ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

TO THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE FIFTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

OF

THE UNITED STATES.

DECEMBER 7, 1903.

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Comptroller of the Currency.

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REPORT

OF

THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, December 7, 1903.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of section 333 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the fortieth annual report of the operations of the Currency Bureau for the year ended October 31, 1903, is submitted herewith.

CONDITION OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The resources and liabilities of the banks in active operation, as shown by reports submitted during the past year, appear in detail in the following table:

ABSTRACTS OF REPORTS OF CONDITION OF NATIONAL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES FROM NOVEMBER 25, 1902, TO SEPTEMBER 9, 1903.

	Nov. 25, 1902, 4,666 banks.	Feb. 6, 1903, 4,766 banks.	April 9, 1903, 4,845 banks.	June 9, 1903, 4,939 banks.	Sept. 9, 1903, 5,042 banks.
RESOURCES.					
Loans and discounts	$3,303,148,091.17	$3,350,897,744.63	$3,403,217,618.96	$3,415,045,751.01	$3,481,446,772.04
Overdrafts	43,522,543.40	35,721,746.57	29,920,759.56	27,258,743.95	27,191,997.30
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	341,328,820.00	342,071,460.00	343,119,320.00	368,941,370.00	381,568,980 00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	131,376,700.00	134,339,030.00	134,984,170.00	135,845,870.00	136,940,020.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits	19,705,749.84	17,665,067.10	17,365,252.10	16,743,055.00	22,000,134.60
U. S. bonds on hand	5,364,030.00	9,414,750.00	10,044,275.00	8,076,020.00	4,237,660.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	13,783,389.91	14,189,052.11	14,779,570.59	14,238,178.73	14,704,044.72
Bonds, securities, etc.	491,921,929.10	511,260,365.55	517,410,083 84	521,928,417.27	518,746,233.82
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures.	95,093,525.16	100,010,991.40	101,578,097.41	102,244,612.18	106,948,864.60
Other real estate owned	21,515,274.72	21,398,452.02	21,370,412.80	21,845,669.37	21,587,610.37
Due from national banks	275,897,193.01	271,988,371.96	263,835,801.78	274,051,890.87	260,187,597.00
Due from State banks and bankers	88,228,677.38	92,465,790.80	94,052,977.25	90,068,935.96	105,045,992.82
Due from approved reserve agents	436,820,873.39	479,724,850.92	454,802,717.59	437,792,438.30	454,907,648.00
Internal-revenue stamps	211,075.25	148,847.51	97,013.36	63,766.13	41,752.63
Checks and other cash items	21,332,144.77	23,845,816.90	22,327,859.87	22,125,859.22	23,436,462.63
Exchanges for clearing house	236,990,495.28	214,496,241.45	201,934,216.82	227,580,488.61	147,695,772.50
Bills of other national banks	23,168,903.00	23,394,425.00	24,619,614.00	27,625,685.00	26,497,330.00

ABSTRACTS OF REPORTS OF CONDITION OF NATIONAL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES FROM NOVEMBER 25, 1902, TO SEPTEMBER 9, 1903—Continued.

	Nov. 25, 1902, 4,666 banks.	Feb. 6, 1903, 4,766 banks.	April 9, 1903, 4,845 banks.	June 9, 1903, 4,939 banks.	Sept. 9, 1903, 5,042 banks.
RESOURCES—cont'd.					
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	$1,407,269.15	$1,633,212.27	$1,579,272.24	$1,611,235.05	$1,596,934.23
Gold coin	101,333,096.64	105,288,729.44	105,337,464.08	107,539,938.25	105,569,894.40
Gold Treasury certificates	115,484,070.00	118,765,050.00	108,460,880.00	104,561,520.00	119,367,220.00
Gold Treasury certificates payable to order	28,015,000.00	42,215,000.00	32,385,000.00	28,505,000.00	27,180,000.00
Gold clearing-house certificates	76,814,000.00	72,435,000.00	68,693,000.00	64,984,000.00	63,307,000.00
Silver dollars	9,389,713.00	11,160,021.00	10,481,056.00	10,560,422.00	10,336,143.00
Silver Treasury certificates	51,950,374.00	58,161,298.00	54,637,578.00	63,350,733.00	62,791,768.00
Silver fractional coin	8,295,406.98	9,547,047.93	9,086,542.92	9,114,764.60	9,004,142.54
Total specie	391,281,660.62	417,572,146.37	389,081,521.00	388,616,377.85	397,556,167.94
Legal-tender notes	142,310,109.00	153,025,573.00	147,133,313.00	163,592,829.00	156,749,859.00
Five per cent redemption fund	16,661,574.57	16,660,945.99	16,580,783.28	17,803,748.92	18,605,093.15
Due from U.S. Treasurer	3,021,887.74	2,848,275.56	2,957,839.49	3,834,163.74	2,737,039.02
Total	6,104,091,916.46	6,234,773,157.11	6,212,792,489.94	6,286,935,106.16	6,310,429,966.37
LIABILITIES.					
Capital stock paid in	714,616,353.00	731,275,237.00	734,903,303.00	743,506,048.00	753,722,658.00
Surplus fund	335,763,730.38	351,140,285.79	354,033,637.08	359,053,429.53	370,390,684.26
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes	181,723,772.29	165,831,828.58	177,089,346.07	183,130,107.99	185,980,765.66
National-bank notes outstanding	336,505,993.50	335,226,236.50	335,093,791.50	359,261,109.00	375,037,815.50
State-bank notes outstanding	42,781.50	42,781.50	42,781.50	42,781.50	42,780.50
Due to other national banks	607,044,194.03	673,090,724.03	640,761,449.34	627,514,736.06	622,838,024.16
Due to State banks and bankers	281,071,701.50	298,878,012.39	295,049,952.51	288,112,425.30	307,425,777.89
Due to trust companies and savings banks	230,041,156.03	269,502,545.36	253,622,374.00	263,174,107.96	266,966,911.92
Due to approved reserve agents	36,735,916.05	30,795,257.75	28,489,879.41	33,445,223.96	29,252,032.53
Dividends unpaid	1,025,534.84	1,291,510.73	1,234,119.57	1,541,898.25	994,564.03
Individual deposits	3,152,878,796.65	3,159,534,591.89	3,168,275,260.71	3,200,993,509.22	3,156,333,499.07
U.S. deposits	138,464,809.47	140,493,423.06	140,677,485.71	139,385,371.81	140,411,999.26
Deposits of U.S. disbursing officers	8,353,604.53	7,341,264.60	7,350,577.83	7,717,111.41	9,203,001.55
Bonds borrowed	39,254,256.60	42,219,112.13	43,029,101.90	40,307,683.05	39,661,003.81
Notes and bills rediscounted	7,640,449.74	6,068,612.06	6,477,639.83	8,263,989.77	15,316,951.35
Bills payable	25,728,041.08	16,853,225.69	18,524,595.74	20,495,253.19	31,749,420.71
Liabilities other than those above	7,200,825.27	5,188,508.05	8,137,194.24	10,990,320.16	5,102,076.17
Total	6,104,091,916.46	6,234,773,157.11	6,212,792,489.94	6,286,935,106.16	6,310,429,966.37

By comparison of returns made on September 9, 1903, with those of September 15, 1902, it is observed that there has been an increase in number of reporting associations of 441 and a net increase of $196,501,053.87 in aggregate resources. The increases of the principal items of resources are as follows: Loans and discounts, $201,319,291; United States bonds, $65,799,650; specie, $31,320,047.92; legal tenders, $14,992,241.

During this period the loanable funds were augmented as follows: Capital stock to the extent of $48,187,241; surplus and other profits, $60,760,984.23; Government deposits, $25,671,197.37.

The net increase in aggregate resources was 3.2 per cent, but in loans and discounts 6.1 per cent. The banks in every geographical division, exclusive of the New England States, participated in the

increase in loans, varying from 4.1 per cent in the Eastern States to 37.1 per cent in the Pacific States. The increase in the Middle Western States was 6.6 per cent, in the Western States, 10.7 per cent, and in the Southern States, 17.5 per cent. The decrease in the volume of loans of banks in the New England States was $16,400,000 or 3.9 per cent.

Notwithstanding the increase in loanable funds and the volume of loans and discounts, there was a net decrease from September 15, 1902, to September 9, 1903, in individual deposits of $52,940,394.86. This item reached the maximum during the year, and also during the existence of the national banking system, on June 9, 1903, namely, $3,200,993,509.22. This was an increase of $32,718,248.51 over April 9, 1903. From this high-water mark of $3,200,993,509.22 there was a decline on September 9 to $3,156,333,499.07, or $44,660,010.15.

The capital stock and surplus funds of the associations gradually increased from $714,616,353 and $335,763,730.38, respectively, on November 25, 1902, to $753,722,658 and $370,390,684.26, respectively, on September 9, 1903. National-bank circulation outstanding varied but slightly from November 25, 1902, to April 9, 1903, but decreased between those dates from $336,505,993 to $335,093,791. On June 9, 1903, however, the issues reached $359,261,109, and there was a further increase on September 9, 1903, to $375,037,815.

The deposits of the United States with the national banks have shown but slight variations during the year, the amount to the credit of the Government on November 25, 1902, being $138,464,809.47, and at the close of the year $140,411,999.26. Bills payable and rediscounts were at their minimum on February 6, 1903, and at that time amounted to $22,921,837.75, and were at their maximum, $47,066,372.06, on September 9, 1903.

United States bonds on deposit to secure circulation increased from $341,328,820 on November 25, 1902, to $343,119,320 on April 9, 1903; to $368,941,370 on June 9, and to $381,568,980 on September 9. United States bonds on deposit to secure public deposits increased during the year from $131,376,700 on November 25, 1902, to $136,940,020 on September 9, 1903. Bonds other than United States securities, deposited to secure public deposits, amounted on November 25, 1902, to $19,705,749.84, and steadily decreased to $16,743,055 on June 9, 1903. On September 9, 1903, however, securities of this character were on deposit to the amount of $22,000,134.60.

The specie holdings with the banks varied from a minimum of $388,616,377.85 on June 9, 1903, to a maximum of $417,572,146.37 on February 6 of that year. The amount of gold in the banks on the date last mentioned was $105,288,729; gold treasury certificates, $118,765,050; gold treasury certificates, payable to order, $42,215,000, and gold clearing-house certificates, $72,435,000; total gold and gold certificates, $338,703,779. Of the holdings of silver $11,160,021 was in dollars; $58,161,298 in certificates, and $9,547,048 in fractional coin; total silver, $78,868,367. On September 9, 1903, the specie held amounted to $397,556,168, classified as follows: Gold coin, $105,569,894; gold treasury certificates, $119,367,220; gold treasury certificates, payable to order, $27,180,000; gold clearing-house certificates, $63,307,000; total gold and gold certificates, $315,424,114; silver certificates, $62,791,768; silver dollars, $10,336,143, and fractional silver coin, $9,004,143; total silver, $82,132,054.

RESERVE.

The deposit liabilities of national banks on which reserve is required amounted on November 25, 1902, to $3,705,217,132, against which was held in cash, in funds credited by reserve agents, and in the 5 per cent redemption fund, $987,074,218, or 26.64 per cent. The legal reserve, however, amounted to $817,981,481, or 22.08 per cent. The deposit liabilities increased on February 6, 1903, to $3,851,394,205; declined to $3,823,441,585 on April 9, and to $3,817,035,031 on June 9. At date of the report made on September 9, 1903, the deposit liabilities had increased to $3,863,512,112, on which legal reserve was held of $850,762,184, or 22.02 per cent. The percentage of all available funds to deposit liabilities ranged from a minimum of 26.25 on April 9 to a maximum of 27.70 on February 6, and percentage of legal reserve was the lowest and highest on the same dates, being 21.68 and 22.48, respectively. The average rate per cent of legal reserve maintained by the national banks of the city of New York exceeded the requirement at date of each report during the year, and varied from a maximum of 28.41 on November 25, 1902, to a minimum of 26.96 on April 9, 1903.

The aggregate reserves of Chicago banks were deficient at date of each report except on June 9, 1903, when the average was 25.30. The same comment applies to the St. Louis banks, although their reserve on June 9 was 25.79. The average rate of reserve maintained by banks in other reserve cities exceeded the requirement on each date except on November 25, 1902, namely, 24.77, and April 9, 1903, the average rate being 24.52. The uniformity of the percentage of reserve maintained by country banks is notable, as it fluctuated from a minimum of 17.50 on November 25, 1902, to a maximum of 17.66 on April 9, 1903. An examination of the reserve statements incorporated in the abstracts shows that approximately two-thirds of the legal reserve held is represented by specie and legal tenders carried in the vaults of the banks.

CLASSIFICATION OF LOANS AND DISCOUNTS OF NATIONAL BANKS ON SEPTEMBER 9, 1903.

The loans and discounts of national banks reached their maximum in the history of the system on September 9, 1903, when they aggregated $3,481,446,772. Of these loans $283,108,946 was demand paper with one or more individual or firm names; $717,258,621 on demand secured by stocks, bonds, etc.; $1,267,524,336 on time, on two or more individual or firm names; $558,115,739 on time, single-name paper, and $655,439,130 time paper secured by stocks, bonds, etc.

The loans of the banks located in the central reserve cities—New York, Chicago, and St. Louis—amounting to $902,294,038, represented over one-fourth of the entire amount of loans and discounts carried by the national banks of the country, and over one-sixth of the aggregate volume was made by the New York City banks, the exact figures being $631,565,824. The demand paper secured by stocks, etc., held by the New York banks, aggregated $281,438,758; the demand paper with one or more individual firm names $10,311,371; two or more name paper, on time, $136,021,466; single-name paper on time, $93,384,112; and time loans secured by stocks, bonds, etc., $110,410,117. The loans and discounts made by the 351 associations located in the

central and other reserve cities aggregated $1,802,659,666, against $1,678,787,106 by the 4,691 associations located elsewhere.

In connection with the foregoing summary relating to the loans and discounts of national banking associations, the accompanying table, furnished to this office through the courtesy of the Wm. B. Dana Company, of New York, relating to the range and average monthly rates for money in the New York market during the year ended October 31, 1903, will be examined with interest.

As will be observed, the average monthly rate for call loans varied from a maximum of 7⅘ per cent in December, 1902, to a minimum of 2 per cent in August, 1903; time loans from a maximum of 6 + 2 per cent commission in December of last year to a minimum of 3½ per cent in June and July of the current year; choice double-name paper from a maximum of 6 to a minimum of 4½, and for single-name paper 7 to 4¾.

The table follows:

Character of loans.	1902.		1903.			
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Call loans:						
Stock exchange—						
Range	2 to 7	3 to 15	2⅛ to 14	2 to 4	2⅛ to 15	2 to 15
Average	4⅞	7⅘	4½	2⅞	5⅝	5
Banks and trust companies	4⅛ to 5	6 to 12	4 to 7	2½ to 3	4 to 6	3½ to 6
Time loans:						
Thirty days	6		4¾ to 5			
Sixty days	6 to 6[a]	6 to 6[b]	4½ to 5½	4 to 5	5 to 6	4 to 5½
Ninety days	5½ to 6[a]	6 to 6[b]	4½ to 5½	4 to 5	5 to 6	4½ to 5½
Four months	5½ to 6	6	4½ to 5½	4½ to 5	5 to 5¾	4½ to 5½
Five months	5½ to 6	5¾ to 6	4½ to 5½	4½ to 5	5 to 5¾	4½ to 5½
Six months	5½ to 6	5¾ to 6	4½ to 5½	4½ to 5	5 to 5¾	4½ to 5½
Seven months						
Commercial paper:						
Double names—						
Choice, 60 to 90 days	5½ to 6	6	4¾ to 5½	4¾ to 5¼	5 to 6	5 to 5½
Single names—						
Prime, 4 to 6 months	5½ to 6	6	4¾ to 5½	4¾ to 5¼	5¼ to 6	5 to 6
Good, 4 to 6 months	6 to 6½	6½	5 to 5¾	5½ to 6	5½ to 6½	5½ to 6½

Character of loans.	1903.					
	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Call loans:						
Stock exchange—						
Range	1½ to 3	1½ to 10	1 to 6	1 to 3½	1½ to 3	1½ to 5
Average	2½	2⅝	2⅗	2	2½	2¾
Banks and trust companies	2½ to 3½	2½ to 3	2 to 3	2 to 2½	2 to 2½	2 to 3
Time loans:						
Thirty days			3½		4	
Sixty days	3¾ to 4	3½ to 5	3½ to 6	5 to 5½	4½ to 5½	4½ to 5½
Ninety days	3¾ to 4	3½ to 5	3½ to 6	4½ to 5½	5 to 6	4¾ to 5½
Four months	4 to 4½	4½ to 5½	4½ to 6	5 to 5½	5½ to 6	4¾ to 5½
Five months	4 to 4½	4½ to 5¾	4½ to 6	5½ to 5¾	5½ to 6	4¾ to 5½
Six months	4½	5 to 5½	5 to 6	5½ to 6	5½ to 6	4¾ to 5½
Seven months		5 to 6	5½ to 5½			
Commercial paper:						
Double names—						
Choice, 60 to 90 days	4½ to 5	4¾ to 5½	5 to 5¾	5¾ to 6	6	5½ to 6
Single names—						
Prime, 4 to 6 months	4¾ to 5½	4¾ to 5½	5½ to 6	5¾ to 6½	6 to 6½	5½ to 6½
Good, 4 to 6 months	5¼ to 6	5½ to 6	5¾ to 6½	6½ to 7	6½ to 7	6 to 7

[a] + commission of 1 per cent. [b] + commission of 2 per cent.

CLEARING-HOUSE EXCHANGES.

Through the courtesy of the manager of the New York clearing house this office has been placed in receipt of statements relating to the transactions of the clearing houses of the country for the years ended September 30, 1902 and 1903. The volume of business, as indicated by the exchanges, reached $115,892,198,634 in 1902, but declined to $114,068,837,569 in 1903, the decrease being $1,823,361,065. The gross increase aggregated $2,353,386,263, and the decrease $4,176,747,328, in the latter being included the decrease in exchanges of the New York clearing house, amounting to $3,919,533,496. For the current year exchanges of the New York clearing house aggregated $70,833,655,940, approximately 62 per cent of the volume of the exchanges of the clearing houses of the country. Second in magnitude is Chicago, with $8,627,554,264, followed by Boston, with $6,837,767,883; Philadelphia, with $5,968,775,428; St. Louis, with $2,465,057,926; and Pittsburg, with $2,381,454,231. The only other clearing houses with exchanges exceeding a billion dollars are San Francisco, Baltimore, Cincinnati, and Kansas City.

The New York clearing house is represented by 57 banks, a less number than at any time since 1865, except in 1878, when the number was the same as at present, although the capital, $113,072,700, is greater than at any date since the establishment of the clearing house in 1854. Clearings of the New York association for the year 1903, amounting to $70,833,655,940, were settled by the use of $3,315,516,487 in lawful money, or 4.68 per cent of the clearings. In 1896 but 0.01 per cent of the balances was paid in gold, whereas in 1903 the percentage was 99.99. The average daily clearings during the year were $233,005,447, and the average daily balances paid in money $10,906,304. From the comparative statement of transactions of the New York clearing house from 1854 to 1903, inclusive, it is shown that the aggregate clearings have been $1,505,995,524,933.

The transactions of the assistant treasurer of the United States at New York with the clearing house for the year ended September 30, 1903, amounted to $433,873,163.44, and the amount of balances paid to the clearing house by the assistant treasurer $217,935,693.67.

In the appendix will be found tables showing the amount of exchanges of clearing houses of the United States from 1895 to 1903; the transactions of the New York clearing house from 1854 to 1903; the exchanges, balances, percentages of balances to exchanges, and of funds used in settlement of balances by the New York clearing house, annually, from 1892 to 1903; and also the clearing house transactions of the assistant treasurer of the United States at New York for the year ended September 30, 1903.

EARNINGS, DIVIDENDS, AND SHAREHOLDERS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

Section 5212 of the Revised Statutes provides in part that every national banking association shall report to this office within ten days after the declaration of a dividend the amount of such dividend and the amount of net earnings in excess thereof. This law did not take effect until 1869, in consequence of which the records of the office contain no data with respect to the earnings and dividends of national banks prior to that date.

In a large majority of cases dividends are declared semiannually, although there are a number of associations declaring quarterly and a few bimonthly dividends. The returns, however, are abstracted in semiannual periods terminating March 1 and September 1. An abstract of reports of earnings and dividends for the last two periods is incorporated in the appendix, accompanied by a summary of returns of this character from March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1903. In the table last mentioned the number of banks, their capital and surplus are averaged from the two semiannual abstracts. The number of banks reporting during the year ended March 1, 1903, was 4,451, with capital stock and surplus of $688,817,835 and $324,462,477, respectively. The net earnings amounted to $102,743,721 and the dividends $60,123,622, the latter being 8.7 per cent on the capital and 5.9 on capital and surplus. The banks paid dividends at the rate of 9.8 per cent on capital and at the rate of 6.8 per cent on capital and surplus in the year ended March 1, 1902. The table in question covers a period of thirty-four years and shows that the average rate per cent of dividends to capital was 8.25 and to capital and surplus 6.23. The net earnings of the banks from March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1903, are shown to have been $1,978,062,738, and the dividends $1,555,244,710.

Section 5210 of the Revised Statutes requires every national banking association to keep a correct list of names and residences of all shareholders, subject to inspection by stockholders, creditors of the association, and officers authorized to assess taxes under State authority, and to file with the Comptroller of the Currency a copy of the list as of the first Monday of July of each year. An examination of the lists filed in July last by the national banks shows the distribution of stock among 314,967 shareholders, the number of shares being 8,617,517, and the average holding 27 shares, approximately. Were it not for the fact that quite a number of associations in existence were conversions of State banks, with shares of stock less or more than $100, the number of shares of all national banks could readily be determined from the capital stock, as the national-bank act provides that the stock of banks of primary organizations shall be divided into shares of $100 each.

ORGANIZATION OF NATIONAL BANKS.

On February 25, 1903, the national-banking system had been in operation for a period of forty years, and from June 20, 1863, the date of issue of the first certificate authorizing a national bank to begin business, to October 31, 1903, there have been chartered 7,029 national-banking associations, with capital at date of organization of $860,931,182, of which 1,126, with capital of $293,148,628, were conversions of State banks effected in conformity with the provisions of section 5154 of the Revised Statutes, and the remaining 5,903, with capital of $567,782,554, banks of primary organization.

The impetus given to the formation of national-banking associations by the act of March 14, 1900, under authority of which banks are organized with minimum capital of $25,000, circulating notes issuable to the par value of bonds deposited, and semiannual duty on circulation reduced, 1,765 associations, with authorized capital of $104,493,000, have been added to the system. The organizations during this period represent approximately one-fourth of the total organizations effected during the existence of the national-banking system. Since March 14,

and under authority of that act, banks with individual capital of less than $50,000, the average being approximately $26,000, have been organized to the number of 1,148, with capital of $29,948,000. During this period 617 banks, with individual capital of $50,000 or over, were organized, their total capital amounting to $74,545,000. The average capital of banks of the larger class is approximately $120,000.

Prior to 1900 no official record was made of national banks organized as the successors of State or private banks placed in liquidation for that purpose. Beginning with the year in question, it appears that banks of that character to the number of 561, with capital of $36,405,000, were organized; 207, with capital of $13,928,500, converted from State institutions, leaving 997, with capital of $54,159,500, as banks of primary organization. In other words, 56.5 per cent were banks of primary organization and 43.5 per cent reorganizations of State and private banks and conversion of State banks. The percentage of capital of banks of primary organization was 51.8, and of conversions and reorganizations 48.2.

Classified by geographical divisions, the Middle Western States lead both in number and capital of banks organized—547, and $31,666,000, respectively. The Southern States follow second in number of organizations, namely, 421, and capital of $22,208,000. In the Western States 380 banks, with capital of $12,360,000, were organized; in the Eastern States 325 banks, with $27,214,000 capital; in the Pacific States 70 banks, with capital of $6,520,000; and in the New England States 19 banks, with $3,900,000 capital. Two associations, with aggregate capital of $525,000, have been organized in Hawaii, and one with capital of $100,000 in Porto Rico.

Notwithstanding authority conferred for the issue of circulation to the par value of bonds deposited, bonds to the amount of $25,174,850 only were deposited as security for circulation on the capital of $104,493,000—less than one-fourth of the amount which might have been deposited and circulating notes issued thereon.

In the following table appears a statement of the number and capital of banks of both classes organized in each State and geographical division from March 14, 1900, to October 31, 1903:

States, etc.	Capital less than $50,000.		Capital, $50,000 or over.		Total organizations.	
	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.
Maine	1	$25,000	4	$225,000	5	$250,000
New Hampshire	1	25,000	2	200,000	3	225,000
Vermont	1	25,000	.....	.....	1	25,000
Massachusetts	.....	.....	6	2,800,000	6	2,800,000
Rhode Island	.....	.....	1	500,000	1	500,000
Connecticut	2	50,000	1	50,000	3	100,000
Total New England States	5	125,000	14	3,775,000	19	3,900,000
New York	29	735,000	32	6,460,000	61	7,195,000
New Jersey	16	425,000	12	825,000	28	1,250,000
Pennsylvania	95	2,447,000	114	14,775,000	209	17,222,000
Delaware	4	115,000	.....	.....	4	115,000
Maryland	13	352,000	9	830,000	22	1,182,000
District of Columbia	.....	.....	1	250,000	1	250,000
Total Eastern States	157	4,074,000	168	23,140,000	325	27,214,000
Virginia	22	577,500	14	1,110,000	36	1,687,500
West Virginia	21	600,000	16	1,235,000	37	1,835,000
North Carolina	12	310,000	2	150,000	14	460,000
South Carolina	3	75,000	6	810,000	9	885,000
Georgia	13	375,000	11	1,065,000	24	1,440,000

States, etc.	Capital less than $50,000.		Capital, $50,000 or over.		Total organizations.	
	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.
Florida	2	$60,000	7	$850,000	9	$910,000
Alabama	7	177,500	14	925,000	21	1,102,500
Mississippi	2	50,000	8	825,000	10	875,000
Louisiana	6	150,000	9	900,000	15	1,050,000
Texas	133	3,573,000	60	4,480,000	193	8,053,000
Arkansas	5	125,000	4	300,000	9	425,000
Kentucky	16	410,000	13	2,370,000	29	2,780,000
Tennessee	9	235,000	6	470,000	15	705,000
Total Southern States	251	6,718,000	170	15,490,000	421	22,208,000
Ohio	59	1,575,000	41	4,980,000	100	6,555,000
Indiana	36	955,000	23	2,450,000	59	3,405,000
Illinois	67	1,750,000	32	5,130,000	99	6,880,000
Michigan	7	190,000	9	2,680,000	16	2,870,000
Wisconsin	18	470,000	14	1,700,000	32	2,170,000
Minnesota	111	2,826,000	16	1,600,000	127	4,426,000
Iowa	69	1,840,000	23	1,360,000	92	3,200,000
Missouri	12	325,000	10	1,835,000	22	2,160,000
Total Middle States	379	9,931,000	168	21,735,000	547	31,666,000
North Dakota	51	1,285,000	1	50,000	52	1,335,000
South Dakota	32	800,000	2	100,000	34	900,000
Nebraska	39	1,010,000	4	200,000	43	1,210,000
Kansas	36	925,000	15	1,050,000	51	1,975,000
Montana	2	55,000	1	250,000	3	305,000
Wyoming	3	75,000	3	150,000	6	225,000
Colorado	14	365,000	10	850,000	24	1,215,000
New Mexico	9	230,000	3	150,000	12	380,000
Oklahoma	71	1,795,000	9	650,000	80	2,445,000
Indian Territory	62	1,615,000	13	755,000	75	2,370,000
Total Western States	319	8,155,000	61	4,205,000	380	12,360,000
Washington	4	105,000	4	300,000	8	405,000
Oregon	8	200,000	1	100,000	9	300,000
California	6	155,000	24	4,950,000	30	5,105,000
Idaho	11	275,000	2	100,000	13	375,000
Utah	3	80,000	1	50,000	4	130,000
Arizona	4	105,000	2	100,000	6	205,000
Total Pacific States	36	920,000	34	5,600,000	70	6,520,000
Hawaii	1	25,000	1	500,000	2	525,000
Porto Rico	.....	.....	1	100,000	1	100,000
Total Islands	1	25,000	2	600,000	3	625,000
Total United States	1,148	29,948,000	617	74,545,000	1,765	[a] 104,493,000

[a] Bonds deposited, $25,174,850

During the year ended October 31, 1903, there were organized 553 associations with aggregate capital of $34,333,500, of which 343 with capital of $8,848,500 were with individual capital of less than $50,000 and 210 with capital of $25,485,000 with individual capital of $50,000 or over. A further division shows that there were 306 associations of primary organization with capital of $16,425,000; 49 with capital of $2,438,500, conversions, and 198 with capital of $15,470,000, reorganizations of State or private banks.

A summary of organizations effected during the current year is shown in the table following.

NATIONAL BANKS ORGANIZED IN EACH STATE AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISION, FROM NOVEMBER 1, 1902, TO OCTOBER 31, 1903.

States, etc.	Capital less than $50,000.		Capital $50,000 or over.		Total organizations.	
	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.
Massachusetts and total New England States	.....	.....	1	$650,000	1	$650,000
New York	6	$150,000	9	950,000	15	1,100,000
New Jersey	4	105,000	4	200,000	8	305,000
Pennsylvania	34	865,000	42	5,035,000	76	5,900,000
Delaware	2	65,000	.....	.....	2	65,000
Maryland	2	50,000	2	100,000	4	150,000
District of Columbia	.....	.....	1	250,000	1	250,000
Total Eastern States	48	1,235,000	58	6,535,000	106	7,770,000
Virginia	6	157,500	6	450,000	12	607,500
West Virginia	8	235,000	6	625,000	14	860,000
North Carolina	3	80,000	1	100,000	4	180,000
South Carolina	1	25,000	4	700,000	5	725,000
Georgia	5	130,000	3	215,000	8	345,000
Florida	.....	.....	3	500,000	3	500,000
Alabama	1	25,000	4	300,000	5	325,000
Mississippi	1	25,000	4	450,000	5	475,000
Louisiana	1	25,000	2	150,000	3	175,000
Texas	21	550,000	19	1,670,000	40	2,220,000
Arkansas	2	50,000	4	300,000	6	350,000
Kentucky	5	135,000	2	100,000	7	235,000
Tennessee	1	25,000	1	200,000	2	225,000
Total Southern States	55	1,462,500	59	5,760,000	114	7,222,500
Ohio	23	585,000	11	810,000	34	1,395,000
Indiana	12	310,000	6	500,000	18	810,000
Illinois	18	450,000	15	1,830,000	33	2,280,000
Michigan	3	80,000	3	2,250,000	6	2,330,000
Wisconsin	5	140,000	3	650,000	8	790,000
Minnesota	49	1,256,000	5	900,000	54	2,156,000
Iowa	20	540,000	6	400,000	26	940,000
Missouri	3	85,000	3	350,000	6	435,000
Total Middle States	133	3,446,000	52	7,690,000	185	11,136,000
North Dakota	16	405,000	.....	.....	16	405,000
South Dakota	8	200,000	.....	.....	8	200,000
Nebraska	11	275,000	3	150,000	14	425,000
Kansas	12	310,000	7	400,000	19	710,000
Wyoming	.....	.....	1	50,000	1	50,000
Colorado	4	100,000	3	150,000	7	250,000
New Mexico	3	80,000	2	100,000	5	180,000
Oklahoma	18	455,000	3	250,000	21	705,000
Indian Territory	19	480,000	3	200,000	22	680,000
Total Western States	91	2,305,000	22	1,300,000	113	3,605,000
Washington	1	25,000	.....	.....	1	25,000
Oregon	4	100,000	1	100,000	5	200,000
California	2	50,000	13	3,200,000	15	3,250,000
Idaho	6	150,000	1	50,000	7	200,000
Utah	2	50,000	.....	.....	2	50,000
Arizona	1	25,000	2	100,000	3	125,000
Total Pacific States	16	400,000	17	3,450,000	33	3,850,000
Porto Rico	.....	.....	1	100,000	1	100,000
Total islands	.....	.....	1	100,000	1	100,000
Total United States	343	8,848,500	210	25,485,000	553	34,333,500

In addition to the augmentation of capital resulting from the organization of national banks during the year there was an increase in the capital stock of previously existing associations to the amount of $52,412,900, banks to the number of 187 increasing their capital stock in conformity with the provisions of the act of May 1, 1886. In a number of instances increases of capital were effected for the purpose of absorbing the business of other associations placed in voluntary liquidation, and to provide, in a measure, for the shareholders of the

closed institutions. As reports of proceedings relating to increase of capital do not show what disposition is made of the additional stock issued, the extent to which shareholders of banks closed by liquidation participated in the increase of capital of the absorbing banks can not be stated.

The reduction of capital stock under the provisions of section 5143, United States Revised Statutes, amounted to only $2,095,000, and but 21 associations were concerned in these changes.

The most notable change effected during the past year was the increase of the capital stock of the National Bank of Commerce in New York from $10,000,000 to $25,000,000, and the consolidation with that association of the Western National Bank of United States in New York, which, prior to its liquidation, was capitalized for $12,500,000. The National Bank of Commerce and the City National Bank, of New York are the only national banking associations in existence with capital of $25,000,000. There are also in operation in the city of New York one national banking association with capital of $10,000,000 and one with $5,000,000. The only other national banks in the country with capital of $5,000,000 or more are the First National Bank of Chicago, $8,000,000, and the National Bank of Commerce of St. Louis, with $7,000,000 capital. National banks to the number of 117, with capital of $1,000,000 and over, but less than $5,000,000, are in operation in the principal cities of the country.

VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATIONS AND FAILURES.

Under the provisions of section 5220 of the Revised Statutes—that is, by the action of representatives of the required number of shares of stock—1,337 national banking associations have been placed in voluntary liquidation and the corporate existence of 146 banks, organized under the acts of 1863 and 1864, have expired by limitation, thus making the total number voluntarily closed 1,483, the aggregate capital at date of closing amounting to $260,239,550.

From the date of the first failure in 1865 to October 31, 1903, receivers have been appointed for 418 national banks, their capital aggregating $71,167,420. Of these banks, however, 19, with capital of $3,725,000, were placed in solvent condition and authorized to resume business, resulting in a net loss to the system by insolvency of 399 banks, with capital at date of failure of $67,442,420. The affairs of 330 of these trusts have been finally settled and the receiverships terminated. The capital of these associations at date of failure was $51,795,920, and their outstanding circulation $16,398,783. The total amount of assets (par value) coming into possession of receivers was $188,925,911, from which there was collected $88,074,670, and settled by offsets $14,672,927. The losses on assets, compounded or sold under order of court, aggregated $75,929,065, the nominal value of the remaining assets being $10,249,249. Stockholders were assessed to the amount of $30,826,020, from which was realized $14,469,575. On claims proved, amounting to $101,724,870, dividends were paid to the amount of $72,542,142, or 71.31 per cent. Including, however, offsets allowed, loans paid, etc., creditors received, on an average, 78.55 per cent on their claims.

The cost of the liquidation of insolvent banks—that is, receivers' salaries, legal and other expenses, based on the total amount collected from assets and from assessment on shareholders—was 8.3 per cent.

In conformity with law, there is submitted herewith lists of associations closed voluntarily and otherwise during the past year:

NATIONAL BANKS CLOSED TO BUSINESS, BY VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION, DURING THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1903, WITH DATE OF AUTHORITY TO COMMENCE BUSINESS, DATE OF CLOSING, CAPITAL, AND CIRCULATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING.

Name and location of bank.	Date of authority to commence business.	Date of closing.	Capital stock.	Circulation.		
				Issued.	Redeemed.	Outstanding.
First National Bank, Billings, Okla.[a]	Sept. 10, 1901	Oct. 25, 1902	$25,000	$6,500	$2,280	$4,220
Ainsworth National Bank, Portland, Oreg	Oct. 27, 1885	Nov. 3, 1902	100,000	25,000	9,125	15,875
First National Bank, Ravenna, Ohio	Oct. 17, 1863	Nov. 10, 1902	100,000	99,870	38,465	61,405
First National Bank, Pawpaw, Ill	Apr. 24, 1902	.....do.....	30,000	7,500	3,300	4,200
Detroit National Bank, Detroit, Mich	Feb. 1, 1883	Nov. 17, 1902	1,000,000	50,000	15,940	34,060
State National Bank, Quanah, Tex	Sept. 20, 1901	Nov. 20, 1902	50,000	12,500	5,050	7,450
Drovers National Bank of Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill	Jan. 12, 1883	Dec. 13, 1902	250,000	288,747	120,800	167,947
First National Bank, Grand Saline, Tex	Feb. 19, 1901	Dec. 15, 1902	25,000	10,000	2,840	7,160
Linderman National Bank, Mauch Chunk, Pa	Jan. 3, 1883	Dec. 30, 1902	50,000	29,500	11,010	18,490
Second National Bank, Mauch Chunk, Pa	June 30, 1864	Dec. 31, 1902	150,000	152,849	60,370	92,479
Rochester National Bank, Rochester, Pa	Jan. 20, 1899	Jan. 6, 1903	50,000	12,500	5,850	6,650
Home National Bank, Royersford, Pa	June 9, 1892	Jan. 12, 1903	50,000	25,000	10,213	14,787
First National Bank, Paulding, Ohio	July 25, 1901	.....do.....	30,000	10,000	3,100	6,900
Old National Bank, Cambridge, Ohio	Jan. 20, 1883	.....do.....	100,000	40,000	10,700	29,300
American Exchange National Bank, Cleveland, Ohio	Oct. 1, 1897	Jan. 14, 1903	500,000	225,000	63,968	161,032
Citizens' National Bank, McKeesport, Pa	Mar. 17, 1893	Jan. 15, 1903	100,000	24,650	8,630	16,020
Western National Bank, New York, N. Y	May 9, 1887	Jan. 31, 1903	2,100,000	544,050	183,933	360,117
First National Bank, Felicity, Ohio	Feb. 14, 1883	.....do.....	50,000	12,500	2,720	9,780
National Bank of Oshkosh, Oshkosh, Wis	Feb. 10, 1883	Feb. 1, 1903	200,000	50,000	10,570	39,430
Mechanics' National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa	Dec. 7, 1864	Feb. 16, 1903	500,000	479,110	169,800	309,310
First National Bank, Mauch Chunk, Pa	May 25, 1864	Feb. 24, 1903	400,000	106,915	33,255	73,660
Second National Bank, Fall River, Mass	May 26, 1864	.....do.....	150,000	121,360	42,440	78,920
First National Bank, Conneautville, Pa	Dec. 7, 1863	.....do.....	50,000	14,443	3,180	11,263
First National Bank, Bridgeport, Ohio	Jan. 25, 1864	.....do.....	100,000	100,475	24,265	76,210
Vilas National Bank, Plattsburg, N. Y	Mar. 15, 1864	.....do.....	100,000	27,267	8,480	18,787
First National Bank, Salem, Mass	Apr. 30, 1864	.....do.....	300,000	54,312	17,365	36,947
First National Bank, Mount Gilead, Ohio	Feb. 16, 1864	.....do.....	50,000	14,742	3,025	11,717
Second National Bank, Norwich, Conn	Feb. 1, 1864	.....do.....	200,000	53,418	18,235	35,183
Deposit National Bank, Deposit, N. Y	July 1, 1864	.....do.....	100,000	28,351	9,155	19,196
First National Bank, Norwalk, Ohio	Jan. 25, 1864	.....do.....	50,000	13,395	3,390	10,005
Second National Bank, Galesburg, Ill	Aug. 5, 1864	.....do.....	100,000	27,306	5,030	22,276
First National Bank, Mount Pleasant, Ohio	Aug. 5, 1864	Feb. 24, 1903	175,000	51,446	11,874	39,572
Peoples National Bank, Barnesville, Ohio	Mar. 24, 1883	Feb. 26, 1903	100,000	96,545	21,900	74,645
Cleveland County National Bank, Norman, Okla	Oct. 30, 1900	Feb. 28, 1903	25,000	10,000	2,680	7,320
Cambridge National Bank, East Cambridge, Mass	June 1, 1864	Mar. 12, 1903	100,000	25,948	8,775	17,173

[a] Did not notify of liquidation until after October 31, 1902, and therefore did not appear in last report.

NATIONAL BANKS CLOSED TO BUSINESS, BY VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION, DURING THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1903, ETC.—Continued.

Name and location of bank.	Date of authority to commence business.	Date of closing.	Capital stock.	Circulation.		
				Issued.	Redeemed.	Outstanding.
Central National Bank, Worcester, Mass.	June 2, 1864	Mar. 30, 1903	$300,000	$54,550	$13,985	$40,565
City National Bank, Worcester, Mass.	July 2, 1864	.....do.....	200,000	54,610	13,825	40,785
City National Bank, Mobile, Ala.	Sept. 5, 1899	Mar. 31, 1903	200,000	139,745	29,390	110,355
Citizens National Bank, Mexia, Tex.	Jan. 29, 1901	Apr. 6, 1903	50,000	12,000	2,950	9,050
Seventh National Bank, New York, N. Y.	Apr. 11, 1865	Apr. 9, 1903	2,500,000	550,581	130,993	419,588
National Broadway Bank, New York, N. Y.	Jan. 9, 1865	Apr. 21, 1903	1,000,000	526,177	241,953	284,224
West End National Bank, Washington, D. C.	Jan. 7, 1890	Apr. 23, 1903	200,000	50,000	14,505	35,495
City National Bank, Akron, Ohio	May 10, 1883	May 1, 1903	100,000	100,000	24,050	75,950
Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce, Pittsburg, Pa.	Dec. 30, 1864	May 2, 1903	500,000	310,926	77,750	233,176
First National Bank of Jefferson, Charlestown, W. Va.	Sept. 1, 1871	May 7, 1903	50,000	38,800	9,300	29,500
Capital City National Bank, Atlanta, Ga.	July 9, 1900	May 16, 1903	250,000	49,100	11,200	37,900
Merchants' and Planters' National Bank, Montgomery, Ala.	Aug. 19, 1872	May 19, 1903	250,000	51,815	9,550	42,265
Lampasas National Bank, Lampasas, Tex.	Dec. 17, 1900	.....do.....	25,000	12,500	2,200	10,300
First National Bank, Tipton, Iowa	June 20, 1883	June 2, 1903	50,000	40,010	5,500	34,510
Commercial National Bank, Providence, R. I.	June 21, 1865	June 6, 1903	500,000	62,188	9,060	53,128
First National Bank, Wellsville, Ohio	Apr. 22, 1865	June 18, 1903	50,000	40,516	4,950	35,566
National Union Bank, Fall River, Mass	June 16, 1865	June 30, 1903	200,000	96,130	14,500	81,630
Massasoit National Bank, Fall River, Mass	Dec. 8, 1864	.....do.....	300,000	84,886	12,400	72,486
First National Bank, Westfield, N. J.	Apr. 2, 1892	.....do.....	50,000	17,500	4,550	12,950
Pocasset National Bank, Fall River, Mass	Dec. 31, 1864	.....do.....	200,000	146,063	28,453	117,610
Park National Bank, Cleveland, Ohio	June 21, 1895	July 1, 1903	650,000	492,900	51,200	441,700
Merchants' National Bank, Gardiner, Me.	July 11, 1884	.....do.....	50,000	12,500	1,800	10,700
Citizens' National Bank, Yonkers, N. Y.	Jan. 15, 1873	Aug. 1, 1903	100,000	52,692	11,150	41,542
First National Bank, Fayette City, Pa.	Dec. 18, 1900	.....do.....	50,000	24,250	3,200	21,050
Massachusetts National Bank, Boston, Mass.	Apr. 3, 1865	Aug. 5, 1903	800,000	59,443	6,050	53,393
First National Bank, Garrett, Ill.	Apr. 4, 1902	Aug. 6, 1903	25,000	15,000	950	14,050
Boston National Bank, Seattle, Wash.	Sept. 19, 1889	Aug. 8, 1903	180,000	48,900	3,550	45,350
Coal and Iron National Bank, Cleveland, Ohio	May 13, 1899	Aug. 15, 1903	1,000,000	348,750	29,950	318,800
First National Exchange Bank, Plymouth, Mich.	Nov. 14, 1891	Aug. 20, 1903	50,000	12,500	1,500	11,000
Citizens' National Bank, Shreveport, La.	Mar. 22, 1901	Aug. 31, 1903	100,000	25,000	2,250	22,750
Lime Rock National Bank, Rockland, Me.	Apr. 2, 1873	Sept. 1, 1903	105,000	72,113	4,500	67,613
First National Bank, Shamokin, Pa.	Sept. 12, 1883	Sept. 4, 1903	100,000	75,000	7,950	67,050
National Bank of the State of Florida, Jacksonville, Fla.	Mar. 30, 1885	Sept. 8, 1903	100,000	96,900	93,650	3,250
Meridian National Bank, Meridian, Miss.	May 6, 1884	Sept. 15, 1903	100,000	97,200	5,150	92,050
Western National Bank of the United States, New York, N. Y.	May 9, 1891	Oct. 5, 1903	12,500,000	1,460,000	.....	1,460,000
First National Bank, Worcester, Mass.	May 20, 1882	.....do.....	300,000	49,250	.....	49,250
Elwood City National Bank, Elwood City, Pa.	July 10, 1901	Oct. 24, 1903	75,000	19,000	.....	19,000
Total (72 banks)	.....	.....	30,720,000	8,250,694	1,835,627	6,415,067

NATIONAL BANKS PLACED IN CHARGE OF RECEIVERS DURING THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1903.

Name and location of bank.	Date of authority to commence business.	Date of closing.	Capital stock.	Circulation.		
				Issued.	Redeemed.	Outstanding.
Central National Bank, Boston, Mass	Apr. 30, 1873	Nov. 13, 1902	$500,000	$401,133	$214,625	$186,508
National Bank of South Pennsylvania, Hyndman, Pa	July 2, 1889	Dec. 16, 1902	50,000	12,500	5,140	7,360
First National Bank, Asbury Park, N. J	Feb. 4, 1886	Feb. 13, 1903	100,000	25,000	11,370	13,630
First National Bank of Florida, Jacksonville, Fla	Aug. 24, 1874	Mar. 14, 1903	50,000	51,530	14,860	36,670
Southport National Bank, Southport, Conn	Dec. 29, 1864	May 19, 1903	100,000	100,000	29,065	70,935
Doylestown National Bank, Doylestown, Pa.[a]	Nov. 16, 1864	July 30, 1903	105,000	72,435	8,800	63,635
Navesink National Bank, Redbank, N. J	Mar. 19, 1891	Aug. 14, 1903	50,000	12,500	3,250	9,250
Citizens' National Bank, Beaumont, Tex	May 31, 1901	Aug. 20, 1903	100,000	25,000	2,350	22,650
Groesbeeck National Bank, Groesbeck, Tex	Mar. 22, 1890	.....do.....	50,000	12,500	2,700	9,800
Packard National Bank, Greenfield, Mass	May 17, 1875	Oct. 1, 1903	100,000	98,070	4,250	93,820
Bolivar National Bank, Bolivar, Pa	Feb. 24, 1902	.....do.....	30,000	10,000	950	9,050
Federal National Bank, Pittsburg, Pa[b]	Nov. 16, 1901	Oct. 21, 1903	2,000,000	696,500	6,000	690,500
First National Bank, Allegheny, Pa[b]	Jan. 14, 1864	Oct. 22, 1903	350,000	99,100	.....	99,100
Total (13 banks)	.....	.....	3,585,000	1,616,268	303,360	1,312,908
Total liquidating and insolvent banks (85)	.....	.....	34,305,000	9,866,962	2,138,987	7,727,975

[a] Restored to solvency and resumed October 15, 1903.
[b] Authorized to resume business since October 31.

The foregoing list of liquidations includes 49 associations closed voluntarily by vote of shareholders and 23 by expiration of charters. Six of the associations placed in voluntary liquidation were succeeded by new associations with different titles; 20 were absorbed by other national banks, and 18 by State or private banks, leaving 5 closed presumably for the purpose of discontinuing business. Thirteen of the banks whose charters expired by limitation were organizations effected under the act of 1863, and 10 under the act of 1864. Fourteen of the banks whose corporate existence terminated by expiration of charter were succeeded by associations with different titles, organized, in the main, by the shareholders of the closed banks.

In connection with the general statistics relating to national-bank failures there appears in the appendix a table in which is summarized, by States and geographical divisions, data relating to trusts the affairs of which have been finally closed.

The table shows that the affairs of 17 national banks which failed in the New England States were settled with an average loss to creditors of only 6.89 per cent. The liabilities, represented by claims proved, offsets allowed, and loans paid, aggregate $23,956,626.

The results of the liquidation of the affairs of 61 insolvent national banks which were located in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia evidence the settlement of claims aggregating $37,225,748, with an average loss of 24.07 per cent.

The settlement of receiverships terminated in the Southern States, numbering 61, was effected by payment to creditors on claims, etc.,

aggregating $19,505,630, of an average 67.62 per cent, the loss being 32.38 per cent.

The returns relative to banks closed in the Middle States—namely, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri—include 73 cases, the liabilities of the banks aggregating $28,027,358, which were settled with an average loss of 15.85 per cent.

Banks to the number of 85, which failed in the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, and Oklahoma, have been finally liquidated, creditors receiving an average of 72.47 per cent on claims aggregating $18,814,047, the average loss being 27.53 per cent.

The table in question includes 33 insolvent banks which were liquidated in the Pacific States, viz, Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Utah, and Nevada. The liabilities of these trusts aggregate $8,526,102, and were settled with an average loss of 30.85 per cent.

Including with claims proved the amount of offsets allowed and settled and loans paid, aggregating $136,055,511, of the 330 trusts finally liquidated, creditors sustained an average loss thereon of 21.45 per cent.

Classifying these closed trusts according to capital stock—those with capital of less than $100,000, with $100,000 and less than $200,000, and those with $200,000 and over—it is shown that banks in the first class paid dividends on claims proved at the average rate of 63 per cent, and that the assessment on stockholdings produced but 36 per cent of the amount of the assessment. The banks of the second class paid 67 per cent on dividends and 41 per cent on stock assessments, whereas banks with capital of $200,000 and over paid creditors 74 per cent on their claims, and the stockholders paid 51 per cent on the stock assessment. These figures evidence the fact that the larger the bank's capital the larger the percentage realized from assets and from assessments on stockholders in case of insolvency.

The capital of each class of banks, together with the amount of claims proved, dividends paid, assessment and collection from shareholders, and percentage of dividends, assessment, collection from assessment, and of amount collected to the aggregate capital, are shown in the accompanying table:

Class.	No.	Aggregate capital.	Claims proved.	Dividends paid.		Assessment on shareholders.		Collected on assessment.		
				Amount.	Per cent of claims.	Amount.	Per cent of capital.	Amount.	Per cent of assessment.	Per cent of total capital.
Capital less than $100,000	138	$7,329,000	$10,464,704	$6,610,693	63	$4,098,250	56	$1,524,591	37	20.8
$100,000, less than $200,000	102	11,205,620	17,486,091	11,691,142	67	6,325,720	56	2,612,042	41	23.3
$200,000 and over	90	33,261,300	73,774,075	54,240,307	74	20,402,050	61	10,332,942	51	31.0

EXPIRATION AND EXTENSION OF CORPORATE EXISTENCE OF NATIONAL-BANKING ASSOCIATIONS.

The act of February 25, 1863, provided in part that every association formed under the provisions of that act should have succession for the period limited by the articles of association, not, however, exceeding twenty years from the date of the passage of that act. When the national banking law was reenacted in the following year—June 3, 1864—the period of existence was definitely fixed at twenty years from the date of execution of the organization certificate.

Under date of July 12, 1882, in anticipation of the expiration of the corporate existence of national-banking associations, Congress provided for extension of charters for an additional period of twenty years. The act in effect permits the amendment of articles of association with respect to period of existence by the written consent of shareholders representing not less than two-thirds of the stock to be secured at any time within two years prior to the expiration of the charter of an association. The action of the Comptroller in considering an application for an extension is based on the general condition of a bank as shown from report of special examination required by law and made within a short time previous to expiration of charter.

Under the provisions of the act of July 12, 1882, and up to October 31, 1903, the corporate existence of 2,140 associations, with capital of $479,516,365, have been extended. The number of extensions under this act during the year ended October 31, 1903, was 164.

As the charters of associations which were extended under the act of July 12, 1882, reached the termination of their second corporate existence in 1902, provision was made by Congress in the act approved April 12, 1902, for reextension of charters of banks of that character, and during the year ended October 31, 1903, the charters of 228 associations were extended, and from the date of passage of the act to the close of the current report year there were 258 extensions, the capital of the banks being $68,065,300.

During the year ending October 31, 1904, the corporate existence of 121 associations, with aggregate capital of $13,840,000, will expire for the first time, and may be extended under the provisions of the act of July 12, 1882. During the same period 60 associations, with capital of $22,595,000, will reach the termination of their second period of corporate existence, extensions of which may be effected under the provisions of the act of April 12, 1902. Lists of both classes of banks, showing dates of expiration, will be found in Tables 15 and 16, respectively, of the appendix to this report.

CHANGES IN CAPITAL AND CIRCULATION WITH THE AMOUNT AND MARKET PRICE OF BONDS.

The number and authorized capital of national banks steadily increased during the year from 4,679 and $713,435,695, respectively, on October 31, 1902, to 5,147 and $766,367,095, respectively, on October 31, 1903, the increase in number of banks being 468 and in capital stock $52,931,400. At the beginning of the report year bonds to the amount of $338,452,670 were on deposit with the Treasurer as security for circulation, on which notes were issued to the amount of $335,783,189. On December 31, 1902, bond deposits and circulation had increased to

$344,252,120 and $342,127,844, respectively, but by March 31 the bonds had decreased to $342,160,770 and the circulation to $338,349,814. Refunding operations were resumed in April, and the bond deposit increased $10,535,350 during that month. In May the increase was $15,131,800; in June, $7,519,350; in July, $4,825,760, and in August $1,313,400. There was a slight decrease ($1,600), however, in September, but an increase of $1,242,000 in October, following the resumption of the refunding operations which began on September 24.

At the close of the year ended October 31, 1902, of bonds on deposit as security for circulation 95 per cent was in 2 per cent consols of 1930, and at the close of the year ended October 31, 1903, over 98 per cent of the total amount was of that class.

In the subjoined table relating to number and capital, bonds, and circulation, is incorporated the average monthly price of 2 per cent consols during the year. The highest average monthly market price of 2 per cent consols ruled in October, 1902, namely 110.0185. At the close of the calendar year the price was 106.6971; increased in January, 1903, to 109.2308, and thereafter steadily declined to 106.1875 on May 31. The price did not exceed 106 and a fraction until September, when it advanced to 109.1719, but again declined in October to 107.2685.

National bank circulation covered by bonds and by lawful money increased from $380,476,334 on October 31, 1902, to $419,610,683 on October 31, 1903. On an average about one-tenth of the total circulation outstanding is represented by notes of banks reducing their circulation, associations in voluntary liquidation, and those in charge of receivers and which are covered by deposits of lawful money.

The table referred to follows:

Date.	Number of banks.	Capital.	Bonds on deposit.	Average monthly market price of 2 per cent consols of 1930.	Circulation secured by—		Total circulation outstanding.
					Bonds.	Lawful money.	
1902.							
October 31	4,679	$713,435,695	$338,452,670	110.0185	$335,783,189	$44,693,145	$380,476,334
November 30	4,708	719,300,695	343,018,020	109.3179	341,100,411	43,754,103	384,854,514
December 31	4,758	723,416,695	344,252,120	108.6971	342,127,844	42,801,940	384,929,784
1903.							
January 31	4,784	726,271,695	342,903,520	109.2308	340,587,939	43,385,607	383,973,546
February 28	4,815	736,001,695	342,164,670	108.4405	338,660,361	44,138,484	382,798,845
March 31	4,869	739,178,695	342,160,770	107.8894	338,349,814	44,169,444	382,519,258
April 30	4,914	743,106,695	352,696,120	106.4973	347,564,355	43,587,373	391,151,728
May 31	4,953	748,531,695	367,827,920	106.1875	363,586,987	42,856,218	406,443,205
June 30	5,005	754,776,695	375,347,270	106.5216	372,295,408	41,375,242	413,670,650
July 31	5,044	758,137,095	380,173,030	106.7764	377,606,826	39,739,661	417,346,487
August 31	5,070	759,277,095	381,486,430	106.8654	380,076,322	38,511,653	418,587,975
September 30	5,096	761,417,095	381,484,830	109.1719	379,515,824	40,910,711	420,426,535
October 31	5,147	766,367,095	382,726,830	107.2685	380,650,821	38,959,862	419,610,683

PERCENTAGE OF CIRCULATION TO CAPITAL.

The capital, circulation outstanding, and relation of the latter to capital and to maximum amount of circulation issuable, respectively, as indicated, are shown in the following table:

Year.	Capital.[a]	Circulation.		Year.	Capital.[a]	Circulation.	
		Amount.	Per cent.[b]			Amount.	Per cent.[b]
	Millions.	*Millions.*			*Millions.*	*Millions.*	
1863	$7.2	.....	.....	1884	$532.6	$332.5	69.37
1864	86.8	$58.8	67.74	1885	532.9	314.9	65.66
1865	393.2	204.6	52.03	1886	552.8	301.0	60.50
1866	415.5	293.1	70.54	1887	583.2	271.7	51.77
1867	420.1	299.1	71.19	1888	596.8	239.0	44.49
1868	420.6	300.1	71.35	1889	620.2	201.7	36.14
1869	426.4	299.7	70.29	1890	659.8	179.4	30.21
1870	430.4	301.9	70.14	1891	684.8	172.0	27.91
1871	458.3	324.5	70.80	1892	693.9	172.0	27.54
1872	479.6	341.0	71.10	1893	696.0	208.7	33.31
1873	491.1	348.3	70.92	1894	672.7	207.1	34.20
1874	493.8	348.8	70.63	1895	664.1	213.5	35.72
1875	511.6	343.2	67.08	1896	658.3	234.4	39.56
1876	502.8	319.9	63.62	1897	638.0	230.0	40.05
1877	486.7	315.9	64.90	1898	624.6	239.5	42.61
1878	473.9	319.6	67.44	1899	608.5	243.0	44.37
1879	462.4	335.1	72.47	1900	632.5	331.6	52.42
1880	466.6	342.0	73.30	1901	663.2	359.8	54.25
1881	466.3	358.9	76.96	1902	713.4	380.5	53.32
1882	491.6	361.0	81.60	1903	766.3	419.6	54.75
1883	516.6	350.8	75.48				

[a] Paid-in capital stock October 1, 1863, to 1874; authorized capital October 31, 1875, to 1903.
[b] Percentage of circulation to capital stock 1863 to 1881; to 90 per cent of capital 1882 to 1899, and to capital 1900 to 1903.

DISTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION IN RESERVE CITIES, STATES, TERRITORIES, AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS IN RELATION TO CAPITAL STOCK.

The reports of condition, made to this office by national-banking associations in conformity with periodical calls, show in general the amount of national-bank notes in circulation in the principal political subdivisions of the country, but do not contain the information essential to a knowledge of the extent to which circulating notes are issued by banks of various classes in proportion to capital. From the records of this office on July 18, 1903, a table has been compiled showing the number and capital of national banks issuing circulating notes to the maximum—that is, the paid-in capital stock—to the extent of 75 per cent and less than 100 per cent of capital; 50 per cent and less than 75 per cent; 25 per cent and less than 50 per cent, and less than 25 per cent. The number of associations in existence on that date is shown to have been 5,020, with capital of $755,764,165 and circulation $378,014,135. Banks to the number of 1,492, with capital of $177,850,850, had outstanding the maximum amount of notes—that is, an equivalent of capital paid in—245 banks with capital of $66,681,810, circulation to the amount of $55,487,710, the issues in each case being 75 per cent or more, but less than 100 per cent, of the maximum issuable; 715 banks, with capital of $110,473,400, were of the class issuing notes to the extent of 50 per cent or more, but less than 75 per cent of their capital, the issues amounting to $62,190,000. Associations to the greatest number and with the largest amount of capital stock are in the class issuing notes to the extent of 25 per cent and over, but less than 50 per cent of their capital. Banks of this class numbered 2,335,

with capital of $199,491,045, and circulation of $58,066,475. There were 243 associations, with capital of $201,267,060, whose issues aggregated $24,419,100, in each instance the issues amounting to less than 25 per cent of the paid-in capital stock. Included in this latter class are 8 banks, with capital of $5,110,000, which have no circulating notes outstanding.

The outstanding circulation of the national banks located in the city of New York was $45,296,500, and their capital stock $100,200,000. The Chicago banks, with capital of $25,600,000, issued notes to the amount of $3,736,000, and St. Louis banks issued circulation to the amount of $11,345,640 on capital stock of $15,600,000. The aggregate capital and circulation of the banks in the three central reserve cities was $141,400,000 and $60,378,140, respectively. The capital of the banks in the other reserve cities aggregated $178,180,260, and their circulation $74,756,700. The banks located elsewhere than in reserve cities issue a larger proportion of circulation to capital stock than the other associations. The capital of the 4,676 country banks was $436,183,905, and their circulation $242,879,295, or about 55 per cent of the maximum, as against 42 per cent by the reserve city banks. Only 73 of the 354 reserve city banks have issued circulation to the maximum, whereas 1,419 of the 4,676 country banks are in that class.

The table referred to, and in which has been incorporated the population of each city, State, and geographical division, as shown by the census of 1900, follows:

NUMBER, CAPITAL, AND CIRCULATION OF NATIONAL BANKS IN EXISTENCE ON JULY 18, 1903, CLASSIFIED TO SHOW THE NUMBER AND CAPITAL OF ASSOCIATIONS ISSUING CIRCULATION: (1) TO THE MAXIMUM, PAR OF PAID-IN CAPITAL; (2) 75 PER CENT AND LESS THAN 100 PER CENT; (3) 50 PER CENT AND LESS THAN 75 PER CENT; (4) 25 PER CENT AND LESS THAN 50 PER CENT, AND (5) LESS THAN 25 PER CENT.

Banks in—	Population.	Number of banks.	Total capital.	Total circulation.	Class 1.		
					Number.	Capital.	Circulation.
CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES.							*100%*
New York City	2,270,620	43	$100,200,000	$45,296,500	7	$17,400,000	$17,400,000
Chicago	1,698,575	12	25,600,000	3,736,000			
St. Louis	575,238	7	15,600,000	11,345,640	1	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total	4,544,433	62	141,400,000	60,378,140	8	18,400,000	18,400,000
OTHER RESERVE CITIES.							
Boston	560,892	33	33,100,000	7,242,700	3	650,000	650,000
Albany	94,151	4	1,250,000	750,000	1	250,000	250,000
Brooklyn	1,166,582	5	1,352,000	642,000			
Philadelphia	1,293,697	34	21,905,000	11,894,500	8	3,175,000	3,175,000
Pittsburg	321,616	35	21,550,000	9,035,000	6	2,300,000	2,300,000
Baltimore	508,957	19	12,402,260	3,740,000	2	1,300,000	1,300,000
Washington	278,718	11	3,525,000	1,219,000	3	750,000	750,000
Savannah	54,244	2	750,000	300,000			
New Orleans	287,104	6	2,400,000	1,500,000	4	1,400,000	1,400,000
Louisville	204,731	8	4,645,000	2,900,000	3	950,000	950,000
Dallas	42,638	4	1,050,000	587,500	1	200,000	200,000
Houston	44,633	6	1,450,000	580,000	1	200,000	200,000
Cincinnati	325,902	13	10,200,000	5,022,000	3	2,700,000	2,700,000
Cleveland	381,768	14	12,400,000	4,300,000	3	1,250,000	1,250,000
Columbus	125,560	6	2,400,000	910,000			
Indianapolis	169,164	7	4,300,000	755,000			
Detroit	285,704	5	4,100,000	1,250,000			
Milwaukee	285,315	6	4,550,000	1,662,000	1	300,000	300,000
Des Moines	62,139	4	800,000	450,000	2	300,000	300,000
St. Paul	163,065	6	4,000,000	846,000			
Minneapolis	202,718	5	4,450,000	1,400,000	1	250,000	250,000
Kansas City, Kans.	51,418	2	1,200,000	900,000	1	200,000	200,000
Kansas City, Mo.	163,752	6	2,650,000	2,241,000	2	1,250,000	1,250,000

NUMBER, CAPITAL, AND CIRCULATION OF NATIONAL BANKS IN EXISTENCE ON JULY 18, 1903, CLASSIFIED TO SHOW THE NUMBER AND CAPITAL OF ASSOCIATIONS ISSUING CIRCULATION, ETC.—Continued.

Banks in—	Population.	Number of banks.	Total capital.	Total circulation.	Class 1.		
					Number.	Capital.	Circulation.
OTHER RESERVE CITIES—continued.							
							100%
St. Joseph	102,979	3	$550,000	$505,000	2	$350,000	$350,000
Lincoln	40,169	3	400,000	260,000	.....	.....	.....
Omaha	102,555	7	3,250,000	1,250,000	.....	.....	.....
Denver	133,859	5	2,500,000	2,250,000	4	2,200,000	2,200,000
Salt Lake City	53,531	4	1,100,000	1,050,000	3	1,000,000	1,000,000
San Francisco	342,782	7	7,500,000	4,975,000	2	3,200,000	3,200,000
Los Angeles	102,479	9	4,000,000	2,590,000	3	1,700,000	1,700,000
Portland, Oreg	90,426	3	1,050,000	1,050,000	3	1,050,000	1,050,000
Cedar Rapids	25,656	3	300,000	225,000	2	200,000	200,000
Dubuque	36,297	3	600,000	225,000	.....	.....	.....
Wichita	24,671	4	500,000	250,000	1	100,000	100,000
Total	8,129,872	292	178,180,260	74,756,700	65	27,225,000	27,225,000
Total all reserve cities.	12,674,305	354	319,580,260	135,134,840	73	45,625,000	45,625,000
STATES, ETC.							
Maine	694,466	86	10,496,000	5,817,850	32	3,675,000	3,675,000
New Hampshire	411,588	56	5,355,000	4,548,000	40	3,695,000	3,695,000
Vermont	343,641	48	6,460,000	4,687,500	21	3,060,000	3,060,000
Massachusetts	2,244,454	200	38,137,500	18,977,000	53	7,190,000	7,190,000
Rhode Island	428,556	35	11,305,250	4,527,000	6	1,920,000	1,920,000
Connecticut	908,420	81	20,082,070	10,296,450	27	5,430,850	5,430,850
Total New England States	5,031,125	506	91,835,820	48,853,800	179	24,970,850	24,970,850
New York	3,737,541	311	33,597,840	21,936,450	127	13,344,500	13,344,500
New Jersey	1,883,669	129	17,415,000	8,767,800	42	4,830,000	4,830,000
Pennsylvania	4,686,802	539	51,964,370	30,878,100	210	18,910,000	18,910,000
Delaware	184,735	23	2,218,975	948,500	7	455,000	455,000
Maryland	679,087	68	4,651,700	3,011,500	27	1,950,000	1,950,000
District of Columbia	.....	1	252,000	250,000	.....	.....	.....
Total Eastern States	11,171,834	1,071	110,099,885	65,792,350	413	39,489,500	39,489,500
Virginia	1,854,184	83	8,270,000	6,040,400	28	3,240,000	3,240,000
West Virginia	958,800	66	5,416,000	3,456,450	30	2,516,000	2,516,000
North Carolina	1,893,810	42	3,610,000	2,062,250	12	1,025,000	1,025,000
South Carolina	1,340,316	20	2,798,000	1,588,750	5	1,000,000	1,000,000
Georgia	2,162,087	46	4,998,000	3,008,950	13	1,700,000	1,700,000
Florida	528,542	22	1,935,000	1,011,250	5	550,000	550,000
Alabama	1,828,697	41	4,275,000	2,631,100	13	1,410,000	1,410,000
Mississippi	1,551,270	21	2,260,000	1,311,250	8	800,000	800,000
Louisiana	1,094,521	26	1,820,000	992,750	6	600,000	600,000
Texas	2,961,439	356	26,030,000	9,359,260	42	2,690,000	2,690,000
Arkansas	1,311,564	14	1,350,000	435,250	2	150,000	150,000
Kentucky	1,942,443	93	9,010,900	6,035,350	41	3,925,000	3,925,000
Tennessee	2,020,616	60	7,345,000	3,811,000	17	2,210,000	2,210,000
Porto Rico	953,243	1	100,000	100,000	1	100,000	100,000
Total Southern States	22,401,532	891	79,217,900	41,844,010	223	21,916,000	21,916,000
Ohio	3,324,315	293	29,115,000	17,786,595	107	9,794,000	9,794,000
Indiana	2,347,298	151	13,720,000	7,830,900	46	4,470,000	4,470,000
Illinois	3,122,975	290	21,613,000	13,714,650	111	8,358,000	8,358,000
Michigan	2,135,278	83	8,460,000	5,607,360	27	3,320,000	3,320,000
Wisconsin	1,758,071	99	8,100,000	4,255,620	22	1,980,000	1,980,000
Minnesota	1,385,611	168	8,201,000	3,578,000	29	1,225,000	1,225,000
Iowa	2,133,417	240	14,700,000	8,689,550	74	4,870,000	4,870,000
Missouri	2,264,696	66	4,220,000	2,776,300	28	1,885,000	1,885,000
Total Middle States	18,471,661	1,390	108,129,000	64,238,975	444	35,902,000	35,902,000
North Dakota	319,146	70	2,745,000	1,080,700	7	350,000	350,000
South Dakota	401,570	57	2,270,000	992,300	10	460,000	460,000
Nebraska	923,576	124	6,590,000	3,204,160	27	1,510,000	1,510,000
Kansas	1,394,406	138	8,237,500	4,973,200	51	3,297,500	3,297,500
Montana	243,329	23	2,480,000	974,750	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	92,531	16	985,000	449,500	2	150,000	150,000
Colorado	405,841	50	3,190,000	1,812,000	11	975,000	975,000
New Mexico	195,310	18	1,136,800	706,750	5	475,000	475,000
Oklahoma	398,331	82	2,900,000	1,263,300	14	525,000	525,000
Indian Territory	392,060	86	3,925,000	1,546,550	8	435,000	435,000
Total Western States	4,766,100	664	34,459,300	17,003,210	135	8,177,500	8,177,500

NUMBER, CAPITAL, AND CIRCULATION OF NATIONAL BANKS IN EXISTENCE ON JULY 18, 1903, CLASSIFIED TO SHOW THE NUMBER AND CAPITAL OF ASSOCIATIONS ISSUING CIRCULATION, ETC.—Continued.

Banks in—	Population.	Number of banks.	Total capital.	Total circulation.	Class 1.		
					Number.	Capital.	Circulation.
STATES, ETC.—continued.							*100%*
Washington	518,103	35	$3,475,000	$1,631,300	4	$400,000	$400,000
Oregon	323,110	31	1,520,000	579,500	3	170,000	170,000
California	1,039,792	45	4,705,000	1,925,000	11	750,000	750,000
Idaho	161,772	19	875,000	324,650	2	100,000	100,000
Utah	223,218	9	605,000	292,500	3	150,000	150,000
Nevada	42,335	1	82,000	20,500	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	122,931	11	605,000	304,500	2	200,000	200,000
Alaska	63,592	1	50,000	12,500	.....	.....	.....
Hawaii	154,001	2	525,000	56,500	.....	.....	.....
Total Pacific States	2,648,854	154	12,442,000	5,146,950	25	1,770,000	1,770,000
Total States, etc	64,491,106	4,676	436,183,905	242,879,295	1,419	132,225,850	132,225,850
Total United States	77,165,411	5,020	755,764,165	378,014,135	1,492	177,850,850	177,850,850

Banks in—	Class 2.			Class 3.		
	Number.	Capital.	Circulation.	Number.	Capital.	Circulation.
CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES.			*75+%*			*50+%*
New York City	7	$17,900,000	$14,829,000	3	$8,000,000	$4,737,500
Chicago	.....	.....	.....	1	500,000	250,000
St. Louis	1	7,000,000	6,500,000	3	6,000,000	3,250,000
Total	8	24,900,000	21,329,000	7	14,500,000	8,237,500
OTHER RESERVE CITIES.						
Boston	2	3,700,000	2,621,950	1	300,000	200,000
Albany	1	500,000	400,000	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn	2	452,000	400,000	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia	3	950,000	810,000	9	10,230,000	6,667,000
Pittsburg	1	800,000	600,000	7	6,500,000	3,500,000
Baltimore	1	500,000	400,000	2	1,900,000	1,040,000
Savannah	1	250,000	200,000	.....	.....	.....
Louisville	2	1,895,000	1,800,000	.....	.....	.....
Dallas	.....	.....	.....	1	500,000	300,000
Houston	.....	.....	.....	1	300,000	200,000
Cincinnati	1	500,000	390,000	2	1,200,000	732,000
Cleveland	1	500,000	450,000	4	3,050,000	1,300,000
Columbus	2	600,000	450,000	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis	1	300,000	230,000	1	300,000	175,000
Detroit	1	1,000,000	750,000	1	500,000	350,000
Milwaukee	1	500,000	462,000	1	450,000	250,000
Des Moines	.....	.....	.....	1	200,000	100,000
St. Paul	.....	.....	.....	1	600,000	328,000
Kansas City, Kans	.....	.....	.....	1	1,000,000	700,000
Kansas City, Mo	2	850,000	700,000	1	300,000	211,000
St. Joseph	.....	.....	.....	1	200,000	155,000
Lincoln	1	200,000	150,000	2	200,000	110,000
Omaha	1	200,000	150,000	1	1,000,000	600,000
Salt Lake City	.....	.....	.....	1	100,000	50,000
San Francisco	2	2,000,000	1,400,000	.....	.....	.....
Los Angeles	3	800,000	640,000	.....	.....	.....
Dubuque	.....	.....	.....	1	200,000	100,000
Wichita	.....	.....	.....	1	200,000	100,000
Total	29	16,497,000	13,003,950	41	29,230,000	17,168,000
Total all reserve cities	37	41,397,000	34,332,950	48	43,730,000	25,405,500
STATES, ETC.						
Maine	3	450,000	342,000	17	1,355,000	760,650
New Hampshire	4	360,000	281,000	5	650,000	377,000
Vermont	6	900,000	738,000	7	800,000	405,000
Massachusetts	16	3,120,000	2,540,000	38	7,190,000	4,140,000
Rhode Island	3	420,000	360,000	4	1,350,000	720,000
Connecticut	6	1,286,120	1,159,500	14	2,593,000	1,490,000
Total New England States	38	6,536,120	5,420,500	85	13,938,000	7,892,650

NUMBER, CAPITAL, AND CIRCULATION OF NATIONAL BANKS IN EXISTENCE ON JULY 18, 1903, CLASSIFIED TO SHOW THE NUMBER AND CAPITAL OF ASSOCIATIONS ISSUING CIRCULATION, ETC.—Continued.

Banks in—	Class 2.			Class 3.		
	Number.	Capital.	Circulation.	Number.	Capital.	Circulation.
STATES, ETC.—continued.						
			75+%			*50+%*
New York	16	$2,337,840	$2,008,150	57	$5,991,400	$3,460,600
New Jersey	6	910,000	780,000	22	2,310,000	1,208,000
Pennsylvania	27	2,700,150	2,205,500	76	7,295,000	4,085,450
Delaware	1	60,800	60,000	3	165,000	112,000
Maryland	4	400,000	312,500	8	500,000	271,000
District of Columbia	1	252,000	250,000	.....	.....	.....
Total Eastern States	55	6,660,790	5,616,150	166	16,261,400	9,137,050
Virginia	10	1,800,000	1,596,900	9	1,100,000	669,250
West Virginia	1	125,000	106,250	8	575,000	317,250
North Carolina	2	225,000	195,000	8	750,000	446,500
South Carolina	.....	.....	.....	5	650,000	369,500
Georgia	1	100,000	80,000	4	900,000	500,000
Florida	.....	.....	.....	4	350,000	202,500
Alabama	3	450,000	375,000	4	260,000	140,000
Mississippi	.....	.....	.....	6	585,000	305,000
Louisiana	1	100,000	75,000	1	100,000	50,000
Texas	5	525,000	410,000	31	3,820,000	1,631,250
Kentucky	8	892,900	761,850	9	950,000	516,500
Tennessee	2	110,000	87,500	9	1,460,000	755,000
Total Southern States	33	4,327,900	3,687,500	98	11,500,000	5,902,750
Ohio	18	2,715,000	2,323,000	50	4,954,000	2,870,000
Indiana	7	405,000	350,000	26	2,205,000	1,278,750
Illinois	8	1,035,000	885,000	50	3,765,000	2,028,750
Michigan	5	500,000	406,060	14	2,000,000	1,143,300
Wisconsin	7	625,000	529,250	16	1,200,000	657,500
Minnesota	4	155,000	120,000	24	1,445,000	786,850
Iowa	9	475,000	378,750	45	3,140,000	1,708,800
Missouri	2	150,000	112,500	10	615,000	345,000
Total Middle States	60	6,060,000	5,104,560	235	19,324,000	10,818,950
North Dakota	2	90,000	75,000	4	130,000	71,500
South Dakota	1	25,000	20,000	2	75,000	40,000
Nebraska	1	50,000	37,500	20	1,110,000	595,750
Kansas	5	250,000	195,750	15	980,000	506,250
Montana	2	400,000	305,000	3	400,000	242,000
Wyoming	1	100,000	75,000	2	100,000	52,500
Colorado	3	300,000	230,000	7	400,000	212,500
New Mexico	1	50,000	37,500	2	100,000	50,000
Oklahoma	1	50,000	37,500	6	175,000	90,100
Indian Territory	2	160,000	130,000	3	250,000	125,000
Total Western States	19	1,475,000	1,143,250	64	3,720,000	1,985,600
Washington	2	150,000	112,800	9	1,225,000	647,500
Oregon	1	75,000	70,000	2	75,000	37,500
California	.....	.....	.....	7	600,000	312,500
Utah	.....	.....	.....	1	100,000	50,000
Total Pacific States	3	225,000	182,800	19	2,000,000	1,047,500
Total States, etc	208	25,284,810	21,154,760	667	66,743,400	36,784,500
Total United States	245	66,681,810	55,487,710	715	110,473,400	62,190,000

NUMBER, CAPITAL, AND CIRCULATION OF NATIONAL BANKS IN EXISTENCE ON JULY 18, 1903, CLASSIFIED TO SHOW THE NUMBER AND CAPITAL OF ASSOCIATIONS ISSUING CIRCULATION, ETC.—Continued.

Banks in—	Class 4.			Class 5.		
	Number.	Capital.	Circulation.	Number.	Capital.	Circulation.
CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES.			25+ %.			—25 %.
New York City	7	$4,550,000	$1,960,000	19	$52,350,000	$6,370,000
Chicago	2	4,000,000	1,000,000	9	21,100,000	2,486,000
St. Louis	2	1,600,000	595,640			
Total	11	10,150,000	3,555,640	28	73,450,000	8,856,000
OTHER RESERVE CITIES.						
Boston	4	6,200,000	1,975,750	23	22,250,000	1,795,000
Albany	1	200,000	50,000	1	300,000	50,000
Brooklyn	2	600,000	175,000	1	300,000	67,000
Philadelphia	6	2,200,000	842,500	8	5,350,000	400,000
Pittsburg	11	4,900,000	1,585,000	10	7,050,000	1,050,000
Baltimore	4	1,300,000	390,000	10	7,403,260	610,000
Washington	3	600,000	219,000	5	2,175,000	250,000
Savannah				1	500,000	100,000
New Orleans				2	1,000,000	100,000
Louisville				3	1,800,000	150,000
Dallas	2	350,000	87,500			
Houston	2	200,000	50,000	2	750,000	130,000
Cincinnati	4	1,850,000	500,000	3	3,950,000	700,000
Cleveland	1	600,000	150,000	5	7,000,000	1,150,000
Columbus	2	800,000	285,000	2	1,000,000	175,000
Indianapolis	1	200,000	50,000	4	3,500,000	300,000
Detroit	1	200,000	50,000	2	2,400,000	100,000
Milwaukee				3	3,300,000	650,000
Des Moines				1	300,000	50,000
St. Paul	3	1,400,000	418,000	2	2,000,000	100,000
Minneapolis	3	3,200,000	1,110,000	1	1,000,000	50,000
Kansas City, Mo	1	250,000	80,000			
Omaha	2	900,000	350,000	3	1,150,000	150,000
Denver				1	300,000	50,000
San Francisco	1	300,000	75,000	2	2,000,000	300,000
Los Angeles	2	500,000	150,000	1	1,000,000	100,000
Cedar Rapids	1	100,000	25,000			
Dubuque	2	400,000	125,000			
Wichita	2	200,000	50,000			
Total	61	27,450,000	8,782,750	96	77,778,260	8,577,000
Total all reserve cities.	72	37,600,000	12,338,390	124	151,228,260	17,433,000
STATES, ETC.						
Maine	30	2,716,000	769,200	4	2,300,000	271,000
New Hampshire	7	650,000	195,000			
Vermont	13	1,400,000	434,500	1	300,000	50,000
Massachusetts	73	12,797,500	3,910,000	20	7,840,000	1,197,000
Rhode Island	14	3,340,250	1,077,000	8	4,275,000	450,000
Connecticut	24	4,922,100	1,392,500	10	5,850,000	823,600
Total New England States	161	25,825,850	7,778,200	43	20,565,000	2,791,600
New York	104	9,650,300	2,809,700	7	2,273,800	313,500
New Jersey	53	4,765,000	1,374,800	6	4,600,000	575,000
Pennsylvania	212	17,759,220	4,968,650	14	5,300,000	708,500
Delaware	10	828,175	221,500	2	710,000	100,000
Maryland	28	1,741,700	478,000	1	60,000	
Total Eastern States.	407	34,744,395	9,852,650	30	12,943,800	1,697,000
Virginia	35	1,730,000	484,250	1	400,000	50,000
West Virginia	26	1,700,000	466,950	1	500,000	50,000
North Carolina	18	1,085,000	295,750	2	525,000	100,000
South Carolina	9	648,000	169,250	1	500,000	50,000
Georgia	26	1,798,000	628,950	2	500,000	100,000
Florida	12	735,000	186,250	1	300,000	72,500
Alabama	21	2,155,000	706,100			
Mississippi	6	625,000	156,250	1	250,000	50,000
Louisiana	18	1,020,000	267,750			
Texas	270	16,395,000	4,228,010	8	2,600,000	400,000
Arkansas	11	900,000	235,250	1	300,000	50,000
Kentucky	33	2,663,000	732,000	2	580,000	100,000
Tennessee	30	2,315,000	658,500	2	1,250,000	100,000
Total Southern States.	515	33,769,000	9,215,260	22	7,705,000	1,122,500

NUMBER, CAPITAL, AND CIRCULATION OF NATIONAL BANKS IN EXISTENCE ON JULY 18, 1903, CLASSIFIED TO SHOW THE NUMBER AND CAPITAL OF ASSOCIATIONS ISSUING CIRCULATION, ETC.—Continued.

Banks in—	Class 4.			Class 5.		
	Number.	Capital.	Circulation.	Number.	Capital.	Circulation.
STATES, ETC.—continued.			25+%			−25%
Ohio	112	$8,852,000	$2,484,595	6	$2,800,000	$315,000
Indiana	68	5,390,000	1,532,150	4	1,250,000	200,000
Illinois	119	7,930,000	2,332,900	2	525,000	110,000
Michigan	37	2,640,000	738,000			
Wisconsin	51	3,445,000	938,870	3	850,000	150,000
Minnesota	108	4,126,000	1,196,150	3	1,250,000	250,000
Iowa	112	6,215,000	1,732,000			
Missouri	26	1,570,000	433,800			
Total Middle States	633	40,168,000	11,388,465	18	6,675,000	1,025,000
North Dakota	57	2,175,000	584,200			
South Dakota	44	1,710,000	472,300			
Nebraska	75	3,620,000	1,010,910	1	300,000	50,000
Kansas	66	3,410,000	923,700	1	300,000	50,000
Montana	18	1,680,000	427,750			
Wyoming	11	635,000	172,000			
Colorado	29	1,515,000	394,500			
New Mexico	10	511,800	144,250			
Oklahoma	61	2,150,000	610,700			
Indian Territory	73	3,080,000	856,550			
Total Western States	444	20,486,800	5,596,860	2	600,000	100,000
Washington	19	1,450,000	421,000	1	250,000	50,000
Oregon	25	1,200,000	302,000			
California	25	2,555,000	712,500	2	800,000	150,000
Idaho	17	775,000	224,650			
Utah	5	355,000	92,500			
Nevada	1	82,000	20,500			
Arizona	9	405,000	104,500			
Alaska	1	50,000	12,500			
Hawaii	1	25,000	6,500	1	500,000	50,000
Total Pacific States	103	6,897,000	1,896,650	4	1,550,000	250,000
Total States, etc.	2,263	161,891,045	45,728,085	119	50,038,800	6,986,100
Total United States	2,335	199,491,045	58,066,475	243	201,267,060	24,419,100

NATIONAL-BANK NOTES PRESENTED FOR REDEMPTION.

There is submitted in the table following a statement of the average amount of national-bank circulation outstanding in the fiscal years 1901, 1902, and 1903, together with the amount presented for redemption at the Treasury Department, showing, separately, notes fit for circulation which were redeemed and returned to the issuing banks, notes redeemed and destroyed for reissues, and the amount redeemed and destroyed without reissue.

The average amount of circulation in the year 1901 was $336,200,000. During that year notes to the amount of $147,400,000, or 43.8 per cent of the total issues, were presented for redemption. Under the provisions of section 3 of the act of June 20, 1874, when notes in good condition are redeemed by the Treasurer and the latter has been reimbursed, they are forwarded to the respective associations by which they were issued. Notes of this character to the amount of $57,600,000 were received by the Treasurer, representing 39.1 per cent of the total amount presented and 17.1 per cent of the total issues. Notes unfit for circulation were received, redeemed, and destroyed, for which new notes were issued to the amount of $71,400,000, which is 48.4 per cent of the total amount presented and 21.2 per cent of the total issues.

The redemptions without reissue aggregated $18,600,000, or 12.6 per cent of the amount presented and 5.5 per cent of the total issues.

In 1902 notes were presented for redemption to the amount of $171,800,000, or 48 per cent of the aggregate issues, namely, $357,900,000, of which 33.3 per cent, or $57,300,000, being in good condition, were redeemed and returned to the banks of issue. The redemptions and destructions for reissue amounted to $89,600,000, or 52.1 per cent of the amount presented and 25 per cent of the total issues. The redemptions during the year for which there were no reissues aggregated $20,000,000, which was 11.6 per cent of the amount presented and 5.6 per cent of the total issues.

The average amount of notes in circulation during the fiscal year 1903 was $378,400,000, and of the amount there was presented for redemption $196,400,000, or 51.9 per cent. Notes returned to the bank as fit for circulation amounted to $62,500,000, or 31.8 per cent of the amount presented for redemption and 16.5 per cent of the total issues. The redemptions and destructions of unfit notes for reissue aggregated $104,600,000, 53.2 per cent of the amount presented and 27.6 per cent of the total issues. The percentage of notes redeemed and destroyed without reissue was 6.9, the amount being $26,200,000.

An examination of this table is interesting in connection with calculations made by the Government actuary in 1886 and by this Bureau in 1898 of the life of national-bank notes. In 1886 the average life of notes of all denominations was calculated to be 4.9 years and in 1898 4.4 years. Confining the comparison to redemptions for reissue, it is shown that a trifle in excess of one-fifth of the issues of active banks were received for redemption, destruction, and reissue in 1901; in 1902, one-fourth, and in 1903, a trifle in excess of one-fourth, namely, 27.6 per cent. In other words, the life of notes of this character in 1901 was 4.7 years; in 1902, 4 years, and in 1903, 3.6 years, or an average for the 3 years of 4.1 years.

The table in question follows:

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION OUTSTANDING SECURED BY BONDS AND BY LAWFUL MONEY; AMOUNT PRESENTED AT THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT FOR REDEMPTION; REDEEMED AND RETURNED TO BANKS OF ISSUE; REDEEMED AND DESTROYED FOR REISSUE, AND AMOUNT REDEEMED AND DESTROYED WITHOUT ISSUE, TOGETHER WITH THE PERCENTAGE OF AMOUNTS PRESENTED FOR REDEMPTION TO TOTAL ISSUES AND PERCENTAGES OF AMOUNTS DISPOSED OF TO TOTAL AMOUNT PRESENTED FOR REDEMPTION.

[In millions of dollars.]

Year ended June 30—	Average amount outstanding.	Presented for redemption.		Returned to banks of issue.		
		Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent of, presented.	Per cent of issues.
1901	$336.2	$147.4	43.8	$57.6	39.1	17.1
1902	357.9	171.8	48	57.3	33.3	16
1903	378.4	196.4	51.9	62.5	31.8	16.5

Year ended June 30—	Destroyed for reissue.			Destroyed without reissue.		
	Amount.	Per cent of, presented.	Per cent of issues.	Amount.	Per cent of, presented.	Per cent of issues.
1901	$71.4	48.4	21.2	$18.6	12.6	5.5
1902	89.6	52.1	25	20.0	11.6	5.6
1903	104.6	53.2	27.6	26.2	13.3	6.9

In connection with the foregoing it is interesting to note the changes in the class and amount of bonds on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States to secure national-bank circulation on March 13, 1900, the date prior to the act authorizing the incorporation of banks with minimum capital of $25,000 and reducing the semiannual duty on circulation secured by consols of 1930 to one-fourth of 1 per cent, and on October 31, 1900, 1901, 1902, and 1903, as set forth in the following table:

Class.	Mar. 13, 1900.	Oct. 31, 1900.	Oct. 31, 1901.	Oct. 31, 1902.	Oct. 31, 1903.
Loan of 1908–1918, 3 per cent ...	$56,164,820	$7,756,580	$3,983,780	$6,056,720	$1,797,580
Funded loan of 1907, 4 per cent.	130,302,250	13,544,100	6,032,000	8,248,450	2,797,200
Loan of 1925, 4 per cent	14,697,850	7,503,350	2,911,100	2,208,600	1,410,100
Loan of 1904, 5 per cent.....	21,996,350	1,293,000	268,900	1,100,900	718,650
Funded loan of 1891, 2 per cent.	20,490,150	1,019,950	12,500	.....	.....
Consols of 1930, 2 per cent	.....	270,006,600	316,625,650	320,738,000	376,003,300
Total	243,651,420	301,123,580	329,833,930	338,352,670	382,726,830

During the year ended October 31, 1903, circulating notes were issued to the amount of $187,249,260, classified as follows: Notes of the denomination of $5, $31,872,060; $10s, $82,553,040; $20s, $55,035,360; $50s, $5,929,600; $100s, $11,859,200. Notes of the denominations of $10s and $20s represent approximately 73 per cent; $5s, 15 per cent; $50s, 4 per cent; and $100s, 8 per cent of the year's issues.

The amount of each denomination of circulation outstanding at the close of the year, the amount previously issued, together with total redemptions, are shown in the following table:

Denominations.	Issued during the year.	Issued previous years.	Total issued to Oct. 31, 1903.	Total redeemed to Oct. 31, 1903.	Circulation outstanding Oct. 31, 1903.
Ones.....	.....	$23,169,677	$23,169,677	$22,823,721.00	$345,956.00
Twos	.....	15,495,038	15,495,038	15,329,078.00	165,960.00
Fives	$31,872,060	836,516,480	868,388,540	806,107,560.00	62,280,980.00
Tens.....	82,553,040	831,418,770	913,971,810	738,070,880.00	175,900,930.00
Twenties	55,035,360	534,035,360	589,070,720	459,117,980.00	129,952,740.00
Fifties	5,929,600	139,790,950	145,720,550	129,286,850.00	16,433,700.00
One hundreds.....	11,859,200	231,043,300	242,902,500	208,604,800.00	34,297,700.00
Five hundreds	.....	11,947,000	11,947,000	11,853,000.00	94,000.00
One thousands	.....	7,379,000	7,379,000	7,354,000.00	25,000.00
Total	187,249,260	2,630,795,575	2,818,044,835	2,398,547,869.00	419,496,966.00
Unredeemed fractions	.....	.....	.....	−36,492.50	+36,492.50
Total	.....	.....	.....	2,398,511,376.50	419,533,458.50

NOTE.—Circulation outstanding and issued by national gold banks, amounting to $77,225, not included in this table.

During the year ended October 31, 1903, national-bank notes to the amount of $220,283,487 were presented at the Treasury Department for redemption, of which about $74,000,000, being in "fit" condition for circulation, were redeemed and returned to the banks of issue, and the balance, approximately $148,000,000, redeemed and destroyed. Eighty per cent of the receipts for redemption came from the cities of New York, Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, and St. Louis. The amount received from New York was $115,000,000, or about 50 per cent of the total receipts; $21,000,000 was received from Boston, $20,000,000 from Chicago, $15,000,000 from Philadelphia, and $10,000,000 from St. Louis. The aggregate cost of redemption of the notes presented for

that purpose during the year amounted to $174,477.62, or an average of $0.90262 per $1,000.

In addition to the expense for the redemption of their circulating notes the banks paid in semiannual duty on notes during the year ended June 30, 1903, the sum of $1,708,819.92; in fees for the examination of banks $324,598.97, and for plates for printing of circulation for new banks and those extending their charters, $94,800.

PROFIT ON NATIONAL-BANK CIRCULATION.

The question of profit on national-bank circulation is frequently submitted to this office in connection with the organization of national banks and the increase of circulation of existing associations. The Comptroller has had computed by the Actuary of the Treasury Department the profit on $100,000 of circulation based on the security of two per cents consols of 1930 at the average net price monthly for the year ended October 31, 1903. In the computation money is assumed to be worth 6 per cent, in consequence of which the gross receipts are uniform—$2,000 interest on the bonds and $6,000 on the circulation. Deductions are made covering the tax on notes at the rate of one-fourth of 1 per cent semiannually, cost of redemptions, plates, agents' fees, and the sinking fund. From the net receipts is deducted the interest on the cost of the bonds at 6 per cent, to show both the amount and rate per cent of profit monthly in excess of 6 per cent during the year. The frequent fluctuations in the market price of these securities cause the variations in the percentage of profit, which range from a minimum of 0.689 in January to a maximum of 0.935 in May. The various items entering into the computation are shown in detail in the appendix to this report and the salient features are incorporated in the appended table.

PROFIT ON $100,000 NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION BASED ON A DEPOSIT OF A LIKE AMOUNT OF UNITED STATES CONSOLS OF 1930 AT THE AVERAGE NET PRICE, MONTHLY, OF BONDS DURING THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1903.

Date.	Cost of bonds.	Net receipts from interest on bonds at 2 per cent and on circulation at 6 per cent.	Interest on cost of bonds at 6 per cent.	Profit on circulation in excess of 6 per cent on the investment.	
				Amount.	Per cent.
1902.					
November	$109,071	$7,304.31	$6,544.26	$760.05	0.696
December	108,287	7,315.10	6,497.22	817.88	.755
1903.					
January	109,143	7,301.66	6,548.58	753.08	.689
February	108,193	7,315.06	6,491.58	823.48	.761
March	107,477	7,325.07	6,448.62	876.45	.815
April	106,417	7,340.46	6,385.02	955.44	.897
May	105,944	7,347.03	6,356.64	990.39	.935
June	106,108	7,343.98	6,366.48	977.50	.921
July	106,692	7,334.39	6,401.52	932.87	.874
August	106,615	7,334.95	6,396.90	938.05	.879
September	108,753	7,300.96	6,525.18	775.78	.713
October	107,186	7,324.70	6,431.16	893.54	.833

COMPARISON OF CIRCULATION WITH CAPITAL AND RESOURCES OF NATIONAL BANKS, AND ALSO WITH THE COUNTRY'S STOCK OF MONEY.

There will be found in the appendix a table showing, at date of each report received from national banks, beginning October 5, 1864, and terminating September 9, 1903, the number, paid-in capital, outstanding circulation, and aggregate resources of national banking associations, together with the per cent of circulation to capital and the resources at each date and the per cent of circulation to the monetary stock on June 30 of each year.

The first abstract of reports is dated October 5, 1863, and included returns from 66 banks with capital of $7,100,000. One year later 508 banks with capital of $86,700,000 were in operation, and at the close of 1865 reports were received from 1,582 banks with capital of $403,300,000.

The number of banks did not reach 2,000 until October 2, 1874, nor did the capital exceed $500,000,000 until June 30, 1875. On December 17, 1875, the amount of reported capital was $505,400,000, but on October 2 of the following year dropped to $499,800,000, and steadily decreased thereafter to $454,000,000 on October 2, 1879. From that date there was gradual reaction, and on June 22, 1883, when there were in operation 2,417 banks, the capital amounted to $500,200,000. By July 12, 1889, the number and capital of banks reached 3,239 and $605,800,000, respectively. On May 4, 1893, there were in operation 3,830 banks, with capital of $688,700,000. This was the greatest number of banks in active operation at any date during the existence of the system prior to September 5, 1900. The act of March 14, 1900, resulted in gradual and material increase in number and capital of banks from 3,604 and $613,000,000, respectively, on February 13 of that year to 5,042 and $753,700,000, respectively, on September 9, 1903.

The banks aggregate resources reached the billion mark on July 3, 1865, amounting, approximately, to $1,126,400,000. On June 14, 1879, the resources reached $2,019,800,000, and on February 28, 1890, $3,003,300,000. There was an increase to $4,003,500,000 on September 20, 1898; to $5,048,100,000 on September 5, 1900; $6,008,700,000 on July 16, 1902, and $6,310,400,000, the highest point reached during the existence of the system, on September 9, 1903.

The act of 1864 limited the amount of issuable circulation to $300,000,000. By January, 1867, this amount had been practically reached and continued until the close of 1870, during which year an act was passed authorizing the addition of $54,000,000 to the aggregate amount theretofore authorized. There was a gradual but slight increase in circulation from the beginning of 1871 from $301,700,000 to $341,300,000 on December 26, 1873. This was the largest amount of outstanding circulation during the existence of the system prior to June 9, 1903.

The act of January 14, 1875, repealed the limit on the aggregate amount of circulating notes issuable, and the act of July 12, 1882, authorized the issue of circulating notes to the extent of 90 per cent of the par value of bonds deposited not exceeding 90 per cent of the paid-in capital stock. Notwithstanding the legislation of 1875 there was a gradual reduction in circulation from $324,500,000 on March 1 of that year to $290,000,000 on June 22, 1877. The volume showed

but slight variations from the latter date to June 14, 1879, but on December 12 of the latter year the issues had increased to $321,900,000, and on May 19, 1882, the date of the last report prior to the passage of the act of July 12, 1882, amounted to $315,600,000. There were but slight changes between that date and the close of 1883, but beginning with 1884, with slight exceptions, there was a gradual and rapid decrease to $122,900,000 on October 2, 1890. On September 25, 1891, the outstanding issues amounted to $131,300,000, and there was a gradual increase from that date to $210,600,000 on December 17, 1896.

This amount was not again exceeded until April 26, 1900. On that date the effect of the act of March 14, 1900, was noticeable, as the amount of circulation outstanding rose to $236,200,000. On February 5, 1901, the issues reached $309,400,000; on February 25, 1902, $314,400,000; at the close of 1902, $336,500,000, and on September 9, 1903, $375,000,000.

During the panic year of 1873, 11 national banks with capital of $3,550,000 failed and were placed in charge of receivers; but, by reason of organizations, there was no material change in the paid-in capital stock, the effect of conditions being shown in the aggregate resources of the banks, which decreased $109,800,000 between February 28 and December 26 of that year.

In the financial crisis of 1884 there was a loss to the system by failures of 13 banks with aggregate capital of $1,535,000, and a shrinkage in assets of nearly $100,000,000.

Notwithstanding a loss of 10 banks with capital of $1,025,000 by failures during the year 1890, when the financial stringency prevailed, there were increases both in number and capital of active associations, and no striking change in the volume of bank assets until December 19, when the returns showed a decline to $3,046,900,000 from $3,141,400,000 on October 2, the date of the prior report. By February 26, 1891, the assets had risen to $3,065,000,000, and on December 2, 1891, to $3,227,800,000.

The financial crisis of 1893 resulted in the suspension of business of a large number of banks, but in the actual failure of only 58 national banking associations, with total capital of $9,820,000. During that year the banks' assets reached their maximum on March 6, namely, $3,459,700,000, and decreased on October 3 to $3,109,500,000, a shrinkage of $350,200,000. By December 19 the resources had increased from the low-water mark to $3,242,300,000, or an increase over the October returns of about $132,000,000.

Conditions existing in 1896 resulted in the failure of 33 national banks, with total capital of $5,285,000. The net reduction in number of banks and capital, as shown by the returns on February 28 and December 17, was 38 and $6,800,000, respectively. During this year the volume of resources fluctuated from a maximum of $3,377,600,000 on May 7 to a minimum of $3,263,600,000 on October 6.

The table in question will be found of interest also, as it relates to the percentage of national-bank circulation to bank capital and assets and to money in the United States.

On October 3, 1864, the note issues amounted to 52.1 per cent of the paid-in capital stock, increased to 60.8 on April 2, 1866, and rose to 70.4 on January 6, 1868. From that date to March, 1884, the rate did not fall below 58.3, but varied between that percentage and 70.8, an average of about 68 per cent. From the beginning of 1884, the

rate steadily decreased from 57.9 to 18.4 on July 9, 1891. Thereafter there was a gradual increase to 33.4 on December 1, 1898, continuing without any material change until April, 1900, when the rate rose to 38.3. From that date to the close of 1903 (September 9), the rate varied from a minimum of 42.7 to a maximum of 49.8, the latter being the highest proportion of circulation to capital since the close of 1885.

The relation of circulation to aggregate assets of national banking associations varied from 20 per cent, approximately, during the first ten years of the existence of the national banking system to a minimum of 4 per cent in 1890. The highest rate since that time was 6.4 in October, 1896, and since that year has varied from a minimum of 4.2 to a maximum of 5.9.

The stock of specie and other currency of the country on June 30, 1863, was $674,800,000; in 1873, $774,400,000; in 1883, $1,472,400,000; in 1893, $1,738,800,000, and in 1903, $2,688,100,000. The percentage of national-bank circulation to money in the country ranged from 35.5 in 1866, when the outstanding circulation had nearly reached the legal limit, to a maximum of 43.7 in 1873; declined to 37.2 in 1876; rose to 38 in 1877, and thereafter steadily decreased to 7.3 in 1891. In 1892 the rate was 8.1; rose to 11 in 1896; declined to 9.1 in 1899; again increased to 12.8 in 1901; dropped to 12.1 in 1902, but rose to 12.9 at the close of June 1903, the highest rate since 1886, but less than at that date by 2.8 per cent.

MONEY IN THE BANKS OF THE COUNTRY.

Efforts to ascertain, in detail, information with respect to the amount and character of the money held by banks other than national have not been attended with entirely satisfactory results. In the report for 1902, in order to show as nearly as possible the amount of gold and silver in banks, the cash holdings of banks other than national, located in States not reporting the exact amount in detail, were estimated upon the basis of specie, etc., held by the national banks in such States. In the present compilation the cash holdings are classified exactly as reported to this office and necessarily show a reduction in the items gold and silver and a corresponding increase in unclassified cash. A summary of the returns is incorporated in the following table:

GOLD, ETC., HELD BY NATIONAL BANKS ON JUNE 9, 1903, AND BY OTHER BANKS AND BANKERS REPORTING TO THIS OFFICE ON OR ABOUT THE SAME DATE.

Classification.	National banks (4,939).	All other banks (8,745).	Total all banks (13,684).
Gold coin	$107,539,938	$31,387,320	$138,927,258
Gold Treasury certificates	104,561,520	[a]33,001,187	137,562,707
United States certificates for gold deposited	28,505,000	.....	28,505,000
Gold clearing-house certificates	64,984,000	.....	64,984,000
Silver dollars	10,560,422	13,816,579	24,377,001
Silver, fractional	9,114,765	.....	9,114,765
Silver Treasury certificates	63,350,733	8,312,752	71,663,485
Legal tenders	163,592,829	72,422,740	236,015,569
National-bank notes	27,625,685	10,952,717	38,578,402
Fractional currency	1,611,235	.....	1,611,235
Specie, not classified	.....	1,424,290	1,424,290
Cash, not classified	.....	104,495,941	104,495,941
Total	581,446,127	275,813,526	857,259,653

[a]Includes $11,520,447 gold clearing-house certificates in State banks of New York.

DISTRIBUTION OF MONEY IN THE COUNTRY.

In the following table is shown in millions of dollars the amount o coin and other currency in the United States at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892 to 1903, inclusive; coin, etc., in Treasury as assets, amount in circulation and the latter divided, to show the amount in banks and elsewhere, with the percentage for each year in the Treasury, in banks, and in circulation; the per capita in circulation, exclusive of the amount held in the Treasury, and the amount in circulation, exclusive of the amount in Treasury and in the banks:

Year.	Coin and other money in the United States.	Coin, etc., in Treasury as assets.		Money in reporting banks.		Money not in Treasury or banks.			In circulation, exclusive of coin, etc., in Treasury as assets.	
		Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Per capita.	Amount.	Per capita.
	Millions.	*Millions.*		*Millions.*		*Millions.*			*Millions.*	
1892	$1,752.2	$150.9	8.60	$586.4	33.48	$1,014.9	57.92	$15.50	$1,601.3	$24.44
1893	1,738.8	142.1	8.17	515.9	29.68	1,080.8	62.15	16.14	1,596.7	23.85
1894	1,805.0	144.2	7.99	688.9	38.17	971.9	53.84	14.21	1,660.8	24.28
1895	1,819.3	217.4	11.95	631.1	34.69	970.8	53.36	13.89	1,601.9	22.93
1896	1,799.9	293.5	16.31	531.8	29.55	974.6	54.14	13.65	1,506.4	21.10
1897	1,905.9	265.7	13.95	628.2	32.96	1,012.0	53.09	13.87	1,640.2	22.49
1898	2,073.5	235.7	11.37	687.7	33.17	1,150.1	55.46	15.43	1,837.8	24.66
1899	2,190.0	286.0	13.06	723.2	33.02	1,180.8	53.92	15.51	1,904.0	25.01
1900	2,339.7	284.6	12.16	749.9	32.05	1,305.2	55.79	17.11	2,055.1	26.94
1901	2,483.1	307.8	12.39	[a]794.9	32.02	1,380.4	55.59	17.75	2,175.3	27.98
1902	2,563.2	313.9	12.24	[b]837.9	32.69	1,411.4	55.07	17.90	2,249.3	28.53
1903	2,684.7	317.0	11.80	[c]848.0	31.59	1,519.7	56.61	18.88	2,367.7	29.42

[a] $12,567,265, [b] $10,125,909, and [c] $9,240,801 in banks of island possessions not included in these returns.

Conditions existing in 1896, as will be seen by reference to the foregoing table, resulted in a loss of cash in banks of nearly $100,000,000 as compared with the holdings in 1895. In 1897, however, the amount held, $628,200,000, very nearly equaled the volume in banks in 1895. By 1902 there had been a gain over 1897 of nearly $210,000,000, and in 1903 a further gain of $10,000,000. The fluctuations in amount and per cent of money held by the banks, geographically considered, in the years 1896, 1897, 1902, and 1903 are interesting.

The following statement shows the amount and pro rata distribution of money in the banks of the country, by geographical divisions, for the years indicated:

Divisions.	1896.		1897.		1902.		1903.	
	Amount (millions).	Per cent.	Amount (millions).	Per cent.	Amount (millions).	Per cent.	Amount (millions).	Per cent.
New England States	$51.3	9.65	$56.6	9.01	$66.6	7.95	$62.2	7.34
Eastern States	262.2	49.30	311.1	49.53	390.6	46.61	390.2	46.01
Southern States	36.9	6.94	40.6	6.46	57.4	6.85	59.8	7.05
Middle States	134.1	25.21	166.3	26.47	240.1	28.66	243	28.66
Western States	21	3.95	23.7	3.77	34.5	4.12	39.6	4.68
Pacific States	26.3	4.95	29.9	4.76	48.7	5.81	53.2	6.26
Total	531.8	100	628.2	100	837.9	100	848	100

STOCK OF MONEY OF THE WORLD.

The stock of money of the world, as shown by statistics compiled by the Mint Bureau, as of January 1, 1903, was $11,996,400,000, classified as follows: Gold, $5,382,600,000; silver, $3,680,300,000; uncovered paper currency, $2,933,500,000. The stock of the United States approximates one-fifth of the aggregate, amounting to $2,377,400,000, represented by $1,248,000,000 gold, $673,300,000 silver, and $456,100,000 uncovered paper currency. The per capita of gold in the world is $4.19, silver $2.86, and paper $2.28, and the aggregate per capita $9.33. The United States per capita of gold is $15.64, silver $8.44, paper $5.71, aggregate $29.79. With the exception of France, the Straits Settlements, and the South American States (excluding Bolivia and Colombia), the per capita of money in the United States exceeds all other countries, and its per capita of gold is the greatest with the following exceptions: France, $24.36; South African Republic, $24.33, and Australasia, $23.38. The Straits Settlements lead in the per capita of silver, namely, $47.45; France follows with $10.79, the Netherlands $10.68, Spain $9.34, and the United States with $8.44. The per capita of uncovered paper currency is the greatest, $27.90, in the South American States; second in order is Greece, $20.29, followed by Belgium, $16.16; Portugal, $11.67; Canada, $10.54, the per capita in the United States being $5.71.

In connection with the foregoing the appended table is of interest, relating to the growth by decades from 1800 to 1900 of population, money in the United States, the per capita in circulation, and the imports and exports, together with the wealth of the country from 1850 to 1900, and clearings for 1890, 1900, and 1903.

POPULATION, WEALTH, MONEY IN THE COUNTRY, PER CAPITA OF MONEY IN CIRCULATION, BANK CLEARINGS, IMPORTS, AND EXPORTS, BY DECADES.

[Population, etc., in millions and decimals.]

Year.	Population.	Wealth.	Money in United States.	Money in circulation per capita.	Bank clearings.	Imports.[a]	Exports.[a]
1800	5.3	.....	$28.0	$4.99	.....	$91.2	$70.9
1810	7.2	.....	58.0	7.60	.....	85.4	66.7
1820	9.6	.....	69.1	6.96	.....	74.4	69.6
1830	12.8	.....	93.1	6.69	.....	62.7	71.6
1840	17.0	.....	189.9	10.91	.....	98.2	123.6
1850	23.1	$7,135.7	285.3	12.02	.....	173.5	144.3
1860	31.4	16,159.6	442.1	13.85	.....	353.6	333.5
1870	38.5	30,068.5	722.8	17.50	.....	435.9	392.7
1880	50.1	42,642.0	1,185.5	19.41	.....	667.9	835.6
1890	62.6	65,037.0	1,685.1	22.82	$58,845.2	789.3	857.8
1900	76.3	[b] 94,300.0	2,339.7	26.94	84,582.4	849.9	1,394.4
1903	80.4	.....	2,684.7	29.42	114,068.8	1,025.7	1,420.1

[a] Statement of imports and exports includes bullion and specie prior to 1830; merchandise only since 1830.
[b] Estimated by Bureau of Statistics.

FOREIGN BANKS OF ISSUE, ETC.

In foreign publications containing data relating to banks of issue, and banks not issuing circulating notes, the principal items of resources and liabilities only are given. The consolidated statements appearing in the Bulletin de Statistique and L'Économiste Européen relate

exclusively to specie holdings, circulation outstanding, deposits and advances, or loans and discounts.

The following table is a combination of returns relating to the principal foreign banks of issue with other foreign banks, and is presumed to be comprehensive and accurate, so far as it relates to the items indicated:

CAPITAL, SPECIE, CIRCULATION, ETC., OF THE PRINCIPAL FOREIGN BANKS OF ISSUE ON OR ABOUT JUNE 30, 1903.

[Expressed in millions of dollars.]

European banks.*	Capital.	Gold.	Silver.	Total specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Advances.	Rate of discount.
								Per cent.
Bank of France	35.2	483.3	216.9	700.2	837.6	95.2	253.6	3
Imperial Bank of Germany	28.9	174.7	61.4	236.0	279.3	155.6	220.8	4
Banks of issse of Germany	15.8	11.2	4.0	15.3	34.9	23.9	47.3	.....
Bank of England	70.8	180.1	.....	180.1	145.7	235.9	181.0	3
Banks of Scotland	45.3	24.7	3.7	28.4	35.7	[a]518.0	[a]348.6	.....
Banks of Ireland	35.1	15.8	1.9	17.8	35.7	[a]245.5	[a]188.2	.....
Bank of Austria-Hungary	41.9	224.8	62.1	287.0	296.2	33.2	56.9	3½
National Bank of Belgium	9.6	16.8	4.6	21.4	117.9	9.8	107.3	3
National Bank of Bulgaria	1.8	2.3	2.1	4.4	5.6	13.9	7.9	8
National Bank of Denmark	6.8	20.5	.....	20.5	28.0	1.6	10.0	4½
Bank of Spain	28.9	70.3	100.0	170.2	314.8	120.2	197.4	4
National Bank of Greece	3.9	.2	.2	.4	25.7	16.0	8.5	6½
Bank of Netherlands	8.0	19.1	32.2	51.3	90.3	1.9	49.6	3½
Bank of Italy	28.9	73.1	13.9	87.1	144.8	35.1	63.9	5
Bank of Naples	11.6	16.0	2.7	18.7	50.8	12.2	24.1	5
Bank of Sicily		7.7	.4	8.1	11.4	6.6	8.1	5
Bank of Norway	3.5	6.8	.....	6.8	16.4	2.3	12.9	5
Bank of Portugal	14.6	5.2	7.7	12.9	74.7	1.9	24.9	5½
National Bank of Roumania	2.9	12.7	.8	13.5	30.1	.....	11.4	5
Imperial Bank of Russia	28.3	390.4	46.3	436.8	297.6	68.5	174.9	4½
Bank of Finland	1.9	4.0	.6	4.6	13.5	5.0	9.8	.....
National Bank of Servia	1.1	3.5	1.7	5.2	6.8	1.7	2.5	6
Royal Bank of Sweden	11.9	14.7	1.4	16.0	36.1	9.3	23.4	4½
Private banks of Sweden	20.7	.6	4.1	4.6	4.2	148.6	87.2	.....
Banks of issue of Switzerland	30.1	20.8	2.3	23.1	41.9	239.3	53.1	4
Total	487.5	1,799.3	571.0	2,370.4	2,975.7	2,001.2	2,173.3	.....
OTHER FOREIGN BANKS.								
England, joint stock and private banks of [d]	259.2	.....	.....	[e]782.0	3.5	3,043.8	1,997.3	.....
Imperial Ottoman Bank [a]	24.0	.....	.....	10.0	5.4	49.8	28.2	.....
Bank of Algiers [b]	.....	.....	.....	7.3	18.9	5.0	13.5	.....
Bank of Japan	15.0	54.6	.....	54.6	115.4	9.8	40.7	.....
Banks of Mexico	100.1	.....	.....	60.8	92.3	152.3	201.9	.....
Banks of Canada	77.6	.....	.....	14.3	60.4	420.2	473.8	.....
Banks of Australasia	94.1	.....	.....	[c]124.7	23.9	617.0	586.9	.....
Total	570.0	54.6	.....	1,053.7	319.8	4,297.9	3,342.3	.....
Grand total	1,057.5	1,853.9	571.0	3,424.2	3,295.5	6,299.1	5,515.7	.....

*Statement of European banks from "L'Économiste Européen," July 3, 1903, except deposits and advances of banks of Scotland and Ireland and the capital stock of the various banks.

[a] London Banking Almanac, 1901.

[b] Bulletin de Statistique.

[c] Includes specie, bullion, and cash balances.

[d] Includes Wales.

[e] Cash, money at call and short notice.

SAVINGS BANKS OF THE WORLD.

Through the aid of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor information has been obtained with respect to the number of depositors and total deposits in foreign savings banks, both trustee and postal. In the table following will be found statistics covering the number of depositors and deposits, together with the average deposit account, average deposit per inhabitant, and rates of

interest allowed on savings accounts in countries relative to which returns of that character have been received.

To the statistics relating to foreign savings banks have been added the number of depositors and deposits in the savings banks of the United States, resulting in a total of savings depositors of 76,314,423 and in savings deposits of $9,900,749,029. The average per capita deposit in foreign savings banks is $100.54 and the deposit per inhabitant $10.43. The average account in the savings banks of the United States is $417.21 and the average per inhabitant $36.52.

NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS, AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS, AVERAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNT, AVERAGE DEPOSIT PER INHABITANT AT THE END OF THE YEARS MENTIONED, AND RATES OF INTEREST ON DEPOSITS PAID BY POSTAL AND OTHER SAVINGS BANKS OF THE WORLD.

[From official sources.]

Country.	Period.	Number of depositors.	Total deposits.	Average deposit account.	Average deposit per inhabitant.	Rate of interest.	Population.
Russia (in Europe)	1903	4,517,342	$491,317,622	$108.76	$3.48	.....	141,000,000
Finland	1900	181,269	15,700,000	86.61	5.87	.....	2,673,000
Germany	1900	14,863,956	2,103,582,754	141.52	37.32	.....	56,367,178
Prussia[a]	1901	9,034,937	1,367,768,065	151.38	39.67	.....	34,472,509
Japan	1901-2	6,506,717	35,852,467	5.51	.80	4 to 9	[b] 44,805,937
Austria	1901-2	4,946,307	876,941,933	177.29	33.47	3½ to 4	[c] 26,204,047
Hungary	1900	1,202,889	283,995,000	236.09	14.85	.....	19,122,000
United Kingdom	1902	10,803,555	959,236,637	88.80	22.86	.....	[d] 41,961,212
France	1901	11,051,979	854,879,328	77.35	21.94	.....	38,961,945
Italy[e]	1901	6,021,662	431,764,353	71.70	13.30	.....	[f] 32,475,253
Belgium	1901	1,908,463	150,191,761	78.69	22.08	2½ to 4	6,800,000
Canada[g]	1902	211,762	58,438,188	27.60	10.88	.....	5,371,315
Holland	1900-1901	1,256,451	69,831,686	55.58	13.48	.....	[c] 5,179,128
Sweden	1901	1,865,596	143,418,740	76.87	27.71	.....	5,175,228
India[h]	1901	816,651	32,583,673	39.90	.14	.....	231,898,807
Australasia, including New Zealand	1901-2	1,252,219	195,273,475	155.94	42.26	.....	4,620,494
Denmark	1901	1,176,853	176,244,144	150.00	71.95	.....	2,449,540
Norway	1901	695,524	86,292,423	124.06	38.52	.....	2,240,032
Total	.....	69,279,195	6,965,544,184	100.54	10.43	.....	667,305,116
United States	1903	7,035,228	2,935,204,845	417.21	36.52	2.8 to 3.5	80,487,000
Grand total	.....	76,314,423	9,900,749,029	.....	.....	.....	.....

[a] Included with Germany.
[b] Year ended March 31.
[c] Population Dec. 31, 1900.
[d] Estimated population as per middle of 1902.
[e] Exclusive of cooperative savings banks and ordinary credit companies.
[f] Census Feb. 10, 1901.
[g] Post-office and Government savings banks only.
[h] Data for post-office savings banks only.

In the following table statistics are incorporated relating wholly to foreign postal savings banks which have been deducted from the foregoing table comprising returns from both trustee and postal savings institutions:

FOREIGN POSTAL SAVINGS BANK RETURNS.

[From official sources.]

Country.	Year.	Number of depositors.	Deposits.	Average deposit.
United Kingdom	1902	9,133,161	$703,720,660	$77.05
France[a]	1901	3,805,881	208,515,240	54.78
Italy	1902	4,854,519	156,248,204	32.19
Austria:				
Savings department	1902	1,610,530	32,870,084	20.40
Banking department	1902	51,853	52,344,476	1,009.48
Hungary:				
Savings department	1900	389,083	6,632,944	17.05
Banking department	1900	7,222	6,811,076	943.10
Australasia	1901	444,264	64,874,717	146.03
Belgium	1901	1,483,270	20,358,150	13.72
Canada	1902	162,761	42,320,209	260.01
Cape Colony	1901	82,753	12,218,628	147.65
British Guiana	1901	8,262	238,327	28.84
India	1901	816,651	32,583,673	39.90
Netherlands	1901	896,761	37,696,208	42.03
Sweden	1901	573,800	14,532,662	25.32
Russia	1903	1,212,608	79,420,210	65.56
Total		25,533,379	1,471,385,468	57.63

[a] Data relating to the "Caisse Nationale d'épargne."

THE BANKING POWER OF THE WORLD.

The capital, surplus profits, deposits, and circulation of banks of the United States, characterized as the "Banking power," aggregate $13,310,405,650, in which is included that of national banks amounting to $4,993,046,686; reporting State banks and bankers, $7,662,433,013, and nonreporting banks, estimated, $654,925,951.

The banking power of foreign countries, based upon the most reliable data, is stated to be $18,088,000,000 and the aggregate power of the world $31,398,000,000. Comparing this estimate with Mulhall's of 1890, it is shown that the banking power of the United States has increased since that date $8,160,000,000, or 158.4 per cent, the banking power of foreign countries $7,253,000,000, or 66.9 per cent, and the combined banking power of the world from $15,985,000,000 to $31,398,000,000, a total increase of $15,413,000,000, or 96.4 per cent. The subjoined tables give in detail the banking power of the United States, of foreign countries, and of the world, the latter being a comparative statement of conditions in 1890 and 1903:

BANKING POWER OF THE UNITED STATES.

	Number.	Capital.	Surplus, etc.	Deposits.	Circulation.	Total.
National banks	4,939	$743,506,048	$542,183,537	$3,348,095,992	$359,261,109	$4,993,046,686
State, etc., banks	8,745	578,418,944	731,314,014	6,352,700,055	.....	7,662,433,013
Nonreporting banks	[a]4,546	152,403,520	.....	502,522,431	.....	654,925,951
Total	18,230	1,474,328,512	1,273,497,551	10,203,318,478	359,261,109	13,310,405,650

[a] Estimated.

BANKING POWER OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

[In millions of dollars.]

	Capital.	Surplus.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Total.
Principal European banks of issue	487.5	.....	2,975.7	2,001.2	5,464.4
Other foreign banks	570.0	.....	319.8	4,297.9	5,187.7
Surplus, etc. (estimated)	.....	470.4	.....	.....	470.4
Total	1,057.5	470.4	3,295.5	6,299.1	11,122.5
Foreign savings banks	.....	.....	.....	6,965.5	6,965.5
Total	1,057.5	470.4	3,295.5	13,264.6	18,088.0

WORLD'S BANKING POWER.

[In millions of dollars.]

	1890.	1903.	Increase.	
			Amount.	Per cent.
Banking power, United States	5,150	13,310	8,160	158.4
Banking power of foreign countries	10,835	18,088	7,253	66.9
Banking power of the world	15,985	31,398	15,413	96.4

STATE, SAVINGS, PRIVATE BANKS, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES.

As required by section 333 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the Comptroller presents herewith detailed information relative to the condition of the banking institutions of the country, other than national, so far as obtained for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Through the cooperation of State officials charged with the supervision of banks chartered and operated under State laws, and by the very general compliance with the request for reports made to individual banks and bankers, the Comptroller is enabled to present a more comprehensive statement of the condition of institutions of this character than has ever before been compiled by this Bureau.

Abstracts of official reports showing the resources and liabilities of commercial or State banks have been obtained from the banking departments of the States, Territories, and island possessions, except from South Carolina, Alabama, Arkansas, Oregon, Alaska, and Hawaii, the data relating to banks located in the latter States having been compiled from reports furnished by the banks direct.

When the first attempt was made, in 1873, to comply with the provisions of the act of Congress relating to State-bank statistics, returns from only nine States could be obtained in response to the request of this office for information concerning this class of banks. At that period only a small number of the States had laws providing for the compilation and publication of data relating to banks incorporated under State laws. Now all of the States, with the exceptions noted, have banking departments or designated public officials charged with the duty of requiring reports from incorporated banks at stated periods. Abstracts of these reports made at close of business June 30, 1903, or for the nearest approximate date, upon compilation have been promptly furnished by such officials or facilities provided by them for the copying of the reports on file.

Circular letters from this Bureau requesting reports of condition as of June 30, 1903, were mailed early in June last to approximately 3,300 private banks and bankers in the various States and to 700 incorporated banks located in States where the laws do not require the submission or publication of reports. In response to these requests about 900 private banks and bankers sent reports of condition more or less complete, making, with the reports received from official sources, 33⅓ per cent of the private banks in existence, as shown by the most reliable data obtainable. Summarizing the returns, information has been obtained relative to the conditions of 8,745 incorporated and private banks and bankers, of which 5,962 are State banks, 531 loan and trust companies, 1,078 mutual and stock savings banks, and 1,174 private banks and bankers.

CONSOLIDATED RETURNS FROM STATE, SAVINGS, PRIVATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

For purposes of comparison there is given herewith a table showing the principal items of resources and liabilities of banks other than national in the years 1898 to 1903, inclusive:

CONSOLIDATED RETURNS FROM STATE, SAVINGS, PRIVATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES, 1898 TO 1903, INCLUSIVE.

Items.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
Loans	$2,480,874,360	$2,659,940,630	$3,013,449,827	$3,444,377,672	$3,942,592,907	$4,296,675,586
Bonds	1,304,890,322	1,527,595,160	1,723,830,351	1,935,625,964	2,094,496,729	2,334,329,907
Cash	194,913,450	210,884,047	220,667,109	240,145,951	250,815,787	275,813,526
Capital	370,073,788	368,746,648	403,192,214	430,401,557	499,621,208	578,418,944
Surplus and undivided profits	399,706,497	418,798,087	490,654,957	538,866,278	614,509,805	731,314,014
Deposits	3,664,797,296	4,246,500,852	4,780,893,692	5,518,804,859	6,005,847,214	6,352,700,055
Resources	4,631,328,357	5,196,177,381	5,841,658,820	6,681,567,334	7,355,110,843	8,016,181,848

An analysis of the foregoing statement shows an increase in aggregate resources in 1903 over 1902 of about $661,000,000 and over 1898 of nearly $3,385,000,000. Loans and discounts amount to $4,296,675,586, a gain of more than $354,000,000 over the amount reported for 1902. A marked increase in the cash holdings during the past year is also exhibited in the statement, there being approximately $25,000,000 more money in the banks than was reported in 1902. Going back for a period of five years, it is of interest to note the gain in cash holdings over the prior year for each year since 1898. In approximate sums the increase in cash holdings of these banks was $15,970,000 in 1899 over 1898; $9,783,000, 1900 over 1899; $19,478,000, 1901 over 1900; $10,669,000, 1902 over 1901, and $24,997,000, 1903 over 1902. Capital stock increased from $499,621,208 in 1902 to $578,418,944 in 1903, a gain of $78,797,736 for the year and over $208,000,000 subsequent to 1898. Deposits increased during the year, approximately, $347,000,000 to $6,352,700,055, a sum greater by $611,000,000 than credited to depositors in all reporting banks—State and national—in 1898.

Capital stock of the 5,962 State banks is $302,264,497 and individual deposits $1,814,570,163. The number of banks of this character is 565 greater than reported in 1902. The cash holdings in this class of banks increased approximately during the year by $8,536,000 and aggregate assets by $182,000,000.

Reports of condition of 531 loan and trust companies were received for the current year, showing aggregate resources of $2,298,554,063, against 417 companies with aggregate resources of $1,983,214,707 reporting in 1902. Individual deposits in these institutions increased, approximately, $63,500,000 and cash holdings $17,000,000 over 1902.

Returns were obtained from 1,174 private banks and bankers with assets of $169,049,821. In 1902 reports were received from 1,039 banks of this character, whose assets were $169,364,435. While reports from a greater number of banks of this class were received than in 1902, meager returns from some States, notably New York, account for the decrease in the aggregate resources.

Savings-bank reports to the number of 1,078 have been received, of which 657 are from mutual institutions and 421 from stock savings banks, the latter being operated for the benefit of both shareholders and depositors. The aggregate resources of the latter class of banks are only about 11 per cent of the resources of all reporting institutions for savings. The mutual savings banks are all located in the New England and Eastern States, with the exception of 1 in West Virginia, 1 in Wisconsin, 4 in Ohio, 5 in Indiana, and 12 in Minnesota. The principal items of resources of savings banks, both mutual and stock, are as follows: Loans secured by real estate, $1,033,420,902; loans on other securities, $314,443,239; United States bonds, $13,206,494; State, county, and municipal bonds, $150,491,128; railroad bonds and stock, $279,685,569; bank stock, $31,995,519; other stock, bonds, etc., $976,164,734. Cash in bank is only $20,565 greater than the amount reported in 1902, being $30,897,903; but the cash to their credit with other banks is $123,704,192, being $2,307,221 more than shown by the reports of 1902.

The number of depositors in savings banks (exclusive of those in State banks of Illinois having savings departments) has increased since 1902 from 6,388,793 to 6,674,237 and the average deposit from $414.85 to $421.84. Including savings depositors in the Illinois State banks, the total number of depositors has increased from 6,666,672 in 1902 to 7,035,228 in 1903, and the average to each depositor, estimated to be $412.53 in 1902, to $417.21 this year. The aggregate deposits in savings institutions of the country in 1902 were $2,750,177,290, and for the current year $2,935,204,845, an increase of $185,027,555. The average sum, $380.74, to the credit of each depositor in the New England savings banks remains practically the same as in 1902, when it was $380.72. In the Eastern States the average deposit has increased to $437.99 from $428.46 in 1902. Pennsylvania and Maryland show the most marked increase, the average in the former State being estimated at $315.25, against $303.47 last year, and in the latter State $400.86 in 1903, against $345.52 in 1902.

In the following table is given a comparative statement of the number of depositors, amount of deposits, and average deposit account in the savings banks of the United States and geographical divisions for the years 1901–2 and 1902–3:

NUMBER OF SAVINGS DEPOSITORS, AGGREGATE SAVINGS DEPOSITS, AND AVERAGE AMOUNT DUE TO DEPOSITORS IN SAVINGS BANKS IN EACH STATE IN 1901–2 AND 1902–3.

States, etc.	1901–2 (1,036 banks).			1902–3 (1,078 banks).		
	Number of depositors.	Amount of deposits.	Average to each depositor.	Number of depositors.	Amount of deposits.	Average to each depositor.
Maine	193,005	$72,082,694	$373.47	208,141	$74,781,073	$359.28
New Hampshire	147,928	60,249,862	407.29	155,309	63,919,183	411.56
Vermont	128,529	41,987,497	326.68	134,323	44,628,150	332.24
Massachusetts	1,593,640	560,705,752	351.84	1,660,814	586,937,084	353.40
Rhode Island	138,366	71,900,541	519.64	150,342	74,534,628	495.77
Connecticut	425,588	193,248,909	454.07	444,407	203,522,226	457.96
Total New England States	2,627,056	1,000,175,255	380.72	2,753,336	1,048,322,344	380.74
New York	2,229,661	1,051,689,186	471.68	2,327,812	1,112,418,552	477.88
New Jersey	227,130	69,866,709	307.60	238,210	73,722,729	309.48
Pennsylvania	396,877	120,441,275	303.47	407,652	128,514,295	315.25
Delaware	4,187	1,265,586	302.26	a 21,792	6,586,851	302.26
Maryland	186,293	64,367,767	345.52	155,299	62,253,508	400.86
District of Columbia	10,845	1,309,555	120.75	11,758	1,654,715	140.73
Total Eastern States	3,054,993	1,308,940,078	428.46	3,162,523	1,385,150,650	437.99
West Virginia	4,687	680,372	145.16	4,853	836,358	172.33
North Carolina	12,201	2,451,838	200.95	b 17,721	3,282,164	185.21
Total Southern States	16,888	3,132,210	185.47	22,574	4,118,522	182.44
Ohio	103,405	48,180,438	465.94	108,854	52,306,123	480.51
Indiana	24,362	7,288,506	299.17	24,733	8,072,500	326.38
Illinois	b 277,879	c 100,072,804	360.13	b 360,991	c 119,721,739	331.64
Wisconsin	3,908	719,009	183.98	4,290	810,533	188.93
Minnesota	63,293	15,526,701	245.31	69,763	18,624,665	266.97
Iowa	a 238,421	85,703,614	359.46	a 240,063	86,602,757	360.75
Total Middle States	711,268	257,491,072	362.02	808,694	286,138,317	353.83
California, total Pacific States	a 256,467	180,438,675	703.55	a 288,101	211,475,012	734.03
Total United States	6,666,672	2,750,177,290	412.53	7,035,228	2,935,204,845	417.21

a Estimated.
b Partially estimated.
c Savings deposits in State institutions having savings departments; abstract of reports included with State banks.

From an examination of the returns submitted with respect to the rate of interest paid on savings accounts, it will be noted that the maximum rate of interest is 4 per cent and the mimimum rate 2⅘ per cent. The estimated average rate is 3½ per cent, a slight decrease from the estimated average interest rate in 1902.

The following table shows the rate paid in each State by savings banks located therein:

States, etc.	Rate per cent.	States, etc.	Rate per cent.
Maine a	3.24	Maryland—Continued.	
New Hampshire a	3.20	9 paid	3
Vermont a	3.375	District of Columbia c	2.80
Massachusetts a b	3.71	West Virginia c	4
Rhode Island a	3.88	North Carolina c	3.25
Connecticut a	3.76	Ohio c	3.60
New York a	3.23	Indiana: b	
New Jersey a	2.90	4 paid	4
Delaware: c		1 paid	3
1 paid	4	Illinois d	2.83
Maryland: c		Wisconsin a	3.50
3 paid	4	Utah:	
2 paid	3.50	2 paid	3
2 paid	3.25		

a From official reports.
b 1902.
c Unofficial.
d Average rate paid by 58 banks.

The growth of savings banks by five-year periods from 1820 to 1845, and annually since that date, is shown in the accompanying table. In 1866 the number of depositors in institutions of this character reached 1,000,000 and the deposits $282,455,794, the average account being $264.70. In 1870 the number of depositors had increased to 1,630,846, the amount of deposits $549,874,358, and the average account $337.17. By 1880 the deposits reached $819,106,973 and the number of depositors 2,335,582, and average account $350.71. The amount to the credit of savings deposits in 1890 was $1,524,844,506, the number of depositors 4,258,893, and the average deposit account $358.03. The number of depositors in 1900 was 6,107,083, the average deposit $401.10, and the total amount to the credit of depositors $2,449,547,885. The amount to the credit of savings-bank depositors in 1903 was greater than the entire stock of money in the country, amounting to $2,935,204,845, to the credit of 7,035,228 depositors. The average account was $417.21, and the average per capita to population of the country $36.52.

The table in question follows:

NUMBER OF SAVINGS BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS, AMOUNT OF SAVINGS DEPOSITS, AVERAGE AMOUNT DUE EACH DEPOSITOR IN THE YEARS 1820, 1825, 1830, 1835, 1840, AND 1845 TO 1903, AND AVERAGE PER CAPITA IN THE UNITED STATES IN THE YEARS GIVEN.

Year.	Number of banks.	Number of depositors.	Deposits.	Average due each depositor.	Average per capita in the United States.
1820	10	8,635	$1,138,576	$131.86	$0.12
1825	15	16,931	2,537,082	149.84	.....
1830	36	38,035	6,973,304	183.09	.54
1835	52	60,058	10,613,726	176.72	.....
1840	61	78,701	14,051,520	178.54	.82
1845	70	145,206	24,506,677	168.77	.....
1846	74	158,709	27,374,325	172.48	.....
1847	76	187,739	31,627,479	168.46	.....
1848	83	199,764	33,087,488	165.63	.....
1849	90	217,318	36,073,924	165.99	.....
1850	108	251,354	43,431,130	172.78	1.87
1851	128	277,148	50,457,913	182.06	.....
1852	141	308,863	59,467,453	192.54	.....
1853	159	365,538	72,313,696	197.82	.....
1854	190	396,173	77,823,906	196.44	.....
1855	215	431,602	84,290,076	195.29	.....
1856	222	487,986	95,598,230	195.90	.....
1857	231	490,428	98,512,968	200.87	.....
1858	245	538,840	108,438,287	201.24	.....
1859	259	622,556	128,657,901	206.66	.....
1860	278	693,870	149,277,504	215.13	4.75
1861	285	694,487	146,729,882	211.27	.....
1862	289	787,943	169,434,540	215.03	.....
1863	293	887,096	206,235,202	232.48	.....
1864	305	976,025	236,280,401	242.08	.....
1865	317	980,844	242,619,382	247.35	.....
1866	336	1,067,061	282,455,794	264.70	.....
1867	371	1,188,202	337,009,452	283.63	.....
1868	406	1,310,144	392,781,813	299.80	.....
1869	476	1,466,684	457,675,050	312.04	.....
1870	517	1,630,846	549,874,358	337.17	14.26
1871	577	1,902,047	650,745,442	342.13	.....
1872	647	1,992,925	735,046,805	368.82	.....
1873	669	2,185,832	802,363,609	367.07	.....
1874	693	2,293,401	864,556,902	376.98	.....
1875	771	2,359,864	924,037,304	391.56	.....
1876	781	2,368,630	941,350,255	397.42	.....
1877	675	2,395,314	866,218,306	361.63	.....
1878	663	2,400,785	879,897,425	366.50	.....
1879	639	2,268,707	802,490,298	353.72	.....
1880	629	2,335,582	819,106,973	350.71	16.33
1881	629	2,528,749	891,961,142	352.73	.....
1882	629	2,710,354	966,797,081	356.70	.....
1883	630	2,876,438	1,024,856,787	356.29	.....

NUMBER OF SAVINGS BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS, AMOUNT OF SAVINGS DEPOSITS, ETC.—Continued.

Year.	Number of banks.	Number of depositors.	Deposits.	Average due each depositor.	Average per capita in the United States.
1884	636	$3,015,151	$1,073,294,955	$355.96	.....
1885	646	3,071,495	1,095,172,147	356.56	.....
1886	638	3,158,950	1,141,530,578	361.36	.....
1887	684	3,418,013	1,235,247,371	361.39	.....
1888	801	3,838,291	1,364,196,550	355.41	.....
1889	849	4,021,523	1,425,230,349	354.40	.....
1890	921	4,258,893	1,524,844,506	358.03	$24.35
1891	1,011	4,533,217	1,623,079,749	358.04	25.29
1892	1,059	4,781,605	1,712,769,026	358.20	26.11
1893	1,030	4,830,599	1,785,150,957	369.55	26.63
1894	1,024	4,777,687	1,747,961,280	365.86	25.53
1895	1,017	4,875,519	1,810,597,023	371.36	25.88
1896	988	5,065,494	1,907,156,277	376.50	26.68
1897	980	5,201,132	1,939,376,035	372.88	26.56
1898	979	5,385,746	2,065,631,298	383.54	27.67
1899	987	5,687,818	2,230,366,954	392.13	29.24
1900	1,002	6,107,083	2,449,547,885	401.10	31.78
1901	1,007	6,358,723	2,597,094,580	408.30	33.45
1902	1,036	6,666,672	2,750,177,290	412.53	34.89
1903	1,078	7,035,228	2,935,204,845	417.21	36.52

From the most reliable records at command it appears that there are in existence in the country about 18,000 banks and banking institutions, including private bankers. In addition to returns from national banking associations reports have been received from 8,745 State and private banks, making the total number reporting 13,684. The aggregate capital of reporting banks is shown to be $1,321,924,992; deposits, $9,700,796,047, and aggregate resources, $14,303,116,954.

The principal items of resources and liabilities of national banks on June 9, and of all other banks and banking institutions on or about June 30, 1903, are incorporated in the following table:

	4,939 national banks.	8,745 other banks.	13,684 banks.
Loans	$3,442,304,495	$4,296,675,586	$7,738,980,081
United States bonds	527,101,439	18,638,342	545,739,781
Other bonds	538,671,472	2,315,691,565	2,854,363,037
Cash	581,446,127	275,813,526	857,259,653
Capital	743,506,048	578,418,944	1,321,924,992
Surplus and profits	542,183,537	731,314,014	1,273,497,551
Deposits	3,348,095,992	6,352,700,055	9,700,796,047
Aggregate resources	6,286,935,106	8,016,181,848	14,303,116,954

Inquiries addressed to State officials requesting reports of resources and liabilities of the banks called also for information as to the number and capital of banks of various character organized in each State during the year ended June 30, 1903. While the returns do not cover the total number of organizations in every State, they are complete and official with respect to the States from which information was received. A summary of the returns is incorporated in the Appendix, and shows the organization of 754 banks, with capital stock of $35,073,517, of which 611, with capital of $19,844,898, were incorporated commercial banks; 110, with capital of $14,912,504, loan and trust companies; 7, with capital of $172,000, savings institutions, and 26 private banks, with capital of $144,115.

There will be found in Table XI, in the Appendix, the capital, the amount and average rate per cent of dividends paid by State and private banks and by loan and trust companies, submitting information of that character, for the year ended on or about June 30, 1903. Reports covering the subject were received from 2,894 State banks, with capital of $140,412,289, showing the payment of dividends to the amount of $12,526,819, or an average of 8.95 per cent; from 395 loan and trust companies, with capital of $174,240,937, which paid dividends to the amount of $17,045,214, or 9.78 per cent; and from 400 private banks and bankers, with capital of $8,620,494, reporting dividends paid to the amount of $1,084,274, an average rate of 12.57 per cent. The average dividend paid by State banks remains practically the same as reported in 1902, while that paid by loan and trust companies shows an increase of nearly 1 per cent. The statement in respect to dividends paid by private banks and bankers contains the first reliable data of the kind obtained by this bureau in regard to that class of banks.

GROWTH OF BANKING IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1882 there were in operation 2,239 national banking associations, with capital of $477,200,000 and deposits of $1,131,700,000; and also, as shown by reports to this office, 5,063 incorporated State and private banks, with capital and deposits of $234,900,000 and $1,718,700,000, respectively, or an aggregate of 7,302 banks and banking institutions, with capital of $712,100,000 and deposits of $2,850,400,000.

From returns made to this office on or about June 30, 1903, it is shown that the number of national banks has increased since 1882 to 4,939, with capital of $743,506,048 and deposits of $3,348,095,992. The number of State and private banks in existence in 1903 was 13,291, with capital of $730,822,464 and deposits of $6,855,222,486. The total number of national, State, and private banks is shown to be 18,230, the capital $1,474,328,512, and the deposits $10,203,318,478.

As will be observed from the accompanying table, the increase in number of national banks from 1882 to 1903 was over 120 per cent, and that of banks other than national over 162 per cent. In 1882 national-bank capital represented 67.01 per cent and the deposits 39.7 per cent of the aggregate capital and deposits of all reporting banks and banking institutions. The percentage of both capital and deposits of national banks shows a gradual reduction from that date to 1903 to 50.43 per cent and 32.81 per cent, respectively. Within the period in question the capital of national, State, and private banks was practically doubled and the deposits nearly quadrupled.

Comparing the number of banks, capital, and deposits with the population of the United States, it appears that in 1882 there was one bank for every 7,190 inhabitants, the capital amounting to $13.60 per inhabitant and the deposits $54.30. In 1892 there was one bank for every 7,016 inhabitants, the per capita of capital and deposits being $16.40 and $71.40, respectively. The greater increase in number of banks as compared with population in 1902 resulted in one bank for every 4,897 of population, the per capita of capital and deposits having increased to $16.90 and $122.70, respectively. In 1903 there was in active operation, as shown by reports filed in this office, one bank for every 4,410 of population, the per capita of capital being $18.30 and of deposits $126.90.

In the following table is incorporated the number of reporting banks, together with capital, deposits, and percentage of capital and deposits for the years indicated:

Banks.	Number.	Capital.		Deposits.	
		Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
1882.					
National	2,239	$477,200,000	67.01	$1,131,700,000	39.7
State, etc	5,063	234,900,000	32.99	1,718,700,000	60.3
Total	7,302	712,100,000	100.00	2,850,400,000	100.00
1892.					
National	3,759	684,678,203	63.9	1,767,519,745	37.8
State, etc	5,579	386,394,845	36.1	2,911,594,571	62.2
Total	9,338	1,071,073,048	100.00	4,679,114,316	100.00
1902.					
National	4,535	701,990,554	52.4	3,222,841,898	33.2
State, etc	7,889	499,621,208	47.6	6,005,847,214	66.8
Reporting for tax only	3,732	138,548,654		478,592,792	
Total	16,156	1,340,160,416	100.00	9,707,281,904	100.00
1903.					
National	4,939	743,506,048	50.43	3,348,095,992	32.81
State, etc	8,745	578,418,944	49.57	6,352,700,055	67.19
Nonreporting	4,546	152,403,520		502,522,431	
Total	18,230	1,474,328,512	100.00	10,203,318,478	100.00

FAILURES OF STATE BANKS.

The managing editor of Bradstreet's has courteously furnished information obtained by the Bradstreet Agency relating to incorporated and private banks which failed during the year 1903, accompanied by a statement of the total liabilities and assets. The number of failures was 26; the assets of the banks being $2,166,852, and the liabilities $4,005,643. Included in the number of failures were 6 State banks, 1 savings bank, 2 trust companies, and 17 private banks.

In 1896, through the instrumentality of the corps of national bank examiners and from receivers, assignees, and court officials, information was obtained with respect to the number of insolvent banks other than national, with their assets and liabilities at date of failure and also dividends paid on claims. The inquiry covered the period beginning with 1866 and terminating in 1896. A compilation of the returns appears in the following table, from which it will be observed that there were 1,234 failures of banks with aggregate capital of $53,632,259; nominal assets at date of failure, $214,312,190.58; and liabilities of $220,629,998.27, on which dividends were paid to the amount of $100,088,726.95, an average rate of about 45 per cent. To the statistics covering the period in question have been added data furnished to this Bureau by the Bradstreet agency annually from 1897 to 1903, inclusive. As will be observed the information covering this latter period relates exclusively to the number of failures, the nominal assets, and the liabilities. No information is at command with respect to the settlement of the affairs of State banks which failed since 1896.

The table referred to follows:

NUMBER OF FAILURES, CAPITAL, ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND DIVIDENDS PAID BY BANKS OTHER THAN NATIONAL WHICH FAILED IN EACH YEAR FROM 1864 TO 1903.

Year.	Number of failures.	Capital.	Nominal assets.	Liabilities.	Dividends paid.
1864	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
1865	5	$125,000.00	$245,401.97	$225,662.14	$145,592.25
1866	5	275,000.00	1,206,035.00	890,112.00	.....
1867	3	260,000.00	222,075.00	138,821.00	138,821.00
1868	7	276,381.00	183,002.30	148,886.00	.....
1869	6	100,000.00	77,861.00	361,961.73	82,844.74
1870	1	.....	.....	50,000.00	.....
1871	7	220,000.00	2,314,871.90	2,654,187.15	974,256.96
1872	10	470,000.00	2,126,124.18	3,059,318.06	1,906,573.00
1873	33	907,000.00	4,644,889.91	6,938,653.01	3,420,016.33
1874	40	770,000.00	4,125,731.00	4,562,879.00	2,022,498.51
1875	14	2,413,900.00	9,190,283.98	12,365,475.25	4,143,941.97
1876	37	961,000.00	7,312,218.73	9,206,429.34	5,178,020.98
1877	63	2,491,250.00	13,137,835.47	15,223,785.49	7,004,558.27
1878	70	3,250,193.00	26,001,949.67	27,269,520.51	19,485,717.87
1879	20	1,370,465.00	5,102,691.94	5,253,307.22	4,235,808.85
1880	10	452,200.00	1,629,146.61	1,311,799.49	288,494.74
1881	9	436,750.00	585,653.06	1,785,890.45	851,755.00
1882	19	545,000.00	2,765,951.10	2,608,489.57	1,221,737.29
1883	27	870,000.00	2,813,915.19	3,193,747.39	1,408,047.99
1884	54	1,718,596.00	12,900,819.05	15,508,389.70	9,671,860.25
1885	32	1,099,400.00	2,982,879.51	4,883,454.27	2,361,320.01
1886	13	254,000.00	1,300,536.30	1,140,824.48	673,579.10
1887	19	931,590.00	2,865,300.30	3,074,622.29	1,610,527.45
1888	17	745,500.00	2,805,326.52	3,342,336.52	1,924,773.68
1889	15	363,250.00	1,279,900.68	2,147,059.18	1,026,682.73
1890	30	2,169,568.00	10,692,385.98	11,385,584.64	3,884,577.99
1891	44	2,071,300.00	7,190,824.69	6,365,198.77	3,090,597.48
1892	27	578,840.00	2,719,410.75	3,227,608.56	803,860.76
1893	261	16,641,637.00	54,828,690.65	46,766,818.80	17,912,270.45
1894	71	3,112,447.00	7,958,284.18	7,218,319.51	1,456,522.87
1895	115	3,906,350.00	11,276,529.99	9,010,584.93	2,251,708.93
1896	78	3,400,642.00	10,240,244.97	7,513,837.41	534,363.30
Total	1,164	53,187,259.00	212,725,771.58	218,833,563.86	99,711,330.75
Not dated	70	445,000.00	1,586,419.00	1,796,424.41	377,396.20
Grand total	1,234	53,632,259.00	214,312,190.58	220,629,988.27	100,088,726.95
1897	122	.....	17,929,163.00	24,090,879.00	.....
1898	53	.....	4,493,577.00	7,080,190.00	.....
1899	26	.....	7,790,244.00	10,448,159.00	.....
1900	32	.....	7,675,792.00	11,421,028.00	.....
1901	56	.....	6,373,372.00	13,334,629.00	.....
1902	43	.....	7,323,737.00	10,332,666.00	.....
1903	26	.....	2,166,852.00	4,005,643.00	.....

BANKING IN THE ISLAND POSSESSIONS.

Through the courtesy of the treasurers of Porto Rico and the Philippine Archipelago, and from private sources in the Hawaiian Islands, sufficient data have been obtained to indicate in what proportion the island possessions have contributed to the figures representing the banking resources of the country.

A consolidation of the reports of colonial and national banks received shows the aggregate resources of banks in these possessions on or about June 30, 1903, to have been $43,912,373. The loans, including overdrafts, aggregate $22,569,615; bonds and other securities, $1,922,663; cash in bank, $9,240,801; capital stock, $5,138,770; surplus and undivided profits, $1,688,066; individual deposits, $23,264,315.

THE PHILIPPINES.

Summaries of the returns of the 10 banks in the Philippines as of dates March 31 and June 30, 1903, appear in the appendix, together with individual statements as made to the treasurer of the Philippine Archipelago on the latter date. The principal items of resources and

liabilities of these banks on June 30, 1903, are loans, including overdrafts, $13,189,137; stocks, securities, etc., $312,316; cash in bank, including gold and silver bullion and foreign currency, $8,800,201; capital stock, $1,388,265; surplus and undivided profits, $1,525,919; notes in circulation, $1,176,396; individual deposits, $9,525,236; public deposits (insular), $5,180,117. Compared with the summary of reports for June 30, 1902, loans have increased in the sum of $1,442,046; stocks, etc., $9,680; cash in bank, $835,068; notes in circulation, $127,856. Individual deposits have increased $1,019,642, while public deposits, which include deposits of the Insular Treasury and of funds of disbursing officers, have decreased from $9,617,272 in 1902 to $5,180,117 for the present year, a decrease of $4,437,155 in this class of deposits. The aggregate resources show a net loss of about $2,000,000. The banks from which reports were received are the Manila agency and the Iloilo subagency of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Manila agency and Cebu subagency of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, the Banco Español-Filipino at Manila and its Iloilo subagency, the Monte de Piedad y Caja de Ahorras of Manila, the American Bank at Manila, the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, and the International Banking Corporation of New York, making in all 10 institutions against 11 which reported last year, one bank, the North American and Philippine Loan and Trust Company, having discontinued business in the islands.

While the net reduction in the aggregate resources of these institutions since June 30, 1902, amounts, as stated, to approximately $2,000,000, all the banks named, with the exception of the two English banks and branches and one American bank, appear to have gained in their volume of assets. The withdrawal of a large portion of the insular treasury and disbursing officers' deposits from the English banks, and the transfer of a large part of such deposits to the American institutions, account for the shrinkage in the aggregate resources of the former banks and increased assets of the latter. Reports of June 30, 1903, indicate that the two principal American banks at Manila have increased their assets during the year by a sum approximating $5,500,000.

In the summary of the Philippine bank reports it will be noted that overdrafts materially exceed the loans and discounts. This item represents, in fact, mortgage loans, as it is the custom to grant the privilege of an overdraft up to a certain amount to a customer who has previously executed a mortgage on either real estate or chattels.

HAWAII.

Consolidating the returns received from the banking institutions of the Territory of Hawaii, namely, two national and four territorial and private banks, the aggregate resources amount to $7,400,954, against $8,755,641 as reported for 1902. The apparent decrease, as shown by these figures, is owing to the fact that only four of the banks responded to the Comptroller's request for a statement of condition as of June 30, 1903, one of the nonreporting banks being a large incorporated institution. The principal items of resources and liabilities of all reporting banks of the Territory are: Loans, etc., $4,957,730; bonds and stocks, $606,197; cash in bank, $1,147,203; capital, $2,213,500; surplus, etc., $127,421; deposits, $4,743,838.

PORTO RICO.

Reports have been received from 8 banks in Porto Rico, operating under Territorial laws, and one national banking institution. The consolidation of these returns show loans aggregating $2,783,184; bonds, securities, etc., $1,003,057; cash in bank, $855,400; capital stock, $1,537,004; surplus, $273,207; deposits, $2,763,210, and aggregate resources, $6,199,902. Compared with returns for 1902, these figures indicate gains, except in respect to loans and cash in bank. The loans appear to have decreased in the sum of $186,641, and cash, $46,042. The aggregate resources have increased in the sum of $840,813 over the previous year. A recent statement furnished by the acting treasurer of the Territory relating to cash holdings of, and dividends paid by, banks of the island shows the following classification of money in bank: Fractional silver, $5,491; silver dollars, $149,721; gold coin, $215,927, and legal tender notes, $451,491. From the amount of dividends reported paid during the year by the various banks, it appears that two banks, namely, The Banco Espanol de Porto Rico and The American Colonial Bank, paid 5 per cent; the Credito y Ahorro Ponceno 8⅓ per cent, and the Banco Popular 4 per cent.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Comptroller again renews the recommendations contained in his report for 1902 for legislation in regard to liquidation and consolidation of national banks and extension of corporate existence. The matter of consolidation of banks was apparently very little considered at the time of the passage of the national-bank act. The necessary method of effecting a consolidation under the law as it now exists is inconvenient and cumbersome both to the banks and to the Comptroller's office, and in the interest of better and more efficient administration the Comptroller recommends such an amendment of the law as was advised in his last report.

The national-bank act does not sufficiently protect the rights of minority stockholders on the question of extension of expiring charters, as explained in detail in the report for 1902, and the Comptroller wishes to again call attention of the Congress to this, and respectfully urge that action be taken on this important matter for the better protection of minority or dissenting shareholders.

In the preparation of this report more than usual attention has been given to gathering information in regard to bank-note circulation, the classification of banks by geographical divisions, and also by the proportions of maximum circulation they have issued. Some useful and interesting figures and statistics in regard to the presentation of bank notes for redemption are also given.

The most notable fact in regard to the national-bank circulation is the great increase in its volume, which reached $421,222,489 on September 5, 1903, the largest amount which has ever been in circulation. It is 55.43 per cent of the maximum possible circulation, which is higher than this percentage has been since 1886. This increase in the volume of circulation has been largely due to special efforts on the part of the Treasury Department. It has been feared during the past few months that when the demand came for currency to move the crops this year it might produce more than the usual disturbance in the

money market. That this demand has been met with less disturbance and less advance in rates of interest than for several years past is doubtless due largely, among other causes, to this increase in bank-note circulation. It is further of interest to note that just as the circulation was reaching its maximum and the demand for bonds had advanced their price, the deposit of lawful money to retire circulation, which for some months had been light, suddenly increased, and during the latter half of September applications were received taking up the maximum of $3,000,000 per month for the months of September, October, November, and December.

This still further emphasizes the most serious defect in our system that the variation in the volume of our currency, instead of responding to the demand for currency, depends on the market price of bonds. Until our bank-note circulation is made automatically to respond to demand for currency for daily cash transactions without reference to the price of bonds it will never be entirely satisfactory or efficient.

In the Comptroller's report for 1902 a recommendation was made that the national banks be allowed to issue a portion of their notes uncovered by the deposit of bonds. This seems the most simple and practical, as well as the safest way, to introduce some elasticity into our bank-note circulation and the same recommendation is renewed.

During the past year or more our banks have successfully stood the very severe strain due to a great decline in the market prices of all classes of securities and the natural reaction following a period of great business activity and very general speculation, not only in stocks and securities but in many commodities and products. There have been, considering all the circumstances, fewer bank failures than might have been expected. Those which have occurred have been due to special or local causes or gross mismanagement, and, in some cases, most flagrant dishonesty on the part of the bank officials.

As a rule the reports of the bank examiners show the national banks to own very few stocks, and almost none of a very speculative character. The bank reports show total loans by all the banks of $1,372,697,751 on collateral security. These loans are mostly on good classes of stocks and bonds well margined, and as far as they are concerned, there is less cause for concern than there has been at any time for several years. The loans are readjusted on a lower basis of prices than before, and are, as a whole, as amply or more amply margined than they were on the higher prices. It is due to the banks to say that the way they have handled their business and met this decline is an evidence of strength and careful management.

That there has not been more trouble with the banks and disturbance of business generally during this period of declining prices is also a great evidence of the confidence of our people in all our money and currency. If there had been the slightest doubt as to our monetary standard or as to any of our currency in circulation we might have had a most severe and far-reaching crisis. That we have not only escaped this, but that there has not been greater disturbance of general business shows what progress and improvement there has been in all our banking, financial, and monetary affairs since they were last subjected to serious strain of this kind.

In concluding this report the Comptroller desires to testify to the efficiency and zeal of the Deputy Comptroller, the chiefs of division, and the employees of this office. The work of the office has rapidly

and greatly increased in the last year, and that it has been handled even more promptly than before is due to the hearty cooperation of all connected with the work, and especially to the capacity for organization and executive ability of the Deputy Comptroller, Mr. T. P. Kane. Special credit is also due to Mr. W. J. Fowler, chief of the organization division, for his work in gathering and arranging figures and statistics and their analysis for this report.

WM. B. RIDGELY,
Comptroller of the Currency.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.—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. 25, 1872	Apr. 30, 1884	Minnesota.
5	Henry W. Cannon	May 12, 1884	Mar. 1, 1886	Do.
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	Do.
11	William Barret Ridgely	Oct. 1, 1901	.....	Do.
	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	Jan. 3, 1886	New York.
5	V. P. Snyder	Jan. 5, 1886	Jan. 3, 1887	Do.
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.

No. 2.—Names and Compensation of Officers and Clerks in the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, October 31, 1903.

Name.	Grade.	Salary.
William B. Ridgely	Comptroller	$5,000
Thomas P. Kane	Deputy Comptroller	3,000
George T. May	Chief clerk	2,500
Watson W. Eldridge	Chief of division	2,200
Willis J. Fowler	do	2,200
Elwood S. Gatch	do	2,200
Edmund E. Schreiner	Superintendent	2,200
Caleb C. Magruder	Teller	2,000
Theodore O. Ebaugh	Bookkeeper	2,000
Ebenezer Southall	Assistant bookkeeper	2,000
Benjamin F. Blye	Clerk, class 4	1,800
Willard E. Buell	do	1,800
Philo L. Bush	do	1,800
Charles A. Stewart	do	1,800
William D Swan [a]	do	1,800
Charles McC. Taylor	do	1,800
Ephraim S. Wilcox	do	1,800
George H. Wood	do	1,800
Edward I. Wade	Stenographer	1,600
Harriet M. Black	Clerk, class 3	1,600
William S. Davenport	do	1,600
Paul W. Eaton	do	1,600
Arthur A. Fisher	do	1,600
Frank T. Israel	do	1,600
Loren H. Milliken	do	1,600
William A. Nestler	do	1,600
Morris M. Ogden	do	1,600
Julia A. Snell	do	1,600
Warren E. Sullivan	do	1,600
Lloyd M. Tillman	do	1,600
Arthur M. Wheeler	do	1,600
Eveline C. Bates	Clerk, class 2	1,400
John E. Briggs	do	1,400
Eliza R. Hyde	do	1,400
George T. Noyes	do	1,400
Carrie L. Pennock	do	1,400
William V. Price	Clerk, class 2	1,400
Carrie B. Pumphrey	do	1,400
Eliza A. Saunders	do	1,400
Margaret L. Simpson	do	1,400
Adelia M. Stewart	do	1,400
Frederick R. Steffens	do	1,400
William J. Tucker	do	1,400
George R. Whitney	do	1,400
Antoinette Avery	Clerk, class 1	1,200
Louisa Campbell	do	1,200
George W. Castle	do	1,200
Virginia H. Clarke	do	1,200
Mary L. Conrad	do	1,200
James W. Farrar	do	1,200
Alice M. Kennedy	do	1,200
Francis J. Kilkenny	do	1,200
Helen L. McL. Kimball	do	1,200
Emma Lafayette	do	1,200
Clara L. Willard	do	1,200
Mary E. Bates	Clerk, class E	1,000
Frank W. Bryant	do	1,000
Ellen Carey	do	1,000
Geraldine Clifford	do	1,000
James H. Croxdale	do	1,000
Sarah F. Fitzgerald	do	1,000
Bruce E. Hutchinson	do	1,000
Mary E. Oliver	do	1,000
Frederick R. Proctor	do	1,000
Edwin F. Rorebeck	do	1,000
John W. Snapp	do	1,000
Emma W. Stokes	do	1,000
George Thompson	do	1,000
Jacob L. Bright	Engineer	1,000
Thomas H. Austin	Clerk, class D	900
Leonidas I. Beall	do	900
Albert F. Bronniche	do	900
George W. Dix	do	900
Susie N. Dutrow	do	900
Harrie B. Ellis	do	900
Eliza M. Guerard	Clerk, class D	900
Emily L. Hay	do	900
Mary Keeling	do	900
Mary A. Martin	do	900

[a] Additional to bond clerk, $200.

No. 2.—Name and Compensation of Officers and Clerks in the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, October 31, 1903—Continued.

Name.	Grade.	Salary.
Daniel H. Mason	Clerk, class D	$900
Stephen L. Newnham	do	900
Edmund F. Quinn	do	900
Marion Radcliffe	do	900
Henry E. Smith	do	900
Willis B. Speare	do	900
Robert R. Spencer	do	900
W. A. Widney	do	900
William Griffiths	Messenger	840
Charles E. Morgan	Assistant messenger	720
John F. Robertson	do	720
William M. Skillman	do	720
George M. Cook	Watchman	720
William P. Knight	do	720
Samuel M. Freeman	Fireman	720
Daniel Keys	Laborer	660
Jos. A. Munnerlyn	do	660
John B. Patterson	do	660

No. 3.—National Bank Examiners.

Name.	Address.	Name.	Address.
Albertsen, Walter F	Room 28, Kellogg Building, Washington, D. C.	Harry, Louis D	San Juan, P. R.
		Hertford, Joseph W	Fort Worth, Tex.
Ames, Elmer E	Norton, Kans.	Johnson, Archie J	Corvallis, Oreg.
Baird, Lyman D	Austin, Minn.	Knight, Charles E	230 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal.
Barrows, Edwin A	169 Meeting street, Providence, R. I.	Lamson, William A	Room 310, 10 Wall street, New York, N. Y.
Beebe, Ovando C	Salt Lake City, Utah.		
Bingham, Channing	3407 Baring street, Philadelphia, Pa.	Lazear, James B	1750 Gilpin street, Denver, Colo.
Bradley, James T	Sedan, Kans.	Logan, Joseph M	Fort Worth, Tex.
Brady, John G	Sitka, Alaska.	Markell, John U	Frederick, Md.
Brush, Charles H	Fergus Falls, Minn.	Mason, Walter A	518 West Monroe street, Springfield, Ill.
Bryan, William H	Cranford, N. J.		
Buck, Francis N	Wilmington, Del.	Mattern, Harry R	Franklin, Pa.
Bush, Guy L		Maxwell, James W	Tacoma, Wash.
Carroll, Edward H	Warner, N. H.	McCune, Samuel L	Athens, Ohio.
Cline, James A	Minden, Nebr.	McDougal, James B	204 Monroe street, Peoria, Ill.
Cook, David A	Ottawa, Ill.		
Cooper, Silas H. L	Jonesboro, Tenn.	McIntosh, James M	Connersville, Ind.
Cunningham, John B	Box 1058, Pittsburg, Pa.	Miles, Daniel C	Westminster, Mass.
Curtis, Charles W	Dexter, Me.	Miller David B	Redoak, Iowa.
De Saussure, George R.	201 South Prior street, Atlanta, Ga.	Miller, Levi L	Canton, Ohio.
		Neal, William E	Lynn, Mass.
Duffett, Walter W	27 Eastern Promenade, Portland, Me.	Oakley, William C	Room 301, Western Union Building, Chicago, Ill.
Duncan, Andrew J	190 Oakdale avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.	Parker, L. Holden	Beloit, Wis.
		Patterson, Frank E	Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Ewer, Alfred	23 Schuyler street, Roxbury, Boston, Mass.	Perkins, Charles S	Meriden, Conn.
		Ridgely, Edward	Room 1002, 35 Nassau street, New York, N.Y.
Fargo, Charles E	Corner Ervay and Pocahontas streets, Dallas, Tex.	Ridgway, J. Castle	Hilo, Hawaii.
		Robinson, Charles W	303, corner Jefferson and High streets, Fairmont, W. Va.
Finney, John F	800 South St. Bernard street, Philadelphia, Pa.	Rush, John	Omaha, Nebr.
Fish, Frank L	Vergennes, Vt.	Sayles, Irving B	Millbury, Mass.
Ford, George H	207 American Trust Building, Cleveland, Ohio.	Schofield, John W	Asbury Park, N. J.
		Selden, Joseph W	Niles, Mich.
Frazer, William D	Warsaw, Ind.	Shaw, Ephraim B	West Union, Iowa.
Galbreath, Elmer E	990 Dana avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.	Sholl, J. Mack	Carthage, Ill.
		Silsby, George A	Mitchell, S. Dak.
Garrett, Robert D	Princeton, Ky.	Sturtevant, Myron R	Oklahoma City, Okla.
Gordon, William A	111 Reeves avenue, Grand Forks, N. Dak.	Van Brocklin, Chas. E.	Cortland, N. Y.
		Van Vranken, Josiah	Schenectady, N. Y.
Graham, Edward J	40 Delaware street, Albany, N. Y.	Vaughan, Edgar J	Cardington, Ohio.
		Weir, Miller	Jacksonville, Ill.
Hanna, Charles A	Room 1002, 35 Nassau street, New York, N.Y.	Wilson, Arthur O	4651 Cook avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
		Wilson, John W	Redlands, Cal.
Hardt, William M	3303 Powelton avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.	Yerkes, William L	Paris, Ky.
		Young, Hugh	Box 1058, Pittsburg, Pa.

No. 4.—Expenses of the Office of Comptroller of the Currency for the Year ended June 30, 1903.

For special dies, plates, printing, etc	$240,429.49
For salaries	112,257.11
For salaries reimbursed by national banks	16,790.03
Total expenses of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency from its organization, May, 1863, to June 30, 1903	9,706,169.47

The contingent expenses of the Bureau are not paid by the Comptroller, but from the general appropriation for contingent expenses of the Treasury Department. No separate account of them is kept.

No. 5.—Number of National Banks Organized, Number now in Operation, and the Number Passed Out of the System since February 25, 1863.

Total number organized	7,029
Number now in operation	5,147
Number passed out of the system	1,882
The latter number is accounted for as follows:	
Passed into voluntary liquidation to wind up their affairs	1,202
Less number placed in the hands of receivers	17
	1,185
Passed into liquidation for purpose of reorganization	168
Passed into liquidation upon expiration of corporate existence	130
Placed in the hands of receivers	418
	1,901
Less number restored to solvency and resumed business	19
Total passed out of system	1,882

No. 6.—Number and Authorized Capital of National Banks Organized and the Number and Capital of Banks Closed in each Year ended October 31 since the Establishment of the National Banking System, with the Yearly Increase or Decrease.

Year.	Organized.		Closed.				Net yearly increase.		Net yearly decrease.	
			In voluntary liquidation.		Insolvent.					
	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.
1863	134	$16,378,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	134	$16,378,700	....	.....
1864	453	79,366,950	3	.....	.....	.....	450	79,366,950	....	.....
1865	1,014	242,542,982	6	$330,000	1	$50,000	1,007	242,162,982	....	.....
1866	62	8,515,150	4	650,000	2	500,000	56	7,365 150	....	.....
1867	10	4,260,300	12	2,160,000	6	1,170,000	.....	930,300	8	.....
1868	12	1,210,000	18	2,445,500	4	410,000	.....	.....	10	$1,645,500
1869	9	1,500,000	17	3,372,710	1	50,000	.....	.....	9	1,922 710
1870	22	2,736,000	14	2,550,000	1	250,000	7	....	....	64,000
1871	170	19,519,000	11	1,450,000	.....	.....	159	18,069,000	....	.....
1872	175	18,988,000	11	2,180,500	6	1,806,100	158	15,001,400	....	.....
1873	68	7,602,700	21	3,524,700	11	3,825,000	36	253,000	....	.....
1874	71	6,745,500	20	2,795,000	3	250,000	48	3,700,500	....	.....
1875	107	12,104,000	38	3,820,200	5	1,000,000	64	7,283,800	....	.....
1876	36	3,189,800	32	2,565,000	9	965,000	.....	.....	5	340,200
1877	29	2,589,000	26	2,539,500	10	3,344,000	.....	.....	7	3,294,500
1878	28	2,775,000	41	4,237,500	14	2,612,500	.....	.....	27	4,075,000
1879	38	3,595,000	33	3,750,000	8	1,230,000	.....	.....	3	1,385,000
1880	57	6,374,170	9	570,000	3	700,000	45	5,104,170	....	.....
1881	86	9,651,050	26	1,920,000	.....	.....	60	7,731,050	....	.....
1882	227	30,038,300	78	16,120,000	3	1,561,300	146	12,357,000	....	.....
1883	262	28,654,350	40	7,736,000	2	250,000	220	20,668,350	....	.....
1884	191	16,042,230	30	3,647,250	11	1,285,000	150	11,109,980	....	.....
1885	145	16,938,000	85	17,856,590	4	600,000	56	.....	....	1,518,590
1886	174	21,358,000	25	1,651,100	8	650,000	141	19,056,900	....	.....
1887	225	30,546,000	25	2,537,450	8	1,550,000	192	26,458,550	....	.....
1888	132	12,053,000	34	4,171,000	8	1,900,000	90	5,982,000	....	.....
1889	211	21,240,000	41	4,316,000	2	250,000	168	16,674,000	....	.....
1890	307	36,250,000	50	5,050,000	9	750,000	248	30,450,000	....	.....
1891	193	20,700,000	41	4,485,000	25	3,622,000	127	12,593,000	....	.....
1892	163	15,285,000	53	6,157,500	17	2,450,000	93	6,677,500	....	.....
1893	119	11,230,000	46	6,035,000	65	10,935,000	8	.....	....	5,740,000
1894	50	5,285,000	79	10,475,000	21	2,770,000	.....	.....	50	7,960,000
1895	43	4,890,000	49	6,093,100	36	5,235,020	.....	.....	42	6,438,120
1896	28	3,245,000	37	3,745,000	27	3,805,000	.....	.....	36	4,305,000
1897	44	4,420,000	70	9,659,000	38	5,851,500	.....	.....	65	11,090,500
1898	56	9,665,000	69	12,509,000	7	1,200,000	.....	.....	19	4,044,000
1899	78	16,470,000	64	24,335,000	12	850,000	2	.....	....	8,715,000
1900	383	19,960,000	43	12,474,950	6	1,800,000	334	5,685,050	....	.....
1901	394	21,554,500	39	7,415,000	11	1,760,000	344	12,379,500	....	.....
1902	470	31,130,000	71	22,190,000	2	450,000	397	8,490,000	....	.....
1903	553	34,333,500	72	30,720,000	12	3,480,000	469	133,500	....	.....
Aggregate	7,029	860,931,182	1,483	260,239,550	418	71,167,420	5,409	592,062,332	281	62,538,120
Deduct decrease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	281	62,538,120	....	.....
Net increase	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,128	529,524,212	....	.....
Add for banks restored to solvency	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	3,725,000	....	.....
Total net increase	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,147	a533,249,212	....	.....

a The total authorized capital stock on October 31 was $766,367,095; the paid-in capital, $764,420,314, including the capital stock of liquidating and insolvent banks which have not deposited lawful money for the retirement of their circulating notes.

No. 7.—Number of National Banks Organized, in Liquidation, and in Operation, with their Capital, Bonds on Deposit, and Circulation Issued, Redeemed, and Outstanding on October 31, 1903.

States and Territories.	Banks.			Capital stock paid.	United States bonds on deposit.	Circulation.		
	Organized.	In liquidation	In operation.			Issued.	Redeemed.	Outstanding.[a]
Maine	104	20	84	$10,141,000	$5,892,850	$59,890,940	$53,639,006	$6,251,934
New Hampshire	67	11	56	5,355,000	5,140,500	41,879,335	37,210,337	4,668,998
Vermont	69	21	48	6,460,000	4,714,500	50,618,310	45,900,009	4,718,301
Massachusetts	298	68	230	70,137,500	25,644,700	448,941,935	418,193,118	30,748,817
Rhode Island	65	30	35	11,305,250	4,256,000	95,825,365	90,275,023	5,550,342
Connecticut	103	22	81	20,182,070	10,581,350	129,697,910	119,010,056	10,687,854
Total	706	172	534	123,580,820	56,229,900	826,853,795	764,227,549	62,626,246
New York	545	181	364	142,262,340	70,414,550	524,080,805	448,002,436	76,078,369
New Jersey	152	22	130	17,562,630	8,843,050	84,621,780	75,421,463	9,200,317
Pennsylvania	728	106	622	96,358,537	52,372,150	361,053,905	304,623,377	56,430,528
Delaware	23	.....	23	2,218,985	953,000	10,616,805	9,708,387	908,418
Maryland	95	8	87	17,053,760	6,816,500	64,140,280	55,820,817	8,319,463
Dist. Columbia	20	8	12	3,777,000	1,519,000	11,244,450	9,007,560	2,236,890
Total	1,563	325	1,238	279,233,252	140,918,250	1,055,758,025	902,584,040	153,173,985
Virginia	93	21	72	7,322,500	5,141,900	26,360,500	20,799,929	5,560,571
West Virginia	80	11	69	5,656,000	3,591,450	16,510,390	12,590,647	3,919,743
North Carolina	54	12	42	3,635,000	2,012,250	12,231,660	9,988,007	2,243,653
South Carolina	31	8	23	2,845,500	1,313,750	10,144,385	8,483,366	1,661,019
Georgia	69	19	50	5,785,500	3,337,550	16,878,470	13,332,405	3,546,065
Florida	34	12	22	2,185,000	1,011,250	3,268,540	2,164,247	1,104,293
Alabama	62	17	45	4,480,000	2,612,000	12,319,800	9,452,089	2,867,711
Mississippi	27	6	21	2,260,000	1,236,250	3,440,770	1,996,480	1,444,290
Louisiana	43	11	32	4,164,530	2,480,250	16,898,650	13,818,219	3,080,431
Texas	473	93	380	28,475,600	10,727,080	37,278,600	25,851,274	11,427,326
Arkansas	23	8	15	1,470,000	422,750	2,742,690	2,263,954	478,736
Kentucky	142	39	103	13,737,450	8,956,300	61,580,395	50,561,994	11,018,401
Tennessee	94	33	61	7,362,500	3,877,250	21,442,970	17,444,259	3,998,711
Total	1,225	290	935	89,379,580	46,720,030	241,097,820	188,746,870	52,350,950
Missouri	152	68	84	23,063,000	16,937,690	55,363,335	36,249,001	19,114,334
Ohio	473	141	332	54,416,219	28,584,200	183,338,880	151,424,026	31,914,854
Indiana	249	83	166	18,211,600	8,938,650	76,306,485	66,136,583	10,169,902
Illinois	415	106	309	47,560,500	17,944,650	99,198,625	78,958,369	20,240,256
Michigan	185	97	88	12,630,000	6,894,810	49,929,140	42,191,873	7,737,267
Wisconsin	157	50	107	12,937,400	5,977,170	28,610,350	21,958,172	6,652,178
Iowa	341	83	258	16,732,500	9,723,760	46,905,380	36,678,531	10,226,849
Minnesota	238	44	194	16,983,153	6,052,800	25,682,440	19,270,418	6,412,022
North Dakota	95	20	75	2,848,700	1,123,250	3,963,240	2,837,257	1,125,983
South Dakota	87	28	59	2,295,000	1,049,050	4,364,440	3,296,514	1,067,926
Kansas	271	122	149	9,953,190	6,276,950	24,585,020	18,068,187	6,516,833
Nebraska	212	73	139	10,377,500	4,759,570	21,306,300	16,325,262	4,981,038
Total	2,875	915	1,960	228,008,762	114,262,550	619,553,635	493,394,193	126,159,442
Nevada	3	2	1	82,000	20,500	407,790	395,711	12,079
Oregon	51	17	34	2,565,000	1,629,800	6,131,290	4,460,163	1,671,127
Colorado	89	31	58	5,807,500	4,095,750	15,026,680	10,801,582	4,225,098
Idaho	27	6	21	912,500	343,650	1,440,220	1,103,424	336,796
Montana	47	24	23	2,530,000	1,004,750	5,727,410	4,600,214	1,127,196
Wyoming	21	5	16	985,000	494,500	2,063,880	1,591,308	472,572
Washington	86	52	34	3,495,000	1,631,300	7,702,650	5,903,633	1,799,017
California	82	17	65	16,366,700	9,760,500	22,069,430	12,181,675	9,887,755
Utah	21	7	14	1,717,500	1,349,000	4,806,640	3,434,984	1,371,656
New Mexico	29	9	20	1,191,800	720,750	3,482,020	2,716,451	765,569
Arizona	14	3	11	605,000	361,450	925,090	550,002	375,088
Oklahoma	93	5	88	3,187,000	1,391,050	2,167,340	808,560	1,358,780
Indian Territory	93	2	91	4,097,900	1,614,100	2,618,670	967,418	1,651,252
Alaska	1	.....	1	50,000	12,500	20,450	6,250	14,200
Hawaii	2	.....	2	525,000	66,500	89,750	35,100	54,650
Porto Rico	1	.....	1	100,000	100,000	102,250	2,250	100,000
Total	660	180	480	44,217,900	24,596,100	74,781,560	49,558,725	25,222,835
Total currency banks	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,818,044,835	2,398,511,377	419,533,458
Add gold banks	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,465,240	3,388,015	77,225
United States	7,029	[b]1,882	5,147	764,420,314	382,726,830	2,821,510,075	2,401,899,392	419,610,683

[a] Including $38,959,862 for which lawful money has been deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to retire an equal amount of circulation which has not been presented for redemption.

[b] Exclusive of 19 banks formerly in charge of receivers but restored to solvency.

No. 8.—Number of National Banks Organized, in Voluntary Liquidation, Insolvent, and Number and Capital of Associations in Active Operation on January 1 of each Year from 1864 to 1903.

Year.	Organized.	In voluntary liquidation.	Insolvent.	In active operation.	
				No.	Capital.
1864	179	.....	.....	179	$14,040,522
1865	682	6	.....	676	135,618,874
1866	1,626	11	1	1,614	403,357,346
1867	1,665	16	3	1,646	420,229,739
1868	1,675	29	10	1,636	420,260,790
1869	1,688	47	13	1,628	426,882,611
1870	1,696	62	15	1,619	433,803,311
1871	1,759	77	15	1,667	442,427,981
1872	1,912	87	19	1,806	468,210,336
1873	2,073	101	23	1,949	487,781,551
1874	2,131	118	34	1,979	499,003,401
1875	2,214	141	37	2,036	503,347,901
1876	2,315	179	40	2,096	511,155,865
1877	2,345	211	50	2,084	501,392,171
1878	2,375	236	61	2,078	485,557,771
1879	2,405	274	76	2,055	471,609,396
1880	2,445	308	81	2,056	461,557,515
1881	2,498	320	84	2,094	467,039,084
1882	2,606	349	85	2,172	470,018,135
1883	2,849	429	87	2,333	492,076,635
1884	3,101	462	89	2,550	518,031,135
1885	3,281	506	102	2,673	529,910,165
1886	3,427	578	104	2,745	534,378,265
1887	3,612	611	113	2,888	555,865,165
1888	3,832	632	121	3,079	584,726,915
1889	3,954	668	128	3,158	598,239,065
1890	4,190	706	133	3,351	623,791,365
1891	4,494	754	143	3,597	665,267,865
1892	4,673	804	169	3,700	685,762,265
1893	4,832	853	180	3,799	695,148,665
1894	4,934	905	243	3,786	693,353,165
1895	4,983	975	260	3,748	670,906,365
1896	5,029	1,024	294	3,711	664,076,915
1897	5,054	1,059	327	3,668	655,334,915
1898	5,108	1,144	353	3,614	639,440,295
1899	5,165	1,207	368	3,590	622,482,195
1900	5,240	1,261	373	3,606	608,588,045
1901	5,662	1,302	379	3,981	635,309,395
1902	6,074	1,351	386	4,337	670,164,195
1903	6,566	1,421	389	4,756	723,416,695

No. 9.—Number of National Banks Organized, in Voluntary Liquidation, Insolvent, and in Operation in Each State and Territory on October 31, 1903.

State or Territory.	Organized.	In liquidation.	Insolvent.	In operation.
Maine	104	20	.....	84
New Hampshire	67	7	4	56
Vermont	69	15	6	48
Massachusetts	298	58	10	230
Rhode Island	65	30	.....	35
Connecticut	103	18	4	81
Total, New England States	706	148	24	534
New York	545	142	39	364
New Jersey	152	16	6	130
Pennsylvania	728	80	26	622
Delaware	23	.....	.....	23
Maryland	95	7	1	87
District of Columbia	20	5	3	12
Total, Eastern States	1,563	250	75	1,238
Virginia	93	15	6	72
West Virginia	80	11	.....	69
North Carolina	54	8	4	42
South Carolina	31	7	1	23
Georgia	69	14	5	50
Florida	34	4	8	22
Alabama	62	11	6	45
Mississippi	27	4	2	21
Louisiana	43	6	5	32
Texas	473	69	24	380
Arkansas	23	4	4	15
Kentucky	142	35	4	103
Tennessee	94	26	7	61
Total, Southern States	1,225	214	76	935
Ohio	473	126	15	332
Indiana	249	72	11	166
Illinois	415	89	17	309
Michigan	185	83	14	88
Wisconsin	157	47	3	107
Minnesota	238	37	7	194
Iowa	341	72	11	258
Missouri	152	58	10	84
Total, Middle States	2,210	584	88	1,538
North Dakota	95	8	12	75
South Dakota	87	19	9	59
Nebraska	212	53	20	139
Kansas	271	88	34	149
Montana	47	14	10	23
Wyoming	21	3	2	16
Colorado	89	23	8	58
New Mexico	29	5	4	20
Oklahoma	93	4	1	88
Indian Territory	93	2	.....	91
Total, Western States	1,037	219	100	718
Washington	86	30	22	34
Oregon	51	11	6	34
California	82	12	5	65
Idaho	27	5	1	21
Utah	21	6	1	14
Nevada	3	1	1	1
Arizona	14	3	.....	11
Alaska	1	.....	.....	1
Total, Pacific States	285	68	36	181
Hawaii	2	.....	.....	2
Porto Rico	1	.....	.....	1
Total, island possessions	3	.....	.....	3
Total of United States	7,029	1,483	399	5,147

No. 10.—Number and Capital of State Banks Converted into National Banking Associations in Each State and Territory from 1863 to October 31, 1903.

State or Territory.	Number.	Capital.
Alabama	7	$900,000.00
Arizona	2	100,000.00
Arkansas	7	400,000.00
California	15	7,625,000.00
Colorado	8	730,000.00
Connecticut	65	18,932,770.00
Delaware	6	585,010.00
District of Columbia	2	230,000.00
Georgia	4	500,000.00
Idaho	1	50,000.00
Illinois	17	2,095,000.00
Indiana	10	650,000.00
Iowa	20	1,120,000.00
Kansas	34	1,767,000.00
Kentucky	16	3,751,900.00
Louisiana	7	2,775,000.00
Maine	34	4,605,000.00
Maryland	32	9,749,372.00
Massachusetts	182	65,641,200.00
Michigan	10	1,125,000.00
Minnesota	35	1,466,000.00
Missouri	17	9,154,300.00
Montana	2	80,000.00
Nebraska	22	$1,370,000.00
New Hampshire	28	2,595,000.00
New Jersey	41	7,370,450.00
New Mexico	3	150,000.00
New York	204	90,856,291.00
North Carolina	5	376,000.00
North Dakota	14	355,000.00
Ohio	9	700,000.00
Oklahoma	23	670,000.00
Oregon	3	300,000.00
Pennsylvania	100	29,594,095.00
Rhode Island	52	16,717,550.00
South Carolina	1	600,000.00
South Dakota	12	325,000.00
Tennessee	14	1,845,000.00
Vermont	22	2,029,990.00
Virginia	8	712,800.00
Washington	3	250,000.00
West Virginia	12	788,900.00
Wisconsin	15	1,410,000.00
Wyoming	2	100,000.00
Total	1,126	293,148,628.00

No. 11.—Number of Shares and Shareholders of National Banks in Each State and Geographical Division.

States.	Number of shares.	Number of shareholders.
Maine	107,410	7,482
New Hampshire	53,550	3,784
Vermont	79,850	3,630
Massachusetts	701,450	49,025
Rhode Island	191,725	6,236
Connecticut	266,924	11,331
Total, New England States	1,400,909	81,488
New York	1,605,404	35,116
New Jersey	243,850	12,148
Pennsylvania	1,185,338	56,146
Delaware	35,980	2,247
Maryland	509,705	10,449
District of Columbia	37,770	1,425
Total, Eastern States	3,618,047	117,531
Virginia	71,600	3,917
West Virginia	55,160	3,589
North Carolina	36,850	1,705
South Carolina	27,730	1,454
Georgia	57,480	2,233
Florida	19,350	561
Alabama	42,500	1,361
Mississippi	22,100	1,109
Louisiana	42,100	1,671
Texas	278,163	9,827
Arkansas	15,950	557
Kentucky	151,059	7,366
Tennessee	70,900	3,099
Total, Southern States	890,942	38,449
Ohio	552,401	18,725
Indiana	178,700	5,637
Illinois	481,130	11,108
Michigan	126,100	3,890
Wisconsin	199,700	4,464
Minnesota	164,760	5,005
Iowa	162,500	6,267
Missouri	159,400	3,860
Total, Middle States	2,024,691	58,956
North Dakota	27,200	844
South Dakota	26,700	946
Nebraska	102,050	2,411
Kansas	97,340	3,607
Montana	22,800	414
Wyoming	9,850	269
Colorado	56,250	1,047
New Mexico	11,368	330
Oklahoma	30,000	1,076
Indian Territory	38,950	1,569
Total, Western States	422,508	12,513
Washington	33,050	865
Oregon	25,700	785
California	161,750	3,126
Idaho	9,250	247
Utah	17,050	682
Nevada	820	22
Arizona	6,050	168
Alaska	500	27
Total, Pacific States	254,170	5,922
Hawaii	5,250	103
Porto Rico	1,000	5
Total, island possessions	6,250	108
Total, United States	8,617,517	314,967

No. 12.—Number and Capital of all National Banks in Each State Extended under the Act of July 12, 1882, to October 31, 1903.

State or Territory.	Number of banks.	Capital.
Maine	67	$11,210,000
New Hampshire	48	6,055,000
Vermont	44	7,231,000
Massachusetts	244	95,542,200
Rhode Island	61	20,340,050
Connecticut	82	23,775,820
Total New England States	546	164,154,070
New York	279	79,514,460
New Jersey	68	11,933,350
Pennsylvania	261	62,066,000
Delaware	15	1,823,985
Maryland	39	13,704,000
District of Columbia	6	1,377,000
Total Eastern States	668	170,418,795
Virginia	21	3,191,000
West Virginia	18	1,886,000
North Carolina	10	1,676,000
South Carolina	10	1,635,000
Georgia	11	2,056,000
Florida	2	150,000
Alabama	8	1,085,000
Mississippi	2	205,000
Louisiana	9	3,300,000
Texas	33	4,370,000
Arkansas	3	450,000
Kentucky	53	10,557,400
Tennessee	21	4,245,000
Total Southern States	201	34,806,400
Ohio	162	$28,505,100
Indiana	72	8,894,000
Illinois	131	23,236,000
Michigan	48	6,390,000
Wisconsin	34	4,720,000
Minnesota	32	7,605,000
Iowa	89	8,330,000
Missouri	26	4,440,000
Total Middle States	594	92,120,100
North Dakota	9	685,000
South Dakota	9	550,000
Nebraska	34	4,240,000
Kansas	23	2,355,000
Montana	5	950,000
Wyoming	2	300,000
Colorado	17	1,852,000
New Mexico	4	500,000
Total Western States	103	11,432,000
Washington	6	710,000
Oregon	5	525,000
California	11	4,400,000
Idaho	3	200,000
Utah	3	750,000
Total Pacific States	28	6,585,000
Total United States	2,140	479,516,365

No. 13.—Number and Capital of all National Banks in Each State Reextended under the Act of July 12, 1882, as Amended April 12, 1902, to October 31, 1903, inclusive.

State or Territory.	Number of banks.	Capital.	State or Territory.	Number of banks.	Capital.
Maine	11	$2,350,000	Tennessee	2	$650,000
New Hampshire	2	250,000			
Vermont	8	1,060,000	Total Southern States.	4	1,400,000
Massachusetts	24	9,652,000			
Rhode Island	1	500,000	Ohio	33	6,105,000
Connecticut	11	3,210,000	Indiana	10	905,000
			Illinois	12	1,475,000
Total New England States	57	17,022,000	Michigan	4	380,000
			Wisconsin	10	845,000
			Minnesota	1	1,000,000
New York	51	20,683,300	Iowa	7	750,000
New Jersey	11	2,175,000	Missouri	3	3,050,000
Pennsylvania	49	9,375,000			
Delaware	1	500,000	Total Middle States.	80	14,510,000
Maryland	3	1,600,000			
			Nebraska	1	500,000
Total Eastern States.	115	34,333,300	Kansas	1	300,000
West Virginia	1	250,000	Total Western States.	2	800,000
Kentucky	1	500,000			
			Total United States.	258	68,065,300

No. 14.—National Banks the Corporate Existence of which Expired by Limitation during the Year ended October 31, 1903, and Succeeding Associations as Indicated.

Charter No.	Title and location.	Charter No.	Title succeeding bank.
143	First National Bank, Conneautville, Pa.	.....	
214	First National Bank, Bridgeport, Ohio	6624	Bridgeport National Bank.
215	First National Bank, Norwalk, Ohio.	.....	
224	Second National Bank, Norwich, Conn	.....	
258	First National Bank, Mount Gilead, Ohio	6620	The Mount Gilead National Bank.
321	Vilas National Bank, Plattsburg, N. Y.	6613	City National Bank of Plattsburgh.
407	First National Bank, Salem, Mass.	.....	
437	First National Bank, Mauch Chunk, Pa	6534	The Mauch Chunk National Bank.
439	Second National Bank, Fall River, Mass.	.....	
469	Second National Bank, Mauch Chunk, Pa.	.....	
472	Deposit National Bank, Deposit, N. Y	.....	
491	Second National Bank, Galesburg, Ill	.....	
492	First National Bank, Mount Pleasant, Ohio.	6640	The Mount Pleasant National Bank.
2852	Linderman National Bank, Mauch Chunk, Pa.	6534	The Mauch Chunk National Bank.
2858	Drovers' National Bank, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.	6535	The Drovers' Deposit National Bank of Chicago.
2861	Old National Bank, Cambridge, Ohio.	6566	The National Bank of Cambridge.
2870	Detroit National Bank, Detroit, Mich.	6492	The Old Detroit National Bank.
2877	The National Bank of Oshkosh, Wis	6604	The Old National Bank of Oshkosh.
2882	First National Bank, Felicity, Ohio.	.....	
2908	People's National Bank, Barnesville, Ohio.	6621	The National Bank of Barnesville.
2946	City National Bank, Akron, Ohio	6764	The National City Bank of Akron.
2983	First National Bank, Tipton, Iowa	6760	The City National Bank of Tipton.
3045	First National Bank, Shamokin, Pa	6942	The National Bank of Shamokin.

No. 15.—NATIONAL BANKS THE CORPORATE EXISTENCE OF WHICH WILL EXPIRE DURING THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1904, WITH DATE OF EXPIRATION AND CAPITAL, THE CHARTERS OF WHICH MAY BE EXTENDED UNDER THE ACT OF JULY 12, 1882.

Charter. No.	Title.	State.	Date of expiration.	Capital.
			1903.	
3072	The First National Bank, Clay Center	Kans	Nov. 1	$50,000
3083	The First National Bank, Syracuse	Nebr	Nov. 5	50,000
3078	The Central National Bank, Topeka	Kans	Nov. 7	250,000
3077	The Kinsman National Bank	Ohio	Nov. 14	50,000
3087	The First National Bank, Brookings	S. Dak	Nov. 15	50,000
3091	The Wellington National Bank	Kans	Nov. 16	50,000
3187	The Montgomery County National Bank, Rockville	Md	Nov. 20	100,000
3086	The Exchange National Bank, Hastings	Nebr	Nov. 21	100,000
3096	The Grafton National Bank	N. Dak	Nov. 28	50,000
3097	The First National Bank, Billings	Mont	Dec. 3	150,000
3094	The First National Bank, Bonham	Tex	Dec. 8	200,000
3100	The First National Bank, Wabasha	Minn	Dec. 13	50,000
3102	The Calumet National Bank, Chicago	Ill	Dec. 20	100,000
3107	The First National Bank, Tullahoma	Tenn	Dec. 24	50,000
3112	The Clarinda National Bank	Iowa	Dec. 26	50,000
3131	The Fort Worth National Bank	Tex	Dec. 31	300,000
			1904.	
3106	The First National Bank, Huntington	W. Va	Jan. 2	200,000
3104	The Farmers' National Bank, Kittanning	Pa	Jan. 3	100,000
3118	The Saunders County National Bank, Wahoo	Nebr	do	50,000
3110	The First National Bank, Milan	Mo	Jan. 5	75,000
3105	The First National Bank, Waverly	Iowa	Jan. 7	100,000
3113	The First National Bank, Marshall	Tex	Jan. 15	75,000
3119	The Second National Bank, Colfax	Wash	Jan. 16	60,000
3120	The First National Bank, Dillon	Mont	do	50,000
3147	The National Bank of Malvern	Pa	Jan. 21	50,000
3136	The First National Bank, Modesto	Cal	Jan. 28	100,000
3125	The First National Bank, Lake Geneva	Wis	Jan. 31	50,000
3124	The Security National Bank, Sioux City	Iowa	Feb. 1	250,000
3128	The Home National Bank, Holyoke	Mass	Feb. 5	250,000
3202	The Union National Bank, Cleveland	Ohio	Feb. 14	1,000,000
3140	The Dubuque National Bank	Iowa	Feb. 19	100,000
3132	The American National Bank, Dallas	Tex	Feb. 26	200,000
3137	The National Bank of Unionville	Mo	do	50,000
3134	The First National Bank, Peabody	Kans	Mar. 1	50,000
3135	The Citizens' National Bank, Waco	Tex	do	100,000
3148	The First National Bank, Eureka	Kans	Mar. 4	70,000
3138	The Galesburg National Bank	Ill	Mar. 5	125,000
3171	The First National Bank, Mechanicville	N. Y	Mar. 6	50,000
3139	The Commercial National Bank, Ogden	Utah	Mar. 8	100,000
3144	The City National Bank, Susquehanna	Pa	Mar. 13	50,000
3143	The First National Bank, Shenandoah	do	Mar. 15	100,000
3178	The First National Bank, Greeley	Colo	do	50,000
3205	The Queen Anne's National Bank, Centerville	Md	Mar. 18	75,000
3154	The Farmers' National Bank, Granville	N. Y	Mar. 20	50,000
3161	The First National Bank, Darlington	Wis	do	50,000
3158	The Lyndonville National Bank	Vt	Mar. 25	75,000
3149	The First National Bank, Madison	S. Dak	Mar. 29	50,000
3168	The First National Bank, Cranbury	N. J	do	50,000
3183	The First National Bank, Herkimer	N. Y	do	50,000
3153	The First National Bank, Rock Rapids	Iowa	Mar. 31	50,000
3208	The First National Bank, Holdredge	Nebr	Apr. 1	60,000
3175	The Citizens' National Bank, Fort Scott	Kans	Apr. 5	100,000
3152	The Schuyler National Bank	Nebr	do	50,000
3155	The First National Bank, Sauk Center	Minn	do	50,000
3156	The First National Bank, Metropolis	Ill	Apr. 7	50,000
3163	The Commercial National Bank, Omaha	Nebr	do	400,000
3166	The National Bank of Westfield	N. Y	Apr. 8	50,000
3186	The Homer National Bank	do	do	100,000
3192	The First National Bank, What Cheer	Iowa	do	50,000
3204	The Leominster National Bank	Mass	Apr. 9	150,000
3167	The Washington National Bank	Kans	Apr. 11	65,000
3157	The First National Bank, Wapakoneta	Ohio	Apr. 14	100,000
3182	The First National Bank, Dewitt	Iowa	do	50,000
3159	The Merchants and Planters National Bank, Sherman	Tex	Apr. 15	600,000
3174	The Merchants National Bank, Plattsburg	N. Y	Apr. 19	100,000
3170	The Peoples National Bank, Burlington	Kans	Apr. 21	50,000
3185	The First National Bank, Birmingham	Ala	Apr. 24	300,000
3198	The Lincoln National Bank	Pa	Apr. 28	60,000
3180	The First National Bank, Hutchinson	Kans	May 1	100,000
3193	The First National Bank, Marathon	N. Y	do	50,000
3196	The Ashland National Bank	Wis	May 3	100,000
3189	The First National Bank of Missouri Valley	Iowa	May 5	50,000
3216	The First National Bank, Girard	Kans	May 8	50,000
3191	The Peoples National Bank, Newark	Ohio	May 12	150,000

No, 15.—NATIONAL BANKS THE CORPORATE EXISTENCE OF WHICH WILL EXPIRE DURING THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1904, ETC.—Continued.

Charter No.	Title.	State.	Date of expiration.	Capital.
			1904.	
3220	The First National Bank, Ambler	Pa	May 12	$100,000
3188	The Farmers and Merchants National Bank, Fremont	Nebr	do	100,000
3190	The Second National Bank, Belvidere	Ill	do	100,000
3200	The First National Bank, Wichita Falls	Tex	May 15	75,000
3229	The Red River National Bank, Gainesville	do	May 16	100,000
3231	The First National Bank, Beloit	Kans	May 19	50,000
3197	The First National Bank, Algona	Iowa	May 22	50,000
3208	The First National Bank, Mineral Point	Wis	May 24	100,000
3207	The First National Bank, Sterling	Kans	May 27	50,000
3227	The First National Bank, Temple	Tex	do	100,000
3209	The Mount Jackson National Bank	Va	June 6	50,000
3206	The National Bank of Commerce, Minneapolis	Minn	June 7	1,000,000
3212	The Citizens' National Bank, Waxahachie	Tex	do	100,000
3210	The City National Bank, Kalamazoo	Mich	June 10	100,000
3211	The Kalamazoo National Bank	do	June 18	150,000
3235	The First National Bank, Cheboygan	do	June 19	50,000
3214	The Central National Bank, Peoria	Ill	June 20	200,000
3221	The State National Bank, Fort Worth	Tex	do	200,000
3234	The Milford National Bank	Ohio	June 21	50,000
3245	The Peoples' National Bank, Salem	N. Y	do	50,000
3218	The First National Bank, Winfield	Kans	June 25	100,000
3232	The Peoples' National Bank, Greenport	N. Y	July 2	50,000
3224	The First National Bank, Winona	Minn	do	225,000
3226	The Guthrie County National Bank, Panora	Iowa	July 9	50,000
3225	The First National Bank, Grundy Center	do	July 10	50,000
3247	The Hallowell National Bank	Maine	July 14	50,000
3248	The First National Bank, Albany	Tex	July 28	75,000
3240	The First National Bank, Sutton	Nebr	do	50,000
3236	The Charleston National Bank	W. Va	July 31	500,000
3237	The First National Bank, Rapid City	S. Dak	Aug. 1	50,000
3288	The First National Bank, Centerville	Tenn	Aug. 9	50,000
3242	The First National Bank, Howard	Kans	Aug. 12	50,000
3244	The People's National Bank, Sandy Hill	N. Y	do	50,000
3238	The First National Bank, Humboldt	Nebr	Aug. 13	50,000
3254	The Merchants' National Bank, Peoria	Ill	Aug. 18	200,000
3246	The Boulder National Bank	Colo	Aug. 19	50,000
3252	The First National Bank, Iowa Falls	Iowa	Aug. 28	50,000
3268	The First National Bank, Maryville	Mo	do	100,000
3250	The Salisbury National Bank	Md	Aug. 30	50,000
3259	The National Bank of New Brighton	Pa	Sept. 15	100,000
3255	The First National Bank, Emporium	do	Sept. 23	50,000
3256	The First National Bank, Menominee	Mich	Oct. 1	100,000
3260	The San Angelo National Bank	Tex	do	100,000
3261	The First National Bank, Lampasas	do	Oct. 8	50,000
3258	The First National Bank, Vicksburg	Miss	Oct. 15	200,000
3262	The Merchants' National Bank, Crookston	Minn	Oct. 25	75,000
3263	The First National Bank, Independence	Iowa	Oct. 27	100,000
	Total capital			13,840,000

Total number of first extensions, 121.

No. 16.—NATIONAL BANKS THE CORPORATE EXISTENCE OF WHICH WILL EXPIRE DURING THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1904, WITH DATE OF EXPIRATION, ETC., THE CHARTERS OF WHICH MAY BE REEXTENDED UNDER THE ACT OF JULY 12, 1882, AS AMENDED APRIL 12, 1902.

Charter No.	Title.	State.	Date of expiration.	Capital.
			1904.	
475	The Merchants' National Bank, Boston	Mass.	June 10	$3,000,000
474	The First National Bank, Greenfield	do	June 23	200,000
478	The First National Bank, Pittston	Pa.	do	250,000
481	The First National Bank, Haverhill	Mass.	do	200,000
501	The First National Bank, Smithfield	Ohio	June 24	100,000
486	The Charter Oak National Bank, Hartford	Conn.	June 25	500,000
518	The Kenduskeag National Bank, Bangor	Me.	June 27	100,000
590	The Fall River National Bank	Mass.	do	400,000
484	The Haverhill National Bank	do	July 2	200,000
498	The Granite National Bank, Augusta	Me.	July 11	100,000
499	The Derry National Bank	N. H.	July 12	60,000
497	The First National Bank, Suffield	Conn.	do	100,000
496	The First National Bank, Hastings	Minn.	July 15	50,000
490	The National Bank of Fairhaven	Mass.	July 21	120,000
516	The First National Bank of Yarmouth, Yarmouth Port	do	July 25	175,000
510	The Union National Bank, Weymouth	do	July 26	200,000
515	The National Bank of Redemption, Boston	do	July 27	2,000,000
512	The First National Bank, Joliet	Ill.	Aug. 1	100,000
517	The National Mount Wollaston Bank, Quincy	Mass.	Aug. 2	150,000
503	The Munson National Bank	do	Aug. 11	150,000
507	The First National Bank, Lockhaven	Pa.	Aug. 15	180,000
509	The Rockville National Bank	Conn.	Aug. 18	200,000
523	The First National Bank, Middletown	N. Y.	do	100,000
520	The First National Bank, Warren	Pa.	Aug. 20	100,000
532	The Northern National Bank, Hallowell	Me.	Aug. 29	100,000
652	The Kent National Bank	Ohio	Aug. 31	60,000
522	The Eighth National Bank, Philadelphia	Pa.	Sept. 5	275,000
533	The First National Bank, Chelsea	Mass.	do	300,000
571	The First National Bank, Crawfordsville	Ind.	Sept. 8	100,000
537	The Connecticut River National Bank, Charlestown	N. H.	Sept. 15	25,000
531	The Grundy County National Bank, Morris	Ill.	Sept. 16	100,000
568	The First National Bank, Berwick	Pa.	Sept. 21	75,000
562	The First National Bank, Newcastle	do	do	150,000
579	The First National Bank, Rochester	Minn.	Sept. 24	100,000
549	The First National Bank, Gloucester	Mass.	do	200,000
534	The First National Bank, Geneseo	Ill.	Sept. 26	100,000
567	The First National Bank, Mahanoy City	Pa.	do	100,000
529	The National Exchange Bank, Boston	Mass.	Sept. 29	1,000,000
559	The Cheshire National Bank, Keene	N. H.	Oct. 1	200,000
528	The Framingham National Bank, South Framingham	Mass.	Oct. 3	200,000
600	The First National Bank, Three Rivers	Mich.	Oct. 8	50,000
552	The National Bank of Chester County, West Chester	Pa.	Oct. 12	225,000
536	The Eliot National Bank, Boston	Mass.	Oct. 13	1,000,000
586	The First National Bank, Washington	Pa.	Oct. 14	150,000
545	The Boylston National Bank, Boston	Mass.	Oct. 18	700,000
538	The Farmers and Mechanics National Bank, Philadelphia	Pa.	Oct. 20	2,000,000
539	The Philadelphia National Bank	do	do	1,500,000
540	The Penn National Bank, Philadelphia	do	do	500,000
541	The National Bank of the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia	do	do	500,000
542	The Corn Exchange National Bank, Philadelphia	do	do	500,000
544	The Kensington National Bank, Philadelphia	do	do	250,000
546	The National Bank of Germantown, Philadelphia	do	do	200,000
560	The Southwark National Bank, Philadelphia	do	do	250,000
554	The National Bank of Commerce, Boston	Mass.	Oct. 24	1,500,000
557	The Manufacturers National Bank, Philadelphia	Pa.	do	500,000
594	The First National Bank, Danvers	Mass.	Oct. 25	150,000
572	The Millbury National Bank	do	do	100,000
561	The Consolidation National Bank, Philadelphia	Pa.	Oct. 27	300,000
574	The Amoskeag National Bank, Manchester	N. H.	Oct. 31	200,000
575	The National Bank of Chester Valley, Coatesville	Pa.	do	200,000
	Total capital			22,595,000

Total number of second extensions, 60.

No. 17.—Authorized Capital Stock of the National Banks on the First Day of Each Month from January 1, 1876, to November 1, 1903, United States Bonds on Deposit to Secure Circulation, Circulation Secured by the Bonds on Deposit, the Amount of Lawful Money on Deposit to Redeem Circulation, and National-Bank Notes Outstanding, including Notes of National Gold Banks.

Date.	Number of banks.	Authorized capital stock.	U. S. bonds on deposit to secure circulation.	Circulation secured by U. S. bonds.	Lawful money on deposit to redeem circulation.	Total national-bank notes outstanding.
1876.						
January		$511,155,865	$363,601,662	$324,484,539	$21,995,217	$346,479,756
February		510,619,965	361,430,462	321,319,645	22,648,884	343,968,529
March		510,189,171	356,732,150	318,413,293	24,405,780	342,819,073
April		509,701,671	350,216,350	312,850,786	27,627,308	340,478,094
May		507,881,671	346,715,350	310,084,721	28,755,191	338,839,912
June		506,013,371	344,463,850	307,912,468	28,753,462	336,665,930
July		506,008,371	341,394,750	305,417,013	27,581,323	332,998,336
August		505,226,171	340,071,850	303,756,276	25,982,339	329,738,615
September		504,971,171	338,673,850	302,847,886	23,087,016	325,934,902
October		504,027,171	337,955,800	301,819.811	22,532,933	324,352,744
November	2,087	502,752,171	337,727,800	301,658,372	21,582,936	323,241,308
December		502,652,171	338,261,800	301,844,917	20,114,674	321,959,591
1877.						
January		501,392,171	338,191,300	302,020,242	19,575,364	321,595,606
February		497,.35,071	338,885,450	302,201,132	18,160,486	320,361,618
March		496,770,571	338,866,550	302,416,700	16,728,336	319,145,036
April		494,783,571	340,537,600	303,523,225	16,146,363	319,669,588
May		493,821,771	340,732,100	304,407,450	15,386,137	319,793,587
June		493,126,271	340,415,100	304,766,940	14,329,272	319,096,212
July		487,868,771	338,713,600	303,108,350	13,940,522	317,048,872
August		487,221,771	337,761,600	302,239,212	14,426,746	316,665,958
September		486,605,271	337,684,650	302,440,152	14,246,546	316,686,698
October		486,449,271	338,002,450	302,885,797	14,438,272	317,324,069
November	2,080	486,677,771	343,048,900	305,094,140	13,113,091	318,207,231
December		486,742,771	345,130,550	308,642,795	11,988,924	320,631,719
1878.						
January		485,557,771	346,187,550	309,890,415	11,782,090	321,672,505
February		484,836,371	346,302,050	310,240,005	11,839,305	322,079,310
March		482,952,071	346,522,550	310,301,472	11,688,519	321,989,991
April		482,144,671	346,336,250	310,008,832	12,184,682	322,193,514
May		481,019,671	347,711,850	310,826,422	12,315,257	323,141,679
June		480,660,571	349,166,450	312,435,462	11,552,623	323,988,085
July		479,627,996	349,546,400	313,020,832	11,493,452	324,514,284
August		477,675,996	348,880,900	312,995,592	10,910,967	323,906,559
September		477,698,296	349,049,450	313,154,792	10,294,370	323,449,162
October		476,335,396	349,560,650	313,159,592	9,988,127	323,147,719
November	2,053	473,865,396	349,408,900	312,830,797	9,629,918	322,460,715
December		473,859,396	349,795,000	313,355,839	9,935,217	323,291,056
1879.						
January		471,609,396	349,068,000	313,218,189	10,573,485	323,791,674
February		469,995,856	348,939,200	312,725,809	11,673,960	324,399,769
March		467,778,606	350,690,400	313,691,639	12,354,531	326,046,170
April		465,890,006	351,196,400	314,244,779	12,882,417	327,127,196
May		464,608,206	352,250,550	315,628,352	13,516,558	329,144,910
June		463,223,515	353,422,300	316,335,949	13,203,462	329,539,411
July		462,843,515	354,254,600	317,315,679	12,376,018	329,691,697
August		462,822,515	353,201,800	316,412,560	13,545,677	329,958,237
September		462,567,515	355,638,950	317,534,289	13,258,698	330,792,987
October		463,117,515	359,030,500	320,868,979	13,403,261	334,272,240
November	2,050	462,392,515	363,802,400	324,054,279	13,127,139	337,181,418
December		461,842,515	365,194,900	326,684,059	13,381,719	340,065,778
1880.						
January		461,557,515	367,021,000	328,773,639	13,613,697	342,387,336
February		461,715,515	364,765,900	326,785,599	16,945,310	343,730,907
March		462,407,585	362,728,050	325,032,790	18,604,197	343,636,989
April		464,177,585	363,656,050	325,425,390	18,959,687	344,385,077
May		464,507,585	363,003,650	325,519,740	19,410,910	344,930,650
June		464,915,185	362,715,050	325,301,700	19,882,033	345,183,733
July		465,205,185	361,652,050	324,242,730	20,262,697	344,505,427
August		465,915,185	361,152,050	323,886,720	20,266,967	344,153,687
September		466,267,285	361,113,450	323,903,330	20,153,448	344,056,778
October		466,245,085	359,935,450	323,056,530	20,848,363	343,904,893
November	2,095	466,590,085	359,748,950	322,798,130	21,035,977	343,834,107
December		467,639,085	359,808,550	322,206,550	21,500,091	343,706,641

No. 17.—Authorized Capital Stock of the National Banks on the First Day of each Month, etc.—Continued.

Date.	Number of banks.	Authorized capital stock.	U. S. Bonds on deposit to secure circulation.	Circulation secured by U. S. bonds.	Lawful money on deposit to redeem circulation.	Total national-bank notes outstanding.
1881.						
January		$467,039,084	$359,823,550	$322,832,101	$21,523,102	$344,355,203
February		466,981,785	359,811,050	322,654,721	21,895,977	344,550,698
March		466,640,185	345,739,050	305,587,202	38,447,716	344,034,918
April		466,890,185	351,480,000	309,034,317	38,538,105	347,572,422
May		467,542,685	354,683,000	316,226,247	36,374,320	352,600,567
June		468,557,685	358,829,900	318,497,814	35,653,904	354,151,718
July		469,382,685	360,488,400	321,148,399	33,894,276	355,042,675
August		470,322,685	362,684,000	323,478,586	33,846,027	357,324,613
September		471,282,935	364,285,500	325,324,746	32,675,940	358,000,686
October		472,565,935	365,751,500	326,513,546	32,237,394	358,750,940
November	2,155	466,307,335	369,608,500	329,180,122	31,164,128	360,344,250
December		467,907,335	371,336,100	331,729,582	30,438,878	362,168,410
1882.						
January		470,018,135	371,692,100	332,398,922	30,023,066	362,421,988
February		472,303,135	371,270,200	331,682,622	30,913,792	362,596,414
March		473,866,240	370,602,700	331,230,314	30,713,969	361,944,287
April		475,411,240	369,900,700	331,242,702	30,383,935	361,626,630
May		478,013,940	366,359,650	327,729,622	33,340,677	361,070,299
June		482,954,940	364,079,350	223,919,522	35,955,812	359,875,334
July		486,511,335	361,212,700	320,312,832	38,429,202	358,742,034
August		487,803,635	362,736,500	319,805,161	39,017,621	358,822,782
September		487,538,635	361,452,350	320,769,739	39,745,163	360,514,902
October		489,741,635	362,043,250	323,487,353	39,401,781	362,889,134
November	2,301	491,591,635	362,505,650	324,304,343	38,423,404	362,727,747
December		493.176,635	362.174.250	323,820,480	38,723,848	362,544,328
1883.						
January		492,076,635	360,531,650	322,386,120	40,265,049	362,651,169
February		494,199,635	359,567,450	321,626,353	40,540,877	362,167,230
March		498,262,135	358,163,800	320,235,601	41,084,788	361,320,389
April		498,017,135	357,201,400	319,849,816	39,945,249	359,795,065
May		500,269,135	357,339,750	319,899,521	39,368,605	359,268,126
June		505,379,135	356,588,600	319,013,856	39,150,326	358,164,182
July		507,208,135	356,596,500	319,249,806	37,565,704	356,815,510
August		510,283,135	357,298,500	319,461,847	36,310,284	355,772,130
September		513,543,135	355,674,150	318,367,216	36,222,005	354,589,221
October		515,528,135	353,308,650	316,278,066	37,064,605	353,342,671
November	2,521	516,608,135	352,877,300	316,020,326	35,993,461	352,013,787
December		516,348,135	351.174,600	314,573,106	36,385,055	350,958,161
1884.						
January		518,031,135	347,538,200	310,953,321	39,529,507	350,482,828
February		517,380,635	343,475,550	307,828,001	41,671,892	349,499,893
March		519,104,635	341,533,050	306,100,465	40,532,837	346,633,302
April		521,573,635	339,116,150	303,699,075	41,015,561	344,714,636
May		523,348,635	337,618,650	302,533,855	40,571,613	343,105,468
June		525,992,165	336,257,150	301,238,845	39,768,855	341,007,700
July		528,784,165	334,147,850	299,369,370	40,130,513	339,499,833
August		530,784,165	332,588,600	297,983,165	39,913,971	337,897,136
September		532,274,165	331,371,100	297,136,455	39,495,690	336,632,145
October		532,749,165	329,186,000	295,375,959	40,453,269	335,829,228
November	2,671	532,554,165	325,316,300	291,849,659	41,710,163	333,559,813
December		531,875,165	320,244,700	287 277.980	44,235,274	331,513,254
1885.						
January		529,910,165	318,655,050	285,496,055	43,662,568	329,158,623
February		530,380,165	317,282,600	284,127,895	42,784,663	326,912,558
March		530,590,165	315,854,500	282,772,315	41,888,596	324,660,911
April		531,151.165	315,386,850	282,336,725	39,881,941	322,218,666
May		531,241,165	315,127,450	282,434,075	38,468,630	320,902,705
June		530,830,865	313,428,700	280,831,610	38,032,217	318,863,827
July		531,540,465	312,145,200	279,528,175	39,541,757	319,069,932
August		532,328,465	310,225,150	277,826,775	39,503,567	317,330,342
September		532,749,965	309,768,050	277,371,525	39,613,802	316,985,327
October		532,034,965	300,074,550	277,149,661	40,274,772	317,424,433
November	2,727	532,877,965	308,364,550	276,304,189	39,542,979	315,847,168
December		533,447,965	307,544,250	275,821,779	41,704,029	317,525,808

No. 17.—Authorized Capital Stock of the National Banks on the First Day of each Month, etc.—Continued.

Date.	Number of banks.	Authorized capital stock.	U. S. bonds on deposit to secure circulation.	Circulation secured by U. S. bonds.	Lawful money on deposit to redeem circulation.	Total national-bank notes outstanding.
1886.						
January		$534,378,265	$306,008,750	$274,466,748	$42,976,706	$317,443,454
February		535,398,265	302,257,000	271,065,593	46,951,839	318,017,432
March		537,896,965	296,780,400	266,047,488	52,049,017	318,096,505
April		538,652,065	289,729,650	259,405,300	56,826,227	316,231,527
May		540,414,565	285,447,950	255,322,541	58,555,047	313,877,588
June		543,669,565	279,537,400	250,257,632	61,580,662	311,838,294
July		545,206,565	275,974,800	247,087,961	61,922,499	309,010,460
August		549,542,565	273,549,800	244,675,012	62,151,745	306,826,757
September		550,252,565	270,524,150	242,168,247	62,505,757	304,674,004
October		553,002,565	261,848,900	234,682,736	68,828,505	303,511,241
November	2,868	552,775,165	245,444,050	219,710,656	81,819,233	301,529,889
December		553,855,165	234,991,800	210,525,601	88,781,909	299,307,510
1887.						
January		555,865,165	229,438,350	205,316,106	91,455,875	296,771,981
February		557,684,165	223,926,650	200,268,346	92,806,395	293,074,741
March		559,986,665	213,639,150	191,004,726	98,039,485	289,044,211
April		561,321,665	206,938,000	185,009,551	102,114,704	287,124,255
May		564,346,665	202,446,550	181,026,016	103,979,299	285,005,315
June		571,583,665	200,939,100	179,309,020	103,051,871	282,360,891
July		574,703,665	191,966,700	171,629,341	107,588,447	279,217,788
August		578,826,215	189,445,800	169,303,430	107,150,847	276,454,277
September		581,046,215	190,096,950	169,951,385	104,313,124	274,264,509
October		582,683,715	189,917,100	169,931,680	102,962,170	272,893,850
November	3,061	583,188,715	188,828,000	169,215,067	102,826,136	272,041,203
December		584,203,715	187,147,000	167,863,819	102,019,176	269,882,995
1888.						
January		584,726,915	184,444,950	165,205,724	103,193,154	268,398,878
February		586,505,915	182,764,950	163,833,205	102,024,952	265,858,157
March		588,785,915	182,161,700	163,235,505	99,492,361	262,727,866
April		589,637,915	181,863,700	162,743,135	97,427,882	260,171,017
May		591,437,915	182,033,450	162,891,912	95,692,133	258,584,045
June		592,467,915	180,005,150	161,134,338	94,675,310	255,809,648
July		592,852,915	178,312,650	159,642,657	92,719,664	252,362,321
August		594,631,915	177,438,800	158,874,203	90,758,447	249,632,650
September		595,313,915	176,508,850	158,133,712	88,294,850	246,428,562
October		596,041,015	173,280,250	155,365,068	88,236,639	243,601,707
November	3,151	596,796,015	170,003,350	152,366,328	87,018,909	239,385,237
December		597,457,315	166,796,550	149,487,373	86,955,794	236,443,167
1889.						
January		598,239,065	163,480,900	146,372,588	87,287,439	233,660,027
February		599,709,365	160,463,950	143,580,313	85,688,716	229,269,029
March		600,684,365	157,485,700	140,874,515	83,520,212	224,394,727
April		602,404,365	154,590,150	138,190,798	83,032,333	221,226,131
May		603,264,365	151,522,350	135,375,463	83,320,725	218,696,188
June		607,390,365	149,829,850	133,769,313	81,753,704	215,523,017
July		609,670,365	148,121,450	132,244,437	79,134,526	211,378,963
August		612,535,365	147,758,450	131,890,777	76,273,662	208,164,439
September		614,925,365	148,150,700	132,101,128	73,701,013	205,802,141
October		617,844,365	147,037,200	131,225,172	72,437,560	203,662,732
November	3,319	620,174,365	145,668,150	130,207,285	71,816,130	202,023,415
December		621,959,365	144,709,250	129,388,116	70,258,081	199,646,197
1890.						
January		623,791,365	142,849,900	127,742,440	69,487,965	197,230,405
February		630,003,865	142,266,750	126,747,030	67,895,259	194,642,289
March		632,757,865	143,197,000	127,410,251	64,857,292	192,267,543
April		637,372,865	143,900,750	128,046,801	62,480,331	190,527,132
May		638,932,865	144,216,150	128,920,916	60,665,663	189,586,579
June		644,587,865	144,658,650	128,976,526	58,573,322	187,549,848
July		646,937,865	145,228,300	129,767,150	56,203,625	185,970,775
August		651,367,865	145,434,750	129,854,561	54,537,072	184,391,633
September		652,852,865	143,102,350	127,825,431	55,455,037	183,280,468
October		655,002,865	140,428,600	125,430,316	56,440,709	181,871,025
November	3,567	659,782,865	140,190,900	124,958,736	54,796,907	179,755,643
December	3,585	662,947,865	140,427,400	125,253,195	53,315,181	178,568,376

No. 17.—Authorized Capital Stock of the National Banks on the First Day of Each Month, etc.—Continued.

Date.	Number of banks.	Authorized capital stock.	U. S. bonds on deposit to secure circulation.	Circulation secured by U. S. bonds.	Lawful money on deposit to redeem circulation.	Total national-bank notes outstanding.
1891.						
January	3,597	$665,267,865	$140,510,650	$125,660,361	$51,627,485	$177,287,846
February	3,608	666,977,865	140,720,700	125,859,360	49,762,379	175,721,739
March	3,614	669,007,865	140,790,200	125,957,235	47,706,139	173,663,374
April	3,624	671,477,865	141,036,150	126,054,415	45,750,649	171,805,064
May	3,638	672,197,865	140,949,900	125,970,955	44,448,421	170,419,376
June	3,650	673,422,865	141,310,150	126,267,575	42,969,884	169,237,459
July	3,662	676,247,865	142,508,900	127,221,391	40,706,183	167,927,574
August	3,670	681,742,865	146,089,650	129,708,040	38,835,019	168,543,059
September	3,678	683,125,865	149,839,200	133,790,690	37,543,649	171,334,339
October	3,693	684,660,865	151,229,100	135,093,378	36,842,328	171,935,706
November	3,694	684,755,865	152,950,350	136,753,837	35,430,721	172,184,558
December	3,699	685,515,865	155,283,700	138,605,343	34,388,264	172,993,607
1892.						
January	3,705	685,762,265	157,205,950	140,084,203	32,994,382	173,078,585
February	3,718	687,332,265	158,515,050	141,435,288	31,770,208	173,205,496
March	3,717	688,332,265	159,513,800	142,319,978	30,301,897	172,621,875
April	3,727	688,923,665	160,447,300	143,355,178	29,174,273	172,529,451
May	3,736	689,298,665	161,352,550	143,954,506	28,522,069	172,476,575
June	3,742	690,908,665	162,549,050	144,680,363	27,818,986	172,499,349
July	3,765	692,123,665	163,190,050	145,683,023	27,000,827	172,683,850
August	3,769	694,428,665	163,500,550	146,132,463	26,395,250	172,527,713
September	3,777	695,263,665	164,012,050	146,460,033	26,196,396	172,656,429
October	3,779	695,563,665	164,498,550	147,191,593	25,595,167	172,786,760
November	3,788	693,868,665	164,883,000	147,241,063	25,191,083	172,432,146
December	3,793	695,308,665	166,511,500	148,010,239	25,604,632	173,614,871
1893.						
January	3,803	695,148,665	168,247,000	150,526,651	23,877,773	174,404,424
February	3,805	696,089,665	169,282,300	151,197,221	23,194,032	174,391,253
March	3,814	696,149,665	171,094,550	152,887,461	22,534,927	175,422,388
April	3,832	695,949,665	172,229,050	153,860,416	22,234,128	176,094,544
May	3,841	695,554,665	173,258,800	155,142,318	21,723,296	176,865,614
June	3,856	698,454,665	174,539,050	156,028,010	21,136,245	177,164,255
July	3,846	698,824,665	176,588,250	151,900,919	20,812,773	178,713,692
August	3,829	699,034,665	182,617,850	163,221,294	20,533,854	183,755,148
September	3,805	697,963,165	204,096,200	178,636,718	20,343,650	198,980,368
October	3,800	698,128,165	209,407,100	187,864,985	20,825,595	208,690,580
November	3,798	695,953,165	209,416,350	188,016,228	21,295,765	209,311,993
December	3,794	695,703,165	208,942,100	187,697,826	21,250,279	208,948,105
1894.						
January	3,791	693,353,165	205,961,600	185,194,522	23,344,322	208,538,844
February	3,788	691,893,165	203,594,500	182,887,853	24,974,254	207,862,107
March	3,780	684,690,165	202,052,350	181,148,710	26,330,810	207,479,520
April	3,784	682,538,165	202,933,850	181,666,268	26,209,427	207,875,695
May	3,779	680,438,165	201,330,250	180,601,247	27,231,785	207,833,032
June	3,776	678,998,165	201,251,500	180,613,585	26,631,434	207,245,019
July	3,775	678,023,165	201,691,750	180,662,521	26,690,723	207,353,244
August	3,775	677,258,165	202,268,500	181,149,511	26,389,555	207,539,066
September	3,765	676,568,165	202,276,950	181,300,217	26,211,998	207,592,215
October	3,761	674,866,365	200,953,700	180,251,065	27,220,463	207,471,501
November	3,756	672,671,365	199,706,200	179,401,364	28,071,239	207,472,603
December	3,751	671,471,365	197,349,700	177,073,359	29,612,978	206,686,337
1895.						
January	3,748	670,906,365	196,707,700	176,667,467	29,938,243	206,605,710
February	3,739	669,156,365	195,826,100	175,674,250	29,623,321	205,297,571
March	3,733	668,146,365	197,116,200	176,485,063	28,558,588	205,043,651
April	3,728	667,193,265	201,176,700	179,847,383	27,693,828	207,541,211
May	3,719	665,893,265	204,356,800	182,534,324	27,185,526	209,719,850
June	3,717	665,123,265	206,652,300	184,969,578	26,509,138	211,478,716
July	3,722	666,363,265	207,680,800	186,062,098	25,628,937	211,691,035
August	3,723	664,659,265	207,832,800	186,577,433	24,794,612	211,372,045
September	3,718	664,855,265	209,447,550	187,990,343	24,348,857	212,339,200
October	3,717	664,425,265	210,196,550	188,605,877	24,255,057	212,860,934
November	3,715	664,136,915	211,717,800	190,180,961	23,706,669	213,887,630
December	3,712	664,091,915	212,048,950	190,469,526	23,491,072	213,960,598

No. 17.—Authorized Capital Stock of the National Banks on the First Day of each Month, etc.—Continued.

Date.	Number of banks.	Authorized capital stock.	U. S. bonds on deposit to secure circulation.	Circulation secured by U. S. bonds.	Lawful money on deposit to redeem circulation.	Total national-bank notes outstanding.
1896.						
January	3,711	$664,076,915	$212,495,100	$190,741,850	$23,100,813	$213,842,663
February	3,708	663,851,915	212,655,300	190,989,687	22,506,910	213,496,547
March	3,704	661,946,915	217,944,950	195,048,954	22,132,963	217,181,917
April	3,699	661,431,915	222,998,800	199,723,005	21,593,022	221,316,027
May	3,699	660,496,915	226,478,550	203,403,239	20,786,098	224,189,337
June	3,701	659,951,915	228,651,800	205,215,839	20,072,096	225,287,935
July	3,698	659,106,915	228,915,950	205,538,929	20,461,618	226,000,547
August	3,693	658,376,915	229,544,450	206,103,504	19,926,538	226,030,042
September	3,689	658,126,915	235,078,700	210,293,574	19,320,322	229,613,896
October	3,683	658,126,915	238,773,200	214,667,694	18,971,663	233,639,357
November	3,679	658,304,915	241,103,350	216,510,014	18,474,430	234,984,444
December	3,673	657,909,915	241,272,150	216,609,684	18,789,206	235,398,890
1897.						
January	3,668	655,334,915	240,236,150	215,860,307	19,812,810	235,673,117
February	3,654	654,174,915	237,190,100	213,186,712	21,907,950	235,094,662
March	3,648	653,719,895	234,797,800	210,915,414	23,320,912	234,236,326
April	3,635	650,808,395	233,693,350	209,767,702	24,027,439	233,795,141
May	3,627	648,613,395	232,606,300	208,768,549	24,119,434	232,887,983
June	3,621	646,788,395	230,928,050	207,139,382	24,736,459	231,875,841
July	3,619	643,474,517	230,471,550	206,690,339	24,751,347	231,441,686
August	3,617	641,229,395	230,111,300	206,498,957	24,345,299	230,844,256
September	3,614	639,488,295	229,471,100	205,755,976	24,837,697	230,593,673
October	3,615	638,903,295	229,348,550	205,604,781	25,205,779	230,810,560
November	3,617	638,015,295	227,742,550	203,925,680	26,205,325	230,131,005
December	3,615	636,310,295	225,359,400	201,735,572	27,898,644	229,634,216
1898.						
January	3,611	639,440,295	218,992,950	196,146,092	32,868,548	229,014,640
February	3,602	637,535,295	215,487,650	192,724,299	33,804,916	226,529,215
March	3,596	638,385,295	213,414,650	191,056,817	33,774,254	224,831,071
April	3,594	635,060,295	214,365,400	191,611,599	32,870,279	224,481,878
May	3,590	631,635,295	217,162,650	194,138,732	31,975,018	226,113,750
June	3,588	631,035,295	219,377,900	196,155,935	31,540,434	227,696,369
July	3,590	630,025,295	220,201,400	197,078,092	30,822,084	227,900,176
August	3,589	629,315,295	218,525,650	195,692,685	31,087,379	226,780,064
September	3,589	629,151,295	220,496,160	196,775,703	30,485,946	227,261,649
October	3,592	625,356,295	229,980,620	205,056,063	30,383,921	235,439,984
November	3,598	624,552,195	235,618,470	210,045,456	29,583,680	239,629,136
December	3,594	625,967,195	239,349,130	213,928,643	28,856,160	242,784,803
1899.						
January	3,590	622,482,195	239,943,050	214,016,087	29,801,782	243,817,869
February	3,585	613,076,895	236,479,840	211,041,300	32,282,926	243,324,226
March	3,589	612,831,895	236,075,690	211,155,017	31,830,065	242,985,082
April	3,583	610,313,895	234,433,890	209,925,989	33,208,903	243,134,892
May	3,586	609,053,895	232,167,910	207,966,287	34,830,421	242,796,708
June	3,585	610,028,895	230,600,310	206,305,955	35,840,834	242,146,789
July	3,589	607,871,245	229,688,110	205,264,095	36,086,776	241,350,871
August	3,594	609,292,245	230,464,110	205,767,805	35,855,748	241,623,553
September	3,597	608,033,045	230,663,610	206,173,350	35,980,547	242,153,897
October	3,596	607,418,045	231,515,510	207,314,172	36,058,050	243,372,222
November	3,601	608,528,045	232,463,160	207,920,774	35,145,850	243,066,624
December	3,604	608,368,045	234,221,460	209,161,902	34,680,165	243,842,067
1900.						
January	3,606	608,558,045	234,484,570	209,759,984	36,517,238	246,277,222
February	3,606	607,683,045	235,830,170	210,166,789	36,901,953	247,068,742
March	3,612	615,908,095	240,172,270	213,610,029	35,906,198	249,516,227
April	3,616	614,443,095	254,501,480	233,284,229	37,750,108	271,034,337
May	3,659	621,513,095	268,405,240	246,067,162	39,292,204	285,359,366
June	3,722	623,273,095	276,829,990	263,062,117	37,507,641	300,569,758
July	3,816	627,503,095	284,387,040	274,115,552	35,524,891	309,640,443
August	3,858	631,108,095	294,948,930	286,447,434	33,648,456	320,095,890
September	3,898	634,398,095	295,790,380	290,641,358	33,662,967	324,304,325
October	3,914	632,494,895	296,672,630	294,222,979	34,193,448	328,416,427
November	3,935	632,502,395	301,123,580	298,829,064	32,864,348	331,693,412
December	3,955	633,394,395	303,280,730	299,816,630	32,475,670	332,292,300

No. 17.—Authorized Capital Stock of the National Banks on the First Day of Each Month, etc.—Continued.

Date.	Number of banks.	Authorized capital stock.	U. S. bonds on deposit to secure circulation.	Circulation secured by U. S. bonds.	Lawful money on deposit to redeem circulation.	Total national-bank notes outstanding.
1901.						
January	3,981	$635,309,395	$312,832,830	$308,294,673	$31,846,501	$340,141,174
February	4,015	636,784,395	318,422,980	315,721,579	31,100,292	346,821,871
March	4,046	638,381,695	321,374,830	319,217,048	29,438,207	348,655,255
April	4,072	639,961,695	323,176,980	320,840,456	29,260,949	350,101,405
May	4,098	643,006,695	323,988,880	321,975,989	28,788,268	350,764,257
June	4,145	644,751,695	325,928,280	323,538,216	28,044,373	351,582,589
July	4,178	647,666,695	326,219,230	323,890,683	29,851,503	353,742,186
August	4,217	659,556,695	329,348,430	327,039,374	29,113,529	356,152,903
September	4,238	660,206,695	330,279,930	328,406,351	29,012,804	357,419,155
October	4,254	661,851,695	330,721,930	328,845,066	29,985,481	358,830,547
November	4,279	663,224,195	329,833,930	328,198,613	31,713,070	359,911,683
December	4,309	667,834,195	328,107,480	326,212,186	33,508,525	359,720,711
1902.						
January	4,337	670,164,195	326,280,280	325,009,306	35,280,420	360,289,726
February	4,370	671,910,195	324,031,280	322,278,391	37,166,224	359,444,615
March	4,385	673,279,195	322,575,030	320,074,924	38,359,943	358,434,867
April	4,422	672,759,195	319,526,330	317,460,382	40,016,025	357,476,407
May	4,466	675,279,195	317,484,130	315,113,392	41,874,007	356,987,399
June	4,510	675,721,695	316,196,180	313,610,337	43,136,847	356,747,184
July	4,546	684,061,695	317,163,530	314,238,812	42,433,279	356,672,091
August	4,577	708,701,695	318,588,480	316,614,766	42,369,417	358,984,183
September	4,616	707,774,695	322,941,680	319,407,587	41,875,104	361,282,691
October	4,651	711,167,695	326,052,770	323,843,143	43,150,455	366,993,598
November	4,678	713,435,695	338,352,670	335,783,189	44,693,145	380,476,334
December	4,708	719,300,695	343,018,020	341,100,412	43,754,102	384,854,514
1903.						
January	4,756	723,416,695	344,252,120	342,127,844	42,801,940	384,929,784
February	4,784	726,271,695	342,903,520	340,587,939	43,385,607	383,973,546
March	4,815	736,001,695	342,164,670	338,660,361	44,138,484	382,798,845
April	4,869	739,178,695	342,160,770	338,349,814	44,169,444	382,519,258
May	4,914	743,106,695	352,721,120	347,564,354	43,587,373	391,151,727
June	4,953	748,531,695	367,827,920	363,586,987	42,856,218	406,443,205
July	5,005	754,776,695	375,347,270	372,295,409	41,375,241	413,670,650
August	5,044	758,137,095	380,173,030	377,606,826	39,739,661	417,346,487
September	5,070	759,277,095	381,486,430	380,076,321	38,511,653	418,587,974
October	5,096	761,417,095	381,484,830	379,515,823	40,910,711	420,426,534
November	5,147	766,367,095	382,726,830	380,650,821	38,959,862	419,610,683

No. 18.—CHANGES DURING THE YEAR IN CAPITAL, BONDS, AND CIRCULATION OF NATIONAL BANKS, BY STATES AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.

State or Territory.	Banks existing October 31, 1902.				Banks organized during year ended October 31, 1903.			
	No.	Capital.	Bonds.	Circulation.	No.	Capital.	Bonds.	Circulation.
Maine	86	$10,546,000	$5,295,850	$5,295,850	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	56	5,355,000	4,343,700	4,343,700	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	48	6,460,000	4,341,500	4,341,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts	241	73,437,500	24,134,700	24,134,700	1	$650,000	$260,000	$260,000
Rhode Island	36	12,305,250	3,702,500	3,702,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	83	20,382,070	9,853,600	9,853,600	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. England States.	550	128,485,820	51,671,850	51,671,850	1	650,000	260,000	260,000
New York	356	127,449,840	67,005,650	67,005,650	15	1,100,000	485,250	485,250
New Jersey	125	17,540,000	8,217,800	8,217,800	8	305,000	127,500	127,500
Pennsylvania	562	89,359,390	42,060,450	42,060,450	76	5,900,000	2,241,150	2,241,150
Delaware	21	2,153,985	905,500	905,500	2	65,000	22,500	22,500
Maryland	83	16,859,960	6,806,250	6,806,250	4	150,000	75,000	75,000
District of Columbia.	12	3,027,000	1,475,250	1,475,250	1	250,000	50,000	50,000
Eastern States	1,159	256,390,175	126,470,900	126,470,900	106	7,770,000	3,001,400	3,001,400
Virginia	60	6,575,000	4,965,650	4,965,650	12	607,500	200,000	200,000
West Virginia	56	4,541,000	2,781,000	2,781,000	14	860,000	310,500	310,500
North Carolina	38	3,305,000	1,792,100	1,792,100	4	180,000	104,500	104,500
South Carolina	18	2,073,000	1,400,250	1,400,250	5	725,000	106,250	106,250
Georgia	43	5,071,000	2,550,750	2,550,750	8	345,000	119,250	119,250
Florida	21	1,535,000	858,750	858,750	3	500,000	137,500	137,500
Alabama	42	4,125,000	1,964,100	1,964,100	5	325,000	119,500	119,500
Mississippi	17	1,530,000	1,177,000	1,177,000	5	475,000	150,000	150,000
Louisiana	30	3,585,000	1,791,500	1,791,500	3	175,000	43,750	43,750
Texas	346	25,770,300	9,457,030	9,457,080	40	2,220,000	579,050	579,050
Arkansas	9	1,120,000	197,500	197,500	6	350,000	137,750	137,750
Kentucky	96	13,375,900	9,951,500	9,951,500	7	235,000	62,500	62,500
Tennessee	59	7,145,000	3,446,250	3,446,250	2	225,000	206,250	206,250
Southern States	835	79,751,200	42,333,380	42,333,380	114	7,222,500	2,276,800	2,276,800
Ohio	312	51,035,100	25,477,800	25,477,800	34	1,395,000	678,750	678,750
Indiana	148	17,555,000	7,713,650	7,713,650	18	810,000	228,250	228,250
Illinois	280	45,238,000	14,327,550	14,327,550	33	2,280,000	849,300	849,300
Michigan	84	11,280,000	5,800,310	5,800,310	6	2,330,000	141,250	141,250
Wisconsin	100	11,400,000	4,140,620	4,140,620	8	790,000	230,050	230,050
Minnesota	140	13,870,000	4,610,100	4,610,100	54	2,156,000	896,700	896,700
Iowa	233	15,635,000	8,642,050	8,642,050	26	940,000	340,750	340,750
Missouri	78	21,640,000	16,696,040	16,696,040	6	435,000	191,250	191,250
Middle States	1,375	187,653,100	87,408,120	87,408,120	185	11,136,000	3,556,300	3,556,300
North Dakota	59	2,345,000	919,500	919,500	16	405,000	128,250	128,250
South Dakota	51	2,110,000	775,050	775,050	8	200,000	107,500	107,500
Nebraska	125	10,120,000	3,940,620	3,940,620	14	425,000	172,500	172,500
Kansas	130	9,284,600	5,463,900	5,463,900	19	710,000	275,550	275,550
Montana	23	2,480,000	932,250	932,250	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	15	935,000	437,000	437,000	1	50,000	12,500	12,500
Colorado	51	5,502,000	3,403,750	3,403,750	7	250,000	114,000	114,000
New Mexico	15	1,011,800	547,500	547,500	5	180,000	45,250	45,250
Oklahoma	69	2,415,000	1,084,750	1,084,750	21	705,000	187,650	187,650
Indian Territory	69	2,905,000	982,350	982,350	22	680,000	209,250	209,250
Western States	607	39,108,400	18,486,670	18,486,670	113	3,605,000	1,252,450	1,252,450
Washington	34	3,405,000	1,307,550	1,307,550	1	25,000	6,250	6,250
Oregon	30	2,420,000	1,161,050	1,161,050	5	200,000	50,000	50,000
California	50	12,680,000	7,647,750	7,647,750	15	3,250,000	1,477,500	1,477,500
Idaho	14	725,000	269,150	269,150	7	200,000	52,000	52,000
Utah	12	1,680,000	1,305,000	1,305,000	2	50,000	16,500	16,500
Nevada	1	82,000	33,500	33,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	8	480,000	195,250	195,250	3	125,000	68,750	68,750
Alaska	1	50,000	12,500	12,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hawaii	2	525,000	50,000	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Porto Rico	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	100,000	100,000	100,000
Pacific States	152	22,047,000	11,981,750	11,981,750	34	3,950,000	1,771,000	1,771,000
United States	4,678	713,435,695	338,352,670	338,352,670	552	34,333,500	12,117,950	12,117,950

No. 18.—Changes during the Year in Capital, Bonds, and Circulation of National Banks, by States and Geographical Divisions—Continued.

State or Territory.	Increase in capital, bonds, and circulation of banks existing October 31, 1902, and number of banks concerned in such increase.				Total increase in capital, bonds, and circulation, and number of banks concerned in such increase.			
	No.	Capital.	Bonds.	Circulation.	No.	Capital.	Bonds.	Circulation.
Maine	29	.....	$825,000	$825,000	29	.....	$825,000	$825,000
New Hampshire	13	.....	319,300	319,300	13	.....	319,300	319,300
Vermont	17	.....	528,000	528,000	17	.....	528,000	528,000
Massachusetts	113	$100,000	4,358,000	4,358,000	114	$750,000	4,618,000	4,618,000
Rhode Island	18	.....	814,350	814,350	18	.....	814,350	814,350
Connecticut	13	.....	480,350	480,350	13	.....	480,350	480,350
N. England States.	203	100,000	7,325,000	7,325,000	204	750,000	7,585,000	7,585,000
New York	94	32,275,000	9,190,650	9,190,650	109	33,375,000	9,675,900	9,675,900
New Jersey	20	200,000	626,250	626,250	28	505,000	753,750	753,750
Pennsylvania	310	4,050,000	12,666,800	12,666,800	386	9,950,000	14,907,950	14,907,950
Delaware	3	.....	29,500	29,500	5	65,000	52,000	52,000
Maryland	26	45,000	967,250	967,250	30	195,000	1,042,250	1,042,250
Dist. Columbia	3	700,000	50,000	50,000	4	950,000	100,000	100,000
Eastern States	456	37,270,000	23,530,450	23,530,450	562	45,040,000	26,531,850	26,531,850
Virginia	24	160,000	459,200	459,200	36	767,500	659,200	659,200
West Virginia	32	450,000	605,950	605,950	46	1,310,000	916,450	916,450
North Carolina	16	125,000	249,150	249,150	20	305,000	353,650	353,650
South Carolina	10	125,000	95,400	95,400	15	850,000	201,650	201,650
Georgia	20	657,000	944,550	944,550	28	1,002,000	1,063,800	1,063,800
Florida	7	300,000	215,000	215,000	10	800,000	352,500	352,500
Alabama	17	600,000	608,500	608,500	22	925,000	728,000	728,000
Mississippi	12	405,000	124,250	124,250	17	880,000	274,250	274,250
Louisiana	12	510,000	630,000	630,000	15	685,000	673,750	673,750
Texas	74	850,000	939,500	939,500	114	3,070,000	1,518,550	1,518,550
Arkansas	1	.....	12,500	12,500	7	350,000	150,250	150,250
Kentucky	33	155,000	814,350	814,350	40	390,000	876,850	876,850
Tennessee	10	.....	391,250	391,250	12	225,000	597,500	597,500
Southern States	268	4,337,000	6,089,600	6,089,600	382	11,559,500	8,366,400	8,366,400
Ohio	109	4,615,000	3,903,150	3,903,150	143	6,010,000	4,581,900	4,581,900
Indiana	46	80,000	1,565,000	1,565,000	64	890,000	1,793,250	1,793,250
Illinois	97	485,000	3,031,550	3,031,550	130	2,765,000	3,880,850	3,880,850
Michigan	25	170,000	1,093,300	1,093,300	31	2,500,000	1,234,550	1,234,550
Wisconsin	51	965,000	2,155,200	2,155,200	59	1,755,000	2,385,250	2,385,250
Minnesota	40	1,035,000	922,650	922,650	94	3,191,000	1,819,350	1,819,350
Iowa	66	340,000	1,000,710	1,000,710	92	1,280,000	1,341,460	1,341,460
Missouri	33	1,000,000	1,396,900	1,396,900	39	1,435,000	1,588,150	1,588,150
Middle States	467	8,690,000	15,068,460	15,068,460	652	19,826,000	18,624,760	18,624,760
North Dakota	11	125,000	63,000	63,000	27	530,000	191,250	191,250
South Dakota	11	10,000	153,000	153,000	19	210,000	260,500	260,500
Nebraska	29	70,000	636,200	636,200	43	495,000	808,700	808,700
Kansas	30	27,900	564,500	564,500	49	737,900	840,050	840,050
Montana	6	50,000	85,000	85,000	6	50,000	85,000	85,000
Wyoming	1	.....	45,000	45,000	2	50,000	57,500	57,500
Colorado	16	68,000	747,000	747,000	23	318,000	861,000	861,000
New Mexico	5	.....	128,000	128,000	10	180,000	173,250	173,250
Oklahoma	16	175,000	166,400	166,400	37	880,000	354,050	354,050
Indian Territory	34	670,000	437,250	437,250	56	1,350,000	646,500	646,500
Western States	159	1,195,900	3,025,350	3,025,350	272	4,800,900	4,277,800	4,277,800
Washington	8	245,000	192,500	192,500	9	270,000	198,750	198,750
Oregon	5	50,000	425,000	425,000	10	250,000	475,000	475,000
California	20	525,000	1,105,000	1,105,000	35	3,775,000	2,582,500	2,582,500
Idaho	3	.....	22,500	22,500	10	200,000	74,500	74,500
Utah	2	.....	27,500	27,500	4	50,000	44,000	44,000
Nevada	1	.....	16,250	16,250	1	.....	16,250	16,250
Arizona	4	.....	110,000	110,000	7	125,000	178,750	178,750
Alaska	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	10,000
Hawaii	1	.....	10,000	10,000	2	.....	.....	.....
Porto Rico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,000	100,000	100,000
Pacific States	44	820,000	1,908,750	1,908,750	78	4,770,000	3,679,750	3,679,750
United States	1,597	52,412,900	56,947,610	56,947,610	2,150	86,746,400	69,065,560	69,065,560

No. 18.—Changes during the Year in Capital, Bonds, and Circulation of National Banks, by States and Geographical Divisions—Continued.

State or Territory.	Decrease in capital, bonds, and circulation, with number of banks concerned in such decrease.							
	Failed and liquidating banks.				By banks existing October 31, 1902.			
	No.	Capital.	Bonds.	Circulation.	No.	Capital.	Bonds.	Circulation.
Maine	2	$155,000	$82,500	$82,500	5	$250,000	$135,000	$135,000
New Hampshire					2		127,500	127,500
Vermont					3		105,000	105,000
Massachusetts	12	3,450,000	985,000	985,000	26	700,000	2,155,000	2,155,000
Rhode Island	1	500,000	50,000	50,000	4	500,000	375,000	375,000
Connecticut	2	300,000	150,000	150,000				
N. England States.	17	4,405,000	1,267,500	1,267,500	40	1,450,000	2,897,500	2,897,500
New York	7	18,400,000	2,611,500	2,611,500	12	75,000	3,675,000	3,675,000
New Jersey	3	200,000	55,000	55,000				
Pennsylvania	16	4,505,000	1,702,000	1,702,000	16		2,149,500	2,149,500
Delaware								
Maryland					4		1,127,000	1,127,000
Dist. Columbia	1	200,000	50,000	50,000				
Eastern States	27	23,305,000	4,418,500	4,418,500	32	75,000	6,951,500	6,951,500
Virginia					1		350,000	350,000
West Virginia	1	50,000	50,000	50,000				
North Carolina					1		75,000	75,000
South Carolina								
Georgia	1	250,000	50,000	50,000	1		150,000	150,000
Florida	2	150,000	150,000	150,000				
Alabama	2	450,000	100,000	100,000	2		30,000	30,000
Mississippi	1	100,000	100,000	100,000				
Louisiana	1	100,000	25,000	25,000				
Texas	6	300,000	85,000	85,000	3	25,000	75,000	75,000
Arkansas								
Kentucky					6		1,850,000	1,850,000
Tennessee					1		37,500	37,500
Southern States	14	1,400,000	560,000	560,000	15	25,000	2,567,500	2,567,500
Ohio	14	3,055,000	1,307,500	1,307,500	6		595,000	595,000
Indiana					6	100,000	500,000	500,000
Illinois	4	405,000	97,500	97,500	1	25,000		
Michigan	2	1,050,000	62,500	62,500	1		50,000	50,000
Wisconsin	1	200,000	50,000	50,000	2		350,000	350,000
Minnesota								
Iowa	1	50,000	25,000	25,000	7	100,000	125,000	125,000
Missouri					4		1,214,000	1,214,000
Middle States	22	4,760,000	1,542,500	1,542,500	27	225,000	2,834,000	2,834,000
North Dakota								
South Dakota					1	25,000		
Nebraska					2	225,000		
Kansas					1	50,000		
Montana								
Wyoming								
Colorado								
New Mexico								
Oklahoma	2	50,000	16,500	16,500	1	15,000		
Indian Territory					1	5,000		
Western States	2	50,000	16,500	16,500	6	320,000		
Washington	1	180,000	50,000	50,000				
Oregon	1	100,000	25,000	25,000				
California								
Idaho								
Utah								
Nevada								
Arizona								
Alaska								
Hawaii								
Porto Rico								
Pacific States	2	280,000	75,000	75,000				
United States	84	34,200,000	7,880,000	7,880,000	120	2,095,000	15,250,500	15,250,500

No. 18.—Changes during the Year in Capital, Bonds, and Circulation of National Banks, by States and Geographical Divisions—Continued.

State or Territory.	Increase and decrease during year ended October 31, 1901.					
	Total increase.			Total decrease.		
	Capital.	Bonds.	Circulation.	Capital.	Bonds.	Circulation.
Maine	.....	$825,000	$825,000	$405,000	$217,500	$217,500
New Hampshire	.....	319,300	319,300	.....	127,500	127,500
Vermont	.....	528,000	528,000	.....	105,000	105,000
Massachusetts	$750,000	4,618,000	4,618,000	4,150,000	3,140,000	3,140,000
Rhode Island	.....	814,350	814,350	1,000,000	425,000	425,000
Connecticut	.....	480,350	480,350	300,000	150,000	150,000
New England States	750,000	7,585,000	7,585,000	5,855,000	4,165,000	4,165,000
New York	33,375,000	9,675,900	9,675,900	18,475,000	6,286,500	6,286,500
New Jersey	505,000	753,750	753,750	200,000	55,000	55,000
Pennsylvania	9,950,000	14,907,950	14,907,950	4,505,000	3,851,500	3,851,500
Delaware	65,000	52,000	52,000	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	195,000	1,042,250	1,042,250	.....	1,127,000	1,127,000
District of Columbia	950,000	100,000	100,000	200,000	50,000	50,000
Eastern States	45,040,000	26,531,850	26,531,850	23,380,000	11,370,000	11,370,000
Virginia	767,500	659,200	659,200	.....	350,000	350,000
West Virginia	1,310,000	916,450	916,450	50,000	50,000	50,000
North Carolina	305,000	353,650	353,650	.....	75,000	75,000
South Carolina	850,000	201,650	201,650	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	1,002,000	1,063,800	1,063,800	250,000	200,000	200,000
Florida	800,000	352,500	352,500	150,000	150,000	150,000
Alabama	925,000	728,000	728,000	450,000	130,000	130,000
Mississippi	880,000	274,250	274,250	100,000	100,000	100,000
Louisiana	685,000	673,750	673,750	100,000	25,000	25,000
Texas	3,070,000	1,518,550	1,518,550	325,000	160,000	160,000
Arkansas	350,000	150,250	150,250	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	390,000	876,850	876,850	.....	1,850,000	1,850,000
Tennessee	225,000	597,500	597,500	.....	37,500	37,500
Southern States	11,559,500	8,366,400	8,366,400	1,425,000	3,127,500	3,127,500
Ohio	6,010,000	4,581,900	4,581,900	3,055,000	1,902,500	1,902,500
Indiana	890,000	1,793,250	1,793,250	100,000	500,000	500,000
Illinois	2,765,000	3,880,850	3,880,850	430,000	97,500	97,500
Michigan	2,500,000	1,234,550	1,234,550	1,050,000	112,500	112,500
Wisconsin	1,755,000	2,385,250	2,385,250	200,000	400,000	400,000
Minnesota	3,191,000	1,819,350	1,819,350	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	1,280,000	1,341,460	1,341,460	150,000	150,000	150,000
Missouri	1,435,000	1,588,150	1,588,150	.....	1,214,000	1,214,000
Middle States	19,826,000	18,624,760	18,624,760	4,985,000	4,376,500	4,376,500
North Dakota	530,000	191,250	191,250	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	210,000	260,500	260,500	25,000	.....	.....
Nebraska	495,000	808,700	808,700	225,000	.....	.....
Kansas	737,900	840,050	840,050	50,000	.....	.....
Montana	50,000	85,000	85,000	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	50,000	57,500	57,500	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	318,000	861,000	861,000	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	180,000	173,250	173,250	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	880,000	354,050	354,050	65,000	16,500	16,500
Indian Territory	1,350,000	646,500	646,500	5,000	.....	.....
Western States	4,800,900	4,277,800	4,277,800	370,000	16,500	16,500
Washington	270,000	198,750	198,750	180,000	50,000	50,000
Oregon	250,000	475,000	475,000	100,000	25,000	25,000
California	3,775,000	2,582,500	2,582,500	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	200,000	74,500	74,500	.....	.....	.....
Utah	50,000	44,000	44,000	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	.....	16,250	16,250	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	125,000	178,750	178,750	.....	.....	.....
Alaska	.....	10,000	10,000	.....	.....	.....
Hawaii	100,000	100,000	100,000	.....	.....	.....
Porto Rico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific States	4,770,000	3,679,750	3,679,750	280,000	75,000	75,000
United States	86,746,400	69,065,560	69,065,560	36,295,000	23,130,500	23,130,500

No. 18.—Changes during the Year in Capital, Bonds, and Circulation of National Banks, by States and Geographical Divisions—Continued.

State or Territory.	Net increase and decrease in capital, bonds, and circulation.					
	Net increase.			Net decrease.		
	Capital.	Bonds.	Circulation.	Capital.	Bonds.	Circulation.
Maine		$607,500	$607,500	$405,000		
New Hampshire		191,800	191,800			
Vermont		423,000	423,000			
Massachusetts		1,478,000	1,478,000	3,400,000		
Rhode Island		389,350	389,350	1,000,000		
Connecticut		330,350	330,350	300,000		
New England States		3,420,000	3,420,000	5,105,000		
New York	$14,900,000	3,389,400	3,389,400			
New Jersey	305,000	698,750	698,750			
Pennsylvania	5,445,000	11,056,450	11,056,450			
Delaware	65,000	52,000	52,000			
Maryland	195,000				$84,750	$84,750
District of Columbia	750,000	50,000	50,000			
Eastern States	21,660,000	15,246,600	15,246,600		84,750	84,750
Virginia	767,500	309,200	309,200			
West Virginia	1,260,000	866,450	866,450			
North Carolina	305,000	278,650	278,650			
South Carolina	850,000	201,650	201,650			
Georgia	752,000	863,800	863,800			
Florida	650,000	202,500	202,500			
Alabama	475,000	598,000	598,000			
Mississippi	780,000	174,250	174,250			
Louisiana	585,000	648,750	648,750			
Texas	2,745,000	1,358,550	1,358,550			
Arkansas	350,000	150,250	150,250			
Kentucky	390,000				973,150	973,150
Tennessee	225,000	560,000	560,000			
Southern States	10,134,500	6,212,050	6,212,050		973,150	973,150
Ohio	2,955,000	2,679,400	2,679,400			
Indiana	790,000	1,293,250	1,293,250			
Illinois	2,335,000	3,783,350	3,783,350			
Michigan	1,450,000	1,122,050	1,122,050			
Wisconsin	1,555,000	1,985,250	1,985,250			
Minnesota	3,191,000	1,819,350	1,819,350			
Iowa	1,130,000	1,191,460	1,191,460			
Missouri	1,435,000	374,150	374,150			
Middle States	14,841,000	14,248,260	14,248,260			
North Dakota	530,000	191,250	191,250			
South Dakota	185,000	260,500	260,500			
Nebraska	270,000	808,700	808,700			
Kansas	687,900	840,050	840,050			
Montana	50,000	85,000	85,000			
Wyoming	50,000	57,500	57,500			
Colorado	318,000	861,000	861,000			
New Mexico	180,000	173,250	173,250			
Oklahoma	815,000	337,550	337,550			
Indian Territory	1,345,000	646,500	646,500			
Western States	4,430,900	4,261,300	4,261,300			
Washington	90,000	148,750	148,750			
Oregon	150,000	450,000	450,000			
California	3,775,000	2,582,500	2,582,500			
Idaho	200,000	74,500	74,500			
Utah	50,000	44,000	44,000			
Nevada		16,250	16,250			
Arizona	125,000	178,750	178,750			
Alaska		10,000	10,000			
Hawaii	100,000	100,000	100,000			
Porto Rico						
Pacific States	4,490,000	3,604,750	3,604,750			
United States	55,556,400	46,992,960	46,992,760	5,105,000	1,057,900	1,057,900

No. 19.—Decrease or Increase of National-Bank Circulation During Each of the Years ended October 31, 1896 to 1903, Inclusive, and the Amount of Lawful Money on Deposit at the End of Each Year.

Net circulation outstanding October 31, 1895		$190,180,961
National-bank notes outstanding October 31, 1896, including notes of national gold banks	$234,984,444	
Less lawful money on deposit at same date, including deposits of national gold banks	18,474,430	
		216,510,014
Net increase of circulation		26,329,053
Net outstanding as above October 31, 1896		216,510,014
National-bank notes outstanding October 31, 1897, including notes of national gold banks	230,131,005	
Less lawful money on deposit at same date, including deposits of national gold banks	26,205,325	
		203,925,680
Net decrease of circulation		12,584,334
Net outstanding as above October 31, 1897		203,925,680
National-bank notes outstanding October 31, 1898, including notes of national gold banks	239,629,136	
Less lawful money on deposit at same date, including deposits of national gold banks	29,583,680	
		210,045,456
Net increase of circulation		6,119,776
Net outstanding as above October 31, 1898		210,045,456
National-bank notes outstanding October 31, 1899, including notes of national gold banks	243,066,624	
Less lawful money on deposit at same date, including deposits of national gold banks	35,145,850	
		207,920,774
Net decrease of circulation		2,124,682
Net outstanding as above October 31, 1899		207,920,774
National-bank notes outstanding October 31, 1900, including notes of national gold banks	331,693,412	
Less lawful money on deposit at same date, including deposits of national gold banks	32,864,348	
		298,829,064
Net increase of circulation		90,908,290
Net outstanding as above October 31, 1900		298,829,064
National-bank notes outstanding October 31, 1901, including notes of national gold banks	359,911,683	
Less lawful money on deposit at same date, including deposits of national gold banks	31,713,070	
		328,198,613
Net increase of circulation		29,369,549
Net outstanding as above October 31, 1901		328,198,613
National-bank notes outstanding October 31, 1902, including notes of national gold banks	380,476,334	
Less lawful money on deposit at same date, including deposits of national gold banks	44,693,145	
		335,783,189
Net increase of circulation		7,584,576
Net outstanding as above October 31, 1902		335,783,189
National-bank notes outstanding October 31, 1903, including notes of national gold banks	419,610,683	
Less lawful money on deposit at same date, including deposits of national gold banks	38,959,862	
		380,650,821
Net increase of circulation		44,867,632

No. 20.—National-Bank Circulation Issued, the Amount of Lawful Money Deposited in the United States Treasury to Retire National-Bank Circulation from June 20, 1874, to October 31, 1903, and Amount Remaining on Deposit, by States, at Latter Date.

State or Territory.	Additional circulation issued since June 20, 1874.	Lawful money deposited to retire national-bank circulation since June 20, 1874.				Lawful money on deposit with the United States Treasurer at date.
		For redemption of notes of liquidating banks.	To retire circulation under act of June 20, 1874.	To retire circulation under act of July 12, 1882.	Total deposits.	
Maine	$8,864,088	$1,195,091	$6,976,132	$2,655,894	$10,827,117	$446,112
New Hampshire	6,000,485	799,216	3,766,805	1,571,937	6,137,958	227,361
Vermont	7,541,675	1,161,437	6,338,695	2,032,357	9,532,489	236,316
Massachusetts	85,555,251	8,871,843	83,456,340	24,878,877	117,207,060	5,151,800
Rhode Island	12,321,805	2,215,804	13,147,530	5,821,578	21,184,912	1,192,704
Connecticut	17,906,847	1,331,186	16,987,971	6,434,023	24,753,180	334,427
New York	136,545,843	17,213,010	85,922,500	16,083,017	119,218,527	5,900,857
New Jersey	13,543,480	1,799,154	10,647,042	3,241,069	15,687,265	437,084
Pennsylvania	96,195,387	8,137,446	59,169,731	16,900,357	84,207,534	5,579,264
Delaware	1,391,027	.....	1,157,400	487,463	1,644,863	46,483
Maryland	13,708,670	653,857	10,932,432	3,723,831	15,310,120	1,381,207
District of Columbia	2,073,380	732,152	1,061,910	209,427	2,003,489	134,934
Virginia	7,814,620	1,278,869	3,901,215	808,495	5,988,579	347,302
West Virginia	4,388,144	1,115,547	1,396,830	599,583	3,111,910	276,776
North Carolina	3,645,950	659,580	2,493,769	183,353	3,336,702	149,762
South Carolina	2,093,670	244,233	2,174,001	191,306	2,609,540	80,191
Georgia	4,926,480	757,055	2,477,952	599,043	3,834,050	220,617
Florida	1,450,062	358,068	57,030	17,893	432,991	141,095
Alabama	3,762,545	683,516	1,623,289	237,905	2,544,710	302,900
Mississippi	1,610,500	102,200	170,950	.....	273,150	42,350
Louisiana	5,634,687	1,564,369	3,992,153	953,069	6,509,591	499,950
Texas	15,006,895	1,835,186	2,780,338	211,845	4,827,369	582,321
Arkansas	962,200	191,265	421,119	70,456	682,840	36,232
Kentucky	19,631,233	2,620,246	13,591,588	1,677,803	17,889,637	1,950,512
Tennessee	5,664,725	1,378,121	2,547,054	511,148	4,436,323	260,726
Missouri	25,958,605	3,593,765	10,437,058	624,645	14,655,468	1,993,841
Ohio	51,569,487	10,902,311	29,022,495	5,842,673	45,767,479	3,544,163
Indiana	16,381,289	6,173,769	13,956,277	1,580,206	21,710,252	1,187,518
Illinois	28,972,223	6,785,879	14,959,049	3,122,026	24,866,954	2,525,703
Michigan	12,572,200	5,206,929	6,674,338	525,363	12,406,630	850,078
Wisconsin	10,924,370	1,902,980	5,380,945	669,866	7,953,791	641,875
Iowa	13,946,098	2,588,997	5,916,087	918,110	9,423,194	480,502
Minnesota	8,208,506	1,565,120	3,229,178	533,032	5,327,330	317,808
Kansas	8,773,054	2,572,085	1,387,816	112,674	4,072,575	216,320
Nebraska	7,679,164	1,341,169	2,141,320	292,630	3,775,119	360,043
Nevada	79,000	34,960	13,500	.....	48,460	4,448
Oregon	2,037,480	323,583	214,610	82,450	620,643	53,512
Colorado	5,868,395	1,091,860	967,445	300,595	2,359,900	216,578
Idaho	457,805	61,875	114,018	14,762	190,655	4,632
Montana	2,059,455	661,479	589,652	36,436	1,287,567	93,694
Wyoming	670,890	111,050	109,200	12,090	232,340	32,712
North Dakota	1,706,620	353,060	224,670	21,270	599,000	22,658
South Dakota	1,590,560	397,420	181,485	9,055	587,960	24,606
Washington	3,168,472	1,021,486	484,851	7,377	1,513,714	114,149
California	12,124,020	524,290	1,436,550	240,175	2,201,015	150,080
Utah	1,803,800	271,631	540,047	42,903	854,581	15,123
New Mexico	1,002,940	169,130	298,950	75,940	544,020	48,166
Arizona	414,990	50,590	2,950	.....	53,540	590
Oklahoma	1,414,200	60,800	6,300	.....	67,100	13,370
Indian Territory	1,646,600	23,250	5,000	.....	28,250	11,185
Alaska	12,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hawaii	66,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Porto Rico	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lawful money deposited prior to June 20, 1874, and remaining at that date	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,813,675	.....
Total	[a] 699,448,872	104,687,919	435,485,567	105,165,957	649,153,118	[b] 38,882,637

[a] Includes circulation issued under act of July 12, 1882.
[b] Exclusive of $77,225 on deposit to retire circulation of national gold banks.

No. 21.—NATIONAL-BANK NOTES OUTSTANDING, THE AMOUNT OF LAWFUL MONEY ON DEPOSIT WITH THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES TO REDEEM NATIONAL-BANK NOTES, AND THE KINDS AND AMOUNTS OF UNITED STATES BONDS ON DEPOSIT TO SECURE CIRCULATION AND PUBLIC DEPOSITS ON OCTOBER 31, 1903, WITH THE CHANGES DURING THE PRECEDING YEAR AND THE PRECEDING MONTH.

National-bank notes, lawful money.	Circulation based on U. S. bonds.		Circulation secured by lawful money.		Total circulation.	
	Oct. 31, 1902.	Sept. 30, 1903.	Oct. 31, 1902.	Sept. 30, 1903.	Oct. 31, 1902.	Sept. 30, 1903.
Total amount outstanding at the dates named at top of column	$335,783,189	$379,515,824	$44,693,145	$40,910,711	$380,476,334	$420,426,535
Additional circulation issued during the intervals					68,177,467	2,049,030
To new banks	12,302,330	745,050				
To banks increasing circulation	55,875,137	1,303,980				
Lawful money deposited since dates named at top of column					22,741,675	1,061,645
By insolvent banks			556,648	61,415		
By liquidating banks			6,493,613	77,113		
By banks retiring circulation under section 6 of the act of July 12, 1882			2,595,110	69,172		
By reducing banks			13,096,304	853,945		
Aggregate issues and deposits to October 31, 1903	403,960,656	381,564,854	67,434,820	41,972,356	471,395,476	423,537,210
LAWFUL MONEY.						
Circulation retired during the intervals by withdrawal of bonds by active banks and redemption of notes of inactive banks					51,784,793	3,926,527
By insolvent banks	491,300	8,800	676,377	95,640		
By liquidating banks	5,365,739	74,250	5,863,593	832,202		
By banks retiring circulation under section 6 of the act of July 12, 1882			1,266,650	190,167		
By reducing banks	17,452,796	830,983	20,668,338	1,894,485		
Aggregate notes retired since dates named at top of column	23,309,835	914,033	28,474,958	3,012,494		
Circulation outstanding October 31, 1903	380,650,821	380,650,821	38,959,862	38,959,862	419,610,683	[a]419,610,683
Increase in circulation since dates named at top of column	44,867,632	1,134,997			39,134,349	
Decrease in circulation since dates named at top of column			5,733,283	1,950,849		815,852

United States registered bonds on deposit.	To secure circulating notes.	To secure public deposits.	United States registered bonds on deposit.	To secure circulating notes.	To secure public deposits.
Five percents, loan of 1904	$718,650	$2,132,300	District of Columbia 3.65's—1924		$1,694,000
Funded loan of 1907, 4 percents	2,797,200	4,755,000	State and city		22,191,923
Four percents, loan of 1925	1,410,100	11,718,050	Philippine Islands certificates		5,800,000
Three percents, loan of 1908–1918	1,797,580	7,556,620			
Two percents, consols of 1930	376,003,300	112,451,800	Total on deposit Oct. 31, 1903	$382,726,830	168,299,693

[a] Circulation of national gold banks, included, $77,225.

No. 22.—Yearly Increase or Decrease in National-Bank Circulation from January 14, 1875, to October 31, 1902, and Quarterly Increase or Decrease for the Year Ended October 31, 1903.

Date.	Issued.	Retired.	Increased.	Decreased.
From January 14 to January 31, 1875	$537,580	$255,600	$281,980	
1875	12,953,695	18,167,436		$5,213,741
1876	7,777,710	28,413,265		20,635,555
1877	19,842,985	16,208,201	3,634,784	
1878	12,663,160	9,031,558	3,631,602	
1879	27,126,235	6,967,199	20,159,036	
1880	8,347,190	6,880,458	1,466,732	
1881	34,370,050	15,697,878	18,672,172	
1882	21,427,900	20,694,838	733,062	
1883	12,669,620	24,920,477		12,250,857
1884	8,888,944	30,990,730		22,101,786
1885	17,628,924	26,206,200		8,577,276
1886	8,979,959	32,871,849		23,891,890
1887	16,064,424	42,933,463		26,869,039
1888	15,924,157	52,430,030		36,505,873
1889	5,768,180	40,340,254		34,572,074
1890	9,534,400	28,382,190		18,847,790
1891	18,934,355	21,235,457		2,301,102
1892	12,867,044	11,624,877	1,242,167	
1893	41,584,000	8,095,313	33,488,687	
1894	10,890,492	13,008,267		2,117,775
1895	20,752,231	12,526,159	8,226,072	
1896	31,714,656	9,843,648	21,871,008	
1897	7,008,014	14,613,787		7,605,773
1898	34,682,825	17,087,925	17,594,900	
1899	19,110,552	15,198,118	3,912,434	
1900	101,645,393	16,537,068	85,108,325	
1901	123,100,200	15,951,527	107,148,673	
1902	42,620,682	21,868,006	20,752,676	
Total	705,415,557	578,981,778	347,924,310	221,490,531
January 31, 1903	10,041,100	6,148,425	3,892,675	
April 30, 1903	15,660,285	8,470,342	7,189,943	
July 31, 1903	33,383,802	7,071,255	26,312,547	
October 31, 1903	9,092,280	6,784,936	2,307,344	
Total	773,593,024	607,456,736	387,626,819	221,490,531
Surrendered to this office, and retired from January 14, 1875, to October 31, 1903		18,972,403		18,972,403
Grand total	773,593,024	626,429,139	387,626,819	240,462,934

No. 23.—National-Bank Notes Issued, Redeemed, and Outstanding, by Denominations and Amounts, on October 31 in Each Year from 1864 to 1903, inclusive.

Year.		Ones.	Twos.	Fives.	Tens.	Twenties.	Fifties.	One hundreds.	Five hundreds.	One thousands.	Total.	Issued during current year.
1864....	Issued	.....	.....	$26,924,100	$19,708,260	$6,536,920	$2,491,300	$2,903,400	$250,000	.....	$58,813,980	$58,813,980
	Redeemed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Outstanding	.....	.....	26,924,100	19,708,260	6,536,920	2,491,300	2,903,400	250,000	.....	58,813,980	.....
1865....	Issued	$2,020,167	$1,346,778	84,796,000	53,493,210	28,209,500	10,349,700	15,033,600	5,446,500	$4,404,000	205,099,455	146,285,475
	Redeemed	.....	.....	104,820	195,800	26,580	46,550	89,500	.....	1,000	464,250	.....
	Outstanding	2,020,167	1,346,778	84,691,180	53,297,410	28,182,920	10,303,150	14,944,100	5,446,500	4,403,000	204,635,205	.....
1866....	Issued	7,699,182	5,156,012	111,115,620	75,807,000	42,278,700	16,473,700	24,657,500	6,669,500	4,728,000	294,585,214	89,485,759
	Redeemed	7,680	11,700	153,175	225,390	42,060	76,050	172,700	302,500	507,000	1,498,255	.....
	Outstanding	7,691,502	5,144,312	110,962,445	75,581,610	42,236,640	16,397,650	24,484,800	6,367,000	4,221,000	293,086,959	.....
1867....	Issued	8,396,179	5,622,722	113,535,300	77,899,270	43,615,720	17,469,850	26,243,600	6,691,500	4,728,000	304,202,141	9,616,927
	Redeemed	58,606	42,356	753,855	510,620	198,080	432,300	877,000	671,500	1,563,000	5,107,317	.....
	Outstanding	8,337,573	5,580,366	112,781,445	77,388,650	43,417,640	17,037,550	25,366,600	6,020,000	3,165,000	299,094,824	.....
1868....	Issued	8,947,798	5,990,468	115,738,140	79,227,620	44,430,700	17,775,450	26,766,600	6,744,500	4,746,000	310,367,276	6,165,135
	Redeemed	272,997	156,016	2,515,095	1,300,500	759,760	880,950	1,598,000	909,000	1,858,000	10,250,318	.....
	Outstanding	8,674,801	5,834,452	113,223,045	77,927,120	43,670,940	16,894,500	25,168,600	5,835,500	2,888,000	300,116,958	.....
1869....	Issued	9,663,584	6,468,392	118,674,740	81,107,820	45,490,040	18,205,350	27,526,300	6,838,500	4,769,000	318,743,726	8,376,450
	Redeemed	973,427	497,538	5,146,030	2,847,390	1,496,400	1,502,050	2,708,100	1,347,000	2,501,000	19,018,935	.....
	Outstanding	8,690,157	5,970,854	113,528,710	78,260,430	43,993,640	16,703,300	24,818,200	5,491,500	2,268,000	299,724,791	.....
1870....	Issued	10,843,693	7,256,558	124,376,620	85,118,950	48,208,980	19,180,600	28,667,200	6,980,000	4,779,000	335,411,601	16,667,875
	Redeemed	2,752,688	1,437,318	9,035,250	5,060,560	2,701,960	2,501,050	4,587,500	2,096,000	3,380,000	33,552,326	.....
	Outstanding	8,091,005	5,819,240	115,341,370	80,058,390	45,507,020	16,679,550	24,079,700	4,884,000	1,399,000	301,859,275	.....
1871....	Issued	12,673,867	8,482,434	142,195,820	98,246,300	56,132,040	21,806,850	32,365,500	7,326,500	4,843,000	384,072,311	48,660,710
	Redeemed	5,471,799	3,114,890	17,014,975	9,689,570	5,076,520	4,277,250	7,846,100	3,078,000	4,028,000	59,597,104	.....
	Outstanding	7,202,068	5,367,544	125,180,845	88,556,730	51,055,520	17,529,600	24,519,400	4,248,500	815,000	324,475,207	.....
1872....	Issued	14,297,360	9,565,256	159,666,740	112,534,520	64,513,760	24,859,950	36,779,700	7,810,500	4,933,000	434,960,786	50,888,475
	Redeemed	7,919,388	4,816,778	29,803,335	16,997,020	8,777,040	6,309,000	11,098,900	3,933,500	4,315,000	93,969,961	.....
	Outstanding	6,377,972	4,748,478	129,863,405	95,537,500	55,736,720	18,550,950	25,680,800	3,877,000	618,000	340,990,825	.....
1873....	Issued	15,526,189	10,390,222	174,472,280	125,603,990	72,164,380	27,987,100	41,661,000	8,233,000	5,158,000	481,196,161	46,235,375
	Redeemed	9,891,606	6,241,446	45,709,815	25,730,700	13,061,420	8,448,800	14,405,700	4,829,000	4,530,000	132,848,487	.....
	Outstanding	5,634,583	4,148,776	128,762,465	99,873,290	59,102,960	19,538,300	27,255,300	3,404,000	628,000	348,347,674	.....
1874....	Issued	16,550,259	11,078,226	196,215,680	133,370,760	79,242,180	33,348,500	49,250,200	8,657,000	5,250,000	532,962,805	51,766,644
	Redeemed	11,143,606	7,110,038	65,208,025	39,127,070	19,832,160	11,577,800	19,657,200	5,838,000	4,683,000	184,176,899	.....
	Outstanding	5,406,653	3,968,188	131,007,655	94,243,690	59,410,020	21,770,700	29,593,000	2,819,000	567,000	348,785,906	.....
1875....	Issued	18,048,176	12,079,504	235,275,920	174,105,070	105,921,280	44,209,250	64,585,800	9,223,000	5,540,000	668,988,000	136,025,195
	Redeemed	14,092,126	9,233,246	124,633,860	76,085,320	40,489,280	19,051,850	29,942,800	7,236,500	5,047,000	325,811,982	.....
	Outstanding	3,956,050	2,846,258	110,642,060	98,019,750	65,432,000	25,157,400	34,643,000	1,986,500	493,000	343,176,018	.....
1876....	Issued	18,851,264	12,614,896	258,917,640	200,086,520	121,729,840	49,281,750	71,092,000	9,345,500	5,549,000	747,468,410	78,480,410
	Redeemed	15,556,708	10,249,092	161,910,280	103,692,140	57,444,920	25,789,200	39,578,500	8,108,500	5,272,000	427,601,340	.....
	Outstanding	3,294,556	2,365,804	97,007,360	96,394,380	64,284,920	23,492,550	31,513,500	1,237,000	277,000	319,867,070	.....

No. 23.—National-Bank Notes Issued, Redeemed, and Outstanding, by Denominations and Amounts, on October 31 in each Year from 1864 to 1903, Inclusive—Continued.

Year.		Ones.	Twos.	Fives.	Tens.	Twenties.	Fifties.	One hundreds.	Five hundreds.	One thousands.	Total.	Issued during current year.
1877....	Issued	$20,618,024	$13,793,936	$284,084,240	$222,660,640	$135,525,060	$53,990,050	$76,733,700	$9,996,000	$5,678,000	$823,079,650	$75,611,240
	Redeemed	16,815,568	11,111,052	190,579,340	124,347,790	70,470,560	31,733,950	47,931,700	8,807,500	5,411,000	507,208,460	.....
	Outstanding	3,802,456	2,682,884	93,504,900	98,312,850	65,054,500	22,256,100	28,802,000	1,188,500	267,000	315,871,190	.....
1878....	Issued	22,480,415	15,035,580	305,956,440	241,572,930	146,883,340	57,379,900	81,292,300	10,090,000	6,214,000	886,904,855	63,825,205
	Redeemed	18,194,196	12,053,384	213,417,165	138,591,490	79,063,560	36,411,100	54,185,900	9,447,500	5,900,000	567,264,295	.....
	Outstanding	4,286,219	2,992,146	92,539,275	102,981,440	67,819,780	20,968,800	27,106,400	642,500	314,000	319,640,560	.....
1879....	Issued	23,169,677	15,495,038	327,892,200	259,042,230	157,399,020	60,589,050	85,074,000	10,270,000	6,350,000	945,281,215	58,376,360
	Redeemed	19,600,477	13,002,540	229,980,380	149,305,990	85,146,860	39,263,150	58,160,400	9,643,500	6,057,000	610,160,297	.....
	Outstanding	3,569,200	2,492,498	97,911,820	109,736,240	72,252,160	21,325,900	26,913,600	626,500	293,000	335,120,918	.....
1880....	Issued	23,169,677	15,495,038	345,659,880	272,031,680	165,327,960	62,694,250	87,951,000	10,366,500	6,373,000	989,068,985	43,787,770
	Redeemed	20,875,215	13,887,778	245,749,120	158,211,100	90,096,400	41,274,950	61,060,100	9,742,000	6,124,000	647,020,663	.....
	Outstanding	2,294,462	1,607,260	99,910,760	113,820,580	75,231,560	21,419,300	26,890,900	624,500	249,000	342,048,322	.....
1881....	Issued	23,169,677	15,495,038	368,062,520	294,775,190	178,816,340	67,879,700	95,973,200	10,964,500	7,154,000	1,062,290,165	73,221,180
	Redeemed	21,838,565	14,572,868	267,582,440	173,466,350	98,099,840	44,594,500	66,020,200	10,247,500	6,943,000	703,365,263	.....
	Outstanding	1,331,112	922,170	100,480,080	121,308,840	80,716,500	23,285,200	29,953,000	717,000	211,000	358,924,902	.....
1882....	Issued	23,169,677	15,495,038	393,487,120	320,422,600	195,035,680	72,667,200	103,513,800	11,378,500	7,197,000	1,142,366,615	80,076,450
	Redeemed	22,353,877	14,968,280	296,566,165	197,709,340	111,434,140	49,009,100	71,913,000	10,440,000	6,990,000	781,383,902	.....
	Outstanding	815,800	526,758	96,920,955	122,713,260	83,601,540	23,658,100	31,600,800	938,500	207,000	360,982,713	.....
1883....	Issued	23,169,677	15,495,038	417,236,040	345,440,860	211,576,920	77,801,450	111,474,200	11,566,500	7,287,000	1,221,047,685	78,681,070
	Redeemed	22,593,909	15,141,806	325,712,835	227,123,550	128,492,760	54,535,150	78,912,500	10,683,500	7,092,000	870,288,010	.....
	Outstanding	575,768	353,232	91,523,205	118,317,310	83,084,160	23,266,300	32,561,700	883,000	195,000	350,759,675	.....
1884....	Issued	23,169,677	15,495,038	440,505,940	371,821,020	228,841,820	83,051,500	119,977,000	11,853,000	7,379,000	1,302,093,995	81,046,310
	Redeemed	22,671,936	15,206,570	355,196,785	260,501,070	149,635,240	60,828,650	87,454,300	10,990,500	7,156,000	969,641,051	.....
	Outstanding	497,741	288,468	85,309,155	111,319,950	79,206,580	22,222,850	32,522,700	862,500	223,000	332,452,944	.....
1885....	Issued	23,169,677	15,495,038	466,042,000	398,040,010	246,363,460	87,927,650	128,770,600	11,947,000	7,379,000	1,385,134,435	83,040,440
	Redeemed	22,731,963	15,257,754	384,085,330	293,828,720	171,275,940	67,288,100	97,192,200	11,363,500	7,238,000	1,070,261,507	.....
	Outstanding	437,714	237,284	81,956,670	104,211,290	75,087,520	20,639,550	31,578,400	583,500	141,000	314,872,928	.....
1886....	Issued	23,169,677	15,495,038	488,336,800	416,959,700	258,912,360	90,759,700	134,202,100	11,947,000	7,379,000	1,447,161,375	62,026,940
	Redeemed	22,757,987	15,279,612	405,546,320	317,672,780	187,957,120	72,565,050	105,533,000	11,569,000	7,290,000	1,146,170,869	.....
	Outstanding	411,690	215,426	82,790,480	99,286,920	70,955,240	18,194,650	28,669,100	378,000	89,000	300,990,506	.....
1887....	Issued	23,169,677	15,495,038	502,277,620	427,627,990	266,022,900	92,481,650	137,516,600	11,947,000	7,379,000	1,483,917,475	36,756,100
	Redeemed	22,776,403	15,293,440	425,853,955	337,999,280	201,838,860	76,807,150	112,745,300	11,646,500	7,305,000	1,212,265,888	.....
	Outstanding	393,274	201,598	76,423,665	89,628,710	64,184,040	15,674,500	24,771,300	300,500	74,000	271,651,587	.....
1888....	Issued	23,169,677	15,495,038	520,506,800	442,223,330	275,754,140	94,893,350	142,217,600	11,947,000	7,379,000	1,533,585,935	49,668,460
	Redeemed	22,783,281	15,298,872	453,086,540	364,436,600	218,806,920	81,230,400	119,872,000	11,706,500	7,320,000	1,294,541,113	.....
	Outstanding	386,396	196,166	67,420,260	77,786,730	56,947,220	13,662,950	22,345,600	240,500	59,000	239,044,822	.....
1889....	Issued	23,169,677	15,495,038	532,659,620	451,361,990	281,804,220	95,997,250	144,384,000	11,947,000	7,379,000	1,564,197,795	30,611,860
	Redeemed	22,794,643	15,306,858	476,027,775	386,221,110	232,686,320	84,750,700	125,601,800	11,737,500	7,327,000	1,362,453,706	.....
	Outstanding	375,034	188,180	56,631,845	65,140,880	49,117,900	11,246,550	18,782,200	209,500	52,000	201,744,089	.....

1890....	Issued	23,169,677	15,495,038	544,788,840	461,240,000	288,323,560	97,468,100	147,273,300	11,947,000	7,379,000	1,597,084,515	32,886,720
	Redeemed	22,800,061	15,311,146	494,306,190	403,621,260	244,251,900	87,709,800	130,537,200	11,764,000	7,333,000	1,417,634,557	.....
	Outstanding	369,616	183,892	50,482,650	57,618,740	44,071,660	9,758,300	16,736,100	183,000	46,000	179,449,958	.....
1891....	Issued	23,169,677	15,495,038	561,426,260	474,952,880	297,355,680	99,848,700	151,976,100	11,947,000	7,379,000	1,643,550,335	46,465,820
	Redeemed	22,802,625	15,313,292	511,284,975	421,173,990	256,301,380	90,406,400	135,172,500	11,779,500	7,337,000	1,471,571,662	.....
	Outstanding	367,052	181,746	50,141,285	53,778,890	41,054,300	9,442,300	16,803,600	167,500	42,000	171,978,673	.....
1892....	Issued	23,169,677	15,495,038	577,190,300	491,580,600	308,389,420	102,085,550	156,315,100	11,947,000	7,379,000	1,693,501,685	49,951,350
	Redeemed	22,806,348	15,316,106	527,218,370	437,176,700	267,451,740	92,916,700	139,439,800	11,794,000	7,345,000	1,521,464,764	.....
	Outstanding	363,329	178,932	49,971,930	54,353,900	40,937,680	9,168,850	16,875,300	153,000	34,000	172,036,921	.....
1893....	Issued	23,169,677	15,495,038	605,475,540	519,398,970	326,900,880	105,970,750	163,949,500	11,947,000	7,379,000	1,779,686,355	86,184,670
	Redeemed	22,810,808	15,319,508	543,392,670	452,919,540	278,070,440	95,400,300	143,918,400	11,807,500	7,346,000	1,570,985,166	.....
	Outstanding	358,869	175,530	62,082,870	66,479,430	48,830,440	10,570,450	20,031,100	139,500	33,000	208,701,189	.....
1894....	Issued	23,169,677	15,495,038	630,757,720	539,903,580	340,460,600	108,420,000	168,740,100	11,947,000	7,379,000	1,846,272,715	66,586,360
	Redeemed	22,813,727	15,321,664	568,047,950	474,251,610	292,191,960	98,256,200	149,084,000	11,817,500	7,348,000	1,639,132,611	.....
	Outstanding	355,950	173,374	62,709,770	65,651,970	48,268,640	10,163,800	19,656,100	129,500	31,000	207,140,104	.....
1895....	Issued	23,169,677	15,495,038	652,869,420	556,374,550	351,310,920	111,083,050	173,825,100	11,947,000	7,379,000	1,903,453,755	57,181,040
	Redeemed	22,816,231	15,323,762	587,176,685	489,894,730	302,298,800	100,367,300	152,911,100	11,824,000	7,350,000	1,689,962,608	.....
	Outstanding	353,446	171,276	65,692,735	66,479,820	49,012,120	10,715,750	20,914,000	123,000	29,000	213,491,147	.....
1896....	Issued	23,169,677	15,495,038	682,044,800	580,697,100	367,415,620	113,923,900	179,480,200	11,947,000	7,379,000	1,981,552,335	78,098,580
	Redeemed	22,817,982	15,325,066	606,223,735	508,853,150	314,158,980	102,940,650	157,615,700	11,828,500	7,351,000	1,747,114,763	.....
	Outstanding	351,695	169,972	75,821,065	71,843,950	53,256,640	10,983,250	21,864,500	118,500	28,000	234,437,572	.....
1897....	Issued	23,169,677	15,495,038	715,811,820	604,188,140	382,964,400	117,184,950	185,939,200	11,947,000	7,379,000	2,064,079,225	82,526,890
	Redeemed	22,819,141	15,326,004	642,879,715	533,020,990	330,176,200	106,399,050	164,254,400	11,836,500	7,351,000	1,834,063,000	.....
	Outstanding	350,536	169,034	72,932,105	71,167,150	52,788,200	10,785,900	21,684,800	110,500	28,000	230,016,225	.....
1898....	Issued	23,169,677	15,495,038	744,880,780	628,256,250	398,844,140	120,684,300	192,892,300	11,947,000	7,379,000	2,143,548,485	79,469,260
	Redeemed	22,820,496	15,326,836	670,888,605	553,593,290	343,369,700	109,191,200	169,653,400	11,838,500	7,351,000	1,904,033,027	.....
	Outstanding	349,181	168,202	73,992,175	74,662,960	55,474,440	11,493,100	23,238,900	108,500	28,000	239,515,458	.....
1899....	Issued	23,169,677	15,495,038	771,540,360	648,025,440	411,949,920	123,193,200	197,877,500	11,947,000	7,379,000	2,210,577,135	67,028,650
	Redeemed	22,821,399	15,327,570	696,080,655	572,065,230	355,470,780	111,900,000	174,765,300	11,842,500	7,351,000	1,967,624,434	.....
	Outstanding	348,278	167,468	75,459,705	75,960,210	56,479,140	11,293,200	23,112,200	104,500	28,000	242,952,701	.....
1900....	Issued	23,169,677	15,495,038	793,221,520	718,638,230	458,928,920	131,381,650	214,224,900	11,947,000	7,379,000	2,374,385,935	163,808,800
	Redeemed	22,822,125	15,327,982	722,857,925	595,549,950	370,520,820	115,194,750	181,335,700	11,844,500	7,352,000	2,042,805,752	.....
	Outstanding	347,552	167,056	70,363,595	123,088,280	88,408,100	16,186,900	32,889,200	102,500	27,000	331,580,183	.....
1901....	Issued	23,169,677	15,495,038	811,372,680	773,811,540	495,635,500	135,738,100	222,937,600	11,947,000	7,379,000	2,497,486,135	123.100,200
	Redeemed	22,822,948	15,328,632	751,107,035	630,531,420	391,181,100	119,005,900	188,506,700	11,850,000	7,354,000	2,137,687,735	.....
	Outstanding	346,729	166,406	60,265,645	143,280,120	104,454,400	16,732,200	34,430,900	97,000	25,000	359,798,400	.....
1902....	Issued	23,169,677	15,495,038	836,516,480	831,418,770	534,035,360	139,790,950	231,043,300	11,947,000	7,379,000	2,630,795,575	133,309,440
	Redeemed	22,823,693	15,329,064	775,033,700	677,153,380	419,234,460	123,843,700	197,809,900	11,851,000	7,354,000	2,250,432,897	.....
	Outstanding	345,984	165,974	61,482,780	154,265,390	114,800,900	15,947,250	33,233,400	96,000	25,000	380,362,678	.....
1903....	Issued	23,169,677	15,495,038	868,388,540	913,971,810	589,070,720	145,720,550	242,902,500	11,947,000	7,379,000	2,818,044,835	187,249,260
	Redeemed	22,823,721	15,329,078	806,107,560	738,070,880	459,117,980	129,286,850	208,604,800	11,853,000	7,354,000	2,398,547,869	.....
	Outstanding	345,956	165,960	62,280,980	175,900,930	129,952,740	16,433,700	34,297,700	94,000	25,000	419,496,966	.....

NOTE.—First issue December 21, 1863; first redemption April 5, 1865

No. 24.—National Gold Bank Notes Issued, Redeemed, and Amount Outstanding October 31, 1903.

Denomination.	Issued.	Redeemed.	Outstanding.
Fives	$364,140	$346,470.00	$17,670.00
Tens	746,470	721,040.00	25,430.00
Twenties	722,580	705,760.00	16,820.00
Fifties	404,850	399,050.00	5,800.00
One hundreds	809,700	800,300.00	9,400.00
Five hundreds	342,500	340,500.00	2,000.00
One thousands	75,000	75,000.00	.....
Total	3,465,240	3,388,120.00	77,120.00
Unredeemed fractions	.....	−104.50	+104.50
Total	.....	3,388,015.50	77,224.50

No. 25.—National-Bank Notes of Each Denomination Outstanding on March 13, 1900, and on October 31, 1900, 1901, 1902, and 1903.

Denomination.	Mar. 13, 1900.	Oct. 31, 1900.	Oct. 31, 1901.	Oct. 31, 1902.	Oct. 31, 1903.
Ones	$348,275.00	$347,552.00	$346,729.00	$345,984.00	$345,956.00
Twos	167,406.00	167,056.00	166,406.00	165,974.00	165,960.00
Fives	79,310,710.00	70,363,595.00	60,265,645.00	61,482,780.00	62,280,980.00
Tens	79,378,160.00	123,088,280.00	143,280,120.00	154,265,390.00	175,900,930.00
Twenties	58,770,660.00	88,408,100.00	104,454,400.00	114,800,900.00	129,952,740.00
Fifties	11,784,150.00	16,186,900.00	16,732,200.00	15,947,250.00	16,433,700.00
One hundreds	24,103,400.00	32,889,200.00	34,430,900.00	33,233,400.00	34,297,700.00
Five hundreds	104,000.00	102,500.00	97,000.00	96,000.00	94,000.00
One thousands	27,000.00	27,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Unredeemed fractions	32,409.00	33,085.00	34,315.00	35,431.50	36,492.50
Total	254,026,230.00	331,613,268.00	359,832,715.00	380,398,109.50	419,533,458.50
Circulation secured by lawful money	38,004,155.00	32,784,203.00	31,634,101.00	44,614,920.50	38,882,637.50
Circulation secured by bonds	216,022,075.00	298,829,065.00	328,198,614.00	335,783,189.00	380,650,821.00

No. 26.—National-Bank Notes Outstanding and the Amount and Per Cent of Notes of $5 on March 14, 1900, October 31, 1900, 1901, 1902, and 1903.

Date.	Total circulation.	$5 notes.	
		Amount.	Per cent.
March 14, 1900	$254,026,230	$79,310,710	31.2
October 31, 1900	331,580,183	70,363,595	21.2
October 31, 1901	359,798,400	60,265,645	16.7
October 31, 1902	380,362,678	61,482,780	16.1
October 31, 1903	419,496,966	62,280,980	14.8

No. 27.—Number and Denominations of National-Bank Notes Issued and Redeemed since the Organization of the System and the Number Outstanding October 31, 1903.

Denomination.	Issued.	Redeemed.	Outstanding.
Ones	$23,169,677	$22,823,721	$345,956
Twos	7,747,519	7,664,539	82,980
Fives	173,677,708	161,221,512	12,456,196
Tens	91,397,181	73,807,088	17,590,093
Twenties	29,453,536	22,955,899	6,497,637
Fifties	2,914,411	2,585,737	328,674
One hundreds	2,429,025	2,086,048	342,977
Five hundreds	23,894	23,706	188
One thousands	7,379	7,354	25
Total	330,820,330	293,175,604	37,644,726

No. 28.—Vault Account of Currency Received and Issued by this Bureau during the Year and the Amount on Hand October 31, 1903.

National-bank currency in vault at close of business October 31, 1902		$151,470,940
Amount received from Bureau of Engraving and Printing during year ended October 31, 1903		208,721,240
Total to account for		360,192,180
Amount issued to banks during the year	$187,249,260	
Amount withdrawn from vault and canceled	19,656,500	
Total withdrawn		206,905,760
Amount in vault at close of business October 31, 1903		153,286,420

No. 29.—National Banks which had no Circulation Outstanding October 31, 1903.

Title and location of bank.	Capital.	Bonds.
Mechanics' National Bank, New York, N. Y	$2,000,000	$50,000
Merchants' National Bank, New York, N. Y	2,000,000	50,000
Chemical National Bank, New York, N. Y	300,000	50,000
Chestertown National Bank, Chestertown, Md	60,000	15,000
National Bank of Washington, D. C	200,000	50,000
Fletcher National Bank, Indianapolis, Ind	500,000	50,000
National Exchange Bank, Castleton, N. Y	25,000	6,250
Irvington National Bank, Irvington, N. Y	25,000	6,250
Total	5,110,000	277,500

No. 30.—"ADDITIONAL CIRCULATION" ISSUED AND RETIRED, BY STATES, DURING THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1903, AND TOTAL AMOUNT ISSUED AND RETIRED SINCE JUNE 20, 1874.[a]

State or Territory.	Circulation issued.			Circulation retired.		
	Under act of July 12, 1882.	Additional.	Total.	Under act of June 20, 1874.	Insolvent and liquidating banks.	Total.
Maine	.....	$855,000	$855,000	$457,875	$44,185	$502,060
New Hampshire	$14,920	360,400	375,320	177,830	29,750	207,580
Vermont	.....	528,000	528,000	270,490	23,155	293,645
Massachusetts	6,950	4,699,060	4,706,010	3,981,210	1,087,166	5,068,376
Rhode Island	.....	799,000	799,000	509,345	244,362	753,707
Connecticut	11,000	430,350	441,350	318,885	81,485	400,370
New York	186,830	9,355,670	9,542,500	3,193,995	1,535,963	4,729,958
New Jersey	.....	741,250	741,250	193,180	165,503	358,683
Pennsylvania	362,270	14,120,000	14,482,270	3,961,892	1,043,852	5,005,744
Delaware	.....	47,500	47,500	.....	5,005	5,005
Maryland	58,240	1,189,800	1,248,040	639,120	70,895	710,015
District of Columbia	.....	150,000	150,000	.....	39,075	39,075
Virginia	.....	719,150	719,150	374,595	14,035	388,630
West Virginia	29,680	711,450	741,130	148,485	53,300	201,785
North Carolina	.....	295,150	295,150	26,290	21,025	47,315
South Carolina	.....	183,750	183,750	10,550	38,825	49,375
Georgia	.....	1,026,800	1,026,800	325,335	25,720	351,055
Florida	5,272	302,500	307,772	3,900	20,555	24,455
Alabama	.....	824,100	824,100	78,100	63,375	141,475
Mississippi	.....	259,250	259,250	51,450	3,760	55,210
Louisiana	.....	673,750	673,750	.....	214,873	214,873
Texas	74,880	1,440,250	1,515,130	363,895	108,335	472,230
Arkansas	.....	137,750	137,750	150	4,130	4,280
Kentucky	31,400	873,700	905,100	642,870	64,632	707,502
Tennessee	.....	447,500	447,500	121,785	33,065	154,850
Missouri	.....	1,538,190	1,538,190	1,078,090	416,725	1,494,815
Ohio	479,645	4,642,915	5,122,560	1,248,355	669,943	1,918,298
Indiana	61,270	1,763,600	1,824,870	217,230	121,547	338,777
Illinois	50,000	3,513,525	3,563,525	625,875	712,620	1,338,495
Michigan	18,410	1,184,550	1,202,960	104,355	299,043	403,398
Wisconsin	.....	2,315,250	2,315,250	613,195	84,355	697,550
Iowa	82,880	1,395,200	1,478,080	243,625	87,219	330,844
Minnesota	.....	1,498,280	1,498,280	184,930	47,393	232,323
Kansas	.....	841,000	841,000	59,640	31,148	90,788
Nebraska	11,900	776,450	788,350	207,080	68,355	275,435
Nevada	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,310	1,310
Oregon	.....	500,000	500,000	.....	18,720	18,720
Colorado	.....	745,750	745,750	98,950	58,888	157,838
Idaho	.....	68,250	68,250	.....	1,110	1,110
Montana	.....	83,920	83,920	72,305	20,315	92,620
Wyoming	.....	57,500	57,500	16,750	7,992	24,742
North Dakota	8,540	201,500	210,040	.....	12,533	12,533
South Dakota	.....	304,750	304,750	17,930	7,490	25,420
Washington	.....	373,750	373,750	18,350	31,317	49,667
California	86,650	2,167,400	2,254,050	.....	32,360	32,360
Utah	.....	44,000	44,000	6,700	3,560	10,260
New Mexico	30,170	176,750	206,920	3,750	24,261	28,011
Arizona	.....	147,750	147,750	.....	10	10
Oklahoma	.....	324,900	324,900	.....	5,795	5,795
Indian Territory	.....	620,250	620,250	.....	5,585	5,585
Alaska	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Porto Rico	.....	100,000	100,000	.....	.....	.....
Hawaii	.....	10,000	10,000	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,610,907	66,566,560	68,177,467	20,668,337	7,805,620	28,473,957
Surrendered to this office and retired	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102,762
From June 20, 1874, to Oct. 31, 1902	.....	.....	631,280,405	400,335,131	181,461,372	581,796,503
Surrendered and retired same dates	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,929,641
Grand total	1,610,907	66,566,560	699,457,872	421,003,468	189,266,992	629,302,863

[a] Notes of gold banks not included in this table.

No. 31.—NATIONAL-BANK NOTES RECEIVED MONTHLY FOR REDEMPTION BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY DURING THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1903, AND THE AMOUNT RECEIVED DURING THE SAME PERIOD AT THE REDEMPTION AGENCY OF THE TREASURY, TOGETHER WITH THE TOTAL AMOUNT RECEIVED SINCE THE APPROVAL OF THE ACT OF JUNE 20, 1874. [a]

Month.	Received by the Comptroller of the Currency.					Received at the United States Treasury redemption agency.
	From national banks in connection with reduction of circulation and replacement with new notes.	From the redemption agency.			Total.	
		For replacement with new notes.	For reduction of circulation under act of June 20, 1874.	Insolvent and liquidating national banks.		
November, 1902	$19,450	$7,293,148	$1,740,865	$613,950	$9,667,263	$13,600,790
December, 1902	100	7,523,542	1,418,375	486,730	9,428,737	18,557,201
January, 1903	50	9,349,630	1,820,295	544,936	11,714,861	24,364,960
February, 1903	46,790	9,680,240	2,620,767	632,965	12,980,702	13,916,434
March, 1903	11,670	12,244,525	2,250,205	831,043	15,337,443	14,446,393
April, 1903	3,400	10,105,688	1,592,440	721,705	12,423,133	17,012,685
May, 1903	12,700	10,606,970	1,691,315	832,790	13,143,395	20,576,357
June, 1903	2,520	10,615,608	1,713,815	662,442	12,994,135	21,679,690
July, 1903	2,430	10,582,670	1,584,140	708,673	12,877,913	22,953,412
August, 1903	.....	7,870,745	1,163,085	508,007	9,541,837	18,856,085
September, 1903	150	10,862,165	1,739,045	668,398	13,269,758	16,830,511
October, 1903	2,500	13,026,970	1,333,990	594,981	14,958,441	17,488,970
Total	101,760	119,761,901	20,668,337	7,806,620	148,337,618	220,283,488
Received from June 20, 1874, to Oct. 31, 1902	18,921,297	1,490,067,508	400,335,132	181,461,332	2,090,785,269	3,314,336,683
Grand total	19,023,057	1,609,829,409	421,003,469	189,267,952	2,239,122,887	3,534,620,171

[a] Notes of gold banks not included in this table.

No. 32.—NATIONAL-BANK NOTES RECEIVED AT THIS BUREAU AND DESTROYED YEARLY SINCE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THIS SYSTEM.

Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.
Prior to Nov. 1, 1865	$175,490	During year ended Oct. 31—	
During year ended Oct. 31—		1888	$59,568,525
1866	1,050,382	1889	52,207,627
1867	3,401,423	1890	44,447,467
1868	4,602,825	1891	45,981,963
1869	8,603,729	1892	43,885,319
1870	14,305,689	1893	44,895,466
1871	24,344,047	1894	62,835,395
1872	30,211,720	1895	46,997,527
1873	36,433,171	1896	53,613,811
1874	49,939,741	1897	83,159,973
1875	137,697,696	1898	66,683,467
1876	98,672,716	1899	59,988,303
1877	76,918,963	1900	71,065,968
1878	57,381,249	1901	90,848,100
1879	41,101,830	1902	107,222,495
1880	35,539,660	1903	140,306,990
1881	54,941,130	Additional amount of insolvent and liquidating national-bank notes destroyed	199,698,127
1882	74,917,611	Gold notes	3,388,015
1883	82,913,766		
1884	93,178,418	Total	[a]2,401,890,410
1885	91,048,723		
1886	59,989,810		
1887	47,726,083		

[a] In addition, $7,680, destroyed in transit.

No. 33.—NATIONAL-BANK NOTES ISSUED DURING EACH YEAR FROM 1864 TO 1903, INCLUSIVE; NATIONAL-BANK NOTES DESTROYED OF ACTIVE BANKS, INSOLVENT AND LIQUIDATING BANKS, AND TOTAL DESTRUCTIONS FOR EACH YEAR DURING THE SAME PERIOD, AND ALSO THE PERCENTAGE OF DESTRUCTIONS TO ISSUES.

Year.	Issued.[a]	Destroyed.			Total outstanding.	Per cent destructions active banks to issues.	Per cent destructions to issues.
		Active banks.	Insolvent and liquidating banks.	Total.[a]			
1864	$58,813,980	.....	.....	.....	$58,813,980	.....	.....
1865	146,285,475	.....	.....	$464,250	204,635,205	0.52	0.65
1866	89,485,759	$1,225,872	$272,383	1,034,005	293,086,959		
1867	9,616,927	3,401,423	207,639	3,609,062	299,094,824	35.36	37.52
1868	6,165,135	4,602,825	540,176	5,143,001	300,116,958	74.64	83.42
1869	8,376,450	8,603,729	164,888	8,768,617	299,724,791	102.71	104.68
1870	16,667,875	14,305,689	227,702	14,533,391	301,859,275	85.82	87.19
1871	48,660,710	24,344,047	1,700,731	26,044,778	324,475,207	50.02	53.52
1872	50,888,475	30,211,720	4,161,137	34,372,857	340,990,825	59.36	67.54
1873	46,235,375	36,433,171	2,445,355	38,878,526	348,347,674	78.79	84.08
1874	51,766,644	49,939,741	1,388,671	51,328,412	348,785,906	96.47	99.15
1875	136,025,195	137,697,696	3,937,387	141,635,083	343,176,018	101.23	104.12
1876	78,480,410	98,672,716	3,116,642	101,789,358	319,867,070	125.73	129.70
1877	75,611,240	76,918,963	2,688,157	79,607,120	315,871,190	101.72	105.28
1878	63,825,205	57,381,249	2,674,586	60,055,835	319,640,560	89.91	94.09
1879	58,376,360	41,101,830	1,794,172	42,896,002	335,120,918	70.40	73.48
1880	43,787,770	35,539,660	1,320,706	36,860,366	342,048,322	81.16	84.18
1881	73,221,180	54,941,130	1,403,470	56,344,600	358,924,902	75.03	76.95
1882	80,076,450	74,917,611	3,101,028	78,018,639	360,982,713	93.55	97.42
1883	78,681,070	82,913,766	5,990,342	88,904,108	350,759,675	105.37	112.99
1884	81,046,310	93,178,418	6,174,623	99,353,041	332,452,944	114.96	122.58
1885	83,040,440	91,048,723	9,571,733	100,620,456	314,872,928	109.64	121.17
1886	62,026,940	59,989,810	15,919,552	75,909,362	300,990,506	96.71	122.38
1887	36,756,100	47,726,083	18,368,936	66,095,019	271,651,587	129.84	179.82
1888	49,668,460	59,568,525	22,706,700	82,275,225	239,044,822	119.93	165.65
1889	30,611,860	52,207,627	15,704,966	67,912,593	201,744,089	170.54	221.86
1890	32,886,720	44,447,467	10,733,384	55,180,851	179,449,958	135.15	167.79
1891	46,465,820	45,981,963	7,955,142	53,937,105	171,978,673	98.95	116.08
1892	49,951,350	43,885,319	6,007,783	49,893,102	172,036,921	87.85	99.88
1893	86,184,670	44,895,466	4,624,936	49,520,402	208,701,189	52.09	57.45
1894	66,586,360	62,835,395	5,312,050	68,147,445	207,140,104	94.36	102.34
1895	57,181,040	46,997,527	3,832,470	50,829,997	213,491,147	82.18	88.89
1896	78,098,580	53,613,811	3,538,344	57,152,155	234,487,572	68.64	73.18
1897	82,526,890	83,159,973	3,788,264	86,948,237	230,016,225	100.76	105.35
1898	79,469,260	66,683,467	3,286,560	69,970,027	239,515,458	83.91	88.04
1899	67,028,650	59,988,303	3,603,104	63,591,407	242,952,701	89.49	94.87
1900	163,808,800	71,065,968	4,115,350	75,181,318	331,580,183	43.38	45.89
1901	123,100,200	90,848,100	4,033,883	94,881,983	359,798,400	73.80	77.07
1902	133,309,440	107,222,495	5,522,667	112,745,162	380,362,678	80.56	84.57
1903	187,249,260	140,306,990	7,805,620	148,112,610	419,496,966	74.93	79.09

[a] Notes of gold banks not included.

No. 34.—VAULT ACCOUNT OF CURRENCY RECEIVED AND DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1903.

There was in the vault of the redemption division of this office, awaiting destruction, at the close of business October 31, 1902	$218,995.00
Received during the year ended October 31, 1903	148,338,618.00
Total	148,557,613.00
Withdrawn and destroyed during the year	148,113,610.50
Balance in vault October 31, 1903	444,002.50

No. 35.—Taxes Assessed on Circulation, Deposits, and Capital of National Banks, 1864 to 1882.

Year.	On circulation.	On deposits.	On capital.	Total.
1864	$53,193.32	$95,911.87	$18,432.07	$167,537.26
1865	733,247.59	1,087,530.86	133,251.15	1,954,029.60
1866	2,106,785.30	2,633,102.77	406,947.74	5,146,835.81
1867	2,868,636.78	2,650,180.09	321,881.36	5,840,698.23
1868	2,946,343.07	2,564,143.44	306,781.67	5,817,268.18
1869	2,957,416.73	2,614,553.58	312,918.68	5,884,888.99
1870	2,949,744.13	2,614,767.61	375,962.26	5,940,474.00
1871	2,987,021.69	2,802,840.85	385,292.13	6,175,154.67
1872	3,193,570.03	3,120,984.37	389,356.27	6,703,910.67
1873	3,353,186.13	3,196,569.29	454,891.51	7,004,646.93
1874	3,404,483.11	3,209,967.72	469,048.02	7,083,498.85
1875	3,283,450.89	3,514,265.39	507,417.76	7,305,134.04
1876	3,091,795.76	3,505,129.64	632,296.16	7,229,221.56
1877	2,900,957.53	3,451,965.38	660,784.90	7,013,707.81
1878	2,948,047.08	3,273,111.74	560,296,83	6,781,455.65
1879	3,009,647.16	3,309,668.90	401,920.61	6,721,236.67
1880	3,153,635.63	4,058,710.61	379,424.19	7,591,770.43
1881	3,121,374.33	4,940,945.12	431,233.10	8,493,552.55
1882	3,190,981.98	[a] 8,295,717.93	[a] 707,751.33	12,194,451.24
Total	52,253,518.24	60,940,067.16	7,855,887.74	121,049,473.14

[a] To June 1, 1883.

No. 36.—Taxes Assessed on Capital and Deposits of National Banks from 1864 to 1883, on Circulation from 1864 to 1903, and on Capital and Surplus (War Revenue Act of 1898) to June 30, 1902.

Year.	Tax paid on capital and deposits.	Tax paid on circulation.	Year.	Tax paid on circulation.	Tax paid on capital and surplus.
1864	$114,343.94	$53,193.32	1884	$3,024,668.24	.....
1865	1,220,782.01	733,247.59	1885	2,794,584.01	.....
1866	3,040,050.51	2,106,785.30	1886	2,592,021.33	.....
1867	2,972,061.45	2,868,636.78	1887	2,044,922.75	.....
1868	2,870,925.11	2,946,343.07	1888	1,616,127.53	.....
1869	2,927,472.26	2,957,416.73	1889	1,410,331.84	.....
1870	2,990,729.87	2,949,744.13	1890	1,254,839.65	.....
1871	3,188,132.98	2,987,021.69	1891	1,216,104.72	.....
1872	3,510,340.64	3,193,570.03	1892	1,331,287.26	.....
1873	3,651,460.80	3,353,186.13	1893	1,443,489.69	.....
1874	3,679,015.74	3,404,483.11	1894	1,721,095.13	.....
1875	4,021,683.15	3,283,450.89	1895	1,704,007.69	.....
1876	4,137,425.80	3,091,795.76	1896	1,851,676.03	.....
1877	4,112,750.28	2,900,957.53	1897	2,020,703.65	.....
1878	3,833,408.57	2,948,047.08	1898	1,901,817.71	.....
1879	3,711,589.51	3,009,647.16	1899	1,991,743.31	$1,752,802.00
1880	4,438,134.80	3,153,635.63	1900	1,881,922.73	1,730,251.00
1881	5,372,178.22	3,121,374.33	1901	1,599,231.08	1,731,929.00
1882	[a] 9,003,469.26	3,190,981.98	1902	1,633,309.15	1,833,431.00
1883	.....	3,132,006.73	1903	1,708,819.92	.....
Total	68,795,954.90	.....	Total	92,128,218.44	7,048,413.00

[a] To June 1, 1883.

No. 37.—Taxes Assessed on National Bank Circulation, 1864 to 1903; Cost of Redemption, 1874 to 1903; Cost of Plates, and Examiners' Fees, 1883 to 1903.

Year.	Semiannual duty on circulation.	Cost of redemption of notes by the United States Treasurer.	Assessment for cost of plates, new banks.	Assessment for cost of plates, extended banks.	Assessment for examiners' fees (sec. 5240, R. S.).	Total.
1864-1882	$52,253,518.24					$52,253,518.24
1874-1882		$1,971,587.10				1,971,587.10
1883	3,132,006.73	147,592.27	$25,980.00	$34,120.00	$94,606.16	3,434,305.16
1884	3,024,668.24	160,896.65	18,845.00	1,950.00	99,642.05	3,306,001.94
1885	2,794,584.01	181,857.16	13,150.00	97,800.00	107,781.73	3,195,172.90
1886	2,592,021.33	168,243.35	14,810.00	24,825.00	107,272.83	2,907,172.51
1887	2,044,922.75	138,967.00	18,850.00	1,750.00	110,219.88	2,314,709.63
1888	1,616,127.53	141,141.48	14,100.00	3,900.00	121,777.86	1,897,046.87
1889	1,410,331.84	131,190.67	12,200.00	575.00	130,725.79	1,685,023.30
1890	1,254,839.65	107,843.39	24,175.00	725.00	136,772.71	1,524,355.75
1891	1,216,104.72	99,366.52	18,575.00	7,200.00	138,969.39	1,480,215.63
1892	1,331,287.26	100,593.70	15,700.00	8,100.00	161,983.68	1,617,664.64
1893	1,443,489.69	103,032.96	14,225.00	5,200.00	162,444.59	1,728,392.24
1894	1,721,095.18	107,445.14	4,050.00	4,375.00	251,966.79	2,088,932.11
1895	1,704,007.69	100,352.79	4,950.00	6,875.00	238,252.27	2,054,437.75
1896	1,851,676.03	114,085.63	5,450.00	3,750.00	237,803.51	2,212,765.17
1897	2,020,703.65	125,061.73	3,050.00	1,700.00	222,858.92	2,373,374.30
1898	1,901,817.71	125,924.35	5,275.00	1,775.00	225,445.27	2,260,237.33
1899	1,991,743.31	121,291.40	8,200.00	2,850.00	244,903.62	2,368,988.33
1900	1,881,922.73	122,984.76	29,200.00	15,050.00	259,164.86	2,308,322.35
1901	1,599,221.08	146,236.18	85,975.00	13,500.00	277,816.07	2,122,748.33
1902	1,633,309.15	153,796.33	43,200.00	14,425.00	307,296.63	2,152,027.11
1903	1,708,819.92	[a]174,477.62	54,475.00	40,325.00	324,598.97	2,302,696.51
Total	92,128,218.44	4,743,968.18	434,435.00	290,770.00	3,962,303.58	101,559,695.20

[a] Cost of redemption per $1,000, $0.90262.

No. 38.—Taxes Collected on National Bank Capital to June 1, 1883, and from 1898 to 1902; on Deposits to June 1, 1883, and on Circulation, 1864 to 1903.

Collected on capital to June 1, 1883	$7,855,887.74
Collected on capital under war revenue act of 1898	7,048,413.00
Collected on deposits to June 1, 1883	60,940,067.16
Collected on circulation to June 30, 1903	92,128,218.44
Total	167,972,586.34

No. 39.—Taxes Collected on Circulation, Deposits, and Capital of Banks, Other than National, by the Internal Revenue Bureau, 1864 to 1883, and on Capital, 1898 to 1902.

Collected on circulation	$5,487,608.82
Collected on deposits	48,802,237.39
Collected on capital to 1883	14,986,143.44
Collected on capital under war-revenue act of 1898	7,136,754.00
Total	76,412,743.65

No. 40.—Average Amount of National-Bank Notes in Circulation, and Amount of Duty Paid Thereon by National Banks in Each State and Territory, Year ended June 30, 1903.

State or Territory.	Average amount of notes in circulation.	Duty paid on circulation.
Maine	$5,188,299	$27,040.29
New Hampshire	4,225,003	22,344.70
Vermont	4,244,265	22,300.14
Massachusetts	22,847,623	118,322.84
Rhode Island	3,886,632	20,084.90
Connecticut	9,860,045	51,114.35
Total New England States	50,251,867	261,207.22
New York	61,720,793	315,538.38
New Jersey	8,196,946	42,994.02
Pennsylvania	42,214,851	216,391.87
Delaware	844,555	4,720.98
Maryland	6,072,822	31,142.89
District of Columbia	1,303,900	6,769.51
Total Eastern States	120,353,867	617,557.65
Virginia	4,687,586	24,807.06
West Virginia	2,455,303	16,139.31
North Carolina	1,849,635	9,553.84
South Carolina	1,394,479	6,972.38
Georgia	2,480,914	12,460.61
Florida	799,109	4,156.48
Alabama	2,039,420	10,473.08
Mississippi	1,077,963	5,490.80
Louisiana	1,858,935	9,457.31
Texas	9,418,176	48,315.71
Arkansas	335,999	1,680.01
Kentucky	9,482,305	49,119.07
Tennessee	3,498,896	19,042.34
Porto Rico	74,550	130.77
Total Southern States	41,453,270	217,798.77
Ohio	24,818,519	137,070.30
Indiana	6,971,147	36,989.02
Illinois	16,082,138	82,241.73
Michigan	5,855,393	31,591.56
Wisconsin	4,229,630	21,170.22
Minnesota	4,520,807	22,802.32
Iowa	8,460,036	43,340.95
Missouri	15,630,184	81,838.47
Total Middle States	86,567,854	457,044.57
North Dakota	930,816	4,654.14
South Dakota	571,794	3,597.28
Nebraska	4,066,272	20,845.77
Kansas	5,267,916	26,520.01
Montana	893,502	4,663.80
Wyoming	427,360	2,136.81
Colorado	3,341,348	16,905.14
New Mexico	579,484	2,897.43
Oklahoma	1,023,839	5,370.83
Indian Territory	1,105,881	5,790.37
Total Western States	18,208,218	93,381.58
Washington	1,275,402	7,011.73
Oregon	1,130,231	6,580.03
California	7,733,607	39,201.03
Idaho	255,896	1,374.40
Utah	1,243,544	6,217.71
Nevada	20,499	102.50
Arizona	215,092	1,075.49
Alaska	3,695	18.47
Hawaii	49,753	248.77
Total Pacific States	11,927,719	61,830.13
Total United States	328,762,795	1,708,819.92

No. 41.—Specie and Bank-Note Circulation of the United States in the Years Specified from 1800 to 1859.

[Prepared by Loans and Currency Division, Treasury Department.]

Year.	Number of banks and branches.	Estimated bank notes outstanding.	Estimated specie in United States.	Total money in United States.	Specie in Treasury.	Money in circulation.	Population.	Per capita.
1800	.....	$10,500,000	$17,500,000	$28,000,000	[a]$1,500,000	$26,500,000	5,308,483	$4.99
1810	.....	28,000,000	30,000,000	58,000,000	[a]3,000,000	55,000,000	7,239,881	7.60
1820	.....	44,800,000	24,300,000	69,100,000	[a]2,000,000	67,100,000	9,633,822	6.96
1830	.....	61,000,000	33,100,000	93,100,000	5,755,705	87,344,295	12,866,020	6.69
1831	.....	77,000,000	32,100,000	109,100,000	6,014,540	93,085,460	13,221,000	7.04
1832	.....	91,500,000	30,400,000	121,900,000	4,502,914	117,397,086	13,590,000	8.64
1833	.....	91,500,000	30,650,000	122,150,000	2,011,778	120,138,222	13,974,000	8.60
1834	506	94,839,570	41,000,000	135,839,570	11,702,905	124,136,665	14,373,000	8.64
1835	704	103,692,495	51,000,000	154,692,495	8,892,858	145,799,637	14,786,000	9.86
1836	713	140,301,038	65,000,000	205,301,038	[a]5,000,000	200,301,038	15,213,000	13.17
1837	788	149,185,890	73,000,000	222,185,890	[a]5,000,000	217,185,890	15,655,000	13.87
1838	829	116,138,910	87,500,000	203,638,910	[a]5,000,000	198,638,910	16,112,000	12.33
1839	840	135,170,995	87,000,000	222,170,995	2,466,962	219,704,033	16,584,000	13.26
1840	901	106,968,572	83,000,000	189,968,572	3,663,084	186,305,488	17,069,453	10.91
1841	784	107,290,214	80,000,000	187,290,214	987,345	186,302,869	17,591,000	10.59
1842	692	83,734,011	80,000,000	163,734,011	230,484	163,503,527	18,132,000	9.02
1843	691	58,563,608	90,000,000	148,563,608	1,449,472	147,114,136	18,694,000	7.87
1844	696	75,167,646	100,000,000	175,167,646	7,857,380	167,310,266	19,276,000	8.68
1845	707	89,608,711	96,000,000	185,608,711	7,658,306	177,950,405	19,878,000	8.95
1846	707	105,552,427	97,000,000	202,552.427	9,126,439	193,425,988	20,500,000	9.43
1847	715	105,519,766	120,000,000	225,519,766	1,701,251	223,818,515	21,143,000	10.59
1848	751	128,506,091	112,000,000	240,506,091	8,101,353	232,404,738	21,805,000	10.66
1849	782	114,743,415	120,000,000	234,743,415	2,184,964	232,558,451	22,489,000	10.34
1850	824	131,366,526	154,000,000	285,366,526	6,604,544	278,761,982	23,191,876	12.02
1851	879	155,165,251	186,000,000	341,165,251	10,911,646	330,253,605	23,995,000	13.76
1852	.....	171,673,000	204,000,000	375,673,000	14,632,136	361,040,864	24,802,000	14.63
1853	750	188,181,000	236,000,000	424,181,000	21,942,893	402,238,107	25,615,000	15.80
1854	1,208	204,689,207	241,000,000	445,689,207	20,137,967	425,551,240	26,433,000	16.10
1855	1,307	186,952,223	250,000,000	436,952,223	18,931,976	418,020,247	27,256,000	15.34
1856	1,398	195,747,950	250,000,000	445,747,950	19,901,325	425,846,625	28,083,000	15.16
1857	1,416	214,778,822	260,000,000	474,778,822	17,710,114	457,068,708	28,916,000	15.81
1858	1,422	155,208,344	260,000,000	415,208,344	6,398,316	408,810,028	29,753,000	13.78
1859	1,476	193,306,818	250,000,000	443,306,818	4,339,276	438,967,542	30,596,000	14.35

[a] Specie in Treasury, estimated.

No. 42.—Coin and Paper Circulation of the United States from 1860 to 1903, Inclusive, with Amount of Circulation per Capita.

Year.	Coin, including bullion in the Treasury.	U. S. notes and bank notes.	Total money.	Coin, bullion, and paper money in Treasury as assets.	Circulation.	Population.	Circulation per capita.
1860.....	$235,000,000	$207,102,477	$442,102,477	$6,695,225	$435,407,252	31,443,321	$13.85
1861.....	250,000,000	202,005,767	452,005,767	3,600,000	448,405,767	32,064,000	13.98
1862.....	25,000,000	333,452,079	358,452,079	23,754,335	334,697,744	32,704,000	10.23
1863.....	25,000,000	649,867,283	674,867,283	79,473,245	595,394,038	33,365,000	17.84
1864.....	25,000,000	680,588,067	705,588,067	35,946,589	669,641,478	34,046,000	19.67
1865.....	25,000,000	745,129,755	770,129,755	55,426,760	714,702,995	34,748,000	20.57
1866.....	25,000,000	729,327,254	754,327,254	80,839,010	673,488,244	35,469,000	18.99
1867.....	25,000,000	703,200,612	728,200,612	66,208,543	661,992,069	36,211,000	18.28
1868.....	25,000,000	691,553,578	716,553,578	36,449,917	680,103,661	36,973,000	18.39
1869.....	25,000,000	690,351,180	715,351,180	50,898,289	664,452,891	37,756,000	17.60
1870.....	25,000,000	697,868,461	722,868,461	47,655,667	675,212,794	38,558,371	17.50
1871.....	25,000,000	716,812,174	741,812,174	25,923,169	715,889,005	39,555,000	18.10
1872.....	25,000,000	737,721,565	762,721,565	24,412,016	738,309,549	40,596,000	18.19
1873.....	25,000,000	749,445,610	774,445,610	22,563,801	751,881,809	41,677,000	18.04
1874.....	25,000,000	781,024,781	806,024,781	29,941,750	776,083,031	42,796,000	18.13
1875.....	25,000,000	773,273,509	798,273,509	44,171,562	754,101,947	43,951,000	17.16
1876.....	52,418,734	738,264,550	790,683,284	63,073,896	727,609,388	45,137,000	16.12
1877.....	65,837,506	697,216,341	763,053,847	40,738,964	722,314,883	46,353,000	15.58
1878.....	102,047,907	687,743,069	789,790,976	60,658,342	729,132,634	47,598,000	15.32
1879.....	357,268,178	676,372,713	1,033,640,891	215,009,098	818,631,793	48,866,000	16.75
1880.....	494,363,884	691,186,443	1,185,550,327	212,168,099	973,382,228	50,155,783	19.41
1881.....	647,868,682	701,723,691	1,349,592,373	235,354,254	1,114,238,119	51,316,000	21.71
1882.....	703,974,839	705,423,050	1,409,397,889	235,107,470	1,174,290,419	52,495,000	22.37
1883.....	769,740,048	702,754,297	1,472,494,345	242,188,649	1,230,305,696	53,693,000	22.91
1884.....	801,068,939	686,180,899	1,487,249,838	243,323,869	1,243,925,969	54,911,000	22.65
1885.....	872,175,823	665,257,727	1,537,433,550	244,864,935	1,292,568,615	56,148,000	23.02
1886.....	903,027,304	658,380,470	1,561,407,774	308,707,249	1,252,700,525	57,404,000	21.82
1887.....	1,007,513,901	625,898,804	1,633,412,705	315,873,562	1,317,539,143	58,680,000	22.45
1888.....	1,092,391,690	599,049,337	1,691,441,027	319,270,157	1,372,170,870	59,974,000	22.88
1889.....	1,100,612,434	558,059,979	1,658,672,413	278,310,764	1,380,361,649	61,289,000	22.52
1890.....	1,152,471,638	532,651,791	1,685,123,429	255,872,159	1,429,251,270	62,622,250	22.82
1891.....	1,112,956,637	564,837,407	1,677,794,044	180,353,337	1,497,440,707	63,975,000	23.41
1892.....	1,131,142,260	621,076,937	1,752,219,197	150,872,010	1,601,347,187	65,520,000	24.44
1893.....	1,066,223,357	672,585,115	1,738,808,472	142,107,229	1,596,701,245	66,946,000	23.85
1894.....	1,098,958,741	706,120,220	1,805,078,961	141,270,253	1,660,808,708	68,397,000	24.28
1895.....	1,114,899,106	704,460,451	1,819,359,557	217,391,084	1,601,968,473	69,878,000	22.93
1896.....	1,097,610,190	702,364,843	1,799,975,033	293,540,067	1,506,434,966	71,390,000	21.10
1897.....	1,213,780,289	692,216,330	1,905,996,619	265,787,100	1,640,209,519	72,937,000	22.49
1898.....	1,397,785,969	675,788,473	2,073,574,442	235,714,547	1,837,859,895	74,522,000	24.66
1899.....	1,508,543,738	681,550,167	2,190,093,905	286,022,024	1,904,071,881	76,148,000	25.01
1900.....	1,607,352,213	732,348,460	2,339,700,673	284,549,675	2,055,150,998	76,295,220	26.94
1901.....	1,734,861,774	748,285,518	2,483,147,292	307,760,015	2,175,387,277	77,754,000	27.98
1902.....	1,829,913,551	733,353,107	2,563,266,658	313,876,107	2,249,390,551	79,117,000	28.43
1903.....	1,905,116,321	779,594,666	2,684,710,987	317,018,818	2,367,692,169	80,487,000	29.42

Note 1.—Specie payments were suspended from Jan. 1, 1862, to Jan. 1, 1879. During the greater part of that period gold and silver coins were not in circulation except on the Pacific coast, where, it is estimated, the specie circulation was generally about $25,000,000. This estimated amount is the only coin included in the above statement from 1862 to 1875, inclusive.

Note 2.—In 1876 subsidiary silver again came into use, and is included in this statement, beginning with that year.

Note 3.—The coinage of standard silver dollars began in 1878 under the act of Feb. 28, 1878.

Note 4.—Specie payments were resumed Jan. 1, 1879, and all gold and silver coins, as well as gold and silver bullion in the Treasury, are included in this statement from and after that date.

Note 5.—This table represents the circulation of the United States as shown by the revised statements of the Treasury Department for June 30 of each of the years specified.

No. 43.—STATE BANK NOTES OUTSTANDING, TOTAL MONEY IN UNITED STATES, AND PERCENTAGE OF BANK NOTES TO TOTAL MONEY, FROM 1800 TO 1863, INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Total money in United States.	Estimated bank notes outstanding.	Per cent bank notes to total money.	Year.	Total money in United States.	Estimated bank notes outstanding.	Per cent bank notes to total money.
1800	$28,000,000	$10,500,000	37.50	1846	$202,552,427	$105,552,427	52.11
1810	58,000,000	28,000,000	48.27	1847	225,519,766	105,519,766	46.78
1820	69,100,000	44,800,000	64.83	1848	240,506,091	128,506,091	53.43
1830	93,100,000	61,000,000	65.54	1849	234,743,415	114,743,415	48.87
1831	109,100,000	77,000,000	70.57	1850	285,366,526	131,366,526	46.03
1832	121,900,000	91,500,000	75.06	1851	341,165,251	155,165,251	45.48
1833	122,150,000	91,500,000	74.90	1852	375,673,000	171,673,000	45.69
1834	135,839,570	94,839,570	69.81	1853	424,181,000	188,181,000	44.36
1835	154,692,495	103,692,495	67.01	1854	445,689,207	204,689,207	45.92
1836	205,301,038	140,301,038	68.33	1855	436,952,223	186,952,223	42.78
1837	222,185,890	149,185,890	67.14	1856	445,747,950	195,747,950	43.91
1838	203,638,910	116,138,910	57.03	1857	474,778,822	214,778,822	45.23
1839	222,170,995	135,170,995	60.84	1858	415,208,344	155,208,344	37.38
1840	189,968,572	106,968,572	56.30	1859	443,306,818	193,306,818	43.60
1841	187,290,214	107,290,214	57.28	1860	460,102,477	207,102,477	45.01
1842	163,734,011	83,734,011	51.13	1861	452,005,767	202,005,767	44.69
1843	148,563,608	58,563,608	39.39	1862	358,452,079	[a] 183,800,000	51.27
1844	175,167,646	75,167,646	42.91	1863	674,867,283	[b] 238,700,000	35.37
1845	185,608,711	89,608,711	48.27				

[a] Other paper currency, $149,652,079. [b] Other paper currency, $411,167,283.

No. 44.—NATIONAL BANK NOTES OUTSTANDING, TOTAL MONEY IN UNITED STATES, AND PERCENTAGE OF BANK NOTES TO TOTAL MONEY, ON JUNE 30, 1864 TO 1903, INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Total money in United States.	National-bank circulation.	Percentage of national-bank circulation to total currency.	Year.	Total money in United States.	National-bank circulation.	Percentage of national-bank circulation to total currency.
1864	$705,588,067	$58,813,980	8.33	1884	$1,487,249,838	$332,452,944	22.35
1865	770,129,755	204,635,205	26.57	1885	1,537,433,550	314,872,928	20.48
1866	754,327,254	293,086,959	38.84	1886	1,561,407,774	300,990,506	19.22
1867	728,200,612	299,094,824	41.08	1887	1,633,412,705	271,651,587	16.57
1868	716,553,578	300,116,958	41.86	1888	1,691,441,027	239,044,822	14.13
1869	715,351,180	299,724,791	41.89	1889	1,658,672,413	201,744,089	12.16
1870	722,868,461	301,859,275	41.76	1890	1,685,123,429	179,449,958	10.64
1871	741,812,174	324,475,207	43.74	1891	1,677,794,044	171,978,673	10.25
1872	762,721,565	340,990,825	44.71	1892	1,752,219,197	172,036,921	10.33
1873	774,445,610	348,347,674	44.98	1893	1,738,808,472	208,701,189	12.00
1874	806,024,781	348,785,906	43.27	1894	1,805,078,961	207,140,104	11.47
1875	798,273,509	343,176,018	42.99	1895	1,819,359,557	213,491,147	11.73
1876	790,683,284	319,867,070	40.45	1896	1,799,975,033	234,437,572	13.02
1877	763,053,817	315,871,190	41.39	1897	1,905,996,619	230,016,225	12.06
1878	789,790,976	319,640,560	40.47	1898	2,073,574,442	239,515,458	11.07
1879	1,033,640,891	335,120,918	32.42	1899	2,190,093,905	242,952,701	11.09
1880	1,185,550,327	342,048,322	28.85	1900	2,339,700,673	331,580,183	14.17
1881	1,349,592,373	358,924,902	26.59	1901	2,483,147,292	359,798,400	14.49
1882	1,409,397,889	360,982,713	25.61	1902	2,563,266,658	380,476,334	14.84
1883	1,472,494,345	350,759,675	23.82	1903	2,684,710,987	413,670,650	15.41

No. 45.—Number, Capital Stock Paid in, Circulation Outstanding, and Aggregate Assets of National Banks at Date of Each Report from October, 1863, to September 9, 1903, Together with the Total Amount of Money in the United States on June 30, 1863, to 1903, and the Percentage of National Bank Circulation to Capital, to Assets, and to Money in the Country.

[Amounts in millions of dollars.]

Date.	Number of banks.	Paid in capital.	Circulation.	Aggregate resources.	Money in United States.	Percentage of circulation to—		
						Capital.	Assets.	Money in United States.
						Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
1863.								
October 5	66	7.1	.....	16.7	674.8	.....	.....	.....
1864.								
January 4	139	14.7	0.03	37.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
April 4	307	42.2	9.7	114.8	.....	23.0	8.5	.....
July 4	467	75.2	25.8	252.2	705.5	34.4	10.2	3.7
October 3	508	86.7	45.2	297.1	.....	52.1	15.2	.....
1865.								
January 2	638	135.6	66.7	512.5	.....	49.2	13.0	.....
April 3	907	215.3	98.8	771.5	.....	45.9	12.8	.....
July 3	1,294	325.8	131.4	1,126.4	770.1	40.3	11.7	17.0
October 2	1,513	393.1	171.3	1,359.7	.....	+43.5	12.6	.....
1866.								
January 1	1,582	403.3	213.2	1,404.7	.....	+52.8	−15.2	.....
April 2	1,612	409.2	248.8	1,442.4	.....	60.8	17.2	.....
July 2	1,634	414.2	267.7	1,476.3	754.3	64.6	18.2	35.5
October 1	1,644	415.4	280.2	1,526.9	.....	67.4	+18.3	.....
1867.								
January 4	1,648	420.2	291.4	1,511.2	.....	+69.3	−19.3	.....
April 1	1,642	419.3	292.7	1,465.4	.....	69.8	19.9	.....
July 1	1,636	418.5	291.7	1,494.0	728.2	69.7	19.5	40.0
October 7	1,642	420.0	293.8	1,499.4	.....	+69.9	19.6	.....
1868.								
January 6	1,642	420.2	294.3	1,502.6	.....	70.4	19.6	.....
April 6	1,643	420.6	295.3	1,499.6	.....	70.2	19.7	.....
July 6	1,640	420.1	294.9	1,572.1	716.5	70.2	18.8	41.1
October 5	1,643	420.6	297.7	1,559.6	.....	70.3	18.9	.....
1869.								
January 4	1,628	419.0	294.4	1,540.3	.....	70.2	19.1	.....
April 17	1,620	420.8	292.4	1,517.7	.....	69.4	19.2	.....
June 12	1,619	422.6	292.7	1,564.1	715.3	69.2	18.7	40.9
October 9	1,617	426.3	293.5	1,497.2	.....	68.8	19.6	.....
1870.								
January 22	1,615	426.0	292.8	1,546.2	.....	68.7	18.9	.....
March 24	1,615	427.5	292.5	1,529.1	.....	68.4	19.1	.....
June 9	1,612	427.2	291.1	1,565.7	722.8	68.1	18.6	40.3
October 8	1,615	430.3	291.7	1,510.7	.....	67.8	19.3	.....
December 28	1,648	435.3	296.2	1,538.9	.....	68.0	19.2	.....
1871.								
March 18	1,688	444.2	301.7	1,627.0	.....	67.9	18.5	.....
April 29	1,707	446.9	306.1	1,694.4	.....	68.5	18.1	.....
June 10	1,723	450.3	307.7	1,703.4	741.8	68.3	18.1	41.5
October 2	1,767	458.2	315.5	1,730.5	.....	68.8	18.2	.....
December 16	1,790	460.2	318.2	1,715.8	.....	69.1	18.5	.....
1872.								
February 27	1,814	464.0	321.6	1,719.4	.....	69.3	18.7	.....
April 19	1,843	467.9	325.3	1,743.6	.....	69.5	18.6	.....
June 10	1,853	470.5	327.0	1,770.8	762.7	69.5	18.5	42.9
October 3	1,919	479.6	333.4	1,755.8	.....	69.5	18.9	.....
December 27	1,940	482.6	336.2	1,773.5	.....	69.6	18.9	.....
1873.								
February 28	1,947	484.5	336.2	1,839.1	.....	67.3	18.3	.....
April 25	1,962	487.8	338.1	1,800.3	.....	69.3	18.8	.....
June 13	1,968	490.1	338.7	1,851.2	774.4	69.1	18.3	43.7
September 12	1,976	491.0	339.0	1,830.6	.....	69.0	18.5	.....
December 26	1,976	490.2	341.3	1,729.3	.....	69.6	19.7	.....
1874.								
February 27	1,975	490.8	339.6	1,808.5	.....	69.2	18.7	.....
May 1	1,978	490.0	340.2	1,867.8	.....	69.4	18.2	.....
June 26	1,983	491.0	338.5	1,851.8	806.0	68.9	18.2	42.0
October 2	2,004	493.7	333.2	1,877.1	.....	67.5	17.7	.....
December 31	2,027	495.8	331.1	1,902.4	.....	66.8	17.4	.....

No. 45.—Number, Capital Stock Paid in, Circulation Outstanding, and Aggregate Assets of National Banks, etc.—Continued.

Date.	Number of banks.	Paid in capital.	Circulation.	Aggregate resources.	Money in United States.	Percentage of circulation to—		
						Capital.	Assets.	Money in United States.
1875.						*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
March 1	2,029	496.2	324.5	1,869.8	.....	65.4	17.3	.....
May 1	2,046	498.7	323.3	1,909.8	.....	64.8	16.9	.....
June 30	2,076	501.5	318.1	1,913.2	798.2	63.4	16.6	39.8
October 1	2,088	504.8	318.3	1,882.2	.....	63.0	16.9	.....
December 17	2,086	505.4	314.9	1,823.4	.....	62.3	17.3	.....
1876.								
March 10	2,091	504.8	307.4	1,834.3	.....	60.9	16.7	.....
May 12	2,089	500.9	300.2	1,793.3	.....	59.9	16.8	.....
June 30	2,091	500.3	294.4	1,825.7	790.6	58.8	16.1	37.2
October 2	2,089	499.8	291.5	1,827.2	.....	58.3	15.9	.....
December 22	2,082	497.4	292.0	1,787.4	.....	58.7	16.3	.....
1877.								
January 20	2,083	493.6	292.8	1,818.1	.....	59.3	16.1	.....
April 14	2,073	489.6	294.7	1,796.1	.....	60.2	16.4	.....
June 22	2,078	481.0	290.0	1,774.3	763.0	62.3	16.3	38.0
October 1	2,080	479.4	291.8	1,741.0	.....	60.9	16.8	.....
December 28	2,074	477.1	299.2	1,737.2	.....	62.7	17.2	.....
1878.								
March 15	2,063	473.9	300.9	1,729.4	.....	63.5	17.4	.....
May 1	2,059	471.9	301.8	1,741.8	.....	63.9	17.3	.....
June 29	2,056	470.3	299.6	1,750.4	789.7	63.7	17.1	37.9
October 1	2,053	466.1	301.8	1,767.2	.....	64.7	17.1	.....
December 6	2,055	464.8	303.3	1,742.8	.....	65.2	17.4	.....
1879.								
January 1	2,051	462.0	303.5	1,800.5	.....	65.7	16.8	.....
April 4	2,048	455.6	304.4	1,984.0	.....	66.8	15.3	.....
June 14	2,048	455.2	307.3	2,019.8	1,033.6	67.5	15.2	29.7
October 2	2,048	454.0	313.7	1,868.7	.....	69.1	16.8	.....
December 12	2,052	454.4	321.9	1,925.2	.....	70.8	16.7	.....
1880.								
February 21	2,061	454.5	320.3	2,038.0	.....	70.5	15.7	.....
April 23	2,075	456.0	320.7	1,974.6	.....	70.3	16.2	.....
June 11	2,076	455.9	318.0	2,035.4	1,185.5	69.7	15.6	26.8
October 1	2,090	457.5	317.3	2,105.7	.....	69.3	15.1	.....
December 31	2,095	458.5	317.4	2,241.6	.....	69.2	14.1	.....
1881.								
March 11	2,094	458.2	298.5	2,140.1	.....	65.1	13.9	.....
May 6	2,102	459.0	309.7	2,270.2	.....	67.5	13.6	.....
June 30	2,115	460.2	312.2	2,325.8	1,349.5	67.8	13.4	23.1
October 1	2,132	463.8	320.2	2,358.3	.....	69.0	13.6	.....
December 31	2,164	465.8	325.0	2,381.8	.....	69.8	13.6	.....
1882.								
March 11	2,187	469.3	323.6	2,309.0	.....	68.9	14.0	.....
May 19	2,224	473.8	315.6	2,277.9	.....	66.6	13.9	.....
July 1	2,239	477.1	308.9	2,344.3	1,409.3	64.7	13.1	21.9
October 3	2,269	483.1	314.7	2,399.8	.....	65.1	13.1	.....
December 30	2,308	484.8	315.2	2,360.7	.....	65.0	13.3	.....
1883.								
March 13	2,343	490.4	312.7	2,298.9	.....	63.7	13.6	.....
May 1	2,375	493.9	313.5	2,360.1	.....	63.5	13.3	.....
June 22	2,417	500.2	311.9	2,364.8	1,472.4	62.3	13.2	21.2
October 2	2,501	509.6	310.5	2,372.6	.....	60.9	13.1	.....
December 31	2,529	511.8	304.9	2,445.8	.....	59.6	12.5	.....
1884.								
March 7	2,563	515.7	298.7	2,390.5	.....	57.9	12.4	.....
April 24	2,589	518.4	297.5	2,396.8	.....	57.4	12.4	.....
June 20	2,625	522.5	295.1	2,282.5	1,487.2	56.5	12.9	19.8
September 30	2,664	524.2	289.7	2,279.4	.....	55.3	12.7	.....
December 20	2,664	524.0	280.1	2,297.1	.....	53.4	12.2	.....
1885.								
March 10	2,671	524.2	274.0	2,312.7	.....	52.3	11.8	.....
May 6	2,678	525.1	273.7	2,346.6	.....	52.1	11.7	.....
July 1	2,689	526.2	269.1	2,421.8	1,537.4	51.1	11.1	17.5
October 1	2,714	527.5	268.8	2,432.9	.....	50.9	11.0	.....
December 24	2,732	529.3	267.4	2,457.6	.....	50.5	10.9	.....

No. 45.—Number, Capital Stock Paid in, Circulation Outstanding, and Aggregate Assets of National Banks, etc.—Continued.

Date.	Number of banks.	Paid in capital.	Circulation.	Aggregate resources.	Money in United States.	Percentage of circulation to—		
						Capital.	Assets.	Money in United States.
1886.						*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
March 1	2,768	533.3	256.9	2,494.3	.....	48.2	10.3	.....
June 3	2,809	539.1	244.8	2,474.5	1,561.4	45.4	9.9	15.7
August 27	2,849	545.5	238.2	2,453.6	.....	43.6	9.7	.....
October 7	2,852	548.2	228.6	2,513.8	.....	41.7	9.1	.....
December 28	2,875	550.6	202.0	2,507.7	.....	36.6	8.1	.....
1887.								
March 4	2,909	555.3	186.2	2,581.1	.....	33.5	7.2	.....
May 13	2,955	565.6	176.7	2,629.3	.....	31.2	6.6	.....
August 1	3,014	571.6	166.6	2,637.2	1,633.4	29.1	6.3	10.2
October 5	3,049	578.4	167.2	2,620.1	.....	28.9	6.4	.....
December 7	3,070	580.7	164.9	2,624.1	.....	28.4	6.3	.....
1888.								
February 14	3,077	582.1	159.7	2,664.3	.....	27.4	6.0	.....
April 30	3,098	585.4	158.8	2,732.4	.....	27.1	5.8	.....
June 30	3,120	588.3	155.3	2,731.4	1,691.4	26.4	5.7	9.2
October 4	3,140	592.6	151.7	2,815.7	.....	25.6	5.4	.....
December 12	3,150	593.8	143.5	2,777.5	.....	24.1	5.2	.....
1889.								
February 26	3,170	596.5	137.2	2,837.4	.....	23.0	4.8	.....
May 13	3,206	599.4	131.1	2,904.9	.....	21.9	4.5	.....
July 12	3,239	605.8	128.8	2,937.9	1,658.6	21.2	4.4	7.8
September 30	3,290	612.5	128.4	2,998.2	.....	20.9	4.3	.....
December 11	3,326	617.8	126.0	2,933.6	.....	20.4	4.3	.....
1890.								
February 28	3,383	626.5	123.8	3,003.3	.....	19.7	4.1	.....
May 17	3,438	635.0	125.7	3,010.2	1,685.1	19.8	4.1	7.5
July 18	3,484	642.0	126.3	3,061.7	.....	19.7	4.1	.....
October 2	3,540	650.4	122.9	3,141.4	.....	18.9	3.9	.....
December 19	3,573	657.8	123.0	3,046.9	.....	18.7	4.0	.....
1891.								
February 26	3,601	662.5	123.1	3,065.0	.....	18.6	4.0	.....
May 4	3,633	667.7	123.4	3,167.4	.....	18.5	3.9	.....
July 9	3,652	672.9	123.9	3,113.4	1,677.7	18.4	4.0	7.3
September 25	3,677	677.4	131.3	3,213.0	.....	19.4	4.1	.....
December 2	3,692	677.3	134.7	3,237.8	.....	19.9	4.2	.....
1892.								
March 1	3,711	679.9	137.6	3,436.6	.....	20.2	4.0	.....
May 17	3,734	682.2	140.0	3,479.0	.....	20.5	4.0	.....
July 12	3,759	684.6	141.0	3,493.7	1,752.2	20.6	4.6	8.1
September 30	3,773	686.5	143.4	3,510.0	.....	20.9	4.1	.....
December 9	3,784	689.6	145.6	3,480.3	.....	21.1	4.2	.....
1893.								
March 6	3,806	688.6	149.1	3,459.7	.....	21.6	4.3	.....
May 4	3,830	688.7	151.6	3,432.1	.....	22.0	4.4	.....
July 12	3,807	685.7	155.0	3,213.2	1,738.8	22.6	4.8	8.9
October 3	3,781	678.5	182.9	3,109.5	.....	27.0	5.8	.....
December 19	3,787	681.8	179.9	3,242.3	.....	26.4	5.5	.....
1894.								
February 28	3,777	678.5	174.4	3,324.7	.....	25.5	5.2	.....
May 4	3,774	675.8	172.6	3,433.3	.....	25.5	5.0	.....
July 18	3,770	671.0	171.7	3,422.0	1,805.0	25.6	5.0	9.5
October 2	3,755	668.8	172.3	3,473.9	.....	25.7	4.9	.....
December 19	3,737	666.2	169.3	3,423.4	.....	25.4	4.9	.....
1895.								
March 5	3,728	662.1	169.7	3,378.5	.....	25.6	5.0	.....
May 7	3,711	659.1	175.6	3,410.0	.....	26.6	5.1	.....
July 11	3,715	658.2	178.8	3,470.5	1,819.3	27.2	5.1	9.8
September 28	3,712	657.1	182.4	3,423.6	.....	27.7	5.3	.....
December 13	3,706	656.9	185.1	3,423.5	.....	28.2	5.4	.....
1896.								
February 28	3,699	653.9	187.2	3,347.8	.....	28.6	5.5	.....
May 7	3,694	652.0	197.3	3,377.6	.....	30.2	5.8	.....
July 14	3,689	651.1	199.2	3,353.7	1,799.9	30.6	5.9	11.0
October 6	3,676	648.5	209.9	3,263.6	.....	32.3	6.4	.....
December 17	3,661	647.1	210.6	3,367.1	.....	32.5	6.2	.....

No. 45.—Number, Capital Stock Paid in, Circulation Outstanding, and Aggregate Assets of National Banks, etc.—Continued.

Date.	Number of banks.	Paid in capital.	Circulation.	Aggregate resources.	Money in United States.	Percentage of circulation to—		
						Capital.	Assetts.	Money in United States.
1897.						*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
March 9	3,634	642.4	202.6	3,446.0	.....	31.5	5.9	.....
May 14	3,614	637.0	198.2	3,492.4	.....	31.1	5.7	.....
July 23	3,610	632.1	196.5	3,563.4	1,905.9	31.1	5.5	10.3
October 5	3,610	631.4	198.9	3,705.1	.....	31.5	5.4	.....
December 15	3,607	629.6	193.7	3,829.2	.....	30.7	5.1	.....
1898.								
February 18	3,594	628.8	184.1	3,946.9	.....	29.3	4.8	.....
May 5	3,586	624.4	188.4	3,869.9	.....	30.2	4.9	.....
July 14	3,582	622.0	189.8	3,977.6	2,073.5	30.5	4.8	9.2
Septemper 20	3,585	621.5	194.4	4,003.5	.....	31.3	4.9	.....
December 1	3,590	620.5	207.0	4,313.3	.....	33.4	4.8	.....
1899.								
February 4	3,579	608.3	203.6	4,403.8	.....	33.4	4.4	.....
April 5	3,583	607.2	203.8	4,639.1	.....	33.6	4.6	.....
June 30	3,583	604.8	199.3	4,708.8	2,190.0	32.9	4.2	9.1
September 7	3,595	605.7	200.3	4,650.3	.....	33.1	4.3	.....
December 2	3,602	606.7	204.9	4,475.3	.....	33.8	4.5	.....
1900.								
February 13	3,604	613.0	204.9	4,674.9	.....	33.4	4.4	.....
April 26	3,631	617.0	236.2	4,811.9	.....	38.3	4.9	.....
June 29	3,732	621.5	265.3	4,944.1	2,339.7	42.7	5.4	11.3
September 5	3,871	630.2	283.9	5,048.1	.....	45.0	5.6	.....
December 13	3,942	632.3	298.9	5,142.0	.....	47.3	5.8	.....
1901.								
February 5	3,999	634.6	309.4	5,435.9	.....	48.7	5.7	.....
April 24	4,064	640.7	317.2	5,630.7	.....	49.5	5.6	.....
July 15	4,165	645.7	319.0	5,675.9	2,483.1	49.4	5.6	12.8
September 30	4,221	655.3	323.8	5,695.3	.....	49.4	5.7	.....
December 10	4,291	665.3	319.4	5,722.7	.....	48.0	5.6	.....
1902.								
February 25	4,357	667.3	314.4	5,843.0	.....	47.1	5.4	.....
April 30	4,423	671.1	309.7	5,962.1	.....	46.1	5.2	.....
July 16	4,535	701.9	309.3	6,008.7	2,563.2	44.0	5.1	12.1
September 15	4,601	705.5	317.9	6,113.9	.....	45.1	5.2	.....
November 25	4,666	714.6	336.5	6,104.0	.....	47.1	5.5	.....
1903.								
February 6	4,766	731.2	335.2	6,234.7	.....	45.8	5.4	.....
April 9	4,845	734.9	335.0	6,212.7	.....	45.6	5.4	.....
June 9	4,939	743.5	359.2	6,286.9	2,688.1	48.3	5.7	12.9
September 9	5,042	753.7	375.0	6,310.4	.....	49.8	5.9	.....

No. 46.—Currency and Gold, 1862–1878.

VALUE IN CURRENCY OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN GOLD IN THE NEW YORK MARKET FROM JANUARY 1, 1862, TO DECEMBER 31, 1878.

[Summary, Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department.]

Period.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
January	102.5	145.1	155.5	216.2	140.1	134.6	138.5	135.6	121.3	110.7	109.1	112.7	111.4	112.5	112.8	106.3	102.1
February	103.5	160.5	158.6	205.5	138.4	137.4	141.4	134.4	119.5	111.5	110.3	114.1	112.3	114.5	113.4	105.4	102
March	101.8	154.5	162.9	173.8	130.5	135	139.5	131.3	112.6	111	110.1	115.5	112.1	115.5	114.3	104.8	101.2
April	101.5	151.5	172.7	148.5	127.3	135.6	138.7	132.9	113.1	110.6	111.1	117.8	113.4	114.8	113	106.2	100.6
May	103.3	148.9	176.3	135.6	131.8	137	139.6	139.2	114.7	111.5	113.7	117.7	112.4	115.8	112.6	106.9	100.7
June	106.5	144.5	210.7	140.1	148.7	137.5	140.1	138.1	112.9	112.4	113.9	116.5	111.3	117	112.5	105.4	100.8
July	115.5	130.6	258.1	142.1	151.6	139.4	142.7	136.1	116.8	112.4	114.3	115.7	110	114.8	111.9	105.4	100.5
August	114.5	125.8	254.1	143.5	148.7	140.8	145.5	134.2	117.9	112.4	114.4	115.4	109.7	113.5	111.2	105	100.5
September	118.5	134.2	222.5	143.9	145.5	143.4	143.6	136.8	114.8	114.5	113.5	112.7	109.7	115.8	110	103.3	100.4
October	128.5	147.7	207.2	145.5	148.3	143.5	137.1	130.2	112.8	113.2	113.2	108.9	110	116.4	109.7	102.8	100.5
November	131.1	148	233.5	147	143.8	139.6	134.4	126.2	111.4	111.2	112.9	108.6	110.9	114.7	109.1	102.8	100.2
December	132.3	151.1	227.5	146.2	136.7	134.8	135.2	121.5	110.7	109.3	112.2	110	111.7	113.9	107.9	102.8	100.1
First quarter year	102.6	153.4	159	198.5	136.3	135.7	139.8	133.8	117.8	111.1	109.8	114.1	111.9	114.2	113.5	105.3	101.7
Second quarter year	103.8	148.3	186.6	141.4	135.9	136.7	139.5	136.7	113.6	111.5	112.9	117.3	112.4	115.9	112.7	106.2	100.7
Third quarter year	116.2	130.2	244.9	143.2	148.6	141.2	143.9	135.7	116.5	113.1	114.1	114.6	109.8	114.7	111	104.6	100.5
Fourth quarter year	130.6	148.9	222.7	146.2	142.9	139.3	135.6	126	111.6	111.2	112.8	109.2	110.9	115	108.9	102.8	100.3
First half year	103.2	150.8	172.8	169.9	136.1	136.2	139.6	135.3	115.7	111.3	111.4	115.7	112.2	115.1	113.1	105.9	101.2
Second half year	123.4	139.6	233.8	144.7	145.8	140.3	139.8	130.8	114	121.1	113.4	111.9	110.3	114.8	109.9	103.7	100.4
Calendar year	113.3	145.2	203.3	157.3	140.9	138.2	139.7	133	114.9	111.7	112.4	113.8	111.2	114.9	111.5	104.8	100.8
Fiscal year ended June 30	.....	137.1	156.2	201.9	140.4	141	139.9	137.5	123.3	112.7	111.8	114.6	112	112.7	113.9	107.9	102.5

No. 47.—Gold and Currency, 1862–1878.

VALUE IN GOLD OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN CURRENCY IN THE NEW YORK MARKET FROM JANUARY 1, 1862, TO DECEMBER 31, 1878.

Period.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
January	97.6	68.9	64.3	46.3	71.4	74.3	72.2	73.7	82.4	90.3	91.7	88.7	89.7	88.9	88.6	94	97.9
February	96.6	62.3	63.1	48.7	72.3	72.8	70.7	74.4	83.7	89.7	90.7	87.6	89.1	87.3	88.2	94.8	98
March	98.2	64.7	61.4	57.5	76.6	74.1	71.7	76.2	88.8	90.1	90.8	86.6	89.2	86.6	87.5	95.4	98.8
April	98.5	66	57.9	67.3	78.6	73.7	72.1	75.2	88.4	90.4	90	84.9	88.2	87.1	88.5	94.2	99.4
May	96.8	67.2	56.7	73.7	75.9	73	71.6	71.8	87.2	89.7	88	85	89.9	86.3	88.8	93.5	99.3
June	93.9	69.2	47.5	71.4	67.2	72.7	71.4	72.4	88.6	89	87.8	85.8	90	85.4	88.9	94.9	99.2
July	86.6	76.6	38.7	70.4	66	71.7	70.1	73.5	85.6	89	87.5	86.4	91	87.2	89.4	94.9	99.5
August	87.3	79.5	39.4	69.7	67.2	71	68.7	74.5	84.8	89	87.4	86.7	91.2	88.1	89.9	95.2	99.5
September	84.4	74.5	44.9	69.5	68.7	69.7	69.6	73.1	87.1	87.3	88.1	88.7	91.2	86.4	90.9	96.8	99.6
October	77.8	67.7	48.3	68.7	67.4	69.7	72.9	76.8	88.7	88.3	88.3	91.8	91	85.9	91.2	97.3	99.5
November	76.3	67.6	42.8	68	69.5	71.6	74.4	79.2	89.8	89.9	88.6	92.1	90.2	87.2	91.7	97.3	99.8
December	75.6	66.2	44	68.4	73.2	74.2	74	82.3	90.3	91.5	89.1	90.9	89.6	87.8	92.6	97.3	99.9
First quarter year	97.5	65.2	62.9	50.4	73.3	73.7	71.5	74.7	84.9	90	91	87.6	89.3	87.6	88.1	94.8	98.2
Second quarter year	96.3	67.4	53.6	70.7	73.6	73.2	71.7	73.2	88	89.7	88.6	85.3	89	86.3	88.7	94.2	99.3
Third quarter year	86.1	76.8	40.8	69.8	67.2	70.8	69.5	73.7	85.8	88.4	87.6	87.3	91.1	87.2	90.1	95.6	99.5
Fourth quarter year	76.6	67.2	44.9	68.4	70	71.8	73.7	79.4	89.6	90	88.7	91.6	90.2	86.9	91.8	97.3	99.7
First half year	96.9	66.3	57.9	58.9	73.5	73.4	71.6	73.9	86.4	89.8	89.8	86.4	89.2	86.9	88.4	94.4	98.8
Second half year	81	71.6	42.8	69.1	68.6	71.3	71.5	76.5	87.7	89.2	88.2	89.4	90.7	87.1	90.9	96.4	99.6
Calendar year	88.3	68.9	49.2	63.6	71	72.4	71.6	75.2	87	89.5	89	87.9	89.9	87	89.8	95.4	99.2
Fiscal year ended June 30	.....	72.9	64	49.5	71.2	70.9	71.5	72.7	81.1	88.7	89.4	87.3	89.3	88.8	87.8	92.7	97.5

Note.—Gold was first quoted at par on December 19, 1878.

The average rates of gold and currency for each month, as given in the above tables, was obtained as follows:

Four daily quotations of the rates of gold at New York, viz, the Opening, Closing, Highest, and Lowest, were recorded, from which a daily average was made, and the average rate for each month was prepared from these daily averages.

No. 48.—UNITED STATES BONDS ON DEPOSIT TO SECURE CIRCULATING NOTES OF NATIONAL BANKS ON JUNE 30 OF EACH YEAR FROM 1865 TO 1903, AND THE AMOUNT OWNED AND HELD BY THE BANKS FOR OTHER PURPOSES, INCLUDING THOSE DEPOSITED WITH THE TREASURER TO SECURE PUBLIC DEPOSITS.

Year.	United States bonds held as security for circulation.					United States bonds held for other purposes at nearest date.	Grand total.
	6 per cent bonds.	5 per cent bonds.	4½ per cent bonds.	4 per cent bonds.	Total.		
1865....	$170,382,500	$65,576,600	.....	.....	$235,959,100	$155,785,750	$391,744,850
1866....	241,083,500	86,226,850	.....	.....	327,310,350	121,152,950	448,463,300
1867....	251,430,400	89,177,100	.....	.....	340,607,500	84,002,650	424,610,150
1868....	250,726,950	90,768,950	.....	.....	341,495,900	80,922,500	422,418,400
1869....	255,190,350	87,661,250	.....	.....	342,851,600	55,102,000	397,953,600
1870....	247,335,350	94,923,200	.....	.....	342,278,550	43,980,600	386,259,150
1871....	220,497,750	139,387,800	.....	.....	359,885,550	39,450,800	399,336,350
1872....	173,251,450	207,189,250	.....	.....	380,440,700	31,868,200	412,308,900
1873....	160,923,500	229,487,050	.....	.....	390,410,550	25,724,400	416,134,150
1874....	154,370,700	236,800,500	.....	.....	391,171,200	25,347,100	416,518,300
1875....	136,955,100	239,359,400	.....	.....	376,314,500	26,900,200	403,214,700
1876....	109,313,450	232,081,300	.....	.....	341,394,750	45,170,300	386,565,050
1877....	87,690,300	206,651,050	$44,372,250	.....	338,713,600	47,315,050	386,028,650
1878....	82,421,200	199,514,550	48,448,650	$19,162,000	349,546,400	68,850,900	418,397,300
1879....	56,042,800	144,616,300	35,056,550	118,538,950	354,254,600	76,603,520	430,858,120
1880....	58,056,150	139,758,650	37,760,950	126,076,300	361,652,050	42,831,300	404,483,350
1881....	61,901,800	172,348,350	32,600,500	93,637,700	360,488,400	63,849,950	424,338,350
	Continued at 3½ per cent.	Continued at 3½ per cent.					
1882....	25,142,600	202,487,650	32,752,650	97,429,800	357,812,700	43,122,550	400,935,250
1883....	385,700	7,402,800 3 percents. 200,877,850	39,408,500	104,954,650	353,029,500	34,094,150	387,123,650
1884....	.....	172,412,550	46,546,400	111,690,900	330,649,850	31,203,000	161,852,850
	Pacifics.						
1885....	3,520,000	142,240,850	48,483,050	117,901,300	312,145,200	32,195,800	344,341,000
1886....	3,565,000	107,782,100	50,484,200	114,143,500	275,974,800	31,345,550	307,320,350
1887....	3,175,000	5,205,950	67,743,100	115,842,650	191,966,700	33,147,750	224,814,450
1888....	3,181,000	37,500	69,670,300	105,423,850	178,312,650	63,618,150	241,930,800
1889....	4,324,000	.....	42,409,900	101,387,550	148,121,450	51,642,100	199,763,550
1890....	4,913,000	.....	39,486,750	100,828,550	145,228,300	35,287,350	180,515,650
1891....	7,957,000	.....	22,565,950	111,985,950	142,508,900	30,114,150	172,623,050
			Continued at 2 per cent.				
1892....	11,600,000	.....	21,825,350	129,764,700	163,190,050	20,301,600	183,491,650
1893....	12,426,000	.....	22,020,550	142,141,700	176,588,250	18,334,050	194,922,300
1894....	15,292,000	(Loan of 1904, 5 percents, 4,849,950	22,711,850	158,837,950	201,691,750	27,801,100	229,492,850
1895....	12,378,000	12,896,850	22,558,350	(Loan, 1907, 149,382,100 Loan, 1895, 10,465,500	207,680,800	30,343,400	238,024,200
1896....	10,046,000	13,057,850	22,078,100	(Loan, 1907, 151,950,450 Loan, 1895, 31,783,550	228,915,950	28,764,155	257,680,105
1897....	8,837,000	15,728,350	22,168,900	(Loan, 1907, 150,903,750 Loan, 1895, 32,833,550	230,471,550	33,461,800	263,933,350
1898....	3,665,000	18,341,150	22,260,500	(Loan, 1907, 147,728,600 Loan, 1895, 28,206,150	220,201,400	67,250,450	287,451,850
1899....	(Loan of June 13, 1898, 3 percents, 49,004,360	14,252,100	20,557,600	(Loan, 1907, 128,241,300 Loan, 1895, 17,632,750	229,688,110	99,528,350	329,216,460
1900....	10,099,640	1,320,500	11,009,400 Consols 1930, 237,843,950	(Loan, 1907, 16,350,700 Loan, 1895, 7,762,850	284,387,040	124,367,960	408,755,000
1901....	3,885,580	268,900	75,000 Consols 1930, 312,848,650	(Loan, 1907, 6,144,500 Loan, 1895, 2,996,600	326,219,230	114,708,440	440,927,670
1902....	3,210,080	455,900	306,008,200	(Loan, 1907, 5,461,250 Loan, 1895, 2,028,100	317,163,530	132,304,600	449,468,130
1903....	2,368,320	632,400	Consols 1930, 367,400,950	(Loan, 1907, 3,375,500 Loan, 1895, 1,570,100	375,347,270	143,921,890	519,269,160

No. 49.—UNITED STATES BONDS ON DEPOSIT TO SECURE CIRCULATING NOTES OF NATIONAL BANKS FOR THE YEARS ENDED OCTOBER 31, FROM 1882 TO 1903, INCLUSIVE, AND THE CHANGES WHICH OCCURRED IN THE SEVERAL CLASSES OF BONDS.

Year.	Number of banks.	United States bonds held as security for circulation.					United States bonds held for other purposes at nearest date.	Grand total.
		4½ per cent bonds.	4 per cent bonds.	3 per cent bonds.	Pacific 6 per cent bonds.	Total.		
1882	2,301	$33,754,650	$104,927,500	{$40,621,950 179,675,550}	$3,526,000	$362,505,650	$37,563,750	$400,069,400
1883	2,522	41,319,700	106,164,850	{a 602,000 201,327,700}	3,463,000	352,877,300	30,674,050	383,551,350
1884	2,671	49,587,450	116,705,450	155,604,400	3,469,000	325,316,300	30,419,600	355,735,900
1885	2,727	49,547,250	116,391,650	138,920,650	3,505,000	308,364,550	31,780,100	340,144,650
1886	2,868	57,436,850	115,383,150	69,038,050	3,586,000	245,444,050	32,431,400	277,875,450
1887	3,061	69,696,100	115,731,400	144,500	3,256,000	188,828,000	34,671,350	223,499,350
1888	3,151	66,121,750	100,413,600	.....	3,468,000	170,003,350	60,715,050	230,718,400
1889	3,319	41,066,150	100,049,000	.....	4,553,000	145,668,150	48,501,200	194,169,350
1890	3,567	28,116,700	105,402,200	.....	6,672,000	140,190,900	30,684,000	170,874,900
1891	3,694	{199,400 Continued at 2 p. ct., 21,648,100}	120,858,850	.....	10,244,000	152,950,350	24,871,950	177,822,500
1892	3,788	21,897,850	131,133,150	.....	11,852,000	164,883,000	20,164,250	185,047,250
1893	3,796	22,020,550	142,141,700	.....	12,426,000	176,588,250	17,576,950	194,165,200
1894	3,756	22,749,900	155,932,450	{Loan of 1904, 5 per-cents, 6,980,850}	14,043,000	199,706,200	25,888,200	225,594,400
1895	3,715	22,505,100	{Consols of 1907, 149,342,350 Loan of 1895, 13,856,500}		14,016,850	11,997,000	211,717,800	26,118,350	237,836,150
1896	3,679	22,673,850	{Consols of 1907, 155,473,000 Loan of 1895, 36,531,650}		16,038,850	10,386,000	241,103,350	25,135,500	266,238,850
1897	3,617	22,039,650	{Consols of 1907, 150,288,100 Loan of 1895, 30,474,150}		15,910,650	9,030,000	227,742,550	32,490,650	260,233,200
1898	3,598	22,047,750	{Consols of 1907, 139,436,050 Loan of 1895, 23,990,650}	{Loan of 1898, 3 per-cents, 31,006,120 Loan of 1904, 5 per-cents, 16,231,900}	2,906,000	235,618,470	114,540,240	350,158,710
1899	3,595	20,907,600	{Consols of 1907, 128,822,050 Loan of 1895, 18,242,750}	{Loan of 1898, 3 per-cents, 49,825,160	Loan of 1904, 5 percents, 14,665,600}	232,463,160	100,305,200	332,768,360
1900	3,871	{1,019,950 Consols of 1930, 270,006,600}	{Consols of 1907, 13,544,100 Loan of 1895, 7,503,350}		7,756,580	1,293,000	301,123,580	113,859,250	414,982,830
1901	4,221	{12,500 Consols of 1930, 316,625,650}	{Consols of 1907, 6,032,000 Loan of 1895, 2,911,100}		3,983,780	268,900	329,833,930	115,003,660	444,837,590
1902	4,601	320,738,000	{Consols of 1907, 8,248,450 Loan of 1895, 2,208,600}		6,056,720	1,100,900	338,352,670	132,693,250	471,045,920
1903	5,147	{Consols of 1930, 376,003,300}	{Consols of 1907, 2,979,200 Loan of 1895, 1,410,100}		1,797,580	718,650	382,726,830	141,177,680	523,904,510

a 3½ percents.

No. 50.—Interest-Bearing Bonded Debt of the United States from 1865 to 1903, inclusive.

Date.	6 per cent.	5 per cent.	4½ per cent.[a]	4 per cent.[b]	6 per cent.[c]	Total.
Aug. 31, 1865	$908,518,091	$199,792,100	.....	.....	$1,258,000	$1,109,568,191
June 30, 1866	1,008,388,469	198,528,435	.....	.....	6,042,000	1,212,958,904
June 30, 1867	1,421,110,719	198,533,435	.....	.....	14,762,000	1,634,406,154
June 30, 1868	1,841,521,800	221,588,400	.....	.....	29,089,000	2,092,199,200
June 30, 1869	1,886,341,300	221,589,300	.....	.....	58,638,320	2,166,568,920
June 30, 1870	1,764,932,300	221,589,300	.....	.....	64,457,320	2,050,978,920
June 30, 1871	1,613,897,300	274,236,450	.....	.....	64,618,832	1,952,752,582
June 30, 1872	1,374,883,800	414,567,300	.....	.....	64,623,512	1,845,074,612
June 30, 1873	1,281,238,650	414,567,300	.....	.....	64,623,512	1,760,429,462
June 30, 1874	1,213,624,700	510,628,050	.....	.....	64,623,512	1,788,876,262
June 30, 1875	1,100,865,550	607,132,750	.....	.....	64,623,512	1,772,621,812
June 30, 1876	984,999,650	711,685,800	.....	.....	64,623,512	1,761,308,962
June 30, 1877	854,621,850	703,266,650	$140,000,000	.....	64,623,512	1,761,512,012
June 30, 1878	738,619,000	703,266,650	240,000,000	$98,850,000	64,623,512	1,845,359,162
June 30, 1879	310,932,500	646,905,500	250,000,000	679,878,110	64,623,512	1,952,339,622
June 30, 1880	235,780,400	484,864,900	250,000,000	739,347,800	64,623,512	1,774,616,612
June 30, 1881	196,378,600	439,841,350	250,000,000	739,347,800	64,623,512	1,690,191,262
	Continued at 3½ per cent.	Continued at 3½ per cent.				
June 30, 1882	58,957,150	401,593,900	250,000,000	739,349,350	64,623,512	1,514,433,912
June 30, 1883	.....	32,082,600 Funded into 3 percents, act July 12, 1882, 304,204,350	250,000,000	737,942,200	64,623,512	1,388,852,662
June 30, 1884	.....	224,612,150	250,000,000	737,661,700	64,623,512	1,276,987,362
June 30, 1885	.....	194,190,500	250,000,000	737,719,850	64,623,512	1,246,533,862
June 30, 1886	.....	144,046,600	250,000,000	737,759,700	64,623,512	1,196,429,812
June 30, 1887	.....	19,716,500	250,000,000	737,800,600	64,623,512	1,072,140,612
June 30, 1888	.....	.....	222,207,050	714,177,400	64,623,512	1,001,007,962
June 30, 1889	.....	.....	139,639,000	676,095,350	64,623,512	880,357,862
June 30, 1890	.....	.....	109,015,750	602,193,500	64,623,512	775,832,762
June 30, 1891	.....	.....	50,869,200 Continued at 2 per cent.	559,566,000	64,623,512	675,058,712
June 30, 1892	.....	.....	25,364,500	559,581,250	64,623,512	649,569,262
June 30, 1893	.....	.....	25,364,500	559,604,150	64,623,512	649,592,162
June 30, 1894	.....	Loan of 1904, 5 percents, 50,000,000	25,364,500	559,618,400	64,623,512	699,606,412
June 30, 1895	.....	100,000,000	25,364,500	Loan, 1907, 559,625,750 Loan, 1925, [d]31,157,700	64,623,512	780,771,462
June 30, 1896	.....	100,000,000	25,364,500	Loan, 1907, 559,636,850 Loan, 1925, [d]162,315,400	64,623,512	911,940,262
June 30, 1897	.....	100,000,000	25,364,500	Loan, 1907, 559,640,100 Loan, 1925, [d]162,315,400	64,623,512	911,943,512
June 30, 1898	.....	100,000,000	25,364,500	Loan, 1907, 559,646,050 Loan, 1925, [d]162,315,400	31,084,000	878,409,950
June 30, 1899	3 percents. [e]198,678,720	100,000,000	25,364,500	Loan, 1907, 559,652,300	Loan, 1925, [d]162,315,400	1,046,010,920
June 30, 1900	128,843,240	47,651,200	21,979,850 Consols of 1930, 307,125,350	355,528,350	[d]162,315,400	1,023,443,390
June 30, 1901	99,621,420	21,854,100	445,940,750	257,376,050	162,315,400	987,107,720
June 30, 1902	97,515,660	19,410,350	445,940,750	233,177,400	134,994,200	931,038,360
June 30, 1903	83,107,060	19,385,050	520,143,150	173,385,650	118,489,900	914,510,810
Oct. 31, 1903	78,108,960	10,120,350	535,020,750	163,507,000	118,489,900	905,246,960

[a] Funded loan 1891; authorizing act July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871; date of maturity, 1891.
[b] Funded loan 1907; authorizing act July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871; date of maturity, 1907.
[c] Pacific Railroad bonds; authorizing act July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864; date of maturity, 1895 to 1899
[d] Loan of 1925; authorizing act Jan. 14, 1875; date of maturity, Feb. 1, 1925.
[e] Loan of 1908–1918; authorizing act June 13, 1898.

The refunding certificates, amounting to $30,100, are not included in the table.

The public debt reached the maximum Aug. 31, 1865, and amounted to $2,844,649,626. The non-interest-bearing obligations amounted to $461,616,311, the interest-bearing debt being $2,383,033,315.

No. 51.—Profit on National-Bank Circulation, Based on a Deposit of $100,000 United States Consols of 1930, at the Average Net Price, Monthly, of Bonds during the Year ended October 31, 1903.

Date.	Cost of bonds.	Circulation obtainable.	Receipts.			Deductions.				Net receipts.	Interest on cost of bonds at 6 per cent.	Profit on circulation in excess of 6 per cent on the investment.	
			Interest on bonds.	Interest on circulation at 6 per cent.	Gross receipts.	Tax.	Expenses.	Sinking fund.	Total.			Amount.	Per cent.
1902.													
November	$109,071	$100,000	$2,000	$6,000	$8,000	$500	$62.50	$133.19	$695.69	$7,304.31	$6,544.26	$760.05	0.696
December	108,287	100,000	2,000	6,000	8,000	500	62.50	122.40	684.90	7,315.10	6,497.22	817.88	.755
1903.													
January	109,143	100,000	2,000	6,000	8,000	500	62.50	135.84	698.34	7,301.66	6,548.58	753.08	.689
February	108,193	100,000	2,000	6,000	8,000	500	62.50	122.44	684.94	7,315.06	6,491.58	823.48	.761
March	107,477	100,000	2,000	6,000	8,000	500	62.50	112.43	674.93	7,325.07	6,448.62	876.45	.815
April	106,417	100,000	2,000	6,000	8,000	500	62.50	97.04	659.54	7,340.46	6,385.02	955.44	.897
May	105,944	100,000	2,000	6,000	8,000	500	62.50	90.47	652.97	7,347.03	6,356.64	990.39	.935
June	106,108	100,000	2,000	6,000	8,000	500	62.50	93.52	656.02	7,343.98	6,366.48	977.50	.921
July	106,692	100,000	2,000	6,000	8,000	500	62.50	103.11	665.61	7,334.39	6,401.52	932.87	.874
August	106,615	100,000	2,000	6,000	8,000	500	62.50	102.55	665.05	7,334.95	6,396.90	938.05	.879
September	108,753	100,000	2,000	6,000	8,000	500	62.50	136.54	699.04	7,300.96	6,525.18	775.78	.713
October	107,186	100,000	2,000	6,000	8,000	500	62.50	112.80	675.30	7,324.70	6,431.16	893.54	.833

No. 52.—United States Bonds—Monthly Range of Prices in New York from January, 1860, to October 31, 1903.

[From the Financial Review, annual, and the Quotation Supplement, monthly, published by the Commercial and Financial Chronicle of New York.]

1860.

Securities.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October		November.		December.	
	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.
U. S. 6s of 1868, coupon	106⅛	107	106	107¼	106⅛	107⅛	108	108⅛	108⅛	109⅛	108	108	108	109	109	109½	108	108⅛	107⅞	107⅞	.....	.....	96	96
U. S. 5s of 1865, coupon	98	100	99⅛	100	99⅞	100⅛	100¼	102¼	102	102⅝	102⅝	103	100⅛	100⅜	101	102	102	102	102	102⅛	93	98	92	93
U. S. 5s of 1874, coupon	99¼	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛	100¾	101¾	103	100½	103	103¾	103¾	104⅛	101⅞	102	102	103	102¾	103⅛	102⅛	103	95	103	89	95

1861.

U. S. 6s of 1868, coupon	98	100	94	100	95	95⅛	95	95	86	95	88	90	87	90	87⅛	90	88	90	90	90	92	92	97	98
U. S. 6s of 1881, coupon	.....	.....	93¼	93¼	91	94	84⅛	94	84⅜	89	83	85	85⅛	90⅜	87¼	89⅜	89¼	91⅜	91⅞	91¼	95⅜	93⅜	95⅛	89	93¼
U. S. 5s of 1865, coupon	90⅞	92	86	91	89	92	91	91⅜	85	86	85⅛	86⅜	86	89	85	87	86	87⅜	87⅛	89	87⅛	89	86⅛	88⅛
U. S. 5s of 1871, coupon	91	93	87⅛	91	.....	.....	85	85	78	80	75⅛	79	77⅛	80	.....	.....	79⅛	81	81⅛	85	82⅛	86	82⅝	83
U. S. 5s of 1874, coupon	92	97	85	93¼	85	90	75	89⅛	75¼	79	75	78⅜	76	82	78¼	81	79⅛	81	81⅛	86	83	86	79	83

1862.

U. S. 6s of 1868, coupon	85	90	90	92	92½	95	94	97	97¼	102	103¼	107⅛	96¼	100	96⅛	99½	96⅛	100	103	103⅛	101⅛	102	102	102
U. S. 6s of 1881, coupon	87⅛	91⅜	88⅛	93	92⅜	94⅜	92⅛	98	97⅜	105⅛	105⅛	107¼	96⅜	103	98⅛	101⅜	99	102⅛	102	104¼	103	104⅛	102¼	104¾
U. S. 5s of 1865, coupon	85	86⅛	86¾	90	90¼	98	92	92⅛	93⅛	97	93	99	90	92	94	94	94	95	96	97	97	97	95	95
U. S. 5s of 1871, coupon	79⅛	80	79	80	88	88	.....	.....	93	96	96⅛	97	86⅛	86¾	88¾	90	89	91	92⅛	93	.....	.....	91⅜	92¾
U. S. 5s of 1874, coupon	78	80⅜	78⅛	85	85	88	86⅜	90	89¼	96	95⅛	97⅛	85	91	85	91	88	91⅜	91	94	91⅛	93	91⅛	92⅞
U. S. 6s, certificates	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	97	96⅜	99	99	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	98	99	98¼	99⅞	98⅛	99⅜	98⅛	99¾	97⅜	99⅜	94⅜	97¾
U. S. 7 3-10 notes	97⅜	98	98	99⅝	99¼	100	99⅜	101⅛	102¼	105¾	104⅛	106¼	99	105¼	102⅜	105⅜	102¾	104⅞	103	103	103⅜	105⅜	100⅛	104¼

1863.

U. S. 5s of 1881, coupon	91¾	99	93¾	102½	100½	105⅛	104¼	106½	107⅛	108¾	107⅛	110	104	107	104⅝	107⅛	106	107	106¾	110¾	108¾	110⅛	108⅛	110
U. S. 5s of 1865, coupon	.....	.....	96	99	99⅞	99⅞	.....	.....	104	106	106	108⅛	104½	105	105	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	117	125	124	127
U. S. 5s of 1874, coupon	86	90	85⅛	97⅛	94	98¼	95¼	98⅛	97	98	98¾	100	97	100	96⅛	101	97	97	96⅛	100¼	100	100	98	100⅛
U. S. 6s, gold certificates	94¾	97⅛	93⅞	99	98⅛	100⅛	99⅞	102	101	102	100¼	101¼	98⅛	101⅛	100	101⅜	101	101⅞	101⅞	102⅛	98	102¼	101¾	102½
U. S. 6s, current certificates	.....	.....	.....	.....	96⅜	100⅛	98	99⅞	98	99⅞	97	99⅛	97⅛	99½	99¼	99⅜	99¼	99⅛	99	99⅛	98⅛	99	98	98⅛
U. S. 7 3-10s, A. and O	100	103	101¾	105⅛	104¾	107⅛	104⅛	106	106	107⅛	103⅛	107⅝	105	107	105¾	107¼	106⅛	107⅜	105⅛	108⅝	105¾	107⅜	106¼	106⅞
U. S. 7 3-10s, F. and A	102⅛	103	102½	104½	102⅜	107	104	107	106¾	109	107	107⅛	105⅛	107⅛	105⅛	107¼	105	106⅛	106	108	106	107⅛	106¼	107¼

1864.

U. S. 6s of 1881, coupon	104	107	106¾	111⅛	111¼	113⅛	113	118	113	115	111	114	102	106⅞	104⅝	109¾	106⅛	109	104⅝	106¾	106½	113	112⅝	118
U. S. 5-20s, coupon	101⅛	104⅞	103¾	107	107	110⅛	105	114	105⅞	107¼	101	106¾	101½	109	106⅛	113	105	111⅜	106⅛	108½	100⅞	107¼	106⅜	110
U. S. 10-40s, coupon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103	103⅜	95	99	92⅛	96⅛	94	99¼	98⅛	102⅛
U. S. 7 3-10s, A. and O	106⅜	107⅛	107⅜	111	111	113	108¼	115	109⅛	112	103	110	102⅛	107⅛	107	112	107	112	104	108⅜	107	124	116⅛	122⅜
U. S. 1-year certificates	97⅜	98⅛	97⅛	99⅛	99⅛	99⅞	97⅜	99⅛	98⅛	98½	92¾	98⅜	93	96¼	93¾	95¼	93	95	94⅛	95⅜	95	98	96	97⅞

1865.

U. S. 6s of 1881, coupon	109⅛	112⅜	109⅛	111½	103⅛	111⅛	105	110⅜	108⅛	110⅜	108¾	110⅛	106⅛	108¾	106	107⅛	107⅛	108⅛	106⅜	108⅛	105⅛	106⅝	106⅜	108⅛
U. S. 5-20s, coupon	106⅜	110	108⅛	112	104⅜	111¾	105⅜	109½	102⅛	107	102	104¼	103⅞	106	105½	106⅞	105⅞	108⅛	101¾	105⅛	99⅛	103	100	105⅛
U. S. 5-20s, new, coupon	106⅛	110	108	111	100⅜	110⅜	105⅛	109¼	102⅜	106	103	104	103⅜	105⅜	104	105	105	106⅜	101	103	98⅞	101¼	99	102⅛
U. S. 10-40s, coupon	100⅛	102¾	100⅞	102⅞	89⅛	102¾	91½	97⅜	94⅛	97⅝	94¾	97⅞	96⅜	98	93	98⅛	93⅞	94⅛	92⅛	94⅛	89¾	92¾	90⅜	95
U. S. 7 3-10 notes	114	119	115	116⅛	114	114⅛	.....	.....	99½	99⅞	99⅛	99⅞	100	98⅛	99⅝	98	99⅜	97	99⅛	95⅝	99	96¼	98⅞	98⅜
U. S. 1-year certificates	96⅞	98	97⅞	98⅛	96⅛	98⅜	98⅜	99¼	99	99⅜	99⅜	99⅝	97⅜	99¼	97⅛	98¾	98⅛	99	97¾	99⅛	96¾	97⅞	97⅛	98⅜

No. 52.—United States Bonds—Monthly Range of Prices in New York from January, 1860, to October 31, 1903—Continued.

1866.

Securities.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highe t.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.
U. S. 6s of 1881, coupon	103¾	104⅝	103¾	104⅛	104¼	105½	104⅜	108⅛	107	109⅛	109⅛	110⅞	106¾	110	109½	113⅛	110⅜	112	111⅛	113⅜	112	114⅜	109¾	113½
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	102¾	105	102⅜	103⅜	103	104⅜	103⅛	106⅜	100⅜	102¼	101⅜	104⅜	104⅛	108⅞	108¼	113¾	107⅛	112⅛	111⅜	115¼	107⅛	110⅞	105¾	108½
U. S. 5-20s of 1864	101⅛	102¼	102	103⅜	102⅞	104⅜	103¾	105⅝	101⅜	102⅛	102	103⅜	103¼	106	105⅝	110	108	109⅛	109⅛	111	105¾	107¾	104¼	107
U. S. 5-20s of 1865	101⅛	102⅛	101⅞	103⅛	103	104⅜	104	106	101¼	102⅜	102⅛	105⅜	103½	106¼	106	109¾	107¾	109⅜	109	111⅜	105¾	109⅜	104⅜	107¼
U. S. 10-40s	92⅞	93¾	93¼	94⅞	90	92⅜	91⅛	96½	94	96⅛	95¾	97¼	97⅜	99	99	103¼	97⅛	100¼	99⅛	100⅛	99⅛	100⅜	99	100¾
U. S. 7 3-10 notes, 1st	98⅛	99⅜	99⅛	99¾	99⅛	100¼	100	102	100⅛	102⅜	102	103¼	103	104⅛	104	107⅜	105⅛	107⅜	106	107	105	108⅛	104	105¾
U. S. 7 3-10 notes, 2d	97¾	99⅜	98⅞	99⅜	99¼	100¼	99⅞	102	101	102⅜	102	103¾	103	104⅛	104	106⅜	105¼	106⅜	105⅛	106¼	104	106⅛	103⅞	105¾
U. S. 7 3-10 notes, 3d	97¾	99	99	99⅛	99	100¼	99⅞	102	100¾	102¾	102	103⅜	103	104⅛	104	106⅜	105	106⅞	105⅛	106¼	104	107¼	104	105¾

1867.

U. S. 6s of 1881, coupon	106⅜	108⅜	107⅛	110⅛	108⅜	110⅛	108⅞	110¼	110⅛	112	111⅞	113¼	109	110¾	110¼	112⅛	110¾	112¼	110⅛	112⅜	112	113¼	111⅜	112⅞
U. S. 5-20s of 1862, coupon	106⅛	108	107¾	111⅜	108⅞	111	110⅜	111¼	107	109⅞	109⅜	110⅞	110⅜	112⅛	111⅜	114⅛	110¼	115¼	111⅛	113¼	107⅞	108⅜	107	108⅜
U. S. 5-20s of 1864, coupon	105⅛	106	105¾	108⅛	107⅛	108	107⅜	109⅛	105⅛	106	105¾	107⅜	107⅛	109⅞	109	110⅜	108⅞	110¼	108¼	109⅜	105	105⅝	104⅛	106
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, coupon, M. and N	105	106¾	105¾	109⅛	107⅛	108¾	107⅝	109⅜	105⅜	108	106⅛	107¾	107⅜	109⅜	109¼	111⅛	109⅜	111¼	108⅜	110¼	105⅞	106⅛	104¾	105⅞
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, coupon, J. and J	103⅜	104⅜	104⅜	106⅛	106⅛	107⅜	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	108⅜	108⅛	110⅛	106¼	108¾	107¾	108⅝	107⅛	109	106⅜	107⅜	107⅜	108	107⅝	108⅜
U. S. 5-20s of 1867, coupon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107	108⅜	107⅛	108⅝	107⅛	109	106¼	108	107⅛	108	107⅛	109
U. S. 10-40s, coupon	99½	100	99¾	101⅜	97⅛	98¼	97⅜	99	99	99⅞	99⅛	100⅛	100¼	102¼	102⅛	103¼	99⅛	99⅝	99⅜	101⅛	100⅜	102⅜	100⅜	104

1868.

U. S. 6s of 1881, coupon	108⅜	112	110¾	112⅜	110¼	111⅞	110⅞	113⅛	113	116	116⅛	118⅛	112⅜	115⅝	113⅛	116¼	113⅜	114⅛	113	116¼	111⅜	115⅛	114⅛	115
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, coupon	107⅝	111⅞	110	111⅜	109¼	110⅜	109⅛	112⅛	108	111⅞	111⅜	113⅝	112¾	114⅝	112⅜	115	112⅜	115⅛	112¼	115	105⅝	113⅜	109⅝	111⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, coupon	105¼	109⅜	107⅜	109⅛	107¼	108⅜	107⅜	110⅛	106⅜	109¾	109⅜	111¼	110	111⅝	108⅜	111¾	109¼	110¼	109¼	112¾	104¾	108¾	106⅜	107⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, M. and N	106	110⅜	108⅛	110¼	107⅜	109	107⅞	111⅜	106⅜	109¾	110	111¾	110¾	112¾	110	112⅞	109¾	111⅜	109¼	112⅞	104¾	108¾	107⅛	108⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, J. and J	104½	108⅛	106¼	108⅛	106¼	107¾	106⅜	109	108⅞	111⅞	112⅜	114¼	108	109⅛	107⅜	109⅛	107⅜	109¼	107⅜	111⅞	106⅜	110⅞	109¾	110⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, coupon	104⅜	108⅜	106⅞	108⅜	106¼	107⅛	106¾	109⅛	109⅛	112⅛	112⅜	114⅜	108⅛	109⅜	106⅛	109⅜	107⅜	109¼	107⅜	112	107¼	111¼	109¾	111⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, coupon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109⅜	110¼	108⅛	109⅛	107	109⅜	108⅛	109⅜	108⅛	112⅛	107⅝	111	110	111⅜
U. S. 10-40s, coupon	101⅞	104⅛	104¼	105⅜	100¼	101⅜	100⅛	103	103	105⅞	105¾	107¾	106⅜	108⅜	108	109⅜	104¼	105⅜	104¼	106⅜	103	106¾	105	105⅞

	6s, 1881.		6s (5-20 years), coupon.						5s, 10-40, coupon.
	Coupon.	Registered.	1862.	1864.	1865.	1865n.	1867.	1868.	
January.									
Opening	111 1/2	109 1/2	111 3/8	107 3/4	108 3/8	107	107 3/8	107 1/2	106
Highest	112 3/8	111 1/2	113 3/8	109 3/4	110 3/8	108 5/8	109	109 1/2	108 5/8
Lowest	111	109	111 1/16	107 3/8	107 3/4	106 5/8	106 7/8	107 1/4	105 3/4
Closing	112 1/4	111 3/8	113 1/16	109 3/8	110 3/8	108 5/8	108 5/8	109	108 5/8
February.									
Opening	112 1/2	111 1/2	113	104 3/4	110 1/2	108 3/8	108 5/8	108 7/8	108 1/2
Highest	116 3/8	114 1/4	118 1/2	115 1/4	116 1/2	113 1/2	113 7/16	112 1/2	110 1/4
Lowest	112 1/4	111 1/2	113	109 1/4	110 3/8	108 3/4	108 5/8	108 3/4	108 1/4
Closing	116 3/8	114 3/4	118 1/2	115 1/4	116 5/8	113 1/2	113 5/8	112 1/4	110 1/4
March.									
Opening	115 3/4	115 1/2	118	115 3/4	115	112 3/4	113	112 3/4	106 1/4
Highest	117 1/4	116 1/4	120	115 1/2	118	113 3/4	113 5/8	114	106 1/2
Lowest	115 3/8	114 7/8	117 3/8	113 3/4	114 3/4	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 3/4	105 1/2
Closing	115 3/8	115	118	113 7/8	115 5/8	113 3/4	113	113	105 5/8
April.									
Opening	115 3/8	115	118	114	115 7/8	112 7/8	112 7/8	113 7/8	105
Highest	118 1/2	118	122	117 3/4	119 3/4	116 1/2	116 5/8	116 3/4	108 1/8
Lowest	115 3/8	115 1/4	117 3/4	113 3/4	115 5/8	112 5/8	112 7/16	113 5/8	105
Closing	118 1/4	118	121 5/8	117 5/8	119 3/8	116 1/2	116 1/4	116 1/4	108 1/8
May.									
Opening	118 3/8	119	117 7/8	113 3/8	115 5/8	116 5/8	116 1/4	116 1/4	108 1/4
Highest	123 1/2	122 1/4	123 5/8	117 1/2	119 1/4	120 1/4	120 1/2	120 1/2	110
Lowest	118	118	117 1/4	113 1/2	114 1/4	115 7/8	115 3/4	115 3/4	107 1/4
Closing	122	121 5/8	122 1/4	117	118 7/8	120	120	119 3/8	109 3/4
June.									
Opening	122 3/8	117 1/4	122 3/4	117 1/4	118 7/8	120	120	120 1/2	109 1/4
Highest	122 3/8	117 3/4	122 1/4	117 3/4	119	120	120 1/2	120 1/2	109 5/8
Lowest	121	116 1/4	121 1/16	116 7/8	117 5/8	119	119 1/2	118 5/8	107 3/4
Closing	121 1/8	117	121 3/4	116 1/2	118 3/8	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 3/8	107 3/4

	6s, 1881.		6s (5-20 years), coupon.						5s, 10-40, coupon.
	Coupon.	Registered.	1862.	1864.	1865.	1865n.	1867.	1868.	
July.									
Opening	117 3/8	117 1/2	121 5/8	117 1/2	118 1/2	116 1/2	115 1/2	116 1/8	108
Highest	123 3/4	122 1/2	125 1/8	123 1/4	123 3/4	122 1/2	122 1/2	122	114 3/4
Lowest	116 3/4	117 1/8	121 1/4	117 1/8	118 1/2	116 1/8	115 3/8	116	107 1/2
Closing	123 3/4	122 3/8	125 1/8	123 1/8	123 3/4	122 1/4	122 1/2	122	114 3/4
August.									
Opening	124 1/2	124 1/4	125 1/4	123 7/8	123 3/8	122 3/8	122 3/8	122 1/2	116
Highest	125	125	125 1/4	124	124 1/2	122	122 7/16	122 3/4	116 1/2
Lowest	121 3/8	122 3/8	122 3/8	120 1/8	120 3/4	119 3/8	119 2/16	120 1/16	112 7/16
Closing	123 1/2	123 1/8	123 1/8	122 1/8	122 3/8	121 7/8	121 3/8	120 3/4	115 1/8
September.									
Opening	123	123 1/4	123 1/4	122 1/4	122 1/4	121 3/4	121 1/2	120 3/4	112 1/2
Highest	123	123 1/4	123 1/4	122 1/4	122 3/4	121 3/4	121 11/16	120 3/4	112 1/2
Lowest	119	119	119 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/2	.....	116	117	108 1/4
Closing	119 1/4	119	119 1/4	119 1/2	119 3/4	117 1/4	117 3/16	117	108 1/4
October.									
Opening	119 3/8	119	120	119 1/4	119 3/8	117 5/8	118 1/4	118 1/4	109 3/4
Highest	120 1/2	120	121	119 1/2	120	118 3/4	118 1/16	.....	109 3/4
Lowest	119	118 1/2	119 1/4	117	117	115 3/4	115 1/16	116 1/4	107 3/4
Closing	119 1/8	119 1/4	119 1/4	117 3/4	119 3/8	116 1/8	116 3/8	116 3/4	107 3/8
November.									
Opening	119 1/4	119 3/4	116	113 3/8	114	119	116 1/2	116 1/4	108
Highest	119 1/4	119 3/4	116	113 3/8	114	116 1/4	116 1/4	116 1/2	108
Lowest	115 3/8	115 1/2	112 3/4	110 3/4	111	113 3/8	113 3/4	113 3/4	106 1/4
Closing	115	115 1/4	112 3/4	111	111 3/8	113 3/8	113 3/4	113 3/4	107
December.									
Opening	115 7/8	112 1/4	112 3/8	110 1/2	110 3/4	113	113 1/4	113	106 3/4
Highest	120 5/8	116 1/2	116	113 1/2	114 1/4	116 1/2	116 1/4	116 1/4	110 7/8
Lowest	115 3/4	112 1/4	111 7/16	110 1/2	110 3/4	113	113 1/4	113	106 3/4
Closing	118 1/4	114 1/2	111 3/8	112	111 3/4	115 1/2	115 1/4	115	109 3/8

1870.

	6s, 1881, coupon.	6s (5-20 years), coupon.						5s, 10-40, coupon.	6s, currency.
		1862.	1864.	1865.	1865n.	1867.	1868.		
January.									
Opening	115⅝	113½	113	113½	111⅝	111⅞	111⅜	109½	109½
Highest	118⅛	116¼	116	116½	114⅜	114⅞	114⅝	113½	111⅝
Lowest	115⅝	113⅛	113	112⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111¼	109¾	109⅛
Closing	118⅜	115⅝	115⅝	115½	114¼	114⅝	114⅝	112½	111⅜
February.									
Opening	118½	115⅛	115½	115½	114½	114	114	114	111⅝
Highest	118½	115⅝	115¼	115½	114⅜	114¼	114⅜	114	111⅞
Lowest	115⅝	114	113¼	113⅝	111⅞	112⅛	113	111⅛	111½
Closing	115⅝	114¾	113¼	113¼	111⅝	112⅛	113	111¾	111¼
March.									
Opening	116½	114¼	113⅜	113¼	111⅜	112⅛	112⅜	108⅜	111½
Highest	116½	114¼	113⅜	113½	111⅜	112⅛	112⅜	108⅜	111⅝
Lowest	113¾	109⅛	108⅜	108⅜	107½	108	108¼	104½	110⅜
Closing	114⅛	110¾	109⅜	110¾	108⅜	109¼	109¾	106⅜	112
April.									
Opening	113⅞	110⅜	109½	109⅜	107⅝	108⅞	109¼	106½	111⅞
Highest	116⅞	115¼	114¼	114⅜	113⅛	113⅜	113½	108⅜	112½
Lowest	113⅞	110½	109¼	109⅜	107½	108⅛	108⅞	108⅜	111¼
Closing	116⅜	115½	113⅞	114½	112⅜	112⅝	113½	108⅜	112
May.									
Opening	116⅞	112¼	111⅜	111⅜	113¾	114⅛	114⅛	108⅝	112⅝
Highest	117⅜	112⅛	111⅞	112	114½	114¾	115	108⅝	112⅞
Lowest	116	111⅝	110⅜	110⅝	112½	113¼	113½	107⅜	112⅜
Closing	117⅜	112⅜	111⅜	111⅜	113⅜	114	114⅛	108½	112⅞
June.									
Opening	117⅜	112⅛	111¼	.....	113⅝	.....	114	108⅜	113
Highest	118⅛	112½	111⅜	111⅜	114¼	114⅜	114⅜	108⅜	113⅜
Lowest	117⅜	111	110⅜	110½	112⅜	112⅝	113	107⅜	113
Closing	118⅛	112	111⅛	112	114⅛	.....	114⅜	108½	113⅞

	6s, 1881, coupon.	6s (5-20 years), coupon.						5s, 10-40, coupon.	6s, currency.
		1862.	1864.	1865.	1865n.	1867.	1868.		
July.									
Opening	115½	112½	112	112	111½	111⅞	111⅛	108⅞	113⅞
Highest	115½	112½	112	112	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	108⅞	114
Lowest	112⅜	108¾	108¾	108¾	107⅜	107⅜	108	106⅜	110¼
Closing	113⅜	110⅜	109½	110	108⅜	109⅛	109⅝	107¼	110⅜
August.									
Opening	113½	110⅜	110½	110½	108⅞	108⅜	109	106⅞	110⅜
Highest	114⅛	112⅞	111⅝	111⅞	110¼	110⅜	110⅛	110⅜	112¼
Lowest	113⅜	110⅞	109⅞	108¾	108⅜	108⅜	109	106⅜	110¾
Closing	114⅛	112¾	111½	111⅜	110⅛	110¼	110	109	111⅜
September.									
Opening	113⅜	113	111⅛	112	110	110¼	110¼	106	112
Highest	114⅜	114½	112	112⅜	110⅜	110⅞	110⅞	107	112
Lowest	113¾	112⅛	111⅛	111⅜	110	110⅛	110¼	105⅞	111
Closing	113⅝	112⅝	111⅜	111⅜	110¼	110¼	110⅜	106⅜	111⅛
October.									
Opening	114½	111⅞	111⅛	112	110¾	110⅛	110⅜	106⅛	111⅛
Highest	114½	113	111⅜	112¼	110⅞	110⅜	110⅞	106⅞	111⅜
Lowest	113⅝	111⅞	111¼	110⅜	110⅜	110⅛	110⅛	106¼	111
Closing	113¾	112⅜	111¼	111½	110⅜	110¼	110⅛	106⅜	111
November.									
Opening	113⅜	109⅛	107⅞	108⅛	110¼	110¼	110¼	106¾	111
Highest	113⅝	109⅞	107⅞	108⅛	110¼	110¼	110⅛	107	111⅛
Lowest	113⅛	107⅛	107	106⅞	109	109¼	109⅛	106¼	110⅞
Closing	113⅜	107⅜	107	107⅛	109¼	109⅜	109¾	106⅜	100⅞
December.									
Opening	113½	107⅜	106⅞	106⅞	109½	109½	109⅜	106⅛	110⅞
Highest	113⅝	108	107¾	107⅝	110⅜	110⅜	111	106⅝	110⅞
Lowest	113	107¼	106¾	106¾	109½	109½	109⅝	106¼	109¾
Closing	113¼	108	107¾	107¼	110⅜	110⅜	111	106⅜	110

	6s, 1881, coupon.	6s (5-20 years), coupon.						5s, 10-40, coupon.	5s, currency.
		1862.	1864.	1865.	1865n.	1867.	1868.		
January.									
Opening	110 1/4	108 5/8	108 1/8	108 1/8	107 1/8	107 5/8	108 1/8	106 7/8	110 1/4
Highest	113 1/4	110 1/4	109 7/8	109 1/4	108 3/8	108 7/8	109 1/4	109 3/8	111 1/4
Lowest	110 1/4	108 5/8	107 7/8	108	107	107 1/4	107 5/8	106 3/4	110
Closing	113 1/4	110 1/2	109 5/8	110	108 5/8	108 7/8	109 1/4	109 3/8	111 1/4
February.									
Opening	113 1/2	110 5/8	110 1/8	110 1/8	109	109 1/8	109 1/2	109 5/8	111 1/2
Highest	114 1/2	112 3/4	111 7/8	112 1/4	111	111 1/8	111 3/4	111 7/8	113 3/8
Lowest	113	110 3/8	110	110	109	109	109 3/4	109 1/4	111 1/2
Closing	114 3/8	112 1/4	111 7/8	112 1/4	110 3/4	110 7/8	111 3/8	111 7/8	113 3/8
March.									
Opening	114 5/8	112 1/2	112 3/8	112 1/8	111	111 1/4	111 5/8	109 1/4	113 3/8
Highest	116 1/8	113	112 3/8	112 3/8	111 1/8	111 1/4	111 3/4	109 3/4	115 3/8
Lowest	114 3/8	111 7/8	111 1/2	111 3/4	110 3/4	110 3/4	110 7/8	108	113 3/8
Closing	116 1/8	112 3/8	112 1/4	112 1/4	111 1/8	111 1/8	111 3/8	108 3/8	115 3/8
April.									
Opening	116 3/4	112 3/8	112 1/4	112 1/4	111 1/4	111 3/8	111 3/4	108 3/4	115 3/4
Highest	117 1/4	114	114	114	113	113	113	109 1/2	115 3/4
Lowest	116 1/4	112 1/8	112 1/4	112 1/8	111 1/4	111 3/8	111 3/8	108 1/2	115 1/2
Closing	117 1/4	113 3/8	114	114	113	113	113	109 3/4	115 3/8
May.									
Opening	117 1/2	111	111	111	113 1/2	113 1/4	113 3/4	109 1/2	115 3/4
Highest	117 3/8	111 3/4	111 3/8	111 3/4	114	114	114 1/8	110	115 5/8
Lowest	117	110 3/4	110 7/8	110 7/8	113	112 3/4	113	109	115 1/2
Closing	117 1/4	111 1/2	111 3/4	111 3/8	113 5/8	114	114 1/8	109 3/4	115 5/8
June.									
Opening	117 3/8	112	111 7/8	111 5/8	113 3/8	113 7/8	114	109 3/8	115 5/8
Highest	118 3/4	113 3/8	113	113 1/4	114 3/4	115 3/8	115 1/2	110 3/4	115 5/8
Lowest	117 1/4	112	111 3/4	111 3/8	113 3/8	113 5/8	114	109 3/8	115 1/4
Closing	118 1/8	113 3/8	113	113 1/2	114 3/8	115 3/8	115 1/2	110 1/4	115 3/8

	6s, 1881, coupon.	6s (5-20 years), coupon.						5s, 10-40, coupon.	5s, currency.
		1862.	1864.	1865.	1865n.	1867.	1868.		
July.									
Opening	115	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 3/8	112 5/8	113	113 1/8	111	115
Highest	116 1/4	115 1/2	114 3/4	114 1/4	112 5/8	113 1/4	113 3/8	113 1/4	115 1/8
Lowest	114 5/8	113 3/4	113 1/8	113 1/4	112 1/4	112 3/8	112 5/8	111	113
Closing	116	114 1/4	113 7/8	113 3/4	112 1/4	112 5/8	113	113 1/4	114 1/4
August.									
Opening	116 1/8	114 1/8	114	114	112 1/4	113	113 1/4	110	114 1/2
Highest	119	114 3/4	114 1/4	114 1/2	113 3/8	113 5/8	114 1/2	111	116 3/4
Lowest	116	113 7/8	113 7/8	114	112 1/2	113	113 1/4	110	114
Closing	118	114 5/8	114 1/4	114 1/2	113 3/8	113 1/2	114 1/8	111	116 1/8
September.									
Opening	118 5/8	114 5/8	114 3/8	114 3/4	113 5/8	113 7/8	114 1/4	111 7/8	116 1/4
Highest	119 3/8	115 5/8	115 5/8	115 7/8	114 3/8	114 3/4	114 3/8	111 3/4	116 1/4
Lowest	118	114 5/8	114 3/4	114 3/4	113 3/8	113 3/4	114 1/4	111 1/8	114 1/2
Closing	118 1/4	115 1/8	115 1/2	115 3/4	114 3/8	114 3/8	114 3/8	111 3/8	114 1/2
October.									
Opening	118 1/4	115 7/8	115 7/8	115 7/8	114 3/4	114 7/8	115	111 3/4	114 3/8
Highest	118 1/4	115 7/8	115 3/4	116	114 3/4	114 3/4	115	111 3/4	114 3/8
Lowest	115 1/4	113 3/4	113 1/8	113 1/4	112	112	112	107	110 3/8
Closing	116 3/8	114 3/8	114 3/8	114 3/4	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 5/8	109 1/4	111
November.									
Opening	116 1/4	111 1/4	111	111 1/2	113 3/8	113 5/8	113 5/8	109 1/8	111 1/2
Highest	117 3/4	111 3/4	111	112 3/8	114 1/4	115	115	110	113 3/8
Lowest	116 1/2	111	110	111 1/4	113	113 3/8	113 5/8	109 1/2	111 1/4
Closing	117 5/8	111	110 7/8	111 1/8	113	114	114 1/8	109 3/4	113 3/8
December.									
Opening	117 1/4	111	110 3/4	111 5/8	113 1/4	114 3/8	114 5/8	109 3/4	113 3/8
Highest	118	111	111 1/4	115	115 5/8	116	116	109 7/8	115 1/4
Lowest	117 1/4	109 1/4	109 3/4	110 3/8	113 1/4	114 3/8	114 3/8	109 3/8	113 1/4
Closing	118	109 1/8	109 3/4	110 3/8	115	115 7/8	116	109 3/8	115 1/4

	5s, 1881, funded coupon.	6s, 1881.		6s (5-20 years), coupon.						10-40s.		6s, currency.
		Registered.	Coupon.	1862.	1864.	1865.	1865n.	1867.	1868.	Registered.	Coupon.	
January.												
Opening	110	114⅜	115	110⅛	110⅜	112⅛	111⅜	113	113⅛	109	110	115⅛
Highest	110⅛	114⅜	115⅜	110⅜	110⅜	112⅜	111⅜	113	113¼	110⅛	110⅜	115⅜
Lowest	109⅜	114⅛	114½	109¾	109⅜	110⅜	109⅞	111⅜	111⅜	109	109⅜	114⅜
Closing	110	114¼	115⅜	110⅜	110¼	111⅜	110⅜	112⅛	112¼	109¾	110¼	114⅜
February.												
Opening	108¾	114⅜	115⅛	110¾	110¾	111⅛	110⅛	112	112⅛	107	110⅛	114⅞
Highest	108⅞	114⅞	115⅜	111¼	111⅜	111⅞	110⅜	112	112⅜	107⅛	110⅞	114⅜
Lowest	107¾	114	114¾	110¼	110	110⅜	110	111⅛	111¼	106⅜	109¾	113¾
Closing	108⅜	114	115¼	111⅛	111⅛	111⅜	110¼	111¼	112	107	110⅜	113¾
March.												
Opening	108¾	114⅛	115⅛	111⅛	111	112⅛	110⅛	111⅜	112	107¾	107⅞	114
Highest	110	114⅜	115¾	112¼	112⅜	112⅞	111⅛	113	113⅛	108	108¾	115¼
Lowest	108¾	114¼	115¼	111	111	112⅜	110⅛	111⅜	112	107¼	107¾	114
Closing	110	114¾	115¾	112	112⅜	112⅝	111⅜	112¾	113⅜	108•	108⅜	115⅜
April.												
Opening	109⅞	115	115⅞	112⅜	112⅛	113	111⅛	113	113⅛	108	108⅜	115⅛
Highest	112⅜	117	118⅜	115⅜	115⅞	116⅛	114⅜	115⅞	116	•110⅜	110⅞	116¼
Lowest	109⅞	114⅜	115⅛	112⅜	112¼	112⅜	111⅛	112⅞	113	108	108¼	115⅛
Closing	112¾	117	118⅛	115¾	115¾	116⅜	114¾	115⅜	115¾	110⅜	110¾	116⅜
May.												
Opening	111¼	116⅛	118	112⅛	112⅛	112⅞	114⅜	115⅜	115¾	110⅛	110⅜	116⅜
Highest	113	117⅛	119¾	114	113⅞	115	116⅞	117⅜	117⅛	111⅜	112⅛	117⅜
Lowest	111⅛	116⅛	118	112⅛	112⅛	112⅝	114⅜	115⅛	115¾	110	110⅜	116¼
Closing	112⅜	117⅜	119¾	113⅜	113⅝	115	116⅜	117¼	117	111¼	112	117⅜
June.												
Opening	113	114⅞	120⅜	114⅞	114	115⅝	116⅛	117⅞	117⅞	111⅛	112⅛	115
Highest	113⅜	115	120⅜	115	115	116	117⅜	118⅛	117⅞	111⅞	112⅜	115
Lowest	112⅜	114⅛	119⅜	114	114	114⅞	116⅛	117⅛	117⅛	110⅜	111⅓	114⅜
Closing	112⅜	114⅜	120⅜	114	114⅜	114⅞	117⅛	118⅛	117⅞	111⅛	112⅛	114⅜

	5s, 1881, funded coupon.	6s, 1881.		6s (5-20 years), coupon.						10-40s.		6s, currency.
		Registered.	Coupon.	1862.	1864.	1865.	1865n.	1867.	1868.	Registered.	Coupon.	
July.												
Opening	113⅛	115⅛	117⅛	114⅜	114⅜	115⅛	113¾	115⅛	115	111⅛	112⅜	114⅞
Highest	113¾	116	118⅛	115⅜	115⅜	116⅜	115	116	116	111⅞	113¼	115
Lowest	113⅝	115⅛	117	114⅜	114⅜	115⅜	113¾	115⅜	114⅞	111⅜	112⅛	114⅜
Closing	113¾	116	118⅛	115¾	115¾	116⅜	115	116	116	111⅜	113¼	114⅜
August.												
Opening	112⅞	116⅛	118⅛	116⅛	116⅛	116⅞	115⅜	116⅛	115¾	109⅛	113⅜	114⅛
Highest	112⅞	116¼	118⅛	118⅜	116¼	116⅞	115⅛	116⅜	115⅜	109⅜	113⅝	114⅛
Lowest	112⅛	114	116⅛	114⅛	114	114⅜	113⅛	113¾	113¼	108¾	113⅛	111⅞
Closing	112⅛	114⅛	116⅜	114⅜	114	114⅜	113⅛	113¾	113¾	108⅞	112⅛	112⅛
September.												
Opening	111¾	114⅛	116⅛	114	114⅜	113⅝	113⅛	114	114	108⅛	108⅛	112¾
Highest	111⅞	114⅛	116⅛	114⅝	114⅛	114⅜	113¾	114⅛	114	109	108⅛	112¾
Lowest	109¾	113⅜	114⅜	113	113¼	113⅜	112	112¼	112¾	107¾	107⅜	111¾
Closing	110⅞	114¼	115⅛	114¼	114¼	114¾	113⅛	113⅜	113⅜	108	108	112⅛
October.												
Opening	111	114¼	115⅝	115⅛	114⅜	115⅜	113¾	113⅞	114	108⅛	108¼	111¾
Highest	111⅜	115⅛	117	116⅛	116	116⅜	115	115⅛	115	108⅜	108⅜	114
Lowest	111	114⅛	115⅝	115⅛	114⅜	115⅜	113⅜	113⅞	114	107⅞	107¾	111
Closing	111¼	115	116¼	115⅜	115⅜	116¼	114⅜	114⅝	114⅜	108⅛	108⅛	114
November.												
Opening	110	115⅛	116⅛	112	111⅞	112⅜	114	114⅜	114⅛	108	108¼	114⅛
Highest	110⅛	116⅛	117⅛	113	113⅜	113½	115⅜	116⅛	115⅜	108¼	108¼	114⅜
Lowest	110	114⅜	116⅛	111⅛	111⅜	112¼	114	114¼	114¼	107¾	107¾	113⅛
Closing	110⅛	116	116¾	113	113¼	113⅜	115⅛	116⅛	115⅜	108¼	108⅜	114⅜
December.												
Opening	111	112¾	117⅛	112⅞	113	112¼	115⅛	116	115¾	109⅝	109⅜	112⅛
Highest	111⅛	114⅝	118	113⅜	113⅛	113⅜	116⅜	117⅛	116¾	110	109⅞	113⅜
Lowest	111	112¾	117⅛	112¼	112⅜	112⅛	115	115⅞	115¾	109½	109⅛	112
Closing	111⅜	114⅝	118	112¼	113	112¾	116⅜	117⅛	116¼	110	109¾	113

	5s, 1881, funded coupon.	6s, 1881.		6s (5-20 years), coupon.						10-40s.		6s, currency.
		Registered.	Coupon.	1862.	1864.	1865.	1865n.	1867.	1868.	Registered.	Coupon.	
January.												
Opening	112⅜	114⅜	114⅝	112⅜	113½	113⅜	112⅞	113⅜	113⅜	110½	109⅞	112⅜
Highest	115½	117½	119½	115⅜	115¼	116⅜	115⅜	116⅜	116⅞	114	115½	115½
Lowest	112½	114⅜	114½	112⅝	113¼	113⅜	112⅜	113⅜	113⅜	109⅝	109⅞	112⅜
Closing	115½	117⅜	119½	115⅜	115	115⅜	115	116⅜	116⅜	114	115⅜	115½
February.												
Opening	113¾	116⅜	118⅝	114½	114½	115½	114½	116⅜	116⅜	112⅛	115⅛	115½
Highest	113¾	117⅜	118¾	115⅜	115⅜	116½	114⅜	116⅜	116⅜	112⅜	115⅜	115½
Lowest	113½	116⅜	118½	114½	114½	115½	114½	116½	116½	111⅜	114⅜	115⅛
Closing	113¾	116¾	118½	115⅜	115⅝	116½	114½	116⅜	116½	111½	114⅜	114½
March.												
Opening	113⅝	116⅝	118½	115⅜	115½	116⅜	114½	116¾	116½	111¼	111	114½
Highest	115½	118	120½	117¼	117⅜	118½	116¾	118¼	118	112½	112⅛	115
Lowest	113	116½	118¼	115⅝	115½	116⅜	114⅜	116	116½	110⅛	110⅝	113⅜
Closing	115	117⅜	120	117¼	117⅜	118⅝	116⅜	118⅛	117⅝	112¼	112⅝	114¾
April.												
Opening	115½	117⅛	119⅜	117⅝	116½	118	115½	116½	116½	111½	112	112¼
Highest	116⅜	118	121	118⅜	118⅜	120⅛	118	119⅜	117½	112	113⅞	115
Lowest	115½	116½	118¾	118	116	118	115½	116¼	116	109⅜	111	112½
Closing	116	117¼	120½	118⅜	118⅝	120½	117⅝	119⅜	117⅜	111⅜	113½	115
May.												
Opening	115½	117¼	120¾	114⅞	114⅜	117½	117⅝	119¾	118	112	113⅜	115½
Highest	116¼	119	122⅜	116⅜	116⅞	118½	119¼	121⅞	120½	112¼	114⅜	116¼
Lowest	115½	117½	120½	114⅞	114⅜	117¼	117⅜	119¼	118	111⅞	113⅜	115
Closing	116¼	118¾	122¼	116¾	116⅝	118⅝	119⅜	121⅞	120	112¼	114⅜	116¼
June.												
Opening	115½	115½	122½	116½	116⅜	118½	119	121⅜	120	113	115	113½
Highest	115¾	117	123⅛	117½	117¼	119½	120⅜	121⅞	120⅝	113½	115	114⅛
Lowest	114⅜	115½	122⅛	115⅞	116¼	116⅜	119	120⅜	120	112¼	112⅞	113¼
Closing	114⅜	116⅞	122⅜	116⅜	117¼	118	120½	121	120⅜	113½	114	114½

	5s, 1881, funded coupon.	6s, 1881.		6s (5-20 years), coupon,						10-40s.		6s, currency.
		Registered.	Coupon.	1862.	1864.	1865.	1865n.	1867.	1868.	Registered.	Coupon.	
July.												
Opening	114⅜	116⅞	119¼	116½	116⅜	118	116	117¼	117½	113¾	114⅜	114⅜
Highest	115⅝	118⅜	120⅞	117¼	117⅜	119½	118	119⅜	118¾	115½	115⅝	114⅞
Lowest	114⅜	116⅞	119¼	116⅜	116½	118	116	117¼	117⅛	113¾	114⅜	114¼
Closing	115⅝	118¼	119⅝	117¼	117⅞	119⅜	117¾	119	118¾	114⅜	115⅜	114¼
August.												
Opening	114¾	118⅛	119⅜	117	117⅜	118⅞	117¾	118⅞	119	112⅛	115⅜	114⅜
Highest	114⅞	118¼	120½	117⅛	117⅞	119⅜	117¾	119⅜	119	113¾	116¼	114⅜
Lowest	114¼	117⅜	119⅛	117	117	118¾	116⅜	118⅜	118	112⅛	115¼	113¾
Closing	114¾	117½	119⅜	117	117¼	119	117	119	118	113¾	116⅛	113⅞
September.												
Opening	114⅞	117	119⅞	113⅞	117½	118¾	116⅞	119¼	118⅞	114	114¾	113⅜
Highest	114⅞	117	119⅞	113⅞	117½	118¾	116⅞	119¼	118⅞	114	114¾	113⅜
Lowest	111⅜	112	115¼	113⅜	114½	110	111⅜	113⅜	113	112	106	108½
Closing	111⅜	112	115¼	113⅜	115	110	111⅜	113¾	113	112¾	106	108¼
October.												
Opening	108½	112	113½	108	108	109	111⅜	113⅛	114	108⅛	107⅜	109
Highest	109	115¾	115⅞	109	110	111½	113¾	115¼	115	109½	109¾	111⅜
Lowest	106¾	109½	111⅜	105½	106½	107⅜	109¾	110	110	103⅜	105	108⅛
Closing	106¾	111½	112¾	106¾	108⅛	107⅜	109⅜	112¼	112⅜	107	106⅜	108⅜
November.												
Opening	108	111¾	112¾	106⅛	106¾	108⅛	110	112	112	107	106⅝	108
Highest	109¼	114⅞	115⅜	109½	111	111	113⅞	114⅞	115	108½	108½	110⅜
Lowest	106½	110¾	112½	105½	106¼	107⅜	109½	110⅛	110	105⅜	105½	108
Closing	109½	114½	115⅜	109¼	111	111	113⅞	114⅞	115	107⅞	108⅜	110⅜
December.												
Opening	109½	111⅛	116½	112½	111⅜	111⅛	115⅜	115¼	116⅛	109	108½	108½
Highest	113¼	116¼	121	116	117¼	117½	119½	120	118¾	112¼	113½	114⅜
Lowest	109½	111¼	116½	110⅞	111⅜	111⅛	114⅛	115¼	116⅛	109	108½	108⅜
Closing	111¼	116⅜	120½	113⅜	114⅜	115¼	119	119⅜	117⅜	111½	113	114¾

	5s, 1881, funded coupon.	6s, 1881.		6s (5-20 years), coupon.						10-40s.		6s, currency.
		Registered.	Coupon.	1862.	1864.	1865.	1865n.	1867.	1868.	Registered.	Coupon.	
January.												
Opening	111	116¼	117¾	113⅛	115	115	116	115	116¼	111¼	113½	114½
Highest	113¾	117⅝	118⅜	114⅞	116⅝	117⅝	116⅜	118	118	113	114¼	115¼
Lowest	111	115⅝	117	112¾	114	115	114⅜	115	116	111¼	113	114
Closing	113¾	117	118⅜	114⅝	116⅝	117¾	116⅝	117⅝	117¾	112⅜	114¼	115⅝
February.												
Opening	111⅞	117⅜	118¼	115⅝	116⅝	116⅜	116¾	117¾	117⅝	110⅜	114	115½
Highest	114¾	120½	121	118⅛	120½	121¼	119⅝	120⅜	120¼	113⅜	116⅜	116⅞
Lowest	111¾	117⅜	118½	115⅜	116⅝	116¾	116¼	117⅜	117⅝	110⅜	114	115½
Closing	114⅝	119¾	120½	117¾	119¾	121¼	119⅝	119¾	119¼	113¼	116⅜	116½
March.												
Opening	114½	119¾	119⅝	117⅝	118	120¾	118¾	119⅛	118¼	112½	112⅜	116¼
Highest	115½	119¾	121	118⅛	120	120¾	119½	120¾	120¼	115⅛	115⅜	117
Lowest	114¼	118⅜	119⅜	116¼	118	119⅛	118	118⅜	118⅞	112¼	112¾	115⅞
Closing	115⅛	119⅜	121	117⅝	119¾	120¾	119⅛	120⅛	119⅞	114⅜	115⅛	117
April.												
Opening	115½	119⅜	121⅛	118	119¾	120⅜	119¼	120¼	119⅞	115	115	117¼
Highest	117	120¼	122	118¾	120¾	121¾	120¼	120⅝	120½	115	115½	117½
Lowest	115⅜	119¼	120¾	117¾	119¾	120⅝	119	119⅜	119¾	114⅜	114½	116¾
Closing	117	120⅛	122	118¾	120⅝	121⅜	120⅛	120⅝	120⅛	114⅝	115⅛	116¾
May.												
Opening	115½	119⅞	121¾	115⅜	117⅛	118½	119⅞	120⅜	120⅛	114⅞	115⅜	116⅜
Highest	115½	120⅜	122	115⅝	117¼	118⅜	120½	120¾	120⅛	115½	115⅝	117½
Lowest	115	119⅝	120	115	117	117⅞	119½	120⅛	119⅛	114⅞	114¾	116½
Closing	115⅝	120⅜	121⅞	115⅝	117¼	118⅜	120¼	120⅜	120⅛	115¼	115⅞	117¼
June.												
Opening	115⅜	116¾	121½	115⅜	117¼	118¼	119⅞	120⅞	120¾	114¾	114¾	114⅝
Highest	115⅝	117⅛	122	115⅝	117¼	118¼	120⅝	121⅜	121¼	114⅞	114¾	115⅜
Lowest	113	116⅛	121½	113⅜	116¼	117⅛	119½	120	120	113⅜	113⅛	114⅛
Closing	114	117	122	114¼	117	118	120½	121	121	113⅝	114	115¾
July.												
Opening	113¾	116	117⅛	114	116¼	117⅜	116⅜	117¼	117¼	113¼	114	115
Highest	113½	117⅜	119	114	116½	117⅜	116½	117⅞	118¼	113½	114	117
Lowest	112⅜	115⅜	116⅝	111½	115¾	116¾	115¼	116¼	116	112⅛	112½	115⅝
Closing	113¼	117⅜	118⅜	111½	115¾	117	116½	117¾	118¼	112¾	112¾	117¼
August.												
Opening	112½	117¼	118⅜	111¾	115⅞	116⅝	116¼	117⅜	118⅝	110½	113⅛	111⅜
Highest	112⅝	117⅜	118⅜	112½	116	117⅜	116⅝	117⅝	118⅝	113⅜	114¼	117¼
Lowest	112	117½	118¼	111¾	115¾	116¾	116	117⅛	117⅞	109⅞	113¼	117½
Closing	112⅜	117½	118⅝	112½	116	117⅛	116⅝	117⅜	117¾	110¾	114½	117¾
September.												
Opening	112⅝	117½	118⅝	112½	115¾	116¾	116¼	117¾	117⅞	111	111⅞	117⅝
Highest	112⅝	117⅞	118⅝	112⅜	115⅞	116⅞	116⅞	117⅞	117⅞	111	111⅞	117⅝
Lowest	112	116⅞	117¾	112⅛	115⅛	115⅝	116¼	117⅛	117⅝	110⅛	111¼	117⅛
Closing	112⅛	117¾	118⅛	112¾	115⅝	116	115¾	117	117¾	111	111¾	117⅝
October.												
Opening	112¾	117⅜	118⅛	112⅞	115⅝	116⅜	115¾	117	117¼	111	111⅞	117⅜
Highest	112⅝	118	118⅜	113¼	116⅜	117⅝	116⅜	117⅛	117⅛	112	112⅜	118⅛
Lowest	112¼	117⅛	118	112⅜	115⅜	116⅜	115¾	117	117¼	111	111⅛	117⅜
Closing	112⅜	117⅝	118⅛	113¾	116⅛	117⅝	116⅜	117¾	117¾	111⅞	112⅜	117⅝
November.												
Opening	111⅜	118	118⅜	110⅜	113	114¼	116⅜	117¾	117⅞	112	112⅛	117
Highest	113	119¼	119⅞	112¾	114⅜	116⅜	119	120	119¾	113⅜	114⅛	119
Lowest	111⅛	118	118⅜	110⅜	113	114¼	116¼	117¾	117⅞	111⅞	111⅜	117⅞
Closing	113	119¼	119⅞	112¾	114⅜	116⅜	119	120	119¾	113⅜	114⅛	119
December.												
Opening	113	116⅛	119¾	112¾	114¾	116⅞	119	120	119⅞	113¼	114¼	116¼
Highest	113⅞	118⅜	122⅛	114⅜	116	118⅜	121	122	120¾	115⅛	115¼	118
Lowest	112⅜	115⅜	119⅜	112¼	114¼	116¼	118¼	119⅜	119⅛	112⅜	113¾	116¼
Closing	113¾	118	122	114⅜	116	118¼	120⅞	122	120⅜	115⅞	115⅛	118

	5s, 1881, funded coupon.	6s, 1881.		6s (5-20 years), coupon.						10-40s.		6s, currency.
		Registered.	Coupon.	1862.	1864.	1865.	1865n.	1867.	1868.	Registered.	Coupon.	
January.												
Opening	113⅜	118¼	118⅜	114½	116¼	118⅛	117⅞	118⅜	118⅜	115	115	117⅞
Highest	116	119⅜	119⅜	115⅝	117⅛	119⅜	118⅝	119⅝	119⅝	116¼	116¾	120
Lowest	113⅜	118	118¼	114½	116	118⅛	117½	118¼	118	114⅜	115	117⅛
Closing	115⅝	119⅜	119⅝	115½	117½	119¼	118⅝	119⅝	119⅝	116⅛	116¾	120
February.												
Opening	114¾	119¼	120	115¾	117⅜	120¼	118⅝	119⅜	119¾	113¾	116¾	119¾
Highest	115¼	119⅝	120⅝	116¾	118	120½	119⅝	120¼	120	114⅜	117¼	120
Lowest	114¼	118¾	119¾	115¾	117⅜	119½	118⅛	119⅜	119⅜	113¾	116¾	119
Closing	114⅝	118¾	120	116⅜	117½	119⅝	118⅜	119⅝	119¼	114⅛	116⅞	119
March.												
Opening	114¾	119	119⅞	116¾	117⅛	119⅝	118⅝	119⅛	119⅜	113¾	113⅞	118⅞
Highest	115½	120	121⅜	117⅝	118½	120⅜	119¾	120⅛	120⅛	114⅜	115⅜	119⅛
Lowest	114¼	118⅞	119¾	116⅜	117⅓	119¼	118⅜	119¼	119⅜	113¾	113¾	118⅜
Closing	115¼	119¾	121¼	117⅛	118⅝	119⅞	119⅛	120⅛	120½	114	114⅝	119⅛
April.												
Opening	114¾	120	121	118½	118½	121½	119½	120	119¾	114	115½	119½
Highest	117⅛	122	123⅜	118¾	121	121⅞	122⅜	123¾	122⅛	116⅛	117¼	124⅛
Lowest	114¾	120	121	118⅜	118⅛	121⅛	119⅜	119⅝	119¾	113⅝	115⅜	119¼
Closing	117⅛	121⅞	123⅜	118¾	121	121⅞	122⅛	123½	122⅛	116	117¼	123¼
May.												
Opening	116	121¾	123⅛	116½	117⅛	119⅜	121⅝	123	123	116	117½	123⅛
Highest	117	122⅞	124⅜	117⅜	118⅛	120⅛	122⅝	124½	124	117	118	124⅜
Lowest	115⅜	121⅝	123⅛	117⅛	117⅞	119⅜	121⅜	123	123	115¾	117	123⅛
Closing	117	122¾	124⅝	117	118⅛	120⅛	122⅝	124½	124	117	118	124¾
June.												
Opening	117⅛	120⅛	125⅛	118⅛	118¼	121¼	123⅛	124½	124	117⅞	118¼	122
Highest	119	121⅜	126⅛	118⅛	119⅛	122¾	124⅛	125½	125½	118⅝	119⅛	122⅝
Lowest	117⅛	120¼	125⅛	117⅜	118¼	121⅜	123⅛	124⅜	124	117⅜	118¼	122
Closing	118⅜	121	126¼	118	118⅜	122¼	124	125⅜	125	117⅝	119¼	122⅜

	5s, 1881, funded coupon.	6s, 1881.		6s (5–20 years), coupon.						10-40s.		6s, currency.
		Registered.	Coupon.	1862.	1864.	1865.	1865n.	1867.	1868.	Registered.	Coupon.	
July.												
Opening	118⅜	121	122⅞	115¾	118⅞	122¼	120½	122⅛	121⅜	117⅝	119¼	122⅛
Highest	118⅞	121	123	116⅛	118⅞	122⅛	120½	122⅛	121⅜	117⅝	119¼	123
Lowest	114⅜	119	120	115⅜	116	117⅛	117½	118	119	116⅛	116¾	122
Closing	116	120	120½	116⅛	116	120	118⅝	120⅜	120	116⅜	116¾	122
August.												
Opening	115⅛	119⅞	120¾	.....	115⅜	119⅜	118⅛	120¼	120⅛	114¾	117¾	122¼
Highest	117⅛	121	122	.....	117	119½	119⅜	120¾	121⅛	115⅝	119⅜	123
Lowest	115¼	119¾	120¾	.....	115¾	118¾	118⅛	120	120½	114¾	117⅜	122¼
Closing	117⅛	120⅝	122	.....	117	118⅜	118⅜	120¼	120⅜	115½	119⅛	123
September.												
Opening	116⅞	120¾	122	.....	116⅞	117⅜	117⅛	119⅞	120	115½	116¾	123⅛
Highest	118¼	121⅛	123¾	.....	119⅜	119¾	119¼	121	121⅛	117	118	124
Lowest	116⅞	120¾	122	.....	116⅞	117⅜	117⅛	119⅞	120	115½	116¾	123⅛
Closing	118¼	121¼	123¾	.....	119⅜	118⅞	119¼	120⅝	121½	116⅜	117¾	124
October.												
Opening	118¼	121½	123⅞	.....	119⅜	119⅞	119½	120½	121¼	116⅝	117⅞	124½
Highest	118¼	121⅝	123⅞	.....	119⅝	120¼	119⅝	121¼	121⅜	116¾	117¾	124½
Lowest	116⅜	120⅜	122¼	.....	118¾	118⅞	118⅜	119½	120½	115½	116⅞	123½
Closing	117⅛	121⅜	123	.....	119	120¼	119⅜	121½	121½	116⅛	117⅜	123⅝
November.												
Opening	116⅛	121	122⅜	.....	114⅛	116⅛	119	120⅞	121⅛	116⅛	117⅞	123⅛
Highest	117⅛	122⅛	124	.....	114⅛	116⅛	120⅜	122¾	122⅞	117	117⅝	125⅛
Lowest	115⅛	120⅞	122⅛	.....	114⅛	115⅞	118¾	120⅜	120⅞	115½	117⅛	123⅛
Closing	117¼	122⅛	124	.....	114⅛	116⅜	120⅜	122¾	122⅞	117	117⅝	125¼
December.												
Opening	117⅜	119⅛	123⅛	.....	.....	116⅜	120⅝	122¾	123	117⅛	118	122
Highest	118	120	125	.....	.....	116⅜	121	123⅛	123	117¾	118	122¾
Lowest	116⅝	119⅛	123⅛	.....	.....	115⅝	119¾	121⅛	122⅛	116⅞	118	122
Closing	117	119¼	123⅞	.....	.....	116	120⅜	123	122⅞	117⅝	118	122⅝

1876.

	6s, 1881.		6s (5-20 years), coupon.				10-40s.		5s, 1881, coupon.	4½s, 1891, registered.	6s, currency.
	Registered.	Coupon.	1865.	1865n.	1867.	1868.	Registered.	Coupon.			
January.											
Opening	119⅜	120⅞	116½	117⅜	119⅜	120	117⅜	118	116⅞	.....	122⅜
Highest	122	122¾	117⅞	119⅝	122¼	123	119½	119¾	118⅝	.....	125
Lowest	119⅜	120⅞	116½	117	119⅜	120	117⅜	118	116¾	.....	122⅜
Closing	122	122⅝	117⅝	119¾	122	123	119¼	119¾	118⅝	.....	125
February.											
Opening	122	122¾	118¼	119¾	121⅞	123⅛	116⅜	119¾	117½	.....	125
Highest	123⅝	123⅞	118⅞	120	122⅜	123¾	118½	121¾	118⅝	.....	128
Lowest	122	122½	117	119¼	121	123⅛	116⅜	119⅜	117⅜	.....	125
Closing	122⅝	123⅜	117⅝	119¼	121	123½	118¼	121¾	118¾	.....	127
March.											
Opening	123¼	123¼	118¼	119⅝	121½	123¾	118⅝	119½	118⅝	.....	127⅛
Highest	123½	123¼	118¾	119⅝	121⅞	123¾	118⅝	119¼	119	.....	127½
Lowest	121⅜	122⅛	118¼	118⅜	121⅛	123	117¾	118¼	118¼	.....	126½
Closing	121⅜	122⅜	118⅜	118⅜	121⅛	123	117¾	119⅛	118⅜	.....	126¾
April.											
Opening	121⅛	122½	118⅛	118⅞	121	122½	117⅝	118⅜	118½	.....	126½
Highest	122	122⅝	118⅜	119⅜	121⅜	122¾	118⅝	119	119	.....	127
Lowest	120¾	121¾	117¾	118⅛	120⅝	122¼	117	118	117¾	.....	126½
Closing	121⅛	122⅛	118⅛	119⅛	121⅜	122⅜	118½	119	118⅝	.....	127
May.											
Opening	121⅛	122½	114¾	119	121	123	118	118⅝	117½	.....	126¾
Highest	122⅜	122¾	115½	119½	121⅜	123	118	118¾	117½	.....	127⅛
Lowest	121⅜	122⅜	112½	118¾	120⅜	122⅞	117½	118⅜	117	.....	126⅜
Closing	122¼	122¾	115	119½	121⅜	122⅞	117⅝	118⅝	117¼	.....	127⅛
June.											
Opening	119	122⅞	115½	119½	121⅜	123⅜	117⅝	118¾	117½	.....	124⅜
Highest	120⅜	124½	116⅛	121	123⅛	124½	118⅜	118⅞	117¾	.....	126¾
Lowest	119	122⅝	115½	119¼	121⅜	123⅛	117⅜	118⅜	116⅞	.....	124⅛
Closing	120	124	116⅛	121	122⅝	124½	118⅛	118⅞	117¾	.....	126¾
July.											
Opening	120	120½	116¾	117⅝	119⅝	121⅜	118½	118⅞	117⅝	.....	126⅜
Highest	120	120¾	116¾	118½	120½	121¾	118⅝	119	118⅝	.....	126¾
Lowest	119⅜	119⅜	115¾	117⅜	119	121	117⅞	118¼	117⅝	.....	125½
Closing	119⅜	120⅜	115¾	117⅜	119¼	121⅜	118⅜	118⅝	118¼	.....	125½
August.											
Opening	119⅜	120⅝	116	117½	119¾	121⅝	115½	119	117	.....	125¾
Highest	119⅝	120¾	116½	117⅝	119⅝	121⅝	116¾	119⅝	117⅜	.....	126¼
Lowest	117¾	118	112½	113	116⅞	121	115½	118¾	115¾	.....	125¼
Closing	117¾	118	112¾	113	116⅞	121¼	116⅜	118¼	115¾	.....	126½
September.											
Opening	117⅞	118⅛	112¾	113½	117	118⅛	115½	116	115¾	111½	127
Highest	117⅞	118¾	113½	113¾	117	118⅜	115½	116	115⅞	111⅜	127
Lowest	117	117⅜	112¾	113	116⅜	118¼	114⅜	115¼	114⅞	111½	126⅜
Closing	117¼	118¼	113⅜	113⅜	116⅜	118⅜	114½	115¾	114⅞	111¾	126⅜
October.											
Opening	117½	118	112¾	113	116	118	114⅜	115	114⅜	110⅜	125¾
Highest	118⅛	119½	114	113⅜	116½	118	114⅜	115⅞	115½	111	125¾
Lowest	115⅜	116¾	111⅜	111⅜	114¾	116½	113	113¾	113¾	110⅜	123
Closing	117¼	118¼	113⅛	113½	116⅜	116¾	114	115¾	114⅛	111⅛	124½
November.											
Opening	117¾	118	110½	113½	116½	117	114	115½	113½	111⅜	124⅜
Highest	117¾	118½	110½	113½	116½	117⅜	114½	115½	113½	111⅜	124½
Lowest	116½	117	109¾	112½	115½	116¾	113⅜	114½	111¾	110	123⅜
Closing	116½	117	109¼	112½	115½	117½	113⅞	114¼	111¾	110	124
December.											
Opening	113⅜	116¾	109⅜	112⅜	115⅜	116½	112¾	113½	111½	109⅜	121½
Highest	113⅞	117⅜	109⅜	113⅜	116⅜	118	113⅞	113⅝	112⅜	109⅜	122½
Lowest	112½	115⅜	108⅜	111⅝	114⅛	116½	112	111⅛	110⅜	108	120⅞
Closing	113⅜	117⅜	109⅜	113½	116½	118	113⅜	113⅜	112⅛	108¼	122¼

	6s, 1881, coupon.	6s (5-20 years), coupon.				10-40s.		5s, 1881, coupon.	4½s, 1891, coupon.	4s, 1907, registered.	6s, currency.
		1865.	1865n.	1867.	1868.	Registered.	Coupon.				
January.											
Opening	114 1/8	109 3/8	110 3/8	113 3/8	115	113 1/2	113 5/8	112	.....	.....	121 7/8
Highest	114 3/8	109 1/2	110 3/8	114	117 1/8	114 1/8	114 1/2	112 5/8	.....	.....	123 3/8
Lowest	113 3/8	108 1/4	109 1/4	112 1/8	114 3/4	112 1/4	112 7/8	111	.....	.....	121 7/8
Closing	113 3/8	108 1/4	110	113	116	113 3/8	114 1/8	111 3/8	.....	.....	123 3/8
February.											
Opening	113 1/4	108 3/8	109 3/4	112 5/8	115 5/8	110 3/4	113 3/8	110 1/8	.....	.....	123 1/4
Highest	114 1/8	108 1/2	110 3/4	113 1/8	116 7/8	111 3/8	114 3/8	111 1/8	.....	.....	123 3/4
Lowest	111 3/4	107 3/4	108 3/8	111 3/8	114 1/2	109 1/8	113 3/8	109 1/4	.....	.....	122 1/8
Closing	111 3/4	107 3/4	108 3/8	111 3/8	114 1/2	109 1/8	113 3/8	109 3/8	.....	.....	122 1/8
March.											
Opening	111 3/8	107 7/8	108	111 1/8	113 1/2	109 1/4	110 3/4	109 1/8	.....	.....	122 3/8
Highest	113 3/8	108 1/4	109 1/2	112 3/8	114 1/2	110 1/4	111 1/2	110 3/4	.....	.....	123 3/8
Lowest	111 3/8	107 3/4	108	111 1/8	113	109 1/4	110 3/8	109 1/8	.....	.....	122 3/8
Closing	112 3/8	108 3/8	108 1/2	111 1/2	113 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/4	110 3/8	.....	.....	123 1/4
April.											
Opening	112 3/4	108 3/8	108 1/2	111 1/2	113 3/8	110 3/4	111 1/2	110 3/8	.....	.....	123 3/8
Highest	114 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2	113	115 1/2	112 3/8	113	112 1/2	.....	.....	124 3/8
Lowest	112 1/8	108 3/8	108 1/2	111 3/8	113 3/8	110 3/8	111 1/2	110 1/2	.....	.....	123 3/8
Closing	114	111 1/4	110 1/2	112 7/8	115 7/8	112	112 3/4	112	.....	.....	124 3/8
May.											
Opening	114 1/8	.....	110 3/8	113	115	112 3/8	113	110 7/8	108 7/8	.....	125 1/8
Highest	115 3/4	.....	111 1/4	114 3/8	116	113	113 3/4	112	109	.....	125 5/8
Lowest	114 1/2	.....	110 3/8	113	115	112 1/2	112 7/8	110 7/8	108 3/4	.....	125 1/4
Closing	115 1/2	.....	110 1/2	113 5/8	116	112 3/8	113 1/4	111 3/8	108 3/8	.....	125 1/4
June.											
Opening	115	.....	110	113	116 1/8	112	112 3/4	111	107	.....	122 1/4
Highest	115 1/2	.....	110	113 1/2	116 1/8	112 5/8	113	112	108 3/4	.....	122 7/8
Lowest	114 5/8	.....	109 1/2	112 3/8	115 1/2	111 3/4	111 1/2	110 7/8	106 3/4	.....	122
Closing	115	.....	109 1/4	112 1/8	115 1/2	112 3/8	112 3/8	112	108 3/4	.....	122 7/8

	6s, 1881, coupon.	6s (5-20 years), coupon.				10-40s.		5s, 1881, coupon.	4½s, 1891, coupon.	4s, 1907, registered.	6s, currency.
		1865.	1865n.	1867.	1868.	Registered.	Coupon.				
July.											
Opening	112	.....	106 7/8	109 1/8	112	112 5/8	113 1/8	112	108 7/8	105 3/4	123 1/8
Highest	112 1/4	.....	107	109 1/2	112 5/8	113	113 1/4	112	109	106	126
Lowest	111 7/8	.....	106 1/2	108 3/8	111 1/2	112	112 3/4	111	108 3/8	105 3/8	123 1/8
Closing	112	.....	106 7/8	109 3/8	111 1/2	112	113	111	108 5/8	105 3/4	125
August.											
Opening	112 1/4	.....	106 7/8	109	111 3/8	109 3/4	113 1/8	109 3/4	109	105 1/2	125
Highest	112 3/8	.....	107	109 3/8	111 1/8	109 3/8	113 5/8	110 1/8	109	105 1/2	125 1/2
Lowest	111 1/4	.....	105 7/8	108 1/8	110 3/8	108 3/4	112	108 3/4	107 7/8	104	123 3/4
Closing	111 1/4	.....	106 1/4	108 1/8	110 5/8	108 1/4	112 1/8	108 1/4	107 7/8	104 1/4	123 3/4
September.											
Opening	111	.....	105 7/8	107 7/8	110 1/8	108 3/8	109 3/4	108 3/4	106 3/4	103	123
Highest	111	.....	105 7/8	108	110 1/8	108 5/8	109 3/4	108 3/4	106 3/4	103	123 3/8
Lowest	110 3/8	.....	105 3/8	107	109 5/8	106 7/8	107 3/4	107 1/4	105	101 3/8	120 5/8
Closing	110 1/2	.....	105 3/8	107 3/8	109 5/8	106 7/8	108 1/4	107 1/4	105 1/8	101 1/8	120 5/8
October.											
Opening	110 1/4	.....	105 3/8	107 3/8	109 3/4	107	107 3/4	107	105	101 5/8	120 3/4
Highest	110 3/4	.....	105 7/8	108 3/8	109 3/4	107 3/8	108 5/8	107 3/8	105 3/8	102 3/8	120 3/4
Lowest	109 1/2	.....	105	106 7/8	109 1/4	106 3/8	107 3/8	106 3/8	103 7/8	101 1/8	120 1/4
Closing	110 3/4	.....	105 3/4	108 3/8	109 3/4	107 3/8	108 1/4	107 3/8	105	102	120 3/4
November.											
Opening	110 3/8	.....	105 3/4	108 5/8	110	107 3/8	108 1/4	106 3/4	105 1/8	102 1/8	121
Highest	110 3/4	.....	106 3/8	109 1/4	111 1/2	108 3/8	108 3/4	107	105 3/8	102 3/4	122
Lowest	110 1/4	.....	105 3/8	108 1/4	110	107 3/8	108 1/4	106 1/4	105 1/8	102 3/8	121 1/4
Closing	110 3/8	.....	106 3/8	109 1/4	111 1/2	108 1/8	108 3/8	106 7/8	105 5/8	102 3/4	122
December.											
Opening	110 7/8	.....	106 1/2	109 3/4	111 1/2	108 3/8	109	107	105	102 3/8	120 1/4
Highest	111	.....	106 3/4	109 3/4	111 3/4	108 3/8	109	107 3/8	105 1/4	103 1/8	122 1/4
Lowest	109 3/4	.....	105 3/8	108 1/4	110	106 3/8	107 1/2	105 1/4	103 1/8	101	120
Closing	109 5/8	.....	105 3/4	108 1/8	110	106 3/8	107 1/2	105 3/8	103 3/8	101 1/8	120

	6s,1881, coupon.	6s (5-20 years), coupon.			5s, 10-40, coupon.	5s, 1881, coupon.	4½s, 1891, coupon.	4s, coupon.	6s, currency.
		1865n.	1867.	1868.					
January.									
Opening	106⅝	102⅜	105¼	106¾	107⅞	105¼	103⅛	101¾	118⅛
Highest	107¼	103¼	106	109½	108¾	106⅜	104⅛	102¾	119¼
Lowest	106⅛	102⅜	105⅛	106¾	107⅜	105⅛	103¼	101⅜	118⅛
Closing	106¾	102⅝	105⅛	108¾	108¼	105⅜	103⅜	102	119⅛
February.									
Opening	106⅛	103	105⅝	108¾	108⅛ x	104⅜	103⅛	102⅜	118⅛
Highest	106⅜	103⅜	106⅛	109	108¼	104⅜	103¼	102¾	119⅛
Lowest	105⅜	102⅜	105	108	106⅜	103	102⅜	101⅜	118⅛
Closing	105¾	103⅜	105¾	108⅜	106¾	103¼	103¼	102	119⅛
March.									
Opening	105⅝	103¼	105½	108⅜ x	103⅞	103 x	101⅞	101½	119
Highest	107¼	104⅛	107¼	109	105⅜	104¼	103	101⅞	119
Lowest	105⅜	103⅛	105⅛	108⅜	103⅜	103	101⅝	100⅝	118
Closing	107⅛	104⅜	107¼	109	105⅜	104⅜	103	101⅝	118
April.									
Opening	107½	104½	107¼	109⅜	105½	104⅜	103½	100⅜	117¾
Highest	107⅞	104¾	107⅝	110½	106	105⅝	103⅝	100⅜	119¼
Lowest	107⅛	104	107	109⅝	105⅜	104⅝	102¾	100⅜	117¼
Closing	107⅞	104	107	110	106	105⅜	103⅝	100⅛	119¼
May.									
Opening	107½	103⅜	106⅞	109⅜	105⅞	104⅛	103⅛	100⅛	119⅛
Highest	108⅜	104¾	107⅝	109⅜	107⅜	105⅞	104⅞	101⅜	122
Lowest	107⅜	103¾	106½	109¼	105⅜	104⅜	103¼	100⅛	119
Closing	108⅛	104⅜	107⅜	109¾	107⅛	105⅝	104⅜	101⅜	122
June.									
Opening	108⅞	104⅝	107⅛	110	107⅜	105⅝ x	103⅜	101¼ x	119
Highest	110⅜	105⅛	108⅜	111¼	109⅛	107	104⅜	101½	120⅞
Lowest	108¾	104⅜	107¼	110	107½	105⅜	103⅜	101⅛	119
Closing	110¾	105⅛	108⅜	111½	109⅛	107	104⅜	101⅞	120⅞

	6s,1881, coupon.	6s (5-20 years), coupon.			5s, 10-40, coupon.	5s, 1881, coupon.	4½s, 1891, coupon.	4s, coupon.	6s, currency.
		1865n.	1867.	1868.					
July.									
Opening	x 107⅜	x 102⅛	x 105⅜	x 108	109	107½	104⅛	x 100½	120⅞
Highest	107⅜	102⅜	106⅛	108½	109⅜	107⅜	104⅞	100⅝	120¼
Lowest	107	102¼	105⅞	107⅝	108⅜	106⅜	104⅞	100¼	120
Closing	107⅛	102⅛	105⅞	108⅛	109½	107¼	104¼	100⅛	120⅜
August.									
Opening	107⅛	102⅛	105	108	109½	x 106⅜	104⅜	100⅜	120⅜
Highest	108⅛	102⅜	105½	108	109½	106⅜	105	100⅞	120⅜
Lowest	107¼	102⅜	104⅞	108	108⅜	106	104¼	100⅜	119⅞
Closing	108¼	102¾	105⅛	108	108⅜	106⅛	104¼	100⅛	120⅛
September.									
Opening	108½	102⅜	105⅛	107⅞	x 106⅜	106¼	x 103¾	100⅜	119⅞
Highest	108½	102⅞	105⅛	108	106½	106½	103¾	100⅞	119⅞
Lowest	107⅜	102⅜	105⅛	107¼	106	105¾	103⅜	100⅛	119⅜
Closing	107¾	102¾	105¼	107⅛	106⅛	105⅞	103⅜	100⅞	119⅜
October.									
Opening	107⅜	103	105¼	107⅜	106½	106	103⅛	x 99⅞	119¼
Highest	108½	103½	106⅛	108	106⅜	106⅛	104	100⅛	120⅜
Lowest	107⅜	102¾	105⅛	107⅜	105¾	105¼	102⅞	99¼	119⅛
Closing	108⅜	102¾	106⅛	108	106⅜	106⅛	104	100	120⅜
November.									
Opening	108½	103⅜	106⅛	108½	106½ x	105	104	100	121¾
Highest	109⅛	103¾	106⅞	109¼	107⅜	106⅜	105¼	100⅜	122
Lowest	108½	103⅜	105⅛	108⅝	106⅛	105	104	100	121¼
Closing	109⅛	103¾	106⅜	109⅛	107¼	106⅜	105½	100⅜	122
December.									
Opening	109½	103⅝	106⅛	109¾	107⅝	106⅜ x	104⅛	100⅜ x	119
Highest	109⅝	103¾	106⅛	109¾	108⅛	106¾	104¼	100⅛	120⅜
Lowest	109⅜	103⅜	105⅛	108	107⅜	106⅜	104	100⅜	119
Closing	109⅜	103¾	105⅜	108	108⅛	106¾	104¼	100¼	119⅝

	Coupon bonds.							6s, currency, 1898, registered.
	6s, 1881.	5-20s. 1867.	5-20s. 1868.	10-40s.	5s, 1881.	4½s, 1891.	4s, 1907.	
January.								
Opening	106⅜	x 102⅜	104¾	108⅜	107	104⅞	x 99½	119½
Highest	106⅝	102⅜	104¾	108⅜	107¼	106¼	100	121⅛
Lowest	106¼	101¾	102¾	104⅜	105⅞	104¾	99⅜	119½
Closing	103⅜	102	103⅜	105	106¼	106¼	100	121⅛
February.								
Opening	106⅜	102¼	102⅛	105	x 107⅞	106¼	100	120⅞
Highest	106⅜	102¼	102⅜	105⅜	104⅞	106⅜	100⅛	122
Lowest	105¾	102	102⅛	104⅛	104¼	106	100	120⅞
Closing	106¼	102⅛	102⅞	104⅜	104⅜	106⅜	100⅛	122
March.								
Opening	106⅜	102¼	102⅛	x 102⅛	104⅝	x 105¼	100⅛	122
Highest	106⅜	102¼	102⅜	102¼	104⅝	105¼	100⅜	122
Lowest	105¾	102	102⅛	101¼	103¾	104	99⅛	121⅜
Closing	106⅜	102¼	102⅜	102	104⅜	104⅜	99⅝	121⅜
April.								
Opening	106⅜	.....	.....	102	104⅜	104⅝	x 99	121⅛
Highest	106¼	.....	.....	102	105⅛	106⅞	101⅜	124⅛
Lowest	105⅞	.....	.....	101⅛	104⅛	104⅜	99	121⅛
Closing	106⅜	.....	.....	101¼	104⅝	106¾	101¼	124⅛
May.								
Opening	106⅛	.....	.....	.....	x 103⅜	107	101⅞	124⅛
Highest	107⅛	.....	.....	.....	104	107⅞	103⅜	125⅜
Lowest	106⅛	.....	.....	.....	103⅛	107	101⅞	124⅛
Closing	107⅛	.....	.....	.....	103⅜	107⅜	103¼	125⅛
June.								
Opening	107⅛	.....	.....	.....	103⅜	x 106½	102⅞	x 123⅜
Highest	107⅛	.....	.....	.....	103¾	106½	103	123⅝
Lowest	107⅛	.....	.....	.....	103⅜	105⅞	102⅛	123
Closing	107⅛	.....	.....	.....	103⅜	106¼	102⅜	123

	Coupon bonds.							6s, currency, 1898, registered.
	6s, 1881.	5-20s. 1867.	5-20s. 1868.	10-40s.	5s, 1881.	4½s, 1891.	4s, 1907.	
July.								
Opening	x 104⅛	.....	.....	.....	103¾	106⅛	x 101⅞	123
Highest	104⅛	.....	.....	.....	104¼	106⅛	102⅜	124
Lowest	104⅛	.....	.....	.....	103⅜	105⅞	101⅜	122⅝
Closing	104⅜	.....	.....	.....	104⅛	106¼	102⅛	123⅛
August.								
Opening	104⅜	.....	.....	.....	x 102⅜	106¼	102	123¼
Highest	104⅜	.....	.....	.....	102⅝	106¼	102	123½
Lowest	104⅛	.....	.....	.....	101⅞	105	100⅝	123¼
Closing	104⅜	.....	.....	.....	102¼	105⅜	101⅛	123¼
September.								
Opening	104⅜	.....	.....	.....	102¼	x 104⅜	101½	.....
Highest	105	.....	.....	.....	103	105¾	102¾	.....
Lowest	104⅜	.....	.....	.....	102¼	104⅜	101½	.....
Closing	105	.....	.....	.....	103	105¾	102¾	.....
October.								
Opening	105	.....	.....	.....	102⅜	105¼	x 101⅜	123
Highest	105⅛	.....	.....	.....	103⅛	105⅞	102⅜	123
Lowest	105	.....	.....	.....	102⅜	105¼	101⅜	123
Closing	105¼	.....	.....	.....	103⅜	105¾	102⅛	123
November.								
Opening	105¼	.....	.....	.....	x 102⅜	106⅛	102¼	124¼
Highest	106⅛	.....	.....	.....	102⅝	107¼	103⅜	125
Lowest	105¼	.....	.....	.....	102	106⅜	102¼	124
Closing	105⅝	.....	.....	.....	102⅝	107¼	103⅜	124¾
December.								
Opening	106⅛	.....	.....	.....	102⅛	x 105⅜	103	x 121¼
Highest	107⅛	.....	.....	.....	103⅜	106⅜	104¼	122
Lowest	106¼	.....	.....	.....	102⅛	105⅜	103	121¼
Closing	107⅛	.....	.....	.....	103⅜	106⅜	104	122

1880.

	Coupon bonds.				6s, currency, 1898, registered.
	6s, 1881.	5s, 1881.	4½s, 1891.	4s, 1907.	
January.					
Opening	x 104¼	103⅜	106⅜	x 103	.....
Highest	104⅝	104	107⅜	104½	.....
Lowest	104⅛	103⅜	106⅜	103	.....
Closing	104⅜	104	107⅜	104½	.....
February.					
Opening	105⅛	x 103	107⅞	105½	126
Highest	105⅝	103⅝	109¼	107½	126
Lowest	105⅛	103	107⅞	105	126
Closing	105⅝	103⅛	108⅝	106⅞	126
March.					
Opening	105⅞	103½	x 108	106⅜	.....
Highest	105⅞	103⅝	108⅜	107⅜	.....
Lowest	105¼	103	107⅛	106½	.....
Closing	105½	103¼	108½	107⅜	.....
April.					
Opening	102⅜	103⅜	109	x 106⅜	.....
Highest	106¼	104	109½	107½	.....
Lowest	105⅞	103⅜	108⅞	106⅜	.....
Closing	106¼	104	109	107⅜	.....
May.					
Opening	106⅜	102⅞	109⅛	107⅜	.....
Highest	107⅛	103⅜	110⅜	109	.....
Lowest	106⅜	102⅜	105⅝	107⅛	.....
Closing	106⅜	103⅛	110⅜	109	.....
June.					
Opening	106⅞	103¼	x 109⅜	109	.....
Highest	107⅛	103⅜	109¾	109⅞	.....
Lowest	106⅜	103¼	109⅜	108¾	.....
Closing	107⅛	103⅜	109¾	109⅛	.....

	Coupon bonds.				6s, currency, 1898, registered.
	6s, 1881.	5s, 1881.	4½s, 1891.	4s, 1907.	
July.					
Opening	x 104⅛	103⅜	109⅞	x 108⅜	.....
Highest	104⅛	103⅞	110⅛	109⅛	.....
Lowest	103⅞	103⅜	109¾	108½	.....
Closing	104¼	103¾	110⅛	109⅜	.....
August.					
Opening	104⅛	x 102⅝	111⅜	109⅛	128
Highest	104¾	102¾	111⅜	110⅛	128
Lowest	104⅛	102⅝	111¼	109⅞	128
Closing	104¾	102¾	111⅜	110⅛	128
September.					
Opening	104⅜	102⅞	110⅞	110¼	.....
Highest	104⅝	102⅞	110⅞	110⅜	.....
Lowest	104⅛	102¼	109	108⅝	.....
Closing	104⅛	102⅝	109	108⅞	.....
October.					
Opening	104⅜	102⅜	108¼	x 107½	.....
Highest	104⅞	103	110⅛	109⅜	.....
Lowest	104⅜	102⅛	108¼	107½	.....
Closing	104⅞	103	110½	109⅜	.....
November.					
Opening	104⅞	x 102	111¼	110	130
Highest	104⅞	102	112⅜	112¼	130
Lowest	104⅜	101⅜	111¼	109⅜	129½
Closing	104⅜	101½	112	111½	129½
December.					
Opening	104½	101½	111⅞	111⅝	134
Highest	104⅜	101⅝	112	113⅜	134
Lowest	104½	101	111⅜	111½	134
Closing	104⅜	101½	112	113⅜	134

	Coupon bonds.				6s, currency, 1898, registered.
	6s, 1881.	5s, 1881.	4½s, 1891.	4s, 1907.	
January.					
Opening	x 101⅛	101⅛	112	x 112⅛	133
Highest	101⅜	101⅛	112⅛	113⅛	133
Lowest	101⅛	101⅛	112	112⅜	133
Closing	101¾	101¾	112⅜	112⅞	133
February.					
Opening	101⅜	x 100⅜	112¼	112⅝	.....
Highest	101⅜	101	112⅞	114	.....
Lowest	101⅜	100⅜	111⅜	112⅜	.....
Closing	101¾	100⅝	112⅛	112¾	.....
March.					
Opening	102	101	x 111⅜	112⅞	131
Highest	102¼	102	112⅜	114⅜	131
Lowest	102	100⅞	111¼	112⅝	131
Closing	102¼	102	112⅜	114⅜	131
April.					
Opening	102⅜	102⅛	112⅞	x 114	133
Highest	103⅜	102⅝	114⅜	116¼	133
Lowest	102⅜	102	112⅜	113½	133
Closing	103⅞	102⅞	114⅜	116¼	133
May.					
Opening	103⅜	x 101⅛	114⅜	116⅛	135
Highest	106½	105	116½	118⅛	135
Lowest	103¾	101⅝	114⅜	116⅛	135
Closing	106¾	104⅝	116½	118⅝	135
June.					
Opening	104	104½	x 115⅜	118¼	x 134
Highest	104	104½	115⅜	118⅜	134
Lowest	102⅞	103	114⅞	117⅜	134
Closing	103	103½	115	118	134

	Coupon bonds.				6s, currency, 1898, registered.
	6s, 1881.	5s, 1881.	4½s, 1891.	4s, 1907.	
July.					
Opening	102⅞	x 102¾	114⅞	x 117½	.....
Highest	103	102¾	114⅜	117¼	.....
Lowest	102¼	101⅞	114⅜	115¾	.....
Closing	102⅜	102	114⅜	116⅜	.....
August.					
Opening	102⅜	102⅛	114⅜	116⅛	.....
Highest	102⅜	102¼	114⅜	116⅜	.....
Lowest	101½	101	113¾	114½	.....
Closing	101⅛	101⅜	113¾	115¼	.....
September.					
Opening	101⅛	101⅛	x 113	116	.....
Highest	101⅛	101⅜	113⅜	117⅜	.....
Lowest	100⅝	101	112⅞	116	.....
Closing	101	101⅛	113⅜	117⅜	.....
October.					
Opening	100⅜	x 100⅛	113	x 116⅜	.....
Highest	101⅛	102⅛	113	116⅜	.....
Lowest	100⅜	99¼	113	115½	.....
Closing	101	102⅛	113	116	.....
November.					
Opening	101¼	102	113⅜	116⅛	.....
Highest	101⅜	102¼	114⅜	117⅛	.....
Lowest	101¼	101⅞	113⅜	116	.....
Closing	101⅞	102⅛	114⅜	117½	.....
December.					
Opening	x 100⅜	102⅜	x 113¾	117⅜	x 130
Highest	101⅛	103⅛	114⅜	118⅜	130
Lowest	100⅜	102⅜	113¾	117⅜	129
Closing	101⅛	103⅛	114⅜	118⅜	129

1882.

	Coupon bonds.				Registered bonds.	
	6s, continued at 3½.	5s, continued at 3¾.	4½s, 1891.	4s, 1907.	6s, currency, 1898.	3s, option, U. S.
January.						
Opening	100 3/4	x 102 1/2	114 3/8	117 5/8	131	
Highest	101	102 3/4	114 7/8	118 1/2	131	
Lowest	100 3/4	102 1/2	114 3/8	117 1/4	131	
Closing	101	102 3/8	114 5/8	118 1/4	131	
February.						
Opening	101	102 3/8	114 7/8	118		
Highest	101	102 3/8	114 7/8	118 1/8		
Lowest	100 7/8	101 7/8	114 3/8	117 5/8		
Closing	100 7/8	102	114 3/8	118		
March.						
Opening	100 3/8	102	x 113 3/4	118		
Highest	101 1/2	103 3/8	113 3/4	119 3/8		
Lowest	100 3/8	102	113 3/8	118		
Closing	101 1/4	103 3/8	113 3/8	119 3/8		
April.						
Opening	101 3/8	x 102 1/2	115 1/2	x 118 3/8		
Highest	101 3/8	103	116 3/8	121 1/4		
Lowest	101 1/8	101 7/8	115 1/4	118 3/8		
Closing	101 3/8	102 1/4	116 1/4	121		
May.						
Opening	101 1/4	102 1/2	116 1/2	121		
Highest	101 3/8	102 1/2	116 1/4	121 1/8		
Lowest	101 1/4	101 1/2	115 1/8	120 3/8		
Closing	101 3/8	101 1/4	115 3/8	120 3/4		
June.						
Opening	x 100	101 1/8	x 114 1/8	120 3/4		
Highest	100 1/4	101 1/4	114 1/4	120 3/4		
Lowest	100	101 1/8	114 1/8	120 1/8		
Closing	100 1/4	101 1/4	114 1/8	120 1/8		

	Coupon bonds.				Registered bonds.	
	6s, continued at 3½.	5s, continued at 3¾.	4½s, 1891.	4s, 1907.	6s, currency, 1898.	3s, option, U. S.
July.						
Opening	102	x 101	114	x 119		
Highest	102	102 1/8	115	120 3/8		
Lowest	101 1/2	100 3/4	114	118 3/8		
Closing	101 1/4	101 1/8	114 1/8	120 1/8		
August.						
Opening		101 1/2	114 3/8	120 1/4		
Highest		101 1/4	114 3/8	120 1/4		
Lowest		101 1/8	114 3/8	119 3/4		
Closing		101 1/8	114 3/8	119 7/8		
September.						
Opening		101	113	119 7/8		
Highest		101 3/8	113	120 1/4		
Lowest		100 3/8	112 7/8	119 3/4		
Closing		100 3/8	112 7/8	119 3/4		
October.						
Opening		x 100 1/2	113 1/4	x 118 3/8		102 1/4
Highest		100 1/4	113 1/4	119 1/8		102 1/4
Lowest		100 1/4	113	118 3/8		102 1/4
Closing		100 1/4	113 1/8	119 1/8		102 1/4
November.						
Opening		101 1/4	113	119 1/4		102 3/8
Highest		101 3/4	113 1/8	119 3/8		102 3/8
Lowest		101 1/4	113	118 7/8		101 1/4
Closing		101 1/4	113	119 1/4		102
December.						
Opening		101 1/2	x 112 7/8	120 1/8		102 1/4
Highest		103 3/8	113 1/8	121		103
Lowest		101 1/2	112 7/8	120		102 3/8
Closing		103 1/4	113 1/8	120 1/4		103

	Coupon bonds.			Registered bonds.	
	5s, continued at 3½.	4½s, 1891.	4s, 1907.	3s, option, U. S.	6s, currency, 1898.
January.					
Opening	x 102	113 1/16	x 119 1/2	x 103 1/4	131 1/8
Highest	104	113 5/16	119 3/4	104 1/8	131 1/8
Lowest	102	112 3/4	118 7/8	103 1/4	131 1/8
Closing	104	113	118 7/8	104 1/8	131 1/8
February.					
Opening	103 7/8	113 1/4	118 7/8	104 1/8	.....
Highest	103 7/8	113 1/4	120	104 1/8	.....
Lowest	103 7/8	113 1/4	118 7/8	103 3/4	.....
Closing	103 7/8	113 3/8	119 1/8	104 1/8	.....
March.					
Opening	.....	x 112 1/2	119 3/8	104	.....
Highest	.....	113 3/8	120 1/8	104 1/8	.....
Lowest	.....	112 1/2	119	103 5/8	.....
Closing	.....	113 3/8	120 1/8	103 7/8	.....
April.					
Opening	.....	113 1/2	x 119 3/8	x 103 1/8	.....
Highest	.....	113 3/4	120	103 3/4	.....
Lowest	.....	113 1/4	119 3/8	103	.....
Closing	.....	113 5/8	119 7/8	103	.....
May.					
Opening	.....	113	119 7/8	103 3/8	.....
Highest	.....	113 3/8	119 7/8	103 5/8	.....
Lowest	.....	113	119	103 1/4	.....
Closing	.....	113 1/4	119 1/4	103 1/8	.....
June.					
Opening	.....	x 112 3/8	119 3/8	103 1/8	.....
Highest	.....	113	120	104	.....
Lowest	.....	112 3/8	119 3/8	103 1/8	.....
Closing	.....	112 7/8	120	103 7/8	.....

	Coupon bonds.			Registered bonds.	
	5s, continued at 3½.	4½s, 1891.	4s, 1907.	3s, option, U. S.	6s, currency, 1898.
July.					
Opening	.....	112 7/8	x 118 7/8	103 3/8	.....
Highest	.....	113	119 1/8	103 3/8	.....
Lowest	.....	112 3/8	118 1/8	103	.....
Closing	.....	112 5/8	119	103	.....
August.					
Opening	.....	113	119 1/8	103	.....
Highest	.....	113 1/8	119 3/8	103 3/8	.....
Lowest	.....	112 3/8	118 7/8	103	.....
Closing	.....	113 3/8	119 3/8	103 3/8	.....
September.					
Opening	.....	112 3/8	119 3/8	103 3/8	133
Highest	.....	114	121 1/8	103 3/8	135
Lowest	.....	112 1/4	119 3/8	101 1/4	132 1/8
Closing	.....	114	121 1/4	101 1/8	135
October.					
Opening	.....	114 1/8	x 120 1/4	x 100 1/8	135 3/4
Highest	.....	114 7/8	122	100 1/2	136 1/2
Lowest	.....	113 3/4	120	100 1/4	135 3/4
Closing	.....	114 3/4	122	x 100 3/8	136 1/8
November.					
Opening	.....	114 5/8	121 7/8	100 3/8	136 1/8
Highest	.....	115	122 3/4	100 3/8	136 1/8
Lowest	.....	114 1/8	121 3/4	100 1/4	136
Closing	.....	115	122 3/4	100 3/8	136
December.					
Opening	.....	x 114	123	100 3/4	x 134
Highest	.....	114 7/8	125 1/8	102	134 1/8
Lowest	.....	113 7/8	123	100 3/4	134
Closing	.....	114 7/8	124 7/8	102	134 1/8

1884.

	Coupon bonds.		Registered bonds.	
	4½s, 1891.	4s, 1907.	3s, option, U. S.	6s, currency, 1898.
January.				
Opening	114 7/8	x 123 3/4	100 5/8	134 3/4
Highest	114 7/8	124 1/4	100 5/8	134 3/4
Lowest	114 1/8	123 1/4	100 5/8	134 3/4
Closing	114 1/4	123 3/4	100 5/8	134 3/4
February.				
Opening	114 3/8	123 3/4	101	135 1/4
Highest	114 5/8	123 7/8	101	135 1/2
Lowest	114 3/8	123 5/8	101	135 1/2
Closing	114 5/8	123 5/8	101	135 1/4
March.				
Opening	x 113 1/8	123 7/8	101	
Highest	113 7/8	124 1/8	101	
Lowest	113 1/4	123 3/4	101	
Closing	113 7/8	124 1/8	101	
April.				
Opening	113 7/8	x 123 3/4	x 101 1/4	
Highest	113 7/8	124	101 1/4	
Lowest	113	123 1/2	100 3/4	
Closing	113 3/8	123 1/2	100 3/4	
May.				
Opening	113 1/4	123 1/2	100	
Highest	113 5/8	123 1/2	100 3/4	
Lowest	110	118 5/8	100	
Closing	112 3/8	120 5/8	100 3/4	
June.				
Opening	x 111 5/8	120 3/4	100 3/4	
Highest	111 5/8	120 3/4	100 3/4	
Lowest	110 3/8	118 1/2	100	
Closing	110 3/8	119 1/2	100	
July.				
Opening	112	x 118 1/2	100	
Highest	112 5/8	120 5/8	100 1/4	
Lowest	112	118 1/2	100	
Closing	112 5/8	120 3/8	100 1/8	
August.				
Opening		120 3/8	100 1/8	
Highest		120 3/8	100 3/8	
Lowest		119 3/8	100 1/8	
Closing		120 3/8	100 1/4	
September.				
Opening	x 111 7/8	120 3/8	100 3/4	
Highest	111 7/8	121 1/8	101	
Lowest	112 3/8	120	100 3/4	
Closing	112 3/8	121 1/8	101	
October.				
Opening	112 3/8	x 120 1/8	101	
Highest	113 3/4	121 7/8	101	
Lowest	112 3/4	119 3/4	100 1/4	
Closing	113 3/4	121 7/8	100 1/4	
November.				
Opening	113 7/8	121 3/4		
Highest	114 5/8	122 3/4		
Lowest	113 7/8	121 1/2		
Closing	114 1/8	122 3/4		
December.				
Opening	x 113 3/4	123 3/8	101 1/8	
Highest	113 5/8	123 3/4	101 1/2	
Lowest	112 3/4	122 1/4	101 1/4	
Closing	113 1/4	122 7/8	101 1/8	

	Coupon bonds.		Registered bonds.			Coupon bonds.		Registered bonds.	
	4½s, 1891.	4s, 1907.	3s, option, U. S.	6s, currency, 1898.		4½s, 1891.	4s, 1907.	3s, option, U. S.	6s, currency, 1898.
January.					*July.*				
Opening	112⅝	x 121¾	101⅛		Opening	112¾	x 122⅜	x 103⅝	133¼
Highest	112⅞	122⅛	101⅛		Highest	112⅞	122⅝	103⅝	133⅜
Lowest	112⅝	121⅛	101		Lowest	112¼	122⅜	103⅛	133¼
Closing	112⅝	121¾	101¼		Closing	112½	122⅝	103⅛	133⅜
February.					*August.*				
Opening	112½	121⅞	102		Opening	112¾	122⅜	103	
Highest	112⅞	122⅜	102		Highest	113⅛	123⅛	103⅛	
Lowest	112⅛	121⅜	101⅛		Lowest	112¾	122⅜	102⅞	
Closing	112⅝	122⅜	101⅜		Closing	113¼	122⅝	103⅝	
March.					*September.*				
Opening	x 112	122¼	101⅛		Opening	x 112⅛	122⅞	103⅛	134
Highest	112⅛	122⅜	101⅛		Highest	112⅛	123⅛	104	134
Lowest	112	122¼	101		Lowest	112⅛	122⅝	103⅛	134
Closing	112	122⅝	101⅛		Closing	112⅛	123⅛	103⅞	134
April.					*October.*				
Opening	112⅜	x 121⅛	x 101		Opening	112⅛	x 122¼	x 103⅛	134
Highest	112¾	122⅛	102⅛		Highest	113⅛	124	104	134
Lowest	112⅜	121⅜	101		Lowest	112⅛	122⅝	103⅛	134
Closing	112¾	122	102⅛		Closing	113⅛	124	103⅞	134
May.					*November.*				
Opening	112¾	121⅞	102⅛	136¼	Opening	113⅛	123⅞	104	
Highest	113¼	122¼	103⅛	137⅛	Highest	113⅛	123⅞	104	
Lowest	112¾	121⅛	102⅛	136¼	Lowest	113⅛	123⅛	102¾	
Closing	113⅛	122¼	103⅛	137⅛	Closing	113⅛	123¾	102⅞	
June.					*December.*				
Opening	x 112¼	122⅛	103¼	x 135	Opening	x 112⅛	123⅜	103⅛	x 133
Highest	112¾	123⅜	104⅛	135	Highest	112⅞	124⅜	104⅛	133
Lowest	112¼	122½	103¼	134½	Lowest	112⅜	123⅜	103⅛	133
Closing	112⅝	123⅛	104⅛	134¾	Closing	112⅞	124¼	103¼	133

1886.

	Coupon bonds.		Registered bonds.	
	4½s, 1891.	4s, 1907.	3s, option, U. S.	6s, currency, 1898.
January.				
Opening	112¾	x 123	x 102	135½
Highest	112¾	124	102⅜	135½
Lowest	112⅛	123	100¾	135½
Closing	112⅝	124	100¾	135¼
February.				
Opening	112⅞	124⅛	100⅝	136⅛
Highest	114	127⅜	101	136⅞
Lowest	112⅞	124⅛	100⅜	136⅜
Closing	114	127⅜	101	136⅝
March.				
Opening	x 112⅝	127¼	100⅞	.....
Highest	112⅝	127⅜	101⅛	.....
Lowest	111¾	125¾	100⅞	.....
Closing	112⅛	126⅞	101⅛	.....
April.				
Opening	112⅝	x 126⅛	x 100⅞	.....
Highest	112⅛	126⅛	101¾	.....
Lowest	112⅛	125⅞	100⅞	.....
Closing	112⅛	126¼	101¾	.....
May.				
Opening	112⅜	126¼	101½	.....
Highest	112¾	126¼	101⅝	.....
Lowest	112⅜	125¾	100⅞	.....
Closing	112¾	126	101½	.....
June.				
Opening	x 111¾	126⅛	101⅜	.....
Highest	112⅛	127⅜	102⅛	.....
Lowest	111⅜	126	101⅜	.....
Closing	112	127⅛	101½	.....

	Coupon bonds.		Registered bonds.	
	4½s, 1891.	4s, 1907.	3s, option, U. S.	6s, currency, 1898.
July.				
Opening	111¾	x 126	x 100¾	135
Highest	112⅛	127	100¾	135
Lowest	111¾	125⅞	100⅝	135
Closing	112⅛	127	100⅝	135
August.				
Opening	111⅞	126⅞	100⅝	.....
Highest	111⅞	127	100⅝	.....
Lowest	111⅛	125½	100⅜	.....
Closing	111⅛	126¼	100½	.....
September.				
Opening	x 110	126⅛	100½	133¼
Highest	112⅛	128⅜	100⅝	134
Lowest	109⅞	126⅛	100⅜	133
Closing	112⅛	128⅝	100½	133¼
October.				
Opening	112⅜	x 129	x 100⅛	.....
Highest	112⅛	129	100⅛	.....
Lowest	111⅝	127¾	100	.....
Closing	111⅝	128⅝	100	.....
November.				
Opening	111⅜	128¼	.....	.....
Highest	111⅛	129¼	.....	.....
Lowest	110⅞	127	.....	.....
Closing	111½	129	.....	.....
December.				
Opening	x 110⅜	129	100⅜	132½
Highest	110⅜	129⅜	101	132¼
Lowest	110⅛	128½	100⅜	132
Closing	110⅜	128¼	101	132

	Coupon bonds.		Registered bonds.	
	4½s, 1891.	4s, 1907.	6s, currency, 1898.	6s, currency, 1899.
January.				
Opening	110¼	x 127⅛	132⅝	.....
Highest	110⅝	128½	132⅝	.....
Lowest	109¾	126¾	132½	.....
Closing	110⅜	128½	132½	.....
February.				
Opening	110¼	128½	134⅝	137½
Highest	110¼	128¾	134⅝	137½
Lowest	110	128⅜	134⅜	137⅜
Closing	110	128½	134⅜	137¼
March.				
Opening	x 109	128	135	136¾
Highest	109⅞	129⅝	135	136⅞
Lowest	108⅞	128	135	136½
Closing	109⅞	129½	135	136⅞
April.				
Opening	110	128¾	134⅞	137⅛
Highest	110⅜	129⅜	134⅞	137⅛
Lowest	110	128¾	134⅞	137⅛
Closing	110⅛	129¼	134⅞	137⅛
May.				
Opening	110⅛	129	.....	137⅛
Highest	110⅞	129⅝	.....	137⅛
Lowest	110⅛	128¾	.....	137⅛
Closing	110⅞	129⅝	.....	137⅛
June.				
Opening	x 109¾	129⅜	x 132¼	.....
Highest	109¾	129½	132¼	.....
Lowest	109½	129	132¼	.....
Closing	109½	129⅜	132¼	.....

	Coupon bonds.		Registered bonds.	
	4½s, 1891.	4s, 1907.	6s, currency, 1898.	6s, currency, 1899.
July.				
Opening	109¼	x 128½	132	.....
Highest	109¼	128½	132	.....
Lowest	108⅞	127¼	131	.....
Closing	109	127¼	131	.....
August.				
Opening	108¾	127	128	129
Highest	110⅜	128⅛	128	129
Lowest	108	125⅝	128	129
Closing	108	125¾	128	129
September.				
Opening	x 108⅛	125⅝	.....	.....
Highest	108⅛	125⅝	.....	.....
Lowest	108	124½	.....	.....
Closing	108⅛	124½	.....	.....
October.				
Opening	108¼	x 124½	127	.....
Highest	108¾	126½	127	.....
Lowest	108¼	124½	127	.....
Closing	108¾	126⅛	127	.....
November.				
Opening	109	126⅜	.....	.....
Highest	109	126½	.....	.....
Lowest	108⅜	126⅛	.....	.....
Closing	108⅜	126¾	.....	.....
December.				
Opening	107	125½	.....	.....
Highest	108⅝	126¾	.....	.....
Lowest	107	124½	.....	.....
Closing	108¼	126¾	.....	.....

1888.

	Coupon bonds.		Registered bonds.	
	4½s, 1891.	4s, 1907.	6s, currency, 1898.	6s, currency, 1899.
January.				
Opening	107 9/16	126		
Highest	108 1/16	126 1/4		
Lowest	107 9/16	125 1/2		
Closing	108 1/4	125 3/4		
February.				
Opening	108	126 5/8		
Highest	108	126 5/8		
Lowest	107 1/2	125 3/4		
Closing	107 9/16	125 7/8		
March.				
Opening	x 106 13/16	125 1/2	127	
Highest	106 7/8	125 1/2	127	
Lowest	106 3/8	125 3/8	127	
Closing	106 9/16	125 3/8	127	
April.				
Opening	106 1/2	x 123 3/4	127 7/8	
Highest	107 1/16	126 3/8	127 7/8	
Lowest	106 1/2	123 3/4	127 7/8	
Closing	107 1/16	126 1/2	127 7/8	
May.				
Opening	107 3/16	126 1/2		
Highest	108 1/16	127 1/8		
Lowest	107 3/16	126 1/2		
Closing	108 1/8	127 1/8		
June.				
Opening	x 107	127 1/8		
Highest	107 1/8	128 1/8		
Lowest	107	127 1/8		
Closing	107 1/8	128 1/8		

	Coupon bonds.		Registered bonds.	
	4½s, 1891.	4s, 1907.	6s, currency, 1898.	6s, currency, 1899.
July.				
Opening	107 1/4	x 127 1/4	127	
Highest	107 1/4	127 3/8	127	
Lowest	107 1/4	127 1/4	127	
Closing	107 1/4	127 3/8	127	
August.				
Opening	107 3/8	127 3/8		
Highest	107 3/8	128 3/8		
Lowest	107 1/8	127 3/8		
Closing	107 1/4	128 3/8		
September.				
Opening	x 106 7/16	128 1/8		
Highest	106 7/16	130		
Lowest	106 7/16	128 1/2		
Closing	106 7/8	130		
October.				
Opening	108 5/8	x 129	129 1/8	
Highest	108 5/8	129	129 1/8	
Lowest	108 5/8	126 5/8	129 1/8	
Closing	108 5/8	127 1/2	129 1/8	
November.				
Opening	108 1/16	127 1/4	130 1/2	
Highest	109 3/8	128 1/2	130 1/2	
Lowest	108 1/16	127 1/4	130 1/2	
Closing	109 3/8	128 1/8	130 1/4	
December.				
Opening	x 108 1/2	128 1/2		
Highest	108 3/4	128 1/2		
Lowest	108 1/2	128 1/2		
Closing	108 1/2	128 1/4		

1889.

	Coupon bonds.		Registered bonds.	
	4½s, 1891.	4s, 1907.	6s, currency, 1898.	6s, currency, 1899.
January.				
Opening	108⅛	x 126⅞	127½	
Highest	109	128¼	127⅝	
Lowest	108⅛	126¼	127⅛	
Closing	109	128¼	127⅛	
February.				
Opening	109	128⅛		
Highest	109	128⅞		
Lowest	109	128⅛		
Closing	109	128⅝		
March.				
Opening		129⅝		
Highest	108⅛	129⅝		
Lowest	107⅞	129⅜		
Closing	108⅛	129⅝		
April.				
Opening	108¼	x 128⅞		
Highest	108¼	129		
Lowest	108¼	128¾		
Closing	108¼	129		
May.				
Opening		129⅜		
Highest		129½		
Lowest		129¼		
Closing		129¼		
June.				
Opening	106⅞	129¼		
Highest	106⅞	129⅜		
Lowest	106⅞	129¼		
Closing	106⅞	129⅜		

	Coupon bonds.		Registered bonds.	
	4½s, 1891.	4s, 1907.	6s, currency, 1898.	6s, currency, 1899.
July.				
Opening	106¾	x 128½		
Highest	106¾	128½		
Lowest	106¾	128½		
Closing	106¾	128½		
August.				
Opening	106⅞	128½		
Highest	106⅞	128½		
Lowest	106⅞	128		
Closing	106⅞	128		
September.				
Opening		128½		
Highest		128¼		
Lowest		127⅞		
Closing		127⅞		
October.				
Opening	105¾	x 127¼		
Highest	105¾	127¼		
Lowest	105¾	127		
Closing	105¾	127		
November.				
Opening	105½	127	125⅝	
Highest	105½	127	125⅝	
Lowest	105½	127	125⅝	
Closing	105½	127	125⅝	
December.				
Opening	x 104¾	127⅜		
Highest	105	127½		
Lowest	104¾	127⅛		
Closing	105	127½		

1890.

	Coupon.		Registered 6s, currency, 1898.
	4½s, 1891.	4s, 1907.	
January.			
Opening	105	126¼	.....
Highest	105	126¼	.....
Lowest	104⅞	125	.....
Closing	104⅞	125	.....
February.			
Opening	104⅛	123⅞	.....
Highest	104⅛	123⅞	.....
Lowest	104⅛	123½	.....
Closing	104⅛	123½	.....
March.			
Opening	103⅛	123	.....
Highest	103⅛	123⅛	.....
Lowest	103⅛	122	.....
Closing	103⅛	122⅛	.....
April.			
Opening	103⅛	122⅛	.....
Highest	103⅛	122⅛	.....
Lowest	103⅛	122	.....
Closing	103⅛	122	.....
May.			
Opening	.....	122	124⅛
Highest	.....	122¼	124⅛
Lowest	.....	122	124⅛
Closing	.....	122	124⅛
June.			
Opening	102⅜	122	.....
Highest	103⅛	122⅜	.....
Lowest	102⅜	122	.....
Closing	103⅛	122⅜	.....
July.			
Opening	103	121⅝	.....
Highest	103	124	.....
Lowest	103	121½	.....
Closing	103	124	.....
August.			
Opening	.....	123⅞	.....
Highest	.....	123⅝	.....
Lowest	.....	123⅞	.....
Closing	.....	123⅞	.....
September.			
Opening	103⅛	125½	.....
Highest	103⅛	126⅛	.....
Lowest	103⅛	124	.....
Closing	103⅛	124	.....
October.			
Opening	.....	122⅝	.....
Highest	.....	124¼	.....
Lowest	.....	122⅛	.....
Closing	.....	124	.....
November.			
Opening	104	124	.....
Highest	104	124	.....
Lowest	104	123	.....
Closing	104	123	.....
December.			
Opening	.....	122⅜	115
Highest	.....	123¼	115
Lowest	.....	122	115
Closing	.....	123½	115

1891.

	Coupon.		Registered 6s, currency, 1898.
	4½s, 1891.	4s, 1907.	
January.			
Opening		121	
Highest		121½	
Lowest		120¾	
Closing		120¾	
February.			
Opening		121	
Highest		121	
Lowest		121	
Closing		121	
March.			
Opening		121⅛	
Highest		121⅛	
Lowest		121⅛	
Closing		121½	
April.			
Opening	102	122	
Highest	102	122	
Lowest	102	122	
Closing	102	122	
May.			
Opening			
Highest			
Lowest			
Closing			
June.			
Opening			
Highest			
Lowest			
Closing			
July.			
Opening	100⅝	117	118
Highest	100⅝	117⅛	118
Lowest	100⅝	117	118
Closing	100⅝	117⅛	118
August.			
Opening	100¾	116¾	
Highest	100¾	116¾	
Lowest	100¾	116¾	
Closing	100¾	116¾	
September.			
Opening		118	
Highest		118⅛	
Lowest		117	
Closing		117⅜	
October.			
Opening		116¼	
Highest		117	
Lowest		116	
Closing		117	
November.			
Opening		117	
Highest		117	
Lowest		116¼	
Closing		116½	
December.			
Opening		117⅞	
Highest		118¼	
Lowest		116⅞	
Closing		118¼	

1892.

	4s, 1907, coupon.	Registered. 4s, 1907.	6s, currency, 1898.	6s, currency, 1899.
January.				
Opening	117 1/16	117	116	118 3/8
Highest	117 1/16	117 1/4	116	118 3/8
Lowest	116 15/16	116	116	118 1/2
Closing	116 15/16	116	116	118 3/8
February.				
Opening	116 3/4	116 3/4		
Highest	117	116 3/4		
Lowest	116 3/4	116 5/8		
Closing	116 3/4	116 1/2		
March.				
Opening	117 1/4	116 5/8		
Highest	117 1/8	116 3/8		
Lowest	117 1/4	116		
Closing	117 1/4	116 1/4		
April.				
Opening	116 5/8	116		
Highest	116 3/8	116 1/8		
Lowest	115 7/8	115 7/8		
Closing	116 1/4	116		
May.				
Opening	116 1/2	115 3/4		
Highest	117 1/4	117 1/2		
Lowest	116 1/4	115 3/4		
Closing	117 3/8	117 1/2		
June.				
Opening	117 3/8	116 3/8		
Highest	118 1/8	116 3/4		
Lowest	117 3/8	116 1/4		
Closing	117 5/8	116 3/4		
July.				
Opening	x 116 7/8	116 1/4		
Highest	116 7/8	116 3/4		
Lowest	116 1/4	116		
Closing	116 1/4	116		
August.				
Opening	116	116		
Highest	116 1/4	116		
Lowest	116	116		
Closing	116 1/4	116		
September.				
Opening	115 3/4			
Highest	115			
Lowest	114 7/8			
Closing	115			
October.				
Opening	114 7/8	114 3/8		
Highest	115	115 1/8		
Lowest	114 3/8	114 3/8		
Closing	114 3/8	114 1/2		
November.				
Opening	115	114 1/4		
Highest	115	115		
Lowest	114 1/8	114 1/4		
Closing	114 3/8	114 3/4		
December.				
Opening	114 1/8	113 1/2		
Highest	114 1/8	113 1/2		
Lowest	114	113		
Closing	114	113		

	Coupon bonds.	Registered bonds.			
	4s, 1907.	4½s, 1891, extended at 2 per cent.	4s, 1907.	6s, currency, 1898.	6s, currency, 1899.
January.					
Opening	x113		113⅓		
Highest	114		114¼		
Lowest	113		113⅜		
Closing	114		114¼		
February.					
Opening	113		112⅞		
Highest	113		113		
Lowest	112¾		x111⅜		
Closing	112¾		x111⅜		
March.					
Opening	112⅛		111⅜	113⅛	
Highest	114⅛		112⅛	113⅛	
Lowest	112⅛		111⅜	113⅛	
Closing	114½		112⅝	113⅜	
April.					
Opening	113¼		113½		
Highest	113⅝		113⅝		
Lowest	112¾		112⅜		
Closing	112¾		113		
May.					
Opening	112⅞		113		
Highest	112⅞		113		
Lowest	112⅝		112½		
Closing	112⅝		113		
June.					
Opening	111½	99¾	110⅜		
Highest	111¾	99¾	110⅜		
Lowest	110	96	110		
Closing	110	96	110½		

	Coupon bonds.	Registered bonds.			
	4s, 1907.	4½s, 1891, extended at 2 per cent.	4s, 1907	6s, currency, 1898.	6s, currency, 1899.
July.					
Opening	110½	97	110⅜	108	
Highest	111¼	97	111⅛	108	
Lowest	108	97	108⅛	108	
Closing	108	97	108⅛	108	
August.					
Opening	108		108		
Highest	112½		111⅞		
Lowest	108		107⅞		
Closing	112		111⅞		
September.					
Opening	112		110½		
Highest	112		110½		
Lowest	111⅛		110		
Closing	111⅛		110		
October.					
Opening	111		110⅜		
Highest	111½		111⅛		
Lowest	111		110⅜		
Closing	111½		111⅛		
November.					
Opening	112¼	95¼	112		
Highest	114	95½	113⅜		
Lowest	112¼	95½	112		
Closing	114	95¼	x 113⅜		
December.					
Opening	115		113½		
Highest	115		114		
Lowest	114		113		
Closing	114		113		

1894.

	Coupon bonds.		Registered bonds.					
	4s, 1907.	5s, 1904.	4s, 1907.	Cherokee 4s, 1897.	5s, 1904.	6s, currency, 1895.	6s, currency, 1896.	6s, currency, 1898.
January.								
Opening	112⅜	.....	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Highest	113¾	.....	114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lowest	112⅛	.....	112⅝	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Closing	113¾	.....	113⅜	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February.								
Opening	114⅛	117⅜	113½	.....	117⅜	.....	.....	.....
Highest	114⅝	117½	114	.....	117⅝	.....	.....	.....
Lowest	114⅛	117⅜	113½	.....	117⅜	.....	.....	.....
Closing	114⅜	117⅜	114	.....	117⅜	.....	.....	.....
March.								
Opening	114	117⅛	112⅞	.....	117⅛	.....	.....	.....
Highest	115	117½	113¾	.....	117½	.....	.....	.....
Lowest	114	117⅜	112⅞	.....	117½	.....	.....	.....
Closing	114⅛	117⅜	113¾	.....	117½	.....	.....	.....
April.								
Opening	114⅛	118	113½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Highest	114¾	119½	114¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lowest	114⅛	118	113½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Closing	114¾	119⅛	113⅞	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May.								
Opening	114	118¼	114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Highest	114¼	118¼	114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lowest	114	117⅜	113½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Closing	114	118	113⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June.								
Opening	114⅛	117¾	112¾	.....	117⅞	.....	.....	.....
Highest	115	118¼	113⅜	.....	118⅜	.....	.....	.....
Lowest	114¼	117⅝	112⅝	.....	117⅞	.....	.....	.....
Closing	114⅞	117⅞	113⅜	.....	118¼	.....	.....	.....

	Coupon bonds.		Registered bonds.					
	4s, 1907.	5s, 1904.	4s, 1907.	Cherokee 4s, 1897.	5s, 1904.	6s, currency, 1895.	6s, currency, 1896.	6s, currency, 1898.
July.								
Opening	x 113¾	118⅛	113½	104	118¼	.....	.....	.....
Highest	115	119¼	114⅛	104	118⅝	.....	.....	.....
Lowest	113¾	118⅛	113½	104	118	.....	.....	.....
Closing	114⅛	119	113¾	104	118	.....	.....	.....
August.								
Opening	114	x 117⅞	113⅝	.....	118	101⅓	.....	.....
Highest	115	119	114⅝	.....	118	101⅓	.....	.....
Lowest	114	117⅛	113⅝	.....	118	101⅓	.....	.....
Closing	115	118⅞	114½	.....	118	101⅓	.....	.....
September.								
Opening	115	119	114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Highest	115	119¾	114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lowest	115	119	114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Closing	115	119½	114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October.								
Opening	114⅛	119⅜	114¼	.....	119⅜	.....	.....	.....
Highest	115	120	114½	.....	119⅝	.....	.....	.....
Lowest	114¼	119⅜	114⅛	.....	119⅜	.....	.....	.....
Closing	115	120	114⅛	.....	119¾	.....	.....	.....
November.								
Opening	115⅞	x 119⅛	115⅝	.....	119	.....	106	111¼
Highest	116	119⅜	115⅝	.....	119	.....	106	111¼
Lowest	114⅜	117⅛	114½	.....	119	.....	106	111¼
Closing	115⅛	119	114½	.....	119	.....	106	111¼
December.								
Opening	116	119⅛	114⅛	.....	119	.....	.....	.....
Highest	116	119⅜	114⅛	.....	119	.....	.....	.....
Lowest	114⅜	117¼	113⅜	.....	117½	.....	.....	.....
Closing	114⅞	117¼	113½	.....	117¼	.....	.....	.....

	Coupon bonds.			Registered bonds.						
	4s, 1907.	4s, 1925.	5s, 1904.	4s, 1907.	4s, 1925.	5s, 1904.	2s, optional.	6s, currency, 1896.	6s, currency, 1898.	6s, currency, 1899.
January.										
Opening	x 113¼	.....	117	113¼	.....	117¼	.....	102¾	.....	.....
Highest	113½	.....	117¼	113½	.....	117¼	.....	102¾	.....	.....
Lowest	112¾	.....	115⅝	112¼	.....	114⅝	.....	102¾	.....	.....
Closing	112¾	.....	115⅝	112⅝	.....	114⅝	.....	102¾	.....	.....
February.										
Opening	110⅝	a 118½	x 114⅜	110⅛	.....	114¾	.....	.....	108¾	.....
Highest	113	a 119⅜	116½	113	.....	116½	.....	.....	108¾	.....
Lowest	110	a 118¼	114⅜	110	.....	114⅝	.....	.....	108¾	.....
Closing	112⅞	a 119⅜	116	112¾	.....	116	.....	.....	108¾	.....
March.										
Opening	112¾	119½	116	111⅛	120¼	116	.....	.....	.....	.....
Highest	112⅞	120½	116	111⅜	120¾	116	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lowest	112¾	119	115⅜	110¾	120½	115⅞	.....	.....	.....	.....
Closing	112¾	120⅜	115¾	111⅜	120¾	115⅝	.....	.....	.....	.....
April.										
Opening	112	120½	116	111⅛	120¾	115⅞	.....	.....	108½	.....
Highest	112⅜	121½	116½	111¾	120¾	116	.....	.....	108⅝	.....
Lowest	112	120⅜	115⅞	111⅛	120¾	114⅜	.....	.....	108½	.....
Closing	112⅜	121¼	116¼	111¾	120¾	114⅝	.....	.....	108½	.....
May.										
Opening	112½	120½	115⅝	111⅞	120⅝	.....	96½	.....	109	.....
Highest	113⅜	123⅝	116¼	112⅞	121¼	.....	96½	.....	109	.....
Lowest	112½	120½	115⅜	111¾	120⅝	.....	96½	.....	109	.....
Closing	113⅜	123⅜	116⅛	112⅞	121½	.....	96½	.....	109	.....
June.										
Opening	113½	123⅜	116½	112	.....	116¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
Highest	113⅜	123⅞	116¾	112½	.....	116¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lowest	113⅛	123⅜	116⅛	111⅞	.....	116¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
Closing	113⅜	123⅞	116⅜	112	.....	116¾	.....	.....	.....	.....

	Coupon bonds.			Registered bonds.						
	4s, 1907.	4s, 1925.	5s, 1904.	4s, 1907.	4s, 1925.	5s, 1904.	2s, optional.	6s, currency, 1896.	6s, currency, 1898.	6s, currency, 1899.
July.										
Opening	x 112¾	124	116¾	112⅛	.....	116⅞	97	.....	.....	.....
Highest	113	124½	116¾	112⅛	.....	116⅞	97	.....	.....	.....
Lowest	112⅛	123½	116¾	112	.....	115⅝	97	.....	.....	.....
Closing	112⅛	123⅛	116¾	112⅛	.....	115⅝	97	.....	.....	.....
August.										
Opening	112⅝	122½	115⅝	112⅛	.....	115	.....	.....	.....	109
Highest	112⅝	122½	115⅝	112⅛	.....	115⅜	.....	.....	.....	109
Lowest	112⅜	121¾	115½	112¼	.....	115	.....	.....	.....	109
Closing	112⅜	121¾	115⅝	112½	.....	115¼	.....	.....	.....	109
September.										
Opening	112⅜	123½	115¾	111¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Highest	113	123½	116	111¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lowest	112½	121½	115½	111¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Closing	113	122½	115½	111¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October.										
Opening	x 111¾	122½	116½	112⅛	.....	116	.....	102⅛	.....	.....
Highest	112	123	116½	112⅛	.....	116	.....	102⅛	.....	.....
Lowest	x 111¾	122⅜	115⅝	111¾	.....	114⅝	.....	102⅛	.....	.....
Closing	112	122½	115¾	111⅞	.....	114⅝	.....	102⅛	.....	.....
November.										
Opening	112½	121⅝	115	111⅞	120⅞	115	.....	.....	.....	.....
Highest	112¼	121⅛	115½	111⅞	120⅞	115	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lowest	112	120⅝	114⅜	111⅝	120¾	114⅞	.....	.....	.....	.....
Closing	112	121	114¾	111⅝	120¾	114⅞	.....	.....	.....	.....
December.										
Opening	112	120⅞	115	110⅞	117⅛	115½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Highest	112⅛	121⅜	115	111½	117⅛	115½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lowest	112	119	112	110	117⅛	113⅝	.....	.....	.....	.....
Closing	112½	119	113¼	110	117½	113⅝	.....	.....	.....	.....

a These are dealings in the "Unlisted department" of the Stock Exchange in "Bonds, when issued."

1896.

	Coupon bonds.			Registered bonds.							Coupon bonds.			Registered bonds.						
	4s, 1907.	4s, 1925.	5s, 1904.	2s, optional.	4s, 1907.	4s, 1925.	5s, 1904.	6s, currency, 1897.	6s, currency, 1898.	6s, currency, 1899.	4s, 1907.	4s, 1925.	5s, 1904.	2s, optional.	4s, 1907.	4s, 1925.	5s, 1904.	6s, currency, 1897.	6s, currency, 1898.	6s, currency, 1899.
January.											*July.*									
Opening	110	116½	113¼	.....	110	114	113⅜	.....	.....	.....	Opening	108⅜	116½	113	.....	108½	116½	112⅔	.....	103	105
Highest	110	117	114	.....	110	114⅛	113⅜	.....	.....	.....	Highest	109⅛	116⅔	113	.....	108½	116⅔	112⅔	.....	103	105
Lowest	109	115½	113	.....	108	114⅛	112	.....	.....	.....	Lowest	107½	112⅔	110⅔	.....	106	112⅞	110⅓	.....	103	105
Closing	109½	115⅔	113⅜	.....	108	114½	112	.....	.....	.....	Closing	107½	114	111½	.....	106	113⅜	110⅓	.....	103	105
February.											*August.*									
Opening	108½	113	112	.....	108	114	112	.....	105	.....	Opening	107½	113⅜	109	94	106½	112⅜	109	.....	.....	.....
Highest	111	118	114	.....	110¼	117⅜	113⅜	.....	105	.....	Highest	107¾	113⅜	109	94	106⅝	113⅛	109⅜	.....	.....	.....
Lowest	108½	113	112	.....	108	113	112	.....	105	.....	Lowest	106	111⅛	108⅛	94	104⅜	111¾	108⅜	.....	.....	.....
Closing	111	116½	113¼	.....	110½	117⅜	113¼	.....	105	.....	Closing	106⅜	113½	108¾	94	104¾	113	109⅛	.....	.....	.....
March.											*September.*									
Opening	110⅜	116⅜	113	.....	108½	116⅝	113	103½	.....	107⅛	Opening	107	113⅜	109⅜	91	106½	113⅜	110½	.....	103	.....
Highest	111⅛	117½	113½	.....	108½	117⅜	113	103¼	.....	107⅜	Highest	107⅞	117⅜	111¼	91	106½	116⅛	110¼	.....	103	.....
Lowest	110¼	116⅜	113	.....	108¼	116⅛	113	103½	.....	107⅛	Lowest	106⅜	113⅜	109½	91	105⅞	113¾	110	.....	103	.....
Closing	110⅜	116⅜	113⅜	.....	108½	116⅜	113	103¼	.....	107⅜	Closing	107⅛	117	111⅜	91	106½	116½	110	.....	103	.....
April.											*October.*									
Opening	109½	116⅜	113¾	.....	108¾	117	113¾	.....	.....	.....	Opening	x 108¼	116½	111⅓	.....	107⅓	116	110⅜	.....	.....	.....
Highest	109⅞	119	114⅜	.....	109	118	113¾	.....	.....	.....	Highest	108¼	118⅝	111½	.....	107¾	116⅛	110⅜	.....	.....	.....
Lowest	109⅜	116¾	113⅜	.....	108⅜	117	113¾	.....	.....	.....	Lowest	106⅛	115	110½	.....	105⅞	115⅛	110⅜	.....	.....	.....
Closing	109½	118¾	114⅛	.....	108¾	117¾	113¾	.....	.....	.....	Closing	107⅛	118½	111⅛	.....	107¾	115⅝	110⅜	.....	.....	.....
May.											*November.*									
Opening	110¼	x 117⅜	112⅞	.....	109⅛	117⅜	112⅝	.....	.....	.....	Opening	109½	x 118½	x 111	96	108½	120	111⅓	.....	.....	.....
Highest	110⅛	117⅞	113	.....	109⅛	117⅜	112⅞	.....	.....	.....	Highest	110⅛	120⅜	113⅛	96	110⅛	120	112⅔	.....	.....	.....
Lowest	109⅞	116⅜	112⅝	.....	108¾	116⅛	112⅝	.....	.....	.....	Lowest	109⅛	x 118⅛	x 111	96	108⅛	119⅜	111¼	.....	.....	.....
Closing	109⅞	116⅜	112⅝	.....	108¾	116⅛	112⅝	.....	.....	.....	Closing	110½	120	113⅛	96	110	119⅞	112⅔	.....	.....	.....
June.											*December.*									
Opening	109⅛	116⅜	112⅞	95	108	116⅛	112⅞	.....	.....	.....	Opening	110⅛	119⅞	113⅜	96	109	120	113⅜	.....	.....	.....
Highest	110¼	118¼	113¼	95	108⅞	118⅛	113	.....	.....	.....	Highest	112⅛	120⅜	114	96	110½	120⅜	114	.....	.....	.....
Lowest	109½	116⅜	112⅔	95	108	116¼	112⅔	.....	.....	.....	Lowest	110⅝	119	113⅜	95½	109	120	113⅜	.....	.....	.....
Closing	110	116½	113¼	95	108⅞	117⅜	113	.....	.....	.....	Closing	112	120⅜	114	95½	110½	120⅜	114	.....	.....	.....

1897.

	Coupon bonds.			Registered bonds.					
	4s, 1907.	4s, 1925.	5s, 1904.	2s, optional.	4s, 1907.	4s, 1925.	5s, 1904.	6s, currency, 1898.	6s, currency, 1899.
January.									
Opening	111 1/8	120 1/4	114 1/4	.....	110 3/8	120 1/4	113 1/4	103 1/2	.....
Highest	112 1/2	124	114 3/8	.....	111 5/8	122 1/2	113 3/4	103 1/2	.....
Lowest	111 3/8	120 1/2	114 1/4	.....	110 3/8	120 1/4	113 1/4	103 1/2	.....
Closing	112 1/2	124	114 3/8	.....	111 5/8	122 1/4	113 3/4	103 1/4	.....
February.									
Opening	112 3/4	123 1/2	113 3/8	.....	111 3/8	122 1/2	113 3/8	103 1/2	106 1/2
Highest	113 1/2	123 1/2	113 7/8	.....	112	122 3/8	113 3/4	103 1/2	106 3/8
Lowest	112 1/8	122 1/2	113 3/8	.....	111 1/2	122 3/8	113 3/4	103 1/2	106 1/2
Closing	113	123	113 7/8	.....	112	122 3/8	113 3/4	103 1/2	106 3/8
March.									
Opening	113	123 1/2	114 1/2	.....	111 1/2	123 3/8	113 7/8	.....	.....
Highest	113 1/2	123 3/4	114 1/2	.....	111 3/4	123 5/8	114 1/4	.....	.....
Lowest	113	123	113 7/8	.....	111	123 1/4	113 7/8	.....	.....
Closing	113 3/8	123 1/2	114 1/4	.....	111	123 1/4	114 1/4	.....	.....
April.									
Opening	112 1/4	124 1/4	114 3/8	.....	111 1/4	123 1/2	113 1/4	.....	107 3/4
Highest	112 3/4	124 1/2	114 3/8	.....	111 1/2	123 3/4	113 1/2	.....	107 3/4
Lowest	112	123 5/8	114 1/8	.....	110 7/8	123	113 1/4	.....	107 1/2
Closing	112 1/2	123 5/8	114 1/8	.....	110 7/8	123	113 1/4	.....	107 1/2
May.									
Opening	112 1/4	x 122 5/8	113	.....	111	122 3/4	113	.....	.....
Highest	112 3/8	123 1/4	113 1/8	.....	111	123 1/2	113 1/4	.....	.....
Lowest	112	122 1/8	113	.....	110 3/4	122 3/4	113	.....	.....
Closing	112 1/8	123 1/4	113 1/4	.....	111	123	113 1/4	.....	.....
June.									
Opening	112 3/8	123 3/4	114 1/8	.....	110 3/8	125 1/2	.....	.....	.....
Highest	113 1/4	125 3/8	114 3/4	.....	111 5/8	125 1/2	.....	.....	.....
Lowest	112 3/8	123 3/4	114	.....	110 3/8	125 1/2	.....	.....	.....
Closing	113	125 1/4	114 1/2	.....	111 1/2	125 1/2	.....	.....	.....

	Coupon bonds.			Registered bonds.					
	4s, 1907.	4s, 1925.	5s, 1904.	2s, optional.	4s, 1907.	4s, 1925.	5s, 1904.	6s, currency, 1898.	6s, currency, 1899.
July.									
Opening	x 112	125	114 1/2	.....	111 7/8	125 1/4	114 5/8	.....	.....
Highest	112 3/4	126 3/4	115	.....	112	125 3/4	114 5/8	.....	.....
Lowest	111 7/8	124 7/8	114 1/2	.....	111 5/8	124 1/2	113 3/8	.....	.....
Closing	111 7/8	126 3/4	115	.....	111 3/4	125 3/4	114	.....	.....
August.									
Opening	112	125 3/4	113 1/2	98 1/2	112 1/4	125 3/4	113 7/8	.....	.....
Highest	112 1/4	125 3/4	113 7/8	98 1/2	112 1/4	125 3/4	113 7/8	.....	.....
Lowest	112	125	113 1/4	98 1/2	112	125 1/2	113 3/8	.....	.....
Closing	112 1/8	125 3/4	113 3/4	98 1/2	112	125 1/2	113 3/8	.....	.....
September.									
Opening	113 1/8	126	114	98 1/4	111 3/4	126 1/2	114 1/4	.....	.....
Highest	114	126	115	98 1/2	112 1/2	126 1/2	114 1/4	.....	.....
Lowest	113 1/4	125	113 7/8	98 1/4	111 3/4	126 1/8	114 1/4	.....	.....
Closing	113 3/4	125 1/2	115	98 1/4	112	126 1/8	114 1/4	.....	.....
October.									
Opening	113 1/8	126	115	.....	112 1/8	127 1/8	.....	.....	.....
Highest	114	128 1/4	115 7/8	.....	112 5/8	127 1/8	.....	.....	.....
Lowest	113 1/2	126	115	.....	112	127 1/8	.....	.....	.....
Closing	113 7/8	127 1/8	115 7/8	.....	112 5/8	127 1/8	.....	.....	.....
November.									
Opening	114	127 5/8	114 7/8	.....	113	127 1/4	114 3/4	102 3/4	.....
Highest	114 1/2	128 3/4	114 7/8	.....	113 1/2	127 1/4	115	102 3/4	.....
Lowest	113 3/4	127 5/8	114	.....	112 3/4	127 1/4	113 1/4	102 3/4	.....
Closing	114 1/8	128 1/2	114 3/8	.....	113	127 1/4	113 1/4	102 3/4	.....
December.									
Opening	115	128 3/4	113 3/8	.....	x 112 1/2	129	114 1/2	99 3/4	.....
Highest	115	129 1/8	115	.....	113	129	114 1/2	99 3/4	.....
Lowest	115	128 3/8	114 3/8	.....	112 5/8	127 7/8	114 1/8	99 3/4	.....
Closing	115	128 3/8	114 1/2	.....	112 3/4	127 7/8	114 1/2	99 3/4	.....

	Coupon bonds.				Registered bonds.					
	4s, 1907.	4s, 1925.	5s, 1904.	3s, 1908–1918 (when issued).	2s, optional.	4s, 1907.	4s, 1925.	5s, 1904.	6s, currency, 1898.	3s, 1908–1918.
January.										
Opening	113⅜	128½	114½	.....	99½	112⅜	128½	114½	103¼	.....
Highest	114⅜	129¾	115	.....	.....	113½	129½	115	104	.....
Lowest	113⅜	128½	114	.....	.....	112⅜	127½	114	104	.....
Closing	114⅜	129¼	114 11/16	.....	99½	113¼	128½	113⅛	104	.....
February.										
Opening	113⅜	128 5/16	113⅜	.....	99½	113½	128 5/16	113⅛	104	.....
Highest	114⅜	128¾	113⅜	.....	.....	113½	128¾	.....	103½	.....
Lowest	113	123⅜	113⅛	.....	.....	111⅞	126½	.....	103½	.....
Closing	112⅛	124	112⅛	.....	99	111½	124	112⅛	103¼	.....
March.										
Opening	112⅛	123 13/16	112	.....	99	110⅜	123⅞	112	103½	.....
Highest	113	125⅜	112⅛	.....	98½	111	125	111⅜	103	.....
Lowest	110	118⅜	110½	.....	98½	108¾	118½	111⅜	103	.....
Closing	111⅜	122¾	112¼	.....	98	110	122¾	112¼	103¼	.....
April.										
Opening	110⅜	122 7/16	112¼	.....	98	109⅛	122¼	112½	103	.....
Highest	111	122¼	111⅞	.....	98	109⅛	121⅜	111⅜	102⅝	.....
Lowest	107	117¾	110⅛	.....	98	105⅜	116¾	111⅛	102⅜	.....
Closing	108	119¼	110	.....	95	106¾	118¼	111⅛	102⅛	.....
May.										
Opening	108	118¼	110	.....	95	106⅞	118⅛	110	102¼	.....
Highest	111⅛	123¼	111	.....	.....	109	122½	110½	.....	.....
Lowest	108	120	109⅜	.....	.....	106¾	121⅞	109⅜	.....	.....
Closing	111	122⅛	111¼	.....	95	108	122⅛	111¼	100⅛	.....
June.										
Opening	111⅛	122⅛	111⅛	.....	95½	108	122⅛	111 5/16	100¼	.....
Highest	111¼	125	111⅛	.....	.....	109¼	124½	.....	.....	.....
Lowest	110	122	111	.....	.....	107¾	124¼	.....	.....	.....
Closing	112	124⅞	112 9/16	.....	95	110⅝	124⅞	112⅜	100½	.....
July.										
Opening	111	124⅞	112⅝	.....	95	110⅛	124⅞	113	100½	.....
Highest	111¼	128⅜	113⅛	104⅛	.....	111	124	.....	.....	.....
Lowest	110¾	125	112⅝	104	.....	110½	124	.....	.....	.....
Closing	111	128¼	113¼	.....	95	110½	127⅛	112	102	.....
August.										
Opening	111¼	127⅝	112⅛	104⅛	96½	111	127⅝	112⅛	102	.....
Highest	112	127¾	.....	105⅛	.....	111½	128⅛	112	102½	.....
Lowest	111	126¾	.....	104⅛	.....	111	127⅛	112	102¼	.....
Closing	112	127½	112⅛	105	98	111½	127½	112½	102¼	.....
September.										
Opening	112	127¼	112¼	104 3/8	98	110¼	127¼	112¼	102¼	.....
Highest	112	127⅝	112½	105⅛	.....	110⅝	127⅝	112⅝	.....	.....
Lowest	111⅜	127	112⅛	104⅜	.....	110⅛	127	112⅛	.....	.....
Closing	112¼	127⅛	112¾	105 3/16	99	110⅛	127⅜	112¾	102½	.....
October.										
Opening	111¼	127 5/16	112⅜	Coup.	98½	110½	127 5/16	112⅝	101	105 3/16
Highest	112	128¼	112¾	106⅛	.....	111	127¼	112¾	.....	.....
Lowest	110⅝	127	112¾	105¼	.....	110⅛	126¾	112¾	.....	.....
Closing	112¼	128⅛	113¼	106 7/16	98⅛	110 15/16	126⅝	112⅛	102	105⅛
November.										
Opening	112⅛	127	112¼	105⅜	98⅛	111 1/16	126⅞	112⅛	102⅛	105¼
Highest	112 11/16	127 11/16	113	105 5/16	98⅞	111⅞	127⅝	112⅝	103⅛	106
Lowest	112⅛	127	112⅛	105⅜	98⅛	111	126¾	112	102	105⅛
Closing	112 11/16	127⅞	112⅝	105 5/16	98¾	111	127⅜	112⅝	102¾	106
December.										
Opening	112 11/16	127⅞	112⅞	105 5/16	99	111	127⅞	112⅜	102⅜	105 5/16
Highest	114	129½	113½	107⅜	99½	114⅜	128 11/16	113½	102⅞	107¾
Lowest	112⅜	127 13/16	112¾	105 5/16	99	111	127⅜	112⅜	102 5/16	105 5/16
Closing	114	129¼	113⅜	107¾	99¼	111⅞	128 11/16	112⅝	102⅝	107¾

	Coupon bonds.				Registered bonds.					
	4s, 1907.	4s, 1925.	5s, 1904.	3s, 1908–1918.	2s, optional.	4s, 1907.	4s, 1925.	5s, 1904.	6s, currency, 1899.	3s, 1908–1918.
January.										
Opening	112 7/8	129 1/4	112 7/8	107 7/8	99 1/8	112 1/4	129 1/4	112 5/8	100	107 7/8
Highest	113 1/4	130	113 1/8	108 1/8	99 1/8	112 1/8	129 1/2	113	.....	107 7/8
Lowest	112 1/2	129 1/8	112 3/4	107 5/8	99 1/4	111 7/8	128 1/4	111 3/8	.....	106 3/8
Closing	113 1/8	130	113	107 3/4	99 1/2	112 1/4	129	112	.....	107
February.										
Opening	113 1/8	128 3/8	112	107 1/8	99	112 1/8	128 1/8	112 1/16	.....	107
Highest	113 1/4	128 3/4	112 1/4	107 1/4	99	113	129 1/8	113 1/8	.....	107 1/4
Lowest	113	128 1/16	111 3/4	107	99	111 9/16	128 1/8	112 1/16	.....	107
Closing	113 1/8	128 3/8	112 3/16	107 3/16	99	111 9/16	129 1/4	113 1/8	.....	107 3/16
March.										
Opening	113 1/8	128 9/16	112	107 1/8	99	111 9/16	128 1/4	112	.....	107 1/8
Highest	114	129 1/2	113 1/8	108 1/8	99 1/8	112 1/2	129 1/4	112 3/4	.....	108 1/4
Lowest	112 3/4	128 1/4	112	107 1/4	99	111 5/8	128 3/8	111 7/8	.....	107 1/8
Closing	114	129 3/8	113 1/8	108 1/4	99 1/2	112 1/4	129 1/2	112 3/4	.....	108 1/4
April.										
Opening	113 1/4	129 1/4	113 1/4	107 15/16	99 1/2	112 1/4	129 1/2	113 1/8	.....	107 1/8
Highest	113 7/8	130 1/8	113 3/8	109	100	112 3/4	130	113 1/4	.....	108 1/4
Lowest	113	129 1/4	113 1/8	107 15/16	99 1/8	112 1/4	128 3/4	112	.....	107 7/8
Closing	113 5/8	130 1/4	113 1/4	108 3/8	100	112 5/8	129	112	.....	107 5/8
May.										
Opening	113 7/8	129 1/4	112	108	99 1/2	112 1/8	129	112	.....	108
Highest	114 1/2	130 1/8	112 3/4	109 3/8	100	113 1/8	130 5/8	112 3/4	.....	109 1/4
Lowest	113 1/8	129 1/16	112	107 13/16	99 1/2	112 1/4	128 3/8	111 7/8	.....	107 7/8
Closing	114	130 3/8	112 3/4	109 3/8	100	112 1/4	130 5/8	112 3/4	.....	109 1/4
June.										
Opening	114	130 7/8	112 3/4	109 1/4	100	112 1/8	130 7/8	112 3/4	.....	109 1/4
Highest	114 1/2	130 15/16	113	109 3/4	101 1/4	113	130 15/16	113	.....	109 3/4
Lowest	114	129 7/8	112 1/2	108 5/8	100	112 1/4	129 3/4	112 1/8	.....	108 1/4
Closing	114	130	112 5/8	109	101	112 3/8	130	112 3/8	.....	108 1/4

	Coupon bonds.				Registered bonds.					
	4s, 1907.	4s, 1925.	5s, 1904.	3s, 1908–1918.	2s, optional.	4s, 1907.	4s, 1925.	5s, 1904.	6s, currency, 1899.	3s, 1908–1918.
July.										
Opening	113	130	112 11/16	109	101	112 3/8	130	112 11/16	.....	108 1/4
Highest	113 1/8	130 3/8	112 5/8	109 5/16	101	112 5/8	130 1/4	112 3/4	.....	108 3/8
Lowest	112 3/4	130	112 11/16	108 15/16	100 3/4	112 1/4	129 1/4	111 7/16	.....	108 1/4
Closing	113 1/8	130 3/8	112 7/8	109	100 3/4	112 1/2	129 3/8	111 5/8	.....	108 1/2
August.										
Opening	113 1/8	129 1/2	111 3/8	108 1/2	100 1/2	112 1/2	129 1/8	111 5/8	.....	108 1/8
Highest	113 3/4	130 1/16	111 5/8	108 5/8	100 1/2	112 3/4	130 1/16	112 1/8	.....	108 5/8
Lowest	113 1/2	129 1/8	111 1/2	108 1/2	100 1/4	111 1/2	129 1/4	111 3/8	.....	108 1/2
Closing	113 1/2	130 7/16	111 3/4	108 5/8	100 1/2	111 1/2	130 7/16	111 3/4	.....	108 3/4
September.										
Opening	113 1/8	130 7/8	111 3/4	108 5/8	100 1/2	111 1/2	130 7/16	111 3/4	.....	108 3/4
Highest	113 5/8	130 7/8	112	108 3/4	100 7/8	111 1/2	130 1/2	112	.....	108 3/4
Lowest	113 1/8	130 1/8	111 3/4	108 1/4	100 1/2	111 1/4	130 1/4	111 3/4	.....	108 1/8
Closing	113 1/2	130 1/4	112	108 1/2	100 7/8	111 3/16	130 5/16	112	.....	108 1/2
October.										
Opening	112 1/2	130 1/4	111 7/8	108 1/4	100 3/4	111 1/4	130 1/4	111 3/8	.....	107 3/4
Highest	112 5/8	130 1/4	112	108 1/4	101	111 3/4	130 1/4	112 3/8	.....	107 13/16
Lowest	112 3/8	129 3/4	111 3/4	108 1/8	100	111 3/16	129	110 5/8	.....	107 7/8
Closing	112 5/8	130 1/4	112	108 3/8	100 1/2	111 1/4	129 1/4	110 5/8	.....	107 13/16
November.										
Opening	112 5/8	129 1/4	110 3/4	107 13/16	100 1/8	111 1/4	129 1/4	110 3/4	.....	107 15/16
Highest	113 1/4	132 13/16	111 7/8	109 1/4	102	113 3/8	132 13/16	111 7/16	.....	109 1/4
Lowest	112 5/8	129 1/2	110 3/4	107 13/16	100 1/2	111 3/4	129 1/2	110 3/4	.....	107 13/16
Closing	113 3/8	132 13/16	111 7/16	109 1/4	102	113 3/8	132 13/16	111 7/16	.....	109 1/4
December.										
Opening	113 1/8	132 3/4	111 1/2	109 11/16	102	112 1/2	132 3/4	111 1/2	.....	109 13/16
Highest	116	134 3/8	113 7/8	110 1/4	102 1/2	115	134 3/8	114	.....	110 1/4
Lowest	113 1/2	132 3/4	111 1/2	109 13/16	102	112 1/2	132 3/4	111 1/8	.....	109 1/2
Closing	115 1/2	134	113	110 1/4	102 1/8	114 1/2	134	113 1/8	.....	110 1/4

1900.

	Coupon bonds.					Registered bonds.					
	4s, 1907.	4s, 1925.	5s, 1904.	3s, 1908.	2s.	4s, 1907.	4s, 1925.	5s, 1904.	3s, 1908.	2s, 1930.	2s, optional.
January.											
Opening	114 1/2	133	113	110 3/16	.....	114 1/2	134	113	110	.....	102 1/2
Highest	115	134 1/2	113 3/8	110 1/2	.....	115	134 5/8	113 3/8	110 1/8	.....	102 5/8
Lowest	114 1/2	133	113	110 1/4	.....	114 1/2	133	112 1/4	109 3/8	.....	102 1/4
Closing	115	134 1/2	113 3/8	110 1/4	.....	115	134 1/2	112 3/8	109 3/8	.....	102 1/4
February.											
Opening	114 3/8	133 3/4	112 1/2	109 1/2	.....	114 3/8	133 5/8	112 1/2	109 1/2	.....	102 1/2
Highest	118	138 1/4	115 5/8	111 1/2	.....	117 3/4	138 1/4	115 3/4	111 3/8	.....	103
Lowest	114 3/8	133 3/4	112 1/2	109 1/2	.....	114 3/8	133 5/8	112 1/2	109 1/2	.....	102
Closing	118	138 1/4	115 3/4	111 1/2	.....	117	138 1/4	115 3/4	111 1/2	.....	103
March.											
Opening	118	138	116	111 3/4	.....	117	137 3/4	116	111 3/4	.....	103
Highest	119	138	117	112 1/4	.....	118	137 3/4	117	112 1/4	.....	103
Lowest	116 1/2	134 1/2	114 3/4	110	.....	115 1/2	134 1/2	114 3/4	110 1/2	.....	100 1/2
Closing	116 1/2	134 1/2	114 3/4	111	.....	115 5/8	134 1/2	114 3/4	111	.....	100 1/2
April.					*W. I.*						
Opening	115 5/8	134 1/2	114 7/8	110 7/8	104 1/2	115 5/8	134 1/2	114 3/4	110	.....	100 1/2
Highest	115 5/8	134 11/16	114 7/8	110 7/8	104 1/2	115 5/8	134 1/2	114 3/4	110 1/8	.....	100 1/2
Lowest	114 1/4	133 1/2	113 3/8	109 3/4	103	114 1/4	132 3/4	112 3/4	108 3/8	.....	99 1/4
Closing	114 1/4	134 11/16	113 3/8	109 3/4	103	114 1/4	133 11/16	112 3/4	109	.....	99 1/4
May.											
Opening	114 1/4	133 9/16	112 3/4	109	103	114 1/4	133 9/16	112 3/4	109	.....	99 1/2
Highest	116 1/4	135 1/4	114 3/8	110 1/8	105	116 1/4	135 1/4	114 3/8	110 1/8	.....	99 3/4
Lowest	114 1/4	133 9/16	112 3/4	109	103	114 1/4	133 9/16	112 3/8	109	.....	99 1/4
Closing	116	134 1/4	114	109 3/4	103 1/4	114 15/16	134 1/4	114	109 1/4	.....	99 3/8
June.											
Opening	116	134 1/2	114	109 1/2	103 1/4	115	134 1/2	114	109	.....	99 1/8
Highest	116	135 1/8	114	109 1/2	103 13/16	115	135 1/8	114	110 1/8	.....	100
Lowest	115 3/16	134 1/4	113 1/4	109 1/4	103 1/4	114 1/4	134 1/4	113 1/4	109	.....	99 1/2
Closing	115 1/4	134 1/4	113 1/4	109 1/4	103 9/16	114 1/4	134 1/4	113 1/4	109 3/4	.....	100

	Coupon bonds.					Registered bonds.					
	4s, 1907.	4s, 1925.	5s, 1904.	3s, 1908.	2s.	4s, 1907.	4s, 1925.	5s, 1904.	3s, 1908.	2s, 1930.	2s, optional.
July.											
Opening	114 1/2	134 1/2	113 1/2	109 1/4	103 5/8	114 1/2	134 1/2	113 1/2	108 3/4	103 1/2	100
Highest	116 5/8	134 5/8	115 5/8	110 3/4	105	116 5/8	134 1/2	113 7/8	110 5/8	105	100
Lowest	114 1/4	133 1/4	113 1/4	109	103 3/4	114 1/4	132 7/8	113 1/4	108 3/4	103 1/2	100
Closing	116	133 7/8	115 1/8	110 3/4	104 1/4	114	132 7/8	113 3/8	110	104 1/2	100
August.											
Opening	115 3/4	132 7/8	113 1/4	109 3/4	104 1/2	115 3/4	132 7/8	113 1/4	109 3/4	104 1/2	100
Highest	116	134 1/8	114	109 3/4	104 1/2	115 3/4	134 1/8	114	109 3/4	104 3/4	100
Lowest	115 1/2	133	112 7/8	109 1/2	103 3/4	115	132 1/2	112 7/8	109 1/2	103 3/4	100
Closing	115 5/8	134 1/8	112 7/8	109 3/4	104	115 1/8	134 1/8	112 7/8	109 3/4	103 3/4	100
September.											
Opening	115 1/2	134	112 7/8	109 3/8	104	114	134	112 7/8	109 1/4	103 1/4	.....
Highest	116 1/2	135	114 3/8	110 1/8	105 1/4	115 5/8	134 3/8	114 1/8	110 1/8	104 1/8	.....
Lowest	115 1/2	134	112 7/8	109 3/8	104	114	134	112 3/8	109 1/2	103 1/2	.....
Closing	116 1/8	134 3/8	113 3/8	110 1/8	104 3/4	114 9/16	134 3/8	113 3/8	110 1/4	104 1/2	.....
October.											
Opening	115 1/8	134 3/8	113 7/8	110 1/8	104 1/2	114	134	112 7/8	109 1/2	103 1/2	.....
Highest	115 5/8	135 1/8	114 1/4	110 3/8	104 13/16	115 5/8	134 3/8	114 1/8	110 1/2	104 1/2	.....
Lowest	114 7/8	134	113 3/8	109 7/8	104	114	134	112 7/8	109 1/4	103 1/2	.....
Closing	115 5/8	135 3/4	114 1/2	110 3/8	104 13/16	115 1/8	134 3/8	114	110 1/4	104 1/2	.....
November.											
Opening	115 5/8	134 3/8	113 1/2	109 7/8	104 13/16	115 3/4	134 3/8	113 1/4	110	104 13/16	.....
Highest	116 3/8	138 1/8	114 1/8	110 9/16	105 1/8	116 1/4	138 3/8	114 1/2	110 3/8	105 1/8	.....
Lowest	115 3/8	134 3/8	113	109 3/4	104 13/16	115 3/8	134 1/4	113 1/8	109 3/8	104 3/4	.....
Closing	116 1/8	138 1/2	113 3/8	110 1/2	105 1/8	115 3/8	138 1/4	113 3/8	110 1/4	105	.....
December.											
Opening	116 3/8	138 3/8	113 3/8	110 1/2	105 3/8	115 3/8	138 5/8	113 3/8	110 1/4	105 1/16	.....
Highest	118 1/2	138 3/4	115 1/4	112	107 1/8	117 1/2	138 3/4	115 1/2	112	107	.....
Lowest	115 3/4	138	113 1/8	110	105 1/8	114 3/4	138	113 1/8	109 7/8	105 1/16	.....
Closing	117	138 1/2	114 1/4	111 1/4	107 1/2	116	138 1/2	114 1/4	110 1/4	107	.....

1901.

	Coupon bonds.					Registered bonds.				
	4s of 1907.	4s of 1925.	5s of 1904.	3s of 1908.	2s of 1930.	4s of 1907.	4s of 1925.	5s of 1904.	3s of 1908.	2s of 1930.
January.										
Opening	114 3/4	138 9/16	113 1/4	110 1/2	106 1/2	114 3/4	138 3/8	113 1/4	110	106 1/2
Highest	114 3/4	138 9/16	113 1/4	111 1/2	106 1/2	114 3/4	138 3/8	113 1/4	110 1/2	106 1/2
Lowest	114	137 3/4	112 1/2	110 1/2	105 1/2	114	136 3/4	111	109 7/8	105 1/2
Closing	114	138 1/4	112 1/4	111 1/4	105 11/16	114	137 1/4	111	110 3/8	105 9/16
February.										
Opening	114	137 3/8	111	110 1/4	105 5/8	114	137 3/8	111	110 1/8	105 5/8
Highest	114 1/16	138 1/4	111 1/8	111 1/4	106 1/8	114 3/8	138 1/4	111 1/2	111 1/8	106 1/16
Lowest	114	137 3/8	111	110 1/2	105 1/2	113 1/2	137 3/8	111	110 1/2	105 1/16
Closing	114 1/16	138 1/4	111 1/8	111 1/2	106 1/8	113 1/2	138 1/4	111 1/2	111 1/2	105 9/16
March.										
Opening	114 3/16	138 3/8	111 1/8	111 3/4	106 1/4	113 3/8	138 3/8	111 3/16	111 3/8	105 3/4
Highest	115	138 3/4	112	112	106 1/4	113 3/8	138 3/4	112	112 1/4	106 1/2
Lowest	114 1/4	138	111 3/8	111	106	113 1/4	138	111 3/16	111	105 1/4
Closing	115	138 3/4	111 7/8	112	106 3/4	113 5/8	138 3/4	111 7/8	111 1/2	106 1/4
April.										
Opening	113 3/4	138 3/4	111 7/8	111 13/16	106 1/2	113 5/8	138 3/4	111 7/8	111 3/8	106 1/4
Highest	114 1/16	140	112	111 15/16	106 5/8	113 13/16	139 3/4	112	111 3/8	106 3/4
Lowest	113 5/8	138 3/4	111 3/4	111 5/8	106 1/2	113 1/4	138 3/4	111 3/4	110 7/8	106 1/4
Closing	113 5/8	140	111 3/4	111 3/4	106 5/8	113 5/8	139	111 3/4	111	106 5/8
May.										
Opening	113 3/4	138 15/16	110 1/2	110 5/8	106 3/8	113 5/8	138 15/16	110 1/2	110 3/4	106 5/8
Highest	113 3/4	138 15/16	110 1/2	110 3/4	106 3/4	113 3/4	138 15/16	110 3/4	110 3/4	106 3/4
Lowest	113 3/8	138	109	109 3/4	106 1/4	113 3/8	137 7/8	109 1/8	109 3/8	106 1/4
Closing	113 3/4	138 7/8	109 1/4	109 1/2	106 3/4	113 3/4	137 7/8	109 1/4	109 1/2	106 3/4
June.										
Opening	113 3/4	138 7/8	109 1/4	109 1/2	107	112 3/4	138 7/8	109 1/4	109 1/2	106 1/2
Highest	114	139 1/8	109 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2	113	139 1/8	109 1/2	109 1/2	107 1/8
Lowest	113 3/4	138 7/8	109 1/8	109 1/4	106 1/2	112 1/2	138 7/8	109 1/16	109 1/8	106 1/4
Closing	114	139 1/8	109 1/8	109 3/8	108 1/4	112 3/4	139 1/8	109 1/8	109 1/8	107 1/4
July.										
Opening	113	139 1/16	109 1/16	109 1/8	107 1/4	113	139 1/16	109 1/8	109 1/8	107 3/8
Highest	113 1/4	139 1/16	109 3/16	109 3/8	108 1/4	113 1/4	139 1/16	109 1/4	109 1/4	108 1/8
Lowest	113	138 1/16	109	109 1/16	107 1/4	112 3/4	137 1/16	107 7/8	108 1/16	107 1/4
Closing	113 1/4	138 1/8	109 1/4	109 3/8	108	113 1/4	137 1/16	108	108 1/16	108
August.										
Opening	113 1/4	137 1/16	108	108 5/8	108 1/4	113 1/4	137 1/16	108	108 3/16	108 1/8
Highest	113 1/4	137 3/16	108 1/8	108 3/8	108 3/16	113 1/4	137 3/16	108 1/16	108 3/16	108 1/16
Lowest	113 1/4	137 1/16	108	108 1/16	108	113 1/4	137 1/16	108	108 1/16	108
Closing	113 1/4	137 1/16	108 1/16	108 1/8	108 1/8	113 1/4	137 1/16	108 1/8	108 1/16	108 1/8
September.										
Opening	113 1/4	137 1/16	108 1/16	108 3/8	108 1/16	113 1/4	137 1/16	108 1/8	108 7/16	108 1/16
Highest	113 5/8	140 1/16	108 1/2	109	109 1/8	113 1/4	140 1/16	108 1/2	108 7/16	108 7/16
Lowest	113 1/4	137 3/16	108 1/16	108 1/8	108 1/16	112 1/4	137 1/16	108 1/16	108 1/16	107 15/16
Closing	113 5/8	140	108 1/2	108 7/8	109 1/8	112 5/8	140	108 1/2	108 11/16	108 7/16
October.										
Opening	112 5/8	140	108 1/2	108 7/8	109 1/4	112 5/8	140	108 1/16	108 1/16	109 1/4
Highest	112 5/8	140	108 1/16	109	109 1/4	112 5/8	140	108 1/16	108 1/16	109 1/4
Lowest	112	139	107 7/8	108 1/8	108 1/8	111 7/8	138 1/2	106 3/4	107 5/8	108 7/16
Closing	112 1/8	139 1/4	107 7/8	109	108 1/8	112 1/8	138 1/2	106 3/4	108	108 1/16
November.										
Opening	112 5/8	139 1/4	107 1/4	108 1/2	109 1/8	112 5/8	139 1/4	107 1/4	108 1/4	109 1/16
Highest	112 3/4	139 3/8	107 3/8	108 11/16	109 1/4	112 3/4	139 1/2	107 1/2	108 11/16	109 1/4
Lowest	112 1/2	139 1/16	107 1/4	108 1/2	108 1/4	112 3/8	139 1/4	107 1/4	108 1/4	108 25/32
Closing	112 3/4	139 5/8	107 3/8	108 11/16	109 1/16	112 3/4	139 1/2	107 3/8	108 1/2	108 7/16
December.										
Opening	112 1/8	139 5/8	107 3/8	108 11/16	109	111 3/4	139 1/2	107 3/8	108 1/2	108 1/4
Highest	113 1/16	139 7/8	108 1/16	108 7/8	109 1/8	112 1/16	139 7/8	107 7/8	108 15/16	109 1/8
Lowest	112 1/16	139 5/8	107 3/8	108 11/16	109	111 3/4	139 1/2	107 3/8	108 1/2	108 7/16
Closing	113 1/8	139 3/4	107 3/4	108 13/16	109 3/8	112 1/8	139 3/4	107 7/8	108 3/4	108 3/4

1902.

	Coupon bonds.					Registered bonds.				
	4s of 1907.	4s of 1925.	5s of 1904.	3s of 1908.	2s of 1930.	4s of 1907.	4s of 1925.	5s of 1904.	3s of 1908.	2s of 1930.
January.										
Opening	112 1/2	139 3/4	107 3/4	108 3/4	108 3/4	112 1/2	139 3/4	107 3/4	108 1/2	108 3/4
Highest	112 1/2	140 1/2	107 13/16	108 3/4	108 7/8	112 1/2	139 3/4	107 3/4	109 1/8	108 3/4
Lowest	111 7/8	139 3/4	107 11/16	108 3/4	108 3/4	111 7/8	138 3/4	106 1/2	108	108 3/8
Closing	112 1/16	140 1/4	107 3/4	109 3/8	108 3/8	112 1/16	139 1/4	106 1/2	108 1/8	108 3/8
February.										
Opening	112 1/8	139 1/4	106 1/2	108 5/8	108 1/8	112 1/8	139 1/4	106 1/2	108 5/8	108 3/8
Highest	112 1/4	139 3/4	106 3/4	109 1/4	109 3/8	112 1/2	139 3/4	106 3/4	109 3/8	108 3/8
Lowest	112 1/8	139 1/4	106 1/2	108 1/4	108 1/8	112 1/8	139 1/4	106 1/2	108 1/4	108 3/8
Closing	112 3/4	139 3/4	106 3/4	109 1/8	109 3/8	112 3/4	139 1/4	106 3/4	109 1/8	109 3/8
March.										
Opening	112 3/8	139 3/4	106 3/4	109 3/8	109 3/8	111 3/8	139 1/2	106 3/4	109 3/8	108 7/8
Highest	112 3/4	139 3/4	106 3/4	109 3/4	109 1/4	111 1/8	139 1/2	106 3/4	109 3/4	109 1/4
Lowest	112 1/4	139 1/2	106 1/2	109 3/8	109 1/4	111 1/4	139 1/4	106 1/2	109 3/8	108 7/8
Closing	112 1/2	139 3/4	106 1/2	109 3/8	109 1/4	111 1/4	139 1/4	106 1/2	109 5/8	109 1/4
April.										
Opening	111 1/4	139 1/2	106 1/2	109 3/8	109 1/4	111 1/4	139 1/4	106 1/2	109 5/8	109 1/4
Highest	111 5/8	139 3/4	107 1/8	109 13/16	109 1/4	111 5/8	139 1/2	107 1/8	109 5/8	109 1/2
Lowest	111 1/4	139 1/2	106 1/2	109 3/8	109 1/4	111 1/8	138 1/2	106 1/2	108 7/8	109 1/4
Closing	111 5/8	139 1/2	107 1/2	109 1/4	109 1/4	111 3/8	138 1/4	107 1/8	109	109 1/4
May.										
Opening	111 1/8	138	106	108 15/16	109 1/4	111 1/8	138	106	109	109 1/4
Highest	111 7/8	138 1/2	106 1/2	109	110	111 1/8	138 1/2	106 1/2	108	110
Lowest	110 15/16	136 3/4	105 3/4	108	109 1/8	110 15/16	136 3/4	105	109	109 1/4
Closing	110 15/16	136 3/4	105 3/4	108	109 1/8	111 1/16	136 3/4	105 3/4	108	109 1/8
June.										
Opening	110 15/16	136 3/4	105 3/4	108	109 1/4	110 15/16	136 3/4	105 3/4	108	109 1/8
Highest	111 1/8	136 3/4	105 7/8	108	109 1/4	110 15/16	136 3/4	105 7/8	108 1/16	109 1/8
Lowest	110 3/4	135 1/2	105 3/4	107 1/2	108 1/2	109 3/4	135 1/2	105 1/4	107 1/2	108
Closing	111 1/8	135 1/2	105 3/4	107 1/2	108 1/2	110 3/8	135 1/2	105 1/2	107 1/2	108

	Coupon bonds.					Registered bonds.				
	4s of 1907.	4s of 1925.	5s of 1904.	3s of 1908.	2s of 1930.	4s of 1907.	4s of 1925.	5s of 1904.	3s of 1908.	2s of 1930.
July.										
Opening	110 1/8	135 1/2	105 1/2	107 1/2	108	110	135 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	108
Highest	110 1/2	135 1/2	105 3/4	107 1/2	108	110	135 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	108
Lowest	108 5/8	133 3/4	105 1/2	106 7/8	107 5/8	108 1/2	132 1/4	104 1/2	106 1/16	107 5/8
Closing	108 5/8	133 3/4	105 3/4	106 7/8	107 5/8	108 5/8	132 1/2	104 1/2	106 1/8	107 5/8
August.										
Opening	108 5/8	132 3/4	104 1/2	106 1/8	107 5/8	108 5/8	132 1/4	104 1/2	106 1/8	107 5/8
Highest	110 1/4	134 1/2	105 1/2	107	109	110 1/4	134 1/2	105 1/2	107	109
Lowest	108 5/8	132 3/4	104 1/2	106 1/8	107 5/8	108 5/8	132 1/2	104 1/2	105 7/8	107 5/8
Closing	110 1/4	134 1/2	105 1/2	107	109	110 1/4	134 1/2	105 1/2	107	109
September.										
Opening	110 1/4	135 1/2	105 1/2	107 1/4	109 1/4	109 1/4	135 1/2	105 1/2	107 1/4	108 3/4
Highest	112	137 1/2	105 3/4	108 3/4	110 5/8	111 1/2	137 1/2	105 3/4	108 3/4	110
Lowest	110 1/4	135 1/2	105 1/2	107 1/4	109	109 1/4	135 1/2	105 1/2	107 1/4	108 3/4
Closing	112	137 1/2	105 3/4	108 3/8	110 3/8	111 1/2	137 1/2	105 3/4	108 3/8	110
October.										
Opening	111 1/8	137 1/2	105 3/4	108 3/8	109 7/8	111 1/8	136 7/8	104 1/2	107 5/8	109 7/8
Highest	111 3/8	138 1/2	106	109 1/4	110 1/4	111 3/8	138 1/2	106	108 5/8	110 1/4
Lowest	111 1/8	137 1/2	105 3/4	108 1/2	109 3/4	111 1/8	136 11/16	104 1/2	107 7/8	109 3/4
Closing	111 3/8	137 3/8	106	109 1/4	110 1/4	111 3/8	136 11/16	104 3/8	108 3/8	110 1/4
November.										
Opening	111 3/8	136 7/8	104 3/4	108 3/8	110 1/8	111 3/8	136 7/8	104 3/4	108 3/8	110 1/8
Highest	111 3/8	137	104 3/4	108 5/8	110 1/8	111 3/8	137	104 3/4	108 5/8	110 1/8
Lowest	109 3/4	135 7/8	104 1/2	108 1/4	108 5/8	109 3/4	136	104 1/2	108 1/4	108 5/8
Closing	109 3/4	136	104 1/2	108 3/8	108 5/8	109 3/4	136	104 1/2	108 1/4	108 5/8
December.										
Opening	109 3/4	136	104 1/2	108 3/8	108 5/8	108 3/4	136	104 1/2	108 1/4	108 1/2
Highest	110 3/4	136	104 1/2	108 3/8	109 1/4	110	136	104 1/2	108 1/4	108 5/8
Lowest	109 1/4	135 1/2	104 1/2	108	108 1/8	108 5/8	135 1/4	104 1/2	108	108 1/2
Closing	110 3/4	136	104 1/2	108 3/8	109 1/4	109 3/4	136	104 1/2	108	108 5/8

	Coupon bonds.					Registered bonds.				
	4s of 1907.	4s of 1925.	5s of 1904.	3s of 1908.	2s of 1930.	4s of 1907.	4s of 1925.	5s of 1904.	3s of 1908.	2s of 1930.
January.										
Opening	109¾	136	104⅛	108⅜	108¾	109¾	136	104⅛	107¼	108¾
Highest	110⅛	137⅛	104⅜	108⅝	109½	110⅛	136⅛	104½	107½	109½
Lowest	109¾	136	104⅛	108⅛	108⅜	109¾	134¾	104⅛	107⅛	108⅝
Closing	110½	137¼	104⅝	108¼	109½	110⅜	135	104¼	107½	109⅛
February.										
Opening	110½	136½	103¼	107½	109¼	110⅜	135	103¼	107⅛	108¼
Highest	110½	136½	103½	108	109½	110⅝	135¼	103⅝	108	109⅛
Lowest	109¾	136¼	103⅛	107⅛	107⅞	109¾	134⅜	103⅛	107¼	107¾
Closing	109¾	136¼	103⅛	108	108	109¾	135¼	103⅛	108	108
March.										
Opening	109¾	136½	103⅛	107¾	107¾	108¾	134¾	103⅛	107⅛	107¼
Highest	112⅜	137½	104½	108½	108¼	111⅜	136½	104	108½	107⅜
Lowest	109¾	136¼	103⅛	107¾	106⅞	108¾	134⅜	103⅛	107⅛	106⅝
Closing	112⅜	137¼	104	108¼	106⅞	111⅜	136¾	104	108¼	106⅝
April.										
Opening	111	137½	104⅛	108¾	106½	111	136½	104	107⅝	106¼
Highest	112	137⅝	104½	109⅛	106⅝	112 1/16	136⅝	104	108⅛	108⅛
Lowest	111	136⅜	104	108⅜	106½	110⅞	135	103	107⅜	106 5/16
Closing	111⅛	137½	104¼	108½	106 5/16	111⅛	136⅛	103	107¾	106 5/16
May.										
Opening	111⅛	136⅛	103	107¾	106 7/16	111⅛	136½	103	107¾	106 5/16
Highest	111⅛	136½	103	107¾	106 7/16	111⅛	136½	103	108	106⅜
Lowest	111	136	103	107⅛	106⅛	111 1/16	135¾	102¾	107¾	106⅛
Closing	111 1/16	136	103	107¾	106⅛	111 1/16	135¾	103	107¾	106⅛

	Coupon bonds.					Registered bonds.				
	4s of 1907.	4s of 1925.	5s of 1904.	3s of 1908.	2s of 1930.	4s of 1907.	4s of 1925.	5s of 1904.	3s of 1908.	2s of 1930.
June.										
Opening	111	136¼	103	107⅛	106⅛	110	135⅞	103	107⅛	105⅝
Highest	111¾	136¾	103	108¼	106⅛	110½	135⅞	103⅛	108⅛	106⅛
Lowest	111	135⅛	103	107⅛	106⅛	110	135⅛	103	107⅛	105⅝
Closing	111⅛	135¾	103	108¼	106⅝	110½	135⅝	103	108⅛	106⅛
July.										
Opening	110⅛	135¾	103	108¼	106⅛	110⅛	135⅝	103	107⅝	106¼
Highest	111⅛	136	103⅜	108⅞	106 9/16	111⅛	135⅝	103⅛	108⅜	107¼
Lowest	110⅛	135⅜	103	108¼	106⅛	110⅛	134⅝	103	107⅛	106⅜
Closing	110⅛	135⅞	103⅛	108¼	106⅞	110⅛	134⅝	103⅛	107⅛	106⅜
August.										
Opening	110⅛	135	102¼	107⅜	106⅞	110⅛	134⅝	102¼	107⅜	106⅝
Highest	110⅛	135	102¼	107⅜	107⅛	110⅛	134⅝	102¼	107⅜	107⅛
Lowest	109⅛	134⅛	102	107	106¾	108⅜	133¾	102	107	106⅜
Closing	109⅝	134⅛	102	107	107⅛	108⅜	134⅛	102	107	106⅜
September.										
Opening	109⅝	134⅜	102⅛	107	107⅛	108⅝	134⅜	102⅛	107	107
Highest	112⅞	136	102⅝	110¼	110⅜	112¼	136	102⅝	110¼	109¾
Lowest	109⅜	134⅛	102	107	107⅛	118⅜	134⅛	102⅛	107	107
Closing	112⅞	135⅜	102⅛	109⅛	108½	111⅞	135⅛	102⅛	108¾	108
October.										
Opening	111¾	135⅛	102⅛	109⅛	108	111¾	135⅛	102⅛	108¾	108
Highest	112	135⅞	102⅝	109⅜	108	112	135⅛	102⅛	108⅞	108
Lowest	111	135⅛	102⅛	109⅛	106⅞	111	134¾	102¼	108⅛	106⅞
Closing	112	135¾	102⅛	109⅝	107¾	112	134¾	102¼	108⅞	107¼

No. 53.—INVESTMENT VALUE OF UNITED STATES 5s OF 1904, 4s OF 1925, 3s OF 1918, AND 2s OF 1930.

[Reported by the Government Actuary.]

Date.	5 per cent bonds of 1904.		4 per cent bonds of 1907.		4 per cent bonds of 1925.		3 per cent bonds of 1918.		2 per cent bonds of 1930.	
	Average price flat.	Rate of interest realized by investors.	Average price flat.	Rate of interest realized by investors.	Average price flat.	Rate of interest realized by investors.	Average price flat.	Rate of interest realized by investors.	Average price flat.	Rate of interest realized by investors.
1895.		*Per ct.*		*Per ct.*		*Per ct.*		*Per ct.*		*Per ct.*
January	116.7476	3.010	113.2548	2.756	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April	116.0100	3.048	112.3300	2.818	120.9657	2.977	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	116.7236	2.920	112.7404	2.762	124.0024	2.839	.....	.....	.....	.....
October	116.1157	2.945	111.9583	2.814	122.8819	2.883	.....	.....	.....	.....
1896.										
January	113.1010	3.289	109.7212	3.012	115.6514	3.214	.....	.....	.....	.....
April	113.7975	3.146	109.7300	2.992	117.7800	3.107	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	112.1803	3.326	108.2524	3.131	114.8389	3.246	.....	.....	.....	.....
October	111.2639	3.411	107.6528	3.173	116.5347	3.159	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897.										
January	114.5050	2.882	111.9325	2.705	121.6250	2.913	.....	.....	.....	.....
April	114.2552	2.848	112.6016	2.608	124.2396	2.786	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	114.8606	2.691	112.3269	2.611	125.4087	2.729	.....	.....	.....	.....
October	115.6010	2.493	113.7067	2.430	127.3173	2.636	.....	.....	.....	.....
1898.										
January	114.7150	2.552	114.3525	2.325	129.0550	2.552	.....	.....	.....	.....
April	111.5385	3.014	109.5192	2.844	119.8677	2.967	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	112.9870	2.676	110.8906	2.652	125.3437	2.704	.....	.....	.....	.....
October	112.9928	2.577	111.6889	2.522	127.6490	2.591	105.6659	2.671	.....	.....
1899.										
January	113.1300	2.448	113.0575	2.318	129.6940	2.483	107.7150	2.539	.....	.....
April	113.3333	2.279	113.6093	2.204	130.0026	2.467	108.5443	2.481	.....	.....
July	112.7839	2.274	113.1927	2.211	130.2240	2.449	109.2057	2.436	.....	.....
October	111.7884	2.361	112.4808	2.255	130.0649	2.447	108.4279	2.479	.....	.....
1900.										
January	113.4447	1.812	114.6466	1.912	134.2187	2.251	110.4783	1.749	.....	.....
April	114.0815	1.452	114.7609	1.834	134.1359	2.244	110.3261	1.738	103.5163	1.851
July	114.2525	1.187	115.2650	1.696	134.1325	2.234	110.1000	1.735	103.9850	1.830
October	113.7917	1.055	115.1667	1.634	134.6667	2.199	110.1227	1.696	104.2917	1.815
1901.										
January	112.4519	1.179	114.2500	1.694	137.9904	2.041	110.6827	1.582	105.7500	1.752
April	111.8859	1.053	113.7337	1.693	139.4755	1.963	111.7962	1.386	106.5435	1.716
July	109.2135	1.709	113.1354	1.707	138.8750	1.976	109.2656	1.696	107.8229	1.661
October	108.0231	1.879	112.2917	1.762	139.4028	1.938	108.6894	1.738	109.1412	1.603
1902.										
January	107.7139	1.669	112.0288	1.719	139.9038	1.902	108.9928	1.648	108.6130	1.623
April	107.1635	1.525	111.5385	1.712	139.5000	1.904	109.7404	1.480	109.5529	1.580
July	105.5300	2.036	109.3050	2.058	134.3575	2.125	106.9800	1.885	107.7750	1.654
October	105.9398	1.172	111.2407	1.556	137.8935	1.947	108.7639	1.528	110.0185	1.555
1903.										
January	104.3846	1.752	110.1827	1.665	136.9519	1.975	108.2692	1.558	109.2308	1.586
April	104.1739	1.019	111.4207	1.273	136.7989	1.967	108.8207	1.391	106.4973	1.703
July	103.3846	0.634	111.1875	1.148	135.8798	1.995	108.7163	1.334	106.7764	1.688
October	102.5000	0.000	111.3518	0.925	135.6204	1.991	109.0393	1.189	107.2685	1.664

No. 54.—Number of National Banks in each State, Reserve City, and Territory, Capital, Bonds on Deposit to Secure Circulation on September 9, 1903, Minimum Amount Required, and the Excess on Deposit September 9, 1903, and September 15, 1902.

Reserve city, State, or Territory.	Number of banks.	Capital.	United States bonds.		Excess of bonds.	
			Sept. 9, 1903.	Minimum required.	Sept. 9, 1903.	Sept. 15, 1902.
CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES.						
New York City	43	$100,650,000	$46,959,000	$2,150,000	$44,809,000	$33,635,000
Chicago	12	25,600,000	3,773,000	600,000	3,173,000	2,250,000
St. Louis	7	15,560,000	11,331,640	350,000	10,981,640	11,650,000
Total	62	141,810,000	62,063,640	3,100,000	58,963,640	47,535,000
OTHER RESERVE CITIES.						
Boston	32	32,300,000	7,017,700	1,600,000	5,417,700	4,470,500
Albany	4	1,250,000	750,000	200,000	550,000	400,000
Brooklyn	5	1,352,000	592,000	250,000	342,000	392,000
Philadelphia	34	21,905,000	12,144,500	1,687,500	10,457,000	7,582,000
Pittsburg	35	21,560,000	9,735,000	1,725,000	8,010,000	5,410,000
Baltimore	19	12,403,260	3,790,000	950,000	2,840,000	2,575,000
Washington City	11	3,525,000	1,269,000	550,000	719,000	669,000
Savannah	2	750,000	300,000	100,000	200,000	100,000
New Orleans	6	2,400,000	1,500,000	300,000	1,200,000	760,000
Louisville	8	4,645,000	2,900,000	400,000	2,500,000	3,829,600
Dallas	4	1,050,000	587,500	187,500	400,000	400,000
Houston	6	1,450,000	580,000	250,000	330,000	330,000
Cincinnati	13	10,200,000	5,022,000	650,000	4,372,000	4,030,000
Cleveland	13	11,900,000	4,150,000	650,000	3,500,000	3,825,000
Columbus	6	2,400,000	885,000	300,000	585,000	235,000
Indianapolis	7	4,300,000	875,000	350,000	525,000	530,000
Detroit	5	4,100,000	1,250,000	250,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Milwaukee	6	4,550,000	1,812,500	300,000	1,512,500	500,000
Cedar Rapids	3	300,000	225,000	75,000	150,000	175,000
Des Moines	4	800,000	450,000	175,000	275,000	314,000
Dubuque	3	600,000	275,000	125,000	150,000	50,000
St. Paul	6	4,000,000	846,000	300,000	546,000	446,000
Minneapolis	5	4,450,000	1,400,000	250,000	1,150,000	900,000
Kansas City, Kans	2	1,200,000	900,000	100,000	800,000	665,000
Wichita	4	500,000	250,000	125,000	125,000	25,000
Kansas City, Mo	6	2,650,000	2,241,000	300,000	1,941,000	1,545,600
St. Joseph	3	550,000	505,000	125,000	380,000	90,000
Lincoln	3	400,000	260,000	100,000	160,000	60,000
Omaha	7	3,250,000	1,250,000	350,000	900,000	900,000
Denver	5	2,500,000	2,250,000	250,000	2,000,000	1,500,000
Salt Lake City	4	1,100,000	1,050,000	175,000	875,000	850,000
San Francisco	7	7,500,000	4,975,000	350,000	4,625,000	4,050,000
Los Angeles	8	3,800,000	2,590,000	400,000	2,190,000	1,065,000
Portland, Oreg	3	1,050,000	1,050,000	150,000	900,000	450,000
Total	289	176,690,260	75,677,200	14,050,000	61,627,200	50,123,700
Total, all reserve cities	351	318,500,260	137,740,840	17,150,000	120,590,840	97,658,700
STATES, ETC.						
Maine	84	10,341,000	5,892,850	2,047,750	3,845,100	2,976,600
New Hampshire	56	5,355,000	4,548,000	1,338,750	3,209,250	2,915,450
Vermont	48	6,460,000	4,712,500	1,390,000	3,322,500	2,896,500
Massachusetts	200	38,137,500	19,357,000	7,309,375	12,047,625	8,560,125
Rhode Island	35	11,305,250	4,631,000	1,443,750	3,187,250	2,538,250
Connecticut	81	20,082,070	10,296,450	3,091,250	7,205,200	6,849,850
New York	310	33,517,840	21,943,950	7,409,885	14,534,065	13,175,140
New Jersey	128	17,460,540	8,815,550	3,150,135	5,665,415	4,675,602
Pennsylvania	538	51,856,085	30,916,150	11,655,266	19,260,884	14,421,457
Delaware	23	2,215,485	948,500	475,300	473,200	445,300
Maryland	68	4,646,404	3,026,500	1,149,101	1,877,399	1,598,500
District of Columbia	1	252,000	250,000	50,000	200,000	200,000
Virginia	72	7,177,390	5,112,900	1,431,848	3,681,052	3,305,837
West Virginia	66	5,458,500	3,552,700	1,250,625	2,302,075	1,994,535
North Carolina	42	3,610,000	1,987,250	846,250	1,141,000	1,003,350
South Carolina	21	2,823,000	1,603,000	580,750	1,022,250	957,250
Georgia	46	4,998,000	3,017,050	999,500	2,017,550	1,345,500
Florida	21	2,135,000	948,750	471,250	477,500	475,000
Alabama	43	4,372,500	2,554,500	911,875	1,642,625	1,056,600
Mississippi	21	2,310,000	1,311,250	420,312	890,938	694,500
Louisiana	25	1,697,705	967,750	424,426	543,324	328,000
Texas	359	25,077,800	9,535,580	5,944,450	3,591,130	3,037,379
Arkansas	15	1,465,840	472,750	341,460	131,290	80,000
Kentucky	93	8,993,950	6,042,600	2,022,237	4,020,363	3,401,772
Tennessee	60	7,345,000	3,871,000	1,380,000	2,491,000	1,976,000

No. 54.—Number of National Banks in each State, etc.—Continued.

Reserve city, State, or Territory.	Number of banks.	Capital.	United States bonds.		Excess of bonds.	
			Sept. 9, 1903.	Minimum required.	Sept. 9, 1903.	Sept. 15, 1902.
STATES, ETC.—continued.						
Porto Rico	1	$100,000	$100,000	$25,000	$75,000	.....
Ohio	293	29,140,944	17,940,500	6,415,486	11,525,014	$9,272,447
Indiana	153	13,740,000	7,994,150	3,222,500	4,771,650	3,654,233
Illinois	292	21,790,120	13,846,650	5,303,780	8,542,870	6,779,175
Michigan	82	8,402,500	5,594,860	1,775,625	3,819,235	2,715,310
Wisconsin	100	8,167,200	4,130,370	1,966,800	2,163,570	1,465,620
Minnesota	173	8,313,825	3,729,250	1,909,706	1,819,544	1,097,712
Iowa	243	14,881,550	8,742,010	3,732,888	5,009,122	4,214,050
Missouri	68	4,260,000	2,900,050	1,065,000	1,835,050	1,237,882
North Dakota	71	2,770,000	1,093,250	692,500	400,750	311,958
South Dakota	58	2,270,000	1,023,800	567,500	456,300	238,712
Nebraska	127	6,715,000	3,243,070	1,641,250	1,601,820	1,039,045
Kansas	140	8,236,400	5,036,950	1,996,600	3,040,350	2,539,525
Montana	23	2,530,000	999,750	620,000	379,750	312,250
Wyoming	16	985,000	494,500	246,250	248,250	203,250
Colorado	50	3,195,000	1,812,000	773,750	1,038,250	942,000
New Mexico	19	1,161,800	714,250	290,450	423,800	294,550
Oklahoma	85	3,035,000	1,313,850	758,750	555,100	435,462
Indian Territory	87	3,954,700	1,574,100	976,175	597,925	307,850
Washington	34	3,495,000	1,631,300	811,250	820,050	507,550
Oregon	31	1,512,500	579,800	378,125	201,675	199,800
California	46	4,730,000	1,950,000	1,057,500	892,500	716,500
Idaho	19	875,000	324,650	218,750	105,900	76,400
Utah	9	605,000	292,500	151,250	141,250	135,000
Nevada	1	82,000	20,500	20,500	.....	.....
Arizona	11	605,000	361,500	151,250	210,250	100,000
Alaska[a]	1	50,000	12,500	12,500	.....	.....
Hawaii[a]	2	525,000	56,500	56,250	250	250
Total, country banks	4,691	435,222,398	243,828,140	94,372,930	149,455,210	119,705,028
Total, United States	5,042	753,722,658	381,568,980	111,522,930	270,046,050	217,363,728

[a] From report of June 9, 1903.

No. 55.—Number of National Banks in each State, Reserve City, and Territory, with Capital of $150,000 and under, for the Years 1902 and 1903, and the Increase or Decrease in Banks and Capital during the Interval.

Reserve city, State, or Territory.	Sept. 15, 1902.		Sept. 9, 1903.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.
RESERVE CITIES.								
Philadelphia	1	$150,000	1	$150,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburg	1	100,000	1	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dallas	1	150,000	1	150,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Houston	2	200,000	2	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cedar Rapids	3	300,000	3	300,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Des Moines	1	100,000	1	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dubuque	1	100,000	1	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City, Kans	1	140,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	$140,000
Wichita	2	200,000	3	300,000	1	$100,000	.....	.....
St. Joseph	1	100,000	1	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln	2	200,000	2	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt Lake City	1	100,000	1	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portland, Oreg	1	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	100,000
Total	18	1,940,000	17	1,800,000	1	100,000	2	240,000
STATES, ETC.								
Maine	72	5,581,000	70	5,391,000	.....	.....	2	190,000
New Hampshire	52	4,555,000	52	4,555,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	39	3,760,000	38	3,560,000	.....	.....	1	200,000
Massachusetts	113	11,787,500	110	11,397,500	.....	.....	3	390,000
Rhode Island	15	1,775,000	15	1,775,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	38	3,665,000	37	3,565,000	.....	.....	1	100,000
New York	254	19,953,040	264	20,439,540	10	486,500	.....	.....
New Jersey	101	9,402,790	102	7,400,540	1	.....	.....	2,002,250
Pennsylvania	413	29,518,970	464	31,821,065	51	2,302,095	.....	.....
Delaware	17	1,040,800	19	1,102,300	2	61,500	.....	.....
Maryland	61	3,980,000	66	4,196,404	5	216,404	.....	.....
Virginia	49	3,091,650	62	3,727,390	13	635,740	.....	.....
West Virginia	49	3,048,860	59	3,602,500	10	553,640	.....	.....
North Carolina	33	2,155,000	37	2,385,000	4	230,000	.....	.....
South Carolina	14	1,048,000	15	1,123,000	1	75,000	.....	.....
Georgia	32	2,031,000	37	2,198,000	5	167,000	.....	.....
Florida	19	1,285,000	17	1,085,000	.....	.....	2	200,000
Alabama	35	2,230,000	36	2,247,500	1	17,500	.....	.....
Mississippi	16	1,330,000	17	1,400,000	1	70,000	.....	.....
Louisiana	22	1,349,000	24	1,497,705	2	148,705	.....	.....
Texas	312	18,260,525	339	19,777,800	27	1,517,275	.....	.....
Arkansas	6	420,000	12	765,840	6	345,840	.....	.....
Kentucky	75	5,483,910	81	5,688,950	6	205,040	.....	.....
Tennessee	48	3,915,000	47	2,920,000	.....	.....	1	995,000
Porto Rico	.....	.....	1	100,000	1	100,000	.....	.....
Ohio	239	17,791,410	254	18,261,944	15	470,534	.....	.....
Indiana	123	9,273,670	137	9,690,000	14	416,330	.....	.....
Illinois	247	16,104,500	272	17,215,120	25	1,110,620	.....	.....
Michigan	72	5,580,000	76	5,902,500	4	322,500	.....	.....
Wisconsin	86	6,075,000	91	6,067,200	5	.....	.....	7,800
Minnesota	115	5,097,550	168	6,638,825	53	1,541,275	.....	.....
Iowa	213	12,235,000	230	12,331,550	17	96,550	.....	.....
Missouri	61	3,742,670	68	4,260,000	7	517,330	.....	.....
North Dakota	49	2,076,167	71	2,770,000	22	693,833	.....	.....
South Dakota	47	1,958,350	58	2,270,000	11	311,650	.....	.....
Nebraska	112	5,738,300	125	6,165,000	13	426,700	.....	.....
Kansas	121	6,725,500	137	7,386,400	16	660,900	.....	.....
Montana	18	1,430,000	18	1,480,000	.....	50,000	.....	.....
Wyoming	15	935,000	16	985,000	1	50,000	.....	.....
Colorado	42	2,512,000	48	2,695,000	6	183,000	.....	.....
New Mexico	14	811,800	18	961,800	4	150,000	.....	.....
Oklahoma	67	2,270,150	85	3,035,000	18	764,850	.....	.....
Indian Territory	69	2,779,000	85	3,504,700	16	725,700	.....	.....
Washington	27	1,900,000	27	1,845,000	.....	.....	.....	55,000
Oregon	26	1,320,000	31	1,512,500	5	192,500	.....	.....
California	33	2,680,000	41	3,230,000	8	550,000	.....	.....
Idaho	14	725,000	19	875,000	5	150,000	.....	.....
Utah	8	580,000	9	605,000	1	25,000	.....	.....
Nevada	1	82,000	1	82,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	7	455,000	11	605,000	4	150,000	.....	.....
Alaska [a]	1	50,000	1	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hawaii [a]	1	25,000	1	25,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, country banks	3,713	251,620,112	4,119	264,171,573	416	16,691,511	10	4,140,050
Total, United States	3,731	253,560,112	4,136	265,971,573	417	16,791,511	12	4,380,050

[a] Report of June 9, 1903.

No. 56.—Number of National Banks in each State, Reserve City, and Territory, with Capital exceeding $150,000, for the Years 1902 and 1903, and the Increase or Decrease in Banks and Capital during the Interval.

Reserve city, State, or Territory.	Sept. 15, 1902.		Sept. 9, 1903.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.
CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES.								
New York City	44	$90,600,000	43	$100,650,000		$10,050,000	1	
Chicago	11	24,750,000	12	25,600,000	1	850,000		
St. Louis	6	14,400,000	7	15,560,000	1	1,160,000		
Total	61	129,750,000	62	141,810,000	2	12,060,000	1	
OTHER RESERVE CITIES.								
Boston	34	33,850,000	32	32,300,000			2	$1,550,000
Albany	4	1,250,000	4	1,250,000				
Brooklyn	5	1,352,000	5	1,352,000				
Philadelphia	34	21,255,000	33	21,755,000		500,000	1	
Pittsburg	32	18,622,520	34	21,460,000	2	2,837,480		
Baltimore	19	12,403,260	19	12,403,260				
Washington City	11	2,775,000	11	3,525,000		750,000		
Savannah	2	750,000	2	750,000				
New Orleans	6	2,000,000	6	2,400,000		400,000		
Louisville	8	4,645,000	8	4,645,000				
Dallas	3	900,000	3	900,000				
Houston	4	1,150,000	4	1,250,000		100,000		
Cincinnati	13	7,700,000	13	10,200,000		2,500,000		
Cleveland	16	12,400,000	13	11,900,000			3	500,000
Columbus	6	2,300,000	6	2,400,000		100,000		
Indianapolis	6	3,450,000	7	4,300,000	1	850,000		
Detroit	5	3,100,000	5	4,100,000		1,000,000		
Milwaukee	5	3,750,000	6	4,550,000	1	800,000		
Des Moines	3	700,000	3	700,000				
Dubuque	2	500,000	2	500,000				
St. Paul	5	3,800,000	6	4,000,000	1	200,000		
Minneapolis	4	3,250,000	5	4,450,000	1	1,200,000		
Kansas City, Kans	1	1,000,000	2	1,200,000	1	200,000		
Wichita	1	200,000	1	200,000				
Kansas City, Mo	6	2,650,000	6	2,650,000				
St. Joseph	2	450,000	2	450,000				
Lincoln	1	200,000	1	200,000				
Omaha	7	3,450,000	7	3,250,000				200,000
Denver	5	2,370,000	5	2,500,000		130,000		
Salt Lake City	3	1,000,000	3	1,000,000				
San Francisco	5	6,200,000	7	7,500,000	2	1,300,000		
Los Angeles	6	1,800,000	8	3,800,000	2	2,000,000		
Portland, Oreg	3	1,000,000	3	1,050,000		50,000		
Total	267	162,222,780	272	174,890,260	11	14,917,480	6	2,250,000
Total all reserve cities	328	291,972,780	334	316,700,260	13	26,977,480	7	2,250,000
STATES, ETC.								
Maine	14	4,950,000	14	4,950,000				
New Hampshire	4	800,000	4	800,000				
Vermont	9	2,700,000	10	2,900,000	1	200,000		
Massachusetts	94	27,550,000	90	26,740,000			4	810,000
Rhode Island	21	10,530,250	20	9,530,250			1	1,000,000
Connecticut	45	16,717,070	44	16,517,070			1	200,000
New York	45	12,903,300	46	13,078,300	1	175,000		
New Jersey	23	7,760,000	26	10,060,000	3	2,300,000		
Pennsylvania	69	18,555,020	74	20,035,020	5	1,480,000		
Delaware	4	1,113,185	4	1,113,185				
Maryland	2	451,700	2	450,000				1,700
District of Columbia	1	252,000	1	252,000				
Virginia	10	3,450,000	10	3,450,000				
West Virginia	6	1,406,000	7	1,856,000	1	450,000		
North Carolina	5	1,125,000	5	1,225,000		100,000		
South Carolina	4	1,000,000	6	1,700,000	2	700,000		
Georgia	9	2,250,000	9	2,800,000		550,000		
Florida	1	200,000	4	1,050,000	3	850,000		
Alabama	7	1,825,000	7	2,125,000		300,000		
Mississippi	1	200,000	4	910,000	3	710,000		
Louisiana	1	200,000	1	200,000				
Texas	17	4,600,000	20	5,300,000	3	700,000		
Arkansas	3	700,000	3	700,000				
Kentucky	12	3,205,000	12	3,305,000		100,000		
Tennessee	11	3,225,000	13	4,425,000	2	1,200,000		
Ohio	37	10,354,000	39	10,879,000	2	525,000		
Indiana	16	4,050,000	16	4,050,000				
Illinois	18	4,075,000	20	4,575,000	2	500,000		
Michigan	7	2,700,000	6	2,500,000			1	200,000

No. 56.—Number of National Banks in each State, etc.—Continued.

Reserve city, State, or Territory.	Sept. 15, 1902.		Sept. 9, 1903		Increase.		Decrease.	
	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.
STATES, ETC.—continued.								
Wisconsin	8	$1,600,000	9	$2,100,000	1	$500,000		
Minnesota	4	1,175,000	5	1,675,000	1	500,000		
Iowa	7	1,550,000	13	2,550,000	6	1,000,000		
Missouri	1	200,000						$200,000
Nebraska	2	500,000	2	550,000		50,000		
Kansas	3	850,000	3	850,000				
Montana	5	1,050,000	5	1,050,000				
Colorado	2	500,000	2	500,000				
New Mexico	1	200,000	1	200,000				
Indian Territory			2	450,000	2	450,000		
Washington	7	1,530,000	7	1,650,000		120,000		
California	5	1,500,000	5	1,500,000				
Hawaii	1	500,000	1	500,000				
Total	542	160,002,525	572	171,050,825	38	13,460,000	8	2,411,700
Total United States	870	451,975,305	906	487,751,085	51	40,437,480	15	4,661,700

No. 57.—Comparative Statement of the Resources and Liabilities of the National Banks from 1864 to 1903, inclusive.

	Oct. 3, 1864.	Oct. 2, 1865.	Oct. 1, 1866.	Oct. 7, 1867.	Oct. 5, 1868.	Oct. 9, 1869.	Oct. 8, 1870.
	508 banks.	1,513 banks.	1,644 banks.	1,642 banks.	1,643 banks.	1,617 banks.	1,648 banks.
RESOURCES.	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*
Loans	93.2	487.2	603.3	609.7	657.7	682.9	715.9
Bonds for circulation	108.1	427.7	331.8	338.6	340.5	339.5	340.9
Other United States bonds			95.0	80.3	74.1	44.6	37.7
Stocks, bonds, etc			15.9	21.5	20.7	22.2	23.6
Due from banks	34.0	107.3	122.9	103.6	110.1	100.8	109.4
Real estate	2.2	14.7	17.1	20.6	22.7	25.2	27.5
Specie	44.8	18.1	9.2	12.8	13.1	23.0	18.5
Legal-tender notes		190.0	202.8	158.4	156.1	129.6	122.7
National-bank notes	4.7	16.2	17.4	11.8	11.8	10.8	12.5
Clearing-house exchanges	.....	72.3	103.7	134.6	143.2	108.8	79.1
U. S. certificates of deposit	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due from U. S. Treasurer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other resources	10.1	26.3	7.9	8.6	9.6	9.8	22.9
Total	297.1	1,359.8	1,527.0	1,499.5	1,559.6	1,497.2	1,510.7
LIABILITIES.							
Capital stock	86.8	393.2	415.5	420.1	420.6	426.4	430.4
Surplus fund	2.0	38.7	53.3	66.7	78.0	86.2	94.1
Undivided profits	6.0	32.4	32.6	33.8	36.1	40.7	38.6
Circulation outstanding	45.2	171.3	290.0	297.9	298.7	296.0	293.9
Due to depositors	122.2	549.1	598.0	568.2	603.1	523.0	512.8
Due to banks	34.9	174.2	137.5	112.8	123.1	118.9	130.0
Other liabilities	.....	.9	.1	.....	.....	6.0	10.9
Total	297.1	1,359.8	1,527.0	1,499.5	1,559.6	1,497.2	1,510.7

No. 57.—Comparative Statement of the Resources and Liabilities of the National Banks from 1864 to 1903, inclusive—Continued.

	Oct. 2, 1871.	Oct. 3, 1872.	Sept. 12, 1873.	Oct. 2, 1874.	Oct. 1, 1875.	Oct. 2, 1876.	Oct. 1, 1877.	Oct. 1, 1878.
	1,767 banks.	1,919 banks.	1,976 banks.	2,004 banks.	2,087 banks.	2,089 banks.	2,080 banks.	2,053 banks.
RESOURCES.	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*
Loans	831.6	877.2	944.2	954.4	984.7	931.3	891.9	834.0
Bonds for circulation	364.5	382.0	388.3	383.3	370.3	337.2	336.8	347.6
Other United States bonds	45.8	27.6	23.6	28.0	28.1	47.8	45.0	94.7
Stocks, bonds, etc	24.5	23.5	23.7	27.8	33.5	34.4	34.5	36.9
Due from banks	143.2	128.2	149.5	134.8	144.7	146.9	129.9	138.9
Real estate	30.1	32.3	34.7	38.1	42.4	43.1	45.2	46.7
Specie	13.2	10.2	19.9	21.2	8.1	21.4	22.7	30.7
Legal-tender notes	107.0	102.1	92.4	80.0	76.5	84.2	66.9	64.4
National-bank notes	14.3	15.8	16.1	18.5	18.5	15.9	15.6	16.9
Clearing-house exchanges	115.2	125.0	100.3	109.7	87.9	100.0	74.5	82.4
U. S. certificates of deposit	.....	6.7	20.6	42.8	48.8	29.2	33.4	32.7
Due from U. S. Treasurer	.....	.....	.....	20.3	19.6	16.7	16.0	16.5
Other resources	41.2	25.2	17.3	18.3	19.1	19.1	28.7	24.9
Total	1,730.6	1,755.8	1,830.6	1,877.2	1,882.2	1,827.2	1,741.1	1,767.3
LIABILITIES.								
Capital stock	458.3	479.6	491.0	493.8	504.8	499.8	479.5	466.2
Surplus fund	101.1	110.3	120.3	129.0	134.4	132.2	122.8	116.9
Undivided profits	42.0	46.6	54.5	51.5	53.0	46.4	44.5	40.9
Circulation outstanding	317.4	335.1	340.3	334.2	319.1	292.2	291.9	301.9
Due to depositors	631.4	628.9	640.0	683.8	679.4	666.2	630.4	668.4
Due to banks	171.9	143.8	173.0	175.8	179.7	179.8	161.6	165.1
Other liabilities	8.5	11.5	11.5	9.1	11.8	10.6	10.4	7.9
Total	1,730.6	1,755.8	1,830.6	1,877.2	1,882.2	1,827.2	1,741.1	1,767.3

	Oct. 2, 1879.	Oct. 1, 1880.	Oct, 1, 1881.	Oct. 3, 1882.	Oct. 2, 1883.	Sept. 30, 1884.	Oct. 1, 1885.	Oct. 7, 1886.
	2,048 banks.	2,090 banks.	2,132 banks.	2,269 banks.	2,501 banks.	2,664. banks.	2,714 banks.	2,852 banks.
RESOURCES.	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*
Loans	878.5	1,041.0	1,173.8	1,243.2	1,309.2	1,245.3	1,306.1	1,451.0
Bonds for circulation	357.3	357.8	363.3	357.6	351.4	327.4	307.7	258.5
Other United States bonds	71.2	43.6	56.5	37.4	30.7	30.4	31.8	32.4
Stocks, bonds, etc	39.7	48.9	61.9	66.2	71.1	71.4	77.5	81.8
Due from banks	167.3	213.5	230.8	198.9	208.9	194.2	235.3	241.4
Real estate	47.8	48.0	47.3	46.5	48.3	49.9	51.3	54.1
Specie	42.2	109.3	114.3	102.9	107.8	128.6	174.9	156.4
Legal-tender notes	69.2	56.6	53.2	63.2	70.7	77.0	69.7	62.8
National-bank notes	16.7	18.2	17.7	20.7	22.7	23.3	23.1	22.7
Clearing-house exchanges	113.0	121.1	189.2	208.4	96.4	66.3	84.9	95.9
U. S. certificates of deposit	26.8	7.7	6.7	8.7	10.0	14.2	18.8	5.9
Due from U. S. Treasurer	17.0	17.1	17.5	17.2	16.6	17.7	14.9	14.0
Other resources	22.1	23.0	26.2	28.9	28.9	33.8	36.9	37.4
Total	1,868.8	2,105.8	2,358.4	2,399.8	2,372.7	2,279.5	2,432.9	2,513.9
LIABILITIES.								
Capital stock	454.1	457.6	463.8	483.1	509.7	524.3	527.5	548.5
Surplus fund	114.8	120.5	128.1	132.0	142.0	147.0	146.6	157.3
Undivided profits	40.3	46.1	56.4	61.2	61.6	63.2	59.3	66.5
Circulation outstanding	313.8	317.3	320.2	315.0	310.5	289.8	269.0	228.8
Due to depositors	736.9	887.9	1,083.1	1,134.9	1,063.6	993.0	1,116.7	1,189.5
Due to banks	201.2	267.9	294.9	259.9	270.4	246.4	299.7	308.6
Other liabilities	6.7	8.5	11.9	13.7	14.9	15.8	14.1	14.9
Total	1,868.8	2,105.8	2,358.4	2,399.8	2,372.7	2,279.5	2,432.9	2,513.9

No. 57.—Comparative Statement of the Resources and Liabilities of the National Banks from 1864 to 1903, inclusive—Continued.

	Oct. 5, 1887.	Oct. 4, 1888.	Sept. 30, 1889.	Oct. 2, 1890.	Sept. 25, 1891.	Sept. 30, 1892.	Oct. 3, 1893.	Oct. 2, 1894.	Sept. 28, 1895.
	3,049 banks.	3,140 banks.	3,290 banks.	3,540 banks.	3,677 banks.	3,773 banks.	3,781 banks.	3,755 banks.	3,712 banks.
RESOURCES.									
	Millions.	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*
Loans	1,587.5	1,684.2	1,817.3	1,986.1	2,005.5	2,171.0	1,843.6	2,007.1	2,059.4
Bonds for circulation	189.1	171.9	146.5	140.0	150.0	163.3	206.4	199.6	208.7
Other United States bonds	34.7	60.7	48.5	30.7	24.9	20.2	17.6	25.9	26.1
Stocks, securities, etc	88.8	99.8	109.3	115.5	125.2	154.5	148.6	193.3	195.0
Due from banks	256.3	294.0	335.4	336.2	338.7	409.5	277.5	399.3	376.7
Real estate	58.0	62.6	69.4	76.8	83.3	87.9	89.2	97.9	103.8
Specie	165.1	178.1	164.3	195.9	183.5	209.1	224.7	237.3	196.2
Legal-tender notes	73.7	81.1	86.8	80.6	97.6	104.3	114.7	120.5	93.9
National-bank notes	21.9	21.6	20.9	18.5	20.0	19.6	22.4	18.6	15.5
Clearing-house exchanges	88.8	102.4	136.8	106.8	122.0	105.5	106.2	88.5	57.5
U. S. certificates of deposit	6.2	8.9	12.9	6.2	15.7	14.0	7.0	45.1	49.9
Due from U. S. Treasurer	9.3	8.5	7.4	6.9	8.0	8.2	10.2	9.6	10.4
Other resources	40.8	41.9	42.8	41.3	38.7	43.0	41.4	31.2	30.5
Total	2,620.2	2,815.7	2,998.3	3,141.5	3,213.1	3,510.1	3,109.5	3,473.9	3,423.6
LIABILITIES.									
Capital stock	578.5	592.6	612.6	650.4	677.4	686.6	678.5	668.9	657.1
Surplus fund	173.9	185.5	197.4	213.6	227.6	238.9	246.8	245.2	246.5
Undivided profits	71.5	77.4	84.9	97.0	103.3	101.6	103.5	88.9	90.4
Circulation	167.3	151.8	128.5	123.0	131.3	143.4	183.0	172.3	182.5
Due to depositors	1,274.7	1,406.5	1,522.0	1,594.2	1,608.6	1,779.3	1,465.4	1,742.1	1,715.2
Due to banks	329.6	375.6	425.3	426.4	430.6	530.7	349.3	526.9	494.9
Other liabilities	24.7	26.3	27.6	36.9	34.3	29.6	83.0	29.6	37.0
Total	2,620.2	2,815.7	2,998.3	3,141.5	3,213.1	3,510.1	3,109.5	3,473.9	3,423.6

	Oct. 6, 1896.	Oct. 5, 1897.	Sept. 20, 1898.	Sept. 7, 1899.	Sept. 5, 1900.	Sept. 30, 1901.	Sept. 15, 1902.	Sept. 9, 1903.
	3,676 banks.	3,610 banks.	3,585 banks.	3,595 banks.	3,871 banks.	4,221 banks.	4,601 banks.	5,042 banks.
RESOURCES.								
	Millions.	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*
Loans	1,893.3	2,066.8	2,172.5	2,516.0	2,709.9	3,051.7	3,314.2	3,508.6
Bonds for circulation	237.3	227.5	224.6	229.6	294.9	329.4	324.2	381.6
Other United States bonds	25.1	32.5	114.5	100.3	113.9	115.0	132.7	163.2
Stocks, securities, etc	189.0	208.8	255.2	320.4	367.2	448.6	493.1	518.7
Due from banks	331.5	494.4	525.5	685.8	736.4	785.0	820.2	820.1
Real estate	105.4	108.4	109.9	109.3	107.2	109.2	114.2	128.5
Specie	200.8	239.4	293.9	338.6	373.3	376.7	366.2	397.6
Legal-tender notes	110.5	107.2	110.0	111.2	145.0	151.0	141.3	156.8
National-bank notes	18.0	20.6	19.7	20.1	25.4	23.7	22.9	26.5
Clearing-house exchanges	76.8	112.3	110.3	154.8	124.5	236.7	327.8	147.7
U. S. certificates of deposit	31.8	42.3	16.8	16.5	2.1	11.8	(a)	(a)
Due from U. S. Treasurer	11.6	11.2	13.8	11.5	15.9	17.8	18.2	21.3
Other resources	32.5	33.7	36.8	36.2	32.4	38.7	38.4	39.8
Total	3,263.6	3,705.1	4,003.5	4,650.3	5,048.1	5,695.3	6,113.9	6,310.4
LIABILITIES.								
Capital stock	648.5	631.5	621.5	605.8	630.3	655.3	705.5	753.7
Surplus fund	247.7	246.3	247.6	248.4	261.9	279.5	326.4	370.4
Undivided profits	88.6	88.4	93.0	102.1	127.6	151.0	169.2	186.0
Circulation	209.9	198.9	194.5	200.3	283.9	323.9	313.0	375.0
Due to depositors	1,613.1	1,869.5	2,106.6	2,529.6	2,602.1	3,044.6	3,333.2	3,305.9
Due to banks	415.1	645.7	698.3	928.9	1,096.5	1,185.3	1,200.4	1,226.5
Other liabilities	40.7	24.8	42.0	35.2	45.8	55.7	61.2	92.9
Total	3,263.6	3,705.1	4,003.5	4,650.3	5,048.1	5,695.3	6,113.9	6,310.4

(a) Included in "Specie."

No. 58.—Abstract of the Resources and Liabilities of the National Banks at Close of Business September 9, 1903; the Condition of Banks in New York City, in the Three Central Reserve Cities, in Other Reserve Cities, and of the Country Banks.

	Central reserve cities.		Other reserve cities. [a]	Country banks.	Aggregate.
	New York City.	New York, Chicago, St. Louis.			
RESOURCES.					
Loans and discounts	$631,565,824.30	$902,294,037.81	$900,365,628.02	$1,678,787,106.21	$3,481,446,772.04
Overdrafts	503,110.00	843,293.61	3,386,573.05	22,962,130.64	27,191,997.30
Bonds for circulation	46,959,000.00	62,063,640.00	75,677,200.00	243,828,140.00	381,568,980.00
U. S. Bonds for deposits	32,068,000.00	36,959,400.00	45,030,730.00	54,949,890.00	136,940,020.00
Other U. S. bonds for deposits	14,550,000.00	15,216,000.00	3,638,000.00	3,146,134.60	22,000,134.60
U. S. bonds on hand	313,220.00	341,400.00	1,119,460.00	2,776,800.00	4,237,660.00
Premiums	2,469,091.89	2,661,525.52	3,836,283.79	8,206,235.41	14,704,044.72
Stocks, securities, etc.	100,638,163.83	118,818,210.37	128,881,366.38	271,046,657.07	518,746,233.82
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	20,472,283.28	23,022,295.92	25,172,184.35	58,754,384.33	106,948,864.60
Other real estate and mortgages owned	3,131,851.94	3,394,267.99	4,400,538.46	13,792,803.92	21,587,610.37
Due from national banks, not reserve agents	39,174,797.90	98,326,686.19	96,763,420.16	65,097,490.65	260,187,597.00
Due from State banks and bankers	17,927,397.88	33,939,440.55	37,910,413.80	33,196,138.47	105,045,992.82
Due from reserve agents	.....	.....	160,085,563.23	294,822,084.77	454,907,648.00
Int'l-revenue stamps	108.68	165.26	5,452.74	36,134.63	41,752.63
Checks and cash items	3,857,807.18	4,317,990.78	5,018,897.02	14,099,574.83	23,436,462.63
Exchanges for clearing house	85,727,788.09	99,284,847.98	42,082,346.33	6,328,578.19	147,695,772.50
Notes of other national banks	1,717,028.00	2,837,772.00	6,551,932.00	17,107,626.00	26,497,330.00
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	68,923.05	115,412.51	293,356.46	1,188,165.26	1,596,934.23
Specie	155,476,735.33	195,864,056.50	99,228,609.94	102,463,501.50	397,556,167.94
Legal-tender notes	47,591,811.00	72,231,062.00	36,198,061.00	48,320,736.00	156,749,859.00
Redemption fund	2,302,950.00	3,058,182.00	3,753,425.00	11,793,486.15	18,605,093.15
Due from U. S. Treasurer	1,339,432.29	1,593,432.29	574,043.90	569,562.83	2,737,039.02
Total	1,207,855,324.64	1,677,183,119.28	1,679,973,485.63	2,953,273,361.46	6,310,429,966.37
LIABILITIES.					
Capital stock	100,650,000.00	141,810,000.00	176,690,260.00	435,222,398.00	753,722,658.00
Surplus fund	72,535,000.00	95,910,000.00	105,819,965.88	168,660,718.38	370,390,684.26
Undivided profits	42,231,985.23	53,446,075.61	39,342,052.10	93,192,637.95	185,980,765.66
National-bank notes	44,214,952.50	59,292,387.50	74,591,310.00	241,154,118.00	375,037,815.50
State-bank notes	16,542.00	16,542.00	2,339.00	23,899.50	42,780.50
Due to national banks	230,591,168.06	351,421,082.87	228,786,402.86	42,630,538.43	622,838,024.16
Due to State banks and bankers	83,957,660.52	146,013,559.63	115,761,863.85	45,650,354.41	307,425,777.89
Due to trust companies and savings banks	121,341,016.31	136,668,699.16	93,948,320.84	36,349,891.92	266,966,911.92
Due to reserve agents	.....	.....	22,477,415.53	6,774,617.00	29,252,032.53
Dividends unpaid	62,683.81	80,330.31	187,149.86	727,083.86	994,564.03
Individual deposits	450,732,783.32	622,837,489.38	749,440,585.49	1,784,055,424.20	3,156,333,499.07
U. S. deposits	38,979,310.96	43,848,625.51	43,397,118.00	53,166,255.75	140,411,999.26
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	244,270.88	535,487.90	4,366,738.48	4,300,775.17	9,203,001.55
Bonds borrowed	20,664,500.00	23,038,040.00	12,437,750.00	4,185,213.81	39,661,003.81
Notes and bills rediscounted	.....	.....	1,653,609.12	13,663,342.23	15,316,951.35
Bills payable	739,400.00	739,400.00	9,655,783.54	21,354,237.17	31,749,420.71
Other liabilities	894,051.05	1,525,399.41	1,414,821.08	2,161,855.68	5,102,076.17
Total	1,207,855,324.64	1,677,183,119.28	1,679,973,485.63	2,953,273,361.46	6,310,429,966.37

[a] Other reserve cities are Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Albany, Brooklyn, Pittsburg, Washington, Savannah, New Orleans, Houston, Dallas, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis, Detroit, Milwaukee, Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Dubuque, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Kansas City, Kans., Wichita, Kansas City, Mo., St. Joseph, Lincoln, Omaha, Denver, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Portland, Oreg.

No. 59.—Highest and Lowest Points Reached in the Principal Items of Resources and Liabilities of National Banks during the Existence of the System, as shown by Reports of Condition.

	Jan. 1, 1866.	Sept. 9, 1903.	Highest point reached.		Lowest point reached.	
			Amount.	Date.	Amount.	Date.
Capital	$403,357,346	$753,722,658	$753,722,658	Sept. 9, 1903	$403,357,346	Jan. 1, 1866
Capital, surplus, and undivided profits [a]	475,330,204	1,310,094,108	1,310,094,108	do	475,330,204	Do.
Circulation	213,239,530	375,037,816	375,037,816	do	122,928,084	Oct. 2, 1890
Total investments in United States bonds	440,380,350	540,509,135	712,437,900	Apr. 4, 1879	170,653,059	Do.
Individual deposits	520,212,174	3,156,333,499	3,209,273,894	Sept. 15, 1902	501,407,586	Oct. 8, 1870
Loans and discounts	500,650,109	3,481,446,772	3,481,446,772	Sept. 9, 1903	500,650,109	Jan. 1, 1866
Cash:						
National-bank notes	20,406,442	26,497,330	28,809,699	Dec. 31, 1883	11,841,104	Oct. 7, 1867
Legal-tender notes	187,846,548	156,749,859	205,793,578	Oct. 1, 1866	52,156,439	Mar. 11, 1881
Specie	16,909,363	397,556,168	417,572,146	Feb. 6, 1903	8,050,330	Oct. 1, 1875

[a] Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid, beginning 1894.

No. 60.—Percentages of Loans, United States Bonds, and Lawful Money to the Aggregate Resources of National Banks, on or about October 1, 1866 and 1890 to 1903.

	1866.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
	P. ct.	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*
Loans and discounts	41.3	74.3	72.9	73.3	68.7	68.6	70.9	67.1	55.3	54.2	53.7	53.2	53.0	53.7	55.2
United States bonds	36.3	6.4	6.4	6.2	8.4	7.7	8.1	9.3	7.0	10.6	7.1	8.1	7.8	7.5	8.6
Lawful money [a]	1.5	7.4	6.7	7.1	4.3	8.1	6.8	7.1	6.4	9.2	10.0	10.3	9.5	8.3	8.8
Total	79.1	88.1	86.0	86.6	81.4	84.4	85.8	83.5	68.7	74.0	70.8	71.6	70.3	69.5	72.6
Capital	27.2	20.7	21.1	19.5	21.8	19.2	19.2	19.9	17.3	15.6	13.0	12.5	11.5	11.5	11.9
Surplus and profits	5.6	9.9	10.3	9.7	11.3	9.6	9.8	10.3	9.0	8.5	7.5	7.7	7.6	8.1	8.8
Individual deposits	36.9	49.8	49.4	50.3	46.6	49.8	49.7	48.9	50.0	50.9	52.7	49.7	51.6	52.5	50.0
Total	69.7	80.4	80.8	79.5	79.7	78.6	78.7	79.1	76.3	75.0	73.2	69.9	70.7	72.1	70.7

[a] Embraces specie only, up to and including 1898.

No. 61.—Classification of Loans Made by the National Banks in the Central Reserve Cities (New York, Chicago, and St. Louis) and other Reserve Cities, together with Country Banks, on Approximate Dates for the Past Five Years.

SEPTEMBER 7, 1899.

	Number of banks.	On demand, paper with one or more individual or firm names.	On demand, secured by stocks, bonds, and other personal securities.	On time, paper with two or more individual or firm names.	On time, single-name paper (one person or firm), without other security.	On time, secured by stocks, bonds, and other personal securities, or on mortgages or other real-estate security.	Total.
New York	44	$4,100,650	$228,081,518	$94,621,869	$70,139,361	$144,929,732	$541,873,130
Chicago	16	8,462,484	29,681,294	43,605,444	21,192,040	27,211,581	130,152,843
St. Louis	6	5,128,116	14,662,120	18,435,592	3,310,247	10,154,020	51,690,095
Other reserve cities	255	54,278,591	189,009,000	200,385,996	105,505,584	126,322,719	675,501,890
Country	3,274	83,063,139	91,421,153	550,060,403	170,760,605	202,227,993	1,097,533,293
Total	3,595	155,032,980	552,855,085	907,109,304	370,907,887	510,846,045	2,496,751,251

SEPTEMBER 5, 1900.

New York	44	$7,166,020	$254,624,961	$101,904,347	$76,126,744	$129,750,978	$569,573,050
Chicago	14	9,582,825	25,289,639	50,823,609	26,954,364	29,416,746	142,067,183
St. Louis	6	4,059,545	14,389,300	16,883,350	5,874,770	10,509,191	51,716,156
Other reserve cities	267	63,917,071	178,497,480	218,342,636	123,556,845	137,996,033	722,310,065
Country	3,540	98,554,562	103,753,859	590,340,551	189,291,119	219,153,097	1,201,093,188
Total	3,871	183,280,023	576,555,239	978,294,493	421,803,842	526,826,045	2,686,759,642

SEPTEMBER 30, 1901.

New York	42	$7,613,978	$271,088,313	$122,370,379	$81,007,382	$128,856,402	$610,936,454
Chicago	12	9,703,019	31,175,898	52,225,593	39,533,909	34,581,130	167,219,549
St. Louis	7	6,761,749	22,241,620	23,396,609	7,037,263	15,446,270	74,883,511
Other reserve cities	275	69,554,575	213,769,127	236,043,004	128,876,387	152,209,706	800,452,799
Country	3,885	117,979,374	127,422,459	652,966,905	211,793,976	254,960,891	1,365,123,605
Total	4,221	211,612,695	665,697,417	1,087,002,490	468,248,917	586,054,399	3,018,615,918

SEPTEMBER 15, 1902.

New York	44	$6,207,376	$263,775,891	$118,235,348	$86,119,928	$132,719,942	$607,058,485
Chicago	11	8,985,874	28,208,073	67,564,698	45,381,163	36,792,511	186,932,319
St. Louis	6	10,479,698	24,393,604	26,490,087	6,674,688	15,906,061	83,944,138
Other reserve cities	272	74,623,681	237,494,256	244,949,689	141,829,428	166,911,209	865,808,263
Country	4,268	137,025,392	152,983,009	719,176,711	237,143,870	290,055,293	1,536,384,275
Total	4,601	237,322,021	706,854,833	1,176,416,533	517,149,077	642,385,016	3,280,127,480

SEPTEMBER 9, 1903.

New York	43	$10,311,371	$281,438,758	$136,021,466	$93,384,112	$110,410,117	$631,565,824
Chicago	12	11,172,094	28,072,513	64,626,963	42,777,618	34,767,005	181,416,193
St. Louis	7	13,914,825	23,389,610	26,710,615	7,871,619	17,425,352	89,312,021
Other reserve cities	289	93,199,119	220,697,144	267,968,106	157,655,554	160,845,705	900,365,628
Country	4,691	154,511,537	163,660,596	772,197,186	256,426,836	331,990,951	1,678,787,106
Total	5,042	283,108,946	717,258,621	1,267,524,336	558,115,739	655,439,130	3,481,446,772

No. 62.—Classification of the Loans by National Banks in New York City for the Last Six Years.

Loans and discounts.	Sept. 20, 1898.	Sept. 7, 1899.	Sept. 5, 1900.	Sept. 30, 1901.	Sept. 15, 1902.	Sept. 9, 1903.
	47 banks.	44 banks.	44 banks.	42 banks.	44 banks.	43 banks.
On demand, paper with one or more individual or firm names	$6,009,726.57	$4,100,650.19	$7,166,020.38	$7,613,978.00	$6,207,375.80	$10,311,371.00
On demand, secured by stocks, bonds, and other personal securities.	170,224,463.66	228,081,517.95	254,624,960.55	271,088,313.00	263,775,891.00	281,438,758.00
On time, paper with two or more individual or firm names	107,462,545.60	94,621,868.52	101,904,347.04	122,370,379.00	118,235,347.96	136,021,466.00
On time, single-name paper (one person or firm), without other security	68,160,379.94	70,139,360.90	76,126,744.55	81,007,382.00	86,119,928.46	93,384,112.00
On time, secured by stocks, bonds, and other personal securities, or on real-estate mortgages or other liens on realty	89,849,440.09	144,929,732.21	129,750,977.71	128,856,402.00	132,719,941.90	110,410,117.00
Total	441,706,555.86	541,873,129.77	569,573,050.23	610,936,454.00	607,058,485.12	631,565,824.00

No. 63.—Classification of the Loans and Discounts by the National Banks in the Reserve Cities and in the States and Territories on September 9, 1903.

Reserve city, State, and Territory.	No. of banks.	On demand, paper with one or more individual or firm names.	On demand, secured by stocks, bonds, and other personal securities.	On time, paper with two or more individual or firm names.	On time, single-name paper (one person or firm), without other security.	On time, secured by stocks, bonds, and other personal securities, or on mortgages or other real-estate security.	Total.
CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES.							
New York City	43	$10,311,371	$281,438,758	$136,021,466	$93,384,112	$110,410,117	$631,565,824
Chicago	12	11,172,094	28,072,513	64,626,963	42,777,618	34,767,005	181,416,193
St. Louis	7	13,914,825	23,389,610	26,710,615	7,871,619	17,425,352	89,312,021
Total	62	35,398,290	332,900,881	227,359,044	144,033,349	162,602,474	902,294,038
OTHER RESERVE CITIES.							
Boston	32	13,735,083	37,821,846	49,564,993	36,750,356	18,997,329	156,869,607
Albany	4	926,265	8,526,772	2,189,073	574,913	2,073,761	14,290,784
Brooklyn	5	365,024	4,607,059	4,591,882	910,848	938,660	11,413,473
Philadelphia	34	2,221,786	34,906,099	35,664,211	38,236,995	31,349,645	142,378,736
Pittsburg	35	11,409,191	46,175,407	31,218,505	11,363,625	14,920,204	115,086,932
Baltimore	19	2,319,137	12,516,686	11,660,210	9,947,693	10,779,088	47,222,814
Washington, D. C	11	962,823	7,258,491	4,523,871	461,766	1,136,962	14,343,913
Savannah	2	56,049	586,929	919,047	97,140	431,608	2,090,773
New Orleans	6	1,131,993	3,070,485	6,449,065	1,925,753	4,811,768	17,389,064
Louisville	8	1,266,844	2,854,758	6,616,088	1,404,109	3,658,718	15,800,517
Dallas	4	481,094	270,360	2,209,420	1,691,734	1,736,163	6,388,771
Houston	6	33,420	94,700	2,465,398	1,454,993	2,875,313	6,923,824
Cincinnati	13	5,419,884	10,051,939	13,377,227	5,362,112	7,332,458	41,543,620
Cleveland	13	5,780,795	15,015,278	18,407,722	5,902,715	4,048,562	49,155,072
Columbus	6	1,118,351	1,226,766	5,871,555	1,180,241	2,242,586	11,639,499
Indianapolis	7	1,016,658	1,741,660	7,523,298	3,141,824	4,426,839	17,850,279
Detroit	5	1,980,709	1,802,681	8,646,505	2,368,143	2,871,207	17,669,245
Milwaukee	6	4,869,014	5,575,518	8,232,097	5,004,179	3,475,335	27,156,143
Cedar Rapids	3	708,264	413,183	821,456	228,700	490,881	2,662,484
Des Moines	4	862,447	241,422	1,732,211	1,161,648	1,073,465	5,071,193
Dubuque	3	10,787	93,156	902,155	499,283	380,629	1,886,010
St. Paul	6	2,197,715	2,230,378	5,132,663	3,069,161	2,240,550	14,870,467
Minneapolis	5	2,025,368	2,352,846	9,780,314	2,883,145	3,857,232	20,898,905
Kansas City, Kans	2	8,873	54,038	230,111	230,164	3,701,982	4,225,168
Wichita	4	350,194	169,578	541,478	631,766	1,087,162	2,780,178
Kansas City, Mo	6	3,367,235	3,120,046	11,042,698	9,085,583	12,119,855	38,735,417
St. Joseph	3	1,014,748	630,335	2,437,386	1,591,748	640,269	6,314,486
Lincoln	3	224,122	103,672	1,412,442	209,994	1,090,310	3,040,540
Omaha	7	1,221,555	1,237,100	6,733,418	1,941,968	4,886,498	16,020,539
Denver	5	1,438,126	1,924,290	2,440,543	3,700,936	5,788,363	15,292,258
Salt Lake City	4	523,745	658,436	826,658	430,114	970,143	3,409,096
San Francisco	7	15,345,768	8,718,592	1,044,764	1,076,978	1,381,974	27,568,076
Los Angeles	8	7,402,434	3,865,714	1,992,079	1,337,776	1,899,306	16,497,309
Portland, Oreg	3	1,403,618	780,924	767,563	1,797,451	1,130,880	5,880,436
Total	289	93,199,119	220,697,144	267,968,106	157,655,554	160,845,705	900,365,628
Total all reserve cities	351	128,597,409	553,598,025	495,327,150	301,688,903	323,448,179	1,802,659,666
STATES, ETC.							
Maine	84	2,656,981	3,085,000	17,370,189	2,496,391	3,033,189	28,641,750
New Hampshire	56	2,723,850	2,626,764	5,547,730	781,276	1,681,256	13,360,876
Vermont	48	2,677,924	1,630,891	5,636,433	1,314,075	1,531,567	12,790,890
Massachusetts	200	7,333,198	11,892,710	51,825,910	24,681,966	19,097,159	114,830,943
Rhode Island	35	346,610	1,840,378	11,248,790	8,369,022	4,790,549	26,595,349
Connecticut	81	4,266,099	7,353,335	22,292,713	8,629,228	6,896,260	49,437,635
New York	310	13,769,438	21,898,309	71,836,606	16,817,513	21,019,114	145,340,980
New Jersey	128	4,526,419	17,064,951	42,555,772	8,593,231	8,902,123	81,642,496
Pennsylvania	538	10,825,605	24,450,026	116,693,179	23,559,327	35,987,572	211,515,709
Delaware	23	408,050	909,090	4,163,096	612,213	932,290	7,024,739
Maryland	68	823,877	1,350,277	11,604,990	1,049,348	4,743,569	19,572,061
Dist. Columbia	1	151,689	413,550	322,539	53,502	250,754	1,192,034
Virginia	72	2,781,898	3,116,841	20,279,088	2,228,476	7,342,310	35,748,613
West Virginia	66	1,260,834	925,863	15,158,330	1,190,636	3,773,497	22,309,160
North Carolina	42	432,306	478,337	8,321,421	1,460,091	3,412,397	14,104,552
South Carolina	21	164,040	619,871	5,160,766	1,646,056	3,348,839	10,939,572

No. 63.—Classification of the Loans and Discounts by the National Banks in the Reserve Cities and in the States and Territories on September 9, 1903—Continued.

Reserve city, State, and Territory.	No. of banks.	On demand, paper with one or more individual or firm names.	On demand, secured by stocks, bonds, and other personal securities.	On time, paper with two or more individual or firm names.	On time, single-name paper (one person or firm), without other security.	On time, secured by stocks, bonds, and other personal securities, or on mortgages or other real-estate security.	Total.
STATES, ETC.—con.							
Georgia	46	$978,422	$1,138,928	$9,585,704	$4,405,284	$5,643,057	$21,751,395
Florida	21	378,550	1,008,011	3,098,379	1,381,089	1,553,552	7,419,581
Alabama	43	455,745	566,433	6,418,479	3,594,335	4,416,104	15,451,096
Mississippi	21	249,398	234,322	3,092,979	1,557,156	2,482,846	7,616,701
Louisiana	25	456,310	146,258	4,916,099	1,723,254	2,015,966	9,257,887
Texas	359	3,871,137	1,282,717	25,314,765	19,858,326	24,327,424	74,654,369
Arkansas	15	155,682	328,999	2,794,231	1,230,718	1,216,109	5,725,739
Kentucky	93	2,310,825	1,957,097	15,430,472	1,986,973	4,636,145	26,321,512
Tennessee	60	1,908,875	1,818,676	13,404,650	7,645,768	8,383,881	33,161,850
Porto Rico	1	.....	.....	7,871	.....	8,600	16,471
Ohio	293	13,013,235	13,738,909	64,380,516	11,437,629	19,241,535	121,811,824
Indiana	153	6,498,248	3,636,772	31,064,170	5,790,981	7,172,598	54,162,769
Illinois	292	15,370,689	7,016,259	44,492,281	17,080,160	17,536,158	101,495,547
Michigan	82	5,467,031	6,199,945	20,814,721	7,943,769	7,161,546	47,587,012
Wisconsin	100	2,681,742	1,700,155	24,189,996	8,058,238	6,618,238	43,248,369
Minnesota	173	4,337,087	2,357,415	15,295,843	7,906,142	7,933,184	37,829,671
Iowa	243	8,166,750	3,008,514	22,273,444	14,927,201	13,783,518	62,159,427
Missouri	68	1,511,459	1,077,552	7,460,889	3,141,286	3,123,481	16,314,667
North Dakota	71	475,045	442,037	2,083,778	1,644,146	7,228,474	11,873,480
South Dakota	58	664,100	347,860	2,494,653	1,648,749	4,469,786	9,625,148
Nebraska	127	1,561,088	650,111	7,496,833	4,639,672	11,821,863	26,169,567
Kansas	140	1,500,979	534,277	10,271,838	6,329,500	13,038,131	31,674,725
Montana	23	2,244,546	362,007	2,353,556	4,019,749	3,568,385	12,548,243
Wyoming	16	227,189	93,579	1,514,693	927,089	2,183,397	4,945,947
Colorado	50	2,251,031	1,720,918	3,946,930	3,987,762	4,563,146	16,469,787
New Mexico	19	885,847	253,518	1,272,800	953,246	1,060,469	4,425,880
Oklahoma	85	643,286	246,835	2,417,171	1,641,803	4,731,919	9,681,014
Indian Territory	87	358,745	43,695	2,470,477	1,317,120	5,478,858	9,668,895
Washington	34	6,707,267	5,498,607	4,667,993	2,184,475	4,402,716	23,461,058
Oregon	31	2,278,805	861,694	1,820,948	1,147,964	952,175	7,061,586
California	46	9,549,937	4,595,651	2,625,604	1,308,862	2,221,081	20,301,135
Idaho	19	959,288	346,789	1,121,090	641,953	723,951	3,793,071
Utah	9	487,059	185,066	549,239	481,137	376,880	2,079,381
Nevada	1	172,987	50,500	154,011	71,830	96,990	546,318
Arizona	11	387,216	283,399	711,113	292,387	607,387	2,281,502
Alaska	1	28,119	14,798	15,560	12,010	9,185	79,672
Hawaii	2	169,000	256,100	155,858	26,722	459,771	1,067,451
Total country banks	4,691	154,511,537	163,660,596	772,197,186	256,426,836	331,990,951	1,678,787,106
Total United States	5,042	283,108,946	717,258,621	1,267,524,336	558,115,739	655,439,130	3,481,446,772

No. 64.—Loans and Discounts, Capital Stock, Surplus, and other Undivided Profits, and Circulation of National Banks, on September 9, 1903.

Reserve city, State, and Territory.	Loans and discounts.	Capital stock.	Surplus and other profits.	Capital, surplus, and other profits.	Circulation outstanding.
CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES.					
New York	$631,565,824.30	$100,650,000.00	$114,766,985.23	$215,416,985.23	$44,214,952.50
Chicago	181,416,192.62	25,600,000.00	19,207,782.02	44,807,782.02	3,770,647.50
St. Louis	89,312,020.89	15,560,000.00	15,381,308.36	30,941,308.36	11,306,787.50
Total	902,294,037.81	141,810,000.00	149,356,075.61	291,166,075.61	59,292,387.50
OTHER RESERVE CITIES.					
Boston	156,869,606.81	32,300,000.00	23,167,627.31	55,467,627.31	7,001,515.00
Albany	14,290,784.18	1,250,000.00	1,686,380.64	2,936,380.64	714,800.00
Brooklyn	11,413,473.03	1,352,000.00	2,622,643.39	3,974,643.39	588,750.00
Philadelphia	142,378,735.90	21,905,000.00	28,039,832.31	49,944,832.31	11,980,085.00
Pittsburg	115,086,931.92	21,560,000.00	30,511,284.73	52,071,284.73	9,734,937.50
Baltimore	47,222,814.19	12,403,260.00	8,367,229.00	20,770,489.00	3,753,050.00
Washington	14,343,913.10	3,525,000.00	3,013,078.62	6,538,078.62	1,211,847.50
Savannah	2,090,773.37	750,000.00	377,322.50	1,127,322.50	300,000.00
New Orleans	17,389,063.79	2,400,000.00	3,839,349.52	6,239,349.52	1,487,945.00
Louisville	15,800,516.85	4,645,000.00	2,371,789.59	7,016,789.59	2,900,000.00
Dallas	6,388,770.45	1,050,000.00	1,343,456.77	2,393,456.77	587,500.00
Houston	6,923,824.29	1,450,000.00	1,360,272.37	2,810,272.37	555,000.00
Cincinnati	41,543,619.70	10,200,000.00	6,401,457.37	16,601,457.37	4,986,997.50
Cleveland	49,155,072.03	11,900,000.00	4,968,633.16	16,868,633.16	4,136,245.00
Columbus	11,639,498.77	2,400,000.00	1,237,178.16	3,637,178.16	885,000.00
Indianapolis	17,850,278.96	4,300,000.00	2,080,938.09	6,380,938.09	824,750.00
Detroit	17,669,245.14	4,100,000.00	1,417,566.00	5,517,566.00	1,140,750.00
Milwaukee	27,156,143.26	4,550,000.00	2,341,932.35	6,891,932.35	1,767,200.00
Cedar Rapids	2,662,483.93	300,000.00	168,153.56	468,153.56	225,000.00
Des Moines	5,071,192.98	800,000.00	342,787.76	1,142,787.76	390,197.50
Dubuque	1,886,010.22	600,000.00	171,374.05	771,374.05	275,000.00
St. Paul	14,870,466.66	4,000,000.00	1,660,599.07	5,660,599.07	798,770.00
Minneapolis	20,898,904.89	4,450,000.00	2,296,543.01	6,746,543.01	1,379,650.00
Kansas City, Kans	4,225,168.31	1,200,000.00	648,231.71	1,848,231.71	884,700.00
Wichita	2,780,178.18	500,000.00	142,600.17	642,600.17	250,000.00
Kansas City, Mo	38,735,416.61	2,650,000.00	3,302,763.09	5,952,763.09	2,160,100.00
St. Joseph	6,314,486.06	550,000.00	311,841.95	861,841.95	505,000.00
Lincoln	3,040,539.80	400,000.00	215,398.22	615,398.22	260,000.00
Omaha	16,020,539.27	3,250,000.00	874,445.47	4,124,445.47	1,246,400.00
Denver	15,292,258.37	2,500,000.00	1,743,956.58	4,243,956.58	2,235,750.00
Salt Lake City	3,409,096.15	1,100,000.00	634,141.43	1,734,141.43	998,700.00
San Francisco	27,568,076.32	7,500,000.00	4,591,325.76	12,091,325.76	4,883,050.00
Los Angeles	16,497,308.86	3,800,000.00	1,793,526.98	5,593,526.98	2,535,820.00
Portland	5,880,435.67	1,050,000.00	1,116,357.29	2,166,357.29	1,006,800.00
Total	900,365,628.02	176,690,260.00	145,162,017.98	321,852,277.98	74,591,310.00
Total all reserve cities	1,802,659,665.83	318,500,260.00	294,518,093.59	613,018,353.59	133,883,697.50
STATES, ETC.					
Maine	28,641,750.10	10,341,000.00	5,310,926.17	15,651,926.17	5,743,560.00
New Hampshire	13,360,876.50	5,355,000.00	2,549,348.14	7,904,348.14	4,470,790.00
Vermont	12,790,890.16	6,460,000.00	2,762,280.21	9,222,280.21	4,636,594.00
Massachusetts	114,830,942.67	38,137,500.00	22,254,454.51	60,391,954.51	19,076,772.00
Rhode Island	26,595,349.31	11,305,250.00	5,898,899.22	17,204,149.22	4,582,887.50
Connecticut	49,437,634.67	20,082,070.00	12,413,358.11	32,495,428.11	10,115,181.50
New York	145,340,979.71	33,517,840.00	25,548,675.80	59,066,515.80	21,772,325.00
New Jersey	81,642,495.53	17,460,540.00	19,687,193.23	37,147,733.23	8,725,487.50
Pennsylvania	211,515,708.73	51,856,085.00	45,714,964.67	97,571,049.67	30,606,215.00
Delaware	7,024,738.55	2,215,485.00	1,702,385.36	3,917,870.36	938,605.00
Maryland	19,572,061.33	4,646,404.00	3,318,582.88	7,964,986.88	2,952,685.00
District of Columbia	1,192,034.20	252,000.00	356,401.50	608,401.50	242,600.00
Virginia	35,748,612.99	7,177,390.00	5,758,571.48	12,935,961.48	5,060,985.00
West Virginia	22,309,159.47	5,458,500.00	2,854,039.98	8,312,539.98	3,532,972.50
North Carolina	14,104,551.50	3,610,000.00	1,979,784.92	5,589,784.92	1,971,590.00
South Carolina	10,939,572.37	2,823,000.00	1,443,063.05	4,266,063.05	1,575,450.00
Georgia	21,751,395.36	4,998,000.00	3,057,893.45	8,055,893.45	3,014,947.50
Florida	7,419,581.36	2,135,000.00	1,105,737.84	3,240,737.84	948,100.00
Alabama	15,451,096.02	4,372,500.00	2,356,346.22	6,728,846.22	2,535,990.00
Mississippi	7,616,701.39	2,310,000.00	1,046,237.77	3,356,237.77	1,284,380.00
Louisiana	9,257,887.03	1,697,705.00	1,688,963.81	3,386,668.81	965,297.50
Texas	74,654,368.96	25,077,800.00	12,770,172.03	37,847,972.03	9,504,750.00
Arkansas	5,725,738.95	1,465,840.00	782,601.63	2,248,441.63	472,500.00
Kentucky	26,321,511.70	8,993,950.00	3,505,829.82	12,499,779.82	6,025,587.50
Tennessee	33,161,849.95	7,345,000.00	3,456,641.88	10,801,641.88	3,852,080.00
Porto Rico	16,471.00	100,000.00	.....	100,000.00	100,000.00
Ohio	121,811,824.35	29,140,944.00	14,744,493.01	43,885,437.01	17,792,990.00
Indiana	54,162,769.01	13,740,000.00	6,127,768.49	19,867,768.49	7,920,890.50

No. 64.—Loans and Discounts, Capital Stock, Surplus, and other Undivided Profits, and Circulation of National Banks, on September 9, 1903—Cont'd.

Reserve city, State, and Territory.	Loans and discounts.	Capital stock.	Surplus and other profits.	Capital, surplus, and other profits.	Circulation outstanding.
STATES, ETC.—continued.					
Illinois	$101,495,547.34	$21,790,120.00	$13,276,884.20	$35,067,004.20	$13,796,640.00
Michigan	47,587,012.10	8,402,500.00	4,538,944.31	12,941,444.31	5,558,032.50
Wisconsin	43,248,368.83	8,167,200.00	3,391,699.47	11,558,899.47	4,089,685.00
Minnesota	37,829,671.09	8,313,825.00	2,742,156.78	11,055,981.78	3,666,810.00
Iowa	62,159,426.87	14,881,550.00	5,619,564.47	20,501,114.47	8,690,245.00
Missouri	16,314,666.91	4,260,000.00	1,544,601.18	5,804,601.18	2,882,497.50
North Dakota	11,873,480.10	2,770,000.00	842,861.24	3,612,861.24	1,090,400.00
South Dakota	9,625,148.23	2,270,000.00	913,893.38	3,183,893.38	1,006,250.00
Nebraska	26,169,567.23	6,715,000.00	2,455,401.33	9,170,401.33	3,211,522.50
Kansas	31,674,724.77	8,236,400.00	3,010,931.07	11,247,331.07	4,970,867.50
Montana	12,548,242.65	2,530,000.00	1,702,413.86	4,232,413.86	947,495.00
Wyoming	4,945,946.68	985,000.00	465,693.54	1,450,693.54	491,150.00
Colorado	16,469,786.78	3,195 000.00	1,741,853.63	4,936,853.63	1,806,290.00
New Mexico	4,425,880.34	1,161,800.00	389,671.64	1,551,471.64	704,900.00
Oklahoma	9,681,013.82	3,035,000.00	808,960.36	3,843,960.36	1,289,500.00
Indian Territory	9,668,894.78	3,954,700.00	1,133,836.15	5,088,536.15	1,557,820.00
Washington	23,461,057.98	3,495,000.00	2,373,140.88	5,868,140.88	1,581,470.00
Oregon	7,061,585.46	1,512,500.00	855,183.56	2,367,683.56	508,545.00
California	20,301,135.45	4,730,000.00	2,603,530.40	7,333,530.40	1,864,165.00
Idaho	3,793,071.35	875,000.00	564,948.98	1,439,948.98	310,600.00
Utah	2,079,381.34	605,000.00	309,707.08	914,707.08	290,992.50
Nevada	546,318.12	82,000.00	30,374.68	112,374.68	20,497.50
Arizona	2,281,501.62	605,000.00	264,759.80	869,759.80	351,850.00
Alaska	79,672.15	50,000.00	4,652.64	54,652.64	3,880.00
Hawaii	1,067,451.35	525,000.00	72,076.52	597,076.52	39,800.00
Total country banks	1,678,787,106.21	435,222,398.00	261,853,356.33	697,075,754.33	241,154,118.00
Total United States.	3,481,446,772.04	753,722,658.00	556,371,449.92	1,310,094,107.92	375,037,815.50

No. 65.—Specie and Circulation of National

NOVEMBER 25, 1902.

	Cities, States, and Territories.	Number of banks.	Specie.			
			Gold coin.	Gold Treasury certificates.	Gold Treasury certificates payable to order.	Gold clearing-house certificates.
	CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES.					
1	New York City	46	$3,876,574.00	$59,418,780	$9,610,000	$65,245,000
2	Chicago	11	11,412,680.00	12,188,990	5,885,000	.....
3	St. Louis	6	2,757,457.50	5,750,950	4,430,000	.....
	Total central reserve cities	63	18,046,711.50	77,358,720	19,925,000	65,245,000
	OTHER RESERVE CITIES.					
4	Boston	33	1,504,464.00	9,278,800	.....	3,437,000
5	Albany	4	384,631.50	218,000	150,000	.....
6	Brooklyn	5	437,293.50	434,350	.....	.....
7	Philadelphia	35	2,006,296.00	1,382,860	2,690,000	5,595,000
8	Pittsburg	33	3,440,179.25	3,945,740	.....	.....
9	Baltimore	19	524,139.00	1,377,500	90,000	190,000
10	Washington, D.C	11	72,533.00	1,012,990	180,000	.....
11	Savannah	2	11,000.00	75,000	.....	.....
12	New Orleans	6	117,643.50	798,900	.....	330,000
13	Louisville	8	619,958.50	270,000	.....	.....
14	Houston	6	336,078.50	379,690	.....	.....
15	Dallas	4	299,780.00	124,300	10,000	.....
16	Cincinnati	13	312,561.00	1,163,000	670,000	.....
17	Cleveland	16	1,254,872.50	680,000	.....	1,120,000
18	Columbus	6	381,738.00	521,250	.....	.....
19	Indianapolis	6	903,070.00	1,460,000	.....	.....
20	Detroit	5	813,627.50	141,990	.....	195,000
21	Milwaukee	5	1,625,245.00	550,000	.....	.....
22	Des Moines	4	146,417.50	16,020	150,000	.....
23	St. Paul	5	1,483,708.00	89,200	400,000	.....
24	Minneapolis	5	711,447.50	266,200	200,000	.....
25	Kansas City, Kans	2	45,190.00	10,000	.....	.....
26	Kansas City, Mo	6	1,454,725.50	978,920	450,000	.....
27	St. Joseph	3	352,470.00	44,760	.....	.....
28	Lincoln	3	88,425.00	1,000	.....	.....
29	Omaha	7	885,292.50	125,460	.....	.....
30	Denver	5	2,176,745.00	349,500	.....	.....
31	San Francisco	6	3,532,952.50	16,770	1,110,000	315,000
32	Los Angeles	6	1,112,070.00	159,460	.....	152,000
33	Portland, Oreg	3	1,557,730.00	.....	.....	.....
	Total other reserve cities	272	28,595,275.25	25,871,660	6,100,000	11,334,000
	Total all reserve cities	335	46,641,986.75	103,230,380	26,025,000	76,579,000
	STATES, ETC.					
34	Maine	86	1,215,661.54	109,200	.....	.....
35	New Hampshire	56	429,133.62	99,640	.....	.....
36	Vermont	48	428,462.95	68,670	.....	.....
37	Massachusetts	207	3,109,395.42	547,600	.....	.....
38	Rhode Island	36	434,459.23	209,020	.....	.....
39	Connecticut	83	1,820,662.36	429,520	25,000	.....
	Total New England States	516	7,437,775.12	1,463,650	25,000	.....
40	New York	302	3,534,855.24	1,417,470	735,000	215,000
41	New Jersey	125	1,213,641.57	679,370	.....	.....
42	Pennsylvania	493	7,313,453.55	1,660,400	130,000	.....
43	Delaware	21	122,943.00	41,980	.....	.....
44	Maryland	64	402,751.27	159,730	.....	.....
45	District of Columbia	1	30,975.00	59,000	.....	.....
	Total Eastern States	1,006	12,618,619.63	4,017,950	865,000	215,000

BANKS, YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 9, 1903.

NOVEMBER 25, 1902.

Specie.				Circulating notes.			
Silver dollars.	Silver Treasury certificates.	Fractional silver coin.	Total.	Issued.	On hand.	Outstanding.	
$91,787	$15,636,531	$732,275.57	$154,610,947.57	$46,401,450	$545,595.00	$45,855,855.00	1
141,218	3,248,475	218,451.05	33,094,814.05	3,223,000	36,702.50	3,186,297.50	2
55,379	1,875,103	19,414.10	14,888,303.60	12,420,660	70,860.00	12,349,740.00	3
288,384	20,760,109	970,140.72	202,594,065.22	62,045,050	653,157.50	61,391,892.50	
30,824	3,208,480	211,860.55	17,671,428.55	7,199,700	209,235.50	6,990,464.50	4
20,113	60,000	27,944.75	860,689.25	800,000	12,252.50	787,747.50	5
9,000	505,767	80,671.30	1,467,081.80	642,000	1,100.00	640,900.00	6
277,257	4,207,492	479,745.03	16,638,650.03	9,909,500	115,115.00	9,794,385.00	7
200,950	2,245,040	159,469.05	9,991,369.30	6,585,000	8,152.50	6,576,847.50	8
72,004	1,482,116	86,886.25	3,822,645.25	4,137,000	21,452.50	4,115,547.50	9
11,331	705,143	66,104.95	2,048,101.95	1,119,000	14,725.00	1,104,275.00	10
29,500	61,900	11,500.00	191,900.00	200,000	2,605.00	197,395.00	11
59,147	556,581	33,026.85	1,895,298.35	1,060,000	3,905.00	1,056,095.00	12
55,992	27,242	32,047.00	1,005,239.50	4,600,000	.....	4,600,000.00	13
117,404	181,285	36,481.10	1,050,938.60	577,500	29,200.00	548,300.00	14
32,155	62,037	11,327.35	539,599.35	587,500	.....	587,500.00	15
61,977	417,062	43,929.91	2,668,529.91	4,895,000	49,652.50	4,845,347.50	16
154,093	175,100	59,840.00	3,443,905.50	4,575,000	4,000.00	4,571,000.00	17
56,419	281,981	14,420.55	1,255,808.55	566,000	.....	566,000.00	18
76,751	116,582	19,031.45	2,575,434.45	930,000	.....	930,000.00	19
39,434	27,413	22,263.25	1,239,727.75	1,200,000	20,150.00	1,179,850.00	20
51,922	90,231	38,746.00	2,356,144.00	662,500	.....	662,500.00	21
37,686	72,947	12,615.50	435,686.00	450,000	5,202.50	444,797.50	22
57,690	116,125	52,345.90	2,199,068.90	696,000	46,280.00	649,720.00	23
38,570	35,000	31,823.67	1,283,041.17	1,150,000	71,700.00	1,078,300.00	24
6,219	8,255	2,716.75	72,380.75	800,000	.....	800,000.00	25
158,647	562,670	64,128.42	3,669,090.92	1,845,600	48,000.00	1,797,600.00	26
48,818	218,292	25,640.68	689,980.68	265,000	12,000.00	253,000.00	27
14,686	732	7,637.00	112,480.00	160,000	.....	160,000.00	28
117,044	440,366	74,138.55	1,642,301.05	1,250,000	.....	1,250,000.00	29
106,325	269,163	40,560.28	2,942,293.28	1,750,000	.....	1,750,000.00	30
58,654	35,846	87,748.30	5,156,970.80	4,655,000	182,300.00	4,472,700.00	31
40,137	71,195	68,251.60	1,603,113.60	1,365,000	9,205.00	1,355,795.00	32
18,626	11,222	30,968.40	1,618,546.40	800,000	192,700.00	607,300.00	33
2,059,375	16,253,265	1,933,870.39	92,147,445.64	65,432,300	1,058,933.00	64,373,367.00	
2,347,759	37,013,374	2,904,011.11	294,741,510.86	127,477,350	1,712,090.50	125,765,259.50	
43,853	190,698	92,296.05	1,651,708.59	5,320,350	57,679.50	5,262,670.50	34
44,587	193,387	61,128.40	827,876.02	4,318,700	49,455.00	4,269,245.00	35
57,879	103,817	46,944.98	705,773.93	4,302,500	66,543.50	4,235,956.50	36
206,236	1,173,037	451,420.84	5,487,689.26	16,804,500	168,560.50	16,635,939.50	37
13,981	230,603	66,303.15	954,366.38	3,882,000	34,432.50	3,847,567.50	38
57,107	631,177	188,415.44	3,151,881.80	10,149,450	127,210.50	10,022,239.50	39
423,643	2,522,719	906,508.86	12,779,295.98	44,777,500	503,881.50	44,273,618.50	
374,713	1,490,781	419,754.77	8,187,574.01	20,304,650	360,127.50	19,944,522.50	40
90,110	1,419,359	321,074.01	3,723,554.58	8,279,300	112,592.50	8,166,707.50	41
687,839	2,435,963	601,066.31	12,828,721.86	25,360,450	272,890.00	25,087,560.00	42
32,054	198,795	39,417.30	435,189.30	905,500	10,265.00	895,235.00	43
28,373	251,346	75,822.73	918,023.00	2,703,500	36,095.00	2,667,405.00	44
4,530	38,150	2,104.00	134,759.00	250,000	.....	250,000.00	45
1,217,619	5,834,394	1,459,239.12	26,227,821.75	57,803,400	791,970.00	57,011,430.00	

No. 65.—Specie and Circulation of National

NOVEMBER 25, 1902—Continued.

	Cities, States, and Territories.	Number of banks.	Specie.			
			Gold coin.	Gold Treasury certificates.	Gold Treasury certificates payable to order.	Gold clearing-house certificates.
	STATES, ETC.—continued.					
46	Virginia	60	$600,377.25	$174,410	.....	.....
47	West Virginia	56	641,014.35	148,440	$10,000	.....
48	North Carolina	38	308,546.00	63,360	15,000	.....
49	South Carolina	18	101,713.50	32,330	.....	.....
50	Georgia	41	336,036.10	93,630	.....	.....
51	Florida	20	140,406.53	81,050	.....	.....
52	Alabama	42	322,139.50	336,950	.....	.....
53	Mississippi	17	88,272.20	30,190	.....	.....
54	Louisiana	24	79,157.70	63,900	.....	.....
55	Texas	335	1,912,488.50	760,320	.....	.....
56	Arkansas	9	70,642.50	39,940	.....	.....
57	Kentucky	88	710,902.25	167,690	10,000	.....
58	Tennessee	59	600,378.96	470,410	.....	.....
	Total Southern States	807	5,912,075.34	2,462,620	35,000	.....
59	Ohio	276	3,654,855.06	595,290	60,000	.....
60	Indiana	141	2,462,948.50	490,140	.....	.....
61	Illinois	268	2,926,988.29	849,420	445,000	.....
62	Michigan	79	1,856,629.30	188,590	30,000	.....
63	Wisconsin	95	1,610,318.74	196,240	210,000	.....
64	Minnesota	128	1,422,940.35	172,370	100,000	.....
65	Iowa	228	1,884,797.09	418,240	165,000	.....
66	Missouri	63	448,906.00	77,110	5,000	.....
	Total Middle Western States	1,278	16,268,383.33	2,987,400	1,015,000	.....
67	North Dakota	55	202,132.50	121,510	.....	.....
68	South Dakota	51	270,904.55	91,060	.....	.....
69	Nebraska	115	732,535.05	46,350	40,000	.....
70	Kansas	128	1,290,356.27	191,200	10,000	$20,000
71	Montana	23	850,466.20	145,500	.....	.....
72	Wyoming	15	278,610.00	10,840	.....	.....
73	Colorado	46	1,416,650.00	223,870	.....	.....
74	New Mexico	15	143,361.00	19,040	.....	.....
75	Oklahoma	68	243,719.40	73,960	.....	.....
76	Indian Territory	70	156,790.00	82,370	.....	.....
	Total Western States	586	5,585,524.97	1,005,700	50,000	20,000
77	Washington	34	2,557,651.50	175,600	.....	.....
78	Oregon	27	739,099.00	36,080	.....	.....
79	California	39	2,026,960.00	59,720	.....	.....
80	Idaho	14	273,694.00	19,340	.....	.....
81	Utah	12	845,037.00	8,560	.....	.....
82	Nevada	1	15,095.00	.....	.....	.....
83	Arizona	8	218,040.00	14,820	.....	.....
84	Alaska[a]	1	34,520.00	2,000	.....	.....
85	Hawaii[a]	2	158,625.00	250	.....	.....
	Total Pacific States	138	6,868,731.50	316,370	.....	.....
	Total country banks	4,331	54,691,109.89	12,253,690	1,990,000	235,000
	Total United States	4,666	101,333,096.64	115,484,070	28,015,000	76,814,000

[a] Statement of September 15, 1902.

BANKS, YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 9, 1903—Continued.

NOVEMBER 25, 1902—Continued.

Specie.				Circulating notes.			
Silver dollars.	Silver Treasury certificates.	Fractional silver coin.	Total.	Issued.	On hand.	Outstanding.	
$135,068	$296,048	$110,044.20	$1,315,947.45	$4,881,650	$31,735.00	$4,849,915.00	46
71,274	200,835	56,902.16	1,128,465.51	2,891,250	39,807.50	2,851,442.50	47
99,192	83,591	47,975.75	617,664.75	1,792,100	14,810.00	1,777,290.00	48
82,332	118,472	50,862.66	385,710.16	1,419,250	14,210.00	1,405,040.00	49
211,732	204,985	84,383.36	930,766.46	2,148,250	12,202.50	2,136,047.50	50
89,637	40,209	51,337.97	402,640.50	846,250	10,250.00	836,000.00	51
164,834	214,200	67,356.20	1,105,479.70	1,934,100	18,450.00	1,915,650.00	52
100,650	17,536	36,388.10	273,036.30	1,077,000	2,910.00	1,074,090.00	53
121,018	140,282	46,008.73	450,366.43	796,000	4,852.50	791,147.50	54
1,049,217	667,491	316,576.66	4,706,093.16	8,351,010	50,580.00	8,300,430.00	55
44,459	75,284	19,375.80	249,801.30	335,000	900.00	334,100.00	56
105,205	111,359	54,808.06	1,159,964.31	5,383,250	39,087.50	5,344,162.50	57
193,953	344,037	96,408.29	1,705,187.25	3,429,750	20,217.50	3,409,532.50	58
2,468,571	2,514,420	1,038,427.94	14,431,123.28	35,284,860	260,012.50	35,024,847.50	
428,584	545,438	248,512.78	5,532,679.84	15,704,290	148,337.50	15,555,952.50	59
261,659	456,266	144,807.15	3,815,820.65	6,857,400	71,009.50	6,786,390.50	60
374,390	625,358	276,206.52	5,497,362.81	11,911,685	113,650.00	11,798,035.00	61
156,022	260,158	140,200.65	2,631,599.95	4,472,810	13,460.00	4,459,350.00	62
143,957	245,241	113,833.77	2,519,590.51	3,507,260	47,275.00	3,459,985.00	63
112,978	220,415	98,718.16	2,127,421.51	2,721,100	37,550.00	2,683,550.00	64
263,871	422,693	154,463.47	3,309,064.56	8,019,000	23,722.50	7,995,277.50	65
87,836	90,450	45,261.98	754,563.98	2,252,300	3,402.50	2,248,897.50	66
1,829,297	2,866,019	1,222,004.48	26,188,103.81	55,445,845	458,407.00	54,987,438.00	
39,519	92,560	32,644.85	488,366.35	888,750	2,710.00	886,040.00	67
54,288	70,431	22,566.50	509,250.05	756,050	18,600.00	737,450.00	68
107,589	103,058	53,478.86	1,083,010.91	2,583,620	12,105.00	2,571,515.00	69
172,725	221,931	99,136.99	2,005,349.26	4,595,900	6,235.00	4,589,665.00	70
62,442	12,288	45,064.50	1,115,760.70	919,750	35,815.00	883,935.00	71
18,580	16,484	16,428.40	340,942.40	437,000	.....	437,000.00	72
103,013	165,567	72,484.73	1,981,584.73	1,585,000	13,650.00	1,571,350.00	73
36,142	21,360	30,271.95	250,174.95	587,500	9,700.00	577,800.00	74
98,478	68,963	41,048.78	526,169.18	1,037,750	3,550.00	1,034,200.00	75
88,211	111,006	45,207.89	483,584.89	1,003,850	500.00	1,003,350.00	76
780,987	883,648	458,333.45	8,784,193.42	14,395,170	102,865.00	14,292,305.00	
102,772	181,751	81,222.01	3,099,006.51	1,307,500	59,120.00	1,248,380.00	77
38,552	36,739	63,645.96	914,115.96	529,800	68,345.00	461,455.00	78
94,824	41,204	99,136.10	2,321,844.10	1,686,500	45,600.00	1,640,900.00	79
19,660	43,225	14,601.30	370,520.30	269,150	12,950.00	256,200.00	80
31,659	11,223	21,927.95	918,406.95	1,305,000	49,507.50	1,255,492.50	81
1,118	.....	2,606.90	18,819.90	20,500	502.50	19,997.50	82
26,166	1,205	16,853.15	277,084.15	220,200	10,900.00	209,300.00	83
1,800	329	837.00	39,486.00	12,500	9,630.00	2,870.00	84
5,286	115	6,051.65	170,327.65	56,500	.....	56,500.00	85
321,837	315,791	306,882.02	8,129,611.52	5,407,650	256,555.00	5,151,095.00	
7,041,954	14,937,000	5,391,395.87	96,540,149.76	213,114,425	2,373,691.00	210,740,734.00	
9,389,713	51,950,374	8,295,406.98	391,281,660.62	340,591,775	4,085,781.50	336,505,993.50	

No. 65.—Specie and Circulation of National

FEBRUARY 6, 1903.

	Cities, States, and Territories.	Number of banks.	Specie.			
			Gold coin.	Gold Treasury certificates.	Gold Treasury certificates payable to order.	Gold clearing-house certificates.
	CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES.					
1	New York City	45	$4,674,013.45	$63,837,220	$18,585,000	$61,515,000
2	Chicago	11	10,966,717.50	9,936,220	6,825,000	.....
3	St. Louis	6	1,975,315.50	6,555,870	4,450,000	.....
	Total central reserve cities	62	17,616,046.45	80,329,310	29,860,000	61,515,000
	OTHER RESERVE CITIES.					
4	Boston	33	1,533,208.00	7,869,150	.....	3,555,000
5	Albany	4	395,027.50	205,000	150,000	.....
6	Brooklyn	5	411,241.00	554,150	.....	.....
7	Philadelphia	35	1,575,478.50	1,887,630	7,340,000	4,655,000
8	Pittsburg	34	3,845,871.25	3,950,340	.....	.....
9	Baltimore	19	589,836.50	1,697,600	140,000	405,000
10	Washington, D. C	11	79,765.00	1,567,060	50,000	.....
11	Savannah	2	5,500.00	63,000	.....	.....
12	New Orleans	6	129,175.50	506,190	.....	490,000
13	Louisville	8	601,530.00	155,000	60,000	.....
14	Dallas	4	300,545.00	44,000	10,000	.....
15	Houston	6	269,678.50	366,350	.....	.....
16	Cincinnati	13	455,189.00	1,361,000	640,000	.....
17	Cleveland	15	1,290,682.50	774,000	.....	1,100,000
18	Columbus	6	371,530.00	389,040	.....	.....
19	Indianapolis	7	1,117,595.00	1,494,340	.....	.....
20	Detroit	5	877,252.50	141,990	.....	85,000
21	Milwaukee	5	1,747,665.00	550,000	.....	.....
22	Des Moines	4	189,235.00	12,500	150,000	.....
23	St. Paul	5	1,672,083.20	90,800	300,000	.....
24	Minneapolis	5	893,915.00	264,200	200,000	.....
25	Kansas City, Kans	2	43,677.50	15,000	.....	.....
26	Kansas City, Mo	6	1,700,350.00	987,810	300,000	.....
27	St. Joseph	3	355,812.50	38,090	.....	.....
28	Lincoln	3	87,725.00	1,200	.....	.....
29	Omaha	7	901,237.50	177,000	.....	.....
30	Denver	5	2,375,565.00	337,500	.....	.....
31	Salt Lake City	4	853,836.85	7,780	.....	.....
32	San Francisco	7	4,323,640.00	3,110	1,220,000	160,000
33	Los Angeles	7	1,592,340.00	106,900	.....	201,000
34	Portland, Oreg	3	1,959,040.00	.....	.....	.....
	Total other reserve cities	279	32,545,228.30	25,617,730	10,560,000	10,651,000
	Total all reserve cities	341	50,161,274.75	105,947,040	40,420,000	72,166,000
	STATES, ETC.					
35	Maine	86	1,226,522.27	109,910	.....	.....
36	New Hampshire	56	424,452.52	89,140	.....	.....
37	Vermont	48	410,487.14	52,360	.....	.....
38	Massachusetts	206	3,049,933.56	566,780	.....	.....
39	Rhode Island	36	429,804.03	230,280	.....	.....
40	Connecticut	83	1,832,068.85	384,820	20,000	.....
	Total New England States	515	7,373,268.37	1,433,290	20,000	.....
41	New York	306	3,636,992.19	1,439,590	580,000	220,000
42	New Jersey	126	1,241,990.89	744,840	.....	.....
43	Pennsylvania	506	7,245,391.07	1,777,620	140,000	.....
44	Delaware	21	118,850.50	34,600	.....	.....
45	Maryland	65	386,258.47	191,640	.....	.....
46	District of Columbia	1	31,460.00	57,050	.....	.....
	Total Eastern States	1,025	12,660,943.12	4,245,340	720,000	220,000

BANKS, YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 9, 1903—Continued.

FEBRUARY 6, 1903.

Specie.				Circulating notes.			
Silver dollars.	Silver Treasury certificates.	Fractional silver coin.	Total.	Issued.	On hand.	Outstanding.	
$83,069	$19,133,576	$726,138.58	$168,554,017.03	$45,396,450	$897,365.00	$44,499,085.00	1
136,941	4,467,918	269,260.90	32,602,057.40	3,173,000	81,802.50	3,091,197.50	2
74,672	2,132,009	23,276.40	15,211,142.90	12,420,600	75,055.00	12,345,545.00	3
294,682	25,733,503	1,018,675.88	216,367,217.33	60,990,050	1,054,222.50	59,935,827.50	
23,843	3,507,900	250,574.93	16,739,675.93	6,798,300	106,260.00	6,692,040.00	4
21,608	58,000	38,020.80	867,656.30	550,000	9,450.00	540,550.00	5
15,229	440,929	64,713.05	1,486,262.05	642,000	8,000.00	634,000.00	6
214,635	3,444,467	404,505.21	19,521,715.71	9,939,500	163,665.00	9,775,835.00	7
324,477	2,908,996	229,244.88	11,258,929.13	6,685,000	19,602.50	6,665,397.50	8
67,411	2,240,824	90,480.40	5,231,151.90	3,225,000	24,200.00	3,200,800.00	9
8,075	707,091	71,647.30	2,483,638.30	1,119,000	34,775.00	1,084,225.00	10
8,000	38,800	11,131.00	126,431.00	200,000	3,905.00	196,095.00	11
78,023	582,013	55,740.85	1,841,142.35	1,060,000	8,455.00	1,051,545.00	12
43,612	68,252	47,677.75	976,071.75	4,350,000	4,450.00	4,345,550.00	13
62,842	45,200	12,465.05	475,052.05	587,500	.....	587,500.00	14
177,636	149,611	37,611.70	1,000,887.20	577,500	32,700.00	544,800.00	15
82,920	406,552	47,732.85	2,993,398.85	4,620,000	52,902.50	4,567,097.50	16
212,590	254,777	57,732.90	3,689,782.40	4,350,000	21,150.00	4,328,850.00	17
62,940	320,593	19,645.65	1,163,748.65	566,000	.....	566,000.00	18
106,097	162,039	18,146.75	2,898,217.75	610,000	50.00	609,950.00	19
48,078	49,638	24,832.75	1,226,791.25	1,250,000	34,650.00	1,215,350.00	20
68,265	118,702	42,850.00	2,527,482.00	662,500	.....	662,500.00	21
46,976	68,110	15,928.85	482,749.85	450,000	20,252.50	429,747.50	22
121,820	164,327	36,103.70	2,385,133.90	696,000	46,780.00	649,220.00	23
48,803	33,283	27,778.10	1,467,979.10	1,150,500	4,050.00	1,145,950.00	24
14,453	3,000	7,406.75	83,537.25	800,000	.....	800,000.00	25
176,984	917,596	46,665.37	4,129,405.37	1,845,600	48,300.00	1,797,300.00	26
58,892	207,765	16,421.00	671,980.50	450,000	.....	450,000.00	27
16,792	2,476	12,597.05	120,790.05	160,000	.....	160,000.00	28
126,944	373,248	104,211.75	1,682,641.25	1,250,000	.....	1,250,000.00	29
114,004	254,502	52,184.80	3,133,755.80	1,750,000	.....	1,750,000.00	30
48,093	4,031	15,179.05	928,919.90	1,050,000	65,000.00	985,000.00	31
145,006	11,723	170,684.74	6,034,163.74	4,655,000	151,402.50	4,503,597.50	32
68,350	34,552	107,159.35	2,110,301.35	1,415,000	24,605.00	1,390,395.00	33
15,205	1,720	29,787.05	2,005,752.05	850,000	10,500.00	839,500.00	34
2,623,603	17,580,717	2,166,861.38	101,745,139.68	64,313,900	895,105.00	63,418,795.00	
2,918,285	43,314,220	3,185,537.26	318,112,357.01	125,303,950	1,949,327.50	123,354,622.50	
42,779	165,761	121,750.87	1,666,723.14	5,320,350	59,079.50	5,261,270.50	35
30,330	175,113	65,919.29	784,954.81	4,318,700	48,940.00	4,269,760.00	36
48,850	79,446	46,116.30	687,259.44	4,327,500	58,601.00	4,268,899.00	37
170,848	1,100,091	494,498.09	5,382,150.65	16,889,500	187,210.50	16,702,289.50	38
12,909	206,009	70,318.27	949,320.30	3,882,000	53,842.50	3,828,157.50	39
54,281	682,634	231,917.27	3,205,721.12	10,224,450	132,350.50	10,092,099.50	40
359,997	2,409,054	1,030,520.09	12,626,129.46	44,962,500	540,024.00	44,422,476.00	
432,035	1,363,728	539,731.49	8,212,076.68	20,411,020	494,582.50	19,916,437.50	41
101,332	1,352,822	368,415.10	3,809,399.99	8,385,550	171,992.50	8,213,557.50	42
768,996	2,532,322	695,497.37	13,159,826.44	25,535,450	432,180.00	25,103,270.00	43
31,533	212,682	44,354.83	442,020.33	905,500	20,145.00	885,355.00	44
30,697	250,410	94,965.69	953,971.16	2,703,495	72,590.00	2,630,905.00	45
1,850	47,800	1,330.35	139,490.35	250,000	.....	250,000.00	46
1,366,443	5,759,764	1,744,294.83	26,716,784.95	58,191,015	1,191,490.00	56,999,525.00	

No. 65.—Specie and Circulation of National

FEBRUARY 6, 1903—Continued.

	Cities, States, and Territories.	Number of banks.	Specie.			
			Gold coin.	Gold Treasury certificates.	Gold Treasury certificates payable to order.	Gold clearing-house certificates.
	STATES, ETC.—continued.					
47	Virginia	60	$610,659.50	$147,140	.....	$40,000
48	West Virginia	59	674,652.35	212,000	$10,000	.....
49	North Carolina	39	330,824.00	72,340	.....	.....
50	South Carolina	18	111,878.00	35,800	.....	.....
51	Georgia	46	286,571.85	104,580	.....	.....
52	Florida	21	144,268.33	62,450	.....	.....
53	Alabama	42	378,664.00	387,580	.....	.....
54	Mississippi	18	77,161.70	32,100	.....	.....
55	Louisiana	24	94,150.00	118,490	.....	.....
56	Texas	340	1,993,838.20	772,280	.....	.....
57	Arkansas	9	172,028.00	38,140	.....	.....
58	Kentucky	89	645,823.20	159,420	15,000	.....
59	Tennessee	59	696,465.90	537,120	10,000	.....
60	Porto Rico	1	50,115.00	1,500	.....	.....
	Total Southern States	825	6,267,100.03	2,680,940	35,000	40,000
61	Ohio	276	3,696,946.18	620,460	40,000	.....
62	Indiana	146	2,525,537.70	510,420	.....	.....
63	Illinois	274	2,932,561.27	913,660	405,000	9,000
64	Michigan	80	1,873,263.41	238,460	30,000	.....
65	Wisconsin	96	1,687,849.74	193,780	220,000	.....
66	Minnesota	143	1,310,617.85	166,140	100,000	.....
67	Iowa	229	1,785,324.04	429,460	150,000	.....
68	Missouri	64	481,393.50	98,670	5,000	.....
	Total Middle States	1,308	16,293,493.69	3,171,050	950,000	9,000
69	North Dakota	64	229,692.50	100,340	.....	.....
70	South Dakota	54	354,900.00	101,800	.....	.....
71	Nebraska	121	711,318.05	47,040	40,000	.....
72	Kansas	131	1,269,247.53	199,120	30,000	.....
73	Montana	23	993,472.50	189,000	.....	.....
74	Wyoming	15	270,852.50	11,000	.....	.....
75	Colorado	48	1,447,692.50	213,060	.....	.....
76	New Mexico	15	150,545.00	19,760	.....	.....
77	Oklahoma	70	254,064.40	89,570	.....	.....
78	Indian Territory	74	163,872.50	56,020	.....	.....
	Total Western States	615	5,845,657.48	1,026,710	70,000	.....
79	Washington	34	2,638,696.50	103,060	.....	.....
80	Oregon	27	776,240.00	30,410	.....	.....
81	California	39	2,294,305.50	93,570	.....	.....
82	Idaho	16	267,650.00	15,620	.....	.....
83	Utah	9	236,785.00	900	.....	.....
84	Nevada	1	20,635.00	.....	.....	.....
85	Arizona	8	225,870.00	13,520	.....	.....
86	Alaska[a]	1	32,950.00	3,500	.....	.....
87	Hawaii[a]	2	193,860.00	100	.....	.....
	Total Pacific States	137	6,686,992.00	260,680	.....	.....
	Total country banks	4,425	55,127,454.69	12,818,010	1,795,000	269,000
	Total United States	4,766	105,288,729.44	118,765,050	42,215,000	72,435,000

[a] Statement of Nov. 25, 1902.

BANKS, YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 9, 1903—Continued.

FEBRUARY 6, 1903—Continued.

Specie.				Circulating notes.			
Silver dollars.	Silver Treasury certificates.	Fractional silver coin.	Total.	Issued.	On hand.	Outstanding.	
$181,314	$329,165	$146,469.74	$1,454,748.24	$4,946,650	$39,450.00	$4,907,200.00	47
98,795	201,797	77,641.46	1,274,885.81	2,945,500	29,137.50	2,919,362.50	48
135,252	93,465	59,621.40	691,502.40	1,794,100	15,510.00	1,778,590.00	49
108,662	97,357	59,508.41	413,205.41	1,419,250	13,910.00	1,405,340.00	50
257,739	260,483	109,970.48	1,019,344.33	2,299,500	30,552.50	2,268,947.50	51
115,649	78,592	73,473.21	474,432.54	858,750	5,405.00	853,345.00	52
222,315	244,821	94,570.08	1,327,950.08	2,184,100	23,710.00	2,160,390.00	53
140,755	22,754	37,473.70	310,244.40	1,077,000	3,170.00	1,073,830.00	54
168,248	98,385	57,703.91	536,976.91	796,500	2,472.50	794,027.50	55
1,113,496	677,178	311,547.37	4,868,539.57	8,461,510	77,610.00	8,383,900.00	56
65,721	60,755	31,631.25	368,275.25	335,000	.....	335,000.00	57
138,066	123,116	64,920.82	1,146,346.02	5,425,750	33,265.00	5,392,485.00	58
286,267	362,375	122,343.84	2,014,571.74	3,529,750	27,217.50	3,502,532.50	59
85	260	40.00	52,000.00	100,000	.....	100,000.00	60
3,032,364	2,650,503	1,246,915.67	15,952,822.70	36,176,360	301,410.00	35,874,950.00	
557,829	600,538	323,374.85	5,889,148.03	15,748,090	229,672.50	15,518,417.50	61
361,745	468,452	173,278.66	4,039,433.36	7,015,900	154,959.50	6,860,940.50	62
436,128	712,043	306,919.13	5,715,311.40	12,140,225	83,425.00	12,056,800.00	63
198,408	271,452	159,077.88	2,770,661.29	4,683,910	29,472.50	4,654,437.50	64
176,346	218,627	118,555.00	2,615,157.74	3,473,110	32,575.00	3,440,535.00	65
132,912	199,460	123,438.93	2,032,568.78	2,871,900	48,830.00	2,823,070.00	66
293,811	424,925	179,640.12	3,263,160.16	8,089,550	55,475.00	8,034,075.00	67
98,066	104,332	50,976.60	838,438.10	2,347,300	3,002.50	2,344,297.50	68
2,255,245	2,999,829	1,435,261.17	27,113,878.86	56,369,985	637,412.00	55,732,573.00	
55,515	100,422	45,920.60	531,890.10	951,250	7,160.00	944,090.00	69
56,920	67,445	31,748.80	612,813.80	784,550	8,400.00	776,150.00	70
110,657	80,211	57,579.45	1,046,805.50	2,644,320	5,700.00	2,638,620.00	71
195,890	225,391	115,655.58	2,035,304.11	4,626,805	3,810.00	4,622,995.00	72
79,477	21,841	54,539.25	1,338,329.75	969,750	46,455.00	923,295.00	73
29,646	9,375	18,940.60	339,814.10	437,000	1,100.00	435,900.00	74
129,498	143,027	86,858.36	2,020,135.86	1,644,250	8,230.00	1,636,020.00	75
39,534	24,347	36,328.30	270,514.30	600,000	.....	600,000.00	76
87,788	57,495	51,313.33	540,230.73	1,050,250	2,050.00	1,048,200.00	77
69,944	79,011	50,017.37	418,864.87	1,072,600	100.00	1,072,500.00	78
854,869	808,565	548,901.64	9,154,703.12	14,780,775	83,005.00	14,697,770.00	
153,683	92,448	129,797.15	3,117,684.65	1,382,500	71,970.00	1,310,530.00	79
40,032	47,818	72,711.70	967,211.70	536,050	88,615.00	447,435.00	80
100,010	33,873	96,511.85	2,618,270.35	1,706,200	111,655.00	1,594,545.00	81
24,844	38,585	17,324.97	364,023.97	275,400	23,650.00	251,750.00	82
22,993	4,248	13,835.20	278,761.20	255,000	7.50	254,992.50	83
1,885	493	3,586.90	26,599.90	20,500	2.50	20,497.50	84
17,612	1,135	13,495.95	271,632.95	220,200	11,350.00	208,850.00	85
1,233	644	1,209.00	39,536.00	12,500	9,630.00	2,870.00	86
10,526	119	7,144.55	211,749.55	56,500	3,650.00	52,850.00	87
372,818	219,363	355,617.27	7,895,470.27	4,464,850	320,530.00	4,144,320.00	
8,241,736	14,847,078	6,361,510.67	99,459,789.36	214,945,485	3,073,871.00	211,871,614.00	
11,160,021	58,161,298	9,547,047.93	417,572,146.37	340,249,435	5,023,198.50	335,226,236.50	

No. 65.—Specie and Circulation of National

APRIL 9, 1903.

	Cities, States, and Territories.	Number of banks.	Specie.			
			Gold coin.	Gold Treasury certificates.	Gold Treasury certificates payable to order.	Gold clearing-house certificates.
	CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES.					
1	New York City	45	$5,000,261.50	$55,993,820	$11,865,000	$58,145,000
2	Chicago	11	11,108,712.50	5,788,280	7,210,000	.....
3	St. Louis	6	1,769,653.00	7,752,280	4,630,000	.....
	Total central reserve cities	62	17,878,627.00	69,534,380	23,705,000	58,145,000
	OTHER RESERVE CITIES.					
4	Boston	33	1,470,362.50	7,135,930	.....	3,405,000
5	Albany	4	342,583.50	193,000	150,000	.....
6	Brooklyn	5	426,566.00	494,750	.....	.....
7	Philadelphia	34	1,696,500.00	1,993,400	3,580,000	4,660,000
8	Pittsburg	34	3,719,163.68	3,935,380	.....	.....
9	Baltimore	19	509,526.00	1,138,560	20,000	40,000
10	Washington, D. C	11	94,052.50	2,055,270	50,000	.....
11	Savannah	2	50,000.00	45,000	.....	.....
12	New Orleans	6	117,089.00	395,980	.....	320,000
13	Louisville	8	552,217.50	242,500	60,000	.....
14	Dallas	4	263,010.00	106,520	10,000	.....
15	Houston	6	200,799.00	507,590	.....	.....
16	Cincinnati	13	405,695.50	1,481,700	740,000	.....
17	Cleveland	15	1,267,400.00	713,000	.....	1,020,000
18	Columbus	6	345,732.50	537,070	.....	.....
19	Indianapolis	7	935,252.50	1,474,500	.....	.....
20	Detroit	5	716,898.40	141,990	.....	190,000
21	Milwaukee	5	1,481,155.00	640,000	.....	.....
22	Cedar Rapids	3	90,495.50	102,000	70,000	.....
23	Des Moines	4	223,138.60	3,000	150,000	.....
24	Dubuque	3	115,060.00	20,000	.....	.....
25	St. Paul	5	1,405,963.88	55,700	300,000	.....
26	Minneapolis	5	873,200.00	261,200	200,000	.....
27	Kansas City, Kans	2	133,545.00	10,000	.....	.....
28	Wichita	4	107,130.00	28,500	20,000	.....
29	Kansas City, Mo	6	1,865,060.00	1,087,540	300,000	.....
30	St. Joseph	3	423,442.50	51,240	.....	.....
31	Lincoln	3	115,890.00	1,060	.....	.....
32	Omaha	7	892,835.00	270,000	.....	.....
33	Denver	5	2,509,597.50	333,500	.....	.....
34	Salt Lake City	4	873,348.00	4,070	.....	.....
35	San Francisco	7	4,234,175.00	2,680	1,120,000	325,000
36	Los Angeles	8	2,568,740.00	194,690	.....	333,000
37	Portland, Oreg	3	1,811,495.00	.....	.....	.....
	Total other reserve cities	289	32,837,119.56	25,657,320	6,770,000	10,293,000
	Total all reserve cities	351	50,715,746.56	95,191,700	30,475,000	68,438,000
	STATES, ETC.					
38	Maine	86	1,198,957.49	119,250	.....	.....
39	New Hampshire	56	422,495.52	84,380	.....	.....
40	Vermont	48	413,273.79	59,600	.....	.....
41	Massachusetts	202	2,969,980.55	454,810	35,000	.....
42	Rhode Island	36	415,787.24	226,110	.....	.....
43	Connecticut	82	1,725,834.09	364,380	45,000	.....
	Total New England States	510	7,146,328.68	1,308,530	80,000	.....
44	New York	306	3,472,187.09	1,409,720	720,000	255,000
45	New Jersey	127	1,223,830.94	931,700	.....	.....
46	Pennsylvania	521	7,389,103.59	1,973,880	130,000	.....
47	Delaware	21	129,448.00	48,940	.....	.....
48	Maryland	66	385,344.42	178,300	.....	.....
49	District of Columbia	1	32,427.50	66,250	.....	.....
	Total Eastern States	1,042	12,632,341.54	4,608,790	850,000	255,000

BANKS, YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 9, 1903—Continued.

APRIL 9, 1903.

Specie.				Circulating notes.			
Silver dollars.	Silver Treasury certificates.	Fractional silver coin.	Total.	Issued.	On hand.	Outstanding.	
$79,281	$14,009,121	$731,078.53	$145,823,562.03	$44,596,450	$915,152.50	$43,681,297.50	1
124,517	5,673,388	320,516.90	30,225,414.40	3,223,000	106,302.50	3,116,697.50	2
87,966	2,195,793	30,629.01	16,466,321.01	11,270,640	31,702.50	11,238,937.50	3
291,764	21,878,302	1,082,224.44	192,515,297.44	59,090,090	1,053,157.50	58,036,932.50	
21,036	2,866,397	225,625.40	15,124,350.90	6,849,700	170,820.00	6,678,880.00	4
21,726	87,000	18,499.60	812,809.10	550,000	17,700.00	532,300.00	5
5,044	546,265	60,372.39	1,532,997.39	642,000	50.00	641,950.00	6
231,958	3,556,151	405,550.69	16,123,559.69	10,519,500	606,965.00	9,912,535.00	7
356,457	2,860,675	155,689.49	11,027,365.17	6,545,000	10,902.50	6,534,097.50	8
61,335	1,508,942	94,408.57	3,372,771.57	3,040,000	44,800.00	2,995,200.00	9
6,492	643,441	46,196.21	2,895,451.71	1,119,000	46,585.00	1,072,415.00	10
16,000	58,020	26,500.00	195,520.00	200,000	2,705.00	197,295.00	11
82,792	492,751	49,439.25	1,458,051.25	1,060,000	14,555.00	1,045,445.00	12
61,993	65,000	49,539.75	1,031,250.25	3,850,000	.....	3,850,000.00	13
36,418	85,477	10,023.05	511,448.05	587,500	.....	587,500.00	14
151,602	157,885	34,301.65	1,052,177.65	577,500	40,950.00	536,550.00	15
77,756	454,166	45,348.10	3,204,665.60	4,720,000	49,902.50	4,670,097.50	16
231,206	92,740	45,101.00	3,369,447.00	4,400,000	14,600.00	4,385,400.00	17
51,118	311,417	15,954.80	1,261,292.30	566,000	800.00	565,200.00	18
90,029	95,032	28,283.95	2,623,097.45	655,000	50.00	654,950.00	19
72,202	40,760	19,905.25	1,181,755.65	1,250,000	32,400.00	1,217,600.00	20
90,206	91,295	45,877.60	2,348,533.60	662,500	800.00	661,700.00	21
11,273	69,667	7,257.10	350,692.60	250,000	4,400.00	245,600.00	22
46,298	105,918	16,621.30	544,975.90	450,000	36,302.50	413,697.50	23
8,562	58,000	5,160.03	206,782.03	175,000	350.00	174,650.00	24
107,100	177,699	73,428.30	2,119,891.18	696,000	47,830.00	648,170.00	25
43,102	30,506	23,474.50	1,431,482.50	1,150,000	32,000.00	1,118,000.00	26
12,342	7,345	11,484.90	174,716.90	800,000	12,500.00	787,500.00	27
14,686	11,000	8,350.30	189,666.30	200,000	.....	200,000.00	28
132,544	1,056,466	36,274.67	4,477,884.67	1,875,600	79,250.00	1,796,350.00	29
75,890	220,802	25,966.95	797,341.45	450,000	.....	450,000.00	30
8,143	1,800	12,221.75	139,114.75	160,000	.....	160,000.00	31
110,721	403,886	81,714.15	1,759,156.15	1,250,000	2,300.00	1,247,700.00	32
109,714	265,048	37,615.98	3,255,475.48	1,750,000	.....	1,750,000.00	33
45,588	3,239	15,408.95	941,653.95	1,050,000	85,850.00	964,150.00	34
98,768	19,143	173,578.45	5,973,344.45	4,975,000	175,567.50	4,799,432.50	35
64,643	90,444	110,260.95	3,361,777.95	1,765,000	124,085.00	1,640,915.00	36
17,021	10,827	38,793.60	1,878,136.60	850,000	25,750.00	824,250.00	37
2,571,765	16,545,204	2,054,228.63	96,728,637.19	65,640,300	1,680,770.00	63,959,530.00	
2,863,529	38,423,506	3,136,453.07	289,243,934.63	124,730,390	2,733,927.50	121,996,462.50	
45,414	166,337	109,178.82	1,639,137.31	5,357,850	76,792.00	5,281,058.00	38
42,283	186,811	60,319.27	796,288.79	4,236,700	72,790.00	4,163,910.00	39
44,020	80,456	45,313.89	642,663.68	4,327,500	90,576.00	4,236,924.00	40
191,695	1,183,601	427,764.05	5,262,850.60	16,709,350	266,203.00	16,443,147.00	41
14,276	228,515	66,676.20	951,364.44	3,882,000	45,982.50	3,836,017.50	42
54,878	651,532	186,690.40	3,028,314.49	10,176,850	254,780.50	9,922,069.50	43
392,566	2,497,252	895,942.63	12,320,619.31	44,690,250	807,124.00	43,883,126.00	
375,678	1,507,414	518,277.85	8,258,276.94	20,216,900	495,622.50	19,721,277.50	44
121,293	1,581,837	355,085.73	4,213,746.67	8,385,550	161,167.50	8,224,382.50	45
771,051	2,884,557	674,852.20	13,823,443.79	26,066,300	450,830.00	25,615,470.00	46
36,035	157,451	41,329.90	413,203.90	905,500	11,805.00	893,695.00	47
27,937	269,213	79,229.60	940,024.02	2,765,850	67,805.00	2,698,045.00	48
3,480	29,250	2,640.25	134,047.75	250,000	.....	250,000.00	49
1,335,474	6,429,722	1,671,415.53	27,782,743.07	58,590,100	1,187,230.00	57,402,870.00	

No. 65.—Specie and Circulation of National

APRIL 9, 1903—Continued.

	Cities, States, and Territories.	Number of banks.	Specie.			
			Gold coin.	Gold Treasury certificates.	Gold Treasury certificates payable to order.	Gold clearing-house certificates.
	STATES, ETC.—continued.					
50	Virginia	61	$640,863.00	$235,200		
51	West Virginia	63	672,957.10	215,830	$10,000	
52	North Carolina	40	368,797.50	53,970		
53	South Carolina	19	88,365.50	40,310		
54	Georgia	47	314,192.25	106,650		
55	Florida	20	150,705.63	68,500		
56	Alabama	40	298,835.00	246,110		
57	Mississippi	20	81,434.20	72,950		
58	Louisiana	24	96,663.40	101,300		
59	Texas	345	1,913,847.60	683,970		
60	Arkansas	11	182,742.50	29,110		
61	Kentucky	90	707,629.00	197,150	10,000	
62	Tennessee	59	700,452.20	527,010	10,000	
63	Porto Rico	1	150.00			
	Total Southern States	840	6,217,634.88	2,578,060	30,000	
64	Ohio	285	3,802,652.90	737,030	60,000	
65	Indiana	148	2,627,936.86	488,060		
66	Illinois	279	2,943,453.55	862,540	470,000	
67	Michigan	80	1,827,317.30	265,700	30,000	
68	Wisconsin	99	1,674,375.38	213,670	250,000	
69	Minnesota	148	1,349,052.35	296,540		
70	Iowa	229	1,710,614.51	391,170	85,000	
71	Missouri	65	498,740.00	117,430	5,000	
	Total Middle States	1,333	16,434,142.85	3,372,140	900,000	
72	North Dakota	66	246,609.50	87,990		
73	South Dakota	55	365,165.00	98,250		
74	Nebraska	121	765,970.05	57,880	40,000	
75	Kansas	128	1,177,023.12	183,640	10,000	
76	Montana	23	881,812.50	349,680		
77	Wyoming	15	263,455.00	9,360		
78	Colorado	49	1,434,829.25	196,300		
79	New Mexico	16	154,221.00	17,380		
80	Oklahoma	73	260,899.40	93,810		
81	Indian Territory	81	189,487.00	67,170		
	Total Western States	627	5,739,471.82	1,161,460	50,000	
82	Washington	34	2,567,511.50	96,880		
83	Oregon	29	812,590.00	38,660		
84	California	39	2,032,084.35	67,640		
85	Idaho	16	322,242.50	14,910		
86	Utah	9	226,745.00	790		
87	Nevada	1	19,185.00			
88	Arizona	11	285,824.40	18,400		
89	Alaska[a]	1	19,370.00	2,270		
90	Hawaii[a]	2	166,245.00	650		
	Total Pacific States	142	6,451,797.75	240,200		
	Total country banks	4,494	54,621,717.52	13,269,180	1,910,000	$255,000
	Total United States	4,845	105,337,464.08	108,460,880	32,385,000	68,693,000

[a] Statement of February 6, 1903.

BANKS, YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 9, 1903—Continued.

APRIL 9, 1903—Continued.

Specie.				Circulating notes.			
Silver dollars.	Silver Treasury certificates.	Fractional silver coin.	Total.	Issued.	On hand.	Outstanding.	
$159,599	$362,865	$127,136.14	$1,525,663.14	$4,944,650	$34,910.00	$4,909,740.00	50
99,262	219,859	71,584.78	1,289,492.88	3,022,750	41,557.50	2,981,192.50	51
115,810	90,339	71,729.20	700,645.70	1,935,100	50,510.00	1,884,590.00	52
95,047	58,435	60,050.15	342,207.65	1,444,250	14,560.00	1,429,690.00	53
235,760	258,651	110,660.33	1,025,913.58	2,342,050	14,102.50	2,327,947.50	54
138,716	78,444	70,088.90	506,449.53	808,750	8,600.00	800,150.00	55
200,292	314,922	89,035.10	1,149,194.10	2,159,100	32,360.00	2,126,740.00	56
121,776	42,868	28,339.00	347,367.20	1,164,580	37,825.00	1,126,755.00	57
148,351	112,107	53,448.82	511,870.22	796,500	7,422.50	789,077.50	58
814,332	599,453	315,213.32	4,326,815.92	8,600,010	31,595.00	8,568,415.00	59
77,890	79,646	35,415.65	404,804.15	335,000	600.00	334,400.00	60
119,775	157,180	63,579.99	1,255,313.99	5,547,250	41,465.00	5,505,785.00	61
305,670	415,138	113,016.55	2,071,286.75	3,545,600	37,917.50	3,507,682.50	62
37	1,411	.....	1,598.00	100,000	.....	100,000.00	63
2,632,317	2,791,318	1,209,292.93	15,458,622.81	36,745,590	353,425.00	36,392,165.00	
505,377	730,546	299,455.66	6,135,061.56	15,863,040	216,107.50	15,646,932.50	64
314,856	504,369	159,820.72	4,095,042.58	6,945,900	93,859.50	6,852,040.50	65
406,864	778,666	291,429.71	5,752,953.26	12,388,950	107,815.00	12,281,135.00	66
170,383	335,682	141,784.64	2,770,866.94	4,986,185	45,735.00	4,940,450.00	67
175,001	264,620	108,228.21	2,685,894.59	3,539,360	63,077.50	3,476,282.50	68
147,108	227,469	110,617.78	2,130,787.13	2,944,750	53,865.00	2,890,885.00	69
262,022	453,843	154,159.99	3,056,809.50	7,764,450	71,825.00	7,692,625.00	70
96,958	121,919	52,461.90	892,508.90	2,447,300	43,752.50	2,403,547.50	71
2,078,569	3,417,114	1,317,958.61	27,519,924.46	56,879,935	696,037.00	56,183,898.00	
49,102	85,899	45,152.97	514,753.47	996,750	1,650.00	995,100.00	72
48,100	55,667	29,815.65	596,997.65	827,300	1,800.00	825,500.00	73
114,140	118,841	61,923.46	1,158,754.51	2,726,970	4,610.00	2,722,360.00	74
177,189	236,282	105,213.31	1,889,347.43	4,445,650	11,260.00	4,434,390.00	75
72,617	10,607	54,897.20	1,369,613.70	969,750	37,555.00	932,195.00	76
26,284	13,337	19,367.70	331,803.70	437,000	4,200.00	432,800.00	77
108,338	137,912	85,933.10	1,963,312.35	1,705,500	11,470.00	1,694,030.00	78
33,064	24,379	37,186.45	266,230.45	606,250	.....	606,250.00	79
90,537	76,965	47,343.70	569,555.10	1,099,250	4,500.00	1,094,750.00	80
81,211	100,741	47,402.52	486,011.52	1,244,100	2,070.00	1,242,030.00	81
800,582	860,630	534,236.06	9,146,379.88	15,058,520	79,115.00	14,979,405.00	
134,795	93,599	85,298.05	2,978,083.55	1,392,500	82,680.00	1,309,820.00	82
36,578	35,187	76,105.75	999,120.75	542,300	69,435.00	472,865.00	83
104,758	42,881	85,945.05	2,333,308.40	1,732,500	95,580.00	1,636,920.00	84
21,197	40,883	15,757.24	414,989.74	285,650	13,650.00	272,000.00	85
23,183	2,668	8,665.65	262,051.65	265,000	3,257.50	261,742.50	86
3,477	.....	4,641.85	27,303.85	20,500	2.50	20,497.50	87
20,585	2,304	14,755.70	341,869.10	238,950	8,300.00	230,650.00	88
2,777	426	2,068.85	26,911.85	12,500	10,080.00	2,420.00	89
30,669	88	28,005.95	225,657.95	56,500	7,550.00	48,950.00	90
378,019	218,036	321,244.09	7,609,296.84	4,546,400	290,535.00	4,255,865.00	
7,617,527	16,214,072	5,950,089.85	99,837,586.37	216,510,795	3,413,466.00	213,097,329.00	
10,481,056	54,637,578	9,086,542.92	389,081,521.00	341,241,185	6,147,393.50	335,093,791.50	

No. 65.—Specie and Circulation of National

JUNE 9, 1903.

	Cities, States, and Territories.	Number of banks.	Specie.			
			Gold coin.	Gold Treasury certificates.	Gold Treasury certificates payable to order.	Gold clearing-house certificates.
	CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES.					
1	New York City	43	$5,342,364.00	$51,365,700	$10,275,000	$53,514,000
2	Chicago	12	11,336,972.50	7,347,720	3,630,000	.....
3	St. Louis	7	2,154,352.50	8,167,960	4,420,000	.....
	Total, central reserve cities	62	18,833,689.00	66,881,380	18,325,000	53,514,000
	OTHER RESERVE CITIES.					
4	Boston	33	1,451,702.00	7,155,340	.....	3,265,000
5	Albany	4	345,566.00	216,000	150,000	.....
6	Brooklyn	5	396,726.00	609,110	.....	.....
7	Philadelphia	34	1,854,975.50	1,852,720	5,670,000	6,060,000
8	Pittsburg	35	4,057,596.00	4,255,670	.....	.....
9	Baltimore	19	501,478.00	1,149,990	50,000	125,000
10	Washington, D. C	11	80,603.50	1,172,520	50,000	.....
11	Savannah	2	10,000.00	21,000	.....	.....
12	New Orleans	6	136,290.50	417,730	.....	275,000
13	Louisville	8	770,077.50	75,000	80,000	.....
14	Dallas	4	333,335.00	80,000	10,000	.....
15	Houston	6	227,557.50	393,580	.....	.....
16	Cincinnati	13	650,549.50	1,060,500	550,000	.....
17	Cleveland	15	1,597,445.00	965,000	.....	790,000
18	Columbus	6	377,195.00	479,620	.....	.....
19	Indianapolis	7	906,715.00	1,459,500	.....	.....
20	Detroit	5	984,975.00	141,990	.....	85,000
21	Milwaukee	5	1,433,630.00	730,000	.....	.....
22	Cedar Rapids	3	103,810.00	86,500	70,000	.....
23	Des Moines	4	217,522.40	11,100	150,000	.....
24	Dubuque	3	127,077.50	20,000	.....	.....
25	St. Paul	6	1,564,789.03	35,200	300,000	.....
26	Minneapolis	5	959,492.50	235,500	200,000	.....
27	Kansas City, Kans	2	138,597.50	10,000	.....	.....
28	Wichita	4	122,655.00	33,000	20,000	.....
29	Kansas City, Mo	6	1,240,955.00	1,076,230	300,000	.....
30	St. Joseph	3	401,315.00	83,900	.....	.....
31	Lincoln	3	105,840.00	4,100	.....	.....
32	Omaha	7	1,060,200.00	336,500	.....	.....
33	Denver	5	2,793,637.50	342,800	.....	.....
34	Salt Lake City	4	839,341.85	100	.....	.....
35	San Francisco	7	3,393,932.50	65,430	645,000	300,000
36	Los Angeles	8	2,471,140.00	258,790	.....	270,000
37	Portland, Oreg	3	1,682,745.00	.....	.....	.....
	Total, other reserve cities	291	33,336,467.78	24,837,420	8,245,000	11,170,000
	Total, all reserve cities	353	52,170,156.78	91,718,800	26,570,000	64,684,000
	STATES, ETC.					
38	Maine	86	1,184,295.25	116,250	.....	.....
39	New Hampshire	56	433,230.22	98,390	.....	.....
40	Vermont	48	417,367.35	63,060	.....	.....
41	Massachusetts	203	2,978,950.14	490,350	.....	.....
42	Rhode Island	35	416,207.91	219,580	.....	.....
43	Connecticut	81	1,747,989.70	376,760	45,000	.....
	Total, New England States	509	7,178,040.57	1,364,390	45,000	.....
44	New York	308	3,502,976.44	1,516,840	700,000	285,000
45	New Jersey	129	1,218,008.95	825,630	.....	.....
46	Pennsylvania	529	7,582,033.50	1,852,860	140,000	.....
47	Delaware	23	133,888.00	39,090	.....	.....
48	Maryland	67	390,260.67	135,890	5,000	.....
49	District of Columbia	1	33,070.00	57,150	.....	.....
	Total, Eastern States	1,057	12,860,237.56	4,427,460	845,000	285,000

BANKS, YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 9, 1903—Continued.

JUNE 9, 1903.

Specie.				Circulating notes.			
Silver dollars.	Silver Treasury certificates.	Fractional silver coin.	Total.	Issued.	On hand.	Outstanding.	
$52,857	$17,709,610	$732,282.59	$138,991,763.59	$44,546,450	$1,225,722.50	$43,320,727.50	1
144,498	7,102,540	206,150.65	29,767,881.15	3,723,000	14,452.50	3,708,547.50	2
58,017	2,089,356	32,897.34	16,922,582.84	11,295,640	98,352.50	11,197,287.50	3
255,372	26,901,506	971,280.58	185,682,227.58	59,565,090	1,338,527.50	58,226,562.50	
33,498	3,519,659	223,025.27	15,648,224.27	7,217,700	133,927.50	7,083,772.50	4
24,918	88,000	22,859.75	847,343.75	750,000	12,650.00	737,350.00	5
11,500	594,940	79,307.95	1,691,583.95	592,000	6,550.00	585,450.00	6
282,896	4,667,665	425,935.05	20,814,191.55	11,144,500	211,765.00	10,932,735.00	7
400,300	3,701,615	180,404.30	12,595,585.30	8,189,980	241,852.50	7,948,127.50	8
49,506	1,904,777	86,427.00	3,867,178.30	3,720,000	172,010.00	3,547,990.00	9
8,736	633,596	56,778.34	2,002,233.84	1,219,000	91,150.00	1,127,850.00	10
9,000	33,200	22,000.00	95,200.00	300,000	5,900.00	294,100.00	11
44,153	750,463	34,547.00	1,658,183.50	1,500,000	11,005.00	1,488,995.00	12
54,502	48,763	40,002.40	1,068,344.90	2,900,000	.....	2,900,000.00	13
27,890	48,227	10,073.50	509,525.50	587,500	.....	587,500.00	14
142,940	138,574	40,381.35	943,032.85	577,500	45,500.00	532,000.00	15
90,507	483,336	47,159.13	2,882,051.63	5,017,000	47,852.50	4,969,147.50	16
170,905	193,930	38,068.00	3,755,348.00	4,800,000	11,755.00	4,788,245.00	17
47,434	271,870	15,454.60	1,191,573.60	885,000	.....	885,000.00	18
76,039	120,388	30,692.05	2,593,334.05	755,000	150.00	754,850.00	19
43,674	25,100	30,366.50	1,311,105.50	1,250,000	76,700.00	1,173,300.00	20
82,700	126,554	39,443.58	2,412,327.58	1,612,500	11,000.00	1,601,500.00	21
14,358	25,495	9,726.97	309,889.97	225,000	1,000.00	224,000.00	22
39,894	89,459	15,766.45	523,741.85	450,000	39,652.50	410,347.50	23
4,717	41,000	4,100.32	196,894.82	225,000	.....	225,000.00	24
147,700	70,273	61,153.50	2,179,115.53	796,000	47,230.00	748,770.00	25
48,563	32,500	26,066.55	1,502,122.05	1,300,000	10,100.00	1,289,900.00	26
15,786	20,000	6,542.50	190,926.00	850,000	8,350.00	841,650.00	27
22,000	11,000	9,063.75	217,718.75	250,000	.....	250,000.00	28
130,994	1,459,283	54,350.53	4,261,812.53	2,222,600	79,550.00	2,143,050.00	29
76,272	155,411	28,458.30	745,356.30	505,000	.....	505,000.00	30
14,975	1,100	15,749.00	141,764.00	260,000	.....	260,000.00	31
134,756	386,901	81,423.35	1,999,780.35	1,250,000	.....	1,250,000.00	32
80,519	280,958	31,577.50	3,529,492.00	2,250,000	18,650.00	2,231,350.00	33
34,856	6,117	20,949.35	901,364.20	1,050,000	70,600.00	979,400.00	34
85,510	52,508	175,911.85	4,718,292.35	4,975,000	98,352.50	4,876,647.50	35
53,930	97,821	77,842.80	3,229,523.80	2,490,000	58,970.00	2,431,030.00	36
17,187	11,313	38,498.00	1,749,743.00	1,050,000	12,300.00	1,037,700.00	37
2,523,115	20,091,796	2,080,106.79	102,283,905.57	73,166,280	1,524,522.50	71,641,757.50	
2,778,487	46,993,302	3,051,387.37	287,966,133.15	132,731,370	2,863,050.00	129,868,320.00	
47,191	182,518	109,004.38	1,639,258.63	5,746,580	163,249.50	5,583,330.50	38
42,982	228,101	68,395.81	871,099.03	4,580,180	84,510.00	4,445,670.00	39
53,038	93,569	48,174.05	675,208.40	4,562,500	82,431.00	4,480,069.00	40
244,154	1,182,330	488,167.65	5,383,951.79	18,518,800	393,088.00	18,125,712.00	41
16,837	238,815	70,707.05	962,146.96	4,182,000	88,567.50	4,093,432.50	42
55,488	812,081	210,178.48	3,247,497.18	10,283,150	185,560.50	10,097,589.50	43
459,690	2,737,414	994,627.42	12,779,161.99	47,823,210	997,406.50	46,825,803.50	
383,931	1,471,401	484,218.16	8,344,366.60	21,186,410	399,987.50	20,786,422.50	44
111,646	1,483,204	370,956.37	4,009,445.32	8,762,300	249,357.50	8,512,942.50	45
802,849	2,999,087	730,298.69	14,107,128.19	29,727,070	714,110.00	29,012,960.00	46
42,335	177,308	46,864.77	439,485.77	948,500	21,945.00	926,555.00	47
34,714	229,214	77,336.75	872,415.42	2,928,900	76,810.00	2,852,090.00	48
710	24,800	2,480.00	118,210.00	250,000	3,000.00	247,000.00	49
1,376,185	6,385,011	1,712,154.71	27,891,051.30	63,803,180	1,465,210.00	62,337,970.00	

No. 65.—Specie and Circulation of National

JUNE 9, 1903—Continued.

	Cities, States, and Territories.	Number of banks.	Specie.			
			Gold coin.	Gold Treasury certificates.	Gold Treasury certificates payable to order.	Gold clearing-house certificates.
	STATES, ETC.—continued.					
50	Virginia	67	$603,216.70	$238,480	.....	.....
51	West Virginia	65	678,868.70	182,660	$10,000	.....
52	North Carolina	41	330,994.00	49,040	.....	.....
53	South Carolina	19	98,005.00	37,800	.....	.....
54	Georgia	46	273,559.90	93,930	.....	.....
55	Florida	20	178,491.15	62,030	.....	.....
56	Alabama	41	360,247.50	255,980	.....	.....
57	Mississippi	20	100,496.70	69,910	.....	.....
58	Louisiana	24	103,360.50	86,480	.....	.....
59	Texas	349	1,898,266.60	634,590	.....	.....
60	Arkansas	12	210,480.00	18,490	.....	.....
61	Kentucky	90	699,253.50	211,220	10,000	.....
62	Tennessee	60	721,806.40	450,680	10,000	.....
63	Porto Rico	1	195.00	2,000	.....	.....
	Total, Southern States	855	6,257,241.65	2,393,290	30,000	.....
64	Ohio	287	3,890,869.38	710,270	30,000	.....
65	Indiana	150	2,692,494.29	539,520	.....	.....
66	Illinois	288	3,099,207.50	902,150	445,000	.....
67	Michigan	81	1,880,256.22	239,490	30,000	.....
68	Wisconsin	99	1,654,754.14	203,830	270,000	.....
69	Minnesota	160	1,550,383.25	183,700	100,000	.....
70	Iowa	235	1,687,015.99	368,370	85,000	$15,000
71	Missouri	65	517,100.00	124,950	5,000	.....
	Total, Middle States	1,365	16,972,080.77	3,272,280	965,000	15,000
72	North Dakota	70	282,202.50	83,620	.....	.....
73	South Dakota	57	350,122.50	105,510	.....	.....
74	Nebraska	122	775,577.55	59,500	40,000	.....
75	Kansas	134	1,226,414.62	205,290	10,000	.....
76	Montana	23	888,790.00	281,810	.....	.....
77	Wyoming	15	221,520.00	13,370	.....	.....
78	Colorado	50	1,462,480.45	208,060	.....	.....
79	New Mexico	18	179,911.00	24,750	.....	.....
80	Oklahoma	79	262,111.90	82,440	.....	.....
81	Indian Territory	82	206,407.50	67,590	.....	.....
	Total, Western States	650	5,855,538.02	1,131,940	50,000	.....
82	Washington	35	2,586,161.50	115,560	.....	.....
83	Oregon	30	825,030.00	33,060	.....	.....
84	California	42	1,838,672.00	61,040	.....	.....
85	Idaho	19	332,845.00	20,620	.....	.....
86	Utah	9	219,575.00	1,680	.....	.....
87	Nevada	1	37,930.00	.....	.....	.....
88	Arizona	11	253,934.40	18,300	.....	.....
89	Alaska[a]	1	20,020.00	2,620	.....	.....
90	Hawaii[a]	2	132,475.00	480	.....	.....
	Total, Pacific States	150	6,246,642.90	253,360	.....	.....
	Total, country banks	4,586	55,369,781.47	12,842,720	1,935,000	300,000
	Total, United States	4,939	107,539,938.25	104,561,520	28,505,000	64,984,000

[a] Statement of April 9, 1903.

BANKS, YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 9, 1903—Continued.

JUNE 9, 1903—Continued.

Specie.				Circulating notes.			
Silver dollars.	Silver Treasury certificates.	Fractional silver coin.	Total.	Issued.	On hand.	Outstanding.	
$160,222	$335,229	$126,330.54	$1,463,478.24	$4,871,700	$50,400.00	$4,821,300.00	50
101,061	231,512	71,423.44	1,275,525.14	3,174,460	40,657.50	3,133,802.50	51
106,977	59,628	55,720.70	602,359.70	2,029,750	16,710.00	2,013,040.00	52
89,527	74,070	59,587.85	358,989.85	1,516,250	20,650.00	1,495,600.00	53
209,592	303,194	114,119.52	994,395.42	2,800,450	30,802.50	2,769,647.50	54
116,625	68,261	60,972.08	486,379.23	843,750	7,750.00	836,000.00	55
198,664	294,215	89,744.41	1,198,850.91	2,485,000	6,410.00	2,478,590.00	56
109,048	52,554	34,877.34	366,886.04	1,273,750	13,930.00	1,259,820.00	57
130,232	95,509	40,944.58	456,526.08	959,000	9,352.50	949,647.50	58
903,853	486,325	329,066.98	4,252,101.58	9,015,410	144,060.00	8,871,350.00	59
71,462	66,016	35,212.15	401,660.15	366,500	2,500.00	364,000.00	60
122,532	139,613	66,428.68	1,249,047.18	5,894,050	142,055.00	5,751,995.00	61
300,548	498,335	110,515.27	2,091,884.67	3,676,000	29,767.50	3,646,232.50	62
89	1,093	4.44	3,381.44	100,000	.....	100,000.00	63
2,620,432	2,705,554	1,194,947.98	15,201,465.63	39,006,070	515,045.00	38,491,025.00	
520,719	662,322	291,193.51	6,105,373.89	17,144,880	157,890.00	16,986,990.00	64
329,932	473,654	179,053.03	4,214,653.32	7,709,650	119,699.50	7,589,950.50	65
420,357	897,971	296,973.76	6,061,659.26	13,313,650	101,272.50	13,212,377.50	66
181,061	365,011	134,962.22	2,830,780.44	5,532,360	108,577.50	5,423,782.50	67
186,170	248,937	118,438.25	2,682,129.39	3,920,280	83,877.50	3,836,402.50	68
152,280	220,092	110,731.36	2,317,186.61	3,274,350	45,570.00	3,228,780.00	69
265,483	436,853	139,026.03	2,996,748.02	8,348,130	76,325.00	8,271,805.00	70
99,121	129,164	55,781.70	931,116.70	2,660,400	14,652.50	2,645,747.50	71
2,155,123	3,434,004	1,326,159.86	28,139,647.63	61,903,700	707,864.50	61,195,835.50	
42,949	67,820	41,240.05	517,831.55	1,078,250	2,000.00	1,076,250.00	72
53,914	59,708	31,853.45	601,107.95	921,020	810.00	920,210.00	73
114,840	96,494	62,153.34	1,148,564.89	3,065,020	24,712.50	3,040,307.50	74
189,183	258,060	110,251.10	1,994,198.72	4,696,370	62,747.50	4,633,622.50	75
57,987	15,164	52,761.40	1,296,512.40	974,750	46,955.00	927,795.00	76
22,051	8,247	18,561.80	283,749.80	437,000	1,800.00	435,200.00	77
104,957	153,315	75,826.95	2,004,639.40	1,741,380	18,905.00	1,722,475.00	78
32,016	31,360	33,425.60	301,462.60	694,200	4,700.00	689,500.00	79
102,333	64,886	54,089.62	565,860.52	1,215,350	43,450.00	1,171,900.00	80
73,007	102,651	51,250.41	500,905.91	1,450,600	3,300.00	1,447,300.00	81
793,237	852,705	531,413.72	9,214,833.74	16,273,940	209,380.00	16,064,560.00	
113,521	137,683	68,031.89	3,020,957.39	1,538,900	141,160.00	1,397,740.00	82
31,976	34,690	64,139.35	988,895.35	573,550	79,605.00	493,945.00	83
119,692	30,397	103,053.72	2,152,854.72	1,777,500	123,700.00	1,653,800.00	84
21,817	30,080	13,310.85	418,672.85	316,650	24,150.00	292,500.00	85
19,630	4,493	12,198.35	257,576.35	292,500	10,957.50	281,542.50	86
2,540	236	3,689.60	44,395.60	20,500	2.50	20,497.50	87
15,456	4,778	17,633.30	310,101.70	301,450	8,850.00	292,600.00	88
4,191	116	2,800.65	29,747.65	12,500	10,080.00	2,420.00	89
48,445	267	19,215.80	200,882.80	56,500	13,950.00	42,550.00	90
377,268	242,740	304,073.51	7,424,084.41	4,890,050	412,455.00	4,477,595.00	
7,781,935	16,357,431	6,063,377.23	100,650,244.70	233,700,150	4,307,361.00	229,392,789.00	
10,560,422	63,350,733	9,114,764.60	388,616,377.85	366,431,520	7,170,411.00	359,261,109.00	

No. 65.—Specie and Circulation of National

SEPTEMBER 9, 1903.

	Cities, States, and Territories.	Number of banks.	Specie.			
			Gold coin.	Gold Treasury certificates.	Gold Treasury certificates payable to order.	Gold clearing-house certificates.
	CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES.					
1	New York City	43	$4,792,139.50	$69,531,380	$10,265,000	$51,925,000
2	Chicago	12	8,950,782.00	5,922,570	3,665,000	.....
3	St. Louis	7	2,054,922.50	6,158,020	3,780,000	.....
	Total central reserve cities	62	15,797,844.00	81,611,970	17,710,000	51,925,000
	OTHER RESERVE CITIES.					
4	Boston	32	1,420,027.50	6,867,810	.....	3,425,000
5	Albany	4	337,016.00	218,000	150,000	.....
6	Brooklyn	5	308,869.00	451,600	.....	.....
7	Philadelphia	34	1,690,095.00	1,732,070	4,870,000	5,925,000
8	Pittsburg	35	3,450,065.73	4,148,750	.....	.....
9	Baltimore	19	528,224.00	1,359,130	40,000	85,000
10	Washington, D. C	11	85,970.50	1,687,240	50,000	.....
11	Savannah	2	15,350.00	17,000	.....	.....
12	New Orleans	6	119,914.50	467,100	.....	235,000
13	Louisville	8	812,012.50	107,500	60,000	.....
14	Dallas	4	321,552.50	98,520	10,000	.....
15	Houston	6	327,309.50	379,810	.....	.....
16	Cincinnati	13	408,552.50	1,174,090	380,000	220,000
17	Cleveland	13	1,400,667.50	601,000	.....	675,000
18	Columbus	6	553,140.00	365,920	.....	.....
19	Indianapolis	7	766,235.00	1,455,000	.....	.....
20	Detroit	5	969,252.90	141,990	.....	125,000
21	Milwaukee	6	1,720,690.00	772,000	.....	.....
22	Cedar Rapids	3	108,930.00	86,700	70,000	.....
23	Des Moines	4	214,457.50	6,450	150,000	.....
24	Dubuque	3	148,970.00	10,000	.....	.....
25	St. Paul	6	1,404,286.09	85,400	300,000	.....
26	Minneapolis	5	793,177.50	272,500	300,000	.....
27	Kansas City, Kans	2	312,655.00	50,000	.....	.....
28	Wichita	4	84,410.00	69,000	20,000	.....
29	Kansas City, Mo	6	1,330,422.50	1,001,820	300,000	.....
30	St. Joseph	3	413,752.50	34,970	.....	.....
31	Lincoln	3	131,425.00	680	.....	.....
32	Omaha	7	1,048,255.00	305,020	.....	.....
33	Denver	5	3,183,200.00	344,860	.....	.....
34	Salt Lake City	4	662,979.90	2,150	.....	.....
35	San Francisco	7	3,986,931.00	108,480	705,000	150,000
36	Los Angeles	8	2,639,975.00	114,460	.....	367,000
37	Portland, Oreg	3	1,751,675.00	.....	.....	.....
	Total other reserve cities	289	33,450,446.62	24,537,020	7,405,000	11,207,000
	Total all reserve cities	351	49,248,290.62	106,148,990	25,115,000	63,132,000
	STATES, ETC.					
38	Maine	84	1,196,064.22	123,130	.....	.....
39	New Hampshire	56	432,231.79	77,640	.....	.....
40	Vermont	48	413,296.50	63,880	.....	.....
41	Massachusetts	200	2,950,038.30	416,370	.....	.....
42	Rhode Island	35	432,201.37	197,450	.....	.....
43	Connecticut	81	1,690,295.13	372,490	45,000	.....
	Total New England States	504	7,114,127.31	1,250,910	45,000	.....
44	New York	310	3,422,748.61	1,568,030	750,000	175,000
45	New Jersey	128	1,237,709.46	814,280	.....	.....
46	Pennsylvania	538	7,364,650.08	2,035,510	160,000	.....
47	Delaware	23	138,923.00	35,780	.....	.....
48	Maryland	68	397,717.67	181,060	.....	.....
49	District of Columbia	1	33,827.50	69,500	.....	.....
	Total Eastern States	1,068	12,595,576.32	4,704,160	910,000	175,000

BANKS, YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 9, 1903—Continued.

SEPTEMBER 9, 1903.

Specie.				Circulating notes.			
Silver dollars.	Silver Treasury certificates.	Fractional silver coin.	Total.	Issued.	On hand.	Outstanding.	
$68,883	$18,180,698	$713,634.83	$155,476,735.33	$47,005,000	$2,790,047.50	$44,214,952.50	1
154,973	7,250,285	236,782.87	26,180,392.87	3,773,000	2,352.50	3,770,647.50	2
77,995	2,109,591	26,399.80	14,206,928.30	11,331,640	24,852.50	11,306,787.50	3
301,851	27,540,574	976,817.50	195,864,056.50	62,109,640	2,817,252.50	59,292,387.50	
29,400	3,567,488	201,273.16	15,510,998.66	7,123,900	122,385.00	7,001,515.00	4
23,627	85,000	25,119.10	838,762.10	750,000	35,200.00	714,800.00	5
11,690	682,196	66,519.86	1,520,874.86	592,000	3,250.00	588,750.00	6
286,108	3,893,312	383,271.79	18,779,856.79	12,144,500	164,415.00	11,980,085.00	7
320,085	3,134,920	216,698.95	11,270,519.68	9,735,000	62.50	9,734,937.50	8
53,107	1,497,765	74,517.90	3,637,743.90	3,790,000	36,950.00	3,753,050.00	9
18,551	680,040	62,563.22	2,584,364.72	1,219,000	7,152.50	1,211,847.50	10
26,300	39,400	10,500.00	108,550.00	300,000	.....	300,000.00	11
45,624	706,411	30,306.00	1,604,355.50	1,500,000	12,055.00	1,487,945.00	12
66,036	38,100	29,889.90	1,113,538.40	2,900,000	.....	2,900,000.00	13
88,154	92,770	14,627.05	625,623.55	587,500	.....	587,500.00	14
143,041	57,589	49,011.25	956,760.75	579,900	24,900.00	555,000.00	15
81,587	544,527	35,349.93	2,844,106.43	5,022,000	35,002.50	4,986,997.50	16
141,407	100,320	49,998.00	2,968,392.50	4,150,000	13,755.00	4,136,245.00	17
49,853	293,780	18,311.30	1,281,004.30	885,000	.....	885,000.00	18
73,362	131,643	25,158.85	2,451,398.85	825,000	250.00	824,750.00	19
38,741	31,550	26,494.00	1,333,027.90	1,250,000	109,250.00	1,140,750.00	20
72,060	113,700	39,861.25	2,718,311.25	1,775,000	7,800.00	1,767,200.00	21
13,881	41,863	10,128.35	331,502.35	225,000	.....	225,000.00	22
23,861	75,224	16,500.70	486,493.20	450,000	59,802.50	390,197.50	23
6,314	22,003	6,833.34	194,120.34	275,000	.....	275,000.00	24
86,200	182,605	83,085.90	2,141,576.99	846,000	47,230.00	798,770.00	25
92,649	32,200	29,227.40	1,519,753.90	1,400,000	20,350.00	1,379,650.00	26
11,106	5,000	3,311.70	382,072.70	900,000	15,300.00	884,700.00	27
13,786	21,000	5,032.00	213,228.00	250,000	.....	250,000.00	28
123,472	1,090,033	54,537.00	3,900,284.50	2,241,000	80,900.00	2,160,100.00	29
48,502	164,239	13,222.00	674,685.50	505,000	.....	505,000.00	30
9,994	400	12,257.70	154,756.70	260,000	.....	260,000.00	31
108,234	453,650	62,385.00	1,977,544.00	1,250,000	3,600.00	1,246,400.00	32
72,147	379,881	41,166.06	4,021,254.06	2,250,000	14,250.00	2,235,750.00	33
41,824	599	12,540.05	720,092.95	1,050,000	51,300.00	998,700.00	34
125,456	19,050	160,707.00	5,255,624.00	4,975,000	91,950.00	4,883,050.00	35
37,728	109,294	46,741.16	3,315,198.16	2,590,000	54,180.00	2,535,820.00	36
8,406	13,058	19,093.45	1,792,232.45	1,050,000	43,200.00	1,006,800.00	37
2,392,293	18,300,610	1,936,240.32	99,228,609.94	75,645,800	1,054,490.00	74,591,310.00	
2,694,144	45,841,184	2,913,057.82	295,092,666.44	137,755,440	3,871,742.50	133,883,697.50	
39,167	176,251	101,286.16	1,635,898.38	5,861,150	117,590.00	5,743,560.00	38
38,409	227,260	63,010.88	838,551.67	4,548,000	77,210.00	4,470,790.00	39
49,766	105,495	55,464.45	687,851.95	4,712,500	75,906.00	4,636,594.00	40
186,083	1,199,138	480,256.10	5,231,885.40	19,357,000	280,228.00	19,076,772.00	41
12,879	279,846	74,210.64	996,587.01	4,631,000	48,112.50	4,582,887.50	42
47,510	684,793	185,127.24	3,025,215.37	10,296,450	181,268.50	10,115,181.50	43
373,814	2,672,783	959,355.47	12,415,989.78	49,406,100	780,315.00	48,625,785.00	
352,574	1,507,372	491,613.24	8,267,337.85	21,926,700	154,375.00	21,772,325.00	44
109,266	1,747,295	355,599.58	4,264,150.04	8,815,550	90,062.50	8,725,487.50	45
810,469	3,093,780	755,573.50	14,219,982.58	30,858,650	252,435.00	30,606,215.00	46
30,070	236,507	39,255.53	480,535.53	948,500	9,895.00	938,605.00	47
30,023	310,685	87,809.00	1,007,294.67	3,011,500	58,815.00	2,952,685.00	48
3,070	12,030	3,214.63	121,642.13	250,000	7,400.00	242,600.00	49
1,335,472	6,907,669	1,733,065.48	28,360,942.80	65,810,900	572,982.50	65,237,917.50	

No 65.—Specie and Circulation of National

SEPTEMBER 9, 1903—Continued.

	Cities, States, and Territories.	Number of banks.	Specie.			
			Gold coin.	Gold Treasury certificates.	Gold Treasury certificates payable to order.	Gold clearing-house certificates.
	STATES, ETC.—continued.					
50	Virginia	72	$683,348.85	$221,460	.....	.....
51	West Virginia	66	725,792.95	216,160	$10,000	.....
52	North Carolina	42	346,476.50	56,400	.....	.....
53	South Carolina	21	136,170.50	17,200	.....	.....
54	Georgia	46	255,763.35	79,840	.....	.....
55	Florida	21	156,027.10	46,260	.....	.....
56	Alabama	43	310,613.50	306,550	.....	.....
57	Mississippi	21	118,921.30	54,710	.....	.....
58	Louisiana	25	112,369.50	69,450	.....	.....
59	Texas	359	1,954,456.80	635,530	.....	.....
60	Arkansas	15	120,964.50	42,050	.....	.....
61	Kentucky	93	730,299.50	184,800	10,000	.....
62	Tennessee	60	848,276.40	369,960	10,000	.....
63	Porto Rico	1	55.00	.....	.....	.....
	Total Southern States	885	6,499,535.75	2,300,370	30,000	.....
64	Ohio	293	3,960,327.72	802,840	50,000	.....
65	Indiana	153	2,760,221.39	613,310	.....	.....
66	Illinois	292	3,152,150.03	843,090	465,000	.....
67	Michigan	82	1,852,894.78	275,970	30,000	.....
68	Wisconsin	100	1,614,976.20	229,190	320,000	.....
69	Minnesota	173	1,582,484.45	181,600	100,000	.....
70	Iowa	243	1,752,352.56	380,680	50,000	.....
71	Missouri	68	518,293.00	121,900	5,000	.....
	Total Middle States	1,404	17,193,700.13	3,448,580	1,020,000	.....
72	North Dakota	71	271,767.50	83,420	.....	.....
73	South Dakota	58	356,749.90	105,100	.....	.....
74	Nebraska	127	793,079.55	65,920	40,000	.....
75	Kansas	140	1,278,209.57	222,280	20,000	.....
76	Montana	23	915,276.00	209,750	.....	.....
77	Wyoming	16	225,175.00	17,970	.....	.....
78	Colorado	50	1,306,508.65	240,040	.....	.....
79	New Mexico	19	186,057.50	33,270	.....	.....
80	Oklahoma	85	284,641.40	126,010	.....	.....
81	Indian Territory	87	217,544.50	54,920	.....	.....
	Total Western States	676	5,835,009.57	1,158,680	60,000	.....
82	Washington	34	2,780,883.30	101,440	.....	.....
83	Oregon	31	776,540.00	36,350	.....	.....
84	California	46	2,041,977.50	61,950	.....	.....
85	Idaho	19	324,010.00	24,530	.....	.....
86	Utah	9	260,810.00	2,600	.....	.....
87	Nevada	1	32,600.00	.....	.....	.....
88	Arizona	11	199,618.90	26,260	.....	.....
89	Alaska[a]	1	19,035.00	2,180	.....	.....
90	Hawaii[a]	2	648,180.00	100,220	.....	.....
	Total Pacific States	154	7,083,654.70	355,530	.....	.....
	Total country banks	4,691	56,321,603.78	13,218,230	2,065,000	$175,000
	Total United States	5,042	105,569,894.40	119,367,220	27,180,000	63,307,000

[a] Statement of June 9, 1903.

BANKS, YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 9, 1903—Continued.

SEPTEMBER 9, 1903—Continued.

Specie.				Circulating notes.			
Silver dollars.	Silver Treasury certificates.	Fractional silver coin.	Total.	Issued.	On hand.	Outstanding.	
$158,945	$388,875	$120,378.96	$1,573,007.81	$5,112,900	$51,915.00	$5,060,985.00	50
87,598	233,156	71,719.13	1,344,426.08	3,547,650	14,677.50	3,532,972.50	51
116,701	85,987	51,710.45	657,274.95	1,987,250	15,660.00	1,971,590.00	52
97,319	131,982	59,358.15	442,029.65	1,590,500	15,050.00	1,575,450.00	53
238,943	222,368	115,963.07	912,877.42	3,017,050	2,102.50	3,014,947.50	54
109,890	46,883	60,571.35	419,631.45	948,750	650.00	948,100.00	55
218,468	247,659	87,236.10	1,170,526.60	2,554,500	18,510.00	2,535,990.00	56
106,751	49,642	37,307.40	367,331.70	1,286,250	1,870.00	1,284,380.00	57
124,847	84,546	53,026.72	444,239.22	967,750	2,452.50	965,297.50	58
916,627	514,258	337,035.16	4,357,906.96	9,529,060	24,310.00	9,504,750.00	59
49,154	94,154	36,518.00	342,840.50	472,750	250.00	472,500.00	60
139,256	129,892	61,064.89	1,255,312.39	6,042,600	17,012.50	6,025,587.50	61
275,189	351,917	101,111.34	1,956,453.74	3,871,000	18,920.00	3,852,080.00	62
52	1,246	75.00	1,428.00	100,000	.....	100,000.00	63
2,639,740	2,582,565	1,193,075.72	15,245,286.47	41,028,010	183,380.00	40,844,630.00	
517,312	756,698	321,882.47	6,409,060.19	17,940,495	147,505.00	17,792,990.00	64
320,365	514,556	189,112.67	4,397,565.06	7,987,150	66,259.50	7,920,890.50	65
466,434	796,657	316,321.35	6,039,652.38	13,859,120	62,480.00	13,796,640.00	66
140,324	386,788	128,137.51	2,814,114.29	5,594,860	36,827.50	5,558,032.50	67
168,995	283,107	112,270.69	2,728,538.89	4,123,360	33,675.00	4,089,685.00	68
171,087	205,862	123,753.82	2,364,787.27	3,714,980	48,170.00	3,666,810.00	69
262,981	402,438	139,817.94	2,988,269.50	8,735,650	45,405.00	8,690,245.00	70
107,316	146,205	61,611.17	960,325.17	2,893,800	11,302.50	2,882,497.50	71
2,154,814	3,492,311	1,392,907.62	28,702,312.75	64,849,415	451,624.50	64,397,790.50	
53,363	77,212	44,828.65	530,591.15	1,092,750	2,350.00	1,090,400.00	72
48,709	65,067	30,617.20	606,243.10	1,008,600	2,350.00	1,006,250.00	73
129,831	106,195	62,157.63	1,197,183.18	3,233,070	21,547.50	3,211,522.50	74
181,985	260,074	103,700.51	2,066,249.08	5,005,450	34,582.50	4,970,867.50	75
43,156	16,142	42,503.05	1,226,827.05	999,750	52,255.00	947,495.00	76
25,036	9,046	20,166.65	297,393.65	494,500	3,350.00	491,150.00	77
127,348	291,225	76,103.75	2,041,225.40	1,812,000	5,710.00	1,806,290.00	78
43,119	24,714	30,742.30	317,902.80	714,250	9,350.00	704,900.00	79
107,955	119,074	51,113.67	688,794.07	1,292,400	2,900.00	1,289,500.00	80
74,884	82,130	49,829.98	479,308.48	1,563,500	5,680.00	1,557,820.00	81
835,386	1,050,879	511,763.39	9,451,717.96	17,216,270	140,075.00	17,076,195.00	
93,226	120,484	64,590.69	3,160,623.99	1,631,250	49,780.00	1,581,470.00	82
39,143	25,139	71,114.38	948,286.38	579,800	71,255.00	508,545.00	83
84,191	50,267	101,563.12	2,339,948.62	1,950,000	85,835.00	1,864,165.00	84
20,064	40,475	19,054.20	428,133.20	324,650	14,050.00	310,600.00	85
29,540	3,724	12,996.45	309,670.45	292,500	1,507.50	290,992.50	86
516	132	2,167.40	35,415.40	20,500	2.50	20,497.50	87
25,095	3,870	16,451.95	271,295.85	361,450	9,600.00	351,850.00	88
3,558	222	874.05	25,869.05	12,500	8,620.00	3,880.00	89
7,440	64	12,104.80	768,008.80	56,500	16,700.00	39,800.00	90
302,773	244,377	300,917.04	8,287,251.74	5,229,150	257,350.00	4,971,800.00	
7,641,999	16,950,584	6,091,084.72	102,463,501.50	243,539,845	2,385,727.00	241,154,118.00	
10,336,143	62,791,768	9,004,142.54	397,556,167.94	381,295,285	6,257,469.50	375,037,815.50	

No. 66.—Gold, Silver, Coin Certificates, Legal Tenders, and Currency January 20, 1877,

No.	Date.	Gold coin.	Gold Treasury certificates.	Gold clearing-house certificates.
	1877.			
1	January 20	$7,442,340	$39,111,780	.....
2	April 14	6,475,354	16,999,580	.....
3	June 22	5,306,263	12,179,520	.....
4	October 1	4,869,656	14,088,460	.....
5	December 28	5,506,556	23,100,920	.....
	1878.			
6	March 15	9,213,351	40,398,170	.....
7	May 1	8,507,059	32,657,480	.....
8	June 29	8,191,952	16,021,460	.....
9	October 1	9,086,518	16,209,460	.....
10	December 6	12,070,092	16,246,360	.....
	1879.			
11	January 1	18,833,580	16,205,620	.....
12	April 4	20,559,395	14,060,240	.....
13	June 14	21,530,846	13,975,600	.....
14	October 2	23,629,718	13,557,520	.....
15	December 12	60,104,792	13,332,860	.....
	1880.			
16	February 21	37,756,021	8,238,600	$38,090,000
17	April 23	39,599,469	7,380,000	33,538,000
18	June 11	43,622,510	8,439,560	41,087,000
19	October 1	47,508,472	7,175,560	48,167,000
20	December 31	56,131,943	7,557,200	36,053,000
	1881.			
21	March 11	53,916,465	5,523,400	38,461,000
22	May 6	65,002,542	5,351,300	44,194,000
23	June 30	60,043,276	5,137,500	56,030,000
24	October 1	58,910,369	5,221,800	43,090,000
25	December 31	62,783,387	4,621,500	38,332,000
	1882.			
26	March 11	59,485,006	4,609,700	37,987,000
27	May 19	59,885,129	4,505,100	39,581,000
28	July 1	58,371,599	4,440,400	41,132,000
29	October 3	55,003,663	4,594,300	34,986,000
30	December 30	47,091,033	22,651,770	28,235,000
	1883.			
31	March 13	46,543,644	15,340,440	27,239,000
32	May 1	47,584,784	21,013,490	25,487,000
33	June 22	44,863,816	32,791,590	27,369,000
34	October 2	45,807,457	27,012,600	24,750,000
35	December 31	46,404,061	28,555,260	27,043,000
	1884.			
36	March 7	51,091,689	27,660,450	30,837,000
37	April 24	51,064,871	26,486,120	25,317,000
38	June 20	50,145,738	26,637,110	20,900,000
39	September 30	50,876,067	47,217,340	19,092,000
40	December 20	53,939,911	50,559,910	22,231,000
	1885.			
41	March 10	58,796,463	70,250,860	24,364,000
42	May 6	62,392,112	77,412,160	24,149,000
43	July 1	66,559,947	74,816,920	24,199,000
44	October 1	65,196,781	72,986,340	[a]25,294,000
45	December 24	70,107,747	59,611,840	26,634,000
	1886.			
46	March 1	74,262,790	62,377,500	25,115,000
47	June 3	77,663,587	41,446,430	26,867,000
48	August 27	71,249,234	41,339,220	25,706,000
49	October 7	71,682,807	48,426,920	24,520,000
50	December 28	72,855,405	55,259,260	24,926,000
	1887.			
51	March 4	73,503,962	59,245,100	24,590,000
52	May 13	73,864,674	56,387,010	21,489,000
53	August 1	74,093,439	54,274,940	24,044,000
54	October 5	73,782,489	53,961,690	23,981,000
55	December 7	73,677,377	44,341,120	25,485,000

[a] Includes $1,820,000 clearing-house coin certificates.

CERTIFICATES HELD BY NATIONAL BANKS AT DATE OF EACH REPORT FROM TO SEPTEMBER 9, 1903.

Silver coin.	Silver Treasury certificates.	Fractional silver coin.	Total specie.	Legal-tender notes.	United States certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes.	Total lawful money.	No.
$3,155,147	.....	.....	$49,709,267	$72,689,710	$25,470,000	$147,868,977	1
3,597,979	.....	.....	27,072,913	72,351,573	32,000,000	131,424,486	2
3,850,213	.....	.....	21,335,996	78,004,386	44,410,000	143,750,382	3
3,700,704	.....	.....	22,658,820	66,920,684	33,410,000	122,989,504	4
4,300,274	.....	.....	32,907,750	70,568,248	26,515,000	129,990,998	5
5,118,037	.....	.....	54,729,558	64,034,972	20,605,000	139,369,530	6
4,859,217	.....	.....	46,023,756	67,245,975	20,995,000	134,264,731	7
5,038,057	.....	.....	29,251,469	71,643,402	36,905,000	137,799,871	8
5,387,728	$4,900	.....	30,688,606	64,428,600	32,690,000	127,807,206	9
5,889,228	149,570	.....	34,355,250	64,672,762	32,520,000	131,548,012	10
6,428,917	31,640	.....	41,499,757	70,561,233	28,915,000	140,975,990	11
6,484,538	44,390	.....	41,148,563	64,461,231	21,885,000	127,494,794	12
6,770,171	56,670	.....	42,333,287	67,059,152	25,160,000	134,552,439	13
4,919,343	67,150	.....	42,173,731	69,196,696	26,770,000	138,140,427	14
4,902,309	228,080	.....	78,568,041	54,725,096	11,295,000	144,588,137	15
5,062,090	295,340	.....	89,442,051	55,229,408	10,760,000	155,431,459	16
5,416,403	495,860	.....	86,429,732	61,059,175	7,870,000	155,358,907	17
5,862,035	495,400	.....	99,506,505	64,480,717	12,500,000	176,487,222	18
5,330,357	1,165,120	.....	109,346,509	56,640,458	7,655,000	173,641,967	19
5,976,558	1,454,200	.....	107,172,901	59,216,934	6,150,000	172,539,835	20
6,250,370	1,004,960	.....	105,156,439	52,156,439	6,110,000	163,422,878	21
6,820,380	1,260,340	.....	122,628,562	62,516,296	8,045,000	193,189,858	22
6,482,561	945,590	.....	128,638,927	58,728,713	9,540,000	196,907,640	23
5,450,387	1,662,180	.....	114,334,736	53,158,441	6,740,000	174,233,177	24
6,800,512	1,143,240	.....	113,680,639	60,114,387	7,920,000	181,715,026	25
6,700,325	1,202,080	.....	109,984,111	56,633,572	9,445,000	176,062,683	26
7,233,758	1,202,020	.....	112,407,007	65,979,013	10,385,000	188,771,020	27
6,896,223	854,040	.....	111,694,262	64,019,518	11,045,000	186,758,780	28
6,466,215	1,807,600	.....	102,857,778	63,313,517	8,645,000	174,816,295	29
6,984,896	1,464,460	.....	106,427,159	68,478,421	8,475,000	183,380,580	30
6,910,472	1,928,810	.....	97,962,366	60,848,068	8,405,000	167,215,434	31
6,963,732	2,558,260	.....	103,607,266	68,256,468	8,420,000	180,283,734	32
7,208,858	3,121,130	.....	115,354,394	73,832,458	10,645,000	199,831,852	33
7,594,896	2,653,030	.....	107,817,983	70,682,997	9,960,000	188,460,980	34
8,470,647	3,803,190	.....	114,276,158	80,559,796	10,840,000	205,675,954	35
8,961,408	3,529,580	.....	122,080,127	75,847,095	14,045,000	211,972,222	36
9,141,466	2,735,250	.....	114,744,707	77,712,628	11,975,000	204,432,335	37
9,117,834	2,861,000	.....	109,661,682	76,917,212	9,870,000	196,448,894	38
8,092,557	3,331,510	.....	128,609,474	77,044,659	14,200,000	219,854,133	39
7,985,488	5,030,770	.....	139,747,079	76,369,555	19,040,000	235,156,634	40
9,188,060	4,516,490	.....	167,115,873	71,017,322	22,760,000	260,893,195	41
9,327,047	4,135,100	.....	177,415,419	77,336,999	19,135,000	273,887,418	42
8,897,555	3,139,070	.....	177,612,492	79,701,352	22,920,000	280,233,844	43
6,322,832	2,274,650	$2,797,969	174,872,572	69,738,119	18,800,000	263,410,691	44
5,303,288	1,637,340	2,060,137	165,354,352	67,585,466	11,765,000	244,704,818	45
6,029,733	1,502,960	2,327,936	171,615,919	67,014,886	12,430,000	251,060,805	46
6,757,263	1,812,290	2,913,305	157,459,875	79,656,783	11,850,000	248,966,658	47
6,209,600	1,820,770	2,675,668	149,000,492	64,039,751	8,115,000	221,155,243	48
6,465,792	2,610,652	2,681,525	156,387,696	62,812,322	5,855,000	225,055,018	49
7,463,152	3,690,225	2,789,514	166,983,556	67,739,828	6,195,000	240,918,384	50
7,517,343	3,667,608	3,154,893	171,678,906	66,228,158	7,645,000	245,552,064	51
7,139,180	5,121,188	3,314,613	167,315,665	79,595,088	8,025,000	254,935,753	52
6,343,213	3,535,479	2,813,139	165,104,210	74,477,342	7,810,000	247,391,552	53
6,683,368	3,961,380	2,715,527	165,085,454	73,751,255	6,190,000	245,026,709	54
7,724,334	5,029,545	2,983,267	159,240,643	75,361,975	6,165,000	240,767,618	55

No. 66.—Gold, Silver, Coin Certificates, Legal Tenders, and Currency January 20, 1877, to

No.	Date.	Gold coin.	Gold Treasury certificates.	Gold clearing-house certificates.	United States certificates for gold deposited.
	1888.				
56	February 14	$74,317,628	$55,230,020	$26,246,000	.....
57	April 30	74,921,740	54,604,280	24,050,000	.....
58	June 30	74,825,782	68,761,930	20,884,000	.....
59	October 4	70,222,886	79,883,810	10,385,000	.....
60	December 12	70,825,188	75,334,420	7,399,000	.....
	1889.				
61	February 26	73,751,134	78,861,210	7,619,000	.....
62	May 13	74,597,566	78,256,120	9,614,000	.....
63	July 12	73,907,610	69,517,790	8,744,000	.....
64	September 30	71,601,530	66,010,950	7,375,000	.....
65	December 11	71,910,468	64,902,260	12,506,000	.....
	1890.				
66	February 28	72,286,957	77,467,560	4,958,000	.....
67	May 17	72,601,180	74,776,720	5,708,000	.....
68	July 18	73,989,093	72,968,100	4,463,000	.....
69	October 2	74,664,828	93,335,600	3,469,000	.....
70	December 19	77,325,784	82,569,980	3,036,000	.....
	1891.				
71	February 26	82,050,500	83,697,900	4,913,000	.....
72	May 4	82,891,099	75,314,460	6,424,000	.....
73	July 9	87,695,142	63,910,310	6,706,000	.....
74	September 25	84,464,347	60,173,670	7,300,000	.....
75	December 2	84,200,590	85,091,060	7,689,000	.....
	1892.				
76	March 1	88,426,189	97,841,160	8,066,000	.....
77	May 17	95,104,914	96,656,060	8,530,000	.....
78	July 12	96,723,083	85,530,100	8,498,000	.....
79	September 30	95,021,953	71,050,180	7,860,000	.....
80	December 9	94,754,328	73,118,480	6,237,000	.....
	1893.				
81	March 6	99,857,235	69,198,790	4,939,000	.....
82	May 4	101,006,532	62,783,410	5,073,000	.....
83	July 12	95,799,862	50,550,100	4,285,000	.....
84	October 3	129,740,438	47,522,510	5,080,000	.....
85	December 19	143,928,989	52,274,100	7,305,000	.....
	1894.				
86	February 28	124,904,826	66,456,110	7,825,000	.....
87	May 4	128,180,159	41,928,330	34,721,000	.....
88	July 18	125,051,677	40,560,490	34,023,000	.....
89	October 2	125,020,291	37,810,940	34,096,000	.....
90	December 19	119,898,047	29,677,720	31,219,000	.....
	1895.				
91	March 5	120,855,576	25,400,860	31,904,000	.....
92	May 7	123,258,437	23,182,950	30,823,000	.....
93	July 11	117,476,837	22,425,600	31,315,000	.....
94	September 28	110,378,360	21,525,930	31,021,000	.....
95	December 13	113,843,401	20,936,030	33,465,000	.....
	1896.				
96	February 28	108,165,901	20,935,130	27,793,000	.....
97	May 7	105,938,780	21,383,020	30,440,000	.....
98	July 14	110,133,160	20,336,400	31,384,000	.....
99	October 6	114,921,270	19,706,620	26,096,000	.....
100	December 17	118,631,050	19,192,210	43,197,000	.....
	1897.				
101	March 9	118,809,396	19,725,360	49,770,000	.....
102	May 14	119,609,201	19,426,050	51,361,000	.....
103	July 23	119,467,606	16,792,990	57,426,000	.....
104	October 5	118,856,207	17,513,900	59,525,000	.....
105	December 17	119,747,644	19,484,500	67,861,000	.....
	1898.				
106	February 18	125,710,167	18,062,350	79,083,000	.....
107	May 5	131,081,263	18,230,690	118,333,000	.....
108	July 14	132,888,037	18,457,340	133,576,000	.....
109	September 20	127,990,556	18,323,870	104,356,000	.....
110	December 1	129,009,745	17,586,450	134,879,000	.....

CERTIFICATES HELD BY NATIONAL BANKS AT DATE OF EACH REPORT FROM SEPTEMBER 9, 1903—Continued.

Silver dollars.	Silver Treasury certificates.	Fractional silver coin.	Total specie.	Legal-tender notes.	United States certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes.	Total lawful money.	No.
$7,835,028	$6,945,275	$3,256,663	$173,830,614	$82,317,670	$10,120,000	$266,268,284	56
7,569,827	7,813,657	3,114,507	172,074,011	83,574,210	9,330,000	264,978,221	57
6,906,432	7,094,854	2,819,278	181,292,276	81,995,643	12,315,000	275,602,919	58
7,051,931	7,298,298	3,255,891	178,097,816	81,099,461	8,955,000	268,152,277	59
7,086,626	8,812,844	3,276,200	172,734,278	82,555,060	9,220,000	264,509,338	60
6,990,879	10,863,380	4,199,200	182,284,803	88,624,860	13,785,000	284,694,663	61
6,700,739	11,955,291	4,052,735	185,176,451	97,838,385	13,355,000	296,369,836	62
6,786,730	12,452,057	4,495,682	175,903,869	97,456,832	14,890,000	288,250,701	63
5,543,006	10,067,062	3,728,901	164,326,449	86,752,093	12,945,000	264,023,542	64
6,459,483	11,222,004	4,089,243	171,089,458	84,490,894	9,045,000	264,625,352	65
7,294,424	14,761,061	4,778,136	181,546,138	86,551,602	8,830,000	276,927,740	66
6,098,007	15,002,127	3,979,460	178,165,494	88,088,992	8,135,000	274,389,486	67
6,793,752	15,865,318	4,524,801	178,604,064	92,480,469	9,825,000	280,909,533	68
6,489,534	13,629,284	4,320,613	195,908,859	80,604,731	6,155,000	282,668,590	69
7,229,637	15,484,038	4,417,567	190,063,006	82,177,126	5,760,000	278,000,132	70
8,231,195	17,397,259	4,950,509	201,240,363	85,400,399	11,655,000	302,295,762	71
7,448,417	18,272,781	4,588,654	194,939,411	96,375,249	11,515,000	302,829,660	72
7,631,470	19,802,695	5,023,920	190,769,537	100,399,811	18,845,000	310,014,348	73
6,348,573	20,409,735	4,818,751	183,515,076	97,615,608	15,720,000	296,850,684	74
7,152,798	18,816,462	4,948,125	207,898,035	93,854,354	8,765,000	310,517,389	75
7,304,242	22,954,656	5,555,721	230,147,968	99,445,735	24,080,000	353,673,703	76
7,259,640	26,040,211	5,453,283	239,044,108	107,981,402	26,405,000	373,430,510	77
7,466,596	25,523,399	5,579,302	229,320,480	113,915,016	23,115,000	366,350,496	78
6,785,084	22,993,451	5,405,711	209,116,379	104,267,945	13,995,000	327,379,324	79
7,593,084	22,556,689	5,635,680	209,895,261	102,276,335	6,470,000	318,641,596	80
7,212,800	21,695,114	5,438,877	208,341,816	90,935,774	14,675,000	313,952,590	81
7,615,574	24,603,511	6,140,115	207,222,142	103,511,163	12,130,000	322,863,305	82
7,380,457	22,626,180	6,119,574	186,761,173	95,833,677	6,660,000	289,254,850	83
7,965,844	28,385,889	6,009,179	224,703,860	114,709,352	7,020,000	346,433,212	84
7,530,135	34,776,253	5,439,171	251,253,648	131,626,759	31,255,000	414,135,407	85
7,741,205	43,181,166	6,058,278	256,166,585	142,768,676	35,045,000	433,980,261	86
7,489,931	41,580,654	6,041,850	259,941,924	146,131,292	46,030,000	452,103,216	87
7,016,489	38,075,412	5,943,584	250,670,652	138,216,318	50,045,000	438,931,970	88
6,116,354	28,784,897	5,422,172	237,250,654	120,544,028	45,100,000	402,894,682	89
6,954,778	29,743,446	5,548,232	218,041,223	119,513,472	37,090,000	374,644,695	90
7,263,610	29,550,637	5,956,959	220,931,642	113,281,622	31,655,000	365,868,264	91
7,245,537	28,519,277	5,617,399	218,646,600	118,529,158	26,930,000	364,105,758	92
7,248,059	30,127,457	5,834,241	214,427,194	123,185,172	45,330,000	382,942,366	93
5,505,459	22,914,180	4,892,382	196,237,311	93,946,685	49,920,000	340,103,996	94
6,984,382	25,878,323	5,605,274	206,712,410	99,209,423	31,440,000	337,361,833	95
7,406,130	25,869,370	5,847,928	196,017,459	112,507,513	28,735,000	337,259,972	96
7,285,043	31,512,287	5,814,316	202,373,446	118,971,652	28,035,000	349,380,098	97
6,867,060	29,495,375	5,619,454	203,835,449	113,213,290	27,165,000	344,213,739	98
6,721,871	28,057,695	5,305,176	200,808,632	110,494,730	31,840,000	343,143,362	99
6,975,625	32,144,649	5,400,174	225,540,709	118,893,612	37,080,000	381,514,321	100
7,198,522	32,864,502	5,581,082	233,948,862	118,637,852	67,695,000	420,281,714	101
6,948,233	33,175,176	5,556,723	236,076,383	120,554,992	53,590,000	410,221,375	102
6,853,275	34,626,625	5,756,105	240,922,601	126,511,020	46,085,000	413,518,621	103
6,476,504	31,593,302	5,422,788	239,387,702	107,219,929	42,275,000	388,882,631	104
7,509,247	31,752,596	5,808,565	252,163,552	112,564,875	45,840,000	410,568,427	105
7,459,428	34,964,239	6,098,741	271,377,925	120,265,185	49,250,000	440,893,110	106
8,100,544	35,316,796	6,120,479	317,182,772	119,058,681	23,975,000	460,216,453	107
7,963,587	36,458,014	6,334,152	335,677,130	114,914,997	20,385,000	470,977,127	108
6,861,433	30,679,950	5,662,349	293,874,158	110,038,300	16,810,000	420,722,458	109
8,012,695	32,700,654	6,412,167	328,600,711	117,845,702	17,905,000	464,351,413	110

No. 66.—Gold, Silver, Coin Certificates, Legal Tenders, and Currency January 20, 1877, to

No.	Date.	Gold coin.	Gold Treasury certificates.	Gold clearing-house certificates.	United States certificates for gold deposited.
	1899.				
111	February 4	$134,336,296	$17,669,500	$169,910,000	.....
112	April 15	133,190,652	17,708,880	166,311,000	.....
113	June 30	137,690,618	23,152,390	148,495,000	.....
114	September 7	117,082,951	41,389,130	133,140,500	.....
115	December 2	103,052,570	70,986,670	100,648,000	.....
	1900.				
116	February 13	104,882,872	93,611,360	90,887,000	.....
117	April 26	104,624,499	100,989,330	92,070,000	.....
118	June 29	102,834,447	101,263,430	91,023,500	.....
119	September 5	103,750,172	115,018,140	93,390,000	.....
120	December 13	107,561,080	102,269,910	91,789,000	.....
	1901.				
121	February 5	110,369,107	133,447,930	89,154,000	.....
122	April 24	110,280,301	122,950,940	82,315,000	.....
123	July 15	108,871,024	108,490,040	85,465,000	.....
124	September 30	106,736,761	117,806,580	89,854,000	.....
125	December 10	105,425,840	100,266,100	84,746,500	$13,315,000
	1902.				
126	February 25	105,572,077	126,900,190	88,409,000	16,970,000
127	April 30	110,687,138	105,709,930	83,749,000	21,720,000
128	July 16	108,202,383	106,867,430	82,099,000	25,950,000
129	September 15	104,051,296	84,248,770	82,137,000	28,425,000
130	November 25	101,333,097	115,484,070	28,015,000	76,814,000
	1903.				
131	February 6	105,288,729	118,765,050	42,215,000	72,435,000
132	April 9	105,337,464	108,460,880	32,385,000	68,693,000
133	June 9	107,539,938	104,561,520	28,505,000	64,984,000
134	September 9	105,569,894	119,367,220	27,180,000	63,307,000

CERTIFICATES HELD BY NATIONAL BANKS AT DATE OF EACH REPORT FROM SEPTEMBER 9, 1903—Continued.

Silver dollars.	Silver Treasury certificates.	Fractional silver coin.	Total specie.	Legal-tender notes.	United States certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes.	Total lawful money.	No.
$8,151,429	$35,359,818	$6,416,452	$371,843,494	$116,003,066	$21,140,000	$508,986,560	111
8,246,829	32,193,899	6,511,293	364,162,553	110,235,423	19,820,000	493,417,976	112
8,361,974	32,578,638	6,543,426	356,822,046	116,337,935	18,590,000	491,749,981	113
7,998,538	32,458,505	6,501,758	338,571,383	111,214,651	16,540,000	466,326,034	114
7,569,649	26,356,766	6,211,721	314,825,376	101,675,795	13,055,000	429,556,171	115
8,798,952	34,132,389	7,265,251	339,587,824	122,466,493	a14,500,000	476,554,317	116
9,053,551	44,049,035	7,264,654	358,051,069	139,838,063	6,360,000	504,249,132	117
9,236,232	44,437,981	7,218,119	356,013,709	143,755,522	3,195,000	502,964,231	118
8,782,306	45,248,559	7,144,233	373,328,410	145,046,493	2,085,000	520,459,903	119
9,748,534	40,763,675	7,540,024	359,672,224	141,284,945	850,000	501,807,168	120
10,436,238	48,533,778	8,015,090	399,956,143	152,386,332	.....	552,342,475	121
9,593,379	53,893,133	7,740,938	386,773,692	159,324,246	.....	549,857,938	122
9,399,355	51,259,021	7,601,102	371,085,543	164,929,624	.....	540,800,167	123
8,649,959	46,467,349	7,167,222	376,681,871	151,018,751	.....	539,555,622	124
9,600,000	48,452,821	7,846,237	369,652,498	151,118,358	.....	520,770,856	125
9,594,579	51,277,355	8,358,962	407,082,162	154,682,692	.....	561,764,854	126
9,999,626	58,590,893	8,303,974	398,760,561	159,484,226	.....	558,244,787	127
10,379,556	62,466,880	8,798,719	404,763,968	164,854,292	.....	569,618,260	128
8,868,571	50,747,624	7,757,859	366,236,120	141,757,618	.....	507,993,738	129
9,389,713	51,950,374	8,295,407	391,281,661	141,310,109	.....	532,591,770	130
11,160,021	58,161,298	9,547,048	417,572,146	153,025,573	.....	570,597,719	131
10,481,056	54,637,578	9,086,543	389,081,521	147,133,313	.....	536,214,834	132
10,560,422	63,350,733	9,114,765	388,616,378	163,592,829	.....	552,209,207	133
10,336,143	62,791,768	9,004,143	397,556,168	156,749,859	.....	554,306,027	134

a The act allowing these certificates to be counted as a part of the lawful money reserve was repealed March 14, 1900.

No. 67.—SPECIE HELD BY THE NATIONAL BANKS IN NEW YORK CITY ON DATES INDICATED AND AVERAGES IN 1893 TO 1903, INCLUSIVE.

Date.	Gold coin.	Gold Treasury certificates.	Gold Treasury certificates payable to order.[a]	Gold clearing-house certificates.	Silver dollars.	Silver Treasury certificates.	Fractional silver coin.	Total.
1893.								
March 6	$12,438,652.00	$44,738,320	.....	.....	$219,908	$3,834,774	$345,485.58	$61,577,139.58
May 4	13,948,415.50	43,604,640	.....	.....	125,979	5,504,655	336,804.09	63,570,493.59
July 12	16,574,704.00	34,208,040	.....	.....	143,018	3,634,631	447,883.31	55,008,276.31
October 3	36,739,700.00	32,403,940	.....	.....	248,996	5,878,763	431,664.90	75,703,063.90
December 19	45,544,117.50	37,739,820	.....	.....	202,437	10,230,344	420,319.72	94,137,038.22
Average	25,049,117.80	38,538,952	.....	.....	188,067	5,816,633	406,431.52	69,999,202.32
1894.								
February 28	25,197,132.50	52,481,770	.....	.....	205,447	15,559,127	418,231.99	93,861,708.49
May 4	25,436,174.63	28,016,300	.....	$26,100,000	156,304	14,960,191	404,801.62	95,073,771.25
July 18	22,095,981.00	27,199,690	.....	24,830,000	119,844	12,058,582	459,709.88	86,763,806.88
October 2	25,251,151.00	24,377,160	.....	25,965,000	207,251	6,545,678	451,600.80	82,797,840.80
December 19	17,073,484.00	16,212,600	.....	25,685,000	189,362	5,676,181	487,970.20	65,324,597.20
Average	23,010,784.62	29,657,504	.....	20,516,000	175,641	10,959,952	444,462.89	84,764,344.92
1895.								
March 5	18,889,103.32	12,127,540	.....	26,695,000	183,179	5,318,347	447,019.24	63,660,188.56
May 7	20,071,396.00	10,259,640	.....	25,110,000	198,574	5,753,826	407,667.58	61,801,103.58
July 11	13,709,777.00	9,739,440	.....	25,270,000	145,354	5,978,966	475,689.02	55,319,226.02
September 28	12,131,665.00	9,367,700	.....	24,930,000	138,788	3,719,280	454,085.13	50,741,468.13
December 13	15,311,453.00	9,320,830	.....	27,195,000	128,752	4,975,407	493,122.22	57,424,564.22
Average	16,022,678.86	10,163,030	.....	25,840,000	158,919	5,149,165	455,516.64	57,789,310.10
1896.								
February 28	15,671,662.68	10,167,110	.....	22,200,000	111,834	4,524,836	476,579.49	53,152,022.17
May 7	11,382,978.80	10,449,320	.....	24,755,000	123,841	6,110,188	427,544.10	53,248,871.90
July 14	13,576,699.70	9,567,800	.....	25,725,000	93,441	5,621,599	462,225.05	55,046,764.75
October 6	13,895,591.15	8,997,540	.....	22,265,000	75,699	3,835,775	492,252.37	49,561,857.52
December 17	14,082,424.56	8,970,350	.....	38,803,000	72,434	5,568,899	453,181.80	67,950,289.36
Average	13,721,871.38	9,630,424	.....	26,749,600	95,449	5,132,259	462,356.56	55,791,961.14
1897.								
March 9	15,815,129.12	9,431,350	.....	44,120,000	106,622	5,062,380	406,777.45	74,942,258.57
May 14	17,258,969.00	9,170,160	.....	45,346,000	99,233	5,837,371	442,899.45	78,154,632.45
July 23	16,582,169.00	6,618,260	.....	51,040,000	62,242	5,742,852	505,559.79	80,551,082.79
October 5	18,237,220.50	6,771,340	.....	52,985,000	92,988	3,821,405	480,924.15	82,388,877.65
December 17	17,324,955.00	8,699,720	.....	61,205,000	63,337	4,689,103	547,510.65	92,529,625.65
Average	17,043,688.52	8,138,166	.....	50,939,200	84,884	5,030,622	476,734.29	81,713,295.42

[a] See foot note page 191.

1898.								
February 18	20,555,561.00	6,802,510	.....	72,130,000	76,051	7,198,871	550,693.26	107,313,686.26
May 5	24,017,313.00	6,812,270	.....	105,907,000	104,089	4,171,617	527,290.93	141,539,579.93
July 14	19,682,681.00	7,070,830	.....	118,270,000	103,683	6,734,511	545,238.94	152,406,943.94
September 20	16,151,731.00	6,831,860	.....	85,920,000	190,612	4,995,114	475,868.54	114,565,185.54
December 1	15,299,474.00	6,378,600	.....	115,295,000	104,437	5,307,901	574,031.42	142,959,443.42
Average	19,141,352.00	6,779,214	.....	99,504,400	115,774	5,681,603	534,624.62	131,756,967.82
1899.								
February 4	19,421,651.00	6,571,510	.....	143,324,000	102,086	7,073,153	486,888.76	176,979,288.76
April 5	13,782,772.50	6,370,250	.....	140,770,000	118,977	5,630,498	529,924.11	167,202,421.61
June 30	15,357,993.00	12,203,030	.....	124,017,000	80,578	6,119,896	583,855.47	158,362,352.47
September 7	11,504,096.00	12,295,380	.....	111,034,500	156,023	5,140,466	551,544.68	140,682,009.68
December 2	8,277,273.00	29,874,630	.....	85,290,000	88,719	4,280,654	588,172.56	128,399,448.56
Average	13,668,757.10	13,462,960	.....	120,887,100	109,276	5,648,933	548,077.11	154,325,104.21
1900.								
February 13	8,708,847.50	54,161,920	.....	76,675,000	83,549	8,246,199	627,448.78	148,502,964.28
April 26	9,028,697.14	56,663,100	.....	74,980,000	70,065	9,742,699	645,770.80	151,130,331.94
June 29	6,669,399.61	56,909,530	.....	71,450,000	71,725	11,621,132	692,172.49	147,413,959.10
September 5	6,322,193.94	71,619,270	.....	74,390,000	99,523	11,167,153	638,929.52	164,237,069.46
December 13	8,991,881.87	49,535,450	.....	75,895,000	87,693	7,913,542	699,016.75	143,122,583.62
Average	7,944,204.01	57,777,854	.....	74,678,000	82,511	9,738,145	660,667.67	150,881,381.68
1901.								
February 5	9,189,412.20	79,849,330	.....	73,120,000	87,106	14,096,589	606,129.58	176,948,566.78
April 24	9,271,650.89	70,920,180	.....	68,395,000	89,402	15,104,403	715,429.68	164,496,065.57
July 15	7,118,483.00	56,660,870	.....	71,980,000	96,642	15,700,665	651,421.13	152,208,081.13
September 30	6,047,341.50	66,092,680	.....	76,305,000	81,439	13,206,807	621,110.07	162,354,377.57
December 10	7,382,455.00	48,252,070	$4,255,000	71,370,000	65,978	12,545,023	728,373.07	144,598,899.07
Average	7,801,868.51	64,355,026	.....	72,234,000	84,113	14,130,697	664,492.70	160,121,198.02
1902.								
February 25	4,812,460.55	76,707,140	4,255,000	75,588,000	81,204	15,573,001	657,885.60	177,674,691.15
April 30	5,552,732.00	57,660,010	4,960,000	71,925,000	80,015	18,953,818	707,124.35	159,838,699.35
July 16	4,474,720.00	51,635,590	9,655,000	69,160,000	81,863	20,993,004	807,369.93	156,807,546.93
September 15	4,765,847.50	36,508,910	9,655,000	69,170,000	85,988	16,076,494	668,111.07	136,930,350.57
November 25	3,876,574.00	59,418,780	9,610,000	65,245,000	91,787	15,636,531	732,275.57	154,610,947.57
Average	4,696,466.81	56,386,086	7,627,000	70,217,600	84,171	17,446,569	714,553.30	157,172,447.11
1903.								
February 6	4,674,013.45	63,837,220	18,585,000	61,515,000	83,069	19,133,576	726,138.58	168,554,017.03
April 9	5,000,261.50	55,993,820	11,865,000	58,145,000	79,281	14,009,121	731,078.53	145,823,562.03
June 9	5,342,364.00	51,365,700	10,275,000	53,514,000	52,857	17,709,610	732,232.59	138,991,763.59
September 9	4,792,139.50	69,531,380	10,265,000	51,925,000	68,883	18,180,698	713,634.83	155,476,735.33
Average	4,952,194.61	60,182,030	12,747,500	56,274,000	71,022	17,258,251	725,771.13	152,211,519.49

[a] Not included in specie prior to December 10, 1901.

No. 68.—Deposits and Reserve of National Banks on or about October 1 of each Year from 1877 to 1903, in each Central Reserve City, in all other Reserve Cities, in the States and Territories, and of all National Banks.

NEW YORK CITY.

Date.	Number of banks.	Net deposits.	Reserve required (25 per cent).	Reserve held.		Classification of reserve.		
				Amount.	Ratio to deposits.	Lawful money.	Due from agents.	Redemption fund.
		Millions.	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Per cent.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*
Oct. 1, 1877	47	174.9	43.7	48.1	27.5	47.3	.....	0.8
Oct. 1, 1878	47	189.8	47.4	50.9	26.8	49.8	.....	1.1
Oct. 2, 1879	47	210.2	52.6	53.1	25.3	51.0	.....	1.1
Oct. 1, 1880	47	268.1	67.0	70.6	26.4	69.7	.....	0.9
Oct. 1, 1881	48	268.8	67.2	62.5	23.3	61.5	.....	1.0
Oct. 3, 1882	50	254.0	63.5	64.4	25.4	63.4	.....	1.0
Oct. 2, 1883	48	266.9	66.7	70.8	26.5	70.0	.....	0.9
Sept. 30, 1884	44	255.0	63.7	90.8	35.6	90.1	.....	0.7
Oct. 1, 1885	44	312.9	78.2	115.7	37.0	115.2	.....	0.5
Oct. 7, 1886	45	282.8	70.7	77.0	27.2	76.6	.....	0.4
Oct. 5, 1887	47	284.3	71.1	80.1	28.2	79.7	.....	0.4
Oct. 4, 1888	46	342.2	85.5	96.4	28.2	95.0	.....	0.3
Sept. 30, 1889	45	338.2	84.5	84.9	25.1	84.7	.....	0.2
Oct. 2, 1890	47	332.6	83.2	92.5	27.8	92.3	.....	0.2
Sept. 25, 1891	49	327.8	81.9	86.1	26.3	85.8	.....	0.3
Sept. 30, 1892	48	391.9	97.9	103.4	26.4	103.1	.....	0.3
Oct. 3, 1893	49	309.9	77.5	109.0	35.1	108.2	.....	0.8
Oct. 2, 1894	49	489.7	122.4	172.4	35.2	171.7	.....	0.7
Sept. 28, 1895	50	441.6	110.4	125.5	28.4	124.8	.....	0.7
Oct. 6, 1896	49	372.8	93.2	109.2	29.2	108.2	.....	1.0
Oct. 5, 1897	48	506.8	126.7	137.3	27.1	136.5	.....	0.8
Sept. 20, 1898	47	596.0	149.0	153.6	25.7	152.7	.....	0.8
Sept. 7, 1899	44	707.7	176.9	178.3	25.2	177.6	.....	0.7
Sept. 5, 1900	44	769.6	192.4	214.9	27.9	213.4	.....	1.5
Sept. 30, 1901	42	811.3	202.8	217.1	26.7	215.6	.....	1.5
Sept. 15, 1902	44	753.4	188.3	186.1	24.7	184.3	.....	1.8
Sept. 9, 1903	43	741.0	185.3	205.4	27.7	203.1	.....	2.3
CHICAGO.								
Oct. 2, 1890	19	82.9	20.7	24.8	30.0	24.8	.....	0.05
Sept. 25, 1891	21	92.9	23.2	31.2	33.6	31.1	.....	0.05
Sept. 30, 1892	23	106.5	26.6	30.5	28.6	30.5	.....	0.05
Oct. 3, 1893	21	85.8	21.4	39.0	45.4	39.0	.....	0.05
Oct. 2, 1894	21	101.4	25.4	34.0	33.5	34.0	.....	0.07
Sept. 28, 1895	21	97.2	24.3	29.2	30.1	29.1	.....	0.07
Oct. 6, 1896	21	83.7	20.9	26.7	31.9	26.6	.....	0.06
Oct. 5, 1897	19	105.7	26.4	38.1	36.0	38.0	.....	0.06
Sept. 20, 1898	17	128.3	32.1	40.4	31.5	40.3	.....	0.07
Sept. 7, 1899	16	154.1	38.5	39.2	25.4	39.1	.....	0.05
Sept. 5, 1900	14	173.4	43.4	47.4	27.3	47.2	.....	0.2
Sept. 30, 1901	12	201.9	50.4	52.7	26.1	52.4	.....	0.3
Sept. 15, 1902	11	209.6	52.4	45.9	21.9	45.7	.....	0.2
Sept. 9, 1903	12	198.1	49.5	47.3	23.9	47.1	.....	0.2
ST. LOUIS.								
Oct. 2, 1890	8	26.2	6.5	5.6	21.3	5.6	.....	0.02
Sept. 25, 1891	9	24.2	6.1	5.8	23.8	5.8	.....	0.02
Sept. 30, 1892	9	29.2	7.3	6.1	21.1	6.1	.....	0.02
Oct. 3, 1893	9	17.9	4.5	5.7	31.9	5.7	.....	0.02
Oct. 2, 1894	9	26.0	6.5	6.3	24.5	6.3	.....	0.02
Sept. 28, 1895	8	26.9	6.7	6.0	22.2	6.0	.....	0.01
Oct. 6, 1896	8	23.6	5.9	6.1	29.5	6.0	.....	0.1
Oct. 5, 1897	6	33.0	8.2	8.1	24.7	8.0	.....	0.1
Sept. 20, 1898	6	37.0	9.3	7.6	20.6	7.5	.....	0.1
Sept. 7, 1899	6	56.2	14.0	12.1	21.5	12.0	.....	0.1
Sept. 5, 1900	6	55.4	13.8	12.4	22.4	12.0	.....	0.4
Sept. 30, 1901	7	76.1	19.0	15.1	19.8	14.4	.....	0.6
Sept. 15, 1902	6	77.5	19.4	18.7	24.1	18.1	.....	0.6
Sept. 9, 1903	7	82.5	20.6	18.5	22.4	17.9	.....	0.6
OTHER RESERVE CITIES. [a]								
Oct. 1, 1877	188	204.1	51.0	67.3	33.0	39.9	24.4	3.0
Oct. 1, 1878	184	199.9	50.0	71.1	35.6	38.8	29.1	3.2
Oct. 2, 1879	181	288.8	57.2	83.5	36.5	44.3	35.7	3.5
Oct. 1, 1880	184	280.4	72.4	105.2	36.2	53.3	48.2	3.7
Oct. 1, 1881	189	335.4	83.9	100.8	30.0	56.5	40.6	3.7
Oct. 3, 1882	193	318.8	79.7	89.1	28.0	52.4	33.2	3.5
Oct. 2, 1883	200	323.9	81.0	100.6	31.1	56.4	40.8	3.4
Sept. 30, 1884	203	307.9	77.0	99.0	32.2	63.6	32.3	3.1
Oct. 1, 1885	203	364.5	91.1	122.2	33.5	76.9	42.4	2.9
Oct. 7, 1886	217	381.5	95.4	114.0	29.9	70.5	41.3	2.2

[a] Includes Chicago and St. Louis up to Oct. 5, 1897.

No. 68.—Deposits and Reserve of National Banks on or about October 1 of each Year from 1877 to 1903, etc.—Continued.

OTHER RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

Date.	No. of banks.	Net deposits.	Reserve required (25 per cent).	Reserve held.		Classification of reserve.		
				Amount.	Ratio to deposits.	Lawful money.	Due from agents.[a]	Redemption fund.
		Millions.	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Per cent.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*
Oct. 5, 1887	223	338.5	84.6	100.7	29.7	59.5	40.0	1.2
Oct. 4, 1888	224	384.9	96.2	116.9	30.4	64.5	51.5	0.9
Sept. 30, 1889	228	419.0	104.8	121.9	29.1	64.5	56.7	0.6
Oct. 2, 1890	259	457.8	114.4	129.8	28.3	68.0	61.0	0.7
Sept. 25, 1891	265	451.9	113.0	138.8	30.7	77.0	61.0	0.8
Sept. 30, 1892	263	519.3	129.8	156.1	30.1	82.1	73.0	1.0
Oct. 3, 1893	268	392.6	98.1	129.6	35.1	76.4	51.6	1.6
Oct. 2, 1894	265	525.4	131.3	172.8	32.9	84.1	87.2	1.5
Sept. 28, 1895	268	513.1	128.3	154.1	30.0	77.9	74.6	1.6
Oct. 6, 1896	269	465.5	116.4	150.3	32.2	83.3	65.1	1.9
Oct. 5, 1897	261	586.4	146.6	200.8	34.2	94.5	104.5	1.8
Sept. 20, 1898	256	655.5	163.9	215.8	32.9	103.6	110.4	1.7
Sept. 7, 1899	255	842.6	210.6	255.8	30.3	79.7	140.1	1.7
Sept. 5, 1900	267	921.3	230.3	294.2	31.9	123.8	167.8	2.6
Sept. 30, 1901	275	1,015.4	253.8	298.1	29.3	126.5	168.4	3.1
Sept. 15, 1902	272	1,060.6	265.1	258.0	24.3	125.1	129.8	3.1
Sept. 9, 1903	289	1,032.5	258.1	261.3	25.3	135.4	122.1	3.8
STATES AND TERRITORIES.								
Oct. 1, 1877	1,845	290.1	43.6	95.4	32.9	35.8	48.9	10.7
Oct. 1, 1878	1,822	289.1	43.4	106.1	36.7	39.1	56.0	11.0
Oct. 2, 1879	1,820	329.9	49.5	124.3	37.7	41.8	71.3	11.2
Oct. 1, 1880	1,859	410.5	61.6	147.2	35.8	49.5	86.4	11.3
Oct. 1, 1881	1,895	507.2	76.1	158.3	31.2	54.6	92.4	11.4
Oct. 3, 1882	2,026	545.8	81.9	150.4	27.5	60.0	80.1	11.3
Oct. 2, 1883	2,253	577.9	86.7	157.5	27.2	61.0	84.1	11.3
Sept. 30, 1884	2,417	535.8	80.4	156.3	29.2	66.1	79.7	10.5
Oct. 1, 1885	2,467	570.8	85.6	177.5	31.1	71.4	95.9	10.2
Oct. 7, 1886	2,590	637.6	95.6	186.2	29.2	77.9	99.5	8.7
Oct. 5, 1887	2,756	690.6	103.6	190.9	27.6	83.4	100.9	6.6
Oct. 4, 1888	2,847	739.2	110.9	209.8	28.4	84.7	119.0	6.2
Sept. 30, 1889	2,992	807.6	121.1	224.6	27.8	86.7	132.4	5.5
Oct. 2, 1890	3,207	859.2	128.9	225.5	26.2	92.0	128.5	5.2
Sept. 25, 1891	3,333	861.8	129.3	235.5	27.3	97.1	133.0	5.4
Sept. 30, 1892	3,430	975.5	146.3	274.8	28.2	105.5	163.5	5.8
Oct. 3, 1893	3,434	767.5	115.1	230.6	30.0	117.1	106.9	6.6
Oct. 2, 1894	3,411	876.7	131.5	274.9	31.4	106.8	161.6	6.5
Sept. 28, 1895	3,365	910.5	136.6	256.6	28.2	102.3	147.7	6.6
Oct. 6, 1896	3,329	853.1	128.0	251.3	29.4	119.0	125.0	7.2
Oct. 5, 1897	3,276	963.5	144.5	311.4	32.3	111.7	192.5	7.2
Sept. 20, 1898	3,259	1,062.8	159.4	333.1	31.3	116.4	209.6	7.1
Sept. 7, 1899	3,274	1,270.7	190.6	405.0	31.8	123.6	274.0	7.4
Sept. 5, 1900	3,540	1,361.2	204.2	414.3	30.4	122.0	282.9	9.4
Sept. 30, 1901	3,885	1,556.6	233.5	429.0	27.5	130.4	288.1	10.4
Sept. 15, 1902	4,268	1,743.2	261.5	295.6	16.9	134.7	150.7	10.2
Sept. 9, 1903	4,691	1,809.5	271.4	318.4	17.6	150.8	155.8	11.8
SUMMARY.								
Oct. 1, 1877	2,080	669.1	138.3	210.8	31.5	123.0	73.3	14.5
Oct. 1, 1878	2,053	678.8	140.8	228.1	33.6	127.7	85.1	15.3
Oct. 2, 1879	2,048	768.9	159.3	260.9	33.9	138.1	107.0	15.8
Oct. 1, 1880	2,090	968.0	201.0	323.0	33.4	172.5	134.6	15.9
Oct. 1, 1881	2,132	1,111.6	227.2	321.6	28.9	172.6	133.0	16.1
Oct. 3, 1882	2,269	1,118.6	225.1	303.9	27.2	174.8	113.3	15.8
Oct. 2, 1883	2,501	1,168.7	234.4	328.9	28.1	188.4	124.9	15.6
Sept. 30, 1884	2,664	1,098.7	221.1	346.1	31.6	219.8	112.0	14.3
Oct. 1, 1885	2,714	1,248.2	254.9	415.4	33.3	263.5	138.3	13.6
Oct. 7, 1886	2,852	1,301.8	261.7	377.2	29.0	225.1	140.8	11.4
Oct. 5, 1887	3,049	1,388.4	278.0	394.2	28.4	245.0	140.9	8.3
Oct. 4, 1888	3,140	1,543.6	311.9	446.2	28.9	268.2	170.5	7.6
Sept. 30, 1889	3,290	1,655.5	333.1	459.6	27.8	264.0	189.1	6.4
Oct. 2, 1890	3,540	1,758.7	353.7	478.2	27.2	282.7	189.5	6.1
Sept. 25, 1891	3,677	1,758.6	353.5	497.4	28.3	296.8	194.0	6.6
Sept. 30, 1892	3,773	2,022.5	408.1	570.9	28.2	327.4	236.4	7.1
Oct. 3, 1893	3,781	1,573.7	316.6	513.9	32.6	346.4	158.5	9.0
Oct. 2, 1894	3,755	2,019.2	417.1	660.4	32.7	402.9	248.8	8.7
Sept. 28, 1895	3,712	1,989.3	406.3	571.4	28.7	340.1	222.3	9.0
Oct. 6, 1896	3,676	1,798.7	364.4	543.6	30.2	343.1	190.1	10.4
Oct. 5, 1897	3,610	2,195.6	452.5	695.9	31.7	388.9	297.0	10.0
Sept. 20, 1898	3,585	2,479.7	513.6	750.5	30.1	420.7	320.0	9.8
Sept. 7, 1899	3,595	3,031.5	630.8	890.5	29.3	466.3	414.1	10.1
Sept. 5, 1900	3,871	3,281.0	684.1	983.3	29.7	518.5	450.7	14.3
Sept. 30, 1901	4,221	3,661.6	759.7	1,012.2	27.6	539.5	456.6	16.1
Sept. 15, 1902	4,601	3,844.4	786.8	804.3	20.9	508.0	280.5	15.8
Sept. 9, 1903	5,042	3,863.5	784.9	850.8	22.0	554.3	277.9	18.6

[a] Available with reserve agents April 30, 1902, and subsequently.

No. 69.—Lawful Money Reserve of the National

NOVEMBER 25, 1902.

	Cities, States, and Territories.	Deposits.	Cash on hand, due from reserve agents, and in the redemption fund.	
			Amount.	Per cent.
	CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES.			
1	New York City	$714,542,822.07	$203,025,089.07	28.41
2	Chicago	192,592,178.24	46,948,171.05	24.38
3	St. Louis	77,505,728.27	19,300,413.60	24.90
	Total central reserve cities	984,640,728.58	269,273,673.72	27.35
	OTHER RESERVE CITIES.			
4	Boston	176,508,143.53	54,780,108.87	31.04
5	Albany	17,440,843.95	4,761,021.46	27.30
6	Brooklyn	15,543,411.74	3,806,052.04	24.49
7	Philadelphia	183,534,266.03	51,321,342.53	27.96
8	Pittsburg	109,359,598.16	25,076,000.29	22.93
9	Baltimore	42,528,234.35	10,103,188.06	23.76
10	Washington	19,598,400.46	6,002,235.21	30.63
11	Savannah	1,279,017.18	381,394.18	29.82
12	New Orleans	16,513,613.57	4,655,639.17	28.19
13	Louisville	16,465,237.55	5,045,782.35	30.65
14	Dallas	7,325,640.33	2,197,542.71	30.00
15	Houston	7,802,828.91	2,944,524.26	37.74
16	Cincinnati	41,942,171.81	11,016,474.40	24.09
17	Cleveland	38,430,847.15	9,328,003.76	24.27
18	Columbus	14,605,164.69	3,672,873.78	25.15
19	Indianapolis	21,086,477.79	7,358,049.56	34.89
20	Detroit	19,574,688.94	4,814,803.40	24.60
21	Milwaukee	30,908,496.00	9,135,599.04	29.56
22	Des Moines	6,082,158.13	1,647,831.40	27.09
23	St. Paul	21,894,953.57	7,213,062.67	32.94
24	Minneapolis	21,255,293.94	4,719,652.35	22.20
25	Kansas City, Kans	4,153,688.71	1,174,195.30	28.27
26	Kansas City, Mo	49,456,507.01	14,291,812.02	28.90
27	St. Joseph	7,788,401.30	2,265,638.00	29.09
28	Lincoln	3,157,091.10	704,992.00	22.33
29	Omaha	19,848,359.98	5,563,133.16	28.02
30	Denver	37,590,031.18	14,333,282.97	38.13
31	San Francisco	24,912,695.20	8,699,359.38	34.92
32	Los Angeles	11,784,639.45	3,421,931.84	29.04
33	Portland, Oreg	10,621,905.68	2,890,173.64	27.21
	Total other reserve cities	998,992,807.39	283,325,700.80	28.36
	Total all reserve cities	1,983,633,535.97	552,599,374.52	27.86
	STATES, ETC.			
34	Maine	25,701,669.07	6,005,219.57	23.37
35	New Hampshire	14,733,991.83	3,954,555.59	26.84
36	Vermont	12,712,437.39	3,270,790.90	25.73
37	Massachusetts	106,997,748.75	24,594,270.45	22.99
38	Rhode Island	21,824,084.01	5,377,568.84	24.64
39	Connecticut	45,074,101.49	12,279,811.61	27.24
	Total New England States	227,044,032.54	55,482,216.96	24.43
40	New York	164,730,518.20	35,402,024.98	21.49
41	New Jersey	89,411,723.77	20,204,716.88	22.60
42	Pennsylvania	229,500,478.70	48,736,903.53	21.24
43	Delaware	7,571,658.22	1,815,616.32	23.98
44	Maryland	19,323,668.27	3,871,325.10	20.03
45	District of Columbia	1,196,671.11	410,711.20	34 31
	Total Eastern States	511,734,718.27	110,441,298.01	21.59

BANKS, YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 9, 1903.

NOVEMBER 25, 1902.

Reserve required, and the amount and per cent held.							
Required.	Held.						
	Specie.	Legal tenders.	Available with reserve agents, not exceeding 50 per cent of reserve required after deducting redemption fund.	Redemption fund.	Total amount.	Per cent.	
$178,635,705.52	$154,610,947.57	$46,103,069	.....	$2,311,072.50	$203,025,089.07	28.41	1
48,148,044.56	33,094,814.05	13,692,207	.....	161,150.00	46,948,171.05	24.38	2
19,376,432.07	14,888,303.60	3,829,530	.....	582,580.00	19,300,413.60	24.90	3
246,160,182.15	202,594,065.22	63,624,806	.....	3,054,802.50	269,273,673.72	27.35	
44,127,035.88	17,671,428.55	5,452,209	$21,883,525.57	359,984.74	45,367,147.86	25.70	4
4,360,210.99	860,689.25	804,762	2,160,105.49	40,000.00	3,865,556.74	22.16	5
3,885,852.94	1,467,081.80	691,048	1,615,822.24	32,100.00	3,806,052.04	24.49	6
45,883,566.51	16,638,650.03	3,142,758	22,694,045.75	495,475.00	42,970,928.78	23.41	7
27,339,899.54	9,991,369.30	3,775,195	10,980,185.99	329,250.00	25,076,000.29	22.93	8
10,632,058.59	3,822,645.25	934,159	5,139,533.81	206,850.00	10,103,188.06	23.76	9
4,899,600.11	2,048,101.95	448,540	2,421,825.06	55,950.00	4,974,417.01	25.38	10
819,754.29	191,900.00	87,796	91,698.18	10,000.00	381,394.18	29.82	11
4,128,403.39	1,895,298.35	497,116	2,037,701.69	53,000.00	4,483,116.04	27.09	12
4,116,309.39	1,005,239.50	953,236	1,943,154.69	230,000.00	4,131,630.19	25.09	13
1,831,410.08	539,599.35	445,940	901,017.54	29,375.00	1,915,931.89	26.15	14
1,950,707.23	1,050,938.60	648,896	960,916.11	28,875.00	2,689,625.71	34.47	15
10,485,542.95	2,668,529.91	3,053,785	5,049,409.49	244,750.00	11,016,474.40	24.09	16
9,607,711.79	3,443,905.50	1,706,387	3,960,563.76	217,147.50	9,328,003.76	24.27	17
3,651,291.17	1,255,808.55	939,243	1,449,522.23	28,300.00	3,672,873.78	25.15	18
5,271,619.45	2,575,434.45	1,166,215	2,612,559.72	46,500.00	6,400,709.17	30.35	19
4,893,672.23	1,239,727.75	903,002	2,416,836.12	60,000.00	4,619,565.87	23.60	20
7,727,124.00	2,356,144.00	1,315,596	3,846,999.50	33,125.00	7,551,864.50	24.43	21
1,520,539.53	435,686.00	233,416	749,019.77	22,500.00	1,440,621.77	23.69	22
5,473,738.39	2,199,068.90	426,998	2,719,469.20	34,800.00	5,380,336.10	24.57	23
5,313,823.48	1,283,041.17	595,580	2,628,161.74	57,500.00	4,564,282.91	21.47	24
1,038,422.18	72,380.75	475,835	499,211.09	40,000.00	1,087,426.84	26.18	25
12,364,126.75	3,669,090.92	672,530	6,135,923.38	92,280.00	10,569,824.30	21.37	26
1,947,100.33	689,980.68	261,655	966,925.16	13,250.00	1,931,810.84	24.80	27
789,272.77	112,480.00	203,692	380,820.00	8,000.00	704,992.00	22.33	28
4,962,089.99	1,642,301.05	1,225,342	2,449,794.99	62,500.00	5,379,938.04	27.05	29
9,397,507.80	2,942,293.28	1,813,987	4,655,003.90	87,500.00	9,498,784.18	25.27	30
6,228,173.80	5,156,970.80	43,282	2,997,711.90	232,750.00	8,430,714.70	33.84	31
2,946,159.86	1,603,113.60	103,387	1,438,954.93	68,250.00	3,213,705.53	27.27	32
2,655,476.42	1,618,546.40	26,784	1,213,860.74	30,982.50	2,890,173.64	27.21	33
249,748,201.84	92,147,445.64	33,048,371	119,000,279.74	3,250,994.74	247,447,091.12	24.77	
495,908,383.99	294,741,510.86	96,673,177	119,000,279.74	6,305,797.24	516,720,764.84	26.05	
			Not exceeding 60 per cent.				
3,855,250.36	1,651,708.59	413,715	2,160,951.37	253,664.75	4,480,039.71	17.43	34
2,210,098.77	827,876.02	333,259	1,201,373.26	207,810.00	2,570,318.28	17.44	35
1,906,865.61	705,773.93	296,748	1,024,284.37	199,725.00	2,226,531.30	17.51	36
16,049,662.31	5,487,689.26	2,816,670	9,141,142.39	814,425.00	18,259,926.65	17.07	37
3,273,612.60	954,366.38	534,344	1,848,817.56	192,250.00	3,529,777.94	16.17	38
6,761,115.22	3,151,881.80	1,150,083	3,755,080.63	502,647.50	8,559,692.93	18.99	39
34,056,604.87	12,779,295.98	5,544,819	19,131,649.58	2,170,522.25	39,626,286.81	17.45	
24,709,577.73	8,187,574.01	3,592,597	14,234,314.64	985,720.00	27,000,205.65	16.39	40
13,411,758.57	3,723,554.58	2,493,768	7,799,604.64	412,417.50	14,429,344.72	16.14	41
34,425,071.80	12,828,721.86	5,664,195	19,921,733.34	1,222,182.90	39,636,833.10	17.27	42
1,135,748.73	435,189.30	173,702	655,184.24	43,775.00	1,307,850.54	17.27	43
2,898,550.24	918,023.00	452,458	1,662,104.62	128,375.88	3,160,961.50	16.36	44
179,500.67	134,759.00	15,350	100,200.40	12,500.00	262,809.40	21.96	45
76,760,207.74	26,227,821.75	12,392,070	44,373,141.88	2,804,971.28	85,798,004.91	16.78	

No. 69.—Lawful Money Reserve of the National

NOVEMBER 25, 1902—Continued.

	Cities, States, and Territories.	Deposits.	Cash on hand, due from reserve agents, and in the redemption fund.	
			Amount.	Per cent.
	STATES, ETC.—continued.			
46	Virginia	$31,116,360.13	$7,372,025.99	23.69
47	West Virginia	21,791,870.55	5,474,096.30	25.12
48	North Carolina	9,787,793.71	2,515,898.74	25.70
49	South Carolina	7,002,817.08	1,522,126.60	21.74
50	Georgia	15,768,374.37	3,610,936.16	22.89
51	Florida	8,046,692.92	2,322,909.18	28.87
52	Alabama	16,417,155.47	4,603,800.12	28.04
53	Mississippi	6,033,731.44	1,562,097.11	25.89
54	Louisiana	8,128,655.20	1,424,010.61	17.52
55	Texas	64,144,839.83	18,486,741.48	28.82
56	Arkansas	4,568,259.64	1,304,888.10	28.56
57	Kentucky	21,625,377.26	6,305,032.26	29.16
58	Tennessee	31,463,506.63	9,293,457.05	29.54
	Total Southern States	245,895,434.23	65,798,019.70	26.76
59	Ohio	112,196,254.49	27,164,703.70	24.21
60	Indiana	61,483,437.57	19,858,425.90	32.30
61	Illinois	105,499,690.29	26,274,423.62	24.90
62	Michigan	50,415,394.85	11,576,759.52	22.96
63	Wisconsin	49,050,773.35	11,884,998.49	24.23
64	Minnesota	36,738,233.15	8,691,274.34	23.66
65	Iowa	67,022,992.68	14,576,781.14	21.75
66	Missouri	16,234,443.10	5,799,561.97	35.72
	Total Middle Western States	498,641,219.48	125,826,928.68	25.23
67	North Dakota	11,990,968.22	2,949,693.94	24.60
68	South Dakota	11,242,432.82	3,227,581.52	28.71
69	Nebraska	26,209,593.57	7,112,659.25	27.10
70	Kansas	34,314,959.24	11,148,086.23	32.49
71	Montana	16,271,642.00	5,368,648.00	32.99
72	Wyoming	5,670,840.87	2,254,389.51	39.75
73	Colorado	27,610,775.34	10,645,608.04	38.56
74	New Mexico	5,029,918.58	1,527,478.58	30.37
75	Oklahoma	9,828,433.02	3,273,906.20	33.31
76	Indian Territory	6,799,217.85	2,143,554.94	31.53
	Total Western States	154,968,781.51	49,651,606.21	32.04
77	Washington	32,106,918.68	8,903,872.59	27.73
78	Oregon	9,534,611.30	3,676,638.37	38.56
79	California	23,185,325.38	7,102,433.94	30.63
80	Idaho	5,947,348.17	2,245,803.91	37.76
81	Utah	8,018,949.99	3,658,628.09	45.63
82	Nevada	628,367.74	163,938.72	26.10
83	Arizona	2,987,423.38	1,118,518.57	37.44
84	Alaska[a]	209,527.12	114,430.08	54.61
85	Hawaii[a]	680,938.48	290,510.21	42.66
	Total Pacific States	83,299,410.24	27,274,774.48	32.74
	Total country banks	1,721,583,596.27	434,474,844.06	25.24
	Total United States	3,705,217,132.24	987,074,218.58	26.64

[a] Statement of September 15, 1902.

BANKS, YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 9, 1903—Continued.

NOVEMBER 25, 1902—Continued.

Reserve required, and the amount and per cent held.							
Required.	Held.						
	Specie.	Legal tenders.	Available with reserve agents, not exceeding 60 per cent of reserve required after deducting redemption fund.	Redemption fund.	Total amount.	Per cent.	
$4,667,454.02	$1,315,947.45	$1,018,598	$2,659,722.61	$234,583.00	$5,228,851.06	16.80	46
3,268,780.58	1,128,465.51	657,074	1,875,760.85	142,512.50	3,803,812.86	17.46	47
1,468,169.06	617,664.75	533,404	832,684.23	80,362.00	2,064,114.98	21.09	48
1,050,422.56	385,710.16	371,123	587,946.04	70,512.50	1,415,291.70	20.21	49
2,365,256.16	930,766.46	721,090	1,355,846.31	105,512.30	3,113,215.07	19.74	50
1,207,003.94	402,640.50	313,398	700,314.86	39,812.50	1,456,165.86	18.10	51
2,462,573.32	1,105,479.70	723,939	1,423,195.71	90,580.47	3,343,194.88	20.36	52
905,059.72	273,036.30	380,635	510,725.83	53,850.00	1,218,247.13	20.19	53
1,219,298.28	450,366.43	137,445	707,698.97	39,800.00	1,335,310.40	16.43	54
9,621,725.97	4,706,093.16	3,131,987	5,524,357.39	414,463.65	13,776,901.20	21.48	55
685,238.95	249,801.30	188,064	401,363.37	16,300.00	855,528.67	18.73	56
3,243,806.59	1,159,964.31	558,312	1,794,236.45	253,412.50	3,765,925.26	17.41	57
4,719,525.99	1,705,187.25	1,034,137	2,732,483.10	165,387.50	5,637,194.85	17.92	58
36,884,315.14	14,431,123.28	9,769,206	21,106,335.72	1,707,088.92	47,013,753.92	19.12	
16,829,438.17	5,532,679.84	3,787,025	9,653,964.40	739,497.51	19,713,166.75	17.59	59
9,222,515.64	3,815,820.65	1,809,738	5,334,796.04	331,188.90	11,291,543.59	18.37	60
15,824,953.54	5,497,362.81	2,422,830	9,140,327.34	591,074.65	17,651,594.80	16.73	61
7,562,309.23	2,631,599.95	1,166,782	4,403,516.24	223,115.50	8,425,013.69	16.71	62
7,357,616.00	2,519,590.51	983,567	4,311,141.00	172,381.00	7,986,679.51	16.28	63
5,510,734.97	2,127,421.51	590,368	3,225,453.19	134,979.66	6,078,222.36	16.44	64
10,053,448.90	3,309,064.56	1,621,112	5,797,941.90	390,212.41	11,118,330.87	16.59	65
2,435,166.46	754,563.98	429,982	1,394,309.38	111,317.50	2,690,172.86	16.57	66
74,796,182.92	26,188,103.81	12,811,404	43,261,449.49	2,693,767.13	84,954,724.43	17.04	
1,798,645.23	488,366.35	449,879	1,053,019.64	43,612.50	2,034,877.49	16.97	67
1,686,364.92	509,250.05	382,162	989,512.45	37,177.50	1,918,102.00	17.06	68
3,931,439.04	1,083,010.91	648,869	2,282,038.82	128,041.00	4,141,959.73	15.80	69
5,147,243.89	2,005,349.26	926,537	2,952,395.78	226,584.25	6,110,866.29	17.81	70
2,440,746.30	1,115,760.70	459,619	1,436,855.28	45,987.50	3,058,222.48	18.79	71
850,626.13	340,942.40	90,110	497,265.68	21,850.00	950,168.08	16.76	72
4,141,616.30	1,981,584.73	657,083	2,437,607.28	78,937.50	5,155,212.51	18.67	73
754,487.79	250,174.95	171,621	435,268.67	29,040.00	886,104.62	17.61	74
1,474,264.95	526,169.18	373,105	853,463.97	51,825.00	1,804,563.15	18.36	75
1,019,882.68	483,584.89	250,731	581,394.16	49,892.50	1,365,602.55	20.08	76
23,245,317.23	8,784,193.42	4,409,716	13,518,821.73	712,947.75	27,425,678.90	17.70	
4,816,037.80	3,099,006.51	252,018	2,851,164.18	64,097.50	6,266,286.19	19.52	77
1,430,191.69	914,115.96	93,097	842,221.02	26,490.00	1,875,923.98	19.67	78
3,477,798.81	2,321,844.10	117,734	2,037,659.28	81,700.00	4,558,937.38	19.66	79
892,102.23	370,520.30	84,993	526,586.84	13,457.50	995,557.64	16.74	80
1,202,842.50	918,406.95	55,130	682,555.50	65,250.00	1,721,342.45	21.46	81
94,255.16	18,819.90	2,770	55,938.10	1,025.00	78,553.00	12.50	82
448,113.51	277,084.15	102,775	262,262.10	11,010.00	653,631.25	21.87	83
31,429.07	39,486.00	1,020	18,482.44	625.00	59,613.44	28.45	84
102,140.77	170,327.65	120	59,589.46	2,825.00	232,922.11	34.21	85
12,494,911.54	8,129,611.52	709,717	7,336,458.92	266,480.00	16,442,267.44	19.74	
258,237,539.44	96,540,149.76	45,636,932	148,727,857.32	10,355,777.33	301,260,716.41	17.50	
754,145,923.43	391,281,660.62	142,310,109	268,728,142.06	16,661,574.57	817,981,481.25	22.08	

No. 69.—Lawful Money Reserve of the National

FEBRUARY 6, 1903.

	Cities, States and Territories.	Deposits.	Cash on hand, due from reserve agents, and in the redemption fund.	
			Amount.	Per cent.
	CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES.			
1	New York City	$771,296,327.38	$219,707,272.53	28.49
2	Chicago	207,218,638.40	50,775,667.40	24.50
3	St. Louis	81,244,913.70	20,124,779.90	24.77
	Total central reserve cities	1,059,759,879.48	290,607,719.83	27.42
	OTHER RESERVE CITIES.			
4	Boston	169,865,482.06	50,533,721.90	29.75
5	Albany	17,443,878.62	4,528,113.32	25.96
6	Brooklyn	16,305,935.78	4,482,395.30	27.49
7	Philadelphia	191,664,526.11	55,730,702.61	29.08
8	Pittsburg	116,063,851.99	29,528,415.21	25.44
9	Baltimore	46,049,346.69	13,071,449.56	28.39
10	Washington	19,126,810.50	6,554,708.03	34.27
11	Savannah	1,376,318.23	354,765.24	25.78
12	New Orleans	18,259,560.40	5,103,024.70	27.95
13	Louisville	18,769,514.29	6,397,048.04	34.08
14	Dallas	8,156,247.54	2,870,091.04	35.19
15	Houston	8,173,222.56	3,580,601.98	43.81
16	Cincinnati	46,931,024.06	14,562,675.18	31.03
17	Cleveland	41,274,024.86	11,243,269.18	27.24
18	Columbus	14,825,743.61	4,213,494.87	28.42
19	Indianapolis	22,169,881.54	8,661,128.07	39.07
20	Detroit	19,166,771.04	5,293,310.51	27.62
21	Milwaukee	31,898,314.59	8,631,727.50	27.06
22	Des Moines	6,525,331.73	2,139,192.70	32.78
23	St. Paul	21,206,237.07	7,542,337.20	35.57
24	Minneapolis	21,039,913.06	5,550,657.14	26.38
25	Kansas City, Kans	4,176,930.43	1,378,925.73	33.01
26	Kansas City, Mo	52,154,895.58	16,720,893.61	32.08
27	St. Joseph	8,380,336.19	3,072,290.98	36.66
28	Lincoln	3,242,236.27	896,925.56	27.66
29	Omaha	19,833,626.87	6,187,080.28	31.19
30	Denver	35,873,807.79	13,320,488.35	37.13
31	Salt Lake City	4,253,986.05	1,798,060.86	42.27
32	San Francisco	26,268,184.63	9,302,972.35	35.42
33	Los Angeles	14,990,555.28	4,607,243.49	30.73
34	Portland, Oreg	10,755,913.31	3,441,496.75	32.00
	Total other reserve cities	1,036,222,408.73	311,299,207.24	30.00
	Total all reserve cities	2,095,982,288.21	601,906,927.07	28.72
	STATES, ETC.			
35	Maine	25,674,823.83	6,654,741.85	25.92
36	New Hampshire	14,946,909.61	4,434,219.30	29.68
37	Vermont	12,331,777.63	3,182,066.56	25.80
38	Massachusetts	102,138,906.10	22,468,532.11	22.00
39	Rhode Island	21,366,262.84	5,310,705.90	24.86
40	Connecticut	45,802,201.42	12,677,546.43	27.68
	Total New England States	222,260,881.43	54,727,812.15	24.62
41	New York	164,565,072.83	36,900,888.46	22.42
42	New Jersey	89,949,875.32	21,710,094.30	24.14
43	Pennsylvania	234,776,789.59	54,741,856.75	23.32
44	Delaware	7,649,013.27	2,067,353.98	27.03
45	Maryland	20,047,686.78	4,210,889.39	21.00
46	District of Columbia	1,194,553.98	409,046.90	34.24
	Total Eastern States	518,182,991.72	120,040,129.78	23.17

BANKS, YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 9, 1903—Continued.

FEBRUARY 6, 1903.

Reserve required, and the amount and per cent held.							
Required.	Held.						
	Specie.	Legal tenders.	Available with reserve agents, not exceeding 50 per cent of reserve required after deducting redemption fund.	Redemption fund.	Total amount.	Per cent.	
$192,824,081.85	$168,554,017.03	$48,883,433	.....	$2,269,822.50	$219,707,272.53	28.49	1
51,804,659.60	32,602,057.40	18,014,960	.....	158,650.00	50,775,667.40	24.50	2
20,311,228.42	15,211,142,90	4,292,607	.....	621,030.00	20,124,779.90	24.77	3
264,939,969.87	216,367,217.33	71,191,000	.....	3,049,502.50	290,607,719.83	27.42	
42,466,370.52	16,739,675.93	4,932,882	$21,063,192.76	339,985.00	43,075,735.69	25.36	4
4,360,969.66	867,656.30	843,993	2,166,734.83	27,500.00	3,905,884.13	22.39	5
4,076,483.94	1,486,262.05	595,440	2,022,191.97	32,100.00	4,135,994.02	25.36	6
47,916,131.52	19,521,715.71	3,048,734	23,710,203.26	495,725.00	46,776,377.97	24.41	7
29,015,963.00	11,258,929.13	4,719,198	13,219,388.08	330,900.00	29,528,415.21	25.44	8
11,512,336.67	5,231,151.90	1,276,168	5,675,543.33	161,250.00	12,344,113.23	26.81	9
4,781,702.63	2,483,638.30	396,044	2,362,876.31	55,950.00	5,298,508.61	27.70	10
344,079.56	126,431.00	20,427	167,039.78	10,000.00	323,897.78	23.53	11
4,564,890.10	1,841,142.35	657,463	2,551,419.35	53,000.00	5,103,024.70	27.95	12
4,692,378.57	976,071.75	1,470,409	2,237,439.29	217,500.00	4,901,420.04	26.11	13
2,039,061.88	475,052.05	445,000	1,004,943.44	29,175.00	1,954,170.49	23.96	14
2,043,305.64	1,000,887.20	809,807	1,007,215.32	28,875.00	2,846,784.52	34.83	15
11,732,756.02	2,993,393.85	3,449,002	5,750,878.01	231,000.00	12,424,273.86	26.47	16
10,318,506.21	3,689,782.40	1,900,811	5,055,504.11	207,498.00	10,853,595.51	26.30	17
3,706,435.90	1,163,748.65	1,060,991	1,839,067.95	28,300.00	4,092,107.60	27.60	18
5,542,470.38	2,898,217.75	1,390,300	2,756,010.19	30,450.00	7,074,977.94	31.91	19
4,791,092.76	1,226,791.25	1,258,005	2,364,596.38	62,500.00	4,911,892.63	25.63	20
7,974,578.65	2,527,482.00	1,166,050	3,970,726.82	33,125.00	7,697,383.82	24.13	21
1,631,332.93	482,749.85	238,421	804,416.47	22,500.00	1,548,087.32	23.72	22
5,301,559.27	2,385,133.90	435,899	2,633,379.63	34,800.00	5,489,212.53	25.89	23
5,259,978.26	1,467,979.10	815,000	2,601,239.13	57,500.00	4,941,718.23	23.49	24
1,044,232.61	83,537.25	583,040	502,116.30	40,000.00	1,208,693.55	28.94	25
13,038,723.90	4,129,405.37	789,355	6,473,221.95	92,280.00	11,484,262.32	22.03	26
2,095,084.05	671,980.50	232,972	1,036,292.02	22,500.00	1,963,744.52	23.43	27
810,559.07	120,790.05	120,273	401,279.53	8,000.00	650,342.58	20.06	28
4,958,406.72	1,682,641.25	1,025,112	2,447,953.36	62,500.00	5,218,206.61	26.31	29
8,968,451.95	3,133,755.80	1,816,750	4,440,475.97	87,500.00	9,478,481.77	26.42	30
1,063,496.51	928,919.90	104,028	505,498.26	52,500.00	1,590,946.16	37.40	31
6,567,046.16	6,034,163.74	18,782	3,017,276.61	232,750.00	9,302,972.35	35.42	32
3,747,638.82	2,110,301.35	170,525	1,838,444.41	70,750.00	4,190,020.76	27.95	33
2,688,978.32	2,005,752.05	16,258	1,323,239.16	42,500.00	3,387,749.21	31.50	34
259,055,602.18	101,745,139.68	35,807,139	126,949,803.98	3,200,913.00	267,702,995.66	25.83	
523,995,572.05	318,112,357.01	106,998,139	126,949,803.98	6,250,415.50	558,310,715.49	26.64	
			Not exceeding 60 per cent.				
3,851,223.57	1,666,723.14	414,078	2,152,563.79	263,617.25	4,496,982.18	17.52	35
2,242,036.44	784,954.81	286,052	1,215,660.86	215,935.00	2,502,602.67	16.74	36
1,849,766.64	637,259.44	285,263	988,254.99	202,675.00	2,113,452.43	17.14	37
15,320,835.92	5,382,150.65	2,357,786	8,692,386.55	833,525.00	17,265,848.20	16.90	38
3,204,939.43	949,320.30	522,808	1,809,983.66	188,300.00	3,470,411.96	16.24	39
6,870,330.21	3,205,721.12	1,028,958	3,824,045.35	496,921.30	8,555,645.77	18.68	40
33,339,132.21	12,626,129.46	4,894,945	18,682,895.20	2,200,973.55	38,404,943.21	17.28	
24,684,760.92	8,212,076.68	3,778,430	14,212,458.55	997,330.00	27,200,295.23	16.53	41
13,492,481.30	3,809,399.99	2,484,264	7,848,150.78	412,230.00	14,554,044.77	16.18	42
35,216,518.44	13,159,826.44	5,670,997	20,388,820.12	1,235,151.57	40,454,795.13	17.23	43
1,147,351.99	442,020.33	177,910	661,306.19	45,175.00	1,326,411.52	17.34	44
3,007,153.01	953,971.16	511,721	1,733,961.24	117,217.61	3,316,871.01	16.54	45
179,183.10	139,490.35	10,810	100,009.86	12,500.00	262,810.21	22.00	46
77,727,448.76	26,716,784.95	12,634,132	44,944,706.74	2,819,604.18	87,115,227.87	16.17	

No. 69.—Lawful Money Reserve of the National

FEBRUARY 6, 1903—Continued.

	Cities, States, and Territories.	Deposits.	Cash on hand, due from reserve agents, and in the redemption fund.	
			Amount.	Per cent.
	STATES, ETC.—continued.			
47	Virginia	$31,628,715.94	$6,988,396.68	22.10
48	West Virginia	22,473,676.40	5,665,155.72	25.21
49	North Carolina	10,692,214.61	2,614,280.41	24.45
50	South Carolina	7,920,503.82	1,780,831.72	22.48
51	Georgia	16,987,222.82	4,643,472.91	27.34
52	Florida	8,886,141.42	2,857,440.00	32.16
53	Alabama	18,780,961.88	6,350,179.80	33.81
54	Mississippi	7,075,165.13	2,313,233.05	32.70
55	Louisiana	8,940,552.14	2,306,817.49	25.80
56	Texas	66,895,651.61	21,716,682.72	32.46
57	Arkansas	5,408,361.81	1,950,071.47	36.06
58	Kentucky	22,915,211.66	6,540,484.32	28.54
59	Tennessee	34,936,272.74	12,071,067.61	34.55
60	Porto Rico	102,431.15	54,500.00	53.21
	Total Southern States	263,643,083.13	77,852,613.90	29.53
61	Ohio	118,749,144.92	31,095,494.81	26.19
62	Indiana	61,916,874.79	20,976,574.36	33.88
63	Illinois	109,175,872.28	29,043,531.44	26.60
64	Michigan	52,526,781.95	12,348,655.03	23.51
65	Wisconsin	51,129,065.37	13,164,083.23	26.75
66	Minnesota	36,880,975.48	8,757,295.86	23.74
67	Iowa	68,380,267.34	17,296,694.11	25.29
68	Missouri	17,675,961.39	6,430,967.61	36.38
	Total Middle Western States	516,434,943.52	139,113,296.45	26.94
69	North Dakota	12,124,322.82	3,031,659.40	25.00
70	South Dakota	10,649,927.66	2,807,605.11	26.36
71	Nebraska	27,312,041.13	7,755,300.86	28.39
72	Kansas	36,748,542.95	12,653,480.77	34.43
73	Montana	15,306,927.49	4,442,829.46	29.02
74	Wyoming	5,433,121.84	1,825,103.12	33.59
75	Colorado	27,208,742.63	9,399,240.78	34.54
76	New Mexico	4,982,141.32	1,466,277.63	29.43
77	Oklahoma	10,634,580.07	3,505,519.74	17.17
78	Indian Territory	6,858,298.75	2,287,218.83	33.35
	Total Western States	157,258,646.67	49,174,235.70	31.27
79	Washington	31,424,356.20	8,735,945.74	27.80
80	Oregon	8,989,451.37	3,204,343.71	35.65
81	California	23,999,599.21	7,776,886.50	32.40
82	Idaho	5,816,543.60	1,924,751.79	33.09
83	Utah	3,079,598.00	1,064,145.69	34.55
84	Nevada	592,356.44	102,280.99	17.38
85	Arizona	2,957,592.39	1,054,878.03	35.67
86	Alaska[a]	185,285.41	56,977.35	30.75
87	Hawaii[a]	586,588.16	248,291.43	42.33
	Total Pacific States	77,631,370.78	24,168,501.23	31.13
	Total country banks	1,755,411,917.25	465,076,589.21	26.49
	Total United States	3,851,394,205.46	1,066,983,516.28	27.70

[a] Statement of November 25, 1902.

BANKS, YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 9, 1903—Continued.

FEBRUARY 6, 1903—Continued.

Reserve required, and the amount and per cent held.							
Required.	Held.						
	Specie.	Legal tenders.	Available with reserve agents, not exceeding 60 per cent of reserve required after deducting redemption fund.	Redemption fund.	Total amount.	Per cent.	
$4,744,307.39	$1,454,748.24	$1,206,324	$2,725,186.73	$202,329.50	$5,588,588.47	17.67	47
3,371,051.46	1,274,885.81	654,154	1,936,780.83	143,083.41	4,008,904.05	17.84	48
1,603,832.19	691,502.40	438,522	916,600.70	76,164.35	2,122,789.45	19.85	49
1,188,075.58	413,205.41	310,638	672,337.84	67,512.50	1,463,693.75	18.48	50
2,548,083.42	1,019,344.33	740,544	1,461,870.35	111,632.84	3,333,391.52	19.62	51
1,332,921.22	474,432.54	419,017	775,880.23	39,787.50	1,709,117.27	19.23	52
2,817,144.28	1,327,950.08	1,027,199	1,625,453.57	108,055.00	4,088,657.65	21.77	53
1,061,274.77	310,244.40	496,423	604,454.86	53,850.00	1,464,972.26	20.71	54
1,341,082.82	536,976.91	200,651	780,754.69	39,825.00	1,558,207.60	17.43	55
10,034,347.74	4,868,339.57	3,041,809	5,768,564.24	420,074.00	14,098,786.81	21.08	56
811,254.27	368,275.25	167,136	478,082.56	14,450.00	1,027,943.81	19.01	57
3,437,281.75	1,146,346.02	539,749	1,907,904.75	257,440.50	3,851,440.27	16.81	58
5,240,440.91	2,014,571.74	1,186,435	3,040,052.05	173,687.50	6,414,746.29	18.36	59
15,364.67	52,000.00	.....	.....	2,500.00	54,500.00	53.21	60
39,546,462.47	15,952,822.70	10,428,601	22,693,923.40	1,710,392.10	50,785,739.20	19.26	
17,812,371.74	5,839,148.03	4,002,955	10,241,069.82	743,922.04	20,827,094.89	17.54	61
9,287,531.22	4,089,433.36	1,928,770	5,375,848.60	327,783.56	11,671,835.52	18.85	62
16,376,380.84	5,715,311.40	2,548,935	9,464,305.26	602,538.75	18,331,090.41	16.79	63
7,879,017.29	2,770,661.29	1,193,660	4,588,703.58	231,178.00	8,783,602.87	16.72	64
7,669,359.81	2,615,157.74	979,140	4,497,422.58	173,655.50	8,265,375.82	16.17	65
5,532,146.32	2,032,568.78	630,035	3,234,258.79	141,715.00	6,038,577.57	16.37	66
10,257,040.10	3,263,160.16	1,539,194	5,918,077.97	393,576.81	11,114,008.94	16.25	67
2,651,394.21	838,438.10	490,425	1,520,641.03	116,992.50	2,966,496.63	16.78	68
77,465,241.53	27,113,878.86	13,312,514	44,840,327.63	2,731,362.16	87,998,082.65	17.04	
1,818,648.42	531,890.10	338,377	1,063,341.55	46,412.50	1,980,021.15	16.33	69
1,597,489.15	612,813.80	288,577	935,436.99	38,427.50	1,875,255.29	17.61	70
4,096,806.17	1,046,805.50	671,240	2,379,528.10	130,926.00	4,228,499.60	15.48	71
5,512,281.44	2,035,304.11	910,947	3,169,527.87	229,735.00	6,345,513.98	17.27	72
2,296,039.12	1,338,329.75	447,018	1,348,530.97	48,487.50	3,182,366.22	20.79	73
814,968.28	339,814.10	79,871	475,870.97	21,850.00	917,406.07	16.89	74
4,081,311.40	2,020,135.86	735,644	2,399,616.84	81,950.00	5,237,346.70	19.25	75
747,321.20	270,514.30	177,341	430,392.71	30,000.00	908,248.01	18.23	76
1,595,187.01	540,230.73	307,897	925,942.21	51,950.00	1,826,019.94	17.17	77
1,028,744.81	418,864.87	176,297	585,068.89	53,630.00	1,233,860.76	17.99	78
23,588,797.00	9,154,703.12	4,133,209	13,713,257.10	733,368.50	27,734,537.72	17.64	
4,713,653.43	3,117,684.65	195,674	2,786,763.56	69,047.50	6,169,169.71	19.63	79
1,348,417.71	967,211.79	67,532	792,969.12	26,802.50	1,854,515.32	20.63	80
3,599,939.88	2,618,270.35	122,747	2,112,578.93	78,975.00	4,932,571.28	20.55	81
872,481.54	364,023.97	107,915	516,426.92	11,770.00	1,000,135.89	17.19	82
461,939.70	278,761.20	6,289	269,513.82	12,750.00	567,314.02	18.42	83
88,853.47	26,599.90	1,200	52,697.08	1,025.00	81,521.98	13.77	84
443,638.86	271,632.95	122,326	259,577.32	11,010.00	664,546.27	22.47	85
27,792.81	39,536.00	200	16,300.69	625.00	56,661.69	30.58	86
87,988.22	211,749.55	150	33,566.88	2,825.00	248,291.43	42.33	87
11,644,705.62	7,895,470.27	624,033	6,840,394.32	214,830.00	15,574,727.59	20.06	
263,311,787.59	99,459,789.36	46,027,434	151,715,504.39	10,410,530.49	307,613,258.24	17.52	
787,307,359.64	417,572,146.37	153,025,573	278,665,308.37	16,660,945.99	865,923,973.73	22.48	

No. 69.—Lawful Money Reserve of the National

APRIL 9, 1903.

	Cities, States, and Territories.	Deposits.	Cash on hand, due from reserve agents, and in the redemption fund.	
			Amount.	Per cent.
	CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES.			
1	New York City	$716,777,042.29	$198,237,296.53	26.96
2	Chicago	207,816,693.12	47,018,460.40	22.62
3	St. Louis	88,538,788.76	20,958,719.01	23.67
	Total central reserve cities	1,013,132,524.17	261,214,475.94	25.78
	OTHER RESERVE CITIES.			
4	Boston	163,989,265.90	49,521,673.40	30.20
5	Albany	16,919,494.01	4,507,027.38	26.64
6	Brooklyn	16,660,613.31	4,277,645.34	25.67
7	Philadelphia	182,345,926.26	50,382,583.59	27.63
8	Pittsburg	118,532,010.95	27,884,456.42	23.52
9	Baltimore	43,548,000.11	9,749,814.71	22.38
10	Washington	20,041,599.35	9,413,510.34	46.97
11	Savannah	1,308,754.08	323,787.98	24.74
12	New Orleans	17,088,088.21	4,790,606.69	28.03
13	Louisville	17,789,072.00	4,909,633.90	27.60
14	Dallas	8,098,832.80	2,548,517.56	31.47
15	Houston	7,925,187.94	3,634,047.49	45.85
16	Cincinnati	46,179,228.72	11,567,195.23	25.05
17	Cleveland	40,959,369.11	9,364,888.40	22.86
18	Columbus	15,028,860.14	3,981,663.13	26.49
19	Indianapolis	22,086,480.13	7,981,963.60	36.14
20	Detroit	18,502,138.10	4,906,023.60	26.52
21	Milwaukee	33,069,299.64	8,247,411.21	24.94
22	Cedar Rapids	3,507,593.63	1,156,278.12	32.96
23	Des Moines	6,587,932.51	1,690,667.80	25.66
24	Dubuque	2,434,199.45	707,245.74	29.05
25	St. Paul	20,174,895.04	5,979,248.51	29.64
26	Minneapolis	21,068,757.43	5,493,084.31	26.07
27	Kansas City, Kans	4,783,146.81	1,105,285.15	23.11
28	Wichita	3,236,214.71	673,788.48	20.82
29	Kansas City, Mo	57,867,621.50	19,042,905.69	32.90
30	St. Joseph	8,809,875.33	2,576,773.86	29.25
31	Lincoln	3,560,967.03	915,692.67	25.71
32	Omaha	21,590,110.97	5,963,627.48	26.74
33	Denver	35,286,544.42	13,086,339.92	37.09
34	Salt Lake City	4,154,861.38	1,577,095.91	37.96
35	San Francisco	27,524,626.36	8,556,272.35	31.09
36	Los Angeles	21,849,163.75	6,418,689.10	29.38
37	Portland, Oreg	11,559,545.23	3,281,433.49	28.39
	Total other reserve cities	1,044,068,276.31	292,216,878.55	27.99
	Total all reserve cities	2,057,200,800.48	553,431,354.49	26.90
	STATES, ETC.			
38	Maine	25,420,659.61	5,992,305.95	23.57
39	New Hampshire	14,283,774.85	3,798,362.53	27.16
40	Vermont	11,969,496.10	2,784,441.28	23.26
41	Massachusetts	99,377,070.50	22,633,209.52	22.78
42	Rhode Island	21,339,466.92	4,862,766.67	22.79
43	Connecticut	44,831,878.88	12,210,990.92	27.24
	Total New England States	217,222,346.86	52,282,076.87	24.07
44	New York	162,812,439.69	34,094,328.06	20.94
45	New Jersey	89,985,290.00	20,812,858.35	23.13
46	Pennsylvania	247,016,310.83	56,685,277.20	22.95
47	Delaware	7,593,990.19	1,826,761.30	24.06
48	Maryland	20,069,872.40	3,841,706.68	19.14
49	District of Columbia	1,315,807.19	441,856.01	33.58
	Total Eastern States	528,793,710.30	117,702,787.60	22.26

BANKS, YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 9, 1903—Continued.

APRIL 9, 1903.

Reserve required, and the amount and per cent held.							
Required.	Held.						
	Specie.	Legal tenders.	Available with reserve agents, not exceeding 50 per cent of reserve required after deducting redemption fund.	Redemption fund.	Total amount.	Per cent.	
$179,194,260.57	$145,823,562.03	$45,201,412	.....	$2,212,322.50	$193,237,296.53	26.96	1
51,954,173.28	30,225,414.40	16,631 896	.....	161,159.00	47,018,460.40	22.62	2
22,134,697.19	16,466,321.01	3,949,166	.....	543,232.00	20,958,719.01	23.67	3
253,283,131.04	192,515,297.44	65,782,474	.....	2,916,704.50	261,214,475.94	25.78	
40,997,316.47	15,124,350.90	4,583,221	$20,328,665.74	339,985.00	40,376,222.64	24.62	4
4,229,873.50	812,809.10	794,364	2,101,186.75	27,500.00	3,735,859.85	22.08	5
4,165,153.33	1,532,997.39	567,134	2,066,526.66	32,100.00	4,198,758.05	25.20	6
45,586,481.57	16,123,559.69	2,821,574	22,546,503.28	493,475.00	41,985,111.97	23.02	7
29,633,002.74	11,027,365.17	4,386,338	12,158,403.25	312,350.00	27,884,456.42	23.52	8
10,887,000.03	3,372,771.57	1,085,950	5,139,093.14	152,000.00	9,749,814.71	22.38	9
5,010,399.84	2,895,451.71	252,348	2,477,224.92	55,950.00	5,680,974.63	28.35	10
327,188.52	195,520.00	22,471	95,796.98	10,000.00	323,787.98	24.74	11
4,272,022.05	1,458,051.25	686,620	2,109,511.03	53,000.00	4,307,182.28	25.21	12
4,447,268.00	1,031,250.25	902,646	2,127,384.00	192,500.00	4,253,780.25	23.91	13
2,024,708.20	511,448.05	537,000	997,964.10	28,780.00	2,075,192.15	25.62	14
1,981,296.99	1,052,177.65	705,991	976,210.99	28,875.00	2,763,254.64	34.87	15
11,544,807.18	3,204,665.60	2,748,149	5,384,430.63	229,950.00	11,567,195.23	25.05	16
10,239,842.28	3,369,447.00	1,702,656	4,088,735.40	204,050.00	9,364,888.40	22.86	17
3,757,215.03	1,261,292.30	911,926	1,780,144.83	28,300.00	3,981,663.13	26.49	18
5,521,620.03	2,623,097.45	1,306,001	2,744,435.02	32,750.00	6,706,283.47	30.36	19
4,625,534.52	1,181,755.65	891,327	2,281,517.26	62,500.00	4,417,099.91	23.87	20
8,267,324.91	2,348,533.60	1,371,904	4,117,099.95	33,125.00	7,870,662.55	23.80	21
876,898.41	350,692.60	90,500	432,199.20	12,500.00	885,891.80	25.25	22
1,646,983.13	544,975.90	337,464	785,727.90	22,500.00	1,690,667.80	25.66	23
608,549.86	206,782.03	69,000	299,899.93	8,750.00	584,431.96	24.01	24
5,043,723.76	2,119,891.18	412,404	2,504,836.88	34,050.00	5,071,182.06	25.14	25
5,267,189.36	1,431,482.50	842,000	2,604,844.68	57,500.00	4,935,827.18	23.43	26
1,195,786.70	174,716.90	428,230	462,338.25	40,000.00	1,105,285.15	23.11	27
809,053.68	189,666.30	61,500	399,526.84	10,000.00	660,693.14	20.42	28
14,466,905.37	4,477,884.67	594,350	7,186,562.69	93,780.00	12,352,577.36	21.35	29
2,202,468.83	797,341.45	275,718	1,089,984.42	22,500.00	2,185,543.87	24.81	30
890,241.76	139,114.75	146,974	441,120.88	8,000.00	735,209.63	20.65	31
5,397,527.74	1,759,156.15	1,110,994	2,667,513.87	62,500.00	5,689,453.88	25.94	32
8,821,636.10	3,255 475.48	1,611,495	4,367,068.05	87,500.00	9,321,538.53	26.42	33
1,038,715.35	941,653.95	55,390	493,107.67	52,500.00	1,542,651.62	37.13	34
6,881,156.59	5,973,344.45	39,358	2,294,819.90	248,750.00	8,556,272.35	31.09	35
5,462,290.94	3,361,777.95	105,930	2,687,020.47	88,250.00	6,242,978.42	28.57	36
2,889,886.31	1,878,136.60	12,076	1,348,720.89	42,500.00	3,281,433.49	28.39	37
261,017,069.08	96,728,637.19	32,471,003	123,586,126.45	3,208,770.00	255,994,536.64	24.52	
514,300,200.12	289,243,934.63	98,253,477	123,586,126.45	6,125,474.50	517,209,012.58	25.14	
			Not exceeding 60 per cent.				
3,813,098.94	1,639,137.31	358,219	2,129,719.01	263,567.25	4,390,642.57	17.27	38
2,142,566.23	796,288.79	311,818	1,158,678.74	211,435.00	2,478,220.53	17.35	39
1,795,424.41	642,663.68	264,231	958,469.64	197,975.00	2,063,339.32	17.24	40
14,906,560.58	5,262,850.60	2,707,820	8,459,571.34	807,275.00	17,237,516.94	17.36	41
3,200,920.04	951,364.44	517,646	1,806,882.02	189,450.00	3,465,342.46	16.24	42
6,724,781.83	3,028,314.49	1,005,871	3,745,895.59	481,622.50	8,261,703.58	18.43	43
32,583,352.03	12,320,619.31	5,165,605	18,259,216.34	2,151,324.75	37,896,765.40	17.45	
24,421,865.95	8,258,276.94	3,813,005	14,064,822.57	980,495.00	27,116,599.51	16.66	44
13,497,793.50	4,213,746.67	2,668,472	7,849,358.10	415,530.00	15,147,106.77	16.83	45
37,052,446.63	13,823,443.79	6,515,062	21,482,275.86	1,248,653.52	43,069,435.17	17.44	46
1,139,098.53	413,203.90	184,267	657,254.12	43,675.00	1,298,400.02	17.10	47
3,010,480.86	940,024.02	452,142	1,728,602.18	129,477.22	3,250,245.42	16.19	48
197,371.08	134,047.75	12,430	110,922.65	12,500.00	269,900.40	20.51	49
79,319,056.55	27,782,743.07	13,645,378	45,893,235.48	2,830,330.74	90,151,687.29	17.05	

No. 69—Lawful Money Reserve of the National

APRIL 9, 1903—Continued.

	Cities, States, and Territories.	Deposits.	Cash on hand, due from reserve agents, and in the redemption fund.	
			Amount.	Per cent.
	STATES, ETC.—continued.			
50	Virginia	$31,708,824.81	$6,895,417.35	21.75
51	West Virginia	22,919,929.78	5,013,425.79	21.87
52	North Carolina	10,542,940.08	2,425,642.28	23.01
53	South Carolina	7,865,212.20	1,457,520.24	18.53
54	Georgia	16,755,513.46	4,332,749.23	25.86
55	Florida	9,544,927.27	3,419,916.56	35.83
56	Alabama	17,853,471.91	4,792,097.16	26.84
57	Mississippi	8,110,861.42	2,554,720.26	31.50
58	Louisiana	8,516,791.08	1,989,041.72	23.35
59	Texas	62,407,163.19	20,575,101.20	32.97
60	Arkansas	5,862,024.55	2,354,840.95	40.17
61	Kentucky	23,383,420.26	6,267,007.06	26.80
62	Tennessee	35,232,353.41	10,713,770.99	30.41
63	Porto Rico	105,353.99	36,598.00	34.74
	Total Southern States	260,808,787.41	72,827,848.79	27.92
64	Ohio	119,671,906.92	30,457,622.43	25.45
65	Indiana	62,247,189.21	19,293,146.94	30.99
66	Illinois	111,560,408.16	28,031,983.82	25.13
67	Michigan	53,027,121.03	11,285,572.88	21.28
68	Wisconsin	52,572,325.00	12,841,506.57	24.43
69	Minnesota	38,333,389.99	8,787,344.96	22.92
70	Iowa	65,438,402.49	15,609,728.55	23.86
71	Missouri	19,863,482.47	7,522,647.35	37.87
	Total Middle States	522,714,224.27	133,829,553.50	25.60
72	North Dakota	11,740,913.54	2,958,458.96	25.20
73	South Dakota	10,856,452.63	2,590,464.54	23.86
74	Nebraska	27,685,104.27	8,095,983.84	29.24
75	Kansas	34,709,234.57	12,473,562.55	35.94
76	Montana	15,440,721.25	4,525,216.32	29.31
77	Wyoming	5,293,974.70	1,571,231.19	29.68
78	Colorado	27,959,377.61	9,701,878.71	34.70
79	New Mexico	4,920,297.84	1,581,093.90	32.13
80	Oklahoma	10,322,327.82	3,483,510.39	33.75
81	Indian Territory	7,028,246.59	2,277,544.26	32.41
	Total Western States	155,956,650.82	49,258,944.66	31.58
82	Washington	33,456,966.75	9,083,185.69	27.15
83	Oregon	9,874,274.29	3,475,097.75	35.19
84	California	23,473,826.29	7,202,325.07	30.68
85	Idaho	5,981,757.85	1,860,901.34	31.11
86	Utah	3,025,630.74	906,764.80	29.97
87	Nevada	583,944.15	85,091.32	14.57
88	Arizona	3,477,138.22	1,357,412.59	39.04
89	Alaska[a]	148,446.72	44,580.91	30.03
90	Hawaii[a]	723,080.75	250,409.49	34.63
	Total Pacific States	80,745,065.76	24,265,768.96	30.05
	Total country banks	1,766,240,785.42	450,166,980.38	25.49
	Total United States	3,823,441,585.90	1,003,598,334.87	26.25

[a] Statement of February 6, 1903.

BANKS, YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 9, 1903—Continued.

APRIL 9, 1903—Continued.

Reserve required, and the amount and per cent held.							
	Held.						
Required.	Specie.	Legal tenders.	Available with reserve agents, not exceeding 60 per cent of reserve required after deducting redemption fund.	Redemption fund.	Total amount.	Per cent.	
$4,756,323.72	$1,525,663.14	$1,384,987	$2,709,601.18	$240,321.75	$5,860,573.07	18.48	50
3,437,989.47	1,289,492.88	625,993	1,975,943.68	144,750.00	4,036,179.56	17.61	51
1,581,441.01	700,645.70	452,146	897,774.61	85,150.00	2,135,716.31	20.26	52
1,179,781.83	342,207.65	253,314	665,951.60	69,862.50	1,331,335.75	16.93	53
2,513,327.02	1,025,913.58	907,241	1,438,898.71	115,162.50	3,487,215.79	20.81	54
1,431,739.09	506,449.53	420,671	834,780.95	40,437.50	1,802,338.98	18.88	55
2,678,020.79	1,149,194.10	826,243	1,543,359.47	105,755.00	3,624,551.57	20.30	56
1,216,629.21	347,367.20	434,480	697,607.52	53,950.00	1,533,404.72	18.91	57
1,277,518.66	511,870.22	193,614	742,796.19	39,525.00	1,487,805.41	17.47	58
9,361,074.48	4,326,815.92	2,912,144	5,362,760.76	423,139.87	13,024,860.55	20.87	59
879,303.68	404,804.15	178,068	517,532.21	16,750.00	1,117,154.36	19.06	60
3,507,513.04	1,255,313.99	550,962	1,952,038.52	254,115.50	4,012,430.01	17.16	61
5,284,853.01	2,071,286.75	1,352,560	3,066,112.81	174,665.00	6,664,624.56	18.92	62
15,803.10	1,598.00	15,000	6,481.86	5,000.00	* 28,079.86	26.65	63
39,121,318.11	15,458,622.81	10,507,423	22,411,640.07	1,768,584.62	50,146,270.50	19.23	
17,950,786.04	6,135,061.56	4,538,009	10,327,990.50	737,468.54	21,738,529.60	18.17	64
9,337,078.38	4,095,042.58	1,885,559	5,408,333.72	323,188.85	11,712,124.15	18.82	65
16,734,061.22	5,752,953.26	2,721,528	9,676,631.68	606,341.75	18,757,454.69	16.90	66
7,954,068.15	2,770,866.94	1,270,138	4,623,049.59	248,985.50	8,913,040.03	16.81	67
7,885,848.75	2,685,894.59	1,089,370	4,626,885.45	174,373.00	8,576,523.04	16.31	68
5,750,008.35	2,130,787.13	662,664	3,362,766.51	145,397.50	6,301,615.14	16.44	69
9,815,760.37	3,056,809.50	1,767,764	5,661,103.04	380,588.64	10,866,265.18	16.61	70
2,979,522.37	892,508.90	532,466	1,715,044.42	121,115.00	3,261,134.32	16.42	71
78,407,133.63	27,519,924.46	14,467,498	45,401,804.91	2,737,458.78	90,126,686.15	17.24	
1,761,137.03	514,753.47	389,203	1,027,225.97	49,093.75	1,980,276.19	16.87	72
1,628,467.90	596,997.65	317,455	952,321.73	41,265.00	1,908,039.38	17.58	73
4,152,765.64	1,158,754.51	647,387	2,409,907.28	136,253.50	4,352,302.29	15.72	74
5,206,385.19	1,889,347.43	961,393	2,992,122.11	219,515.00	6,062,377.54	17.47	75
2,316,108.19	1,369,613.70	494,049	1,360,672.10	48,321.35	3,272,656.15	21.19	76
794,096.21	331,803.70	60,913	463,347.72	21,850.00	877,914.42	16.58	77
4,193,906.64	1,963,312.35	791,702	2,465,208.98	85,225.00	5,305,448.33	18.98	78
738,044.67	266,230.45	197,780	424,908.53	29,863.79	918,782.77	18.67	79
1,548,349.17	569,555.10	308,551	896,444.50	54,275.00	1,828,825.60	17.72	80
1,054,236.99	486,011.52	217,256	596,464.19	60,130.00	1,359,861.71	19.35	81
23,393,497.63	9,146,379.88	4,385,689	13,588,623.11	745,792.39	27,866,484.38	17.87	
5,018,545.01	2,978,083.55	236,058	2,969,398.50	69,547.50	6,253,087.55	18.69	82
1,481,141.14	999,120.75	76,673	872,415.68	27,115.00	1,975,324.43	20.00	83
3,521,073.94	2,333,308.40	169,335	2,063,924.37	81,200.00	4,647,767.77	19.80	84
897,263.68	414,989.74	98,809	529,788.70	14,282.50	1,057,869.94	17.68	85
453,844.61	262,051.65	27,509	264,356.76	13,250.00	567,167.41	18.75	86
87,591.62	27,303.85	3,468	51,939.97	1,025.00	83,736.82	14.34	87
521,570.73	341,869.10	96,241	305,773.93	11,947.50	755,831.53	21.74	88
22,267.01	26,911.85	.....	12,985.20	625.00	40,522.05	27.30	89
108,462.11	225,657.95	150	21,776.54	2,825.00	250,409.49	34.63	90
12,111,759.85	7,609,296.84	708,243	7,092,359.65	221,817.50	15,631,716.99	19.36	
264,936,117.80	99,837,586.37	48,879,836	152,646,879.56	10,455,308.78	311,819,610.71	17.66	
779,236,317.92	389,081,521.00	147,133,313	276,233,006.01	16,580,783.28	829,028,623.29	21.68	

No. 69.—Lawful Money Reserve of the National

JUNE 9, 1903

	Cities, States, and Territories.	Deposits.	Cash on hand, due from reserve agents, and in the redemption fund.	
			Amount.	Per cent.
	CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES.			
1	New York	$701,534,473.05	$192,152,933.09	27.39
2	Chicago	203,999,858.76	51,605,262.15	25.30
3	St. Louis	85,633,764.13	22,087,982.84	25.79
	Total central reserve cities	991,168,095.94	265,846,178.08	26.82
	OTHER RESERVE CITIES.			
4	Boston	166,962,465.24	47,362,797.34	28.37
5	Albany	19,362,397.07	5,310,276.54	27.43
6	Brooklyn	16,409,588.55	3,988,673.36	24.31
7	Philadelphia	191,100,851.66	56,045,752.24	29.33
8	Pittsburg	118,031,330.98	26,271,506.36	22.26
9	Baltimore	42,262,238.54	10,134,724.01	23.98
10	Washington	18,733,096.82	5,714,246.74	30.50
11	Savannah	969,251.76	190,388.70	20.26
12	New Orleans	17,224,865.61	4,994,920.94	29.00
13	Louisville	17,794,822.69	5,766,122.37	32.40
14	Dallas	7,158,345.77	2,284,980.12	31.92
15	Houston	7,456,436.64	3,179,931.36	42.65
16	Cincinnati	45,399,073.69	12,807,554.64	28.21
17	Cleveland	41,089,811.39	10,209,050.40	24.85
18	Columbus	14,779,835.23	3,586,871.42	24.27
19	Indianapolis	22,330,479.65	8,869,819.02	39.72
20	Detroit	18,734,083.60	5,086,334.22	27.15
21	Milwaukee	32,907,860.46	8,298,061.61	25.22
22	Cedar Rapids	3,323,454.86	902,447.69	27.15
23	Des Moines	6,592,007.64	1,703,668.79	25.84
24	Dubuque	2,313,248.88	722,244.53	31.23
25	St. Paul	20,432,799.77	6,030,210.89	29.51
26	Minneapolis	20,122,143.26	4,062,210.50	20.19
27	Kansas City, Kans	4,545,617.59	1,171,494.01	25.77
28	Wichita	3,395,688.00	724,943.74	21.35
29	Kansas City, Mo.	56,880,209.18	16,885,207.70	29.69
30	St. Joseph	9,190,975.71	2,797,286.17	30.44
31	Lincoln	3,712,987.25	886,439.31	23.87
32	Omaha	21,793,941.24	6,208,033.60	28.49
33	Denver	34,468,669.76	13,410,813.82	38.91
34	Salt Lake City	4,263,688.77	1,352,624.63	31.72
35	San Francisco	25,960,378.97	8,033,688.97	30.95
36	Los Angeles	22,657,358.10	6,844,680.45	30.21
37	Portland, Oreg	11,258,025.01	3,322,004.04	29.51
	Total other reserve cities	1,049,618,029.34	295,166,010.23	28.12
	Total all reserve cities	2,040,786,125.28	561,012,188.31	27.49
	STATES, ETC.			
38	Maine	25,097,666.23	5,620,251.44	22.39
39	New Hampshire	14,856,808.89	4,209,726.90	28.34
40	Vermont	12,062,135.41	3,023,953.33	25.07
41	Massachusetts	100,944,987.29	23,646,003.54	23.42
42	Rhode Island	20,093,355.16	4,714,643.16	23.46
43	Connecticut	43,968,841.78	11,796,503.97	26.83
	Total New England States	217,023,789.76	53,011,082.34	24.43
44	New York	167,661,825.59	35,161,741.38	20.97
45	New Jersey	89,857,566.82	20,969,364.16	23.34
46	Pennsylvania	249,480,354.74	54,419,678.74	21.81
47	Delaware	7,725,586.69	1,969,002.70	25.49
48	Maryland	20,162,928.34	3,669,582.31	18.20
49	District of Columbia	1,292,536.91	374,984.36	29.00
	Total Eastern States	536,180,829.09	116,564,353.65	21.74

BANKS, YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 9, 1903—Continued.

JUNE 9, 1903.

Reserve required, and the amount and per cent held.							
Required.	Held.						
	Specie.	Legal tenders.	Available with reserve agents, not exceeding 50 per cent of reserve required after deducting redemption fund.	Redemption fund.	Total amount.	Per cent.	
$175 383,618.26	$138,991,763.59	$50,933,847	.....	$2,227,322.50	$192,152,933.09	27.39	1
50,999,964.69	29,767,881.15	21,652,131	.....	185,250.00	51,605,262.15	25.30	2
21,408,441.03	16,922,582.84	4,632,618	.....	532,782.00	22,087,982.84	27.39	3
247,792,023.98	185,682,227.58	77,218,596	.....	2,945,354.50	265,846,178.08	26.82	
41,740,616.31	15,648,224.27	5,601,091	$20,693,351.91	353,912.50	42,296,579.68	25.33	4
4,840,599.27	847,343.75	1,103,873	2,401,549.63	37,500.00	4,390,266.38	22.67	5
4,102,397.14	1,691,583.95	755,185	1,512,304.41	29,600.00	3,988,673.36	24.31	6
47,775,212.92	20,814,191.55	3,437,426	23,609,743.96	555,725.00	48,417,086.51	25.34	7
29,507,832.74	12,595,585.30	5,003,151	8,267,073.56	405,696.50	26,271,506.36	22.26	8
10,565,559.63	3,867,178.30	948,737	5,171,283.71	147,525.00	10,134,724.01	23.98	9
4,683,274.21	2,002,233.84	200,650	2,311,162.10	60,950.00	4,574,995.94	24.42	10
242,312.94	95,200.00	24,430	61,758.70	15,000.00	196,388.70	20.26	11
4,306,216.40	1,658,183.50	727,991	2,126,608.20	53,000.00	4,565,782.70	26.51	12
4,448,705.67	1,068,344.90	1,299,682	2,151,852.84	145,000.00	4,664,879.74	26.21	13
1,789,586.44	509,525.50	416,800	880,355.72	28,875.00	1,835,556.22	25.64	14
1,864,109.16	943,032.85	560,116	917,617.08	28,875.00	2,449,640.93	32.85	15
11,349,768.42	2,882,051.63	4,355,462	5,319 191.01	250,850.00	12,807,554.64	28.21	16
10,272,452.85	3,755,348.00	2,077,330	4,141,627.40	234,745.00	10,209,050.40	24.85	17
3,694,958.81	1,191,573.60	1,078,847	1,272,200.82	44,250.00	3,586,871.42	24.27	18
5,582,619.91	2,593,334.05	1,224,060	2,772,509.96	37,600.00	6,627,504.01	29.68	19
4,683,520.90	1,311,105.50	1,116,003	2,310,510.45	62,500.00	4,800,118.95	25.62	20
8,226,965.12	2,412,327.58	1,616,908	4,073,170.06	80,625.00	8,183,030.64	24.87	21
830,863.72	309,889.97	51,000	409,806.86	11,250.00	781,946.83	23.53	22
1,648,001.91	523,741.85	243,090	812,750.96	22,500.00	1,602,082.81	24.30	23
578,312.22	196,894.82	109,763	283,531.11	11,250.00	601,438.93	26.00	24
5,108,199.94	2,179,115.53	372,725	2,534,199.97	39,800.00	5,125,840.50	25.09	25
5,030,535.81	1,502,122.05	554,301	1,940,287.45	65,500.00	4,062,210.50	20.19	26
1,136,404.40	190,926.00	557,732	380,336.01	42,500.00	1,171,494.01	25.77	27
848,922.00	217,718.75	96,500	401,074.99	9,650.00	724,943.74	21.35	28
14,220,052.30	4,261,812.53	637,105	7,054,461.15	111,130.00	12,064,508.68	21.21	29
2,297,743.93	745,356.30	371,670	1,136,246.96	25,250.00	2,278,523.26	24.79	30
928,246.81	141,764.00	139,960	457,623.41	13,000.00	752,347.41	20.26	31
5,448,485.31	1,999,780.35	1,216,948	2,692,992.61	62,500.00	5,972,220.96	27.40	32
8,617,167.44	3,529,492.00	1,668,000	4,252,333.72	112,500.00	9,562,325.72	27.74	33
1,065,922.19	901,364.20	45,860	352,900.43	52,500.00	1,352,624.63	31.72	34
6,490,094.74	4,718,292.35	125,767	2,940,879.62	248,750.00	8,033,688.97	30.95	35
5,664,339.53	3,229,523.80	164,648	2,770,544.76	123,250.00	6,287,966.56	27.75	36
2,814,506.25	1,749,743.00	27,800	1,381,003.13	52,500.00	3,211,046.13	28.52	37
262,404,507.34	102,283,905.57	37,930,611	119,794,844.66	3,576,059.00	263,585,420.23	25.11	
510,196,531.32	287,966,133.15	115,149,207	119,794,844.66	6,521,413.50	529,431,598.31	25.94	
			Not exceeding 60 per cent.				
3,764,649.94	1,639,258.63	446,658	2,093,202.71	275,978.75	4,455,098.09	17.75	38
2,228,521.33	871,099.03	332,649	1,201,959.80	225,255.00	2,630,962.83	17.71	39
1,809,320.31	675,208.40	291,513	1,017,417.19	213,625.00	2,197,763.59	18.22	40
15,141,747.34	5,383,951.79	2,738,188	8,541,256.32	906,320.00	17,569,716.11	17.41	41
3,014,003.27	962,146.96	532,918	1,685,191.96	205,350.00	3,385,606.92	16.85	42
6,595,326.27	3,247,497.18	1,144,463	3,671,064.76	476,885.00	8,539,909.94	19.42	43
32,553,568.46	12,779,161.99	5,486,389	18,210,092.74	2,303,413.75	38,779,057.48	17.87	
25,149,273.84	8,344,366.60	3,753,109	14,471,150.00	1,030,690.50	27,599,316.10	16.46	44
13,478,635.02	4,009,445.32	2,557,215	7,826,800.51	433,967.50	14,827,428.33	16.50	45
37,422,053.21	14,107,128.19	6,687,279	21,592,346.36	1,434,809.27	43,821,562.82	17.57	46
1,158,838.00	439,485.77	186,799	667,477.80	46,375.00	1,340,137.57	17.35	47
3,024,439.25	872,415.42	486,069	1,736,169.38	130,823.62	3,225,477.42	16.00	48
193,885.04	118,210.00	11,205	108,831.02	12,500.00	250,746.02	19.40	49
80,427,124.36	27,891,051.30	13,681,676	46,402,775.07	3,089,165.89	91,064,668.26	16.98	

No. 69.—Lawful Money Reserve of the National

JUNE 9, 1903—Continued.

	Cities, States, and Territories.	Deposits.	Cash on hand, due from reserve agents, and in the redemption fund.	
			Amount.	Per cent.
	STATES, ETC.—continued.			
50	Virginia	$31,503,317.81	$7,091,943.93	22.51
51	West Virginia	22,733,858.96	2,478,987.46	21.03
52	North Carolina	10,317,403.72	2,125,664.12	20.60
53	South Carolina	7,166,369.71	1,429,751.84	19.95
54	Georgia	16,491,470.64	3,631,868.61	22.02
55	Florida	9,622,434.23	3,400,058.94	35.34
56	Alabama	17,146,979.11	4,454,344.33	25.98
57	Mississippi	7,915,421.42	2,102,953.94	26.57
58	Louisiana	7,827,105.35	1,665,903.22	21.28
59	Texas	60,603,666.51	18,782,382.78	30.99
60	Arkansas	5,989,548.47	2,386,900.90	39.85
61	Kentucky	23,203,962.62	5,843,354.52	25.18
62	Tennessee	34,926,769.76	10,879,793.57	31.15
63	Porto Rico	106,120.72	38,416.78	36.20
	Total Southern States	255,554,429.03	66,312,324.94	25.95
64	Ohio	121,777,594.39	30,509,984.12	25.05
65	Indiana	64,443,290.70	20,957,885.37	32.52
66	Illinois	114,119,645.91	31,175,340.84	27.32
67	Michigan	52,224,951.28	11,008,941.93	17.04
68	Wisconsin	52,101,032.42	12,264,979.85	23.54
69	Minnesota	40,731,910.22	10,076,003.34	24.74
70	Iowa	63,903,232.27	15,700,187.97	24.57
71	Missouri	19,353,997.73	6,876,030.64	35.53
	Total Middle States	528,655,654.92	138,569,354.06	26.21
72	North Dakota	11,409,319.06	2,427,470.48	21.28
73	South Dakota	11,147,844.51	2,685,218.52	24.09
74	Nebraska	28,828,926.06	8,918,752.95	30.94
75	Kansas	34,931,783.11	12,241,519.19	35.04
76	Montana	15,275,306.75	4,340,186.02	28.41
77	Wyoming	5,466,093.02	1,561,618.46	28.57
78	Colorado	27,038,564.27	8,803,292.25	32.56
79	New Mexico	5,489,068.73	1,635,221.18	29.79
80	Oklahoma	10,509,231.18	3,151,827.68	29.99
81	Indian Territory	7,119,670.64	2,064,981.90	29.00
	Total Western States	157,215,807.33	47,830,088.63	30.42
82	Washington	33,383,913.55	8,203,659.81	24.57
83	Oregon	10,112,578.38	3,431,215.77	33.93
84	California	23,770,082.10	6,287,998.76	26.45
85	Idaho	6,236,028.89	1,800,095.13	28.87
86	Utah	3,054,516.30	788,098.60	25.80
87	Nevada	567,721.23	79,051.39	13.92
88	Arizona	3,579,535.28	1,253,419.08	35.02
89	Alaska[a]	161,352.60	43,300.29	26.84
90	Hawaii[a]	752,667.66	317,163.81	42.14
	Total Pacific States	81,618,395.99	22,204,002.14	27.20
	Total country banks	1,776,248,906.12	444,491,205.76	25.02
	Total United States	3,817,035,031.40	1,005,503,394.07	26.34

[a] Statement of April 9, 1903.

BANKS, YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 9, 1903—Continued.

JUNE 9, 1903—Continued.

Reserve required, and the amount and per cent held.							
Required.	Held.						
	Specie.	Legal. tenders.	Available with reserve agents, not exceeding 50 per cent of reserve required after deducting redemption fund.	Redemption fund.	Total amount.	Per cent.	
$4,725,497.67	$1,463,478.24	$1,280,612	$2,699,893.60	$225,675.00	$5,669,658.84	17.99	50
3,410,078.84	1,275,525.14	658,880	1,954,223.01	153,040.50	4,041,668.65	17.78	51
1,547,610.56	602,359.70	404,499	878,028.33	84,230.01	1,969,117.04	19.09	52
1,074,955.46	358,989.85	228,660	601,293.37	72,799.84	1,261,743.06	17.61	53
2,473,720.60	994,395.42	713,528	1,402,318.08	136,523.80	3,246,765.30	19.69	54
1,443,365.13	486,379.23	354,820	840,706.58	42,187.50	1,724,093.31	17.92	55
2,572,046.87	1,198,850.91	765,977	1,471,108.12	120,200.00	3,556,136.03	20.74	56
1,187,313.21	366,886.04	517,999	674,775.42	62,687.50	1,622,347.96	20.50	57
1,174,065.80	456,526.08	178,477	678,354.48	43,475.00	1,356,832.56	17.34	58
9,090,549.98	4,252,101.58	2,736,631	5,191,367.09	438,271.50	12,618,371.17	20.82	59
898,432.27	401,660.15	206,044	528,814.36	17,075.00	1,153,593.51	19.26	60
3,480,594.39	1,249,047.18	549,637	1,920,912.84	279,073.00	3,998,670.02	17.23	61
5,239,015.46	2,091,884.67	1,594,466	3,037,861.78	175,912.50	6,900,124.95	19.76	62
15,918.11	3,381.44	15,000	6,550.86	5,000.00	29,932.30	28.21	63
38,333,164.35	15,201,465.63	10,205,230	21,886,207.92	1,856,151.15	49,149,054.70	19.23	
18,266,639.16	6,105,373.89	4,288,427	10,469,066.35	818,195.24	21,681,062.48	17.80	64
9,666,493.60	4,214,653.32	2,113,349	5,576,812.86	371,805.50	12,276,620.68	19.05	65
17,117,946.89	6,061,659.26	2,895,567	9,878,806.85	653,268.80	19,489,301.91	17.08	66
7,833,742.69	2,830,780.44	1,259,667	4,536,539.82	272,843.00	8,899,830.26	17.04	67
7,815,154.86	2,682,129.39	1,049,653	4,575,615.52	189,129.00	8,496,526.91	16.31	68
6,109,786.53	2,317,186.61	694,431	3,568,174.10	162,829.70	6,742,621.41	16.55	69
9,585,484.84	2,996,748.02	1,531,506	5,514,293.88	394,995.04	10,437,542.94	16.33	70
2,903,099.66	931,116.70	498,212	1,662,833.80	131,710.00	3,223,872.50	16.66	71
79,298,348.23	28,139,647.63	14,330,812	45,782,143.18	2,994,776.28	91,247,379.09	17.26	
1,711,397.86	517,831.55	282,936	994,791.22	53,412.50	1,848,971.27	16.21	72
1,672,176.67	601,107.95	271,710	975,675.40	46,051.00	1,894,544.35	16.99	73
4,324,338.91	1,148,564.89	672,775	2,502,732.25	153,118.50	4,477,190.64	15.53	74
5,239,767.47	1,994,198.72	941,936	3,005,708.98	230,252.50	6,172,096.20	17.67	75
2,291,296.01	1,296,512.40	424,019	1,346,288.19	47,482.35	3,114,301.94	20.39	76
819,913.95	283,749.80	87,294	478,838.37	21,850.00	871,732.17	15.95	77
4,055,784.64	2,004,639.40	651,757	2,382,005.78	85,775.00	5,124,177.18	18.91	78
823,360.31	301,462.60	164,722	474,688.69	32,212.50	973,085.79	17.73	79
1,576,384.68	565,860.52	348,643	909,716.81	60,190.00	1,884,410.33	17.93	80
1,067,950.59	500,905.91	206,173	597,252.35	72,530.00	1,376,861.26	19.34	81
23,582,371.09	9,214,833.74	4,051,965	13,667,698.04	802,874.35	27,737,371.13	17.64	
5,007,587.03	3,020,957.39	202,703	2,958,608.71	76,572.50	6,258,841.60	18.75	82
1,516,886.76	988,895.35	91,980	892,925.55	28,677.50	2,002,478.40	19.80	83
3,565,512.32	2,152,854.72	148,590	2,089,087.39	83,700.00	4,474,232.11	18.82	84
935,404.33	418,672.85	106,236	552,305.60	14,895.00	1,092,109.45	17.51	85
458,177.45	257,576.35	27,142	266,360.97	14,242.50	565,321.82	18.51	86
85,158.18	44,395.60	595	33,035.79	1,025.00	79,051.39	13.92	87
536,930.29	310,101.70	109,539	314,123.27	13,391.50	747,155.47	20.87	88
24,202.89	29,747.65	545	12,382.64	625.00	43,300.20	26.84	89
112,900.15	200,882.80	220	66,045.09	2,825.00	269,972.89	35.87	90
12,242,759.41	7,424,084.41	687,550	7,184,875.01	235,954.00	15,532,463.42	19.03	
266,437,335.90	100,650,244.70	48,443,622	153,133,791.96	11,282,335.42	313,509,994.08	17.65	
776,633,867.22	388,616,377.85	163,592,829	272,928,636.62	17,803,748.92	842,941,592.39	22.08	

No. 69.—Lawful Money Reserve of the National

SEPTEMBER 9, 1903.

	Cities, States, and Territories.	Deposits.	Cash on hand, due from reserve agents, and in the redemption fund.	
			Amount.	Per cent.
	CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES.			
1	New York	$741,043,138.74	$205,371,496.33	27.71
2	Chicago	198,063,804.78	47,283,154.87	23.87
3	St. Louis	82,467,526.72	18,498,649.80	22.43
	Total central reserve cities	1,021,574,470.24	271,153,300.50	26.54
	OTHER RESERVE CITIES.			
4	Boston	161,077,458.82	49,167,433.48	30.52
5	Albany	19,865,839.62	6,105,305.41	30.73
6	Brooklyn	15,375,669.16	4,166,330.70	27.10
7	Philadelphia	179,055,491.36	52,204,189.65	29.16
8	Pittsburg	113,305,378.43	26,252,183.47	23.17
9	Baltimore	43,730,549.90	10,802,408.78	24.70
10	Washington	18,400,827.56	6,865,291.34	37.31
11	Savannah	1,104,414.59	365,218.11	33.07
12	New Orleans	18,687,863.78	5,354,603.17	28.65
13	Louisville	16,886,755.89	4,881,726.96	28.91
14	Dallas	6,294,424.38	1,789,606.61	28.43
15	Houston	7,040,594.44	2,553,744.93	36.27
16	Cincinnati	46,594,295.21	12,250,186.05	26.29
17	Cleveland	42,452,336.68	10,236,600.80	24.11
18	Columbus	14,616,926.33	3,919,686.20	26.82
19	Indianapolis	23,562,273.41	9,434,468.01	40.04
20	Detroit	18,835,986.01	4,839,663.51	25.69
21	Milwaukee	32,496,254.26	8,706,677.13	26.79
22	Cedar Rapids	3,416,169.90	945,164.21	27.67
23	Des Moines	6,440,648.99	1,789,836.49	27.79
24	Dubuque	2,200,398.60	752,945.11	34.22
25	St. Paul	19,368,700.70	5,722,792.37	29.55
26	Minneapolis	19,915,312.01	4,778,935.80	24.00
27	Kansas City, Kans.	4,680,314.79	1,686,333.13	36.03
28	Wichita	3,871,776.98	1,168,101.83	30.17
29	Kansas City, Mo.	56,387,307.81	16,146,108.71	28.63
30	St. Joseph	8,992,614.81	3,072,273.09	34.39
31	Lincoln	3,639,441.42	822,119.97	22.59
32	Omaha	22,777,040.94	7,776,238.91	34.14
33	Denver	35,292,624.43	14,057,007.26	39.83
34	Salt Lake City	4,501,353.00	1,520,404.90	33.78
35	San Francisco	27,515,473.72	7,817,455.93	28.41
36	Los Angeles	22,089,805.11	7,533,270.14	34.10
37	Portland, Oreg	12,000,880.14	3,781,347.01	31.50
	Total other reserve cities	1,032,473,203.18	299,265,659.17	28.99
	Total all reserve cities	2,054,047,673.42	570,418,959.67	27.77
	STATES, ETC.			
38	Maine	27,097,401.68	7,030,093.44	25.94
39	New Hampshire	14,763,717.36	4,073,542.67	27.59
40	Vermont	12,409,130.50	3,605,517.65	29.06
41	Massachusetts	100,623,205.78	24,413,152.42	24.26
42	Rhode Island	21,082,267.01	5,422,405.23	25.72
43	Connecticut	42,541,445.66	11,847,322.84	27.85
	Total New England States	218,517,167.99	56,392,034.25	25.81
44	New York	168,339,173.86	36,367,136.85	21.60
45	New Jersey	91,553,390.62	22,179,721.73	24.23
46	Pennsylvania	253,760,863.46	56,061,421.25	22.09
47	Delaware	7,768,945.06	2,133,688.56	27.46
48	Maryland	21,176,944.49	4,076,748.08	19.25
49	District of Columbia	1,245,025.35	436,053.09	35.02
	Total Eastern States	543,844,342.84	121,254,769.51	22.30

BANKS, YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 9, 1903—Continued.

SEPTEMBER 9, 1903.

Reserve required, and the amount and per cent held.							
	Held.						
Required.	Specie.	Legal tenders.	Available with reserve agents, not exceeding 50 per cent of reserve required after deducting redemption fund.	Redemption fund.	Total amount.	Per cent.	
$185,260,784.69	$155,476,735.33	$47,591,811	.....	$2,302,950.00	$205,371,496.33	27.71	1
49,515,951.19	26,180,392.87	20,914,112	.....	188,650.00	47,283,154.87	23.87	2
20,616,881.68	14,206,928.30	3,725,139	.....	566,582.00	18,498,649.30	22.43	3
255,393,617.56	195,864,056.50	72,231,062	.....	3,058,182.00	271,153,300.50	26.54	
40,269,364.71	15,510,998.66	4,949,755	$19,963,838.60	341,687.50	40,766,279.76	25.31	4
4,966,459.91	838,762.10	1,070,798	2,464,479.95	37,500.00	4,411,540.05	22.21	5
3,843,917.29	1,520,874.86	732,192	1,883,663.84	29,600.00	4,166,330.70	27.10	6
44,763,872.84	18,779,856.79	3,226,372	22,078,323.92	607,225.00	44,691,777.71	24.96	7
28,326,344.61	11,270,519.68	3,924,218	10,570,698.29	486,747.50	26,252,183.47	23.17	8
10,932,637.47	3,637,743.90	888,310	5,371,568.74	189,500.00	10,087,122.64	23.07	9
4,609,266.89	2,584,364.72	274,372	2,269,628.44	60,950.00	5,189,315.16	28.20	10
276,103.65	108,550.00	20,592	130,551.82	15,000.00	274,693.82	24.87	11
4,671,965.94	1,604,355.50	687,025	2,298,482.97	75,000.00	4,664,863.47	24.96	12
4,221,688.97	1,113,538.40	976,341	2,038,344.49	145,000.00	4,273,223.89	25.31	13
1,573,606.10	625,623.55	409,140	726,968.06	27,875.00	1,789,606.61	28.43	14
1,760,148.61	956,760.75	519,977	866,199.30	27,750.00	2,370,687.05	33.67	15
11,648,573.80	2,844,106.43	3,380,935	5,699,211.90	250,150.00	12,174,403.33	26.12	16
10,613,084.17	2,968,392.50	2,335,244	4,731,974.30	200,990.00	10,236,600.80	24.11	17
3,654,231.58	1,281,004.30	958,953	1,635,478.90	44,250.00	3,919,686.20	26.82	18
5,890,568.35	2,451,398.85	1,478,940	2,924,769.18	41,000.00	6,896,108.03	29.27	19
4,708,996.50	1,333,027.90	1,118,387	2,323,248.25	62,500.00	4,837,163.15	25.68	20
8,124,063.56	2,718,311.25	1,101,950	4,017,656.78	88,750.00	7,926,668.03	24.39	21
854,042.47	331,502.35	60,000	422,246.24	9,550.00	823,298.59	24.11	22
1,610,162.25	486,493.20	259,208	793,831.12	22,500.00	1,562,032.32	24.25	23
550,099.65	194,120.34	80,309	268,174.83	13,750.00	556,354.17	25.28	24
4,842,175.18	2,141,576.99	659,195	2,399,937.59	42,300.00	5,243,009.58	27.07	25
4,978,828.00	1,519,753.90	608,963	2,454,414.00	70,000.00	4,653,130.90	23.36	26
1,170,078.70	382,072.70	617,955	562,539.35	45,000.00	1,607,567.05	34.35	27
967,944.25	213,228.00	120,529	477,722.12	12,500.00	823,979.12	21.28	28
14,096,826.95	3,900,284.50	502,841	6,992,388.48	112,050.00	11,507,563.98	20.41	29
2,248,153.70	674,685.50	290,362	1,111,451.85	25,250.00	2,101,749.35	23.37	30
909,860.36	154,756.70	110,529	448,430.18	13,000.00	726,715.88	19.97	31
5,694,260.24	1,977,544.00	2,306,615	2,815,880.12	62,500.00	7,162,539.12	31.45	32
8,823,156.11	4,021,254.06	1,979,860	4,355,328.05	112,500.00	10,468,942.11	29.66	33
1,125,338.25	720,092.95	96,400	536,569.13	52,200.00	1,405,262.08	31.22	34
6,878,868.43	5,255,624.00	43,173	2,271,808.93	246,850.00	7,817,455.93	28.41	35
5,522,451.28	3,315,198.16	380,299	2,696,475.64	129,500.00	6,521,472.80	29.52	36
3,000,220.03	1,792,232.45	28,322	1,473,860.02	52,500.00	3,346,914.47	27.89	37
258,118,300.80	99,228,609.94	36,198,061	122,076,145.38	3,753,425.00	261,256,241.32	25.30	
513,511,918.36	295,092,666.44	108,429,123	122,076,145.38	6,811,607.00	532,409,541.82	25.92	
			Not exceeding 60 per cent.				
4,064,610.25	1,635,898.38	470,214	2,271,735.30	278,384.75	4,656,232.43	17.18	38
2,214,557.60	838,551.67	315,896	1,192,834.56	226,500.00	2,573,782.23	17.43	39
1,861,369.58	687,851.95	272,277	992,036.74	207,975.00	2,160,140.69	17.41	40
15,093,480.87	5,231,885.40	2,701,370	8,498,958.52	928,550.00	17,360,763.92	17.25	41
3,162,340.05	996,587.01	463,025	1,762,974.03	224,050.00	3,446,636.04	16.35	42
6,381,216.85	3,025,215.37	1,068,096	3,546,775.11	469,925.00	8,110,011.48	19.06	43
32,777,575.20	12,415,989.78	5,290,878	18,265,314.26	2,335,384.75	38,307,566.79	17.53	
25,250,876.08	8,267,337.85	3,737,931	14,498,409.65	1,086,860.00	27,590,538.50	16.39	44
13,733,008.59	4,264,150.04	2,587,725	7,978,967.16	434,730.00	15,265,572.20	16.67	45
38,064,129.52	14,219,982.58	6,557,607	21,930,982.21	1,512,492.50	44,221,064.29	17.43	46
1,165,341.76	480,535.53	171,103	670,750.06	47,425.00	1,369,813.59	17.63	47
3,176,541.67	1,007,294.67	567,001	1,826,636.86	132,146.90	3,533,079.43	16.68	48
186,753.80	121,642.13	9,490	104,552.28	12,500.00	248,184.41	19.93	49
81,576,651.42	28,360,942.80	13,630,857	47,010,298.22	3,226,154.40	92,228,252.42	16.96	

No. 69.—Lawful Money Reserve of the National

SEPTEMBER 9, 1903—Continued.

	Cities, States, and Territories.	Deposits.	Cash on hand, due from reserve agents, and in the redemption fund.	
			Amount.	Per cent.
	STATES, ETC.—continued.			
50	Virginia	$34,779,445.79	$8,537,778.97	24.55
51	West Virginia	23,648,551.73	5,131,557.57	21.70
52	North Carolina	11,066,697.70	2,431,329.93	21.97
53	South Carolina	8,013,828.38	1,491,022.27	18.61
54	Georgia	16,206,178.33	3,374,175.87	20.79
55	Florida	9,368,374.48	3,181,782.49	33.96
56	Alabama	16,080,877.97	4,049,783.17	25.18
57	Mississippi	6,636,808.10	1,396,618.52	21.04
58	Louisiana	7,048,211.80	1,397,376.32	19.83
59	Texas	57,877,165.67	15,036,566.43	25.98
60	Arkansas	5,709,757.11	1,405,437.90	24.61
61	Kentucky	23,657,860.10	6,624,145.47	28.00
62	Tennessee	33,915,824.84	7,940,440.04	23.41
63	Porto Rico	113,279.13	36,538.96	32.26
	Total Southern States	254,122,861.13	62,034,553.91	24.41
64	Ohio	128,119,558.69	31,320,561.50	24.45
65	Indiana	66,512,211.69	21,197,963.95	31.87
66	Illinois	117,399,305.65	32,042,944.86	27.29
67	Michigan	54,379,718.95	11,928,109.10	21.93
68	Wisconsin	52,460,291.20	12,269,995.38	23.39
69	Minnesota	40,867,898.28	10,270,705.86	25.13
70	Iowa	64,170,150.70	15,602,978.76	24.32
71	Missouri	20,213,670.96	7,190,313.44	35.57
	Total Middle States	544,122,806.12	141,823,572.85	26.06
72	North Dakota	11,729,666.58	2,576,461.96	21.96
73	South Dakota	10,836,913.27	2,476,724.30	22.85
74	Nebraska	29,813,263.16	9,403,818.61	31.54
75	Kansas	36,907,128.32	12,593,921.00	34.12
76	Montana	15,700,171.38	5,016,935.33	31.95
77	Wyoming	5,580,447.72	1,544,591.78	27.68
78	Colorado	28,503,763.55	10,417,037.33	36.55
79	New Mexico	5,540,951.11	1,722,027.00	31.08
80	Oklahoma	11,934,036.24	4,064,303.19	34.06
81	Indian Territory	7,100,207.32	2,251,631.96	31.71
	Total Western States	163,646,548.65	52,067,452.46	31.81
82	Washington	33,081,751.03	8,159,180.04	24.66
83	Oregon	10,788,340.95	3,585,567.49	33.24
84	California	25,199,728.98	6,533,461.03	25.93
85	Idaho	6,803,032.99	2,155,970.62	31.69
86	Utah	3,602,004.32	1,141,842.82	31.70
87	Nevada	596,941.23	89,586.30	15.01
88	Arizona	3,329,866.32	1,002,668.40	30.11
89	Alaska[a]	198,186.72	75,315.52	38.00
90	Hawaii[a]	1,610,859.56	1,083,833.17	67.28
	Total Pacific States	85,210,712.10	23,827,425.39	27.96
	Total country banks	1,809,464,438.83	457,399,808.37	25.28
	Total United States	3,863,512,112.25	1,027,818,768.04	26.60

[a] Statement of June 9, 1903.

BANKS, YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 9, 1903—Continued.

SEPTEMBER 9, 1903—Continued.

Reserve required, and the amount and per cent held.							
	Held.						
Required.	Specie.	Legal tender.	Available with reserve agents, not exceeding 60 per cent of reserve required after deducting redemption fund.	Redemption fund.	Total amount.	Per cent.	
$5,216,916.87	$1,573,007.81	$1,371,378	$2,979,880.12	$250,450.00	$6,174,715.93	17.75	50
3,547,282.76	1,344,426.08	600,057	2,023,378.66	174,985.00	4,142,846.74	17.52	51
1,660,004.66	657,274.95	464,584	942,421.89	89,301.50	2,153,582.34	19.46	52
1,202,074.26	442,020.65	244,897	675,689.55	75,925.00	1,438,541.20	17.95	53
2,430,926.75	912,877.42	683,188	1,369,245.15	148,851.50	3,114,162.07	19.19	54
1,405,256.17	419,631.45	414,406	814,691.20	47,437.50	1,696,166.15	18.10	55
2,412,131.70	1,170,526.60	707,050	1,372,624.02	124,425.00	3,374,625.62	20.99	56
995,521.21	367,331.70	321,029	558,725.23	64,312.50	1,311,398.43	19.76	57
1,057,231.77	444,239.22	146,195	605,366.56	48,287.50	1,244,088.28	17.65	58
8,681,574.85	4,357,906.96	2,563,379	4,927,338.51	469,344.00	12,317,968.47	21.28	59
856,463.57	342,840.50	222,740	499,695.64	23,637.50	1,088,913.64	19.07	60
3,548,679.01	1,255,312.39	524,085	1,957,125.61	286,803.00	4,023,326.00	17.01	61
5,087,373.73	1,956,453.74	1,184,582	2,942,894.24	182,550.00	6,266,479.98	18.48	62
16,991.86	1,428.00	15,000	7,195.12	5,000.00	28,623.12	25.27	63
38,118,429.17	15,245,286.47	9,462,570	21,676,271.50	1,991,310.00	48,375,437.97	19.04	
19,217,933.80	6,409,060.19	4,620,852	11,030,448.07	833,853.69	22,894,213.95	17.87	64
9,976,831.75	4,397,565.06	2,046,283	5,756,379.75	382,865.50	12,583,093.31	18.92	65
17,609,895.85	6,039,652.38	2,931,601	10,155,803.91	683,556.00	19,810,613.29	16.87	66
8,156,957.84	2,814,114.29	1,321,905	4,726,343.91	279,718.00	9,142,081.20	16.81	67
7,869,043.68	2,728,538.89	1,028,045	4,598,400.41	205,043.00	8,560,027.30	16.32	68
6,130,184.74	2,364,787.27	760,682	3,569,363.54	181,245.50	6,876,078.31	16.82	69
9,625,522.62	2,988,269.50	1,498,104	5,520,385.08	424,880.81	10,431,639.39	16.26	70
3,032,050.64	960,325.17	518,954	1,732,416.39	144,690.00	3,356,385.56	16.60	71
81,618,420.92	28,702,312.75	14,726,426	47,089,541.06	3,135,852.50	93,654,132.31	17.21	
1,759,449.99	530,591.15	380,283	1,023,809.99	53,100.00	1,987,784.14	16.95	72
1,625,536.99	606,243.10	308,309	945,064.19	50,430.00	1,910,046.29	17.63	73
4,471,989.47	1,197,183.18	744,612	2,588,685.58	157,513.50	4,687,994.26	31.54	74
5,536,069.25	2,066,249.08	1,015,327	3,173,278.05	247,272.50	6,502,126.63	17.62	75
2,355,025.70	1,226,827.05	446,000	1,384,170.81	48,074.35	3,105,072.21	19.78	76
837,067.16	297,393.65	70,821	487,405.29	24,725.00	880,344.94	15.78	77
4,275,564.53	2,041,225.40	802,776	2,510,978.71	90,600.00	5,445,580.11	19.10	78
831,142.67	317,902.80	199,701	477,258.09	35,712.50	1,030,574.39	18.60	79
1,790,105.44	688,794.07	398,774	1,035,462.26	64,335.00	2,187,365.33	18.33	80
1,065,031.10	479,308.48	211,759	592,178.66	78,066.65	1,361,312.79	19.17	81
24,546,982.30	9,451,717.96	4,578,362	14,218,291.63	849,829.50	29,098,201.09	17.78	
4,962,262.65	3,160,623.99	212,274	2,929,006.59	80,585.00	6,382,489.58	19.29	82
1,618,251.14	948,286.38	68,901	953,556.68	28,990.00	1,999,734.06	18.54	83
3,779,959.35	2,339,948.62	147,961	2,211,845.61	93,550.00	4,793,305.23	19.02	84
1,020,454.95	428,133.20	98,803	602,533.47	16,232.50	1,145,702.17	16.84	85
540,300.65	309,670.45	21,336	315,405.39	14,625.00	661,036.84	18.35	86
89,541.18	35,415.40	825	52,320.90	1,025.00	89,586.30	15.01	87
499,479.95	271,295.85	81,268	289,789.47	16,497.50	658,850.82	19.79	88
29,728.01	25,869.05	215	17,461.80	625.00	44,170.85	22.29	89
241,628.93	768,008.80	60	143,282.36	2,825.00	914,176.16	56.75	90
12,781,606.81	8,287,251.74	631,643	7,515,202.27	254,955.00	16,689,052.01	19.59	
271,419,665.82	102,463,501.50	48,320,736	155,774,918.94	11,793,486.15	318,352,642.59	17.59	
784,931,584.18	397,556,167.94	156,749,859	277,851,064.32	18,605,093.15	850,762,184.41	22.02	

No. 70.—Deposits Held by National Banks, Amount and Ratio of Lawful Money Reserve Required; also Amount, Ratio, and Classification of Reserve Actually Held on November 25, 1902, February 6, 1903, April 9, 1903, June 9, 1903, and September 9, 1903.

Location of banks.	Number of banks.	Deposits.	Reserve required.		Reserve held.		Classification of reserve held.		
			Ratio.	Amount.	Ratio.	Amount.	Lawful money in bank.	Due from reserve agents.[a]	Redemption fund with Treasurer.
November 25, 1902.		*Millions.*	*Per ct.*	*Millions.*	*Per ct.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*
Central reserve cities	63	984.6	25	246.2	27.4	269.3	266.2	.....	3.0
Other reserve cities	272	999.0	25	249.7	24.8	247.4	125.2	119.0	3.3
Not reserve cities	4,331	1,721.6	15	258.2	17.5	301.3	142.2	148.7	10.4
Total	4,666	3,705.2	.....	754.1	22.1	818.0	533.6	267.7	16.7
February 6, 1903.									
Central reserve cities	62	1,059.8	25	264.9	27.4	290.6	287.5	.....	3.0
Other reserve cities	279	1,036.2	25	259.1	25.8	267.7	137.6	126.9	3.2
Not reserve cities	4,425	1,755.4	15	263.3	17.5	307.6	145.5	151.7	10.4
Total	4,766	3,851.4	.....	787.3	22.5	865.9	570.6	278.6	16.6
April 9, 1903.									
Central reserve cities	62	1,013.1	25	253.3	25.8	261.2	258.3	.....	2.9
Other reserve cities	289	1,044.1	25	261.0	24.5	256.0	129.2	123.6	3.2
Not reserve cities	4,494	1,766.2	15	264.9	17.7	311.8	148.7	152.6	10.5
Total	4,845	3,823.4	.....	779.2	21.7	829.0	536.2	276.2	16.6
June 9, 1903.									
Central reserve cities	62	991.2	25	247.8	26.8	265.8	262.9	.....	2.9
Other reserve cities	291	1,049.6	25	262.4	25.1	263.6	140.2	119.8	3.6
Not reserve cities	4,586	1,776.2	15	266.4	17.7	313.5	149.1	153.1	11.3
Total	4,939	3,817.0	.....	776.6	22.1	842.9	552.2	272.9	17.8
September 9, 1903.									
Central reserve cities	62	1,021.6	25	255.4	26.5	271.2	268.1	.....	3.0
Other reserve cities	289	1,032.5	25	258.1	25.3	261.2	135.4	122.1	3.8
Not reserve cities	4,691	1,809.4	15	271.4	17.6	318.4	150.8	155.8	11.8
Total	5,042	3,863.5	.....	784.9	22.0	850.8	554.3	277.9	18.6

[a] Available with reserve agents April 30, 1902, and subsequently.

No. 71.—Net Deposits of the National Banks, and the Reserve Required and Held on Three Dates in the Years 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, and 1903.

NEW YORK CITY.

Date.	No. of banks.	Net deposits.	Reserve required.	Reserve held.		Classification of reserve.		
				Amount.	Ratio to deposits.	Lawful money.	Due from agents.[a]	Redemption fund.
		Millions.	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Per cent.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*
May 5, 1898	48	550.1	137.5	177.5	32.2	176.7	.....	0.8
July 14, 1898	47	638.0	159.5	195.4	30.6	194.6	.....	0.8
Sept. 20, 1898	47	596.0	149.0	153.6	25.7	152.8	.....	0.8
Apr. 5, 1899	45	767.9	191.9	204.3	26.6	203.6	.....	0.7
June 30, 1899	45	780.6	195.1	199.2	26.9	198.5	.....	0.7
Sept. 7, 1899	44	707.7	176.9	178.3	25.2	177.6	.....	0.7
Apr. 26, 1900	44	727.6	181.9	194.9	26.7	193.8	.....	1.0
June 29, 1900	44	739.6	184.9	193.8	26.2	192.6	.....	1.2
Sept. 5, 1900	44	769.5	192.3	214.9	27.9	213.4	.....	1.5
Apr. 24, 1901	45	827.4	206.8	216.2	26.1	214.6	.....	1.6
July 15, 1901	43	794.5	198.6	209.1	26.3	207.5	.....	1.5
Sept. 30, 1901	42	811.3	202.8	217.1	26.7	215.6	.....	1.5
Apr. 30, 1902	42	829.8	207.5	210.3	25.4	208.7	.....	1.6
July 16, 1902	44	792.0	198.0	211.0	26.6	209.3	.....	1.7
Sept. 15, 1902	44	753.4	188.3	186.1	24.7	184.3	.....	1.8
Apr. 9, 1903	45	716.8	179.2	193.2	27.0	191.0	.....	2.2
June 9, 1903	43	701.5	175.4	192.2	27.4	189.9	.....	2.2
Sept. 9, 1903	43	741.0	185.3	205.4	27.7	203.1	.....	2.3

CHICAGO.

May 5, 1898	16	130.2	32.5	43.6	33.4	43.5	.....	0.05
July 14, 1898	17	130.7	32.7	40.8	31.2	40.8	.....	0.05
Sept. 20, 1898	17	128.3	32.1	40.4	31.4	40.3	.....	0.07
Apr. 5, 1899	16	148.0	37.0	40.4	27.3	40.4	.....	0.05
June 30, 1899	16	157.1	39.2	42.3	26.9	42.2	.....	0.05
Sept. 7, 1899	16	154.1	38.5	39.2	25.4	39.1	.....	0.05
Apr. 26, 1900	16	155.6	38.9	42.1	27.0	41.9	.....	0.1
June 29, 1900	16	170.2	42.5	48.0	28.2	47.7	.....	0.2
Sept. 5, 1900	14	173.4	43.3	47.4	27.3	47.1	.....	0.2
Apr. 24, 1901	12	192.3	48.0	53.2	27.6	52.9	.....	0.3
July 15, 1901	12	209.7	52.4	54.0	25.7	53.7	.....	0.3
Sept. 30, 1901	12	201.9	50.4	52.7	26.1	52.4	.....	0.3
Apr. 30, 1902	11	218.4	54.6	57.8	26.5	57.6	.....	0.2
July 16, 1902	11	216.4	54.1	56.7	26.2	56.6	.....	0.1
Sept. 15, 1902	11	209.6	52.4	45.9	21.9	45.7	.....	0.2
Apr. 9, 1903	11	207.8	52.0	47.0	22.6	46.9	.....	0.2
June 9, 1903	12	204.0	51.0	51.6	25.3	51.4	.....	0.2
Sept. 9, 1903	12	198.1	49.5	47.3	23.9	47.1	.....	0.2

[a] Available with reserve agents Apr. 30, 1902, and subsequently.

No. 71.—Net Deposits of the National Banks, etc.—Continued.

ST. LOUIS.

Date.	Number of banks.	Net deposits.	Reserve required.	Reserve held.		Classification of reserve.		
				Amount.	Ratio to deposits.	Lawful money.	Due from agents. [a]	Redemption fund.
		Millions.	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Per cent.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*
May 5, 1898	6	41.1	10.3	11.3	27.3	11.2	.....	0.08
July 14, 1898	6	38.6	9.6	9.4	24.3	9.3	.....	0.1
Sept. 20, 1898	6	37.0	9.3	7.6	20.6	7.5	.....	0.1
Apr. 5, 1899	6	55.4	13.8	11.6	20.9	11.4	.....	0.1
June 30, 1899	6	57.1	14.2	13.5	23.8	13.4	.....	0.1
Sept. 7, 1899	6	56.2	14.0	12.1	21.5	12.0	.....	0.1
Apr. 26, 1900	6	57.4	14.3	13.8	24.0	13.4	.....	0.3
June 29, 1900	6	53.8	13.4	12.4	23.2	12.1	.....	0.3
Sept. 5, 1900	6	55.3	13.8	12.4	22.3	12.0	.....	0.3
Apr. 24, 1901	7	72.4	18.1	17.6	24.4	17.1	.....	0.4
July 15, 1901	7	76.3	19.0	15.5	20.3	15.0	.....	0.5
Sept. 30, 1901	7	76.1	19.0	15.1	19.8	14.4	.....	0.6
Apr. 30, 1902	7	80.4	20.1	17.3	21.5	16.9	.....	0.4
July 16, 1902	6	80.2	20.1	18.9	23.5	18.4	.....	0.5
Sept. 15, 1902	6	77.5	19.4	18.7	24.1	18.1	.....	0.6
Apr. 9, 1903	6	88.5	22.1	21.0	23.7	20.4	.....	0.5
June 9, 1903	7	85.6	21.4	22.1	27.4	21.6	.....	0.5
Sept. 9, 1903	7	82.5	20.6	18.5	22.4	17.9	.....	0.6

OTHER RESERVE CITIES.

May 5, 1898	259	612.8	153.2	207.6	33.8	103.3	102.6	1.6
July 14, 1898	257	643.3	160.8	224.2	34.8	103.8	118.6	1.7
Sept. 20, 1898	256	655.5	163.9	215.8	32.9	103.6	110.4	1.7
Apr. 5, 1899	251	798.9	199.7	267.2	33.4	114.8	150.7	1.7
June 30, 1899	254	832.9	208.2	263.4	31.6	115.4	146.3	1.7
Sept. 7, 1899	255	842.6	210.6	255.8	30.3	79.7	140.1	1.7
Apr. 26, 1900	261	872.4	218.1	276.2	31.6	122.6	151.4	2.1
June 29, 1900	266	900.0	225.0	283.9	31.5	125.1	156.2	2.4
Sept. 5, 1900	267	921.3	230.3	294.1	31.9	123.7	167.7	2.6
Apr. 24, 1901	271	1,001.5	250.3	305.0	30.4	131.0	170.9	3.0
July 15, 1901	274	1,005.6	251.4	291.2	28.9	130.4	157.6	3.1
Sept. 30, 1901	275	1,015.4	253.8	298.1	29.3	126.5	168.4	3.1
Apr. 30, 1902	271	1,048.9	262.2	264.1	25.2	134.9	126.2	3.0
July 16, 1902	274	1,067.3	266.8	275.6	25.8	141.3	131.3	3.0
Sept. 15, 1902	272	1,060.6	265.1	258.0	24.3	125.1	129.8	3.1
Apr. 9, 1903	289	1,044.1	261.0	256.0	24.5	129.2	123.6	3.2
June 9, 1903	291	1,049.6	262.4	263.6	25.1	140.2	119.8	3.6
Sept. 9, 1903	289	1,032.5	258.1	261.2	25.3	135.4	122.1	3.8

[a] Available with reserve agents April 30, 1902, and subsequently.

No. 71.—NET DEPOSITS OF THE NATIONAL BANKS, ETC.—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES, EXCLUSIVE OF RESERVE CITIES.

Date.	No. of banks.	Net deposits.	Reserve required.	Reserve held.		Classification of reserve.		
				Amount.	Ratio to deposits.	Lawful money.	Due from agents.[a]	Redemption fund.
		Millions.	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Per cent.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*
May 5, 1898	3,257	1,028.0	154.2	330.7	32.1	125.5	198.3	7.0
July 14, 1898	3,255	1,036.3	155.4	330.8	31.9	122.4	201.4	6.9
Sept. 20, 1898	3,259	1,062.8	159.4	333.1	31.3	116.4	209.6	7.1
Apr. 5, 1899	3,265	1,199.5	179.9	393.5	32.8	124.0	261.9	7.6
June 30, 1899	3,262	1,225.9	183.8	389.9	31.8	122.1	260.4	7.4
Sept. 7, 1899	3,274	1,270.7	190.6	405.0	31.8	123.6	274.0	7.4
Apr. 26, 1900	3,304	1,307.1	196.0	387.6	29.6	125.9	253.5	8.1
June 29, 1900	3,400	1,309.2	196.3	387.5	29.6	122.0	256.5	9.0
Sept. 5, 1900	3,540	1,361.1	204.1	414.3	30.4	121.9	282.9	9.4
Apr. 24, 1901	3,729	1,499.5	224.9	453.5	30.2	134.0	309.0	10.4
July 15, 1901	3,829	1,522.9	228.4	440.8	28.9	134.0	296.4	10.3
Sept. 30, 1901	3,885	1,566.6	233.5	429.0	27.5	130.4	288.1	10.4
Apr. 30, 1902	4,092	1,667.7	250.1	294.1	17.6	140.0	144.0	10.1
July 16, 1902	4,200	1,706.6	256.0	301.4	17.7	144.1	147.2	10.1
Sept. 15, 1902	4,268	1,743.2	261.5	295.6	16.9	134.7	150.7	10.2
Apr. 9, 1903	4,494	1,766.2	264.9	311.8	17.7	148.7	152.6	10.5
June 9, 1903	4,586	1,776.2	266.4	313.5	17.7	149.1	153.1	11.3
Sept. 9, 1903	4,691	1,809.4	271.4	318.4	17.6	150.8	155.8	11.8

SUMMARY.

May 14, 1897	3,614	2,028.2	418.3	672.2	33.1	410.2	251.9	10.1
July 23, 1897	3,610	2,111.6	437.3	699.2	33.1	413.5	275.8	10.0
Oct. 5, 1897	3,610	2,195.6	452.5	695.9	31.7	388.9	297.0	10.0
May 5, 1898	3,586	2,362.1	487.7	770.7	32.6	460.2	301.0	9.5
July 14, 1898	3,582	2,487.0	518.1	800.6	32.1	471.0	320.0	9.6
Sept. 20, 1898	3,585	2,479.7	513.6	750.5	30.2	420.7	320.0	9.8
Apr. 5, 1899	3,583	2,969.8	622.5	917.2	30.8	494.2	412.7	10.3
June 30, 1899	3,583	3,053.7	640.8	908.5	29.7	491.7	406.7	10.1
Sept. 7, 1899	3,595	3,031.5	630.8	890.5	29.3	466.3	414.1	10.1
Apr. 26, 1900	3,631	3,120.3	649.3	914.7	29.3	497.8	404.9	11.9
June 29, 1900	3,732	3,173.0	662.3	925.8	29.1	499.7	412.7	13.3
Sept. 5, 1900	3,871	3,280.9	684.1	983.3	29.6	518.4	450.7	14.2
Apr. 24, 1901	4,064	3,593.2	748.3	1,045.7	29.1	549.8	480.0	15.8
July 15, 1901	4,165	3,609.3	750.0	1,010.8	28.0	540.8	454.0	15.9
Sept. 30, 1901	4,221	3,661.6	759.7	1,012.2	27.6	539.5	456.6	16.1
Apr. 30, 1902	4,423	3,845.2	794.5	843.6	21.9	558.2	270.2	15.2
July 16, 1902	4,535	3,862.6	795.0	863.5	22.3	569.6	278.5	15.4
Sept. 15, 1902	4,601	3,844.4	786.8	804.3	20.9	508.0	280.5	15.8
Apr. 9, 1903	4,845	3,823.4	779.2	829.0	21.7	536.2	276.2	16.6
June 9, 1903	4,939	3,817.0	776.6	842.9	22.1	552.2	272.9	17.8
Sept. 9, 1903	5,042	3,863.5	784.9	850.8	22.0	554.3	277.9	18.6

[a] Available with reserve agents April 30, 1902, and subsequently.

No. 72.—Lawful Money Reserve of the National Banks as

RESERVE CITIES.

	Date.	No. of banks.	Net deposits.	Reserve required.
				25 per cent.
1	October 5, 1897	334	$1,232,074,721	$308,018,680
2	December 15, 1897	335	1,314,693,845	328,673,461
3	February 18, 1898	330	1,421,363,195	355,340,798
4	May 5, 1898	329	1,334,272,980	333,568,245
5	July 14, 1898	327	1,450,614,297	362,653,574
6	September 20, 1898	326	1,416,826,689	354,206,672
7	December 1, 1898	326	1,554,523,303	388,630,825
8	February 4, 1899	318	1,726,764,609	431,691,152
9	April 5, 1899	318	1,770,320,719	442,580,179
10	June 30, 1899	321	1,827,802,831	456,950,707
11	September 7, 1899	321	1,760,696,951	440,174,237
12	December 2, 1899	319	1,604,014,905	401,003,726
13	February 13, 1900	319	1,685,860,493	421,465,123
14	April 26, 1900	327	1,813,191,961	453,297,990
15	June 29, 1900	332	1,863,823,107	465,955,776
16	September 5, 1900	331	1,919,796,589	479,949,147
17	December 13, 1900	329	1,837,471,969	459,367,992
18	February 5, 1901	333	2,038,815,372	509,703,843
19	April 24, 1901	335	2,093,726,574	523,431,643
20	July 15, 1901	336	2,086,348,971	521,587,242
21	September 30, 1901	336	2,104,973,311	526,243,327
22	December 10, 1901	338	2,045,068,772	511,267,193
23	February 25, 1902	330	2,194,332,009	548,583,002
24	April 30, 1902	331	2,177,512,296	544,378,074
25	July 16, 1902	335	2,156,049,624	539,012,406
26	September 15, 1902	333	2,101,158,956	525,289,739
27	November 25, 1902	335	1,983,633,536	495,908,384
28	February 6, 1903	341	2,095,982,288	523,995,572
29	April 9, 1903	351	2,057,200,800	514,300,200
30	June 9, 1903	353	2,040,786,125	510,196,531
31	September 9, 1903	351	2,054,047,673	513,511,918

STATES AND TERRITORIES.

				15 per cent.
1	October 5, 1897	3,276	$963,595,686	$144,539,352
2	December 15, 1897	3,272	979,853,440	146,978,016
3	February 18, 1898	3,264	1,017,972,062	152,695,809
4	May 5, 1898	3,257	1,027,877,923	154,181,688
5	July 14, 1898	3,255	1,036,357,708	155,453,656
6	September 20, 1898	3,259	1,062,860,354	159,429,053
7	December 1, 1898	3,264	1,107,302,360	166,095,354
8	February 4, 1899	3,261	1,159,241,166	173,886,175
9	April 5, 1899	3,265	1,199,516,982	179,927,547
10	June 30, 1899	3,262	1,225,931,318	183,889,697
11	September 7, 1899	3,274	1,270,766,065	190,614,909
12	December 2, 1899	3,283	1,302,975,216	195,446,282
13	February 13, 1900	3,285	1,317,445,804	197,616,870
14	April 26, 1900	3,304	1,307,153,991	196,073,098
15	June 29, 1900	3,400	1,309,217,936	196,382,690
16	September 5, 1900	3,540	1,361,189,001	204,178,350
17	December 13, 1900	3,613	1,413,432,981	212,014,947
18	February 5, 1901	3,666	1,451,414,802	217,712,220
19	April 24, 1901	3,729	1,499,539,571	224,930,935
20	July 15, 1901	3,829	1,522,967,381	228,445,107
21	September 30, 1901	3,885	1,556,671,000	233,500,650
22	December 10, 1901	3,953	1,585,021,391	237,753,209
23	February 25, 1902	4,027	1,632,840,317	244,926,048
24	April 30, 1902	4,092	1,667,651,300	250,147,695
25	July 16, 1902	4,200	1,706,559,812	255,983,972
26	September 15, 1902	4,268	1,743,206,583	261,480,987
27	November 25, 1902	4,331	1,721,583,596	258,237,539
28	February 6, 1903	4,425	1,755,411,917	263,311,788
29	April 9, 1903	4,494	1,766,240,785	264,936,118
30	June 9, 1903	4,586	1,776,248,906	266,437,336
31	September 9, 1903	4,691	1,809,464,439	271,419,666

SHOWN BY THE REPORTS FROM OCTOBER 5, 1897, TO SEPTEMBER 9, 1903.

RESERVE CITIES.

Reserve held.		Classification of reserve held.					
Amount.	Ratio to net deposits.	Specie.	Legal tenders.	United States certificates of deposit.	Due from reserve agents.[a]	Redemption fund with Treasurer.	
	Per cent.						
$384,480,568	31.2	$163,016,873	$72,126,371	$42,015,000	$104,509,093	$2,813,230	1
412,309,605	31.3	173,931,123	77,474,201	45,555,000	112,714,255	2,635,025	2
461,482,467	32.4	193,481,064	85,644,625	49,005,000	130,915,477	2,436,300	3
439,974,554	32.9	233,618,116	77,483,086	23,690,000	102,649,053	2,534,298	4
469,836,526	32.3	251,627,808	76,837,440	20,100,000	118,631,357	2,639,920	5
417,400,646	29.4	213,740,685	73,994,659	16,530,000	110,433,495	2,701,806	6
480,365,339	30.9	245,461,565	80,032,365	17,610,000	134,345,157	2,916,251	7
558,369,069	32.3	290,121,746	79,724,626	20,855,000	164,873,400	2,794,296	8
523,641,039	29.5	279,814,532	70,835,725	19,525,000	150,729,828	2,735,952	9
518,588,294	28.3	273,264,476	78,036,686	18,325,000	146,297,273	2,664,859	10
485,525,430	27.5	254,374,111	72,181,052	16,195,000	140,113,830	2,661,436	11
423,985,069	26.4	231,525,834	65,751,599	12,695,000	111,180,921	2,831,714	12
482,103,055	22.6	253,427,155	85,235,137	14,145,000	126,290,996	3,004,766	13
527,165,535	29.0	272,040,773	99,935,172	.....	151,442,395	3,747,194	14
538,314,235	28.8	271,121,700	106,615,871	.....	156,272,946	4,303,717	15
568,998,544	29.6	288,947,278	107,465,833	.....	167,795,858	4,789,574	16
519,844,972	28.2	270,275,200	97,639,201	.....	146,936,686	4,993,885	17
601,749,477	29.5	310,617,008	110,864,671	.....	174,916,901	5,350,896	18
592,163,328	28.2	300,401,338	115,411,368	.....	170,954,746	5,395,875	19
569,915,026	27.3	285,198,047	121,526,065	.....	157,655,847	5,535,066	20
583,226,936	27.7	300,081,552	108,995,186	.....	168,486,875	5,663,323	21
545,153,556	26.7	277,972,843	106,645,617	.....	155,074,960	5,460,136	22
609,003,305	27.7	315,633,998	110,445,587	.....	177,608,948	5,314,771	23
549,612,251	25.2	304,754,048	113,513,211	.....	126,214,712	5,130,280	24
562,075,975	26.0	307,243,738	118,336,301	.....	131,260,009	5,235,927	25
508,730,486	24.2	274,022,981	99,300,674	.....	129,854,304	5,552,526	26
516,720,765	26.1	294,741,511	96,673,177	.....	119,000,280	6,305,797	27
558,310,715	26.6	318,112,357	106,998,139	.....	126,949,804	6,250,416	28
517,209,013	25.1	289,243,935	98,253,477	.....	123,586,126	6,125,475	29
529,431,598	25.9	287,966,133	115,149,207	.....	119,794,845	6,521,414	30
532,409,542	25.9	295,092,666	108,429,123	.....	122,076,145	6,811,607	31

STATES AND TERRITORIES.

$311,441,556	32.3	$76,370,828	$35,093,558	$260,000	$192,508,712	$7,208,458	1
317,590,251	32.4	78,232,429	35,090,674	285,000	196,855,605	7,126,543	2
349,003,524	34.2	77,896,860	34,620,560	245,000	229,361,543	6,879,560	3
330,724,049	32.1	83,564,656	41,575,595	285,000	198,312,565	6,986,232	4
330,756,703	31.9	84,049,322	38,077,557	285,000	201,383,678	6,961,145	5
333,118,917	31.3	80,133,472	36,043,641	280,000	209,568,555	7,093,248	6
353,841,704	31.9	83,139,146	37,813,337	295,000	225,026,189	7,568,032	7
392,939,896	33.9	81,721,748	36,278,440	285,000	267,162,101	7,492,606	8
393,561,117	32.8	84,348,020	39,399,698	295,000	261,947,468	7,570,931	9
389,925,669	31.8	83,557,569	38,301,249	265,000	260,371,191	7,430,658	10
405,043,395	31.8	84,197,272	39,033,599	345,000	274,012,829	7,454,694	11
361,426,079	27.7	83,299,542	35,924,196	360,000	234,375,126	7,467,215	12
379,865,056	28.8	86,150,668	37,231,356	355,000	248,826,374	7,301,656	13
387,621,879	29.6	86,010,295	39,902,891	.....	253,514,133	8,194,559	14
387,562,849	29.6	84,892,008	37,140,651	.....	256,508,313	9,021,877	15
414,334,695	30.4	84,381,132	37,580,660	.....	282,918,410	9,454,492	16
413,667,451	29.2	89,397,023	43,645,744	.....	270,786,026	9,838,658	17
438,194,515	30.1	89,339,135	41,521,661	.....	297,261,435	10,072,283	18
453,538,076	30.2	90,132,353	43,912,878	.....	309,077,364	10,415,480	19
440,896,211	28.9	90,672,495	43,403,559	.....	296,421,440	10,398,716	20
429,072,166	27.5	88,455,318	42,023,565	.....	288,151,642	10,441,639	21
424,512,979	26.8	91,679,655	44,472,741	.....	277,883,868	10,476,715	22
458,692,912	28.1	91,448,164	44,237,105	.....	312,694,590	10,313,054	23
294,054,483	17.6	94,006,513	45,971,015	.....	143,962,396	10,114,558	24
301,383,751	17.7	97,520,231	46,517,991	.....	147,205,920	10,139,609	25
295,603,418	16.9	92,213,139	42,456,944	.....	150,686,183	10,247,152	26
301,260,716	17.5	96,540,150	45,636,932	.....	148,727,857	10,355,777	27
307,613,258	17.5	99,459,789	46,027,434	.....	151,715,504	10,410,530	28
311,819,611	17.7	99,837,586	48,879,836	.....	152,646,880	10,455,309	29
313,509,994	17.7	100,650,245	48,443,622	.....	153,133,792	11,282,335	30
318,352,643	17.6	102,463,502	48,320,736	.....	155,774,919	11,793,486	31

[a] Available with reserve agents April 30, 1902, and subsequently.

No. 73.—Abstract of Reports of Earnings and Dividends

FROM SEPTEMBER 1, 1902,

	Location.	Number of banks.	Capital stock.	Surplus.	Capital and surplus.	Gross earnings.
1	Maine	86	$10,346,000.00	$2,839,247.00	$13,185,247.00	$973,760.93
2	New Hampshire	56	5,355,000.00	1,688,619.49	7,043,619.49	648,188.74
3	Vermont	48	6,460,000.00	1,525,779.38	7,985,779.38	568,459.69
4	Massachusetts	207	39,337,500.00	14,892,120.00	54,229,620.00	3,924,639.17
5	Boston	34	33,850,000.00	13,610,200.00	47,460,200.00	3,892,887.84
6	Rhode Island	36	12,305,250.00	3,903,710.77	16,208,960.77	788,315.84
7	Connecticut	83	20,382,070.00	8,348,500.00	28,730,570.00	1,832,681.45
	Total New England States	550	128,035,820.00	46,808,176.64	174,843,996.64	12,628,933.66
8	New York	299	32,945,340.00	14,835,040.78	47,780,380.78	5,241,237.97
9	New York City	46	91,450,000.00	64,020,000.00	155,470,000.00	17,777,295.36
10	Albany	4	1,250,000.00	1,420,000.00	2,670,000.00	455,102.35
11	Brooklyn	5	1,352,000.00	1,900,000.00	3,252,000.00	309,726.23
12	New Jersey	125	17,240,000.00	11,562,160.66	28,802,160.66	3,005,985.42
13	Pennsylvania	486	48,486,700.00	33,224,386.00	81,711,086.00	7,872,333.63
14	Philadelphia	35	21,405,000.00	21,790,000.00	43,195,000.00	4,508,473.68
15	Pittsburg	33	19,000,000.00	19,760,000.00	38,760,000.00	3,617,823.96
16	Delaware	21	2,153,985.00	1,269,177.55	3,423,162.55	269,844.01
17	Maryland	68	4,431,700.00	2,368,176.79	6,799,876.79	672,519.42
18	Baltimore	19	12,403,260.00	6,514,400.00	18,917,660.00	1,449,692.18
19	District of Columbia	1	252,000.00	150,000.00	402,000.00	40,140.93
20	Washington City	11	2,775,000.00	1,926,500.00	4,701,500.00	481,063.54
	Total Eastern States	1,153	255,144,985.00	180,739,841.78	435,884,826.78	45,701,238.68
21	Virginia	55	6,415,000.00	2,962,944.00	9,377,944.00	1,144,127.93
22	West Virginia	54	4,436,000.00	1,590,718.62	6,026,718.62	703,440.10
23	North Carolina	38	3,380,000.00	1,163,250.00	4,543,250.00	445,843.96
24	South Carolina	17	2,023,000.00	694,850.82	2,717,850.82	312,934.23
25	Georgia	39	4,221,000.00	1,691,400.00	5,912,400.00	717,079.19
26	Savannah	2	750,000.00	225,000.00	975,000.00	66,858.52
27	Florida	20	1,485,000.00	861,233.62	2,346,233.62	339,409.49
28	Alabama	42	4,125,000.00	1,132,565.00	5,257,565.00	664,274.70
29	Mississippi	17	1,530,000.00	572,000.00	2,102,000.00	281,547.28
30	Louisiana	23	1,560,000.00	708,700.00	2,268,700.00	356,562.59
31	New Orleans	6	2,000,000.00	3,025,000.00	5,025,000.00	545,036.68
32	Texas	327	22,984,280.00	6,918,220.86	29,902,500.86	3,925,663.89
33	Houston	6	1,450,000.00	870,000.00	2,320,000.00	322,501.77
34	Dallas	4	1,050,000.00	1,062,000.00	2,112,000.00	387,533.66
35	Arkansas	9	1,120,000.00	452,620.00	1,572,620.00	195,312.53
36	Kentucky	87	8,705,900.00	2,293,730.06	10,999,630.06	954,518.91
37	Louisville	8	4,645,000.00	1,792,500.00	6,437,500.00	561,463.30
38	Tennessee	59	7,145,000.00	1,909,800.89	9,054,800.89	1,101,783.07
	Total Southern States	813	79,025,180.00	29,926,533.87	108,951,713.87	13,025,891.80
39	Ohio	270	28,349,110.00	9,486,055.22	37,835,165.22	3,609,991.19
40	Cincinnati	13	7,700,000.00	3,365,000.00	11,065,000.00	1,170,479.08
41	Cleveland	16	12,400,000.00	3,706,000.00	16,106,000.00	1,223,820.07
42	Columbus	6	2,300,000.00	755,000.00	3,055,000.00	347,470.93
43	Indiana	138	13,285,000.00	4,008,212.61	17,293,212.61	1,950,582.49
44	Indianapolis	6	4,100,000.00	1,540,000.00	5,640,000.00	614,600.81
45	Illinois	263	20,143,000.00	8,063,739.29	28,206,739.29	3,251,398.06
46	Chicago	11	24,750,000.00	12,850,000.00	37,600,000.00	5,102,112.55
47	Michigan	80	8,292,500.00	2,635,288.20	10,927,788.20	1,426,555.76
48	Detroit	6	5,100,000.00	1,213,500.00	6,313,500.00	537,783.56
49	Wisconsin	93	7,575,000.00	2,160,825.00	9,735,825.00	1,224,950.65
50	Milwaukee	5	4,250,000.00	1,315,000.00	5,565,000.00	622,766.26
51	Minnesota	120	6,298,400.00	1,400,093.16	7,698,493.16	1,201,893.20
52	St. Paul	5	3,800,000.00	1,005,000.00	4,805,000.00	577,624.30
53	Minneapolis	5	3,390,000.00	1,055,000.00	4,445,000.00	499,797.28
54	Iowa	227	14,735,000.00	3,538,424.43	18,273,424.43	2,182,449.24
55	Des Moines	4	800,000.00	260,000.00	1,060,000.00	171,210.71
56	Missouri	64	3,985,000.00	960,225.00	4,945,225.00	584,552.91
57	St. Louis	6	13,600,000.00	10,250,000.00	23,850,000.00	2,485,665.62
58	Kansas City	6	2,650,000.00	1,154,000.00	3,804,000.00	995,544.41
59	St. Joseph	3	550,000.00	130,000.00	680,000.00	158,349.39
	Total Middle States	1,347	188,053,010.00	70,851,362.91	258,904,372.91	29,939,598.47

OF NATIONAL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES

TO MARCH 1, 1903.

Charged off.		Net earnings.	Dividends.	Ratios.			
Losses and premiums.	Expenses and taxes.			Net earnings to capital and surplus.	Dividends to capital and surplus.	Dividends to capital.	
				Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	
$138,896.76	$332,939.82	$501,924.35	$376,293.00	3.81	2.85	3.64	1
160,521.72	194,633.15	293,033.87	192,177.00	4.16	2.73	3.59	2
99,818.44	207,914.25	260,727.00	207,912.50	3.26	2.60	3.22	3
571,649.13	1,724,359.34	1,628,630.70	1,243,287.20	3.00	2.29	3.16	4
662,742.29	1,356,669.77	1,873,475.78	978,500.00	3.95	2.06	2.89	5
130,016.95	197,054.94	461,243.95	323,079.25	2.85	1.99	2.63	6
224,603.49	642,452.13	965,625.83	643,677.95	3.36	2.24	3.16	7
1,988,248.78	4,656,023.40	5,984,661.48	3,964,926.90	3.42	2.27	3.10	
597,114.59	2,259,550.81	2,384,572.57	1,413,125.09	4.99	2.96	4.29	8
1,466,120.68	7,021,171.92	9,290,002.76	4,516,445.20	5.97	2.91	4.94	9
33,661.19	300,399.51	121,041.65	84,452.71	4.53	3.16	6.75	10
63,923.54	144,347.07	101,455.62	90,120.00	3.12	2.77	6.66	11
382,709.66	1,118,256.96	1,505,018.80	798,220.16	5.23	2.77	4.63	12
955,138.29	2,339,354.58	4,577,840.76	1,843,057.30	5.60	2.26	3.80	13
393,708.35	2,001,307.11	2,113,458.22	898,300.00	4.89	2.08	4.20	14
81,420.47	1,798,135.35	1,738,268.14	784,000.00	4.48	2.02	4.13	15
28,228.66	86,724.25	154,891.10	87,860.79	4.52	2.57	4.08	16
41,517.81	319,459.61	311,542.00	159,068.53	4.58	2.34	3.59	17
298,139.39	454,211.60	697,341.19	495,697.80	3.69	2.62	4.00	18
.....	11,492.84	28,648.09	10,080.00	7.13	2.51	4.00	19
42,975.74	184,443.65	253,644.15	166,750.00	5.39	3.55	6.01	20
4,384,658.37	18,038,855.26	23,277,725.05	11,347,177.58	5.34	2.60	4.45	
116,217.25	443,972.74	583,937.94	341,550.00	6.23	3.64	5.32	21
66,018.11	247,120.80	390,301.19	176,180.00	6.48	2.92	3.97	22
17,948.05	173,090.90	254,805.01	131,150.00	5.61	2.89	3.88	23
95,824.43	170,629.37	46,480.43	85,180.00	1.71	3.13	4.21	24
33,316.48	346,740.58	337,022.13	162,190.00	5.70	2.74	3.84	25
6,499.95	30,719.01	29,639.56	23,750.00	3.04	2.44	3.17	26
55,661.88	144,523.32	139,224.29	59,625.00	5.93	2.54	4.02	27
41,521.73	293,739.32	329,013.65	184,900.00	6.26	3.52	4.48	28
65,380.43	143,910.27	72,256.58	89,100.00	3.44	4.24	5.82	29
16,845.96	159,687.09	180,029.54	74,750.00	7.94	3.29	4.79	30
46,263.65	233,403.49	265,369.54	98,000.00	5.28	1.95	4.90	31
542,510.85	1,436,513.01	1,946,640.03	1,371,420.00	6.51	4.59	5.97	32
3,624.94	120,706.06	198,170.77	76,500.00	8.54	3.30	5.28	33
167,548.41	129,472.56	90,512.69	132,758.11	4.29	6.29	12.64	34
26,912.49	65,283.53	103,116.51	67,050.00	6.56	4.26	5.99	35
91,674.50	425,732.14	437,112.27	345,374.00	3.97	3.14	3.97	36
140,734.31	265,659.40	155,069.59	154,800.00	2.41	2.40	3.33	37
174,547.43	490,213.53	437,022.11	320,100.00	4.83	3.54	4.48	38
1,709,050.85	5,321,117.12	5,995,723.83	3,894,377.11	5.50	3.57	4.93	
327,025.88	1,473,128.31	1,809,837.00	1,005,838.81	4.78	2.66	3.55	39
95,346.32	451,617.77	623,514.99	365,250.00	5.64	3.30	4.74	40
192,131.96	501,093.71	530,594.40	418,750.00	3.29	2.61	3.38	41
22,307.70	161,854.87	163,308.36	80,000.00	5.35	2.62	3.48	42
214,164.62	765,307.27	971,110.60	661,375.00	5.62	3.82	4.98	43
62,029.74	276,260.49	276,310.58	237,500.00	4.90	4.21	5.79	44
307,074.74	1,161,821.88	1,782,501.44	1,121,248.00	6.32	3.98	5.57	45
336,576.95	2,119,619.70	2,645,915.90	1,015,000.00	7.04	2.70	4.10	46
198,010.10	648,163.17	580,382.49	448,925.00	5.31	4.11	5.41	47
66,572.35	313,148.72	158,062.49	112,000.00	2.50	1.77	2.20	48
103,184.52	570,497.91	551,268.22	449,350.00	5.66	4.62	5.93	49
61,846.17	265,572.01	295,348.08	151,250.00	5.31	2.72	3.56	50
149,169.20	463,043.33	589,680.67	356,800.00	7.66	4.63	5.66	51
119,903.58	146,806.91	310,913.81	140,000.00	6.47	2.91	3.68	52
23,252.03	151,953.26	324,591.99	102,500.00	7.30	2.31	3.02	53
289,216.37	912,593.12	980,639.75	741,415.00	5.57	4.06	5.03	54
84,954.36	71,342.05	14,914.30	28,000.00	1.41	2.64	3.50	55
42,474.91	274,120.71	267,957.29	279,300.00	5.42	5.65	7.01	56
2,058,537.78	983,615.19	**556,487.35**	751,000.00	**2.33**	3.15	5.52	57
184,345.72	389,712.29	421,486.40	140,500.00	1.11	3.69	5.30	58
106,214.52	88,800.39	**36,665.52**	20,000.00	**5.39**	2.94	3.64	59
5,044,339.52	12,190,073.06	12,705,185.89	8,626,001.81	4.91	3.33	4.59	

No. 73—Abstract of Reports of Earnings and Dividends

FROM SEPTEMBER 1, 1902,

	Location.	Number of banks.	Capital stock.	Surplus.	Capital and surplus.	Gross earnings.
60	North Dakota	46	$2,010,000.00	$402,594.89	$2,412,594.89	$600,513.33
61	South Dakota	48	2,000,000.00	260,000.00	2,260,000.00	464,165.61
62	Nebraska	116	6,290,000.00	1,550,100.00	7,840,100.00	1,100,774.53
63	Lincoln	3	400,000.00	144,000.00	544,000.00	113,933.80
64	Omaha	7	3,450,000.00	515,000.00	3,965,000.00	657,620.13
65	Kansas	125	7,934,600.00	1,504,658.77	9,439,258.77	1,445,826.46
66	Kansas City, Kans.	2	1,200,000.00	265,000.00	1,465,000.00	220,307.81
67	Montana	23	2,480,000.00	596,500.00	3,076,500.00	874,928.99
68	Wyoming	15	935,000.00	180,500.00	1,115,500.00	251,425.62
69	Colorado	46	3,002,000.00	896,408.50	3,898,408.50	851,408.36
70	Denver	4	2,200,000.00	700,000.00	2,900,000.00	1,240,657.25
71	New Mexico	14	961,800.00	177,000.00	1,138,800.00	212,478.98
72	Oklahoma	67	2,415,000.00	268,969.78	2,683,969.78	644,558.41
73	Indian Territory	66	2,800,000.00	612,705.54	3,412,705.54	545,336.37
	Total Western States	582	38,078,400.00	8,073,437.48	46,151,837.48	9,223,935.65
74	Washington	34	3,405,000.00	1,063,150.00	4,468,150.00	1,034,061.87
75	Oregon	27	1,342,000.00	355,350.00	1,697,350.00	301,917.87
76	Portland	3	1,050,000.00	180,000.00	1,230,000.00	249,596.28
77	California	39	4,180,000.00	1,301,750.00	5,481,750.00	750,141.06
78	San Francisco	6	6,700,000.00	3,260,000.00	9,960,000.00	913,156.98
79	Los Angeles	6	1,800,000.00	300,000.00	2,100,000.00	341,958.86
80	Idaho	13	675,000.00	216,000.00	891,000.00	201,665.30
81	Utah	12	1,680,000.00	460,750.00	2,140,750.00	315,747.57
82	Nevada	1	82,000.00	18,000.00	100,000.00	21,465.77
83	Arizona	7	455,000.00	101,385.00	556,385.00	112,500.79
84	Alaska	1	50,000.00	2,000.00	52,000.00	5,317.20
85	Hawaii	2	525,000.00	55,500.00	580,500.00	41,323.37
	Total Pacific States	151	21,944,000.00	7,313,885.00	29,257,885.00	4,288,852.92
	Total United States	4,596	710,281,395.00	343,713,237.68	1,053,994,632.68	114,808,451.18

OF NATIONAL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

TO MARCH 1, 1903—Continued.

Charged off.		Net earnings.	Dividends.	Ratios.			
Losses and premiums.	Expenses and taxes.			Net earnings to capital and surplus.	Dividends to capital and surplus.	Dividends to capital.	
				Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	
$69,901.58	$194,047.28	$336,564.47	$198,350.00	13.95	8.22	9.87	60
86,498.13	187,632.81	190,034.67	109,600.00	8.41	4.85	5.48	61
164,909.95	398,344.67	537,519.91	324,529.17	6.86	4.14	5.16	62
8,975.04	60,652.42	44,306.34	15,000.00	8.14	2.76	3.75	63
260,069.32	331,773.01	65,777.80	49,000.00	1.66	1.24	1.42	64
237,855.16	612,247.28	595,724.02	491,980.00	6.31	5.21	6.20	65
74,452.61	103,860.21	41,994.99	36,000.00	2.87	2.46	3.00	66
194,145.50	276,957.02	403,826.47	193,250.00	13.13	6.28	7.79	67
42,575.64	78,935.35	129,914.63	75,735.48	11.65	6.79	8.10	68
122,343.04	370,918.30	358,147.02	198,930.00	9.19	5.10	6.63	69
599,652.83	314,084.64	326,919.78	155,000.00	11.27	5.34	7.05	70
47,148.85	81,141.18	84,188.95	50,782.24	7.39	4.46	5.28	71
40,876.58	248,220.80	355,461.03	283,488.09	13.24	10.56	11.74	72
43,395.70	198,743.04	303,197.63	211,900.00	8.88	6.21	7.57	73
1,992,799.93	3,457,558.01	3,773,577.71	2,393,544.98	8.18	5.19	6.29	
205,779.13	306,105.72	522,177.02	242,150.00	11.69	5.42	7.11	74
39,646.89	92,496.49	169,774.49	112,750.00	10.00	6.64	8.40	75
34,640.28	75,876.76	139,079.24	84,000.00	11.31	6.83	8.00	76
97,797.48	263,835.13	388,508.45	187,750.00	7.09	3.43	4.49	77
114,665.02	306,192.78	492,299.18	330,000.00	4.94	3.31	4.93	78
32,905.95	126,484.72	182,568.19	74,000.00	8.69	3.52	4.11	79
23,846.41	74,787.99	103,030.90	52,000.00	1.16	5.84	7.70	80
36,586.56	125,511.21	153,649.80	86,400.00	7.18	4.04	5.14	81
2,723.39	9,455.19	9,287.19	4,920.00	9.29	4.92	6.00	82
17,855.19	51,981.47	42,664.13	28,000.00	7.67	5.03	6.15	83
348.21	2,801.88	2,167.11	1,250.00	4.17	2.40	2.50	84
6,155.57	17,256.82	17,910.98	12,500.00	3.09	2.15	2.38	85
612,950.08	1,452,786.16	2,223,116.68	1,215,720.00	7.60	4.16	5.54	
15,732,047.53	45,116,413.01	53,959,990.64	31,441,748.38	5.12	2.98	4.43	

No. 73.—Abstract of Reports of Earnings and Dividends

FROM MARCH 1, 1903,

	Location.	Number of banks.	Capital stock.	Surplus.	Capital and surplus.	Gross earnings.
1	Maine	86	$10,496,000.00	$2,840,003.00	$13,336,003.00	$957,679.40
2	New Hampshire	56	5,355,000.00	1,596,219.49	6,951,219.49	600,544.26
3	Vermont	48	6,460,000.00	1,628,581.45	8,088,581.45	564,131.39
4	Massachusetts	199	38,387,500.00	14,496,320.00	52,883,820.00	3,886,359.20
5	Boston	33	33,303,516.00	14,641,400.00	47,944,916.00	4,092,604.42
6	Rhode Island	35	11,305,250.00	3,811,445.15	15,116,695.15	815,474.73
7	Connecticut	81	20,082,070.00	8,165,300.00	28,247,370.00	1,908,090.68
	Total New England States.	538	125,389,336.00	47,179,269.09	172,568,605.09	12,824,884.08
8	New York	307	32,762,840.00	15,376,198.62	48,139,038.62	5,024,579.28
9	New York City	43	100,050,000.00	71,725,000.00	171,775,000.00	20,625,137.45
10	Albany	4	1,250,000.00	1,390,000.00	2,640,000.00	511,308.24
11	Brooklyn	5	1,352,000.00	1,950,000.00	3,302,000.00	317,983.83
12	New Jersey	125	17,305,000.00	11,941,750.00	29,246,750.00	2,788,467.06
13	Pennsylvania	514	50,162,500.00	35,633,381.35	85,795,881.35	7,793,117.00
14	Philadelphia	34	20,905,000.00	22,975,000.00	43,880,000.00	4,737,169.08
15	Pittsburg	33	19,500,000.00	19,210,000.00	38,710,000.00	3,700,757.92
16	Delaware	22	2,183,985.00	1,291,677.55	3,475,662.55	259,670.87
17	Maryland	66	4,542,281.00	2,499,143.73	7,041,424.73	670,667.52
18	Baltimore	19	12,403,260.00	6,523,600.00	18,926,860.00	1,474,740.26
19	District of Columbia	1	252,000.00	150,000.00	402,000.00	54,569.58
20	Washington City	11	2,994,200.00	2,577,365.88	5,571,565.88	488,384.77
	Total Eastern States..	1,184	265,663,066.00	193,243,117.13	458,906,183.13	48,446,552.86
21	Virginia	62	6,631,405.00	3,462,333.85	10,093,738.85	1,169,883.12
22	West Virginia	61	5,030,200.00	1,940,605.97	6,970,805.97	740,813.51
23	North Carolina	39	3,455,000.00	1,178,000.00	4,633,000.00	459,578.55
24	South Carolina	19	2,273,000.00	701,418.94	2,974,418.94	489,401.97
25	Georgia	44	4,871,950.00	1,895,636.55	6,767,586.55	853,873.84
26	Savannah	2	750,000.00	225,000.00	975,000.00	69,847.71
27	Florida	21	1,564,100.00	838,886.29	2,402,986.29	394,975.58
28	Alabama	41	4,075,000.00	1,203,471.67	5,278,471.67	810,726.97
29	Mississippi	19	2,185,000.00	732,500.00	2,917,500.00	415,349.60
30	Louisiana	24	1,685,000.00	827,200.00	2,512,200.00	432,705.04
31	New Orleans	6	2,400,000.00	3,390,000.00	5,790,000.00	719,045.61
32	Texas	340	23,950,000.00	7,160,037.83	31,110,037.83	3,887,271.97
33	Houston	6	1,450,000.00	900,000.00	2,350,000.00	274,749.64
34	Dallas	4	1,050,000.00	1,118,000.00	2,168,000.00	343,720.85
35	Arkansas	11	1,225,000.00	472,945.00	1,697,945.00	222,085.73
36	Kentucky	90	8,805,900.00	2,344,438.99	11,150,338.99	997,421.73
37	Louisvilie	8	4,645,000.00	1,852,500.00	6,497,500.00	722,186.04
38	Tennessee	59	7,145,000.00	1,977,099.57	9,122,099.57	1,152,444.86
39	Porto Rico	1	100,000.00	.....	100,000.00	2,753.48
	Total Southern States.	857	83,291,555.00	32,220,074.66	115,511,629.66	14,158,835.80
40	Ohio	275	28,041,600.00	9,600,013.77	37,641,613.77	3,638,407.57
41	Cincinnati	13	9,637,600.00	4,025,000.00	13,662,600.00	1,319,231.91
42	Cleveland	15	11,900,000.00	3,572,000.00	15,472,000.00	1,205,682,73
43	Columbus	6	2,300,000.00	820,000.00	3,120,000.00	372,374.04
44	Indiana	147	13,595,000.00	4,245,905.00	17,840,905.00	2,023,382.09
45	Indianapolis	7	4,300,000.00	1,560,000.00	5,860,000,00	676,392.47
46	Illinois	278	20,997,280.00	8,316,052.01	29,313,332.01	3,430,236.26
47	Chicago	11	25,100,000.00	12,900,000.00	38,000,000.00	5,298,151.99
48	Michigan	80	8,405,000.00	2,762,538.20	11,167,538.20	1,386,329.91
49	Detroit	5	4,100,000.00	1,014,000.00	5,114,000.00	604,630.81
50	Wisconsin	97	8,005,000.00	2,175,148.00	10,180,148.00	1,237,343.58
51	Milwaukee	5	4,250,000.00	1,345,000.00	5,595,000.00	740,443.02
52	Minnesota	146	7,611,000.00	1,508,402.99	9,119,402.99	1,186,809.71
53	St. Paul	5	3,800,000.00	1,036,000.00	4,836,000.00	468,102.25
54	Minneapolis	5	3,450,000.00	1,070,000.00	4,520,000.00	487,249,56
55	Iowa	227	14,220,000.00	3,468,342.11	17,688,342.11	2,239,449.87
56	Cedar Rapids	3	300,000.00	145,000.00	445,000.00	85,686.03
57	Des Moines	4	800,000.00	260,000.00	1,060,000.00	170,975.88
58	Dubuque	3	600,000.00	113,500.00	713,500.00	58,761.65
59	Missouri	65	4,170,000.00	1,059,350.00	5,229,350.00	649,907.19
60	St. Louis	6	15,400,000.00	10,350,000.00	25,750,000.00	2,651,530.72
61	Kansas City	6	2,650,000.00	1,205,500.00	3,855,500.00	1,001,626.62
62	St. Joseph	3	550,000.00	175,000.00	725,000.00	242,448.55
	Total Middle States...	1,412	194,182,480.00	72,726,752.08	266,909,232.08	31,175,154.41

OF NATIONAL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

TO SEPTEMBER 1, 1903.

Charged off.				Ratios.			
Losses and premiums.	Expenses and taxes.	Net earnings.	Dividends.	Net earnings to capital and surplus.	Dividends to capital and surplus.	Dividends to capital.	
				Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	
$196,160.94	$334,497.61	$427,020.85	$352,823.00	3.20	2.65	3.36	1
177,110.72	205,759.42	217,674.12	197,395.00	3.13	2.84	3.69	2
83,286.19	210,067.40	270,777.80	244,492.50	3.35	3.02	3.78	3
788,776.44	1,498,560.86	1,599,021.90	1,574,725.00	3.02	2.98	4.10	4
729,231.69	1,497,896.21	1,865,476.52	965,500.00	3.89	2.01	2.90	5
150,144.56	221,794.82	443,535.35	310,522.25	2.93	2.05	2.75	6
274,893.65	756,661.38	876,535.65	644,234.95	3.10	2.28	3.21	7
2,399,604.19	4,725,237.70	5,700,042.19	4,289,692.70	3.30	2.50	3.42	
1,008,749.34	2,128,050.99	1,887,778.95	1,370,350.00	3.92	2.85	4.18	8
2,613,340.27	7,260,512.68	10,751,284.50	4,952,500.00	6.26	2.88	4.95	9
124,317.84	312,553.60	74,436.80	68,500.00	2.82	2.59	5.48	10
30,946.24	144,599.64	142,437.95	90,120.00	4.31	2.73	6.67	11
333,170.04	1,080,123.82	1,375,173.20	850,600.00	4.70	2.91	4.92	12
893,984.96	2,814,400.77	4,084,731.27	2,020,721.34	4.76	2.36	4.03	13
501,095.97	2,190,412.71	2,045,660.40	879,800.00	4.66	2.01	4.21	14
102,541.46	1,831,465.64	1,766,750.82	821,500.00	4.56	2.12	4.21	15
21,530.31	84,883.37	153,257.19	86,768.80	4.41	2.50	3.97	16
66,087.91	321,773.01	282,806.60	160,152.00	4.02	2.27	3.53	17
120,272.91	551,202.60	803,264.75	507,251.30	4.24	2.68	4.09	18
1,048.75	17,852.14	35,668.69	20,160.00	8.87	5.01	8	19
7,613.31	191,015.00	289,756.46	151,500.00	5.20	2.72	5.06	20
5,824,699.31	18,928,845.97	23,693,007.58	11,979,923.44	5.16	2.61	4.51	
123,434.64	535,607.46	510,841.02	321,950.00	5.06	3.19	4.85	21
61,999.44	235,497.73	443,316.34	257,430.00	6.36	3.69	5.12	22
35,339.16	183,901.59	240,337.80	138,700.00	5.19	2.99	4.01	23
119,414.09	171,431.47	198,556.41	159,305.00	6.68	5.36	7.01	24
79,797.25	328,626.64	445,449.95	177,450.00	6.58	2.62	3.64	25
7,165.47	28,278.67	34,403.57	23,750.00	3.53	2.44	3.17	26
41,130.13	170,856.60	182,988.85	317,375.00	7.62	13.21	20.29	27
105,395.01	293,341.84	411,990.12	255,233.33	7.81	4.84	6.26	28
66,749.45	122,861.51	225,738.64	192,500.00	7.74	6.60	8.81	29
19,912.20	140,354.03	272,438.81	71,000.00	10.84	2.83	4.21	30
60,033.63	287,803.08	371,208.90	110,000.00	6.41	1.90	4.58	31
411,615.22	1,450,667.99	2,024,988.76	781,800.00	6.51	2.51	3.26	32
46,078.44	98,640.52	130,030.68	70,750.00	5.53	3.01	4.88	33
99,234.95	108,476.69	136,009.21	89,500.00	6.27	4.13	8.52	34
54,445.09	80,990.57	86,650.07	37,050.00	5.10	2.18	3.02	35
118,323.44	395,699.95	483,398.34	358,744.00	4.34	3.22	4.07	36
93,776.69	315,109.70	313,299.65	159,800.00	4.82	2.46	3.44	37
154,070.40	500,867.33	497,507.13	286,400.00	5.45	3.14	4.01	38
.....	2,189.28	564.20	.....	.56	.....	.....	39
1,697,914.70	5,451,202.65	7,009,718.45	3,808,737.33	6.07	3.30	4.57	
488,820.99	1,589,745.27	1,559,841.31	993,644.00	4.14	2.64	3.54	40
131,473.78	503,234.63	684,523.50	419,250.00	5.01	3.07	4.35	41
193,791,42	516,470.50	495,420.81	403,750.00	3.20	2.61	3.39	42
23,659.97	165,784.54	182,929.53	86,000.00	5.86	2.76	3.74	43
271,122.45	853,051.38	899,208.26	589,196.68	5.04	3.30	4.33	44
20,799.74	311,871.52	343,721.21	62,500.00	5.87	1.07	1.45	45
289,389.23	1,465,530.32	1,675,316.71	1,155,635.00	5.72	3.94	5.50	46
712,845.29	2,286,483.98	2,298,822.72	1,179,000.00	6.05	3.10	4.69	47
167,093.60	639,141.04	580,095.27	374,802.00	5.19	3.36	4.46	48
13,912.61	318,502.44	272,215.76	152,000.00	5.32	2.97	3.71	49
161,823.28	551,825.72	523,694.58	457,300.00	5.14	4.49	5.71	50
49,846.47	344,214.70	346,381.85	151,250.00	6.19	2.70	3.56	51
51,023.06	612,967.58	522,819.07	249,050.00	5.73	2.73	3.27	52
141,295.54	193,428.34	133,378.37	143,000.00	2.76	2.96	3.76	53
66,486.49	203,347.85	217,415.22	107,500.00	4.81	2.38	3.12	54
169,522.43	937,559.99	1,132,367.45	704,129.74	6.40	3.98	4.95	55
2,450.27	55,248.49	27,987.27	13,000.00	6.29	2.92	4.33	56
22,346.92	85,918.18	62,710.78	33,000.00	5.92	3.11	4.12	57
3,226.28	24,157.40	31,377.97	18,000.00	4.40	2.52	3.00	58
55,916.05	281,126.99	312,864.15	190,525.00	5.98	3.64	4.57	59
220,075.07	1,041,121.55	1,390,334.10	800,000.00	5.40	3.11	5.19	60
160,493.87	404,748.61	436,384.14	142,000.00	11.32	3.68	5.36	61
22,013.10	107,209.00	113,226.45	20,000.00	15.62	2.76	3.64	62
3,439,427.91	13,492,690.02	14,243,036.48	8,444,532.42	5.34	3.16	4.35	

No. 73.—Abstract of Reports of Earnings and Dividends

FROM MARCH 1, 1903, TO

	Location.	Number of banks.	Capital stock.	Surplus.	Capital and surplus.	Gross earnings.
63	North Dakota	66	$2,611,000.00	$461,044.25	$3,072,044.25	$446,564.58
64	South Dakota	55	2,220,000.00	287,641.42	2,507,641.42	402,632.30
65	Nebraska	120	6,440,000.00	1,593,750.00	8,033,750.00	1,070,167.98
66	Lincoln	3	400,000.00	159,000.00	559,000.00	109,156.10
67	Omaha	7	3,250,000.00	570,000.00	3,820,000.00	616,444.72
68	Kansas	129	7,780,480.00	1,528,527.16	9,309,007.16	1,284,946.76
69	Kansas City	2	1,200,000.00	270,000.00	1,470,000.00	162,089.17
70	Wichita	4	500,000.00	91,000.00	591,000.00	90,004.39
71	Montana	23	2,480,000.00	604,500.00	3,084,500.00	580,224.38
72	Wyoming	15	935,000.00	188,300.00	1,123,300.00	191,732.32
73	Colorado	49	3,120,000.00	944,973.50	4,064,973.50	975,355.44
74	Denver	5	3,500,000.00	750,000.00	4,250,000.00	1,014,361.85
75	New Mexico	18	1,136,800.00	198,020.00	1,334,820.00	196,050.35
76	Oklahoma	73	2,650,000.00	301,272.86	2,951,272.86	632,875.58
77	Indian Territory	79	3,492,500.00	640,090.00	4,132,590.00	626,274.61
	Total Western States	648	41,715,780.00	8,588,119.19	50,303,899.19	8,398,880.53
78	Washington	35	3,255,000.00	1,111,875.00	4,366,875.00	1,100,805.45
79	Oregon	30	1,395,000.00	381,520.00	1,776,520.00	324,614.89
80	Portland	3	1,050,000.00	200,000.00	1,250,000.00	369,826.94
81	California	40	4,330,000.00	1,368,200.00	5,698,200.00	807,383.37
82	San Francisco	7	7,500,000.00	3,738,500.00	11,238,500.00	891,708.90
83	Los Angeles	8	3,800,000.00	810,000.00	4,610,000.00	558,117.45
84	Idaho	16	775,000.00	246,500.00	1,021,500.00	203,489.59
85	Utah	9	605,000.00	131,500.00	736,500.00	115,708.64
86	Salt Lake City	3	1,100,000.00	332,500.00	1,432,500.00	176,986.33
87	Nevada	1	82,000.00	23,000.00	105,000.00	26,039.22
88	Arizona	11	605,000.00	132,885.00	737,885.00	139,366.87
89	Alaska	1	50,000.00	2,500.00	52,500.00	4,724.13
90	Hawaii	2	525,000.00	61,500.00	586,500.00	52,210.97
	Total Pacific States	166	25,072,000.00	8,540,480.00	33,612,480.00	4,770,982.75
	Total United States	4,805	735,314,217.00	362,497,812.15	1,097,812,029.15	119,775,290.43

OF NATIONAL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1903—Continued.

Charged off.		Net earnings.	Dividends.	Ratios.			
Losses and premiums.	Expenses and taxes.			Net earnings to capital and surplus.	Dividends to capital and surplus.	Dividends to capital.	
				Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	
$21,196.12	$250,307.15	$175,061.31	$240,650.00	5.70	7.83	9.22	63
28,589.04	212,708.70	161,334.56	78,800.00	6.43	3.14	3.55	64
179,436.49	502,658.89	388,072.60	331,565.72	4.83	4.13	5.15	65
21,878.36	65,944.52	21,333.22	12,000.00	3.82	2.15	3.00	66
174,556.64	356,603.60	85,284.48	58,000.00	2.23	1.52	1.78	67
146,352.82	518,970.81	619,623.13	386,463.98	6.66	4.15	4.97	68
12,438.28	86,885.78	62,765.11	38,000.00	4.27	2.58	3.17	69
429.90	48,179.56	41,394.93	19,000.00	7.00	3.21	3.80	70
130,405.50	214,875.92	234,942.96	213,750.00	7.62	6.93	8.62	71
21,272.02	73,271.40	97,188.90	126,977.09	8.65	11.30	13.58	72
303,253.16	417,758.42	254,343.86	245,950.00	6.26	6.05	7.88	73
425,325.01	395,555.22	193,481.62	145,000.00	4.55	3.41	4.14	74
19,386.81	93,804.11	82,859.43	57,972.00	6.21	4.34	5.10	75
65,098.83	271,527.41	296,249.34	131,600.00	10.04	4.46	4.97	76
62,975.42	228,234.21	335,064.98	355,665.04	8.11	8.61	10.18	77
1,612,594.40	3,737,285.70	3,049,000.43	2,441,393.83	6.06	4.85	5.85	
391,044.27	379,535.66	330,225.52	235,000.00	7.56	5.38	7.22	78
40,567.75	110,774.02	173,273.12	126,200.00	9.75	7.10	9.05	79
77,395.51	91,699.59	200,731.84	74,000.00	16.06	5.92	7.05	80
89,149.46	284,460.37	433,773.54	186,000.00	7.61	3.26	4.30	81
130,513.92	275,492.03	485,702.95	240,000.00	4.32	2.14	3.20	82
64,448.18	212,443.76	281,225.51	67,000.00	6.10	1.45	1.76	83
6,695.76	75,930.49	120,863.34	91,500.00	11.83	8.96	11.81	84
29,851.73	45,293.61	40,563.30	22,200.00	5.51	3.01	3.67	85
10,271.77	98,551.42	68,163.14	64,000.00	4.76	4.47	5.82	86
3,889.04	10,767.02	11,383.16	4,920.00	10.84	4.69	6.00	87
14,808.64	64,598.60	59,959.63	34,500.00	8.13	4.68	5.70	88
496.38	2,358.81	1,868.94	1,250.00	3.56	2.38	2.50	89
14,950.00	18,259.76	19,001.21	13,250.00	3.24	2.26	2.52	90
874,082.41	1,670,165.14	2,226,735.20	1,159,820.00	6.62	3.45	4.62	
15,848,322.92	48,005,427.18	55,921,540.33	32,124,099.72	5.09	2.93	4.37	

No. 74.—Ratios to Capital, and to Capital and Surplus, of the Earnings tory, from March 1, 1899,

[Figures in bold-faced

	States, reserve cities, and Territories.	Ratio of dividends to capital for six months ended—										Ratio of dividends to capital and surplus for six months ended—			
		Mar. 1, 1899.	Sept. 1, 1899.	Mar. 1, 1900.	Sept. 1, 1900.	Mar. 1, 1901.	Sept. 1, 1901.	Mar. 1, 1902.	Sept. 1, 1902.	Mar. 1, 1903.	Sept. 1, 1903.	Mar. 1, 1899.	Sept. 1, 1899.	Mar. 1, 1900.	Sept. 1, 1900.
		P.ct.	*P.ct.*	*P.ct.*	*P.ct.*	*P.ct.*	*P.ct.*	*P.ct.*	*P.ct.*	*P.ct.*	*P.ct.*	*P.ct.*	*P.ct.*	*P.ct.*	*P.ct.*
1	Maine	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.6	4	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8
2	New Hampshire	3.4	4.3	4.4	3.6	3.5	3.3	4	3.6	3.5	3.7	2.7	3.4	3.5	2.9
3	Vermont	2.9	2.9	3	3.1	3.2	3.9	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.8	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6
4	Massachusetts	2.9	4.6	3	2.9	3	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.2	4.1	2.1	3.4	2.2	2.1
5	Boston	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	1.9	1.8	2	2
6	Rhode Island	1.9	2	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.2	2.7	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.7
7	Connecticut	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.2	2.6	3.2	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6
8	New York	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.4	3.8	3.6	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.2	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.2
9	New York City	4.8	4.9	5.2	4.6	4.5	4.9	18.7	5.2	4.9	4.9	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8
10	Albany	6	3.6	1.3	4.3	6	4.5	4.4	4.9	6.7	5.5	3	1.9	7.1	2.2
11	Brooklyn	6	40.2	6.5	6.5	6.9	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.6	6.7	2.2	16.7	2.7	2.7
12	New Jersey	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.5	6.5	5.2	4.6	4.9	3	2.9	3.1	3
13	Pennsylvania	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.1	3.7	3.6	3.7	4.4	3.8	4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.6
14	Philadelphia	4	3.9	4	4	3.8	4.2	3.4	4.1	4.2	4.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1
15	Pittsburg	3.9	3.8	3.9	4	4	4.1	4	4.3	4.1	4.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2
16	Delaware	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	4.1	4.1	4	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
17	Maryland	4.7	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	2.9	2.4	2.3	2.4
18	Baltimore	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.8	3.4	4.6	3.9	4.1	4	4.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.7
19	District of Columbia	4	4	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	2.5	2.5	2.5	5
20	Washington	4.1	4.5	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.9	6	6	6	5.1	2.7	3.1	3.7	3.8
21	Virginia	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.7	4.6	3.8	3.7	5.3	4.8	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.6
22	West Virginia	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	4.1	3.7	3.7	4	5.1	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7
23	North Carolina	4	4.4	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.9	4	3	2.8	2.9	2.9
24	South Carolina	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.2	7	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
25	Georgia	3.2	3.4	3.8	4.4	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.6	2.4	2.5	2.8	3.2
26	Savannah	1.2	1.2	2.5	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	.9	.9	1.9	2.4
27	Florida	3.8	3.9	4.6	4	3.9	4	4.4	4.1	4	20.3	2.6	2.7	3.1	2.6
28	Alabama	3.1	8.3	3.1	4.8	3.9	3.4	4.1	3.6	4.5	6.3	2.6	6.9	2.5	4.1
29	Mississippi	6.1	3.6	5.3	6.2	6.1	4.4	6.3	7.8	5.8	8.8	4.1	2.4	3.6	4.2
30	Louisiana	5.5	4.8	5	4.9	4.9	4.7	5.3	3.6	4.8	4.2	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.4
31	New Orleans	4.5	5.3	5.3	5.3	6	5.3	5	5.6	4.9	4.6	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.5
32	Texas	6.8	3.4	8.1	3.3	7.9	3.7	6.9	4.1	6	3.3	5.4	2.7	6.3	2.5
33	Houston	2.6	4	4.1	4.5	4.8	5.3	4.4	5.9	5.3	4.9	1.7	2.5	2.6	2.9
34	Dallas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.7	12.6	8.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	Arkansas	5.6	3	5.9	3.2	6	3.3	5.7	3.3	6	3	4.4	2.4	4.6	2.5
36	Kentucky	5.9	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.1	3.9	4	4.1	4.6	3.1	3.2	3.3
37	Louisville	3	3	3.2	3.7	4.9	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	3
38	Tennessee	4.3	3.1	3.6	3.2	4.7	3.6	4.1	4.2	4.5	4	3.5	2.5	2.9	2.6
39	Porto Rico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	Ohio	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.6
41	Cincinnati	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.4	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2
42	Cleveland	3.1	3.1	3	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.4	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.6
43	Columbus	.....	.....	.....	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.7	.....	.....	.....	2.7
44	Indiana	4.5	4	4.2	5.1	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.3	5	4.3	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.9
45	Indianapolis	.....	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.2	1.8	5.8	1.5	.....	1.5	1.7	1.7
46	Illinois	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.8	6.8	4.9	5	4.6	5.6	5.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	4.2
47	Chicago	4	4.1	4.5	4.3	6.7	4.9	5.2	3.9	4.1	4.7	2.6	2.7	3	2.9
48	Michigan	3.8	3.5	4.3	4.1	4.7	5.4	5.5	4.4	5.4	4.5	2.9	2.7	3.2	3.1
49	Detroit	2.7	2.7	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	4.2	2.3	2.2	3.7	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.6
50	Wisconsin	4.8	4.1	4.6	4.1	4.5	4.1	4.9	5	5.9	5.7	3.8	3.2	3.6	3.3
51	Milwaukee	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.4	4	7.3	3.6	3.6	2.9	2.9	3	3
52	Minnesota	3.9	3.1	4.7	12.6	4.6	4.4	6.3	3.6	5.7	3.3	3.2	2.5	3.8	11.2
53	St. Paul	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.7	2.9	2.9	3.7	3.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9
54	Minneapolis	2.1	4.1	2.7	2.6	3	2.8	2.9	2.8	3	3.1	1.9	3.6	2.3	2.2
55	Iowa	4.2	5	4.1	4.5	5.7	4.3	5.3	5.2	5	5	3.4	4.1	3.3	3.6
56	Cedar Rapids	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
57	Des Moines	3.1	2.9	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.5	4.1	2.4	2.3	2.8	2.4
58	Dubuque	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
59	Missouri	4.2	3.8	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.9	4.4	7	4.6	3.5	3.1	3.5	3.5
60	St. Louis	3.2	3.5	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.3	4.3	5.5	5.2	2.6	2.8	3.3	3.3
61	Kansas City	3.5	3.5	3.9	3.7	4	2.4	6.6	5.3	5.3	5.4	2.7	2.7	3.1	2.9
62	St. Joseph	2.9	2.1	2.1	4.3	2.9	2.9	3.6	2.1	3.6	3.6	2.2	1.6	1.6	3.3
63	North Dakota	5.6	2.3	6.9	2.7	7.3	3.3	9.8	5	9.9	9.2	4.7	2.1	6.1	2.3
64	South Dakota	3.4	1.9	3.4	2.7	4.5	3.9	5.7	4	5.5	3.6	2.9	1.6	3	2.4
65	Nebraska	3.5	3.3	4	4.3	4.4	5	6.5	5.9	5.2	5.2	2.9	2.8	3.3	3.5
66	Lincoln	.8	a28	2	3.5	2.7	3.3	3.8	3.8	3.7	3	.7	26.9	1.9	3.2
67	Omaha	.9	.9	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.8	.9	.9	1.1	1.3
68	Kansas	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.7	5.4	4.9	4.8	6.2	5	3.2	3.2	3.1	3
69	Kansas City, Kans.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	3	3	3.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
70	Wichita	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
71	Montana	7.8	6.2	13.6	2.4	4.8	8	9.9	4.2	7.8	8.6	6.7	5.3	11.6	2

a Includes reduction of stock.

AND DIVIDENDS OF NATIONAL BANKS IN EACH STATE, RESERVE CITY, AND TERRITO SEPTEMBER 1, 1903.

type indicate loss.]

Ratio of dividends to capital and surplus for six months ended—						Ratio of earnings to capital and surplus for six months ended—										
Mar. 1, 1901.	Sept. 1, 1901.	Mar. 1, 1902.	Sept. 1, 1902.	Mar. 1, 1903.	Sept. 1, 1903.	Mar. 1, 1899.	Sept. 1, 1899.	Mar. 1, 1900.	Sept. 1, 1900.	Mar. 1, 1901.	Sept. 1, 1901.	Mar. 1, 1902.	Sept. 1, 1902.	Mar. 1, 1903.	Sept. 1, 1903.	
P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P.ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P.ct.	
3.2	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	3.1	3.3	3.9	5.2	3.4	3.8	3.6	3	3.8	3.2	1
2.8	2.6	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.8	3.1	2.6	3.7	6.3	4.8	3.2	3.1	2.8	4.2	3.1	2
2.6	3.2	2.6	2.6	2.6	3	1.8	2.2	3	4.3	2.7	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3
2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	3	1.7	4.1	3	3.6	3	2	2.1	2.6	3	3	4
2	2.1	2.1	2	2.1	2	1.5	1.4	3.2	3.8	2.3	3.1	3.2	2.9	3.9	3.9	5
1.9	1.9	2	2.1	2.2	2.1	.1	2.6	1.4	3.7	3	3	2.5	3.6	3.4	2.9	6
2.5	2.5	2.3	2.3	2	2.3	2.4	2.6	3.4	3.3	3.3	3	3.1	3	3	3.1	7
2.8	2.7	2.7	2.9	3	2.9	2.5	2.9	3.6	4.5	3.8	3	3.5	4.3	5	3.9	8
2.5	2.8	10.7	3	2.9	2.9	2.7	5	6.4	10.3	4.6	5.9	14.4	5.6	6	6.3	9
3.2	2.4	2.3	2.3	3.2	2.6	3.8	4	4.7	3.8	4.8	5.1	2	6	4.5	2.8	10
2.9	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	1.3	4.3	5.3	3.7	3.1	1.3	4.1	4.7	3.1	4.3	11
3	2.9	4.1	3.2	2.8	2.9	4.2	4.5	4.8	5.8	4.1	4.9	4.7	3.5	5.2	4.7	12
2.3	2.2	2.3	2.7	2.3	2.4	3.6	3.5	4.7	5.3	4.7	4.3	4.9	5	5.6	4.8	13
2	2.2	1.8	2	2.1	2	2.6	3.3	4.8	5.3	3.8	3.8	3.6	4.4	4.9	4.7	14
2.2	2.3	2	2.1	2	2.1	2.7	.8	5.6	5.8	5.3	5.8	4.6	4.8	4.5	4.6	15
2.6	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.5	1.7	3.8	4	5.4	3.1	4.1	4.3	3.1	4.5	4.4	16
2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	4.3	3.7	4.3	5.6	3.6	3.9	3.9	4	4.6	4	17
2.4	3.3	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.7	3	3.1	4.4	3.6	3	3	3.9	3.7	3.7	4.2	18
2.5	5	2.5	5	2.5	5	4.1	5.3	5.8	14.3	6.2	5.6	8.3	3.2	7.1	8.9	19
3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.5	2.7	4.9	6.8	5.8	6.8	6.1	5	5.8	5.8	5.4	5.2	20
2.7	3.4	2.8	2.7	3.6	3.2	3.2	2.6	4.3	6.4	6.5	6.2	6.5	5.9	6.2	5.1	21
2.8	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.9	3.7	3.5	3.9	4.2	5.7	4.9	5.8	5.9	7.3	6.5	6.4	22
3	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.9	3	3.6	4.4	4.5	5.9	4.6	4.1	4.7	5.1	5.6	5.2	23
3.7	3.1	3.2	3	3.1	5.4	2	4.1	3.1	8.1	2.3	6.6	1	7	1.7	6.7	24
2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.9	3.8	4	6.2	4.3	6.6	5.4	6.5	5.7	6.6	25
2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	1.5	2.2	3	4.1	3.6	3.4	3.7	3	3.5	26
2.7	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.5	13.2	3.5	2.1	5.3	5.7	6.1	7.3	7.1	5.9	5.9	7.6	27
3.2	2.9	3.3	2.9	3.5	4.8	2.4	7.8	3.7	6.3	5.5	7.7	4.5	6.9	6.3	7.8	28
4.2	3	4.4	5.4	4.2	6.6	1.3	7.2	4.5	8.7	4.9	10.7	5.3	7.5	3.4	7.7	29
3.4	3.3	3.9	2.5	3.3	2.8	4.5	7.3	6.9	11	7.6	13	5.8	12.1	7.9	10.8	30
2.7	2.4	2.3	2.2	2	1.9	3	4.1	5	5.9	4.5	7.2	6	6	5.3	6.4	31
6.2	2.9	5.4	3.2	4.6	2.5	4.3	6.2	6.1	7.3	6.8	8.2	7.5	7.5	6.5	6.5	32
3.1	3.3	2.9	3.8	3.3	3	2.5	5.3	3.2	6.4	5.9	6.6	4.4	7	8.5	5.5	33
			2.8	6.3	4.1								7.7	4.3	6.3	34
4.6	2.5	4.3	2.5	4.3	2.2	4.3	4.3	5.8	7.4	6.4	6.8	6.2	9.2	6.6	5.1	35
3.3	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.7	3.9	3.8	4.8	4.3	3.6	3.6	4.2	4	4.3	36
3.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	.8	.4	5.6	2.9	3.5	4.2	3.7	2	2.4	4.8	37
3.8	2.9	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.8	4.4	4.1	4.4	3.5	3.9	3.6	4.8	5.4	38
															.6	39
2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.9	3.7	4.7	4.1	3.7	4	3.8	4.8	4.1	40
3.2	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.8	3.6	4.2	5	4.7	4.4	5.7	4.4	5.6	5	41
2.5	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.6	3	3	4.2	3.7	3.2	3	3	2.7	3.3	3.2	42
2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.8				7.5	5.9	5.2	5.2	3.7	5.3	5.9	43
3.4	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.8	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.7	5.3	4.5	3.9	4.8	4	5.6	5	44
1.7	1.4	1.7	1.3	4.2	1.1	....	2	6.3	7.4	5.8	7.4	4.9	6.2	4.9	5.9	45
5	3.6	3.7	3.4	4	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.3	4.3	5	4.9	5.7	5.6	6.3	5.7	46
4.5	3.3	3.6	2.6	2.7	3.1	3.8	4.2	5.3	4.4	9.8	5.8	6.7	8.6	7	6.1	47
3.5	4.1	4.2	3.3	4.1	3.4	2.6	3.6	4.1	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.5	5	5.3	5.2	48
2.6	2.6	3	1.8	1.8	3	.6	3.1	3	4.1	4.1	3.2	4	.7	2.5	5.3	49
3.6	3.3	3.9	3.9	4.6	4.5	3	3.6	5.1	5	5.1	5	5.6	4.3	5.7	5.1	50
2.7	2.7	3.1	5.5	2.7	2.7	4.1	4.6	5.6	9.4	6	6.8	8.1	7.4	5.3	6.2	51
3.8	3.6	5.1	3	4.6	2.7	2.2	2.8	5.2	13.3	6.1	4.1	9.5	5.2	7.7	5.7	52
1.9	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.9	3	1	2.9	3.9	1.3	5.1	2.2	4.3	7.4	6.5	2.8	53
2.5	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.4	2	2	4.2	3.4	5.2	3.2	4.6	3.7	7.3	4.8	54
4.7	3.5	4.3	4.2	4.1	4	4	4.7	3.7	4.4	3.4	5.5	5.2	6.5	5.4	6.4	55
					2.9										6.3	56
2.4	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.6	3.1	.8	2.1	2.3	7.7	1.2	4.8	3.8	1.8	1.4	5.9	57
					2.5										4.4	58
3.5	3.8	4	3.6	5.6	3.6	3.5	3.9	4.3	5.2	4.2	3.9	2.7	4.4	5.4	6	59
3.3	3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.9	5.1	18.8	5.4	5.2	4.9	6.8	6.4	2.3	5.4	60
3.1	1.9	5.1	4	3.7	3.7	8.1	4.6	5.7	7.6	12.6	13.4	15.7	14.8	1.1	11.3	61
2.2	2.2	2.7	1.6	2.9	2.8	4.1	4.2	5.4	3.8	8.3	7.1	5	18.2	5.4	15.6	62
6.3	2.8	8.3	4.3	8.2	7.8	5.9	1.9	8.2	4	8.5	4.9	10.3	7.7	13.9	5.7	63
4	3.4	5	3.5	4.8	3.1	3.6	2.3	2.8	4.4	5.7	5.2	8.9	6.7	8.4	6.4	64
3.6	4.1	5.3	4.8	4.1	4.1	3.6	2.7	5.3	4.4	5	4.4	7.3	5.4	6.9	4.8	65
2.4	2.8	3.1	3	2.8	2.2	.5	@28.4	6.2	5.6	6.5	5.6	8.6	13.2	8.1	3.8	66
1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.5	2.8	1.9	.9	4.3	2.3	1.9	4.3	.5	1.7	2.2	67
3.1	4.7	4.1	4.1	5.2	4.2	4.9	4.4	4.6	3.9	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.9	6.3	6.7	68
.....	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.5	2.4	2.4	2.9	4.3	69
					3.2										7	70
4.1	6.7	8.1	3.5	6.3	6.9	4.8	4.8	8.3	8.8	7.8	7.1	12	.4	13.1	7.6	71

No. 74.—Ratios to Capital, and to Capital and Surplus, of the Earnings tory, from March 1, 1899,

[Figures in bold-faced

	State, reserve city, or Territory.	Ratio of dividends to capital for 6 months ended—										Ratio of dividends to capital and surplus for 6 months ended—			
		Mar. 1, 1899.	Sept. 1, 1899.	Mar. 1, 1900.	Sept. 1, 1900.	Mar. 1, 1901.	Sept. 1, 1901.	Mar. 1, 1902.	Sept. 1, 1902.	Mar. 1, 1903.	Sept. 1, 1903.	Mar. 1, 1899.	Sept. 1, 1899.	Mar. 1, 1900.	Sept. 1, 1900.
		P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.
72	Wyoming	3	3.1	3.3	3.9	4.4	4.1	4.8	5.4	8.1	13.6	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.3
73	Colorado	4.6	6.6	4.5	5	6	6	7	7.9	6.6	7.9	3.7	5.3	3.6	3.9
74	Denver	.....	.....	.....	3.8	5.3	4.4	5.9	50.2	7.1	4.1	.....	.....	.....	3
75	New Mexico	4.8	4.8	10.6	10.6	7.9	6.8	6.2	5.7	5.3	5.1	4	4	8.6	8.5
76	Oklahoma	6.2	6.3	9.8	8	7.2	9.4	8.8	8.6	11.7	5	5.6	5.6	9	7.3
77	Indian Territory	4.6	6.2	3.4	3	3.9	5.1	6.8	3.9	7.6	10.2	3.6	4.9	2.6	2.3
78	Washington	2.9	2	4.9	4.7	5.2	3.8	5.7	5.7	7.1	7.2	2.5	1.8	4.2	4
79	Oregon	5.8	4.6	6.4	5.2	6.3	5	7	6.9	8.4	9.1	4.9	3.8	5.1	4.2
80	Portland	.....	6.6	6.8	5.5	15.9	5.9	7.3	5.9	8	7.1	.....	5.6	5.8	4.7
81	California	4.1	5.1	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	6.3	4.4	4.5	4.3	3.4	4.2	3.6	3.5
82	San Francisco	1.9	3.7	4.2	3.7	4.3	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.9	3.2	1.4	2.6	3	2.6
83	Los Angeles	.....	.....	.....	4	2.2	3.8	3.6	3.4	4.1	1.8	.....	.....	.....	3.4
84	Idaho	5	4.4	10	5.5	7.8	4.7	8.2	5.1	7.7	11.8	3.6	3.4	7.4	4
85	Utah	3.1	6.3	3.9	3.8	4.2	5.7	4.4	5.5	5.1	3.7	2.6	5.1	3.2	3
86	Salt Lake City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
87	Nevada	3	3	3	4	6	6	6	6	6	6	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.8
88	Arizona	4.8	5.4	6	5.9	7.2	11.8	8.7	5.8	6.1	5.7	4.2	4.6	5	4.8
89	Alaska	.....	.....	.0	.0	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	.....	.....	.0	.0
90	Hawaii	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.3	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Average	3.8	3.9	4	3.9	5.1	4	5.8	4.3	4.4	4.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8

AND DIVIDENDS OF NATIONAL BANKS IN EACH STATE, RESERVE CITY, AND TERRITO SEPTEMBER 1, 1903—Continued.

type indicate loss.]

Ratio of dividends to capital and surplus for 6 months ended—						Ratio of earnings to capital and surplus for 6 months ended—										
Mar. 1, 1901.	Sept. 1, 1901.	Mar. 1, 1902.	Sept. 1, 1902.	Mar. 1, 1903.	Sept. 1, 1903.	Mar. 1, 1899.	Sept. 1, 1899.	Mar. 1, 1900.	Sept. 1, 1900.	Mar. 1, 1901.	Sept. 1, 1901.	Mar. 1, 1902.	Sept. 1, 1902.	Mar. 1, 1903.	Sept. 1, 1903.	
P. ct.	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	
3.9	3.5	4	4.2	6.8	11.3	3.9	2.5	3.9	4	9.5	7.6	8.8	8.9	11.6	8.7	72
4.7	4.6	5.4	6.1	5.1	6.1	5	4.9	6.6	4.9	11	5.8	11.1	5.5	9.2	6.3	73
4.1	3.4	4.4	38.4	5.3	3.4	.....	.....	.....	5.3	6.6	3.3	5.7	58.4	11.3	4.6	74
6.4	5.5	5.1	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.8	7.2	9	8.9	8.3	7.4	7.5	7	7.4	6.2	75
6.7	8.6	8	7.7	10.6	4.5	9.3	9.1	12.4	12.7	13.3	12.9	14.7	13.1	13.2	10	76
3.2	4.1	5.6	3.2	6.2	8.6	7.5	7.6	8.1	7.9	8.4	9.2	9.7	9.3	8.9	8.1	77
4.3	3.1	4.5	4.5	5.4	5.4	4	2.2	7.4	5.7	9.6	6.9	10.4	7.8	11.7	7.6	78
5.1	4	5.6	5.5	6.6	7.1	5.5	3.4	7.9	5.5	7.6	14	8	6.4	10	9.8	79
13.8	5	6.2	5	6.8	5.9	.....	6	5.9	9.3	.8	9	9	7.6	11.3	16.1	80
3.3	3.5	5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	4.7	4.9	7.1	5.2	5.1	7.9	5.3	7.1	7.6	81
3.3	2.7	2.6	2.5	3.3	2.1	3.9	4.7	4.9	5.3	5.5	5.1	5.1	4.8	4.9	4.3	82
1.8	3.2	3.1	3	3.5	1.5	.....	.....	.....	8.2	3.8	6.2	5.8	9	8.7	6.1	83
5.7	3.5	6.2	3.8	5.8	9	.6	**3.7**	8.2	4.2	10.2	5.5	3.3	8.6	1.2	11.8	84
3.4	4.6	3.5	4.4	4	3	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.9	5.2	4.8	3.4	10.4	7.2	5.5	85
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.8	86
5.7	5.7	6	5.3	4.9	4.7	3.5	4.7	5.3	3.1	**26.1**	7.7	6.8	12.2	9.3	10.8	87
5.9	9.7	7.3	4.9	5	4.7	6.7	8.9	8.7	7.5	7.6	7.5	8.9	7.1	7.7	8.1	88
2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	.....	**3.1**	1.5	3.2	3.1	5	2.7	3.2	4.2	3.6	89
1.2	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.6	4.4	4.5	2.9	3.1	3.2	90
2.9	2.9	4	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.5	4.7	5.5	4.5	4.5	5.9	5	5.1	5.1	

No. 75.—Number of National Banks, their Capital, Surplus, Dividends, Net Earnings, and Ratios, Yearly, 1870 to 1903.

Year ended March 1—	Number of banks.	Capital.	Surplus.	Dividends.	Net earnings.	Ratios.		
						Dividends to capital.	Dividends to capital and surplus.	Net earnings to capital and surplus.
						Pr. ct.	*Pr. ct.*	*Pr. ct.*
1870	1,526	$409,008,896	$84,112,029	$43,246,926	$58,218,118	10.5	8.8	11.8
1871	1,602	427,008,134	93,151,510	43,285,493	54,057,047	10.1	8.3	10.4
1872	1,721	448,346,485	98,858,917	44,985,105	54,817,850	10	8.2	10.2
1873	1,882	473,097,353	109,719,615	48,653,350	62,499,369	10.3	8.4	10.7
1874	1,961	488,805,637	120,791,853	48,353,026	62,666,120	9.9	7.9	10.3
1875	1,989	491,753,557	129,962,338	49,680,122	59,172,818	10.1	7.9	9.5
1876	2,061	501,037,162	134,295,621	49,129,366	51,898,138	9.8	7.8	8.1
1877	2,080	498,566,925	131,561,621	44,367,798	40,133,194	8.9	7	6.3
1878	2,073	480,967,305	123,361,407	41,099,506	32,220,724	8.6	6.8	5.3
1879	2,045	467,322,946	117,715,634	35,500,277	28,337,553	7.6	6.1	4.8
1880	2,045	454,606,073	116,187,926	35,523,140	38,025,984	7.8	6.2	6.7
1881	2,079	455,529,963	121,313,718	37,167,717	48,485,271	8.2	6.4	8.4
1882	2,118	459,644,485	129,265,141	39,415,343	56,254,141	8.6	6.7	9.5
1883	2,232	478,519,528	135,570,518	41,181,655	52,670,569	8.6	6.7	8.6
1884	2,420	501,304,720	143,416,518	41,476,382	55,568,978	8.2	6.4	8.6
1885	2,616	520,752,720	148,246,298	40,609,317	45,969,221	7.8	6.1	6.9
1886	2,686	527,777,898	150,218,207	41,553,907	49,551,961	7.9	6.1	7.3
1887	2,819	542,959,709	160,398,339	43,295,729	59,611,513	7.9	6.1	8.5
1888	2,993	567,840,644	175,325,850	45,092,427	65,409,368	7.9	6.1	8.8
1889	3,120	588,391,497	188,462,245	46,734,024	67,869,081	7.9	6	8.7
1890	3,244	607,428,365	200,837,659	49,575,353	69,756,914	8.1	6.1	8.6
1891	3,477	643,680,165	215,649,940	50,677,892	76,952,998	7.9	5.9	8.9
1892	3,641	671,493,123	230,389,748	50,573,088	69,980,730	7.5	5.6	7.8
1893	3,730	682,975,512	241,738,151	51,328,070	68,386,632	7.5	5.5	7.4
1894	3,764	681,129,704	247,732,601	46,390,345	52,422,069	6.8	5	5.6
1895	3,735	664,712,365	245,606,255	46,252,545	45,560,309	6.9	5	5
1896	3,698	655,960,855	248,203,540	45,551,673	48,566,794	6.9	5	5.4
1897	3,659	647,402,875	249,236,838	43,215,818	48,612,927	6.7	4.8	5.4
1898	3,589	628,885,895	248,113,173	43,815,654	45,568,032	6.9	5	5.2
1899	3,572	610,426,625	244,324,378	44,935,124	49,315,441	7.4	5.4	5.8
1900	3,571	603,396,550	250,543,068	47,433,357	69,981,810	7.9	5.6	8.2
1901	3,765	622,366,094	257,948,290	50,219,115	87,674,175	8.1	5.7	10
1902	4,131	659,608,169	285,623,449	64,802,442	99,103,168	9.8	6.8	10.5
1903	4,451	688,817,835	324,462,477	60,123,622	102,743,721	8.7	5.9	10.1
Average, 34 years	.....	554,191,934	179,480,732	45,742,491	58,178,316	8.25	6.23	7.93
Aggregate, 34 years	.....	.....	.....	1,555,244,710	1,978,062,738	.....	.....	.....

No. 76.—Average Amount of Daily Deposits Received and Daily Checks Paid 1894,

State, etc.	Years.	No. of banks reporting.	Average amount of daily deposits.				
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
Maine	1903	52	$1,041,343	$908,834	$957,050	$1,012,666	$1,070,919
	1899	49	854,483	750,124	749,218	849,706	849,600
	1894	45	770,582	679,455	699,394	797,252	757,666
	1889	44	943,077	841,482	820,577	856,103	863,097
New Hampshire	1903	31	578,498	538,580	523,111	575,439	560,091
	1899	25	518,976	501,190	446,678	475,878	493,294
	1894	25	503,907	386,166	396,976	441,403	420,723
	1889	21	453,404	388,296	362,971	391,252	368,577
Vermont	1903	25	346,940	303,557	299,662	303,402	310,072
	1899	24	245,332	210,601	219,456	212,240	213,345
	1894	20	147,877	120,551	133,956	145,846	138,183
	1889	18	115,714	96,087	93,503	106,731	100,783
Massachusetts	1903	131	4,118,691	3,925,977	3,839,017	4,413,212	4,327,799
	1899	126	3,239,787	2,962,767	2,877,565	3,474,839	3,388,889
	1894	123	2,546,672	2,240,982	2,216,772	2,619,760	2,507,869
	1889	110	2,249,594	2,048,453	1,958,236	2,235,643	2,169,582
Boston	1903	19	9,719,314	9,103,353	8,262,102	9,142,860	8,095,010
	1899	16	7,266,784	6,142,318	6,123,723	7,948,296	6,584,467
	1894	16	4,367,809	3,620,684	3,829,903	4,066,057	3,833,101
	1889	12	3,582,966	3,582,213	3,946,282	4,009,361	3,652,254
Rhode Island	1903	19	612,282	493,642	476,639	469,607	486,157
	1899	18	281,867	246,633	248,072	310,075	291,387
	1894	18	206,647	185,475	176,193	228,253	218,239
	1889	17	284,835	271,495	203,368	269,581	254,821
Connecticut	1903	46	1,481,904	1,352,444	1,348,010	1,479,199	1,445,089
	1899	42	1,199,544	1,051,835	1,058,156	1,256,197	1,105,768
	1894	40	870,738	775,500	824,161	842,859	825,608
	1889	40	849,228	748,154	769,734	815,340	815,573
New York State	1903	163	20,350,695	18,721,608	18,026,653	20,123,973	20,594,524
	1899	129	5,361,547	4,612,072	4,543,747	4,939,746	5,255,908
	1894	121	4,134,932	3,758,018	4,029,641	3,947,830	4,029,432
	1889	101	4,033,630	3,522,370	3,701,625	3,747,417	3,752,048
New York City	1903	29	111,109,838	98,217,003	97,799,686	93,569,231	89,859,239
	1899	24	79,642,165	72,602,324	71,874,997	72,854,777	75,585,163
	1894	21	38,242,475	34,416,614	33,404,022	36,108,648	34,579,391
	1889	20	37,893,039	35,143,967	33,432,471	36,705,227	37,369,826
Albany	1903	3	260,754	251,117	337,545	254,455	369,612
	1899	3	211,326	200,879	181,142	207,601	255,715
	1894	3	130,685	111,824	106,818	120,296	149,491
	1889	3	161,159	162,254	140,009	155,856	154,061
New Jersey	1903	88	4,407,851	3,845,489	3,543,674	3,721,185	3,674,301
	1899	68	2,805,307	2,167,553	2,301,729	2,566,563	2,433,999
	1894	63	1,910,062	1,541,735	1,503,607	1,638,348	1,685,030
	1889	51	1,690,867	1,582,645	1,513,308	1,693,205	1,574,626
Pennsylvania	1903	258	4,897,647	5,104,570	5,285,966	5,780,393	5,211,307
	1899	185	3,170,588	3,218,304	3,425,272	3,870,228	3,497,477
	1894	164	2,501,743	2,282,996	2,517,615	935,052	2,431,584
	1889	116	2,242,917	2,082,230	2,257,290	2,721,497	2,190,885
Philadelphia	1903	20	50,855,705	46,747,232	44,152,369	39,614,142	38,405,630
	1899	19	43,315,984	36,375,646	38,633,583	41,892,187	34,679,387
	1894	16	29,580,623	21,423,994	25,242,710	29,927,894	27,281,204
	1889	16	45,718,749	40,854,465	42,414,701	38,031,202	41,933,244
Pittsburg	1903	19	6,407,182	6,748,134	7,063,306	8,779,860	8,093,731
	1899	17	3,752,499	4,749,281	4,362,206	4,808,764	4,582,577
	1894	17	3,833,835	3,201,818	3,150,102	2,549,481	3,348,122
	1889	13	2,356,520	2,316,405	2,414,872	2,876,052	2,631,645
Delaware	1903	12	164,112	152,659	149,890	146,991	157,090
	1899	10	136,807	108,171	114,305	122,636	121,581
	1894	9	128,902	113,857	116,754	115,217	109,763
	1889	9	141,744	121,714	118,399	119,048	121,016
Maryland	1903	32	320,677	311,374	288,322	332,390	282,917
	1899	25	226,844	198,329	229,960	238,326	243,153
	1894	24	190,046	157,848	161,608	176,732	189,855
	1889	17	152,064	119,756	122,540	148,213	132,408
Baltimore	1903	5	957,062	788,831	889,140	855,513	931,599
	1899	5	953,387	920,715	1,179,623	1,020,138	1,273,258
	1894	5	622,848	488,426	553,182	581,263	592,476
	1889	5	598,270	531,154	584,409	607,712	621,995
Washington City	1903	6	878,647	893,733	929,586	965,493	911,804
	1899	6	716,524	609,527	669,935	764,981	775,175
	1894	5	319,061	310,105	281,926	333,167	323,124
	1889	4	293,107	275,995	316,302	292,520	343,288
Virginia	1903	27	906,506	886,721	904,978	877,057	868,435
	1899	12	550,963	446,072	509,102	471,782	494,294
	1894	9	376,679	337,592	326,338	299,882	330,418
	1889	7	354,221	311,409	285,339	278,482	288,389
West Virginia	1903	18	420,409	408,938	468,286	464,959	469,743
	1899	6	89,495	65,975	138,520	80,876	89,318
	1894	6	82,517	71,084	76,092	69,887	75,091
	1889	5	65,024	55,749	64,685	62,072	64,248

BY NATIONAL BANKS IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1903, 1899, AND 1889.

Average amount of daily deposits.							Number of depositors.
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
$1,148,436	$1,201,749	$1,104,246	$1,084,260	$1,203,628	$1,136,815	$1,095,028	27,205
959,555	997,218	893,664	901,005	938,110	967,913	957,310	16,624
770,280	985,229	849,167	836,720	982,387	873,827	957,439	12,477
892,852	902,265	775,117	838,602	908,842	948,520	891,990	9,838
555,365	555,118	496,593	554,899	578,263	612,567	643,115	13,592
511,563	460,854	435,794	449,594	496,977	504,840	505,244	9,509
448,853	472,721	368,807	372,820	456,621	485,505	464,213	6,421
448,856	411,914	353,309	361,155	406,540	410,371	384,527	3,707
325,809	301,434	284,867	307,932	314,101	317,623	320,409	14,034
232,870	213,946	197,109	215,881	208,581	251,820	244,409	12,388
135,643	168,947	126,888	126,767	132,304	156,028	140,461	5,712
93,529	87,988	82,810	101,028	111,474	106,932	101,779	3,892
4,139,764	3,868,926	3,392,288	3,738,714	4,407,248	4,072,910	3,996,197	82,571
3,085,608	2,898,091	2,672,635	2,672,687	3,123,129	3,033,831	3,043,351	65,228
2,539,228	2,807,386	2,098,213	2,292,373	2,840,076	2,552,324	2,583,216	50,412
2,193,712	2,180,685	1,904,443	2,085,166	2,332,263	2,160,588	2,201,275	33,584
9,212,987	8,759,283	7,438,106	8,571,421	9,173,188	8,748,846	8,330,260	15,175
6,243,583	4,626,092	4,769,446	4,583,574	5,616,066	6,119,952	5,892,011	10,526
3,694,622	4,419,941	3,161,745	3,596,347	4,232,756	4,119,307	4,446,451	9,262
3,731,023	3,306,434	2,866,688	3,392,434	4,273,484	3,824,789	3,677,281	6,287
466,686	471,249	407,803	418,475	508,125	520,774	519,313	6,344
313,080	242,362	208,094	311,040	213,995	244,758	255,443	3,924
210,870	254,269	160,200	162,489	249,490	190,964	220,681	3,373
269,519	251,929	172,287	202,926	332,407	265,514	261,458	2,666
1,451,777	1,437,812	1,197,584	1,359,185	1,394,350	1,446,225	1,314,829	27,380
1,156,287	1,026,034	902,211	984,381	1,009,970	1,012,367	1,117,058	22,025
887,943	1,000,597	740,314	797,200	966,007	846,846	837,239	17,459
879,844	825,975	713,371	723,071	789,752	781,584	814,664	13,367
21,991,873	18,221,538	16,465,528	17,533,361	18,522,331	16,700,991	20,554,486	166,089
5,036,458	4,880,858	4,439,615	4,385,846	4,849,833	4,920,726	5,250,379	112,827
4,156,085	4,459,218	3,564,231	3,889,313	4,183,119	4,234,808	4,362,758	91,963
3,771,099	4,009,303	3,420,274	3,742,239	3,918,728	4,076,635	3,911,030	73,717
92,448,764	102,596,508	89,802,568	122,342,671	108,758,973	108,659,450	102,496,706	60,547
71,676,658	54,704,844	56,807,637	55,932,269	57,437,554	65,135,892	67,643,030	48,163
33,295,380	37,845,824	31,452,973	32,967,834	37,696,684	38,515,852	37,924,056	39,395
36,519,978	30,912,602	29,096,623	32,429,486	37,455,840	35,621,886	39,490,661	30,510
299,342	334,157	284,015	330,663	292,440	327,584	308,664	2,241
181,610	135,095	155,622	231,629	143,204	208,837	231,882	1,694
150,501	157,095	115,681	122,700	136,754	139,959	147,683	1,353
166,865	172,826	132,423	158,130	165,661	168,834	188,891	1,317
3,609,499	3,881,142	3,686,000	3,732,915	3,894,720	3,773,242	4,249,388	102,150
2,556,475	2,077,098	1,940,631	1,999,326	2,257,641	2,462,916	2,503,792	91,314
1,607,383	1,940,910	1,465,043	1,622,739	1,894,009	1,660,140	1,902,463	58,689
1,701,849	1,607,775	1,605,857	1,570,799	1,901,000	1,710,390	2,022,409	45,914
5,246,585	4,489,350	4,077,747	4,601,764	4,586,395	4,816,415	5,006,940	347,233
3,374,611	2,889,782	2,742,361	2,945,638	3,087,243	3,194,079	3,264,182	227,968
2,471,951	2,676,422	2,395,874	2,503,484	2,609,659	2,656,569	2,597,962	174,452
2,180,416	2,138,076	2,002,788	2,245,411	2,354,948	2,183,115	2,393,485	111,689
40,782,778	60,570,169	41,718,832	40,100,928	49,080,305	42,493,809	47,856,052	24,486
42,471,673	35,394,056	30,983,857	29,024,268	33,307,914	38,620,764	42,729,656	21,925
25,508,325	27,700,239	25,125,944	23,129,265	26,027,230	26,554,496	30,923,399	18,383
45,700,933	42,722,040	31,890,810	33,282,364	38,281,817	40,346,884	43,210,053	16,920
8,358,499	9,522,247	8,481,695	8,437,094	9,200,818	8,494,963	7,893,784	23,610
4,120,773	3,433,599	3,409,256	3,599,233	5,199,555	5,781,473	5,166,428	15,603
2,799,890	2,699,329	2,353,912	2,454,287	2,820,782	2,566,702	2,467,596	12,742
2,564,070	2,736,194	2,352,967	2,593,172	2,891,822	2,993,099	2,727,653	8,379
167,346	180,908	163,195	164,487	159,290	157,677	165,267	10,320
129,214	126,407	123,997	135,244	129,601	126,670	139,495	8,061
116,810	132,675	133,604	138,692	134,348	127,241	133,916	6,737
122,056	131,790	126,014	135,824	134,174	136,020	127,483	6,250
345,084	327,159	312,822	343,618	330,109	328,480	337,620	31,451
254,598	222,720	211,022	239,005	246,363	260,056	241,607	22,837
195,429	195,955	165,116	189,745	191,615	194,860	200,410	18,840
123,478	169,613	139,302	144,898	148,431	137,172	134,892	14,481
956,899	941,818	808,000	1,058,363	950,289	956,965	975,063	7,540
738,690	752,379	544,802	674,740	739,375	781,196	940,484	6,139
559,330	552,988	521,177	545,187	613,037	665,274	624,799	5,414
575,416	536,791	489,250	498,860	607,297	627,777	603,247	4,791
859,152	839,986	649,167	742,158	881,588	875,818	1,024,883	17,505
714,236	507,763	446,935	496,358	650,348	630,951	707,217	15,443
299,197	320,124	240,027	265,686	318,519	331,619	338,661	9,542
311,305	241,196	227,283	235,318	266,163	268,157	307,207	7,481
883,515	903,591	836,216	980,425	1,019,258	990,450	1,031,462	32,945
483,243	434,718	421,551	469,818	506,124	545,165	536,992	15,481
335,605	355,619	285,317	319,470	392,070	435,814	410,944	9,291
273,558	290,157	229,807	291,836	404,860	444,221	433,806	7,165
506,395	402,354	387,271	402,702	449,522	436,200	425,016	25,404
91,945	74,626	74,840	86,719	102,863	89,914	85,535	6,962
72,735	74,438	78,881	80,381	89,421	84,547	84,277	4,922
65,411	66,795	56,366	65,658	67,034	66,866	66,913	3,659

No. 76.—Average Amount of Daily Deposits Received and Daily Checks Paid 1894, and

State, etc.	Years.	No. of banks reporting.	Average amount of daily deposits.				
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
North Carolina	1903	10	$82,364	$75,512	$101,252	$91,772	$88,973
	1899	5	57,997	65,183	57,939	58,707	52,951
	1894	3	42,892	28,937	34,008	32,182	35,510
	1889	3	33,106	30,480	35,396	28,396	29,408
South Carolina	1903	10	387,123	386,824	319,632	329,796	316,018
	1899	8	271,803	236,307	224,443	195,298	188,425
	1894	8	310,725	250,411	227,192	215,176	211,827
	1889	7	394,053	326,702	266,896	212,414	209,917
Georgia	1903	12	417,640	419,018	389,471	370,619	325,682
	1899	8	159,534	125,264	112,900	97,945	94,777
	1894	8	119,630	99,457	95,631	83,361	60,976
	1889	3	96,259	77,280	68,797	64,947	59,679
Savannah	1903	1	149,072	112,312	93,406	82,029	77,315
	1899	1	120,516	72,995	60,410	68,382	71,489
	1894	1	78,898	68,311	70,166	59,163	58,204
	1889	1	136,259	112,593	84,145	75,198	73,998
Florida	1903	5	247,541	271,356	320,181	296,073	302,690
	1899	4	160,628	140,247	162,256	162,186	145,767
	1894	4	110,042	112,437	135,731	115,590	92,762
	1889	3	52,935	55,546	70,108	59,778	56,478
Alabama	1903	13	648,298	587,463	517,405	560,816	493,912
	1899	8	388,441	345,158	310,681	355,578	289,490
	1894	8	169,640	189,127	160,673	144,807	123,544
	1889	5	280,859	255,138	241,049	233,370	221,092
Mississippi	1903	8	195,787	164,870	142,666	141,247	116,509
	1899	4	100,689	81,460	66,754	56,978	48,877
	1894	4	84,565	55,523	49,690	43,531	39,297
	1889	3	106,275	66,965	59,756	101,266	41,706
Louisiana	1903	10	151,592	129,652	116,284	107,074	101,217
	1899	6	52,780	35,084	32,190	31,758	29,844
	1894	6	44,075	25,046	26,100	25,904	18,984
	1889	1	2,358	2,141	1,828	3,047	2,655
New Orleans	1903	4	1,901,179	1,647,224	1,452,487	1,261,954	1,272,452
	1899	3	1,455,041	1,147,306	983,055	995,025	848,251
	1894	3	1,281,845	1,001,938	911,393	786,676	703,388
	1889	3	1,388,467	1,323,037	1,145,232	921,389	762,688
Texas	1903	128	5,153,130	4,446,612	3,551,038	4,000,774	3,477,514
	1899	59	2,430,920	1,730,987	1,672,195	1,586,729	1,699,241
	1894	52	2,204,627	1,680,865	1,463,221	1,304,873	1,207,532
	1889	23	981,319	770,374	744,275	767,042	722,912
Houston	1903	2	946,070	976,516	1,022,254	990,978	878,099
	1899	1	34,560	26,240	25,440	23,400	23,220
	1894	1	44,300	34,250	31,000	33,320	24,120
	1889	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dallas	1903	1	253,171	228,976	195,401	208,139	192,439
	1899	1	70,335	55,498	56,385	53,501	51,657
	1894	1	49,100	32,127	32,369	27,777	25,094
	1889	1	54,126	42,973	38,216	36,127	37,840
Arkansas	1903	3	249,303	238,930	205,697	209,697	171,681
	1899	3	110,608	101,598	94,768	98,638	98,049
	1894	3	84,320	87,980	85,788	83,481	66,985
	1889	3	67,995	63,724	59,059	68,136	53,732
Kentucky	1903	43	483,968	432,730	472,148	434,073	405,806
	1899	30	286,905	231,569	258,958	263,914	294,748
	1894	28	268,625	234,431	235,562	217,818	216,285
	1889	23	249,864	211,228	237,986	194,420	217,549
Louisville	1903	4	365,937	404,302	346,952	326,760	343,375
	1899	2	152,776	136,953	167,131	152,056	151,511
	1894	1	42,441	46,694	45,700	46,170	43,171
	1889	1	34,630	35,240	37,877	34,829	37,694
Tennessee	1903	19	802,309	788,716	753,530	748,505	675,260
	1899	14	463,020	401,586	445,293	444,232	485,477
	1894	12	276,605	244,909	229,911	235,278	210,438
	1889	10	332,098	286,415	261,094	251,359	224,707
Ohio	1903	103	1,793,177	1,705,527	1,730,798	1,792,321	1,741,015
	1899	76	1,162,846	1,069,504	1,157,702	1,277,103	1,228,878
	1894	71	773,669	727,734	763,646	883,173	752,564
	1889	60	704,999	622,327	701,516	723,216	678,609
Cincinnati	1903	8	2,024,713	2,032,225	1,830,580	2,153,364	2,103,841
	1899	8	1,501,739	1,391,928	1,434,471	1,674,322	1,429,951
	1894	8	1,315,968	1,339,840	1,136,232	1,634,568	1,226,651
	1889	8	1,298,432	1,223,695	1,191,641	1,335,991	1,215,963
Cleveland	1903	7	1,636,752	1,495,461	1,409,360	1,586,433	1,597,462
	1899	6	1,049,711	1,017,114	977,087	1,186,466	1,169,132
	1894	6	561,416	526,332	496,541	629,842	542,234
	1889	5	685,978	628,423	597,960	679,003	664,202
Columbus	1903	1	71,263	81,122	85,981	69,993	103,271
	1899	1	55,937	56,655	62,745	64,555	60,552
	1894	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1889	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

BY NATIONAL BANKS IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1903, 1899, 1889—Continued.

Average amount of daily deposits.							Number of depositors.
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
$81,231	$72,089	$73,888	$102,972	$122,187	$107,753	$109,178	4,151
41,003	35,789	36,805	35,525	53,587	56,039	50,918	2,089
33,431	32,391	27,357	31,244	38,147	40,288	37,094	1,281
29,229	23,414	25,103	25,558	29,504	35,121	39,813	891
286,519	276,899	215,607	372,681	430,293	409,856	421,942	8,776
157,400	130,488	117,798	163,448	247,479	255,025	243,100	5,432
189,611	339,439	149,411	185,802	328,485	383,003	337,139	4,825
158,523	190,927	152,890	221,055	461,789	474,450	407,771	3,582
312,091	263,867	257,635	328,855	437,651	442,813	459,250	9,250
86,976	76,110	103,951	112,385	167,307	200,092	173,889	4,017
58,343	63,086	44,324	89,524	171,657	183,872	168,592	2,803
43,339	44,643	38,192	57,586	141,987	137,090	107,964	1,541
67,925	84,923	82,827	143,975	146,301	173,053	155,863	368
68,251	50,429	42,970	77,927	127,546	111,276	92,951	319
55,088	44,369	37,170	83,407	146,876	125,260	99,599	361
71,981	63,385	68,481	110,387	202,111	190,340	165,406	476
302,941	207,860	198,049	180,056	200,283	224,094	244,019	7,801
140,514	135,896	137,406	121,223	124,796	127,750	139,822	4,677
89,773	81,041	54,866	54,150	70,813	81,411	99,297	3,303
51,449	43,393	29,570	24,487	27,345	28,419	38,202	2,031
467,449	395,711	358,725	525,508	611,323	640,681	635,690	15,119
279,126	252,063	200,907	293,798	405,525	463,049	411,670	8,032
116,977	154,527	34,678	81,346	201,189	199,135	212,354	4,698
204,616	197,594	185,744	226,395	327,976	297,563	280,288	4,472
120,754	101,919	75,944	109,470	166,374	200,248	198,915	5,703
44,613	40,461	29,095	49,512	86,124	109,596	112,255	2,631
41,729	33,970	18,188	36,414	87,728	104,925	102,828	2,211
45,199	34,768	23,395	44,196	88,049	123,257	116,368	1,570
97,386	95,243	77,983	100,165	103,925	133,289	142,304	6,910
34,207	33,439	27,645	28,678	29,231	31,003	40,685	2,502
31,600	25,573	19,913	19,759	27,986	32,014	42,644	1,531
4,589	3,565	5,212	3,711	3,320	3,080	2,672	284
1,450,308	1,360,227	929,030	1,236,635	1,407,011	1,871,228	1,782,141	6,062
928,369	791,211	681,157	657,792	906,443	1,437,234	1,446,614	5,449
651,450	650,925	459,868	538,514	936,210	1,339,885	1,402 271	4,581
772,820	646,994	445,449	536,987	922,873	1,147,521	1,374,305	3,559
4,002,963	3,260,225	3,480,581	4,986,472	5,578,383	4,760,135	5,456,025	63,475
1,355,232	1,452,990	1,292,742	2,082,669	3,022,777	3,147,152	2,564,160	30,845
1,128,864	1,170,613	1,195,081	1,484,679	2,672,683	2,307,252	2,414,487	18,934
850,859	788,248	828,191	1,170,552	1,239,677	1,065,005	1,193,936	8,419
900,118	668,500	786,595	803,180	783,522	805,804	877,115	4,759
23,140	12,210	17,900	36,220	37,410	38,810	37,420	1,240
24,080	24,800	22,360	40,200	65,120	70,720	82,130	1,090
175,074	158,237	150,762	216,980	288,852	287,428	245,122	4,014
49,889	39,972	36,376	52,392	95,692	94,261	76,529	2,069
19,560	33,246	17,892	21,893	44,237	48,081	58,022	1,433
36,422	35,316	31,957	38,122	44,144	46,165	48,978	868
189,386	184,945	161,526	170,961	243,273	270,148	247,155	5,910
98,164	76,569	64,190	69,435	96,584	109,576	112,524	4,230
70,703	63,284	44,298	54,136	83,885	106,341	98,272	2,871
50,131	51,989	36,156	48,514	78,181	79,403	70,694	2,442
411,356	405,267	370,530	433,521	416,639	480,225	463,100	35,953
270,218	241,187	251,636	247,494	279,968	285,623	275,556	25,495
238,192	259,441	215,494	210,257	234,075	237,457	245,495	21,429
224,922	258,264	201,409	208,061	237,625	244,043	258,327	17,178
345,821	312,430	275,035	302,570	325,209	367,000	365,127	8,579
139,861	143,158	127,899	147,378	162,223	180,450	210,391	3,639
42,213	46,312	33,753	38,945	48,253	44,510	52,054	2,852
37,860	31,687	31,268	31,490	37,965	38,077	40,384	2,156
670,763	590,612	517,022	628,200	737,701	796,639	834,932	20,136
468,695	354,570	318,018	348,004	429,014	482,112	482,449	11,817
208,703	217,448	121,343	149,920	218,522	259,916	258,301	8,967
231,880	225,818	197,609	200,529	268,769	276,068	296,866	7,548
1,881,344	1,741,918	1,633,620	1,753,085	1,656,281	1,714,232	1,797,510	103,939
1,205,736	1,057,937	1,065,696	1,022,961	1,077,866	1,043,307	1,139,368	65,156
808,357	820,198	714,993	746,870	819,883	755,074	859,143	51,292
684,477	667,989	634,067	729,550	712,918	711,350	730,389	40,507
1,978,325	2,480,839	1,691,175	1,926,737	1,928,785	1,958,345	1,958,123	11,742
1,545,952	1,337,222	1,194,478	1,234,776	1,365,581	1,443,794	1,423,740	10,702
1,326,524	1,291,616	1,005,119	1,201,446	1,282,625	1,319,020	1,419,647	9,532
1,287,561	1,134,502	964,558	1,236,876	1,270,621	1,287,106	1,352,986	7,773
1,626,743	1,534,961	1,493,270	1,727,787	1,514,240	1,715,581	1,572,871	3,648
1,144,254	921,409	865,395	926,419	927,036	977,593	1,014,892	3,043
604,300	662,612	472,920	532,824	583,906	577,094	596,268	2,818
737,523	596,032	588,188	614,884	655,237	655,522	705,976	2,450
82,572	76,364	85,407	83,909	71,683	98,378	113,093	1,986
51,063	47,144	39,832	56,060	46,653	56,573	63,113	845

No. 76.—AVERAGE AMOUNT OF DAILY DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND DAILY CHECKS PAID 1894, AND

State, etc.	Years.	No. of banks reporting.	Average amount of daily deposits.				
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
Indiana	1903	64	$1,173,574	$1,038,205	$1,157,292	$1,190,570	$1,160,515
	1899	50	683,460	605,575	655,938	752,756	748,152
	1894	47	587,246	505,432	558,666	593,448	529,616
	1889	37	460,664	411,371	444,902	465,891	422,711
Indianapolis	1903	2	532,320	449,243	464,800	519,915	572,453
	1899	1	320,505	308,698	248,796	271,296	280,460
	1894	1	224,917	187,001	191,247	204,239	195,444
	1889	1	166,644	141,200	149,738	140,176	146,124
Illinois	1903	116	2,001,146	2,069,790	2,237,459	1,940,630	1,815,158
	1899	84	1,187,632	1,186,677	1,336,470	1,243,753	1,211,270
	1894	75	874,454	839,598	975,713	855,613	802,847
	1889	62	687,700	679,147	723,326	687,178	669,521
Chicago	1903	4	13,379,266	13,199,627	12,407,830	13,895,480	13,480,024
	1899	4	6,797,799	6,703,973	6,307,068	6,635,015	6,687,363
	1894	3	3,848,536	3,658,918	3,448,239	3,933,259	3,691,609
	1889	3	3,207,640	3,071,573	3,119,536	3,386,581	3,521,664
Michigan	1903	31	887,595	778,136	819,513	828,234	872,876
	1899	25	578,237	533,195	531,341	552,348	560,235
	1894	25	346,842	348,790	331,883	345,656	359,680
	1889	20	253,028	225,379	258,920	212,284	238,944
Detroit	1903	1	206,121	189,310	225,318	188,503	223,172
	1899	1	244,321	221,080	273,576	223,379	216,181
	1894	1	127,414	131,440	128,304	129,671	133,120
	1889	1	144,515	142,726	133,460	137,401	135,666
Wisconsin	1903	47	704,329	639,388	660,637	595,853	606,148
	1899	34	479,692	430,343	458,511	452,528	407,862
	1894	30	301,320	272,003	297,165	284,613	250,353
	1889	19	199,149	163,678	193,035	174,652	174,545
Milwaukee	1903	4	5,620,371	4,969,910	4,230,761	4,565,765	5,081,673
	1899	3	3,593,416	3,817,919	3,417,130	3,314,102	3,632,016
	1894	3	1,721,729	3,200,773	2,078,024	3,058,571	2,360,734
	1889	2	2,546,912	3,633,284	2,826,282	2,345,369	2,989,826
Minnesota	1903	51	1,023,734	1,011,388	1,042,804	1,079,676	1,116,128
	1899	22	516,385	513,664	545,784	502,772	620,386
	1894	22	358,318	304,606	326,764	348,605	463,498
	1889	15	109,883	104,315	111,029	108,479	112,160
Minneapolis	1903	2	821,855	776,577	762,259	740,837	752,886
	1899	2	411,685	331,800	327,202	355,180	338,307
	1894	2	211,102	211,233	201,469	216,714	216,240
	1889	2	226,972	174,987	202,891	202,075	211,575
St. Paul	1903	3	506,029	445,726	413,838	667,362	485,357
	1899	3	298,415	257,607	267,130	261,315	314,425
	1894	3	121,306	110,484	113,475	126,126	136,102
	1889	3	250,208	207,691	203,000	212,674	233,048
Iowa	1903	78	1,008,407	935,253	1,156,907	944,849	926,752
	1899	50	620,584	578,089	685,310	612,017	578,937
	1894	45	538,512	544,249	549,807	575,087	587,807
	1889	36	544,842	410,117	458,493	458,299	469,156
Missouri	1903	22	335,321	281,831	336,640	261,135	283,310
	1899	18	145,251	100,941	122,220	114,479	124,413
	1894	16	109,417	83,098	91,739	72,048	82,704
	1889	12	58,243	48,031	50,421	44,107	45,435
St. Joseph	1903	2	411,459	421,761	406,274	423,454	426,940
	1899	2	273,639	255,834	241,872	284,187	336,063
	1894	2	67,246	63,955	59,702	58,934	97,200
	1889	1	34,020	28,892	36,525	27,208	32,648
North Dakota	1903	15	113,802	74,921	84,798	78,542	76,078
	1899	8	48,820	35,971	37,926	38,124	40,547
	1894	7	19,805	16,670	15,714	15,546	15,224
	1889	5	15,896	11,253	11,699	9,324	10,245
South Dakota	1903	18	153,636	128,386	145,793	137,455	149,166
	1899	11	65,206	54,313	67,074	66,050	71,720
	1894	10	42,903	44,609	50,163	49,548	45,414
	1889	7	48,508	35,986	39,586	60,372	46,501
Nebraska	1903	43	929,886	999,668	946,011	980,356	971,912
	1899	30	752,405	649,736	516,831	575,089	649,149
	1894	29	538,688	471,819	500,422	593,021	571,563
	1889	26	233,288	240,957	263,501	291,537	320,222
Omaha	1903	1	74,007	83,245	80,572	76,858	83,742
	1899	1	46,482	50,441	52,121	59,567	57,244
	1894	1	59,007	49,124	46,125	63,440	53,962
	1889	1	41,764	47,045	42,403	51,004	43,362
Kansas	1903	43	1,379,004	1,219,499	1,189,219	1,196,627	1,053,981
	1899	34	754,359	656,706	689,805	783,556	766,067
	1894	33	580,233	543,337	533,224	554,945	491,855
	1889	25	186,560	162,498	179,467	171,801	177,173
Montana	1903	11	277,533	252,059	289,276	283,448	288,241
	1899	9	193,645	177,869	189,594	197,367	190,013
	1894	8	172,469	161,602	151,834	158,533	149,909
	1889	3	95,594	109,493	118,003	92,693	99,504

BY NATIONAL BANKS IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1903, 1899, 1889—Continued.

Average amount of daily deposits.							Number of depositors.
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
$1,158,848	$1,069,000	$1,037,158	$1,117,804	$1,108,685	$1,195,930	$1,177,924	68,725
726,763	674,948	638,618	649,948	706,431	705,571	696,393	46,301
549,033	557,825	526,090	544,100	558,571	578,225	586,629	35,447
448,343	402,055	419,054	422,542	440,786	443,442	475,620	25,796
605,237	502,000	463,456	469,418	485,345	526,592	521,422	8,192
305,069	279,334	247,043	265,382	274,332	285,368	317,291	4,679
196,328	192,066	178,248	208,592	213,958	225,795	239,150	3,113
157,248	142,573	132,477	149,324	160,648	159,252	172,300	2,598
1,851,752	1,717,579	1,704,411	1,828,548	1,860,059	1,926,376	2,025,895	108,810
1,187,529	981,501	991,401	1,102,353	1,199,046	1,142,849	1,238,742	61,612
786,459	827,998	717,848	818,638	872,498	892,420	913,165	43,295
652,132	602,634	577,690	693,939	701,489	667,725	742,808	29,421
12,960,093	12,908,577	11,548,677	13,093,944	13,845,586	15,388,608	14,042,978	14,995
6,760,444	5,439,325	5,856,350	6,022,509	6,483,649	7,014,256	7,015,215	10,856
3,765,193	3,864,290	3,215,188	3,931,042	4,379,778	4,172,252	3,930,985	8,061
3,216,219	2,973,343	2,817,964	3,223,589	3,295,695	3,602,918	3,530,913	6,629
834,731	790,414	757,669	772,227	773,935	836,343	797,602	47,638
657,552	491,107	505,485	478,764	515,718	545,059	568,604	29,161
363,635	373,297	333,562	348,714	367,117	373,287	373,476	22,587
243,369	193,959	220,336	248,966	249,793	251,702	271,182	14,745
211,388	211,827	192,598	196,792	204,269	210,080	230,873	790
191,422	176,163	208,104	186,644	202,644	205,750	205,210	581
121,681	169,423	123,326	122,358	131,699	148,749	144,529	487
133,541	194,716	144,455	190,514	196,538	164,033	180,185	338
622,981	598,022	536,575	615,267	656,755	753,441	683,569	48,701
459,674	376,946	373,467	408,828	440,468	457,927	469,026	31,714
264,725	298,814	219,165	301,672	277,944	285,915	292,995	21,654
182,684	172,991	153,167	175,048	181,276	213,135	201,918	12,263
5,353,279	4,935,938	4,092,532	4,166,455	4,541,465	5,081,103	6,268,073	15,596
3,526,913	2,730,223	2,603,328	2,515,827	3,190,145	3,196,183	3,131,937	9,952
2,530,649	1,833,930	1,877,510	1,165,538	1,715,356	1,771,564	1,616,079	5,166
2,868,942	2,563,437	2,646,593	2,807,468	3,346,812	2,584,873	2,931,304	2,648
1,127,779	1,042,713	1,027,043	1,324,390	1,596,832	1,480,722	1,329,411	27,017
618,038	439,706	552,124	655,943	838,255	839,278	664,329	14,189
422,517	324,150	232,003	310,654	335,773	478,201	373,085	10,326
132,545	129,288	116,769	129,723	165,115	163,608	147,771	6,774
773,156	696,344	629,629	1,065,522	1,001,735	1,027,505	927,750	6,232
372,296	397,197	367,718	379,430	466,755	499,407	446,966	4,267
207,876	262,520	201,888	279,295	348,260	359,251	280,581	3,360
164,383	172,320	181,975	335,645	446,163	390,426	270,264	4,265
524,741	465,099	368,110	456,896	486,465	594,031	505,001	6,281
328,303	236,890	228,568	253,819	270,041	413,254	288,523	4,540
153,151	190,747	68,851	69,790	86,730	145,212	125,743	3,515
238,019	248,747	214,901	245,169	289,730	261,302	290,000	3,534
935,549	870,858	799,064	913,766	944,095	938,273	975,830	38,357
612,642	493,440	521,239	549,334	618,142	579,560	644,560	22,303
583,477	569,096	521,756	558,374	616,059	565,628	597,888	17,296
450,886	424,472	363,774	417,937	459,849	418,205	512,383	13,528
247,679	258,067	263,616	267,189	365,692	267,077	286,693	18,642
120,668	87,235	107,917	106,804	112,344	123,057	136,910	10,477
74,950	62,715	71,427	72,135	63,992	79,612	102,244	7,151
42,862	40,435	42,077	48,601	48,414	45,132	58,258	5,307
521,857	411,251	372,310	401,539	449,401	404,969	411,212	6,817
346,401	263,255	244,845	242,936	269,406	305,640	296,428	4,709
86,844	90,310	61,465	62,663	67,207	65,873	83,241	2,332
35,914	29,147	36,020	34,392	34,989	34,462	39,470	803
80,779	90,360	74,564	120,055	166,384	167,836	138,066	6,499
42,315	35,316	32,379	54,588	81,280	82,781	67,927	3,295
16,193	16,539	17,534	29,275	40,801	37,725	33,245	2,545
9,448	13,480	11,929	17,037	29,984	36,043	27,037	1,362
138,799	139,225	125,300	153,850	172,688	186,304	155,919	8,634
73,134	58,865	52,202	74,675	96,476	74,693	82,649	4,702
55,285	48,961	55,106	48,905	66,866	68,180	62,785	2,771
53,003	40,115	34,556	40,536	52,368	51,771	52,722	2,002
988,740	858,223	885,646	1,027,464	1,070,301	1,034,318	1,002,356	16,522
754,784	608,255	620,745	731,348	853,600	716,278	710,820	10,613
554,995	614,387	405,064	674,523	675,301	638,954	631,695	8,575
332,307	235,341	195,708	249,003	254,202	244,993	265,160	6,770
83,541	77,245	68,527	56,475	78,244	82,752	74,392	1,392
58,482	49,041	32,604	44,287	49,520	47,365	47,646	1,213
46,288	40,403	31,864	39,689	42,360	47,446	57,202	983
46,760	47,928	41,764	44,962	47,045	47,803	64,207	960
849,069	1,087,843	1,089,201	1,326,708	1,414,929	1,270,319	1,250,939	34,405
724,079	669,036	662,563	833,117	1,104,357	973,382	791,374	21,609
452,634	552,638	431,193	562,085	578,119	548,778	587,392	15,337
188,998	162,007	171,211	187,461	195,272	185,994	201,162	9,611
319,032	322,186	334,196	326,790	365,730	352,702	316,865	9,131
193,262	212,105	205,086	222,618	333,897	240,673	231,708	5,888
156,310	146,414	152,027	160,964	175,404	181,464	188,673	3,985
100,399	98,714	104,317	102,023	94,757	108,677	102,879	1,523

No. 76.—Average Amount of Daily Deposits Received and Daily Checks Paid 1894 and

State, etc.	Years.	No. of banks reporting.	Average amount of daily deposits.				
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
Wyoming	1903	6	$84,959	$40,053	$40,568	$43,362	$52,423
	1899	5	24,304	17,631	16,837	21,488	22,838
	1894	5	19,440	17,313	14,999	13,078	19,062
	1889	3	25,522	14,632	13,208	16,269	23,580
Colorado	1903	18	337,469	308,652	317,769	330,000	308,312
	1899	11	225,078	214,898	213,208	217,741	223,214
	1894	11	159,285	123,230	111,815	115,896	81,294
	1889	8	103,700	92,819	111,106	90,287	103,077
Denver	1903	2	421,076	368,117	411,475	447,800	408,206
	1899	2	367,762	325,421	363,388	370,349	381,364
	1894	2	200,273	221,430	199,703	227,054	217,700
	1889	1	177,594	206,280	161,600	205,300	197,485
New Mexico	1903	6	80,946	60,096	75,161	69,083	62,402
	1899	2	27,815	21,887	20,163	21,342	22,917
	1894	2	21,129	20,903	19,505	20,991	19,387
	1889	2	22,206	24,752	21,356	20,992	22,168
Oklahoma	1903	19	265,197	343,597	285,796	276,728	274,404
	1899	4	38,791	23,700	24,251	22,889	26,501
	1894	3	31,988	22,318	22,303	27,444	24,415
	1889	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian Territory	1903	28	182,172	156,976	122,802	135,482	113,163
	1899	7	48,636	29,210	36,026	26,880	34,936
	1894	3	13,282	10,425	8,198	6,588	6,896
	1889	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington State	1903	13	593,437	577,962	639,831	625,559	580,437
	1899	12	295,303	272,261	295,378	301,282	307,135
	1894	11	133,205	126,581	132,316	121,009	114,102
	1889	5	35,340	38,639	40,609	46,028	49,176
Oregon	1903	12	107,066	93,762	138,840	124,349	155,215
	1899	11	60,598	55,913	62,754	67,367	87,212
	1894	10	37,544	32,800	34,184	40,507	47,152
	1889	7	26,906	22,436	38,335	46,828	39,926
Portland	1903	1	158,432	158,538	194,513	156,137	160,337
	1899	1	35,812	87,649	38,196	29,386	42,773
	1894	1	18,121	18,255	16,935	19,437	22,331
	1889	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	1903	21	455,999	383 813	398,692	414,786	379,315
	1899	14	144,722	147,533	150,912	171,384	154,378
	1894	12	135,710	125,593	138,402	137,479	130,665
	1889	11	139,595	156,187	157,066	162,086	147,101
San Francisco	1903	3	1,745,099	1,972,321	1,890,112	1,801,491	1,766,133
	1899	3	1,038,510	1,023,288	1,110,722	1,205,534	1,271,646
	1894	1	188,214	268,472	218,127	263,899	239,682
	1889	1	171,378	345,962	160,828	237,241	189,701
Los Angeles	1903	4	559,883	454,808	510,757	467,085	474,418
	1899	3	194,036	180,622	180,412	194,108	189,130
	1894	3	101,844	105,372	132,499	125,641	128,831
	1889	2	192,604	142,051	169,992	175,871	150,378
Idaho	1903	7	96,466	66,750	75,179	75,716	78,533
	1899	3	46,683	34,965	31,995	36,704	35,785
	1894	3	23,503	18,318	15,103	25,576	25,359
	1889	1	7,896	6,087	7,321	5,661	7,426
Utah	1903	4	130,470	102,996	112,539	121,742	116,127
	1899	3	94,701	72,976	67,247	83,101	69,720
	1894	2	17,001	13,481	12,668	13,765	14,830
	1889	2	18,188	12,809	18,385	19,950	20,980
Arizona	1903	4	54,683	53,245	47,683	53,167	51,147
	1899	1	21,563	18,500	21,398	24,408	37,883
	1894	1	2,850	2,786	2,993	3,048	4,785
	1889	1	6,361	5,496	6,065	5,924	7,119

BY NATIONAL BANKS IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1903, 1899, 1889—Continued.

Average amount of daily deposits.							Number of depositors.
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
$56,447	$59,525	$57,494	$54,770	$53,814	$74,200	$57,081	3,931
25,499	18,161	20,672	27,868	30,873	29,439	30,524	2,715
16,176	16,136	15,646	14,955	17,967	24,660	27,253	1,782
13,704	22,051	18,624	15,780	23,235	25,268	29,314	986
301,187	347,557	319,826	323,481	330,560	365,549	361,650	17,223
208,647	252 197	241,168	234,388	245,977	256,560	244,484	9,291
142,024	158,087	148,733	144,642	146,221	153,304	168,218	6,739
104,099	110,734	114,257	111,918	115,353	119,727	120,469	4,050
401,358	456,556	417,406	396,937	437,241	442,283	492,921	24,140
338,476	295,585	277,938	319,171	361,059	356,327	346,466	18,552
200,106	219,560	157,860	179,870	178,760	190,350	233,582	9,289
177,394	199,950	118,000	155,315	153,716	150,507	170,000	7,521
71,236	70,036	53,420	65,196	58,100	63,920	79,816	3,507
25,236	27,246	29,427	32,357	31,242	23,452	21,157	1,209
20,628	21,639	23,084	19,028	20,158	19,580	20,731	882
21,499	22,278	24,452	26,738	24,332	25,196	26,935	809
202,278	308,113	262,010	283,759	331,123	282,443	282,191	11,818
29,429	21,003	20,630	29,904	42,052	37,000	43,242	1,688
17,895	18,925	15,390	16,326	28,548	21,710	29,416	747
127,576	93,045	102,291	163,360	220,552	182,510	168,385	10,114
27,210	33,735	27,245	48,030	79,352	91,657	36,870	2,671
17,328	8,476	8,140	12,900	32,168	33,030	23,474	752
603,173	528,160	515,371	608,039	637,898	621,860	631,499	17,409
311,771	257,270	258,665	304,705	344,298	343,789	336,054	10,185
123,454	135,317	119,400	124,224	123,757	138,018	145,018	6,479
52,988	33,995	32,722	40,148	44,339	31,550	38,928	2,568
176,568	111,257	145,755	167,146	163,179	145,853	127,549	9,810
111,046	73,970	79,473	92,698	112,047	94,536	83,107	5,865
44,412	30,478	37,333	35,776	46,643	42,541	43,548	2,656
43,988	48,395	42,822	42,728	52,846	46,519	33,627	1,281
163,363	62,369	57,542	75,710	95,713	157,243	147,118	1,282
43,918	40,797	43,241	35,145	45,739	47,327	48,117	604
12,361	17,845	18,244	21,766	22,216	15,822	22,403	580
375,904	333,617	320,440	361,806	380,142	460,394	444,757	20,873
151,758	113,956	112,599	135,466	140,299	175,375	172,694	9,424
123,904	126,228	123,166	131,187	134,272	156,676	159,732	6,544
142,727	161,658	183,186	156,834	172,965	173,178	186,221	5,249
1,769,181	1,627,417	1,551,139	1,836,533	1,785,379	1,834,348	1,862,454	6,065
1,182,739	825,054	837,948	1,143,086	998,062	1,201,391	1,106,259	3,575
213,617	257,343	156,297	173,244	269,583	199,543	297,730	902
254,621	247,331	167,827	205,638	262,831	157,362	305,721	700
440,012	464,137	422,736	444,918	489,722	476,854	516,360	14,666
196,681	186,137	186,650	181,574	193,981	190,453	203,715	8,546
127,938	117,822	120,673	106,591	106,745	106,416	112,365	6,540
130,440	180,962	173,278	153,900	158,602	158,243	170,011	6,361
86,867	84,247	72,183	72,379	93,456	101,392	93,123	3,966
38,500	33,847	29,733	35,863	45,499	42,575	36,446	1,662
27,179	26,428	16,785	17,195	18,286	23,941	33,506	1,298
13,226	8,416	8,556	8,776	7,868	10,854	9,944	470
146,687	283,097	179,455	185,191	214,707	201,172	189,765	4,098
92,544	84,328	80,963	91,620	99,586	106,088	114,852	2,697
15,167	14,491	10,749	10,258	11,846	12,707	21,987	1,307
22,343	15,504	13,078	13,979	17,291	14,582	17,364	1,247
52,900	57,651	66,093	66,871	53,467	63,288	62,679	2,376
31,489	17,900	13,074	13,597	16,342	17,115	20,917	741
3,412	3,076	1,419	1,638	1,669	2,048	2,832	201
6,196	4,204	3,592	3,432	4,237	5,071	7,192	187

No. 76.—Average Amount of Daily Deposits Received and Daily Checks Paid 1894, and

State, etc.	Years.	Average amount of daily checks paid.				
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
Maine	1903	$1,040,957	$917,538	$933,376	$1,010,705	$1,082,061
	1899	813,630	765,725	748,302	776,347	860,762
	1894	806,562	824,217	679,823	765,614	734,270
	1889	857,003	606,400	773,151	789,979	792,026
New Hampshire	1903	557,506	528,499	490,015	575,003	504,922
	1899	493,374	479,034	465,657	472,375	468,707
	1894	519,736	373,051	407,865	428,138	438,699
	1889	438,651	414,612	334,856	373,637	433,714
Vermont	1903	323,111	296,092	287,028	289,203	306,605
	1899	242,234	213,334	219,585	215,998	209,013
	1894	145,350	128,814	131,167	139,362	136,452
	1889	118,097	101,949	94,972	99,973	97,445
Massachusetts	1903	4,209,542	3,886,732	3,844,610	4,374,872	4,124,381
	1899	3,210,744	3,060,643	2,829,367	3,443,204	3,118,858
	1894	2,431,102	2,241,142	2,268,580	2,557,121	2,438,673
	1889	2,200,522	2,034,890	2,007,593	2,282,030	2,160,643
Boston	1903	9,966,021	9,547,321	8,289,233	7,364,913	8,326,838
	1899	7,169,661	6,322,705	6,086,744	8,227,202	6,720,408
	1894	4,475,318	3,724,353	3,832,518	4,105,054	3,931,236
	1889	3,722,805	3,629,842	3,643,670	4,100,424	3,562,721
Rhode Island	1903	682,039	527,815	506,465	514,879	552,018
	1899	319,768	300,167	302,766	346,222	323,659
	1894	248,659	213,992	226,195	253,059	281,735
	1889	323,679	306,159	261,865	340,636	317,467
Connecticut	1903	1,502,768	1,396,555	1,330,365	1,454,978	1,411,900
	1899	1,182,438	1,007,368	1,011,452	1,173,330	1,111,431
	1894	859,752	763,031	800,129	824,348	793,716
	1889	826,430	765,855	731,135	799,415	797,109
New York State	1903	20,683,678	18,180,016	17,992,228	19,878,110	20,305,485
	1899	5,221,289	4,549,722	4,673,832	4,928,217	5,096,103
	1894	4,093,091	3,770,435	4,004,322	3,912,783	4,014,123
	1889	4,018,516	3,480,975	3,662,704	3,792,119	3,867,547
New York City	1903	104,254,210	88,340,941	84,693,763	84,696,205	81,078,862
	1899	69,187,700	62,264,552	64,851,701	64,069,287	64,573,907
	1894	27,197,075	23,559,195	23,740,550	27,193,935	26,459,153
	1889	33,007,336	30,486,978	30,223,046	31,594,831	33,253,685
Albany	1903	271,528	255,873	334,899	253,139	332,994
	1899	220,282	200,205	184,239	202,320	253,919
	1894	101,968	110,384	106,019	116,042	137,291
	1889	180,218	162,461	143,472	155,244	154,805
New Jersey	1903	4,501,017	3,657,969	3,610,448	3,764,726	3,783,742
	1899	2,795,631	2,259,205	2,295,795	2,510,857	2,430,615
	1894	1,911,795	1,529,732	1,415,429	1,854,773	1,681,941
	1889	1,606,912	1,213,888	1,376,244	1,763,655	1,545,644
Pennsylvania	1903	4,819,196	5,052,269	5,105,748	5,857,182	5,153,738
	1899	3,167,536	3,082,981	3,277,203	3,865,304	3,393,844
	1894	2,582,285	2,304,077	2,468,471	2,913,249	2,409,237
	1889	2,198,906	2,038,811	2,141,497	2,734,268	2,214,465
Philadelphia	1903	46,079,200	41,127,040	38,844,182	35,266,640	33,780,442
	1898	48,117,447	40,935,599	44,773,952	47,165,103	40,341,642
	1894	24,766,763	17,309,766	20,321,985	24,977,677	22,495,962
	1889	41,543,324	36,609,076	38,218,635	34,105,398	37,717,704
Pittsburg	1903	6,405,283	6,574,147	6,740,802	8,783,754	8,709,859
	1899	3,651,296	4,497,971	4,403,405	4,713,122	5,056,496
	1894	3,444,880	3,244,293	3,266,961	2,490,816	3,472,702
	1889	2,423,155	2,369,389	2,411,852	2,704,558	2,689,919
Delaware	1903	152,307	152,049	150,862	148,839	155,930
	1899	138,678	107,601	113,163	117,461	119,187
	1894	129,904	110,472	113,254	109,735	108,152
	1889	134,985	122,837	113,778	115,948	124,630
Maryland	1903	303,455	308,230	286,374	318,702	280,532
	1899	217,708	200,213	222,914	245,664	226,773
	1894	189,255	159,947	167,883	174,856	174,812
	1889	138,854	111,236	117,191	152,335	127,515
Baltimore	1903	1,018,795	828,285	919,214	888,874	959,934
	1899	938,616	910,319	1,209,804	1,038,496	1,297,890
	1894	635,197	500,742	554,646	590,840	546,544
	1889	584,391	535,189	575,636	618,857	615,342
Washington City	1903	884,042	886,554	900,876	958,598	930,608
	1899	700,318	593,241	682,958	757,784	780,417
	1894	311,480	306,991	275,656	325,292	325,743
	1889	287,220	270,437	308,376	283,962	343,626
Virginia	1903	897,580	780,634	900,612	851,668	833,675
	1899	545,954	435,046	449,947	455,401	459,522
	1894	371,268	331,071	316,442	292,957	322,704
	1889	358,767	309,759	289,251	277,221	282,817
West Virginia	1903	278,073	259,081	331,708	323,894	353,886
	1899	76,742	65,265	125,920	82,644	88,161
	1894	78,171	70,816	74,689	77,002	73,477
	1889	61,526	54,204	64,699	64,864	66,039

BY NATIONAL BANKS IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1903, 1899, 1889—Continued.

Average amount of daily checks paid.						
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
$1,136,897	$1,161,410	$1,044,783	$1,106,885	$1,204,267	$1,126,938	$1,141,118
846,799	1,028,517	888,863	899,603	959,060	1,030,744	926,997
793,436	951,388	786,813	866,715	954,223	910,622	896,739
829,073	836,813	726,085	773,626	853,109	848,351	907,165
545,263	536,237	471,755	496,745	552,853	564,820	606,318
477,130	483,860	432,576	433,364	490,780	510,515	497,165
423,974	488,803	376,009	372,289	449,387	444,574	489,924
428,192	395,810	334,034	379,689	450,076	381,507	431,129
319,574	299,933	278,137	286,460	306,913	309,517	305,753
231,715	213,741	197,063	215,261	207,044	229,992	232,939
136,756	159,865	130,850	131,242	129,703	152,095	142,092
98,265	99,653	88,229	94,511	103,596	106,141	101,601
4,131,739	3,806,492	3,392,510	4,607,932	4,297,587	4,305,995	3,961,839
3,301,917	2,762,655	2,559,697	2,589,853	3,148,139	3,090,626	2,984,472
2,509,136	2,854,241	2,211,256	2,213,240	2,689,911	2,583,558	2,537,385
2,162,127	2,134,944	2,203,777	2,045,429	2,277,216	2,159,798	2,163,723
9,312,305	9,248,770	7,582,948	8,461,431	9,268,603	8,997,005	8,681,999
6,350,718	4,741,643	4,700,818	4,546,014	5,267,501	6,273,832	5,763,308
3,676,590	4,558,181	3,199,161	3,577,988	4,222,143	4,117,034	4,357,617
3,734,945	3,200,851	3,042,221	3,478,640	3,979,365	3,737,665	3,667,951
521,491	539,569	430,385	447,042	553,105	593,508	538,112
359,120	281,068	236,496	239,492	373,999	280,926	304,017
218,979	308,955	218,759	190,894	282,689	244,170	272,903
298,797	301,327	230,534	267,401	360,816	350,121	327,452
1,413,577	1,390,860	1,187,319	1,366,643	1,677,529	1,333,609	1,350,049
1,122,431	1,131,329	1,017,323	876,130	981,810	1,009,454	1,019,860
860,164	996,141	631,331	797,975	848,435	849,999	827,355
852,862	833,320	709,161	728,576	772,138	776,383	787,431
21,021,200	18,521,565	16,247,343	17,580,961	19,542,868	19,582,632	20,325,512
4,986,293	4,967,256	4,077,328	4,343,966	4,877,208	5,020,034	5,157,741
4 116,956	4,490,435	3,620,693	3,872,908	3,981,657	4,186,290	5,095,742
3,761,246	3,811,465	3,481,544	3,662,907	3,894,388	4,070,600	3,949,749
80,022,813	94,881,053	80,669,003	113,458,636	98,800,811	103,750,459	91,153,473
58,947,262	42,696,472	42,254,492	45,408,527	46,359,243	53,978,094	56,088,058
23,949,932	27,204,659	22,571,027	23,149,511	27,464,399	29,943,756	29,293,656
32,375,687	26,976,392	25,913,761	29,541,004	32,635,236	32,976,913	33,845,620
307,960	341,283	270,958	336,034	302,099	330,281	302,651
196,245	155,552	147,182	196,512	154,921	201,619	231,957
141,395	157,470	113,596	124,284	136,433	143,681	143,861
162,050	160,629	146,714	154,118	167,390	162,972	179,685
3,697,712	3,702,460	3,260,465	3,567,933	3,463,579	3,881,902	4,196,279
2,579,129	2,116,042	2,047,007	2,032,340	2,151,751	2,498,533	2,545,943
1,630,904	1,972,896	1,445,692	1,601,094	1,744,029	1,653,703	1,449,102
1,463,137	1,566,171	1,385,655	1,654,969	1,784,099	1,832,946	1,926,371
5,124,858	4,356,328	4,089,165	4,435,777	4,707,508	4,872,323	3,971,811
3,299,909	2,903,682	2,695,942	2,926,540	3,127,850	3,131,681	3,174,791
2,511,486	2,780,848	2,413,482	2,476,236	2,676,382	2,641,861	2,639,266
2,153,315	2,144,680	2,021,809	2,179,284	2,304,085	2,196,717	2,271,594
35,875,879	59,042,664	38,111,442	34,871,127	44,610,785	37,290,736	42,093,592
47,338,390	30,204,321	27,113,480	23,361,006	28,877,615	30,978,227	36,340,508
20,161,554	25,654,566	22,073,919	20,242,668	23,033,346	22,220,313	26,995,728
40,062,376	37,093,383	28,245,550	28,686,671	33,430,794	56,300,613	38,454,872
7,799,290	9,577,337	8,608,098	8,248,030	9,236,066	8,605,864	7,842,478
4,146,813	3,514,686	3,449,315	3,554,407	5,779,753	4,857,439	5,143,370
2,639,841	2,703,664	2,396,512	2,415,040	2,891,172	2,659,352	2,467,874
2,485,926	2,764,025	2,437,264	2,564,354	2,932,993	2,870,260	2,731,834
162,425	161,489	161,551	157,123	153,122	152,589	163,086
120,107	126,910	114,547	127,191	124,258	124,075	129,783
113,806	129,065	125,454	132,319	128,663	125,130	132,700
119,607	127,963	121,762	124,349	135,731	132,462	125,257
328,581	306,147	276,151	338,981	312,676	302,703	317,409
259,493	216,028	204,333	242,996	246,335	253,047	234,895
196,134	201,816	164,098	175,846	190,505	193,098	192,529
120,969	158,191	132,171	136,194	155,564	133,472	130,007
984,177	984,549	822,863	924,311	962,982	995,596	979,200
763,165	749,050	547,797	698,931	757,228	784,099	944,731
536,615	554,216	520,411	523,845	620,200	690,462	641,752
557,738	540,031	488,856	507,900	610,824	627,740	603,651
927,133	823,194	676,262	724,083	874,654	855,443	1,050,670
701,502	516,684	429,853	487,236	630,221	631,477	712,920
298,835	333,502	249,610	257,706	316,776	320,814	340,927
315,102	240,288	200,634	224,031	261,460	267,055	298,350
875,718	874,769	814,928	934,783	1,019,321	953,555	1,012,357
320,123	284,119	270,971	295,930	332,855	348,059	343,470
321,888	361,247	290,534	316,991	386,119	424,686	393,358
262,683	281,898	245,398	284,495	410,983	443,200	428,211
347,011	285,452	268,154	286,637	332,987	310,239	310,026
92,260	74,873	78,871	80,997	93,371	85,880	84,244
73,245	85,698	81,267	78,151	90,466	83,874	86,040
66,945	64,676	56,666	59,530	67,410	66,852	72,621

No. 76.—AVERAGE AMOUNT OF DAILY DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND DAILY CHECKS PAID 1894, AND

State, etc.	Years.	Average amount of daily checks paid.				
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
North Carolina	1903	$77,315	$74,001	$85,944	$91,440	$92,762
	1899	51,389	48,423	52,476	54,644	61,989
	1894	39,895	34,561	39,145	34,975	31,977
	1889	35,921	42,602	37,657	38,226	37,144
South Carolina	1903	417,754	399,756	350,900	306,569	325,042
	1899	245,456	228,177	229,804	197,743	206,566
	1894	306,824	257,423	227,799	218,138	220,410
	1889	372,310	333,335	273,311	215,064	208,943
Georgia	1903	358,704	346,884	318,417	298,094	266,367
	1899	146,520	129,895	115,859	100,494	90,851
	1894	122,740	99,460	101,534	82,596	64,212
	1889	91,324	68,756	65,067	64,513	57,626
Savannah	1903	148,619	116,876	92,409	88,581	79,176
	1899	112,591	76,677	61,548	67,408	74,776
	1894	79,799	68,171	70,906	59,505	57,086
	1889	132,267	115,471	83,029	78,957	75,023
Florida	1903	242,925	259,577	313,888	309,914	301,302
	1899	136,759	134,119	150,610	162,239	143,885
	1894	117,087	108,886	129,217	117,381	93,336
	1889	49,591	51,495	65,640	60,117	57,000
Alabama	1903	624,034	572,432	518,561	548,896	492,801
	1899	375,943	334,531	307,692	349,531	291,895
	1894	189,100	173,835	166,050	147,034	125,715
	1889	269,908	249,203	234,588	236,741	223,948
Mississippi	1903	189,905	162,137	152,681	143,685	114,806
	1899	94,506	74,643	64,682	59,153	46,679
	1894	76,576	51,393	47,105	46,305	41,841
	1889	107,568	107,787	60,315	57,993	44,240
Louisiana	1903	137,672	115,899	110,858	111,665	103,978
	1899	47,871	35,347	34,412	32,474	29,341
	1894	41,356	26,408	25,245	25,606	25,390
	1889	2,232	1,757	2,041	2,774	2,568
New Orleans	1903	1,864,639	1,646,384	1,455,384	1,455,242	1,279,005
	1899	1,431,002	1,106,134	1,002,081	993,776	859,158
	1894	1,277,800	982,270	950,079	772,905	708,432
	1889	1,400,082	1,258,841	1,174,277	938,534	776,766
Texas	1903	4,340,529	3,499,277	2,991,849	3,305,658	2,945,874
	1899	1,975,193	1,446,593	1,418,037	1,458,051	1,523,439
	1894	1,864,865	1,463,177	1,180,946	1,226,462	1,041,958
	1889	954,986	787,477	714,487	743,351	669,624
Houston	1903	750,040	639,630	589,795	574,324	557,912
	1899	30,920	23,970	23,620	20,610	20,130
	1894	39,290	31,240	27,440	27,790	21,180
	1889	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dallas	1903	245,198	222,260	193,269	198,630	197,507
	1899	68,268	55,153	56,004	58,170	50,481
	1894	40,917	34,947	30,985	30,168	31,947
	1889	51,626	42,194	38,672	35,419	37,211
Arkansas	1903	231,471	225,948	187,733	204,724	178,470
	1899	98,216	87,260	84,790	100,422	89,142
	1894	74,666	70,316	74,990	82,310	63,122
	1889	64,549	62,329	56,447	63,002	50,239
Kentucky	1903	501,270	434,279	460,941	440,857	407,571
	1899	283,674	228,950	249,910	257,999	286,934
	1894	250,018	226,105	230,442	211,409	204,367
	1889	235,212	199,618	214,566	187,188	197,505
Louisville	1903	369,441	419,765	352,952	335,976	356,584
	1899	158,247	134,920	149,077	155,801	158,320
	1894	42,112	48,474	45,124	43,849	42,682
	1889	33,945	38,100	36,553	34,630	38,006
Tennessee	1903	774,258	734,420	711,598	705,812	640,494
	1899	454,400	392,239	448,428	445,961	472,065
	1894	261,249	224,496	228,323	230,736	214,987
	1889	310,143	269,491	250,520	246,765	226,331
Ohio	1903	1,719,962	1,635,936	1,761,917	1,760,580	1,638,253
	1899	1,148,847	1,051,294	1,159,749	1,245,926	1,176,293
	1894	757,723	710,734	769,635	848,367	734,285
	1889	660,973	1,623,995	691,134	736,232	670,851
Cincinnati	1903	2,046,066	2,095,675	1,942,291	2,157,176	2,110,662
	1899	1,549,064	1,445,118	1,440,659	1,711,612	1,459,108
	1894	1,341,249	1,336,062	1,165,676	1,653,184	1,251,617
	1889	1,330,837	1,260,868	1,240,594	1,355,889	1,263,379
Cleveland	1903	1,624,760	1,504,160	1,434,753	1,583,400	1,554,189
	1899	1,026,728	1,068,221	959,824	1,153,208	1,198,833
	1894	557,274	533,944	497,351	616,829	533,953
	1889	659,827	622,364	654,881	692,506	661,609
Columbus	1903	84,395	80,457	69,876	82,949	81,446
	1899	71,105	60,060	60,015	51,205	56,348
	1894	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1889	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

BY NATIONAL BANKS IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1903, 1899, 1889—Continued.

Average amount of daily checks paid.						
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
$78,182	$99,005	$75,923	$97,219	$125,393	$119,899	$104,181
47,713	50,714	37,492	45,171	50,494	63,002	50,547
29,341	36,574	23,841	26,345	35,417	30,587	35,879
35,693	21,402	19,543	24,888	26,324	37,357	36,224
287,205	287,436	219,824	336,540	392,923	405,153	404,784
160,828	132,253	117,376	167,612	247,458	267,541	250,473
184,557	413,903	173,377	193,119	329,068	338,176	333,295
182,940	194,691	159,464	264,119	445,447	479,552	407,256
257,934	239,161	224,349	290,068	391,083	403,074	411,253
85,503	83,238	92,455	111,807	176,499	199,429	175,103
58,775	66,012	47,916	89,761	168,320	178,199	174,888
43,226	39,895	40,517	60,360	136,947	140,983	109,967
68,444	81,713	85,929	141,121	142,924	176,011	156,623
63,675	50,217	41,571	78,588	125,907	109,365	92,634
54,967	44,014	38,888	80,948	148,164	123,367	94,684
71,886	64,321	68,425	110,618	200,417	188,894	156,024
298,621	201,680	200,828	185,196	200,249	218,743	236,763
143,733	135,657	126,210	119,561	126,989	127,442	137,886
94,009	86,762	62,681	57,890	66,931	77,736	101,155
50,989	43,906	33,134	23,578	26,485	28,296	37,453
474,627	385,501	366,065	502,523	605,927	637,390	622,645
263,709	248,046	205,898	279,052	397,490	454,650	400,264
115,413	161,650	50,408	79,574	205,502	199,328	204,838
205,423	198,620	187,052	225,780	309,626	296,004	281,358
128,523	105,541	83,199	101,810	164,952	186,602	188,041
57,942	43,498	30,940	49,856	79,516	104,270	105,371
43,365	38,914	21,559	37,576	77,840	104,222	95,254
46,851	35,681	25,209	43,737	87,570	121,842	115,177
95,669	92,157	86,507	101,288	96,856	130,980	121,566
32,230	34,088	27,271	29,292	28,941	28,384	35,593
31,133	27,809	21,651	18,692	27,094	28,638	36,629
3,311	3,588	2,287	2,657	2,444	2,528	2,635
1,310,496	1,342,443	1,202,399	953,417	1,184,036	1,397,863	1,905,621
927,021	700,362	669,572	675,034	929,900	1,420,925	1,404,863
694,639	675,646	472,426	549,886	939,999	1,316,577	1,367,385
681,879	677,867	455,338	540,109	916,039	1,156,687	1,328,258
3,489,815	2,800,558	2,988,021	4,350,617	5,180,587	4,210,859	4,486,712
1,177,233	1,269,311	1,138,387	1,760,824	2,500,346	2,796,615	2,142,614
906,763	1,048,458	1,064,075	1,340,233	2,431,967	2,052,331	2,140,953
804,607	764,842	762,856	1,116,710	1,210,192	1,011,593	1,090,288
567,107	434,554	537,920	794,336	860,860	754,224	831,816
19,740	10,910	15,600	27,500	31,240	35,040	30,530
21,030	24,420	20,910	34,620	53,230	63,340	76,020
177,907	158,704	152,765	207,009	285,343	277,469	266,679
45,148	38,955	35,807	51,610	97,755	98,113	79,614
22,872	30,306	18,038	22,012	40,176	49,557	55,367
36,912	35,324	34,648	37,619	40,214	42,722	49,427
169,669	176,816	140,680	155,582	215,239	246,338	219,104
83,445	69,718	54,851	62,357	83,076	82,659	95,113
66,261	62,341	40,143	49,625	71,655	89,188	80,598
51,580	47,603	34,915	45,793	65,927	76,405	63,691
413,696	397,099	366,195	428,769	414,668	461,162	455,367
257,229	242,658	235,372	244,898	262,851	275,443	275,049
229,893	260,925	214,984	200,790	222,005	229,116	241,412
211,581	225,622	188,963	194,213	219,606	222,912	232,968
356,043	316,587	294,063	309,751	341,744	365,603	363,270
139,831	143,235	129,146	145,186	166,388	174,390	201,692
43,797	49,275	36,523	38,618	45,780	44,152	50,653
38,079	35,555	30,510	32,552	36,296	36,558	40,896
687,873	572,464	491,633	595,409	724,287	762,852	777,677
462,062	360,966	319,981	342,646	451,911	487,657	463,700
213,432	233,737	136,396	143,901	221,903	263,074	258,886
228,329	224,708	201,416	214,944	268,097	279,118	280,955
1,716,026	1,645,018	1,575,178	1,690,911	1,629,323	1,674,179	1,605,201
1,110,009	1,037,417	978,367	967,730	1,067,941	1,036,406	1,090,802
776,353	865,582	719,434	720,945	808,467	749,648	798,989
658,967	646,412	622,736	707,705	677,168	659,887	691,049
1,981,372	2,536,362	1,725,078	2,022,469	2,062,851	2,002,529	1,984,881
1,551,591	1,355,312	1,290,693	1,268,053	1,375,479	1,454,731	1,408,580
1,375,029	1,253,066	1,000,509	1,216,660	1,322,037	1,346,252	1,383,044
1,259,885	1,173,631	984,606	1,210,251	1,304,191	1,287,058	1,351,967
1,638,972	1,670,034	1,493,093	1,708,083	1,558,162	1,742,980	1,533,259
1,137,693	892,284	843,615	882,397	925,514	956,123	1,091,267
599,357	677,600	467,349	530,085	574,260	564,281	603,009
708,130	595,517	566,434	609,883	642,765	654,153	686,576
99,543	59,421	67,980	77,155	64,170	86,872	100,689
47,862	41,990	38,552	52,934	45,527	60,205	56,741

No. 76.—Average Amount of Daily Deposits Received and Daily Checks Paid 1894, and

State, etc.	Years.	Average amount of daily checks paid.				
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
Indiana	1903	$1,116,595	$998,766	$1,145,843	$1,115,540	$1,102,167
	1899	680,187	595,845	650,782	711,742	691,444
	1894	574,892	505,298	551,864	573,336	521,459
	1889	454,683	409,052	444,384	435,748	423,409
Indianapolis	1903	542,468	445,877	481,687	524,079	555,519
	1899	311,841	304,734	265,413	272,341	271,089
	1894	228,366	191,303	194,945	203,046	195,509
	1889	162,003	140,147	150,104	141,140	137,974
Illinois	1903	1,955,316	1,973,329	2,245,472	1,926,566	1,799,423
	1899	1,125,293	1,127,272	1,304,183	1,180,100	1,135,253
	1894	831,822	793,563	938,918	828,353	784,691
	1889	676,988	654,566	701,228	695,220	662,568
Chicago	1903	13,579,608	13,174,970	12,662,377	13,632,372	13,476,064
	1899	6,732,406	6,682,354	6,344,825	6,689,535	6,585,562
	1894	3,902,662	3,670,962	3,454,677	3,864,664	3,668,752
	1889	3,144,738	3,030,842	3,140,060	3,314,200	3,575,415
Michigan	1903	835,727	711,025	758,238	771,849	790,853
	1899	527,532	477,032	495,851	518,125	516,203
	1894	353,622	334,942	340,252	335,482	359,787
	1889	248,270	219,056	241,105	201,204	228,951
Detroit	1903	204,043	182,722	224,412	194,840	210,030
	1899	255,421	211,790	251,352	219,385	218,050
	1894	130,184	136,630	119,917	125,875	134,746
	1889	150,448	144,344	138,050	131,510	143,490
Wisconsin	1903	667,276	623,879	654,290	591,244	594,168
	1899	451,727	423,252	452,659	431,677	427,405
	1894	290,004	267,031	221,146	282,258	257,338
	1889	199,631	170,613	192,153	174,680	170,780
Milwaukee	1903	5,541,478	4,710,394	4,310,995	4,692,141	5,220,099
	1899	3,380,423	3,559,062	3,416,352	3,120,541	3,586,549
	1894	1,661,803	1,926,171	2,005,475	1,966,906	2,394,901
	1889	2,638,221	3,473,787	2,829,109	2,328,690	2,944,084
Minnesota	1903	790,848	739,741	744,889	778,612	829,000
	1899	379,878	375,018	433,306	373,336	499,084
	1894	294,461	220,653	276,622	261,356	361,913
	1889	105,358	104,836	117,107	114,603	109,415
Minneapolis	1903	788,470	748,430	764,342	796,945	806,654
	1899	302,285	301,392	355,841	364,974	320,580
	1894	226,751	208,810	199,865	213,949	209,259
	1889	196,780	181,007	204,958	196,767	202,752
St. Paul	1903	488,545	432,031	433,442	659,001	461,498
	1899	281,600	259,380	255,866	264,382	299,613
	1894	116,199	118,590	112,959	122,915	133,726
	1889	239,241	210,434	201,170	210,101	223,171
Iowa	1903	988,255	914,142	1,102,728	904,240	915,996
	1899	604,274	539,001	652,075	622,628	572,886
	1984	516,888	518,880	592,866	559,968	586,361
	1889	493,210	403,858	443,498	446,342	456,113
Missouri	1903	322,672	257,767	334,482	262,897	270,706
	1899	147,821	102,633	136,161	111,468	123,758
	1894	100,759	89,522	96,666	70,897	76,931
	1889	58,453	47,233	50,085	45,420	46,458
St. Joseph	1903	408,112	413,264	400,772	422,584	440,845
	1899	270,810	254,920	239,162	280,786	331,082
	1894	69,169	57,421	56,418	59,935	76,567
	1889	32,820	29,792	39,889	28,689	29,939
North Dakota	1903	98,395	77,977	87,270	80,497	76,980
	1899	43,727	36,115	38,152	37,334	39,145
	1894	19,255	16,189	15,277	16,485	16,626
	1889	15,693	11,957	11,274	10,091	10,526
South Dakota	1903	153,919	125,268	146,529	130,055	153,199
	1899	63,948	53,975	58,383	61,675	74,503
	1894	49,014	43,981	43,296	47,277	48,657
	1889	48,243	37,797	40,154	53,765	44,978
Nebraska	1903	934,670	984,677	951,767	977,654	948,576
	1899	732,630	647,102	520,465	569,838	618,641
	1894	356,666	491,213	498,796	586,079	544,121
	1889	230,107	236,905	264,379	290,774	311,418
Omaha	1903	75,280	68,847	83,266	75,727	82,456
	1899	49,841	47,605	50,365	56,561	57,606
	1894	59,565	54,720	45,421	61,847	52,761
	1889	43,407	44,921	42,569	51,641	43,963
Kansas	1903	1,181,766	1,197,803	1,181,193	1,198,542	1,031,716
	1899	727,508	670,426	678,107	780,204	782,602
	1894	557,879	532,180	531,234	552,413	517,812
	1889	187,025	165,973	176,744	169,834	179,652
Montana	1903	281,869	251,880	290,442	278,471	287,671
	1899	200,138	173,333	194,708	189,742	186,117
	1894	174,267	153,962	149,027	162,518	161,044
	1889	99,308	99,251	105,928	98,696	83,817

BY NATIONAL BANKS IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1903, 1899, 1889—Continued.

Average amount of daily checks paid.						
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
$1,152,457	$1,052,305	$976,420	$1,054,347	$1,096,500	$1,142,910	$1,160,974
712,572	663,107	621,070	648,719	682,473	678,960	705,922
551,049	583,194	517,780	552,574	543,980	580,139	579,475
420,466	398,670	406,260	417,943	423,798	433,659	471,340
577,393	492,588	462,727	452,664	479,869	527,844	513,385
307,420	276,980	244,239	265,728	281,431	279,599	307,459
197,125	199,667	179,592	200,822	207,334	215,790	233,700
157,048	144,756	130,677	146,862	164,314	158,032	172,462
1,813,201	1,679,846	1,701,975	1,820,402	1,874,646	1,925,125	1,969,725
1,117,510	982,399	974,330	1,085,369	1,174,014	1,142,176	1,212,861
773,347	880,445	761,496	815,156	880,156	880,380	850,484
659,739	598,454	569,729	699,931	708,021	666,353	713,563
13,041,613	12,919,468	11,702,645	13,136,451	13,813,135	15,682,602	14,266,492
6,726,165	5,574,417	5,760,210	5,971,054	6,477,389	6,922,007	6,954,670
3,795,995	3,901,608	3,148,246	3,818,603	4,259,925	4,175,091	3,962,543
3,240,279	2,988,648	2,819,803	3,114,375	3,284,233	3,665,019	3,535,918
816,954	745,902	720,028	740,343	743,756	798,989	783,016
525,197	432,399	481,518	470,702	494,880	513,933	534,354
352,322	380,921	347,750	346,543	373,902	364,104	369,113
233,376	208,892	212,376	240,268	233,914	236,307	239,801
223,823	210,443	195,055	196,296	196,008	221,583	220,219
207,860	174,303	197,522	194,637	196,691	203,486	202,719
114,880	164,181	130,442	118,449	141,595	142,458	141,185
138,017	186,024	157,223	179,223	179,899	205,566	181,868
613,925	584,506	519,006	567,824	661,239	733,711	679,747
453,678	359,744	364,920	388,740	417,373	455,541	455,762
263,070	336,496	237,255	294,172	266,111	284,233	303,713
176,823	171,629	148,849	175,245	201,719	211,777	199,267
5,295,692	4,957,813	4,149,888	4,083,699	4,569,038	5,150,738	6,143,230
3,657,865	2,883,711	2,717,888	2,478,601	3,197,451	3,155,608	3,034,923
2,631,757	1,930,246	1,879,917	1,008,991	1,695,958	1,705,025	1,696,588
2,953,535	2,637,409	2,685,587	2,721,355	3,228,031	2,683,874	2,989,051
865,627	804,706	725,489	1,077,333	1,392,360	1,276,212	1,011,189
465,555	328,498	348,573	523,148	737,863	701,199	511,948
310,890	310,259	213,860	334,586	295,908	423,812	318,666
128,240	125,907	113,145	131,367	164,565	159,856	143,952
778,513	698,714	626,631	1,104,614	938,104	949,299	915,644
339,462	393,739	329,033	373,531	464,487	508,906	447,170
203,453	293,430	199,527	275,218	348,266	371,156	276,366
170,921	165,530	184,675	317,047	438,710	395,661	278,711
502,352	440,337	359,066	416,210	484,128	612,775	511,868
308,529	222,008	227,422	238,440	266,247	405,103	284,629
148,445	196,304	69,199	66,761	82,847	137,947	79,158
227,066	239,321	209,263	230,994	293,783	259,713	267,349
948,129	859,249	780,582	917,661	948,548	896,988	971,795
582,345	482,799	494,291	531,224	603,317	583,747	602,280
579,595	568,162	524,799	540,014	605,365	533,982	600,196
438,397	416,306	349,317	402,415	466,030	423,393	480,849
244,052	243,212	258,667	264,594	329,615	274,543	289,677
110,054	90,843	104,004	109,901	108,480	117,293	118,852
81,712	69,503	75,292	74,117	65,991	66,855	93,254
41,402	40,443	40,993	45,633	49,723	44,618	52,983
516,830	408,662	375,204	401,488	448,391	407,355	407,619
344,366	269,112	241,757	245,761	273,466	303,921	281,058
87,591	85,258	61,102	62,962	71,390	63,829	78,343
37,634	29,897	36,499	34,861	34,599	35,781	39,408
86,215	85,324	73,186	107,796	155,513	161,436	132,109
40,379	33,527	30,165	51,711	72,184	82,998	67,841
16,050	15,691	19,460	31,534	37,142	36,555	27,890
9,455	15,119	12,015	15,897	28,930	33,510	28,728
145,182	142,415	130,695	139,958	175,877	182,261	156,338
68,425	63,035	48,167	68,848	75,744	76,280	80,167
46,657	54,107	51,621	57,450	67,157	64,171	64,000
50,064	37,275	34,845	37,329	51,904	49,752	60,562
983,838	864,606	878,786	985,794	1,072,736	1,057,952	936,460
758,233	614,427	623,706	724,578	860,710	714,000	707,655
568,373	633,929	407,998	676,799	671,384	644,913	638,759
340,231	234,117	198,833	248,123	257,007	247,052	270,479
83,280	76,750	64,275	56,307	79,072	83,649	74,531
57,885	44,165	38,321	45,562	46,805	51,040	45,560
47,829	41,201	33,125	35,001	43,448	46,962	55,284
45,764	49,274	42,325	45,885	48,687	46,762	62,242
838,137	1,067,888	1,075,356	1,322,292	1,412,200	1,301,956	1,229,956
701,418	645,803	666,550	834,180	1,081,980	963,783	764,826
460,291	557,723	422,933	559,652	590,684	537,342	536,622
172,857	158,832	166,552	182,188	196,432	174,118	194,829
295,605	312,648	335,888	318,539	358,363	357,642	318,151
195,471	190,447	180,105	196,147	215,840	249,361	223,184
138,026	160,116	168,804	161,574	173,327	189,767	165,339
91,099	84,824	89,309	99,489	97,958	100,583	98,374

No. 76.—Average Amount of Daily Deposits Received and Daily Checks Paid 1894, and

State, etc.	Years.	Average amount of daily checks paid.				
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
Wyoming	1903	$77,717	$42,151	$38,481	$45,831	$54,184
	1899	36,567	15,433	17,539	20,096	23,426
	1894	23,824	17,446	12,575	15,081	17,521
	1889	28,775	15,873	13,278	15,469	23,766
Colorado	1903	337,023	311,804	309,460	300,711	305,918
	1899	232,215	214,035	210,188	214,274	229,523
	1893	155,852	124,288	116,788	112,802	136,877
	1889	100,746	92,616	96,703	90,753	90,716
Denver	1903	423,148	363,077	414,142	463,693	395,830
	1899	357,650	323,968	370,280	364,029	340,996
	1894	191,435	212,670	186,248	227,959	212,280
	1889	176,229	201,185	160,480	193,475	204,552
New Mexico	1903	72,219	61,758	73,396	67,044	62,624
	1899	24,510	22,050	21,807	20,489	23,082
	1894	21,468	21,516	18,981	17,480	20,203
	1889	22,649	23,725	22,776	21,341	21,341
Oklahoma	1903	245,094	343,601	275,954	273,764	193,533
	1899	26,873	24,921	24,821	23,528	21,367
	1894	28,290	18,487	22,182	17,877	24,577
	1889					
Indian Territory	1903	160,234	144,501	121,412	133,899	114,609
	1899	47,688	32,078	29,664	27,164	32,384
	1894	12,285	10,444	7,521	6,534	7,301
	1889					
Washington (State)	1903	571,126	581,895	610,971	618,206	577,981
	1899	290,215	267,567	287,163	294,626	304,141
	1894	131,909	127,851	131,885	115,618	123,375
	1889	36,330	44,231	38,944	45,354	45,769
Oregon	1903	109,879	90,888	118,222	123,321	123,291
	1899	57,991	55,809	58,163	63,758	82,627
	1894	39,993	33,430	31,745	38,859	43,720
	1889	26,944	24,436	35,458	39,755	40,790
Portland	1903	114,898	114,634	140,450	125,196	113,317
	1899	22,501	23,301	40,882	27,042	41,045
	1894	12,949	12,928	10,635	14,727	13,278
	1889					
California	1903	441,651	398,201	385,995	392,808	389,089
	1899	152,544	145,410	147,752	155,834	154,664
	1894	140,132	119,247	139,903	130,278	125,305
	1889	186,312	155,848	163,453	166,237	157,962
San Francisco	1903	1,766,783	1,889,517	1,930,502	1,826,024	1,792,232
	1899	1,068,251	1,001,837	1,090,957	1,217,249	1,265,301
	1894	219,837	270,837	212,348	248,773	257,743
	1889	171,122	321,150	203,073	216,673	222,331
Los Angeles	1903	480,363	419,795	459,365	435,811	450,340
	1899	192,478	174,744	191,383	191,868	189,176
	1894	100,310	89,846	125,294	131,564	126,179
	1889	186,780	142,826	170,420	176,284	146,337
Idaho	1903	98,716	68,302	65,567	71,677	74,101
	1899	41,767	32,635	33,566	39,424	36,279
	1894	27,643	18,631	16,320	25,997	26,955
	1889	11,472	8,114	9,512	8,372	11,466
Utah	1903	159,698	107,470	126,182	134,080	128,355
	1899	84,026	67,412	84,135	79,493	81,229
	1894	17,297	13,345	11,514	14,483	14,545
	1889	16,296	11,890	15,878	17,410	17,952
Arizona	1903	53,022	55,854	49,132	49,903	54,448
	1899	21,166	18,095	18,561	22,106	33,988
	1894	2,635	2,750	2,730	3,052	4,065
	1889	6,461	5,052	5,992	6,944	6,523

BY NATIONAL BANKS IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1903, 1899, 1889—Continued.

Average amount of daily checks paid.						
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
$55,723	$54,505	$51,675	$54,992	$66,176	$71,351	$54,134
24,637	18,274	17,459	28,977	39,378	30,922	30,208
16,735	15,269	14,413	13,506	17,139	20,524	17,649
15,558	22,965	20,277	19,619	23,714	25,281	26,061
313,378	336,974	310,526	321,212	330,209	368,014	356,422
204,557	249,129	339,345	232,873	242,218	256,817	241,211
141,579	165,508	141,444	144,578	148,109	153,173	162,073
92,480	99,427	96,996	101,006	100,734	104,843	113,942
397,397	446,931	415,958	420,969	436,565	452,247	485,491
341,304	291,012	285,584	304,331	365,321	349,747	347,452
207,397	227,924	154,590	174,058	176,460	183,880	221,644
184,290	180,573	128,894	148,000	159,340	146,876	169,380
75,421	71,145	55,986	64,211	62,659	64,943	70,947
22,789	23,649	30,262	31,751	29,262	25,042	21,426
20,516	23,242	22,492	18,826	18,771	19,427	19,363
20,073	20,314	21,769	24,513	27,208	25,050	24,029
184,878	285,543	235,348	273,008	320,980	256,128	260,846
22,877	24,419	19,048	30,912	43,710	35,941	46,107
17,765	16,961	12,917	12,639	29,417	24,320	28,481
114,856	86,887	101,690	159,521	223,627	181,261	165,066
28,660	24,123	27,052	51,101	91,771	95,186	62,883
12,303	8,429	8,301	14,120	32,871	33,595	20,331
603,735	512,194	499,074	600,007	631,277	604,643	622,015
315,212	236,094	260,995	278,880	335,182	339,079	323,977
115,696	122,643	111,354	113,470	126,331	135,458	141,257
45,504	34,782	29,738	37,347	44,251	35,621	42,067
138,955	161,631	113,015	139,835	155,536	149,644	124,788
101,775	71,866	78,837	93,771	105,257	92,085	81,471
44,507	31,113	37,854	35,067	45,038	42,211	41,712
41,519	44,283	42,021	42,747	50,135	46,805	39,067
114,588	57,814	53,538	64,862	91,623	107,533	107,835
35,579	34,157	21,685	32,524	35,845	37,988	38,148
10,147	14,086	12,456	16,988	16,403	10,398	13,397
373,286	341,156	323,664	352,878	374,575	424,911	420,147
148,671	117,807	115,328	135,987	133,316	153,386	189,977
122,056	123,833	120,626	127,332	128,807	138,634	151,670
150,034	159,355	167,328	171,577	165,538	166,100	181,762
1,716,369	1,651,314	1,485,542	1,841,662	1,775,803	1,875,189	1,851,731
1,159,765	809,854	812,746	1,113,902	990,767	1,180,764	1,060,043
230,113	259,216	163,528	157,593	217,532	193,622	279,433
261,642	226,237	181,793	200,537	221,523	176,844	320,642
472,566	500,107	469,136	484,866	493,927	495,390	505,630
187,457	176,681	183,433	179,876	190,927	191,341	208,316
120,219	106,359	125,457	103,979	102,494	101,774	95,372
129,962	182,316	181,119	154,527	164,026	157,084	169,404
84,584	88,045	68,632	72,935	86,034	99,388	95,870
37,624	32,806	32,450	33,549	41,782	43,758	42,523
26,134	31,643	19,536	19,125	17,866	21,380	30,263
14,962	13,901	11,246	11,115	11,911	13,563	11,732
145,824	218,089	152,640	169,780	202,982	196,353	195,207
69,375	70,401	86,653	97,623	93,845	110,756	105,598
14,818	13,723	10,893	11,212	11,119	12,470	19,871
18,568	16,344	12,860	14,770	17,568	18,586	19,178
51,030	79,198	85,856	68,139	54,954	63,463	61,383
32,796	20,052	15,031	14,800	16,171	17,391	20,856
3,750	3,076	1,830	1,677	1,550	1,836	3,136
7,108	3,904	3,730	4,192	4,541	4,979	6,816

No. 77.—NATIONAL BANKS THAT HAVE GONE INTO VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTIONS 5220 AND 5221 OF THE REVISED STATUTES OF THE UNITED STATES, WITH THE DATES OF LIQUIDATION, THE AMOUNT OF THEIR CAPITAL, CIRCULATION ISSUED AND RETIRED, AND CIRCULATION OUTSTANDING OCTOBER 31, 1903.

Name and location of bank.	Date of liquidation.	Capital.	Circulation.		
			Issued.	Retired.	Outstanding.
First National Bank, Penn Yan, N. Y.[a]	Apr. 6, 1864	.....	.....	.....	.....
First National Bank, Norwich, Conn.[a]	May 2, 1864	.....	.....	.....	.....
Second National Bank, Ottumwa, Iowa.[b]	.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....
Second National Bank, Canton, Ohio[b]	Oct. 3, 1864	.....	.....	.....	.....
First National Bank, Lansing, Mich.[b]	Dec. 5, 1864	.....	.....	.....	.....
First National Bank, Columbia, Mo	Sept. 19, 1864	$100,000	$90,000	$89,875	$125
First National Bank, Carondelet, Mo	Mar. 15, 1865	30,000	25,500	25,428	72
First National Bank, Utica, N. Y.[a]	June 9, 1865	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pittston National Bank, Pittston, Pa	Sept. 16, 1865	200,000	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	330,000	115,500	115,303	197
Fourth National Bank, Indianapolis, Ind	Nov. 30, 1865	100,000	100,000	99,433	567
Berkshire National Bank, Adams, Mass.[c]	Dec. 8, 1865	100,000	.....	.....	.....
National Union Bank, Rochester, N. Y	Apr. 26, 1866	400,000	192,500	191,673	827
First National Bank, Leonardsville, N Y.	July 11, 1866	50,000	45,000	44,440	560
Farmers' National Bank, Richmond, Va.	Oct. 22, 1866	100,000	85,000	83,408	1,592
Total	.....	750,000	422,500	418,954	3,546
Farmers' National Bank, Waukesha, Wis	Nov. 25, 1866	100,000	90,000	89,560	440
National Bank of Metropolis, Washington, D, C	Nov. 28, 1866	200,000	180,000	177,311	2,689
First National Bank, Providence, Pa	Mar. 1, 1867	100,000	90,000	88,875	1,125
National State Bank, Dubuque, Iowa	Mar. 9, 1867	150,000	127,000	125,805	1,195
First National Bank of Newton, Newtonville, Mass	Mar. 11, 1867	150,000	130,000	128,922	1,078
First Natianal Bank, New Ulm, Minn	Apr. 18, 1867	60,000	54,000	53,325	675
National Bank of Crawford County, Meadville, Pa	Apr. 19, 1867	300,000	.....	.....	.....
Kittanning National Bank, Kittanning, Pa.[c]	Apr. 29, 1867	200,000	.....	.....	.....
City National Bank, Savannah, Ga.[b]	May 28, 1867	100,000	.....	.....	.....
Ohio National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio	July 3, 1867	500,000	450,000	444,570	5,430
First National Bank, Kingston, N. Y	Sept. 26, 1867	200,000	180,000	178,082	1,918
Total	.....	2,060,000	1,301,000	1,286,450	14,550
First National Bank, Bluffton, Ind	Dec. 5, 1867	50,000	45,000	44,606	394
National Exchange Bank, Richmond, Va	.....do	200,000	180,000	179,505	495
First National Bank, Skaneateles, N. Y	Dec. 21, 1867	150,000	135,000	133,918	1,082
First National Bank, Jackson, Miss	Dec. 26, 1867	100,000	45,500	45,375	125
First National Bank, Downingtown, Pa.	Jan. 14, 1868	100,000	90,000	89,101	899
First National Bank, Titusville, Pa	Jan. 15, 1868	100,000	86,750	85,962	788
Appleton National Bank, Appleton, Wis.	Jan. 21, 1868	50,000	45,000	44,402	598
National Bank of Whitestown, N. Y	Feb. 14, 1868	120,000	45,500	45,278	222
First National Bank, New Brunswick, N. J	Feb. 26, 1868	100,000	90,000	88,784	1,216
First National Bank, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	Mar. 4, 1868	50,000	45,000	44,492	508
First National Bank, Cedarburg, Wis	Mar. 23, 1868	100,000	90,000	89,632	368
Commercial National Bank, Cincinnati Ohio	Apr. 28, 1868	500,000	345,950	344,215	1,735
Second National Bank, Watertown, N.Y	July 21, 1868	100,000	90,000	89,180	820
First National Bank, South Worcester, N. Y	Aug. 4, 1868	175,500	157,400	155,916	1,484
National Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, Albany, N.Y	.....do	350,000	314,950	313,330	1,620
Second National Bank, Des Moines, Iowa	Aug. 5, 1868	50,000	42,500	42,162	338
First National Bank, Steubenville, Ohio.	Aug. 8, 1868	150,000	135,000	133,532	1,468
First National Bank, Plumer, Pa	Aug. 25, 1868	100,000	87,500	86,402	1,098
First National Bank, Danville, Va	Sept. 30, 1868	50,000	45,000	44,780	220
Total	.....	2,595,500	2,116,050	2,100,572	15,478
First National Bank, Dorchester, Mass	Nov. 23, 1868	150,000	132,500	130,733	1,767
First National Bank, Oskaloosa, Iowa	Dec. 17, 1868	75,000	67,500	67,012	488
Merchants and Mechanics' National Bank, Troy, N. Y	Dec. 31, 1868	300,000	184,750	183,299	1,451

[a] New bank with same title. [b] Never completed organization.
[c] Consolidated with another bank.

No. 77.—National Banks that have gone into Voluntary Liquidation under the Provisions of Sections 5220 and 5221 of the Revised Statutes, etc.—Cont'd.

Name and location of bank.	Date of liquidation.	Capital.	Circulation.		
			Issued.	Retired.	Outstanding.
National Savings Bank, Wheeling, W. Va	Jan. 7, 1869	$100,000	$90,000	$89,485	$515
First National Bank, Marion, Ohio	Jan. 12, 1869	125,000	109,850	109,069	781
National Insurance Bank, Detroit, Mich	Feb. 26, 1869	200,010	85,000	84,498	502
National Bank of Lansingburg, N. Y.	Mar. 6, 1869	150,000	135,000	133,878	1,122
National Bank of North America, New York, N. Y	Apr. 15, 1869	1,000,000	333,000	331,135	1,865
First National Bank, Hallowell, Me	Apr. 19, 1869	60,000	53,350	52,972	378
First National Bank, Clyde, N. Y	Apr. 23, 1869	50,000	44,000	43,320	680
Pacific National Bank, New York, N. Y.	May 10, 1869	422,700	134,990	134,122	868
Grocers' National Bank, New York, N. Y.	June 7, 1869	390,000	85,250	85,026	224
Savannah National Bank, Savannah, Ga.	June 22, 1869	100,000	85,000	84,560	440
First National Bank, Frostburg, Md	July 30, 1869	50,000	45,000	44,782	218
First National Bank, La Salle, Ill	Aug. 30, 1869	50,000	45,000	44,565	435
National Bank of Commerce, Georgetown, D. C	Oct. 28, 1869	100,000	90,000	89,135	865
Total		3,322,710	1,720,190	1,707,591	12,599
Miners' National Bank, Salt Lake City, Utah	Dec. 2, 1869	150,000	135,000	134,313	687
First National Bank, Vinton, Iowa	Dec. 13, 1869	50,000	42,500	42,318	182
National Exchange Bank, Philadelphia, Pa	Jan. 8, 1870	300,000	175,750	174,080	1,670
First National Bank, Decatur, Ill	Jan. 10, 1870	100,000	85,250	84,244	1,006
National Union Bank, Owego, N. Y.	Jan. 11, 1870	100,000	88,250	87,413	837
First National Bank, Berlin, Wis	Jan. 25, 1870	500,000	44,000	43,627	373
Central National Bank, Cincinnati Ohio	Mar. 31, 1870	500,000	425,000	422,060	2,940
First National Bank, Dayton, Ohio	Apr. 9, 1870	150,000	135,000	133,981	1,019
National Bank of Chemung, Elmira, N. Y	June 10, 1870	100,000	90,000	89,533	467
Merchants' National Bank, Milwaukee, Wis	June 14, 1870	100,000	90,000	89,420	580
First National Bank, St. Louis, Mo	July 19, 1870	200,000	179,990	178,738	1,252
Chemung Canal National Bank, Elmira, N. Y	Aug. 3, 1870	100,000	90,000	89,201	799
Central National Bank, Omaha, Nebr.[a]	Sept. 23, 1870	100,000	.....	.....	.....
First National Bank, Clarksville, Va	Oct. 13, 1870	50,000	27,000	26,915	85
First National Bank, Burlington, Vt	Oct. 15, 1870	300,000	270,000	267,418	2,582
First National Bank, Lebanon, Ohio	Oct. 24, 1870	100,000	85,000	84,453	547
Total		2,900,000	1,962,740	1,947,714	15,026
National Exchange Bank, Lansingburg, N. Y	Dec. 27, 1870	100,000	90,000	89,464	536
Muskingum National Bank, Zanesville, Ohio	Jan. 7, 1871	100,000	90,000	89,380	620
United National Bank, Winona, Minn	Feb. 15, 1871	50,000	45,000	44,645	355
First National Bank, Des Moines, Iowa	Mar. 25, 1871	100,000	90,000	89,258	742
Saratoga County National Bank, Waterford, N. Y	Mar. 28, 1871	150,000	135,000	134,111	889
State National Bank, St. Joseph, Mo	Mar. 31 1871	100,000	90,000	89,486	514
First National Bank, Fenton, Mich	May 2, 1871	100,000	49,500	49,048	452
First National Bank, Wellsburg, W. Va	June 24, 1871	100,000	90,000	89,333	667
Clarke National Bank, Rochester, N. Y.	Aug. 11, 1871	200,000	180,000	178,359	1,641
Total		1,000,000	859,500	853,084	6,416
Commercial National Bank, Oshkosh, Wis	Nov. 22, 1871	100,000	90,000	89,343	657
Fort Madison National Bank, Fort Madison, Iowa	Dec. 26, 1871	75,000	67,500	67,055	445
National Bank of Maysville, Ky	Jan. 6, 1872	300,000	270,000	269,095	905
Fourth National Bank, Syracuse, N. Y.	Jan. 9, 1872	105,500	91,700	90,970	730
American National Bank, New York, N. Y	May 10, 1872	500,000	450,000	444,445	5,555
Carroll County National Bank, Sandwich, N. H	May 24, 1872	50,000	45,000	44,508	492
Second National Bank, Portland, Me	June 24, 1872	100,000	81,000	80,134	866
Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y.	July 15, 1872	200,000	165,000	163,760	1,240
Merchants and Farmers' National Bank, Quincy, Ill	Aug. 8, 1872	150,000	135,000	133,845	1,155
First National Bank, Rochester, N. Y.	Aug. 9, 1872	400,000	206,100	204,020	2,080
Lawrenceburg National Bank, Lawrenceburg, Ind	Sept. 10, 1872	200,000	180,000	178,205	1,795
Jewett City National Bank, Jewett City, Conn	Oct. 4, 1872	60,000	48,750	48,347	403
First National Bank, Knoxville, Tenn.	Oct. 22, 1872	100,000	80,910	80,238	672
Total		2,340,500	1,910,960	1,893,965	16,995

[a] New bank with same title.

No. 77.—NATIONAL BANKS THAT HAVE GONE INTO VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTIONS 5220 AND 5221 OF THE REVISED STATUTES, ETC.—Cont'd.

Name and location of bank.	Date of liquidation.	Capital.	Circulation.		
			Issued.	Retired.	Outstanding.
First National Bank, Goshen, Ind	Nov. 7, 1872	$115,000	$103,500	$102,353	$1,147
Kidder National Gold Bank, Boston, Mass	Nov. 8, 1872	300,000	120,000	120,000	.....
Second National Bank, Janesville, Ohio	Nov. 16, 1872	154,700	138,140	136,683	1,457
Orange County National Bank, Chelsea, Vt	Jan. 14, 1873	200,000	180,000	178,172	1,828
Second National Bank, Syracuse, N. Y	Feb. 18, 1873	100,000	90,000	88,925	1,075
Richmond National Bank, Richmond, Ind. [a]	Feb. 28, 1873	230,000	207,000	207,000	.....
First National Bank, Adams, N. Y	Mar. 7, 1873	75,000	66,900	66,083	817
Mechanics' National Bank, Syracuse, N. Y	Mar. 11, 1873	140,000	93,800	92,990	810
Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank, Rochester, N. Y	Apr. 15, 1873	100,000	83,250	82,497	753
Montana National Bank, Helena, Mont	do	100,000	31,500	31,400	100
First National Bank, Havana, N. Y	June 3, 1873	50,000	45,000	44,455	545
Merchants and Farmers' National Bank, Ithaca, N. Y	June 30, 1873	50,000	45,000	44,354	646
National Bank of Cazenovia, Cazenovia, N. Y	July 18, 1873	150,000	116,770	115,515	1,255
Merchants' National Bank, Memphis, Tenn	Aug. 30, 1873	250,000	225,000	222,653	2,347
Manufacturers' National Bank, Chicago, Ill	Sept. 25, 1873	500,000	438,750	433,935	4,815
Second National Bank, Chicago, Ill	do	100,000	97,500	96,311	1,189
Merchants' National Bank, Dubuque, Iowa	Sept. 30, 1873	200,000	180,000	176,862	3,138
Beloit National Bank, Beloit, Wis	Oct. 2, 1873	50,000	45,000	44,361	639
Union National Bank, St. Louis, Mo	Oct. 22, 1873	500,000	150,300	148,673	1,627
Total		3,364,700	2,457,410	2,433,222	24,188
City National Bank, Green Bay, Wis	Nov. 29, 1873	50,000	45,000	44,435	565
First National Bank, Shelbina, Mo	Jan. 1, 1874	100,000	90,000	89,435	565
Second National Bank, Nashville, Tenn	Jan. 8, 1874	125,000	92,920	91,830	1,090
First National Bank, Oneida, N. Y	Jan. 13, 1874	125,000	110,500	109,157	1,343
Merchants' National Bank, Hastings, Minn	Feb. 7, 1874	100,000	90,000	88,681	1,319
National Bank of Tecumseh, Mich	Mar. 3, 1874	50,000	45,000	44,390	610
Gallatin National Bank, Shawneetown, Ill	Mar. 7, 1874	250,000	225,000	223,382	1,618
First National Bank, Brookville, Pa	Mar. 26, 1874	100,000	90,000	88,960	1,040
Citizens' National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa	Apr. 14, 1874	50,000	45,000	44,870	130
Citizens' National Bank, Charlottesville, Va	Apr. 27, 1874	100,000	90,000	89,484	516
Farmers' National Bank, Warren, Ill	Apr. 28, 1874	50,000	45,000	44,515	485
First National Bank, Medina, Ohio	May 6, 1874	75,000	45,000	44,778	222
Croton River National Bank, South East, N. Y	May 25, 1874	200,000	166,550	163,831	2,719
Merchants' National Bank of West Virginia, Wheeling, W. Va	July 7, 1874	500,000	450,000	445,582	4,418
Central National Bank, Baltimore, Md	July 15, 1874	200,000	180,000	179,122	878
Second National Bank, Leavenworth, Kans	July 22, 1874	100,000	90,000	88,241	1,759
Teutonia National Bank, New Orleans, La	Sept. 2, 1874	300,000	270,000	268,620	1,380
City National Bank, Chattanooga, Tenn	Sept. 10, 1874	170,000	148,001	147,319	682
First National Bank, Cairo, Ill	Oct. 10, 1874	100,000	90,000	88,853	1,147
Total		2,745,000	2,407,971	2,385,485	22,486
First National Bank, Olathe, Kans	Nov. 9, 1874	50,000	45,000	44,705	295
First National Bank, Beverly, Ohio	Nov. 10, 1874	102,000	90,000	88,758	1,242
Union National Bank, Lafayette, Ind	Dec. 4, 1874	250,000	224,095	220,606	3,489
Ambler National Bank, Jacksonville, Fla. [b]	Dec. 7, 1874	42,500	.....	.....	.....
Mechanics' National Bank, Chicago, Ill	Dec. 30, 1874	250,000	125,900	124,300	1,600
First National Bank, Evansville, Wis	Jan. 9, 1875	55,000	45,000	44,616	384
First National Bank, Baxter Springs, Kans	Jan. 12, 1875	50,000	36,000	35,688	312
People's National Bank, Pueblo, Colo	do	50,000	27,000	26,835	165
National Bank of Commerce, Green Bay, Wis	do	100,000	90,000	89,375	625
First National Bank, Millersburg, Ohio	do	100,000	60,400	59,118	282
First National Bank, Staunton, Va	Jan. 23, 1875	100,000	90,000	89,207	793
National City Bank, Milwaukee, Wis	Feb. 24, 1875	100,000	60,000	59,280	720
Irasburg National Bank of Orleans, Irasburg, Vt	Mar. 17, 1875	75,000	67,500	66,743	757

[a] New bank with same title.

[b] No circulation.

No. 77.—NATIONAL BANKS THAT HAVE GONE INTO VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTIONS 5220 AND 5221 OF THE REVISED STATUTES, ETC.—Cont'd.

Name and location of bank.	Date of liquidation.	Capital.	Circulation.		
			Issued.	Retired.	Outstanding.
First National Bank, Pekin, Ill	Mar. 25, 1875	$100,000	$90,000	$88,881	$1,119
Merchants and Planters' National Bank, Augusta, Ga	Mar. 30, 1875	200,000	169,000	167,820	1,180
Monticello National Bank, Monticello, Iowa	do	100,000	45,000	44,859	141
Iowa City National Bank, Iowa City, Iowa	Apr. 14, 1875	125,000	104,800	103,339	1,461
First National Bank, Wheeling, W. Va	Apr. 22, 1875	250,000	225,000	222,615	2,385
First National Bank, Mount Clemens, Mich	May 20, 1875	50,000	27,000	26,930	70
First National Bank, Knob Noster, Mo	May 29, 1875	50,000	43,800	43,497	303
First National Bank, Brodhead, Wis	June 24, 1875	50,000	45,000	44,607	393
Auburn City, National Bank, Auburn, N. Y	June 26, 1875	200,000	141,300	139,315	1,985
First National Bank, Eldorado, Kans	June 30, 1875	50,000	45,000	44,598	402
First National Bank, Junction City, Kans	July 1, 1875	50,000	45,000	44,750	250
First National Bank, Chetopa, Kans	July 19, 1875	50,000	36,000	35,751	249
First National Bank, Golden, Colo	Aug. 25, 1875	50,000	27,000	26,833	167
National Bank of Jefferson, Wis	Aug. 26, 1875	60,000	54,000	53,122	878
Green Lane National Bank, Green Lane, Pa	Sept. 9, 1875	100,000	90,000	89,827	173
State National Bank, Topeka, Kans	Sept. 15, 1875	60,000	30,600	30,507	93
Farmers' National Bank, Marshalltown, Iowa	Sept. 18, 1875	50,000	27,000	26,870	130
Richland National Bank, Mansfield, Ohio	Sept. 25, 1875	150,000	130,300	128,407	1,893
Planters' National Bank, Louisville, Ky	Sept. 30, 1875	350,000	315,000	311,973	3,027
First National Bank, Gallatin, Tenn	Oct. 1, 1875	75,000	45,000	44,660	340
First National Bank, Charleston, W. Va	Oct. 2, 1875	100,000	90,000	89,312	688
People's National Bank, Winchester, Ill	Oct. 4, 1875	75,000	67,500	66,991	509
First National Bank, New Lexington, Ohio	Oct. 12, 1875	50,000	45,000	44,720	280
First National Bank, Ishpeming, Mich	Oct. 20, 1875	50,000	45,000	44,752	248
Fayette County National Bank, Washington, Ohio	Oct. 26, 1875	100,000	81,280	80,745	535
Total		3,869,500	3,025,475	2,995,912	29,563
Merchants' National Bank, Fort Wayne, Ind	Nov. 8, 1875	100,000	46,820	46,440	380
Kansas City National Bank, Kansas City, Mo	Nov. 13, 1875	100,000	65,991	65,292	699
First National Bank, Schoolcraft, Mich	Nov. 17, 1875	50,000	45,000	44,582	418
First National Bank, Curwensville, Pa	Dec. 17, 1875	100,000	90,000	89,013	987
National Marine Bank, St. Paul, Minn	Dec. 28, 1875	100,000	59,710	58,575	1,135
First National Bank, Rochester, Ind	Jan. 11, 1876	50,000	45,000	43,102	1,898
First National Bank, Lodi, Ohio	do	100,000	90,000	88,947	1,053
Iron National Bank, Portsmouth, Ohio	Jan. 19, 1876	100,000	90,000	89,432	568
First National Bank, Ashland, Nebr	Jan. 26, 1876	50,000	45,000	44,671	329
First National Bank, Paxton, Ill	Jan. 28, 1876	50,000	45,000	44,514	486
First National Bank, Bloomfield, Iowa	Feb. 5, 1876	55,000	49,500	48,635	865
Marietta National Bank, Marietta, Ohio	Feb. 16, 1876	150,000	90,000	88,414	1,586
Salt Lake City National Bank, Salt Lake City, Utah	Feb. 21, 1876	100,000	45,000	44,255	745
First National Bank, Lagrange, Mo	Feb. 24, 1876	50,000	45,000	44,550	450
First National Bank, Atlantic, Iowa	Mar. 7, 1876	50,000	45,000	44,572	428
First National Bank, Spencer, Ind	Mar. 11, 1876	70,000	63,000	62,644	356
National Currency Bank, New York, N. Y	Mar. 23, 1876	100,000	45,000	44,240	760
Caverna National Bank, Caverna, Ky	May 13, 1876	50,000	45,000	44,810	190
City National Bank, Pittsburg, Pa	May 25, 1876	200,000	68,929	68,576	353
National State Bank, Des Moines, Iowa	June 21, 1876	100,000	50,795	49,680	1,115
First National Bank, Trenton, Mo	June 22, 1876	50,000	45,000	44,636	364
First National Bank, Bristol, Tenn	July 10, 1876	50,000	45,000	44,753	247
First National Bank, Leon, Iowa	July 11, 1876	60,000	45,000	44,335	665
Anderson County National Bank, Lawrenceburg, Ky	July 29, 1876	100,000	45,000	44,810	190
First National Bank, Newport, Ind	Aug. 7, 1876	60,000	45,000	44,706	294
First National Bank, Depere, Wis	Aug. 17, 1876	50,000	31,500	31,341	159
Second National Bank, Lawrence, Kans	Aug. 23, 1876	100,000	67,500	66,990	510
Commercial National Bank, Versailles, Ky	Aug. 26, 1876	170,000	153,000	151,893	1,107
State National Bank, Atlanta, Ga	Aug. 31, 1876	200,000	73,725	73,135	590
Syracuse National Bank, Syracuse, N. Y	Sept. 25, 1876	200,000	117,961	115,153	2,808
First National Bank, Northumberland, Pa	Oct. 6, 1876	100,000	62,106	60,670	1,436
Total		2,865,000	1,900,537	1,877,366	23,171

No. 77.—National Banks that have gone into Voluntary Liquidation under the Provisions of Sections 5220 and 5221 of the Revised Statutes, etc.—Cont'd.

Name and location of bank.	Date of liquidation.	Capital.	Circulation.		
			Issued.	Retired.	Outstanding.
First National Bank, Lancaster, Mo	Nov. 14, 1876	$50,000	$27,000	$26,897	$103
First National Bank, Council Grove, Kans	Nov. 28, 1876	50,000	26,500	26,200	300
National Bank Commerce, Chicago, Ill	Dec. 2, 1876	250,000	71,465	70,603	862
First National Bank, Palmyra, Mo	Dec. 12, 1876	100,000	46,140	46,037	103
First National Bank, Newton, Iowa	Dec. 16, 1876	50,000	45,000	44,086	914
National Southern Kentucky Bank, Bowling Green, Ky	Dec. 23, 1876	50,000	27,000	26,810	190
First National Bank, Monroe, Iowa	Jan. 1, 1877	60,000	35,700	35,486	214
First National Bank, New London, Conn.	Jan. 9, 1877	100,000	38,300	36,841	1,459
Winona Deposit National Bank, Winona, Minn	Jan. 28, 1877	100,000	63,285	62,231	1,054
First National Bank, South Charleston, Ohio	Feb. 24, 1877	100,000	90,000	88,395	1,605
Lake Ontario National Bank, Oswego, N. Y	do	275,000	66,405	62,708	3,697
First National Bank, Sidney, Ohio	Feb. 26, 1877	52,000	46,200	45,562	638
Chillicothe National Bank, Ohio	Apr. 9, 1877	100,000	53,825	52,690	1,135
First National Bank, Manhattan, Kans	Apr. 13, 1877	52,000	44,200	43,742	458
National Bank, Monticello, Ky	Apr. 23, 1877	60,000	49,500	49,070	430
First National Bank, Rockville, Ind	Apr. 25, 1877	200,000	173,090	170,800	2,290
Georgia National Bank, Atlanta, Ga	May 31, 1877	100,000	45,000	43,844	1,156
First National Bank, Adrian, Mich	June 11, 1877	100,000	43,500	43,022	478
First National Bank, Napoleon, Ohio	June 30, 1877	50,000	45,000	44,275	725
First National Bank, Lancaster, Ohio	Aug. 1, 1877	60,000	54,000	52,550	1,450
First National Bank, Minerva, Ohio	Aug. 24, 1877	50,000	45,000	44,535	465
Kinney National Bank, Portsmouth, Ohio	Aug. 28, 1877	100,000	90,000	89,255	745
First National Bank, Green Bay, Wis	Oct. 19, 1877	50,000	45,000	44,059	941
National Exchange Bank, Wakefield, R. I	Oct. 27, 1877	70,000	34,650	34,050	600
Total		2,229,000	1,305,760	1,283,748	22,012
First National Bank, Union City, Ind	Nov. 10, 1877	50,000	45,000	44,275	725
First National Bank, Negaunee, Mich	Nov. 13, 1877	50,000	45,000	44,369	631
Tenth National Bank, New York, N. Y	Nov. 23, 1877	500,000	441,000	426,083	14,917
First National Bank, Paola, Kans	Dec. 1, 1877	50,000	44,350	43,746	604
National Exchange Bank, Troy, N. Y	Dec. 6, 1877	100,000	90,000	88,363	1,637
Second National Bank, La Fayette, Ind	Dec. 20, 1877	200,000	52,167	49,431	2,736
State National Bank, Minneapolis, Minn	Dec. 31, 1877	100,000	82,500	80,898	1,602
Second National Bank, St. Louis, Mo	Jan. 8, 1878	200,000	53,055	49,502	3,553
First National Bank, Sullivan, Ind	do	50,000	45,000	44,605	395
Rockland County National Bank, Nyack, N. Y	Jan. 10, 1878	100,000	89,000	87,826	1,174
First National Bank, Wyandotte, Kans	Jan. 19, 1878	50,000	45,000	44,391	609
First National Bank, Boone, Iowa	Jan. 22, 1878	50,000	32,400	32,010	390
First National Bank, Pleasant Hill, Mo	Feb. 7, 1878	50,000	45,000	44,349	651
National Bank of Gloversville, N. Y	Feb. 28, 1878	100,000	64,750	64,156	594
First National Bank, Independence, Mo	Mar. 1, 1878	50,000	27,000	25,896	1,104
National State Bank, Lima, Ind	Mar. 2, 1878	100,000	33,471	32,567	904
First National Bank, Tell City, Ind	Mar. 4, 1878	50,000	44,500	44,170	330
First National Bank, Pomeroy, Ohio	Mar. 5, 1878	200,000	75,713	72,485	3,228
Eleventh Ward National Bank, Boston, Mass	Mar. 14, 1878	200,000	89,400	89,025	375
First National Bank, Prophetstown, Ill	Mar. 19, 1878	50,000	45,000	44,669	331
First National Bank, Jackson, Mich	Mar. 26, 1878	100,000	88,400	87,065	1,335
First National Bank, Eau Claire, Wis	Mar. 30, 1878	60,000	38,461	37,905	556
First National Bank, Washington, Ohio	Apr. 5, 1878	200,000	69,750	67,820	1,930
First National Bank, Middleport, Ohio	Apr. 20, 1878	80,000	31,500	31,255	245
First National Bank, Streator, Ill	Apr. 24, 1878	50,000	40,500	40,195	305
First National Bank, Muir, Mich	Apr. 25, 1878	50,000	44,200	43,790	410
Kane County National Bank, St. Charles, Ill	May 31, 1878	50,000	26,300	26,013	287
First National Bank, Carthage, Mo	June 1, 1878	50,000	44,500	43,994	506
Security National Bank, Worcester, Mass.	June 5, 1878	100,000	49,000	48,680	320
First National Bank, Lake City, Colo	June 15, 1878	50,000	29,300	29,154	146
People's National Bank, Norfolk, Va	July 31, 1878	100,000	85,705	85,080	625
Topeka National Bank, Topeka, Kans	Aug. 7, 1878	100,000	89,300	88,344	956
First National Bank, St. Joseph, Mo	Aug. 13, 1878	100,000	67,110	65,561	1,549
First National Bank, Winchester, Ind	Aug. 24, 1878	60,000	52,700	51,619	1,081
Muscatine National Bank, Muscatine, Iowa	Sept. 2, 1878	100,000	44,200	42,871	1,329
Traders' National Bank, Chicago, Ill	Sept. 4, 1878	200,000	43,700	41,140	2,560
Union National Bank, Rahway, N. J	Sept. 10, 1878	100,000	89,200	87,621	1,579
First National Bank, Sparta, Wis	Sept. 14, 1878	50,000	45,000	44,159	841
Herkimer County National Bank, Little Falls, N. Y	Oct. 11, 1878	200,000	178,300	175,222	3,078
Total		4,100,000	2,646,432	2,590,304	56,128

No. 77.—NATIONAL BANKS THAT HAVE GONE INTO VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTIONS 5220 AND 5221 OF THE REVISED STATUTES, ETC.—Cont'd.

Name and location of bank.	Date of liquidation.	Capital.	Circulation.		
			Issued.	Retired.	Outstanding.
Farmers' National Bank, Bangor, Me	Nov. 22, 1878	$100,000	$89,100	$88,457	$643
Pacific National Bank, Council Bluffs, Iowa	Nov. 30, 1878	100,000	45,000	43,943	1,057
First National Bank, Anamosa, Iowa	Dec. 14, 1878	50,000	44,500	43,911	589
Smithfield National Bank, Pittsburg, Pa.	Dec. 16, 1878	200,000	78,750	78,050	700
First National Bank, Buchanan, Mich	Dec. 21, 1878	50,000	27,000	26,728	272
First National Bank, Prairie City, Ill	Dec. 24, 1878	50,000	27,000	26,490	510
Corn Exchange National Bank, Chicago, Ill	Jan. 4, 1879	500,000	59,160	54,372	4,788
Franklin National Bank, Columbus, Ohio	do	100,000	93,070	90,763	2,307
Traders' National Bank, Bangor, Me	Jan. 14, 1879	100,000	76,400	74,978	1,422
First National Bank, Gonic, N. H	do	60,000	45,597	44,539	1,058
First National Bank, Salem, N. C	do	150,000	128,200	126,530	1,670
First National Bank, Granville, Ohio	do	50,000	34,365	33,269	1,096
Commercial National Bank, Petersburg, Va	do	120,000	99,800	98,058	1,742
First National Gold Bank, Stockton, Cal	do	300,000	238,600	227,981	10,619
First National Bank, Sheboygan, Wis	do	50,000	45,000	44,440	560
First National Bank, Boscobel, Wis	Jan. 21, 1879	50,000	43,900	43,120	780
National Marine Bank, Oswego, N. Y	Jan. 25, 1879	120,000	44,300	42,232	2,068
Central National Bank, Hightstown, N. J.	Feb. 15, 1879	100,000	32,400	32,078	322
Brookville, National Bank, Brookville, Ind	Feb. 18, 1879	100,000	89,000	87,280	1,720
Farmers' National Bank, Centerville, Iowa	Feb. 27, 1879	50,000	41,500	41,023	477
First National Bank, Clarinda, Iowa	Mar. 1, 1879	50,000	45,000	44,409	591
Waterville National Bank, Waterville, Me	Mar. 3, 1879	125,000	110,300	108,138	2,162
First National Bank, Tremont, Pa	Mar. 4, 1879	75,000	64,600	63,090	1,510
First National Bank, Atlanta, Ill	Apr. 15, 1879	50,000	26,500	26,230	270
Union National Bank, Aurora, Ill	Apr. 22, 1879	125,000	82,000	80,302	1,698
National Bank of Menasha, Wis	Apr. 26, 1879	50,000	44,500	43,767	733
National Exchange Bank, Jefferson City, Mo	May 8, 1879	50,000	45,000	44,258	742
First National Bank, Hannibal, Mo	May 15, 1879	100,000	88,200	85,727	2,473
Merchants' National Bank, Winona, Minn	June 16, 1879	100,000	35,000	34,567	433
Farmers' National Bank, Keithsburg, Ill.	July 3, 1879	50,000	27,000	26,540	460
First National Bank, Franklin, Ky	July 5, 1879	100,000	54,000	53,345	655
National Bank of Salem, Salem, Ind	July 8, 1879	50,000	44,400	43,943	457
Fourth National Bank, Memphis, Tenn.	July 19, 1879	125,000	45,000	44,090	910
Bedford National Bank, Bedford, Ind	July 21, 1879	100,000	87,200	86,116	1,084
First National Bank, Afton, Iowa	Aug. 15, 1879	50,000	26,500	26,209	291
First National Bank, Deerlodge, Mont	Aug. 16, 1879	50,000	45,000	44,125	875
First National Bank, Batavia, Ill	Aug. 30, 1879	50,000	44,300	42,733	1,567
National Gold Bank and Trust Company, San Francisco, Cal	Sept. 1, 1879	750,000	40,000	30,235	9,765
Total		4,459,000	2,337,142	2,276,066	61,076
Gainesville National Bank, Gainesville, Ala	Nov. 25, 1879	100,000	90,000	88,658	1,342
First National Bank, Hackensack, N. J.	Dec. 6, 1879	100,000	90,000	88,949	1,051
National Bank of Delavan, Delavan, Wis.	Jan. 7, 1880	50,000	27,000	26,205	795
Mechanics' National Bank, Nashville, Tenn	Jan. 13, 1880	100,000	90,000	88,300	1,700
Manchester National Bank, Manchester, Ohio	do	50,000	48,303	47,513	790
First National Bank, Meyersdale, Pa	Mar. 5, 1880	50,000	30,600	30,340	260
First National Bank, Mifflinburg, Pa	Mar. 8, 1880	100,000	87,825	86,105	1,720
National Bank of Michigan, Marshall, Mich	May 14, 1880	120,000	100,800	98,403	2,397
National Exchange Bank, Houston, Tex.	Sept. 10, 1880	100,000	31,500	30,788	712
Ascutney National Bank, Windsor, Vt.	Oct. 19, 1880	100,000	90,000	88,351	1,649
Total		870,000	686,028	673,612	12,416
First National Bank, Seneca, Falls, N. Y.	Nov. 23, 1880	60,000	54,000	53,038	962
First National Bank, Baraboo, Wis	Nov. 27, 1880	50,000	27,000	26,610	390
Bundy National Bank, New Castle, Ind.	Dec. 6, 1880	50,000	45,000	44,699	301
Vineland National Bank, Vineland, N. J.	Jan. 11, 1881	50,000	45,000	44,696	304
Ocean County National Bank, Toms River, N. J	do	100,000	119,405	117,425	1,980
Hungerford National Bank, Adams, N. Y.	Jan. 27, 1881	50,000	45,000	43,302	1,698
Merchants' National Bank, Minneapolis, Minn	Jan. 31, 1881	150,000	98,268	96,792	1,476
Farmers' National Bank, Mechanicsburg, Ohio	Feb. 18, 1881	100,000	30,140	29,635	505
First National Bank, Green Spring, Ohio	do	50,000	45,000	44,353	647

No. 77.—NATIONAL BANKS THAT HAVE GONE INTO VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTIONS 5220 AND 5221 OF THE REVISED STATUTES, ETC.—Cont'd.

Name and location of bank.	Date of liquidation.	Capital.	Circulation.		
			Issued.	Retired.	Outstanding.
First National Bank, Cannon Falls, Minn.	Feb. 21, 1881	$50,000	$45,000	$44,673	$327
First National Bank, Coshocton, Ohio	do	50,000	53,058	52,210	848
Manufacturers' National Bank, Three Rivers, Mich	Feb. 25, 1881	50,000	45,000	44,266	734
First National Bank, Lansing, Iowa	do	50,000	45,000	43,870	1,130
First National Bank, Watertown, N. Y.	May 26, 1881	100,000	75,510	73,195	2,315
First National Bank, Americus, Ga	June 17, 1881	60,000	45,000	44,273	727
First National Bank, Saint Joseph, Mich.	June 30, 1881	50,000	26,500	25,886	614
First National Bank, Logan, Ohio	July 8, 1881	50,000	45,000	43,895	1,105
Clement National Bank, Rutland, Vt.[a]	Aug. 1, 1881	100,000			
First National Bank, Rochelle, Ill	Aug. 9, 1881	50,000	45,000	44,267	733
First National Bank, Shakopee, Minn.	Aug. 10, 1881	50,000	45,000	44,010	990
National State Bank, Oskaloosa, Iowa	Aug. 13, 1881	50,000	81,665	80,055	1,610
First National Bank, Hobart, N. Y.	Aug. 27, 1881	100,000	90,000	88,461	1,539
Attica National Bank, Attica, N. Y.	Aug. 30, 1881	50,000	45,000	44,750	250
National Bank of Brighton, Boston, Mass.	Oct. 4, 1881	300,000	270,000	266,026	3,974
Total		1,820,000	1,465,546	1,440,387	25,159
First National Bank, Lisbon, Iowa	Nov. 1, 1881	50,000	45,000	44,395	605
First National Bank, Warsaw, Ind	Dec. 1, 1881	50,000	48,500	47,320	1,180
Brighton National Bank, Brighton, Iowa	Dec. 15, 1881	50,000	45,000	44,270	730
Merchants' National Bank, Denver, Colo	Dec. 24, 1881	120,000	72,000	71,560	440
Merchants' National Bank, Holly, Mich.	Dec. 31, 1881	50,000	45,000	44,371	629
First National Bank, Alliance, Ohio	Jan. 3, 1882	50,000	45,000	44,385	615
National Union Bank, New London, Conn	Jan. 10, 1882	300,000	112,818	110,511	2,307
National Bank of Royalton, Vt	do	100,000	90,000	88,814	1,186
First National Bank, Whitehall, N. Y.	Jan. 18, 1882	50,000	45,000	43,332	1,668
National Bank of Pulaski, Tenn	Jan. 23, 1882	70,000	43,700	42,893	807
First National Bank, Alton, Ill	Mar. 30, 1882	100,000	90,000	87,387	2,613
Havana National Bank, Havana, N. Y.	Apr. 15, 1882	50,000	45,000	43,815	1,185
First National Bank, Brownsville, Pa.	May 2, 1882	75,000	67,500	65,823	1,677
Second National Bank, Franklin, Ind	June 20, 1882	100,000	81,060	78,220	2,840
Merchants' National Bank, Georgetown, Colo	June 22, 1882	50,000	45,000	44,463	537
Commercial National Bank, Toledo, Ohio	July 6, 1882	100,000	90,000	88,815	1,185
Harmony National Bank, Harmony, Pa.	July 7, 1882	50,000	45,000	44,560	440
First National Bank, Liberty, Ind	July 22, 1882	60,000	54,000	52,875	1,125
Manufacturers' National Bank, Amsterdam, N. Y	Aug. 1, 1882	80,000	72,000	71,255	745
Total		1,155,000	1,181,578	1,159,064	22,514
First National Bank, Bay City, Mich.	Nov. 8, 1882	400,000	156,100	153,218	2,882
First National Bank, Ripley, Ohio	Nov. 10, 1882	100,000	69,201	66,006	3,195
National Bank of State of New York, New York, N. Y	Dec. 6, 1882	800,000	397,004	389,847	7,157
First National Bank, Wellington, Ohio	Dec. 12, 1882	100,000	90,000	88,164	1,836
Second National Bank, Jefferson, Ohio	Dec. 26, 1882	100,000	90,000	88,800	1,200
First National Bank, Painesville, Ohio	Dec. 30, 1882	200,000	162,800	158,661	4,139
St. Nicholas National Bank, New York, N. Y	do	500,000	450,000	434,295	15,705
Fifth National Bank, Chicago, Ill	do	500,000	29,700	24,040	5,660
First National Bank, Dowagiac, Mich	Jan. 3, 1883	50,000	45,000	43,845	1,155
First National Bank, Greenville, Ill	Jan. 9, 1883	150,000	59,400	58,053	1,347
Merchants' National Bank, East Saginaw, Mich	do	200,000	101,100	97,982	3,118
Logan County National Bank, Russellville, Ky	do	50,000	40,050	39,385	665
National Bank of Vandalia, Ill	Jan. 11, 1883	100,000	90,000	88,385	1,615
Traders' National Bank, Charlotte, N. C.	Jan. 16, 1883	50,000	38,800	38,025	775
First National Bank, Norfolk, Nebr	Feb. 3, 1883	45,000	11,240	11,135	105
First National Bank, Midland City, Mich.[a]	Feb. 5, 1883	30,000			
Citizens' National Bank, New Ulm, Minn.	Mar. 1, 1883	50,000	27,000	26,730	270
National Bank of Owen, Owenton, Ky	Mar. 5, 1883	56,000	48,900	48,235	665
Merchants' National Bank, Nashville, Tenn	June 30, 1883	300,000	141,200	140,185	1,015
Indiana National Bank, Bedford, Ind	Aug. 25, 1883	35,000	11,250	11,250	
Stockton National Bank, Stockton, Cal.	Oct. 1, 1883	100,000	90,000	89,460	540
Wall Street National Bank, New York, N. Y	Oct. 15, 1883	500,000	102,800	96,246	6,554
Commercial National Bank, Reading, Pa	Oct. 23, 1883	150,000	135,000	134,310	690
Total		4,566,000	2,386,545	2,326,257	60,288

[a] New bank with same title.

No. 77.—NATIONAL BANKS THAT HAVE GONE INTO VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTIONS 5220 AND 5221 OF THE REVISED STATUTES, ETC.—Cont'd.

Name and location of bank.	Date of liquidation.	Capital.	Circulation.		
			Issued.	Retired.	Outstanding.
Corn Exchange National Bank, Chicago, Ill.[a]	Nov. 10, 1883	$700,000	.....	.....	.....
Farmers' National Bank, Sullivan, Ind..	Dec. 24, 1883	50,000	$45,000	$44,605	$395
City National Bank, La Salle, Ill.....	Jan. 8, 1884	100,000	22,500	22,310	190
Hunt County National Bank, Greenville, Tex.....	Jan. 22, 1884	68,250	17,300	17,120	180
Waldoboro National Bank, Waldoboro, Me.....	Jan. 31, 1884	50,000	44,000	43,016	984
Third National Bank, Nashville, Tenn..	Feb. 20, 1884	300,000	167,600	165,205	2,395
Madison County National Bank, Anderson, Ind.....	Mar. 25, 1884	50,000	45,000	44,330	670
First National Bank, Phoenix, Ariz	Apr. 7, 1884	50,000	11,240	11,150	90
Cobbossee National Bank, Gardiner, Me.	Apr. 18, 1884	150,000	90,000	88,069	1,931
Mechanics and Traders' National Bank, New York, N. Y.....	Apr. 24, 1884	200,000	85,400	81,310	4,090
Princeton National Bank, Princeton, N.J	May 17, 1884	100,000	72,500	71,220	1,280
Kearsarge National Bank, Warner, N. H	June 30, 1884	50,000	23,586	22,835	751
Second National Bank, Lansing, Mich...	July 31, 1884	50,000	40,000	38,133	1,867
First National Bank, Ellensburg, Wash..	Aug. 9, 1884	50,000	13,500	13,470	30
German National Bank, Millerstown, Pa	Aug. 12, 1884	50,000	45,000	43,945	1,055
Exchange National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Aug. 27, 1884	500,000	78,000	77,235	765
First National Bank, Rushville, Ill.....	Sept. 30, 1884	75,000	66,500	64,490	2,010
Mechanics' National Bank, Peoria, Ill...	Oct. 4, 1884	100,000	72,000	69,847	2,153
First National Bank, Freeport, Pa.....	Oct. 10, 1884	50,000	44,200	43,520	680
Genesee County National Bank, Batavia, N. Y.....	Oct. 11, 1884	50,000	45,000	44,350	650
Valley National Bank, Redoak, Iowa....	Oct. 20, 1884	50,000	22,150	21,640	510
Merchants' National Bank, Bismarck, N. Dak.....	Oct. 28, 1884	73,000	22,500	22,300	200
Total	.....	2,916,250	1,072,976	1,050,100	22,876
Manufacturers' National Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.....	Nov. 1, 1884	300,000	45,000	44,620	380
Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, Uhrichsville, Ohio.....	Nov. 10, 1884	50,000	34,600	34,420	180
Metropolitan National Bank, New York, N. Y.....	Nov. 18, 1884	3,000,000	1,447,000	1,405,292	41,708
First National Bank, Grand Forks, N.Dak	Dec. 2, 1884	50,000	19,250	19,060	190
Iron National Bank, Gunnison, Colo	Dec. 8, 1884	50,000	11,250	11,140	110
Freehold National Banking Company, Freehold, N. J.....	Dec. 10, 1884	50,000	93,000	89,748	3,252
Albia National Bank, Albia, Iowa.....	Dec. 16, 1884	50,000	11,240	11,120	120
First National Bank, Carlinville, Ill.....	.....do.....	50,000	22,450	21,518	932
Freeman's National Bank, Augusta, Me.	Dec. 26, 1884	100,000	90,000	87,813	2,187
First National Bank, Kokomo, Ind.....	Jan. 1, 1885	250,000	45,000	43,455	1,545
First National Bank, Sabetha, Kans.....	Jan. 2, 1885	50,000	10,740	10,670	70
First National Bank, Wyoming, Ill.....	Jan. 13, 1885	50,000	11,200	11,050	150
First National Bank, Tarentum, Pa.....	.....do.....	50,000	42,500	41,785	715
First National Bank, Walnut, Ill	Jan. 21, 1885	60,000	36,000	35,680	320
Farmers' National Bank, Franklin, Tenn	Jan. 24, 1885	50,000	10,740	10,650	90
Citizens' National Bank, Sabetha, Kans.	Jan. 27, 1885	50,000	11,240	11,135	105
First National Bank, Tucson, Ariz.....	Jan. 31, 1885	100,000	28,100	27,760	340
Ripon National Bank, Ripon, Wis.....	Feb. 7, 1885	50,000	16,200	16,085	115
Farmers' National Bank, Franklin, Ohio	Apr. 1, 1885	50,000	27,350	26,690	660
First National Bank, Prescott, Ariz.....	Apr. 9, 1885	50,000	11,250	11,090	160
National Union Bank, Swanton, Vt	Apr. 28, 1885	50,000	43,800	42,555	1,245
German National Bank, Memphis, Tenn.	May 6, 1885	175,300	120,100	114,786	5,314
Merchants and Farmers' National Bank, Shakopee, Minn	May 12, 1885	50,000	10,240	10,140	100
First National Bank, Superior, Wis.....	May 16, 1885	60,000	18,900	18,700	200
Shetucket National Bank, Norwich, Conn	May 18, 1885	100,000	72,000	70,348	1,652
Cumberland National Bank, Cumberland, R. I	June 5, 1885	125,000	106,200	103,922	2,278
First National Bank, Columbia, Tenn ...	July 14, 1885	100,000	66,800	64,824	1,976
Union National Bank, New York, N. Y..	July 21, 1885	1,200,000	25,100	17,941	7,159
First National Bank, Centerville, Ind ...	Oct. 3, 1885	50,000	27,350	26,750	600
Manufacturers' National Bank, Appleton, Wis.....	Oct. 10, 1885	50,000	45,000	43,836	1,164
First National Bank, Plankinton, S. Dak	Oct. 21, 1885	50,000	11,250	11,160	90
Total	.....	6,520,300	2,570,850	2,495,743	75,107
Valley National Bank, St. Louis, Mo....	Dec. 4, 1885	250,000	44,960	43,710	1,250
First National Bank, Belton, Tex.....	Jan. 6, 1886	50,000	23,490	23,230	260
First National Bank, Granville, Ohio...	Feb. 15, 1886	50,000	26,500	25,404	1,096

[a] No circulation issued.

No. 77.—NATIONAL BANKS THAT HAVE GONE INTO VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTIONS 5220 AND 5221 OF THE REVISED STATUTES, ETC.—Cont'd.

Name and location of bank.	Date of liquidation.	Capital.	Circulation.		
			Issued.	Retired.	Outstanding.
Concordia National Bank, Concordia, Kans	Mar. 12, 1886	$50,000	$11,240	$11,085	$155
Citizens' National Bank, Beloit, Wis	Mar. 22, 1886	50,000	11,240	11,030	210
First National Bank, Dayton, Wash	Mar. 24, 1886	50,000	13,490	13,100	390
First National Bank, Macomb, Ill	Apr. 14, 1886	100,000	89,520	87,115	2,405
First National Bank, Jesup, Iowa	Apr. 20, 1886	50,000	25,760	25,345	415
Dallas National Bank, Dallas, Tex	May 8, 1886	150,000	33,750	33,340	410
First National Bank, Lewistown, Ill	May 12, 1886	50,000	45,000	43,925	1,075
First National Bank, Cedar Rapids, Iowa	May 28, 1886	100,000	35,490	33,275	2,215
First National Bank, Socorro, N. Mex	July 31, 1886	50,000	15,500	15,240	260
Custer County National Bank, Broken Bow, Nebr	Aug. 9, 1886	50,000	11,240	11,240	.....
Roanoke National Bank, Roanoke, Va	Sept. 16, 1886	50,000	11,250	11,140	110
First National Bank, Brownville, Nebr	.....do	50,000	39,680	38,175	1,505
First National Bank, Leslie, Mich	Sept. 25, 1886	50,000	13,410	12,940	470
Mount Vernon National Bank, Mount Vernon, Ill	Oct. 11, 1886	51,100	45,000	43,875	1,125
National Bank, Piedmont, W. Va	Oct. 14, 1886	50,000	45,000	43,910	1,090
First National Bank, St. Clair, Mich	Oct. 20, 1886	50,000	39,310	38,078	1,232
First National Bank, Milford, Mich	Oct. 21, 1886	50,000	45,000	44,200	800
National Bank of Kingwood, W. Va	.....do	125,000	96,140	92,840	3,300
Merchants' National Bank, Lima, Ohio	Oct. 22, 1886	50,000	45,000	44,120	880
Hubbard National Bank, Hubbard, Ohio	Oct. 23, 1886	50,000	45,000	44,262	738
Commercial National Bank, Marshalltown, Iowa	Oct. 25, 1886	100,000	22,500	22,230	270
Total	.....	1,726,100	834,470	812,809	21,661
First National Bank, Indianapolis, Ind	Nov. 11, 1886	500,000	162,325	160,415	1,910
First National Bank, Concord, Mich	Nov. 27, 1886	50,000	11,250	11,145	105
Jamestown National Bank, Jamestown, N. Dak	Nov. 29, 1886	50,000	11,250	11,150	100
First National Bank, Berea, Ohio	Dec. 1, 1886	50,000	45,000	43,917	1,083
First National Bank, Allerton, Iowa	Dec. 6, 1886	50,000	11,250	10,610	640
Second National Bank, Hillsdale, Mich	Dec. 18, 1886	50,000	13,892	11,960	1,932
Topton National Bank, Topton, Pa	Dec. 28, 1886	50,000	18,000	17,820	180
First National Bank, Warsaw, Ill	Dec. 31, 1886	50,000	38,250	36,265	1,985
First National Bank, Hamburg, Iowa	.....do	50,000	13,500	13,090	410
Darlington National Bank, Darlington, S. C	Feb. 10, 1887	100,000	22,500	22,110	390
Union National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio	Feb. 14, 1887	500,000	237,230	232,752	4,478
Roberts' National Bank, Titusville, Pa	Feb. 28, 1887	100,000	75,610	74,295	1,315
National Bank of Rahway, N. J	Mar. 9, 1887	100,000	42,500	40,748	1,752
Olney National Bank, Olney, Ill	Mar. 11, 1887	60,000	27,000	26,680	320
Metropolitan National Bank, Leavenworth, Kans	Mar. 15, 1887	100,000	22,500	22,270	230
Ontario County National Bank, Canandaigua, N. Y	Mar. 23, 1887	50,000	11,250	10,935	315
Winsted National Bank, Winsted, Conn	Apr. 12, 1887	50,000	11,250	10,885	365
Council Bluffs National Bank, Council Bluffs, Iowa	May 5, 1887	100,000	22,500	22,280	220
First National Bank, Homer, Ill	June 22, 1887	50,000	11,250	11,060	190
First National Bank, Beloit, Wis	June 30, 1887	50,000	11,250	10,740	510
Mystic National Bank, Mystic, Conn	July 7, 1887	52,450	47,205	45,987	1,218
Exchange National Bank, Louisiana, Mo	July 12, 1887	50,000	11,250	11,115	135
Exchange National Bank, Downs, Kans	Aug. 1, 1887	50,000	11,250	11,150	100
Total	.....	2,312,450	889,262	869,379	19,883
First National Bank, Tecumseh, Nebr	Nov. 3, 1887	50,000	11,700	11,545	155
Third National Bank, St. Paul, Minn	Nov. 4, 1887	500,000	45,000	44,515	485
First National Bank, Marshall, Mo	Dec. 6, 1887	100,000	22,500	22,210	290
First National Bank, Greene, Iowa	Dec. 15, 1887	50,000	10,750	10,590	160
Fulton National Bank, New York, N. Y.[a]	Dec. 20, 1887	300,000	.....	.....	.....
Fayetteville National Bank, Fayetteville, N. C	Dec. 31, 1887	200,000	39,580	37,884	1,696
National Bank, Somerset, Ky	.....do	50,000	45,000	42,960	2,040
First National Bank, Richburg, N. Y	Jan. 10, 1888	50,000	25,905	25,355	550
Scituate National Bank, Scituate, R. I	Jan. 11, 1888	56,000	35,018	33,807	1,211
National Bank, Franklin, Ind	Jan. 31, 1888	50,000	11,250	10,925	325
First National Bank, Hampton, Iowa	Feb. 1, 1888	50,000	11,250	11,010	240
First National Bank, Greensburg, Kans	Feb. 10, 1888	50,000	11,240	11,060	180
First National Bank, Central City, Nebr	Feb. 11, 1888	50,000	10,710	10,455	255
Duluth National Bank, Duluth, Minn	Feb. 20, 1888	300,000	45,000	44,420	580
Bismarck National Bank, Bismarck, N. Dak	Mar. 1, 1888	50,000	11,250	10,940	310
First National Bank, Ashton, S. Dak	Mar. 6, 1888	50,000	11,250	11,140	110

[a] No circulation.

No. 77.—NATIONAL BANKS THAT HAVE GONE INTO VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTIONS 5220 AND 5221 OF THE REVISED STATUTES, ETC.—Cont'd.

Name and location of bank.	Date of liquidation.	Capital.	Circulation.		
			Issued.	Retired.	Outstanding.
Citizens' National Bank, Sioux Falls, S. Dak	Apr. 24, 1888	$50,000	$11,250	$11,165	$85
First National Bank, Stanton, Mich	Apr. 30, 1888	50,000	11,250	11,090	160
First National Bank, Fairmont, Nebr	May 1, 1888	50,000	11,250	11,080	170
First National Bank, Greenleaf, Kans	May 9, 1888	50,000	11,250	11,140	110
National Bank Genesee, Batavia, N. Y	May 21, 1888	75,000	44,434	41,594	2,840
Strong City National Bank, Strong City, Kans	May 26, 1888	50,000	11,250	11,065	185
Citizens' National Bank, Saginaw, Mich	June 1, 1888	100,000	45,000	43,940	1,060
Saugerties National Bank, Saugerties, N. Y	June 16, 1888	125,000	93,316	89,979	3,337
Hyde National Bank, Titusville, Pa	June 21, 1888	300,000	74,730	70,680	4,050
State National Bank, Omaha, Nebr	July 18, 1888	100,000	22,500	22,150	350
Cincinnati National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio	Aug. 1, 1888	280,000	52,510	51,380	1,130
First National Bank, Alameda, Cal	Sept. 4, 1888	100,000	27,000	25,935	1,065
First National Bank, Worthington, Minn	Sept, 5, 1888	75,000	16,875	16,725	150
South Framingham National Bank, South Framingham, Mass	Sept. 8, 1888	100,000	21,720	20,860	860
First National Bank, Grass Valley, Cal	Sept. 18, 1888	50,000	11,250	11,150	100
Merchants' National Bank of West Virginia, Morgantown, W. Va	Oct. 4, 1888	110,000	80,830	77,440	3,390
First National Bank, Cawker City, Kans.	Oct. 9, 1888	50,000	11,250	10,950	300
Total		3,671,000	905,068	877,139	27,929
San Diego National Bank, San Diego, Cal.	Nov. 7, 1888	100,000	22,500	22,150	350
National Exchange Bank, Auburn, N. Y.	Nov. 16, 1888	200,000	97,520	93,780	3,740
National Bank of Dayton, Wash	Nov. 21, 1888	50,000	11,250	11,120	130
First National Bank, Colby, Kans	do	50,000	11,250	11,170	80
First National Bank, Russell Springs, Kans	do	50,000	10,690	10,585	105
First National Bank, Columbia, S. Dak	Nov. 26, 1888	50,000	11,250	11,100	150
Citizens' National Bank, Kingman, Kans	Dec. 24, 1888	50,000	11,250	11,050	200
Bowery National Bank, New York, N. Y.	Jan. 2, 1889	250,000	217,710	209,010	8,700
Second National Bank, Iona, Mich	Jan. 8, 1889	50,000	21,870	19,908	1,962
First National Bank, Johnstown, N. Y	Jan. 16, 1889	100,000	86,590	85,013	1,577
First National Bank, Canandaigua, N. Y.	Jan. 26, 1889	75,000	17,100	15,505	1,595
Pendleton National Bank, Pendleton, Oreg	Feb. 4, 1889	50,000	11,250	11,130	120
Iowa City National Bank, Iowa City, Iowa	Feb. 7, 1889	200,000	45,000	44,185	815
Fleming County National Bank, Flemingsburg, Ky	Feb. 9, 1889	50,000	26,622	25,046	1,576
Merchants' National Bank, El Dorado, Kans	Feb. 26, 1889	100,000	22,500	22,280	220
Merchants' National Bank, Des Moines, Iowa	Mar. 1, 1889	100,000	22,500	21,905	595
Norwich National Bank, Norwich, Conn.	Mar. 15, 1889	220,000	77,150	72,770	4,380
First National Bank, Franklin, Nebr	Mar. 27, 1889	60,000	13,000	12,879	121
Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank, Buffalo, N. Y	Apr. 3, 1889	200,000	26,100	22,757	3,343
First National Bank, Du Bois City, Pa	Apr. 8, 1889	50,000	11,250	10,875	375
First National Bank, Cimarron, Kans	Apr. 27, 1889	50,000	10,170	10,080	90
Traders' National Bank, San Antonio, Tex	Apr. 29, 1889	100,000	22,500	21,960	540
Merchants' National Bank, Duluth, Minn	May 20, 1889	200,000	45,000	44,455	545
Wright County National Bank, Clarion, Iowa	June 19, 1889	50,000	11,250	11,140	110
National Bank, Lawrence, Kans	June 29, 1889	100,000	49,809	46,918	2,891
National Bank, Le Roy, N. Y	do	100,000	22,500	22,100	400
Halstead National Bank, Halstead, Kans.	do	50,000	11,250	11,070	180
Farmers' National Bank, Mount Sterling, Ky	July 1, 1889	250,000	195,680	189,590	6,090
First National Bank, Keyport, N. J	do	50,000	11,250	11,085	165
National Bank, Huntsville, Ala	July 3, 1889	50,000	44,900	42,447	2,453
German National Bank, Newton, Kans	July 19, 1889	60,000	13,500	13,310	190
First National Bank, Clay Center, Nebr.	Aug. 8, 1889	50,000	11,250	11,090	160
Vernon National Bank, Vernon, Tex. [a]	Aug. 17, 1889	60,000			
Butler National Bank, Butler, Mo	Aug. 23, 1889	66,000	14,850	14,205	645
Second National Bank, Lebanon, Tenn	Sept. 18, 1889	50,000	11,250	10,300	950
National Bank, Kinderhook, N. Y	Oct. 1, 1889	125,000	78,220	72,206	6,014
First National Bank, Woodstock, Ill	Oct. 31, 1889	50,000	27,000	26,230	770
Total		3,516,000	1,354,731	1,302,404	52,327
Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, Valley City, N. Dak	Dec. 1, 1889	65,000	14,630	14,290	340
Union National Bank, La Crosse, Wis	Dec. 9, 1889	100,000	22,500	22,105	395

[a] No circulation.

No. 77.—NATIONAL BANKS THAT HAVE GONE INTO VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTIONS 5220 AND 5221 OF THE REVISED STATUTES, ETC.—Cont'd.

Name and location of bank.	Date of liquidation.	Capital.	Circulation.		
			Issued.	Retired.	Outstanding.
Harper County National Bank, Anthony, Kans	Dec. 20, 1889	$50,000	$11,250	$11,130	$120
Lumberman's National Bank, Williamsport, Pa	Dec. 31, 1889	100,000	32,580	30,060	2,520
First National Bank, South Haven, Mich	do	50,000	11,250	10,393	857
Durango National Bank, Durango, Colo.	Jan. 6, 1890	50,000	11,250	11,250	.....
First National Bank, Fox Lake, Wis	Jan. 14, 1890	50,000	48,605	45,727	2,878
First National Bank, Ogalalla, Nebr	do	50,000	11,250	11,110	140
First National Bank, Stockton, Kans	Jan. 15, 1890	50,000	11,250	11,015	235
First National Bank, Rulo, Nebr	Jan. 20, 1890	50,000	30,360	30,010	350
First National Bank, Eagle Grove, Iowa	do	50,000	11,250	11,110	140
Toledo National Bank, Toledo, Ohio	Jan. 21, 1890	100,000	35,920	31,170	4,750
National Exchange Bank, Kansas City, Mo	Jan. 28, 1890	200,000	45,000	44,200	800
National Bank, Newcastle, Ky	Feb. 4, 1890	60,000	17,670	16,630	1,040
Plymouth National Bank, Plymouth, Mich	Feb. 25, 1890	50,000	11,250	10,950	300
First National Bank, Lockport, N. Y	Feb. 28, 1890	100,000	28,573	24,699	3,874
Merchants' National Bank, Amsterdam, N. Y	Mar. 15, 1890	100,000	32,680	31,860	820
National Bank of Texas, Galveston, Tex.	Mar. 19, 1890	100,000	37,487	34,809	2,678
Bowie National Bank, Bowie, Tex. [a]	Mar. 27, 1890	50,000	.....	.....	.....
First National Bank, Union Springs, N. Y.	Mar. 31, 1890	50,000	15,805	13,506	2,299
Ferris National Bank, Swanton, Vt	Apr. 18, 1890	50,000	11,240	9,995	1,245
First National Bank, Rock Island, Ill	Apr. 19, 1890	100,000	24,654	22,212	2,442
First National Bank, Ketchum, Idaho	Apr. 28, 1890	50,000	11,250	10,960	290
Winchester National Bank, Winchester Ky	Apr. 29, 1890	200,000	45,000	42,950	2,050
First National Bank, Harper, Kans	Apr. 30, 1890	50,000	11,250	10,990	260
First National Bank, Loup City, Nebr	June 21, 1890	50,000	11,250	11,030	220
American National Bank, Waco, Tex	June 24, 1890	250,000	45,000	44,000	1,000
Hamilton County National Bank, Webster City, Iowa	June 30, 1890	50,000	11,250	10,955	295
Planters' National Bank, Henderson, Ky	do	150,000	33,750	32,810	940
Wakefield National Bank, Wakefield, R. I	July 1, 1890	100,000	59,249	56,368	2,881
Jewell County National Bank, Mankato, Kans	July 2, 1890	50,000	11,250	11,130	120
Citizens' National Bank, Flint, Mich	Aug. 5, 1890	125,000	32,641	29,573	3,068
N. Village Bank, Bowdoinham, Me	Aug. 28, 1890	50,000	35,748	33,848	1,900
La Fayette National Bank, Lafayette, Ind	Aug. 29, 1890	300,000	64,033	58,005	6,028
Lincoln National Bank, Stanford, Ky	Sept. 8, 1890	200,000	45,000	44,505	495
Canastota National Bank, Canastota, N. Y	Sept. 25, 1890	55,000	55,927	52,258	3,669
First National Bank, Whitehall, Mich	Sept. 30, 1890	50,000	11,250	10,660	590
Meade County National Bank, Meade Center, Kans	Oct. 6, 1890	50,000	11,250	11,030	220
Farmers' National Bank, South Charleston, Ohio	Oct. 15, 1890	50,000	11,710	11,045	665
First National Bank, Columbus, Ohio	do	300,000	220,465	209,002	11,463
Commercial National Bank, St. Paul, Minn	Oct. 27, 1890	500,000	45,000	44,075	925
Total	.....	4,255,000	1,248,727	1,183,425	65,302
German American National Bank, Kansas City, Mo	Dec. 5, 1890	250,000	45,000	44,050	950
First National Bank, Hill City, Kans	Dec. 20, 1890	50,000	10,750	10,575	175
First National Bank, Frankfort, Kans	Jan. 8, 1891	100,000	22,500	21,910	590
Second National Bank, Owosso, Mich	Jan. 13, 1891	60,000	13,500	13,255	245
West Side National Bank, Wichita, Kans.	do	100,000	22,500	22,010	490
Anthony National Bank, Anthony, Kans.	do	50,000	10,750	10,610	140
Commercial National Bank, Rochester, N. Y	Jan. 27, 1891	200,000	41,820	38,972	2,848
Mercantile National Bank, Louisiana, Mo	do	50,000	11,250	11,050	200
National Bank, Eldorado, Kans	Feb. 9, 1891	50,000	10,745	10,345	400
First National Bank, Suffolk, Va	Feb. 12, 1891	50,000	11,250	10,950	300
Citizens' National Bank, Medicine Lodge, Kans	Feb. 19, 1891	50,000	11,250	11,033	217
Rome National Bank, Rome, Ga	Feb. 23, 1891	100,000	22,500	22,335	165
Windsor National Bank, Windsor, Vt	Feb. 24, 1891	50,000	22,500	21,995	505
Beadle County National Bank, Huron, S. Dak	Feb. 26, 1891	50,000	22,500	21,880	620
American National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa	Mar. 12, 1891	150,000	33,750	33,370	380
United States National Bank, Atchison, Kans	Mar. 24, 1891	250,000	45,000	44,000	1,000
Washington National Bank, New York, N. Y	Apr. 13, 1891	300,000	45,000	44,335	665

[a] No circulation.

No. 77.—NATIONAL BANKS THAT HAVE GONE INTO VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTIONS 5220 AND 5221 OF THE REVISED STATUTES, ETC.—Cont'd.

Name and location of bank.	Date of liquidation.	Capital.	Circulation.		
			Issued.	Retired.	Outstanding.
First National Bank, Ashland, Kans	Apr. 15, 1891	$50,000	$11,250	$11,055	$195
First National Bank, Burroak, Kans	May 15, 1891	50,000	11,250	11,070	180
Glenwood National Bank, Glenwood Springs, Colo	May 23, 1891	100,000	22,500	22,045	455
First National Bank, Cardiff, Tenn	May 25, 1891	50,000	11,250	11,060	190
East Saginaw National Bank, East Saginaw, Mich	June 23, 1891	150,000	33,750	33,030	720
Twin City National Bank, New Brighton, Minn	do	50,000	11,250	10,930	320
Merchants' National Bank, Binghamton, N. Y	June 25, 1891	100,000	61,638	59,072	2,566
First National Bank, Merced, Cal	June 30, 1891	200,000	43,400	42,640	760
National Bank of Union County, Morganfield, Ky	do	100,000	88,090	83,008	5,082
Citizens' National Bank, Belton, Tex	July 1, 1891	50,000	10,750	10,450	300
Citizens' National Bank, Gatesville, Tex	do	50,000	11,250	11,090	160
Ord National Bank, Ord, Nebr	Aug. 22, 1891	50,000	11,250	10,900	350
First National Bank, Indianola, Nebr	Aug. 31, 1891	50,000	11,250	10,925	325
National Bank, Anderson, S. C	Sept. 1, 1891	50,000	14,050	12,790	1,260
First National Bank, Flushing, Mich	Sept. 21, 1891	50,000	11,250	10,800	450
First National Bank, Francestown, N. H	Oct. 10, 1891	100,000	61,135	57,523	3,612
Columbus National Bank, New York, N. Y	Oct. 15, 1891	200,000	45,000	44,300	700
Total		3,360,000	872,878	845,363	27,515
Citizens' National Bank, Colorado, Tex	Nov. 3, 1891	60,000	13,500	13,190	310
First National Bank, Lagrange, Ga	Dec. 1, 1891	50,000	11,700	11,400	300
Produce National Band, Philadelphia, Pa	Dec. 8, 1891	300,000	45,000	44,022	978
Merchants' National Bank, Kansas City, Mo	Dec. 22, 1891	1,000,000	45,000	42,200	2,800
First National Bank, Manitowoc, Wis	Dec. 26, 1891	50,000	14,816	13,043	1,773
First National Bank, Fairfield, Tex	Dec. 28, 1891	50,000	11,250	10,700	550
Commonwealth National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa	Dec. 31, 1891	208,000	65,480	57,360	8,120
Merchants' National Bank, Fort Dodge, Iowa	do	100,000	22,500	21,145	1,355
Giles National Bank, Pulaski, Tenn	Jan. 12, 1892	100,000	22,500	20,737	1,763
First National Bank, Quanah, Tex	do	50,000	11,250	11,020	230
Northwestern National Bank, Aberdeen, S. Dak	Jan. 15, 1892	100,000	22,500	22,163	337
Castleton National Bank, Castleton, Vt	Jan. 22, 1892	50,000	14,630	13,325	1,305
First National Bank, Chamberlain, S. Dak	Feb. 6, 1892	50,000	11,250	11,010	240
Sedan National Bank, Sedan, Kans	Feb. 9, 1892	50,000	11,250	11,030	220
Bronson National Bank, Painted Post, N. Y	Feb. 29, 1892	50,000	22,500	21,855	645
First National Bank, Ainsworth, Nebr	Mar. 3, 1892	50,000	11,250	11,030	220
First National Bank, Leoti, Kans	Mar. 4, 1892	50,000	10,250	10,075	175
First National Bank, Blaine, Wash	Mar. 9, 1892	50,000	11,250	10,950	300
Erath County National Bank, Stephenville, Tex	Mar. 15, 1892	50,000	11,250	10,850	400
American National Bank, Birmingham, Ala	Mar. 22, 1892	250,000	45,000	43,680	1,320
First National Bank, Wilber, Nebr	do	50,000	13,000	12,545	455
First National Bank, Greenville, Mich	Mar. 28, 1892	50,000	11,250	10,143	1,107
National Exchange Bank, Columbus, Ohio	Apr. 1, 1892	100,000	50,670	46,345	4,325
Citizens' National Bank, Roanoke, Va	Apr. 4, 1892	100,000	21,700	21,438	262
Inter-State National Bank, New York, N. Y	Apr. 15, 1892	200,000	45,000	44,370	630
First National Bank, Platte City, Mo	Apr. 25, 1892	50,000	11,250	11,115	135
First National Bank, Jetmore, Kans	Apr. 30, 1892	50,000	11,250	10,985	265
Tampa National Bank, Tampa, Fla	May 2, 1892	50,000	11,250	11,105	145
Birmingham National Bank, Birmingham, Ala	do	250,000	45,000	43,150	1,850
First National Bank, Stafford, Kans	June 15, 1892	50,000	11,250	11,005	245
National Bank of Commerce, Hutchinson, Kans	do	100,000	22,500	21,000	1,500
First National Bank, Grafton, Mass	June 21, 1892	100,000	25,102	22,645	2,457
First National Bank, Dorchester, Nebr	July 5, 1892	50,000	11,250	11,025	225
First National Bank, Salina, Kans	do	150,000	33,750	32,330	1,420
Lincoln National Bank, Lincoln, Nebr	July 12, 1892	100,000	22,500	21,590	910
First National Bank, Aurora, Mo	July 22, 1892	50,000	11,250	11,100	150
Farmers and Traders' National Bank, Oskaloosa, Iowa	July 30, 1892	100,000	22,500	21,685	815
First National Bank, San Luis Obispo, Cal	Aug. 27, 1892	150,000	33,750	33,130	620
First National Bank, De Smet, S. Dak	Sept. 14, 1892	50,000	11,250	11,000	250

No. 77.—National Banks that have gone into Voluntary Liquidation under the Provisions of Sections 5220 and 5221 of the Revised Statutes, etc.—Cont'd.

Name and location of bank.	Date of liquidation.	Capital.	Circulation.		
			Issued.	Retired.	Outstanding.
Merchants' National Bank, Chattanooga, Tenn	Sept. 24, 1892	$250,000	$45,000	$43,580	$1,420
National Bank of the Republic, Tacoma, Wash	Oct. 1, 1892	200,000	45,000	44,180	820
First National Bank, South Sioux City, Nebr	Oct. 27, 1892	50,000	10,250	10,105	145
Total		5,018,000	959,848	916,356	43,492
Continental National Bank, Kansas City, Mo	Nov. 11, 1892	200,000	44,500	43,100	1,400
First National Bank, Clyde, Kans	Nov. 15, 1892	50,000	10,750	10,420	330
Eugene National Bank, Eugene City, Oreg	Nov. 26, 1892	50,000	11,250	10,950	300
Commercial National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa	Dec. 1, 1892	150,000	33,750	32,550	1,200
First National Bank, Batesville, Ohio	do	60,000	13,500	12,460	1,040
State National Bank, Lincoln, Nebr	Dec. 3, 1892	200,000	45,000	42,110	2,890
Woodson National Bank, Yates Center, Kans	Dec. 5, 1892	50,000	10,750	10,330	420
First National Bank, Pontiac, Mich	Dec. 31, 1892	100,000	21,750	19,443	2,307
First National Bank, Castle, Mont	Jan. 4, 1893	65,000	14,020	13,690	330
National Pemberton Bank, Lawrence, Mass	Jan. 10, 1893	150,000	143,010	137,400	5,610
First National Bank, Lorain, Ohio	do	75,000	16,095	15,200	895
Covington City National Bank, Covington, Ky	Feb. 1, 1893	500,000	225,000	207,054	17,946
Merchants' National Bank, Macon, Ga	Feb. 14, 1893	100,000	21,800	20,980	820
Ætna National Bank, Kansas City, Mo	Mar. 9, 1893	250,000	44,550	41,100	3,450
Citizens' National Bank, Orlando, Fla	Mar. 22, 1893	100,000	21,880	21,420	460
First National Bank, Lexington, Ill	Apr. 1, 1893	50,000	16,410	15,580	830
First National Bank, Burnet, Tex	May 22, 1893	75,000	16,150	15,300	850
Southern National Bank, New Orleans, La	June 5, 1893	500,000	45,000	42,050	2,950
First National Bank, Santa Monica, Cal	June 17, 1893	50,000	10,250	9,930	320
Finney County National Bank, Garden City, Kans	June 20, 1893	50,000	10,750	10,330	420
Lake National Bank, Wolfboro, N. H	June 29, 1893	50,000	29,360	26,218	3,142
First National Bank, Wa Keeney, Kans	June 30, 1893	50,000	10,290	10,025	265
First National Bank, Springfield, Mo	July 6, 1893	50,000	11,250	8,612	2,638
Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, Rockwall, Tex	July 11, 1893	50,000	11,250	10,580	670
North Texas National Bank, Dallas, Tex	July 13, 1893	1,000,000	45,000	41,550	3,450
Hoquiam National Bank, Hoquiam, Wash	July 18, 1893	50,000	11,250	11,060	190
Gate City National Bank, Atlanta, Ga	July 25, 1893	250,000	44,000	40,050	3,950
First National Bank, Big Timber, Mont	July 27, 1893	50,000	10,750	10,430	320
Orono National Bank, Orono, Me	July 29, 1893	50,000	13,720	12,265	1,455
Central National Bank, Dallas, Tex	Aug. 3, 1893	150,000	33,750	32,350	1,400
Fourth National Bank, Chattanooga, Tenn	Aug. 10, 1893	150,000	44,200	42,700	1,500
Merchants' National Bank, Fort Worth, Tex	Aug. 15, 1893	250,000	45,000	42,150	2,850
Gallatin Valley National Bank, Bozeman, Mont	Aug. 18, 1893	100,000	22,000	21,010	990
Farmers' National Bank, Constantine, Mich	Sept. 4, 1893	50,000	11,250	10,350	900
First National Bank, Mankato, Kans	Sept. 19, 1893	60,000	13,500	13,010	490
Dillon National Bank, Dillon, Mont	Sept. 20, 1893	50,000	10,750	10,260	490
Gray National Bank, Middletown Springs, Vt	do	50,000	11,250	10,700	550
Frankfort National Bank, Frankfort, Ky	Sept. 21, 1893	100,000	22,500	21,410	1,090
First National Bank, Slaughter, Wash	Oct. 25, 1893	50,000	11,250	10,980	270
Second National Bank, Helena, Mont	Sept. 30, 1893	75,000	17,420	16,485	935
First National Bank, Minneapolis, Kans	Oct. 9, 1893	50,000	11,250	10,928	322
First National Bank, Wharton, Tex	Oct. 14, 1893	50,000	11,250	10,350	900
Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, Clarksville, Tenn	Oct. 19, 1893	100,000	22,100	20,400	1,700
Total		5,710,000	1,250,505	1,175,270	75,235
York National Bank, York, Nebr	Nov. 6, 1893	100,000	21,847	21,210	637
First National Bank, Genesee, Idaho	Nov. 13, 1893	50,000	11,250	10,830	420
First National Bank, Centerville, Mich	Nov. 25, 1893	50,000	10,650	9,315	1,335
Randolph National Bank, Randolph, Mass	Nov. 27, 1893	200,000	172,050	158,905	13,145
First National Bank, Caldwell, Kans	Dec. 2, 1893	50,000	10,250	9,680	570
First National Bank, Princeton, Minn	Dec. 18, 1893	50,000	10,870	10,700	170
First National Bank, Luling, Tex	Dec. 23, 1893	50,000	11,250	10,350	900

No. 77.—National Banks that have gone into Voluntary Liquidation under the Provisions of Sections 5220 and 5221 of the Revised Statutes, etc.—Cont'd.

Name and location of bank.	Date of liquidation.	Capital.	Circulation.		
			Issued.	Retired.	Outstanding.
National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa	Dec. 29, 1893	$900,000	$43,950	$41,250	$2,700
State National Bank, Jefferson, Tex	Dec. 30, 1893	50,000	9,050	8,590	460
First National Bank, Rushville, Nebr	Jan. 1, 1894	50,000	10,750	10,220	530
National Bank of Commerce, Provo City, Utah	Jan. 2, 1894	50,000	10,750	10,280	470
First National Bank, Fredonia, Kans	....do	50,000	10,400	9,880	520
Citizens' National Bank, Whitewater, Wis	Jan. 9, 1894	75,000	15,195	14,353	842
Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, Union City, Tenn	Jan. 10, 1894	100,000	22,350	20,400	1,950
First National Bank, Geneva, Nebr	Jan. 30, 1894	50,000	10,800	10,200	600
First National Bank, Centralia, Wash	Feb. 1, 1894	50,000	11,700	11,370	330
First National Bank, Opelousas, La	Feb. 3, 1894	50,000	10,850	9,970	880
State National Bank, Dallas, Tex	Feb. 10, 1894	400,000	43,800	40,650	3,150
First National Bank, Kinsley, Kans	Feb. 15, 1894	50,000	11,250	10,480	770
American National Bank, Salt Lake City, Utah	Feb. 24, 1894	250,000	43,500	42,580	920
First National Bank, Clinton, Mo	Feb. 28, 1894	100,000	21,450	19,401	2,049
First National Bank, Medicine Lodge, Kans	Mar. 1, 1894	50,000	11,250	10,875	375
Globe National Bank, Kalispel, Mont	Mar. 2, 1894	50,000	10,930	10,700	230
First National Bank, De Witt, Nebr	Mar. 12, 1894	50,000	10,750	10,610	140
First National Bank, Harrisonville, Mo	Mar. 17, 1894	50,000	10,850	10,170	680
Union National Bank, Salt Lake City, Utah	Mar. 23, 1894	400,000	43,950	41,575	2,375
Aspen National Bank, Aspen, Colo	Apr. 9, 1894	100,000	21,880	21,075	805
First National Bank, Fairfield, Nebr	Apr. 10, 1894	50,000	10,750	10,440	310
Sagadahock National Bank, Bath, Me	Apr. 11, 1894	100,000	43,925	40,265	3,660
Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank, Detroit, Mich	Apr. 14, 1894	500,000	34,310	30,058	4,252
First National Bank, Jerseyville, Ill	Apr. 28, 1894	50,000	10,850	10,113	737
American National Bank, Salina, Kans	Apr. 30, 1894	100,000	21,550	20,040	1,510
First National Bank, Denison, Tex	....do	150,000	43,050	39,359	3,691
First National Bank, Boulder, Mont	May 1, 1894	50,000	11,250	10,880	370
First National Bank, Hopkins, Mo	....do	50,000	10,750	10,120	630
First National Bank, Mystic Bridge, Conn	May 21, 1894	150,000	33,010	27,998	5,012
First National Bank, Kendallville, Ind	May 24, 1894	50,000	44,300	42,323	1,977
First National Bank, Columbus, Miss	May 30, 1894	75,000	66,600	59,950	6,650
Deadwood National Bank, Deadwood, S. Dak	June 7, 1894	100,000	21,500	20,775	725
Merchants' National Bank, Deadwood, S. Dak	June 8, 1894	100,000	22,500	20,980	1,520
First National Bank, Sterling, Nebr	June 16, 1894	50,000	10,750	10,415	335
Gate City National Bank, Texarkana, Ark	June 30, 1894	50,000	9,390	9,035	355
Garden City National Bank, San José, Cal	July 1, 1894	100,000	21,900	20,960	940
First National Bank, Constantine, Mich	....do	50,000	12,780	11,125	1,655
Socorro National Bank, Socorro, N. Mex	July 16, 1894	50,000	11,250	10,980	270
First National Bank, Dodge City, Kans	July 27, 1894	50,000	11,250	10,720	530
State National Bank, Denver, Colo	July 28, 1894	50,000	11,250	8,720	2,530
Washington National Bank, Spokane Falls, Wash	July 30, 1894	250,000	45,000	43,100	1,900
Bates County National Bank, Butler, Mo	Aug. 1, 1894	125,000	36,541	34,022	2,519
First National Bank, Montesano, Wash	Aug. 20, 1894	50,000	11,250	10,810	440
First National Bank, Fort Pierre, S. Dak	Aug. 28, 1894	50,000	11,250	10,995	255
Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, Auburn, Nebr	Aug. 29, 1894	50,000	10,750	10,525	225
Kansas National Bank, Topeka, Kans	Sept. 1, 1894	300,000	43,800	39,050	4,750
First National Bank, Ireton, Iowa	....do	50,000	11,350	10,570	780
First National Bank, Bessemer, Ala	Sept. 10, 1894	50,000	11,250	10,300	950
First National Bank, Lincoln, Kans	Sept. 12, 1894	50,000	10,750	10,310	440
Cottonwood Valley National Bank, Marion, Kans	....do	50,000	11,250	10,700	550
First National Bank, Oswego, Kans	Sept. 15, 1894	60,000	16,440	15,845	595
First National Bank, Gibbon, Nebr	Oct. 10, 1894	50,000	11,250	10,570	680
Riverside National Bank, Riverside, Cal	Oct. 20, 1894	100,000	45,000	43,040	1,960
Meridian National Bank, Indianapolis, Ind	Oct. 30, 1894	200,000	114,960	103,966	10,994
Total		6,835,000	1,487,328	1,384,678	102,650
First National Bank, Nashua, Iowa	Nov. 1, 1894	50,000	11,250	10,090	1,160
First National Bank, Kirksville, Mo	Nov. 5, 1894	50,000	11,250	10,675	575
Blaine National Bank, Blaine, Wash	Nov. 5, 1894	50,000	11,250	10,610	640
National Bank of Fayetteville, N. Y	Nov. 26, 1894	60,000	13,100	9,954	3,146
Lime Rock National Bank, Providence, R. I	Nov. 27, 1894	500,000	48,908	42,801	6,107
First National Bank, Palouse City, Wash	Dec. 17, 1894	75,000	16,470	15,450	1,020
American National Bank, Galveston, Tex	Dec. 19, 1894	300,000	45,000	42,688	2,312

No. 77.—NATIONAL BANKS THAT HAVE GONE INTO VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTIONS 5220 AND 5221 OF THE REVISED STATUTES, ETC.—Cont'd.

Name and location of bank.	Date of liquidation.	Capital.	Circulation.		
			Issued.	Retired.	Outstanding
First National Bank, Arapahoe, Nebr	Dec. 26, 1894	$50,000	$10,770	$10,290	$480
Commercial National Bank, Seattle, Wash	Dec. 29, 1894	100,000	21,430	20,180	1,250
City National Bank, Denver, Colo	Jan. 7, 1895	200,000	45,000	40,764	4,236
Helena National Bank, Helena, Mont	Jan. 8, 1895	400,000	63,000	60,300	2,700
City National Bank, Birmingham, Ala	do	100,000	22,500	20,100	2,400
Security National Bank, Grand Island, Nebr	Jan. 12, 1895	108,100	45,000	43,970	1,030
First National Bank, Lyons, Kans	Jan. 18, 1895	50,000	10,850	9,810	1,040
First National Bank, Ouray, Colo	Jan. 23, 1895	50,000	11,250	10,955	295
First National Bank, Waynesboro, Pa	Jan. 28, 1895	75,000	15,320	12,560	2,760
First National Bank, Anaconda, Mont	Feb. 1, 1895	100,000	22,500	20,800	1,700
McPherson National Bank, McPherson, Kans	Feb. 18, 1895	50,000	10,050	9,050	1,000
First National Bank, Hurley, Wis	Feb. 19, 1895	50,000	10,850	10,485	365
First National Bank, Graham, Tex	Mar. 4, 1895	50,000	11,250	10,750	500
National Bank of Deming, N. Mex	Mar. 26, 1895	50,000	11,250	10,770	480
Merchants' National Bank, Battle Creek, Mich	Apr. 1, 1895	100,000	39,260	36,960	2,300
Salina National Bank, Salina, Kans	Apr. 10, 1895	100,000	21,650	19,820	1,830
First National Bank, Natchez, Miss	Apr. 15, 1895	100,000	22,100	20,905	1,195
First National Bank, Red Lake Falls, Minn	do	50,000	11,250	9,850	1,400
Corn Exchange National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa	Apr. 29, 1895	150,000	44,500	41,330	3,170
First National Bank, Rico, Colo	Apr. 30, 1895	50,000	11,250	10,470	780
First National Bank, Shelton, Nebr	May 10, 1895	50,000	11,250	10,893	357
First National Bank, Moberly, Mo	May 15, 1895	100,000	19,560	18,830	730
Fifth National Bank, San Antonio, Tex	May 29, 1895	125,000	28,800	26,750	2,050
First National Bank, Haskell, Tex	June 18, 1895	50,000	11,250	10,955	295
First National Bank, Augusta, Ky	June 20, 1895	50,000	11,470	11,080	390
Oklahoma National Bank, Oklahoma City, Okla	July 15, 1895	50,000	11,250	10,550	700
People's National Bank, Colorado, Tex	July 22, 1895	50,000	11,250	10,700	550
Citizens' National Bank, Tacoma, Wash	July 27, 1895	100,000	22,500	21,205	1,295
First National Bank, Cherryvale, Kans	Aug. 1, 1895	50,000	10,950	10,190	760
Idaho National Bank, Pocatello, Idaho	Aug. 5, 1895	50,000	11,250	10,740	510
First National Bank, Spearfish, S. Dak	Sept. 3, 1895	50,000	11,250	11,000	250
First National Bank, Tower, Minn	Oct. 1, 1895	50,000	10,950	10,150	800
First National Bank, Fort Madison, Iowa	Oct. 8, 1895	100,000	22,500	20,910	1,590
First National Bank, Aberdeen, Wash	Oct. 12, 1895	50,000	11,250	10,885	365
First National Bank, Creighton, Nebr	Oct. 24, 1895	50,000	11,250	10,913	337
First National Bank, East Portland, Oreg	Oct. 31, 1895	100,000	22,500	21,180	1,320
Total		4,143,100	857,488	799,318	58,170
New Mexico National Bank, Socorro, N. Mex	Nov. 16, 1895	50,000	11,250	10,730	520
Bonham National Bank, Bonham, Tex	Nov. 20, 1895	50,000	11,250	10,250	1,000
First National Bank, Kirwin, Kans	Nov. 21, 1895	50,000	11,250	10,660	590
Farmers' National Bank, Muncie, Ind	Nov. 26, 1895	100,000	22,940	22,310	630
First National Bank, Pratt, Kans	Dec. 5, 1895	50,000	11,250	10,615	635
First National Bank, Creede, Colo	Dec. 31, 1895	50,000	11,250	10,885	365
First National Bank, Puyallup, Wash	Jan. 1, 1896	75,000	16,875	16,385	490
First National Bank, Reno, Nev	Jan. 2, 1896	200,000	45,000	41,160	3,840
Capital National Bank, Bismarck, N. Dak	Jan. 14, 1896	50,000	11,250	10,640	610
Rockwall County National Bank, Rockwall, Tex	do	50,000	11,250	10,550	700
Inter State National Bank, Texarkana, Tex	Jan. 15, 1896	100,000	27,770	25,450	2,320
Farmers and Drovers' National Bank, Somers, N. Y	Jan. 16, 1896	100,000	63,230	57,840	5,390
New Duluth National Bank, New Duluth, Minn	Jan. 31, 1896	50,000	11,250	10,590	660
National Bank, Canton, S. Dak	Feb. 1, 1896	50,000	10,900	10,150	750
State National Bank, Denver, Colo.[a]	do	300,000	44,000	41,470	2,530
American National Bank, Omaha, Nebr	Feb. 25, 1896	200,000	45,000	39,485	5,515
Winnsboro National Bank, Winnsboro, S. C	Mar. 2, 1896	100,000	22,500	19,779	2,721
Ballinger National Bank, Ballinger, Tex	Mar. 14, 1896	100,000	22,500	20,000	2,500
Merchants' National Bank, Muskegon, Mich	Mar. 26, 1896	100,000	22,500	21,193	1,307
National Bank of Dakota, Huron, S. Dak	Apr. 18, 1896	50,000	11,250	10,755	495
Iron City National Bank, Llano, Tex	May 14, 1896	60,000	13,500	12,230	1,270
First National Bank, Morris, Minn	May 26, 1896	50,000	11,250	10,390	860
Portland National Bank, Portland, Oreg	June 9, 1896	100,000	22,500	21,565	935
Southern National Bank, New York, N. Y	June 10, 1896	500,000	378,900	366,330	12,570

[a] Formerly insolvent.

No. 77.—National Banks that have gone into Voluntary Liquidation under the Provisions of Sections 5220 and 5221 of the Revised Statutes, etc.—Cont'd.

Name and location of bank.	Date of liquidation.	Capital.	Circulation.		
			Issued.	Retired.	Outstanding.
Chautauqua County National Bank, Jamestown, N. Y.	June 18, 1896	$200,000	$52,200	$46,280	$5,920
City National Bank, Jamestown, N. Y.	do	100,000	25,933	22,317	3,616
Home National Bank, East Saginaw, Mich	June 22, 1896	200,000	180,000	161,348	18,652
La Crosse National Bank, La Crosse, Wis	July 1, 1896	200,000	45,000	39,585	5,415
Traders' National Bank, Providence, R. I.	do	200,000	49,507	44,505	5,002
Watertown National Bank, Watertown, S. Dak	July 10, 1896	50,000	11,250	9,990	1,260
First National Bank, Andes, N. Y.	July 28, 1896	60,000	53,724	50,159	3,565
First National Bank, Uvalde, Tex	July 31, 1896	50,000	11,250	10,150	1,100
Farmers' National Bank, Malvern, Iowa	Aug. 6, 1896	50,000	11,250	10,100	1,150
Fairhaven National Bank, Fairhaven, Wash	Oct. 10, 1896	50,000	11,250	10,920	330
Total		3,745,000	1,321,979	1,226,766	95,213
National Bank, Corning, Iowa	Nov. 10, 1896	50,000	11,250	10,160	1,090
National Bank, Troy, N. Y.	Nov. 16, 1896	200,000	45,000	38,860	6,140
First National Bank of Gothenburg, Nebr	Dec. 10, 1896	50,000	11,910	11,485	425
Smelter National Bank of Durango, Colo.	Dec. 14, 1896	50,000	11,250	10,795	455
First National Bank of Goldendale, Wash	Dec. 17, 1896	50,000	11,250	10,805	445
Exchange National Bank of El Dorado, Kans	do	50,000	22,500	21,405	1,095
Farmers and Merchants' National Bank of Cawker City, Kans	Dec. 22, 1896	50,000	21,058	20,356	702
First National Bank of Ness City, Kans.	Dec. 24, 1896	50,000	11,250	10,645	605
First National Bank of Pierce, Nebr	Dec. 31, 1896	50,000	11,250	9,980	1,270
First National Bank of Bridgeport, Ala.	Jan. 1, 1897	50,000	11,250	10,090	1,160
Holliston National Bank of Holliston, Mass.	do	100,000	37,458	32,285	5,173
Crete National Bank of Crete, Nebr.	do	50,000	11,250	10,895	355
City National Bank of Streator, Ill.	Jan. 13, 1897	100,000	22,500	19,660	2,840
First National Bank of Cisco, Tex	Jan. 29, 1897	50,000	11,250	9,960	1,290
First National Bank of Oakesdale, Wash.	Feb. 1, 1897	50,000	11,250	10,230	1,020
First National Bank of Nocona, Tex	Feb. 10, 1897	50,000	11,250	10,798	452
First National Bank of Philipsburg, Mont	do	50,000	11,250	10,020	1,230
First National Bank of Winston, N. C.	Feb. 15, 1897	100,000	45,000	38,330	6,670
Merchants' National Bank of Redfield, S. Dak	do	50,000	11,250	10,600	650
First National Bank of Chester, Ill.	do	50,000	11,250	9,860	1,390
First National Bank of Sturgis, S. Dak.	do	50,000	11,250	10,730	520
Commercial National Bank of Roanoke, Va	Feb. 16, 1897	100,000	22,500	19,860	2,640
Atlas National Bank of Chicago, Ill.	Feb. 19, 1897	700,000	45,000	40,560	4,440
Snohomish National Bank of Snohomish, Wash	Feb. 25, 1897	50,000	11,250	10,760	490
Mercantile National Bank of Dallas, Tex	Feb. 27, 1897	150,000	33,750	28,150	5,600
First National Bank of Ionia, Mich	Mar. 2, 1897	100,000	25,356	18,716	6,640
First National Bank of Sutherland, Iowa	Mar. 15, 1897	50,000	11,250	9,780	1,470
Merchants' National Bank of Brawnwood, Tex	Mar. 16, 1897	50,000	11,250	10,095	1,155
Manufacturers' National Bank of Pittsburg, Kans	do	100,000	22,500	19,640	2,860
National Bank of Commerce of Duluth, Minn	Mar. 17, 1897	200,000	45,000	40,145	4,855
Citizens' National Bank of Fergus Falls, Minn	Mar. 22, 1897	75,000	16,920	15,090	1,830
Farmers' National Bank of Arkansas City, Kans	Mar. 24, 1897	100,000	22,500	21,765	735
First National Bank of Merrill, Wis.	Mar. 27, 1897	60,000	13,500	12,520	980
St. Paul National Bank of St. Paul, Nebr	Mar. 31, 1897	50,000	11,250	10,160	1,090
Chemical National Bank of St. Louis, Mo	Apr. 1, 1897	500,000	45,850	37,900	7,950
State National Bank of St. Joseph, Mo.	Apr. 3, 1897	500,000	45,000	42,933	2,067
Anderson County National Bank of Garnett, Kans	Apr. 5, 1897	50,000	11,250	8,850	2,400
First National Bank of Exeter, Nebr.	Apr. 9, 1897	50,000	11,250	10,060	1,190
Wyandotte National Bank of Kansas City, Kans	Apr. 13, 1897	100,000	22,500	17,450	5,050
First National Bank of West Moreland, Kans	Apr. 15, 1897	50,000	11,250	10,465	785
German-American National Bank of St. Cloud, Minn	Apr. 20, 1897	100,000	22,500	21,100	1,400

No. 77.—National Banks that have gone into Voluntary Liquidation under the Provisions of Sections 5220 and 5221 of the Revised Statutes, etc.—Cont'd.

Name and location of bank.	Date of liquidation.	Capital.	Circulation.		
			Issued.	Retired.	Outstanding.
Three Rivers National Bank of Three Rivers, Mich	Apr. 27, 1897	$64,000	$14,400	$10,230	$4,170
Exeter National Bank of Exeter, Nebr	Apr. 30, 1897	50,000	11,250	10,565	685
First National Bank of Hillsboro, Oreg	May 1, 1897	50,000	11,250	10,110	1,140
First National Bank of Romeo, Mich	do	100,000	25,278	19,791	5,487
Chanute National Bank of Chanute, Kans	May 6, 1897	60,000	13,500	12,510	990
National Bank of the Republic, St. Louis, Mo	May 18, 1897	300,000	45,000	37,300	7,700
Third National Bank, New York, N. Y	May 20, 1897	1,000,000	374,165	346,845	27,320
Fourth National Bank, Columbus, Ohio	June 16, 1897	100,000	76,500	65,040	11,460
National Bank of Heppner, Oreg	June 19, 1897	50,000	11,250	5,980	5,270
Metropolitan National Bank, Kansas City, Mo	June 30, 1897	500,000	45,000	44,301	699
South Milwaukee National Bank, South Milwaukee, Wis	July 1, 1897	50,000	36,000	31,130	4,870
First National Bank, Alamosa, Colo	do	50,000	11,250	10,320	930
First National Bank, St. Louis, Mich	July 6, 1897	50,000	11,250	10,370	880
Farmers' National Bank, Culpeper, Va	July 12, 1897	50,000	11,250	9,630	1,629
Mercantile National Bank, Hartford, Conn	July 20, 1897	500,000	50,750	42,843	7,907
Wellsboro National Bank, Wellsboro, Pa	Aug. 6, 1897	50,000	11,250	10,655	595
National Bank of the Republic, Washington, D. C	Aug. 11, 1897	200,000	165,223	137,780	27,443
Nebraska National Bank, York, Nebr	Aug. 21, 1897	50,000	11,250	9,780	1,470
First National Bank, Mason, Tex	Aug. 23, 1897	50,000	11,250	9,740	1,510
Midland National Bank, Kansas City, Mo	Aug. 27, 1897	500,000	45,000	39,260	5,740
First National Bank, Oberlin, Kans	Sept. 10, 1897	50,000	11,250	9,600	1,650
First National Bank, Dighton, Kans	Oct. 1, 1897	50,000	11,250	10,450	800
First National Bank, Liberty, Nebr	do	50,000	11,250	9,690	1,560
Prairie State National Bank, Chicago, Ill	Oct. 15, 1897	200,000	45,000	44,050	950
First National Bank, Greensburg, Ind	Oct. 26, 1897	100,000	29,905	23,161	6,744
First National Bank, New Albany, Ind	do	200,000	53,467	38,980	14,487
First National Bank, Grand Junction, Colo	Oct. 30, 1897	50,000	11,250	10,450	800
Total		9,009,000	1,989,990	1,754,509	235,481
National Live Stock Bank, Fort Worth, Tex	Nov. 1, 1897	100,000	33,750	29,690	4,060
First National Bank, Tobias, Nebr	do	50,000	11,250	9,810	1,440
First National Bank, Clark, S. Dak	do	60,000	13,500	11,160	2,340
Government National Bank, Pottsville, Pa	Nov. 8, 1897	100,000	49,379	39,036	10,343
First National Bank, Athens, Pa	Nov. 30, 1897	50,000	25,021	21,334	3,687
First National Bank, Ovid, Mich	Dec. 1, 1897	50,000	11,250	10,420	830
First National Bank, Appleton, Minn	do	50,000	11,250	9,520	1,730
First National Bank, Oklahoma City, Okla	Dec. 6, 1897	50,000	11,250	10,450	800
Home National Bank, Chicago, Ill	Dec. 7, 1897	250,000	1,066	212	854
Fort Smith National Bank, Fort Smith, Ark	Dec. 9, 1897	100,000	22,500	18,550	3,950
National Bank, Asheville, N. C	Dec. 11, 1897	100,000	25,900	21,100	4,800
Merchants' National Bank, Rome, Ga	Dec. 15, 1897	100,000	45,000	42,020	2,980
Hide and Leather National Bank, Chicago, Ill	Dec. 22, 1897	300,000	45,000	38,785	6,215
United States National Bank, New York, N. Y	Dec. 23, 1897	500,000	128,950	94,045	34,905
Citizens' National Bank, Itasca, Tex	do	60,000	13,500	11,320	2,180
First National Bank, Russellville, Ark	Dec. 30, 1897	50,000	11,250	9,800	1,450
Ohio National Bank, Washington, D. C	Dec. 31, 1897	200,000	61,870	54,600	7,270
National Bank, Winthrop, Me	do	50,000	14,405	10,713	3,692
First National Bank, Bath, N. Y	Jan. 10, 1898	50,000	18,477	13,717	4,760
National Bank of the Republic, Philadelphia, Pa	Jan. 11, 1898	500,000	233,112	194,746	38,366
National Bank, Odessa, Mo	do	100,000	22,500	18,900	3,600
First National Bank, Pomeroy, Wash	do	50,000	11,250	9,470	1,780
Central National Bank, Pueblo, Colo	Jan. 15, 1898	50,000	11,250	8,660	2,590
Alexandria National Bank, Alexandria, Ind	Jan. 22, 1898	50,000	22,500	18,930	3,570
First National Bank, Osage City, Kans	Feb. 1, 1898	50,000	11,250	10,325	925
Citizens' National Bank, Concordia, Kans	do	50,000	11,250	9,705	1,545
First National Bank, Aspen, Colo	do	100,000	22,500	20,498	2,002
National Bank of America, Chicago, Ill	Feb. 11, 1898	1,000,000	199,420	158,600	40,820
American Exchange National Bank, Chicago, Ill	do	1,000,000	45,000	36,750	8,250
National City Bank, Boston, Mass	Feb. 15, 1898	1,000,000	57,415	42,847	14,568
First National Bank, Waterville, Wash	Feb. 24, 1898	50,000	11,250	10,525	725
First National Bank, Lacrosse, Kans	Feb. 28, 1898	50,000	11,250	10,280	970
First National Bank, Montague, Tex	Mar. 7, 1898	50,000	11,250	9,630	1,620

No. 77.—National Banks that have gone into Voluntary Liquidation under the Provisions of Sections 5220 and 5221 of the Revised Statutes, etc.—Cont'd.

Name and location of bank.	Date of liquidation.	Capital.	Circulation.		
			Issued.	Retired.	Outstanding.
First National Bank, Abilene, Tex	Mar. 25, 1898	$100,000	$22,500	$18,850	$3,650
First National Bank, Bathgate, N. Dak	Mar. 26, 1898	50,000	11,250	9,490	1,760
National Bank of Commerce, New Bedford, Mass	Apr. 1, 1898	1,000,000	67,368	43,921	23,447
Hill County National Bank, Hillsboro, Tex	Apr. 5, 1898	50,000	11,250	10,295	955
First National Bank Killingly, Danielsonville, Conn	Apr. 11, 1898	110,000	40,918	33,559	7,359
Seventh National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa	Apr. 13, 1898	200,000	51,445	39,660	11,785
Standard National Bank, New York, N.Y					
Abilene National Bank, Abilene, Tex	Apr. 26, 1898	200,000	45,000	43,205	1,795
Commercial National Bank, Portland, Oreg	May 3, 1898	100,000	22,500	19,260	3,240
Everett National Bank, Boston, Mass	May 13, 1898	500,000	45,000	37,150	7,850
Commercial National Bank of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa	May 19, 1898	400,000	97,000	82,410	14,590
Stock Growers' National Bank, Pueblo, Colo	May 31, 1898	810,000	62,405	41,840	20,565
First National Bank, Ashland, Wis	June 1, 1898	100,000	23,400	18,690	4,710
Weldon National Bank, Ladonia, Tex	June 8, 1898	100,000	28,125	25,650	2,475
First National Bank, Waitsburg, Wash	June 15, 1898	60,000	13,500	11,100	2,400
First National Bank, Brownwood, Tex	June 25, 1898	50,000	11,250	10,845	405
Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank, Waco, Tex	July 1, 1898	100,000	22,500	18,330	4,170
	do	100,000	22,500	19,065	3,435
First National Bank, Holstein, Iowa	do	50,000	11,250	9,750	1,500
Citizens' National Bank, Kansas City, Mo	July 28, 1898	200,000	45,000	36,730	8,270
First National Bank, St. Paul, Nebr	Aug. 1, 1898	50,000	11,250	10,680	570
First National Bank, Hannibal, Mo	Aug. 13, 1898	100,000	22,500	20,027	2,473
Central National Bank, Milwaukee, Wis	Aug. 17, 1898	300,000	45,000	35,300	9,700
Middleport National Bank, Middleport, Ohio	Sept. 5, 1898	50,000	11,250	8,830	2,420
First National Bank, Mason City, Ill	Sept. 15, 1898	50,000	46,755	38,240	8,515
Mankato National Bank, Mankato, Minn	Sept. 26, 1898	100,000	22,500	20,288	2,212
Citizens' National Bank, Sandusky, Ohio	Oct. 1, 1898	100,000	22,000	17,240	4,760
First National Bank, Ashburnham, Mass	Oct. 4, 1898	50,000	48,050	43,446	4,604
Total		11,450,000	2,119,231	1,739,999	379,232
Pontiac National Bank, Pontiac, Mich	Nov. 19, 1898	100,000	22,500	18,140	4,360
First National Bank, Jacksonville, Ill	Nov. 30, 1898	100,000	84,105	63,756	20,349
Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, Hickman, Ky	Dec. 5, 1898	50,000	11,250	10,178	1,072
Globe National Bank, Chicago, Ill	Dec. 6, 1898	1,000,000	45,000	35,790	9,210
Boston National Bank, Boston, Mass	Dec. 8, 1898	1,000,000	63,048	34,464	28,584
Columbian National Bank, Boston, Mass	Dec. 9, 1898	1,000,000	277,458	228,269	49,189
Lincoln National Bank, Boston, Mass	Dec. 12, 1898	500,000	169,890	152,535	17,355
National Eagle National Bank, Boston, Mass	Dec. 13, 1898	1,000,000	56,747	41,924	14,823
Market National Bank, Boston, Mass	Dec. 17, 1898	800,000	57,907	42,477	15,430
Howard National Bank, Boston, Mass	do	1,000,000	60,118	40,368	19,750
North National Bank, Boston, Mass	do	1,000,000	111,082	79,209	31,873
National Revere Bank, Boston, Mass	Dec. 19, 1898	1,000,000	80,315	49,649	30,666
Tremont National Bank, Boston, Mass	Dec. 20, 1898	1,000,000	57,705	39,721	17,984
Second National Bank, Springfield, Ohio	do	200,000	84,472	63,545	20,927
City National Bank, Greenville, Tex	Dec. 21, 1898	50,000	11,250	8,920	2,330
National Bank of North America, Boston, Mass	Dec. 22, 1898	1,000,000	165,223	127,803	37,420
First National Bank, Pineville, Ky	Dec. 30, 1898	50,000	10,750	8,050	2,700
First National Bank, Beaver City, Nebr	Dec. 31, 1898	50,000	11,250	10,260	990
Tyler National Bank, Tyler, Tex	do	100,000	22,500	18,500	4,000
First National Bank, Cleburne, Tex	Jan. 5, 1899	100,000	22,500	20,362	2,138
Rogersville National Bank, Rogersville, Tenn	do	75,000	16,870	13,170	3,700
Sixth National Bank, New York, N. Y	Jan. 6, 1899	200,000	171,212	139,245	31,967
Continental National Bank, Boston, Mass	Jan. 9, 1899	1,000,000	61,590	42,098	19,492
Manufacturers' National Bank, Boston, Mass	do	500,000	271,607	246,959	24,648
Hamilton National Bank, Boston, Mass	Jan. 10, 1899	750,000	50,298	36,495	13,803
Tradesmen's National Bank, New York, N. Y. [a]	Jan. 13, 1899	750,000	198,690	164,924	33,766
First National Bank, Quincy, Ill	Jan. 16, 1899	150,000	44,500	37,264	7,236
St. Louis National Bank, St. Louis, Mo	Jan. 17, 1899	1,000,000	189,200	159,615	29,585
Eastland National Bank, Eastland, Tex	Feb. 1, 1899	50,000	11,250	10,495	755
Merchants' National Bank, Grand Forks, N. Dak	Feb. 6, 1899	50,000	11,250	9,998	1,252
First National Bank, Saginaw, Mich	do	100,000	48,196	37,333	10,863
Citizens' National Bank, New Bedford, Mass	Feb. 21, 1899	250,000	107,148	91,777	15,371

No. 77.—NATIONAL BANKS THAT HAVE GONE INTO VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTIONS 5220 AND 5221 OF THE REVISED STATUTES, ETC.—Cont'd.

Name and location of bank.	Date of liquidation.	Capital.	Circulation.		
			Issued.	Retired.	Outstanding.
First National Bank, Wenona, Ill	Mar. 1,1899	$50,000	$11,250	$8,550	$2,700
First National Bank, Sanborn, Iowa	do	50,000	11,250	9,020	2,230
First National Bank, Salem, Oreg	do	100,000	22,495	17,830	4,665
Simpson National Bank, Eagle Pass, Tex	Mar. 4,1899	70,000	28,530	23,240	5,290
Citizens' National Bank, Dayton, Wash	Mar. 11,1899	50,000	11,250	8,870	2,380
First National Bank, Pana, Ill	Mar. 16,1899	50,000	11,250	10,430	820
Geneva National Bank, Geneva, Nebr	Mar. 25,1899	50,000	11,250	8,460	2,790
American National Bank, Denver, Colo	Apr. 1,1899	500,000	83,210	60,975	22,235
American National Bank, Lima, Ohio	Apr. 8,1899	100,000	22,500	19,800	2,700
People's National Bank, Americus, Ga	Apr. 15,1899	50,000	11,250	8,730	2,520
Thompson National Bank, Putnam, Conn	Apr. 24,1899	75,000	24,233	19,319	4,914
Continental National Bank, Memphis, Tenn	Apr. 25,1899	600,000	44,400	33,870	10,530
First National Bank, Elm Creek, Nebr	May 15,1899	50,000	10,750	8,510	2,240
National Farmers and Planters' Bank, Baltimore, Md	May 16,1899	800,000	223,212	172,320	50,892
First National Bank, Kendrick, Idaho	May 20,1899	50,000	11,250	8,500	2,750
National Exchange Bank, Salem, Mass	June 1,1899	200,000	51,240	42,043	9,197
American Exchange National Bank, Lincoln, Nebr	June 17,1899	200,000	45,000	34,610	10,390
First National Bank, Russell, Kans. [a]	June 19,1899	80,000	18,000	14,350	3,650
Smith County National Bank, Smith Center, Kans	June 30,1899	50,000	25,200	22,255	2,945
Union National Bank, Sioux Falls, S. Dak	July 1,1899	100,000	22,500	19,920	2,580
Jamestown National Bank, Jamestown, N. Y	July 3,1899	100,000	22,500	19,590	2,910
Globe National Bank, Providence, R. I	July 12,1899	300,000	130,580	109,552	21,028
Central National Bank, Springfield, Mo	July 28,1899	100,000	89,500	67,340	22,160
Franklin National Bank, New York, N. Y	Aug. 1,1899	200,000	45,000	39,400	5,600
Elkhart National Bank, Elkhart, Ind	Sept. 5,1899	50,000	11,250	9,490	1,760
Wise County National Bank, Decatur, Tex	Sept. 7,1899	60,000	13,000	10,360	2,640
First National Bank, Buchanan, Va	Sept. 30,1899	50,000	11,250	8,560	2,690
Miles National Bank, Delta, Pa	Oct. 2,1899	50,000	11,250	9,160	2,090
Louisville City National Bank, Louisville, Ky	Oct. 18,1899	200,000	62,387	33,505	28,882
First National Bank, Auburn, Ind	Oct. 23,1899	50,000	12,905	8,310	4,595
First National Bank, Broken Bow, Nebr	do	75,000	16,875	14,510	2,365
Total		20,485,000	3,733,298	2,964,672	768,726
First National Bank, Chehalis, Wash	Nov. 6,1899	50,000	11,250	9,180	2,07
Traders' National Bank, Baltimore, Md	Nov. 15,1899	230,000	45,000	36,241	8,759
Purcell National Bank, Purcell, Ind. T	Dec. 30,1899	50,000	11,250	8,630	2,620
Manufacturers' National Bank, Providence, R. I	do	500,000	68,093	52,041	16,052
First National Bank, Nacogdoches, Tex	do	50,000	11,250	8,340	2,910
First National Bank, Dunkirk, Ind	Jan. 1,1900	50,000	11,250	9,318	1,932
First National Bank, Harvard, Nebr	Jan. 10,1900	50,000	11,250	9,565	1,685
City National Bank, Providence, R. I	Jan. 17,1900	500,000	230,340	213,381	16,959
First National Bank, Island City, Oreg	Jan. 20,1900	50,000	11,250	8,480	2,770
First National Bank, Colton, Wash	Jan. 25,1900	50,000	11,250	9,040	2,210
Third National Bank, Providence, R. I	do	300,000	55,864	40,318	15,546
Roger Williams National Bank, Providence, R. I	Jan. 30,1900	499,950	54,590	45,470	9,120
Pacific National Bank, Pawtucket, R. I	Mar. 8,1900	200,000	95,015	80,960	14,055
First National Bank, Pawtucket, R. I	do	300,000	97,478	82,036	15,442
Newnan National Bank, Newnan, Ga	Mar. 10,1900	50,000	45,000	33,340	11,660
First National Bank, Longmont, Colo	Mar. 15,1900	50,000	11,475	8,025	3,450
First National Bank, Homer, N. Y	Mar. 16,1900	100,000	45,000	27,360	17,640
Slater National Bank, Pawtucket, R. I	Mar. 31,1900	300,000	196,840	154,130	42,710
Greenwich National Bank, East Greenwich, R. I	Apr. 30,1900	60,000	17,100	14,275	2,825
National Bank of Rhode Island, Newport, R. I [a]	May 3,1900	100,000	83,700	71,811	11,889
Citizens' National Bank, Lyons, Iowa	June 11,1900	100,000	25,000	18,540	6,460
First National Bank, Provo City, Utah	June 30,1900	50,000	12,500	8,630	3,870
First National Bank, Blooming Grove, Tex	do	50,000	12,500	8,600	3,900
Woonsocket National Bank, Woonsocket, R. I	July 19,1900	200,000	200,000	159,488	40,512
First National Bank, Independence, Oreg	Aug. 4,1900	50,000	12,500	10,060	2,440
Phenix National Bank, Phenix, R. I	Aug. 30,1900	100,000	26,470	19,165	7,305
First National Bank, Goldfield, Iowa	Sept. 20,1900	30,000	7,500	7,500	.....
First National Bank, Littleton, Pa	Oct. 11,1900	25,000	.....	.....	.....
Total		4,144,950	1,420,715	1,153,924	266,791

[a] Formerly insolvent.

No. 77.—National Banks that have gone into Voluntary Liquidation under the Provisions of Sections 5220 and 5221 of the Revised Statutes, etc.—Cont'd.

Name and location of bank.	Date of liquidation.	Capital.	Circulation.		
			Issued.	Retired.	Outstanding.
First National Bank, Bristol, R. I	Dec. 17, 1900	$75,000	$27,264	$18,996	$8,268
National Eagle Bank, Bristol, R. I	....do	50,000	20,417	14,950	5,467
American National Bank, Orange, Va	Jan. 8, 1901	25,000	25,000	19,525	5,475
Everett National Bank, Everett, Wash	Jan. 12, 1901	70,000	25,000	18,602	6,398
Nicollet National Bank, Minneapolis, Minn	Jan. 14, 1901	250,000	50,000	35,778	14,222
First National Bank, Moulton, Tex	Jan. 30, 1901	25,000	6,250	3,960	2,290
Flour City National Bank, Minneapolis, Minn	Feb. 26, 1901	500,000	50,000	29,700	20,300
First National Bank, Goldthwaite, Tex	....do	50,000	12,500	7,810	4,690
First National Bank, South Norwalk, Conn	Feb. 28, 1901	100,000	28,199	18,131	10,068
Berney National Bank, Birmingham, Ala	Mar. 11, 1901	200,000	51,000	32,340	18,660
First National Bank, Guernsey, Wyo	May 1, 1901	25,000	25,000	16,490	8,510
Independence National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa	May 3, 1901	500,000	69,200	47,080	22,120
Centreville National Bank, Thurman, Ohio	May 10, 1901	50,000	50,000	25,691	24,309
Continental National Bank, New York, N. Y	May 25, 1901	1,000,000	329,280	243,904	85,376
National Bank of Wilmington, N. C	May 27, 1901	100,000	50,000	34,155	15,845
First National Bank, Orangeburg, S. C	June 1, 1901	60,000	30,000	22,290	7,710
Pascoag National Bank, Pascoag, R. I	June 6, 1901	100,000	100,000	67,540	32,460
Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank, Washington, Pa	July 1, 1901	100,000	100,000	67,190	32,810
First National Bank, Vassar, Mich	Aug. 1, 1901	50,000	19,000	12,100	6,900
First National Bank, Pawnee City, Nebr	....do	50,000	18,750	12,235	6,515
City National Bank, Poughkeepsie, N. Y	Aug. 9, 1901	100,000	46,297	26,200	20,097
National Phenix Bank, Westerly, R. I	Aug. 15, 1901	150,000	54,226	32,416	21,810
Citizens' National Bank, Fairhaven, Wash	Aug. 26, 1901	50,000	12,500	7,620	4,880
People's National Bank, Martinsburg, W. Va	Sept. 2, 1901	75,000	75,000	53,798	21,202
Poughkeepsie National Bank, Poughkeepsie, N. Y	Sept. 14, 1901	150,000	66,130	49,248	16,882
National Bank of the Republic, New York, N. Y	Sept. 3, 1901	1,500,000	1,500,000	962,841	537,159
Total		5,405,000	2,841,013	1,880,590	960,423
First National Bank, Idaho Falls, Idaho	Nov. 8, 1901	25,000	6,250	6,250	.....
National Commercial Bank, New York, N. Y	Nov. 15, 1901	300,000	300,000	212,370	87,630
Davenport National Bank, Davenport, Iowa	Dec. 4, 1901	100,000	100,000	56,163	43,837
National Bank of Commerce, Omaha, Nebr	Dec. 10, 1901	200,000	150,000	84,800	65,200
Shoe and Leather National Bank, Boston, Mass	....do	1,000,000	452,300	304,832	147,468
First National Bank, Harrison, Ark	Dec. 19, 1901	25,000	6,250	3,440	2,810
Citizens' National Bank, Jacksboro, Tex	....do	30,000	10,000	5,800	4,200
Third National Bank, Boston, Mass	Dec. 24, 1901	1,000,000	200,438	103,055	97,383
National Bank of the Commonwealth, Boston, Mass	....do	1,000,000	63,385	28,783	34,602
Peoples' National Bank, Dover, N. J	Dec. 31, 1901	50,000	12,500	8,958	3,542
Ninth National Bank, New York, N. Y	....do	750,000	66,860	32,799	34,061
Railroad National Bank, Lowell, Mass	Jan. 4, 1902	400,000	116,003	66,992	49,011
Merchants' National Bank, Lowell, Mass	....do	400,000	108,086	69,230	38,856
First National Bank, Lowell, Mass	....do	250,000	55,485	32,292	23,193
Augusta National Bank, Augusta, Me	Jan. 14, 1902	100,000	100,000	63,560	36,440
Merchants' National Bank, Albany, N. Y	Jan. 20, 1902	200,000	104,960	66,235	28,725
National Hide and Leather Bank, Boston, Mass	Jan. 27, 1902	1,000,000	315,319	197,681	117,638
First National Bank, Howe, Tex	Feb. 1, 1902	25,000	6,250	3,300	2,950
Albany City National Bank, Albany, N. Y	Feb. 5, 1902	300,000	94,135	58,515	35,620
First National Bank, Woonsocket, R. I	Feb. 6, 1902	200,000	52,137	28,287	23,850
Continental National Bank, Baltimore, Md	Feb. 15, 1902	200,000	50,000	31,450	18,550
Third National Bank, Piqua, Ohio	....do	100,000	30,000	15,095	14,905
Salamanca National Bank, Salamanca, N. Y	....do	50,000	15,000	9,485	5,515
Albert Lea National Bank, Albert Lea, Minn	Feb. 19, 1902	50,000	50,000	21,050	28,950
Washington National Bank, Boston, Mass	Feb. 20, 1902	750,000	62,851	32,672	30,179
Wickford National Bank, Wickford, R. I	....do	100,000	27,890	15,400	12,490
Central National Bank, Columbia, S. C	Feb. 25, 1902	100,000	100,000	55,602	44,398

No. 77.—NATIONAL BANKS THAT HAVE GONE INTO VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTIONS 5220 AND 5221 OF THE REVISED STATUTES, ETC.—Cont'd.

Name and location of bank.	Date of liquidation.	Capital.	Circulation.		
			Issued.	Retired.	Outstanding.
First National Bank, Elizabeth, N. J.	Mar. 1, 1902	$200,000	$103,749	$65,350	$38,399
Century National Bank, Cleveland, Ohio.	Mar. 20, 1902	500,000	200,000	93,190	106,810
Old National Bank, Youngstown, Ohio[a].	Mar. 27, 1902	200,000	.....	.....	.....
Merchants' National Bank, Chicago, Ill.	Mar. 29, 1902	1,000,000	58,168	50,480	7,688
Cambria National Bank, Johnstown, Pa.	Apr. 1, 1902	100,000	100,000	51,760	48,240
Metropolitan National Bank, Cleveland, Ohio	.....do.....	500,000	50,000	23,330	26,670
Union National Bank, New Orleans, La.	Apr. 14, 1902	600,000	600,000	305,685	294,315
First National Bank, Vandergrift, Pa.	May 15, 1902	50,000	12,500	6,430	6,070
Troy City National Bank, Troy, N. Y.	May 29, 1902	300,000	375,560	344,522	31,038
Metropolitan National Bank, Chicago, Ill	May 31, 1902	2,000,000	840,000	402,070	437,930
Second National Bank, Newark, N. J.	June 14, 1902	300,000	56,447	31,005	25,442
Preston National Bank, Detroit, Mich.	June 17, 1902	700,000	700,000	270,820	429,180
Newark City National Bank, Newark, N. J	June 30, 1902	500,000	57,732	32,372	25,360
East Orange National Bank, East Orange, N. J	.....do.....	100,000	100,000	59,370	40,630
Bellevue National Bank, Bellevue, Pa.	.....do.....	50,000	50,000	25,160	24,840
Beaver National Bank, Beaver, Pa.	.....do.....	100,000	25,000	11,960	13,040
Old National Bank, Whitehall, N. Y.	July 1, 1902	50,000	93,385	48,720	44,665
Third National Bank, Allegheny, Pa.	.....do.....	200,000	200,000	86,480	113,520
Third National Bank, Chattanooga, Tenn	.....do.....	150,000	50,000	18,650	31,350
Perrin National Bank, Lafayette, Ind.	.....do.....	100,000	71,000	24,750	46,250
Citizens' National Bank, Pittsburg, Pa.	July 22, 1902	800,000	164,155	79,505	84,650
Hibernia National Bank, New Orleans, La	July 31, 1902	300,000	114,610	35,380	79,230
Continental National Bank, St. Louis, Mo	.....do.....	1,000,000	914,650	426,438	488,212
Mechanics' National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa	Aug. 5, 1902	500,000	122,100	55,989	66,111
Mercer County National Bank, Mercer, Pa	Aug. 11, 1902	50,000	50,000	24,205	25,795
Sharon National Bank, Sharon, Pa.	Aug. 20, 1902	125,000	37,406	13,800	23,606
Steubenville National Bank, Steubenville, Ohio	Sept. 11, 1902	125,000	125,000	43,870	81,130
Northwestern National Bank of Superior, West Superior, Wis.	Oct. 7, 1902	100,000	100,000	32,985	67,015
Second National Bank, Sandusky, Ohio.	Oct. 15, 1902	100,000	52,346	18,060	34,286
State National Bank, South McAlester, Ind. T	Oct. 20, 1902	50,000	12,500	4,040	8,460
First National Bank, Billings, Okla.	Oct. 25, 1902	25,000	6,500	2,280	4,220
Total	.....	19,580,000	8,098,907	4,302,752	3,796,155
Ainsworth National Bank, Portland, Oreg	Nov. 3, 1902	100,000	25,000	9,125	15,875
First National Bank, Pawpaw, Ill.	Nov. 10, 1902	30,000	7,500	3,300	4,200
State National Bank, Quanah, Tex.	Nov. 20, 1902	50,000	12,500	5,050	7,450
First National Bank, Grand Saline, Tex.	Dec. 15, 1902	25,000	10,000	2,840	7,160
Rochester National Bank, Rochester, Pa.	Jan. 6, 1903	50,000	12,500	5,850	6,650
First National Bank, Paulding, Ohio	Jan. 12, 1903	30,000	10,000	3,100	6,900
Home National Bank, Royersford, Pa.	.....do.....	50,000	25,000	10,213	14,787
American Exchange National Bank, Cleveland, Ohio	Jan. 14, 1903	500,000	225,000	63,968	161,032
Citizens' National Bank, McKeesport, Pa	Jan. 15, 1903	100,000	24,650	8,630	16,020
Western National Bank, New York, N. Y.	Jan. 31, 1903	2,100,000	544,050	183,933	360,117
Mechanics' National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa	Feb. 16, 1903	500,000	479,110	169,800	309,310
Cleveland National Bank, Norman, Okla	Feb. 28, 1903	25,000	10,000	2,680	7,320
Cambridge National Bank, East Cambridge, Mass.	Mar. 12, 1903	100,000	25,948	8,775	17,173
Central National Bank, Worcester, Mass.	Mar. 30, 1903	300,000	54,550	13,435	41,115
City National Bank, Worcester, Mass	.....do.....	200,000	54,610	13,825	40,785
City National Bank, Mobile, Ala.	Mar. 31, 1903	200,000	139,745	29,390	110,355
Citizens' National Bank, Mexia, Tex.	Apr. 6, 1903	50,000	12,000	2,950	9,050
Seventh National Bank, New York, N. Y.	Apr. 9, 1903	2,500,000	550,581	130,993	419,588
National Broadway Bank, New York, N. Y.	Apr. 21, 1903	1,000,000	526,177	241,953	284,224
West End National Bank, Washington, D. C	Apr. 23, 1903	200,000	50,000	14,505	35,495
Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce, Pittsburgh, Pa	May 2, 1903	500,000	310,926	77,750	233,176
First National Bank of Jefferson, Charlestown, W. Va.	May 7, 1903	50,000	38,800	9,300	29,500

[a] No circulation issued.

No. 77.—NATIONAL BANKS THAT HAVE GONE INTO VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTIONS 5220 AND 5221 OF THE REVISED STATUTES, ETC.—Cont'd.

Name and location of bank.	Date of liquidation.	Capital.	Circulation.		
			Issued.	Retired.	Outstanding.
Capital City National Bank, Atlanta, Ga	May 16, 1903	$250,000	$49,100	$11,200	$37,900
Merchants and Planters' National Bank, Montgomery, Ala	May 19, 1903	250,000	51,815	9,550	42,265
Lampasas National Bank, Lampasas, Tex	....do	25,000	12,500	2,200	10,300
Commercial National Bank, Providence, R. I	June 6, 1903	500,000	62,188	9,060	53,128
First National Bank, Wellsville, Ohio	June 18, 1903	50,000	40,516	4,950	35,566
First National Bank, Westfield, N. J	June 30, 1903	50,000	17,500	4,550	12,950
Park National Bank, Cleveland, Ohio	July 1, 1903	650,000	492,900	51,200	441,700
Merchants' National Bank, Gardiner, Me.	....do	50,000	12,500	1,800	10,700
Citizens' National Bank, Yonkers, N.Y.	Aug. 1, 1903	100,000	52,692	11,150	41,542
Massachusetts National Bank, Boston, Mass	Aug. 5, 1903	800,000	59,443	6,050	53,393
First National Bank, Garrett, Ill	Aug. 6, 1903	25,000	15,000	950	14,050
Boston National Bank, Seattle, Wash	Aug. 8, 1903	180,000	48,900	3,550	45,350
Coal and Iron National Bank, Cleveland, Ohio	Aug. 15, 1903	1,000,000	348,750	29,950	318,800
First National Exchange Bank, Plymouth, Mich	Aug. 20, 1903	50,000	12,500	1,500	11,000
Citizens' National Bank, Shreveport, La.	Aug. 31, 1903	100,000	25,000	2,250	22,750
Lime Rock National Bank, Rockland, Me.	Sept. 1, 1903	105,000	72,113	4,500	67,613
Meridian National Bank, Meridian, Miss.	Sept. 15, 1903	100,000	97,200	5,150	92,050
Western National Bank of the United States, New York, N. Y	Oct. 5, 1903	12,500,000	1,460,000	.....	1,460,000
The First National Bank, Worcester, Mass	Oct. 22, 1903	300,000	49,250	.....	49,250
The Ellwood City National Bank, Ellwood City, Pa	Oct. 24, 1903	75,000	19,000	.....	19,000
Total	.....	25,820,000	6,147,514	1,170,925	4,976,589
Grand total	.....	197,355,060	74,185,742	61,671,177	12,514,565

No. 78.—NATIONAL BANKS IN LIQUIDATION UNDER SECTION 7, ACT JULY 12, 1882, WITH DATE OF EXPIRATION OF CHARTER, CIRCULATION ISSUED, RETIRED, AND OUTSTANDING, SUCCEEDED BY ASSOCIATIONS WITH THE SAME OR DIFFERENT TITLE, OCTOBER 31, 1903.

Name and location of bank.	Date of liquidation.	Capital.	Circulation.		
			Issued.	Retired.	Outstanding.
First National Bank, Kittanning, Pa ...	July 2, 1882	$200,000	$199,500	$196,150	$3,350
Total	.....	200,000	199,500	196,150	3,350
National Bank of Beaver County, New Brighton, Pa	Nov. 12, 1884	200,000	97,300	94,726	2,574
National Bank, Beaver Dam, Wis.....	Dec. 24, 1884	50,000	41,100	39,620	1,480
Merchants' National Bank, Cleveland, Ohio.....	Dec. 27, 1884	800,000	228,100	217,095	11,005
Union National Bank, Chicago, Ill	Dec. 29, 1884	1,000,000	62,800	55,365	7,435
First National Bank, Le Roy, N. Y.	Jan. 2, 1885	150,000	135,000	131,359	3,641
Evansville National Bank, Evansville, Ind.....	Jan. 3, 1885	800,000	543,050	523,785	19,265
National Albany Exchange Bank, Albany, N. Y	Jan. 10, 1885	300,000	243,900	237,475	6,425
National Bank, Galena, Ill.....	Jan. 11, 1885	100,000	55,900	53,616	2,284
National State Bank, La Fayette, Ind ..	Jan. 16, 1885	300,000	117,000	108,205	8,795
First National Bank, Knoxville, Ill....	.....do	60,000	43,600	41,786	1,814
Farmers' National Bank, Ripley, Ohio..	Jan. 17, 1885	100,000	87,400	84,075	3,325
City National Bank, Grand Rapids, Mich.	Jan. 21, 1885	300,000	45,000	42,203	2,797
Lee County National Bank, Dixon, Ill..	.....do	100,000	41,500	39,028	2,472
Fort Wayne National Bank, Fort Wayne, Ind	Jan. 25, 1885	350,000	257,300	249,647	7,653
National Exchange Bank, Tiffin, Ohio..	Mar. 1, 1885	125,000	50,500	47,563	2,937
National Bank, Malone, N. Y	Mar. 9, 1885	200,000	65,900	62,114	3,786
Jefferson National Bank, Steubenville, Ohio.....	Mar. 21, 1885	150,000	132,600	129,132	3,468
First National Bank, Battle Creek, Mich.	Mar. 28, 1885	100,000	89,200	86,790	2,410
Central National Bank, Danville, Ky....	.....do	200,000	180,000	174,941	5,059
Knox County National Bank, Mount Vernon, Ohio.....	Apr. 1, 1885	75,000	53,200	50,410	2,790
First Natonal Bank, Houghton, Mich....	Apr. 18, 1885	100,000	45,000	41,620	3,380
National Bank, Fort Edward, N. Y.....	Apr. 22, 1885	100,000	88,900	86,026	2,874
National Bank, Salem, N. Y.....	May 4, 1885	100,000	86,100	83,278	2,822
National Exchange Bank, Seneca Falls, N. Y	May 6, 1885	100,000	88,400	86,099	2,301
Trumbull National Bank, Warren, Ohio.	July 5, 1885	150,000	132,400	129,215	3,185
Attleborough National Bank, North Attleborough, Mass	July 17, 1885	100,000	84,300	82,249	2,051
American National Bank, Detroit, Mich.	July 24, 1885	400,000	251,500	244,730	6,770
First National Bank, Paris, Ill	Aug. 12, 1885	125,000	111,500	107,929	3,571
First National Bank, Saint Johns, Mich.	Aug. 14, 1885	50,000	21,000	20,015	985
Second National Bank, Pontiac, Mich ..	Sept. 1, 1885	100,000	43,000	41,130	1,870
Raleigh National Bank, Raleigh, N. C ..	Sept. 5, 1885	400,000	123,900	117,048	6,852
First National Bank, Danville, Ky.....	Sept. 22, 1885	150,000	130,500	126,465	4,035
Total	.....	7,335,000	3,776,850	3,634,739	142,111
Ohio National Bank, Cleveland, Ohio ..	Jan. 1, 1889	400,000	57,763	52,215	5,548
National Bank, Lebanon, Ky	Apr. 7, 1889	100,000	45,000	42,474	2,526
Total	.....	500,000	102,763	94,689	8,074
Monmouth National Bank, Monmouth, Ill	Aug. 18, 1890	100,000	21,800	19,703	2,097
Muskegon National Bank, Muskegon, Mich	Aug. 27, 1890	100,000	21,720	20,135	1,585
First National Bank, Richmond, Ky....	Oct. 3, 1890	250,000	66,979	60,783	6,196
First National Bank, Port Huron, Mich.	Oct. 15, 1890	135,000	57,480	54,282	3,198
Total	.....	585,000	167,979	154,903	13,076
Union National Bank, Oshkosh, Wis....	Jan. 23, 1891	200,000	45,000	42,878	2,122
First National Bank, Grand Haven, Mich.	June 5, 1891	200,000	45,000	42,361	2,639
Total	.....	400,000	90,000	85,239	4,761
First National Bank, Plymouth, Mich ..	Nov. 14, 1891	50,000	45,000	43,295	1,705
National Bank, Wooster, Ohio	Nov. 29, 1891	53,900	48,510	46,309	2,201
Defiance National Bank, Defiance, Ohio.	Dec. 7, 1891	100,000	22,500	20,581	1,919
First National Bank, New London, Ohio	Mar. 23, 1892	50,000	11,250	9,904	1,346
Citizens' National Bank, Mankato, Minn	Apr. 27, 1892	70,000	15,750	14,694	1,056
Third National Bank, Sandusky, Ohio..	Sept. 19, 1892	200,000	45,000	42,375	2,625
Third National Bank, Urbana, Ohio	Oct. 15, 1892	100,000	22,500	20,151	2,349
Total	.....	623,900	210,510	197,309	13,201
Lumberman's National Bank, Muskegon, Mich.....	Jan. 16, 1893	100,000	22,500	21,070	1,430

No. 78.—National Banks in Liquidation under Section 7, Act July 12, 1882, etc.—Continued.

Name and location of bank.	Date of liquidation.	Capital.	Circulation.		
			Issued.	Retired.	Outstanding.
Phœnix National Bank, Medina, Ohio..	Feb. 10, 1893	$75,000	$17,100	$15,663	$1,437
First National Bank, Chelsea, Vt	June 10, 1893	50,000	11,250	8,599	2,651
Farmers' National Bank, Owatonna, Minn	June 30, 1893	75,000	17,100	15,721	1,379
Total	.....	300,000	67,950	61,053	6,897
Second National Bank, Bay City, Mich.	May 5, 1894	250,000	180,000	170,617	9,383
First National Bank, Farmer City, Ill...	May 30, 1894	50,000	10,810	9,611	1,199
First National Bank, Kasson, Minn.....	July 22, 1894	50,000	11,460	10,374	1,086
First National Bank, Lagrange, Ind	July 30, 1894	65,000	22,500	20,545	1,955
First National Bank, Fairfield, Me.....	Aug. 1, 1894	50,000	12,900	11,050	1,850
Total	.....	465,000	237,670	222,197	15,473
National Bank, Granville, N. Y	Apr. 21, 1895	100,000	45,000	42,375	2,625
Total	.....	100,000	45,000	42,375	2,625
National Bank, Greensboro, N. C.....	Jan. 18, 1896	100,000	83,300	77,635	5,665
Total	.....	100,000	83,300	77,635	5,665
Walden National Bank, Walden, N. Y ..	Jan. 25, 1897	50,000	12,600	11,488	1,112
National Bank, Rockville, Ind.....	May 14, 1897	100,000	45,000	41,905	3,095
Total	.....	150,000	57,600	53,393	4,207
Northampton County National Bank, Easton, Pa.....	May 1, 1898	134,000	75,600	64,340	11,260
National State Bank, Bloomington, Ill..	May 3, 1898	200,000	45,000	36,170	8,830
Total	.....	334,000	120,600	100,510	20,090
Morrow County National Bank, Mount Gilead, Ohio	Feb. 5, 1900	50,000	22,500	18,870	3,630
Total	.....	50,000	22,500	18,870	3,630
Citizens' National Bank, Zanesville, Ohio	May 11, 1901	200,000	190,100	110,875	79,225
Iron National Bank, Plattsburg, N. Y...	June 4, 1901	100,000	25,000	15,085	9,915
Charles City National Bank, Iowa.....	Oct. 8, 1901	50,000	12,500	6,510	5,990
Total	.....	350,000	227,600	132,470	95,130
Manufacturers' National Bank, Neenah, Wis.....	Nov. 28, 1901	65,000	65,000	33,595	31,405
National Bank of Kittanning, Pa.....	Mar. 10, 1902	100,000	100,000	49,015	50,985
First National Bank, Washington, Iowa.	Mar. 13, 1902	50,000	50,000	21,750	28,250
First National Bank, Evansville, Ind....	Apr. 19, 1902	500,000	50,000	32,172	17,828
First National Bank of Porter County, Valparaiso, Ind.....	May 4, 1902	100,000	100,000	40,695	59,305
First National Bank, Warren, Ohio.....	July 30, 1902	100,000	44,387	25,930	18,457
Moss National Bank, Sandusky, Ohio....	Oct. 20, 1902	100,000	93,598	30,201	63,397
National Bank of Sandy Hill, N. Y	Oct. 28, 1902	50,000	12,500	1,900	10,600
Total	.....	1,065,000	515,485	235,258	280,227
Detroit National Bank, Detroit, Mich....	Nov. 17, 1902	1,000,000	50,000	15,940	34,060
Drovers' National Bank, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.....	Dec. 13, 1902	250,000	288,747	120,800	167,947
Linderman National Bank, Mauch Chunk, Pa.....	Dec. 30, 1902	50,000	29,500	11,010	18,490
Old National Bank, Cambridge, Ohio...	Jan. 12, 1903	100,000	40,000	10,700	29,300
National Bank of Oshkosh, Wis.....	Feb. 1, 1903	200,000	50,000	10,570	39,430
First National Bank, Mauch Chunk, Pa.	Feb. 24, 1903	400,000	106,915	33,255	73,660
First National Bank, Bridgeport, Ohio..	.....do	100,000	100,475	24,265	76,210
Vilas National Bank, Plattsburg, N. Y..	.....do	100,000	27,267	8,480	18,787
First National Bank, Mount Gilead, Ohio.	.....do	50,000	14,742	3,025	11,717
First National Bank, Mount Pleasant, Ohio	.....do	175,000	51,446	11,874	39,572
Peoples' National Bank, Barnesville, Ohio.....	Feb. 26, 1903	100,000	96,545	21,900	74,645
City National Bank, Akron, Ohio.....	May 1, 1903	100,000	100,000	24,050	75,950
First National Bank, Tipton, Iowa.....	June 2, 1903	50,000	40,010	5,500	34,510
First National Bank, Shamokin, Pa.....	Sept. 4, 1903	100,000	75,000	7,950	67,050
Total	.....	2,775,000	1,070,647	309,319	761,328
Grand total.....	.....	15,332,900	6,995,954	5,616,109	1,379,845

No. 79.—NATIONAL BANKS THAT HAVE GONE INTO VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTIONS 5220 AND 5221 OF THE REVISED STATUTES OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE PURPOSE OF ORGANIZING NEW ASSOCIATIONS WITH THE SAME OR DIFFERENT TITLE, WITH DATE OF LIQUIDATION, AMOUNT OF CAPITAL, CIRCULATION ISSUED, RETIRED, AND OUTSTANDING ON OCTOBER 31, 1903.

Name and location of bank.	Date of liquidation.	Capital.	Circulation.		
			Issued.	Retired.	Outstanding.
First National Bank, Rondout, N. Y....	Oct. 30,1880	$300,000	$270,000	$263,060	$6,940
Total.....	.....	300,000	270,000	263,060	6,940
First National Bank, Huntington, Ind..	Jan. 31,1881	100,000	90,000	87,746	2,254
First Natlonal Bank, Indianapolis, Ind.	July 5,1881	300,000	279,248	267,883	11,365
Total.....	.....	400,000	369,248	355,629	13,619
First National Bank, Valparaiso, Ind...	Apr. 24,1882	50,000	45,000	43,655	1,345
First National Bank, Stillwater, Minn..	Apr. 29,1882	130,000	83,456	81,488	1,968
First Natianal Bank, Chicago, Ill.....	.....do.....	1,000,000	90,000	83,658	6,342
First National Bank, Woodstock, Ill....	Apr. 30,1882	50,000	45,000	43,745	1,255
Second National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio.	Apr. 28,1882	200,000	180,000	176,100	3,900
Second National Bank, New York, N. Y.	.....do.....	300,000	376,890	370,395	6,495
First National Bank, Portsmouth, N. H.	Apr. 29,1882	300,000	286,000	280,263	5,737
First National Bank, Richmond, Ind...	May 5,1882	200,000	87,400	83,435	3,965
Second National Bank, Cleveland, Ohio.	May 6,1882	1,000,000	510,800	500,010	10,790
First National Bank, New Haven, Conn.	.....do.....	500,000	355,310	350,665	4,645
First National Bank, Akron, Ohio.....	May 2,1882	100,000	114,822	110,996	3,826
First National Bank, Worcester, Mass...	May 4,1882	300,000	252,000	247,615	4,385
First National Bank, Barre, Mass.....	May 9,1882	150,000	135,000	132,255	2,745
First National Bank, Davenport, Iowa..	.....do.....	100,000	45,000	42,873	2,127
First National Bank, Kendallville, Ind.	May 12,1882	150,000	90,000	88,023	1,977
First National Bank, Cleveland, Ohio...	May 13,1882	300,000	266,462	259,988	6,474
First National Bank, Youngstown, Ohio.	May 15,1882	500,000	441,529	435,035	6,494
First National Bank, Evansville, Ind...	.....do.....	500,000	442,870	432,910	9,960
First National Bank, Salem, Ohio.....	.....do.....	50,000	110,540	108,195	2,345
First National Bank, Scranton, Pa.....	May 18,1882	200,000	45,000	42,075	2,925
First National Bank, Centerville, Ind...	.....do.....	50,000	64,525	62,239	2,286
First National Bank, Fort Wayne, Ind..	May 22,1882	300,000	45,000	40,715	4,285
First National Bank, Strasburg, Pa.....	.....do.....	100,000	79,200	77,637	1,563
First National Bank, Marietta, Pa.....	May 27,1882	100,000	99,000	96,930	2,070
First National Bank, Lafayette, Ind....	May 31,1882	150,000	175,060	167,773	7,287
First National Bank, McConnelsville, Ohio.....	.....do.....	50,000	84,640	82,396	2,244
First National Bank, Milwaukee, Wis...	.....do.....	200,000	229,170	224,195	4,975
Second National Bank, Akron, Ohio....	.....do.....	100,000	102,706	102,484	222
First National Bank, Ann Arbor Mich..	June 1,1882	100,000	85,078	82,155	2,923
First National Bank, Geneva, Ohio.....	.....do.....	100,000	90,000	88,050	1,950
First National Bank, Oberlin, Ohio.....	.....do.....	50,000	58,382	56,181	2,201
First National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa..	June 10,1882	1,000,000	799,800	781,320	18,480
First National Bank, Troy, Ohio.....	.....do.....	200,000	180,000	175,698	4,302
Third National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio.	June 14,1882	800,000	609,500	597,825	11,675
First National Bank, Cambridge City, Ind.....	June 15,1882	50,000	45,000	43,212	1,788
First National Bank, Lyons, Iowa.....	.....do.....	100,000	90,000	88,125	1,875
First National Bank, Detroit, Mich.....	June 17,1882	500,000	336,345	330,878	5,467
First National Bank, Wilkesbarre, Pa...	June 20,1882	375,000	337,500	331,350	6,150
First National Bank, Iowa City, Iowa...	June 24,1882	100,000	88,400	86,700	1,700
First National Bank, Nashua, N. H.....	.....do.....	100,000	90,000	87,319	2,681
First National Bank, Johnstown, Pa.....	.....do.....	60,000	54,000	52,423	1,577
First National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa....	June 29,1882	750,000	594,000	586,235	7,765
First National Bank, Terre Haute, Ind..	.....do.....	200,000	141,575	136,373	5,202
First National Bank, Hollidaysburg, Pa.	June 30,1882	50,000	45,000	44,145	855
First National Bank, Bath, Me.....	.....do.....	200,000	180,000	176,165	3,835
First National Bank, Janesville, Wis....	.....do.....	125,000	121,050	118,550	2,500
First National Bank, Michigan City, Ind.	.....do.....	100,000	45,000	44,290	710
First National Bank, Monmouth, Ill....	July 3,1882	75,000	45,000	43,744	1,256
First National Bank, Marion, Iowa.....	July 11,1882	50,000	45,000	43,456	1,544
First National Bank, Marlboro, Mass....	Aug. 3,1882	200,000	180,000	176,371	3,629
National Bank of Stanford, Ky.....	Oct. 3,1882	150,000	135,000	132,591	2,409
First National Bank, Sandusky, Ohio...	Oct. 6,1882	150,000	90,000	87,273	2,727
Total.....	.....	12,715,000	9,368,010	9,158,177	209,833
First National Bank, Sandy Hill, N. Y..	Dec. 31,1882	50,000	45,000	43,460	1,540
First National Bank, Lawrenceburg, Ind	Feb. 24,1883	100,000	90,000	87,291	2,709
First National Bank, Cambridge, Ohio..	.....do.....	100,000	80,800	79,103	1,697
First National Bank, Oshkosh, Wis.....	.....do.....	100,000	47,800	46,373	1,427
First National Bank, Grand Rapids, Mich.....	.....do.....	400,000	155,900	151,903	3,997
First National Bank, Delphos, Ohio.....	.....do.....	50,000	45,000	42,520	2,480
First National Bank, Freeport, Ill.....	.....do.....	100,000	53,500	51,617	1,883

No. 79.—National Banks that have gone into Voluntary Liquidation under The Provisions of Section 5220 and 5221 of the Revised Statutes, etc.—Cont'd.

Name and location of bank.	Date of liquidation.	Capital.	Circulation.		
			Issued.	Retired.	Outstanding.
First National Bank, Elyria, Ohio	Feb. 24, 1883	$100,000	$90,000	$87,898	$2,102
First National Bank, Troy, N. Y	do	300,000	229,550	224,093	5,457
Second National Bank, Detroit, Mich	do	1,000,000	363,700	350,767	12,933
Second National Bank, Peoria, Ill	do	100,000	90,000	86,803	3,197
National Fort Plain Bank, Fort Plain, N. Y	do	200,000	174,300	171,186	3,114
Total		2,600,000	1,465,550	1,423,014	42,536
Logansport National Bank, Logansport, Ind	Dec. 1, 1883	100,000	16,850	15,665	1,185
National Bank of Birmingham, Ala	May 14, 1884	50,000	45,000	44,094	906
First National Bank, Westfield, N. Y	June 1, 1884	50,000	42,800	41,124	1,676
First National Bank, Independence, Iowa	Oct. 31, 1884	100,000	90,000	88,080	1,920
First National Bank, Sturgis, Mich	Dec. 31, 1884	50,000	43,850	42,111	1,739
National Bank of Rutland, Vt	Jan. 13, 1885	500,000	238,700	230,680	8,020
Kent National Bank, Chestertown, Md	Feb. 12, 1885	50,000	18,200	17,450	750
National Fulton County Bank, Gloversville, N. Y	Feb. 20, 1885	150,000	135,000	131,788	3,212
First National Bank, Centralia, Ill	Feb. 25, 1885	80,000	70,600	68,370	2,230
National Exchange Bank, Albion, Mich	Feb. 28, 1885	75,000	30,600	29,468	1,132
First National Bank, Paris, Mo	Mar. 31, 1885	100,000	89,155	86,936	2,219
First National Bank, Yakima, Wash	June 20, 1885	50,000	14,650	14,550	100
First National Bank, Flint, Mich	June 30, 1885	200,000	122,500	118,535	3,965
Total		1,255,000	763,255	739,888	23,367
Farmers' National Bank, Stanford, Ky	Dec. 31, 1888	200,000	45,000	41,549	3,451
Adams National Bank, Adams, N. Y	July 10, 1889	50,000	12,240	11,830	410
Total		250,000	57,240	53,379	3,861
Poland National Bank, Poland, N. Y	Jan. 14, 1890	50,000	13,500	12,770	730
Total		50,000	13,500	12,770	730
Sandy River National Bank, Farmington, Me	Nov. 1, 1890	75,000	58,260	55,453	2,807
Second National Bank, Aurora, Ill	July 13, 1891	100,000	22,500	21,100	1,400
Total		175,000	80,760	76,553	4,207
Indiana National Bank, Lafayette, Ind	Nov. 13, 1891	100,000	90,000	85,026	4,974
Total		100,000	90,000	85,026	4,974
Decatur National Bank, Decatur, Ill	May 31, 1893	100,000	22,500	20,558	1,942
Total		100,000	22,500	20,558	1,942
Grundy County National Bank, Trenton, Mo	Dec. 23, 1893	50,000	11,250	10,965	285
First National Bank, Trenton, Mo	Dec. 31, 1893	50,000	11,250	10,886	364
First National Bank, Colorado, Tex	Jan. 9, 1894	100,000	22,000	20,960	1,040
Saxton National Bank, St. Joseph, Mo	Feb. 1, 1894	400,000	67,875	63,920	3,955
Schuster-Hax National Bank, St. Joseph, Mo	do	500,000	42,870	41,250	1,620
Second National Bank, Louisville, Ky	June 2, 1894	300,000	61,172	49,992	11,180
Fourth National Bank, Louisville, Ky	do	300,000	42,450	36,300	6,150
Kentucky National Bank, Louisville, Ky	do	500,000	43,500	29,855	13,645
Merchants' National Bank, Louisville, Ky	do	500,000	43,650	35,095	8,555
Total		2,700,000	346,017	299,223	46,794
Wyoming National Bank, Laramie, Wyo	Mar. 7, 1895	100,000	18,950	16,618	2,332
Laramie National Bank, Laramie, Wyo	Mar. 15, 1895	100,000	22,100	20,210	1,890
Merchants' National Bank, St. Louis, Mo	July 1, 1895	700,000	49,275	43,195	6,080
Laclede National Bank, St. Louis, Mo	do	1,000,000	44,000	40,230	3,770
Total		1,900,000	134,325	120,253	14,072
City National Bank, Cedar Rapids, Iowa	Mar. 28, 1898	100,000	27,000	20,447	6,553
First National Bank, Rockhill, S. C	Aug. 31, 1898	75,000	16,375	15,765	610
Total		175,000	43,375	36,212	7,163

No. 79.—NATIONAL BANKS THAT HAVE GONE INTO VOLUNTARY LIQUADATION UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTIONS 5220 and 5221 OF THE REVISED STATUTES, ETC.—Cont'd.

Name and location of bank.	Date of liquidation.	Capital.	Circulation.		
			Issued.	Retired.	Outstanding.
Shawmut National Bank, Boston, Mass..	Nov. 25, 1898	$1,000,000	$489,525	$412,531	$76,994
Western Reserve National Bank, Cleveland, Ohio	May 29, 1899	1,000,000	44,100	32,440	11,660
National Bank of Commerce, Cleveland, Ohio	.....do.....	1,500,000	164,705	124,895	39,810
Total		3,500,000	698,330	569,866	128,464
National Bank of Commerce, Philadelphia, Pa	Nov. 28, 1899	250,000	49,905	40,720	9,185
Clinton National Bank, Columbus, Ohio.	Jan. 8, 1900	200,000	45,000	32,510	12,490
First National Bank, Franklinville, N.Y.	Mar. 20, 1900	55,000	15,960	13,270	2,690
National Bank of Dallas, Tex	Apr. 9, 1900	100,000	23,400	20,730	2,670
National Union Bank, New York, N. Y..	Apr. 16, 1900	1,200,000	540,000	486,913	53,087
Blackstone National Bank, Boston, Mass.	Apr. 18, 1900	1,000,000	71,540	42,424	29,116
Merchants' National Bank, Williamsport, Pa	Apr. 24, 1900	100,000	25,000	18,780	6,220
Equitable National Bank, Baltimore, Md	May 17, 1900	500,000	50,000	38,840	11,160
City National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa...	June 26, 1900	400,000	50,290	31,365	18,925
Mechanics' National Bank, Newburyport, Mass	July 17, 1900	125,000	56,134	40,672	15,462
Lincoln National Bank, Chicago, Ill....	July 30, 1900	200,000	50,000	33,980	16,020
Union National Bank, Chicago, Ill.....	Sept. 1, 1900	2,000,000	500,000	393,870	106,130
Northwestern National Bank, Chicago, Ill	Sept. 15, 1900	1,000,000	208,740	133,735	75,005
American National Bank, Chicago, Ill..	.....do.....	1,000,000	135,000	135,000	.....
Union National Bank, Racine, Wis.....	.....do.....	150,000	50,000	31,320	18,680
Total		8,280,000	1,870,969	1,494,129	376,840
Montana National Bank, Helena, Mont.	Feb. 23, 1901	250,000	50,000	49,900	100
Ishpeming National Bank, Ishpeming, Mich	Feb. 25, 1901	50,000	12,500	9,060	3,440
National Bank of Paris, Mo	Apr. 30, 1901	100,000	25,000	14,465	10,535
National Bank of Castleton, N. Y.....	May 8, 1901	60,000	27,739	18,945	8,794
First National Bank, Lowell, Ind.....	May 29, 1901	25,000	10,000	5,540	4,460
Fowler National Bank, Lafayette, Ind ..	June 29, 1901	100,000	40,000	21,520	18,480
Fifth National Bank, Providence, R. I...	Sept. 5, 1901	300,000	59,200	34,803	24,397
Rhode Island National Bank, Providence, R. I	.....do.....	600,000	63,027	35,418	27,609
Second National Bank, Providence, R. I.	.....do.....	300,000	108,980	69,232	39,748
National Eagle Bank, Providence, R. I..	.....do.....	500,000	110,480	70,590	39,890
Total		2,285,000	506,926	329,473	177,453
People's National Bank, Pulaski, Tenn.	Dec. 31, 1901	60,000	15,000	7,210	7,790
Suffolk National Bank, Boston, Mass....	Feb. 20, 1902	1,000,000	68,870	33,733	35,137
Delphos National Bank, Delphos, Ohio.	May 29, 1902	60,000	30,000	16,050	13,950
National Bank of Martinsburg, W. Va...	May 31, 1902	100,000	50,000	23,570	26,430
Gainesville National Bank, Gainesville, Tex	June 2, 1902	150,000	37,500	18,400	19,100
Pueblo National Bank, Pueblo, Colo....	Oct. 20, 1902	100,000	100,000	99,835	165
Total		1,470,000	301,370	198,798	102,572
First National Bank, Ravenna, Ohio....	Nov. 10, 1902	100,000	99,870	38,465	61,405
Massasoit National Bank, Fall River, Mass	June 30, 1903	300,000	84,886	12,400	72,486
National Union Bank, Fall River, Mass.	.....do.....	200,000	96,130	14,500	81,630
Pocasset National Bank, Fall River, Mass	.....do.....	200,000	146,063	28,453	117,610
First National Bank, Fayette City, Pa ..	Aug. 1, 1903	50,000	24,250	3,200	21,050
National Bank State of Florida, Jacksonville, Fla	Sept. 8, 1903	100,000	96,900	93,650	3,250
Total		950,000	548,099	190,668	357,431
Grand total		39,205,000	16,949,474	15,426,676	1,522,798

No. 80.—National Banks in Liquidation under Section 7, Act July 12, 1882, with Date of Expiration of Charter, Circulation Issued, Retired, and Outstanding, October 31, 1903.

Name and location of bank.	Date of liquidation.	Capital.	Circulation.		
			Issued.	Retired.	Outstanding.
First National Bank, Pontiac, Mich	Dec. 31, 1881	$50,000	$88,890	$86,583	$2,307
First National Bank, Washington, Iowa	Apr. 11, 1882	100,000	88,565	86,740	1,825
First National Bank, Fremont, Ohio	May 22, 1882	100,000	90,000	87,657	2,343
Second National Bank, Dayton, Ohio	May 26, 1882	300,000	262,941	258,262	4,679
First National Bank, Girard, Pa	June 1, 1882	100,000	90,000	87,905	2,095
Total		650,000	620,396	607,147	13,249
First National Bank, Xenia, Ohio	Feb. 24, 1883	120,000	108,000	105,580	2,420
First National Bank, Peru, Ill	do	100,000	45,000	43,182	1,818
First National Bank, Elmira, N. Y	do	100,000	90,000	87,650	2,350
First National Bank, Chittenango, N. Y	do	150,000	135,000	131,812	3,188
Total		470,000	378,000	368,224	9,776
First National Bank, Eaton, Ohio	July 4, 1884	50,000	44,300	42,545	1,755
First National Bank, Leominster, Mass	July 5, 1884	300,000	244,400	240,590	3,810
First National Bank, Winona, Minn	July 21, 1884	50,000	44,200	42,719	1,481
American National Bank, Hallowell, Me	Sept. 10, 1884	75,000	67,500	66,235	1,265
First National Bank, Attica, Ind	Oct. 28, 1884	56,000	50,400	48,534	1,866
Total		531,000	450,800	440,623	10,177
Citizens' National Bank, Indianapolis, Ind	Nov. 11, 1884	300,000	87,800	79,867	7,933
First National Bank, North East, Pa	Dec. 23, 1884	50,000	24,550	23,260	1,290
First National Bank, Galva, Ill	Jan. 2, 1885	50,000	36,000	34,493	1,507
First National Bank, Thorntown, Ind	Jan. 13, 1885	50,000	43,740	42,115	1,625
Muncie National Bank, Muncie, Ind	Jan. 28, 1885	200,000	161,000	155,433	5,567
Merchants' National Bank, Evansville, Ind	Feb. 6, 1885	250,000	90,800	84,336	6,464
Saybrook National Bank, Essex, Conn	Feb. 20, 1885	100,000	61,200	59,685	1,515
Union National Bank, Albany, N. Y	Mar. 7, 1885	250,000	144,400	138,375	6,025
Battenkill National Bank, Manchester, Vt	Mar. 21, 1885	75,000	57,700	56,123	1,577
First National Bank, Owosso, Mich	Apr. 14, 1885	60,000	47,700	45,468	2,232
Coventry National Bank, Anthony, R. I	Apr. 17, 1885	100,000	89,000	86,678	2,322
State National Bank, Keokuk, Iowa	May 23, 1885	150,000	45,000	42,715	2,285
Tolland County National Bank, Tolland, Conn	June 6, 1885	100,000	44,100	42,213	1,887
City National Bank, Hartford, Conn	June 9, 1885	550,000	90,000	84,492	5,508
West River National Bank, Jamaica, Vt	Aug. 17, 1885	60,000	54,000	52,422	1,578
Total		2,345,000	1,076,990	1,027,675	49,315
National Bank, Lebanon, Tenn	Aug. 30, 1886	50,000	24,550	23,830	720
Total		50,000	24,550	23,830	720
Greene County National Bank, Springfield, Mo	Feb. 8, 1888	100,000	22,500	20,542	1,958
Union Stock Yards National Bank, Chicago, Ill	Feb. 29, 1888	500,000	45,000	43,139	1,861
Total		600,000	67,500	63,681	3,819
First National Bank, Decatur, Mich	Sept. 20, 1890	50,000	11,250	9,856	1,394
First National Bank, Mason, Mich	Oct. 28, 1890	50,000	13,500	12,000	1,500
First National Bank, Holly, Mich	Oct. 31, 1890	60,000	24,950	23,283	1,667
Total		160,000	49,700	45,139	4,561
German National Bank, Evansville, Ind	Dec. 24, 1890	250,000	98,030	92,684	5,346
Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, Vandalia, Ill	Jan. 10, 1891	100,000	22,500	20,480	2,020
National Bank, Chester, S. C	Mar. 2, 1891	100,000	33,250	31,010	2,240
Total		450,000	153,780	144,174	9,606
First National Bank, Burlington, Wis	Dec. 19, 1891	50,000	10,750	9,486	1,264
Lansing National Bank, Lansing, Mich	Mar. 5, 1892	185,600	36,700	34,740	1,960
Ashtabula National Bank, Ashtabula, Ohio	July 11, 1892	80,000	67,850	64,965	2,885
Second National Bank of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. Mex	July 17, 1892	150,000	33,750	29,948	3,802
Total		465,600	149,050	139,139	9,911

No. 80.—National Banks in Liquidation under Section 7, Act July 12, 1882, with Date of Expiration of Charter, Circulation Issued, Retired, and Outstanding, October 31, 1903—Continued.

Name and location of bank.	Date of liquidation.	Capital.	Circulation.		
			Issued.	Retired.	Outstanding.
First National Bank, Petaluma, Cal	Sept. 25, 1894	$200,000	$42,900	$40,360	$2,540
Total		200,000	42,900	40,360	2,540
First National Bank, Nunda, N. Y	Feb. 5, 1895	50,000	11,250	10,116	1,134
Union National Bank, Phillips, Me	Apr. 26, 1895	50,000	36,838	34,044	2,794
Perkiomen National Bank, Pennsburg, Pa	Sept. 10, 1895	100,000	22,500	19,670	2,830
Total		200,000	70,588	63,830	6,758
Second National Bank, Richmond, Ky	Nov. 4, 1897	200,000	45,000	36,250	8,750
Total		200,000	45,000	36,250	8,750
Manistee National Bank, Manistee, Mich.	Dec. 3, 1901	100,000	37,900	18,250	19,650
Total		100,000	37,900	18,250	19,650
Second National Bank, Mauch Chunk, Pa.	Dec. 31, 1902	150,000	152,849	60,370	92,479
First National Bank, Felicity, Ohio	Jan. 31, 1903	50,000	12,500	2,720	9,780
Second National Bank, Fall River, Mass.	Feb. 24, 1903	150,000	121,360	42,440	78,920
First National Bank, Conneautville, Pa.	do	50,000	14,443	3,180	11,263
First National Bank, Salem, Mass	do	300,000	54,312	17,365	36,947
Second National Bank, Norwich, Conn	do	200,000	53,418	18,235	35,183
Deposit National Bank, Deposit, N. Y	do	100,000	28,351	9,155	19,196
First National Bank, Norwalk, Ohio	do	50,000	13,395	3,390	10,005
Second National Bank, Galesburg, Ill	do	100,000	27,306	5,030	22,276
Total		1,150,000	477,934	161,885	316,049
Grand total		7,471,000	3,645,088	3,180,207	464,881

No. 81.—Number and Capital of National Banking Associations Placed in Voluntary Liquidation, those Closed by Expiration of Corporate Existence, with Number and Capital of Associations Liquidated and Closed by Expiration of Corporate Existence Succeeded by Associations with Similar Titles.

Year.	Liquidations, Sec. 5220, U. S. R. S.		Expirations succeeded by new associations.		Liquidations, Sec. 5220, U. S. R. S., succeeded by new associations.		Expirations not succeeded by other associations.	
	Number.	Capital.	Number.	Capital.	Number.	Capital.	Number.	Capital.
1864	4							
1865	5	$330,000						
1866	5	750,000						
1867	11	2,060,000						
1868	19	2,595,500						
1869	16	3,322,710						
1870	16	2,900,000						
1871	9	1,000,000						
1872	13	2,340,500						
1873	19	3,364,700						
1874	19	2,745,000						
1875	38	3,869,500						
1876	31	2,865,000						
1877	24	2,229,000						
1878	39	4,100,000						
1879	38	4,450,000						
1880	10	870,000			1	$300,000		
1881	24	1,820,000			2	400,000		
1882	19	1,555,000	1	$200,000	52	12,715,000	5	$650,000
1883	23	4,566,000			12	2,600,000	4	470,000
1884	22	2,916,250			4	300,000	5	531,000
1885	31	6,520,300	32	7,335,000	9	1,255,000	15	2,345,000
1886	24	1,726,100					1	50,000
1887	23	2,312,450						
1888	33	3,671,000					2	600,000
1889	37	3,516,000	2	500,000	2	250,000		
1890	41	4,255,000	4	585,000	1	50,000	3	160,000
1891	34	3,360,000	2	400,000	2	175,000	3	450,000
1892	42	5,018,000	7	623,900	1	100,000	4	465,600
1893	43	5,710,000	4	300,000	1	100,000		
1894	61	6,835,000	5	465,000	9	2,700,000	1	200,000
1895	43	4,143,100	1	100,000	4	1,900,000	3	200,000
1896	34	3,745,000	1	100,000				
1897	69	9,409,000	2	150,000			1	200,000
1898	60	11,450,000	2	334,000	2	175,000		
1899	63	20,485,000			3	3,500,000		
1900	28	4,144,950	1	50,000	15	8,280,000		
1901	25	5,005,000	3	350,000	10	2,285,000		
1902	57	19,555,000	8	1,065,000	6	1,470,000	1	100,000
1903	43	25,845,000	14	2,775,000	6	950,000	9	1,150,000
Total	1,195	197,355,000	89	15,332,900	142	39,505,000	57	7,571,600

No. 82.—NATIONAL BANKS WHICH HAVE BEEN PLACED IN THE HANDS OF RECEIV DATE OF FAILURE, CAUSE OF FAILURE, DIVIDENDS PAID WHILE SOLVENT, REDEEM CIRCULATION, THE AMOUNT REDEEMED, AND THE AMOUNT OUTSTAND

	Name and location of bank.	Organization.				Total dividends paid during existence as a national banking association.	
		Charter number.	Date.	Capital.	Surplus.	Amount.	Per cent.
1	First National Bank, Attica, N. Y.....	199	Jan. 14, 1864	$50,000	.....	Law requiring dividend reports from banks went into effect Mar. 3, 1869.	.....
2	Venango National Bank, Franklin, Pa.	1176	May 20, 1865	300,000	.....		.....
3	Merchants' National Bank, Washington, D. C.	627	Dec. 14, 1864	200,000	.....		.....
	Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....
4	First National Bank, Medina, N. Y...	229	Feb. 3, 1864	50,000	.....		.....
5	Tennessee National Bank, Memphis, Tenn.	1225	June 5, 1865	100,000	.....		.....
6	First National Bank, Selma, Ala.....	1537	Aug. 24, 1865	100,000	$1,780		.....
7	First National Bank, New Orleans, La.	162	Dec. 18, 1863	500,000	.....		.....
8	National Unadilla Bank, Unadilla, N. Y.	1463	July 17, 1865	150,000	.....		.....
9	Farmers and Citizens' National Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1223	June 5, 1865	300,000	.....		.....
10	Croton National Bank, New York, N.Y	1556	Sept. 9, 1865	200,000	.....		.....
	Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....
11	First National Bank, Bethel, Conn ...	1141	May 15, 1865	60,000	2,236		.....
12	First National Bank, Keokuk, Iowa..	80	Sept. 9, 1863	50,000	.....		.....
13	National Bank of Vicksburg, Miss....	803	Feb. 14, 1865	50,000	.....		.....
	Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	First National Bank, Rockford, Ill ...	429	May 20, 1864	50,000	.....	.....	.....
15	First National Bank of Nevada, Austin, Nev.	1331	June 23, 1865	155,000	465	$7,500	4.9
	Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Ocean National Bank, New York, N.Y.	1232	June 6, 1865	1,000,000	.....	421,052	42.1
17	Union Square National Bank, New York, N. Y.	1691	Mar. 13, 1869	250,000	.....	.....	.....
18	Eighth National Bank, New York, N.Y	384	Apr. 16, 1864	250,000	.....	140,000	56.0
19	Fourth National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.	286	Feb. 26, 1864	100,000	.....	.....	.....
20	Waverly National Bank, Waverly, N.Y	1192	May 29, 1865	106,100	9,424	24,403	23.0
21	First National Bank, Fort Smith, Ark.	1631	Feb. 6, 1866	50,000	.....	18,000	36.0
	Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Scandinavian National Bank, Chicago, Ill.	1978	May 7, 1872	250,000	.....	.....	.....
23	Wallkill National Bank, Middletown, N. Y.	1473	July 21, 1865	175,000	.....	103,250	59.0
24	Crescent City National Bank, New Orleans, La.	1937	Feb. 15, 1872	500,000	.....	25,000	5.0
25	Atlantic National Bank, New York, N. Y.	1388	July 1, 1865	300,000	59,472	183,000	61.0
26	First National Bank, Washington, D.C.	26	July 16, 1863	500,000	.....	805,000	161.1
27	National Bank of the Commonwealth, New York, N. Y.	1372	July 1, 1865	750,000	.....	429,250	57.2
28	Merchants' National Bank, Petersburg, Va.	1548	Sept. 1, 1865	140,000	.....	134,200	95.9
29	First National Bank, Petersburg, Va..	1378	July 1, 1865	120,000	.....	97,770	81.5
30	First National Bank, Mansfield, Ohio.	436	May 24, 1864	100,000	.....	102,666	102.6
31	New Orleans National Banking Association, New Orleans, La.	1825	May 27, 1871	600,000	.....	108,000	18.0
32	First National Bank, Carlisle, Pa	21	June 29, 1863	50,000	.....	42,000	84.0
	Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ERS, TOGETHER WITH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS AT DATE OF ORGANIZATION AND AT CIRCULATION ISSUED, LAWFUL MONEY DEPOSITED WITH THE TREASURER TO ING OCTOBER 31, 1903.

Failures.				Lawful money deposited.	Circulation.			
Capital.	Surplus.	Receiver appointed.	Cause of failure.		Issued.	Redeemed.	Outstanding.	
$50,000	.....	Apr. 14,1865	W	$44,000	$44,000	$43,767	$233	1
300,000	.....	May 1,1866	U	85,000	85,000	84,804	196	2
200,000	.....	May 8,1866	U	180,000	180,000	179,469	531	3
500,000	.....	.....	.....	265,000	265,000	264,273	727	
50,000	$2,288	Mar. 13,1867	T	40,000	40,000	39,761	239	4
100,000	20,435	Mar. 21,1867	V	90,000	90,000	89,778	222	5
100,000	4,788	Apr. 30,1867	B	85,000	85,000	84,611	389	6
500,000	37,903	May 20,1867	Q	180,000	180,000	178,911	1,089	7
120,000	.....	Aug. 20,1867	W	100,000	100,000	99,830	170	8
300,000	32,000	Sept. 6,1867	U	253,900	253,900	252,958	942	9
200,000	.....	Oct. 1,1867	G	180,000	180,000	179,722	278	10
1,370,000	.....	.....	.....	928,900	928,900	925,571	3,329	
60,000	4,610	Feb. 28,1868	N	26,300	26,300	26,165	135	11
100,000	20,000	Mar. 3,1868	Q	90,000	90,000	89,669	331	12
50,000	5,000	Apr. 24,1868	N	25,500	25,500	25,443	57	13
210,000	.....	.....	.....	141,800	141,800	141,277	523	
50,000	1,400	Mar. 15,1869	B	45,000	45,000	44,743	257	14
250,000	5,580	Oct. 14,1869	U	129,700	129,700	128,777	923	15
300,000	.....	.....	.....	174,700	174,700	173,520	1,180	
1,000,000	150,000	Dec. 13,1871	V	800,000	800,000	793,847	6,153	16
200,000	.....	Dec. 15,1871	U	50,000	50,000	49,779	221	17
250,000	40,000	.....do	F	243,393	243,393	241,374	2,019	18
200,000	33,905	Dec. 20,1871	U	179,000	179,000	177,990	1,010	19
106,100	27,139	Apr. 23,1872	U	71,000	71,000	70,166	834	20
50,000	2,509	May 2,1872	V	45,000	45,000	44,550	450	21
1,806,100	.....	.....	.....	1,388,393	1,388,393	1,377,706	10,687	
250,000	.....	Dec. 12,1872	B	135,000	135,000	134,801	199	22
175,000	17,000	Dec. 31,1872	B	118,900	118,900	117,884	1,016	23
500,000	3,045	Mar. 18,1873	M	450,000	450,000	448,705	1,295	24
300,000	56,000	Apr. 28,1873	A	100,000	100,000	98,917	1,083	25
500,000	108,000	Sept. 19,1873	M	450,000	450,000	443,839	6,161	26
750,000	56,027	Sept. 22,1873	V	234,000	234,000	231,163	2,837	27
400,000	18,302	Sept. 25,1873	R	360,000	360,000	357,365	2,635	28
200,000	11,801	.....do	R	179,200	179,200	177,495	1,705	29
100,000	16,000	Oct. 18,1873	P	90,000	90,000	89,069	931	30
600,000	14,161	Oct. 23,1873	W	360,000	360,000	357,500	2,500	31
50,000	25,000	Oct. 24,1873	U	45,000	45,000	44,530	470	32
3,825,000	.....	.....	.....	2,522,100	2,522,100	2,501,268	20,832	

No. 82.—National Banks which have been Placed in the Hands of

	Name and location of bank.	Organization.				Total dividends paid during existence as a national banking association.	
		Charter number.	Date.	Capital.	Surplus.	Amount.	Per cent.
33	First National Bank, Anderson, Ind..	44	July 31, 1863	$50,000	.....	$31,150	62.3
34	First National Bank, Topeka, Kans...	1660	Aug. 23, 1866	50,000	.....	46,000	92.0
35	First National Bank, Norfolk, Va	271	Feb. 23, 1864	100,000	.....	90,500	90.5
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Gibson County National Bank, Princeton, Ind.	2066	Nov. 30, 1872	50,000	.....	6,000	12.0
37	First National Bank of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.	1695	Nov. 15, 1869	100,000	.....	125,000	125.0
38	Cook County National Bank, Chicago, Ill.	1845	July 8, 1871	300,000	.....	53,333	17.8
39	First National Bank, Tiffin, Ohio.....	900	Mar. 16, 1865	100,000	.....	108,279	108.2
40	Charlottesville National Bank, Charlottesville, Va.	1468	July 19, 1865	100,000	.....	149,245	149.2
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	Miners' National Bank, Georgetown, Colo.	2199	Oct. 30, 1874	150,000	.....	4,500	3.0
42	Fourth National Bank, Chicago, Ill.[a]	276	Feb. 24, 1864	100,000	.....	184,008	184.0
43	First National Bank, Bedford, Iowa..	2298	Sept. 18, 1875	50,000	.....	.....	.....
44	First National Bank, Osceola, Iowa ..	1776	Jan. 26, 1871	50,000	.....	23,500	46.1
45	First National Bank, Duluth, Minn ..	1954	Apr. 6, 1872	50,000	.....	25,000	50.0
46	First National Bank, La Crosse, Wis..	1313	June 20, 1865	50,000	.....	31,500	63.0
47	City National Bank, Chicago, Ill	818	Feb. 18, 1865	250,000	.....	182,500	73.0
48	Watkins National Bank, Watkins, N.Y.	456	June 2, 1864	75,000	.....	85,450	113.9
49	First National Bank, Wichita, Kans..	1913	Jan. 2, 1872	50,000	.....	36,975	73.9
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	First National Bank, Greenfield, Ohio.[a]	101	Oct. 7, 1863	50,000	.....	80,300	160.6
51	National Bank of Fishkill, N. Y.....	971	Apr. 1, 1865	200,000	$36,205	143,000	71.5
52	First National Bank, Franklin, Ind..	50	Aug. 5, 1863	60,000	.....	222,319	370.5
53	Northumberland County National Bank, Shamokin, Pa.	689	Jan. 9, 1865	67,000	2,976	670,000	1000.0
54	First National Bank, Winchester, Ill..	1484	July 25, 1865	50,000	.....	71,750	143.5
55	National Exchange Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.	719	Jan. 16, 1865	50,000	.....	124,000	248.0
56	National Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis, Mo.	1665	Oct. 30, 1866	3,410,300	.....	.....	.....
57	First National Bank, Delphi, Ind.....	1949	Mar. 25, 1872	100,000	.....	45,000	45.0
58	First National Bank, Georgetown, Colo.	1991	May 31, 1872	50,000	.....	.....	.....
59	Lock Haven National Bank, Lock Haven, Pa.	1273	June 14, 1865	120,000	15,000	153,600	128.0
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	Third National Bank, Chicago, Ill....	236	Feb. 5, 1864	120,000	.....	1,035,000	862.5
61	Central National Bank, Chicago, Ill..	2047	Sept. 18, 1872	200,000	.....	38,000	19.0
62	First National Bank, Kansas City, Mo.	1612	Nov. 23, 1865	100,000	1,000	540,500	540.5
63	Commercial National Bank, Kansas City, Mo.	1995	June 3, 1872	100,000	7,214	25,000	25.0
64	First National Bank, Ashland, Pa.[a]..	403	Apr. 27, 1864	60,000	.....	187,131	311.9
65	First National Bank, Tarrytown, N.Y.	364	Apr. 5, 1864	50,000	.....	132,250	264.5
66	First National Bank, Allentown, Pa.[a].	161	Dec. 16, 1863	100,000	.....	.....	.....
67	First National Bank, Waynesburg, Pa.[a]	305	Mar. 5, 1864	100,000	222	86,692	86.7
68	Washington County National Bank, Greenwich, N. Y.	1266	June 13, 1865	200,000	.....	205,940	102.9
69	First National Bank, Dallas, Tex.....	2157	July 16, 1874	100,000	.....	45,750	45.7
70	People's National Bank, Helena, Mont.	2105	May 13, 1873	100,000	.....	10,000	10.0
71	First National Bank, Bozeman, Mont.	2027	Aug. 14, 1872	50,000	.....	20,000	40.0
72	Merchants' National Bank, Fort Scott, Kans.[a]	1927	Jan. 20, 1872	50,000	.....	34,731	69.5
73	Farmers' National Bank, Platte City, Mo.	2356	May 5, 1877	50,000	.....	4,000	8.0
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[a] Formerly in voluntary liquidation.

RECEIVERS, TOGETHER WITH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, ETC.—Continued.

Failures.				Lawful money deposited.	Circulation.			
Capital.	Surplus.	Receiver appointed.	Cause of failure.		Issued.	Redeemed.	Outstanding.	
$50,000	$23,839	Nov. 23,1873	P	$45,000	$45,000	$44,270	$730	33
100,000	7,000	Dec. 16,1873	P	90,000	90,000	89,069	931	34
100,000	3,000	June 3,1874	G	95,000	95,000	93,815	1,185	35
250,000	.....	.....	.....	230,000	230,000	227,154	2,846	
50,000	1,000	Nov. 28,1874	X	43,800	43,800	43,570	230	36
150,000	18,719	Dec. 10,1874	V	118,191	118,191	117,380	811	37
500,000	80,000	Feb. 1,1875	V	285,100	285,100	283,733	1,367	38
100,000	20,000	Oct. 22,1875	E	45,000	45,000	44,165	835	39
200,000	22,254	Oct. 28,1875	U	146,585	146,585	144,915	1,670	40
1,000,000	.....	.....	.....	638,676	638,676	633,763	4,913	
150,000	968	Jan. 24,1876	V	45,000	45,000	44,710	290	41
200,000	.....	Feb. 1,1876	V	85,700	85,700	83,209	2,491	42
30,000	.....	.....do.....	N	27,000	27,000	26,870	130	43
50,000	10,000	Feb. 25,1876	V	45,000	45,000	44,580	420	44
100,000	.....	Mar. 13,1876	P	45,000	45,000	44,773	227	45
50,000	25,000	Apr. 11,1876	P	45,000	45,000	44,278	722	46
250,000	130,000	May 17,1876	V	137,209	137,209	134,476	2,733	47
75,000	3,000	July 12,1876	G	67,500	67,500	66,232	1,268	48
60,000	12,000	Sept. 23,1876	B	43,200	43,200	42,693	507	49
965,000	.....	.....	.....	540,609	540,609	531,821	8,788	
50,000	10,000	Dec. 12,1876	U	29,662	29,662	28,712	950	50
200,000	30,000	Jan. 27,1877	B	177,200	177,200	175,095	2,105	51
132,000	28,538	Feb. 13,1877	B	92,092	92,092	90,247	1,845	52
67,000	.....	Mar. 12,1877	M	60,300	60,300	59,360	940	53
50,000	17,135	Mar. 16,1877	W	45,000	45,000	44,253	747	54
100,000	20,000	May 24,1877	M	90,000	90,000	88,890	1,110	55
2,500,000	248,775	June 23,1877	O	296,274	296,274	280,785	15,489	56
50,000	20,000	July 20,1877	W	45,000	45,000	44,283	717	57
75,000	65,000	Aug. 18,1877	U	45,000	45,000	44,685	315	58
120,000	8,000	Aug. 20,1877	V	71,200	71,200	70,268	932	59
3,344,000	.....	.....	.....	951,728	951,728	926,578	25,150	
750,000	200,000	Nov. 24,1877	V	597,840	597,840	586,403	11,437	60
200,000	10,000	Dec. 1,1877	V	45,000	45,000	44,439	561	61
500,000	25,000	Feb. 11,1878	X	44,490	44,490	42,350	2,140	62
100,000	6,392	.....do.....	V	44,500	44,500	43,626	874	63
112,500	19,000	Feb. 28,1878	V	75,554	75,554	73,546	2,008	64
100,000	25,000	Mar. 23,1878	V	89,200	89,200	87,377	1,823	65
250,000	220,000	Apr. 15,1878	N	78,641	78,641	76,184	2,457	66
100,000	.....	May 15,1878	V	7,002	7,002	6,277	725	67
200,000	24,000	June 8,1878	P	114,220	114,220	112,440	1,780	68
50,000	5,000	.....do.....	V	29,800	29,800	29,315	485	69
100,000	8,000	Sept. 13,1878	Q	89,300	89,300	88,880	420	70
50,000	7,000	Sept. 14,1878	Q	44,400	44,400	43,805	595	71
50,000	13,500	Sept. 25,1878	X	35,328	35,328	34,688	640	72
50,000	.....	Oct. 1,1878	N	27,000	27,000	26,780	220	73
2,612,500	.....	.....	.....	1,322,275	1,322,275	1,296,110	26,165	

No. 82.—National Banks which have been Placed in the Hands of

	Name and location of bank.	Organization.				Total dividends paid during existence as a national banking association.	
		Charter number.	Date.	Capital.	Surplus.	Amount.	Per cent.
74	First National Bank, Warrensburg, Mo.	1856	July 31, 1871	$50,000	.....	$57,750	115.5
75	German-American National Bank, Washington, D. C.	2358	May 14, 1877	130,000	$2,000	.....	.....
76	German National Bank, Chicago, Ill.[a]	1734	Nov. 15, 1870	250,000	.....	.....	.....
77	Commercial National Bank, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	1227	June 6, 1865	100,000	11,872	113,000	113.0
78	Second National Bank, Scranton, Pa.[a]	49	Aug. 5, 1863	100,000	.....	392,125	392.1
79	National Bank of Poultney, Vt	1200	May 31, 1865	100,000	.....	92,000	92.0
80	First National Bank, Monticello, Ind.	2208	Dec. 3, 1874	50,000	.....	7,400	14.8
81	First National Bank, Butler, Pa.	309	Mar. 11, 1864	50,000	.....	139,000	278.0
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
82	First National Bank, Meadville, Pa.	115	Oct. 27, 1863	70,000	.....	248,400	354.8
83	First National Bank, Newark, N. J.	52	Aug. 7, 1863	125,000	.....	605,250	484.2
84	First National Bank, Brattleboro, Vt.	470	June 30, 1864	100,000	.....	387,000	387.0
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
85	Mechanics' National Bank, Newark, N. J.	1251	June 9, 1865	500,000	251,802	1,198,000	239.6
86	First National Bank, Buffalo, N. Y.	235	Feb. 5, 1864	100,000	.....	287,500	287.5
87	Pacific National Bank, Boston, Mass.	2373	Nov. 9, 1877	250,000	.....	75,000	30.0
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
88	First National Bank of Union Mills, Union City, Pa.	110	Oct. 23, 1863	50,000	.....	91,955	183.9
89	Vermont National Bank, St. Albans, Vt.	1583	Oct. 11, 1865	200,000	.....	186,000	93.0
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
90	First National Bank, Leadville, Colo.	2420	Mar. 19, 1879	60,000	.....	63,000	105.0
91	City National Bank, Lawrenceburg, Ind.[a]	2889	Feb. 24, 1883	100,000	.....	3,000	3.0
92	First National Bank, St. Albans, Vt.	269	Feb. 20, 1864	100,000	.....	197,000	197.0
93	First National Bank, Monmouth, Ill.	2751	July 7, 1882	75,000	.....	15,000	20.0
94	Marine National Bank, New York, N. Y.	1215	June 3, 1865	400,000	.....	659,643	164.9
95	Hot Springs National Bank, Hot Springs, Ark.	2887	Feb. 17, 1883	50,000	2,000	3,000	6.0
96	Richmond National Bank, Richmond, Ind.	2090	Mar. 5, 1873	270,000	.....	274,000	101.5
97	First National Bank, Livingston, Mont.	3006	July 16, 1883	50,000	.....	.....	.....
98	First National Bank, Albion, N. Y.	166	Dec. 22, 1863	50,000	.....	170,500	341.0
99	First National Bank, Jamestown, N. Dak.	2578	Oct. 25, 1881	50,000	.....	.....	.....
100	Logan National Bank, West Liberty, Ohio.	2942	May 7, 1883	50,000	.....	4,000	8.0
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
101	Middletown National Bank, Middletown, N. Y.	1276	June 14, 1865	200,000	23,128	356,000	178.0
102	Farmers' National Bank, Bushnell, Ill.	1791	Feb. 18, 1871	50,000	.....	38,500	77.0
103	Schoharie County National Bank, Schoharie, N. Y.	1510	Aug. 9, 1865	100,000	.....	.....	.....
104	Exchange National Bank, Norfolk, Va.	1137	May 13, 1865	100,000	.....	337,500	337.5
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
105	First National Bank, Lake City, Minn.	1740	Nov. 29, 1870	50,000	.....	90,142	190.3
106	Lancaster National Bank, Clinton, Mass.	583	Nov. 22, 1864	200,000	32,894	285,000	142.5
107	First National Bank, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	2465	Mar. 15, 1880	50,000	.....	10,000	20.0
108	First National Bank, Wahpeton, N. Dak.	2624	Feb. 2, 1882	50,000	.....	12,000	24.0
109	First National Bank, Angelica, N. Y.	564	Nov. 3, 1864	100,000	.....	186,000	186.0

[a] Formerly in voluntary liquidation.

RECEIVERS, TOGETHER WITH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, ETC.—Continued.

Failures.				Lawful money deposited.	Circulation.			
Capital.	Surplus.	Receiver appointed.	Cause of failure.		Issued.	Redeemed.	Outstanding.	
$100,000	$10,600	Nov. 1,1878	X	$45,000	$45,000	$44,222	$778	74
130,000	2,000	.....do.....	P	62,500	62,500	62,176	324	75
500,000	125,000	Dec. 20,1878	B	42,795	42,795	39,750	3,045	76
100,000	40,476	Feb. 11,1879	X	86,900	86,900	84,244	1,656	77
200,000	70,000	Mar. 15,1879	X	91,465	91,465	89,563	2,902	78
100,000	4,000	Apr. 7,1879	X	90,000	90,000	88,442	1,558	79
50,000	2,000	July 18,1879	N	27,000	27,000	26,594	406	80
50,000	10,600	July 23,1879	E	71,165	71,165	69,180	1,985	81
1,230,000	.....	.....	.....	516,825	516,825	504,171	12,654	
100,000	20,000	June 9,1880	R	89,500	89,500	87,005	2,495	82
300,000	62,584	June 14,1880	F	326,643	326,643	319,160	7,483	83
300,000	57,000	June 19,1880	N	90,000	90,000	85,918	4,082	84
700,000	.....	.....	.....	506,143	506,143	492,083	14,060	
500,000	400,000	Nov. 2,1881	C	449,900	449,900	439,400	10,500	85
100,000	50,000	Apr. 22,1882	P	99,500	99,500	97,550	1,950	86
961,300	.....	May 22,1882	S	450,000	450,000	447,063	2,937	87
1,561,300	.....	.....	.....	999,400	999,400	984,013	15,387	
50,000	13,455	Mar. 24,1883	S	43,000	43,000	41,763	1,237	88
200,000	25,000	Aug. 9,1883	V	65,200	65,200	62,538	2,662	89
250,000	.....	.....	.....	108,200	108,200	104,301	3,899	
60,000	15,000	Jan. 24,1884	B	53,000	53,000	52,095	905	90
100,000	.....	Mar. 11,1884	G	77,000	77,000	76,260	740	91
100,000	40,000	Apr. 22,1884	P	89,980	89,980	87,938	2,042	92
75,000	15,000	.....do.....	B	27,000	27,000	26,820	180	93
400,000	225,000	May 13,1884	T	260,100	260,100	251,830	8,270	94
50,000	180	June 2,1884	E	40,850	40,850	40,480	370	95
250,000	33,000	July 23,1884	H	158,900	158,900	151,280	7,620	96
50,000	.....	Aug. 25,1884	X	11,240	11,240	11,100	140	97
100,000	20,000	Aug. 26,1884	B	90,000	90,000	87,070	2,930	98
50,000	12,500	Sept. 13,1884	E	18,650	18,650	18,415	235	99
50,000	1,000	Oct. 18,1884	P	23,400	23,400	23,190	210	100
1,285,000	.....	.....	.....	850,120	850,120	826,478	23,642	
200,000	40,000	Nov. 29,1884	I	176,000	176,000	172,170	3,830	101
50,000	7,500	Dec. 17,1884	L	44,000	44,000	42,897	1,103	102
50,000	15,000	Mar. 23,1885	B	38,350	38,350	36,820	1,530	103
300,000	150,000	Apr. 9,1885	O	228,200	228,200	222,082	6,118	104
600,000	.....	.....	.....	486,550	486,550	473,969	12,581	
50,000	10,000	Jan. 4,1886	E	44,420	44,420	43,265	1,155	105
100,000	20,000	Jan. 20,1886	B	72,360	72,360	69,063	3,297	106
50,000	30,447	Mar. 11,1886	J	10,740	10,740	10,475	265	107
50,000	4,000	Apr. 8,1886	J	17,120	17,120	16,825	295	108
100,000	20,100	Apr. 19,1886	A	89,000	89,000	86,354	2,646	109

No. 82.—National Banks which have been Placed in the Hands of

	Name and location of bank.	Organization.				Total dividends paid during existence as a national banking association.	
		Charter number.	Date.	Capital.	Surplus.	Amount.	Per cent.
110	City National Bank, Williamsport, Pa.	2139	Mar. 17, 1874	$100,000	.....	$38,500	38.5
111	Abington National Bank, Abington, Mass. [a]	1386	July 1, 1865	150,000	$15,000	307,382	204.9
112	First National Bank, Blair, Nebr	2724	June 7, 1882	50,000	.....	23,000	46.0
	Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
113	First National Bank, Pine Bluff, Ark..	2776	Sept. 18, 1882	50,000	.....	.....	.....
114	Palatka National Bank, Palatka, Fla..	3266	Nov. 20, 1884	50,000	.....	.....	.....
115	Fidelity National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio.	3461	Feb. 27, 1886	1,000,000	.....	2,784	.3
116	Henrietta National Bank, Henrietta, Tex.	3022	Aug. 8, 1883	50,000	.....	12,250	24.5
117	National Bank of Sumter, S. C.....	3082	Nov. 26, 1883	50,000	.....	13,500	27.0
118	First National Bank, Dansville, N. Y..	75	Sept. 4, 1863	50,000	.....	75,825	151.6
119	First National Bank, Corry, Pa.....	605	Dec. 6, 1864	100,000	.....	168,500	168.5
120	Stafford National Bank, Stafford Springs, Conn.	686	Jan. 7, 1865	150,000	10,000	306,000	204.0
	Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
121	Fifth National Bank, St. Louis, Mo...	2835	Dec. 12, 1882	200,000	.....	75,000	37.5
122	Metropolitan National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio.	2542	July 12, 1881	500,000	.....	215,000	43.0
123	First National Bank, Auburn, N. Y...	231	Feb. 4, 1864	100,000	.....	266,000	266.0
124	Commercial National Bank, Dubuque, Iowa.	1801	Mar. 11, 1871	100,000	.....	146,806	146.8
125	State National Bank, Raleigh, N. C...	1682	June 17, 1868	100,000	.....	.....	.....
126	Second National Bank, Xenia, Ohio..	277	Feb. 24, 1864	60,000	.....	278,000	463.3
127	Madison National Bank, Madison, S. Dak.	3597	Dec. 7, 1886	50,000	.....	5,000	10.0
128	Lowell National Bank, Lowell, Mich..	1280	June 14, 1865	50,000	.....	159,494	318.9
	Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
129	California National Bank, San Francisco, Cal.	3592	Oct. 20, 1886	200,000	.....	.....	.....
130	First National Bank, Anoka, Minn....	2800	Sept. 14, 1882	50,000	.....	18,000	36.0
	Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
131	National Bank of Shelbyville, Tenn..	2198	Oct. 29, 1874	50,000	.....	81,265	163.2
132	First National Bank, Sheffield, Ala...	3617	Jan. 14, 1887	100,000	.....	.....	.....
133	Third National Bank, Malone, N. Y..	3366	July 15, 1885	50,000	.....	2,000	4.0
134	First National Bank, Abilene, Kans..	2427	June 23, 1879	50,000	.....	75,350	150.6
135	Harper National Bank, Harper, Kans.	3431	Jan. 6, 1886	50,000	1,000	10,000	20.0
136	Gloucester City National Bank, Gloucester City, N. J.	3936	Oct. 26, 1888	50,000	.....	.....	.....
137	Park National Bank, Chicago, Ill.....	3502	May 11, 1886	200,000	.....	24,000	12.0
138	State National Bank, Wellington, Kans.	3564	Oct. 1, 1886	50,000	.....	5,000	10.0
139	Kingman National Bank, Kingman, Kans.	3559	Sept. 16, 1886	75,000	.....	20,500	27.3
	Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
140	First National Bank, Alma, Kans.....	3769	Aug. 3, 1887	50,000	.....	14,000	28.0
141	First National Bank, Belleville, Kans.	3386	Aug. 28, 1885	50,000	.....	17,500	35.0
142	First National Bank, Meade Center, Kans.	3695	May 5, 1887	50,000	.....	8,857	17.7
143	American National Bank, Arkansas City, Kans.	3992	Mar. 15, 1889	100,000	.....	28,000	28.0
144	City National Bank, Hastings, Nebr..	3099	Dec. 27, 1883	50,000	.....	44,547	89.1
145	People's National Bank, Fayetteville, N. C.	2003	June 27, 1872	75,000	.....	182,500	243.3
146	Spokane National Bank, Spokane Falls, Wash.	3838	Jan. 4, 1888	60,000	.....	.....	.....
147	First National Bank, Ellsworth, Kans.	3249	Sept. 11, 1884	50,000	.....	54,500	109.0
148	Second National Bank, McPherson, Kans.	3791	Sept. 16, 1887	50,000	.....	8,500	17.0

[a] Restored to solvency.

RECEIVERS, TOGETHER WITH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, ETC.—Continued.

Failures.				Lawful money deposited.	Circulation.			
Capital.	Surplus.	Receiver appointed.	Cause of failure.		Issued.	Redeemed.	Outstanding.	
$100,000	$12,500	May 4,1886	D	$43,140	$43,140	$41,405	$1,735	110
150,000	25,300	Aug. 2,1886	L	25,425	25,425	25,425	.....	111
50,000	11,000	Sept. 8,1886	U	26,180	26,180	25,795	385	112
650,000	.....	.....	.....	328,385	328,385	318,607	9,778	
50,000	20,000	Nov. 20,1886	V	26,280	26,280	25,820	460	113
50,000	.....	June 3,1887	V	19,210	19,210	18,960	250	114
1,000,000	50,000	June 27,1887	B	90,000	90,000	89,047	953	115
50,000	8,000	Aug. 17,1887	K	11,250	11,250	11,065	185	116
50,000	10,000	Aug. 24,1887	A	11,250	11,250	11,060	190	117
50,000	15,000	Sept. 8,1887	B	15,730	15,730	14,385	1,345	118
100,000	10,183	Oct. 11,1887	V	73,829	73,829	70,805	3,024	119
200,000	24,000	Oct. 17,1887	B	139,048	139,048	134,881	4,167	120
1,550,000	.....	.....	.....	386,597	386,597	376,023	10,574	
300,000	30,000	Nov. 15,1887	F	44,430	44,430	43,245	1,185	121
1,000,000	180,000	Feb. 10,1888	V	277,745	277,745	272,515	5,230	122
150,000	.....	Feb. 20,1888	R	63,446	63,446	59,606	3,840	123
100,000	20,000	Apr. 2,1888	V	62,170	62,170	59,842	2,328	124
100,000	.....	Apr. 11,1888	B	22,500	22,500	21,020	1,480	125
150,000	14,000	May 9,1888	V	48,470	48,470	45,705	2,765	126
50,000	3,000	June 23,1888	S	11,250	11,250	11,178	72	127
50,000	10,000	Sept. 19,1888	W	27,800	27,800	25,673	2,127	128
1,900,000	.....	.....	.....	557,811	557,811	538,784	19,027	
200,000	10,000	Jan. 14,1889	Q	45,000	45,000	44,550	450	129
50,000	4,300	Apr. 22,1889	B	11,250	11,250	11,022	228	130
250,000	.....	.....	.....	56,250	56,250	55,572	678	
50,000	25,000	Dec. 13,1889	Q	16,710	16,710	15,985	725	131
100,000	.....	Dec. 23,1889	V	22,500	22,500	21,995	505	132
50,000	400	Dec. 30,1889	W	10,750	10,750	10,590	160	133
100,000	17,600	Jan. 21,1890	F	21,240	21,240	20,495	745	134
50,000	.....	Feb. 10,1890	F	10,750	10,750	10,610	140	135
50,000	.....	June 12,1890	F	11,250	11,250	11,140	110	136
200,000	21,000	July 14,1890	F	45,000	45,000	43,600	1,400	137
50,000	3,915	Sept. 25,1890	W	11,250	11,250	10,990	260	138
100,000	1,000	Oct. 2,1890	X	22,000	22,000	21,515	485	139
750,000	.....	.....	.....	171,450	171,450	166,920	4,530	
75,000	1,603	Nov. 21,1890	H	16,875	16,875	16,655	220	140
50,000	5,000	Dec. 12,1890	G	11,250	11,250	11,000	250	141
50,000	4,000	Dec. 24,1890	V	10,750	10,750	10,530	220	142
300,000	24,000	Dec. 26,1890	G	45,000	45,000	44,160	840	143
100,000	.....	Jan. 14,1891	J	22,500	22,500	21,940	560	144
125,000	32,000	Jan. 20,1891	R	28,800	28,800	27,003	1,797	145
100,000	25,000	Feb. 3,1891	H	21,700	21,700	21,335	365	146
50,000	10,000	Feb. 11,1891	F	10,750	10,750	10,565	185	147
50,000	7,500	Mar. 25,1891	Q	11,250	11,250	11,030	220	148

No. 82.—National Banks which have been Placed in the Hands of

	Name and location of bank.	Organization.				Total dividends paid during existence as a national banking association.	
		Charter number.	Date.	Capital.	Surplus.	Amount.	Per cent.
149	Pratt County National Bank, Pratt, Kans.	3787	Sept. 8, 1887	$50,000	.....	.....	.....
150	Keystone National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.	2291	July 30, 1875	200,000	.....	$122,730	61.4
151	Spring Garden National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.	3468	Mar. 13, 1886	500,000	.....	122,198	24.4
152	National City Bank, Marshall, Mich..	2023	July 29, 1872	100,000	.....	162,500	162.5
153	Red Cloud National Bank, Red Cloud, Nebr.	3181	May 10, 1884	50,000	.....	23,275	46.5
154	Asbury Park National Bank, Asbury Park, N. J.	3792	Sept. 17, 1887	100,000	.....	.....	.....
155	Ninth National Bank, Dallas, Tex....	4415	Sept. 12, 1890	300,000	.....	18,000	6.0
156	First National Bank, Red Cloud, Nebr.	2811	Nov. 8, 1882	50,000	.....	57,250	114.5
157	Central Nebraska National Bank, Broken Bow, Nebr.	3927	Sept. 28, 1888	60,000	.....	8,400	14.0
158	Florence National Bank, Florence, Ala.	4135	Oct. 3, 1889	50,000	.....	.....	.....
159	First National Bank, Palatka, Fla....	3223	July 15, 1884	50,000	.....	50,000	100.0
160	First National Bank, Kansas City, Kans.	3706	May 17, 1887	100,000	.....	25,000	25.0
161	Rio Grande National Bank, Laredo, Tex.	4146	Oct. 28, 1889	100,000	.....	.....	.....
162	First National Bank, Clearfield, Pa...	768	Jan. 30, 1865	100,000	.....	209,000	209.0
163	Farley National Bank, Montgomery, Ala. [a]	4180	Dec. 18, 1889	100,000	.....	.....	.....
164	First National Bank, Coldwater, Kans.	3703	May 9, 1887	52,000	.....	2,080	4.0
	Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
165	Maverick National Bank, Boston, Mass.	677	Dec. 31, 1864	400,000	$61,390	984,000	241.0
166	Corry National Bank, Corry, Pa	569	Nov. 12, 1864	100,000	.....	198,000	198.0
167	Cheyenne National Bank, Cheyenne, Wyo.	3416	Dec. 2, 1885	100,000	.....	26,000	26.0
168	California National Bank, San Diego, Cal.	3828	Dec. 29, 1887	150,000	.....	79,000	52.7
169	First National Bank, Wilmington, N. C.	1656	July 25, 1866	250,000	.....	290,710	116.3
170	Huron National Bank, Huron, S. Dak.	3267	Nov. 21, 1884	50,000	.....	27,750	55.5
171	First National Bank, Downs, Kans....	3569	Oct. 12, 1886	50,000	.....	17,693	35.4
172	First National Bank, Muncy, Pa	837	Feb. 23, 1865	100,000	.....	212,988	213.0
173	Bell County National Bank, Temple, Tex.	4404	Aug. 25, 1890	50,000	.....	2,500	5.0
174	First National Bank, Deming, N. Mex.	3160	Apr. 22, 1884	50,000	.....	56,250	112.5
175	First National Bank, Silver City, N. Mex.	3554	Sept. 17, 1886	50,000	.....	30,000	60.0
176	Lima National Bank, Lima, Ohio	2859	Jan. 16, 1883	100,000	.....	87,500	87.5
177	National Bank of Guthrie, Okla	4383	July 31, 1890	100,000	.....	2,500	2.5
178	Cherryvale National Bank, Cherryvale, Kans.	4288	Apr. 16, 1890	50,000	.....	3,500	7.0
179	First National Bank, Erie, Kans.....	3963	Jan. 15, 1889	50,000	.....	5,954	11.9
180	First National Bank, Rockwall, Tex ..	3890	May 29, 1888	50,000	.....	15,000	30.0
181	Vincennes National Bank, Vincennes, Ind.	1454	July 17, 1865	100,000	.....	441,000	441.0
	Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
182	First National Bank, Del Norte, Colo.	4264	Mar. 18, 1890	50,000	.....	3,500	7.0
183	Newton National Bank, Newton, Kans.	3297	Jan. 28, 1885	65,000	.....	58,500	90.0
184	Capital National Bank, Lincoln, Nebr.	2988	June 29, 1883	100,000	.....	272,500	272.5
185	Bankers and Merchants' National Bank, Dallas, Tex.	4213	Jan. 21, 1890	500,000	.....	35,000	7.0
186	First National Bank, Little Rock, Ark.	1648	Apr. 12, 1866	150,000	.....	554,250	369.5
187	Commercial National Bank, Nashville, Tenn.	3228	July 22, 1884	200,000	.....	232,500	116.25
188	Alabama National Bank, Mobile, Ala.	1817	May 13, 1871	300,000	.....	255,830	85.02
189	First National Bank, Ponca, Nebr....	3627	Jan. 28, 1887	50,000	.....	24,000	48.0
190	Second National Bank, Columbia, Tenn.	2568	Oct. 3, 1881	50,000	.....	64,000	128.8
191	Columbia National Bank, Chicago, Ill.	3677	Apr. 23, 1887	200,000	.....	30,000	1.5

[a] Restored to solvency.

RECEIVERS, TOGETHER WITH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, ETC.—Continued.

Failures.				Lawful money deposited.	Circulation.			
Capital.	Surplus.	Receiver appointed.	Cause of failure.		Issued.	Redeemed.	Outstanding.	
$50,000	$3,000	Apr. 7,1891	H	$10,750	$10,750	$10,470	$280	149
500,000	100,000	May 9,1891	O	41,180	41,180	38,900	2,280	150
750,000	132,500	May 21,1891	Q	45,000	45,000	43,915	1,085	151
100,000	20,000	June 22,1891	D	44,000	44,000	42,163	1,837	152
75,000	3,000	July 1,1891	V	16,875	16,875	16,465	410	153
100,000	3,500	July 2,1891	G	20,700	20,700	20,550	150	154
300,000	4,000	July 16,1891	Q	45,000	45,000	43,450	1,550	155
75,000	9,000	.....do.....	Q	16,275	16,275	15,860	415	156
60,000	4,600	July 21,1891	G	13,500	13,500	13,313	187	157
60,000	500	July 23,1891	O	12,900	12,900	12,380	520	158
150,000	23,600	Aug. 7,1891	H	33,250	33,250	32,595	655	159
150,000	10,500	Aug. 17,1891	G	33,750	33,750	32,850	900	160
100,000	.....	Oct. 3,1891	V	22,500	22,500	21,900	600	161
100,000	46,000	Oct. 7,1891	S	95,597	95,597	90,505	5,092	162
100,000	8,000	.....do.....	V	.....	22,500	.....	22,500	163
52,000	790	Oct. 14,1891	H	11,200	11,200	10,990	210	164
3,622,000	.....	.....	.....	641,352	663,852	620,524	43,328	
400,000	800,000	Nov. 2,1891	F	78,894	78,894	68,293	10,601	165
100,000	17,000	Nov. 21,1891	R	96,180	96,180	92,210	3,970	166
150,000	15,000	Dec. 5,1891	O	33,750	33,750	32,970	780	167
500,000	100,000	Dec. 18,1891	O	45,000	45,000	44,000	1,000	168
250,000	17,512	Dec. 21,1891	B	52,880	52,880	49,870	3,010	169
75,000	.....	Jan. 7,1892	U	18,000	18,000	17,645	355	170
50,000	.....	Feb. 6,1892	V	10,750	10,750	10,525	225	171
100,000	15,958	Feb. 9,1892	S	94,899	94,899	89,957	4,942	172
50,000	2,500	Feb. 19,1892	B	11,250	11,250	10,980	270	173
100,000	13,500	Feb. 29,1892	P	22,500	22,500	21,680	820	174
50,000	4,000	.....do.....	P	11,250	11,250	10,950	300	175
200,000	44,000	Mar. 21,1892	G	45,000	45,000	43,558	1,442	176
100,000	2,000	June 22,1892	Q	21,800	21,800	21,420	380	177
50,000	1,000	July 2,1892	O	11,250	11,250	10,910	340	178
50,000	1,500	.....do.....	V	11,250	11,250	10,980	270	179
125,000	17,500	July 20,1892	Q	26,720	26,720	26,110	610	180
100,000	40,000	July 22,1892	R	31,780	31,780	27,130	4,650	181
2,450,000	.....	.....	.....	623,153	623,153	589,188	33,965	
50,000	4,800	Jan. 14,1893	G	11,250	11,250	11,040	210	182
100,000	.....	Jan. 16,1893	Y	48,740	48,740	47,630	1,110	183
300,000	6,000	Feb. 6,1893	B	43,700	43,700	41,940	1,760	184
500,000	10,000	.....do.....	O	44,000	44,000	42,700	1,300	185
500,000	100,000	.....do.....	T	63,495	63,495	54,505	8,990	186
500,000	100,000	Apr. 6,1893	Q	45,000	45,000	41,250	3,750	187
150,000	.....	Apr. 17,1893	V	42,800	42,800	35,160	7,640	188
50,000	3,400	May 13,1893	Q	11,250	11,250	10,800	450	189
100,000	18,500	May 19,1893	T	22,500	22,500	21,160	1,340	190
1,000,000	50,000	May 22,1893	Q	43,600	43,600	41,358	2,242	191

No. 82.—National Banks which have been Placed in the Hands of

	Name and location of bank.	Organization.				Total dividends paid during existence as a national banking association.	
		Charter number.	Date.	Capital.	Surplus.	Amount.	Per cent.
192	Elmira National Bank, Elmira, N. Y..	4105	Aug. 30, 1889	$200,000	.....	$11,000	5.5
193	National Bank of North Dakota, Fargo, N. Dak.	4256	Mar. 12, 1890	250,000	.....	52,500	21.0
194	Evanston National Bank, Evanston, Ill.	4767	June 29, 1892	100,000		2,000	2.0
195	National Bank of Deposit of the City of New York.	3771	Aug. 5, 1887	300,000	.....	36,000	12.0
196	Oglethorpe National Bank, Brunswick, Ga.	3753	July 16, 1887	100,000	.....	34,500	34.5
197	First National Bank, Lakota, N. Dak.	4143	Oct. 23, 1889	50,000	.....	12,000	24.0
198	First National Bank, Cedar Falls, Iowa.	2177	Sept. 1, 1874	50,000	.....	102,600	205.2
199	First National Bank, Brady, Tex	4198	Jan. 7, 1890	50,000	.....	15,000	30.0
200	First National Bank, Arkansas City, Kans.[a]	3360	June 30, 1885	50,000	.....	62,000	124.0
201	Citizens' National Bank, Hillsboro, Ohio.	2039	Sept. 4, 1872	100,000	.....	199,156	199.1
202	First National Bank, Brunswick, Ga.	3116	Feb. 2, 1884	55,000	.....	56,200	102.2
203	City National Bank, Brownwood, Tex.[a]	4344	June 17, 1890	75,000	.....	58,000	77.3
204	Merchants' National Bank, Tacoma, Wash.	3172	May 2, 1884	50,000	.....	110,000	220.0
205	City National Bank, Greenville, Mich.	3243	Aug. 28, 1884	50,000	.....	32,250	64.5
206	First National Bank, Whatcom, Wash.	4099	Aug. 26, 1889	50,000	.....	5,000	10.0
207	Columbia National Bank, New Whatcom, Wash.	4351	June 28, 1890	100,000	.....	4,000	4.0
208	Citizens' National Bank, Spokane, Wash.[a]	4185	Apr. 8, 1889	150,000	.....	.....	.....
209	First National Bank, Phillipsburg, Mont.[a]	4658	Dec. 5, 1891	50,000	.....	.....	.....
210	Linn County National Bank, Albany, Oreg.	4326	May 31, 1890	100,000	.....	10,000	10.0
211	Nebraska National Bank, Beatrice, Nebr.	4185	Dec. 21, 1889	100,000	.....	19,362	19.3
212	Gulf National Bank, Tampa, Fla....	4478	Dec. 2, 1890	50,000	.....	.....	.....
213	Livingston National Bank, Livingston, Mont.	4117	Sept. 11, 1889	50,000	.....	4,000	8.0
214	Chemical National Bank, Chicago, Ill.	4666	Dec. 15, 1891	1,000,000	.....	.....	.....
215	Bozeman National Bank, Bozeman, Mont.[a]	2803	Oct. 23, 1882	50,000	.....	49,500	99.0
216	Consolidated National Bank, San Diego, Cal.	3056	Sept. 22, 1883	250,000	.....	180,000	72.0
217	First National Bank, Cedartown, Ga.	4075	July 16, 1889	75,000	.....	11,250	15.0
218	Merchants' National Bank, Great Falls, Mont.	4434	Oct. 7, 1890	100,000	.....	.....	.....
219	State National Bank, Knoxville, Tenn.	4102	Aug. 28, 1889	100,000	.....	.....	.....
220	Montana National Bank, Helena, Mont.[a]	2813	Nov. 11, 1882	250,000	.....	260,000	104.0
221	Indianapolis National Bank. Indianapolis, Ind.	581	Nov. 21, 1864	300,000	.....	1,249,000	416.3
222	Northern National Bank, Big Rapids, Mich.	1832	June 5, 1871	90,000	.....	183,053	203.4
223	First National Bank, Great Falls, Mont.[a]	3525	July 1, 1886	250,000	.....	122,250	48.8
224	First National Bank, Kankakee, Ill.[a]	1793	Feb. 20, 1871	50,000	.....	140,500	280.9
225	National Bank of the Commonwealth, Manchester, N. H.	4692	Feb. 9, 1892	100,000	.....	.....	.....
226	First National Bank, Starkville, Miss.	3688	Apr. 30, 1887	50,000	.....	16,500	33.0
227	Stock-Growers' National Bank, Miles City, Mont.	3275	Dec. 20, 1884	100,000	.....	23,000	23.0
228	Texas National Bank, San Antonio, Tex.	3298	Jan. 31, 1885	100,000	.....	26,000	26.0
229	Albuquerque National Bank, Albuquerque, N. Mex.	3222	July 14, 1884	50,000	.....	69,750	133.5
230	First National Bank, Vernon, Tex...	4033	May 13, 1889	50,000	.....	39,000	78.0
231	First National Bank, Middlesboro, Ky.	4201	Jan. 8, 1890	50,000	.....	.....	.....
232	First National Bank, Orlando, Fla.[a]..	3469	Mar. 16, 1886	50,000	.....	27,500	45.0
233	Citizens' National Bank, Muncie, Ind.[a]	2234	Mar. 15, 1875	100,000	.....	196,992	196.9
234	First National Bank, Hot Springs, S. Dak.	4370	July 15, 1890	50,000	.....	.....	.....

[a] Restored to solvency.

RECEIVERS, TOGETHER WITH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, ETC.—Continued.

Failures.				Lawful money deposited.	Circulation.			
Capital.	Surplus.	Receiver appointed.	Cause of failure.		Issued.	Redeemed.	Outstanding.	
$200,000	$16,009	May 26,1893	O	$43,000	$43,000	$41,500	$1,500	192
250,000	7,797	June 6,1893	Q	44,250	44,250	42,600	1,650	193
100,000	245	June 7,1893	T	22,500	22,500	21,570	930	194
300,000	60,000	June 9,1893	F	45,000	45,000	43,665	1,335	195
150,000	35,000	June 12,1893	Y	32,900	32,900	31,570	1,330	196
50,000	1,931	June 13,1893	U	11,250	11,250	10,860	390	197
50,000	25,000	.....do.....	L	11,250	11,250	9,682	1,568	198
50,000	3,000	.....do.....	T	11,250	11,250	10,650	600	199
125,000	25,000	June 15,1893	G	28,120	28,120	25,460	2,660	200
100,000	50,000	June 16,1893	Q	24,550	24,550	21,210	3,340	201
200,000	50,000	June 17,1893	V	44,000	44,000	42,070	1,930	202
150,000	6,000	June 20,1893	F	.....	.....	.....	.....	203
250,000	75,000	June 23,1893	Y	45,000	45,000	43,640	1,360	204
50,000	6,064	June 27,1893	Q	11,250	11,250	10,920	330	205
50,000	3,000	.....do.....	Y	11,250	11,250	10,880	370	206
100,000	1,000	.....do.....	Y	22,500	22,500	21,965	535	207
150,000	.....	July 1,1893	Y	.....	.....	.....	.....	208
50,000	.....	July 8,1893	Y	.....	.....	.....	.....	209
100,000	15,000	July 10,1893	V	21,700	21,700	20,880	820	210
100,000	7,500	July 12,1893	Y	21,880	21,880	21,470	410	211
50,000	.....	July 14,1893	Y	11,250	11,250	10,960	290	212
50,000	10,000	July 20,1893	Y	10,750	10,750	10,470	280	213
1,000,000	.....	July 21,1893	T	45,000	45,000	43,760	1,240	214
50,000	10,000	July 22,1893	Y	.....	11,250	.....	11,250	215
250,000	50,000	July 24,1893	Y	55,300	55,300	53,240	2,060	216
75,000	8,470	July 26,1893	V	16,370	16,370	15,600	770	217
100,000	.....	July 29,1893	Y	22,500	22,500	22,025	475	218
100,000	7,000	.....do.....	Y	21,800	21,800	20,860	940	219
500,000	100,000	Aug. 2,1893	Y	8,230	45,000	8,230	36,770	220
300,000	60,000	Aug. 3,1893	B	57,212	57,212	46,519	10,693	221
100,000	.....	Aug. 5,1893	W	33,250	33,250	31,265	1,985	222
250,000	95,000	.....do.....	Y	10,765	45,000	10,765	34,235	223
50,000	22,000	.....do.....	.....	.....	11,250	.....	11,250	224
200,000	5,000	Aug. 7,1893	O	67,500	67,500	66,405	1,095	225
60,000	3,782	Aug. 9,1893	O	13,500	13,500	13,045	455	226
75,000	10,000	.....do.....	O	17,100	17,100	16,220	880	227
100,000	20,000	Aug. 10,1893	Y	22,500	22,500	21,440	1,060	228
175,000	38,000	Aug. 11,1893	V	44,150	44,150	42,445	1,705	229
100,000	10,000	Aug. 12,1893	V	22,500	22,500	22,030	470	230
50,000	2,000	.....do.....	V	11,250	11,250	10,740	510	231
150,000	.....	Aug. 14,1893	Y	.....	.....	.....	.....	232
200,000	55,000	.....do.....	.....	.....	45,000	.....	45,000	233
50,000	10,000	Aug. 17,1893	Y	11,250	11,250	11,110	140	234

No. 82.—NATIONAL BANKS WHICH HAVE BEEN PLACED IN THE HANDS OF

	Name and location of bank.	Organization.				Total dividends paid during existence as a national banking association.	
		Charter number.	Date.	Capital.	Surplus.	Amount	Per cent.
235	First National Bank, Marion, Kans...	3018	July 28, 1883	$75,000	.....	$72,682	96.9
236	Washington National Bank, Tacoma, Wash.	4018	Apr. 23, 1889	100,000	.....	44,000	44.0
237	El Paso National Bank, El Paso, Tex.	3608	Dec. 22, 1886	150,000	.....	54,000	36.0
238	Lloyd's National Bank, Jamestown, N. Dak.	4561	May 4, 1891	100,000	.....	6,000	6.0
239	National Granite State Bank, Exeter, N. H.	1147	May 15, 1865	100,000	.....	240,500	240.5
240	Chamberlain National Bank, Chamberlain, S. Dak.	4282	Apr. 8, 1890	50,000	.....	4,500	9.0
241	Port Townsend National Bank, Port Townsend, Wash.	4290	Apr. 18, 1890	100,000	.....	.....	.....
242	First National Bank, Port Angeles, Wash.[a]	4315	May 19, 1890	50,000	.....	.....	.....
243	First National Bank, Sundance, Wyo.	4343	June 16, 1890	50,000	.....	10,000	20.0
244	First National Bank, North Manchester, Ind.	2903	Mar. 17, 1883	50,000	.....	38,673	77.3
245	Commercial National Bank, Denver, Colo.	4113	Sept. 6, 1889	250,000	.....	.....	.....
246	First National Bank, Dayton, Tenn...	4362	July 10, 1890	50,000	.....	8,500	17.0
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
247	Hutchinson National Bank, Hutchinson, Kans.	3199	May 29, 1884	50,000	.....	39,738	79.5
248	First National Bank, Spokane Falls, Wash.	2805	Oct. 24, 1882	50,000	.....	190,100	380.2
249	Oregon National Bank, Portland, Oreg.	3719	June 7, 1887	100,000	.....	100,000	100.0
250	Citizens' National Bank, Grand Island, Nebr.	3101	Dec. 29, 1883	60,000	.....	35,000	58.3
251	First National Bank, Fort Payne, Ala.	4064	July 2, 1889	50,000	.....	4,000	8.0
252	Third National Bank, Detroit, Mich..	3514	June 1, 1886	200,000	.....	66,000	33.0
253	First National Bank, Watkins, N. Y...	3047	Sept. 14, 1883	50,000	.....	32,500	65.0
254	First National Bank, Llano, Tex.....	4316	May 20, 1890	50,000	.....	15,750	31.5
255	American National Bank, Springfield, Mo.	4360	July 9, 1890	200,000	.....	8,000	4.0
256	First National Bank, Sedalia, Mo.....	1627	Jan. 2, 1866	100,000	$7,340	319,000	319.0
257	National Bank of Pendleton, Oreg....	4249	Mar. 5, 1890	100,000	2,125	15,000	15.0
258	State National Bank, Wichita, Kans..	3524	June 29, 1886	52,000	.....	.....	.....
259	German National Bank, Denver, Colo.	2351	Apr. 9, 1887	100,000	5,895	555,000	555.0
260	Black Hills National Bank, Rapid City, S. Dak.	3401	Oct. 23, 1885	50,000	.....	57,500	115.0
261	First National Bank, Arlington, Oreg.	3676	Apr. 21, 1887	50,000	.....	18,000	36.0
262	Baker City National Bank, Baker City, Oreg.	4206	Jan. 11, 1890	75,000	.....	9,000	12.0
263	First National Bank, Grant, Nebr	4170	Dec. 4, 1889	50,000	.....	11,000	22.0
264	Wichita National Bank, Wichita, Kans.	2786	Sept. 29, 1882	50,000	.....	200,725	401.4
265	State National Bank, Vernon, Tex....	4130	Sept. 27, 1889	50,000	.....	17,065	34.1
266	National Bank of Middletown, Pa	585	Nov. 23, 1864	100,000	17,137	231,500	231.5
567	First National Bank, Kearney, Nebr..	2806	Oct. 25, 1882	50,000	.....	95,113	190.2
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
268	Buffalo County National Bank, Kearney, Nebr.	3526	July 3, 1886	100,000	.....	43,500	43.5
269	First National Bank, Johnson City, Tenn.	3951	Dec. 24, 1888	50,000	.....	12,500	25.0
270	Citizens' National Bank, Madison, S. Dak.	3151	Apr. 10, 1884	50,000	.....	50,000	100.0
271	Citizens' National Bank, Spokane Falls, Wash.[a]	4005	Apr. 8, 1889	150,000	.....	15,000	10.0
272	Tacoma National Bank, Tacoma, Wash.	2924	Apr. 13, 1883	50,000	.....	218,000	436.0
273	City National Bank, Quanah, Tex	4361	July 9, 1890	100,000	.....	16,600	16.6
274	Central National Bank, Rome, N. Y..	1376	July 1, 1865	100,000	.....	245,060	245.0
275	First National Bank, Redfield, S. Dak.	3398	Oct. 2, 1885	50,000	.....	34,000	68.0
276	North Platte National Bank, North Platte, Nebr.	4024	May 4, 1889	75,000	.....	24,208	32.3

[a] Restored to solvency.

RECEIVERS, TOGETHER WITH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, ETC.—Continued.

Failures.				Lawful money deposited.	Circulation.			
Capital.	Surplus.	Receiver appointed.	Cause of failure.		Issued.	Redeemed.	Outstanding.	
$75,000	.....	Aug. 22, 1893	Y	$21,900	$21,900	$21,000	$900	235
100,000	$5,600	Aug. 26, 1893	Y	43,500	43,500	42,030	1,470	236
150,000	60,000	Sept. 2, 1893	F	33,750	33,750	32,300	1,450	237
100,000	10,000	Sept. 14, 1893	O	22,500	22,500	21,530	970	238
50,000	10,000	Sept. 26, 1893	Y	41,137	41,137	36,277	4,860	239
50,000	1,000	Sept. 30, 1893	V	11,250	11,250	11,000	250	240
100,000	.....	Oct. 3, 1893	O	22,500	22,500	21,560	940	241
50,000	.....	Oct. 5, 1893	Y	15,450	15,450	14,810	640	242
50,000	5,000	Oct. 11, 1893	T	11,250	11,250	10,910	340	243
50,000	10,000	Oct. 16, 1893	F	27,000	27,000	26,370	630	244
250,000	40,000	Oct. 24, 1893	Y	45,000	45,000	43,600	1,400	245
50,000	5,000	Oct. 25, 1893	Y	11,250	11,250	10,960	290	246
10,935,000	.....	.....	.....	1,636,649	1,775,154	1,547,611	227,543	
100,000	10,000	Nov. 6, 1893	Y	22,500	22,500	20,700	1,800	247
250,000	21,515	Nov. 20, 1893	J	45,000	45,000	43,343	1,657	248
200,000	40,000	Dec. 12, 1893	U	45,000	45,000	43,680	1,320	249
60,000	34,200	Dec. 14, 1893	Y	13,500	13,500	13,000	500	250
50,000	1,500	Jan. 26, 1894	V	11,250	11,250	10,750	500	251
300,000	25,000	Feb. 1, 1894	U	44,280	44,280	43,000	1,280	252
50,000	4,500	Feb. 26, 1894	Z	11,250	11,250	10,660	590	253
75,000	.....	Feb. 28, 1894	G	16,870	16,870	16,220	650	254
200,000	5,000	.....do.....	Z	45,000	45,000	43,050	1,950	255
250,000	25,000	May 10, 1894	Z	48,341	48,341	44,528	3,813	256
100,000	13,000	June 8, 1894	Q	22,500	22,500	21,560	940	257
100,000	4,529	June 29, 1894	F	22,500	22,500	21,808	692	258
200,000	350,000	July 6, 1894	F	45,000	45,000	40,660	4,340	259
75,000	.....	July 13, 1894	Y	27,750	27,750	26,350	1,400	260
50,000	3,000	Aug. 2, 1894	F	11,250	11,250	10,873	377	261
75,000	13,504	.....do.....	L	16,870	16,870	15,980	890	262
50,000	4,000	Aug. 14, 1894	Y	11,250	11,250	11,052	198	263
250,000	50,000	Sept. 5, 1894	E	44,500	44,500	42,660	1,840	264
100,000	1,000	Sept. 24, 1894	V	21,640	21,640	21,100	540	265
85,000	21,000	.....do.....	I	66,785	66,785	62,015	4,770	266
150,000	8,664	Oct. 24, 1894	Y	33,750	33,750	32,077	1,673	267
2,770,000	.....	.....	.....	626,786	626,786	595,066	31,720	
100,000	35,000	Nov. 10, 1894	Y	22,500	22,500	21,130	1,370	268
50,000	4,000	Nov. 13, 1894	Q	11,250	11,250	10,590	660	269
50,000	16,000	Dec. 12, 1894	G	11,250	11,250	10,805	445	270
150,000	25,000	Dec. 13, 1894	Y	33,050	33,050	31,580	1,470	271
200,000	18,417	Dec. 14, 1894	E	44,360	44,360	42,300	2,060	272
100,000	12,000	Dec. 15, 1894	Z	22,050	22,050	20,150	1,900	273
100,020	20,000	Jan. 2, 1895	Z	22,545	22,545	19,595	2,950	274
50,000	10,000	Jan. 11, 1895	F	11,250	11,250	10,745	505	275
75,000	4,850	Jan. 14, 1895	Y	16,155	16,155	15,680	475	276

No. 82.—National Banks which have been Placed in the Hands of

	Name and location of bank.	Organization.				Total dividends paid during existence as a national banking association.	
		Charter number.	Date.	Capital.	Surplus.	Amount.	Per cent.
277	Needles National Bank, Needles, Cal.	4873	Mar. 6, 1893	$50,000	.....	.....	.....
278	National Broome County Bank, Binghamton, N. Y.	1513	Aug. 9, 1865	100,000	$20,000	$188,914	188.9
279	First National Bank, San Bernardino, Cal.	3527	July 3, 1886	100,000	.....	65,875	65.8
280	Dover National Bank, Dover, N. H...	1043	Apr. 22, 1865	100,000	.....	241,000	241.0
281	Browne National Bank, Spokane Falls, Wash.	4025	May 4, 1889	150,000	.....	6,000	4.0
282	First National Bank, Anacortes, Wash.	4458	Nov. 6, 1890	50,000	.....	.....	.....
283	Holdrege National Bank, Holdrege, Nebr.	3875	Apr. 26, 1888	50,000	.....	21,250	42.5
284	National Bank of Kansas City, Mo....	3489	Apr. 13, 1886	1,000,000	15,000	655,000	65.5
285	First National Bank, Texarkana, Tex.	3065	Oct. 26, 1883	50,000	.....	100,439	200.9
286	First National Bank, Ravenna, Nebr.	4043	May 22, 1889	50,000	.....	12,500	25.0
287	City National Bank, Fort Worth, Tex.	2359	May 28, 1877	50,000	500	358,500	717.0
288	First National Bank, Dublin, Tex	4062	July 1, 1889	50,000	.....	3,000	6.0
289	First National Bank, Ocala, Fla	3470	Mar. 16, 1886	50,000	.....	15,750	31.5
290	First National Bank, Willimantic, Conn.	2388	June 20, 1878	100,000	.....	117,500	117.5
291	First National Bank, Port Angeles, Wash.[a]	4315	May 19, 1890	50,000	.....	.....	.....
292	First National Bank, Ida Grove, Iowa.[b]	3930	Oct. 10, 1888	100,000	.....	50,088	50.1
293	First National Bank, Pella, Iowa.....	1891	Oct. 14, 1871	50,000	.....	57,500	115.0
294	Merchants' National Bank, Seattle, Wash.	2985	June 23, 1883	50,000	.....	110,250	220.5
295	Union National Bank, Denver, Colo..	4382	July 30, 1890	1,000,000	.....	190,000	19.0
296	Superior National Bank, West Superior, Wis.	4680	Jan. 13, 1892	200,000	.....	.....	.....
297	Puget Sound National Bank, Everett, Wash.	4796	Sept. 23, 1892	50,000	.....	.....	.....
298	Keystone National Bank of Superior, West Superior, Wis.	4399	Aug. 16, 1890	100,000	.....	24,500	24.5
299	First National Bank, South Bend, Wash.	4467	Nov. 15, 1890	50,000	.....	2,000	4.0
300	State National Bank, Denver, Colo.[b]	2694	May 16, 1882	120,000	.....	150,600	125.5
301	Kearney National Bank, Kearney, Nebr.	3201	June 5, 1884	100,000	.....	95,750	95.7
302	First National Bank, Wellington, Kans.	2879	Feb. 13, 1883	50,000	.....	58,750	117.5
303	Columbia National Bank, Tacoma, Wash.	4623	Sept. 2, 1891	200,000	.....	22,000	11.0
	Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
304	First National Bank, Orlando, Fla.[a]..	3469	Mar. 16, 1886	50,000	.....	27,500	55.0
305	Bellingham Bay National Bank, New Whatcom, Wash.	3976	Feb. 7, 1889	60,000	.....	2,400	4.0
306	Chattahoochee National Bank, Columbus, Ga.	1630	Jan. 22, 1866	100,000	.....	279,000	279.0
307	German National Bank, Lincoln, Nebr.	3571	Oct. 16, 1886	100,000	.....	33,832	33.8
308	Fort Stanwix National Bank, Rome, N. Y.	1410	July 8, 1865	150,000	54,250	603,000	402.0
309	Farmers' National Bank, Portsmouth, Ohio.	1088	Apr. 29, 1865	250,000	.....	547,500	219.0
310	Humboldt First National Bank, Humboldt, Kans.	3807	Nov. 1, 1887	60,000	.....	15,600	26.0
311	Grand Forks National Bank, Grand Forks, N. Dak.	3301	Feb. 6, 1885	50,000	.....	61,200	122.4
312	First National Bank, Bedford City, Va.	4257	Mar. 13, 1890	50,000	.....	19,000	38.0
313	National Bank of Jefferson, Tex.....	1777	Jan. 28, 1871	100,000	.....	19,500	19.5
314	Sumner National Bank, Wellington, Kans.	3865	Apr. 10, 1888	75,000	.....	33,250	44.3
315	First National Bank, Cheney, Wash...	4542	Apr. 1, 1891	50,000	.....	3,000	6.0
316	Kittitas Valley National Bank, Ellensburg, Wash.	3867	Apr. 14, 1888	50,000	.....	5,000	10.0

[a] Second failure. [b] Restored to voluntary liquidation.

RECEIVERS, TOGETHER WITH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, ETC.—Continued.

Failures.				Lawful money deposited.	Circulation.			
Capital.	Surplus.	Receiver appointed.	Cause of failure.		Issued.	Redeemed.	Outstanding.	
$50,000	.....	Jan. 19,1895	Q	$10,850	$10,850	$10,320	$530	277
100,000	$20,000	Jan. 28,1895	Z	26,223	26,223	23,127	3,096	278
100,000	57,000	Jan. 29,1895	G	21,800	21,800	20,570	1,230	279
100,000	20,000	Feb. 7,1895	Z	93,211	93,211	86,550	6,661	280
100,000	3,000	Feb. 8,1895	V	21,800	21,800	21,170	630	281
50,000	1,500	Mar. 6,1895	V	11,250	11,250	10,965	285	282
75,000	5,000	Mar. 15,1895	U	16,875	16,875	16,410	465	283
1,000,000	.....	Mar. 18,1895	E	45,000	45,000	42,210	2,790	284
50,000	.....	Apr. 1,1895	N	15,600	15,600	14,590	1,010	285
50,000	4,500	Apr. 10,1895	Y	11,250	11,250	10,935	315	286
300,000	45,000	.....do.....	V	44,000	44,000	42,053	1,947	287
50,000	7,450	Apr. 22,1895	V	11,250	11,250	10,990	260	288
50,000	25,000	.....do.....	Q	11,250	11,250	10,800	450	289
100,000	20,000	Apr. 23,1895	F	22,500	22,500	20,260	2,240	290
50,000	.....	Apr. 26,1895	G	11,250	11,250	10,610	640	291
150,000	.....	June 4,1895	E	14,020	14,020	12,870	1,150	292
50,000	1,050	June 5,1895	R	14,218	14,218	12,703	1,515	293
200,000	25,000	June 19,1895	V	43,150	43,150	41,030	2,120	294
500,000	65,000	Aug. 2,1895	E	135,000	135,000	126,400	8,600	295
135,000	.....	Aug. 6,1895	W	44,190	44,190	42,265	1,925	296
50,000	2,500	Aug. 7,1895	Q	10,930	10,930	10,690	240	297
200,000	22,000	Aug. 15,1895	V	43,725	43,725	41,055	2,670	298
50,000	1,000	Aug. 17,1895	I	11,250	11,250	10,650	600	299
300,000	.....	Aug. 24,1895	E	.....	.....	.....	.....	300
100,000	20,000	Sept. 19,1895	Y	22,500	22,500	20,400	2,100	301
50,000	32,500	Oct. 25,1895	V	11,250	11,250	10,260	990	302
350,000	12,000	Oct. 30,1895	Q	45,000	45,000	43,050	1,950	303
5,235,020	.....	.....	.....	963,752	963,752	905,508	58,244	
85,000	1,500	Nov. 29,1895	E	33,750	33,750	32,315	1,435	304
60,000	40,000	Dec. 5,1895	Y	13,050	13,050	12,200	850	305
100,000	35,000	Dec. 7,1895	Y	22,500	22,500	17,695	4,805	306
100,000	.....	Dec. 19,1895	Y	21,900	21,900	20,830	1,070	307
150,000	30,000	Feb. 8,1896	Z	135,000	135,000	124,635	10,365	308
250,000	50,000	.....do.....	T	45,000	45,000	35,780	9,220	309
60,000	3,487	Feb. 15,1896	W	13,000	13,000	12,080	920	310
200,000	1,000	Apr. 28,1896	G	46,150	46,150	42,770	3,380	311
50,000	20,000	May 2,1896	U	11,250	11,250	10,765	485	312
100,000	20,000	June 24,1896	E	22,500	22,500	16,710	5,790	313
100,000	.....	June 26,1896	X	22,500	22,500	19,150	3,350	314
50,000	1,000	June 27,1896	Y	11,250	11,250	10,995	255	315
50,000	.....	July 18,1896	V	11,250	11,250	10,675	575	316

No. 82.—National Banks which have been Placed in the Hands of

	Name and location of bank.	Organization.				Total dividends paid during existence as a national banking association.	
		Charter number.	Date.	Capital.	Surplus.	Amount.	Per cent.
317	First National Bank, Hillsborough, Ohio.	787	Feb. 7,1865	$100,000	.....	$254,312	254.3
318	American National Bank, Denver, Colo. *a*	4159	Nov. 13,1889	250,000	.....	90,000	36.0
319	First National Bank, Minot, N. Dak..	4009	Apr. 13,1889	50,000	.....	17,000	34.0
320	Yates County National Bank, Penn Yan, N. Y.	2405	Dec. 30,1878	50,000	.....	66,000	112.0
321	First National Bank, Larned, Kans...	2666	Apr. 27,1882	50,000	.....	163,750	327.5
322	Citizens' National Bank, San Angelo, Tex.	4659	Dec. 5,1891	100,000	.....	18,500	18.5
323	Sioux National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa	2535	June 9,1881	100,000	.....	419,459	419.4
324	American National Bank, New Orleans, La.	3978	Feb. 14,1889	200,000	.....	60,000	30.0
325	First National Bank, Helena, Mont ..	1649	Apr. 5,1866	100,000	.....	273,000	273.0
326	Bennett National Bank, New Whatcom, Wash.	4171	Dec. 4,1889	50,000	.....	5,000	10.0
327	First National Bank, Springville, N.Y.	2892	Feb. 26,1883	50,000	.....	37,500	75.0
328	First National Bank, Mount Pleasant, Mich.	3215	June 28,1884	50,000	.....	36,000	72.0
329	First National Bank, Ithaca, Mich ...	3217	July 7,1884	50,000	.....	41,250	82.5
330	City National Bank, Tyler, Tex.....	4353	July 2,1890	100,000	.....	20,000	20.0
	Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
331	First National Bank, Garnett, Kans..	2973	June 11,1883	50,000	.....	71,500	143.0
332	First National Bank, Eddy, N. Mex..	4455	Oct. 31,1890	50,000	.....	.....	.....
333	Second National Bank, Rockford, Ill.	482	July 13,1864	50,000	$2,470	636,458	1272.9
334	Marine National Bank, Duluth, Minn.	4421	Sept. 23,1890	250,000	5,000	14,000	5.6
335	First National Bank, Decorah, Iowa..	493	Aug. 6,1864	75,000	.....	254,611	339.5
336	Missouri National Bank, Kansas City, Mo.	4494	Dec. 30,1890	250,000	.....	75,000	30.0
337	First National Bank of East Saginaw, Saginaw, Mich.	637	Dec. 20,1864	50,000	.....	332,500	665.0
338	First National Bank, Tyler, Tex.....	3651	Mar. 21,1887	100,000	.....	83,000	83.0
339	First National Bank, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	4899	Apr. 18,1893	100,000	.....	6,000	6.0
340	National Bank of Illinois, Chicago, Ill.	1867	Aug. 29,1871	500,000	.....	1,877,500	375.5
341	Big Rapids National Bank, Big Rapids, Mich. *b*	2944	May 9,1883	100,000	.....	47,500	47.5
342	Second National Bank, Grand Forks, N. Dak.	3504	May 17,1886	55,000	.....	33,550	61.0
343	First National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa. *a*	1757	Dec. 28,1870	100,000	.....	161,000	161.0
344	Citizens' National Bank, Fargo, N. Dak.	3602	Dec. 14,1886	100,000	1,000	60,000	60.0
345	Merchants' National Bank, Devils Lake, N. Dak.	3714	May 24,1887	50,000	.....	41,750	83.5
346	First National Bank, Alma, Nebr.....	3580	Oct. 28,1886	50,000	1,143	31,534	63.1
347	Columbia National Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.	4739	May 13,1892	200,000	.....	24,000	12.0
348	Dakota National Bank, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	2843	Dec. 19,1882	50,000	.....	23,000	46.0
349	First National Bank, Newport, Ky...	2276	June 15,1875	100,000	.....	288,000	288.0
350	German National Bank, Louisville, Ky.	2062	Nov. 5,1872	237,700	.....	402,400	169.3
351	Mutual National Bank, New Orleans, La.	1898	Nov. 10,1871	300,000	.....	497,500	165.8
352	Merchants' National Bank, Ocala, Fla.	3815	Nov. 21,1887	50,000	3,000	25,500	51.0
353	Moscow National Bank, Moscow, Idaho.	4584	June 17,1891	75,000	.....	18,000	24.0
354	First National Bank, Olympia, Wash.	3024	Aug. 11,1883	50,000	.....	88,000	176.0
355	First National Bank, Franklin, Ohio.	738	Jan. 23,1865	50,000	.....	259,000	518.0
356	First National Bank, Griswold, Iowa.	3048	Sept. 15,1883	50,000	.....	53,500	107.0
357	National Bank of Potsdam, N. Y.....	868	Mar. 7,1865	50,000	.....	523,670	1047.3
358	Northwestern National Bank, Great Falls, Mont.	2476	May 14,1880	50,000	.....	177,500	355.0
359	Merchants' National Bank, Jacksonville, Fla.	4332	June 2,1890	100,000	.....	60,000	60.0
360	Union National Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.	2795	Oct. 12,1882	250,000	2,500	317,500	127.0
361	The Dalles National Bank, The Dalles, Oreg.	3534	July 16,1886	50,000	.....	.....	.....

a Restored to solvency.

b Formerly in voluntary liquidation.

RECEIVERS, TOGETHER WITH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, ETC.—Continued.

Failures.				Lawful money deposited.	Circulation.			
Capital.	Surplus.	Receiver appointed.	Cause of failure.		Issued.	Redeemed.	Outstanding.	
$100,000	$20,000	July 22, 1896	X	$22,150	$22,150	$15,956	$6,194	317
500,000	150,000	July 25, 1896	Y	.....	.....	.....	.....	318
50,000	33	Aug. 12, 1896	F	11,250	11,250	10,045	1,205	319
50,000	15,000	Aug. 17, 1896	V	11,700	11,700	10,700	1,000	320
50,000	.....	Aug. 26, 1896	U	11,250	11,250	9,630	1,620	321
100,000	7,000	Sept. 9, 1896	V	22,500	22,500	20,460	2,040	322
300,000	5,000	.....do.....	V	44,100	44,100	39,080	5,020	323
200,000	30,000	Sept. 10, 1896	O	44,300	44,300	38,800	5,500	324
800,000	100,000	Sept. 11, 1896	Y	45,000	45,000	37,849	7,151	325
50,000	.....	Sept. 19, 1896	V	11,250	11,250	10,685	565	326
50,000	25,000	Oct. 3, 1896	G	18,000	18,000	16,980	1,020	327
50,000	10,000	Oct. 7, 1896	X	11,250	11,250	10,750	500	328
50,000	10,000	Oct. 14, 1896	W	11,250	11,250	10,632	618	329
100,000	7,200	Oct. 17, 1896	W	22,495	22,495	20,760	1,735	330
3,805,000	.....	.....	.....	695,595	695,595	618,927	76,668	
50,000	10,000	Nov. 9, 1896	Y	11,700	11,700	10,300	1,400	331
50,000	10,000	Nov. 10, 1896	J	10,900	10,900	9,880	1,020	332
200,000	52,000	.....do.....	Y	49,100	49,100	39,426	9,674	333
200,000	1,000	Nov. 11, 1896	Y	45,000	45,000	40,680	4,320	334
75,000	15,000	Nov. 24, 1896	L	17,320	17,320	14,870	2,450	335
250,000	15,000	Dec. 3, 1896	Y	45,000	45,000	40,770	4,230	336
100,000	60,000	Dec. 10, 1896	H	37,422	37,422	31,467	5,955	337
200,000	40,000	Dec. 17, 1896	G	45,000	45,000	43,050	1,950	338
100,000	3,000	Dec. 18, 1896	W	21,880	21,880	21,160	720	339
1,000,000	1,000,000	Dec. 21, 1896	Y	52,980	52,980	46,532	6,448	340
100,000	18,000	Dec. 31, 1896	N	20,880	20,880	19,158	1,722	341
50,000	.....	Jan. 7, 1897	Y	10,870	10,870	9,860	1,010	342
100,000	40,000	.....do.....	.....	.....	51,430	6,430	45,000	343
100,000	35,000	.....do.....	V	21,950	21,950	19,390	2,560	344
50,000	.....	Jan. 11, 1897	U	22,500	22,500	20,095	2,405	345
50,000	3,297	Jan. 12, 1897	Q	11,250	11,250	10,390	860	346
200,000	.....	Jan. 14, 1897	V	44,010	44,010	40,970	3,040	347
50,000	50,000	Jan. 20, 1897	X	10,800	10,800	9,610	1,190	348
200,000	75,000	Jan. 21, 1897	T	45,000	45,000	38,235	6,765	349
251,500	30,000	Jan. 22, 1897	N	176,400	176,400	148,814	27,586	350
200,000	.....	Jan. 27, 1897	Y	42,800	42,800	32,268	10,532	351
100,000	.....	Feb. 3, 1897	S	22,200	22,200	20,955	1,245	352
75,000	30,000	Feb. 4, 1897	H	16,875	16,875	16,425	450	353
100,000	20,000	Feb. 17, 1897	F	21,800	21,800	19,570	2,230	354
50,000	10,000	.....do.....	V	22,200	22,200	18,673	3,527	355
50,000	10,000	.....do.....	F	11,250	11,250	10,698	552	356
200,000	30,000	Mar. 2, 1897	S	45,000	45,000	35,923	9,077	357
250,000	35,000	Mar. 6, 1897	Z	42,870	42,870	37,693	5,177	358
100,000	12,000	Mar. 17, 1897	I	22,100	22,100	20,985	1,115	359
500,000	.....	Mar. 20, 1897	V	43,950	43,950	39,768	4,182	360
50,000	.....	May 7, 1897	G	10,750	10,750	10,235	515	361

No. 82.—National Banks which have been Placed in the Hands of

	Name and location of bank.	Organization.				Total dividends paid during existence as a national banking association.	
		Charter number.	Date.	Capital.	Surplus.	Amount.	Per cent.
362	City National Bank, Gatesville, Tex..	4732	Apr. 23, 1892	$50,000	$500	$16,500	33.0
363	Merchants' National Bank, Helena, Mont.	2732	June 14, 1882	150,000	.....	288,500	152.3
364	First National Bank, Orleans, Nebr...	3342	May 19, 1885	50,000	.....	39,337	78.7
365	Keystone National Bank, Erie, Pa....	535	Oct. 19, 1864	150,000	1,343	531,034	354.0
366	Merchants and Miners' National Bank, Phillipsburg, Mont.	4843	Feb. 1, 1893	50,000	500	10,000	20.0
267	First National Bank, Asheville, N. C..	3418	Dec. 4, 1885	100,000	.....	50,000	50.0
368	First National Bank, Benton Harbor, Mich.	4261	May 15, 1890	50,000	.....	17,500	35.0
	Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
369	Sault Ste. Marie National Bank, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	3747	July 7, 1887	50,000	.....	12,000	24.0
370	First National Bank, Pembina, N. Dak.	3438	Jan. 20, 1886	50,000	.....	53,000	106.0
371	Chestnut Street National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.	3723	June 14, 1887	250,000	.....	150,000	60.0
372	National Bank of Paola, Kans.....	3795	Sept. 30, 1887	100,000	.....	47,500	47.5
373	First National Bank, Larimore, N. Dak.	2854	Jan. 9, 1883	50,000	.....	49,500	99.0
374	Hampshire County National Bank, Northampton, Mass. [a]	418	Apr. 6, 1864	50,000	.....	571,500	1143.0
375	State National Bank, Logansport, Ind. [b]	2596	Dec. 7, 1881	100,000	.....	190,000	190.0
	Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
376	First National Bank, New Lisbon, Ohio.	2203	Nov. 7, 1874	50,000	.....	77,250	154.5
377	First National Bank, Carthage, N. Y..	2442	Dec. 12, 1879	50,000	.....	93,473	186.9
378	First National Bank, Neligh, Nebr....	4110	Sept. 2, 1889	50,000	.....	20,411	40.8
379	First National Bank, Flushing, Ohio..	3177	May 6, 1884	50,000	.....	20,250	40.5
380	First National Bank, Emporia Kans..	1915	Jan. 2, 1872	50,000	.....	194,000	388.0
381	First National Bank, Cordele, Ga.....	4554	Apr. 16, 1891	50,000	.....	7,500	15.0
382	Cochecho National Bank, Dover, N. H.	1087	Apr. 29, 1865	100,000	.....	233,000	233.0
383	Citizens' National Bank, Niles, Mich.	1886	Sept. 27, 1871	50,000	.....	91,000	182.0
384	Atchison National Bank, Atchison, Kans.	2082	Feb. 8, 1873	70,000	.....	76,500	109.3
385	First National Bank, Penn Yan, N. Y.	358	Feb. 8, 1864	50,000	.....	154,054	308.1
386	First National Bank, Arkansas City, Kans. [c]	3360	June 30, 1885	50,000	.....	.....	.....
387	First National Bank, McPherson, Kans. [b]	3521	June 17, 1886	50,000	.....	50,250	100.5
	Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
388	Broadway National Bank, Boston, Mass.	551	Oct. 25, 1864	150,000	654	393,816	262.5
389	People's National Bank, Denver, Colo. [b]	4084	July 30, 1889	150,000	.....	132,000	88.0
390	Globe National Bank, Boston, Mass...	936	Mar. 25, 1865	1,000,000	287,304	2,055,000	205.5
391	Merchants' National Bank, Rutland, Vt.	3311	Feb. 25, 1885	50,000	.....	79,000	158.0
392	Somerset National Banking Co., Somerset, Ky. [d]	5468	June 29, 1900	50,000	.....	.....	.....
393	South Danvers National Bank, Peabody, Mass.	958	Mar. 31, 1865	150,000	37,041	403,500	269.0
	Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[a] Restored to solvency.
[b] Formerly in voluntary liquidation.
[c] Formerly in voluntary liquidation; second failure.
[d] No circulation.

RECEIVERS, TOGETHER WITH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, ETC.—Continued.

Failures.				Lawful money deposited.	Circulation.			
Capital.	Surplus.	Receiver appointed.	Cause of failure.		Issued.	Redeemed.	Outstanding.	
$50,000	$1,500	May 29, 1897	V	$11,020	$11,020	$10,600	$420	362
350,000	70,000	June 2, 1897	Y	50,040	50,040	44,330	5,710	363
50,000	1,800	June 5, 1897	G	11,250	11,250	10,378	872	364
150,000	10,000	July 26, 1897	F	51,071	51,071	40,910	10,161	365
50,000	2,500	July 28, 1897	Z	11,250	11,250	10,100	1,150	366
100,000	20,000	Aug. 23, 1897	N	22,500	22,500	19,970	2,530	367
50,000	6,021	Sept. 21, 1897	K	11,250	11,250	10,440	810	368
5,851,500	.....	.....	.....	1,170,138	1,221,568	1,031,008	190,560	
100,000	.....	Dec. 10, 1897	U	22,000	22,000	18,400	3,600	369
50,000	7,985	Jan. 19, 1898	W	10,700	10,700	9,100	1,600	370
500,000	150,000	Jan. 29, 1898	T	42,890	42,890	34,015	8,875	371
50,000	2,500	Feb. 1, 1898	W	17,560	17,560	14,550	3,010	372
50,000	.....	Feb. 26, 1898	G	10,750	10,750	9,660	1,090	373
250,000	50,000	May 23, 1898	A	90,000	145,905	44,675	101,230	374
200,000	55,000	Sept. 27, 1898	E	29,110	29,110	22,420	6,690	375
1,200,000	.....	.....	.....	223,010	278,915	152,820	126,095	
50,000	1,541	Nov. 3, 1898	Z	11,250	11,250	8,235	3,015	376
100,000	5,000	Nov. 4, 1898	A	21,640	21,640	19,860	1,780	367
50,000	3,000	.....do.....	Z	10,750	10,750	9,855	895	378
50,000	1,000	Nov. 5, 1898	V	11,250	11,250	9,100	2,150	379
100,000	100,000	Nov. 16, 1898	N	22,500	22,500	14,986	7,514	380
50,000	6,000	Mar. 4, 1899	M	11,250	11,250	10,595	655	381
150,000	3,000	June 6, 1899	T	33,750	33,750	24,830	8,920	382
50,000	10,000	July 8, 1899	N	20,653	20,653	17,635	3,018	383
50,000	10,000	Sept. 5, 1899	F	45,000	45,000	30,906	14,094	384
50,000	15,000	Sept. 18, 1899	J	11,250	11,250	8,020	3,230	385
100,000	.....	Oct. 19, 1899	E	22,500	22,500	19,840	2,660	386
50,000	5,500	Oct. 28, 1899	M	16,870	16,870	15,200	1,670	387
850,000	.....	.....	.....	238,663	238,663	189,062	49,601	
200,000	175,000	Dec. 16, 1899	M	104,195	104,195	91,617	12,578	388
300,000	.....	Dec. 20, 1899	X	45,000	45,000	37,850	7,150	389
1,000,000	120,000	Dec. 21, 1899	O	863,785	863,785	728,613	135,172	390
100,000	500	Mar. 26, 1900	Z	22,500	22,500	19,345	3,155	391
50,000	.....	Aug. 17, 1900	U	.....	.....	.....	.....	392
150,000	66,000	Sept. 19, 1900	I	50,000	50,000	37,257	12,743	393
1,800,000	.....	.....	.....	1,085,480	1,085,480	914,682	170,798	

No. 82.—National Banks which have been Placed in the Hands of

	Name and location of bank.	Organization.				Total dividends paid during existence as a national banking association.	
		Charter number.	Date.	Capital.	Surplus.	Amount.	Per cent.
394	American National Bank, Baltimore, Md.	4518	Feb. 10, 1891	$100,000	.....	$70,000	70.0
395	First National Bank, White Pigeon, Mich.	4527	Mar. 3, 1891	50,000	.....	16,500	33.0
396	First National Bank, Niles, Mich	1761	Jan. 3, 1871	100,000	.....	269,000	269.0
397	Farmers' National Bank, Vergennes, Vt.	2475	Apr. 29, 1880	50,000	.....	51,500	103.0
398	Le Mars National Bank, Lemars, Iowa.	2818	Nov. 13, 1882	100,000	.....	99,000	99.0
399	First National Bank, Vancouver, Wash.	3031	Aug. 15, 1883	50,000	.....	102,137	204.2
400	Pynchon National Bank, Springfield, Mass.	987	Apr. 7, 1865	150,000	$52,266	633,353	422.2
401	Seventh National Bank, New York, N. Y. *a*	998	Apr. 11, 1865	500,000	.....	626,000	125.2
402	City National Bank, Buffalo, N. Y....	5174	Jan. 26, 1899	300,000	150,000	6,000	4.0
403	First National Bank, Austin, Tex. *a*..	2118	July 17, 1873	100,000	.....	238,200	238.2
404	Eufaula National Bank, Eufaula, Ala.	2309	Nov. 30, 1875	50,000	.....	163,510	327.0
	Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
405	First National Rank, Belmont, Ohio..	4864	Mar. 18, 1893	50,000	.....	21,500	40.3
406	Hancock National Bank, Boston, Mass. *b*	1442	July 15, 1865	600,000	.....	795,000	132.5
	Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
407	Central National Bank, Boston, Mass.	2103	Apr. 30, 1873	500,000	.....	685,000	.....
408	National Bank of South Pennsylvania, Hyndman, Pa.	4063	July 2, 1889	50,000	.....	1,500	.....
409	First National Bank, Asbury Park, N. J.	3451	Feb. 4, 1886	50,000	600	81,000	.....
410	First National Bank of Florida, Jacksonville, Fla.	2174	Aug. 24, 1874	50,000	.....	89,500	.....
411	Southport National Bank, Southport, Conn.	660	Dec. 29, 1864	100,000	29,000	504,250	.....
412	Navesink National Bank, Red Bank, N. J.	4535	Mar. 19, 1891	50,000	.....	30,000	.....
413	Citizens' National Bank, Beaumont, Tex.	5841	May 31, 1901	100,000	2,222	.....	.....
414	Groesbeeck National Bank, Groesbeck, Tex.	4269	Mar. 22, 1890	50,000	.....	45,000	.....
415	Packard National Bank, Greenfield, Mass.	2264	May 17, 1875	100,000	.....	129,500	.....
416	Bolivar National Bank, Bolivar, Pa..	6135	Feb. 24, 1902	30,000	.....	900	.....
417	Federal National Bank, Pittsburg, Pa.	6023	Nov. 16, 1901	1,000,000	.....	60,000	.....
418	First National Bank, Allegheny, Pa..	198	Jan. 14, 1864	200,000	20,000	1,283,000	.....
	Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Grand total.....	.....	.....	55,885,000	1,265,870	52,590,971	.....

a Restored to solvency.
b Formerly in voluntary liquidation.

A Defalcation of officers.
B Defalcation of officers and fraudulent management.
C Defalcation of officers and excessive loans to others.
D Defalcation of officers and depreciation of securities.
E Depreciation of securities.
F Excessive loans to others, injudicious banking, and depreciation of securities.
G Excessive loans to officers and directors and depreciation of securities.
H Excessive loans to officers and directors and investments in real estate and mortgages.
I Excessive loans to others and depreciation of securities.
J Excessive loans to others and investments in real estate and mortgages.
K Excessive loans and failure of large debtors.
L Excessive loans to officers and directors.
M Failure of large debtors.

RECEIVERS, TOGETHER WITH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, ETC.—Continued.

Failures.				Lawful money deposited.	Circulation.			
Capital.	Surplus.	Receiver appointed.	Cause of failure.		Issued.	Redeemed.	Outstanding.	
$200,000	$50,000	Dec. 21, 1900	F	$100,000	$100,000	$73,875	$26,125	394
50,000	10,000	Dec. 27, 1900	G	50,000	50,000	32,110	17,890	395
100,000	20,000	Mar. 9, 1901	Z	99,000	99,000	67,281	31,719	396
60,000	6,000	Apr. 13, 1901	Z	20,000	20,000	15,880	4,120	397
100,000	.....	Apr. 17, 1901	Q	23,900	23,900	15,690	8,210	398
50,000	4,000	Apr. 20, 1901	R	12,500	12,500	5,330	7,170	399
200,000	100,000	June 24, 1901	F	111,465	111,465	83,135	28,330	400
500,000	150,000	June 27, 1901	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	401
300,000	150,000	June 29, 1901	G	297,750	297,750	228,925	68,825	402
100,000	.....	Aug. 3, 1901	W	.....	100,000	2,045	97,955	403
100,000	2,500	Oct. 21, 1901	S	25,000	25,000	15,252	9,748	404
1,760,000	.....	.....	.....	739,615	839,615	539,523	300,092	
50,000	10,000	Feb. 25, 1902	Z	50,000	50,000	23,110	26,890	405
400,000	.....	Apr. 4, 1902	V	60,400	60,400	46,933	13,467	406
.....	.....	.....	.....	110,400	110,400	70,043	40,357	
500,000	100,000	Nov. 13, 1902	F	401,133	401,133	214,625	186,508	407
50,000	10,000	Dec. 16, 1902	T	12,500	12,500	5,140	7,360	408
100,000	60,000	Feb. 13, 1903	Q	25,000	25,000	11,370	13,630	409
50,000	10,000	Mar. 14, 1903	F	51,530	51,530	14,860	36,670	410
100,000	40,000	May 19, 1903	Z	.....	102,635	31,700	70,935	411
50,000	20,000	Aug. 14, 1903	Z	.....	12,500	3,250	9,250	412
100,000	10,000	Aug. 20, 1903	L	.....	25,000	2,350	22,650	413
50,000	10,000	Aug. 22, 1903	L	.....	12,500	2,700	9,800	414
100,000	13,500	Oct. 1, 1903	I	48,070	98,070	4,250	93,820	415
30,000	1,000	.....do.....	G	.....	10,000	950	9,050	416
2,000,000	400,000	Oct. 21, 1903	AA	.....	696,500	6,000	690,500	417
350,000	100,000	Oct. 22, 1903	AA	.....	99,100	.....	99,100	418
3,480,000	.....	.....	.....	538,233	1,546,468	297,195	1,249,273	
71,167,420	.....	.....	.....	23,408,738	24,785,313	21,954,886	2,830,427	

N Fraudulent management.
O Fraudulent management, excessive loans to officers and directors, and depreciation of securities.
P Fraudulent management and depreciation of securities.
Q Fraudulent management and injudicious banking.
R Fraudulent management, defalcation of officers, and depreciation of securities.
S Fraudulent management, injudicious banking, investments in real estate and mortgages, and depreciation of securities.
T Fraudulent management, excessive loans to officers and directors, and excessive loans to others.
U Injudicious banking.
V Injudicious banking and depreciation of securities.
W Injudicious banking and failure of large debtors.
X Investments in real estate and mortgages and depreciation of securities.
Y General stringency of the money market, shrinkage in values, and imprudent methods of banking.
Z Wrecked by the cashier.
AA Closed by run. Bank reported solvent and expected to resume.

No. 83.—Insolvent National Banks, Dates of Organization, Appointment of System, with Amounts of Nominal and Additional Assets, Amounts Col Assets, Expenses of Receivership, Claims Proved, Dividends Paid, and

	Name and location of bank.	Date of organization.	Capital stock.	Receiver appointed.
1	First National Bank, Attica, N. Y	Jan. 14, 1864	$50,000	Apr. 14, 1865
2	Venango National Bank, Franklin, Pa	May 20, 1865	300,000	May 1, 1866
3	Merchants' National Bank, Washington, D. C	Dec. 14, 1864	200,000	May 8, 1866
	Total		500,000	
4	First National Bank, Medina, N. Y	Feb. 3, 1864	50,000	Mar. 13, 1867
5	Tennessee National Bank, Memphis, Tenn	June 5, 1865	100,000	Mar. 21, 1867
6	First National Bank, Selma, Ala	Aug. 24, 1865	100,000	Apr. 30, 1867
7	First National Bank, New Orleans, La	Dec. 18, 1863	500,000	May 20, 1867
8	National Unadilla Bank, Unadilla, N. Y	July 17, 1865	120,000	Aug. 20, 1867
9	Farmers and Citizens' National Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y.	June 5, 1865	300,000	Sept. 6, 1867
10	Croton National Bank, New York, N. Y	Sept. 9, 1865	200,000	Oct. 1, 1867
	Total		1,370,000	
11	First National Bank, Bethel, Conn	May 15, 1865	60,000	Feb. 28, 1868
12	First National Bank, Keokuk, Iowa	Sept. 9, 1863	100,000	Mar. 3, 1868
13	National Bank of Vicksburg, Miss	Feb. 14, 1865	50,000	Apr. 24, 1868
	Total		210,000	
14	First National Bank, Rockford, Ill	May 20, 1864	50,000	Mar. 15, 1869
15	First National Bank of Nevada, Austin, Nev	June 23, 1865	250,000	Oct. 14, 1869
	Total		300,000	
16	Ocean National Bank, New York, N. Y	June 6, 1865	1,000,000	Dec. 13, 1871
17	Union Square National Bank, New York, N. Y	Mar. 30, 1869	200,000	Dec. 15, 1871
18	Eighth National Bank, New York, N. Y	Apr. 6, 1864	250,000	.....do
19	Fourth National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa	Feb. 26, 1864	200,000	Dec. 20, 1871
20	Waverly National Bank, Waverly, N. Y	May 29, 1865	106,100	Apr. 23, 1872
21	First National Bank, Fort Smith, Ark	Feb. 6, 1866	50,000	May 2, 1872
	Total		1,806,100	
22	Scandinavian National Bank, Chicago, Ill	May 7, 1872	250,000	Dec. 12, 1872
23	Wallkill National Bank, Middletown, N. Y	July 21, 1865	175,000	Dec. 31, 1872
24	Crescent City National Bank, New Orleans, La	Feb. 15, 1872	500,000	Mar. 18, 1873
25	Atlantic National Bank, New York, N. Y	July 1, 1865	300,000	Apr. 28, 1873
26	First National Bank, Washington, D. C	July 16, 1863	500,000	Sept. 19, 1873
27	National Bank of the Commonwealth, New York, N. Y.	July 1, 1865	750,000	Sept. 22, 1873
28	Merchants' National Bank, Petersburg, Va	Sept. 1, 1865	400,000	Sept. 25, 1873
29	First National Bank, Petersburg, Va	July 1, 1865	200,000	.....do
30	First National Bank, Mansfield, Ohio	May 24, 1864	100,000	Oct. 18, 1873
31	New Orleans National Banking Association, New Orleans, La.	May 27, 1871	600,000	Oct. 23, 1873
32	First National Bank, Carlisle, Pa	July 7, 1863	50,000	Oct. 24, 1873
	Total		3,825,000	
33	First National Bank, Anderson, Ind	July 31, 1863	50,000	Nov. 23, 1873
34	First National Bank, Topeka, Kans	Aug. 23, 1866	100,000	Dec. 16, 1873
35	First National Bank, Norfolk, Va	Feb. 23, 1864	100,000	June 3, 1874
	Total		250,000	
36	Gibson County National Bank, Princeton, Ind	Nov. 30, 1872	50,000	Nov. 28, 1874
37	First National Bank of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah	Nov. 15, 1869	150,000	Dec. 10, 1874
38	Cook County National Bank, Chicago, Ill	July 8, 1871	500,000	Feb. 1, 1875
39	First National Bank, Tiffin, Ohio	Mar. 16, 1865	100,000	Oct. 22, 1875
40	Charlottesville National Bank, Charlottesville, Va	July 19, 1865	200,000	Oct. 28, 1875
	Total		1,000,000	
41	Miners' National Bank, Georgetown, Colo	Oct. 30, 1874	150,000	Jan. 24, 1876
42	Fourth National Bank, Chicago, Ill.[a]	Feb. 24, 1864	200,000	Feb. 1, 1876
43	First National Bank, Bedford, Iowa	Sept. 18, 1875	30,000	.....do
44	First National Bank, Osceola, Iowa	Jan. 26, 1871	50,000	Feb. 26, 1876
45	First National Bank, Duluth, Minn	Apr. 6, 1872	100,000	Mar. 13, 1876
46	First National Bank, La Crosse, Wis	June 20, 1865	50,000	Apr. 11, 1876
47	City National Bank, Chicago, Ill	Feb. 18, 1865	250,000	May 17, 1876
48	Watkins National Bank, Watkins, N. Y	June 2, 1864	75,000	July 12, 1876
49	First National Bank, Wichita, Kans	Jan. 2, 1872	60,000	Sept. 23, 1876
	Total		965,000	

[a] Formerly in voluntary liquidation.

RECEIVER, AND CLOSING, SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL BANKING LECTED FROM ALL SOURCES, LOANS PAID AND OTHER DISBURSEMENTS, LOSSES ON REMAINING ASSETS RETURNED TO STOCKHOLDERS TO OCTOBER 31, 1902.

Nominal assets at date of suspension.			Additional assets received since date of suspension.	Total assets.	Offsets allowed and settled.	Loss on assets compounded or sold under order of court.	Nominal value of assets returned to stockholders.	
Estimated good.	Estimated doubtful.	Estimated worthless.						
$50,823	$28,053	$115,538	$13,692	$208,106	$18,661	$114,236	.....	1
83,713	57,029	818,154	27,741	986,637	69,445	796,197	.....	2
.....	860,929	.....	.....	860,929	.....	686,665	.....	3
83,713	917,958	818,154	27,741	1,847,566	69,445	1,482,862	.....	
18,424	2,029	101,072	5,400	126,925	.....	93,638	.....	4
50,000	395,412	.....	26,579	471,991	.....	380,383	.....	5
116,422	96,556	78,415	57,732	349,125	6,845	179,894	.....	6
853,148	276,400	701,116	156,575	1,987,239	58,645	929,289	.....	7
36,748	69,857	86,856	19,449	212,910	.....	132,806	.....	8
1,175,656	121,683	272,757	121,017	1,691,113	55,342	400,903	.....	9
255,235	144,903	65,361	21,572	487,071	30,641	187,586	.....	10
2,505,633	1,106,840	1,305,577	408,324	5,326,374	151,473	2,304,499	.....	
39,486	4,809	83,830	12,212	140,337	1,570	70,122	.....	11
98,240	79,652	125,057	13,426	316,375	33,454	123,409	.....	12
21,584	49,959	22,569	.....	94,112	4,608	57,938	.....	13
159,310	134,420	231,456	25,638	550,824	39,632	251,469	.....	
7,000	811	.....	30,371	38,182	274	.....	.....	14
129,721	497,292	91,412	42,236	760,661	317,742	219,750	.....	15
136,721	498,103	91,412	72,607	798,843	318,016	219,750	.....	
1,867,641	.....	942,283	124,832	2,934,756	285,736	1,254,358	.....	16
364,973	.....	91,355	11,895	468,223	101,719	.....	$89,855	17
229,617	736,997	165,442	49,409	1,181,465	38,911	379,794	.....	18
653,658	.....	.....	.....	653,658	303,504	.....	.....	19
86,493	40,000	37,494	32,517	196,504	15,780	56,011	.....	20
15,800	14,174	25,000	6,537	61,511	.....	37,629	.....	21
3,218,182	791,171	1,261,574	225,190	5,496,117	745,650	1,727,792	89,855	
100,000	100,000	168,100	24,866	392,966	6,211	224,703	.....	22
127,769	50,000	25,000	25,102	227,871	30,378	22,084	.....	23
379,020	110,450	148,920	168,603	806,993	8,949	285,346	.....	24
336,833	58,852	283,550	128,337	807,572	98,460	161,013	.....	25
1,000,000	1,277,690	.....	215,724	2,493,414	280,955	765,356	.....	26
1,435,113	473,372	453,593	404,431	2,766,509	368,992	589,213	.....	27
342,260	252,250	321,722	103,609	1,019,841	103,842	616,642	.....	28
100,000	50,000	79,409	43,225	272,634	3,225	146,764	.....	29
94,483	173,378	7,954	21,095	296,910	5,735	182,231	.....	30
300,000	100,000	376,870	654,185	1,431,055	8,964	715,584	.....	31
28,077	55,386	29,267	2,574	115,304	7,068	51,294	.....	32
4,243,555	2,701,378	1,894,385	1,791,751	10,631,069	922,779	3,760,230	.....	
50,000	80,000	103,057	102,245	335,302	10,410	235,127	.....	33
25,000	85,000	78,857	14,241	203,098	26,951	118,083	.....	34
77,723	56,350	80,297	3,542	217,912	2,191	55,917	.....	35
152,723	221,350	262,211	120,028	756,312	39,552	409,127	.....	
51,296	32,011	29,055	12,816	125,178	3,595	54,332	.....	36
6,300	204,600	3,274	15,258	229,432	2,860	196,231	.....	37
619,836	1,250,163	151,439	678,349	2,699,787	452,953	1,948,095	.....	38
140,000	120,000	63,620	18,439	342,059	60,447	84,709	.....	39
169,520	105,218	257,655	30,696	563,089	24,882	58,715	.....	40
986,952	1,711,992	505,043	755,558	3,959,545	544,746	2,342,082	.....	
20,000	190,069	.....	27,287	237,356	8,761	186,254	.....	41
27,123	131,227	65,802	3,084	227,236	2,100	6,266	.....	42
29,752	26,858	9,359	9,635	75,604	3,510	49,929	.....	43
74,376	19,938	5,737	15,162	115,213	3,043	30,319	33,363	44
18,093	118,300	35,855	13,816	186,064	1,139	111,780	.....	45
35,000	25,000	05,097	44,815	169,912	4,296	85,019	.....	46
453,037	478,917	85,805	86,248	1,104,007	48,381	470,908	.....	47
86,014	44,582	9,105	21,738	161,439	3,151	18,635	53,473	48
59,226	18,387	67,531	3,681	148,825	17,409	67,345	.....	49
802,621	1,053,278	344,291	225,466	2,425,656	91,790	1,026,455	86,836	

No. 83.—Insolvent National Banks, Dates of Organization, Appointment of System, with Amounts of Nominal and Additional Assets,

	Name and location of bank.	Date of organization.	Capital stock.	Receiver appointed.
50	First National Bank, Greenfield, Ohio[a]	Oct. 7,1863	$50,000	Dec. 12,1876
51	National Bank of Fishkill, N. Y	Apr. 1,1865	200,000	Jan. 27,1877
52	First National Bank, Franklin, Ind	Aug. 5,1863	132,000	Feb. 13,1877
53	Northumberland County National Bank, Shamokin, Pa.	Jan. 9,1865	67,000	Mar. 12,1877
54	First National Bank, Winchester, Ill	July 25,1865	50,000	Mar. 16,1877
55	National Exchange Bank, Minneapolis, Minn	Jan. 16,1865	100,000	May 24,1877
56	National Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis, Mo	Oct. 20,1866	2,500,000	June 23,1877
57	First National Bank, Delphi, Ind	Mar. 25,1872	50,000	July 20,1877
58	First National Bank, Georgetown, Colo	May 31,1872	75,000	Aug. 18,1877
59	Lock Haven National Bank, Lock Haven, Pa	June 14,1865	120,000	Aug. 20,1877
	Total		3,344,000	
60	Third National Bank, Chicago, Ill	Feb. 5,1864	750,000	Nov. 24,1877
61	Central National Bank, Chicago, Ill	Sept. 18,1872	200,000	Dec. 1,1877
62	First National Bank, Kansas City, Mo	Nov. 23,1865	500,000	Feb. 11,1878
63	Commercial National Bank, Kansas City, Mo	June 3,1872	100,000	do
64	First National Bank, Ashland, Pa.[a]	Apr. 27,1864	112,500	Feb. 28,1878
65	First National Bank, Tarrytown, N. Y	Apr. 5,1864	100,000	Mar. 23,1878
66	First National Bank, Allentown, Pa.[a]	Dec. 16,1863	250,000	Apr. 15,1878
67	First National Bank, Waynesburg, Pa[a]	Mar. 5,1864	100,000	May 15,1878
68	Washington County National Bank, Greenwich, N. Y	June 30,1865	200,000	June 8,1878
69	First National Bank, Dallas, Tex	July 16,1874	50,000	do
70	People's National Bank, Helena, Mont	May 13,1863	100,000	Sept. 13,1878
71	First National Bank, Bozeman, Mont	Aug. 14,1872	50,000	Sept. 14,1878
72	Merchants' National Bank, Fort Scott, Kans.[a]	Jan. 20,1872	50,000	Sept. 25,1878
73	Farmers' National Bank, Platte City, Mo	May 5,1877	50,000	Oct. 1,1878
	Total		2,612,500	
74	First National Bank, Warrensburg, Mo	July 31,1871	100,000	Nov. 1,1878
75	German-American National Bank, Washington, D. C.	May 14,1877	130,000	do
76	German National Bank, Chicago, Ill.[a]	Nov. 15,1870	500,000	Dec. 20,1878
77	Commercial National Bank, Saratoga Springs, N. Y	June 6,1865	100,000	Feb. 11,1879
78	Second National Bank, Scranton, Pa.[a]	Aug. 5,1863	200,000	Mar. 15,1879
79	National Bank of Poultney, Vt	May 31,1865	100,000	Apr. 7,1879
80	First National Bank, Monticello, Ind	Dec. 3,1874	50,000	July 18,1879
81	First National Bank, Butler, Pa	Mar. 11,1864	50,000	July 23,1879
	Total		1,230,000	
82	First National Bank, Meadville, Pa	Oct. 27,1863	100,000	June 9,1880
83	First National Bank, Newark, N. J	Aug. 7,1863	300,000	June 14,1880
84	First National Bank, Brattleboro, Vt	June 30,1864	300,000	June 19,1880
	Total		700,000	
85	Mechanics' National Bank, Newark, N. J	June 9,1865	500,000	Nov. 2,1881
86	First National Bank, Buffalo, N. Y	Feb. 5,1864	100,000	Apr. 22,1882
87	Pacific National Bank, Boston, Mass	Nov. 9,1877	961,300	May 22,1882
	Total		1,561,300	
88	First National Bank of Union Mills, Union City, Pa	Oct. 23,1863	50,000	Mar. 24,1883
89	Vermont National Bank, St. Albans, Vt	Oct. 11,1865	200,000	Aug. 9,1883
	Total		250,000	
90	First National Bank, Leadville, Colo	Mar. 19,1879	60,000	Jan. 24,1884
91	City National Bank, Lawrenceburg, Ind.[a]	Feb. 24,1883	100,000	Mar. 11,1884
92	First National Bank, St. Albans, Vt	Feb. 20,1864	100,000	Apr. 22,1884
93	First National Bank, Monmouth, Ill	July 7,1882	75,000	do
94	Marine National Bank, New York, N. Y	June 3,1865	400,000	May 13,1884
95	Hot Springs National Bank, Hot Springs, Ark	Feb. 17,1883	50,000	June 2,1884
96	Richmond National Bank, Richmond, Ind	Mar. 5,1873	250,000	July 23,1884
97	First National Bank, Livingston, Mont	July 16,1883	50,000	Aug. 25,1884
98	First National Bank, Albion, N. Y	Dec. 12,1863	100,000	Aug. 26,1884
99	First National Bank, Jamestown, N. Dak	Oct. 25,1881	50,000	Sept. 13,1884
100	Logan National Bank, West Liberty, Ohio	May 7,1883	50,000	Oct. 18,1884
	Total		1,285,000	

[a] Formerly in voluntary liquidation.

RECEIVER, AND CLOSING, SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL BANKING AMOUNTS COLLECTED FROM ALL SOURCES, ETC.—Continued.

Nominal assets at date of suspension.			Additional assets received since date of suspension.	Total assets.	Offsets allowed and settled.	Loss on assets compounded or sold under order of court.	Nominal value of assets returned to stockholders.	
Estimated good.	Estimated doubtful.	Estimated worthless.						
.....	$57,675	.....	$376	$58,051	.....	$44,344	.....	50
$194,665	262,909	$51,403	49,441	558,418	$13,192	223,375	.....	51
86,492	58,188	200,909	24,217	369,806	60,311	203,792	.....	52
67,246	112,026	25,941	14,770	219,983	8,487	99,588	.....	53
67,541	66,025	79,101	14,270	226,937	6,537	117,173	.....	54
135,231	90,704	124,371	18,411	368,717	21,498	139,309	.....	55
935,999	2,818,966	633,744	433,400	4,822,109	166,831	1,771,699	$36,957	56
175,254	6,250	6,596	13,478	201,578	62,774	1,310	34,259	57
34,368	52,627	629,113	30,398	746,506	36,598	606,580	.....	58
220,481	150,650	24,990	34,350	430,471	41,324	143,664	.....	59
1,917,277	3,676,020	1,776,168	633,111	8,002,576	417,552	3,350,834	71,216	
1,330,215	631,797	330,704	576,881	2,869,597	95,121	384,007	.....	60
157,438	161,441	170,712	16,680	506,271	7,245	287,682	.....	61
1,118,118	313,726	405,000	19,817	1,856,661	1,482,725	22,559	.....	62
52,349	74,724	51,175	6,723	184,971	22,962	67,396	.....	63
107,318	41,584	19,070	8,859	176,831	16,072	.....	112,818	64
100,994	.....	153,467	20,289	274,750	164,949	.....	.....	65
19,879	132,445	185,220	2,171	339,715	20,608	268,000	.....	66
.....	15,869	42,284	1,861	60,014	714	47,239	.....	67
311,324	27,894	236,971	13,749	589,938	18,541	6,972	279,987	68
48,149	36,245	67,423	4,305	156,122	30,088	106,292	.....	69
32,559	95,251	166,151	67,942	361,903	12,492	32,372	.....	70
39,010	76,046	333	21,090	136,479	7,700	20,141	.....	71
21,225	15,543	46,588	1,892	85,248	178	65,804	.....	72
9,561	18,691	42,296	1,944	72,492	10,947	8,207	.....	73
3,348,139	1,641,256	1,917,394	764,203	7,670,992	1,890,342	1,316,671	392,805	
90,953	194,457	11,578	33,375	330,363	55,255	118,507	.....	74
256,286	139,514	37,923	61,147	494,870	165,846	202,488	.....	75
104,966	101,971	475,052	29,881	711,870	6,170	521,783	.....	76
133,169	167,503	28,969	17,085	346,726	17,475	101,810	69,659	77
264,908	101,178	104,858	47,591	518,535	36,737	203,982	72,754	78
68,078	97,257	18,384	19,560	203,279	3,353	25,729	77,592	79
23,646	6,734	4,374	15,017	49,771	8,411	64	.....	80
12,647	134,716	34,737	27,503	209,603	11,920	106,562	.....	81
954,653	943,330	715,875	251,159	2,865,017	305,167	1,280,925	220,005	
115,012	22,545	12,863	19,198	169,618	3,345	26,043	26,439	82
418,951	64,041	55,895	41,173	580,060	154,945	86,953	.....	83
51,574	.....	302,654	43,895	398,123	4,902	801	302,654	84
585,537	86,586	371,412	104,266	1,147,801	163,192	113,797	329,093	
1,114,503	185,002	78,286	232,147	1,609,938	73,925	167,629	.....	85
488,892	65,526	696,987	36,916	1,288,321	172,063	650,736	.....	86
648,710	1,416,793	1,397,334	449,324	3,912,161	206,268	2,454,138	.....	87
2,252,105	1,667,321	2,172,607	718,387	6,810,420	452,256	3,272,503	.....	
161,699	46,829	16,309	23,640	248,477	4,376	89,925	.....	88
124,114	520,917	118,618	20,617	784,266	19,171	483,834	.....	89
285,813	567,746	134,927	44,257	1,032,743	23,547	573,759	.....	
72,197	56,042	102,112	56,410	286,761	8,970	124,949	.....	90
13,993	14,500	2,554	1,599	32,646	52	16,017	.....	91
217,314	96,875	49,951	78,359	442,499	9,888	286,651	.....	92
172,940	96,543	9,688	34,112	313,283	5,320	36,622	5,828	93
3,496,495	816,916	1,568,940	871,204	6,753,555	904,725	1,577,187	.....	94
31,058	27,774	27,190	6,407	92,429	5,381	31,402	18,517	95
367,109	72,356	171,319	124,054	734,838	32,233	348,492	.....	96
33,543	15,304	22,255	941	72,043	84	48,796	.....	97
55,763	44,446	113,329	212,545	426,083	42,269	284,326	.....	98
7,519	29,826	29,352	3,312	70,009	5	49,155	.....	99
60,096	22,695	.....	56,057	138,848	11,140	75,679	.....	100
4,528,027	1,293,277	2,096,690	1,445,000	9,362,994	1,020,067	2,879,276	24,345	

No. 83.—Insolvent National Banks, Dates of Organization, Appointment of System, with Amounts of Nominal and Additional Assets,

	Name and location of bank.	Date of organization.	Capital stock.	Receiver appointed.
101	Middletown National Bank, Middletown, N. Y	June 14, 1865	$200,000	Nov. 29, 1884
102	Farmers' National Bank, Bushnell, Ill	Feb. 18, 1871	50,000	Dec. 17, 1884
103	Schoharie County National Bank, Schoharie, N. Y	Aug. 9, 1865	50,000	Mar. 23, 1885
104	Exchange National Bank, Norfolk, Va	May 13, 1865	300,000	Apr. 9, 1885
	Total		600,000	
105	First National Bank, Lake City, Minn	Nov. 29, 1870	50,000	Jan. 4, 1886
106	Lancaster National Bank, Clinton, Mass	Nov. 22, 1864	100,000	Jan. 20, 1886
107	First National Bank, Sioux Falls, S. Dak	Mar. 15, 1880	50,000	Mar. 11, 1886
108	First National Bank, Wahpeton, N. Dak	Feb. 2, 1882	50,000	Apr. 8, 1886
109	First National Bank, Angelica, N. Y	Nov. 3, 1864	100,000	Apr. 19, 1886
110	City National Bank, Williamsport, Pa	Mar. 17, 1874	100,000	May 4, 1886
111	Abington National Bank, Abington, Mass. [a]	July 1, 1865	150,000	Aug. 2, 1886
112	First National Bank, Blair, Nebr	July 7, 1882	50,000	Sept. 8, 1886
	Total		650,000	
113	First National Bank, Pine Bluff, Ark	Sept. 18, 1882	50,000	Nov. 20, 1886
114	Palatka National Bank, Palatka, Fla	Nov. 20, 1884	50,000	June 3, 1887
115	Fidelity National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio	Feb. 27, 1886	1,000,000	June 27, 1887
116	Henrietta National Bank, Henrietta, Tex	Aug. 3, 1883	50,000	Aug. 17, 1887
117	National Bank of Sumter, S. C	Nov. 26, 1883	50,000	Aug. 24, 1887
118	First National Bank, Danville, N. Y	Sept. 4, 1863	50,000	Sept. 8, 1887
119	First National Bank, Corry, Pa	Dec. 6, 1864	100,000	Oct. 11, 1887
120	Stafford National Bank, Stafford Springs, Conn	June 7, 1865	200,000	Oct. 17, 1887
	Total		1,550,000	
121	Fifth National Bank, St. Louis, Mo	Dec. 6, 1882	300,000	Nov. 15, 1887
122	Metropolitan National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio	June 23, 1881	1,000,000	Feb. 10, 1888
123	First National Bank, Auburn, N. Y	Jan. 13, 1864	150,000	Feb. 20, 1888
124	Commercial National Bank, Dubuque, Iowa	Mar. 4, 1871	100,000	Apr. 2, 1888
125	State National Bank, Raleigh, N. C	June 2, 1868	100,000	Mar. 21, 1888
126	Second National Bank, Xenia, Ohio	Jan. 1, 1864	150,000	May 9, 1888
127	Madison National Bank, Madison, S. Dak	Nov. 29, 1886	50,000	June 23, 1888
128	Lowell National Bank, Lowell, Mich	June 14, 1865	50,000	Sept. 19, 1888
	Total		1,900,000	
129	California National Bank, San Francisco, Cal	Oct. 26, 1886	200,000	Jan. 14, 1889
130	First National Bank, Anoka, Minn	Sept. 14, 1882	50,000	Apr. 22, 1889
	Total		250,000	
131	National Bank of Shelbyville, Tenn	Oct. 29, 1874	50,000	Dec. 13, 1889
132	First National Bank, Sheffield, Ala	Jan. 14, 1887	100,000	Dec. 23, 1889
133	Third National Bank, Malone, N. Y	July 15, 1885	50,000	Dec. 30, 1889
134	First National Bank, Abilene, Kans	June 23, 1879	100,000	Jan. 21, 1890
135	Harper National Bank, Harper, Kans	Jan. 6, 1886	50,000	Feb. 10, 1890
136	Gloucester City National Bank, Gloucester City, N. J	Oct. 26, 1888	50,000	June 12, 1890
137	Park National Bank, Chicago, Ill	May 11, 1886	200,000	July 14, 1890
138	State National Bank, Wellington, Kans	Oct. 1, 1886	50,000	Sept. 25, 1890
139	Kingman National Bank, Kingman, Kans	Sept. 16, 1886	100,000	Oct. 2, 1890
	Total		750,000	
140	First National Bank, Alma, Kans	Aug. 3, 1887	75,000	Nov. 21, 1890
141	First National Bank, Bellville, Kans	Aug. 28, 1885	50,000	Dec. 12, 1890
142	First National Bank, Meade Center, Kans	May 5, 1887	50,000	Dec. 24, 1890
143	American National Bank, Arkansas City, Kans	Mar. 15, 1889	300,000	Dec. 26, 1890
144	City National Bank, Hastings, Nebr	Dec. 27, 1883	100,000	Jan. 14, 1891
145	People's National Bank, Fayetteville, N. C	June 27, 1872	125,000	Jan. 20, 1891
146	Spokane National Bank, Spokane Falls, Wash	Jan. 24, 1888	100,000	Feb. 3, 1891
147	First National Bank, Ellsworth, Kans	Sept. 11, 1884	50,000	Feb. 11, 1891
148	Second National Bank, McPherson, Kans	Sept. 16, 1887	50,000	Mar. 25, 1891
149	Pratt County National Bank, Pratt, Kans	Sept. 8, 1887	50,000	Apr. 7, 1891
150	Keystone National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa	July 30, 1875	500,000	May 9, 1891
151	Spring Garden National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa	Mar. 13, 1886	750,000	May 21, 1891
152	National City Bank, Marshall, Mich	July 29, 1872	100,000	June 22, 1891
153	Red Cloud National Bank, Red Cloud, Nebr	May 10, 1884	75,000	July 1, 1891
154	Asbury Park National Bank, Asbury Park, N. J	Sept. 17, 1887	100,000	July 2, 1891
155	Ninth National Bank, Dallas, Tex	Sept. 12, 1890	300,000	July 16, 1891
156	First National Bank, Red Cloud, Nebr	Nov. 8, 1882	75,000	....do
157	Central Nebraska National Bank, Broken Bow, Nebr	Sept. 28, 1888	60,000	July 21, 1891

[a] Restored to solvency.

RECEIVER, AND CLOSING, SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL BANKING AMOUNTS COLLECTED FROM ALL SOURCES, ETC.—Continued.

Nominal assets at date of suspension.			Additional assets received since date of suspension.	Total assets.	Offsets allowed and settled.	Loss on assets compounded or sold under order of court.	Nominal value of assets returned to stockholders.	
Estimated good.	Estimated doubtful.	Estimated worthless.						
$600,810	$53,692	$167,075	$131,069	$952,646	$22,189	$300,526	.....	101
13,170	3,874	62,229	11,899	91,172	3,411	350	$41,079	102
96,891	39,593	28,010	4,809	169,303	508	89,506	.....	103
1,273,711	1,441,378	938,916	273,432	3,927,437	197,262	1,380,020	.....	104
1,984,582	1,538,587	1,196,230	421,209	5,140,558	223,370	1,770,402	41,079	
57,487	91,996	7,291	57,994	214,768	584	.....	65,573	105
144,850	138,707	8,094	69,964	361,615	18,882	36,030	60,998	106
48,510	137,859	3,821	12,332	202,522	54,116	85,148	.....	107
20,505	66,965	44,909	4,138	136,517	1,168	106,872	.....	108
59,810	28,459	70,458	7,798	166,525	1,284	10,211	77,725	109
154,879	26,825	24,398	35,202	241,304	4,104	816	70,715	110
122,551	168,164	5,462	21,633	317,810	3,721	76,659	38,917	111
235,474	8,000	6,834	5,439	255,747	5,645	2,358	43,697	112
844,066	666,975	171,267	214,500	1,896,808	89,505	318,094	357,625	
50,793	85,912	1,609	16,171	154,485	127	80,035	.....	113
15,646	32,092	8,791	1,790	58,319	.....	.....	44,068	114
2,464,079	915,577	2,494,511	1,768,792	7,642,959	838,120	3,644,141	.....	115
74,171	35,999	12,995	25,696	148,861	6,594	.....	37,585	116
66,081	.....	159	17,769	84,009	883	1,057	.....	117
17,449	8,397	37,572	56,220	119,638	19,806	68,034	.....	118
156,586	20,289	66,710	29,501	273,036	8,971	124,580	.....	119
208,243	119,869	60,869	29,177	418,158	10,556	10,146	133,585	120
3,053,048	1,218,085	2,683,216	1,945,116	8,899,465	885,057	3,927,993	215,238	
580,321	929,388	61,622	95,571	1,666,902	164,276	582,026	.....	121
1,668,952	787,598	125,236	7,111	2,588,897	17,528	16,000	1,164,063	122
268,961	160,617	510,790	325,342	1,265,710	58,337	719,952	.....	123
333,506	324,872	15,112	29,221	702,711	71,172	403,278	.....	124
152,390	176,652	137,561	8,398	475,001	67,849	220,176	.....	125
181,870	214,560	78,496	69,652	544,578	13,275	39,557	161,275	126
17,136	91,153	20,025	38,052	166,366	2,001	129,091	.....	127
55,535	71,124	1,316	46,811	174,786	1,840	33,240	39,557	128
3,258,671	2,755,964	950,158	620,158	7,584,951	391,278	2,143,320	1,364,895	
400,003	61,519	216,704	95,247	773,473	21,019	130,113	113,884	129
83,776	44,698	17,225	24,059	169,758	2,196	69,535	.....	130
483,779	106,217	233,929	119,306	943,231	23,215	199,648	113,884	
1,898	98,099	44,592	6,092	150,681	.....	122,751	.....	131
153,262	117,240	72,568	9,329	352,399	3,019	232,239	.....	132
74,662	31,442	33,827	2,446	142,377	1,586	49,050	.....	133
38,896	92,995	81,897	9,209	222,997	1,733	165,667	.....	134
25,775	21,224	19,674	4,750	71,423	5,600	42,107	.....	135
6,675	12,317	56,237	8,040	83,269	690	59,835	.....	136
342,921	256,395	142,551	41,536	783,403	75,645	24,345	171,400	137
23,319	77,765	11,646	10,068	122,798	801	17,969	45,709	138
11,416	101,635	64,792	48,396	226,239	1,541	192,681	.....	139
678,824	809,112	527,784	139,866	2,155,586	90,615	906,644	217,109	
9,233	27,273	40,709	15,126	92,341	128	76,540	.....	140
10,794	50,866	22,426	4,042	88,128	274	51,149	.....	141
6,201	42,808	21,564	2,036	72,609	225	58,394	.....	142
206,303	376,977	55,732	171,153	810,165	56,738	226,998	.....	143
48,128	59,642	110,400	18,644	236,814	289	189,822	.....	144
101,878	24,882	124,504	10,516	261,780	8,760	178,089	.....	145
314,354	190,090	9,060	223,449	736,953	70,248	173,208	.....	146
102,952	46,213	43,981	6,415	199,561	2,669	113,595	.....	147
7,537	85,858	29,718	46,220	169,333	3,611	107,361	.....	148
24,983	56,756	17,166	9,049	107,954	429	57,565	.....	149
575,606	996,992	153,913	138,284	1,864,795	96,788	1,429,122	.....	150
280,592	555,430	1,485,688	614,952	2,936,662	124,700	2,367,827	.....	151
157,652	38,725	641	23,250	220,268	4,199	29,727	6,498	152
33,823	118,333	13,635	26,708	192,499	6,756	119,892	.....	153
24,089	32,015	56,240	23,462	135,806	339	92,652	.....	154
123,895	229,956	218,928	19,311	592,090	33,427	416,941	.....	155
34,040	41,226	82,117	8,714	166,097	12,371	103,792	.....	156
37,214	91,674	9,321	5,080	143,289	.....	107,375	.....	157

No. 83.—Insolvent National Banks, Dates of Organization, Appointment of System, with Amounts of Nominal and Additional Assets,

	Name and location of bank.	Date of organization.	Capital stock.	Receiver appointed.
158	Florence National Bank, Florence, Ala	Oct. 3,1889	$60,000	July 23,1891
159	First National Bank, Palatka, Fla	July 15,1884	150,000	Aug. 7,1891
160	First National Bank, Kansas City, Kans	May 17,1887	150,000	Aug. 17,1891
161	Rio Grande National Bank, Laredo, Tex	Oct. 28,1889	100,000	Oct. 3,1891
162	First National Bank, Clearfield, Pa	Jan. 30,1865	100,000	Oct. 7,1891
163	Farley National Bank, Montgomery, Ala.[a]	Dec. 18,1889	100,000	.....do.....
164	First National Bank, Coldwater, Kans	May 9,1887	52,000	Oct. 14,1891
	Total		3,622,000	
165	Maverick National Bank, Boston, Mass	Dec. 31,1864	400,000	Nov. 2,1891
166	Corry National Bank, Corry, Pa	Nov. 12,1864	100,000	Nov. 21,1891
167	Cheyenne National Bank, Cheyenne, Wyo	Dec. 2,1885	150,000	Dec. 5,1891
168	California National Bank, San Diego, Cal	Dec. 29,1887	500,000	Dec. 18,1891
169	First National Bank, Wilmington, N. C	July 25,1866	250,000	Dec. 21,1891
170	Huron National Bank, Huron, S. Dak	Nov. 21,1884	75,000	Jan. 7,1892
171	First National Bank, Downs, Kans	Oct. 12,1886	50,000	Feb. 6,1892
172	First National Bank, Muncy, Pa	Feb. 23,1865	100,000	Feb. 9,1892
173	Bell County National Bank, Temple, Tex	Aug. 25,1890	50,000	Feb. 19,1892
174	First National Bank, Deming, N. Mex	Apr. 22,1884	100,000	Feb. 29,1892
175	First National Bank, Silver City, N. Mex	Sept. 17,1886	50,000	.....do.....
176	Lima National Bank, Lima, Ohio	Jan. 16,1883	200,000	Mar. 21,1892
177	National Bank of Guthrie, Okla	July 31,1890	100,000	June 22,1892
178	Cherryvale National Bank, Cherryvale, Kans	Apr. 16,1890	50,000	July 2,1892
179	First National Bank, Erie, Kans	Jan. 15,1889	50,000	.....do.....
180	First National Bank, Rockwall, Tex	May 29,1888	125,000	July 20,1892
181	Vincennes National Bank, Vincennes, Ind	July 17,1865	100,000	July 22,1892
	Total		2,450,000	
182	First National Bank, Del Norte, Colo	Mar. 18,1890	50,000	Jan. 14,1893
183	Newton National Bank, Newton, Kans	Jan. 28,1885	100,000	Jan. 16,1893
184	Capital National Bank, Lincoln, Nebr	June 29,1883	300,000	Feb. 6,1893
185	Bankers and Merchants' National Bank, Dallas, Tex	Jan. 21,1890	500,000	.....do.....
186	First National Bank, Little Rock, Ark	Apr. 12,1866	500,000	.....do.....
187	Commercial National Bank, Nashville, Tenn	July 22,1884	500,000	Apr. 6,1893
188	Alabama National Bank, Mobile, Ala	May 13,1871	150,000	Apr. 17,1893
189	First National Bank, Ponca, Nebr	Jan. 28,1887	50,000	May 13,1893
190	Second National Bank, Columbia, Tenn	Oct. 3,1881	100,000	May 19,1893
191	Columbia National Bank, Chicago, Ill	Apr. 23,1887	1,000,000	May 22,1893
192	Elmira National Bank, Elmira, N. Y	Aug. 30,1889	200,000	May 26,1893
193	National Bank of North Dakota, Fargo, N. Dak	Mar. 12,1890	250,000	June 6,1893
194	Evanston National Bank, Evanston, Ill	June 29,1892	100,000	June 7,1893
195	National Bank of Deposit, New York, N. Y	Aug. 5,1887	300,000	June 9,1893
196	Oglethorpe National Bank, Brunswick, Ga	July 16,1887	150,000	June 12,1893
197	First National Bank, Lakota, N. Dak	Oct. 23,1889	50,000	June 13,1893
198	First National Bank, Cedar Falls, Iowa	Sept. 1,1874	50,000	.....do.....
199	First National Bank, Brady, Tex	Jan. 7,1890	50,000	.....do.....
200	First National Bank, Arkansas City, Kans.[a]	June 30,1885	125,000	June 15,1893
201	Citizens' National Bank, Hillsboro, Ohio	Sept. 4,1872	100,000	June 16,1893
202	First National Bank, Brunswick, Ga	Feb. 2,1884	200,000	June 17,1893
203	City National Bank, Brownwood, Tex.[a]	June 17,1890	150,000	June 20,1893
204	Merchants' National Bank, Tacoma, Wash	May 2,1884	250,000	June 23,1893
205	City National Bank, Greenville, Mich	Aug. 28,1884	50,000	June 27,1893
206	First National Bank, Whatcom, Wash	Aug. 26,1889	50,000	.....do.....
207	Columbia National Bank, New Whatcom, Wash	June 28,1890	100,000	.....do.....
208	Citizens' National Bank, Spokane, Wash.[a]	Apr. 8,1889	150,000	July 1,1893
209	First National Bank, Phillipsburg, Mont.[a]	Dec. 5,1891	50,000	July 8,1893
210	Linn County National Bank, Albany, Oreg	May 31,1890	100,000	July 10,1893
211	Nebraska National Bank, Beatrice, Nebr	Dec. 21,1889	100,000	July 12,1893
212	Gulf National Bank, Tampa, Fla	Dec. 2,1890	50,000	July 14,1893
213	Livingston National Bank, Livingston, Mont	Sept. 11,1889	50,000	July 20,1893
214	Chemical National Bank, Chicago, Ill	Dec. 15,1891	1,000,000	July 21,1893
215	Bozeman National Bank, Bozeman, Mont.[a]	Oct. 23,1882	50,000	July 22,1893
216	Consolidated National Bank, San Diego, Cal	Sept. 22,1883	250,000	July 24,1893
217	First National Bank, Cedartown, Ga	July 16,1889	75,000	July 26,1893
218	Merchants' National Bank, Great Falls, Mont	Oct. 7,1890	100,000	July 29,1893
219	State National Bank, Knoxville, Tenn	Aug. 28,1889	100,000	.....do.....
220	Montana National Bank, Helena, Mont.[a]	Nov. 11,1882	500,000	Aug. 2,1893
221	Indianapolis National Bank, Indianapolis, Ind	Nov. 21,1864	300,000	Aug. 3,1893
222	Northern National Bank, Big Rapids, Mich	June 5,1871	100,000	Aug. 5,1893
223	First National Bank, Great Falls, Mont.[a]	July 1,1886	250,000	.....do.....

[a] Restored to solvency.

RECEIVER, AND CLOSING, SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL BANKING AMOUNTS COLLECTED FROM ALL SOURCES, ETC.—Continued.

Nominal assets at date of suspension.			Additional assets received since date of suspension.	Total assets.	Offsets allowed and settled.	Loss on assets compounded or sold under order of court.	Nominal value of assets returned to stockholders.	
Estimated good.	Estimated doubtful.	Estimated worthless.						
$27,436	$80,860	$15,460	$5,133	$128,889	$7,435	$71,035	.....	158
157,630	214,991	112,844	9,872	495,337	34,885	366,708	.....	159
86,050	87,665	118,023	25,157	316,895	11,076	206,396	.....	160
42,152	27,181	101,848	5,615	176,796	218	128,373	.....	161
74,758	51,564	142,122	97,314	365,758	8,190	143,929	.....	162
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	163
16,121	50,064	19,455	5,219	90,859	7,091	63,034	.....	164
2,503,421	3,578,041	3,005,495	1,514,721	10,601,678	490,846	6,879,524	$6,498	
4,170,649	4,747,445	772,597	528,108	10,218,799	1,082,794	2,216,405	.....	165
429,340	152,513	61,480	73,296	716,629	35,836	235,661	.....	166
130,365	298,762	31,617	68,139	528,883	11,819	297,742	.....	167
541,363	535,479	360,716	220,900	1,658,458	51,012	1,208,072	.....	168
140,808	369,140	181,995	45,155	737,098	20,685	392,970	.....	169
41,221	17,778	39,147	4,511	102,657	404	54,046	.....	170
17,570	60,938	39,621	7,963	126,092	127	78,228	.....	171
62,381	106,718	9,696	27,100	205,895	7,093	.....	74,869	172
68,264	65,727	2,650	17,332	153,973	26,650	82,151	.....	173
24,715	209,549	32,215	20,183	286,662	13,323	191,035	.....	174
63,241	86,124	5,048	9,749	164,162	12,638	56,771	.....	175
124,113	276,990	58,257	60,642	520,002	53,282	76,439	124,032	176
3,992	.....	.....	.....	3,992	.....	.....	.....	177
15,583	31,110	53,933	1,097	101,723	11,881	56,365	.....	178
60,369	5,111	30,953	5,886	102,319	1,429	.....	51,094	179
31,523	79,936	109,651	11,414	232,524	59,725	154,073	.....	180
106,351	109,297	149,159	32,808	397,615	7,164	221,603	.....	181
6,031,848	7,152,617	1,938,735	1,134,283	16,257,483	1,395,862	5,321,561	249,995	
68,135	83,761	26,342	3,851	182,089	2,209	119,203	.....	182
30,329	27,959	145,461	9,729	213,478	13,633	170,172	.....	183
335,352	174,852	413,862	239,549	1,163,615	13,875	604,905	.....	184
34,142	157,453	437,285	22,869	651,749	20,686	560,312	.....	185
300,549	272,803	477,405	547,580	1,598,337	20,723	742,674	.....	186
1,055,328	365,918	958,272	148,669	2,528,187	86,139	1,300,747	.....	187
50,839	131,070	34,910	7,283	224,102	4,593	117,417	.....	188
28,701	121,847	58,679	11,472	220,699	1,251	154,618	.....	189
81,751	141,872	128,851	52,470	404,944	22,427	231,822	.....	190
831,565	1,097,119	608,148	53,053	2,589,885	354,156	1,482,204	.....	191
158,187	378,953	386,867	90,825	1,014,832	152,199	251,417	.....	192
19,956	296,498	3,201	39,141	358,796	1,093	3,142	276,576	193
48,169	90,902	53,163	8,944	201,178	4,220	107,443	.....	194
958,872	263,745	.....	26,849	1,249,466	133,899	.....	266,041	195
72,758	267,992	97,917	39,968	478,635	17,935	332,394	.....	196
7,968	32,874	1,455	29,500	71,797	4,085	37,846	.....	197
63,781	101,494	39,292	11,726	216,293	10,491	117,582	.....	198
54,586	13,195	41,179	6,277	115,237	3,550	50,498	.....	199
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
221,171	80,835	252,321	62,191	616,518	50,423	336,345	.....	201
193,193	387,344	36,389	24,017	640,943	48,314	.....	328,869	202
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	203
371,884	569,688	90,355	69,748	1,101,675	57,063	761,090	.....	204
125,823	159,710	36,245	27,881	349,659	3,519	237,498	.....	205
38,067	65,807	19,565	12,706	136,145	6,426	104,911	.....	206
115,530	105,146	4,563	6,430	231,669	7,382	188,761	.....	207
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	208
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	209
149,100	122,381	53,766	49,369	374,616	40,419	110,625	.....	210
107,446	156,577	18,026	27,610	309,659	10,226	178,633	.....	211
118,550	16,201	16,684	6,741	158,176	21,163	32,991	.....	212
48,019	50,534	73,431	7,732	179,716	7,351	99,813	.....	213
1,245,767	804,337	603,144	257,497	2,910,745	354,354	907,546	.....	214
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	215
250,796	437,517	418,910	116,866	1,224,089	74,095	707,892	.....	216
85,199	60,104	15,848	4,124	165,275	5,360	72,353	.....	217
74,026	85,906	117,614	76,100	353,646	8,684	181,109	.....	218
175,816	44,380	11,323	15,774	247,293	3,580	.....	83,375	219
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	220
878,946	521,577	697,745	150,618	2,248,886	179,701	1,029,013	.....	221
100,987	233,958	2,378	114,209	451,532	6,555	180,710	.....	222
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	223

No. 83.—Insolvent National Banks, Dates of Organization, Appointment of System, with Amounts of Nominal and Additional Assets,

	Name and location of bank.	Date of organization.	Capital stock.	Receiver appointed.
224	First National Bank, Kankakee, Ill. [a]	Feb. 20, 1871	$50,000	Aug. 5, 1893
225	National Bank of the Commonwealth, Manchester, N.H	Feb. 9, 1892	200,000	Aug. 7, 1893
226	First National Bank, Starkville, Miss	Apr. 30, 1887	60,000	Aug. 9, 1893
227	Stock Growers' National Bank, Miles City, Mont	Dec. 20, 1884	75,000	do
228	Texas National Bank, San Antonio, Tex	Jan. 31, 1885	100,000	Aug. 10, 1893
229	Albuquerque National Bank, Albuquerque, N. Mex	July 14, 1884	175,000	Aug. 11, 1893
230	First National Bank, Vernon, Tex	May 13, 1889	100,000	Aug. 12, 1893
231	First National Bank, Middlesboro, Ky	Jan. 8, 1890	50,000	do
232	First National Bank, Orlando, Fla. [a]	Mar. 16, 1886	150,000	Aug. 14, 1893
233	Citizens' National Bank, Muncie, Ind. [a]	Mar. 15, 1875	200,000	do
234	First National Bank, Hot Springs, S. Dak	July 15, 1890	50,000	Aug. 17, 1893
235	First National Bank, Marion, Kans	July 28, 1883	50,000	Aug. 22, 1893
236	Washington National Bank, Tacoma, Wash	Apr. 23, 1889	100,000	Aug. 26, 1893
237	El Paso National Bank, El Paso, Tex	Dec. 22, 1886	150,000	Sept. 2, 1893
238	Lloyd's National Bank, Jamestown, N. Dak	May 4, 1891	100,000	Sept. 14, 1893
239	National Granite State Bank, Exeter, N. H	May 15, 1865	50,000	Sept. 23, 1893
240	Chamberlain National Bank, Chamberlain, S. Dak	Apr. 8, 1890	50,000	Sept. 30, 1893
241	Port Townsend National Bank, Port Townsend, Wash.	Apr. 18, 1890	100,000	Oct. 3, 1893
242	First National Bank, Port Angeles, Wash. [a]	May 19, 1890	50,000	Oct. 5, 1893
243	First National Bank, Sundance, Wyo	June 16, 1890	50,000	Oct. 11, 1893
244	First National Bank, North Manchester, Ind	Mar. 17, 1883	50,000	Oct. 16, 1893
245	Commercial National Bank, Denver, Colo	Sept. 6, 1889	250,000	Oct. 24, 1893
246	First National Bank, Dayton, Tenn	July 10, 1890	50,000	Oct. 25, 1893
	Total		10,910,000	
247	Hutchinson National Bank, Hutchinson, Kans	May 29, 1884	100,000	Nov. 6, 1893
248	First National Bank, Spokane, Wash	Oct. 24, 1882	250,000	Nov. 20, 1893
249	Oregon National Bank, Portland, Oreg	June 7, 1887	200,000	Dec. 12, 1893
250	Citizens' National Bank, Grand Island, Nebr	Dec. 29, 1883	60,000	Dec. 14, 1893
251	First National Bank, Fort Payne, Ala	July 2, 1889	50,000	Jan. 26, 1894
252	Third National Bank, Detroit, Mich	June 1, 1886	300,000	Feb. 1, 1894
253	First National Bank, Watkins, N. Y	Sept. 14, 1883	50,000	Feb. 26, 1894
254	First National Bank, Llano, Tex	May 20, 1890	75,000	Feb. 28, 1894
255	American National Bank, Springfield, Mo	July 9, 1890	200,000	do
256	First National Bank, Sedalia, Mo	Jan. 2, 1866	250,000	May 10, 1894
257	National Bank of Pendleton, Oreg	Mar. 8, 1890	100,000	June 8, 1894
258	State National Bank, Wichita, Kans	June 29, 1886	100,000	June 20, 1894
259	German National Bank, Denver, Colo	Apr. 9, 1877	200,000	July 6, 1894
260	Black Hills National Bank, Rapid City, S. Dak	Oct. 23, 1885	75,000	July 13, 1894
261	First National Bank, Arlington, Oreg	Apr. 21, 1887	50,000	Aug. 2, 1894
262	Baker City National Bank, Baker City, Oreg	Jan. 11, 1890	75,000	do
263	First National Bank, Grant, Nebr	Dec. 4, 1889	50,000	Aug. 14, 1894
264	Wichita National Bank, Wichita, Kans	Sept. 20, 1882	250,000	Sept. 5, 1894
265	State National Bank, Vernon, Tex	Sept. 27, 1889	100,000	Sept. 24, 1894
266	National Bank of Middletown, Pa	Nov. 23, 1864	85,000	do
267	First National Bank, Kearney, Nebr	Oct. 25, 1882	150,000	Oct. 24, 1894
	Total		2,770,000	
268	Buffalo County National Bank, Kearney, Nebr	July 3, 1886	100,000	Nov. 10, 1894
269	First National Bank, Johnson City, Tenn	Dec. 24, 1888	50,000	Nov. 13, 1894
270	Citizens' National Bank, Madison, S. Dak	Apr. 10, 1884	50,000	Dec. 12, 1894
271	Citizens' National Bank, Spokane, Wash. [b]	Apr. 8, 1889	150,000	Dec. 13, 1894
272	Tacoma National Bank, Tacoma, Wash	Apr. 13, 1883	200,000	Dec. 14, 1894
273	City National Bank, Quanah, Tex	July 9, 1890	100,000	Dec. 15, 1894
274	Central National Bank, Rome, N. Y	July 1, 1865	100,020	Jan. 2, 1895
275	First National Bank, Redfield, S. Dak	Oct. 2, 1885	50,000	Jan. 11, 1895
276	North Platte National Bank, North Platte, Nebr	May 4, 1889	75,000	Jan. 14, 1895
277	Needles National Bank, Needles, Cal	Mar. 6, 1893	50,000	Jan. 19, 1895
278	National Broome County Bank, Binghamton, N. Y	Aug. 9, 1865	100,000	Jan. 28, 1895
279	First National Bank, San Bernardino, Cal	July 3, 1886	100,000	Jan. 29, 1895
280	Dover National Bank, Dover, N. H	Apr. 22, 1865	100,000	Feb. 7, 1895
281	Browne National Bank, Spokane, Wash	May 4, 1889	100,000	Feb. 8, 1895
282	First National Bank, Anacortes, Wash	Nov. 6, 1890	50,000	Mar. 6, 1895
283	Holdredge National Bank, Holdredge, Nebr	Apr. 26, 1888	75,000	Mar. 15, 1895
284	National Bank of Kansas City, Mo	Apr. 13, 1886	1,000,000	Mar. 18, 1895
285	First National Bank, Texarkana, Tex	Oct. 26, 1883	50,000	Apr. 1, 1895
286	First National Bank, Ravenna, Nebr	May 22, 1889	50,000	Apr. 10, 1895
287	City National Bank, Fort Worth, Tex	May 28, 1877	300,000	do
288	First National Bank, Dublin, Tex	July 1, 1889	50,000	Apr. 22, 1895
289	First National Bank, Ocala, Fla	Mar. 16, 1886	50,000	do
290	First National Bank, Willimantic, Conn	June 20, 1878	100,000	Apr. 23, 1895
291	First National Bank, Port Angeles, Wash. [a]	May 19, 1890	50,000	Apr. 26, 1895
292	First National Bank, Ida Grove, Iowa [b]	Oct. 10, 1888	150,000	June 4, 1895
293	First National Bank, Pella, Iowa	Oct. 14, 1871	50,000	June 5, 1895

[a] Restored to solvency. [b] Second failure.

RECEIVER, AND CLOSING, SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL BANKING AMOUNTS COLLECTED FROM ALL SOURCES, ETC.—Continued.

Nominal assets at date of suspension.			Additional assets received since date of suspension.	Total assets.	Offsets allowed and settled.	Loss on assets compounded or sold under order of court.	Nominal value of assets returned to stockholders.	
Estimated good.	Estimated doubtful.	Estimated worthless.						
								224
$355,824	$88,038	$53,470	$78,996	$576,328	$27,323	$191,367		225
31,582	36,726	40,169	2,100	110,577	8,315	73,319		226
52,159	163,047	120,428	26,204	361,838	14,480	189,441		227
78,892	118,193	22,566	6,650	226,301	10,446	168,113		228
226,267	256,229	26,402	51,562	560,460	14,021	30,330	$175,335	229
48,562	178,182	6,840	19,426	253,010	7,768	153,524		230
37,602	44,630	1,896	8,120	92,248	8,293	41,710		231
								232
								233
58,500	47,012	1,814	41,267	148,593	37,567	59,644		234
57,065	41,902	5,331	17,108	121,406	2,078	54,198		235
55,146	105,596	57,375	380,546	598,663	3,312	531,155		236
144,470	326,170	9,713	59,585	539,938	43,808	266,398		237
150,177	181,527	62,275	36,507	430,486	5,048	271,937		238
68,315	99,690	26,227	19,090	213,322	2,067	107,834		239
38,588	33,835	5,278	12,656	90,357	3,638	49,168		240
13,037	60,828	33,545	6,679	114,089	609	96,652		241
								242
9,697	83,387	14,593	3,237	110,914	580	90,542		243
96,531	76,220	372	25,292	198,415	8,520	63,169		244
172,365	234,080	336,900	239,501	982,846	30,484	663,763		245
20,125	67,229	11,622	4,950	103,926	3,026	54,231		246
10,216,192	10,164,830	7,217,412	3,418,844	31,017,278	1,983,162	14,670,181	1,130,196	
63,368	93,028	79,178	32,088	267,662	23,198	180,869		247
71,327	489,454	1,982	69,116	631,879	7,900	350,410		248
329,168	167,989	10,318	22,460	529,935	16,566	348,137		249
78,618	134,190	94,194	61,902	368,904	25,787	142,435		250
17,928	33,376	21,246	1,938	74,488	1,812	60,548		251
80,940	281,334	180,944	61,691	604,909		462,588		252
82,399	58,602	51,138	10,500	202,639	15,413	106,537		253
11,339	77,651	21,677	6,473	117,140	2,452	91,751		254
63,247	78,569	251,712	14,088	407,616	34,165	58,627	212,295	255
182,635	89,971	374,407	123,170	770,183	63,077	435,414		256
27,870	118,615	46,039	17,419	209,943	12,959	100,819		257
54,090	215,971	63,167	19,578	352,806	16,552	245,139		258
855,897	378,110	261,865	159,425	1,655,297	32,339	993,491		259
25,488	27,611	66,450	10,378	129,927	9,909	86,518		260
58,870	62,661	41,612	19,403	182,546	15,168	103,046		261
61,174	43,463	61,824	23,400	189,861	16,528	94,243		262
10,193	64,624	1,996	21,174	97,987	1,797		69,031	263
69,771	438,411	75,471	171,575	755,228	131,196	324,187		264
14,321	74,062	66,583	10,671	165,637	7,554	131,128		265
41,420	217,681	26,240	22,981	308,322	9,744	154,176		266
19,507	245,317	48,106	28,781	341,711	10,244	253,632		267
2,219,570	3,390,690	1,846,149	908,211	8,364,620	454,360	4,723,695	281,326	
18,886	176,201	39,735	17,277	252,099	3,666	184,627		268
17,562	70,589	61,803	2,299	152,253	3,429	101,837		269
7,265	90,709	31,777	16,946	146,697	19,608	99,587		270
63,963	170,192	212,158	49,836	496,149	42,896	202,363		271
50,006	306,705	68,380	128,094	553,185	11,480	402,996		272
73,172	89,269	58,162	7,200	227,803	4,393	147,547		273
316,229	117,870	141,196	43,382	618,677	37,308	166,354		274
39,777	101,319	23,514	30,665	195,275	8,072	58,676		275
54,544	114,488	14,922	20,502	204,456	6,111	92,922		276
6,217	2,540	47,268	3,042	59,067	189	49,952		277
248,967	171,033	172,598	45,398	637,996	78,977	235,209		278
61,279	208,054	61,242	61,923	392,498	6,943	213,907		279
112,052	65,170	10,586	54,828	242,636	6,596	8,122		280
39,248	122,829	20,590	20,433	203,100	2,348	25,421	115,566	281
10,934	45,637	12,332	3,949	72,852	496	49,967		282
11,396	80,115	49,985	1,853	143,349	4	123,319		283
427,982	1,029,928	600,608	390,515	2,449,033	70,409	1,174,285		284
17,836	9,154	61,216	3,105	91,311	1,809	60,219		285
26,224	46,205	10,544	10,885	93,858	416	53,686		286
264,516	267,362	401,422	178,831	1,112,131	101,730	432,521		287
9,545	28,203	25,720	13,189	76,657	2,076	44,845		288
191,775	145,036	100,207	12,956	449,974	43,082	250,676		289
132,643	149,279	115,137	184,181	581,240	44,474	195,714		290
1,301	37,990	18,581	15,807	73,679	2,873	60,640		291
			6,007	6,007				292
23,290	7,774	28,074	26,945	86,083	9,494	23,237		293

No. 83.—Insolvent National Banks, Dates of Organization, Appointment of System, with Amounts of Nominal and Additional Assets,

	Name and location of bank.	Date of organization.	Capital stock.	Receiver appointed.
294	Merchants' National Bank, Seattle, Wash	June 23, 1883	$200,000	June 19, 1895
295	Union National Bank, Denver, Colo	July 30, 1890	500,000	Aug. 2, 1895
296	Superior National Bank, West Superior, Wis	Jan. 13, 1892	135,000	Aug. 6, 1895
297	Puget Sound National Bank, Everett, Wash	Sept. 23, 1892	50,000	Aug. 7, 1895
298	Keystone National Bank, West Superior, Wis	Aug. 16, 1890	200,000	Aug. 15, 1895
299	First National Bank, South Bend, Wash	Nov. 15, 1890	50,000	Aug. 17, 1995
300	State National Bank, Denver, Colo. *a b*	May 16, 1882	300,000	Aug. 24, 1895
301	Kearney National Bank, Kearney, Nebr	June 5, 1884	100,000	Sept. 19, 1895
302	First National Bank, Wellington, Kans	Feb. 13, 1883	50,000	Oct. 25, 1895
303	Columbia National Bank, Tacoma, Wash	Sept. 2, 1891	350,000	Oct. 30, 1895
	Total		5,235,020	
304	First National Bank, Orlando, Fla. *c*	Mar. 16, 1886	85,000	Nov. 29, 1895
305	Bellingham Bay National Bank, New Whatcom, Wash	Feb. 7, 1889	60,000	Dec. 5, 1895
306	Chattahoochee National Bank, Columbus, Ga	Jan. 22, 1866	100,000	Dec. 7, 1895
307	German National Bank, Lincoln, Nebr	Oct. 16, 1886	100,000	Dec. 19, 1895
308	Fort Stanwix National Bank, Rome, N. Y	July 8, 1865	150,000	Feb. 8, 1896
309	Farmers' National Bank, Portsmouth, Ohio	Apr. 29, 1865	250,000	do
310	Humboldt First National Bank, Humboldt, Kans	Nov. 1, 1887	60,000	Feb. 15, 1896
311	Grand Forks National Bank, Grand Forks, N. Dak	Feb. 6, 1885	200,000	Apr. 28, 1896
312	First National Bank, Bedford City, Va	Mar. 13, 1890	50,000	May 2, 1896
313	National Bank of Jefferson, Tex	Jan. 28, 1871	100,000	June 24, 1896
314	Sumner National Bank, Wellington, Kans	Apr. 10, 1888	100,000	June 26, 1896
315	First National Bank, Cheney, Wash	Apr. 1, 1891	50,000	June 27, 1896
316	Kittitas Valley National Bank, Ellensburg, Wash	Apr. 14, 1888	50,000	
317	First National Bank, Hillsboro, Ohio	Feb. 7, 1865	100,000	July 18, 1896
318	American National Bank, Denver, Colo. *a*	Nov. 13, 1889	500,000	July 22, 1896
319	First National Bank, Minot, N. Dak	Apr. 13, 1889	50,000	July 25, 1896
320	Yates County National Bank, Penn Yan, N. Y	Dec. 30, 1878	50,000	Aug. 12, 1896
321	First National Bank, Larned, Kans	Apr. 27, 1882	50,000	Aug. 17, 1896
322	Citizens' National Bank, San Angelo, Tex	Dec. 5, 1891	100,000	Aug. 26, 1896
323	Sioux National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa	June 9, 1881	300,000	Sept. 9, 1896
324	American National Bank, New Orleans, La	Feb. 11, 1889	200,000	do
325	First National Bank, Helena, Mont	Apr. 5, 1866	800,000	Sept. 10, 1896
326	Bennett National Bank, New Whatcom, Wash	Dec. 4, 1889	50,000	Sept. 11, 1896
327	First National Bank, Springville, N. Y	Feb. 26, 1883	50,000	Sept. 19, 1896
328	First National Bank, Mount Pleasant, Mich	June 28, 1884	50,000	Oct. 3, 1896
329	First National Bank, Ithaca, Mich	July 7, 1884	50,000	Oct. 7, 1896
330	City National Bank, Tyler, Tex	July 2, 1890	100,000	Oct. 14, 1896 Oct. 17, 1896
	Total		3,805,000	
331	First National Bank, Garnett, Kans	June 11, 1883	50,000	Nov. 9, 1896
332	First National Bank, Eddy, N. Mex	Oct. 31, 1890	50,000	Nov. 10, 1896
333	Second National Bank, Rockford, Ill	July 13, 1864	200,000	do
334	Marine National Bank, Duluth, Minn	Sept. 23, 1890	200,000	Nov. 11, 1896
335	First National Bank, Decorah, Iowa	Aug. 6, 1864	75,000	Nov. 24, 1896
336	Missouri National Bank, Kansas City, Mo	Dec. 30, 1890	250,000	Dec. 3, 1896
337	First National Bank, East Saginaw, Mich	Dec. 20, 1864	100,000	Dec. 10, 1896
338	First National Bank, Tyler, Tex	Mar. 21, 1887	200,000	Dec. 17, 1896
339	First National Bank, Niagara Falls, N. Y	Apr. 18, 1893	100,000	Dec. 18, 1896
340	National Bank of Illinois, Chicago, Ill	Aug. 29, 1871	1,000,000	Dec. 21, 1896
341	Big Rapids National Bank, Big Rapids, Mich. *b*	May 9, 1883	100,000	Dec. 31, 1896
342	Second National Bank, Grand Forks, N. Dak	May 17, 1886	50,000	Jan. 7, 1897
343	First National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa *a*	Dec. 28, 1870	100,000	do
344	Citizens' National Bank, Fargo, N. Dak	Dec. 4, 1886	100,000	do
345	Merchants' National Bank, Devils Lake, N. Dak	May 24, 1887	50,000	Jan. 11, 1897
346	First National Bank, Alma, Nebr	Oct. 28, 1886	50,000	Jan. 12, 1897
347	Columbia National Bank, Minneapolis, Minn	May 13, 1892	200,000	Jan. 14, 1897
348	Dakota National Bank, Sioux Falls, S. Dak	Dec. 19, 1882	50,000	Jan. 20, 1897
349	First National Bank, Newport, Ky	June 13, 1875	200,000	Jan. 21, 1897
350	German National Bank, Louisville, Ky	Nov. 5, 1872	251,500	Jan. 22, 1897
351	Mutual National Bank, New Orleans, La	Nov. 10, 1871	200,000	Jan. 27, 1897
352	Merchants' National Bank, Ocala, Fla	Nov. 21, 1887	100,000	Feb. 3, 1897
353	Moscow National Bank, Moscow, Idaho	June 17, 1891	75,000	Feb. 4, 1897
354	First National Bank, Olympia, Wash	Aug. 11, 1883	100,000	Feb. 17, 1897
355	First National Bank, Franklin, Ohio	Jan. 23, 1865	50,000	do
356	First National Bank, Griswold, Iowa	Sept. 15, 1883	50,000	Feb. 17, 1897
357	National Bank of Potsdam, N. Y	Mar. 7, 1865	200,000	Mar. 2, 1897
358	Northwestern National Bank, Great Falls, Mont	May 14, 1880	250,000	Mar. 6, 1897
359	Merchants' National Bank, Jacksonville, Fla	June 2, 1890	100,000	Mar. 17, 1897
360	Union National Bank, Minneapolis, Minn	Oct. 12, 1882	500,000	Mar. 20, 1897
361	The Dalles National Bank, The Dalles, Oreg	July 16, 1886	50,000	May 7, 1897
362	City National Bank, Gatesville, Tex	Apr. 23, 1892	50,000	May 29, 1897
363	Merchants' National Bank, Helena, Mont	June 14, 1882	350,000	June 2, 1897
364	First National Bank, Orleans, Nebr	May 19, 1885	50,000	June 5, 1897
365	Keystone National Bank, Erie, Pa	Oct. 19, 1864	150,000	July 26, 1897

a Restored to solvency. *b* Formerly in voluntary liquidation. *c* Second failure.

RECEIVER, AND CLOSING, SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL BANKING AMOUNTS COLLECTED FROM ALL SOURCES, ETC.—Continued.

Nominal assets at date of suspension.			Additional assets received since date of suspension.	Total assets.	Offsets allowed and settled.	Loss on assets compounded or sold under order of court.	Nominal value of assets returned to stockholders.	
Estimated good.	Estimated doubtful.	Estimated worthless.						
$173,689	$313,874	$54,131	$192,380	$734,074	$24,594	$419,974	.....	294
523,057	816,389	178,049	991,223	2,508,718	594,875	880,654	.....	295
59,799	44,130	128,975	16,173	249,077	1,227	129,594	.....	296
6,962	24,639	75,175	50,689	157,465	7,312	515	$97,653	297
150,291	61,998	225,654	36,722	474,665	34,212	332,768	.....	298
6,837	69,338	24,022	25,202	125,399	1,458	82,388	.....	299
								300
35,603	194,297	35,131	28,299	293,330	17,401	206,875	.....	301
13,078	67,288	46,248	20,090	146,704	604	93,111	.....	302
7,857	231,673	322,772	48,938	611,240	26,732	507,327	.....	303
3,203,782	5,477,277	3,477,914	2,759,764	14,918,737	1,217,294	7,111,835	213,219	
74,579	100,801	49,838	28,671	253,889	72,105	126,912	.....	304
24,942	138,931	36,611	14,492	214,976	1,521	146,461	.....	305
107,360	57,812	162,437	33,964	361,573	7,944	223,827	.....	306
22,438	135,894	23,861	54,011	236,204	2,807	176,110	.....	307
320,685	140,493	494,443	47,132	1,002,753	32,560	192,676	.....	308
110,639	505,367	111,445	25,537	752,988	15,713	298,347	.....	309
17,852	62,428	36,614	15,192	132,086	2,331	79,143	.....	310
130,796	318,580	128,069	112,437	689,882	8,320	336,172	.....	311
24,516	83,920	92,812	94,040	295,288	1,605	266,536	.....	312
84,267	156,697	54,323	49,408	344,695	3,112	202,949	.....	313
15,130	55,734	84,808	21,636	177,308	1,405	98,867	.....	314
15,932	56,940	2,463	8,368	83,703	79	62,161	.....	315
9,197	47,826	48,138	32,616	137,777	915	44,436	.....	316
261,906	41,295	74,835	13,925	391,961	79,193	32,663	.....	317
								318
22,594	66,618	37,632	8,281	135,125	2,040	90,803	.....	319
58,065	52,842	104,475	6,893	222,275	9,280	141,167	.....	320
36,712	56,673	12,781	60,879	167,045	10,334	1,434	114,048	321
15,982	48,428	100,613	10,900	175,923	10,178	105,728	.....	322
231,104	383,813	278,638	315,190	1,208,745	17,073	395,927	.....	323
263,997	68,900	602,408	40,720	976,025	31,881	645,774	.....	324
2,064,048	1,639,425	463,799	1,021,193	5,188,465	634,228	3,239,458	.....	325
26,090	90,725	24,162	26,505	167,482	4,830	67,326	.....	326
21,210	195,413	54,112	19,560	290,295	10,324	203,666	.....	327
25,450	83,203	10,567	16,455	135,675	4,536	61,043	.....	328
62,494	39,999	34,176	26,725	163,394	20,731	50,059	.....	329
48,978	163,403	63,255	14,914	290,550	3,117	64,674	.....	330
4,096,963	4,792,160	3,187,315	2,119,644	14,196,082	988,162	7,354,319	114,048	
38,719	85,796	7,624	3,783	135,922	27,694	51,458	.....	331
41,160	57,295	17,090	19,170	134,715	4,093	57,267	.....	332
168,784	208,257	246,955	100,754	724,750	17,569	328,597	.....	333
50,552	267,451	103,573	112,689	534,265	30,817	369,828	.....	334
63,259	134,526	131,758	42,422	371,965	35,682	187,525	.....	335
541,307	765,013	208,361	121,291	1,635,972	162,553	634,734	.....	336
231,479	128,063	223,650	26,145	609,337	44,279	231,393	.....	337
44,287	182,330	470,037	77,152	773,806	37,241	118,980	.....	338
95,791	135,119	40,713	19,913	291,536	14,980	156	134,602	339
7,636,207	1,490,358	4,778,553	7,792,312	21,697,430	1,340,736	4,135,646	.....	340
1,065	30,693	23,490	38,014	93,262	63	72,368	.....	341
76,049	106,004	7,370	29,138	218,561	4,680	76,167	.....	342
								343
80,160	308,641	76,712	285,461	750,974	12,547	302,625	.....	344
48,522	42,074	7,296	7,327	105,219	47,204	5,605	41,940	345
1,681	71,923	67,503	1,478	142,585	157	133,388	.....	346
150,763	202,616	85,057	48,106	486,542	37,134	210,812	.....	347
42,510	157,962	98,495	46,514	345,481	22,235	160,333	.....	348
204,993	344,896	264,025	368,296	1,182,210	218,954	147,077	.....	349
233,745	306,123	92,185	52,953	685,006	51,799	322,297	.....	350
162,646	269,016	65,848	19,650	517,160	14,363	246,055	.....	351
32,877	93,336	120,875	7,407	254,495	7,758	189,441	.....	352
14,878	95,440	95,325	51,068	256,711	5,913	165,361	.....	353
77,572	127,122	18,807	56,449	279,950	8,256	125,845	.....	354
23,792	98,255	4,985	8,102	135,134	4,368	59,166	.....	355
7,576	64,514	39,474	16,771	128,335	5,395	75,008	.....	356
152,125	455,334	29,745	121,811	759,015	13,366	336,744	.....	357
422,388	329,075	217,675	361,579	1,330,717	56,444	7,050	247,012	358
153,080	139,608	53,805	11,014	357,507	5,245	154,368	.....	359
16,217	507,068	253,916	64,929	842,130	167	570,761	.....	360
54,801	144,445	21,644	37,867	258,757	9,364	24,193	47,561	361
11,102	47,988	30,198	2,955	92,243	7,065	13,134	29,850	362
619,922	755,503	287,311	97,615	1,760,351	151,469	794,454	.....	363
7,219	32,549	49,631	1,493	90,892	.....	7,077	.....	364
116,234	426,436	107,053	157,378	807,101	36,928	496,728	.....	365

No. 83.—Insolvent National Banks, Dates of Organization, Appointment of System, with Amounts of Nominal and Additional Assets,

	Name and location of bank.	Date of organization.	Capital stock.	Receiver appointed.
366	Merchants and Miners' National Bank, Phillipsburg, Mont.	Feb. 1, 1893	$50,000	July 28, 1897
367	First National Bank, Asheville, N. C.	Dec. 4, 1885	100,000	Aug. 23, 1897
368	First National Bank, Benton Harbor, Mich.	Mar. 15, 1890	50,000	Sept. 21, 1897
	Total		5,851,500	
369	Sault Ste. Marie National Bank, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	July 7, 1887	100,000	Dec. 10, 1897
370	First National Bank, Pembina, N. Dak	Jan. 20, 1886	50,000	Jan. 19, 1898
371	Chestnut Street National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa	June 14, 1887	500,000	Jan. 29, 1898
372	National Bank of Paola, Kans.	Sept. 30, 1887	50,000	Feb. 1, 1898
373	First National Bank, Larimore, N. Dak	Jan. 9, 1883	50,000	Feb. 26, 1898
374	Hampshire County National Bank, Northampton, Mass. [a]	Apr. 6, 1864	250,000	May 23, 1898
375	State National Bank, Logansport, Ind. [b]	Dec. 7, 1881	200,000	Sept. 27, 1898
	Total		1,200,000	
376	First National Bank, New Lisbon, Ohio	Mar. 7, 1874	50,000	Nov. 3, 1898
377	First National Bank, Carthage, N. Y.	Dec. 12, 1879	100,000	Nov. 4, 1898
378	First National Bank, Neligh, Nebr	Sept. 2, 1879	50,000	.....do.....
379	First National Bank, Flushing, Ohio	May 6, 1884	50,000	Nov. 5, 1898
380	First National Bank, Emporia, Kans	Jan. 2, 1872	100,000	Nov. 16, 1898
381	First National Bank, Cordele, Ga.	Apr. 16, 1891	50,000	Mar. 4, 1899
382	Cochecho National Bank, Dover, N. H.	Apr. 29, 1865	150,000	June 6, 1899
383	Citizens' National Bank, Niles, Mich	Sept. 27, 1871	50,000	July 8, 1899
384	Atchison National Bank, Atchison, Kans.	Feb. 8, 1873	50,000	Sept. 5, 1899
385	First National Bank, Penn Yan, N. Y.	Feb. 8, 1864	50,000	Sept. 18, 1899
386	First National Bank, Arkansas City, Kans. [b c]	June 30, 1885	100,000	Oct. 19, 1899
387	First National Bank, McPherson, Kans. [b]	June 17, 1886	50,000	Oct. 28, 1899
	Total		850,000	
388	Broadway National Bank, Boston, Mass.	Oct. 25, 1864	200,000	Dec. 16, 1899
389	People's National Bank, Denver, Colo. [b]	July 30, 1889	300,000	Dec. 20, 1899
390	Globe National Bank, Boston, Mass.	Mar. 25, 1865	1,000,000	Dec. 21, 1899
391	Merchants' National Bank, Rutland, Vt.	Feb. 25, 1885	100,000	Mar. 26, 1900
392	Somerset National Banking Company, Somerset, Ky.	June 29, 1900	50,000	Aug. 17, 1900
393	South Danvers National Bank, Peabody, Mass.	Mar. 31, 1865	150,000	Sept. 19, 1900
	Total		1,800,000	
394	American National Bank, Baltimore, Md.	Feb. 10, 1891	200,000	Dec. 21, 1900
395	First National Bank, White Pigeon, Mich	Mar. 3, 1891	50,000	Dec. 27, 1900
396	First National Bank, Niles, Mich	Jan. 3, 1871	100,000	Mar. 9, 1901
397	Farmers' National Bank, Vergennes, Vt.	Apr. 29, 1880	60,000	Apr. 13, 1901
398	Le Mars National Bank, Lemars, Iowa	Nov. 13, 1882	100,000	Apr. 17, 1901
399	First National Bank, Vancouver, Wash.	Aug. 15, 1883	50,000	Apr. 20, 1901
400	Pynchon National Bank, Springfield, Mass.	Apr. 7, 1865	200,000	June 24, 1901
401	Seventh National Bank, New York, N. Y. [a]	Apr. 11, 1865	500,000	June 27, 1901
402	City National Bank, Buffalo, N. Y	Jan. 26, 1899	300,000	June 29, 1901
403	First National Bank, Austin, Tex. [a]	July 17, 1873	100,000	Aug. 3, 1901
404	Eufaula National Bank, Eufaula, Ala.	Nov. 30, 1875	100,000	Oct. 21, 1901
	Total		1,760,000	
405	First National Bank, Belmont, Ohio	Mar. 18, 1893	50,000	Feb. 25, 1902
406	Hancock National Bank, Boston, Mass. [b]	July 15, 1865	400,000	Apr. 4, 1902
	Total		450,000	
407	Central National Bank, Boston, Mass.	Apr. 30, 1873	500,000	Nov. 13, 1902
408	National Bank of South Pennsylvania, Hyndman, Pa.	July 2, 1889	50,000	Dec. 16, 1902
409	First National Bank, Asbury Park, N. J.	Feb. 4, 1886	100,000	Feb. 13, 1903
410	First National Bank of Florida, Jacksonville, Fla.	Aug. 24, 1874	50,000	Mar. 14, 1903
411	Southport National Bank, Southport, Conn.	Dec. 29, 1864	100,000	May 19, 1903
412	Navesink National Bank, Redbank, N. J.	Mar. 19, 1891	50,000	Aug. 14, 1903
413	Citizens' National Bank, Beaumont, Tex.	May 31, 1901	100,000	Aug. 20, 1903
414	Groesbeck National Bank, Groesbeck, Tex	Mar. 22, 1890	50,000	Aug. 22, 1903
415	Packard National Bank, Greenfield, Mass.	May 17, 1875	100,000	Oct. 1, 1903
416	Bolivar National Bank, Bolivar, Pa.	Feb. 24, 1902	30,000	.....do.....
417	Federal National Bank, Pittsburg, Pa.	Nov. 16, 1901	2,000,000	Oct. 21, 1903
418	First National Bank, Allegheny, Pa.	Jan. 14, 1864	350,000	Oct. 22, 1903
	Total		3,480,000	
	Grand total		71,167,420	

[a] Restored to solvency. [b] Formerly in voluntary liquidation. [c] Second failure.

RECEIVER, AND CLOSING, SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL BANKING AMOUNTS COLLECTED FROM ALL SOURCES, ETC.—Continued.

Nominal assets at date of suspension.			Additional assets received since date of suspension.	Total assets.	Offsets allowed and settled.	Loss on assets compounded or sold under order of court.	Nominal value of assets returned to stockholders.	
Estimated good.	Estimated doubtful.	Estimated worthless.						
$9,259	$42,170	$47,862	$8,148	$107,439	$370	$3,099	$78,499	366
21,514	52,969	259,747	8,556	342,786	376	18,008	.....	367
46,597	81,685	10,649	23,379	162,310	11,149	13,875	23,496	368
11,700,832	8,787,653	8,664,997	10,249,089	39,402,571	2,448,413	10,846,623	602,963	
35,933	69,543	26,018	38,428	169,922	.....	98,555	.....	369
84,629	50,018	20,064	18,748	173,459	5,494	16,090	.....	370
1,403,446	393,955	1,452,706	492,863	3,742,970	218,666	50,332	.....	371
19,776	22,573	25,189	3,268	70,806	2,402	.....	48,771	372
32,559	42,516	25,623	41,478	142,176	2,301	57,548	.....	373
573,819	174,241	117,300	79,519	944,879	136,857	38,235	180,589	374
2,172	47,557	51,068	27,116	127,913	.....	77	96,940	375
2,152,334	800,403	1,717,968	701,420	5,372,125	365,720	260,837	326,300	
26,885	37,925	121,667	58,286	244,763	3,943	162,437	.....	376
97,964	178,768	32,733	19,488	328,953	18,898	114,051	.....	377
65,760	32,640	75,639	14,729	188,768	7,055	93,050	.....	378
45,903	24,193	42,583	5,310	117,989	6,226	41,710	.....	379
147,541	277,427	205,487	203,670	834,125	25,229	301,494	.....	380
25,723	24,077	23,806	2,359	75,965	14,285	25,677	.....	381
111,488	86,217	43,179	20,901	261,785	5,710	73,306	.....	382
99,109	65,785	34,283	13,574	212,751	4,652	63,804	.....	383
70,202	79,521	77,465	26,673	253,861	9,034	140,795	.....	384
49,998	69,130	48,000	20,465	187,593	2,202	84,861	.....	385
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	386
.....	.....	.....	85	85	.....	.....	.....	387
740,573	875,683	704,842	385,540	2,706,638	97,234	1,101,185	.....	
2,018,916	534,916	48,839	730,396	3,333,067	223,705	1,743	1,062,965	388
38,695	200,266	269,723	11,837	520,521	.....	445,526	.....	389
2,818,225	3,414,438	1,172,932	1,031,844	8,437,439	261,820	1,107,394	1,052,857	390
151,884	74,341	206,392	69,485	502,102	42,697	18,126	.....	391
75,253	81,761	271	13,836	171,121	7,670	2,090	.....	392
103,106	427,776	42,472	19,401	592,755	19,181	38,268	.....	393
5,206,079	4,733,498	1,740,629	1,876,799	13,557,005	555,073	1,613,147	2,115,822	
285,336	324,152	102,279	77,529	789,296	66,751	30,859	.....	394
40,724	46,135	16,064	15,889	118,812	3,227	1,114	49,412	395
220,767	94,854	45,157	72,467	433,245	26,119	29,708	.....	396
102,607	17,525	13,755	20,533	154,420	9,130	2,003	.....	397
25,797	114,686	78,303	33,007	251,793	9,424	155,816	.....	398
137,247	101,198	10,928	25,427	274,800	7,119	32,289	.....	399
755,664	942,113	8,482	96,528	1,802,787	39,809	86,928	.....	400
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	401
3,090,031	1,129,594	140,204	462,659	4,822,488	273,260	135,075	.....	402
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	403
182,081	40,688	101,639	44,207	368,615	24,725	61,383	.....	404
4,840,254	2,810,945	516,811	848,246	9,016,256	459,564	535,173	49,412	
134,036	115,915	34,158	16,031	300,140	13,703	88,339	.....	405
127	151,803	129,994	20,587	302,511	.....	28,228	.....	406
134,163	267,718	164,152	36,618	602,651	13,703	116,567	.....	
2,605,808	932,765	251,338	69,996	3,859,907	598,274	4,698	.....	407
42,627	21,459	37,231	14,109	115,426	1,209	2,681	50,007	408
131,396	259,872	90,995	60,153	542,416	26,120	21,677	.....	409
161,005	84,082	127,098	9,405	381,590	31,618	4,562	.....	410
184,978	41,256	82,190	15,402	323,826	9,303	.....	.....	411
251,356	101,256	99,286	46,803	498,701	4,868	.....	.....	412
225,414	117,809	197,726	4,087	545,036	3,682	.....	.....	413
108,204	98,963	30,475	36	237,678	308	.....	.....	414
272,348	130,803	8,870	.....	412,021	.....	.....	.....	415
62,001	50,808	.....	.....	112,809	.....	.....	.....	416
3,335,890	1,335,681	254,421	.....	4,925,992	9,042	.....	.....	417
1,321,989	133,315	7,576	.....	1,462,880	.....	.....	.....	418
8,703,016	3,308,069	1,187,206	219,991	13,418,282	684,424	33,618	50,007	
98,263,781	82,274,553	57,146,923	37,259,703	274,944,960	20,070,724	96,260,633	8,663,771	

No. 83.—Insolvent National Banks, Dates of Organization, Appointment of System, with Amounts of Nominal and Additional Assets,

	Nominal value of remaining assets.	Collected from assets.	Collected from assessment upon shareholders.	Total collections from all sources.	Loans paid and other disbursements.	Dividends paid.	Legal expenses.	Receiver's salary and other expenses.
1	.....	$75,209	$1,164	$76,373	.....	$70,811	.....	$5,562
2	.....	120,995	1,245	122,240	.....	101,387	$6,463	14,390
3	.....	174,264	16,488	190,752	$275	165,769	11,281	13,427
	.....	295,259	17,733	312,992	275	267,156	17,744	27,817
4	.....	33,287	4,000	37,287	816	32,305	1,258	2,908
5	.....	91,608	.....	91,608	935	65,335	6,182	19,156
6	.....	162,386	7,500	169,886	507	132,608	12,247	24,524
7	.....	999,305	38,224	1,037,529	17,477	884,429	43,183	92,440
8	$200	79,904	2,125	82,029	7,054	58,661	6,673	9,442
9	.....	1,234,868	.....	1,234,868	18,655	1,138,870	28,677	48,666
10	.....	268,844	.....	268,844	72,399	143,307	17,134	35,983
	200	2,870,202	51,849	2,922,051	117,843	2,455,515	115,354	233,119
11	.....	68,645	28,935	97,580	208	86,737	5,315	5,320
12	.....	159,512	8,936	168,448	15,507	134,929	3,977	14,008
13	.....	31,566	.....	31,566	3,786	16,654	1,773	9,353
	.....	259,723	37,871	297,594	19,501	238,320	11,065	28,681
14	.....	37,908	.....	37,908	2,926	29,277	2,705	3,000
15	.....	223,169	.....	223,169	4,932	163,982	9,091	45,164
	.....	261,077	.....	261,077	7,858	193,259	11,796	48,164
16	.....	1,394,662	348,961	1,743,623	203,170	1,326,487	76,648	137,318
17	.....	276,649	.....	276,649	72,365	175,920	10,437	16,713
18	.....	762,760	136,172	898,932	596,665	263,065	9,436	29,766
19	.....	350,154	.....	350,154	.....	342,054	.....	8,100
20	.....	124,713	.....	124,713	2,296	77,568	3,085	8,264
21	.....	23,882	.....	23,882	.....	15,142	362	1,878
	.....	2,932,820	485,133	3,417,953	874,496	2,200,236	99,968	202,039
22	.....	162,052	10,079	172,131	1,300	143,209	6,037	21,564
23	.....	175,409	42,795	218,204	6,248	175,430	16,709	19,817
24	.....	512,698	109,707	622,405	18,964	549,427	25,376	28,638
25	.....	548,099	228,580	776,679	35,839	661,816	27,330	51,445
26	.....	1,447,103	5,200	1,452,303	16,393	1,374,339	24,241	37,128
27	.....	1,808,304	.....	1,808,304	746,153	747,428	13,637	53,287
28	.....	299,357	.....	299,357	20,315	259,487	728	18,827
29	.....	122,645	19,675	142,320	4,545	125,667	250	11,858
30	.....	108,944	11,400	120,344	.....	107,258	1,270	11,362
31	.....	706,507	303,813	1,010,320	3,630	862,263	67,569	76,858
32	.....	56,942	.....	56,942	4,350	46,634	1,267	4,691
	.....	5,948,060	731,249	6,679,309	857,737	5,052,958	184,414	335,475
33	753	89,012	.....	89,012	.....	71,083	4,718	12,762
34	.....	58,064	2,250	60,314	14,289	31,668	6,075	8,278
35	67,835	91,969	37,597	129,566	559	101,545	8,232	19,230
	68,588	239,045	39,847	278,892	14,848	204,296	19,025	40,270
36	.....	67,251	.....	67,251	296	62,646	.....	4,309
37	.....	30,332	.....	30,332	.....	19,002	1,166	10,164
38	.....	298,739	66,535	365,274	56,921	228,412	42,067	37,874
39	.....	196,903	.....	196,903	74,896	108,318	.....	13,689
40	291,357	188,135	93,619	281,754	2,309	226,308	21,495	31,642
	291,357	781,360	160,154	941,514	134,422	644,686	64,728	97,678
41	.....	42,341	106,451	148,792	445	135,797	3,946	8,604
42	196,790	22,080	11,269	33,349	.....	18,258	4,731	10,348
43	.....	22,165	1,100	23,265	.....	12,624	1,367	9,274
44	.....	48,488	.....	48,488	3,928	34,536	2,077	7,935
45	.....	73,145	42,212	115,357	3,616	88,697	8,804	10,005
46	.....	80,597	4,510	85,107	5,385	65,783	5,060	8,879
47	.....	584,718	58,826	643,544	63,475	545,593	13,802	20,230
48	.....	86,180	.....	86,180	1,579	60,647	592	13,874
49	.....	64,071	15,552	79,623	16,773	59,121	2,200	1,529
	196,790	1,023,785	239,920	1,263,705	95,201	1,021,056	42,579	90,678

RECEIVER, AND CLOSING, SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL BANKING AMOUNTS COLLECTED FROM ALL SOURCES, ETC.—Continued.

Balance in hands of Comptroller or receiver.	Amount returned to shareholders in cash.	Amount of assessment upon shareholders.	Amount of claims proved.	Dividends (per cent).	Interest dividends (per cent).	Finally closed.	
.....	.....	$50,000	$122,089	58.00	.....	Jan. 2,1867	1
.....	.....	300,000	434,531	23.37	.....	Feb. 2,1885	2
.....	.....	200,000	669,513	24.70	.....	May 14,1883	3
.....	.....	500,000	1,104,044	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	50,000	82,338	39.15	.....	July 28,1870	4
.....	.....	.....	376,392	17.333	.....	Feb. 4,1870	5
.....	.....	100,000	289,467	46.60	.....	Nov. 25,1882	6
.....	.....	500,000	1,119,313	79.00	.....	Sept. 28,1882	7
$199	.....	120,000	127,801	45.90	.....	Dec. 19,1874	8
.....	.....	.....	1,191,500	96.00	.....	Nov. 18,1874	9
21	.....	26,000	170,752	88.50	.....	Aug. 15,1872	10
220	.....	796,000	3,357,563	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	39,300	68,986	100.00	64.00	Apr. 7,1881	11
27	.....	100,000	205,256	68.33	.....	Nov. 30,1872	12
.....	.....	.....	33,870	49.20	.....	Nov. 25,1882	13
27	.....	139,300	308,112	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	69,874	41.90	.....	Dec. 4,1875	14
.....	.....	.....	170,012	92.70	.....	May 16,1884	15
.....	.....	.....	239,886	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	400,000	1,282,254	100.00	46.00	Apr. 20,1882	16
.....	$1,214	.....	157,120	100.00	.....	Nov. 16,1874	17
.....	.....	135,000	378,722	100.00	.....	Sept. 1,1875	18
.....	.....	.....	645,558	100.00	.....	Feb. 13,1872	19
.....	33,500	.....	79,864	100.00	.....	Oct. 2,1877	20
.....	6,500	.....	15,142	100.00	.....	Jan. 3,1876	21
.....	41,214	535,000	2,558,660	.....	.....	.....	
21	.....	125,000	254,901	57.46	.....	Feb. 15,1886	22
.....	.....	52,500	171,468	100.00	30.00	Jan. 8,1880	23
.....	.....	350,000	657,020	84.33	.....	June 1,1881	24
249	.....	300,000	597,885	100.00	50.00	Apr. 29,1884	25
202	.....	300,000	1,619,965	100.00	.....	July 24,1876	26
.....	247,799	.....	796,995	100.00	100.00	Mar. 31,1883	27
.....	.....	400,000	992,636	34.00	.....	May 1,1876	28
.....	.....	50,000	167,285	76.00	.....	May 15,1876	29
454	.....	100,000	175,081	57.50	.....	Nov. 30,1883	30
.....	.....	600,000	1,429,595	62.00	.....	Mar. 21,1887	31
.....	.....	.....	67,292	73.50	.....	Dec. 6,1882	32
926	247,799	2,277,500	6,930,123	.....	.....	.....	
449	.....	50,000	144,606	49.30	.....	.....	33
4	.....	45,000	55,372	58.30	.....	Sept. 11,1878	34
.....	.....	100,000	176,601	57.50	.....	June 2,1883	35
453	.....	195,000	376,579	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	62,646	100.00	.....	Sept. 18,1876	36
.....	.....	.....	93,021	24.391	.....	May 14,1879	37
.....	.....	500,000	1,795,992	14.941	.....	Nov. 20,1883	38
.....	.....	.....	237,824	66.00	.....	Mar. 10,1879	39
.....	.....	200,000	376,756	62.56	.....	Apr. 5,1886	40
.....	.....	700,000	2,566,239	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	150,000	177,512	76.50	.....	June 2,1884	41
12	.....	34,000	35,801	51.00	.....	Mar. 4,1886	42
.....	.....	50,000	56,457	22.50	.....	Mar. 28,1883	43
.....	12	.....	34,535	100.00	.....	Feb. 28,1878	44
50	4,185	75,000	91,801	100.00	100.00	Jan. 31,1881	45
.....	.....	50,000	135,952	48.40	.....	July 20,1882	46
444	.....	250,000	703,658	77.512	.....	Feb. 28,1885	47
.....	9,488	.....	59,226	100.00	100.00	May 23,1888	48
.....	.....	60,000	97,464	70.00	.....	July 14,1880	49
506	13,685	669,000	1,392,406	.....	.....	.....	

No. 83.—Insolvent National Banks, Dates of Organization, Appointment of System, with Amounts of Nominal and Additional Assets,

	Nominal value of remaining assets.	Collected from assets.	Collected from assessment upon shareholders.	Total collections from all sources.	Loans paid and other disbursements.	Dividends paid.	Legal expenses.	Receiver's salary and other expenses.
50	.....	$13,707	$2,664	$16,371	.....	$9,456	$2,751	$4,164
51	.....	321,851	122,127	443,978	$5,000	388,856	25,040	25,082
52	.....	105,703	91,930	197,633	520	173,512	5,146	9,716
53	.....	111,908	43,232	155,140	4,797	136,474	966	12,903
54	.....	103,227	8,044	111,271	8,805	89,715	2,082	10,669
55	.....	207,910	9,540	217,450	753	202,753	1,898	12,046
56	.....	2,846,622	245,108	3,091,730	658,784	2,165,388	79,802	161,036
57	.....	103,235	.....	103,235	4,059	81,941	2,690	10,919
58	.....	103,328	.....	103,328	.....	73,890	11,987	17,251
59	.....	245,483	47,949	293,432	7,846	254,647	6,668	24,271
	.....	4,162,974	570,594	4,733,568	690,564	3,576,632	139,030	288,057
60	$689,362	1,701,107	.....	1,701,107	380,828	1,071,774	59,426	113,688
61	53,800	157,544	65,132	222,676	.....	193,941	13,104	15,631
62	.....	351,377	.....	351,377	1,791	316,828	5,444	27,314
63	.....	94,613	.....	94,613	3,048	52,514	576	1,604
64	.....	47,941	.....	47,941	.....	33,105	3,974	5,013
65	.....	109,801	16,455	126,256	.....	107,575	5,546	13,135
66	.....	51,107	54,536	105,643	1,576	79,725	11,006	13,336
67	.....	12,061	16,447	28,508	.....	21,710	2,315	4,483
68	.....	284,438	123,430	407,868	114,220	262,887	10,129	4,950
69	.....	19,742	16,500	36,242	.....	29,377	825	6,040
70	250,854	66,185	23,622	89,807	9,762	66,810	1,352	11,883
71	30,065	78,573	1,810	80,383	2,125	69,437	634	8,187
72	.....	19,266	2,880	21,146	272	16,670	1,488	3,716
73	32,519	20,819	.....	20,819	1,633	11,803	850	3,005
	1,056,600	3,014,574	320,812	3,335,386	515,255	2,334,156	86,669	231,985
74	.....	156,601	16,277	172,878	47,315	100,870	3,838	8,176
75	.....	126,536	72,576	199,112	53,898	105,763	16,327	23,110
76	.....	183,917	80,257	264,174	49,466	182,572	.....	32,136
77	.....	157,782	.....	157,782	2,021	137,428	5,385	12,119
78	.....	205,062	54,950	260,012	57,745	166,587	10,245	24,551
79	.....	96,605	.....	96,605	53	88,176	.....	7,517
80	11,877	29,419	4,677	34,096	10	20,998	1,792	11,296
81	.....	91,121	23,001	114,122	8,420	82,060	7,167	16,475
	11,877	1,047,043	251,738	1,298,781	218,928	884,454	44,754	135,380
82	.....	113,791	.....	113,791	.....	96,176	3,225	6,739
83	.....	338,162	267,311	605,473	10,037	528,305	19,338	22,690
84	.....	89,766	64,655	154,421	.....	99,847	2,973	10,832
	.....	541,719	331,966	873,685	10,037	724,328	25,536	40,261
85	.....	1,368,384	495,550	1,863,934	.....	1,790,932	46,918	26,084
86	8,250	457,272	13,450	470,722	1,910	389,222	45,449	34,141
87	.....	1,251,755	738,651	1,990,406	194,574	1,566,124	101,794	127,914
	8,250	3,077,411	1,247,651	4,325,062	196,484	3,746,278	194,161	188,139
88	4,157	150,019	8,321	158,340	.....	129,505	10,511	18,324
89	.....	281,261	123,919	405,180	247	321,870	24,279	58,784
	4,157	431,280	132,240	563,520	247	451,375	34,790	77,108
90	.....	152,842	12,010	164,852	5,099	119,390	12,054	28,309
91	.....	16,577	23,732	40,309	3,392	26,809	2,223	7,885
92	.....	145,960	12,892	158,852	25,336	96,525	12,112	24,879
93	.....	265,513	64,650	330,163	14,434	264,268	16,600	20,738
94	.....	4,271,643	272,896	4,544,539	473,936	3,774,704	111,758	183,944
95	.....	37,129	19,169	56,298	.....	39,812	4,745	11,029
96	59,334	294,779	76,936	371,715	64,035	275,684	5,168	26,828
97	.....	23,163	20,649	43,812	.....	25,006	2,553	13,865
98	.....	99,488	94,200	193,688	6,359	143,938	29,324	14,067
99	.....	20,849	.....	20,849	6,515	8,807	52	5,475
100	.....	52,029	23,503	75,532	1,893	59,057	5,012	9,440
	59,334	5,379,972	620,637	6,000,609	600,999	4,834,000	201,601	346,459
101	.....	629,931	159,087	789,018	17,243	684,428	53,425	33,922
102	.....	46,332	50,000	96,332	.....	86,263	1,825	8,244
103	.....	79,289	1,400	80,689	.....	59,461	5,010	16,215
104	40,786	2,309,369	168,520	2,477,889	182,290	2,085,826	108,571	98,261
	40,786	3,064,921	379,007	3,443,928	199,533	2,915,978	168,831	156,642

RECEIVER, AND CLOSING, SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL BANKING AMOUNTS COLLECTED FROM ALL SOURCES, ETC.—Continued.

Balance in hands of Comptroller or receiver.	Amount returned to shareholders in cash.	Amount of assessment upon shareholders.	Amount of claims proved.	Dividends (per cent).	Interest dividends (per cent).	Finally closed.	
.....	.....	$30,000	$35,023	27.00	.....	Nov. 25,1882	50
.....	.....	140,000	352,062	100.00	38.50	Aug. 11,1884	51
.....	$8,739	132,000	185,760	100.00	100.00	Sept. 14,1881	52
.....	.....	67,000	175,952	81.59	.....	Jan. 18,1883	53
.....	.....	50,000	140,735	63.60	.....	July 23,1881	54
.....	.....	53,000	227,355	89.179	.....	June 10,1880	55
.....	26,720	625,000	1,935,721	100.00	100.00	Mar. 26,1888	56
.....	3,626	.....	133,112	100.00	100.00	Oct. 15,1881	57
$200	.....	.....	196,356	37.6483	.....	Oct. 5,1885	58
.....	.....	72,000	254,647	100.00	.....	Mar. 3,1882	59
200	39,085	1,169,000	3,636,723	.....	.....	.....	
5,648	99,743	.....	1,061,598	100.00	100.00	.....	60
.....	.....	200,000	298,324	65.57	.....	Feb. 23,1892	61
.....	.....	.....	392,394	100.00	.....	July 6,1881	62
.....	36,871	.....	75,175	100.00	100.00	Mar. 9,1882	63
.....	5,849	.....	29,204	100.00	100.00	Aug. 5,1879	64
.....	.....	35,000	118,371	90.50	.....	June 20,1882	65
.....	.....	125,000	90,424	88.00	.....	Mar. 9,1885	66
.....	.....	36,000	36,109	60.00	.....	Sept. 7,1885	67
.....	15,682	160,000	261,887	100.00	.....	July 5,1879	68
.....	.....	50,000	77,104	38.10	.....	Mar. 24,1885	69
.....	.....	100,000	168,048	40.7285	.....	Feb. 12,1889	70
.....	.....	21,500	70,191	98.925	.....	....do.....	71
.....	.....	17,000	27,801	60.00	.....	Apr. 8,1881	72
108	3,420	.....	32,449	100.00	100.00	Oct. 10,1879	73
5,756	161,565	744,500	2,739,079	.....	.....	.....	
.....	12,679	50,000	156,260	100.00	100.00	Mar. 15,1881	74
14	.....	130,000	282,370	68.70	.....	Apr. 10,1894	75
.....	.....	121,750	197,353	100.00	.....	Mar. 1,1884	76
.....	829	.....	128,832	100.00	100.00	Jan. 17,1881	77
.....	884	160,000	132,461	100.00	100.00	Apr. 24,1886	78
.....	859	.....	81,801	100.00	100.00	Aug. 1,1881	79
.....	.....	10,000	21,182	99.133	.....	Feb. 6,1883	80
.....	.....	50,000	108,385	81.00	.....	Aug. 6,1887	81
14	15,251	521,750	1,108,644	.....	.....	.....	
.....	7,651	.....	93,625	100.00	100.00	Feb. 4,1882	82
.....	25,103	300,000	580,592	100.00	100.00	Feb. 18,1885	83
.....	40,769	75,000	104,749	100.00	100.00	Oct. 12,1885	84
.....	73,523	375,000	778,966	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	500,000	2,656,254	67.405	.....	Dec. 22,1896	85
.....	.....	100,000	894,767	43.50	.....	Apr. 30,1892	86
.....	.....	961,300	2,397,129	65.30	.....	June 30,1893	87
.....	.....	1,561,300	5,948,150	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	50,000	186,993	70.90	.....	Apr. 15,1893	88
.....	.....	200,000	422,772	80.25	.....	June 6,1892	89
.....	.....	250,000	609,765	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	60,000	206,991	57.20	.....	Dec. 5,1893	90
.....	.....	50,000	46,441	81.10	.....	Oct. 25,1886	91
.....	.....	100,000	294,521	33.00	.....	May 25,1894	92
.....	14,123	75,000	245,599	100.00	100.00	Jan. 4,1894	93
197	.....	400,000	4,631,393	83.465	.....	Sept. 30,1899	94
.....	712	25,000	36,526	100.00	100.00	Sept. 25,1889	95
.....	.....	250,000	365,931	75.25	.....	Sept. 30,1890	96
.....	2,388	32,500	26,322	95.00	.....	Dec. 31,1900	97
.....	.....	100,000	409,997	35.00	.....	Apr. 19,1893	98
.....	.....	.....	8,131	100.00	100.00	Oct. 29,1885	99
130	.....	50,000	84,978	69.50	.....	Jan. 22,1890	100
327	17,223	1,142,500	6,356,830	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	200,000	651,274	100.00	23.95	May 29,1893	101
.....	.....	50,000	86,258	100.00	100.00	Feb. 10,1888	102
3	.....	50,000	140,333	42.37	.....	Sept. 30,1890	103
2,941	.....	300,000	2,897,197	72.00	.....	June 23,1894	104
2,944	.....	600,000	3,775,062	.....	.....	.....	

No. 83.—Insolvent National Banks, Dates of Organization, Appointment of System, with Amounts of Nominal and Additional Assets,

	Nominal value of remaining assets.	Collected from assets.	Collected from assessment upon shareholders.	Total collections from all sources.	Loans paid and other disbursements.	Dividends paid.	Legal expenses.	Receiver's salary and other expenses.
105	.....	$148,611	.....	$148,611	$231	$131,024	$192	$2,314
106	.....	245,704	$58,304	304,008	82,472	188,482	2,855	22,713
107	.....	63,258	15,730	78,988	16,764	36,929	8,407	16,770
108	.....	28,477	36,700	65,177	625	52,402	1,840	10,299
109	.....	77,305	.....	77,305	.....	66,394	1,155	6,607
110	.....	165,669	.....	165,669	16,177	135,574	1,425	7,321
111	.....	198,513	.....	198,513	.....	117,878	198	5,268
112	.....	204,047	.....	204,047	106,424	82,946	324	4,279
	.....	1,131,584	110,734	1,242,318	222,693	811,629	16,396	75,511
113	.....	74,323	1,180	75,503	.....	61,379	1,500	12,624
114	.....	14,251	.....	14,251	82	9,492	.....	1,348
115	$301,358	2,859,340	318,670	3,178,010	330,623	2,584,778	140,589	101,303
116	.....	104,682	.....	104,682	.....	86,442	1,990	8,463
117	.....	82,069	18,135	100,204	.....	80,120	7,152	4,802
118	.....	31,798	34,002	65,800	777	46,546	7,746	10,731
119	.....	139,485	34,656	174,141	519	161,497	2,280	9,845
120	.....	263,871	.....	263,871	1,017	255,495	882	3,988
	301,358	3,569,819	406,643	3,976,462	333,018	3,285,749	162,139	153,104
121	....	920,600	253,919	1,174,519	19,446	4,091,416	28,906	32,974
122	.....	1,391,306	.....	1,391,306	782,390	400,998	630	11,572
123	.....	492,421	72,577	564,998	5,167	481,966	41,754	36,111
124	.....	228,261	44,830	273,091	5,810	248,132	4,408	14,741
125	.....	186,976	.....	186,976	1,983	172,909	2,988	9,096
126	.....	330,471	.....	330,471	1,169	318,554	1,810	4,622
127	.....	35,274	26,019	61,293	7,284	32,009	7,104	14,896
128	.....	100,149	.....	100,149	1,466	93,051	1,923	3,348
	.....	3,685,458	397,345	4,082,803	824,715	2,839,035	89,523	127,360
129	.....	508,457	59,645	568,102	59,535	482,013	6,001	16,456
130	.....	98,027	32,500	130,527	26,881	87,895	4,148	11,603
	.....	606,484	92,145	698,629	86,416	569,908	10,149	28,059
131	.....	27,930	26,707	54,637	1,177	43,289	5,032	5,139
132	11,803	105,338	19,948	125,286	58,647	43,022	8,299	15,318
133	.....	91,741	7,981	99,722	31,483	58,356	2,626	7,257
134	.....	55,597	42,408	98,005	20,344	66,221	2,099	9,341
135	2,604	21,112	10,353	31,465	3,025	20,410	872	6,960
136	.....	22,744	722	23,466	3,404	16,047	372	3,643
137	.....	512,013	.....	512,013	41,906	452,017	4,455	13,029
138	.....	58,319	21,347	79,666	10,998	60,902	780	6,633
139	.....	32,017	37,210	69,227	1,774	52,178	3,529	11,042
	14,407	926,811	166,676	1,093,487	172,758	812,442	28,064	78,362
140	.....	15,673	12,490	28,163	8,478	6,218	4,992	7,009
141	.....	36,705	4,770	41,475	6,224	30,516	772	3,963
142	.....	13,990	9,351	23,341	1,919	11,851	2,897	6,674
143	73,860	452,569	68,921	521,490	219,675	193,146	20,516	41,728
144	.....	46,703	29,012	75,715	20,565	41,966	6,943	6,241
145	.....	74,931	35,178	110,109	3,346	86,247	5,735	14,781
146	.....	493,497	1,613	495,110	85,482	368,251	16,959	24,418
147	.....	83,297	11,227	94,524	27,722	54,475	2,079	10,248
148	.....	58,361	780	59,141	32,132	21,705	934	4,370
149	.....	49,960	1,686	51,646	8,256	29,813	5,911	7,624
150	.....	338,885	241,511	580,396	57,162	417,748	50,030	55,456
151	5,534	438,601	274,110	712,711	85,105	537,687	29,742	60,177
152	.....	179,844	.....	179,844	9,121	162,987	261	7,475
153	.....	65,851	23,409	89,260	4,321	78,198	1,131	5,610
154	.....	42,815	.....	42,815	32,214	8,753	18	1,830
155	.....	141,722	39,805	181,527	97,644	49,002	9,462	23,842
156	.....	49,934	23,195	73,129	16,049	41,211	8,202	7,656
157	.....	35,914	3,093	39,007	27,143	3,643	2,091	6,130
158	.....	50,419	3,600	54,019	21,907	21,164	4,007	6,941
159	.....	93,744	92,327	186,071	21,093	143,621	7,874	13,483
160	.....	99,423	42,696	142,119	24,326	88,268	9,852	16,233
161	.....	48,205	17,657	65,862	35,991	21,927	1,348	6,596
162	.....	213,639	.....	213,639	5,292	151,847	10,178	9,136
163	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
164	.....	20,734	5,565	26,299	1,703	18,196	1,318	5,082
	79,394	3,145,416	941,996	4,087,412	852,870	2,588,440	203,252	352,703

RECEIVER, AND CLOSING, SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL BANKING AMOUNTS COLLECTED FROM ALL SOURCES, ETC.—Continued.

Balance in hands of Comptroller or receiver.	Amount returned to shareholders in cash.	Amount of assessment upon shareholders.	Amount of claims proved.	Dividends (per cent).	Interest dividends (per cent).	Finally closed.	
.....	$14,850	.....	$127,524	100.00	100.00	June 1,1886	105
.....	7,486	$100,000	171,581	100.00	100.00	Sept. 14,1891	106
$118	.....	50,000	54,043	68.60	.....	Apr. 5,1897	107
11	.....	50,000	112,135	47.00	.....	Mar. 20,1890	108
.....	3,149	.....	63,669	100.00	100.00	Mar. 2,1888	109
.....	5,172	.....	130,772	100.00	100.00	Aug. 18.1887	110
.....	75,229	.....	116,626	100.00	100.00	Feb. 17,1887	111
.....	10,074	.....	80,452	100.00	100.00	Apr, 30,1887	112
129	115,960	200,000	856,802	.....	.....		
.....	.....	50,000	120,129	56.50	.....	July 25,1895	113
.....	3,329	.....	9,379	100.00	100.00	Oct. 17,1887	114
20,717	.....	1,000,000	4,344,281	59.40	.....	.....	115
.....	7,787	.....	82,156	100.00	100.00	July 11,1889	116
.....	8,130	19,500	73,343	100.00	100.00	Mar. 5,1891	117
.....	.....	50,000	210,074	22.1568	.....	May 13,1892	118
.....	.....	60,000	174,120	92.75	.....	Apr. 25,1892	119
.....	2,489	.....	247,920	100.00	100.00	Oct. 20,1888	120
20,717	21,735	1,179,500	5,263,402	.....	.....		
1,777	.....	300,000	1,130,254	96.60	.....	June 10,1901	121
.....	195,716	.....	398,236	100.00	100.00	June 27,1888	122
.....	.....	150,000	848,544	56.80	.....	July 6,1897	123
.....	.....	100,000	435,319	57.00	.....	Nov. 11,1892	124
.....	.....	100,000	326,222	53.00	.....	Jan. 15,1891	125
.....	4,316	.....	311,028	100.00	100.00	Jan. 21,1889	126
.....	.....	50,000	51,012	63.20	.....	July 24,1894	127
.....	361	.....	90,136	100.00	100.00	Apr. 24,1890	128
1,777	200,393	700,000	3,590,751	.....	.....		
.....	4,097	75,000	456,667	100.00	100.00	Feb. 26,1895	129
.....	.....	50,000	108,127	75.85	.....	May 4,1896	130
.....	4,097	125,000	564,794	.....	.....		
.....	.....	50,000	143,454	30.177	.....	Apr. 26,1892	131
.....	.....	100,000	172,292	25.00	.....	Jan. 26,1900	132
.....	.....	10,000	58,797	95.25	.....	Dec. 31,1892	133
.....	.....	65,000	75,638	87.55	.....	May 9,1895	134
198	.....	12,500	22,436	91.60	.....	July 21,1894	135
.....	.....	20,000	30,566	52.50	.....	Feb. 2,1894	136
.....	606	24,000	465,760	100.00	100.00	Feb. 27,1893	137
.....	353	40,000	56,745	100.00	100.00	Mar. 29,1893	138
.....	704	80,000	83,756	62.50	.....	June 7,1899	139
198	1,663	401,500	1,109,444	.....	.....		
1,466	.....	43,950	31,088	20.00	.....	.....	140
.....	.....	11,000	30,516	100.00	.....	Oct. 31,1893	141
.....	.....	18,000	18,822	63.30	.....	Apr. 14,1902	142
46,425	.....	225,000	275,923	70.00	.....	.....	143
.....	.....	100,000	122,528	34.25	.....	Oct. 7,1896	144
.....	.....	62,500	118,419	72.50	.....	Mar. 12,1896	145
.....	.....	80,000	393,011	93.70	.....	Jan. 22,1895	146
.....	.....	38,000	111,742	49.35	.....	Apr. 11,1898	147
.....	.....	39,000	42,962	50.30	.....	Nov. 1,1893	148
42	.....	4,000	42,059	70.50	.....	Apr. 1,1896	149
.....	.....	500,000	2,320,680	18.00	.....	Jan. 31,1902	150
.....	.....	750,000	2,092,140	25.70	.....	Dec. 9,1901	151
.....	.....	.....	155,040	100.00	100.00	Mar. 31,1895	152
.....	.....	37,500	87,086	89.80	.....	May 24,1895	153
.....	.....	.....	8,753	100.00	.....	June 30,1892	154
.....	1,577	180,000	108,894	45.00	.....	Aug. 11,1900	155
11	.....	45,000	64,368	61.25	.....	Feb. 25,1896	156
.....	.....	54,000	72,858	5.00	.....	Sept. 7,1897	157
.....	.....	45,000	36,336	58.00	.....	Apr. 18,1898	158
.....	.....	150,000	283,020	50.30	.....	Oct. 1,1900	159
.....	3,440	120,000	121,357	70.00	.....	May 25,1899	160
.....	.....	41,000	59,331	37.00	.....	Sept. 8,1896	161
.....	37,186	.....	149,699	100.00	100.00	Jan. 29,1900	162
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Feb. 15,1892	163
.....	.....	18,200	34,014	66.00	.....	Nov. 24,1894	164
47,944	42,203	2,562,150	6,780,646	.....	.....		

No. 83.—Insolvent National Banks, Dates of Organization, Appointment of System, with Amounts of Nominal and Additional Assets,

	Nominal value of remaining assets.	Collected from assets.	Collected from assessment upon shareholders.	Total collections from all sources.	Loans paid and other disbursements.	Dividends paid.	Legal expenses.	Receiver's salary and other expenses.
165	.....	$6,919,600	$139,427	$7,059,027	$83,039	$6,854,775	$40,175	$81,038
166	.....	445,132	31,350	476,482	12,204	440,641	6,578	17,059
167	$9,349	209,973	44,546	254,519	55,348	175,801	8,899	14,471
168	.....	399,374	223,563	622,937	130,943	405,004	60,498	26,492
169	.....	323,443	144,939	468,382	88,362	340,942	17,589	21,539
170	.....	48,207	2,079	50,286	34,317	9,298	1,142	5,529
171	.....	47,737	5,613	53,350	16,731	28,563	2,117	5,939
172	.....	123,933	.....	123,933	11,946	80,636	.....	2,655
173	.....	45,172	7,088	52,260	7,703	32,323	5,042	7,192
174	38,284	44,020	51,841	95,861	9,622	64,776	5,314	16,149
175	34,810	59,943	22,880	82,823	12,931	48,802	6,221	14,674
176	.....	266,249	.....	266,249	1,920	179,691	7,565	7,354
177	.....	3,992	.....	3,992	.....	.....	.....	1,261
178	.....	33,477	.....	33,477	21,623	4,838	2,453	4,563
179	.....	49,796	.....	49,796	11,002	35,146	439	1,553
180	.....	18,726	11,861	30,587	2,000	15,983	7,850	4,593
181	.....	168,848	56,301	225,149	12,869	197,292	3,615	11,373
	82,443	9,207,622	741,488	9,949,110	512,560	8,914,511	175,447	243,434
182	.....	60,677	14,567	75,244	42,223	23,665	3,404	5,952
183	.....	29,673	43,317	72,990	5,055	53,334	4,886	9,715
184	142,296	402,539	155,598	558,137	247,800	211,301	54,446	34,864
185	.....	70,751	58,101	128,852	16,401	72,671	19,125	20,655
186	350	834,590	90,268	924,858	612,194	217,235	36,541	39,063
187	.....	1,141,301	359,015	1,500,316	351,991	1,071,619	38,724	37,982
188	.....	102,092	.....	102,092	17,094	73,051	291	11,633
189	.....	64,830	21,425	86,255	38,671	26,918	6,788	13,878
190	.....	150,695	44,835	195,530	80,331	85,446	8,514	18,345
191	.....	753,525	398,548	1,152,073	204,801	732,230	49,230	42,751
192	252,481	358,735	73,523	432,258	21,580	329,548	32,732	31,902
193	.....	77,985	.....	77,985	43,135	21,473	2,288	10,986
194	.....	89,515	5,037	94,552	20,506	56,560	8,043	9,443
195	.....	849,526	.....	849,526	151,002	615,985	8,461	22,483
196	.....	128,306	82,349	210,655	49,463	133,328	9,245	18,619
197	13,719	16,147	6,362	22,509	6,332	4,107	1,008	10,421
198	.....	88,220	2,548	90,768	4,573	75,969	2,825	7,401
199	.....	61,189	2,352	63,541	20,669	34,489	1,929	6,454
200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
201	.....	229,750	64,304	294,054	11,930	244,888	13,874	23,362
202	.....	263,760	.....	263,760	5,004	250,731	1,500	6,275
203	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
204	.....	283,522	36,732	320,254	173,633	111,174	10,727	24,720
205	.....	108,642	12,207	120,849	29,345	64,344	11,208	15,952
206	.....	24,808	13,188	37,996	6,472	19,194	4,508	7,822
207	.....	35,526	7,909	43,435	9,029	20,071	5,266	9,069
208	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
209	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
210	.....	223,572	13,593	237,165	26,601	192,210	6,481	10,831
211	.....	120,800	31,251	152,051	41,131	91,467	4,854	14,599
212	.....	104,022	.....	104,022	21,171	64,855	1,995	16,001
213	.....	72,552	20,600	93,152	27,113	47,766	2,817	15,456
214	.....	1,648,845	63,644	1,712,489	168,118	1,424,484	49,401	40,326
215	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
216	.....	442,102	180,485	622,587	55,324	495,479	17,255	54,529
217	.....	87,562	.....	87,562	44,694	36,619	1,801	4,448
218	15,835	148,018	15,145	163,163	89,052	53,739	4,387	15,985
219	.....	160,338	.....	160,338	32,306	112,911	2,087	12,356
220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
221	.....	1,040,172	186,229	1,226,401	454,790	678,902	34,095	58,614
222	.....	264,267	77,065	341,332	70,475	205,886	11,677	25,300
223	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
224	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
225	.....	357,638	24,503	382,141	89,991	269,386	4,481	18,283
226	.....	28,943	15,162	44,105	12,994	13,969	4,511	7,626
227	51	157,866	10,284	168,150	38,487	106,902	7,208	14,501
228	.....	47,742	42,563	90,305	22,808	49,211	4,244	14,042
229	.....	340,774	51,451	392,225	58,745	275,124	23,566	26,735
230	.....	91,718	13,174	104,892	41,432	50,618	3,923	8,919
231	6,876	35,369	2,350	37,719	10,774	15,037	3,075	8,833
232	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
233	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

RECEIVER, AND CLOSING, SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL BANKING AMOUNTS COLLECTED FROM ALL SOURCES, ETC.—Continued.

Balance in hands of Comptroller or receiver.	Amount returned to shareholders in cash.	Amount of assessment upon shareholders.	Amount of claims proved.	Dividends (per cent).	Interest dividends (per cent).	Finally closed.	
.....	.....	$400,000	$7,602,341	90.1666	.....	Mar. 31,1898	165
.....	.....	100,000	547,184	80.50	.....	Oct. 16,1896	166
.....	.....	150,000	281,903	61.00	.....	May 31,1899	167
.....	.....	500,000	963,889	41.80	.....	June 12,1900	168
.....	.....	250,000	558,623	61.00	.....	Sept. 21,1899	169
.....	.....	15,750	17,882	52.00	.....	Sept. 23,1897	170
.....	.....	9,500	36,156	79.00	.....	Apr. 25,1898	171
.....	$28,696	.....	79,330	100.00	100.00	Oct. 12,1892	172
.....	.....	21,000	46,177	70.00	.....	May 2,1898	173
.....	.....	100,000	146,232	45.50	.....	Aug. 28,1901	174
$195	.....	50,000	84,382	63.50	.....	.....	175
.....	69,719	.....	174,356	100.00	100.00	Apr. 12,1893	176
.....	2,731	.....	.....	.....	.....	June 24,1901	177
.....	.....	17,500	16,250	35.00	.....	Jan. 5,1897	178
.....	1,656	.....	33,986	100.00	100.00	Apr. 6,1893	179
161	.....	36,250	45,664	35.00	.....	Mar. 31,1896	180
.....	.....	100,000	226,535	86.70	.....	Oct. 24,1900	181
356	102,802	1,750,000	10,860,890	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	50,000	102,448	23.10	.....	June 15,1899	182
.....	.....	75,000	99,610	53.40	.....	Oct. 27,1897	183
9,726	.....	300,000	1,329,841	17.00	.....	.....	184
.....	.....	105,000	122,865	61.40	.....	Nov. 6,1901	185
19,825	.....	460,000	324,093	50.00	.....	.....	186
.....	.....	500,000	1,479,610	71.50	.....	May 27,1899	187
23	.....	.....	68,459	100.00	100.00	Sept. 30,1897	188
.....	.....	50,000	120,875	22.40	.....	Sept. 5,1899	189
2,894	.....	100,000	155,806	55.00	.....	.....	190
75,711	47,350	750,000	968,221	75.00	.....	.....	191
16,496	.....	200,000	488,172	65.00	.....	.....	192
.....	103	.....	50,775	100.00	100.00	Sept. 16,1895	193
.....	.....	48,000	80,971	73.30	.....	Apr. 3,1897	194
.....	51,595	.....	600,573	100.00	100.00	June 15,1894	195
.....	.....	112,500	206,714	65.50	.....	Oct. 23,1899	196
641	.....	12,500	13,689	30.00	.....	.....	197
.....	.....	50,000	126,411	58.50	.....	Jan. 6,1897	198
.....	.....	6,000	34,489	100.00	.....	Oct. 9,1896	199
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Feb. 6,1894	200
.....	.....	100,000	358,055	68.40	.....	Apr. 29,1901	201
.....	250	.....	239,894	100.00	100.00	Sept. 12,1895	202
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 5,1894	203
.....	.....	250,000	626,440	17.75	.....	Sept. 10,1897	204
.....	.....	50,000	237,099	27.90	.....	June 24,1899	205
.....	.....	50,000	73,098	26.26	.....	Oct. 19,1897	206
.....	.....	18,000	110,039	18.24	.....	Jan. 7,1898	207
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 21,1893	208
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Jan. 29,1894	209
.....	1,042	23,000	179,976	100.00	66.50	Apr. 27,1897	210
.....	.....	80,000	164,644	61.40	.....	June 16,1898	211
.....	.....	.....	64,336	100.00	100.00	May 24,1899	212
.....	.....	50,000	84,195	57.30	.....	Jan. 5,1901	213
.....	30,160	100,000	1,342,490	100.00	93.40	May 2,1900	214
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nov. 17,1893	215
.....	.....	250,000	625,304	79.50	.....	Mar. 31,1902	216
.....	.....	.....	30,839	100.00	100.00	Nov. 16,1894	217
.....	.....	100,000	140,931	38.00	.....	Jan. 6,1900	218
.....	678	.....	103,683	100.00	100.00	Aug. 8,1896	219
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 11,1893	220
.....	.....	300,000	1,112,567	61.00	.....	May 3,1900	221
27,994	.....	100,000	240,802	85.50	.....	.....	222
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 26,1894	223
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 4,1893	224
.....	.....	33,000	253,267	100.00	57.47	May 22,1899	225
.....	5,005	42,000	32,220	40.00	.....	Feb. 27,1899	226
1,052	.....	75,000	189,822	55.00	.....	.....	227
.....	.....	100,000	93,853	52.70	.....	Oct. 3,1903	228
.....	8,055	77,000	254,324	100.00	100.00	Apr. 30,1898	229
.....	.....	50,000	96,538	52.50	.....	Apr. 30,1897	230
.....	.....	14,500	22,011	65.00	.....	Sept. 30,1902	231
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	May 21,1894	232
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nov. 17,1893	233

No. 83.—Insolvent National Banks, Dates of Organization, Appointment of System, with Amounts of Nominal and Additional Assets,

	Nominal value of remaining assets.	Collected from assets.	Collected from assessment upon shareholders.	Total collections from all sources.	Loans paid and other disbursements.	Dividends paid.	Legal expenses.	Receiver's salary and other expenses.
234	.....	$51,382	$9,472	$60,854	$33,452	$9,350	$5,868	$12,184
235	.....	65,130	414	65,544	16,586	32,935	4,562	11,461
236	.....	64,196	76,253	140,449	14,060	91,566	17,679	17,144
237	.....	229,732	18,171	247,903	92,077	127,617	4,100	21,371
238	.....	153,501	33,500	187,001	20,047	139,301	9,272	18,381
239	.....	103,421	16,358	119,779	48,617	56,651	4,439	10,072
240	.....	37,551	2,764	40,315	6,113	19,547	1,676	12,979
241	.....	16,828	2,027	18,855	4,674	6,008	2,112	6,061
242	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
243	.....	19,792	26,134	45,926	8,504	25,468	5,650	6,304
244	.....	126,726	25	126,751	30,807	82,625	3,242	10,077
245	.....	288,599	149,668	438,267	171,450	219,836	14,641	32,340
246	.....	46,669	10,622	57,291	5,910	42,387	1,383	7,611
	$431,608	12,802,131	2,585,092	15,387,223	3,927,537	9,587,187	598,045	973,116
247	12,780	50,815	21,012	71,827	26,493	23,938	6,360	12,213
248	25,985	247,584	3,080	250,664	58,908	136,275	25,306	30,175
249	.....	165,232	18,851	184,083	14,413	126,429	15,805	27,436
250	18,728	181,954	16,077	198,031	61,084	106,103	11,307	19,134
251	.....	12,128	8,275	20,403	868	12,938	804	5,793
252	.....	142,321	163,559	305,880	54,429	235,178	6,819	9,454
253	.....	80,689	23,000	103,689	12,699	68,437	10,347	12,206
254	.....	22,937	13,423	36,360	9,881	15,665	2,573	8,241
255	.....	102,529	59,295	161,824	49,318	87,347	8,345	16,314
256	5,986	265,706	87,530	353,236	242,215	37,428	34,155	32,379
257	.....	96,165	.....	96,165	31,343	54,355	2,869	7,598
258	.....	91,115	45,281	136,396	48,834	67,904	6,337	13,321
259	104,731	524,736	91,453	616,189	321,537	182,384	32,819	55,289
260	.....	33,500	14,353	47,853	16,679	15,800	4,485	9,458
261	.....	64,332	12,641	76,973	44,977	21,919	3,082	6,995
262	.....	79,090	5,863	84,953	20,508	51,118	2,107	11,220
263	.....	27,159	.....	27,159	21,353	2,233	16	2,004
264	.....	299,845	47,513	347,358	200,422	110,299	11,095	25,542
265	.....	26,955	13,684	40,639	6,327	20,934	4,729	8,649
266	.....	144,402	59,352	203,754	60,848	97,261	9,274	22,840
267	.....	77,835	55,162	132,997	59,863	50,868	6,534	15,732
	168,210	2,737,029	759,404	3,496,433	1,362,999	1,524,813	205,168	351,993
268	19,932	43,874	13,188	57,062	18,020	19,933	5,618	12,493
269	.....	46,987	13,054	60,041	14,335	31,407	5,586	8,713
270	.....	27,502	11,857	39,359	16,683	9,445	3,488	9,743
271	129,129	121,761	13,209	134,970	95,832	20,727	5,231	13,180
272	.....	138,709	19,950	158,659	96,421	38,191	6,629	17,418
273	.....	75,863	22,349	98,212	23,491	56,804	7,672	10,245
274	4,582	410,433	67,531	477,964	25,846	418,316	10,964	22,838
275	.....	128,527	16,157	144,684	50,462	77,259	5,014	11,949
276	.....	105,423	30,814	136,237	37,280	75,652	6,107	14,443
277	.....	8,926	547	9,473	678	1,822	3,477	3,496
278	10,189	313,621	24,750	338,371	50,440	215,220	22,518	46,269
279	.....	171,648	18,142	189,790	52,684	105,727	9,701	20,107
280	.....	227,918	.....	227,918	3,545	172,686	2,673	10,014
281	.....	59,765	.....	59,765	33,927	8,711	497	16,424
282	.....	22,389	1,220	23,609	10,607	6,400	1,157	5,445
283	.....	20,026	4,648	24,674	14,405	.....	2,762	7,507
284	.....	1,204,339	196,535	1,400,874	366,499	925,252	34,085	50,327
285	.....	29,283	20,153	49,436	3,653	37,249	3,026	5,508
286	.....	39,756	7,174	46,930	20,239	11,603	2,983	9,233
287	208,240	369,640	59,018	428,658	160,470	212,435	24,764	30,989
288	.....	29,736	.....	29,736	11,668	4,617	1,389	3,712
289	.....	156,216	10,264	166,480	58,579	78,526	13,871	15,504
290	2,000	339,052	32,742	371,794	94,292	222,884	28,100	23,807
291	.....	10,166	9,875	20,041	15,496	2,118	198	2,229
292	.....	6,007	.....	6,007	4,826	.....	210	971
293	50	53,302	12,725	66,027	5,499	29,355	6,134	8,095
294	.....	289,506	72,180	361,686	206,484	115,464	11,114	28,624
295	4,000	1,029,189	361,668	1,390,857	448,620	730,557	42,624	51,640
296	.....	118,256	.....	118,256	8,673	100,285	2,783	6,515
297	.....	51,985	12,500	64,485	4,247	52,815	2,866	4,289
298	.....	107,685	31,671	139,356	33,376	89,052	4,127	12,801
299	.....	41,553	11,440	52,993	20,479	17,255	4,659	9,581
300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

RECEIVER, AND CLOSING, SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL BANKING AMOUNTS COLLECTED FROM ALL SOURCES, ETC.—Continued.

Balance in hands of Comptroller or receiver.	Amount returned to shareholders in cash.	Amount of assessment upon shareholders.	Amount of claims proved.	Dividends (per cent).	Interest dividends (per cent).	Finally closed.	
.....	.....	$22,500	$43,782	45.50	.....	Oct. 28,1897	234
.....	.....	9,000	42,396	78.73	.....	....do	235
.....	.....	100,000	113,762	84.50	.....	May 25,1901	236
$2,738	.....	81,000	175,360	74.80	.....	.....	237
.....	.....	100,000	250,993	55.50	.....	Jan. 22,1896	238
.....	.....	50,000	117,242	51.60	.....	Sept. 30,1898	239
.....	.....	5,500	18,652	100.00	19.35	Apr. 7,1899	240
.....	.....	6,000	8,414	72.00	.....	Dec. 6,1897	241
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Apr. 26,1894	242
.....	.....	50,000	48,602	52.05	.....	Oct. 28,1897	243
.....	.....	16,000	98,775	87.50	.....	June 9,1902	244
.....	.....	250,000	419,341	57.50	.....	Dec. 27,1900	245
.....	.....	18,000	46,707	90.167	.....	Oct. 5,1897	246
157,100	$144,238	5,389,500	14,434,075	.....	.....		
2,823	.....	94,000	105,866	25.00	.....	.....	247
.....	.....	250,000	309,716	44.00	.....	Feb. 12,1900	248
.....	.....	100,000	252,860	50.00	.....	Dec. 31,1897	249
403	.....	60,000	208,477	55.00	.....	.....	250
.....	.....	15,000	16,128	100.00	.....	Dec. 14,1897	251
.....	.....	300,000	364,448	64.53	.....	Mar. 31,1903	252
.....	.....	50,000	180,021	37.90	.....	Jan. 24,1901	253
.....	.....	28,500	30,319	51.80	.....	May 1,1899	254
.....	500	90,000	81,921	100.00	100.00	July 24,1897	255
7,059	.....	250,000	260,192	15.00	.....	.....	256
.....	.....	.....	52,742	100.00	100.00	Oct. 28,1897	257
.....	.....	100,000	183,608	37.05	.....	June 27,1898	258
24,160	.....	200,000	932,972	20.00	.....	.....	259
.....	1,431	52,500	44,970	35.00	.....	Mar. 13,1899	260
.....	.....	50,000	97,748	23.00	.....	Apr. 27,1898	261
.....	.....	22,000	64,735	78.00	.....	Oct. 26,1897	262
.....	1,553	.....	19,530	100.00	100.00	Sept. 17,1895	263
.....	.....	142,500	181,810	100.00	36.09	Feb. 28,1898	264
.....	.....	48,200	50,571	41.50	.....	Oct. 15,1902	265
13,531	.....	85,000	184,131	65.00	.....	.....	266
.....	.....	144,000	148,435	36.70	.....	Jan. 22,1902	267
47,976	3,484	2,081,700	3,771,200	.....	.....		
998	.....	82,000	101,820	20.00	.....	.....	268
.....	.....	50,000	87,848	36.10	.....	Feb. 20,1899	269
.....	.....	50,000	54,594	17.30	.....	Oct. 30,1897	270
.....	.....	150,000	262,658	10.00	.....	July 12,1900	271
.....	.....	164,000	199,766	21.00	.....	Aug. 9,1900	272
.....	.....	100,000	136,485	41.80	.....	June 18,1899	273
.....	.....	100,020	474,828	87.40	.....	June 20,1899	274
.....	.....	40,000	77,786	100.00	77.02	Sept. 18,1897	275
.....	2,755	60,000	93,396	81.90	.....	May 1,1900	276
.....	.....	7,500	7,288	25.00	.....	Oct. 19,1903	277
3,924	.....	100,000	455,055	50.00	.....	.....	278
1,571	.....	93,000	168,796	65.00	.....	.....	279
.....	39,000	.....	164,488	100.00	100.00	June 30,1902	280
.....	206	.....	8,711	100.00	.....	July 21,1902	281
.....	.....	4,000	16,874	55.00	.....	May 15,1899	282
.....	.....	75,000	60,343	.....	.....	Dec. 31,1898	283
24,711	.....	230,000	872,378	100.00	55.31	.....	284
.....	.....	30,000	36,429	100.00	39.50	Dec. 18,1896	285
.....	2,872	20,000	30,038	45.50	.....	Jan. 28,1901	286
.....	.....	300,000	491,071	42.90	.....	Sept. 28,1903	287
.....	8,350	.....	5,936	100.00	100.00	Aug. 15,1898	288
.....	.....	50,000	267,930	28.25	.....	June 30,1899	289
2,711	.....	100,000	295,254	70.00	.....	.....	290
.....	.....	12,500	6,401	32.00	.....	Sept. 28,1897	291
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Apr. 21,1896	292
16,944	.....	50,000	58,712	50.00	.....	.....	293
.....	.....	150,000	240,599	52.00	.....	Aug. 19,1901	294
.....	117,416	500,000	668,236	100.00	26.05	Sept. 30,1902	295
.....	.....	.....	92,598	100.00	100.00	Feb. 26,1897	296
.....	268	50,000	52,062	100.00	100.00	Aug. 3,1896	297
.....	.....	166,000	183,021	49.20	.....	Aug. 31,1899	298
1,019	.....	50,000	52,494	35.00	.....	.....	299
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Feb. 1,1896	300

No. 83.—Insolvent National Banks, Dates of Organization, Appointment of System, with Amounts of Nominal and Additional Assets,

	Nominal value of remaining assets.	Collected from assets.	Collected from assessment upon shareholders.	Total collections from all sources.	Loans paid and other disbursements.	Dividends paid.	Legal expenses.	Receiver's salary and other expenses.
301	.....	$69,054	$12,927	$81,981	$46,523	$24,994	$2,899	$7,565
302	.....	52,989	26,500	79,489	20,212	37,872	5,445	10,824
303	.....	77,181	143,168	220,349	41,520	127,154	31,541	20,134
	$378,122	5,998,267	1,277,956	7,276,223	2,116,011	4,077,787	321,912	532,632
304	.....	54,872	20,342	75,214	35,013	25,355	6,539	7,131
305	.....	66,994	12,946	79,940	30,869	36,259	3,096	9,716
306	.....	129,802	61,390	191,192	81,579	88,471	6,073	15,069
307	25,022	32,265	3,655	35,920	11,503	15,544	2,658	6,215
308	283,052	494,465	124,587	619,052	131,155	431,132	20,546	33,308
309	282,769	156,159	124,386	280,545	10,001	227,368	16,324	25,569
310	.....	50,612	17,682	68,294	14,982	33,819	4,400	6,081
311	.....	345,390	40,362	385,752	172,863	165,615	21,712	25,562
312	.....	27,147	28,866	56,013	18,660	30,148	828	6,377
313	.....	138,634	53,178	191,812	14,035	160,122	7,406	10,249
314	.....	77,036	17,888	94,924	21,902	49,225	4,772	8,424
315	.....	21,463	4,780	26,243	9,285	11,851	173	4,934
316	12,363	80,063	30,090	110,153	69,782	26,488	7,278	6,605
317	126,697	153,408	78,500	231,908	12,497	176,691	7,292	16,959
318	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
319	2,915	39,367	10,106	49,473	19,052	19,452	2,325	8,644
320	.....	71,828	19,078	90,906	32,463	39,116	4,421	14,906
321	.....	41,229	.....	41,229	8,342	25,023	2,840	3,582
322	.....	60,017	4,372	64,389	12,368	37,642	3,316	8,953
323	.....	795,745	152,180	947,925	752,500	114,035	13,879	20,636
324	.....	298,370	68,674	367,044	185,420	128,235	21,500	31,889
325	.....	1,314,779	371,541	1,686,320	573,400	1,020,371	25,588	62,646
326	.....	95,326	11,344	106,670	49,821	42,811	2,547	9,973
327	1,050	75,255	8,828	84,083	6,533	45,852	7,236	13,097
328	9	70,087	4,873	74,960	15,723	42,283	5,349	11,605
329	.....	92,604	.....	92,604	8,935	67,435	3,483	12,751
330	124,385	98,374	25,157	123,531	52,710	48,632	4,138	13,443
	858,262	4,881,291	1,294,805	6,176,096	2,351,393	3,108,975	205,719	394,324
331	.....	56,770	.....	56,770	8,856	41,505	1,797	4,612
332	.....	73,355	16,200	89,555	25,513	51,213	2,757	10,072
333	.....	378,584	81,328	459,912	149,866	273,222	5,697	18,969
334	.....	133,620	55,134	188,754	18,805	131,995	6,678	22,972
335	16,141	132,617	16,200	148,817	13,165	104,551	10,410	20,691
336	.....	838,685	173,518	1,012,203	204,802	744,114	26,263	34,613
337	.....	333,665	68,667	402,332	63,488	289,710	3,651	18,243
338	301,244	316,341	34,830	351,171	154,495	155,636	9,928	14,652
339	.....	141,798	5,285	147,083	58,254	72,232	4,364	9,055
340	6,323,412	9,897,636	788,007	10,685,643	1,864,140	8,340,671	148,836	105,104
341	.....	20,831	.....	20,831	125	9,817	3,854	7,035
342	.....	137,714	29,096	166,810	33,332	116,693	4,346	12,439
343	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
344	.....	435,802	69,718	505,520	279,405	194,559	10,162	21,394
345	.....	10,470	.....	10,470	1,397	7,074	195	1,804
346	.....	9,040	4,302	13,342	3,277	1,983	1,795	6,287
347	.....	238,596	42,351	280,947	46,345	190,620	3,724	15,795
348	.....	162,913	43,374	206,287	22,407	164,898	5,616	13,366
349	352,824	463,355	.....	463,355	111,587	308,447	14,720	25,773
350	.....	310,910	119,495	430,405	59,775	310,388	23,545	25,476
351	1,041	255,701	26,585	282,286	154,058	103,472	3,424	16,335
352	.....	57,296	26,583	83,879	32,639	38,215	4,173	8,852
353	14,442	70,995	19,829	90,824	31,455	37,491	5,630	16,248
354	.....	145,849	11,133	156,982	41,646	96,611	2,985	8,917
355	12,765	58,835	32,423	91,258	18,364	44,915	5,927	10,215
356	1,000	46,932	36,570	83,502	15,227	44,866	5,201	10,998
357	.....	408,905	59,162	468,067	118,510	308,281	11,834	26,466
358	.....	1,020,211	.....	1,020,211	260,546	723,098	10,873	23,487
359	.....	197,894	37,057	234,951	101,099	108,103	7,270	18,479
360	.....	271,202	170,869	442,071	8,966	276,330	9,662	14,787
361	.....	177,636	.....	177,636	14,768	148,313	2,337	11,874
362	.....	42,194	.....	42,194	20,211	13,335	2,192	5,132
363	.....	814,428	145,750	960,178	270,181	636,142	11,130	42,585
364	76,270	7,545	8,166	15,711	1,799	.....	3,008	4,766
365	36,451	236,994	83,525	320,519	34,345	245,577	10,485	28,822
366	.....	25,471	34,800	60,271	1,804	53,229	1,374	3,864

RECEIVER, AND CLOSING, SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL BANKING AMOUNTS COLLECTED FROM ALL SOURCES, ETC.—Continued.

Balance in hands of Comptroller or receiver.	Amount returned to shareholders in cash.	Amount of assessment upon shareholders.	Amount of claims proved.	Dividends (per cent).	Interest dividends (per cent).	Finally closed.	
.....	.....	$100,000	$110,801	22.40	.....	Apr. 25,1898	301
.....	$5,136	50,000	50,431	75.10	.....	June,18,1900	302
.....	.....	213,500	189,886	75.20	.....	Aug. 28,1900	303
$51,878	176,003	3,147,520	6,085,613	.....	.....	.....	
1,176	.....	50,150	36,221	70.00	.....	.....	304
.....	.....	60,000	93,223	39.00	.....	Mar. 25,1901	305
.....	.....	100,000	147,097	60.10	.....	Sept. 30,1903	306
.....	.....	55,000	81,830	19.00	.....	Sept. 22,1899	307
2,911	.....	150,000	598,805	72.00	.....	.....	308
1,283	.....	235,000	303,898	75.00	.....	.....	309
.....	9,012	30,000	47,686	70.61	.....	Mar. 20,1899	310
.....	.....	200,000	353,961	50.80	.....	Mar. 31,1903	311
.....	.....	50,000	118,995	25.50	.....	Aug. 15,1899	312
.....	.....	78,750	167,778	96.90	.....	Sept. 30,1901	313
.....	10,601	56,000	61,378	80.20	.....	May 21,1900	314
.....	.....	11,500	22,511	58.00	.....	Sept. 21,1899	315
.....	.....	50,000	73,312	43.70	.....	July 9,1900	316
18,469	.....	100,000	176,411	100.00	.....	.....	317
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Jan. 7,1897	318
.....	.....	50,000	72,309	26.00	.....	Oct. 30,1899	319
.....	.....	50,000	141,571	27.70	.....	Feb. 12,1901	320
.....	1,442	.....	38,709	100.00	100.00	Jan. 28,1899	321
.....	2,110	20,000	43,524	91.00	.....	Dec. 2,1899	322
173	46,702	225,000	146,199	78.00	.....	July 24,1902	323
.....	.....	200,000	599,707	23.10	.....	Aug. 12,1902	324
4,315	.....	800,000	2,869,162	39.00	.....	June 17,1903	325
.....	1,518	35,000	62,624	82.30	.....	Feb. 24,1902	326
11,365	.....	50,000	183,406	25.00	.....	.....	327
.....	.....	17,000	49,053	86.20	.....	Mar. 20,1903	328
.....	.....	.....	62,044	100.00	100.00	Oct. 21,1901	329
4,608	.....	100,000	168,471	30.00	.....	.....	330
44,300	71,385	2,773,400	6,719,885	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	41,505	100.00	.....	Mar. 29,1898	331
.....	.....	18,000	51,215	100.00	.....	Oct. 9,1899	332
.....	12,158	110,000	290,771	98.40	.....	May 6,1901	333
.....	8,304	156,000	197,136	65.50	.....	Apr. 16,1900	334
.....	.....	75,000	224,862	46.50	.....	Oct. 1,1903	335
2,411	.....	250,000	1,005,594	74.00	.....	June 23,1902	336
.....	27,240	100,000	294,788	100.00	.....	Aug. 15,1899	337
16,460	.....	200,000	307,692	50.00	.....	.....	338
.....	3,178	14,000	95,143	100.00	100.00	May 16,1898	339
226,892	.....	1,000,000	11,584,265	72.00	.....	.....	340
.....	.....	.....	19,086	51.20	.....	Apr. 30,1901	341
.....	.....	50,000	135,612	97.50	.....	Dec. 1,1900	342
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 16,1897	343
.....	.....	100,000	266,887	71.20	.....	June 15,1903	344
.....	.....	.....	6,834	100.00	100.00	Aug. 7,1897	345
.....	.....	50,000	53,582	3.70	.....	May 20,1901	346
.....	24,463	120,000	188,470	100.00	.....	Jan. 22,1900	347
.....	.....	50,000	203,054	88.40	.....	Sept. 5,1900	348
2,828	.....	.....	367,218	84.00	.....	.....	349
11,221	.....	145,870	292,497	100.00	48.02	.....	350
.....	4,997	70,000	124,763	82.80	.....	July 9,1900	351
.....	.....	100,000	149,375	23.80	.....	Sept. 30,1901	352
.....	.....	75,000	96,433	39.40	.....	Sept. 30,1903	353
.....	6,823	44,000	103,512	97.15	.....	Oct. 24,1900	354
11,837	.....	50,000	64,155	70.00	.....	.....	355
.....	7,210	50,000	58,906	82.00	.....	Sept. 30,1903	356
.....	2,976	140,000	343,372	90.90	.....	Oct. 24,1902	357
.....	2,207	.....	660,109	100.00	100.00	July 5,1900	358
.....	.....	100,000	157,752	71.40	.....	May 31,1901	359
.....	132,326	250,000	282,242	95.77	.....	May 25,1901	360
.....	344	.....	134,021	100.00	100.00	May 15,1903	361
.....	1,324	.....	12,262	100.00	100.00	Mar. 24,1899	362
140	.....	350,000	961,666	66.00	.....	June 17,1903	363
6,138	.....	43,000	13,793	.....	.....	.....	364
1,290	.....	150,000	446,505	55.00	.....	.....	365
.....	.....	40,000	49,743	100.00	100.00	Oct. 22,1898	366

No. 83.—Insolvent National Banks, Dates of Organization, Appointment of System, with Amounts of Nominal and Additional Assets,

	Nominal value of remaining assets.	Collected from assets.	Collected from assessment upon shareholders.	Total collections from all sources.	Loans paid and other disbursements.	Dividends paid.	Legal expenses.	Receiver's salary and other expenses.
367	$304,726	$19,676	$1,000	$20,676	$3,334	$8,785	$935	$7,245
368	.....	113,790	.....	113,790	14,731	86,197	2,859	9,308
	7,440,316	18,064,256	2,240,957	20,305,213	4,262,717	14,482,288	389,637	656,732
369	.....	71,367	11,906	83,273	1,361	79,211	20	2,681
370	56,596	95,279	11,900	107,179	14,432	76,305	3,291	12,730
371	370,310	3,103,662	178,058	3,281,720	750,476	2,195,130	86,921	89,151
372	.....	19,633	.....	19,633	721	10,099	2,529	4,657
373	40,489	41,838	14,432	56,270	23,699	15,930	2,728	9,337
374	.....	589,198	.....	589,198	7,843	508,910	3,426	6,399
375	.....	30,896	.....	30,896	21,980	.....	1,660	3,356
	467,395	3,951,873	216,296	4,168,169	820,512	2,885,585	100,575	128,311
376	.....	78,383	39,257	117,640	1,516	95,083	5,099	15,942
377	.....	196,004	62,832	258,836	29,563	194,772	7,319	20,150
378	.....	88,663	11,348	100,011	15,974	70,724	6,694	6,619
379	2,500	67,553	2,330	69,883	524	62,649	549	6,161
380	140,038	367,364	69,316	436,680	71,214	320,411	20,076	18,137
381	26,139	9,864	.....	9,864	3,580	.....	1,163	4,776
382	.....	182,769	.....	182,769	15,183	105,314	1,100	7,772
383	.....	144,295	.....	144,295	12,263	114,532	3,562	13,828
384	.....	104,032	.....	104,032	714	92,859	3,443	7,016
385	.....	100,530	18,100	118,630	21,667	79,877	4,008	7,683
386	.....	.....	6,296	6,296	4,850	.....	.....	1,446
387	.....	85	10,311	10,396	.....	5,718	882	3,796
	168,677	1,339,542	219,790	1,559,332	177,048	1,141,939	53,895	113,326
388	.....	2,044,654	.....	2,044,654	875	2,024,779	2,416	4,892
389	.....	74,995	106,106	181,101	6,513	152,500	3,099	7,995
390	.....	6,015,368	979,021	6,994,389	4,052,940	2,861,140	29,451	45,207
391	210,250	231,029	92,030	323,059	2,406	270,714	7,719	14,950
392	13,482	147,879	3,478	151,357	96	108,618	4,421	8,539
393	372,363	162,943	131,975	294,918	87,503	168,609	13,287	12,150
	596,095	8,676,868	1,312,610	9,989,478	4,150,333	5,586,360	60,393	93,733
394	254,426	437,260	.....	437,260	105,415	281,897	11,832	18,959
395	.....	65,059	.....	65,059	9,291	45,858	1,304	2,455
396	76,898	300,520	61,875	362,395	25,007	302,188	10,974	13,599
397	10,791	132,496	42,027	174,523	79,208	71,599	3,691	8,005
398	.....	86,553	35,850	122,403	27,632	75,971	7,537	6,383
399	6,403	228,989	15,942	244,931	2,712	226,983	1,500	8,463
400	280,543	1,395,507	.....	1,395,507	352,283	1,014,733	7,499	20,710
401	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
402	1,196,164	3,217,991	69,490	3,287,481	662,900	2,516,153	16,722	29,775
403	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
404	124,221	158,286	49,339	207,625	84,609	99,994	2,653	7,639
	1,949,446	6,022,661	274,523	6,297,184	1,349,057	4,635,376	63,712	115,988
405	.....	198,098	35,511	233,609	8,654	206,341	3,096	6,237
406	173,819	100,464	77,384	177,848	137,268	.....	120	1,332
	173,819	298,562	112,895	411,457	145,922	206,341	3,216	7,569
407	737,236	2,519,699	.....	2,519,699	479,382	1,733,528	3,224	20,929
408	.....	61,529	.....	61,529	178	54,092	350	3,052
409	184,834	309,785	18,232	328,017	98,376	214,300	2,488	5,429
410	215,271	130,139	1,000	131,139	40,433	58,560	1,475	4,206
411	146,150	168,373	.....	168,373	83,057	65,827	1,101	3,732
412	307,095	186,738	13,375	200,113	108,106	64,806	.....	1,789
413	515,692	25,662	18,500	44,162	8	.....	.....	2,069
414	228,267	9,103	.....	9,103	257	.....	.....	1,312
415	405,448	6,573	.....	6,573	.....	.....	.....	.....
416	108,365	4,444	.....	4,444	.....	.....	.....	.....
417	4,527,320	389,630	.....	389,630	1,005	.....	.....	564
418	1,378,302	84,578	.....	84,578	.....	.....	.....	.....
	8,753,980	3,896,253	51,107	3,947,360	810,802	2,191,113	8,638	43,082
	23,601,471	126,348,361	18,822,027	145,170,388	29,033,589	101,064,972	4,157,925	7,042,853

RECEIVER, AND CLOSING, SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL BANKING AMOUNTS COLLECTED FROM ALL SOURCES, ETC.—Continued.

Balance in hands of Comptroller or receiver.	Amount returned to shareholders in cash.	Amount of assessment upon shareholders.	Amount of claims proved.	Dividends (per cent).	Interest dividends (per cent).	Finally closed.	
$377	.....	$100,000	$175,704	5.00	.....	.....	367
.....	$695	.....	81,660	100.00	100.00	May 31, 1900	368
279,594	234,245	4,000,870	19,542,134	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	20,000	71,250	100.00	100.00	Nov. 15, 1898	369
421	.....	50,000	101,748	75.00	.....	.....	370
17,599	142,443	500,000	1,881,166	100.00	100.00	.....	371
.....	1,627	.....	10,035	100.00	100.00	Dec. 26, 1899	372
4,576	.....	50,000	63,725	25.00	.....	.....	373
.....	62,620	.....	497,889	100.00	100.00	Mar. 20, 1899	374
.....	3,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	Oct. 7, 1899	375
22,596	210,590	620,000	2,625,813	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	50,000	132,585	73.00	.....	May 18, 1903	376
.....	7,032	90,000	196,074	99.50	.....	Feb. 17, 1903	377
.....	.....	50,000	103,012	70.20	.....	Feb. 10, 1902	378
.....	.....	2,500	59,753	100.00	87.40	June 15, 1901	379
6,842	.....	100,000	500,426	64.00	.....	.....	380
345	.....	.....	2,988	.....	.....	.....	381
.....	53,400	.....	103,057	100.00	100.00	Sept. 30, 1901	382
110	.....	50,000	134,755	85.00	.....	June 10, 1902	383
.....	.....	50,000	185,718	50.00	.....	Oct. 25, 1901	384
.....	5,395	50,000	82,348	97.00	.....	Oct. 27, 1902	385
.....	.....	21,000	.....	.....	.....	Sept. 18, 1900	386
.....	.....	21,000	14,568	39.25	.....	Feb. 24, 1903	387
7,297	65,827	484,500	1,515,284	.....	.....	.....	
9,131	2,561	.....	2,009,815	100.00	100.00	Feb. 15, 1900	388
231	10,763	150,000	200,000	76.25	.....	.....	389
.....	5,651	1,000,000	2,671,318	100.00	100.00	Feb. 25, 1903	390
27,270	.....	100,000	318,488	85.00	.....	.....	391
29,683	.....	21,000	120,687	90.00	.....	.....	392
13,369	.....	150,000	259,404	65.00	.....	.....	393
79,684	18,975	1,421,000	5,579,712	.....	.....	.....	
19,157	.....	.....	301,814	90.00	.....	.....	394
.....	6,151	.....	45,222	100.00	100.00	Sept. 27, 1901	395
10,627	.....	100,000	402,437	75.00	.....	.....	396
12,020	.....	60,000	118,100	60.00	.....	.....	397
.....	4,880	100,000	122,403	60.00	.....	Jan. 5, 1903	398
5,273	.....	30,000	227,016	100.00	.....	.....	399
282	.....	.....	1,048,602	96.00	.....	.....	400
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nov. 12, 1901	401
61,931	.....	150,000	3,329,638	75.00	.....	.....	402
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Jan. 2, 1902	403
12,730	.....	100,000	171,496	60.00	.....	.....	404
122,020	11,031	540,000	5,766,728	.....	.....	.....	
9,281	.....	50,000	217,294	95.00	.....	.....	405
39,128	.....	90,000	128,371	.....	.....	.....	406
48,409	.....	140,000	345,665	.....	.....	.....	
282,636	.....	.....	2,039,482	85.00	.....	.....	407
.....	3,857	.....	53,556	100.00	100.00	July 16, 1903	408
7,424	.....	53,000	252,101	85.00	.....	.....	409
26,465	.....	50,000	234,609	25.00	.....	.....	410
14,656	.....	.....	132,495	50.00	.....	.....	411
25,412	.....	50,000	259,226	25.00	.....	.....	412
42,085	.....	100,000	2,478	.....	.....	.....	413
7,534	.....	50,000	55,038	.....	.....	.....	414
6,573	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	415
4,444	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	416
388,061	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	417
84,578	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	418
889,868	3,857	303,000	3,028,985	.....	.....	.....	
1,833,216	2,037,833	40,045,490	142,350,743	.....	.....	.....	

No. 84.—Capital, Bonds, and Nominal Assets at Date of Failure in each National Banks the Affairs of

	Name and location of bank.	Charter No.	Capital stock at failure.	Bonds at failure.	Amount realized from sale of bonds.	Circulation outstanding at failure.
1	First National Bank, Attica, N. Y	199	$50,000	$50,000	$57,692.06	$44,000
2	Venango National Bank, Franklin, Pa	1176	300,000	100,000	125,114.75	85,000
3	Merchants' National Bank, Washington, D. C.	627	200,000	200,000	234,765.25	180,000
	Total (number of banks, 2)		500,000	300,000	359,880.00	265,000
4	First National Bank, Medina, N. Y	229	50,000	45,000	55,400.00	40,000
5	Tennessee National Bank, Memphis, Tenn.	1225	100,000	100,000	124,347.00	90,000
6	First National Bank, Selma, Ala	1537	100,000	100,000	117,094.06	85,000
7	First National Bank, New Orleans, La	162	500,000	200,000	248,601.46	180,000
8	National Unadilla Bank, Unadilla, N. Y	1463	120,000	111,200	126,364.97	100,000
9	Farmers and Citizens' National Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1223	300,000	285,500	312,455.52	253,900
10	Croton National Bank, New York, N. Y	1556	200,000	212,000	229,076.45	180,000
	Total (number of banks, 7)		1,370,000	1,053,700	1,213,339.46	928,900
11	First National Bank, Bethel, Conn	1141	60,000	30,000	32,970.92	26,300
12	First National Bank, Keokuk, Iowa	80	100,000	100,000	109,373.45	90,000
13	National Bank of Vicksburg, Miss	803	50,000	30,000	31,689.89	25,500
	Total (number of banks, 3)		210,000	160,000	174,034.26	141,800
14	First National Bank, Rockford, Ill	429	50,000	52,000	57,643.75	45,000
15	First National Bank of Nevada, Austin, Nev.	1331	250,000	155,000	168,756.25	129,625
	Total (number of banks, 2)		300,000	207,000	226,400.00	174,625
16	Ocean National Bank, New York, N. Y	1232	1,000,000	890,000	973,787.50	800,000
17	Union Square National Bank, New York, N. Y.	1691	200,000	62,000	69,592.50	50,000
18	Eighth National Bank, New York, N. Y	384	250,000	278,000	297,807.50	243,393
19	Fourth National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa	286	200,000	199,000	212,681.25	179,000
20	Waverly National Bank, Waverly, N. Y	1192	106,100	80,000	87,900.00	71,000
21	First National Bank, Fort Smith, Ark	1631	50,000	50,000	56,537.50	45,000
	Total (number of banks, 6)		1,806,100	1,559,000	1,698,306.25	1,388,393
22	Scandinavian National Bank, Chicago, Ill	1978	250,000	150,000	167,512.50	135,000
23	Wallkill National Bank, Middletown, N. Y.	1473	175,000	132,000	150,982.50	118,900
24	Crescent City National Bank, New Orleans, La.	1937	500,000	500,000	580,325.00	450,000
25	Atlantic National Bank, New York, N. Y	1388	300,000	112,000	126,757.73	100,000
26	First National Bank, Washington, D. C	26	500,000	500,000	579,481.25	450,000
27	National Bank of the Commonwealth, New York, N. Y.	1372	750,000	290,000	349,253.75	234,000
28	Merchants' National Bank, Petersburg, Va.	1548	400,000	400,000	461,681.23	360,000
29	First National Bank, Petersburg, Va	1378	200,000	200,500	230,345.92	179,200
30	First National Bank, Mansfield, Ohio	436	100,000	100,000	114,875.00	90,000
31	New Orleans National Banking Association, New Orleans, La.	1825	600,000	400,000	440,650.00	360,000
32	First National Bank, Carlisle, Pa	21	50,000	50,000	56,212.25	45,000
	Total (number of banks, 11)		3,825,000	2,834,500	3,258,077.13	2,522,100
34	First National Bank, Topeka, Kans	1660	100,000	100,000	113,287.50	90,000
35	First National Bank, Norfolk, Va	271	100,000	106,000	118,366.25	95,000
	Total (number of banks, 2)		200,000	206,000	231,653.75	185,000
36	Gibson County National Bank, Princeton, Ind.	2066	50,000	50,000	58,031.25	43,800
37	First National Bank of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.	1695	150,000	50,000	59,575.00	44,991
38	Cook County National Bank, Chicago, Ill	1845	500,000	100,000	102,781.25	90,000
39	First National Bank, Tiffin, Ohio	900	100,000	50,000	55,982.85	45,000
40	Charlottesville National Bank, Charlottesville, Va.	1468	200,000	50,000	56,712.50	45,000
	Total (number of banks, 5)		1,000,000	300,000	333,082.85	268,791

YEAR FROM 1865 TO OCTOBER 31, 1903, AND DISPOSITION OF ASSETS OF INSOLVENT WHICH HAVE BEEN FINALLY CLOSED.

Receiver appointed.	Finally closed.	Cause of failure.[a]	Nominal assets at date of suspension.			Additional assets received since date of suspension.	Total assets.	
			Estimated good.	Estimated doubtful.	Estimated worthless.			
Apr. 14, 1865	Jan. 2, 1867	W	$50,823	$28,053	$115,538	$13,692	$208,106	1
May 1, 1866	Feb. 2, 1885	U	83,713	57,029	818,154	27,741	986,637	2
May 8, 1866	May 14, 1883	U	.....	860,929	.....	.....	860,929	3
.....	.....	.....	83,713	917,958	818,154	27,741	1,847,566	
Mar. 13, 1867	July 28, 1870	T	18,424	2,029	101,072	5,400	126,925	4
Mar. 21, 1867	Feb. 4, 1870	V	50,000	395,412	.....	26,579	471,991	5
Apr. 30, 1867	Nov. 25, 1882	B	116,422	96,556	78,415	57,732	349,125	6
May 20, 1867	Sept. 28, 1882	Q	853,148	276,400	701,116	156,575	1,987,239	7
Aug. 20, 1867	Dec. 19, 1874	W	36,748	69,857	86,856	19,449	212,910	8
Sept. 6, 1867	Nov. 18, 1874	U	1,175,656	121,683	272,757	121,017	1,691,113	9
Oct. 1, 1867	Aug. 15, 1872	G	255,235	144,903	65,361	21,572	487,071	10
.....	.....	.....	2,505,633	1,106,840	1,305,577	408,324	5,326,374	
Feb. 28, 1868	Apr. 7, 1881	N	39,486	4,809	83,830	12,212	140,337	11
Mar. 3, 1868	Nov. 30, 1872	Q	98,240	79,652	125,057	13,426	316,375	12
Apr. 24, 1868	Nov. 25, 1882	N	21,584	49,959	22,569	.....	94,112	13
.....	.....	.....	159,310	134,420	231,456	25,638	550,824	
Mar. 15, 1869	Dec. 4, 1875	B	7,000	811	.....	30,371	38,182	14
Oct. 14, 1869	May 16, 1884	U	129,721	497,292	91,412	42,236	760,661	15
.....	.....	.....	136,721	498,103	91,412	72,607	798,843	
Dec. 13, 1871	Apr. 20, 1882	V	1,867,641	.....	942,283	124,832	2,934,756	16
Dec. 15, 1871	Nov. 16, 1874	U	364,973	.....	91,355	11,895	468,223	17
.....do.....	Sept. 1, 1875	F	229,617	736,997	165,442	49,409	1,181,465	18
Dec. 20, 1871	Feb. 13, 1872	U	653,658	.....	.....	.....	653,658	19
Apr. 23, 1872	Oct. 2, 1877	U	86,493	40,000	37,494	32,517	196,504	20
May 2, 1872	Jan. 3, 1876	V	15,800	14,174	25,000	6,537	61,511	21
.....	.....	.....	3,218,182	791,171	1,261,574	225,190	5,496,117	
Dec. 12, 1872	Feb. 15, 1886	B	100,000	100,000	168,100	24,866	392,966	22
Dec. 31, 1872	Jan. 8, 1880	B	127,769	50,000	25,000	25,102	227,871	23
Mar. 18, 1873	June 1, 1881	M	379,020	110,450	148,920	168,603	806,993	24
Apr. 28, 1873	Apr. 29, 1884	A	336,833	58,852	283,550	128,337	807,572	25
Sept. 19, 1873	July 24, 1876	M	1,000,000	1,277,690	.....	215,724	2,493,414	26
Sept. 22, 1873	Mar. 31, 1883	V	1,435,113	473,372	453,593	404,431	2,766,509	27
Sept. 25, 1873	May 1, 1876	R	342,260	252,250	321,722	103,609	1,019,841	28
.....do.....	May 15, 1876	R	100,000	50,000	79,409	43,225	272,634	29
Oct. 18, 1873	Nov. 30, 1883	P	94,483	173,378	7,954	21,095	296,910	30
Oct. 23, 1873	Mar. 21, 1887	W	300,000	100,000	376,870	654,185	1,431,055	31
Oct. 24, 1873	Dec. 6, 1882	U	28,077	55,386	29,267	2,574	115,304	32
.....	.....	.....	4,243,555	2,701,378	1,894,385	1,791,751	10,631,069	
Dec. 16, 1873	Sept. 11, 1878	P	25,000	85,000	78,857	14,241	203,098	34
June 3, 1874	June 2, 1883	G	77,723	56,350	80,297	3,542	217,912	35
.....	.....	.....	102,723	141,350	159,154	17,783	421,010	
Nov. 28, 1874	Sept. 18, 1876	X	51,296	32,011	29,055	12,816	125,178	36
Dec. 10, 1874	May 14, 1879	V	6,300	204,600	3,274	15,258	229,432	37
Feb. 1, 1875	Nov. 20, 1883	V	619,836	1,250,163	151,439	678,349	2,699,787	38
Oct. 22, 1875	Mar. 10, 1879	E	140,000	120,000	63,620	18,439	342,059	39
Oct. 28, 1875	Apr. 5, 1886	U	169,520	105,218	257,655	30,696	563,089	40
.....	.....	.....	986,952	1,711,992	505,043	755,558	3,959,545	

[a] See explanation in note following Table No. 81.

No. 84.—Capital, Bonds, and Nominal Assets at Date of Failure in each National Banks the Affairs of which

	Name and location of bank.	Charter No.	Capital stock at failure.	Bonds at failure.	Amount realized from sale of bonds.	Circulation outstading at failure.
41	Miners' National Bank, Georgetown, Colo.	2199	$150,000	$50,000	$51,607.50	$45,000
42	Fourth National Bank, Chicago, Ill.[a]	276	200,000	.....	.....	.....
43	First National Bank, Bedford, Iowa	2298	30,000	30,000	33,575.00	27,000
44	First National Bank, Osceola, Iowa	1776	50,000	50,000	54,475.00	45,000
45	First National Bank, Duluth, Minn	1954	100,000	50,000	55,118.75	45,000
46	First National Bank, La Crosse, Wis	1313	50,000	50,000	57,199.50	45,000
47	City National Bank, Chicago, Ill	818	250,000	55,000	64,300.00	49,500
48	Watkins National Bank, Watkins, N. Y	456	75,000	75,000	85,556.25	67,500
49	First National Bank, Wichita, Kans	1913	60,000	50,000	86,187.50	43,200
	Total (number of banks, 9)	.....	965,000	410,000	458,019.50	367,200
50	First National Bank, Greenfield, Ohio[a]	101	50,000	.....	.....	.....
51	National Bank of Fishkill, N. Y	971	200,000	200,000	210,668.75	177,200
52	First National Bank, Franklin, Ind	50	132,000	50,000	50,625.00	45,000
53	Northumberland County National Bank, Shamokin, Pa.	689	67,000	67,000	69,856.25	60,300
54	First National Bank, Winchester, Ill	1484	50,000	50,000	51,943.75	45,000
55	National Exchange Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.	719	100,000	100,000	106,631.25	90,000
56	National Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis, Mo.	1665	2,500,000	50,000	50,775.00	44,860
57	First National Bank, Delphi, Ind	1949	50,000	50,000	51,425.00	45,000
58	First National Bank, Georgetown, Colo	1991	75,000	50,000	56,518.75	45,000
59	Lock Haven National Bank, Lock Haven, Pa.	1273	120,000	80,000	83,587.50	71,200
	Total (number of banks, 10)	.....	3,344,000	697,000	731,981.25	623,560
61	Central National Bank, Chicago, Ill	2047	200,000	50,000	51,625.00	45,000
62	First National Bank, Kansas City, Mo	1612	500,000	50,000	52,262.50	44,940
63	Commercial National Bank, Kansas City, Mo.	1995	100,000	50,000	53,100.00	44,500
64	First National Bank, Ashland, Pa.[a]	403	112,500	.....	.....	.....
65	First National Bank, Tarrytown, N. Y	364	100,000	100,000	108,641.22	89,200
66	First National Bank, Allentown, Pa.[a]	161	250,000	.....	.....	.....
67	First National Bank, Waynesburg, Pa.[a]	305	100,000	.....	.....	.....
68	Washington County National Bank, Greenwich, N. Y.	1266	200,000	127,800	136,076.00	114,220
69	First National Bank, Dallas, Tex	2157	50,000	34,000	35,447.50	29,800
70	People's National Bank, Helena, Mont	2105	100,000	100,000	115,792.50	89,300
71	First National Bank, Bozeman, Mont	2027	50,000	50,000	51,262.50	44,400
72	Merchants' National Bank, Fort Scott, Kans.[a]	1927	50,000	.....	.....	.....
73	Farmers' National Bank, Platte City, Mo	2356	50,000	30,000	31,237.50	27,000
	Total (number of banks, 13)	.....	1,862,500	591,800	635,444.72	528,360
74	First National Bank, Warrensburg, Mo	1856	100,000	50,000	51,929.45	45,000
75	German American National Bank, Washington, D. C.	2358	130,000	70,000	81,425.00	62,500
76	German National Bank, Chicago, Ill.[a]	1734	500,000	.....	.....	.....
77	Commercial National Bank, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	1227	100,000	100,000	102,601.25	86,900
78	Second National Bank, Scranton, Pa.[a]	49	200,000	.....	.....	.....
79	National Bank of Poultney, Vt	1200	100,000	100,000	108,439.55	90,000
80	First National Bank, Monticello, Ind	2208	50,000	30,000	34,825.00	27,000
81	First National Bank, Butler, Pa	309	50,000	50,000	60,050.00	45,000
	Total (number of banks, 8)	.....	1,230,000	400,000	439,270.25	356,400
82	First National Bank, Meadville, Pa	115	100,000	100,000	108,565.00	89,500
83	First National Bank, Newark, N. J	52	300,000	300,000	301,393.75	270,000
84	First National Bank, Brattleboro, Vt	470	300,000	100,000	100,150.00	90,000
	Total (number of banks, 3)	.....	700,000	500,000	510,108.75	449,500
85	Mechanics' National Bank, Newark, N. J	1251	500,000	500,000	506,026.88	449,900
86	First National Bank, Buffalo, N. Y	235	100,000	111,000	114,221.25	99,500
87	Pacific National Bank, Boston, Mass	2373	961,300	500,000	515,840.50	450,000
	Total (number of banks, 3)	.....	1,561,300	1,111,000	1,136,088.63	999,400

[a] Formerly in voluntary liquidation.

YEAR FROM 1865 TO OCTOBER 31, 1903, AND DISPOSITION OF ASSETS OF INSOLVENT HAVE BEEN FINALLY CLOSED—Continued.

Receiver appointed.	Finally closed.	Cause of failure.	Nominal assets at date of suspension.			Additional assets received since date of suspension.	Total assets.	
			Estimated good.	Estimated doubtful.	Estimated worthless.			
Jan. 24, 1876	June 2, 1884	V	$20,000	$190,069	.....	$27,287	$237,356	41
Feb. 1, 1876	Mar. 4, 1886	V	27,123	131,227	$65,802	3,084	227,236	42
.....do.....	Mar. 28, 1883	N	29,752	26,858	9,359	9,635	75,604	43
Feb. 26, 1876	Feb. 28, 1878	V	74,376	19,938	5,737	15,162	115,213	44
Mar. 13, 1876	Jan. 31, 1881	P	18,093	118,300	35,855	13,816	186,064	45
Apr. 11, 1876	July 20, 1882	P	35,000	25,000	65,097	44,815	169,912	46
May 17, 1876	Feb. 28, 1885	V	453,037	478,917	85,805	86,248	1,104,007	47
July 12, 1876	May 23, 1888	G	86,014	44,582	9,105	21,738	161,439	48
Sept. 23, 1876	July 14, 1880	B	59,226	18,387	67,531	3,681	148,825	49
.....	.....	.....	802,621	1,053,278	344,291	225,466	2,425,656	
Dec. 12, 1876	Nov. 25, 1882	U	.....	57,675	.....	376	58,051	50
Jan. 27, 1877	Aug. 11, 1884	B	194,665	262,909	51,403	49,441	558,418	51
Feb. 13, 1877	Sept. 14, 1881	B	86,492	58,188	200,909	24,217	369,806	52
Mar. 12, 1877	Jan. 18, 1883	M	67,246	112,026	25,941	14,770	219,983	53
Mar. 16, 1877	July 23, 1881	W	67,541	66,025	79,101	14,270	226,937	54
May 24, 1877	June 10, 1880	M	135,231	90,704	124,371	18,411	368,717	55
June 23, 1877	Mar. 26, 1888	O	935,999	2,818,966	633,744	433,400	4,822,109	56
July 20, 1877	Oct. 15, 1881	W	175,254	6,250	6,596	13,478	201,578	57
Aug. 18, 1877	Oct. 5, 1885	U	34,368	52,627	629,113	30,398	746,506	58
Aug. 20, 1877	Mar. 3, 1882	V	220,481	150,650	24,990	34,350	430,471	59
.....	.....	.....	1,917,277	3,676,020	1,776,168	633,111	8,002,576	
Dec. 1, 1877	Feb. 23, 1892	V	157,438	161,441	170,712	16,680	506,271	61
Feb. 11, 1878	July 6, 1881	X	1,118,118	313,726	405,000	19,817	1,856,661	62
.....do.....	Mar. 9, 1882	V	52,349	74,724	51,175	6,723	184,971	63
Feb. 28, 1878	Aug. 5, 1879	V	107,318	41,584	19,070	8,859	176,831	64
Mar. 23, 1878	June 20, 1882	V	100,994	.....	153,467	20,289	274,750	65
Apr. 15, 1878	Mar. 9, 1885	N	19,879	132,445	185,220	2,171	339,715	66
May 15, 1878	Sept. 7, 1885	V	.....	15,869	42,284	1,861	60,014	67
June 8, 1878	July 5, 1879	P	311,324	27,894	236,971	13,749	589,938	68
.....do.....	Mar. 24, 1885	V	48,149	36,245	67,423	4,305	156,122	69
Sept. 13, 1878	Feb. 12, 1889	Q	32,559	95,251	166,151	67,942	361,903	70
Sept. 14, 1878	.....do.....	Q	39,010	76,046	333	21,090	136,479	71
Sept. 25, 1878	Apr. 8, 1881	X	21,225	15,543	46,588	1,892	85,248	72
Oct. 1, 1878	Oct. 10, 1879	N	9,561	18,691	42,296	1,944	72,492	73
.....	.....	.....	2,017,924	1,009,459	1,586,690	187,322	4,801,395	
Nov. 1, 1878	Mar. 15, 1881	X	90,953	194,457	11,578	33,375	330,363	74
.....do.....	Apr. 10, 1894	P	256,286	139,514	37,923	61,147	494,870	75
Dec. 20, 1878	Mar. 1, 1884	B	104,966	101,971	475,052	29,881	711,870	76
Feb. 11, 1879	Jan. 17, 1881	X	133,169	167,503	28,969	17,085	346,726	77
Mar. 15, 1879	Apr. 24, 1886	X	264,908	101,178	104,858	47,591	518,535	78
Apr. 7, 1879	Aug. 1, 1881	X	68,078	97,257	18,384	19,560	203,279	79
July 18, 1879	Feb. 6, 1883	N	23,646	6,734	4,374	15,017	49,771	80
July 23, 1879	Aug. 6, 1887	E	12,647	134,716	34,737	27,503	209,603	81
.....	.....	.....	954,653	943,330	715,875	251,159	2,865,017	
June 9, 1880	Feb. 4, 1882	R	115,012	22,545	12,863	19,198	169,618	82
June 14, 1880	Feb. 18, 1885	F	418,951	64,041	55,895	41,173	580,060	83
June 19, 1880	Oct. 12, 1885	N	51,574	.....	302,654	43,895	398,123	84
.....	.....	.....	585,537	86,586	371,412	104,266	1,147,801	
Nov. 2, 1881	Dec. 22, 1896	C	1,114,503	185,002	78,286	232,147	1,609,938	85
Apr. 22, 1882	Apr. 30, 1892	P	488,892	65,526	696,987	36,916	1,288,321	86
May 22, 1882	June 30, 1893	S	648,710	1,416,793	1,397,334	449,324	3,912,161	87
.....	.....	.....	2,252,105	1,667,321	2,172,607	718,387	6,810,420	

No. 84.—Capital, Bonds and Nominal Assets at Date of Failure in each National Banks, the Affairs of which

	Name and location of bank.	Charter No.	Capital stock at failure.	Bonds at failure.	Amount realized from sale of bonds.	Circulation outstanding at failure.
88	First National Bank of Union Mills, Union City, Pa.	110	$50,000	$50,000	$60,756.25	$43,000
89	Vermont National Bank, St. Albans, Vt ...	1583	200,000	70,000	70,000.00	63,000
	Total (number of banks, 2)	.....	250,000	120,000	130,756.25	106,000
90	First National Bank, Leadville, Colo.....	2420	60,000	60,000	60,000.00	53,000
91	City National Bank, Lawrenceburg, Ind. *b*.	2889	100,000	.....	.....	.....
92	First National Bank, St. Albans, Vt	269	100,000	100,000	100,000.00	89,980
93	First National Bank, Monmouth, Ill.....	2751	75,000	30,000	30,000.00	27,000
94	Marine National Bank, New York, N. Y	1215	400,000	300,000	309,812.50	260,100
95	Hot Springs National Bank, Hot Springs, Ark.	2887	50,000	12,500	12,500.00	11,250
96	Richmond National Bank, Richmond, Ind.	2090	250,000	50,000	50,000.00	45,000
97	First National Bank, Livingston, Mont.....	3006	50,000	12,500	12,500.00	11,240
98	First National Bank, Albion, N. Y	166	100,000	100,000	100,000.00	90,000
99	First National Bank, Jamestown, N. Dak...	2578	50,000	12,500	14,023.44	11,250
100	Logan National Bank, West Liberty, Ohio.	2942	50,000	26,000	27,241.88	23,400
	Total (number of banks, 11).....	.....	1,285,000	703,500	716,077.82	622,220
101	Middletown National Bank, Middletown, N. Y.	1276	200,000	200,000	246,668.78	176,000
102	Farmers' National Bank, Bushnell, Ill.....	1791	50,000	50,000	51,887.50	44,000
103	Schoharie County National Bank, Schoharie, N. Y.	1510	50,000	12,500	14,066.42	11,250
104	Exchange National Bank, Norfolk, Va.....	1137	300,000	100,000	126,006.04	90,000
	Total (number of banks, 4)	.....	600,000	362,500	438,628.74	321,250
105	First National Bank, Lake City, Minn	1740	50,000	50,000	51,718.75	44,420
106	Lancaster National Bank, Clinton, Mass...	583	100,000	30,000	30,000.00	27,000
107	First National Bank, Sioux Falls, S. Dak ..	2465	50,000	12,500	12,500.00	10,740
108	First National Bank, Wahpeton, N. Dak...	2624	50,000	12,500	13,384.38	11,250
109	First National Bank, Angelica, N. Y.....	564	100,000	100,000	100,203.13	89,000
110	City National Bank, Williamsport, Pa	2139	100,000	30,000	32,512.50	27,000
111	Abington National Bank, Abington, Mass. *a*	1386	150,000	150,000	165,931.88	131,370
112	First National Bank, Blair, Nebr.....	2724	50,000	30,000	30,000.00	26,180
	Total (number of banks, 8)	.....	650,000	415,000	436,250.64	366,960
113	First National Bank, Pine Bluff, Ark	2776	50,000	12,500	12,500.00	11,250
114	Palatka National Bank, Palatka, Fla	3266	50,000	20,000	20,000.00	18,000
116	Henrietta National Bank, Henrietta, Tex..	3022	50,000	12,500	16,125.00	11,250
117	National Bank of Sumter, S. C.....	3082	50,000	12,500	13,562.50	11,250
118	First National Bank, Dansville, N. Y	75	50,000	12,500	12,500.00	11,250
119	First National Bank, Corry, Pa	605	100,000	50,000	52,875.00	44,450
120	Stafford National Bank, Stafford Springs, Conn.	686	200,000	50,000	54,250.00	45,000
	Total (number of banks, 7)	.....	550,000	170,000	181,812.50	152,450
121	Fifth National Bank, St. Louis, Mo	2835	300,000	50,000	54,000.00	44,430
122	Metropolitan National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio.	2542	1,000,000	80,000	90,851.25	72,000
123	First National Bank, Auburn, N. Y.....	231	150,000	50,000	54,000.00	44,400
124	Commercial National Bank, Dubuque, Iowa	1801	100,000	25,000	25,000.00	22,500
125	State National Bank, Raleigh, N. C.....	1682	100,000	25,000	25,000.00	22,500
126	Second National Bank, Xenia, Ohio	277	150,000	37,500	40,687.50	33,750
127	Madison National Bank, Madison, S. Dak..	3597	50,000	12,500	12,500.00	11,250
128	Lowell National Bank, Lowell, Mich	1280	50,000	12,500	16,125.00	11,250
	Total (number of banks, 8)	.....	1,900,000	292,500	318,163.75	262,080
129	California National Bank, San Francisco, Cal.	3592	200,000	50,000	51,500.00	45,000
130	First National Bank, Anoka, Minn	2800	50,000	12,500	14,500.00	11,250
	Total (number of banks, 2)	.....	250,000	62,500	66,000.00	56,250
131	National Bank of Shelbyville, Tenn	2198	50,000	12,500	12,500.00	11,250
132	First National Bank, Sheffield, Ala	3617	100,000	25,000	25,000.00	22,500
133	Third National Bank, Malone, N. Y	3366	50,000	12,500	12,500.00	10,750
134	First National Bank, Abilene, Kans.....	2427	100,000	25,000	25,470.00	21,240
135	Harper National Bank, Harper, Kans.....	3431	50,000	12,500	12,500.00	10,750
136	Gloucester City National Bank, Gloucester City, N. J.	3936	50,000	12,500	12,500.00	11,250

a Restored to solvency. *b* Formerly in voluntary liquidation.

YEAR FROM 1865 TO OCTOBER 31, 1903, AND DISPOSITION OF ASSETS OF INSOLVENT HAVE BEEN FINALLY CLOSED—Continued.

Receiver appointed.	Finally closed.	Cause of failure.	Nominal assets at date of suspension.			Additional assets received since date of suspension.	Total assets.	
			Estimated good.	Estimated doubtful.	Estimated worthless.			
Mar. 24, 1883	Apr. 15, 1893	S	$161,699	$46,829	$16,309	$23,640	$248,477	88
Aug. 9, 1883	June 6, 1892	V	124,114	520,917	118,618	20,617	784,266	89
.....	.....	.....	285,813	567,746	134,927	44,257	1,032,743	
Jan. 24, 1884	Dec. 5, 1893	B	72,197	56,042	102,112	56,410	286,761	90
Mar. 11, 1884	Oct. 25, 1886	G	13,993	14,500	2,554	1,599	32,646	91
Apr. 22, 1884	May 25, 1894	P	217,314	96,875	49,951	78,359	442,499	92
.....do.....	Jan. 4, 1894	B	172,940	96,543	9,688	34,112	313,283	93
May 13, 1884	Sept. 30, 1899	T	3,496,495	816,916	1,568,940	871,204	6,753,555	94
June 2, 1884	Sept. 25, 1889	E	31,058	27,774	27,190	6,407	92,429	95
July 23, 1884	Sept. 30, 1890	H	367,109	72,356	171,319	124,054	734,838	96
Aug. 25, 1884	Dec. 31, 1900	X	33,543	15,304	22,255	941	72,043	97
Aug. 26, 1884	Apr. 19, 1893	B	55,763	44,446	113,329	212,545	426,083	98
Sept. 13, 1884	Oct. 29, 1885	E	7,519	29,826	29,352	3,312	70,009	99
Oct. 18, 1884	Jan. 22, 1890	P	60,096	22,695	.....	56,057	138,848	100
.....	.....	.....	4,528,027	1,293,277	2,096,690	1,445,000	9,362,994	
Nov. 29, 1884	May 29, 1893	I	600,810	53,692	167,075	131,069	952,646	101
Dec. 17, 1884	Feb. 10, 1888	L	13,170	3,874	62,229	11,899	91,172	102
Mar. 23, 1885	Sept. 30, 1890	B	96,891	39,593	28,010	4,809	169,303	103
Apr. 9, 1885	June 23, 1894	O	1,273,711	1,441,378	938,916	273,432	3,927,437	104
.....	.....	.....	1,984,582	1,538,537	1,196,230	421,209	5,140,558	
Jan. 4, 1886	June 1, 1886	E	57,487	91,996	7,291	57,994	214,768	105
Jan. 20, 1886	Sept. 14, 1891	B	144,850	138,707	8,094	69,964	361,615	106
Mar. 11, 1886	Apr. 5, 1897	J	48,510	137,859	3,821	12,332	202,522	107
Apr. 8, 1886	Mar. 20, 1890	J	20,505	66,965	44,909	4,138	136,517	108
Apr. 19, 1886	Mar. 2, 1888	A	59,810	28,459	70,458	7,798	166,525	109
May 4, 1886	Aug. 18, 1887	D	154,879	26,825	24,398	35,202	241,304	110
Aug. 2, 1886	Feb. 17, 1887	L	122,551	168,164	5,462	21,633	317,810	111
Sept. 8, 1886	Apr. 30, 1887	U	235,474	8,000	6,834	5,439	255,747	112
.....	.....	.....	844,066	666,975	171,267	214,500	1,896,808	
Nov. 20, 1886	July 25, 1895	V	50,793	85,912	1,609	16,171	154,485	113
June 3, 1887	Oct. 17, 1887	V	15,646	32,092	8,791	1,790	58,319	114
Aug. 17, 1887	July 11, 1889	K	74,171	35,999	12,995	25,696	148,861	116
Aug. 24, 1887	Mar. 5, 1891	A	66,081	.....	159	17,769	84,009	117
Sept. 8, 1887	May 13, 1892	B	17,449	8,397	37,572	56,220	119,638	118
Oct. 11, 1887	Apr. 25, 1892	V	156,586	20,239	66,710	29,501	273,036	119
Oct. 17, 1887	Oct. 20, 1888	B	208,243	119,869	60,869	29,177	418,158	120
.....	.....	.....	588,969	302,508	188,705	176,324	1,256,506	
Nov. 15, 1887	June 10, 1901	F	580,321	929,388	61,622	95,571	1,666,902	121
Feb. 10, 1888	June 27, 1888	V	1,668,952	787,598	125,236	7,111	2,588,897	122
Feb. 20, 1888	July 6, 1897	R	268,961	160,617	510,790	325,342	1,265,710	123
Apr. 2, 1888	Nov. 11, 1892	V	333,506	324,872	15,112	29,221	702,711	124
Mar. 21, 1888	Jan. 15, 1891	B	152,390	176,652	137,561	8,398	475,001	125
May 9, 1888	Jan. 21, 1889	V	181,870	214,560	78,496	69,652	544,578	126
June 23, 1888	July 24, 1894	S	17,136	91,153	20,025	38,052	166,366	127
Sept. 19, 1888	Apr. 24, 1890	W	55,535	71,124	1,316	46,811	174,786	128
.....	.....	.....	3,258,671	2,755,964	950,158	620,158	7,584,951	
Jan. 14, 1889	Feb. 26, 1895	Q	400,003	61,519	216,704	95,247	773,473	129
Apr. 22, 1889	May 4, 1896	B	83,776	44,698	17,225	24,059	169,758	130
.....	.....	.....	483,779	106,217	233,929	119,306	943,231	
Dec. 13, 1889	Apr. 26, 1892	Q	1,898	98,099	44,592	6,092	150,681	131
Dec. 23, 1889	Jan. 26, 1900	V	153,262	117,240	72,568	9,329	352,399	132
Dec. 30, 1889	Dec. 31, 1892	W	74,662	31,442	33,827	2,446	142,377	133
Jan. 21, 1890	May 9, 1895	F	38,896	92,995	81,897	9,209	222,997	134
Feb. 10, 1890	July 21, 1894	F	25,775	21,224	19,674	4,750	71,423	135
June 12, 1890	Feb. 2, 1894	F	6,675	12,317	56,237	8,040	83,269	136

No. 84.—Capital, Bonds, and Nominal Assets at Date of Failure in each National Banks the Affairs of which

	Name and location of bank.	Charter No.	Capital stock at failure.	Bonds at failure.	Amount realized from sale of bonds.	Circulation outstanding at failure.
137	Park National Bank, Chicago, Ill	3502	$200,000	$50,000	$58,125.00	$45,000
138	State National Bank, Wellington, Kans	3564	50,000	12,500	12,500.00	11,250
139	Kingman National Bank, Kingman, Kans.	3559	100,000	25,000	25,000.00	22,000
	Total (number of banks, 9)		750,000	187,500	196,095.00	165,990
141	First National Bank, Belleville, Kans	3386	50,000	12,500	12,500.00	11,250
142	First National Bank, Meade Center, Kans	3695	50,000	12,500	12,500.00	10,750
144	City National Bank, Hastings, Nebr	3099	100,000	25,000	25,000.00	22,500
145	People's National Bank, Fayetteville, N. C.	2003	125,000	32,000	32,000.00	28,800
146	Spokane National Bank, Spokane Falls, Wash.	3838	100,000	25,000	29,000.00	22,500
147	First National Bank, Ellsworth, Kans	3249	50,000	12,500	12,500.00	11,250
148	Second National Bank, McPherson, Kans.	3791	50,000	12,500	12,500.00	11,250
149	Pratt County National Bank, Pratt, Kans.	3787	50,000	12,500	14,335.94	11,250
150	Keystone National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.	2291	500,000	50,000	50,187.50	45,000
151	Spring Garden National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.	3468	750,000	50,000	50,187.50	45,000
152	National City Bank, Marshall, Mich	2023	100,000	50,000	58,203.13	44,000
153	Red Cloud National Bank, Red Cloud, Nebr.	3181	75,000	18,750	18,011.72	16,875
154	Asbury Park National Bank, Asbury Park, N. J.	3792	100,000	25,000	25,250.00	20,700
155	Ninth National Bank, Dallas, Tex	4415	300,000	50,000	48,500.00	45,000
156	First National Bank, Red Cloud, Nebr	2811	75,000	18,750	18,011.72	16,275
157	Central Nebraska National Bank, Broken Bow, Nebr.	3927	60,000	15,000	17,203.12	13,500
158	Florence National Bank, Florence, Ala	4135	60,000	15,000	17,203.12	12,900
159	First National Bank, Palatka, Fla	3223	150,000	37,500	39,003.13	33,250
160	First National Bank, Kansas City, Kans	3706	150,000	37,500	40,687.50	33,750
161	Rio Grande National Bank, Laredo, Tex	4146	100,000	25,000	28,656.25	22,500
162	First National Bank, Clearfield, Pa	768	100,000	97,000	112,523.75	85,340
164	First National Bank, Coldwater, Kans	3703	52,000	13,000	12,496.25	11,200
	Total (number of banks, 22)		3,147,000	647,000	686,460.63	574,840
165	Maverick National Bank, Boston, Mass	677	400,000	50,000	57,575.00	45,000
166	Corry National Bank, Corry, Pa	569	100,000	100,000	113,937.50	87,100
167	Cheyenne National Bank, Cheyenne, Wyo.	3416	150,000	37,500	36,975.00	33,750
168	California National Bank, San Diego, Cal.	3828	500,000	50,000	48,062.50	45,000
169	First National Bank, Wilmington, N. C	1656	250,000	50,000	48,250.00	45,000
170	Huron National Bank, Huron, S. Dak	3267	75,000	20,000	21,007.81	18,000
171	First National Bank, Downs, Kans	3569	50,000	12,500	14,335.94	10,750
172	First National Bank, Muncy, Pa	837	100,000	95,500	110,600.94	85,950
173	Bell County National Bank, Temple, Tex.	4404	50,000	12,500	12,093.75	11,250
174	First National Bank, Deming, N. Mex	3160	100,000	25,000	26,429.69	22,500
176	Lima National Bank, Lima, Ohio	2859	200,000	50,000	58,500.00	45,000
177	National Bank of Guthrie, Okla	4383	100,000	25,000	25,250.00	21,800
178	Cherryvale National Bank, Cherryvale, Kans.	4288	50,000	12,500	12,078.12	11,250
179	First National Bank, Erie, Kans	3963	50,000	12,500	14,335.94	11,250
180	First National Bank, Rockwall, Tex	3890	125,000	31,250	30,312.50	26,720
181	Vincennes National Bank, Vincennes, Ind.	1454	100,000	25,000	28,671.88	22,500
	Total (number of banks, 16)		2,400,000	609,250	658,416.57	542,820
182	First National Bank, Del Norte, Colo	4264	50,000	12,500	12,031.25	11,250
183	Newton National Bank, Newton, Kans	3297	100,000	25,000	24,937.50	22,500
185	Bankers and Merchants' National Bank, Dallas, Tex.	4213	500,000	50,000	55,875.00	44,000
187	Commercial National Bank, Nashville, Tenn.	3228	500,000	50,000	56,687.50	45,000
188	Alabama National Bank, Mobile, Ala	1817	150,000	50,000	54,750.00	42,800
189	First National Bank, Ponca, Nebr	3627	50,000	12,500	12,007.81	11,250
193	National Bank of North Dakota, Fargo, N. Dak.	4256	250,000	50,000	48,125.00	44,250
194	Evanston National Bank, Evanston, Ill	4767	100,000	25,000	24,062.50	22,500
195	National Bank of Deposit, New York, N. Y.	3771	300,000	50,000	56,000.00	45,000
196	Oglethorpe National Bank, Brunswick, Ga.	3753	150,000	37,500	37,171.88	32,900
198	First National Bank, Cedar Falls, Iowa	2177	50,000	12,500	14,203.12	11,250
199	First National Bank, Brady, Tex	4198	50,000	12,500	14,203.12	10,800
201	Citizens' National Bank, Hillsboro, Ohio	2039	100,000	25,000	27,687.50	22,500
202	First National Bank, Brunswick, Ga	3116	200,000	50,000	54,362.50	44,000
204	Merchants' National Bank, Tacoma, Wash.	3172	250,000	50,000	51,843.75	45,000
205	City National Bank, Greenville, Mich	3243	50,000	12,500	14,250.00	11,250
206	First National Bank, Whatcom, Wash	4099	50,000	12,500	14,093.75	11,250
207	Columbia National Bank, New Whatcom, Wash.	4351	100,000	25,000	24,203.13	22,500

YEAR FROM 1865 TO OCTOBER 31, 1903, AND DISPOSITION OF ASSETS OF INSOLVENT HAVE BEEN FINALLY CLOSED—Continued.

Receiver appointed.	Finally closed.	Cause of failure.	Nominal assets at date of suspension.			Additional assets received since date of suspension.	Total assets.	
			Estimated good.	Estimated doubtful.	Estimated worthless.			
July 14, 1890	Feb. 27, 1893	F	$342,921	$256,395	$142,551	$41,536	$783,403	137
Sept. 25, 1890	Mar. 29, 1893	W	23,319	77,765	11,646	10,068	122,798	138
Oct. 2, 1890	June 7, 1899	X	11,416	101,635	64,792	48,396	226,239	139
.....	.....	.....	678,824	809,112	527,784	139,866	2,155,586	
Dec. 12, 1890	Oct. 31, 1893	G	10,794	50,866	22,426	4,042	88,128	141
Dec. 24, 1890	Apr. 14, 1902	V	6,201	42,808	21,564	2,036	72,609	142
Jan. 14, 1891	Oct. 7, 1896	J	48,128	59,642	110,400	18,644	236,814	144
Jan. 20, 1891	Mar. 12, 1896	R	101,878	24,882	124,504	10,516	261,780	145
Feb. 3, 1891	Jan. 22, 1895	H	314,354	190,090	9,060	223,449	736,953	146
Feb. 11, 1891	Apr. 11, 1898	F	102,952	46,213	43,981	6,415	199,561	147
Mar. 25, 1891	Nov. 1, 1893	Q	7,537	85,858	29,718	46,220	169,333	148
Apr. 7, 1891	Apr. 1, 1896	H	24,983	56,756	17,166	9,049	107,954	149
May 9, 1891	Jan. 31, 1902	O	575,606	996,992	153,913	138,284	1,864,795	150
May 21, 1891	Dec. 9, 1901	Q	280,592	555,430	1,485,688	614,952	2,936,662	151
June 22, 1891	Mar. 31, 1895	D	157,652	38,725	641	23,250	220,268	152
July 1, 1891	May 24, 1895	V	33,823	118,333	13,635	26,708	192,499	153
July 2, 1891	June 30, 1892	G	24,089	32,015	56,240	23,462	135,806	154
July 16, 1891	Aug. 11, 1900	Q	123,895	229,956	218,928	19,311	592,090	155
.....do.....	Feb. 25, 1896	Q	34,040	41,226	82,117	8,714	166,097	156
July 21, 1891	Sept. 7, 1897	G	37,214	91,674	9,321	5,080	143,289	157
July 23, 1891	Apr. 18, 1898	O	27,436	80,860	15,460	5,133	128,889	158
Aug. 7, 1891	Oct. 1, 1900	H	157,630	214,991	112,844	9,872	495,337	159
Aug. 17, 1891	May 25, 1899	G	86,050	87,665	118,023	25,157	316,895	160
Oct. 3, 1891	Sept. 8, 1896	V	42,152	27,181	101,848	5,615	176,796	161
Oct. 7, 1891	Jan. 29, 1900	S	74,758	51,564	142,122	97,314	365,758	162
Oct. 14, 1891	Nov. 24, 1894	H	16,121	50,064	19,455	5,219	90,859	164
.....	.....	.....	2,287,885	3,173,791	2,909,054	1,328,442	9,699,172	
Nov. 2, 1891	Mar. 31, 1898	F	4,170,649	4,747,445	772,597	526,501	10,217,192	166
Nov. 21, 1891	Oct. 16, 1896	R	429,340	152,513	61,480	73,296	716,629	167
Dec. 5, 1891	May 31, 1899	O	130,365	298,762	31,617	68,139	528,883	168
Dec. 18, 1891	June 12, 1900	O	541,363	535,479	360,716	220,900	1,658,458	169
Dec. 21, 1891	Sept. 21, 1899	B	140,808	369,140	181,995	45,155	737,098	160
Jan. 7, 1892	Sept. 23, 1897	U	41,221	17,778	39,147	4,511	102,657	171
Feb. 6, 1892	Apr. 25, 1898	V	17,570	60,938	39,621	7,963	126,092	172
Feb. 9, 1892	Oct. 12, 1892	S	62,381	106,718	9,696	27,100	205,895	173
Feb. 19, 1892	May 2, 1898	B	68,264	65,727	2,650	17,332	153,973	174
Feb. 29, 1892	Aug. 28, 1901	P	24,715	209,549	32,215	20,183	286,662	175
Mar. 21, 1892	Apr. 12, 1893	G	124,113	276,990	58,257	60,642	520,002	176
June 22, 1892	June 24, 1901	Q	3,992	.....	.....	.....	3,992	177
July 2, 1892	Jan. 5, 1897	O	15,583	31,110	53,933	1,097	101,723	178
.....do.....	Apr. 6, 1893	V	60,369	5,111	30,953	5,886	102,319	179
July 20, 1892	Mar. 31, 1896	Q	31,523	79,936	109,651	11,414	232,524	180
July 22, 1892	Oct. 24, 1900	R	106,351	109,297	149,159	32,808	397,615	181
.....	.....	.....	5,968,607	7,066,493	1,933,687	1,122,927	16,091,714	
Jan. 14, 1893	June 15, 1899	G	68,135	83,761	26,342	3,851	182,089	182
Jan. 16, 1893	Oct. 27, 1897	Y	30,329	27,959	145,461	9,729	213,478	183
Feb. 6, 1893	Nov. 6, 1901	O	34,142	157,453	437,285	22,869	651,749	185
Apr. 6, 1893	May 27, 1899	Q	1,055,328	365,918	958,272	148,669	2,528,187	187
Apr. 17, 1893	Sept. 30, 1897	V	50,839	131,070	34,910	7,283	224,102	188
May 13, 1893	Sept. 5, 1899	Q	28,701	121,847	58,679	11,472	220,699	189
June 6, 1893	Sept. 16, 1895	Q	19,956	296,498	3,201	39,141	358,796	193
June 7, 1893	Apr. 3, 1897	T	48,169	90,902	53,163	8,944	201,178	194
June 9, 1893	June 15, 1894	F	958,872	263,745	.....	26,849	1,249,466	195
June 12, 1893	Oct. 23, 1899	Y	72,758	267,992	97,917	39,968	478,635	196
June 13, 1893	Jan. 6, 1897	L	63,781	101,494	39,292	11,726	216,293	198
.....do.....	Oct. 9, 1896	T	54,586	13,195	41,179	6,277	115,237	199
June 16, 1893	Apr. 29, 1901	Q	221,171	80,835	252,321	62,191	616,518	201
June 17, 1893	Sept. 12, 1895	V	193,193	387,344	36,389	24,017	640,943	202
June 23, 1893	Sept. 10, 1897	Y	371,884	569,688	90,355	69,748	1,101,675	204
June 27, 1893	June 24, 1899	Q	125,823	159,710	36,245	27,881	349,659	205
.....do.....	Oct. 19, 1897	Y	38,067	65,807	19,565	12,706	136,145	206
.....do.....	Jan. 7, 1898	Y	115,530	105,146	4,563	6,430	231,669	207

No. 84.—Capital, Bonds, and Nominal Assets at Date of Failure in each National Banks the Affairs of which

	Name and location of bank.	Charter No.	Capital stock at failure.	Bonds at failure.	Amount realized from sale of bonds.	Circulation outstanding at failure.
210	Linn County National Bank, Albany, Oreg.	4326	$100,000	$25,000	$27,687.50	$21,700
211	Nebraska National Bank, Beatrice, Nebr...	4185	100,000	25,000	28,000.00	21,880
212	Gulf National Bank, Tampa, Fla.....	4478	50,000	12,500	14,203.13	11,250
213	Livingston National Bank, Livingston, Mont.	4117	50,000	12,500	12,031.25	10,750
214	Chemical National Bank, Chicago, Ill	4666	1,000,000	50,000	55,375.00	45,000
216	Consolidated National Bank, San Diego, Cal.	3056	250,000	62,500	60,256.88	55,300
217	First National Bank, Cedartown, Ga.....	4075	75,000	18,750	21,328.13	16,370
218	Merchants' National Bank, Great Falls, Mont.	4434	100,000	25,000	28,453.13	22,500
219	State National Bank, Knoxville, Tenn.....	4102	100,000	25,000	27,687.50	21,800
221	Indianapolis National Bank, Indianapolis, Ind.	581	300,000	50,000	55,375.00	44,160
225	National Bank of the Commonwealth, Manchester, N. H.	4692	200,000	75,000	83,062.50	67,500
226	First National Bank, Starkville, Miss.....	3688	60,000	15,000	14,881.25	13,500
228	Texas National Bank, San Antonio, Tex...	3298	100,000	25,000	23,664.06	22,500
229	Albuquerque National Bank, Albuquerque, N. Mex.	3222	175,000	50,000	56,000.00	44,150
230	First National Bank, Vernon, Tex	4033	100,000	25,000	27,687.50	22,500
231	First National Bank, Middlesboro, Ky.....	4201	50,000	12,500	14,203.13	11,250
234	First National Bank, Hot Springs, S. Dak..	4370	50,000	12,500	14,218.75	11,250
235	First National Bank, Marion, Kans.....	3018	50,000	25,000	23,968.75	21,900
236	Washington National Bank, Tacoma, Wash.	4018	100,000	50,000	48,312.50	43,500
238	Lloyd's National Bank, Jamestown, N. Dak.	4561	100,000	25,000	28,000.00	22,500
239	National Granite State Bank, Exeter, N. H.	1147	50,000	25,000	27,875.00	22,490
240	Chamberlain National Bank, Chamberlain, S. Dak.	4282	50,000	12,500	12,031.25	11,250
241	Port Townsend National Bank, Port Townsend, Wash.	4290	100,000	25,000	28,437.50	22,500
243	First National Bank, Sundance, Wyo.....	4343	50,000	12,500	12,031.25	11,250
244	First National Bank, North Manchester, Ind.	2903	50,000	30,000	31,984.38	27,000
245	Commercial National Bank, Denver, Colo.	4113	250,000	50,000	56,875.00	45,000
246	First National Bank, Dayton, Tenn.....	4362	50,000	12,500	14,093.75	11,250
	Total (number of banks, 45).....	.....	6,710,000	1,351,250	1,444,219.40	1,202,000
248	First National Bank, Spokane, Wash.....	2805	250,000	50,000	48,062.50	45,000
249	Oregon National Bank, Portland, Oreg	3719	200,000	50,000	48,906.25	45,000
251	First National Bank, Fort Payne, Ala.....	4064	50,000	12,500	12,156.25	11,250
252	Third National Bank, Detroit, Mich	3514	300,000	50,000	56,875.00	44,280
253	First National Bank, Watkins, N. Y.....	3047	50,000	12,500	13,937.50	10,750
254	First National Bank, Llano, Tex.....	4316	75,000	18,750	18,351.56	16,170
255	American National Bank, Springfield, Mo.	4360	200,000	50,000	47,000.00	45,000
257	National Bank of Pendleton, Oreg.....	4249	100,000	25,000	27,984.38	22,500
258	State National Bank, Wichita, Kans.....	3524	100,000	25,000	27,827.50	22,500
260	Black Hills National Bank, Rapid City, S. Dak.	3401	75,000	31,500	31,844.84	27,750
261	First National Bank, Arlington, Oreg.....	3676	50,000	12,500	13,913.75	11,250
262	Baker City National Bank, Baker City, Oreg.	4206	75,000	18,750	20,255.86	16,870
263	First National Bank, Grant, Nebr.....	4170	50,000	12,500	14,015.63	11,250
264	Wichita National Bank, Wichita, Kans....	2786	250,000	50,000	53,937.50	44,500
265	State National Bank, Vernon, Tex.....	4130	100,000	25,000	27,827.50	21,640
267	First National Bank, Kearney, Nebr.....	2806	150,000	37,500	36,000.00	33,750
	Total (number of banks, 16).....	.....	2,075,000	481,500	498,896.02	429,460
269	First National Bank, Johnson City, Tenn..	3951	50,000	12,500	12,015.63	11,250
270	Citizens' National Bank, Madison, S. Dak..	3151	50,000	12,500	12,015.62	11,250
271	Citizens' National Bank, Spokane, Wash.*b*.	4005	150,000	38,700	37,539.00	33,050
272	Tacoma National Bank, Tacoma, Wash....	2924	200,000	50,000	48,265.63	44,380
273	City National Bank, Quanah, Tex	4361	100,000	25,000	24,127.50	22,050
274	Central National Bank, Rome, N. Y	1376	100,020	25,050	28,013.42	22,545
275	First National Bank, Redfield, S. Dak.....	3398	50,000	12,500	14,015.62	11,250
276	North Platte National Bank, North Platte, Nebr.	4024	75,000	18,750	20,255.86	16,155
277	Needles National Bank, Needles, Cal	4873	50,000	12,500	12,000.00	10,850
280	Dover National Bank, Dover, N. H	1043	100,000	100,000	111,065.00	89,000
281	Browne National Bank, Spokane, Wash ...	4025	100,000	25,000	23,750.00	22,500
282	First National Bank, Anacortes, Wash.....	4458	50,000	12,500	13,913.75	11,250
283	Holdrege National Bank, Holdrege, Nebr..	3875	75,000	18,750	18,351.56	16,875
285	First National Bank, Texarkana, Tex.....	3065	50,000	12,500	12,000.15	11,250
286	First National Bank, Ravenna, Nebr.....	4043	50,000	12,500	13,503.91	11,250
287	City National Bank, Fort Worth, Tex.....	2359	300,000	50,000	55,750.00	44,000
288	First National Bank, Dublin, Tex.....	4062	50,000	12,500	13,484.37	11,250
289	First National Bank, Ocala, Fla.....	3470	50,000	12,500	13,875.00	11,250
291	First National Bank, Port Angeles, Wash.*b*.	4315	50,000	12,500	12,234.38	11,250

a Formerly in voluntary liquidation. *b* Second failure.

YEAR FROM 1865 TO OCTOBER 31, 1903, AND DISPOSITION OF ASSETS OF INSOLVENT HAVE BEEN FINALLY CLOSED—Continued.

Receiver appointed.	Finally closed.	Cause of failure.	Nominal assets at date of suspension.			Additional assets received since date of suspension.	Total assets.	
			Estimated good.	Estimated doubtful.	Estimated worthless.			
July 10, 1893	Apr. 27, 1897	V	$149,100	$122,381	$53,766	$49,369	$374,616	210
July 12, 1893	June 16, 1898	Y	107,446	156,577	18,026	27,610	309,659	211
July 14, 1893	May 24, 1899	Y	118,550	16,201	16,684	6,741	158,176	212
July 20, 1893	Jan. 5, 1901	Y	48,019	50,534	73,431	7,732	179,716	213
July 21, 1893	May 2, 1900	T	1,245,767	804,337	603,144	257,497	2,910,745	214
July 24, 1893	Mar. 31, 1902	Y	250,796	437,517	418,910	116,866	1,224,089	216
July 26, 1893	Nov. 16, 1894	V	85,199	60,104	15,848	4,124	165,275	217
July 29, 1893	Jan. 6, 1900	Y	74,026	85,906	117,614	76,100	353,646	218
.....do.....	Aug. 8, 1896	Y	175,816	44,380	11,323	15,774	247,293	219
Aug. 3, 1893	May 3, 1900	B	878,946	521,577	697,745	150,618	2,248,886	221
Aug. 7, 1893	May 22, 1899	O	355,824	88,038	53,470	78,996	576,328	225
Aug. 9, 1893	Feb. 27, 1899	O	31,582	36,726	40,169	2,100	110,577	226
Aug. 10, 1893	Oct. 3, 1903	Y	78,892	118,193	22,566	6,650	226,301	228
Aug. 11, 1893	Apr. 30, 1898	V	226,267	256,229	26,402	51,562	560,460	229
Aug. 12, 1893	Apr. 30, 1897	V	48,562	178,182	6,840	19,426	253,010	230
.....do.....	Sept. 30, 1902	V	37,602	44,630	1,896	8,120	92,248	231
Aug. 17, 1893	Oct. 28, 1897	Y	58,500	47,012	1,814	41,267	148,593	234
Aug. 22, 1893	.....do.....	Y	57,065	41,902	5,331	17,108	121,406	235
Aug. 26, 1893	May 25, 1901	Y	55,146	105,596	57,375	380,546	598,663	236
Sept. 14, 1893	Jan. 22, 1896	O	150,177	181,527	62,275	36,507	430,486	238
Sept. 23, 1893	Sept. 30, 1898	Y	68,315	99,690	26,227	19,090	213,322	239
Sept. 30, 1893	Apr. 7, 1899	V	38,588	33,835	5,278	12,656	90,357	240
Oct. 3, 1893	Dec. 6, 1897	O	13,037	60,828	33,545	6,679	114,089	241
Oct. 11, 1893	Oct. 28, 1897	T	9,697	83,387	14,593	3,237	110,914	243
Oct. 16, 1893	June 9, 1902	F	96,531	76,220	372	25,292	198,415	244
Oct. 24, 1893	Dec. 27, 1900	Y	172,365	234,080	336,900	239,501	982,846	245
Oct. 25, 1893	Oct. 5, 1897	Y	20,125	67,229	11,622	4,950	103,926	246
.....	.....	.....	8,203,204	7,343,182	5,068,305	2,205,869	22,820,560	
Nov. 20, 1893	Feb. 12, 1900	J	71,327	489,454	1,982	69,116	631,879	248
Dec. 12, 1893	Dec. 31, 1897	U	329,168	167,989	10,318	22,460	529,935	249
Jan. 26, 1894	Dec. 14, 1897	V	17,928	33,376	21,246	1,938	74,488	251
Feb. 1, 1894	Mar. 31, 1903	U	80,940	281,334	180,944	61,691	604,909	252
Feb. 26, 1894	Jan. 24, 1901	Z	82,399	58,602	51,138	10,500	202,639	253
Feb. 28, 1894	May 1, 1899	G	11,339	77,651	21,677	6,473	117,140	254
.....do.....	July 24, 1897	Z	63,247	78,569	251,712	14,088	407,616	255
June 8, 1894	Oct. 28, 1897	Q	27,870	118,615	46,039	17,419	209,943	257
June 20, 1894	June 27, 1898	F	54,090	215,971	63,167	19,578	352,806	258
July 13, 1894	Mar. 13, 1899	Y	25,488	27,611	66,450	10,378	129,927	260
Aug. 2, 1894	Apr. 27, 1898	F	58,870	62,661	41,612	19,403	182,546	261
.....do.....	Oct. 26, 1897	I	61,174	43,463	61,824	23,400	189,861	262
Aug. 14, 1894	Sept. 17, 1895	Y	10,193	64,624	1,996	21,174	97,987	263
Sept. 5, 1894	Feb. 28, 1898	E	69,771	438,411	75,471	171,575	755,228	264
Sept. 24, 1894	Oct. 15, 1902	V	14,321	74,062	66,583	10,671	165,637	265
Oct. 24, 1894	Jan. 22, 1902	Y	19,507	245,317	48,106	28,781	341,711	267
.....	.....	.....	997,632	2,477,710	1,010,265	508,645	4,994,252	
Nov. 13, 1894	Feb. 20, 1899	Q	17,562	70,589	61,803	2,299	152,253	269
Dec. 12, 1894	Oct. 30, 1897	G	7,265	90,709	31,777	16,946	146,697	270
Dec. 13, 1894	July 12, 1900	Y	63,963	170,192	212,158	49,836	496,149	271
Dec. 14, 1894	Aug. 9, 1900	E	50,006	306,705	68,380	128,094	553,185	272
Dec. 15, 1894	June 18, 1899	Z	73,172	89,269	58,162	7,200	227,803	273
Jan. 2, 1895	June 20, 1899	Z	316,229	117,870	141,196	43,382	618,677	274
Jan. 11, 1895	Sept. 18, 1897	F	39,777	101,319	23,514	30,665	195,275	275
Jan. 14, 1895	May 1, 1900	Y	54,544	114,488	14,922	20,502	204,456	276
Jan. 19, 1895	Oct. 19, 1903	Q	6,217	2,540	47,268	3,042	59,067	277
Feb. 7, 1895	June 30, 1902	Z	112,052	65,170	10,586	54,828	242,636	280
Feb. 8, 1895	July 21, 1902	V	39,248	122,829	20,590	20,433	203,100	281
Mar. 6, 1895	May 15, 1899	V	10,934	45,637	12,332	3,949	72,852	282
Mar. 15, 1895	Dec. 31, 1898	U	11,396	80,115	49,985	1,853	143,349	283
Apr. 1, 1895	Dec. 18, 1896	N	17,836	9,154	61,216	3,105	91,311	285
Apr. 10, 1895	Jan. 28, 1901	Y	26,224	46,205	10,544	10,885	93,858	286
.....do.....	Sept. 28, 1903	V	264,516	267,362	401,422	178,831	1,112,131	287
Apr. 22, 1895	Aug. 15, 1898	V	9,545	28,203	25,720	13,189	76,657	288
.....do.....	June 30, 1899	Q	191,775	145,036	100,207	12,956	449,974	289
Apr. 26, 1895	Sept. 28, 1897	G	1,301	37,990	18,581	15,807	73,679	291

No. 84.—Capital, Bonds, and Nominal Assets at Date of Failure in each National Banks the Affairs of which

	Name and location of bank.	Charter No.	Capital stock at failure.	Bonds at failure.	Amount realized from sale of bonds.	Circulation outstanding at failure.
294	Merchants' National Bank, Seattle. Wash.	2985	$200,000	$50,000	$49,925.28	$43,150
295	Union National Bank, Denver, Colo	4382	500,000	150,000	142,925.00	135,000
296	Superior National Bank, West Superior, Wis.	4680	135,000	12,500	11,984.38	10,930
297	Puget Sound National Bank, Everett, Wash.	4796	50,000	50,000	54,562.50	44,190
298	Keystone National Bank, West Superior, Wis.	4399	200,000	50,000	52,421.87	43,725
301	Kearney National Bank, Kearney, Nebr...	3201	100,000	25,000	24,312.50	22,500
302	First National Bank, Wellington, Kans....	2879	50,000	12,500	12,375.00	11,250
303	Columbia National Bank, Tacoma, Wash..	4623	350,000	50,000	49,705.16	45,000
	Total (number of banks, 27)	.....	3,285,020	876,250	894,388,09	778,380
305	Bellingham Bay National Bank, New Whatcom, Wash.	3976	60,000	15,000	16,621.88	13,050
306	Chattahoochee National Bank, Columbus, Ga.	1630	100,000	25,000	27,695.31	22,500
307	German National Bank, Lincoln Nebr	3571	100,000	25,000	26,034.38	21,900
310	Humboldt First National Bank, Humboldt, Kans.	3807	60,000	15,000	16,471.88	13,000
311	Grand Forks National Bank, Grand Forks, N. Dak.	3301	200,000	52,000	51,558.00	46,150
312	First National Bank, Bedford City, Va.....	4257	50,000	12,500	13,906.25	11,250
313	National Bank of Jefferson, Tex	1777	100,000	25,000	26,316,41	22,500
314	Sumner National Bank, Wellington, Kans.	3865	100,000	25,000	27,907.50	22,500
315	First National Bank, Cheney, Wash	4542	50,000	12,500	13,906.25	11,250
316	Kittitas Valley National Bank, Ellensburg, Wash.	3867	50,000	12,500	12,375.00	11,250
319	First National Bank, Minot, N. Dak	4009	50,000	12,500	11,890.63	11,250
320	Yates County National Bank, Penn Yan, N. Y.	2405	50,000	13,000	13,000.00	11,700
321	First National Bank, Larned, Kans.....	2666	50,000	12,500	12,063.75	11,250
322	Citizens' National Bank, San Angelo, Tex.	4659	100,000	25,000	28,000.00	22,500
323	Sioux National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa....	2535	300,000	50,000	49,575.00	44,100
324	American National Bank, New Orleans, La.	3978	200,000	50,000	53,000.00	44,300
325	First National Bank, Helena, Mont.....	1649	800,000	50,000	49,687,50	45,000
326	Bennett National Bank, New Whatcom, Wash.	4171	50,000	12,500	14,000.00	11,250
328	First National Bank, Mt. Pleasant, Mich ..	3215	50,000	12,500	14,000.00	11,250
329	First National Bank, Ithaca, Mich.....	3217	50,000	12,500	13,812.50	11,250
	Total (number of banks, 20)	.....	2,570,000	470,000	491,822.24	419,200
331	First National Bank, Garnett, Kans.....	2973	50,000	13,000	12,546.30	11,700
332	First National Bank, Eddy, N. Mex.....	4455	50,000	12,500	13,843.75	10,900
333	Second National Bank, Rockford, Ill	482	200,000	50,000	48,000.00	43,750
334	Marine National Bank, Duluth, Minn	4421	200,000	50,000	55,375.00	45,000
335	First National Bank, Decorah, Iowa	493	75,000	20,000	19,875.00	17,320
336	Missouri National Bank, Kansas City, Mo..	4494	250,000	50,000	56,200.00	45,000
337	First Natonal Bank of East Saginaw, Saginaw, Mich.	637	100,000	25,000	28,140.63	22,500
339	First National Bank, Niagara Falls, N. Y ..	4899	100,000	25,000	24,843.75	21,880
341	Big Rapids National Bank, Big Rapids, Mich.[a]	2944	100,000	.....	.....	.....
342	Second National Bank, Grand Forks, N. Dak.	3504	50,000	12,500	12,421.90	10,870
344	Citizens' National Bank, Fargo, N. Dak....	3602	100,000	25,000	24,787.50	21,950
345	Merchants' National Bank, Devils Lake, N. Dak.	3714	50,000	25,000	24,000.00	22,500
346	First National Bank, Alma, Nebr	3580	50,000	12,500	12,375.00	11,250
347	Columbia National Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.	4739	200,000	50,000	56,437.50	44,010
348	Dakota National Bank, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	2843	50,000	12,500	14,140.63	10,800
351	Mutual National Bank, New Orleans, La ..	1898	200,000	50,000	55,765.62	42,800
352	Merchants' National Bank, Ocala, Fla.....	3815	100,000	25,000	26,250.00	22,200
353	Moscow National Bank, Moscow, Idaho ...	4584	75,000	18,750	18,679.69	16,875
354	First National Bank, Olympia, Wash.....	3024	100,000	25,000	28,312.50	21,800
356	First National Bank, Griswold, Iowa	3048	50,000	12,500	13,812.50	10,887
357	National Bank of Potsdam, N. Y	868	200,000	50,000	49,500.00	44,995
358	Northwestern National Bank, Great Falls, Mont.	2476	250,000	50,000	49,130.00	42,870
359	Merchants' National Bank, Jacksonville, Fla.	4332	100,000	25,000	28,156.25	22,100
360	Union National Bank, Minneapolis, Minn .	2795	500,000	50,000	49,687.50	43,950

[a] Formerly in voluntary liquidation.

YEAR FROM 1865 TO OCTOBER 31, 1903, AND DISPOSITION OF ASSETS OF INSOLVENT HAVE BEEN FINALLY CLOSED—Continued.

Receiver appointed.	Finally closed.	Cause of failure.	Nominal assets at date of suspension.			Additional assets received since date of suspension.	Total assets.	
			Estimated good.	Estimated doubtful.	Estimated worthless.			
June 19, 1895	Aug. 19, 1901	V	$173,689	$313,874	$54,131	$192,380	$734,074	294
Aug. 2, 1895	Sept. 30, 1902	E	523,057	816,389	178,049	991,223	2,508,718	295
Aug. 6, 1895	Feb. 26, 1897	W	59,799	44,130	128,975	16,173	249,077	296
Aug. 7, 1895	Aug. 3, 1896	Q	6,962	24,639	75,175	50,689	157,465	297
Aug. 15, 1895	Aug. 31, 1899	V	150,291	61,998	225,654	36,722	474,665	298
Sept. 19, 1895	Apr. 25, 1898	Y	35,603	194,297	35,131	28,299	293,330	301
Oct. 25, 1895	June 18, 1900	V	13,078	67,288	46,248	20,090	146,704	302
Oct. 30, 1895	Aug. 28, 1900	Q	7,857	231,673	322,772	48,938	611,240	303
.....	.....	.....	2,283,898	3,665,670	2,436,498	2,002,316	10,388,382	
Dec. 5, 1895	Mar. 25, 1901	Y	24,942	138,931	36,611	14,492	214,976	305
Dec. 7, 1895	Sept. 30, 1903	Y	107,360	57,812	162,437	33,964	361,573	306
Dec. 19, 1895	Sept. 22, 1899	Y	22,438	135,894	23,861	54,011	236,204	307
Feb. 15, 1896	Mar. 20, 1899	W	17,852	62,428	36,614	15,192	132,086	310
Apr. 28, 1896	Mar. 31, 1903	G	130,796	318,580	128,069	112,437	689,882	311
May 2, 1896	Aug. 15, 1899	U	24,516	83,920	92,812	94,040	295,288	312
June 24, 1896	Sept. 30, 1901	E	84,267	156,697	54,323	49,408	344,695	313
June 26, 1896	May 21, 1900	X	15,130	55,734	84,808	21,636	177,308	314
June 27, 1896	Sept. 21, 1899	Y	15,982	56,940	2,463	8,368	83,703	315
July 18, 1896	July 9, 1900	V	9,197	47,826	48,138	32,616	137,777	316
Aug. 12, 1896	Oct. 30, 1899	F	22,594	66,618	37,632	8,281	135,125	319
Aug. 17, 1896	Feb. 12, 1901	V	58,065	52,842	104,475	6,893	222,275	320
Aug. 26, 1896	Jan. 28, 1899	U	36,712	56,673	12,781	60,879	167,045	321
Sept. 9, 1896	Dec. 2, 1899	V	15,982	48,428	100,613	10,900	175,923	322
.....do.....	July 24, 1902	V	231,104	383,813	278,638	315,190	1,208,745	323
Sept. 10, 1896	Aug. 12, 1902	O	263,997	68,900	602,408	40,720	976,025	324
Sept. 11, 1896	June 17, 1903	Y	2,064,048	1,639,425	463,799	1,021,193	5,188,465	325
Sept. 19, 1896	Feb. 24, 1902	V	26,090	90,725	24,162	26,505	167,482	326
Oct. 7, 1896	Mar. 20, 1903	X	25,450	83,203	10,567	16,455	135,675	328
Oct. 14, 1896	Oct. 21, 1901	W	62,494	39,999	34,176	26,725	163,394	329
.....	.....	.....	3,258,966	3,645,388	2,339,387	1,969,905	11,213,646	
Nov. 9, 1896	Mar. 29, 1898	Y	38,719	85,796	7,624	3,783	135,922	331
Nov. 10, 1896	Oct. 9, 1899	J	41,160	57,295	17,090	19,170	134,715	332
.....do.....	May 6, 1901	Y	168,784	208,257	246,955	100,754	724,750	333
Nov. 11, 1896	Apr. 16, 1900	Y	50,552	267,451	103,573	112,689	534,265	334
Nov. 24, 1896	Oct. 1, 1903	L	63,259	134,526	131,758	42,422	371,965	335
Dec. 3, 1896	June 23, 1902	Y	541,307	765,013	208,361	121,291	1,635,972	336
Dec. 10, 1896	Aug. 15, 1899	H	231,479	128,063	223,650	26,145	609,337	337
Dec. 18, 1896	May 16, 1898	W	95,791	135,119	40,713	19,913	291,536	339
Dec. 31, 1896	Apr. 30, 1901	N	1,065	30,693	23,490	38,014	93,262	341
Jan. 7, 1897	Dec. 1, 1900	Y	76,049	106,004	7,370	29,138	218,561	342
.....do.....	June 15, 1903	L	80,160	308,641	76,712	285,461	750,974	344
Jan. 11, 1897	Aug. 7, 1897	U	48,522	42,074	7,296	7,327	105,219	345
Jan. 12, 1897	May 20, 1901	Q	1,681	71,923	67,503	1,478	142,585	346
Jan. 14, 1897	Jan. 22, 1900	V	150,763	202,616	85,057	48,106	486,542	347
Jan. 20, 1897	Sept. 5, 1900	X	42,510	157,962	98,405	46,514	345,481	348
Jan. 27, 1897	July 9, 1900	Y	162,646	269,016	65,848	17,328	514,838	351
Feb. 3, 1897	Sept. 30, 1901	S	32,877	93,336	120,875	7,407	254,495	352
Feb. 4, 1897	Sept. 30, 1903	H	14,878	95,440	95,325	51,068	256,711	353
Feb. 17, 1897	Oct. 24, 1900	F	77,572	127,122	18,807	56,449	279,950	354
.....do.....	Sept. 30, 1903	F	7,576	64,514	39,474	16,771	128,335	356
Mar. 2, 1897	Oct. 24, 1902	S	152,125	455,334	29,745	121,811	759,015	357
Mar. 6, 1897	July 5, 1900	Z	422,388	329,075	217,675	361,579	1,330,717	358
Mar. 17, 1897	May 31, 1901	I	153,080	139,608	53,805	11,014	357,507	359
Mar. 20, 1897	May 25, 1901	V	16,217	507,068	253,916	64,929	842,130	360

No. 84.—Capital, Bonds, and Nominal Assets at Date of Failure in each National Banks the Affairs of which

	Name and location of bank.	Charter No.	Capital stock at failure.	Bonds at failure.	Amount realized from sale of bonds.	Circulation outstanding at failure.
361	The Dalles National Bank, The Dalles, Oreg.	3534	$50,000	812,500	$13,953.75	$10,750
362	City National Bank, Gatesville, Tex	4732	50,000	12,500	12,269.53	11,020
363	Merchants' National Bank, Helena, Mont.	2732	350,000	55,600	55,113.50	47,940
366	Merchants and Miners' National Bank, Phillipsburg, Mont.	4843	50,000	12,500	14,156.25	11,250
368	First National Bank, Benton Harbor, Mich.	4261	50,000	12,500	13,953.75	11,250
	Total (number of banks, 29)		3,750,000	794,850	775,584.00	700,117
369	Sault Ste. Marie National Bank, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	3747	100,000	25,000	24,875.00	22,000
372	National Bank, Paola, Kans.	3795	50,000	12,500	14,082.03	11,250
374	Hampshire County National Bank, Northampton, Mass.[a]	418	250,000	[b]100,000	111,000.00	90,000
375	State National Bank, Logansport, Ind.[c]	2596	200,000			
	Total (number of banks, 4)		600,000	137,500	149,957.03	123,250
376	First National Bank of New Lisbon, Lisbon, Ohio.	2203	50,000	12,500	12,581.25	11,250
377	First National Bank, Carthage, N. Y.	2442	100,000	25,000	27,921.87	21,640
378	First National Bank, Neligh, Nebr	4110	50,000	12,500	14,050.00	10,750
379	First National Bank, Flushing, Ohio	3177	50,000	12,500	13,960.94	11,250
382	Cochecho National Bank, Dover, N. H.	1087	150,000	37,500	48,802.50	33,750
383	Citizens' National Bank, Niles, Mich	1886	50,000	12,500	12,562.50	11,250
384	Atchison National Bank, Atchison, Kans.	2082	50,000	50,000	55,531.25	45,000
385	First National Bank, Penn Yan, N. Y.	358	50,000	12,500	14,362.50	11,200
386	First National Bank, Arkansas City, Kans.[c d]	3360	100,000			
387	First National Bank, McPherson, Kans.[c]	3521	50,000			
	Total (number of banks, 10)		700,000	175,000	199,772.81	156,090
388	Broadway National Bank, Boston, Mass	551	200,000	50,000	57,437.50	44,997
390	Globe National Bank, Boston, Mass	936	1,000,000	50,000	57,375.00	45,000
	Total (number of banks, 2)		1,200,000	100,000	114,812.50	89,997
395	First National Bank, White Pigeon, Mich.	4527	50,000	50,000	52,765.00	50,000
398	Le Mars National Bank, Le Mars, Iowa	2818	100,000	25,000	25,106.85	23,900
	Total (number of banks, 2)		150,000	75,000	77,871.85	73,900
408	National Bank of South Pennsylvania, Hyndman, Pa.	4063	50,000	12,500	13,641.25	12,500
	Grand total (number of banks, 330)		51,795,920	18,423,600	19,953,005.95	16,398,783

[a] Restored to solvency.
[b] $50,000 bonds not sold.
[c] Formerly in voluntary liquidation
[d] Second failure.

YEAR FROM 1865 TO OCTOBER 31, 1903, AND DISPOSITION OF ASSETS OF INSOLVENT HAVE BEEN FINALLY CLOSED—Continued.

Receiver appointed.	Finally closed.	Cause of failure.	Nominal assets at date of suspension.			Additional assets received since date of suspension.	Total assets.	
			Estimated good.	Estimated doubtful.	Estimated worthless.			
May 7, 1897	May 15, 1903	G	$54,801	$144,445	$21,644	$37,867	$258,757	361
May 29, 1897	Mar. 24, 1899	V	11,102	47,988	30,198	2,955	92,243	362
June 2, 1897	June 17, 1903	Y	619,922	755,503	287,311	97,615	1,760,351	363
July 28, 1897	Oct. 22, 1898	Z	9,259	42,170	47,862	8,148	107,439	366
Sept. 21, 1897	May 31, 1900	K	46,597	81,685	10,649	23,379	162,310	368
.....	.....	.....	3,412,841	5,853,737	2,638,781	1,780,525	14,785,884	
Dec. 10, 1897	Nov. 15, 1898	U	35,933	69,543	26,018	38,428	169,922	369
Feb. 1, 1898	Dec. 26, 1899	W	19,776	22,573	25,189	3,268	70,806	372
May 23, 1898	Mar. 20, 1899	A	573,819	174,241	117,300	79,519	944,879	374
Sept. 27, 1898	Oct. 7, 1899	E	2,172	47,557	51,068	27,116	127,913	375
.....	.....	.....	631,700	313,914	219,575	148,331	1,313,520	
Nov. 3, 1898	May 18, 1903	Z	26,885	37,925	121,667	58,286	244,763	376
Nov. 4, 1898	Feb. 17, 1903	A	97,964	178,768	32,733	19,488	328,953	377
Nov. 4, 1898	Feb. 10, 1902	Z	65,760	32,640	75,639	14,729	188,768	378
Nov. 5, 1898	June 15, 1901	V	45,903	24,193	42,583	5,310	117,989	379
June 6, 1899	Sept. 30, 1901	T	111,488	86,217	43,179	20,901	261,785	382
July 8, 1899	June 10, 1902	N	99,109	65,785	34,283	13,574	212,751	383
Sept. 5, 1899	Oct. 25, 1901	F	70,202	79,521	77,465	26,673	253,861	384
Sept. 18, 1899	Oct. 27, 1902	J	49,998	69,130	48,000	20,465	187,593	385
Oct. 19, 1899	Sept. 18, 1900	E	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	386
Oct. 28, 1899	Feb. 24, 1903	M	.....	.....	.....	85	85	387
.....	.....	.....	567,309	574,179	475,549	179,511	1,796,548	
Dec. 16, 1899	Feb. 15, 1900	M	2,018,916	534,916	48,839	730,396	3,333,067	388
Dec. 21, 1899	Feb. 25, 1903	O	2,818,225	3,414,438	1,172,932	1,031,844	8,437,439	390
.....	.....	.....	4,837,141	3,949,354	1,221,771	1,762,240	11,770,506	
Dec. 27, 1900	Sept. 27, 1901	G	40,724	46,135	16,064	15,889	118,812	395
Apr. 17, 1901	Jan. 5, 1903	Q	25,797	114,686	78,303	33,007	251,793	398
.....	.....	.....	66,521	160,821	94,367	48,896	370,605	
Dec. 16, 1902	July 16, 1903	T	42,627	21,459	37,231	14,109	115,426	408
.....	.....	.....	65,228,791	62,753,293	39,233,496	21,710,331	188,925,911	

No. 84.—Capital, Nominal Assets at Date of Failure in each Year from Banks, the Affairs of which have

	Offsets, allowed and settled.	Loss on assets compounded or sold under order of court.	Nominal value of assets returned to stockholders.	Nominal value of remaining assets.	Collected from assets.	Collected from assessment upon shareholders.	Total collections from all sources.	Loans paid and other disbursements.
1	$18,661	$114,236	.....	.....	$75,209	$1,164	$76,373	.....
2	69,445	796,197	.....	.....	120,995	1,245	122,240	.....
3	.....	686,665	.....	.....	174,264	16,488	190,752	$275
	69,445	1,482,862	.....	.....	295,259	17,733	312,992	275
4	.....	93,638	.....	.....	33,287	4,000	37,287	816
5	.....	380,383	.....	.....	91,608	.....	91,608	935
6	6,845	179,894	.....	.....	162,386	7,500	169,886	507
7	58,645	929,289	.....	.....	999,305	38,224	1,037,529	17,477
8	.....	132,806	.....	$200	79,904	2,125	82,029	7,054
9	55,342	400,903	.....	.....	1,234,868	.....	1,234,868	18,655
10	30,641	187,586	.....	.....	268,844	.....	268,844	72,399
	151,473	2,304,499	.....	200	2,870,202	51,849	2,922,051	117,843
11	1,570	70,122	.....	.....	68,645	28,935	97,580	208
12	33,454	123,409	.....	.....	159,512	8,936	168,448	15,507
13	4,608	57,938	.....	.....	31,566	.....	31,566	3,786
	39,632	251,469	.....	.....	259,723	37,871	297,594	19,501
14	274	.....	.....	.....	37,908	.....	37,908	2,926
15	317,742	219,750	.....	.....	223,169	.....	223,169	4,932
	318,016	219,750	.....	.....	261,077	.....	261,077	7,858
16	285,736	1,254,358	.....	.....	1,394,662	348,961	1,743,623	203,170
17	101,719	.....	$89,855	.....	276,649	.....	276,649	72,365
18	38,911	379,794	.....	.....	762,760	136,172	898,932	596,665
19	303,504	.....	.....	.....	350,154	.....	350,154	.....
20	15,780	56,011	.....	.....	124,713	.....	124,713	2,296
21	.....	37,629	.....	.....	23,882	.....	23,882	.....
	745,650	1,727,792	89,855	.....	2,932,820	485,133	3,417,953	874,496
22	6,211	224,703	.....	.....	162,052	10,079	172,131	1,300
23	30,378	22,084	.....	.....	175,409	42,795	218,204	6,248
24	8,949	285,346	.....	.....	512,698	109,707	622,405	18,964
25	98,460	161,013	.....	.....	548,099	228,580	776,679	35,839
26	280,955	765,356	.....	.....	1,447,103	5,200	1,452,303	16,393
27	368,992	589,213	.....	.....	1,808,304	.....	1,808,304	746,153
28	103,842	616,642	.....	.....	299,357	.....	299,357	20,315
29	3,225	146,764	.....	.....	122,645	19,675	142,320	4,545
30	5,735	182,231	.....	.....	108,944	11,400	120,344	.....
31	8,964	715,584	.....	.....	706,507	303,813	1,010,320	3,630
32	7,068	51,294	.....	.....	56,942	.....	56,942	4,350
	922,779	3,760,230	.....	.....	5,948,060	731,249	6,679,309	857,737
34	26,951	118,083	.....	.....	58,064	2,250	60,314	14,289
35	2,191	55,917	.....	67,835	91,969	37,597	129,566	559
	29,142	174,000	.....	67,835	150,033	39,847	189,880	14,848
36	3,595	54,332	.....	.....	67,251	.....	67,251	296
37	2,869	196,231	.....	.....	30,332	.....	30,332	.....
38	452,953	1,948,095	.....	.....	298,739	66,535	365,274	56,921
39	60,447	84,709	.....	.....	196,903	.....	196,903	74,896
40	24,882	58,715	.....	291,357	188,135	93,619	281,754	2,309
	544,746	2,342,082	.....	291,357	781,360	160,154	941,514	134,422
41	8,761	186,254	.....	.....	42,341	106,451	148,792	445
42	2,100	6,266	.....	196,790	22,080	11,269	33,349	.....
43	3,510	49,929	.....	.....	22,165	1,100	23,265	.....
44	3,043	30,319	$33,363	.....	48,488	.....	48,488	3,928
45	1,139	111,780	.....	.....	73,145	42,212	115,357	3,616
46	4,296	85,019	.....	.....	80,597	4,510	85,107	5,385
47	48,381	470,908	.....	.....	584,718	58,826	643,544	63,475
48	3,151	18,635	53,473	.....	86,180	.....	86,180	1,579
49	17,409	67,345	.....	.....	64,071	15,552	79,623	16,773
	91,790	1,026,455	86,836	196,790	1,023,785	239,920	1,263,705	95,201

1865 TO OCTOBER 31, 1903, AND DISPOSITION OF ASSETS OF INSOLVENT NATIONAL BEEN FINALLY CLOSED—Continued.

Dividends paid.	Legal expenses.	Receiver's salary and other expenses.	Balance in hands of Comptroller or receiver.	Amount returned to shareholders in cash.	Amount of assessment upon shareholders.	Amount of claims proved.	Dividends (per cent).	Interest dividends (per cent).	
$70,811	.....	$5,562	.....	.....	$50,000	$122,089	58.00	.....	1
101,387	$6,463	14,390	.....	.....	300,000	434,531	23.37	.....	2
165,769	11,281	13,427	.....	.....	200,000	669,513	24.70	.....	3
267,156	17,744	27,817	.....	.....	500,000	1,104,044	.....	.....	
32,305	1,258	2,908	.....	.....	50,000	82,338	39.15	.....	4
65,335	6,182	19,156	.....	.....	.....	376,392	17.333	.....	5
132,608	12,247	24,524	.....	.....	100,000	289,467	46.60	.....	6
884,429	43,183	92,440	.....	.....	500,000	1,119,313	79.00	.....	7
58,661	6,673	9,442	$199	.....	120,000	127,801	45.90	.....	8
1,138,870	28,677	48,666	.....	.....	.....	1,191,500	96.00	.....	9
143,307	17,134	35,983	21	.....	26,000	170,752	88.50	.....	10
2,455,515	115,354	233,119	220	.....	796,000	3,357,563	.....	.....	
86,737	5,315	5,320	.....	.....	39,300	68,986	100.00	64.00	11
134,929	3,977	14,008	27	.....	100,000	205,256	68.33	.....	12
16,654	1,773	9,353	.....	.....	.....	33,870	49.20	.....	13
238,320	11,065	28,681	27	.....	139,300	308,112	.....	.....	
29,277	2,705	3,000	.....	.....	.....	69,874	41.90	.....	14
163,982	9,091	45,164	.....	.....	.....	170,012	92.70	.....	15
193,259	11,796	48,164	.....	.....	.....	239,886	.....	.....	
1,326,487	76,648	137,318	.....	.....	400,000	1,282,254	100.00	46.00	16
175,920	10,437	16,713	.....	$1,214	.....	157,120	100.00	.....	17
263,065	9,436	29,766	.....	.....	135,000	378,722	100.00	.....	18
342,054	.....	8,100	.....	.....	.....	645,558	100.00	.....	19
77,568	3,085	8,264	.....	33,500	.....	79,864	100.00	.....	20
15,142	362	1,878	.....	6,500	.....	15,142	100.00	.....	21
2,200,236	99,968	202,039	.....	41,214	535,000	2,558,660	.....	.....	
143,209	6,037	21,564	21	.....	125,000	254,901	57.46	.....	22
175,430	16,709	19,817	.....	.....	52,500	171,468	100.00	30.00	23
549,427	25,376	28,638	.....	.....	350,000	657,020	84.83	.....	24
661,816	27,330	51,445	249	.....	300,000	597,885	100.00	50.00	25
1,374,339	24,241	37,128	202	.....	300,000	1,619,965	100.00	.....	26
747,428	13,637	53,287	.....	247,799	.....	796,995	100.00	100.00	27
259,487	728	18,827	.....	.....	400,000	992,636	34.00	.....	28
125,667	250	11,858	.....	.....	50,000	167,285	76.00	.....	29
107,258	1,270	11,362	454	.....	100,000	175,081	57.50	.....	30
862,263	67,569	76,858	.....	.....	600,000	1,429,595	62.00	.....	31
46,634	1,267	4,691	.....	.....	.....	67,292	73.50	.....	32
5,052,958	184,414	335,475	926	247,799	2,277,500	6,930,123	.....	.....	
31,668	6,075	8,278	4	.....	45,000	55,372	58.30	.....	34
101,545	8,232	19,230	.....	.....	100,000	176,601	57.50	.....	35
133,213	14,307	27,508	4	.....	145,000	231,973	.....	.....	
62,646	.....	4,309	.....	.....	.....	62,646	100.00	.....	36
19,002	1,166	10,164	.....	.....	.....	93,021	24.391	.....	37
228,412	42,067	37,874	.....	.....	500,000	1,795,992	14.941	.....	38
108,318	.....	13,689	.....	.....	.....	237,824	66.00	.....	39
226,308	21,495	31,642	.....	.....	200,000	376,756	62.56	.....	40
644,686	64,728	97,678	.....	.....	700,000	2,566,239	.....	.....	
135,797	3,946	8,604	.....	.....	150,000	177,512	76.50	.....	41
18,258	4,731	10,348	12	.....	34,000	35,801	51.00	.....	42
12,624	1,367	9,274	.....	.....	50,000	56,457	22.50	.....	43
34,536	2,077	7,935	.....	12	.....	34,535	100.00	.....	44
88,697	8,804	10,005	50	4,185	75,000	91,801	100.00	100.00	45
65,783	5,060	8,879	.....	.....	50,000	135,952	48.40	.....	46
545,593	13,802	19,880	794	.....	250,000	703,658	77.512	.....	47
60,647	592	13,874	.....	9,488	.....	59,226	100.00	100.00	48
59,121	2,200	1,529	.....	.....	60,000	97,464	70.00	.....	49
1,021,056	42,579	90,328	856	13,685	669,000	1,392,406	.....	.....	

No. 84.—Capital, Nominal Assets at Date of Failure in each Year from Banks, the Affairs of which have

	Offsets allowed and settled.	Loss on assets compounded or sold under order of court.	Nominal value of assets returned to stockholders.	Nominal value of remaining assets.	Collected from assets.	Collected from assessment upon shareholders.	Total collections from all sources.	Loans paid and other disbursements.
50	.....	$44,344	.....	.....	$13,707	$2,664	$16,371	.....
51	$13,192	223,375	.....	.....	321,851	122,127	443,978	$5,000
52	60,311	203,792	.....	.....	105,703	91,930	197,633	520
53	8,487	99,588	.....	.....	111,908	43,232	155,140	4,797
54	6,537	117,173	.....	.....	103,227	8,044	111,271	8,805
55	21,498	139,309	.....	.....	207,910	9,540	217,450	753
56	166,831	1,771,699	$36,957	.....	2,846,622	245,108	3,091,730	658,784
57	62,774	1,310	34,259	.....	103,235	.....	103,235	4,059
58	36,598	606,580	.....	.....	103,328	.....	103,328	.....
59	41,324	143,664	.....	.....	245,483	47,949	293,432	7,846
	417,552	3,350,834	71,216	.....	4,162,974	570,594	4,733,568	690,564
61	7,245	287,682	.....	$53,800	157,544	65,132	222,676	.....
62	1,482,725	22,559	.....	.....	351,377	.....	351,377	1,791
63	22,962	67,396	.....	.....	94,613	.....	94,613	3,048
64	16,072	.....	112,818	.....	47,941	.....	47,941	.....
65	164,949	.....	.....	.....	109,801	16,455	126,256	.....
66	20,608	268,000	.....	.....	51,107	54,536	105,643	1,576
67	714	47,239	.....	.....	12,061	16,447	28,508	.....
68	18,541	6,972	279,987	.....	284,438	123,430	407,868	114,220
69	30,088	106,292	.....	.....	19,742	16,500	36,242	.....
70	12,492	32,372	.....	250,854	66,185	23,622	89,807	9,762
71	7,700	20,141	.....	30,065	78,573	1,810	80,383	2,125
72	178	65,804	.....	.....	19,266	2,880	22,146	272
73	10,947	8,207	.....	32,519	20,819	.....	20,819	1,633
	1,795,221	932,664	392,805	367,238	1,313,467	320,812	1,634,279	134,427
74	55,255	118,507	.....	.....	156,601	16,277	172,878	47,315
75	165,846	202,488	.....	.....	126,536	72,576	199,112	53,898
76	6,170	521,783	.....	.....	183,917	80,257	264,174	49,466
77	17,475	101,810	69,659	.....	157,782	.....	157,782	2,021
78	36,737	203,982	72,754	.....	205,062	54,950	260,012	57,745
79	3,353	25,729	77,592	.....	96,605	.....	96,605	53
80	8,411	64	.....	11,877	29,419	4,677	34,096	10
81	11,920	106,562	.....	.....	91,121	23,001	114,122	8,420
	305,167	1,280,925	220,005	11,877	1,047,043	251,738	1,298,781	218,928
82	3,345	26,043	26,439	.....	113,791	.....	113,791	.....
83	154,945	86,953	.....	.....	338,162	267,311	605,473	10,037
84	4,902	801	302,654	.....	89,766	64,655	154,421	.....
	163,192	113,797	329,093	.....	541,719	331,966	873,685	10,037
85	73,925	167,629	.....	.....	1,368,384	495,550	1,863,934	.....
86	172,063	650,736	.....	8,250	457,272	13,450	470,722	1,910
87	206,268	2,454,138	.....	.....	1,251,755	738,651	1,990,406	194,574
	452,256	3,272,503	.....	8,250	3,077,411	1,247,651	4,325,062	196,484
88	4,376	89,925	.....	4,157	150,019	8,321	158,340	.....
89	19,171	483,834	.....	.....	281,261	123,919	405,180	247
	23,547	573,759	.....	4,157	431,280	132,240	563,520	247
90	8,970	124,949	.....	.....	152,842	12,010	164,852	5,099
91	52	16,017	.....	.....	16,577	23,732	40,309	3,392
92	9,888	286,651	.....	.....	145,960	12,892	158,852	25,336
93	5,320	36,622	5,828	.....	265,513	64,650	330,163	14,434
94	904,725	1,577,187	.....	.....	4,271,643	272,896	4,544,539	473,936
95	5,381	31,402	18,517	.....	37,129	19,169	56,298	.....
96	32,233	348,492	.....	59,334	294,779	76,936	371,715	64,035
97	84	48,796	.....	.....	23,163	20,649	43,812	.....
98	42,269	284,326	.....	.....	99,488	94,200	193,688	6,359
99	5	49,155	.....	.....	20,849	.....	20,849	6,515
100	11,140	75,679	.....	.....	52,029	23,503	75,532	1,893
	1,020,067	2,879,276	24,345	59,334	5,379,972	620,637	6,000,609	600,999
101	22,189	300,526	.....	.....	629,931	159,087	789,018	17,243
102	3,411	350	41,079	.....	46,332	50,000	96,332	.....
103	508	89,506	.....	.....	79,289	1,400	80,689	.....
104	197,262	1,380,020	.....	40,786	2,309,369	168,520	2,477,889	182,290
	223,370	1,770,402	41,079	40,786	3,064,921	379,007	3,443,928	199,533

1865 TO OCTOBER 31, 1903, AND DISPOSITION OF ASSETS OF INSOLVENT NATIONAL BEEN FINALLY CLOSED—Continued.

Dividends paid.	Legal expenses.	Receiver's salary and other expenses.	Balance in hands of Comptroller or receiver	Amount returned to shareholders in cash.	Amount of assessment upon shareholders.	Amount of claims proved.	Dividends (per cent).	Interest dividends (per cent).	
$9,456	$2,751	$4,164	.....	.....	$30,000	$35,023	27.00	.....	50
388,856	25,040	25,082	.....	.....	140,000	352,062	100.00	38.50	51
173,512	5,146	9,716	.....	$8,739	132,000	185,760	100.00	100.00	52
136,474	966	12,903	.....	.....	67,000	175,952	81.59	.....	53
89,715	2,082	10,669	.....	.....	50,000	140,735	63.60	.....	54
202,753	1,898	12,046	.....	.....	53,000	227,355	89.179	.....	55
2,165,388	79,802	161,036	.....	26,720	625,000	1,935,721	100.00	100.00	56
81,941	2,690	10,919	.....	3,626	.....	133,112	100.00	100.00	57
73,890	11,987	17,251	$200	.....	.....	196,356	37.6483	.....	58
254,647	6,668	24,271	.....	.....	72,000	254,647	100.00	.....	59
3,576,632	139,030	288,057	200	39,085	1,169,000	3,636,723	.....	.....	
193,941	13,104	15,601	30	.....	200,000	298,324	65.57	.....	61
316,828	5,444	27,314	.....	.....	.....	392,394	100.00	.....	62
52,514	576	1,604	.....	36,871	.....	75,175	100.00	100.00	63
33,105	3,974	5,013	.....	5,849	.....	29,204	100.00	100.00	64
107,575	5,546	13,135	.....	.....	35,000	118,371	90.50	.....	65
79,725	11,006	13,336	.....	.....	125,000	90,424	88.00	.....	66
21,710	2,315	4,483	.....	.....	36,000	36,109	60.00	.....	67
262,887	10,129	4,950	.....	15,682	160,000	261,887	100.00	.....	68
29,377	825	6,040	.....	.....	50,000	77,104	38.10	.....	69
66,810	1,352	11,883	.....	.....	100,000	168,048	40.7285	.....	70
69,437	634	8,187	.....	.....	21,500	70,191	98.925	.....	71
16,670	1,488	3,716	.....	.....	17,000	27,801	60.00	.....	72
11,803	850	3,005	108	3,420	.....	32,449	100.00	100.00	73
1,262,382	57,243	118,267	138	61,822	744,500	1,677,481	.....	.....	
100,870	3,838	8,176	.....	12,679	50,000	156,260	100.00	100.00	74
105,763	16,327	23,110	14	.....	130,000	282,370	68.70	.....	75
182,572	.....	32,136	.....	.....	121,750	197,353	100.00	42.30	76
137,428	5,385	12,119	.....	829	.....	128,832	100.00	100.00	77
166,587	10,245	24,551	.....	884	160,000	132,461	100.00	100.00	78
88,176	.....	7,517	.....	859	.....	81,801	100.00	100.00	79
20,998	1,792	11,296	.....	.....	10,000	21,182	99.133	.....	80
82,060	7,167	16,475	.....	.....	50,000	108,385	81.00	.....	81
884,454	44,754	135,380	14	15,251	521,750	1,108,644	.....	.....	
96,176	3,225	6,739	.....	7,651	.....	93,625	100.00	100.00	82
528,305	19,338	22,690	.....	25,103	300,000	580,592	100.00	100.00	83
99,847	2,973	10,832	.....	40,769	75,000	104,749	100.00	100.00	84
724,328	25,536	40,261	.....	73,523	375,000	778,966	.....	.....	
1,790,932	46,918	26,084	.....	.....	500,000	2,656,254	67.405	.....	85
389,222	45,449	34,141	.....	.....	100,000	894,767	43.50	.....	86
1,566,124	101,794	127,914	.....	.....	961,300	2,397,129	65.30	.....	87
3,746,278	194,161	188,139	.....	.....	1,561,300	5,948,150	.....	.....	
129,505	10,511	18,324	.....	.....	50,000	186,993	70.90	.....	88
321,870	24,279	58,784	.....	.....	200,000	422,772	80.25	.....	89
451,375	34,790	77,108	.....	.....	250,000	609,765	.....	.....	
119,390	12,054	28,309	.....	.....	60,000	206,991	57.20	.....	90
26,809	2,223	7,885	.....	.....	50,000	46,441	81.10	.....	91
96,525	12,112	24,879	.....	.....	100,000	294,521	33.00	.....	92
264,268	16,600	20,738	.....	14,123	75,000	245,599	100.00	100.00	93
3,774,704	111,758	183,944	197	.....	400,000	4,631,393	83.465	.....	94
39,812	4,745	11,029	.....	712	25,000	36,526	100.00	100.00	95
275,684	5,168	26,828	.....	.....	250,000	365,931	75.25	.....	96
25,006	2,553	13,865	.....	2,388	32,500	26,322	95.00	.....	97
143,938	29,324	14,067	.....	.....	100,000	409,997	35.00	.....	98
8,807	52	5,475	.....	.....	.....	8,131	100.00	100.00	99
59,057	5,012	9,440	130	.....	50,000	84,978	69.50	.....	100
4,834,000	201,601	346,459	327	17,223	1,142,500	6,356,830	.....	.....	
684,428	53,425	33,922	.....	.....	200,000	651,274	100.00	23.95	101
86,263	1,825	8,244	.....	.....	50,000	86,258	100.00	100.00	102
59,461	5,010	16,215	3	.....	50,000	140,333	42.37	.....	103
2,085,826	108,571	97,961	3,241	.....	300,000	2,897,197	72.00	.....	104
2,915,978	168,831	156,342	3,244	.....	600,000	3,775,062	.....	.....	

No. 84.—Capital, Nominal Assets at Date of Failure in each Year from Banks, the Affairs of which have

	Offsets allowed and settled.	Loss on assets compounded or sold under order of court.	Nominal value of assets returned to stockholders.	Nominal value of remaining assets.	Collected from assets.	Collected from assessment upon shareholders.	Total collections from all sources.	Loans paid and other disbursements.
105	$584	.....	$65,573	.....	$148,611	.....	$148,611	$231
106	18,883	$36,030	60,998	.....	245,704	$58,304	304,008	82,472
107	54,116	85,148	.....	.....	63,258	15,730	78,988	16,764
108	1,168	106,872	.....	.....	28,477	36,700	65,177	625
109	1,284	10,211	77,725	.....	77,305	.....	77,305	.....
110	4,104	816	70,715	.....	165,669	.....	165,669	16,177
111	3,721	76,659	38,917	.....	198,513	.....	198,513	.....
112	5,645	2,358	43,697	.....	204,047	.....	204,047	106,424
	89,505	318,094	357,625	.....	1,131,584	110,734	1,242,318	222,693
113	127	80,035	.....	.....	74,323	1,180	75,503	.....
114	.....	.....	44,068	.....	14,251	.....	14,251	82
116	6,594	.....	37,585	.....	104,682	.....	104,682	.....
117	883	1,057	.....	.....	82,069	18,135	100,204	.....
118	19,806	68,034	.....	.....	31,798	34,002	65,800	777
119	8,971	124,580	.....	.....	139,485	34,656	174,141	519
120	10,556	10,146	133,585	.....	263,871	.....	263,871	1,017
	46,937	283,852	215,238	.....	710,479	87,973	798.452	2,395
121	164,276	582,026	.....	.....	920,600	253,919	1,174,519	19,446
122	17,528	16,000	1,164,063	.....	1,391,306	.....	1,391,306	782,390
123	53,337	719,952	.....	.....	492,421	72,577	564,998	5,167
124	71,172	403,278	.....	.....	228,261	44,830	273,091	5,810
125	67,849	220,176	.....	.....	186,976	.....	186,976	1,983
126	13,275	39,557	161,275	.....	330,471	.....	330,471	1,169
127	2,001	129,091	.....	.....	35,274	26,019	61,293	7,284
128	1,840	33,240	39,557	.....	100,149	.....	100,149	1,466
	391,278	2,143,320	1,364,895	.....	3,685,458	397,345	4,082,803	824,715
129	21,019	130,113	113,884	.....	508,457	59,645	568,102	59,535
130	2,196	69,535	.....	.....	98,027	32,500	130,527	26,881
	23,215	199,648	113,884	.....	606,484	92,145	698,629	86,416
131	.....	122,751	.....	.....	27,930	26,707	54,637	1,177
132	3,019	232,239	.....	$11,803	105,338	19,948	125,286	58,647
133	1,586	49,050	.....	.....	91,741	7,981	99,722	31,483
134	1,733	165,667	.....	.....	55,597	42,408	98,005	20,344
135	5,600	42,107	.....	2,604	21,112	10,353	31,465	3,025
136	690	59,835	.....	.....	22,744	722	23,466	3,404
137	75,645	24,345	171,400	.....	512,013	.....	512,013	41,906
138	801	17,969	45,709	.....	58,319	21,347	79,666	10,998
139	1,541	192,681	.....	.....	32,017	37,210	69,227	1,774
	90,615	906,644	217,109	14,407	926,811	166,676	1,093,487	172,758
141	274	51,149	.....	.....	36,705	4,770	41,475	6,224
142	225	58,394	.....	.....	13,990	9,351	23,341	1,919
144	289	189,822	.....	.....	46,703	29,012	75,715	20,565
145	8,760	178,089	.....	.....	74,931	35,178	110,109	3,346
146	70,248	173,208	.....	.....	493,497	1,613	495,110	85,482
147	2,669	113,595	.....	.....	83,297	11,227	94,524	27,722
148	3,611	107,361	.....	.....	58,361	780	59,141	32,132
149	429	57,565	.....	.....	49,960	1,686	51,646	8,256
150	96,788	1,429,122	.....	.....	338,885	241,511	580,396	57,162
151	124,700	2,367,827	.....	5,534	438,601	274,110	712,711	85,105
152	4,199	29,727	6,498	.....	179,844	.....	179,844	9,121
153	6,756	119,892	.....	.....	65,851	23,409	89,260	4,321
154	339	92,652	.....	.....	42,815	.....	42,815	32,214
155	33,427	416,941	.....	.....	141,722	39,805	181,527	97,644
156	12,371	103,792	.....	.....	49,934	23,195	73,129	16,049
157	.....	107,375	.....	.....	35,914	3,093	39,007	27,143
158	7,435	71,035	.....	.....	50,419	3,600	54,019	21,907
159	34,885	366,708	.....	.....	93,744	92,327	186,071	21,093
160	11,076	206,396	.....	.....	99,423	42,696	142,119	24,326
161	218	128,373	.....	.....	48,205	17,657	65,862	35,991
162	8,190	143,929	.....	.....	213,639	.....	213,639	5,292
164	7,091	63,034	.....	.....	20,734	5,565	26,299	1,703
	433,980	6,575,986	6,498	5,534	2,677,174	860,585	3,537,759	624,717

1865 TO OCTOBER 31, 1903, AND DISPOSITION OF ASSETS OF INSOLVENT NATIONAL BEEN FINALLY CLOSED—Continued.

Dividends paid.	Legal expenses.	Receiver's salary and other expenses.	Balance in hands of Comptroller or receiver.	Amount returned to shareholders in cash.	Amount of assessment upon shareholders.	Amount of claims proved.	Dividends (per cent).	Interest dividends (per cent).	
$131,024	$192	$2,314	.....	$14,850	.....	$127,524	100.00	100.00	105
188,482	2,855	22,713	.....	7,486	$100,000	171,581	100.00	100.00	106
36,929	8,407	16,770	$118	.....	50,000	54,043	68.60	.....	107
52,402	1,840	10,299	11	.....	50,000	112,135	47.00	.....	108
66,394	1,155	6,607	.....	3,149	.....	63,669	100.00	100.00	109
135,574	1,425	7,321	.....	5,172	.....	130,772	100.00	100.00	110
117,878	198	5,208	.....	75,229	.....	116,626	100.00	100.00	111
82,946	324	4,279	.....	10,074	.....	80,452	100.00	100.00	112
811,629	16,396	75,511	129	115,960	200,000	856,802	.....	.....	
61,379	1,500	12,624	.....	.....	50,000	120,129	56.50	.....	113
9,492	.....	1,348	.....	3,329	.....	9,379	100.00	100.00	114
86,442	1,990	8,463	.....	7,787	.....	82,156	100.00	100.00	116
80,120	7,152	4,802	.....	8,130	19,500	75,343	100.00	100.00	117
46,546	7,746	10,731	.....	.....	50,000	210,074	22.1568	.....	118
161,497	2,280	9,845	.....	.....	60,000	174,120	92.75	.....	119
255,495	882	3,988	.....	2,489	.....	247,920	100.00	100.00	120
700,971	21,550	51,801	.....	21,735	179,500	919,121	.....	.....	
1,091,416	28,906	32,954	1,797	.....	300,000	1,130,254	96.60	.....	121
400,998	630	11,572	.....	195,716	.....	398,236	100.00	100.00	122
481,966	41,754	36,111	.....	.....	150,000	848,544	56.80	.....	123
248,132	4,408	14,741	.....	.....	100,000	435,319	57.00	.....	124
172,909	2,988	9,096	.....	.....	100,000	326,222	53.00	.....	125
318,554	1,810	4,622	.....	4,316	.....	311,028	100.00	100.00	126
32,009	7,104	14,896	.....	.....	50,000	51,012	63.20	.....	127
93,051	1,923	3,348	.....	361	.....	90,136	100.00	100.00	128
2,839,035	89,523	127,340	1,797	200,393	700,000	3,590,751	.....	.....	
482,013	6,001	16,456	.....	4,097	75,000	456,667	100.00	100.00	129
87,895	4,148	11,603	.....	.....	50,000	108,127	75.85	.....	130
569,908	10,149	28,059	.....	4,097	125,000	564,794	.....	.....	
43,289	5,032	5,139	.....	.....	50,000	143,454	30.177	.....	131
43,022	8,299	15,318	.....	.....	100,000	172,292	25.00	.....	132
58,356	2,626	7,257	.....	.....	10,000	58,797	99.25	.....	133
66,221	2,099	9,341	.....	.....	65,000	75,638	87.55	.....	134
20,410	872	6,960	198	.....	12,500	22,436	91.60	.....	135
16,047	372	3,643	.....	.....	20,000	30,566	52.50	.....	136
452,017	4,455	13,029	.....	606	24,000	465,760	100.00	100.00	137
60,902	780	6,633	.....	353	40,000	56,745	100.00	100.00	138
52,178	3,529	11,042	.....	704	80,000	83,756	62.50	.....	139
812,442	28,064	78,362	198	1,663	401,500	1,109,444	.....	.....	
30,516	772	3,963	.....	.....	11,000	30,516	100.00	.....	141
11,851	2,897	6,674	.....	.....	18,000	18,822	63.30	.....	142
41,966	6,943	6,241	.....	.....	100,000	122,528	34.25	.....	144
86,247	5,735	14,781	.....	.....	62,500	118,419	72.50	.....	145
368,251	16,959	24,418	.....	.....	80,000	393,011	93.70	.....	146
54,475	2,079	10,248	.....	.....	38,000	111,742	49.35	.....	147
21,705	934	4,370	.....	.....	39,000	42,962	50.30	.....	148
29,813	5,911	7,624	42	.....	4,000	42,059	70.50	.....	149
417,748	50,030	55,456	.....	.....	500,000	2,320,680	18.06	.....	150
587,687	29,742	59,411	766	.....	750,000	2,092,140	25.70	.....	151
162,987	261	7,475	.....	.....	.....	155,040	100.00	100.00	152
78,198	1,131	5,610	.....	.....	37,500	87,086	89.80	.....	153
8,753	18	1,830	.....	.....	.....	8,753	100.00	.....	154
49,002	9,462	23,842	.....	1,577	180,000	108,894	45.00	.....	155
41,211	8,202	7,656	11	.....	45,000	64,368	61.25	.....	156
3,643	2,091	6,130	.....	.....	54,000	72,858	5.00	.....	157
21,164	4,007	6,941	.....	.....	45,000	36,336	58.00	.....	158
143,621	7,874	13,483	.....	.....	150,000	283,020	50.30	.....	159
88,268	9,852	16,233	.....	3,440	120,000	121,357	70.00	.....	160
21,927	1,348	6,596	.....	.....	41,000	59,331	37.00	.....	161
151,847	10,178	9,136	.....	37,186	.....	149,699	100.00	100.00	162
18,196	1,318	5,082	.....	.....	18,200	34,014	66.00	.....	164
2,389,076	177,744	303,200	819	42,203	2,293,200	6,473,635	.....	.....	

No. 84.—Capital, Nominal Assets at Date of Failure in each Year from Banks, the Affairs of which have

	Offsets allowed and settled.	Loss on assets compounded or sold under order of court.	Nominal value of assets returned to stockholders.	Nominal value of remaining assets.	Collected from assets.	Collected from assessment upon shareholders.	Total collections from all sources.	Loans paid and other disbursements.
165	$1,082,794	$2,216,405	.....	.....	$6,917,993	$139,427	$7,057,420	$83,039
166	35,836	235,661	.....	.....	445,132	31,350	476,482	12,204
167	11,819	297,742	.....	$9,349	209,973	44,546	254,519	55,348
168	51,012	1,208,072	.....	.....	399,374	223,563	622,937	130,943
169	20,685	392,970	.....	.....	323,443	144,939	468,382	88,362
170	404	54,046	.....	.....	48,207	2,079	50,286	34,317
171	127	78,228	.....	.....	47,737	5,613	53,350	16,731
172	7,093	.....	$74,869	.....	123,933	.....	123,933	11,946
173	26,650	82,151	.....	.....	45,172	7,088	52,260	7,703
174	13,323	191,035	.....	38,284	44,020	51,406	95,426	9,622
176	53,282	76,439	124,032	.....	266,249	.....	266,249	1,920
177	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,992	.....	3,992	.....
178	11,881	56,365	.....	.....	33,477	.....	35,477	21,623
179	1,429	.....	51,094	.....	49,796	.....	49,796	11,002
180	59,725	154,073	.....	.....	18,726	11,861	30,587	2,000
181	7,164	221,603	.....	.....	168,848	56,301	225,149	12,869
	1,383,224	5,264,790	249,995	47,633	9,146,072	718,173	9,864,245	499,629
182	2,209	119,203	.....	.....	60,677	14,567	75,244	42,223
183	13,633	170,172	.....	.....	29,673	43,317	72,990	5,055
185	20,686	560,312	.....	.....	70,751	58,101	128,852	16,401
187	86,139	1,300,747	.....	.....	1,141,301	359,015	1,500,316	351,991
188	4,593	117,417	.....	.....	102,092	.....	102,092	17,094
189	1,251	154,618	.....	.....	64,830	21,425	86,255	38,671
193	1,093	3,142	276,576	.....	77,985	.....	77,985	43,135
194	4,220	107,443	.....	.....	89,515	5,037	94,552	20,506
195	133,899	.....	266,041	.....	849,526	.....	849,526	151,002
196	17,935	332,394	.....	.....	128,306	82,349	210,655	49,463
198	10,491	117,582	.....	.....	88,220	2,548	90,768	4,573
199	3,550	50,498	.....	.....	61,189	2,352	63,541	20,669
201	50,423	336,345	.....	.....	229,750	64,304	294,054	11,930
202	48,314	.....	328,869	.....	263,760	.....	263,760	5,004
204	57,063	761,090	.....	.....	283,522	36,732	320,254	173,633
205	3,519	237,498	.....	.....	108,642	12,207	120,849	29,345
206	6,426	104,911	.....	.....	24,808	13,188	37,996	6,472
207	7,382	188,761	.....	.....	35,526	7,909	43,435	9,029
210	40,419	110,625	.....	.....	223,572	13,593	237,165	26,601
211	10,226	178,633	.....	.....	120,800	31,251	152,051	41,131
212	21,163	32,991	.....	.....	104,022	.....	104,022	21,171
213	7,351	99,813	.....	.....	72,552	20,600	93,152	27,113
214	354,354	907,546	.....	.....	1,648,845	63,644	1,712,489	168,118
216	74,095	707,892	.....	.....	442,102	180,485	622,587	55,324
217	5,360	72,353	.....	.....	87,562	.....	87,562	44,694
218	8,684	181,109	.....	15,835	148,018	15,145	163,163	89,052
219	3,580	.....	83,375	.....	160,338	.....	160,338	32,306
221	179,701	1,029,013	.....	.....	1,040,172	186,229	1,226,401	454,790
225	27,323	191,367	.....	.....	357,638	24,503	382,141	89,991
226	8,315	73,319	.....	.....	28,943	15,162	44,105	12,994
228	10,446	168,113	.....	.....	47,742	42,563	90,305	22,808
229	14,021	30,330	175,335	.....	340,774	51,451	392,225	58,745
230	7,768	153,524	.....	.....	91,718	13,174	104,892	41,432
231	8,293	41,710	.....	6,876	35,369	2,350	37,719	10,774
234	37,567	59,644	.....	.....	51,382	9,472	60,854	33,452
235	2,078	54,198	.....	.....	65,130	414	65,544	16,586
236	3,312	531,155	.....	.....	64,196	76,253	140,449	14,060
238	5,048	271,937	.....	.....	153,501	33,500	187,001	20,047
239	2,067	107,834	.....	.....	103,421	16,358	119,779	48,617
240	3,638	49,168	.....	.....	37,551	2,764	40,315	6,113
241	609	96,652	.....	.....	16,828	2,027	18,855	4,674
243	580	90,542	.....	.....	19,792	26,134	45,926	8,504
244	8,520	63,169	.....	.....	126,726	25	126,751	30,807
245	30,484	663,763	.....	.....	288,599	149,668	438,267	171,450
246	3,026	54,231	.....	.....	46,669	10,622	57,291	5,910
	1,350,854	10,682,764	1,130,196	22,711	9,634,035	1,710,438	11,344,473	2,553,460
248	7,900	350,410	.....	25,985	247,584	3,080	250,664	58,908
249	16,566	348,137	.....	.....	165,232	18,851	184,083	14,413
251	1,812	60,548	.....	.....	12,128	8,275	20,403	868
252	.....	462,588	.....	.....	142,321	163,559	305,880	54,429
253	15,413	106,537	.....	.....	80,689	23,000	103,689	12,699
254	2,452	91,751	.....	.....	22,937	13,423	36,360	9,881
255	34,165	58,627	212,295	.....	102,529	59,295	161,824	49,318
257	12,959	100,819	.....	.....	96,165	.....	96,165	31,343

1865 TO OCTOBER 31, 1903, AND DISPOSITION OF ASSETS OF INSOLVENT NATIONAL BEEN FINALLY CLOSED—Continued.

Dividends paid.	Legal expenses.	Receiver's salary and other expenses.	Balance in hands of Comptroller or receiver.	Amount returned to shareholders in cash.	Amount of assessment upon shareholders.	Amount of claims proved.	Dividends (per cent).	Interest dividends (per cent).	
$6,854,775	$40,125	$79,481	.....	.....	$400,000	$7,602,341	90.1666	.....	165
440,641	6,578	17,059	.....	.....	100,000	547,184	80.50	.....	166
175,801	8,899	14,471	.....	.....	150,000	281,903	61.00	.....	167
405,004	60,498	26,492	.....	.....	500,000	963,889	41.80	.....	168
340,942	17,539	21,539	.....	.....	250,000	558,623	61.00	.....	169
9,298	1,142	5,529	.....	.....	15,750	17,882	52.00	.....	170
28,563	2,117	5,939	.....	.....	9,500	36,156	79.00	.....	171
80,636	.....	2,655	.....	$28,696	.....	79,330	100.00	100.00	172
32,323	5,042	7,192	.....	.....	21,000	46,177	70.00	.....	173
64,276	5,279	16,249	.....	.....	100,000	146,232	45.50	.....	174
179,691	7,565	7,354	.....	69,719	.....	174,356	100.00	100.00	176
.....	.....	1,261	.....	2,731	.....	.....	.....	.....	177
4,838	2,453	4,563	.....	.....	17,500	16,250	35.00	.....	178
35,146	439	1,553	.....	1,656	.....	33,986	100.00	100.00	179
15,983	7,850	4,593	$161	.....	36,250	45,664	35.00	.....	180
197,292	3,615	11,378	.....	.....	100,000	226,535	86.70	.....	181
8,865,209	169,141	227,303	161	102,802	1,700,000	10,776,508	.....	.....	
23,665	3,404	5,952	.....	.....	50,000	102,448	23.10	.....	182
53,334	4,886	9,715	.....	.....	75,000	99,610	53.40	.....	183
72,671	19,125	20,655	.....	.....	105,000	122,865	61.40	.....	185
1,071,619	38,724	37,982	.....	.....	500,000	1,479,610	71.50	.....	187
73,051	291	11,633	23	.....	.....	68,459	100.00	100.00	188
26,918	6,788	13,878	.....	.....	50,000	120,875	22.40	.....	189
21,473	2,288	10,986	.....	103	.....	50,775	100.00	100.00	193
56,560	8,043	9,443	.....	.....	48,000	80,971	73.30	.....	194
615,985	8,461	22,483	.....	51,595	.....	600,573	100.00	100.00	195
133,328	9,245	18,619	.....	.....	112,500	206,714	65.50	.....	196
75,969	2,825	7,401	.....	.....	50,000	126,411	58.50	.....	198
34,489	1,929	6,454	.....	.....	6,000	34,489	100.00	.....	199
244,888	13,874	23,362	.....	.....	100,000	358,055	68.40	.....	201
250,731	1,500	6,275	.....	250	.....	239,894	100.00	100.00	202
111,174	10,727	24,720	.....	.....	250,000	626,440	17.75	.....	204
64,344	11,208	15,952	.....	.....	50,000	237,099	27.90	.....	205
19,194	4,508	7,822	.....	.....	50,000	73,098	26.26	.....	206
20,071	5,266	9,069	.....	.....	18,000	110,039	18.24	.....	207
192,210	6,481	10,831	.....	1,042	23,000	179,976	100.00	66.50	210
91,467	4,854	14,599	.....	.....	80,000	164,644	61.40	.....	211
64,855	1,995	16,001	.....	.....	.....	64,336	100.00	100.00	212
47,766	2,817	15,456	.....	.....	50,000	84,195	57.30	.....	213
1,424,484	49,401	40,326	.....	30,160	100,000	1,342,490	100.00	93.40	214
495,479	17,255	54,529	.....	.....	250,000	625,304	79.50	.....	216
36,619	1,801	4,448	.....	.....	.....	30,839	100.00	100.00	217
53,739	4,387	15,985	.....	.....	100,000	140,931	38.00	.....	218
112,911	2,087	12,356	.....	678	.....	103,683	100.00	100.00	219
678,902	34,095	58,614	.....	.....	300,000	1,112,567	61.00	.....	221
269,386	4,481	18,283	.....	.....	33,000	253,267	100.00	57.47	225
13,969	4,511	7,626	.....	5,005	42,000	32,220	40.00	.....	226
49,211	4,244	14,042	.....	.....	100,000	93,853	52.70	.....	228
275,124	23,566	26,735	.....	8,055	77,000	254,324	100.00	100.00	229
50,618	3,923	8,919	.....	.....	50,000	96,538	52.50	.....	230
15,037	3,075	8,833	.....	.....	14,500	22,011	65.00	.....	231
9,350	5,868	12,184	.....	.....	22,500	43,782	45.50	.....	234
32,935	4,562	11,461	.....	.....	9,000	42,396	78.73	.....	235
91,566	17,679	17,144	.....	.....	100,000	113,762	84.50	.....	236
139,301	9,272	18,370	11	.....	100,000	250,993	55.50	.....	238
56,651	4,439	10,072	.....	.....	50,000	117,242	51.60	.....	239
19,547	1,676	12,979	.....	.....	5,500	18,652	100.00	19.35	240
6,008	2,112	6,061	.....	.....	6,000	8,414	72.00	.....	241
25,468	5,650	6,304	.....	.....	50,000	48,602	52.05	.....	243
82,625	3,242	10,077	.....	.....	16,000	98,775	87.50	.....	244
219,836	14,641	32,340	.....	.....	250,000	419,341	57.50	.....	245
42,387	1,383	7,611	.....	.....	18,000	46,707	90.167	.....	246
7,566,915	392,589	734,587	34	96,888	3,311,000	10,548,269	.....	.....	
136,275	25,306	30,175	.....	.....	250,000	309,716	44.00	.....	248
126,429	15,805	27,436	.....	.....	100,000	252,860	50.00	.....	249
12,938	804	5,793	.....	.....	15,000	16,128	100.00	.....	251
235,178	6,819	9,454	.....	.....	300,000	364,448	64.53	.....	252
68,437	10,347	12,206	.....	.....	50,000	180,021	37.90	.....	253
15,665	2,573	8,241	.....	.....	28,500	30,319	51.80	.....	254
87,347	8,345	16,314	.....	500	90,000	81,921	100.00	100.00	255
54,355	2,869	7,598	.....	.....	.....	52,742	100.00	100.00	257

No. 84.—Capital, Nominal Assets at Date of Failure in each Year from Banks, the Affairs of which have

	Offsets allowed and settled.	Loss on assets compounded or sold under order of court.	Nominal value of assets returned to stockholders.	Nominal value of remaining assets.	Collected from assets.	Collected from assessment upon shareholders.	Total collections from all sources.	Loans paid and other disbursements.
258	$16,552	$245,139	.....	.....	$91,115	$45,281	$136,396	$48,834
260	9,909	86,518	.....	.....	33,500	14,353	47,853	16 679
261	15,168	103,046	.....	.....	64,332	12,641	76,973	44,977
262	16,528	94,243	.....	.....	79,090	5,863	84,953	20,508
263	1,797	.....	$69,031	.....	27,159	.....	27,159	21,353
264	131,196	324,187	.....	.....	299,845	47,513	347,358	200,422
265	7,554	131,128	.....	.....	26,955	13,684	40,639	6,327
267	10,244	253,632	.....	.....	77,835	55,162	132,997	59,863
	300,215	2,817,310	281,326	$25,985	1,569,416	483,980	2,053,396	650,822
269	3,429	101,837	.....	.....	46,987	13,054	60,041	14,335
270	19,608	99,587	.....	.....	27,502	11,857	39,359	16,683
271	42,896	202,363	.....	129,129	121,761	13,209	134,970	95,832
272	11,480	402,996	.....	.....	138,709	19,950	158,659	96,421
273	4,393	147,547	.....	.....	75,863	22,349	98,212	23,491
274	37,308	166,354	.....	4,582	410,433	67,531	477,964	25,846
275	8,072	58,676	.....	.....	128,527	16,157	144,684	50,462
276	6,111	92,922	.....	.....	105,423	30,814	136,237	37,280
277	189	49,952	.....	.....	8,926	547	9,473	678
280	6,596	8,122	.....	.....	227,918	.....	227,918	3,545
281	2,348	25,421	115,566	.....	59,765	.....	59,765	33,927
282	496	49,967	.....	.....	22,389	1,220	23,609	10,607
283	4	123,319	.....	.....	20,026	4,648	24,674	14,405
285	1,809	60,219	.....	.....	29,283	20,153	49,436	3,653
286	416	53,686	.....	.....	39,756	7,174	46,930	20,239
287	101,730	432,521	.....	208,240	369,640	59,018	428,658	160,470
288	2,076	44,845	.....	.....	29,736	.....	29,736	11,668
289	43,082	250,676	.....	.....	156,216	10,264	166,480	58,579
291	2,873	60,640	.....	.....	10,166	9,875	20,041	15,496
294	24,594	419,974	.....	.....	289,506	72,180	361,686	206,484
295	594,875	880,654	.....	4,000	1,029,189	361,668	1,390,857	448,620
296	1,227	129,594	.....	.....	118,256	.....	118,256	8,673
297	7,312	515	97,653	.....	51,985	12,500	64,485	4,247
298	34,212	332,768	.....	.....	107,685	31,671	139,356	33,376
301	17,401	206,875	.....	.....	69,054	12,927	81,981	46,523
302	604	93,111	.....	.....	52,989	26,500	79,489	20,212
303	26,732	507,327	.....	.....	77,181	132,928	210,109	41,520
	1,001,873	5,002,468	213,219	345,951	3,824,871	958,194	4,783,065	1,503,272
305	1,521	146,461	.....	.....	66,994	12,946	79,940	30,869
306	7,944	223,827	.....	.....	129,802	61,390	191,192	81,579
307	2,807	176,110	.....	25,022	32,265	3,655	35,920	11,503
310	2,331	79,143	.....	.....	50,612	17,682	68,294	14,982
311	8,320	336,172	.....	.....	345,390	40,362	385,752	172,863
312	1,605	266,536	.....	.....	27,147	28,866	56,013	18,660
313	3,112	202,949	.....	.....	138,634	53,178	191,812	14,035
314	1,405	98,867	.....	.....	77,036	17,888	94,924	21,902
315	79	62,161	.....	.....	21,463	4,780	26,243	9,285
316	915	44,436	.....	12,363	80,063	30,090	110,153	69,782
319	2,040	90,803	.....	2,915	39,367	10,106	49,473	19,052
320	9,280	141,167	.....	.....	71,828	19,078	90,906	32,463
321	10,334	1,434	114,048	.....	41,229	.....	41,229	8,342
322	10,178	105,728	.....	.....	60,017	4,372	64,389	12,368
323	17,073	395,927	.....	.....	795,745	152,180	947,925	752,500
324	31,881	645,774	.....	.....	298,370	68,674	367,044	185,420
325	634,228	3,239,458	.....	.....	1,314,779	371,541	1,686,320	573,400
326	4,830	67,326	.....	.....	95,326	11,344	106,670	49,821
327	4,536	61,043	.....	9	70,087	4,873	74,960	15,723
329	20,781	50,059	.....	.....	92,604	.....	92,604	8,935
	775,150	6,435,381	114,048	40,309	3,848,758	913,005	4,761,763	2,103,484
331	27,694	51,458	.....	.....	56,770	.....	56,770	8,856
332	4,093	57,267	.....	.....	73,355	16,200	89,555	25,513
333	17,569	328,597	.....	.....	378,584	81,328	459,912	149,866
334	30,817	369,828	.....	.....	133,620	55,134	188,754	18,805
335	35,682	187,525	.....	16,141	132,617	16,200	148,817	13,165
336	162,553	634,734	.....	.....	838,685	173,518	1,012,203	204,802
337	44,279	231,393	.....	.....	333,665	68,667	402,332	63,488
339	14,980	156	134,602	.....	141,798	5,285	147,083	58,254
341	63	72,368	.....	.....	20,831	.....	20,831	125
342	4,680	76,167	.....	.....	137,714	29,096	166,810	33,332
344	12,547	302,625	.....	.....	435,802	69,718	505,520	279,405

1865 TO OCTOBER 31, 1903, AND DISPOSITION OF ASSETS OF INSOLVENT NATIONAL BEEN FINALLY CLOSED—Continued.

Dividends paid.	Legal expenses.	Receiver's salary and other expenses.	Balance in hands of Comptroller or receiver.	Amount returned to shareholders in cash.	Amount of assessment upon shareholders.	Amount of claims proved.	Dividends (per cent).	Interest dividends (per cent).	
$67,904	$6,337	$13,321	.....	.....	$100,000	$183,608	37.05	.....	258
15,800	4,485	9,458	.....	$1,431	52,500	44,970	35.00	.....	260
21,919	3,082	6,995	.....	.....	50,000	97,748	23.00	.....	261
51,118	2,107	11,220	.....	.....	22,000	64,735	78.00	.....	262
2,233	16	2,004	.....	1,553	.....	19,530	100.00	100.00	263
110,299	11,095	25,542	.....	.....	142,500	181,810	100.00	36.09	264
20,934	4,729	8,649	.....	.....	48,200	50,571	41.50	.....	265
50,868	6,534	15,732	.....	.....	144,000	148,435	36.70	.....	267
1,077,699	111,253	210,138	.....	3,484	1,392,700	2,079,562	.....	.....	
21,407	5,586	8,713	.....	.....	50,000	87,848	36.10	.....	269
9,445	3,488	9,743	.....	.....	50,000	54,594	17.30	.....	270
20,727	5,231	13,180	.....	.....	150,000	262,658	10.00	.....	271
38,191	6,629	17,418	.....	.....	164,000	199,766	21.00	.....	272
56,804	7,672	10,245	.....	.....	100,000	136,485	41.80	.....	273
418,316	10,964	22,838	.....	.....	100,020	474,828	87.40	.....	274
77,259	5,014	11,949	.....	.....	40,000	77,786	100.00	77.02	275
75,652	6,107	14,443	.....	2,755	60,000	93,996	81.90	.....	276
1,822	3,477	3,496	.....	.....	7,500	7,288	25.00	.....	277
172,686	2,673	10,014	.....	39,000	.....	164,488	100.00	100.00	280
8,711	497	16,424	.....	206	.....	8,711	100.00	.....	281
6,400	1,157	5,445	.....	.....	4,000	16,874	55.00	.....	282
.....	2,762	7,507	.....	.....	75,000	60,343	.....	.....	283
37,249	3,026	5,508	.....	.....	30,000	36,429	100.00	39.50	285
11,603	2,983	9,233	.....	2,872	20,000	30,038	45.50	.....	286
212,435	24,764	30,989	.....	.....	300,000	491,071	42.90	.....	287
4,617	1,389	3,712	.....	8,350	.....	5,936	100.00	100.00	288
78,526	13,871	15,504	.....	.....	50,000	267,930	28.25	.....	289
2,118	198	2,229	.....	.....	12,500	6,401	32.00	.....	291
115,464	11,114	28,624	.....	.....	150,000	240,599	52.00	.....	294
730,557	42,624	51,640	.....	117,416	500,000	668,236	100.00	26.05	295
100,285	2,783	6,515	.....	.....	.....	92,598	100.00	100.00	296
52,815	2,866	4,289	.....	268	50,000	52,062	100.00	100.00	297
89,052	4,127	12,801	.....	.....	166,000	183,021	49.20	.....	298
24,994	2,899	7,565	.....	.....	100,000	110,801	22.40	.....	301
37,872	5,445	10,824	.....	5,136	50,000	50,431	75.10	.....	302
120,511	28,860	19,218	.....	.....	213,500	189,886	71.00	.....	303
2,535,518	208,206	360,066	.....	176,003	2,442,520	4,071,104	.....	.....	
36,259	3,096	9,716	.....	.....	60,000	93,223	39.00	.....	305
88,471	6,073	15,069	.....	.....	100,000	147,097	60.10	.....	306
15,544	2,658	6,215	.....	.....	55,000	81,830	19.00	.....	307
33,819	4,400	6,081	.....	9,012	30,000	47,686	70.61	.....	310
165,615	21,712	25,562	.....	.....	200,000	353,961	50.80	.....	311
30,148	828	6,377	.....	.....	50,000	118,995	25.50	.....	312
160,122	7,406	10,249	.....	.....	78,750	167,778	96.90	.....	313
49,225	4,772	8,424	.....	10,601	56,000	61,378	80.20	.....	314
11,851	173	4,934	.....	.....	11,500	22,511	58.00	.....	315
26,488	7,278	6,605	.....	.....	50,000	73,312	43.70	.....	316
19,452	2,325	8,644	.....	.....	50,000	72,309	26.00	.....	319
39,116	4,421	14,906	.....	.....	50,000	141,571	27.70	.....	320
25,023	2,840	3,582	.....	1,442	.....	38,709	100.00	100.00	321
37,642	3,316	8,953	.....	2,110	20,000	43,524	91.00	.....	322
114,035	13,879	20,636	$173	46,702	225,000	146,199	78.00	.....	323
128,235	21,500	31,889	.....	.....	200,000	599,707	23.10	.....	324
1,020,371	25,588	62,646	4,315	.....	800,000	2,869,162	39.00	.....	325
42,811	2,547	9,973	.....	1,518	35,000	62,624	82.30	.....	326
42,283	5,349	11,605	.....	.....	17,000	49,053	86.20	.....	328
67,435	3,483	12,751	.....	.....	.....	62,044	100.00	100.00	329
2,153,945	143,644	284,817	4,488	71,385	2,088,250	5,252,673	.....	.....	
41,505	1,797	4,612	.....	.....	.....	41,505	100.00	.....	331
51,213	2,757	10,072	.....	.....	18,000	51,215	100.00	.....	332
273,101	5,697	18,930	160	12,158	110,000	290,771	98.40	.....	333
131,995	6,678	22,972	.....	8,304	156,000	197,136	65.50	.....	334
104,551	10,410	20,691	.....	.....	75,000	224,862	46.50	.....	335
744,114	25,113	34,613	3,561	.....	250,000	1,005,594	74.00	.....	336
289,710	3,651	18,243	.....	27,240	100,000	294,788	100.00	.....	337
72,232	4,364	9,055	.....	3,178	14,000	95,143	100.00	100.00	339
9,817	3,854	7,035	.....	.....	.....	19,086	51.20	.....	341
116,693	4,346	12,439	.....	.....	50,000	135,612	97.50	.....	342
194,559	10,162	21,394	.....	.....	100,000	266,837	71.20	.....	344

No. 84.—Capital, Nominal Assets at Date of Failure in each Year from Banks, the Affairs of which have

	Offsets allowed and settled.	Loss on assets compounded or sold under order of court.	Nominal value of assets returned to stockholders.	Nominal value of remaining assets.	Collected from assets.	Collected from assessment upon shareholders.	Total collections from all sources.	Loans paid and other disbursements.
345	$47,204	$5,605	$41,940	.....	$10,470	.....	$10,470	$1,397
346	157	133,388	.....	.....	9,040	$4,302	13,342	3,277
347	37,134	210,812	.....	.....	238,596	42,351	280,947	46,345
348	22,235	160,333	.....	.....	162,913	43,374	206,287	22,407
351	14,363	246,055	.....	$1,041	253,379	26,585	279,964	154,058
352	7,758	189,441	.....	.....	57,296	26,583	83,879	32,639
353	5,913	165,361	.....	14,442	70,995	19,829	90,824	31,455
354	8,256	125,845	.....	.....	145,849	11,133	156,982	41,646
356	5,395	75,008	.....	1,000	46,932	36,570	83,502	15,227
357	13,366	336,744	.....	.....	408,905	59,162	468,067	118,510
358	56,444	7,050	247,012	.....	1,020,211	.....	1,020,211	260,546
359	5,245	154,368	.....	.....	197,894	37,057	234,951	101,099
360	167	570,761	.....	.....	271,202	170,869	442,071	8,966
361	9,364	24,193	47,564	.....	177,636	.....	177,636	14,768
362	7,065	13,134	29,850	.....	42,194	.....	42,194	20,211
363	151,469	794,454	.....	.....	814,428	145,750	960,178	270,181
366	370	3,099	78,499	.....	25,471	34,800	60,271	1,804
368	11,149	13,875	23,496	.....	113,790	.....	113,790	14,731
	758,011	5,541,644	602,963	32,624	6,750,642	1,173,511	7,924,153	2,014,878
369	.....	98,555	.....	.....	71,367	11,906	83,273	1,361
372	2,402	.....	48,771	.....	19,633	.....	19,633	721
374	136,857	38,235	180,589	.....	589,198	.....	589,198	7,843
375	.....	77	96,940	.....	30,896	.....	30,896	21,980
	139,259	136,867	326,300	.....	711,094	11,906	723,000	31,905
376	3,943	162,437	.....	.....	78,383	39,257	117,640	1,516
377	18,898	114,051	.....	.....	196,004	62,832	258,836	29,563
378	7,055	93,050	.....	.....	88,663	11,348	100,011	15,974
379	6,226	41,710	.....	2,500	67,553	2,330	69,883	524
382	5,710	73,306	.....	.....	182,769	.....	182,769	15,183
383	4,652	63,804	.....	.....	144,295	.....	144,295	12,263
384	9,034	140,795	.....	.....	104,032	.....	104,032	714
385	2,202	84,861	.....	.....	100,530	18,100	118,630	21,667
386	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,296	6,296	4,850
387	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	10,311	10,396	.....
	57,720	774,014	.....	2,500	962,314	150,474	1,112,788	102,254
388	223,705	1,743	1,062,965	.....	2,044,654	.....	2,044,654	875
390	261,820	1,107,394	1,052,857	.....	6,015,368	979,021	6,994,389	4,052,940
	485,525	1,109,137	2,115,822	.....	8,060,022	979,021	9,039,043	4,053,815
395	3,227	1,114	49,412	.....	65,059	.....	65,059	9,291
398	9,424	155,816	.....	.....	86,553	35,850	122,403	27,632
	12,651	156,930	49,412	.....	151,612	35,850	187,462	36,923
408	1,209	2,681	50,007	.....	61,529	.....	61,529	178
	14,672,927	75,929,065	8,663,771	1,585,478	88,074,670	14,469,575	102,544,245	19,657,714

1865 TO OCTOBER 31, 1903, AND DISPOSITION OF ASSETS OF INSOLVENT NATIONAL BEEN FINALLY CLOSED—Continued.

Dividends paid.	Legal expenses.	Receiver's salary and other expenses.	Balance in hands of Comptroller or receiver.	Amount returned to shareholders in cash.	Amount of assessment upon shareholders.	Amount of claims proved.	Dividends (per cent).	Interest dividends (per cent).	
$7,074	$195	$1,804	.....	.....	.....	$6,834	100.00	100.00	345
1,983	1,795	6,287	.....	.....	$50,000	53,582	3.70	.....	346
190,620	3,724	15,795	.....	$24,463	120,000	188,470	100.00	.....	347
164,898	5,616	13,366	.....	.....	50,000	203,054	88.40	.....	348
102,230	3,320	15,946	.....	4,410	70,000	124,763	81.80	.....	351
38,215	4,173	8,852	.....	.....	100,000	149,375	23.80	.....	352
37,491	5,630	16,248	.....	.....	75,000	96,433	39.40	.....	353
96,611	2,985	8,917	.....	6,823	44,000	103,512	97.15	.....	354
44,866	5,201	10,998	.....	7,210	50,000	58,906	82.00	.....	356
308,281	11,834	26,466	.....	2,976	140,000	343,372	90.90	.....	357
723,098	10,873	23,487	.....	2,207	.....	660,109	100.00	100.00	358
108,103	7,270	18,479	.....	.....	100,000	157,752	71.40	.....	359
276,330	9,662	14,787	.....	132,326	250,000	282,242	95.77	.....	360
148,313	2,337	11,874	.....	344	.....	134,021	100.00	100.00	361
13,335	2,192	5,132	.....	1,324	.....	12,262	100.00	100.00	362
636,142	11,130	42,585	$140	.....	350,000	961,666	66.00	.....	363
53,229	1,374	3,864	.....	.....	40,000	49,743	100.00	100.00	366
86,197	2,859	9,308	.....	695	.....	81,660	100.00	100.00	368
5,066,506	170,999	434,251	3,861	233,658	50,262,000	6,290,305	.....	.....	
79,211	20	2,681	.....	.....	20,000	71,250	100.00	100.00	369
10,099	2,529	4,657	.....	1,627	.....	10,035	100.00	100.00	372
508,910	3,426	6,399	.....	62,620	.....	497,889	100.00	100.00	374
.....	1,660	3,356	.....	3,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	375
598,220	7,635	17,093	.....	68,147	20,000	579,174	.....	.....	
95,083	5,099	15,942	.....	.....	50,000	132,585	73.00	.....	376
194,772	7,319	20,150	.....	7,032	90,000	196,074	99.50	.....	377
70,724	6,694	6,619	.....	.....	50,000	103,012	70.20	.....	378
62,649	549	6,161	.....	.....	2,500	59,753	100.00	87.40	379
105,314	1,100	7,772	.....	53,400	.....	103,057	100.00	100.00	382
114,532	3,562	13,828	110	.....	50,000	134,755	85.00	.....	383
92,859	3,443	7,016	.....	.....	50,000	185,718	50.00	.....	384
79,877	4,008	7,683	.....	5,395	50,000	82,348	97.00	.....	385
.....	.....	1,446	.....	.....	21,000	.....	.....	.....	386
5,718	882	3,796	.....	.....	21,000	10,396	39.25	.....	387
821,528	32,656	90,413	110	65,827	384,500	1,007,698	.....	.....	
2,023,843	2,416	4,892	10,067	2,561	.....	2,009,815	100.00	100.00	388
2,861,140	29,451	45,207	.....	5,651	1,000,000	2,671,318	100.00	100.00	390
4,884,983	31,867	50,099	10,067	8,212	1,000,000	4,681,133	.....	.....	
45,858	1,304	2,455	.....	6,151	.....	45,222	100.00	100.00	395
75,971	7,587	6,383	.....	4,880	100,000	122,403	60.00	.....	398
121,829	8,841	8,838	.....	11,031	100,000	167,625	.....	.....	
54,092	350	3,052	.....	3,857	.....	53,556	100.00	100.00	408
72,542,142	3,048,508	5,531,314	27,620	1,736,947	30,826,020	101,724,870	[a] 71.31	.....	

[a] Including offsets and loans paid, 78.55 per cent.

No. 85.—Capital, Nominal Assets at Date of Failure from 1865 to October 31, 1903, and Disposition of Assets of Insolvent National Banks, in each State, the Affairs of which have been Finally Closed.

State, etc.	Number of banks.	Capital stock at failure.	Nominal assets at date of suspension.			Additional assets received since date of suspension.	Total assets.	Offsets allowed and settled.
			Estimated good.	Estimated doubtful.	Estimated worthless.			
New Hampshire	4	$590,000	$647,679	$339,115	$133,462	$173,815	$1,294,071	$41,696
Vermont	4	700,000	461,080	715,049	489,607	162,431	1,828,167	37,314
Massachusetts	7	3,061,300	10,497,720	10,594,704	3,522,558	2,909,181	27,524,163	1,934,048
Connecticut	2	260,000	247,729	124,678	144,699	41,389	558,495	12,126
Total New England States	17	4,521,300	11,854,208	11,773,546	4,290,326	3,286,816	31,204,896	2,025,184
New York	34	6,326,120	13,782,667	4,809,132	6,795,204	2,997,605	28,384,608	2,725,041
New Jersey	4	950,000	1,564,218	293,375	246,658	304,822	2,409,073	229,899
Pennsylvania	20	3,399,500	3,511,407	2,801,997	3,294,931	1,240,016	10,848,351	810,491
District of Columbia	3	830,000	1,256,286	2,278,133	37,923	276,871	3,849,213	446,801
Total Eastern States	61	11,505,620	20,114,578	10,182,637	10,374,716	4,819,314	45,491,245	4,212,232
Virginia	6	1,250,000	1,987,730	1,989,116	1,770,811	548,544	6,296,201	333,007
North Carolina	3	475,000	395,076	570,674	444,060	64,069	1,473,879	97,294
South Carolina	1	50,000	66,081	.....	159	17,769	84,009	883
Georgia	4	525,000	458,510	773,252	312,591	102,073	646,426	79,553
Florida	6	500,000	669,558	641,264	413,206	49,780	1,773,808	112,133
Alabama	5	460,000	365,887	459,102	222,599	81,415	1,129,003	23,704
Mississippi	2	110,000	53,166	86,685	62,738	2,100	204,689	12,923
Louisiana	5	2,000,000	1,958,811	824,766	1,895,162	1,037,411	5,716,150	122,802
Texas	19	2,350,000	1,106,416	1,740,881	1,841,279	421,627	5,110,203	339,521
Arkansas	3	150,000	97,651	127,860	53,799	29,115	308,425	5,508
Kentucky	1	50,000	37,602	44,630	1,896	8,120	92,248	8,293
Tennessee	6	850,000	1,320,729	1,041,627	1,087,612	204,363	3,654,331	96,174
Total Southern States	61	8,770,000	8,517,217	8,299,857	8,105,912	2,566,386	27,489,372	1,231,795
Ohio	10	1,850,000	2,563,473	1,795,849	750,134	359,159	5,468,615	221,999
Indiana	10	1,282,000	1,801,790	944,690	1,313,151	427,015	4,486,646	362,761
Illinois	14	3,625,000	3,528,692	3,750,863	2,313,741	1,338,491	10,931,787	990,390
Michigan	12	1,050,000	962,801	1,095,999	598,043	358,242	3,015,085	98,195
Wisconsin	3	385,000	245,090	131,128	419,726	97,710	893,654	39,735
Minnesota	7	1,200,000	512,119	1,322,833	627,288	340,004	2,802,244	93,535
Iowa	9	855,000	927,391	1,250,353	722,730	486,560	3,387,034	189,244
Missouri	8	4,000,000	3,391,855	5,193,534	1,665,488	726,209	10,977,086	2,099,714
Total Middle States	73	14,247,000	13,933,211	15,485,249	8,410,301	4,133,381	41,962,151	4,095,573
North Dakota	9	900,000	556,278	1,416,733	396,816	525,742	2,895,569	82,105
South Dakota	9	500,000	318,995	705,238	290,321	213,321	1,527,875	157,550
Nebraska	16	1,210,000	772,172	1,582,802	626,699	285,379	3,267,052	82,530
Kansas	30	2,172,000	975,741	2,084,194	1,347,984	574,917	4,982,836	310,288
Montana	9	1,800,000	3,342,774	3,089,214	1,396,431	1,662,340	9,490,759	878,822
Wyoming	2	200,000	140,062	382,149	46,210	71,376	639,797	12,399
Colorado	6	1,085,000	890,122	1,432,968	1,272,516	1,348,670	4,944,276	681,897
New Mexico	3	325,000	292,142	523,073	75,707	90,915	981,837	31,437
Oklahoma	1	100,000	3,992	.....	.....	.....	3,992	.....
Total Western States	85	8,292,000	7,292,278	11,216,371	5,452,684	4,772,660	28,733,993	2,237,028
Washington	20	2,410,000	1,487,038	3,301,692	1,130,745	1,417,230	7,336,705	287,272
Oregon	6	575,000	680,983	659,554	235,203	169,918	1,745,658	111,004
California	4	1,000,000	1,198,379	1,037,055	1,043,598	436,055	3,715,087	146,315
Idaho	1	75,000	14,878	95,440	95,325	51,068	256,711	5,913
Utah	1	150,000	6,300	204,600	3,274	15,258	229,432	2,869
Nevada	1	250,000	129,721	497,292	91,412	42,236	760,661	317,742
Total Pacific States	33	4,460,000	3,511,082	5,795,633	2,599,557	2,131,765	14,044,254	871,115
Total United States	330	51,795,920	65,228,791	62,753,293	39,233,496	21,710,331	188,925,911	14,672,927

No. 85.—Capital, Nominal Assets at Date of Failure from 1865 to October 31, 1903, etc.—Continued.

States, etc.	Loss on assets compounded or sold under order of court.	Nominal value of assets returned to shareholders.	Nominal value remaining assets.	Collected from assets.	Collected from assessment upon shareholders.	Total collections from all sources.	Loans paid and other disbursements.
New Hampshire	$380,629	.....	.....	$871,746	$40,861	$912,607	$157,336
Vermont	797,015	$380,246	.....	613,592	201,466	815,058	25,636
Massachusetts	5,930,604	2,396,326	.....	17,263,185	1,915,403	19,178,588	4,421,743
Connecticut	80,268	133,585	.....	332,516	28,935	361,451	1,225
Total New England States	7,188,516	2,910,157	.....	19,081,039	2,186,665	21,267,704	4,605,940
New York	8,441,832	971,342	$13,032	16,233,361	1,936,390	18,169,751	2,871,359
New Jersey	407,069	.....	.....	1,772,105	763,583	2,535,688	45,655
Pennsylvania	6,137,110	407,602	9,691	3,483,457	831,308	4,314,765	273,317
District of Columbia	1,654,509	.....	.....	1,747,903	94,264	1,842,167	70,566
Total Eastern States	16,640,520	1,378,944	22,723	23,236,826	3,625,545	26,862,371	3,260,897
Virginia	2,524,594	.....	399,978	3,038,622	348,277	3,386,899	228,678
North Carolina	791,235	.....	.....	585,350	180,117	765,467	93,691
South Carolina	1,057	.....	.....	82,069	18,135	100,204	.....
Georgia	628,574	328,869	.....	609,430	143,739	753,169	180,740
Florida	994,184	44,068	.....	623,423	166,231	789,654	234,663
Alabama	661,133	.....	11,803	432,363	39,323	471,686	99,023
Mississippi	131,257	.....	.....	60,509	15,162	75,671	16,780
Louisiana	2,822,048	.....	1,041	2,770,259	547,003	3,317,262	379,549
Texas	3,050,099	67,435	208,240	1,444,908	395,278	1,840,186	506,752
Arkansas	149,066	18,517	.....	135,334	20,349	155,683	.....
Kentucky	41,710	.....	6,876	35,369	2,350	37,719	10,774
Tennessee	1,959,949	83,375	.....	1,514,833	409,398	1,924,231	406,654
Total Southern States	13,754,906	542,264	627,938	11,332,469	2,285,362	13,617,831	2,157,304
Ohio	1,059,451	1,449,370	2,500	2,735,295	143,458	2,878,753	876,238
Indiana	1,937,869	131,199	71,211	1,983,606	439,830	2,423,436	592,758
Illinois	4,981,513	218,307	250,590	4,490,987	564,801	5,055,788	577,723
Michigan	1,355,264	118,963	9	1,442,654	261,212	1,703,866	220,278
Wisconsin	547,381	.....	.....	306,538	36,181	342,719	47,434
Minnesota	1,472,025	65,573	.....	1,171,111	352,606	1,523,717	105,597
Iowa	1,538,793	33,363	17,141	1,608,493	298,214	1,906,707	838,342
Missouri	3,263,755	249,252	32,519	5,331,846	748,117	6,079,963	986,137
Total Middle States	16,156,051	2,266,027	373,970	19,070,530	2,844,419	21,914,949	4,244,507
North Dakota	1,242,478	318,516	2,915	1,249,555	219,482	1,469,037	576,371
South Dakota	782,211	.....	.....	588,114	141,805	729,919	204,161
Nebraska	1,989,472	112,728	25,022	1,057,300	261,415	1,318,715	484,721
Kansas	2,720,247	259,622	2,604	1,690,075	428,890	2,118,965	570,589
Montana	4,426,292	325,511	296,754	3,563,380	633,917	4,197,297	1,233,983
Wyoming	388,284	.....	9,349	229,765	70,680	300,445	63,852
Colorado	2,581,403	.....	4,000	1,676,976	644,364	2,321,340	667,837
New Mexico	278,632	175,335	38,284	458,149	119,057	577,206	93,880
Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	3,992	.....	3,992	.....
Total Western States	14,409,019	1,191,712	378,928	10,517,306	2,519,610	13,036,916	3,895,394
Washington	4,321,619	213,219	167,477	2,347,118	472,957	2,820,075	1,058,195
Oregon	781,063	47,564	.....	806,027	50,948	856,975	152,610
California	2,096,029	113,884	.....	1,358,859	464,240	1,823,099	246,480
Idaho	165,361	.....	14,442	70,995	19,829	90,824	31,455
Utah	196,231	.....	.....	30,332	.....	30,332	.....
Nevada	219,750	.....	.....	223,169	.....	223,169	4,932
Total Pacific States	7,780,053	374,667	181,919	4,836,500	1,007,974	5,844,474	1,493,672
Total United States	75,929,065	8,663,771	1,585,478	88,074,670	14,469,575	102,544,245	19,657,714

No. 85.—Capital, Nominal Assets at Date of Failure from 1865 to October 31, 1903, etc.—Continued.

States, etc.	Dividends paid.	Legal expenses.	Receiver's salary and other expenses.	Balance in hands of Comptroller or receiver.	Amount returned to shareholders in cash.	Amount of assessment upon shareholders.	Amount of claims proved.	Average rate per cent of dividends, including interest. (a)
New Hampshire	$604,037	$12,693	$46,141	.....	$92,400	$83,000	$638,054	$95.93
Vermont	606,418	39,364	102,012	.....	41,628	375,000	903,843	69.24
Massachusetts	14,121,152	180,265	291,814	$10,067	153,547	2,461,300	15,466,699	93.83
Connecticut	342,232	6,197	9,308	.....	2,489	39,300	316,906	107.67
Total New England States	15,673,839	238,519	449,275	10,067	290,064	2,958,600	17,325,502	93.11
New York	13,331,092	617,681	967,113	669	381,837	3,022,520	16,101,944	87.23
New Jersey	2,344,037	66,646	54,247	.....	25,103	820,000	3,276,165	73.76
Pennsylvania	3,469,786	164,390	317,211	766	89,295	2,270,000	7,802,662	51.24
District of Columbia	1,645,871	51,849	73,665	216	.....	630,000	2,571,848	70.03
Total Eastern States	20,790,786	900,566	1,412,236	1,651	496,235	6,742,520	29,752,619	75.93
Virginia	2,828,981	140,104	185,895	3,241	.....	1,100,000	4,729,470	64.08
North Carolina	600,098	26,262	45,416	.....	.....	412,500	1,003,264	66.24
South Carolina	80,120	7,152	4,802	.....	8,130	19,500	75,343	106.27
Georgia	509,149	18,619	44,411	.....	250	212,500	624,544	86.97
Florida	442,812	35,183	73,667	.....	3,329	400,000	931,792	61.77
Alabama	282,783	25,648	64,209	23	.....	260,000	582,682	57.48
Mississippi	30,623	6,284	16,979	.....	5,005	42,000	66,090	62.98
Louisiana	2,526,584	160,948	245,771	.....	4,410	1,720,000	3,930,398	68.33
Texas	1,000,846	112,805	198,474	161	21,148	1,194,700	1,741,446	71.38
Arkansas	116,333	6,607	25,531	.....	7,212	75,000	171,797	68.72
Kentucky	15,037	3,075	8,833	.....	.....	14,500	22,011	83.02
Tennessee	1,366,948	58,994	90,957	.....	678	618,000	2,237,694	68.23
Total Southern States	9,800,314	601,681	1,004,945	3,425	50,162	6,068,700	16,116,531	67.62
Ohio	1,585,952	38,560	107,668	584	269,751	332,500	1,966,919	87.57
Indiana	1,600,409	59,631	154,373	.....	16,265	858,000	2,252,949	79.66
Illinois	3,987,670	170,549	261,782	1,017	57,047	1,687,750	6,008,487	73.33
Michigan	1,290,603	44,293	114,135	110	34,447	537,000	1,604,581	83.67
Wisconsin	255,120	11,970	28,195	.....	.....	216,000	411,571	68.63
Minnesota	1,109,314	35,106	89,522	50	184,128	704,000	1,222,655	92.03
Iowa	845,613	51,681	112,067	200	58,804	750,000	1,410,348	76.83
Missouri	4,570,280	152,874	285,016	5,466	80,190	1,315,000	4,809,768	96.97
Total Middle States	15,244,961	564,664	1,152,758	7,427	700,632	6,400,250	19,687,278	84.15
North Dakota	725,376	52,192	114,973	22	103	550,000	1,257,587	72.22
South Dakota	374,535	42,800	106,874	118	1,431	336,250	565,775	79.38
Nebraska	619,950	62,781	133,998	11	17,254	920,500	1,414,378	59.91
Kansas	1,191,133	98,803	224,225	244	33,971	1,149,200	1,860,358	75.59
Montana	2,695,598	60,708	197,958	4,455	4,595	1,494,000	5,030,367	67.31
Wyoming	201,269	14,549	20,775	.....	.....	200,000	330,505	68.23
Colorado	1,303,135	88,656	144,096	200	117,416	1,010,000	1,770,884	85.01
New Mexico	390,613	31,602	53,056	.....	8,055	195,000	451,771	89.40
Oklahoma	.....	.....	1,261	.....	2,731	.....	.....	.....
Total Western States	7,501,609	452,091	997,216	5,050	185,556	5,854,950	12,681,625	72.47
Washington	1,331,496	155,188	266,381	.....	8,815	1,698,500	2,966,619	62.08
Oregon	594,344	32,631	75,954	.....	1,386	195,000	782,082	82.05
California	1,384,318	87,231	100,973	.....	4,097	832,500	2,053,148	72.66
Idaho	37,491	5,630	16,248	.....	.....	75,000	96,433	55.95
Utah	19,002	1,166	10,164	.....	.....	.....	93,021	22.81
Nevada	163,982	9,091	45,164	.....	.....	.....	170,012	98.78
Total Pacific States	3,530,633	290,987	514,884	.....	14,298	2,801,000	6,161,315	69.15
Total United States	72,542,142	3,048,508	5,531,314	27,620	1,736,947	30,826,020	101,724,870	78.55

(a) Including offsets and loans paid.

No. 86.—National Banks which Failed during the Year ended October 31, 1903, with Capital, Surplus, and Liabilities, as shown by Last Reports of Condition.

Name and location of bank.	Date of authority to commence business..	Date of failure.	Receiver appointed.	As shown at date of last report of condition.			
				Capital.	Surplus and undivided profits.	Other liabilities. [a]	Date of last report of condition.
Central National Bank, Boston, Mass	Apr. 30, 1873	1902. Nov. 13	1902. Nov. 13	$500,000	$229,633	$4,132,805	1902. Sept. 15
National Bank of South Pennsylvania, Hyndman, Pa	July 2, 1889	Dec. 16	Dec. 16	50,000	10,000	43,442	Sept. 15
First National Bank, Asbury Park, N. J	Feb. 4, 1886	1903. Feb. 13	1903. Feb. 13	100,000	60,000	240,192	1903. Feb. 6
First National Bank of Florida, Jacksonville, Fla	Aug. 24, 1874	Mar. 14	Mar. 14	50,000	11,519	265,383	Feb. 6
Southport National Bank, Southport, Conn	Dec. 29, 1864	May 19	May 19	100,000	80,872	147,163	Apr. 9
Navesink National Bank, Red Bank, N. J	Mar. 9, 1891	Aug. 14	Aug. 14	50,000	27,017	400,397	June 9
Citizens' National Bank, Beaumont, Tex	May 31, 1901	Aug. 20	Aug. 20	100,000	36,342	438,416	June 9
Groesbeck National Bank, Groesbeck, Tex	Mar. 22, 1890	Aug. 20	Aug. 22	50,000	21,429	149,973	June 9
Packard National Bank, Greenfield, Mass	May 17, 1875	Oct. 1	Oct. 1	100,000	16,865	338,160	Sept. 9
Bolivar National Bank, Bolivar, Pa	Feb. 24, 1902	Oct. 1	Oct. 1	30,000	2,649	93,861	Sept. 9
Federal National Bank, Pittsburg, Pa	Nov. 16, 1901	Oct. 21	Oct. 21	2,000,000	580,670	4,307,665	Sept. 9
First National Bank, Allegheny, Pa	Jan. 14, 1864	Oct. 22	Oct. 22	350,000	153,631	1,131,846	Sept. 9
Total				3,480,000	1,230,627	11,689,303	

[a] Total, as per report, except capital, surplus, circulation, undivided profits, and unpaid dividends.

No. 87.—National Bank Receiverships in an Inactive Condition.

Name and location of bank.	Date of appointment of receiver.	Dividends paid.
		Per cent.
First National Bank, Anderson, Ind	Nov. 23, 1873	49.30
First National Bank, Alma, Kans	Nov. 21, 1890	20.00
American National Bank, Arkansas City, Kans	Dec. 26, 1890	70.00
Northern National Bank, Big Rapids, Mich	Aug. 5, 1893	85.50
Third National Bank, Chicago, Ill	Nov. 24, 1877	[a] 100.00
Fidelity National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio	June 27, 1887	59.40
Second National Bank, Columbia, Tenn	May 19, 1893	55.00
El Paso National Bank, El Paso, Tex	Sept. 2, 1893	74.80
Hutchinson National Bank, Hutchinson, Kans	Nov. 6, 1893	25.00
National Bank of Kansas City, Mo	Mar. 18, 1895	[b] 100.00
Buffalo County National Bank, Kearney, Nebr	Nov. 10, 1894	20.00
First National Bank, Lakota, N. Dak	June 13, 1893	30.00
Stock Growers' National Bank, Miles City, Mont	Aug. 9, 1893	55.00
First National Bank, Orlando, Fla	Nov. 29, 1895	70.00
First National Bank, Orleans, Nebr	June 5, 1897	.....
First National Bank, Pella, Iowa	June 5, 1895	50.00
First National Bank, San Bernardino, Cal	Jan. 29, 1895	65.00
First National Bank, Silver City, N. Mex	Feb. 29, 1892	63.50
First National Bank, Sedalia, Mo	May 10, 1894	15.00
First National Bank, Springville, N. Y	Oct. 3, 1896	25.00

[a] And interest in full.

[b] And 55.31 per cent of interest.

No. 88.—National Banks the Affairs of which were Closed during the Year ended October 31, 1903, with Date of Appointment of Receiver, Total Dividends on Principal of Claims, and Proportion of Interest Paid.

Name and location of bank.	Date of appointment of receiver.	Total dividends on principal.	Proportion of interest paid.
		Per cent.	*Per cent.*
Globe National Bank, Boston, Mass	Dec. 21, 1899	100.00	100.00
Chattahoochee National Bank, Columbus, Ga	Dec. 7, 1895	60.10	.....
First National Bank, Carthage, N. Y	Nov. 4, 1898	99.50	.....
Third National Bank, Detroit, Mich	Feb. 1, 1894	64.53	.....
First National Bank, Decorah, Iowa	Nov. 24, 1896	46.50	.....
City National Bank, Fort Worth, Tex	Apr. 10, 1895	42.90	.....
Citizens' National Bank, Fargo, N. Dak	Jan. 7, 1897	71.20	.....
Grand Forks National Bank, Grand Forks, N. Dak	Apr. 28, 1896	50.80	.....
First National Bank, Griswold, Iowa	Feb. 17, 1897	82.00	.....
First National Bank, Helena, Mont	Sept. 11, 1896	39.00	.....
Merchants' National Bank, Helena, Mont	June 2, 1897	66.00	.....
National Bank of South Pennsylvania, Hyndman, Pa	Dec. 16, 1902	100.00	100.00
First National Bank of New Lisbon, Ohio	Nov. 3, 1898	73.00	.....
Lemars National Bank, Lemars, Iowa	Apr. 17, 1901	60.00	.....
First National Bank, Mount Pleasant, Mich	Oct. 7, 1896	86.20	.....
Moscow National Bank, Moscow, Idaho	Feb. 4, 1897	39.40	.....
First National Bank, McPherson, Kans	Oct. 28, 1899	39.25	.....
Needles National Bank, Needles, Cal	Jan. 19, 1895	25.00	.....
Texas National Bank, San Antonio, Tex	Aug. 10, 1893	52.70	.....
The Dalles National Bank, The Dalles, Oreg	May 7, 1897	100.00	100.00

No. 89.—Dividends, Forty-two in Number, Paid to the Creditors of Insolvent National Banks during the Past Year, with the Total Dividends in each Case up to November 1, 1903.

Name and location of bank.	Date of appointment of receiver.	Dividends paid during the year.			Total dividends paid depositors.	Proportion of interest paid depositors.
		Date.	Amount.	Per cent.		
					Per cent.	*Per cent.*
First National Bank, Newport, Ky	Jan. 21, 1897	Dec. 2, 1902	$14,688.77	4.00	84.00	.....
Pynchon National Bank, Springfield, Mass	June 24, 1901	Dec. 8, 1902	73,401.72	7.00	92.00	.....
Do	.....do.....	Oct. 23, 1903	41,944.11	4.00	96.00	.....
German National Bank, Louisville, Ky	Jan. 22, 1897	Dec. 10, 1902	19,302.19	6.90	100.00	48.02
Globe National Bank, Boston, Mass	Dec. 21, 1899	Dec. 15, 1902	186,991.01	7.00	100.00	100.00
Merchants' National Bank, Helena, Mont	June 2, 1897	Dec. 18, 1902	101,569.45	11.00	66.00	.....
First National Bank, Willimantic, Conn	Apr. 23, 1895	Jan. 8, 1903	14,683.87	5.00	70.00	.....
American National Bank, Baltimore, Md	Dec. 21, 1900	Jan. 10, 1903	29,209.18	10.00	90.00	.....
First National Bank, Helena, Mont	Sept. 11, 1896	Jan. 12, 1903	90,701.52	4.00	39.00	.....
Chestnut Street National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa	Jan. 29, 1898	Jan. 20, 1903	502,065.89	26.69	100.00	100.00
Central National Bank, Boston, Mass	Nov. 13, 1902	.....do.....	1,309,669.51	65.00	65.00	.....
Do	.....do.....	Apr. 13, 1903	402,975.20	20.00	85.00	.....
City National Bank, Buffalo, N. Y	June 29, 1901	Feb. 7, 1903	330,744.44	10.00	75.00	.....
First National Bank, Belmont, Ohio	Feb. 25, 1902	Feb. 9, 1903	75,942.26	35.00	85.00	.....
Do	.....do.....	June 8, 1903	21,719.01	10.00	95.00	.....
Eufaula National Bank, Eufaula, Ala	Oct. 21, 1901	Feb. 16, 1903	45,028.65	30.00	60.00	.....
First National Bank, Carthage, N. Y	Nov. 4, 1898	Feb. 17, 1903	18,192.00	9.50	99.50	.....
First National Bank, McPherson, Kans	Oct. 28, 1899	Feb. 24, 1903	1,347.50	9.25	39.25	.....
National Bank of South Pennsylvania, Hyndman, Pa	Dec. 16, 1902	Feb. 28, 1903	54,091.67	101.00	100.00	100.00
First National Bank, Asbury Park, N. J	Feb. 13, 1903	Mar. 17, 1903	60,733.72	25.00	25.00	.....
Do	.....do.....	Apr. 17, 1903	60,733.72	25.00	50.00	.....
Do	.....do.....	June 1, 1903	49,304.76	20.00	70.00	.....
Do	.....do.....	Oct. 26, 1903	37,785.07	15.00	85.00	.....

No. 89.—Dividends, Forty-two in Number, Paid to the Creditors of Insolvent National Banks, etc.—Continued.

Name and location of bank.	Date of appointment of receiver.	Dividends paid during the year.			Total dividends paid depositors.	Proportion of interest paid depositors.
		Date.	Amount.	Per cent.		
					Per cent.	*Per cent.*
First National Bank, Mount Pleasant, Mich	Oct. 7, 1896	Mar. 20, 1903	$5,494.01	11.20	86.20	.....
Chattahoochee National Bank, Columbus, Ga	Dec. 7, 1895	Mar. 23, 1903	14,748.26	10.10	60.10	.....
Third National Bank, Detroit, Mich	Feb. 1, 1894	Mar. 31, 1903	3,752.55	1.03	64.53	.....
Grand Forks National Bank, Grand Forks, N. Dak	Apr. 28, 1896	.....do.....	18,593.43	5.80	50.80	.....
First National Bank, Pembina, N. Dak	Jan. 19, 1898	Apr. 22, 1903	10,173.72	10.00	75.00	.....
Columbia National Bank, Tacoma, Wash	Oct. 30, 1895	May 9, 1903	6,492.98	4.20	75.20	.....
First National Bank of Florida, Jacksonville, Fla.	Mar. 14, 1903	May 14, 1903	58,987.24	25.00	25.00	.....
The Dalles National Bank, The Dalles, Oreg	May 7, 1897	May 15, 1903	20,992.72	16.03	100.00	100.00
First National Bank, New Lisbon, Ohio	Nov. 3, 1898	May 18, 1903	26,309.87	23.00	73.00	.....
Farmers' National Bank, Vergennes, Vt	Apr. 13, 1901	June 12, 1903	11,761.72	10.00	60.00	.....
Citizens' National Bank, Fargo, N. Dak	Jan. 7, 1897	June 15, 1903	16,509.78	6.20	71.20	.....
First National Bank, Vancouver, Wash	Apr. 20, 1901	July 1, 1903	22,698.14	10.00	100.00	.....
First National Bank, Emporia, Kans	Nov. 16, 1898	July 9, 1903	70,059.68	14.00	64.00	.....
Somerset National Banking Co., Somerset, Ky	Aug. 17, 1900	Aug. 10, 1903	48,274.91	40.00	90.00	... .
Southport National Bank, Southport, Conn	May 19, 1903	Aug. 13, 1903	66,836.84	50.00	50.00	.....
First National Bank, Griswold, Iowa	Feb. 17, 1897	Aug. 31, 1903	903.78	2.00	82.00	.....
First National Bank, Decorah, Iowa	Nov. 24, 1896	Sept. 9, 1903	5,621.10	2.50	46.50	.....
City National Bank, Fort Worth, Tex	Apr. 10, 1895	Sept. 28, 1903	13,856.13	2.90	42.90	.....
Moscow National Bank, Moscow, Idaho	Feb. 4, 1897	Sept. 30, 1903	13,366.77	14.40	39.40	.....
Texas National Bank, San Antonio, Tex	Aug. 10, 1893	Oct. 3, 1903	2,156.69	2.70	52.70	.....
Needles National Bank, Needles, Cal	Jan. 19, 1895	Oct. 19, 1903	1,821.97	25.00	25.00	.....
Navesink National Bank, Red Bank, N. J	Aug. 14, 1903	Oct. 31, 1903	64,805.77	25.00	25.00	.....
Total	.....	.....	[a]4,047,043.28	.....	.....	.....

[a] Exclusive of $97,715 paid on claims proved and allowed subsequent to the date of declaration of the respective dividends, the total amount paid during the year ended October 31, 1903, being $4,134,758.

No. 90.—Comparative Statement of the Transactions of the New York Clearing House for Fifty Years, and for Each Year, Number of Banks, Aggregate Capital, Clearings, Balances, Average of Daily Clearings and Balances, and the Percentage of Balances to Clearings.

Year.	Number of banks.	Capital.[a]	Clearings.	Balances paid in money.	Average daily clearings.	Average daily balances paid in money.	Balances to clearings.
							Per. ct.
1854	50	$47,044,900	$5,750,455,987	$297,411,494	$19,104,505	$988,078	5.17
1855	48	48,884,180	5,362,912,098	289,694,137	17,412,052	940,565	5.4
1856	50	52,883,700	6,906,213,328	334,714,489	22,278,108	1,079,724	4.83
1857	50	64,420,200	8,333,226,718	365,313,902	26,968,371	1,182,246	4.38
1858	46	67,146,018	4,756,664,386	314,238,911	15,393,736	1,016,954	6.66
1859	47	67,921,714	6,448,005,956	363,984,683	20,867,333	1,177,944	5.64
1860	50	69,907,435	7,231,143,057	380,693,438	23,401,757	1,232,018	5.26
1861	50	68,900,605	5,915,742,758	353,383,944	19,269,520	1,151,088	5.97
1862	50	68,375,820	6,871,443,591	415,530,331	22,237,682	1,344,758	6.04
1863	50	68,972,508	14,867,597,849	677,626,483	48,428,657	2,207,252	4.55
1864	49	68,586,763	24,097,196,656	885,719,205	77,984,455	2,866,405	3.67
1865	55	80,363,013	26,032,384,342	1,035,765,108	84,796,040	3,373,828	3.97
1866	58	82,370,200	28,717,146,914	1,066,135,106	93,541,195	3,472,753	3.71
1867	58	81,770,200	28,675,159,472	1,144,963,451	93,101,167	3,717,414	3.99
1868	59	82,270,200	28,484,288,637	1,125,455,237	92,182,164	3,642,250	3.95
1869	59	82,720,200	37,407,028,987	1,120,318,308	121,451,393	3,637,397	2.99
1870	61	83,620,200	27,804,539,406	1,036,484,822	90,274,479	3,365,210	3.72
1871	62	84,420,200	29,300,986,682	1,209,721,029	95,133,074	3,927,666	4.12
1872	61	84,420,200	33,844,369,568	1,428,582,707	109,884,317	4,638,256	4.22
1873	59	83,370,200	35,461,052,826	1,474,508,025	115,885,794	4,818,654	4.15
1874	59	81,635,200	22,855,927,636	1,286,753,176	74,692,574	4,205,076	5.62
1875	59	80,435,200	25,061,237,902	1,408,608,777	81,899,470	4,603,297	5.62
1876	59	81,731,200	21,597,274,247	1,295,042,029	70,349,428	4,218,378	5.99
1877	58	71,085,200	23,289,243,791	1,373,996,302	76,358,176	4,504,906	5.89
1878	57	63,611,500	22,508,438,442	1,307,843,857	73,785,747	4,274,000	5.81
1879	59	60,800,200	25,178,770,691	1,400,111,063	82,015,540	4,560,622	5.56
1880	59	60,475,200	37,182,128,621	1,516,538,631	121,510,224	4,956,009	4.07
1881	61	61,162,700	48,565,818,212	1,776,018,162	159,232,191	5,823,010	3.66
1882	62	60,962,700	46,552,846,161	1,595,000,245	151,637,935	5,195,440	3.42
1883	64	61,162,700	40,293,165,258	1,568,983,196	132,543,307	5,161,129	3.89
1884	62	60,412,700	34,092,037,238	1,524,930,994	111,048,982	4,967,202	4.47
1885	64	58,612,700	25,250,791,440	1,295,355,252	82,789,480	4,247,069	5.12
1886	64	59,312,700	33,374,682,216	1,519,565,385	109,067,589	4,965,900	4.55
1887	65	60,862,700	34,872,848,786	1,569,626,325	114,337,209	5,146,816	4.49
1888	64	60,762,700	30,863,686,609	1,570,198,528	101,192,415	5,148,192	5.08
1889	64	60,762,700	34,796,465,529	1,757,637,473	114,839,820	5,800,784	5.05
1890	65	60,812,700	37,660,686,572	1,753,040,145	123,074,139	5,728,889	4.65
1891	64	60,772,700	34,053,698,770	1,584,635,500	111,651,471	5,195,526	4.65
1892	65	60,422,700	36,279,905,236	1,861,500,575	118,561,782	6,083,335	5.13
1893	65	60,922,700	34,421,380,870	1,696,207,176	113,978,082	5,616,580	4.92
1894	66	61,622,700	24,230,145,368	1,585,241,634	79,704,426	5,214,611	6.54
1895	67	62,622,700	28,264,379,126	1,896,574,349	92,670,095	6,218,277	6.71
1896	66	60,622,700	29,350,894,884	1,843,289,239	96,232,442	6,043,571	6.28
1897	66	59,022,700	31,337,760,948	1,908,901,898	103,424,954	6,300,006	6.01
1898	65	59,022,700	39,853,413,947	2,338,529,016	131,529,418	7,717,917	5.87
1899	64	58,922,700	57,368,230,771	3,085,971,371	189,961,029	10,218,448	5.37
1900	64	74,222,700	51,964,588,564	2,730,441,810	170,936,147	8,981,716	5.25
1901	62	81,722,700	77,020,672,494	3,515,037,741	254,193,639	11,600,785	4.56
1902	60	100,672,700	74,753,189,435	3,377,504,072	245,898,649	11,110,211	4.51
1903	57	113,072,700	70,833,655,940	3,315,516,487	233,005,447	10,906,304	4.68
Total	.....	[b] 69,132,279	[c] 1,505,995,524,933	[c] 71,578,845,217	[b] 98,443,949	[b] 4,678,968	[b] 4.75

[a] The capital is for various dates, the amounts at a uniform date in each year not being obtainable.
[b] Yearly average for fifty years. [c] Totals for fifty years.

No. 91.—Comparative Statement for Two Years of the Transactions of the New York Clearing House, Showing Aggregate Amount of Clearings, Aggregate Balances, and the Kinds and Amounts of Money Passing in Settlement of these Balances.

Clearings, etc.	Year ended September 30—		Decrease.	Percentages to balances.	
	1903.	1902.		1903.	1902.
Aggregate clearings	$70,833,655,940	$74,753,189,435	$3,919,533,495	.....	.....
Aggregate balances	3,315,516,487	3,377,504,072	61,987,585	.....	.....
United States and clearing house gold certificates	3,315,230,000	3,376,349,000	61,119,000	99.99	99.97
Legal tenders and minor coins	286,487	1,155,072	868,585	.01	.03

No. 92.—Exchanges, Balances, Percentages of Balances to Exchanges, and Percentage of Funds Used in Settlement of Balances by the New York Clearing House in each Year from 1892 to 1903, inclusive.

Year.	Exchanges.	Balances.	Per cent of balances to exchanges.	Percentages of funds used in settlement of balances.	
				Gold.	Legal tenders, etc.
1892	$36,279,905,236	$1,861,500,575	5.1	42.5	57.5
1893	34,421,380,870	1,696,207,176	4.9	38	62
1894	24,230,145,368	1,585,241,634	6.5	16	84
1895	28,264,379,126	1,896,574,349	6.7	.1	99.9
1896	29,350,894,884	1,843,289,239	6.3	.01	99.99
1897	31,337,760,948	1,908,901,898	6	1	99
1898	39,853,413,947	2,338,529,016	5.8	51	49
1899	57,368,230,771	3,085,971,371	5.3	99	1
1900	51,964,588,564	2,730,441,810	5.2	99.2	.8
1901	77,020,672,494	3,515,037,741	4.5	99.6	.4
1902	74,753,189,436	3,377,504,072	4.5	99.97	.03
1903	70,833,655,940	3,315,516,487	4.6	99.99	.01

No. 93.—Comparative Statement of the Exchanges of the Clearing Houses of the United States for Years Ended September 30, 1903, and September 30, 1902.

Clearing house at—	Exchanges for year ended September 30—		Comparisons.	
	1903.	1902.	Increase.	Decrease.
New York	$70,833,655,940	$74,753,189,436		$3,919,533,496
Boston	6,837,767,883	6,912,674,641		74,906,758
Chicago	8,627,554,264	8,341,534,350	$286,019,914	
Philadelphia	5,968,775,428	5,729,642,761	239,132,667	
St. Louis	2,465,057,926	2,517,556,942		52,499,016
San Francisco	1,513,511,886	1,310,956,178	202,555,708	
Baltimore	1,169,531,519	1,195,978,899		26,447,380
Pittsburg	2,381,454,231	2,113,602,538	267,851,693	
Cincinnati	1,153,865,500	1,043,330,300	110,535,200	
Galveston	205,300,500	191,474,150	13,826,350	
Kansas City	1,046,312,379	963,936,322	82,376,057	
New Orleans	853,077,687	663,918,045	189,159,642	
Minneapolis	731,558,965	711,326,306	20,232,659	
Buffalo	325,993,256	298,517,056	27,476,200	
Milwaukee	387,160,324	348,088,513	39,071,811	
Detroit[a]	523,569,677	567,878,925		44,309,248
Louisville	529,260,638	489,804,665	39,455,973	
Houston	329,044,338	288,519,745	40,524,593	
Providence	356,329,800	353,677,500	2,652,300	
St. Paul	309,719,023	286,671,152	23,047,871	
Cleveland	804,850,901	749,470,621	55,380,280	
Denver	233,467,904	229,628,550	3,839,354	
Omaha[a]	388,302,054	356,118,291	32,183,763	
Indianapolis	315,377,234	254,060,490	61,316,744	
Memphis	199,924,366	161,301,263	38,623,103	
Columbus[a]	284,146,700	249,925,600	34,221,100	
Augusta	75,774,533	71,272,780	4,501,753	
Scranton	85,561,962	78,361,424	7,200,538	
Nashville	124,431,435	72,417,227	52,014,208	
Hartford	138,390,460	139,916,540		1,526,080
Dayton	85,630,639	72,386,577	13,244,062	
Portland, Oreg	175,462,172	144,605,457	30,856,715	
Fort Worth[a]	79,516,111	73,730,708	5,785,403	
Peoria	146,205,997	138,180,609	8,025,388	
Washington, D. C	203,229,040	176,651,844	26,577,196	
St. Joseph	249,736,100	242,067,522	7,668,578	
New Haven	93,914,693	87,679,911	6,234,782	
Salt Lake	158,255,010	178,051,408		19,796,398
Rochester	133,370,311	130,778,747	2,591,564	
Albany	188,007,156	183,714,691	4,292,465	
Savannah	194,471,311	179,453,671	15,017,640	
Springfield, Mass	83,456,078	80,780,012	2,676,066	
Davenport	49,041,989	55,909,034		6,867,045
Worcester	86,713,830	84,531,619	2,182,211	
Portland, Me	76,580,457	73,218,180	3,362,277	
Norfolk	82,513,160	69,123,706	13,389,454	

[a] Estimated.

No. 93.—Comparative Statement of the Exchanges of the Clearing Houses of the United States for Years Ended September 30, 1903, and September 30, 1902—Continued.

Clearing house at—	Exchanges for year ended September 30—		Comparisons.	
	1903.	1902.	Increase.	Decrease.
Tacoma	$99,081,837	$65,589,594	$33,492,243	
Springfield, Ill a	34,634,049	30,660,811	3,973,238	
Lowell	24,322,854	30,061,082		$5,738,228
Grand Rapids	94,748,313	78,923,956	15,824,357	
Sioux City	75,221,860	81,152,553		5,930,693
Syracuse	67,228,224	66,996,236	231,988	
Seattle	208,375,079	180,503,493	27,871,586	
Los Angeles	288,527,583	225,917,730	62,609,853	
Wilmington, N. C	62,585,479	58,273,065	4,312,414	
Youngstown a	33,524,249	29,763,215	3,761,034	
Knoxville a	54,310,894	37,754,002	16,556,892	
Des Moines	110,088,969	101,709,973	8,378,996	
Chattanooga	34,728,856	26,628,678	8,100,178	
Wichita a	33,468,000	29,972,000	3,496,000	
New Bedford	27,680,534	27,117,644	562,890	
Lexington	29,977,211	27,474,337	2,502,874	
Topeka a	71,631,974	66,530,497	5,101,477	
Macon	40,155,000	36,943,000	3,212,000	
Toledo	163,230,880	153,657,466	9,573,414	
Birmingham	63,587,773	54,831,786	8,755,987	
Binghamton	21,361,700	18,524,900	2,836,800	
Holyoke	21,964,565	19,941,461	2,023,104	
Canton	26,182,839	23,303,569	2,879,270	
Springfield, Ohio	20,870,251	18,709,815	2,160,436	
Fremont	8,944,525	8,723,596	220,929	
Richmond	206,380,434	208,544,348		2,163,914
Atlanta	142,013,720	126,229,565	15,784,155	
Little Rock a	50,551,566	44,632,868	5,918,698	
Evansville	62,863,663	52,962,065	9,901,598	
Bloomington	18,530,294	16,369,692	2,160,602	
Akron a	37,611,000	33,079,300	4,531,700	
Greensburg, Pa. a	23,854,772	20,705,342	3,149,430	
Jackson, Mich. a	9,695,017	8,736,814	958,203	
Sioux Falls	13,057,369	13,486,944		429,575
Jacksonville, Fla	21,225,093	19,192,901	2,032,192	
Rockford	22,433,629	19,665,250	2,768,379	
Kalamazoo	33,409,741	25,040,273	8,369,468	
Quincy, Ill	15,214,374	14,226,615	987,759	
Helena	30,056,758	29,642,154	414,604	
Spokane a	108,557,211	79,267,402	29,289,809	
Wheeling, W. Va	38,807,594	37,995,300	812,294	
Fargo	22,202,447	22,755,297		552,850
Fall River	48,391,277	51,158,383		2,767,106
Jacksonville, Ill	10,776,468	9,878,524	897,944	
Chester, Pa	23,018,738	17,730,508	5,288,230	
Ann Arbor	4,736,520	4,262,726	473,794	
Wilkesbarre	45,888,510	40,434,040	5,454,470	
Frederick	8,460,018	8,485,039		25,021
Mansfield	8,224,530	7,946,235	278,295	
Colorado Springs a	23,198,232	36,452,752		13,254,520
Beaumont	24,676,711	17,986,732	6,689,979	
Decatur	13,735,618	b10,052,200	3,683,418	
Total	114,068,837,569	115,892,198,634	2,353,386,263	4,176,747,328
		114,068,837,569		2,353,386,263
Decrease		1,823,361,065		1,823,361,065

a Estimated. b Nine months.

No. 94.—Clearing-House Transactions of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York for the Year ended September 30, 1903.

Exchanges received from clearing house	$423,072,339.18
Balances received from clearing house	10,800,824.26
Total	433,873,163.44
Exchanges delivered to clearing house	215,937,469.77
Balances paid to clearing house	217,935,693.67

No. 95.—Exchanges of the Clearing Houses of the United States from 1895 to 1903.

[From data furnished by the New York Clearing House.]

Locality of clearing houses.	Year ended September 30—								
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
NEW ENGLAND.									
Boston	$4,599,303,920	$4,553,616,109	$5,152,937,953	$5,254,282,134	$6,784,183,977	$6,299,128,611	$7,149,901,648	$6,912,674,641	$6,837,767,883
Fall River	40,963,589	42,778,311	44,827,640	41,420,360	44,931,271	43,478,436	45,369,554	51,158,383	48,391,277
Hartford	113,250,427	124,246,587	119,738,692	124,627,676	133,307,151	129,316,922	131,547,699	139,916,540	138,390,460
Lowell	32,095,273	33,151,013	31,748,621	36,026,637	34,969,503	28,126,760	29,422,963	30,061,082	24,322,854
New Bedford	20,912,585	24,133,134	25,321,365	27,824,120	27,640,987	22,503,115	24,773,933	27,117,644	27,680,534
New Haven	75,881,376	78,991,248	77,148,999	80,403,012	87,990,650	77,085,669	79,421,527	87,679,911	93,914,693
Portland, Me	64,109,543	66,010,277	68,045,299	72,795,243	78,024,719	40,410,685	64,884,638	73,218,180	76,580,457
Providence	269,573,700	270,078,200	262,022,600	264,545,500	314,707,800	330,400,500	345,822,800	353,677,500	356,329,800
Springfield	72,296,666	72,139,858	66,666,501	73,055,846	87,029,501	68,108,413	73,969,150	80,780,012	83,456,078
Worcester	65,800,192	71,683,387	71,395,689	77,117,766	79,505,570	66,792,371	72,976,386	84,531,619	86,713,830
Holyoke	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,145,994	17,633,096	19,941,461	21,964,565
Total	5,354,187,271	5,336,152,050	5,919,853,359	6,052,098,294	7,672,291,129	7,120,497,476	8,035,723,394	7,860,756,973	7,795,512,431
MIDDLE.									
Albany	.....	.....	.....	.....	90,172,780	103,827,077	139,914,671	183,714,691	188,007,156
Binghamton	17,731,000	17,019,400	16,427,700	17,808,300	18,765,900	20,525,900	19,823,700	18,524,900	21,361,700
Buffalo	213,711,675	226,904,000	205,742,921	218,171,442	240,647,503	263,230,944	293,000,862	298,517,056	325,993,256
New York	28,264,379,126	29,350,894,884	31,337,760,948	39,853,413,948	57,368,230,771	51,964,588,564	77,020,672,494	74,753,189,436	70,833,655,940
Philadelphia	3,395,864,543	3,383,903,806	3,106,510,779	3,685,831,027	4,575,299,372	4,679,455,342	5,296,823,192	5,729,642,761	5,968,775,428
Pittsburg	711,773,043	773,449,534	781,493,326	941,681,039	1,102,492,042	1,189,590,102	1,970,779,481	2,113,602,538	2,381,454,231
Rochester	78,207,588	81,157,933	78,051,752	89,297,122	100,430,697	106,446,821	117,752,711	130,778,747	133,370,311
Scranton	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,072,941	57,788,781	65,004,405	78,361,424	85,561,962
Syracuse	49,649,177	52,631,480	48,888,959	56,925,173	57,294,530	58,351,799	59,937,919	66,996,236	67,228,224
All other	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,517,658	34,529,718	78,869,890	92,762,020
Total	32,731,316,152	33,885,961,067	35,574,876,385	44,863,128,051	63,606,406,536	58,453,322,988	85,018,239,153	83,452,197,679	80,098,170,228
WESTERN.									
Cincinnati	653,228,500	603,546,400	607,622,450	649,286,750	709,519,900	792,434,950	937,038,200	1,043,330,300	1,153,865,500
Cleveland	284,952,386	311,326,215	301,694,607	369,808,415	376,375,280	417,838,388	670,504,113	749,470,621	804,850,901
Columbus	180,186,800	182,006,800	178,521,300	204,177,900	258,316,000	270,798,600	291,756,200	249,925,600	284,146,700
Detroit	315,095,750	310,508,887	292,865,810	341,644,496	398,644,552	316,663,049	509,581,604	567,878,925	523,569,677
Grand Rapids	42,552,377	40,914,070	37,409,117	47,711,168	42,387,176	56,804,493	67,148,521	78,923,956	94,748,313
Indianapolis	65,065,521	107,530,378	108,476,342	133,848,113	147,373,439	158,286,998	190,791,450	254,060,490	315,377,234
Lexington	18,076,698	16,369,958	15,793,163	20,358,842	19,017,722	22,697,218	26,023,732	27,474,337	29,977,211
Louisville	233,307,227	291,878,148	309,802,456	341,259,026	391,115,297	427,302,333	453,971,584	489,804,665	529,260,638
Toledo	.....	68,223,952	86,165,781	92,622,693	103,660,890	111,589,047	119,373,936	153,657,466	163,230,880
All other	82,965,438	29,110,557	56,945,567	66,564,900	247,234,724	196,699,520	228,908,262	284,914,185	331,692,974
Total	1,875,430,697	1,961,404,077	1,995,296,593	2,272,705,559	2,693,644,980	2,771,114,591	3,495,097,602	3,899,440,545	4,230,720,028

No. 95.—Exchanges of the Clearing Houses of the United States from 1895 to 1903—Continued.

Locality of clearing houses.	Year ended September 30—								
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
NORTHWESTERN.									
Chicago	$4,541,435,624	$4,538,505,883	$4,318,121,413	$5,351,600,239	$6,368,946,314	$6,811,052,828	$7,414,643,568	$8,341,534,350	$8,627,554,264
Des Moines	52,952,947	51,266,436	49,145,060	61,624,236	70,563,374	74,155,803	81,361,781	101,709,973	110,088,969
Duluth	102,480,938	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln	19,183,576	16,927,080	16,031,862	18,033,089	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee	243,696,257	174,880,050	176,268,302	268,489,482	278,715,347	298,024,593	315,787,647	348,088,513	387,160,324
Minneapolis	337,201,924	395,656,444	388,603,538	463,010,490	517,797,428	583,193,116	572,870,900	711,326,306	731,558,965
Omaha	194,796,711	217,869,949	219,863,718	296,943,331	309,784,880	316,063,773	324,956,136	356,118,291	388,302,054
Peoria	104,619,761	91,429,850	79,689,078	86,088,561	95,214,860	102,957,946	119,362,626	138,180,609	146,205,997
Sioux City	27,996,454	27,337,657	28,335,136	39,543,666	48,230,743	57,764,020	65,414,413	81,152,553	75,221,860
St. Paul	209,918,323	235,018,242	190,054,349	216,737,459	241,640,987	248,512,369	251,510,327	286,671,152	309,719,023
All other	53,395,042	52,191,734	23,094,308	35,434,242	75,878,037	145,092,660	196,178,689	222,646,521	229,682,995
Total	5,990,158,495	5,801,033,325	5,489,206,764	6,832,081,539	8,006,771,970	8,636,817,108	9,342,086,087	10,587,428,268	11,005,494,451
SOUTHWESTERN.									
Kansas City	508,815,338	509,330,339	531,321,555	567,252,299	622,485,593	738,817,138	894,222,421	963,936,322	1,046,312,379
Memphis	92,108,024	105,522,257	93,935,947	110,654,550	104,724,728	131,114,710	160,016,252	161,301,263	199,924,366
Nashville	49,290,302	48,935,466	53,204,226	58,071,026	66,050,916	72,253,687	79,217,466	72,417,227	124,431,435
St. Joseph	70,140,354	64,009,933	63,959,462	111,944,282	116,884,174	205,413,235	223,666,931	242,067,522	249,736,100
St. Louis	1,218,425,682	1,182,015,571	1,293,701,946	1,423,195,100	1,608,907,944	1,656,343,626	2,112,410,079	2,517,556,942	2,465,057,926
Topeka	22,851,075	21,267,564	22,249,150	27,415,206	29,646,842	36,120,817	52,819,653	66,530,497	71,631,974
Wichita	22,842,387	19,229,540	21,207,980	22,406,807	24,366,375	25,924,424	26,775,322	29,972,000	33,468,000
All other	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,386,870	104,862,460
Total	1,984,473,162	1,950,310,670	2,079,580,266	2,320,939,270	2,573,066,572	2,865,987,637	3,549,128,124	4,136,168,643	4,295,424,640
SOUTHERN.									
Atlanta	61,600,186	70,173,944	70,100,640	72,848,000	78,485,627	90,490,051	106,845,606	126,229,565	142,013,720
Baltimore	685,004,866	718,899,602	763,189,975	888,166,431	1,207,345,856	1,072,172,396	1,182,838,784	1,195,978,899	1,169,531,519
Birmingham	18,913,509	21,193,268	20,387,711	23,106,443	30,215,716	42,611,417	46,156,648	54,831,786	63,587,773
Chattanooga	11,754,934	12,991,747	13,818,278	16,879,516	16,561,884	20,133,725	22,146,623	26,628,678	34,728,856
Dallas	62,565,585	64,567,408	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Worth	38,706,591	33,667,197	33,625,807	43,360,690	44,553,876	46,497,492	69,578,919	73,730,708	79,516,111
Galveston	137,266,144	131,395,438	135,819,850	165,437,200	177,610,100	159,272,400	188,074,750	191,474,150	205,300,500
Houston	134,312,725	81,451,108	92,297,120	99,252,045	102,344,054	180,258,380	225,209,082	288,519,745	329,044,338
New Orleans	451,679,488	327,544,213	420,182,685	445,082,489	434,956,301	511,400,957	602,266,604	663,918,045	853,077,687
Waco	44,238,587	37,819,554	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norfolk	49,803,472	50,951,074	47,539,225	44,515,060	43,294,147	78,436,999	73,592,161	69,123,706	82,513,160
Richmond	119,371,416	83,833,729	114,738,919	129,066,424	162,544,463	169,157,724	194,856,649	208,544,348	206,380,434
Savannah	118,075,272	129,525,745	124,497,484	128,992,348	135,745,345	218,617,796	200,817,983	179,453,671	194,471,311

Washington, D. C	92,962,873	99,058,456	95,031,106	100,926,662	117,384,285	131,528,901	138,268,421	176,651,844	203,229,040
Wilmington, N. C	36,123,257	36,631,187	34,557,570	37,666,348	42,737,221	48,148,948	49,017,522	58,273,065	62,585,479
All other	17,806,680	14,398,131	32,543,515	32,946,179	113,074,709	157,767,806	209,114,106	191,875,752	209,098,949
Total	2,080,185,585	1,914,101,799	1,998,329,885	2,228,245,835	2,706,853,584	2,926,494,992	3,308,783,858	3,505,233,962	3,835,078,877
PACIFIC, ETC.									
Denver	137,348,228	128,834,504	121,850,632	140,809,492	165,276,506	214,477,526	225,998,217	229,628,550	233,467,904
Los Angeles	57,046,832	61,356,143	59,132,590	73,137,332	86,983,068	113,586,763	145,170,809	225,917,730	288,527,583
Portland, Oreg	58,842,285	57,501,306	67,439,017	94,572,454	90,790,147	102,041,320	115,674,649	144,605,457	175,402,172
Salt Lake City	63,613,756	67,630,149	72,196,526	85,755,274	113,111,560	121,705,417	167,689,433	178,051,408	158,255,010
San Francisco	671,892,105	692,806,487	717,181,089	811,987,041	914,851,684	1,017,115,942	1,134,499,932	1,310,956,178	1,513,511,886
Seattle	25,604,387	28,311,616	28,802,570	64,483,539	96,210,532	125,926,009	132,988,313	180,503,493	208,375,079
Spokane	17,946,651	22,706,983	31,065,390	41,407,061	60,507,681	60,016,841	55,013,705	79,267,402	108,557,211
Tacoma	29,590,378	27,530,269	24,733,964	43,470,028	41,906,584	53,345,471	58,339,654	65,589,594	99,081,837
All other							35,359,156	36,452,752	23,198,282
Total	1,061,884,622	1,086,677,457	1,122,401,778	1,355,622,221	1,569,637,762	1,808,215,289	2,070,733,868	2,450,972,564	2,808,436,914
Total United States	50,975,155,046	51,935,651,733	54,179,545,030	65,924,820,769	88,828,672,533	84,582,450,081	114,819,792,086	115,892,198,634	114,068,837,569
Increase +; decrease −	+5,946,658,300	+960,496,687	+2,243,893,297	+11,745,275,739	+22,903,851,764	−4,246,222,452	+30,237,342,005	+1,072,406,548	−1,823,361,065

No. 96.—Monetary Systems and Approximate Stocks of Money, in the January

	Countries.	Monetary standard.	Monetary unit.	Ratio between gold and full legal-tender silver.	Ratio between gold and full limited-tender silver.	Population.	Stock of gold.
1	United States	Gold	Dollar	1 to 15.98	1 to 14.95	79,800,000	$1,248,000,000
2	Austria-Hungary	do	Crown		1 to 13.69	47,100,000	[a] 283,000,000
3	Belgium	do	Franc	1 to 15½	1 to 14.38	6,700,000	[c] 16,000,000
	British Empire:						
4	Australasia	do	Pound sterling.		1 to 14.28	5,500,000	[a] 128,600,000
5	Canada	do	Dollar		1 to 14.28	5,400,000	[b] 33,800,000
6	Cape Colony	do	Pound sterling.		1 to 14.28	2,400,000	[b] 37,500,000
7	Great Britian	do	do		1 to 14.28	41,600,000	[b] 548,100,000
8	India	do	Pound sterling and rupee.	1 to 21.90	1 to 21.90	295,200,000	[g] 63,200,000
9	South African Republic	do	Pound sterling.		1 to 14.28	1,200,000	[b] 29,200,000
10	Bulgaria	do	Lev	1 to 15½	1 to 14.38	3,700,000	[c] 1,000,000
11	Cuba	do	Peseta	1 to 15½	1 to 14.28	1,600,000	[b] 2,000,000
12	Denmark	do	Crown		1 to 14.88	2,600,000	[a] 15,500,000
13	Egypt	do	Piaster		1 to 15.68	9,800,000	[b] 30,000,000
14	Finland	do	Markkaa		1 to 15.50	2,700,000	[c] 4,100,000
15	France	do	Franc	1 to 15½	1 to 14.38	38,900,000	[b] 947,700,000
16	Germany	do	Mark		1 to 13.95	56,400,000	[b] 763,500,000
17	Greece	do	Drachma.	1 to 15½	1 to 14.38	2,400,000	[c] 200,000
18	Haiti	do	Gourde	1 to 15½	1 to 14.38	1,000,000	[a] 1,000,000
19	Italy	do	Lira	1 to 15½	1 to 14.38	32,500,000	[a] 107,700,000
20	Japan	do	Yen		1 to 28.75	47,600,000	[a] 62,600,000
21	Netherlands	do	Florin	1 to 15⅝	1 to 15.13	5,300,000	[a] 21,300,000
22	Norway	do	Crown		1 to 14.88	2,200,000	[a] 8,200,000
23	Portugal	do	Milreis		1 to 14.09	5,400,000	[a] 5,300,000
24	Roumania	do	Leu	1 to 15½	1 to 14.38	6,000,000	[c] 14,300,000
25	Russia	do	Ruble		1 to 23.24	130,900,000	[a] 746,200,000
26	Servia	do	Dinar	1 to 15½	1 to 14.38	2,500,000	[c] 1,900,000
27	South American States	do.[e]	Peso	1 to 15½	1 to 14.38	38,800,000	[a] 77,600,000
28	Spain	do	Peseta	1 to 15½	1 to 14.38	18,600,000	[a] 75,800,000
29	Sweden	do	Crown		1 to 14.88	5,200,000	[a] 17,800,000
30	Switzerland	do	Franc	1 to 15½	1 to 14.38	3,300,000	[b] 29,900,000
31	Turkey	do	Piaster		1 to 15.09	24,000,000	[b] 50,000,000
32	Central American States	Silver[h]	Peso			4,200,000	[a] 2,000,000
33	China	do	Tael			330,100,000	
34	Mexico	do	Peso	1 to 16½	1 to 16½	13,600,000	[b] 8,600,000
35	Siam	Gold	Tical			6,300,000	[b] 1,000,000
36	Straits Settlements[f]	Silver	Dollar			5,100,000	
	Total					1,285,600,000	5,382,600,000

[a] Information furnished through United States representatives.
[b] Estimate, Bureau of the Mint.
[c] L'Economiste Européen, January, 1902 (stock in banks).
[d] C. Cramer Frey.

Note.—The value of the monetary stock of silver standard countries has not been changed to conform to the decline in silver values. The monetary stock of Mexico and other countries where the Mexican dollar circulates is given in Mexican dollars.

AGGREGATE AND PER CAPITA, IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD ON 1, 1903.

Stock of silver.			Uncovered paper.	Per capita.				
Full tender.	Limited tender.	Total.		Gold.	Silver.	Paper.	Total.	
$573,200,000	$100,100,000	$673,300,000	$456,100,000	$15.64	$8.44	$5.71	$29.79	1
.....	a 81,100,000	a 81,000,000	a 46,600,000	6.01	1.72	.99	8.72	2
b 20,000,000	c 5,600,000	b c 25,600,000	c 108,300,000	2.39	3.82	16.16	22.37	3
.....	a 6,100,000	a 6,100,000	.....	23.38	1.11	.....	24.49	4
.....	a 6,700,000	a 6,700,000	a 56,900,000	6.26	1.24	10.54	18.04	5
.....	b 1,000,000	b 1,000,000	.....	15.62	.42	.....	16.04	6
.....	a 116,800,000	a 116,800,000	a 117,900,000	13.18	2.80	2.83	18.81	7
a 515,800,000	.....	a 515,800,000	a 32,400,000	.21	1.75	.11	2.07	8
.....	b 1,200,000	b 1,200,000	.....	24.33	1.00	.....	25.33	9
b 2,000,000	c 2,900,000	b c 4,900,000	c 1,000,000	.27	.78	.27	1.32	10
.....	b 1,500,000	b 1,500,000	.....	1.25	.94	.....	2.19	11
.....	a 5,900,000	a 5,900,000	a 7,800,000	5.96	2.27	3.00	11.23	12
.....	a 6,400,000	a 6,400,000	.....	3.06	.65	.....	3.71	13
.....	c 600,000	c 600,000	c 9,100,000	1.52	.22	3.37	5.11	14
a 373,500,000	a 46,300,000	a 419,800,000	a 158,200,000	24.36	10.79	4.07	39.22	15
a 62,800,000	a 144,700,000	a 207,500,000	a 184,100,000	13.54	3.68	3.26	20.48	16
b 500,000	b 1,000,000	b 1,500,000	a 48,700,000	.08	.63	20.29	21.00	17
a 1,000,000	a 1,200,000	a 2,200,000	a 3,500,000	1.00	2.20	3.50	6.70	18
16,000,000	21,700,000	a 37,700,000	a 171,300,000	3.31	1.16	5.27	9.74	19
.....	a 30,400,000	a 30,400,000	a 61,300,000	1.31	.64	1.29	3.24	20
a 52,600,000	a 4,000,000	a 56,600,000	b 20,800,000	4.02	10.68	3.92	18.62	21
.....	a 3,500,000	a 3,500,000	a 7,900,000	3.73	1.59	3.59	8.91	22
.....	a 6,500,000	a 6,500,000	a 63,000,000	.98	1.20	11.67	13.85	23
.....	c 800,000	c 800,000	c 8,100,000	2.38	.13	1.35	3.86	24
.....	a 104,600,000	a 104,600,000	.....	5.70	.80	.....	6.50	25
.....	c 1,700,000	c 1,700,000	a 4,300,000	.76	.68	1.72	3.16	26
a 4,000,000	a 16,200,000	a 20,200,000	a 1,082,700,000	2.00	.53	27.90	30.43	27
.....	a 173,700,000	a 173,700,000	a 142,900,000	4.08	9.34	7.68	21.10	28
.....	a 7,000,000	a 7,000,000	a 29,000,000	3.42	1.35	5.55	10.35	29
.....	d 10,700,000	d 10,700,000	a 20,700,000	9.06	3.24	6.27	18.57	30
b 30,000,000	b 10,000,000	b 40,000,000	.....	2.08	1.67	.....	3.75	31
a 7,000,000	.....	a 7,000,000	a 30,200,000	.48	1.66	7.19	9.33	32
750,000,000	.....	750,000,000	.....	.....	2.27	.....	2.27	33
a 106,000,000	.....	a 106,000,000	a 54,000,000	.63	7.79	3.97	12.39	34
a 193,000,000	.....	a 193,000,000	a 2,600,000	.16	30.63	.41	31.20	35
a 30,000,000	a 6,900,000	a 36,900,000	a 4,100,000	.....	7.23	.80	8.03	36
2,737,400,000	926,800,000	3,664,200,000	2,933,500,000	4.19	2.85	2.28	9.32	

e Except Bolivia and Colombia.
f Includes the Malay States and Johere. (Straits Settlements Currency Committee, May, 1903.
g Report of head commissioner of paper currency.
h Except Costa Rica and British Honduras, gold standard countries.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF CONDITION

OF

State Banks, Loan and Trust Companies, Savings and Private Banks,

1902-1903.

ARRANGED BY STATES, TERRITORIES, AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.

NOTE.—Reference marks in the tables following indicate the character of the source of information from which reports were received.

TABLE I.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF CONDITION OF STATE

States, etc.	Date of report.	Number of banks.	RESOURCES. Loans on real estate.	Loans on collateral security other than real estate.	All other loans and discounts.	Overdrafts.
New Hampshire	June 30, 1903	10	$170,416	$256,994	$625,783	.....
Rhode Island	.....do.....	3	.....	.....	1,085,425	.....
Connecticut	June 9, 1903	8	.....	.....	5,134,073	$57,377
Total New England States	.....	21	170,416	256,994	6,845,281	57,377
New York	May 23, 1903	191	.....	.....	226,546,016	207,323
New Jersey	June 9, 1903	18	.....	.....	7,094,652	8,407
Pennsylvania	May 29, 1903	107	.....	.....	73,974,618	.....
Delaware	June 16, 1903	3	232,621	.....	928,764	7,980
Maryland	June 9, 1903	36	.....	.....	7,462,003	16,644
Total Eastern States	.....	355	232,621	.....	316,006,053	240,354
Virginia	June 9, 1903	137	.....	.....	30,941,027	171,697
West Virginia	.....do.....	130	.....	.....	33,161,588	273,137
North Carolina	Apr. 9, 1903	98	.....	.....	12,862,049	214,501
South Carolina[a]	June 30, 1903	60	416,736	2,313,832	8,611,634	36,869
Georgia	.....do.....	189	.....	.....	39,236,975	672,341
Florida	.....do.....	28	1,119,027	1,587,897	2,196,333	42,604
Alabama[a]	.....do.....	20	572,249	781,269	1,392,737	27,414
Mississippi	.....do.....	153	.....	2,267,251	21,963,488	75,462
Louisiana[c]	June 17, 1903	102	4,527,867	.....	32,785,811	447,535
Arkansas[a]	June 30, 1903	85	401,304	987,606	5,945,017	222,155
Kentucky	.....do.....	277	137,727	3,423,957	32,630,689	387,568
Tennessee	.....do.....	163	760,650	136,392	24,382,580	360,301
Total Southern States	.....	1,442	7,935,560	11,498,204	246,109,928	2,931,584
Ohio	Apr. 4, 1903	239	25,807,216	.....	74,844,789	268,041
Indiana	June 9, 1903	122	.....	.....	20,601,486	224,743
Illinois[d]	May 21, 1903	224	.....	.....	195,341,204	616,920
Michigan[c]	June 9, 1903	243	.....	.....	76,323,997	235,750
Wisconsin	June 17, 1903	204	.....	.....	51,178,783	516,256
Minnesota	June 9, 1903	266	.....	.....	39,816,064	290,903
Iowa	May 6, 1903	238	.....	.....	45,812,661	1,094,410
Missouri	Feb. 28, 1903	584	10,468,473	.....	92,412,424	1,348,354
Total Middle States	.....	2,120	36,275,689	.....	596,331,408	4,595,377
North Dakota	June 3, 1903	199	1,905,600	4,677,408	2,457,528	100,341
South Dakota	June 9, 1903	171	.....	.....	9,632,220	183,816
Nebraska[b]	.....do.....	493	4,049,031	.....	28,042,767	393,054
Kansas	.....do.....	464	3,094,404	29,300,894	.....	319,785
Montana	June 30, 1903	27	420,946	989,794	8,679,400	1,009,281
Wyoming	.....do.....	14	.....	.....	1,394,933	22,004
Colorado	July 6, 1903	35	.....	.....	7,929,078	108,847
New Mexico	June 30, 1903	10	.....	.....	1,482,948	.....
Oklahoma	June 10, 1903	232	.....	.....	6,297,402	261,347
Indian Territory	June 30, 1903	16	16,504	203,856	246,640	15,105
Total Western States	.....	1,661	9,486,485	35,171,952	66,162,916	2,413,580
Washington	May 31, 1903	53	1,566,464	1,502,362	8,341,122	226,993
Oregon[a]	June 30, 1903	18	380,054	452,000	3,528,185	63,449
California	.....do.....	201	21,609,850	34,950,909	60,162,407	.....
Idaho	.....do.....	11	92,253	317,482	521,732	61,478
Utah[e]	June 9, 1903	29	.....	.....	26,251,006	400,455
Nevada[a]	June 30, 1903	5	172,596	411,117	2,094,601	1,528,368
Arizona	.....do.....	22	.....	.....	3,009,918	.....
Alaska[a]	.....do.....	2	.....	.....	148,166	25,516
Total Pacific States	.....	341	23,821,217	37,633,870	104,057,137	2,306,259
Total United States	.....	5,940	77,921,988	84,561,020	1,335,512,723	12,544,531
Hawaii[a e]	June 30, 1903	4	1,092,448	1,363,124	584,375	900,584
Porto Rico	.....do.....	8	1,207,150	520,535	733,043	306,961
Philippines	Mar. 31, 1903	10	.....	.....	8,400,734	6,427,967
Total islands	.....	22	2,299,598	1,883,659	9,718,152	7,635,512
Total United States, etc	.....	5,962	80,221,586	86,444,679	1,345,230,875	20,180,043

[a] Unofficial.
[b] Includes private and savings banks.
[c] Includes savings banks and loan and trust companies.
[d] Includes loan and trust companies.
[e] Includes private banks.

TABLE I.

BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1903.

RESOURCES.							
United States bonds on hand.	State, county, and municipal bonds.	Railroad bonds and stocks.	Bank stocks.	Other stocks, bonds, and securities.	Due from other banks and bankers.	Real estate, furniture, and fixtures.	States, etc.
.....	$29,387	$168,549	$14,712	$320,241	$178,733	$109,622	New Hampshire.
.....	.....	.....	23,656	52,833	112,002	31,331	Rhode Island.
.....	.....	1,515,050	.....	1,961,130	1,027,742	207,753	Connecticut.
.....	29,387	1,683,599	38,368	2,334,204	1,318,477	348,706	
.....	.....	.....	.....	27,833,972	30,048,818	11,827,742	New York.
$100,000	.....	.....	.....	2,126,054	1,317,395	381,857	New Jersey.
.....	.....	.....	.....	37,562,291	13,170,487	4,479,389	Pennsylvania.
.....	.....	128,191	69,437	816,364	170,551	89,859	Delaware.
500	478,673	.....	.....	1,833,010	881,590	1,351,076	Maryland.
100,500	478,673	128,191	69,437	70,171,691	45,588,841	18,129,923	
27,596	.....	.....	.....	4,274,438	4,582,731	1,530,941	Virginia.
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,022,317	7,361,656	1,933,549	West Virginia.
13,220	91,660	.....	.....	754,899	3,434,725	476,842	North Carolina.
.....	354,432	.....	14,488	999,800	729,566	379,324	South Carolina.
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,456,105	4,206,043	1,969,248	Georgia.
12,919	651,105	62,000	.....	76,117	1,578,324	374,307	Florida.
.....	64,993	.....	12,878	37,978	481,059	160,225	Alabama.
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,472,532	4,559,230	908,739	Mississippi.
6,620	274,239	.....	.....	3,762,858	9,183,003	2,096,918	Louisiana.
65,360	96,411	4,482	15,282	334,294	2,692,397	409,560	Arkansas.
6,439	.....	.....	.....	4,456,751	11,615,425	1,384,965	Kentucky.
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,844,477	7,174,964	754,568	Tennessee.
132,154	1,532,840	66,482	42,648	27,492,566	57,599,123	12,379,186	
262,200	3,343,075	.....	.....	11,451,691	23,077,111	4,435,275	Ohio.
89,417	.....	.....	.....	2,585,446	7,037,696	678,476	Indiana.
235,688	.....	.....	.....	52,534,750	52,902,633	2,330,321	Illinois.
883,380	.....	.....	.....	65,438,706	21,169,053	2,587,149	Michigan.
.....	5,636,124	.....	.....	456,113	12,255,500	1,779,655	Wisconsin.
15,675	.....	.....	.....	1,576,477	6,969,249	1,857,846	Minnesota.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,026,798	2,260,546	Iowa.
.....	.....	.....	.....	9,988,227	35,929,919	3,582,335	Missouri.
1,486,360	8,979,199	.....	.....	144,031,410	167,367,959	19,511,603	
.....	.....	.....	.....	166,122	2,622,850	841,472	North Dakota.
.....	.....	.....	.....	325,921	2,556,203	588,591	South Dakota
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,078,482	10,641,394	1,410,052	Nebraska.
101,223	1,197,052	.....	.....	.....	13,976,075	1,284,586	Kansas.
.....	600,946	.....	.....	383,634	1,659,628	469,835	Montana.
.....	.....	.....	.....	32,535	310,890	36,432	Wyoming
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,314,041	3,256,732	447,079	Colorado.
.....	.....	.....	.....	36,534	.....	43,153	New Mexico.
.....	.....	.....	.....	292,863	2,840,170	431,827	Oklahoma.
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,808	162,906	62,573	Indian Territory.
101,223	1,797,998	.....	.....	3,632,940	38,026,848	5,615,600	
.....	773,212	.....	.....	1,921,300	4,828,309	1,267,671	Washington.
3,060	190,140	1,178,503	6,790	14,985	1,231,765	376,170	Oregon.
.....	.....	.....	.....	19,812,626	32,698,462	11,498,740	California.
.....	9,869	.....	11,500	15,416	427,455	52,115	Idaho.
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,810,069	4,848,317	3,022,004	Utah.
.....	74,617	139,975	.....	129,917	321,075	160,390	Nevada.
.....	.....	.....	.....	689,144	262,678	.....	Arizona.
.....	2,428	.....	.....	.....	90,752	37,495	Alaska.
3,060	1,050,266	1,318,478	18,290	27,393,457	44,708,813	16,414,585	
1,823,297	13,868,363	3,196,750	168,743	275,056,268	354,610,061	72,399,603	
.....	12,080	111,308	5,410	198,907	293,230	79,640	Hawaii.
.....	.....	.....	.....	893,012	696,634	411,596	Porto Rico.
.....	.....	.....	.....	313,409	5,627,567	262,463	Philippines.
.....	12,080	111,308	5,410	1,405,328	6,617,431	753,699	
1,823,297	13,880,443	3,308,058	174,153	276,461,596	361,227,492	73,153,302	

TABLE I.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF CONDITION OF STATE

States, etc.	RESOURCES.			
	Checks and other cash items.	Total cash on hand.	All other resources.	Total resources.
New Hampshire	$7,500	$107,306	$109,744	$2,098,987
Rhode Island	.....	60,329	11,419	1,376,995
Connecticut	65,182	508,129	13,613	10,490,049
Total New England States	72,682	675,764	134,776	13,966,031
New York	12,277,700	43,010,643	280,533	352,032,747
New Jersey	29,196	573,653	11,487	11,642,701
Pennsylvania	727,246	2,565,946	.....	132,479,977
Delaware	64,366	84,078	33,705	2,625,916
Maryland	110,378	468,469	8,817	12,611,160
Total Eastern States	13,208,886	46,702,789	334,542	511,392,501
Virginia	466,790	1,804,750	455,272	44,255,242
West Virginia	363,999	2,138,300	263,389	49,517,935
North Carolina	243,174	1,143,795	654,054	19,888,919
South Carolina[a]	82,380	1,149,746	241,050	15,329,857
Georgia	228,966	2,339,199	284,881	51,393,758
Florida	65,408	653,039	.....	8,419,080
Alabama[a]	28,956	273,943	12,305	3,846,006
Mississippi	1,823	1,768,426	238,480	33,255,431
Louisiana[c]	1,414,409	4,089,471	59,764	58,648,495
Arkansas[a]	71,286	813,045	43,955	12,102,154
Kentucky	103,774	3,641,379	984,435	58,773,109
Tennessee	504,967	2,741,642	83,281	41,743,822
Total Southern States	3,575,932	22,556,735	3,320,866	397,173,808
Ohio	1,095,239	6,378,454	811,436	151,774,527
Indiana	79,142	1,814,125	60,078	33,170,609
Illinois[d]	7,654,334	31,388,919	.....	343,004,769
Michigan[c]	977,393	9,637,306	511,794	177,764,528
Wisconsin	663,185	3,757,044	22,965	76,265,625
Minnesota	648,437	3,092,786	37,439	54,304,876
Iowa	.....	2,396,923	.....	59,591,338
Missouri	2,047,737	8,495,059	126,827	164,399,355
Total Middle States	13,165,467	66,960,616	1,570,539	1,060,275,627
North Dakota	149,766	904,299	.....	13,825,386
South Dakota	121,485	913,292	221,319	14,542,847
Nebraska[b]	86,423	2,463,704	.....	48,164,907
Kansas	326,039	3,506,538	29,175	53,135,771
Montana	66,859	2,130,565	16,577	16,427,465
Wyoming	12,901	82,353	9,233	1,901,281
Colorado	.....	1,302,751	34,648	14,393,176
New Mexico	.....	556,052	.....	2,118,687
Oklahoma	171,432	861,313	.....	11,156,354
Indian Territory	4,103	43,664	2,270	760,429
Total Western States	939,008	12,764,531	313,222	176,426,303
Washington	.....	2,095,392	288,871	22,811,696
Oregon[a]	13,266	698,058	6,632	8,143,057
California	.....	18,623,927	2,362,588	201,719,509
Idaho	30,570	80,963	1,663	1,622,496
Utah[e]	.....	4,322,252	164,795	43,818,898
Nevada[a]	400	321,872	49,241	5,404,169
Arizona	.....	[g]1,863,335	.....	5,825,075
Alaska[a]	19,635	463,650	111,881	899,523
Total Pacific States	63,871	28,469,449	2,985,671	290,244,423
Total United States	31,025,846	178,129,884	8,659,616	2,449,478,693
Hawaii[a e]	27,468	945,539	130,655	5,744,768
Porto Rico	.....	837,019	287,832	5,893,782
Philippines	1,263,143	7,238,197	778,037	30,311,517
Total islands	1,290,611	9,020,755	1,196,524	41,950,067
Total United States, etc	32,316,457	187,150,639	9,856,140	2,491,428,760

[a] Unofficial.
[b] Includes private and savings banks.
[c] Includes savings banks and loan and trust companies.
[d] Includes loan and trust companies.

TABLE I—Continued.

BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1903.

LIABILITIES.							States, etc.
Capital stock.	Surplus fund.	Undivided profits.	Dividends unpaid.	Deposits.	Due to other banks, etc.	All other liabilities.	
$630,000	*f* $121,286	.....	.....	$1,082,745	.....	$264,956	New Hampshire.
395,000	.....	$169,910	$2,837	701,248	$108,000	.....	Rhode Island.
2,240,000	445,000	605,179	1,812	7,071,401	121,656	5,001	Connecticut.
3,265,000	566,286	775,089	4,649	8,855,394	229,656	269,957	
27,945,700	20,930,361	10,840,408	.....	245,982,302	45,966,269	367,707	New York.
1,543,750	833,000	385,078	1,197	8,342,507	341,769	195,400	New Jersey.
10,741,832	10,094,950	3,148,810	.....	105,913,682	1,685,052	895,651	Pennsylvania
500,000	500,627	39,347	.....	1,376,828	89,714	119,400	Delaware.
1,876,000	550,109	313,297	2,823	9,489,159	268,215	111,557	Maryland.
42,607,282	32,909,047	14,726,940	4,020	371,104,478	48,351,019	1,689,715	
7,326,900	2,190,962	2,554,802	6,401	29,700,078	1,105,596	1,370,503	Virginia.
6,929,624	2,696,083	1,440,977	10,846	36,517,589	1,562,753	360,063	West Virginia.
3,761,046	533,740	539,029	6,379	13,645,159	290,362	1,113,204	North Carolina.
2,686,043	545,078	518,896	34,436	10,007,745	668,946	868,713	South Carolina.
9,783,939	2,374,898	2,804,360	72,174	25,207,257	1,604,719	9,546,411	Georgia.
1,004,000	321,477	184,059	848	6,647,199	138,113	123,384	Florida.
1,040,000	141,500	191,040	112	2,218,352	102,456	152,546	Alabama.
6,555,783	1,023,650	1,246,644	15,919	21,229,870	597,562	2,586,003	Mississippi.
8,275,700	4,259,883	1,198,035	23,488	38,576,730	4,200,366	2,114,293	Louisiana.
2,263,670	653,831	327,468	14,549	8,111,324	682,970	48,342	Arkansas.
10,559,922	2,587,137	638,880	164,079	31,626,211	2,619,705	10,577,175	Kentucky.
7,312,400	1,749,576	211,648	8,356	30,831,004	1,171,273	459,565	Tennessee.
67,499,027	19,077,815	11,855,838	357,587	254,318,518	14,744,821	29,320,202	
17,135,203	5,012,408	2,290,214	25,925	124,270,008	1,466,396	1,574,373	Ohio.
5,182,050	993,266	595,682	1,912	26,245,023	76,272	76,404	Indiana.
32,415,000	13,615,633	7,303,091	11,443	260,981,680	28,079,606	598,316	Illinois.
15,623,438	5,370,885	3,275,332	5,958	148,003,833	5,062,646	422,436	Michigan.
7,332,030	1,427,866	1,546,743	3,885	64,354,486	1,446,055	154,560	Wisconsin.
7,609,700	1,554,778	842,353	9,345	40,725,309	3,401,534	161,857	Minnesota.
10,270,800	1,656,365	1,521,466	.....	45,841,224	301,483	.....	Iowa.
19,571,426	7,762,072	2,597,170	30,016	124,205,602	9,340,894	892,175	Missouri.
115,139,647	37,393,273	19,972,051	88,484	834,627,165	49,174,886	3,880,121	
2,138,010	309,610	323,201	.....	10,669,028	109,012	276,525	North Dakota.
1,949,000	328,016	382,873	7,865	11,501,817	145,497	227,779	South Dakota.
7,976,250	1,401,853	1,220,856	12,511	36,708,742	686,408	158,287	Nebraska.
7,665,500	1,803,373	1,517,762	4,650	41,008,064	757,427	378,995	Kansas.
1,650,000	431,788	499,653	4,960	12,499,172	385,432	956,460	Montana.
274,500	56,432	124,778	.....	1,245,455	3,681	196,435	Wyoming.
1,662,400	106,000	284,027	3,470	12,303,419	3,338	30,522	Colorado.
297,400	*f* 56,471	.....	.....	1,764,816	.....	.....	New Mexico.
2,026,330	255,072	383,122	.....	8,041,106	316,980	133,744	Oklahoma.
228,240	15,956	28,113	.....	428,138	36,952	23,030	Indian Territory.
25,867,630	4,764,571	4,764,385	33,456	136,169,757	2,444,727	2,381,777	
2,226,600	209,298	523,364	2,522	18,765,630	801,999	282,283	Washington.
1,036,740	183,070	161,294	3,874	6,699,301	32,600	26,178	Oregon.
34,560,103	*f* 26,927,410	.....	.....	125,332,643	11,951,514	2,947,839	California.
346,700	12,075	31,271	.....	1,183,868	48,582	.....	Idaho.
2,803,688	5,855,975	7,494,368	.....	26,152,133	1,111,526	401,208	Utah.
1,500,000	50,000	241,083	480	3,449,249	162,766	591	Nevada.
773,310	*f* 301,195	.....	.....	4,750,570	.....	.....	Arizona.
125,000	.....	.....	.....	717,665	25,824	31,034	Alaska.
43,372,141	33,539,023	8,451,380	6,876	187,051,059	14,134,811	3,689,133	
297,750,727	128,250,015	60,545,683	495,072	1,792,126,371	129,079,920	41,230,905	
1,688,500	27,493	30,253	12,625	3,759,935	127,938	98,024	Hawaii.
1,437,004	166,760	106,447	.....	2,657,090	586,738	939,743	Porto Rico.
1,388,266	1,203,607	83,831	12,833	16,026,767	9,953,523	1,642,690	Philippines.
4,513,770	1,397,860	220,531	25,458	22,443,792	10,668,199	2,680,457	
302,264,497	129,647,875	60,766,214	520,530	1,814,570,163	139,748,119	43,911,362	

e Includes private banks.
f Includes undivided profits.
g Includes amount due from banks and bankers.

TABLE II.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF CONDITION OF THE LOAN

States, etc.	Date of report.	Number of companies.	RESOURCES. Loans on real estate.	Loans on collateral security other than real estate.	All other loans and discounts.	Overdrafts.
Maine	June 30, 1903	19	$1,508,258	$3,154,776	$5,009,336	$15,893
Massachusetts	Apr. 9, 1903	40	5,211,714	70,909,179	34,706,693	8,603
Rhode Island	June 30, 1903	13	4,593,133	11,196,961	26,442,595	.....
Connecticut	June 9, 1903	18	.....	.....	9,112,225	47,539
Total New England States	.....	90	11,313,105	85,260,916	75,270,849	72,035
New York	July 1, 1903	77	55,370,426	626,694,833	53,060,425	29,216
New Jersey	June 9, 1903	56	.....	39,094,369	.....	39,877
Pennsylvania	May 29, 1903	204	.....	.....	199,322,898	.....
Delaware	June 16, 1903	4	489,830	.....	1,950,140	95,290
Maryland[a]	June 30, 1903	5	76,432	15,905,933	.....	118
District of Columbia	June 9, 1903	4	.....	.....	14,420,239	2,428
Total Eastern States	.....	350	55,936,688	681,695,135	268,753,702	166,929
Ohio	Apr. 4, 1903	20	10,632,529	.....	27,591,284	4,122
Indiana	Mar. 31, 1903	44	7,283,353	4,863,304	.....	.....
Minnesota	June 30, 1903	8	.....	.....	1,607,759	.....
Missouri	Feb. 28, 1903	19	9,670,366	58,423,804	4,934,406	145,404
Total Middle States	.....	91	27,586,248	63,287,108	34,133,449	149,526
Total United States	.....	531	94,836,041	830,243,159	378,158,000	388,490

States, etc.	RESOURCES. Checks and other cash items.	Total cash on hand.	All other resources.	Total resources.
Maine	$89,041	$328,454	$803,766	$18,328,884
Massachusetts	877	4,127,114	892,114	163,242,003
Rhode Island	.....	2,757,591	445,103	75,741,770
Connecticut	73,771	680,112	94,786	16,769,431
Total New England States	163,689	7,893,271	2,235,769	274,082,088
New York	.....	26,708,690	14,949,322	1,146,370,775
New Jersey	504,819	1,962,504	717,372	121,660,825
Pennsylvania	1,084,065	8,675,985	26,947,879	466,748,675
Delaware	15,328	88,428	51,266	6,252,643
Maryland[a]	30,000	58,768	789,517	36,464,833
District of Columbia	100,452	479,816	.....	23,026,091
Total Eastern States	1,734,664	37,974,191	43,455,356	1,800,523,842
Ohio	198,384	1,037,183	930,875	75,600,487
Indiana	.....	741,957	573,494	21,252,000
Minnesota	.....	306,818	658,544	4,835,578
Missouri	392,721	1,129,208	533,990	122,260,068
Total Middle States	591,105	3,215,166	2,696,903	223,948,133
Total United States	2,489,458	49,082,628	48,388,028	2,298,554,063

[a] Unofficial.

TABLE II.

AND TRUST COMPANIES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1903.

RESOURCES.							States, etc.
United States bonds on hand.	State, county, and municipal bonds.	Railroad bonds and stocks.	Bank stocks.	Other stocks, bonds, and securities.	Due from other banks and bankers.	Real estate, furniture, and fixtures.	
$100,110	$763,169	$2,042,637	$218,320	$2,576,803	$1,365,520	$352,801	Maine.
50,550	6,251,869	7,100,473	148,085	10,782,337	20,413,885	2,638,510	Massachusetts.
1,000,000	2,132,345	10,666,460	3,046,125	4,903,715	6,841,238	1,716,504	Rhode Island.
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,252,262	1,877,843	630,893	Connecticut.
1,150,660	9,147,383	19,809,570	3,412,530	22,515,117	30,498,486	5,338,708	
.....	.....	.....	.....	230,698,386	125,594,697	13,264,780	New York.
260,299	1,876,079	.....	.....	62,988,839	10,250,646	3,966,021	New Jersey.
.....	.....	.....	.....	154,186,271	49,331,378	27,200,199	Pennsylvania.
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,556,661	549,594	456,106	Delaware.
.....	3,369,572	1,866,431	17,300	9,381,625	2,730,480	2,238,657	Maryland.
50,235	.....	.....	.....	1,519,129	3,811,897	2,641,895	Dist. Columbia.
310,534	5,245,651	1,866,431	17,300	461,782,378	191,817,225	49,767,658	
1,438,188	376,458	.....	.....	22,506,149	8,482,062	2,403,253	Ohio.
20,700	798,959	.....	.....	2,669,375	3,380,030	920,828	Indiana.
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,045,208	268,943	948,306	Minnesota.
.....	.....	.....	.....	25,347,108	18,391,145	3,291,916	Missouri.
1,458,888	1,175,417	.....	.....	51,567,840	30,522,180	7,564,303	
2,920,082	15,568,451	21,676,001	3,429,830	535,865,335	252,837,891	62,670,669	

LIABILITIES.							States, etc.
Capital stock.	Surplus fund.	Undivided profits.	Dividends unpaid.	Deposits.	Due to other banks, etc.	All other liabilities.	
$1,772,000	$766,750	$499,902	$106,548	$13,447,017	$713,663	$1,023,004	Maine.
15,225,000	13,660,000	5,722,463	6,705	126,232,725	66,964	2,328,146	Massachusetts.
5,208,482	4,020,082	1,402,368	.....	61,627,548	3,283,142	200,148	Rhode Island.
2,289,600	853,386	608,575	635	12,065,221	342,953	609,061	Connecticut.
24,495,082	19,300,218	8,233,308	113,888	213,372,511	4,406,722	4,160,359	
62,550,000	94,335,498	47,351,207	.....	812,351,604	102,418,268	27,364,198	New York.
11,624,300	8,387,347	8,928,739	2,136	86,799,193	3,142,986	2,776,124	New Jersey.
81,346,555	63,667,110	19,739,313	.....	296,305,753	5,689,944	.....	Pennsylvania.
1,065,000	600,000	154,215	255	4,168,405	7,712	257,056	Delaware.
6,800,000	6,775,000	2,558,165	12,500	19,093,588	380,000	845,580	Maryland.
4,450,000	1,900,000	351,060	1,831	15,795,317	59,003	468,880	Dist. Columbia.
167,835,855	175,664,955	79,082,699	16,722	1,234,513,860	111,697,913	31,711,838	
10,729,250	3,752,258	1,177,891	1,388	59,381,203	118,600	439,897	Ohio.
4,929,748	548,313	389,803	.....	14,035,146	.....	1,348,990	Indiana.
2,221,300	134,517	84,688	.....	2,395,073	.....	.....	Minnesota.
22,596,500	22,807,830	3,319,854	.....	65,701,003	5,863,408	1,971,473	Missouri.
40,476,798	27,242,918	4,972,236	1,388	141,512,425	5,982,008	3,760,360	
232,807,735	222,208,091	92,288,243	131,998	1,589,398,796	122,086,643	39,632,557	

TABLE III.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF CONDITION OF THE

States, etc.	Date of report.	Number of banks.	RESOURCES. Loans on real estate.	Loans on collateral security other than real estate.	All other loans and discounts.	Overdrafts.
New York	June 30, 1903	7	$58,960	$69,581	$130,890	$2,496
Pennsylvania	do	19	490,433	2,054,510	5,059,938	3,638
Maryland[b]	do	14	402,247	383,208	543,197	25,752
Total Eastern States		40	951,640	2,507,299	5,734,025	31,886
West Virginia	June 30, 1903	3	48,500	46,315	57,481	799
North Carolina[a]	Apr. 9, 1903	15			802,639	7,805
South Carolina	June 30, 1903	2	11,000	12,000	32,450	
Georgia	do	7	8,325	32,337	244,831	1,128
Florida	do	4	9,667	49,114	45,319	4,056
Alabama	do	7	9,600	179,517	227,007	9,056
Texas	do	47	1,625,698	1,751,065	2,553,014	506,659
Arkansas	do	3	14,000	36,500	134,220	8,655
Kentucky[a]	do	20		104,500	2,186,974	40,780
Total Southern States		108	1,726,790	2,211,348	6,283,935	578,938
Ohio	June 30, 1903	83	3,283,278	3,673,089	6,576,442	127,721
Indiana	do	77	1,393,307	923,862	5,004,874	112,706
Illinois	do	168	4,168,210	2,911,500	10,920,236	429,180
Michigan	do	45	1,479,680	650,917	2,000,569	48,930
Wisconsin[a]	June 17, 1903	141			8,705,062	219,969
Iowa	June 30, 1903	154	2,183,060	1,004,875	9,910,488	404,444
Minnesota	do	64	740,856	1,509,796	2,249,615	70,572
Missouri[a]	Feb. 28, 1903	88	1,019,096	4,588,572	163,498	
Total Middle States		820	14,267,487	15,262,611	45,530,784	1,413,522
North Dakota	July 1, 1903	1		15,152		
South Dakota[a]	June 9, 1903	74			4,267,981	81,955
Kansas[a]	do	32	243,273	1,803,509		58,057
Montana	June 30, 1903	6	18,900	167,950	2,863,855	11,287
Wyoming[a]	June 9, 1903	8			1,119,529	58,217
Colorado	June 30, 1903	16	37,257	113,115	514,475	5,580
New Mexico	do	2	5,000		22,532	2,000
Indian Territory	do	24	13,048	189,143	590,584	25,511
Total Western States		163	317,478	2,288,869	9,378,956	242,607
Washington	June 30, 1903	11	98,661	152,809	447,972	3,829
Oregon	do	5	13,960	83,077	281,970	8,687
California[a]	do	20	587,764	111,321	1,216,019	
Idaho	do	3	24,608		374,572	39,020
Nevada	do	1	11,550	36,135		1,620
Arizona	do	2	9,334	3,148	66,858	100
Alaska	do	1			30,359	
Total Pacific States		43	745,877	386,490	2,417,750	53,256
Total United States		1,174	18,009,272	22,656,617	69,345,450	2,320,209

[a] Official. [b] Includes a number of incorporated banks not officially reported.

TABLE III.

PRIVATE BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1903.

RESOURCES.							States, etc.
United States bonds on hand.	State, county, and municipal bonds.	Railroad bonds and stocks.	Bank stocks.	Other stocks, bonds, and securities.	Due from other banks and bankers.	Real estate, furniture, and fixtures.	
.....	$9,400	$34,025	.....	$71,983	$210,497	$12,626	New York.
$105,000	100,971	317,415	$34,200	450,899	1,100,451	126,818	Pennsylvania.
.....	87,392	146,798	45,834	106,469	104,564	131,361	Maryland.
105,000	197,763	498,238	80,034	629,351	1,415,512	270,805	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,398	2,573	West Virginia.
.....	6,500	.....	.....	144,380	233,187	19,994	North Carolina.
.....	1,060	.....	2,000	12,000	3,799	26,000	South Carolina.
.....	500	.....	.....	10,400	41,633	18,748	Georgia.
.....	.....	.....	.....	5,923	94,971	35,280	Florida.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,970	23,699	Alabama.
27,515	36,795	.....	11,910	680,777	1,488,869	422,761	Texas.
.....	.....	.....	.....	23,725	87,585	16,040	Arkansas.
9,000	.....	.....	.....	115,215	637,523	77,274	Kentucky.
36,515	44,855	.....	13,910	992,420	2,702,935	642,369	
223,772	332,336	166,111	169,146	639,102	3,427,485	649,304	Ohio.
102,150	147,467	25,000	24,750	219,528	2,674,557	354,068	Indiana.
149,092	355,798	110,668	145,852	303,886	5,552,036	916,730	Illinois.
2,000	10,000	9,068	500	68,569	1,340,966	321,459	Michigan.
.....	266,588	.....	.....	494,676	2,386,226	354,855	Wisconsin.
17,660	1,441	.....	73,288	116,110	3,015,352	1,032,282	Iowa.
12,910	5,685	.....	31,795	45,001	1,051,913	397,044	Minnesota.
.....	.....	.....	.....	253,345	2,065,960	214,303	Missouri.
507,584	1,119,315	310,847	445,331	2,140,217	21,514,495	4,240,045	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,446	2,658	North Dakota.
.....	.....	.....	.....	56,718	1,206,652	243,562	South Dakota.
29,370	5,371	.....	.....	.....	1,248,757	95,441	Kansas.
.....	32,283	.....	.....	2,200	1,148,780	156,038	Montana.
.....	.....	.....	.....	34,333	178,505	35,375	Wyoming.
10,000	1,918	.....	.....	17,795	166,809	55,153	Colorado.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,460	35,000	New Mexico.
.....	443	.....	.....	4,382	390,856	95,297	Indian Territory.
39,370	40,015	.....	.....	115,428	4,367,265	718,524	
.....	.....	.....	.....	40,124	212,634	45,199	Washington.
.....	.....	.....	.....	38,045	172,841	34,927	Oregon.
.....	.....	.....	.....	263,379	328,305	226,337	California.
.....	.....	.....	.....	6,476	111,080	8,150	Idaho.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,210	20,024	Nevada.
.....	.....	.....	10,000	5,000	16,142	202,250	Arizona.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,359	2,211	Alaska.
.....	.....	.....	10,000	353,024	883,571	539,098	
688,469	1,401,948	809,085	549,275	4,230,440	30,883,778	6,410,841	

TABLE III—Continued.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF CONDITION OF

States, etc.	RESOURCES.			
	Checks and other cash items.	Total cash on hand.	All other resources.	Total resources.
New York	$2,766	$29,714	$20,808	$653,746
Pennsylvania	68,477	449,965	3,786	10,366,501
Maryland	6,406	46,851	1,022	2,031,101
Total Eastern States	77,649	526,530	25,616	13,051,348
West Virginia	3,151	6,040	867	217,124
North Carolina	13,901	57,730	.....	1,286,136
South Carolina	.....	5,311	7,000	112,620
Georgia	296	10,177	1,297	369,672
Florida	3,678	28,515	.....	276,523
Alabama	1,296	32,260	351	546,756
Texas	81,565	469,026	134,155	9,789,809
Arkansas	3,914	33,798	1,553	359,990
Kentucky	5,437	207,201	39,952	3,423,856
Total Southern States	113,238	850,058	185,175	16,382,486
Ohio	72,778	803,194	117,513	20,261,271
Indiana	34,385	678,692	59,171	11,754,517
Illinois	128,658	1,121,962	218,858	27,432,666
Michigan	340,436	858,962	47,941	7,179,997
Wisconsin	78,623	650,352	20,835	13,177,186
Iowa	117,637	733,482	144,275	18,754,394
Minnesota	26,140	410,517	309,429	6,861,273
Missouri	87,845	371,509	79,590	8,843,718
Total Middle States	886,502	5,628,670	997,612	114,265,022
North Dakota	222	543	.....	27,021
South Dakota	23,375	417,364	341,885	6,639,492
Kansas	16,649	222,612	7,902	3,730,941
Montana	2,643	441,948	135,534	4,981,418
Wyoming	4,857	54,611	11,854	1,497,281
Colorado	7,545	77,748	23,586	1,030,981
New Mexico	500	2,741	23,000	109,233
Indian Territory	8,871	61,998	2,941	1,383,074
Total Western States	64,662	1,279,565	546,702	19,399,441
Washington	4,469	64,776	2,149	1,072,622
Oregon	3,334	31,142	28,624	696,607
California	.....	216,114	119,583	3,068,822
Idaho	1,862	37,889	29	603,686
Nevada	1,034	18,116	.....	116,689
Arizona	129	11,873	.....	324,834
Alaska	3,712	17,623	.....	68,264
Total Pacific States	14,540	397,533	150,385	5,951,524
Total United States	1,156,591	8,682,356	1,905,490	169,049,821

TABLE III—Continued.

PRIVATE BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1903.

LIABILITIES.							States, etc.
Capital stock.	Surplus fund.	Undivided profits.	Dividends unpaid.	Deposits.	Due to other banks, etc.	All other liabilities.	
$31,800	$21,203	$15,593	.....	$563,924	$1,214	$20,012	New York.
975,900	561,296	185,318	.....	8,565,351	66,549	12,087	Pennsylvania
681,481	70,877	13,946	$756	1,059,168	5,919	198,954	Maryland.
1,689,181	653,376	214,857	756	10,188,443	73,682	231,053	
36,600	12,979	426	3,166	154,064	8,256	1,633	West Virginia.
170,000	67,500	39,406	.....	976,040	3,410	29,780	North Carolina.
77,000	2,000	348	.....	27,288	.....	5,984	South Carolina.
115,725	18,790	7,633	1,013	160,581	38,000	27,930	Georgia.
55,000	.....	1,385	400	204,074	6,000	9,664	Florida.
98,700	28,922	25,111	200	276,071	27,525	90,227	Alabama.
3,471,180	234,965	117,047	6,000	5,325,269	113,550	521,798	Texas.
55,000	12,000	8,447	.....	283,074	.....	1,469	Arkansas.
474,800	33,707	26,293	500	2,397,191	47,826	443,539	Kentucky
4,554,005	410,863	226,096	11,279	9,803,652	244,567	1,132,024	
1,631,813	559,361	280,181	15,904	17,406,450	142,240	225,322	Ohio.
1,412,521	200,202	271,655	22,810	9,538,832	102,669	205,828	Indiana.
2,850,626	628,870	384,899	9,230	23,069,239	152,212	337,590	Illinois.
1,116,412	125,229	89,931	783	5,718,536	13,161	115,945	Michigan.
997,304	253,390	204,751	313	11,565,446	42,033	113,949	Wisconsin.
3,042,023	610,543	443,954	26,027	14,308,935	129,591	193,321	Iowa.
1,402,200	58,047	81,340	30,739	5,066,001	51,118	171,828	Minnesota.
825,370	345,030	143,752	.....	7,396,856	88,953	43,757	Missouri.
13,278,269	2,780,672	1,900,463	105,806	94,070,295	721,977	1,407,540	
10,000	.....	656	.....	16,365	.....	.....	North Dakota.
804,295	170,315	273,536	4,385	5,146,910	92,172	147,879	South Dakota.
424,000	108,529	83,833	.....	2,999,175	70,570	44,834	Kansas.
428,100	26,526	36,393	9,159	4,226,374	91,066	163,800	Montana.
148,000	5,000	27,658	.....	1,258,880	24,743	33,000	Wyoming.
155,000	85,697	35,077	.....	650,011	35,523	69,673	Colorado.
42,500	919	.....	.....	55,814	10,000	.....	New Mexico.
445,899	18,842	35,247	24	777,515	62,678	42,869	Indian Territory
2,457,794	415,828	492,400	13,568	15,131,044	386,752	502,055	
121,000	1,614	43,950	.....	853,894	35,493	16,671	Washington.
85,000	7,000	16,948	.....	540,538	20,641	26,480	Oregon.
658,803	294,686	.....	.....	1,994,333	85,473	35,527	California.
135,000	10,549	8,690	10,000	439,447	.....	.....	Idaho.
25,000	.....	1,437	.....	90,252	.....	.....	Nevada.
216,000	17,710	381	.....	85,562	.....	5,181	Arizona.
10,000	.....	.....	.....	50,530	.....	7,734	Alaska.
1,250,803	331,559	71,406	10,000	4,054,556	141,607	91,593	
23,230,052	4,592,298	2,905,222	141,409	133,247,990	1,568,585	3,364,265	

TABLE IV.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF CONDITION OF THE MUTUAL AND

States, etc.	Date of report.	Number of banks.	RESOURCES. Loans on real estate.	Loans on collateral security other than real estate.	All other loans and discounts.	Overdrafts.
MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS.						
Maine	June 30, 1903	51	$8,461,061	$3,824,017	$1,607,527	.....
New Hampshire	.....do.....	60	16,697,563	6,053,069	7,820,315	.....
Vermont	.....do.....	42	26,817,465	1,867,010	3,418,350	.....
Massachusetts	Oct. 31, 1902	186	255,116,781	4,783,714	129,344,333	.....
Rhode Island	June 30, 1903	22	25,515,346	2,656,242	5,085,312	.....
Connecticut	Oct. 1, 1902	90	70,204,429	8,371,504	3,730,472	.....
Total New England States.	.....	451	402,812,645	27,555,556	151,006,309	.....
New York	July 1, 1903	127	498,330,401	6,001,178	.....	.....
New Jersey	June 9, 1903	27	.....	3,699,220	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	May 29, 1903	10	.....	.....	8,240,516	.....
Delaware	June 16, 1903	2	.....	.....	216,487	.....
Maryland[a]	June 30, 1903	17	4,718,741	3,026,801	1,227,510	.....
Total Eastern States	.....	183	503,049,142	12,727,199	9,684,513	.....
West Virginia (total Southern States).	July 11, 1903	1	449,646	.....	95,291	.....
Ohio[a]	June 30, 1903	4	10,976,454	7,850,196	.....	$175
Indiana	Jan. 1, 1903	5	4,500,295	.....	980,853	.....
Wisconsin	June 17, 1903	1	362,934	97,500	.....	.....
Minnesota	June 30, 1903	12	.....	.....	6,220,399	.....
Total Middle States	.....	22	15,839,683	7,947,696	7,201,252	175
Total mutual savings banks	.....	657	922,151,116	48,230,451	167,987,365	175
STOCK SAVINGS BANKS.						
District of Columbia[a] (total Eastern States).	June 30, 1903	3	863,407	434,993	112,709	259
North Carolina (total Southern States).	Apr. 9, 1903	16	.....	.....	3,144,598	3,447
Iowa (total Middle States)	May 6, 1903	336	.....	.....	82,167,687	773,143
California (total Pacific States)	June 30, 1903	66	110,406,379	10,992,866	1,372,570	.....
Total stock savings banks.	.....	421	111,269,786	11,427,859	86,797,564	776,849
Total all savings banks	.....	1,078	1,033,420,902	59,658,310	254,784,929	777,024

[a] Unofficial.

TABLE IV.

STOCK SAVINGS BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1902–1903.

RESOURCES.							States, etc.
United States bonds on hand.	State, county, and municipal bonds.	Railroad bonds and stocks.	Bank stocks.	Other stocks, bonds, and securities.	Due from other banks and bankers.	Real estate, furniture, and fixtures.	
$1,052,350	$20,449,728	$34,111,153	$2,234,618	$5,219,213	$1,000,178	$1,095,240	Me.
120,076	8,459,303	21,535,676	2,561,150	5,990,126	1,532,181	2,592,134	N. H.
199,308	12,006,294	.....	449,685	.....	2,190,268	801,908	Vt.
.....	14,670,139	105,187,250	18,003,737	70,055,259	16,028,335	9,688,889	Mass.
1,344,008	11,152,629	18,310,239	1,354,529	5,720,488	2,977,593	2,595,951	R. I.
339,700	42,699,139	69,461,280	7,242,675	.....	.....	3,934,279	Conn.
3,055,442	109,437,232	248,605,598	31,846,394	86,985,086	23,728,555	20,708,401	
.....	.....	.....	.....	587,354,334	62,217,844	14,864,626	N. Y.
3,730,850	.....	.....	.....	67,465,404	2,737,701	1,936,944	N. J.
.....	.....	.....	.....	122,770,803	4,817,512	1,351,365	Pa.
.....	.....	.....	.....	6,825,966	205,147	245,590	Del.
2,850,000	22,930,158	24,319,639	120,375	3,993,224	956,470	823,559	Md.
6,580,850	22,930,158	24,319,639	120,375	788,409,731	70,934,674	19,222,084	
.....	43,500	10,000	.....	87,714	105,964	67,987	W. Va.
3,214,102	17,823,353	6,741,600	.....	2,613,737	3,990,355	1,143,094	Ohio.
254,600	.....	.....	.....	1,301,255	1,064,560	178,355	Ind.
.....	256,885	.....	.....	.....	119,570	14,785	Wis.
101,500	.....	.....	.....	10,504,440	1,419,225	779,698	Minn.
3,570,202	18,080,238	6,741,600	.....	14,419,432	6,593,710	2,115,932	
13,206,494	150,491,128	279,676,837	31,966,769	889,901,963	101,362,903	42,114,404	
.....	.....	8,732	28,750	41,891	152,788	238,991	D. C.
.....	.....	.....	.....	91,343	425,839	62,392	N. C.
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,195,506	13,453,815	.....	Iowa.
.....	.....	.....	.....	83,934,031	8,308,847	8,890,415	Cal.
.....	.....	8,732	28,750	86,262,771	22,341,289	9,191,798	
13,206,494	150,491,128	279,685,569	31,995,519	976,164,734	123,704,192	51,306,202	

TABLE IV—Continued.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF CONDITION OF THE MUTUAL AND

States, etc.	RESOURCES.				LIABILITIES.
	Checks and other cash items.	Total cash on hand.	All other resources.	Total resources.	Capital stock.
MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS.					
Maine	$57,194	$166,747	$445,769	$79,724,795	.....
New Hampshire	13,663	165,141	22,814	73,563,211	.....
Vermont	.....	537,197	90,354	48,377,839	.....
Massachusetts	.....	1,312,104	755,034	624,945,575	.....
Rhode Island	.....	335,517	2,040,766	79,088,620	.....
Connecticut	.....	[e] 6,541,909	2,367,510	214,892,897	.....
Total New England States	70,857	9,058,615	5,722,247	1,120,592,937	.....
New York	.....	9,065,609	43,591,010	[g] 1,221,425,002	.....
New Jersey	.....	460,967	186,723	80,217,809	.....
Pennsylvania	1,673	2,466,715	.....	139,648,584	.....
Delaware	.....	598	110,397	7,604,185	.....
Maryland [a]	82,858	577,555	6,776	65,633,666	.....
Total Eastern States	84,531	12,571,444	43,894,906	1,514,529,246	.....
West Virginia (total Southern States)	.....	2,500	.....	862,602	.....
Ohio [a]	60,729	575,602	231,000	55,220,397	.....
Indiana	.....	344,098	126,700	8,750,716	.....
Wisconsin	858	5,355	.....	857,887	.....
Minnesota	38,159	229,548	.....	19,292,969	.....
Total Middle States	99,746	1,154,603	357,700	84,121,969	.....
Total mutual savings banks	255,134	22,787,162	49,974,853	2,720,106,754	.....
STOCK SAVINGS BANKS.					
District of Columbia [a] (total Eastern States)	27,088	78,198	5,700	1,993,506	$250,000
North Carolina (total Southern States)	2,725	79,060	698	3,810,102	312,005
Iowa (total Middle States)	.....	3,281,346	.....	101,871,497	1,104,600
California (total Pacific States)	.....	4,672,137	790,100	229,367,345	8,510,055
Total stock savings banks	29,813	8,110,741	796,498	337,042,450	20,116,660
Total all savings banks	284,947	30,897,903	50,771,351	3,057,149,204	20,116,660

[a] Unofficial.
[b] Includes $1,050,000 capital stock of loan and trust companies.
[c] Includes $500,000 capital stock.
[d] Includes undivided profits.

TABLE IV—Continued.

STOCK SAVINGS BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1902–1903—Continued.

LIABILITIES.						Number of savings depositors.	Average deposits.	States, etc.
Surplus fund.	Undivided profits.	Dividends unpaid.	Savings deposits.	Due to other banks, etc.	All other liabilities.			
$3,136,523	$1,803,865	.....	$74,781,073	.....	$3,334	208,141	$359.28	Me.
3,522,119	6,121,909	.....	63,919,183	.....	.....	155,309	411.56	N.H.
b 2,506,262	1,093,177	.....	44,628,150	$92,969	57,281	134,323	332.24	Vt.
26,075,415	11,722,821	.....	586,937,084	.....	210,255	1,660,814	353.40	Mass.
3,552,399	828,448	.....	74,534,628	.....	173,145	150,342	495.77	R.I.
7,554,298	3,791,748	.....	203,522,226	.....	24,625	444,407	457.96	Conn.
46,347,016	25,361,968	.....	1,048,322,344	92,969	468,640	2,753,336	380.74	
108,454,321	.....	.....	1,112,418,552	.....	552,129	2,327,812	477.88	N.Y.
c 6,352,222	.....	.....	73,722,729	.....	142,858	238,210	309.48	N.J.
9,476,653	1,656,025	.....	128,514,295	.....	1,611	407,652	315.25	Pa.
883,745	18,811	.....	6,586,851	.....	114,778	f 21,792	302.26	Del.
2,483,002	896,340	.....	62,253,508	.....	816	155,299	400.86	Md.
127,649,943	2,571,176	.....	1,383,495,935	.....	812,192	3,150,765	439.10	
12,000	14,244	.....	836,358	.....	.....	4,853	172.33	W. Va.
2,558,000	356,274	.....	52,306,123	.....	.....	108,854	480.51	Ohio.
569,000	81,638	.....	8,072,500	.....	27,578	24,733	326.38	Ind.
.....	47,354	.....	810,533	.....	.....	4,290	188.93	Wis.
450,327	217,977	.....	18,624,665	.....	.....	69,763	266.97	Minn.
3,577,327	703,243	.....	79,813,821	.....	27,578	207,640	384.38	
177,586,286	28,650,631	.....	2,512,468,458	92,969	1,308,410	6,116,594	410.76	
45,415	23,226	$150	1,654,715	.....	20,000	11,758	140.73	D.C.
30,000	125,490	394	3,282,164	2,297	57,752	h 17,721	185.21	N.C.
2,068,069	1,920,581	.....	86,602,757	235,490	.....	f 240,063	360.75	Iowa.
d 8,456,373	.....	.....	211,475,012	30,976	894,929	f 288,101	734.03	Cal.
10,599,857	2,069,297	544	303,014,648	268,763	972,681	557,643	543.38	
188,186,143	30,719,928	544	2,815,483,106	361,732	2,281,091	6,674,237	421.84	

c Includes amount due from banks.
f Estimated.
g Classification of resources from reports of Jan. 1, 1903.
h Partially estimated.

TABLE V.

AGGREGATE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES FROM 1898–99 TO 1903.

Classification.	1898–99. 260 companies.	1899–1900. 290 companies.	1900–1901. 334 companies.	1901–1902. 417 companies.	1903. 531 companies.
RESOURCES.					
Loans on real estate	$43,640,072	$49,965,197	$59,579,122	$87,252,612	$94,836,041
Loans on other collateral security	303,173,568	402,763,092	607,868,759	693,371,795	830,243,159
Other loans and discounts	252,217,393	275,223,848	272,321,010	411,863,904	378,158,000
Overdrafts	105,189	177,850	217,347	243,668	388,490
United States bonds	29,595,770	1,863,255	2,099,021	1,594,219	2,920,082
State, county, and municipal bonds	6,489,823	7,399,672	10,428,652	12,594,237	15,568,451
Railroad bonds and stocks	12,450,197	10,439,090	21,980,385	17,975,068	21,676,001
Bank stocks	1,198,464	205,763	3,236,661	2,583,403	3,429,830
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	216,352,619	305,933,306	358,478,135	412,833,713	535,865,335
Due from other banks and bankers	130,072,594	188,752,556	191,527,201	231,438,193	252,837,891
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	37,880,338	39,720,024	43,145,812	50,265,813	62,670,669
Cash and cash items	451,881	3,884,792	869,693	1,444,479	2,489,458
Cash on hand	24,343,833	26,811,263	24,810,203	31,936,655	49,082,628
Other resources	13,554,253	17,020,635	18,419,604	27,816,898	48,388,028
Total	1,071,525,994	1,330,160,343	1,614,981,605	1,983,214,707	2,298,554,063
LIABILITIES.					
Capital stock	104,308,722	126,930,845	137,361,704	179,732,581	232,807,735
Surplus fund	79,707,194	112,650,803	119,609,186	149,902,172	222,208,091
Other undivided profits	25,908,973	35,738,536	48,675,282	75,622,342	92,288,243
Dividends unpaid	184,651	197,264	89,080	645,393	131,998
Individual deposits	835,499,064	1,028,232,407	1,271,081,174	1,525,887,493	1,589,398,796
Due to other banks and bankers	2,011,661	3,502,865	7,768,706	11,589,123	122,086,643
Other liabilities	23,905,729	22,907,623	30,396,473	39,835,603	39,632,557
Total	1,071,525,994	1,330,160,343	1,614,981,605	1,983,214,707	2,298,554,063

TABLE VI.

AGGREGATE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF SAVINGS BANKS FROM 1898–99 TO 1902–1903.

Classification.	1898–99. 942 banks.	1899–1900. 1,002 banks.	1900–1901. 1,007 banks.	1901–1902. 1,036 banks.	1902–1903. 1,078 banks.
RESOURCES.					
Loans on real estate	$878,126,859	$914,066,518	$951,703,514	$994,639,330	$1,033,420,902
Loans on other collateral security	156,359,308	43,738,808	43,492,611	49,580,215	59,658,310
Other loans and discounts	64,112,422	209,522,670	224,031,307	232,099,557	254,784,929
Overdrafts	328,736	457,710	512,928	800,021	777,024
United States bonds	136,930,208	111,118,450	81,764,721	58,140,124	13,206,494
State, county, and municipal bonds	512,777,336	513,971,965	476,192,079	481,568,530	150,491,128
Railroad bonds and stocks	167,998,336	230,488,662	306,833,690	375,623,513	279,685,569
Bank stocks	36,637,920	34,607,547	36,282,054	34,520,802	31,995,519
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	230,796,388	312,284,385	384,924,827	411,631,200	976,164,734
Due from other banks and bankers	112,667,259	113,562,042	123,890,567	121,396,971	123,704,192
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	55,469,869	56,651,224	55,907,983	53,951,088	51,306,202
Cash and cash items	52,594	263,278	438,474	172,503	284,947
Cash on hand	34,651,724	32,115,609	33,129,536	30,877,338	30,897,903
Other resources	13,922,513	52,024,766	37,400,812	48,171,794	50,771,351
Total	2,400,831,472	2,624,873,634	2,756,505,103	2,893,172,986	3,057,149,204
LIABILITIES.					
Capital stock	17,492,223	19,892,294	18,681,405	18,633,615	20,116,660
Surplus fund	173,807,848	184,919,263	185,858,754	189,584,579	188,186,143
Other undivided profits	21,439,191	21,879,492	30,309,636	29,331,753	30,719,928
Dividends unpaid	17,959	28,170	2,780	2,500	544
Individual deposits (savings)	2,179,468,299	2,384,770,849	2,516,843,293	2,650,104,486	2,815,483,106
Individual deposits (not savings)	2,538,125	4,949,105	1,756,243	.....	.....
Due to other banks and bankers	97,421	431,992	278,243	293,484	361,732
Other liabilities	5,970,406	8,002,469	2,774,749	5,222,569	2,281,091
Total	2,400,831,472	2,624,873,634	2,756,505,103	2,893,172,986	3,057,149,204

TABLE VII.

AGGREGATE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF PRIVATE BANKS IN 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, AND 1903.

Classification.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
	756 banks.	989 banks.	917 banks.	1,039 banks.	1,174 banks.
RESOURCES.					
Loans on real estate	$7,396,584	$10,027,368	$16,562,723	$17,454,976	$18,309,272
Loans on other collateral security	6,886,390	11,921,668	12,427,351	16,859,611	22,656,617
Other loans and discounts	38,994,838	54,094,838	59,084,040	74,652,495	69,345,450
Overdrafts	1,102,153	2,323,929	2,149,052	2,878,792	2,320,209
United States bonds	911,527	1,266,202	1,481,275	845,376	688,469
State bonds	687,807	1,182,159	4,621,157	2,059,954	1,401,948
Railroad bonds and stocks	285,910	543,408	1,306,953	718,325	809,085
Bank stocks	320,061	358,871	371,741	407,889	549,275
Other stocks, bonds, etc	2,039,018	2,428,817	4,152,403	3,225,071	4,230,440
Due from other banks and bankers	17,628,512	25,699,672	30,607,903	31,639,761	30,883,778
Real estate, furniture, etc	4,688,168	6,184,165	6,063,795	6,873,270	6,410,841
Cash and cash items	642,977	673,176	853,675	997,806	1,156,591
Cash on hand	5,523,930	8,328,341	7,350,947	9,388,059	8,682,356
Other resources	679,378	1,756,427	2,071,331	1,363,050	1,905,490
Total	87,787,253	126,789,041	149,104,346	169,364,435	169,049,821
LIABILITIES.					
Capital	13,987,676	19,364,735	19,306,375	24,263,614	23,230,052
Surplus fund	2,720,604	3,187,261	3,767,731	4,694,167	4,592,298
Other undivided profits	1,935,919	2,423,864	2,920,271	2,359,434	2,905,222
Dividends unpaid		57,538	103,429	130,908	141,409
Individual deposits	64,974,392	96,206,049	118,621,903	131,669,948	133,247,990
Due to other banks and bankers	3,393,839	1,457,349	2,567,414	3,499,522	1,568,585
Other liabilities	774,823	4,092,245	1,817,223	2,746,842	3,364,265
Total	87,787,253	126,789,041	149,104,346	169,364,435	169,049,821

TABLE VIII.

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF STATE BANKS, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES, SAVINGS AND PRIVATE BANKS, 1902–1903.

Classification.	State banks.	Loan and trust companies.	Savings banks.	Private banks.	Total.
	5,962 banks.	531 companies.	1,078 banks.	1,174 banks.	8,745 banks.
RESOURCES.					
Loans on real estate	$80,221,586	$94,836,041	$1,033,420,902	$18,009,272	$1,226,487,801
Loans on other collateral security	86,444,679	830,243,159	59,658,310	22,656,617	999,002,765
Other loans and discounts	1,345,230,875	378,158,000	254,784,929	69,345,450	2,047,519,254
Overdrafts	20,180,043	388,490	777,024	2,320,209	23,665,766
United States bonds	1,823,297	2,920,082	13,206,494	688,469	18,638,342
State, county, and municipal bonds	13,880,443	15,568,451	150,491,128	1,401,948	181,341,970
Railroad bonds and stocks	3,308,058	21,676,001	279,685,569	809,085	305,478,713
Bank stocks	174,153	3,429,830	31,995,519	549,275	36,148,777
Other stocks, bonds, and securities	276,461,596	535,865,335	976,164,734	4,230,440	1,792,722,105
Due from other banks and bankers	361,227,492	252,837,891	123,704,192	30,883,778	768,653,353
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	73,153,302	62,670,669	51,306,202	6,410,841	193,541,014
Checks and other cash items	32,316,457	2,489,458	284,947	1,156,591	36,247,453
Cash on hand	187,150,639	49,082,628	30,897,903	8,682,356	275,813,526
Other resources	9,856,140	48,388,028	50,771,351	1,905,490	110,921,009
Total	2,491,428,760	2,298,554,063	3,057,149,204	169,049,821	8,016,181,848
LIABILITIES.					
Capital stock	302,264,497	232,807,735	20,116,660	23,230,052	578,418,944
Surplus fund	129,647,875	222,208,091	188,186,143	4,592,298	544,634,407
Other undivided profits	60,766,214	92,288,243	30,719,928	2,905,222	186,679,607
Dividends unpaid	520,580	131,998	544	141,409	794,481
Individual deposits	1,814,570,163	1,589,398,796	2,815,483,106	133,247,990	6,352,700,055
Due to other banks and bankers	139,748,119	122,086,643	361,732	1,568,585	263,765,079
Other liabilities	43,911,362	39,632,557	2,281,091	3,364,265	89,189,275
Total	2,491,428,760	2,298,554,063	3,057,149,204	169,049,821	8,016,181,848

TABLE IX.

GOLD, SILVER, PAPER CURRENCY, AND CASH (NOT CLASSIFIED) HELD BY BANKS OTHER THAN NATIONAL IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY AT DATE OF LATEST REPORTS, 1902–1903.

States, etc.	Gold coin.	Gold certificates.	Silver coin.	Silver certificates.
Maine	$54,415	$27,989	$45,602	$136,898
New Hampshire	21,780	.....	36,776	.....
Vermont	27,355	.....	26,733	.....
Massachusetts	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island	750,859	280,780	124,816	.....
Connecticut	343,286	.....	50,153	.....
Total New England States	1,197,695	308,769	284,080	136,898
New York	2,133,263	[a] 20,335,406	1,214,204	3,820,547
New Jersey	255,574	.....	190,616	.....
Pennsylvania	3,727,705	25,970	745,911	49,954
Delaware	3,284	7,733	2,783	.....
Maryland	3,248	37,170	17,710	185,841
District of Columbia	40,122	356,050	5,483	54,203
Total Eastern States	6,163,196	20,762,329	2,176,707	4,110,545
Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina	231,502	.....	253,394	.....
South Carolina	14,228	6,460	33,784	31,667
Georgia	311,490	800	409,508	1,174
Florida	293,977	.....	1,361	4,742
Alabama	12,790	1,490	10,374	4,037
Mississippi	184,052	.....	477,323	.....
Louisiana	198,805	.....	474,078	.....
Texas	96,037	10,303	29,135	31,821
Arkansas	77,325	30,570	79,257	74,023
Kentucky	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	3,465	.....	.....	.....
Total Southern States	1,423,671	49,623	1,768,214	147,464
Ohio	1,360,040	68,629	451,971	136,373
Indiana	159,154	39,295	48,040	52,009
Illinois	7,543,831	11,317,150	624,147	3,440,497
Michigan	4,041,037	9,060	663,216	15,861
Wisconsin	1,551,547	.....	458,500	.....
Minnesota	55,773	16,783	31,431	25,771
Iowa	1,570,788	38,650	566,262	86,387
Missouri	1,493,670	.....	821,097	.....
Total Middle States	17,775,840	11,489,567	3,664,664	3,756,898
North Dakota	199,030	.....	112,660	.....
South Dakota	225,810	.....	307,458	.....
Nebraska	687,320	.....	251,194	.....
Kansas	994,430	.....	478,853	.....
Montana	697,968	149,252	82,691	36,635
Wyoming	45,800	4,600	8,344	13,603
Colorado	10,680	1,360	7,263	10,218
New Mexico	14,155	2,100	4,274	1,692
Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian Territory	7,752	5,295	13,584	8,107
Total Western States	2,882,945	162,607	1,266,321	70,255
Washington	7,496	.....	2,582	.....
Oregon	257,900	5,670	26,923	4,011
California	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	35,185	8,319	11,498	4,874
Utah	148,725	100	5,533	23
Nevada	193,867	3,400	9,496	1,800
Arizona	4,040	260	1,088	865
Alaska	130,155	45,000	23,175	35,000
Total Pacific States	777,368	62,749	80,295	46,573
Hawaii	886,965	1,052	56,680	.....
Porto Rico	199,162	164,491	151,213	44,119
Philippines	80,478	.....	[b] 4,368,405	.....
Total islands	1,166,605	165,543	4,576,298	44,119
Total United States, etc.	31,387,320	33,001,187	13,816,579	8,312,752

[a] Includes $11,520,447 gold clearing-house certificates.
[b] Includes $4,137,390 in Spanish and Mexican coin.

TABLE IX—Continued.

GOLD, SILVER, PAPER CURRENCY, AND CASH (NOT CLASSIFIED) HELD BY BANKS OTHER THAN NATIONAL IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY AT DATE OF LATEST REPORTS, 1902–1903.

States, etc.	Legal tenders.	National bank notes.	Specie (not classified).	Cash (not classified).	Total.
Maine	$80,166	$150,131	.....	.....	$495,201
New Hampshire	213,891	.....	.....	.....	272,447
Vermont	483,109	.....	.....	.....	537,197
Massachusetts	.....	.....	.....	$5,439,218	5,439,218
Rhode Island	1,717,639	.....	$10,564	268,779	3,153,437
Connecticut	794,802	.....	.....	6,541,909	7,730,150
Total New England States	3,289,607	150,131	10,564	12,249,906	17,627,650
New York	15,524,167	7,738	.....	35,779,331	78,814,656
New Jersey	2,550,934	.....	.....	.....	2,997,124
Pennsylvania	9,371,374	89,282	.....	148,415	14,158,611
Delaware	70,394	.....	.....	88,910	173,104
Maryland	243,578	31,605	110,527	521,964	1,151,643
District of Columbia	71,336	30,820	.....	.....	558,014
Total Eastern States	27,831,783	159,445	110,527	36,538,620	97,853,152
Virginia	[b] 1,224,471	.....	510,507	69,772	1,804,750
West Virginia	.....	.....	.....	2,146,840	2,146,840
North Carolina	.....	795,689	.....	.....	1,280,585
South Carolina	35,476	19,546	.....	1,013,896	1,155,057
Georgia	1,622,906	1,863	.....	1,635	2,349,376
Florida	361,831	.....	.....	19,643	681,554
Alabama	8,613	6,887	14,835	247,177	306,203
Mississippi	1,107,051	.....	.....	.....	1,768,426
Louisiana	3,416,588	.....	.....	.....	4,089,471
Texas	32,388	82,782	.....	186,560	469,026
Arkansas	45,652	170,617	.....	369,399	846,843
Kentucky	.....	.....	.....	3,848,580	3,848,580
Tennessee	[b] 1,960,320	.....	777,857	.....	2,741,642
Total Southern States	9,815,296	1,077,384	1,303,199	7,903,502	23,488,353
Ohio	2,854,035	2,068,125	.....	1,855,260	8,794,433
Indiana	66,007	96,819	.....	3,117,548	3,578,872
Illinois	3,079,028	6,215,401	.....	290,827	32,510,881
Michigan	5,227,981	41,202	.....	497,911	10,496,268
Wisconsin	2,399,640	3,064	.....	.....	4,412,751
Minnesota	33,267	21,831	.....	3,854,813	4,039,669
Iowa	3,868,233	74,128	.....	207,303	6,411,751
Missouri	6,551,801	.....	.....	1,129,208	9,995,776
Total Middle States	24,079,992	8,520,570	.....	10,952,870	80,240,401
North Dakota	593,021	131	.....	.....	904,842
South Dakota	.....	797,388	.....	.....	1,330,656
Nebraska	.....	.....	.....	1,525,190	2,463,704
Kansas	2,255,867	.....	.....	.....	3,729,150
Montana	1,331,135	57,457	.....	217,375	2,572,513
Wyoming	34,644	5,391	.....	24,582	136,964
Colorado	37,355	12,733	.....	1,300,890	1,380,499
New Mexico	5,015	3,808	.....	527,749	558,793
Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	861,313	861,313
Indian Territory	13,069	18,231	.....	39,624	105,662
Total Western States	4,270,106	895,139	.....	4,496,723	14,044,096
Washington	3,695	572	.....	2,145,823	2,160,168
Oregon	3,254	7,146	.....	424,296	729,200
California	.....	.....	.....	23,512,178	23,512,178
Idaho	13,960	13,823	.....	31,193	118,852
Utah	112,775	.....	.....	4,055,096	4,322,252
Nevada	6,810	5,206	.....	119,409	339,988
Arizona	730	1,966	.....	[a] 1,866,259	1,875,208
Alaska	205,320	25,000	.....	17,623	481,273
Total Pacific States	346,544	53,713	.....	32,171,877	33,539,119
Hawaii	98	44	.....	700	945,539
Porto Rico	.....	96,291	.....	181,743	837,019
Philippines	2,789,314	.....	.....	.....	7,238,197
Total islands	2,789,412	96,335	.....	182,443	9,020,755
Total United States, etc.	72,422,740	10,952,717	1,424,290	104,495,941	275,813,526

[a] Includes amount due from banks and bankers (to State banks).
[b] Includes other paper currency.

TABLE X.

GOLD, SILVER, ETC., HELD BY STATE BANKS IN 1873 TO 1903, INCLUSIVE.[a]

Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Specie.	Paper currency.	Cash (not classified).	Total.
1873			$3,000,000	$8,400,000		$11,400,000
1874			2,000,000	25,100,000		27,100,000
1875			1,200,000	26,700,000		27,900,000
1876			1,900,000	27,600,000		29,500,000
1877			2,300,000	34,400,000		36,700,000
1878			3,000,000	28,500,000		31,500,000
1879			2,000,000	37,100,000		39,100,000
1880			6,200,000	48,800,000		55,000,000
1881			17,100,000	23,800,000		40,900,000
1882			17,200,000	24,600,000		41,800,000
1883			17,400,000	25,300,000		42,700,000
1884			25,400,000	28,800,000		54,200,000
1885			29,900,000	31,000,000		60,900,000
1886			24,700,000	14,700,000		39,400,000
1887	$27,953,662	$2,422,970	13,744,873	35,462,589		79,584,094
1888	25,842,903	1,912,020	18,445,351	28,954,575	$86,340,884	161,495,733
1889	27,340,167	1,514,381	17,835,227	38,534,576	115,062,737	200,287,088
1890	25,821,919	1,919,822	15,573,102	39,685,670	102,253,574	185,254,087
1891	8,883,552	1,939,647	15,713,390	45,456,720	93,640,772	165,634,081
1892	8,889,370	1,925,187	22,119,226	46,812,692	118,042,909	197,789,384
1893	7,618,014	1,815,624	15,093,221	64,512,344	116,606,000	205,645,203
1894	8,347,109	3,867,073	20,480,340	77,016,728	119,661,754	229,373,004
1895	10,144,262	2,511,737	19,298,363	70,953,721	124,835,220	227,743,303
1896	39,127,271	6,850,778	2,413,485	48,699,917	72,107,150	169,198,601
1897	48,666,406	6,455,724	1,697,072	53,746,378	82,528,449	193,094,029
1898	56,187,608	8,191,468	2,131,917	43,804,173	84,598,284	194,913,450
1899	74,409,976	10,721,971	7,181,017	56,283,677	62,287,406	210,884,047
1900	74,804,488	11,476,414	7,403,070	59,734,541	67,248,596	220,667,109
1901	78,753,247	20,695,905	8,424,616	76,044,402	56,227,781	240,145,951
1902	[b]106,152,188	[b]30,137,029	.....	86,217,289	28,309,281	250,815,787
1903	64,388,507	22,129,331	1,424,290	83,375,457	104,495,941	275,813,526

[a] From 1887 holdings of all banks other than national.
[b] Gold and silver in 1902 partially estimated on basis of national-bank holdings.

TABLE XI.

DIVIDENDS PAID BY STATE BANKS, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES, AND PRIVATE BANKS REPORTING THAT INFORMATION IN 1903.

STATE BANKS.

States, etc.	Number of banks.	Capital.	Dividend paid.	
			Amount.	Per cent.
New Hampshire[a]	10	$630,000	$32,130	5.10
Connecticut[a]	8	2,240,000	156,800	7.00
New York[a]	191	27,945,700	2,645,726	9.46
New Jersey[a]	18	1,543,750	132,550	8.58
Pennsylvania[a]	107	10,741,832	716,156	6.63
Delaware	1	50,000	5,000	10.00
Maryland	15	760,050	40,302	5.30
South Carolina	41	1,782,356	117,719	6.60
Florida	12	323,500	27,150	8.39
Alabama	10	779,000	37,800	4.85
Mississippi[a]	104	5,128,690	726,735	14.17
Louisiana	102	8,275,700	662,056	8.00
Arkansas	46	1,446,627	194,595	13.45
Ohio	20	1,135,300	64,278	5.66
Illinois	146	20,560,000	2,166,803	10.50
Michigan[a]	243	15,623,438	1,043,051	6.67
Wisconsin[a b]	204	7,332,030	586,562	8.00
Iowa[a]	238	10,270,800	938,044	9.13
Kansas[a]	464	7,665,500	748,517	9.76
Nebraska[a]	493	7,976,250	770,204	9.65
Nevada	3	800,000	90,000	11.25
Oregon	10	605,881	40,880	6.74
Idaho	6	130,000	15,600	8.33
Wyoming[a]	14	274,500	27,660	10.76
North Dakota[a b]	199	2,138,010	213,801	10.00
South Dakota[a b]	171	1,949,000	194,900	10.00
New Mexico	7	205,000	20,400	9.95
Indian Territory	7	74,375	5,375	7.22
Alaska	1	75,000	15,525	20.70
Hawaii	2	1,050,000	60,500	5.76
Porto Rico	1	900,000	30,000	3.33
Total	2,894	140,412,289	12,526,819	[c]8.95

[a] Official. [b] Estimated. [c] Average.

TABLE XI—Continued.

DIVIDENDS PAID BY STATE BANKS, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES, AND PRIVATE BANKS REPORTING THAT INFORMATION IN 1903—Continued.

LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES.

States, etc.	Number of companies.	Capital.	Dividend paid.	
			Amount.	Per cent.
Maine	19	$1,772,000	$130,950	7.39
Rhode Island[a]	13	5,208,482	203,652	3.91
Connecticut[a]	18	2,289,600	114,480	5.00
New York[a]	77	62,550,000	10,305,852	16.47
New Jersey[a]	56	11,624,300	660,178	5.68
Pennsylvania[a]	204	81,346,555	5,117,602	6.29
Delaware	1	500,000	30,000	6.00
Maryland	3	4,500,000	275,000	5.11
District of Columbia	4	4,450,000	207,500	4.66
Total	395	174,240,937	17,045,214	9.78

[a] Official.

PRIVATE BANKS.

States, etc.	Number of banks.	Capital.	Dividend paid.	
			Amount.	Per cent.
Pennsylvania	8	$264,900	$24,912	9.40
West Virginia	2	34,000	3,625	10.66
Alabama	3	63,700	4,074	6.39
Texas	18	629,750	56,741	9.01
Arkansas	2	20,000	3,000	15.00
Ohio	38	1,096,158	104,776	9.55
Indiana	34	869,000	135,189	15.55
Illinois	65	1,241,815	240,652	19.37
Michigan	10	269,000	30,990	11.52
Iowa	67	1,440,927	211,560	14.68
Minnesota	19	812,000	45,650	5.62
Kansas[a]	32	424,000	88,732	20.92
Oregon	1	15,000	1,500	10.00
Colorado	6	43,000	4,400	10.23
Idaho	3	135,000	17,600	13.03
Montana	1	71,100	9,159	12.88
Wyoming	4	100,000	8,200	8.20
South Dakota[a b]	74	804,295	80,429	10.00
Washington	1	20,000	2,000	10.00
Indian Territory	12	266,849	11,085	4.15
Total	400	8,620,494	1,084,274	12.57

[a] Official. [b] Estimated.

TABLE XII.

CAPITAL STOCK OF NATIONAL BANKS ON JUNE 9, 1903, AND STATE, STOCK SAVINGS, PRIVATE BANKS, AND LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES AT DATE OF LATEST REPORTS TO THIS BUREAU.

States, etc.	National banks.	State banks.	Stock savings banks.	Private banks.	Loan and trust companies.	Total.
Maine	$10,496,000	.....	.....	.....	$1,772,000	$12,268,000
New Hampshire	5,355,000	$630,000	.....	.....	.....	5,985,000
Vermont	6,460,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,460,000
Massachusetts	71,612,500	.....	.....	.....	15,225,000	86,837,500
Rhode Island	11,305,250	395,000	.....	.....	5,208,482	16,908,732
Connecticut	20,082,070	2,240,000	.....	.....	2,289,600	24,611,670
Total New England States	125,310,820	3,265,000	.....	.....	24,495,082	153,070,902
New York	136,079,840	27,945,700	.....	$31,800	62,550,000	226,607,340
New Jersey	17,402,500	1,543,750	.....	.....	11,624,300	30,570,550
Pennsylvania	92,769,593	10,741,832	.....	975,900	81,346,555	185,833,880
Delaware	2,198,795	500,000	.....	.....	1,065,000	3,763,795
Maryland	16,979,160	1,876,000	.....	681,481	6,800,000	26,336,641
District of Columbia	3,677,000	.....	$250,000	.....	4,450,000	8,377,000
Total Eastern States	269,106,888	42,607,282	250,000	1,689,181	167,835,855	481,489,206
Virginia	6,817,445	7,326,900	.....	.....	.....	14,144,345
West Virginia	5,283,000	6,929,624	.....	36,600	.....	12,249,224
North Carolina	3,577,500	3,761,046	312,005	170,000	.....	7,820,551
South Carolina	2,273,000	2,686,043	.....	77,000	.....	5,036,043
Georgia	5,748,000	9,783,939	.....	115,725	.....	15,647,664
Florida	1,685,000	1,004,000	.....	55,000	.....	2,744,000
Alabama	4,250,000	1,040,000	.....	98,700	.....	5,388,700
Mississippi	2,185,000	6,555,783	.....	.....	.....	8,740,783
Louisiana	4,085,000	8,275,700	.....	.....	.....	12,360,700
Texas	26,712,720	.....	.....	3,471,180	.....	30,183,900
Arkansas	1,237,500	2,263,670	.....	55,000	.....	3,556,170
Kentucky	13,450,900	10,559,922	.....	474,800	.....	24,485,622
Tennessee	7,345,000	7,312,400	.....	.....	.....	14,657,400
Total Southern States	84,650,065	67,499,027	312,005	4,554,005	.....	157,015,102
Ohio	53,278,870	17,135,203	.....	1,631,813	10,729,250	82,775,136
Indiana	17,968,810	5,182,050	.....	1,412,521	4,929,748	29,493,129
Illinois	47,015,980	32,415,000	.....	2,850,626	.....	82,281,606
Michigan	12,485,000	15,623,438	.....	1,116,412	.....	29,224,850
Wisconsin	12,311,200	7,332,030	.....	997,304	.....	20,640,534
Minnesota	15,445,000	7,609,700	.....	1,402,200	2,221,300	26,678,200
Iowa	16,147,500	10,270,800	11,044,600	3,042,023	.....	40,504,923
Missouri	22,870,000	19,571,426	.....	825,370	22,596,500	65,863,296
Total Middle States	197,522,360	115,139,647	11,044,600	13,278,269	40,476,798	377,461,674
North Dakota	2,709,000	2,138,010	.....	10,000	.....	4,857,010
South Dakota	2,270,000	1,949,000	.....	804,295	.....	5,023,295
Nebraska	10,165,000	7,976,250	.....	.....	.....	18,141,250
Kansas	9,715,925	7,665,500	.....	424,000	.....	17,805,425
Montana	2,480,000	1,650,000	.....	428,100	.....	4,558,100
Wyoming	935,000	274,500	.....	148,000	.....	1,357,500
Colorado	5,637,500	1,662,400	.....	155,000	.....	7,454,900
New Mexico	1,116,800	297,400	.....	42,500	.....	1,456,700
Oklahoma	2,792,500	2,026,330	.....	.....	.....	4,818,830
Indian Territory	3,454,100	228,240	.....	445,899	.....	4,128,239
Total Western States	41,275,825	25,867,630	.....	2,457,794	.....	69,601,249
Washington	3,475,000	2,226,600	.....	121,000	.....	5,822,600
Oregon	2,545,000	1,036,740	.....	85,000	.....	3,666,740
California	15,682,500	34,560,103	8,510,055	658,803	.....	59,411,461
Idaho	875,000	346,700	.....	135,000	.....	4,506,778
Utah	1,703,090	2,803,688	.....	.....	.....	1,793,090
Nevada	82,000	1,500,000	.....	25,000	.....	1,607,000
Arizona	602,500	773,310	.....	216,000	.....	1,591,810
Alaska	50,000	125,000	.....	10,000	.....	185,000
Total Pacific States	25,015,090	43,372,141	8,510,055	1,250,803	.....	78,148,089
Total United States	742,881,048	297,750,727	20,116,660	23,230,052	232,807,735	1,316,786,222
Hawaii	525,000	1,688,500	.....	.....	.....	2,213,500
Porto Rico	100,000	1,437,004	.....	.....	.....	1,537,004
Philippines	.....	1,388,266	.....	.....	.....	1,388,266
Total islands	625,000	4,513,770	.....	.....	.....	5,138,770
Total United States and islands	743,506,048	302,264,497	20,116,660	23,230,052	232,807,735	1,321,924,992

TABLE XIII.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES AND TERRITORIES ON JUNE 1, 1903; THE AGGREGATE RESOURCES OF NATIONAL BANKS, ETC., ON OR ABOUT JUNE 30, 1903; THE AVERAGE RESOURCES PER CAPITA, AND THE PER CAPITA RESOURCES IN EACH CLASS OF BANKS.

States, etc.	Population June 1, 1903.[a]	All banks.		Average per capita in—				
		Resources.	Average per capita.	National banks.	State banks.	Loan and trust companies.	Savings banks.	Private banks.
Maine	704,000	$147,037,160	$208.85	$69.58	.....	$26.03	$113.24	.....
New Hampshire	422,000	105,084,386	249.00	69.71	$4.97	.....	174.32	.....
Vermont	347,000	75,739,216	218.26	78.84	.....	.....	139.42	.....
Massachusetts	2,985,000	1,248,867,135	418.38	154.33	.....	64.69	209.36	.....
Rhode Island	455,000	199,427,536	438.30	95.00	3.03	166.47	173.80	.....
Connecticut	961,000	334,025,671	347.58	95.60	10.92	17.45	223.61	.....
Total New England States	5,874,000	2,110,178,106	359.24	119.43	2.38	46.66	190.77	.....
New York	7,676,000	4,267,513,981	555.95	201.54	45.86	149.34	159.12	$0.09
New Jersey	2,028,000	357,347,835	176.26	70.97	5.74	59.99	39.56	.....
Pennsylvania	6,635,000	1,639,158,649	247.05	134.12	19.97	70.35	21.05	1.56
Delaware	190,000	29,621,464	155.90	69.15	13.82	32.91	40.02	.....
Maryland	1,236,000	230,082,747	186.15	91.70	10.20	29.50	53.10	1.65
District of Columbia	297,000	59,731,437	201.11	116.87	.....	77.53	6.71	.....
Total Eastern States	18,062,000	6,583,556,114	364.49	151.81	28.31	99.69	83.96	.72
Virginia	1,916,000	103,256,815	53.89	30.79	23.10	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia	1,025,000	87,999,666	85.85	36.49	48.31	.....	.84	.21
North Carolina	1,978,000	46,383,452	23.45	10.82	10.05	.....	1.93	.65
South Carolina	1,400,000	29,952,319	21.39	10.36	10.95	.....	.....	.08
Georgia	2,339,000	87,222,002	37.29	15.17	21.96	.....	.....	.16
Florida	571,000	23,290,143	40.79	25.56	14.74	.....	.....	.49
Alabama	1,926,000	33,242,998	17.26	14.98	2.00	.....	.....	.28
Mississippi	1,628,000	46,518,604	28.57	8.15	20.42	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	1,466,000	103,109,088	70.32	30.31	40.01	.....	.....	.....
Texas	3,316,000	152,193,000	45.90	42.94	.....	.....	.....	2.96
Arkansas	1,365,000	21,487,311	15.74	6.61	8.87	.....	.....	.26
Kentucky	2,237,000	141,155,607	63.10	35.29	26.28	.....	.....	1.53
Tennessee	2,098,000	98,874,639	47.13	27.23	19.90	.....	.....	.....
Total Southern States	23,265,000	974,685,644	41.89	23.92	17.07	.....	.20	.70
Ohio	4,313,000	674,986,170	156.50	86.29	35.18	17.53	12.80	4.70
Indiana	2,621,000	217,106,320	82.82	54.22	12.66	8.11	3.35	4.48
Illinois	5,137,000	859,200,627	167.26	95.15	66.77	.....	.....	5.34
Michigan	2,524,000	288,447,819	114.28	41.01	70.43	.....	.....	2.84
Wisconsin	2,187,000	205,563,764	93.99	52.70	34.87	.....	.39	6.03
Minnesota	1,890,000	203,967,284	107.92	62.80	28.73	2.56	10.20	3.63
Iowa	2,331,000	297,758,861	127.74	50.42	25.57	.....	43.70	8.05
Missouri	3,240,000	568,010,876	175.31	84.11	50.74	37.73	.....	2.73
Total Middle States	24,243,000	3,315,041,721	136.74	71.39	43.73	9.24	7.67	4.71
North Dakota	358,000	31,072,784	86.80	48.10	38.62	.....	.....	.08
South Dakota	420,000	37,597,177	89.52	39.08	34.63	.....	.....	15.81
Nebraska	1,069,000	128,296,613	120.01	74.96	45.05	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	1,488,000	124,036,057	83.35	45.15	35.70	.....	.....	2.50
Montana	274,000	43,413,908	158.44	80.31	59.95	.....	.....	18.18
Wyoming	102,000	11,100,868	108.83	75.51	18.64	.....	.....	14.68
Colorado	578,000	98,829,551	170.98	144.30	24.90	.....	.....	1.78
New Mexico	207,000	10,621,256	51.31	40.55	10.24	.....	.....	.52
Oklahoma	486,000	28,482,504	58.61	35.65	22.96	.....	.....	.....
Indian Territory	453,000	16,601,054	36.65	31.92	1.68	.....	.....	3.05
Total Western States	5,435,000	530,051,775	97.53	61.50	32.46	.....	.....	3.57

[a] Estimated by Government actuary.

TABLE XIII—Continued.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES AND TERRITORIES ON JUNE 1, 1903; THE AGGREGATE RESOURCES OF NATIONAL BANKS, ETC., ON OR ABOUT JUNE 30, 1903; THE AVERAGE RESOURCES PER CAPITA, AND THE PER CAPITA RESOURCES IN EACH CLASS OF BANKS.

States, etc.	Population June 1, 1903.[a]	All banks.		Average per capita in—				
		Resources.	Average per capita.	National banks.	State banks.	Loan and trust companies.	Savings banks.	Private banks.
Washington	568,000	$69,578,455	$122.50	$80.45	$40.16	.....	.....	$1.89
Oregon	444,000	38,337,159	86.34	66.43	18.34	.....	.....	1.57
California	1,569,000	551,877,089	351.73	75.03	128.57	.....	$146.18	1.95
Idaho	185,000	10,538,884	56.96	44.93	8.77	.....	.....	3.26
Utah	297,000	56,819,431	191.31	43.78	147.53	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	42,000	6,251,572	148.85	17.40	128.67	.....	.....	2.78
Arizona	136,000	11,032,721	81.12	35.90	42.83	.....	.....	2.39
Alaska	75,000	1,225,892	16.34	3.44	11.99	.....	.....	.91
Total Pacific States	3,316,000	745,661,203	224.86	66.38	87.51	.....	69.17	1.80
Total United States	80,372,000	14,259,174,563	177.43	78.19	30.48	$28.60	38.03	2.13
Hawaii	177,000	7,400,954	41.81	9.36	32.45	.....	.....	.....
Porto Rico	1,000,000	6,199,902	6.20	.31	5.89	.....	.....	.....
Philippines	8,000,000	30,311,517	3.79	.....	3.79	.....	.....	.....
Total islands	9,177,000	43,912,373	4.78	.21	4.57	.....	.....	.....
Total United States, etc.	89,549,000	14,303,086,936	159.72	70.21	27.81	25.67	34.14	1.89

[a] Estimated by Government actuary.

TABLE XIV.

AGGREGATE RESOURCES, EXPRESSED IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, OF NATIONAL BANKS ON JUNE 9, 1903, AND OF STATE BANKS, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES, SAVINGS AND PRIVATE BANKS, AT DATE OF LATEST RETURNS TO THIS BUREAU.

States, etc.	National banks.	State banks.	Loan and trust companies.	Savings banks.	Private banks.	Total.
	Millions.	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*
Maine	49.0	.....	18.3	79.7	.....	147.0
New Hampshire	29.4	2.1	.....	73.6	.....	105.1
Vermont	27.3	.....	.....	48.4	.....	75.7
Massachusetts	460.7	.....	163.3	624.9	.....	1,248.9
Rhode Island	43.2	1.4	75.7	79.1	.....	199.4
Connecticut	91.9	10.5	16.8	214.9	.....	334.1
Total New England States	701.5	14.0	274.1	1,120.6	.....	2,110.2
New York	1,547.0	352.0	1,146.4	1,221.4	0.7	4,267.5
New Jersey	143.9	11.7	121.7	80.2	.....	357.5
Pennsylvania	889.9	132.5	466.7	139.7	10.3	1,639.1
Delaware	13.1	2.6	6.2	7.6	.....	29.5
Maryland	113.4	12.6	36.5	65.6	2.0	230.1
District of Columbia	34.7	.....	23.0	2.0	.....	59.7
Total Eastern States	2,742.0	511.4	1,800.5	1,516.5	13.0	6,583.4
Virginia	59.0	44.3	.....	.....	.....	103.3
West Virginia	37.4	49.5	.....	.9	.2	88.0
North Carolina	21.4	19.9	.....	3.8	1.3	46.4
South Carolina	14.5	15.3	.....	.....	.1	29.9
Georgia	35.5	51.4	.....	.....	.4	87.3
Florida	14.6	8.4	.....	.....	.3	23.3
Alabama	28.9	3.9	.....	.....	.5	33.3
Mississippi	13.2	33.3	.....	.....	.....	46.5
Louisiana	44.5	58.6	.....	.....	.....	103.1
Texas	142.4	.....	.....	.....	9.8	152.2
Arkansas	9.0	12.1	.....	.....	.4	21.5
Kentucky	79.0	58.8	.....	.....	3.4	141.2
Tennessee	57.1	41.7	.....	.....	.....	98.8
Total Southern States	556.5	397.2	.....	4.7	16.4	974.8
Ohio	372.1	151.8	75.6	55.2	20.3	675.0
Indiana	142.2	33.2	21.3	8.8	11.7	217.2
Illinois	488.8	343.0	.....	.....	27.4	859.2
Michigan	103.5	177.7	.....	.....	7.2	288.4
Wisconsin	115.3	76.3	.....	.9	13.2	205.7
Minnesota	118.7	54.3	4.8	19.3	6.9	204.0
Iowa	117.5	59.6	.....	101.9	18.8	297.8
Missouri	272.5	164.4	122.3	.....	8.8	568.0
Total Middle States	1,730.6	1,060.3	224.0	186.1	114.3	3,315.3
North Dakota	17.2	13.8	.....	.....	.03	31.0
South Dakota	16.4	14.5	.....	.....	6.7	37.6
Nebraska	80.1	48.2	.....	.....	.....	128.3
Kansas	67.2	53.1	.....	.....	3.7	124.0
Montana	22.0	16.4	.....	.....	5.0	43.4
Wyoming	7.7	1.9	.....	.....	1.5	11.1
Colorado	83.4	14.4	.....	.....	1.0	98.8
New Mexico	8.4	2.1	.....	.....	.1	10.6
Oklahoma	17.3	11.2	.....	.....	.....	28.5
Indian Territory	14.5	.8	.....	.....	1.4	16.7
Total Western States	334.2	176.4	.....	.....	19.4	530.0
Washington	45.7	22.8	.....	.....	1.1	69.6
Oregon	29.5	8.2	.....	.....	.7	38.3
California	117.7	201.7	.....	229.3	3.1	551.9
Idaho	8.3	1.6	.....	.....	.6	10.5
Utah	13.0	43.8	.....	.....	.....	56.8
Nevada	.7	5.4	.....	.....	.1	6.2
Arizona	4.9	5.8	.....	.....	.3	11.0
Alaska	.3	.9	.....	.....	.06	1.2
Total Pacific States	220.1	290.2	.....	229.3	5.9	745.5
Total United States	6,284.9	2,449.5	2,298.6	3,057.2	169.0	14,259.2
Hawaii	1.7	5.7	.....	.....	.....	7.4
Porto Rico	.3	5.9	.....	.....	.....	6.2
Philippines	.....	30.3	.....	.....	.....	30.3
Total islands	2.0	41.9	.....	.....	.....	43.9
Total United States, etc.	6,286.9	2,491.4	2,298.6	3,057.2	169.0	14,303.1

TABLE XV.

NUMBER, ASSETS, AND LIABILITIES OF STATE AND SAVINGS BANKS, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES, AND PRIVATE BANKS WHICH FAILED DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1903.

[From reports to Bradstreet's.]

State.	State banks.			Savings banks.			Trust companies.		
	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.
New Jersey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	$350,000	$529,168
Maryland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	1	$51,000	$151,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida	1	50,000	51,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alabama	1	83,597	50,292	1	$35,000	$235,000	1	20,765	31,661
Texas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	2	425,000	670,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	1	35,000	43,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	6	644,597	965,292	1	35,000	235,000	2	°70,765	560,829

State.	Private banks.			Total.		
	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.
New Jersey	1	$65,000	$76,000	2	$415,000	$605,168
Maryland	1	303,735	436,928	1	303,735	436,928
South Carolina	1	188,000	145,000	1	188,000	145,000
Georgia	.....	.....	.....	1	51,000	151,000
Florida	.....	.....	.....	1	50,000	51,000
Alabama	.....	.....	.....	3	139,362	316,953
Texas	1	65,000	75,000	1	65,000	75,000
Arkansas	.....	.....	.....	2	425,000	670,000
Kentucky	1	30,000	35,000	1	30,000	35,000
Ohio	3	222,000	818,000	3	222,000	818,000
Indiana	3	74,671	184,200	3	74,671	184,200
Illinois	1	2,500	3,000	1	2,500	3,000
Wisconsin	1	70,000	110,000	1	70,000	110,000
Iowa	3	36,000	276,000	3	36,000	276,000
Nebraska	.....	.....	.....	1	35,000	43,000
Washington	1	59,584	85,394	1	59,584	85,394
Total	17	1,116,490	2,244,522	26	2,166,852	4,005,643

TABLE XVI.

NUMBER AND CAPITAL STOCK OF BANKS, OTHER THAN NATIONAL, AS FAR AS REPORTED TO THIS OFFICE, ORGANIZED DURING YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1903.

[From official sources.]

States.	State banks.		Loan and trust companies.		Savings banks.		Private banks.		Total.	
	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.
Maine	....	....	2	$200,000	....	....	....	....	2	$200,000
Vermont	....	....	....	....	1	$50,000	....	....	1	50,000
Massachusetts	3	$900,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	900,000
Connecticut	....	....	2	200,000	....	....	....	....	2	200,000
New England States	3	900,000	4	400,000	1	50,000	....	....	8	1,350,000
New York	19	2,050,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	19	2,050,000
New Jersey	2	125,000	13	1,350,000	....	....	....	....	15	1,475,000
Pennsylvania	16	1,726,098	76	11,824,590	....	....	....	....	92	13,550,688
Maryland	11	158,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	158,000
Eastern States	48	4,059,098	89	13,174,590	....	....	....	....	137	17,233,688
West Virginia	33	1,604,500	....	....	....	....	....	....	33	1,604,500
North Carolina	11	253,500	....	....	6	122,000	3	8,000	20	383,500
Louisiana	21	3,110,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	21	3,110,000
Southern States	65	4,968,000	....	....	6	122,000	3	8,000	74	5,098,000
Indiana	18	720,000	12	787,914	....	....	....	....	30	1,507,914
Illinois	37	2,175,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	37	2,175,000
Michigan	17	827,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	17	827,000
Minnesota	57	863,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	57	863,000
Iowa	43	1,110,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	43	1,110,000
Missouri	120	2,002,000	5	550,000	....	....	20	122,000	145	2,674,000
Middle States	292	7,697,000	17	1,337,914	....	....	20	122,000	329	9,156,914
North Dakota	47	490,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	47	490,000
South Dakota	20	181,800	....	....	....	....	3	14,115	23	195,915
Nebraska	61	622,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	61	622,000
Kansas	69	807,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	69	807,000
Montana	3	75,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	75,000
Wyoming	3	45,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	45,000
Western States	203	2,220,800	....	....	....	....	3	14,115	206	2,234,915
United States	611	19,844,898	110	14,912,504	7	172,000	26	144,115	754	35,073,517

TABLE XVII.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS SINCE SEPTEMBER 15, 1902, OF THE LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Classification.	November 25.	February 6.	April 9.	June 9.	September 9.
	4 companies.	4 companies.	4 companies.	4 companies.	4 companies.
RESOURCES.					
Loans and discounts	$12,107,189.14	$11,991,459.03	$13,146,384.75	$14,420,239.00	$14,754,192.08
Overdrafts	736.39	1,180.34	981.93	2,428.37	2,708.53
U. S. bonds on hand	47,000.00	47,000.00	47,000.00	47,000.00	47,000.00
Premium on United States bonds	3,234.89	3,234.89	3,234.89	3,234.89	3,234.89
Stocks, securities, etc	1,306,171.21	1,308,513.42	1,453,486.43	1,519,129.45	1,524,592.05
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	1,680,955.34	1,681,082.84	1,681,082.84	1,681,082.84	1,681,082.84
Other real estate owned	954,876.27	964,145.10	970,788.21	960,811.88	974,535.04
Due from national banks	1,544,847.78	2,375,342.79	1,624,192.89	1,527,368.44	1,460,382.12
Due from State banks and bankers, trust companies, etc	2,148,441.58	2,638,906.93	2,161,621.20	2,284,528.09	2,024,049.57
Internal-revenue stamps	71.78	68.58	68.58	6.87	.....
Checks and other cash items	46,234.25	91,375.58	161,118.39	83,738.68	95,671.24
Exchanges for clearing house	6,052.12	12,428.46	8,996.47	16,706.23	8,546.60
Bills of other national banks	790.00	610.00	510.00	.....	1,700.00
Fractional currency—nickels and cents	407.92	108.67	224.12	113.48	202.89
Specie	534,752.61	529,945.65	646,267.60	413,353.25	677,049.25
Legal-tender notes	112,860.00	122,110.00	123,100.00	66,350.00	70,540.00
Total	20,494,621.28	21,767,512.28	22,029,058.30	23,026,091.47	23,325,487.10
LIABILITIES.					
Capital stock paid in	4,450,000.00	4,450,000.00	4,450,000.00	4,450,000.00	4,450,000.00
Surplus fund	800,000.00	850,000.00	900,000.00	1,900,000.00	1,900,000.00
Undivided profits	432,471.74	383,496.29	425,295.14	351,059.67	346,213.44
Due to national banks	51,824.14	.....	52,342.38	52,342.38	.....
Due to trust companies and savings banks	2,996.97	.....	8,739.33	6,661.27	17,200.12
Dividends unpaid	2,932.45	3,445.45	1,672.70	1,830.70	2,845.45
Individual deposits	14,737,895.98	16,070,238.36	16,188,026.43	15,795,317.45	15,712,956.09
Bills payable	16,500.00	9,800.00	500.00	500.00	200.00
Liabilities other than those above stated	.....	582.18	2,482.32	468,380.00	896,072.00
Total	20,494,621.28	21,767,512.28	22,029,058.30	23,026,091.47	23,325,487.10

TABLE XVII—Continued.

REPORTS OF THE CONDITION OF THE LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON SEPTEMBER 9, 1903.

American Security and Trust Company.

C. J. BELL, *President.* J. W. WHELPLEY, *Treasurer.*

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and discounts	$5,155,639.68	Capital stock paid in	$1,250,000.00
Overdrafts	442.36	Surplus fund	1,500,000.00
United States bonds on hand	42,500.00	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	29,805.88
Premiums on United States bonds	2,915.93	Due to trust companies and savings banks	17,200.12
Stocks, securities, etc	612,323.79	Dividends unpaid	780.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	250,000.00	Individual deposits	4,205,021.76
Other real estate owned	516,874.49	Bills payable	200.00
Due from other national banks	766,681.40	Liabilities other than those above stated	894,250.00
Due from State banks and bankers, etc	420,525.02		
Checks and other cash items	24,034.81		
Bills of other national banks	1,400.00		
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	65.38		
Specie	95,484.90		
Legal-tender notes	8,370.00		
Total	7,897,257.76	Total	7,897,257.76

National Safe Deposit, Savings and Trust Company.

THOMAS R. JONES, *President.* GEORGE HOWARD, *Cashier.*

Loans and discounts	$4,116,539.12	Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Overdrafts	1,458.70	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	198,892.14
Stocks, securities, etc	211,605.00	Individual deposits	4,899,968.17
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	777,000.00		
Other real estate owned	20,833.13		
Due from other national banks	169,311.31		
Due from State banks and bankers, etc	733,543.32		
Checks and other cash items	6,260.81		
Bills of other national banks	300.00		
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	8.92		
Specie	52,000.00		
Legal-tender notes	10,000.00		
Total	6,098,860.31	Total	6,098,860.31

Union Trust and Storage Company.

EDWARD J. STELLWAGEN, *President.* CHARLES S. BRADLEY, *Cashier.*

Loans and discounts	$918,141.33	Capital stock paid in	$1,200,000.00
Overdrafts	14.37	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	73,956.29
United States bonds on hand	4,500.00	Individual deposits	883,484.18
Premiums on United States bonds	318.96	Liabilities other than those above stated	1,822.00
Stocks, securities, etc	638,313.75		
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	42,319.26		
Other real estate owned	394,798.78		
Due from other national banks	42,752.23		
Due from State banks and bankers, etc	79,523.50		
Checks and other cash items	4,627.32		
Exchanges for clearing house	8,546.60		
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	46.02		
Specie	23,190.35		
Legal-tender notes	2,170.00		
Total	2,159,262.47	Total	2,159,262.47

TABLE XVII—Continued.

Washington Loan and Trust Company.

JOHN JOY EDSON, *President.* ANDREW PARKER, *Treasurer.*

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and discounts	$4,563,871.95	Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Overdrafts	793.10	Surplus fund	400,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc	62,349.51	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	43,559.13
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	611,763.58	Dividends unpaid	2,065.45
Other real estate owned	42,028.64	Individual deposits	5,724,481.98
Due from other national banks	481,637.18		
Due from State banks and bankers, etc	790,457.73		
Checks and other cash items	60,748.30		
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	82.57		
Specie	506,374.00		
Legal-tender notes	50,000.00		
Total	7,170,106.56	Total	7,170,106.56

TABLE XVIII.

Summary of reports of condition of the 98 State banks of the State of South Carolina on December 31, 1902, as made to the Comptroller-General of that State.[a]

[Data received too late to be incorporated in Table I.]

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and discounts—all other	$19,629,587	Capital stock	$5,467,856
Overdrafts	168,338	Surplus fund	1,222,403
Total loans	19,797,925	Other undivided profits (less expenses and taxes paid)	942,638
		Dividends unpaid	124,861
United States bonds	350	Deposits	20,407,959
State, county, and municipal bonds	1,115,843	Due to other banks and bankers	530,205
Other stocks, bonds, and securities	2,032,185	All other liabilities	938,909
Total bonds, etc	3,148,378		
Due from other banks and bankers	2,519,698		
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	857,211		
Cash on hand	3,285,802		
All other resources	25,817		
Total resources	29,634,831	Total liabilities	29,634,831

[a] Included in these returns are reports from 5 banks made at a later date.

TABLE XIX.

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE FIRST BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Incorporated by Congress in 1791 for twenty years.]

[In millions of dollars.]

	January.	
	1809.	1811.
RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts	15.0	14.6
United States 6 per cent and other United States stock	2.2	2.8
Due from other banks	.8	.9
Real estate	.5	.5
Notes of other banks	.....	.4
Specie	5.0	5.0
Total	23.5	24.2
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	10.0	10.0
Surplus	.5	.5
Circulation	4.5	5.0
Individual deposits	8.5	5.9
United States deposits	.....	1.9
Due to other banks	.....	.6
Unpaid drafts outstanding	.....	.2
Total	23.5	24.2

TABLE XX.

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE SECOND BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Chartered by Congress in 1816, for twenty years; renewal of charter denied; in consequence, reorganization was effected by means of authority of the legislature of the State of Pennsylvania. The bank assigned in 1841, the affairs being finally liquidated in 1856, and resulted in the payment in full, interest and principal, of liabilities to depositors and note holders; the shareholders, however, received nothing on their investment in stock of the bank.]

[In millions of dollars.]

	1817.	1818.	1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.	1823.	1824.
RESOURCES.								
Loans and discounts	32.2	41.2	35.8	31.4	30.9	28.1	30.7	33.4
Stocks	4.8	9.5	7.4	7.2	9.2	13.3	11.0	10.9
Real estate	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.6	.6	1.3
Banking house	.....	.2	.4	1.3	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9
Due from foreign bankers	.....	1.0	.6	.3	.1	1.1	.....	1.4
Due from State banks	8.8	1.2	2.6	2.7	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.3
Notes of State banks	.6	1.8	1.9	1.4	.7	.9	.8	.7
Specie	1.7	2.5	2.7	3.4	7.6	4.8	4.4	5.8
Total	48.1	57.4	51.4	47.7	51.6	52.4	50.9	56.7
LIABILITIES.								
Capital	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0
Circulation	1.9	8.3	6.6	3.6	4.6	5.6	4.4	4.6
Deposits	11.2	12.3	5.8	6.6	7.9	8.1	7.6	13.7
Due to State banks	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to foreign banks, etc	.....	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.3	1.0
Other liabilities	.....	.4	2.6	.5	2.0	1.7	2.6	2.4

	1825.	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.
RESOURCES.								
Loans and discounts	31.8	33.4	30.9	33.7	39.2	40.7	44.0	66.3
Stocks	18.4	18.3	17.8	17.6	16.1	11.6	8.7	.....
Real estate	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.9	2.6	2.1
Banking house	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2
Due from foreign bankers	.....	.4	.5	.4	.5	1.5	2.4	.1
Due from State banks	2.1	.7	1.7	.....	1.7	1.2	.....	3.9
Notes of State banks	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5	2.2
Specie	6.7	4.0	6.5	6.2	6.1	7.6	10.8	7.0
Total	63.5	61.5	62.2	63.2	68.8	68.4	71.3	82.8
LIABILITIES.								
Capital	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0
Circulation	6.1	9.5	8.5	9.9	11.9	12.9	16.3	21.4
Deposits	12.0	11.2	14.3	14.5	17.1	16.0	17.3	22.8
Due to State banks	.....	.....	.....	1.7	.....	.....	.7	2.0
Due to foreign banks, etc	2.4	.3	.3	1.5	1.4	.....	.....	.....
Other liabilities	8.0	5.5	4.1	.6	3.4	4.5	2.0	1.6

	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.
RESOURCES.								
Loans and discounts	61.7	54.9	51.8	59.2	57.4	45.3	41.6	36.8
Stocks	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.9	18.0	16.3
Real estate	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.5	.8	1.1	1.1	1.2
Banking house	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	.4	.4	.4	.6
Due from foreign bankers	3.1	1.8	1.9	.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due from State banks	3.7	3.1	4.6	4.1	2.3	3.7	5.8	7.5
Notes of State banks	2.3	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.2	.9	1.8	1.4
Specie	9.0	10.0	15.7	8.4	2.6	3.8	4.2	1.5
Total	82.9	74.7	78.5	76.0	64.7	70.1	72.9	65.3
LIABILITIES.								
Capital	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0
Circulation	17.5	19.2	17.3	23.1	11.4	6.8	6.0	6.7
Deposits	20.3	10.8	11.8	5.1	2.3	2.6	6.8	3.3
Due to State banks	2.1	1.5	3.1	2.7	2.3	5.0	3.1	4.2
Due to foreign banks, etc	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.9	20.5	22.0	13.1
Other liabilities	8.0	8.2	11.3	10.1	6.8	.2	.....	3.0

TABLE XXI.

NUMBER OF COLONIAL AND STATE BANKS, THEIR CAPITAL, CIRCULATION, DEPOSITS, SPECIE, AND LOANS, IN THE YEARS MENTIONED FROM 1774 TO 1833.

[Data from report of the Comptroller of the Currency for 1876 and from Sound Currency, Vol. II, No. 13.]

Years.	Number of banks.	Capital.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Specie.	Loans.
		Millions.	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*
1774	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.0	.....
1784	3	2.1	2.0	.....	10.0	.....
1790	4	2.5	2.5	.....	9.0	.....
1791	6	12.9	9.0	.....	16.0	.....
1792	16	17.1	11.5	.....	18.0	.....
1793	17	18.0	11.0	.....	20.0	.....
1794	17	18.0	11.6	.....	21.5	.....
1795	23	19.0	11.0	.....	19.0	.....
1796	24	19.2	10.5	.....	16.5	.....
1797	25	19.2	10.0	.....	16.0	.....
1798	25	19.2	9.0	.....	14.0	.....
1799	26	21.2	10.0	.....	17.0	.....
1800	28	21.3	10.5	.....	17.5	.....
1801	31	22.4	11.0	.....	17.0	.....
1802	32	22.6	10.0	.....	16.5	.....
1803	36	26.0	11.0	.....	16.0	.....
1804	59	39.5	14.0	.....	17.5	.....
1805	75	40.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
1806	*a*15	5.4	1.6	2.0	.9	7.0
1807	*a*16	5.5	1.4	1.7	.7	6.8
1808	*a*16	5.9	1.0	2.5	1.0	7.4
1809	*ab*29	7.2	1.7	2.7	1.2	9.7
1810	*ab*28	*c*6.6	2.5	2.8	1.6	11.1
1811	88	42.6	22.7	.....	9.6	.....
1812	*ab*29	*c*7.9	2.6	5.3	4.0	12.8
1813	.....	65.0	66.0	.....	28.0	117.0
1814	.....	80.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
1815	208	82.2	45.5	.....	17.0	150.0
1816	246	89.8	68.0	.....	19.0	.....
1817	.....	90.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
1818	*a*27	9.7	2.6	2.9	1.1	12.5
1819	.....	72.3	35.7	11.1	9.8	73.6
1820	307	102.1	40.6	31.2	16.7	.....
1821	*a*28	9.8	3.0	5.4	3.0	13.0
1822	*a*33	10.8	3.1	3.2	.9	14.5
1823	*a*34	11.6	3.1	3.1	1.0	15.6
1824	*a*37	12.8	3.8	5.2	1.9	17.4
1825	*a*41	14.5	4.0	2.7	1.0	21.9
1826	*a*55	16.6	4.5	2.6	1.3	23.6
1827	*a*60	18.2	4.9	2.9	1.4	24.2
1828	*ab*108	25.4	5.6	3.0	1.4	34.5
1829	329	110.1	48.2	40.7	14.9	.....
1830	329	110.1	48.4	39.5	14.5	159.8
1831	*ad*91	23.4	8.8	4.6	1.3	38.9
1832	*abde*172	35.5	10.2	4.7	1.6	53.2
1833	*abd*175	37.8	10.2	5.4	1.7	57.6

a Massachusetts.
b Rhode Island.
c Capital stock of Massachusetts only.
d New Hampshire.
e Maine.

TABLE

NUMBER OF STATE BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES WITH THEIR

Year.	No. of banks.	RESOURCES.					
		Loans and discounts.	Stocks.	Due from banks, etc.	Real estate, etc.	Notes of other banks.	Specie funds.
1834	506	$324,119,499	$6,113,195	$27,329,645	$10,850,090	$22,154,919	$26,641,753
1835	704	365,163,834	9,210,579	40,084,038	11,140,167	21,086,301	3,061,819
1836	713	457,506,080	11,709,319	51,876,955	14,194,375	32,115,138	4,800,076
1837	788	525,115,702	12,407,112	59,663,910	19,064,451	36,533,527	5,366,500
1838	829	485,631,687	33,908,604	58,195,153	19,075,731	24,964,257	904,006
1839	840	492,278,015	36,128,464	52,898,357	16,607,332	27,372,966	3,612,567
1840	901	462,896,523	42,411,750	41,140,184	29,181,910	20,797,892	3,623,874
1841	784	386,487,662	64,811,135	47,877,045	33,524,444	25,643,447	3,168,708
1842	692	323,957,569	24,585,540	30,752,496	33,341,988	19,432,744	3,115,327
1843	691	254,544,937	28,380,050	20,666,264	22,826,807	13,306,677	6,578,375
1844	696	264,905,814	22,858,570	35,860,930	22,520,863	11,672,473	6,729,980
1845	707	288,617,131	20,356,070	29,619,272	22,177,270	12,040,760	6,786,026
1846	707	312,114,404	21,486,834	31,689,946	19,099,000	12,914,423	8,386,478
1847	715	310,282,945	20,158,351	31,788,641	21,219,865	13,112,467	13,789,780
1848	751	344,476,582	26,498,054	38,904,525	20,530,955	16,427,716	10,489,822
1849	782	332,323,195	23,571,575	32,228,407	17,491,809	12,708,016	8,680,483
1850	824	364,204,078	20,606,759	41,631,855	20,582,166	16,303,289	11,603,245
1851	879	413,756,799	22,388,389	50,718,015	20,219,724	17,196,083	15,341,196
1853	750	408,943,758	22,284,692	48,920,258	10,180,071	30,431,189	.....
1854	1,208	557,397,779	44,350,330	55,516,085	22,367,472	22,659,066	25,579,253
1855	1,307	576,144,758	52,727,082	55,738,735	24,073,801	23,429,518	21,935,738
1856	1,398	634,183,280	49,485,215	62,639,725	20,865,867	24,779,049	19,937,710
1857	1,416	684,456,887	59,272,329	65,849,205	26,124,522	28,124,008	25,081,641
1858	1,422	583,165,242	60,305,260	58,052,802	28,755,834	22,447,436	15,380,441
1859	1,476	657,183,799	63,502,449	78,244,987	25,976,497	18,858,289	26,808,822
1860	1,562	691,945,580	70,344,343	67,235,457	30,782,131	25,502,567	19,331,521
1861	1,601	696,778,421	74,004,879	58,793,900	30,748,927	21,903,902	29,297,878
1862	1,492	646,677,780	99,010,987	65,256,596	32,326,649	25,253,589	27,827,971
1863	1,466	648,601,863	180,508,260	96,934,452	31,880,495	58,164,328	46,171,518
1864[a]	1,089	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1865	349	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1866	297	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1867	272	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1868	247	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1869	259	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870	325	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871	452	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872	566	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTE.—The figures for the years 1834 to 1840 are taken from Ex. Doc. No. 111, Twenty-sixth Congress, For the years 1851 to 1863 (with the exception of the year 1853) they are taken from the report on the second session, and are incomplete.

[a] From Homan's Bankers' Almanac, 1864 to 1872.

XXII.

PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES IN THE YEARS 1834 TO 1872.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.				
Specie.	Other resources.	Capital stock.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Due to banks.	Other liabilities.
.....	$1,723,547	$200,005,944	$94,839,570	$75,666,986	$26,602,293	.....
$43,937,625	4,642,124	231,250,337	103,692,495	83,081,365	38,972,578	$19,320,475
40,019,594	9,975,226	251,875,292	140,301,038	115,104,440	50,402,369	25,999,234
37,915,340	10,423,630	290,772,091	149,185,890	127,397,185	62,421,118	36,560,289
35,184,112	24,194,117	317,636,778	116,138,910	84,691,184	61,015,692	59,995,679
45,132,673	28,352,248	327,132,512	135,170,995	90,240,146	53,135,508	62,946,248
33,105,155	24,592,580	358,442,692	106,968,572	75,696,857	44,159,615	43,275,183
34,813,958	11,816,609	313,608,959	107,290,214	64,890,101	42,861,889	42,896,226
28,440,423	8,186,317	260,171,797	83,734,011	62,408,870	25,863,827	12,775,106
33,515,806	13,343,599	228,861,948	58,563,608	56,168,628	21,456,523	7,357,033
49,898,269	12,153,693	210,872,056	75,167,646	84,550,785	31,998,024	5,842,010
44,241,242	10,072,466	206,045,969	89,608,711	88,020,646	26,337,440	5,853,902
42,012,095	7,913,591	196,894,309	105,552,427	96,913,070	28,218,568	5,331,572
35,132,516	12,206,112	203,070,622	105,519,766	91,792,533	28,539,888	4,706,077
46,369,765	8,229,682	204,838,175	128,506,091	103,226,177	39,414,371	5,501,401
43,619,368	7,965,463	207,309,361	114,743,415	91,178,623	30,095,366	6,706,357
45,379,345	11,949,548	217,317,211	131,366,526	109,586,595	36,717,451	8,835,309
48,671,048	8,935,972	227,807,553	155,165,251	128,957,712	46,416,928	6,438,327
47,138,592	3,873,571	207,908,519	146,072,780	145,553,876	49,625,262	28,024,350
59,410,253	7,589,830	301,376,071	204,689,207	188,188,744	50,322,162	13,439,276
53,944,546	8,734,540	332,177,288	186,952,223	190,400,342	45,156,697	15,599,623
59,314,063	8,882,516	343,874,272	195,747,950	212,705,662	52,719,956	12,227,867
58,349,838	5,920,336	370,834,686	214,778,822	230,351,352	57,674,333	19,816,850
74,412,832	6,075,906	394,622,799	155,208,344	185,932,049	51,169,875	14,166,713
104,537,818	8,323,041	401,976,242	193,306,818	259,568,278	68,215,651	15,048,427
83,594,537	11,123,171	421,880,095	207,102,477	253,802,129	55,932,918	14,661,815
87,674,507	16,657,511	429,592,713	202,005,767	257,229,562	61,275,256	23,258,004
102,146,215	13,648,006	418,139,741	183,792,079	296,322,408	61,144,052	21,633,093
101,227,369	22,003,443	405,045,829	238,677,218	393,686,226	100,526,527	53,814,145
50,751,480	.....	311,554,148	163,363,000	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	71,181,754	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	66,478,725	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	65,203,868	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	66,363,925	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	66,968,579	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	86,512,845	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	111,444,256	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	122,129,334	.....	.....	.....	.....

second session. Those for 1841 to 1850 are from Ex. Doc. No. 68, Thirty-first Congress, first session. condition of the banks for 1863. Those for 1853 are from Ex. Doc. No. 66, Thirty-second Congress,

TABLE XXIII.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF STATE BANKS FROM 1873 TO 1903.

Classification.	1873.[a]	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
	——— banks.	——— banks.	551 banks.	633 banks.	592 banks.	475 banks.
RESOURCES.	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*
Loans on real estate, Loans and other collateral, Loans, other	119.3	154.4	176.3	179.0	266.6	169.4
Overdrafts	.2	.2	.4	.3	.5	.3
United States bonds	1.5	2.0	.3	.9	.9	2.1
State, etc., bonds, Railroad bonds, etc, Bank stocks, Other bonds, etc	9.6	16.4	23.7	19.4	23.2	19.4
Due from banks	12.6	19.0	19.9	23.1	25.2	25.1
Real estate, etc	3.3	5.4	9.0	8.6	12.6	11.1
Expenses	.9	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.2	.9
Cash items	19.0	10.4	8.6	9.1	9.8	7.3
Specie	3.0	2.0	1.2	1.9	2.3	3.0
Legal tenders	8.4	25.1	26.7	27.6	34.4	28.5
Other resources	1.1	1.2	4.8	6.8	6.6	10.8
Total	178.9	237.4	272.3	278.3	383.3	277.9
LIABILITIES.						
Capital stock	42.7	59.3	69.0	80.4	110.9	95.2
Surplus	2.1	2.9	6.8	7.0	5.7	8.0
Undivided profits	10.0	12.4	9.0	10.5	18.3	11.7
State-bank notes	.2	.2	.2	.4	.4	.4	
Dividends unpaid		.3	.1	.4	.3	.3
Deposits	110.8	137.6	165.9	157.9	226.7	142.8
Due to banks	8.8	14.2	10.5	13.3	9.4	10.3
Other liabilities	4.3	10.5	10.8	8.4	11.6	9.2
Total	178.9	237.4	272.3	278.3	383.3	277.9

Classification.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
	616 banks.	620 banks.	652 banks.	672 banks.	754 banks.	817 banks.
RESOURCES.	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*
Loans on real estate, Loans on other collateral, Loans, other	191.4	206.8	250.8	272.5	322.4	331.0
Overdrafts	.4	.5	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.3
United States bonds	7.7	7.1	12.0	8.7	5.3	2.3
State, etc., bonds, Railroad bonds, etc, Bank stocks, Other bonds, etc	21.9	17.1	24.9	19.8	22.1	31.5
Due from banks	22.2	36.2	46.7	49.9	58.7	48.8
Real estate, etc	14.3	14.2	13.9	13.0	13.6	15.1
Expenses	.8	.9	1.0	1.0	.9	1.0
Cash items	8.8	11.2	16.9	18.5	35.1	28.2
Specie	2.0	6.2	17.1	17.2	17.4	25.4
Legal tenders	37.1	48.8	23.8	24.6	25.3	28.8
Other resources	9.2	5.9	10.6	12.4	9.9	7.7
Total	315.8	354.9	419.0	438.8	512.1	521.1
LIABILITIES.						
Capital stock	104.1	90.8	92.9	91.8	102.5	110.0
Surplus	16.7	18.8	21.0	23.1	25.8	31.5
Undivided profits	5.7	6.7	7.9	8.9	11.3	12.7
State-bank notes	.4	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2
Dividends unpaid	.5	.5	.6	.5	.4	.5
Deposits	167.0	208.8	261.4	281.8	335.0	325.4
Due to banks	13.1	18.5	18.9	18.3	20.7	27.1
Other liabilities	8.3	10.5	16.0	14.1	16.2	13.7
Total	315.8	354.9	419.0	438.8	512.1	521.1

[a] In compliance with House resolution, making it one of the duties of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Annual Report for 1873 contained the first report of State and savings banks made to this office, and was the first call of that character ever made upon State by Federal officers.

TABLE XXIII—Continued.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF STATE BANKS FROM 1873 to 1903.

Classification.	1885. 975 banks.	1886. 849 banks.	1887. 1,413 banks.	1888. 1,403 banks.	1889. 1,671 banks.	1890. 2,101 banks.	1891. 2,572 banks.	1892. 3,191 banks.	1893. 3,579 banks.
RESOURCES.	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*
Loans on real estate.					31.1	34.3	37.2	45.0	43.2
Loans on other collateral	347.9	331.2	435.9	432.0	97.6	77.8	78.5	42.9	39.1
Loans, other					376.6	469.4	507.5	611.7	675.2
Overdrafts	1.3	1.2	2.4	2.0	3.1	5.1	4.1	4.8	5.5
United States bonds	3.0	4.4	2.5	2.1	3.1	1.3	1.1	.9	.4
State, etc., bonds					1.0	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.5
Railroad bonds, etc	32.6	27.2	30.5	34.8	.3	.7	.6	.5	.3
Bank stocks					.3	.5	.4	.9	.1
Other bonds, etc					33.7	35.0	37.5	45.6	73.3
Due from banks	59.1	49.7	64.8	58.8	79.8	86.0	82.5	104.6	103.8
Real estate, etc	15.9	14.6	20.5	20.2	25.3	27.2	28.8	32.0	38.6
Expenses	1.1	1.0	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.6	2.9	3.3	4.2
Cash items	26.0	51.7							
Specie	29.9	24.7	110.8	105.3	133.2	120.8	107.5	129.7	137.0
Legal tenders	31.0	14.7							
Other resources	5.8	8.3	15.3	14.7	8.9	7.7	15.2	16.5	7.5
Total	553.6	528.7	684.8	671.7	796.0	870.8	906.0	1,040.7	1,130.7
LIABILITIES.									
Capital stock	125.3	109.6	141.0	154.9	166.7	188.7	208.6	233.8	250.8
Surplus	30.7	27.8	38.5	41.4	48.0	51.9	60.0	66.7	74.2
Undivided profits	11.6	10.1	14.5	15.5	16.8	21.8	21.1	23.6	28.9
State-bank notes	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.....
Dividends unpaid	.5	.4	.7	1.0	.8	.8	.7	.8	.5
Deposits	344.3	342.9	446.6	410.0	507.1	553.1	556.6	648.5	706.9
Due to banks	29.9	27.8	32.4	34.5	43.2	37.0	38.8	48.6	48.3
Other liabilities	11.2	10.0	10.9	14.3	13.3	17.4	20.1	18.6	21.1
Total	553.6	528.7	684.8	671.7	796.0	870.8	906.0	1,040.7	1,130.7

Classification.	1894. 3,586 banks.	1895. 3,774 banks.	1896. 3,708 banks.	1897. 3,857 banks.	1898. 3,965 banks.	1899. 4,191 banks.	1900. 4,369 banks.	1901. 4,983 banks.	1902. 5,397 banks.	1903. 5,962 banks.
RESOURCES.	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*
Loans on real estate.	42.4	44.3	42.6	50.0	76.1	51.8	61.0	67.8	47.4	80.2
Loans on other collateral	89.8	42.1	105.4	92.6	116.5	26.9	34.5	36.3	37.6	86.4
Loans, other	533.8	606.4	549.2	527.2	621.2	830.3	934.8	1,079.8	1,260.7	1,345.2
Overdrafts	5.4	4.9	5.3	6.1	6.3	8.2	8.8	10.5	15.1	20.2
United States bonds.	.6	.9	.7	1.1	4.2	6.5	3.2	4.7	2.7	1.8
State, etc., bonds	1.4	1.3	1.4	3.3	2.8	2.5	3.6	5.8	4.9	13.9
Railroad bonds, etc.	.1	.1	.1	.5	.6	.2	3.0	2.4	3.3	3.3
Bank stocks	.3	.4	.3	.2	2.6	2.2	.4	.1	.2	.2
Other bonds, etc	82.1	89.3	94.7	101.2	121.5	160.7	179.6	228.5	267.1	276.5
Due from banks	119.7	127.6	116.7	144.9	193.9	255.5	254.0	313.8	358.0	361.2
Real estate, etc	41.4	43.4	50.9	56.8	57.7	68.0	64.2	70.0	71.3	73.2
Expenses	4.1	3.4	3.9	2.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cash and cash items.	144.5	143.1	127.5	144.6	144.2	216.7	201.6	309.6	228.2	219.4
Other resources	11.6	40.3	8.5	6.2	8.5	6.5	11.1	31.6	12.8	9.9
Total	1,077.2	1,147.5	1,107.2	1,138.1	1,356.1	1,636.0	1,759.8	2,160.9	2,309.3	2,491.4
LIABILITIES.										
Capital stock	244.4	250.3	240.1	228.6	233.6	233.0	237.0	255.0	277.0	302.3
Surplus	74.4	74.2	70.7	77.4	81.3	77.4	91.4	103.6	111.3	129.6
Undivided profits	28.0	26.9	25.1	24.9	28.3	35.8	38.5	44.1	51.7	60.8
Dividends unpaid	.5	.4	.7	.7	.4	1.0	.7	.7	.6	.5
Deposits	658.1	712.4	695.7	723.6	912.4	1,164.0	1,266.7	1,610.5	1,698.2	1,814.6
Due to banks	54.1	63.1	57.8	64.5	84.8	108.5	104.2	115.5	134.9	139.7
Other liabilities	17.7	20.2	17.1	18.2	15.3	16.3	21.3	31.5	35.6	43.9
Total	1,077.2	1,147.5	1,107.2	1,138.1	1,356.1	1,636.0	1,759.8	2,160.9	2,309.3	2,491.4

TABLE XXIV.

PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF STATE, SAVINGS, AND PRIVATE (COMPILED FROM REPORTS TO THE

[In millions.]

Year.	Number of banks.	Loans and discounts (including overdrafts).	Bonds, stocks, etc.	Due from banks and bankers.	Specie.	Paper currency.	Total cash in bank.
1864	1,861	$70.7	$93.4	$33.3	.....	.....	$98.3
1865	1,960	362.4	404.3	103.0	$9.4	$190.0	199.4
1866	2,267	550.4	465.2	110.7	12.6	219.3	231.9
1867	2,279	588.5	443.1	100.0	11.1	194.5	205.6
1868	2,293	655.7	440.5	123.1	20.8	179.9	200.7
1869	2,354	686.3	414.6	107.6	18.5	144.0	162.5
1870	2,457	719.3	406.1	121.2	31.1	156.6	187.7
1871	2,796	789.4	419.9	143.8	19.9	174.1	194.0
1872	3,066	871.5	431.2	144.0	24.3	153.3	177.6
1873	[b] 1,968	1,439.9	713.2	167.1	[c] 27.9	.....	218.2
1874	[b] 1,983	1,564.5	723.2	193.6	[c] 22.3	.....	252.2
1875	3,336	1,748.1	793.1	195.0	[c] 19.0	.....	238.7
1876	3,448	1,727.1	807.3	198.2	[c] 25.4	.....	226.4
1877	3,384	1,720.9	841.2	184.6	[c] 21.3	.....	230.5
1878	3,229	1,561.2	865.9	183.2	[c] 29.7	.....	214.6
1879	3,335	1,507.4	1,032.9	204.0	[c] 42.7	.....	216.3
1880	3,355	1,662.1	900.6	248.9	[c] 100.2	.....	285.5
1881	3,427	1,901.9	500.9	346.1	[c] 129.5	.....	295.0
1882	3,572	2,050.3	1,049.1	307.3	[c] 112.4	.....	287.1
1883	3,835	2,133.6	951.2	392.8	[c] 116.2	.....	321.0
1884	4,111	2,260.7	1,030.4	294.1	[c] 110.2	.....	321.2
1885	4,350	2,272.3	952.0	432.9	[c] 179.0	.....	414.3
1886	4,378	2,456.7	1,031.1	349.8	[c] 152.2	.....	375.5
1887	6,179	2,944.9	999.9	632.1	[c] 165.1	.....	432.8
1888	6,647	3,161.1	1,112.1	439.1	[d] 226.4	219.7	446.1
1889	7,203	3,475.2	1,111.9	513.7	221.5	277.6	499.1
1890	7,999	3,842.1	1,158.0	531.3	221.9	256.4	478.3
1891	8,641	3,965.9	1,042.5	652.6	217.3	261.8	479.1
1892	9,338	4,336.6	1,269.4	684.3	262.2	324.2	586.4
1893	9,492	4,368.6	1,354.1	549.2	210.9	305.0	515.9
1894	9,508	4,085.0	1,445.3	705.1	283.4	405.5	688.9
1895	9,818	5,268.8	1,565.2	714.4	246.3	384.8	631.1
1896	9,469	4,251.1	1,674.4	645.0	252.2	280.6	504.6
1897	9,457	4,216.0	1,732.3	781.4	297.7	330.5	628.2
1898	9,485	4,652.2	1,859.7	924.9	402.2	285.6	687.8
1899	9,732	5,177.6	2,179.0	1,203.1	449.1	274.2	723.3
1900	10,382	5,657.5	2,398.3	1,272.8	449.7	300.2	749.9
1901	11,406	6,425.2	2,821.2	1,448.0	479.0	328.5	807.5
1902	12,424	7,189.0	3,039.4	1,561.2	541.0	307.1	848.1
1903	13,684	7,738.9	3,400.1	1,570.6	478.2	379.0	857.2

[b] Number of national banks only; number of State and savings banks not reported.
[c] Specie in national banks; incomplete for State banks.
[d] Includes coin certificates from 1889; specie for 1902 partially estimated.

TABLE XXIV.

BANKS, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES, AND NATIONAL BANKS, FROM 1864 TO 1903 COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY).

[In millions.]

Capital.	Surplus and profits.	Circulation.	United States deposits.	Individual deposits.	Due to banks.	Total assets.
$386.8	$4.2	[a] $189.1	.....	$355.7	$27.4	$252.3
397.0	54.5	131.5	$58.0	641.0	157.8	1,126.5
480.8	79.4	267.8	39.1	815.8	122.4	1,476.4
483.8	93.9	291.8	33.3	876.6	112.5	1,494.1
486.4	109.4	294.9	28.3	968.6	140.7	1,572.2
489.7	126.0	292.7	12.8	1,032.0	129.0	1,564.2
513.7	132.7	291.8	13.2	1,051.3	148.5	1,510.7
561.7	143.1	315.5	11.1	1,251.6	176.4	1,730.6
592.6	155.4	327.1	12.4	1,353.8	172.7	1,770.8
532.9	215.6	340.2	15.1	1,421.2	178.6	2,731.3
550.3	199.9	338.7	10.6	1,526.5	232.5	2,890.4
592.6	254.2	318.1	10.2	1,787.0	194.7	3,204.6
602.3	261.6	294.8	11.1	1,778.6	183.3	3,183.1
614.2	260.5	290.4	10.9	1,813.6	170.1	3,204.1
587.7	237.7	300.4	25.6	1,717.4	161.7	3,080.6
580.4	246.1	307.7	252.1	1,694.2	187.9	3,212.6
565.2	260.2	318.4	10.7	1,951.6	239.6	3,399.0
572.3	292.0	312.5	12.2	2,296.8	314.7	3,869.1
590.6	310.1	309.2	12.6	2,460.1	279.0	4,031.1
625.6	347.8	312.2	13.9	2,568.4	288.2	4,208.0
656.4	379.6	295.3	14.2	2,566.4	227.0	4,221.3
678.0	362.0	269.2	14.0	2,734.3	293.0	4,426.9
686.7	393.8	238.4	17.1	2,812.0	308.9	4,521.5
806.8	460.2	166.8	23.2	3,308.2	350.1	5,203.7
853.7	493.7	155.5	58.4	3,422.7	366.1	5,470.4
893.3	531.9	129.0	46.7	3,778.1	434.6	5,940.9
968.7	584.0	126.5	30.6	4,062.5	432.3	6,343.0
1,029.7	619.2	124.0	25.9	4,196.8	415.7	6,562.1
1,071.1	650.3	141.2	14.2	4,664.9	464.9	7,245.3
1,091.8	689.3	155.1	13.7	4,627.3	419.9	7,192.3
1,069.8	682.4	171.8	14.1	4,651.2	599.1	7,290.6
1,060.3	699.3	178.8	13.2	4,921.3	600.5	7,609.6
1,051.9	694.4	199.2	15.4	4,945.1	521.7	7,553.9
1,012.3	712.7	196.6	16.4	5,094.7	673.4	7,822.1
992.0	732.7	189.9	52.9	5,688.2	809.8	8,609.0
973.6	761.1	199.4	76.3	5,768.7	1,046.4	9,904.9
1,024.7	882.2	265.3	98.9	7,238.9	1,172.5	10,785.9
1,076.1	955.6	319.0	99.1	8,460.6	1,333.0	12,357.5
1,201.6	1,096.9	309.4	124.0	9,104.7	1,393.2	13,363.9
1,321.9	1,273.4	359.2	147.3	9,553.6	1,475.9	14,303.1

[a] Includes State bank circulation.

TABLE XXV.

SUMMARY OF REPORTS OF CONDITION OF THE BANKING INSTITUTIONS IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS MARCH 31, 1903, MADE TO THE TREASURER OF THE PHILIPPINE ARCHIPELAGO.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$8,400,734
Overdrafts		6,427,967
Stock, securities, etc		313,409
Due from banks and bankers		5,627,567
Furniture and fixtures		231,096
Real estate and mortgages		31,367
Checks and cash items		75,391
Bills of exchange		1,187,752
United States gold coin	$54,640	
United States notes	2,776,577	
United States silver dollars	163,120	
United States fractional silver, etc	66,572	
Gold bullion	25,838	
Silver bullion	1,323	
		3,088,070
Mexican pesos	2,833,126	
Spanish-Filipino pesos, etc	1,277,265	
Spanish-Filipino fractional currency	26,999	
Banco Español Filipino notes	12,737	
		4,150,127
Other resources		778,037
Total		30,311,517

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,388,266
Reserve fund	1,203,607
Undivided profits	83,831
Notes in circulation	1,038,225
Dividends unpaid	12,833
Individual deposits	9,526,990
Public deposits (insular)	6,499,777
Due to other banks and bankers	9,953,523
Bills payable, etc	44,661
Other liabilities	559,804
Total	30,311,517

TABLE XXVI.

SUMMARY OF REPORTS OF CONDITION OF THE BANKING INSTITUTIONS IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 30, 1903, MADE TO THE TREASURER OF THE PHILIPPINE ARCHIPELAGO.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$6,208,622
Overdrafts		6,980,515
Stocks, securities, etc		312,316
Due from banks and bankers		4,484,304
Furniture and fixtures		40,943
Real estate and mortgages owned		277,036
Bills of exchange		1,114,482
Checks and other cash items		120,273
United States gold coin	$62,713	
United States notes	3,042,411	
United States silver dollars	167,563	
United States fractional silver, etc	78,299	
Gold bullion, other countries	24,745	
Silver bullion, other countries	2,664	
		3,378,395
Mexican pesos	1,927,982	
Spanish-Filipino pesos, etc	1,324,525	
Banco Español Filipino notes	158,020	
Spanish-Filipino fractional currency	11,279	
Philippine currency	1,000,000	
		5,421,806
Other resources		613,817
Total		27,952,509

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,388,265
Reserve fund	1,246,336
Undivided profits	279,583
Notes in circulation	1,176,396
Dividends unpaid	52,975
Individual deposits	9,525,236
Public deposits (insular)	5,180,117
Bills payable, etc	79,201
Due to other banks and bankers	8,677,434
Other liabilities	346,966
Total	27,952,509

TABLE XXVII.

Reports of Banks in the Philippine Islands.

Statement of condition of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, at Manila, on June 30, 1903.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
	Pesos.		*Pesos.*
Loans and discounts	5,484,345.57	Capital stock	1,000,000.00
Overdrafts	5,299,001.56	Reserve fund	763,066.45
Due from other banks in Manila	792,089.53	Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes	500,000.00
Due by our own head office and branches	2,696,969.86	Due to other banks in Manila	1,225,278.06
Bills of exchange	1,731,174.48	Due to our own head office and branches	8,274,532.59
United States gold coin	78,140.00	Due to agents and correspondents	21,193.72
United States notes	1,935,894.00	Individual deposits:	
United States silver dollars	226,000.00	Time	2,034,143.77
United States fractional currency	44,806.00	Current accounts	3,797,921.13
Gold bullion, other countries	6,425.39	Deposit of insular treasurer	1,636,114.89
Silver bullion, other countries	5,327.50	Deposit of disbursing officer, insular fund	251,762.60
Philippine currency	500,000.00	Bills payable: Foreign exchange	144,724.31
Mexican pesos	675,000.00	Cashier's checks outstanding	69,962.47
Spanish-Filipino pesos and half pesos	224,898.50	Certified checks	126,580.16
Banco-Espanol-Filipino notes	2,140.00	Liabilities other than those above	46,692.50
Checks and other cash items	154,433.63		
Resources other than those above	35,326.63		
Total	19,891,972.65	Total	19,891,972.65

Statement of condition of the Iloilo branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on June 30, 1903.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.		
	Pesos.			*Pesos.*
Loans and discounts	488,700.00	Due to our own head office and branches		642,364.67
Overdrafts	7,721.57	Individual deposits:		
Bills of exchange	35,305.06	At call	$39,781.60	
United States gold coin	6,800.00	Current accounts	214,630.41	
United States notes	100,256.00			254,412.01
United States silver dollars	9,400.00	Deposit of insular treasurer		127,252.00
United States fractional currency	24,000.10	Deposit of disbursing officer, insular fund		32,557.34
Mexican pesos	117,000.00	Bills payable, foreign exchange		8,821.50
Spanish-Filipino pesos and half pesos	295,235.00	Cashier's checks outstanding		58,812.55
Spanish-Filipino fractional currency	4,000.18	Liabilities other than those above		2,201.00
Banco Español Filipino notes	470.00			
Checks and other cash items	37,459.44			
Resources other than those above	73.72			
Total	1,126,421.07	Total		1,126,421.07

TABLE XXVII—Continued.

Statement of condition of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, at Manila, on June 30, 1903.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
	Pesos.		*Pesos.*
Loans and discounts	1,344,328.19	Reserve fund	823,606.03
Overdrafts	1,206,684.29	Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes	24,409.33
Furniture and fixtures	12,842.98	Due to other banks in Manila	501,162.15
Due from other banks in Manila	238,647.87	Due to our own head office and branches	710,701.11
Due by our own head office and branches	1,272,293.85	Due to agents and correspondents	66,112.77
Due by agents and correspondents	119,025.26	Individual deposits:	
Bills of exchange	105,042.03	Current accounts. 2,717,920.44	
United States gold coin	10,000.00	Time 835,361.89	
United States notes	868,372.00	At call 243,634.46	
United States silver dollars	49,476.00		3,796,916.79
United States fractional currency	24,736.50	Deposit of insular treasurer	1,628,789.32
Gold bullion, other countries	8,335.67	Deposit of disbursing officer insular fund	485,376.33
Conant dollars	500,000.00	Bills payable: Domestic	4,236.54
Mexican pesos	898,000.00	Certified checks	25,842.58
Spanish-Filipino pesos and half pesos	572,612.00	Liabilities other than those above	3,195.80
Spanish-Filipino fractional currency	10,005.41		
Banco Español Filipino notes	5,500.00		
Checks and other cash items	10,559.42		
Resources other than those above	813,887.28		
Total	8,070,348.75	Total	8,070,348.75

Statement of condition of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, subagency of the Manila branch, at Cebu, on June 30, 1903.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
	Pesos.		*Pesos.*
Loans and discounts	575,000.00	Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes	26,858.66
Overdrafts	9,387.44	Due to our own head office and branches	1,307,484.68
Furniture and fixtures	2,942.01	Individual deposits:	
Bills of exchange	770.53	Time 21,340.00	
United States gold coin	2,270.00	Current accounts 777,729.87	
United States notes	714,474.00		799,069.87
United States silver dollars	5,400.00	Certified checks	69,015.22
United States fractional currency	13,321.04		
Mexican pesos	349,981.00		
Spanish-Filipino pesos and half pesos	527,068.50		
Spanish-Filipino fractional currency	1,741.51		
Resources other than those above	72.40		
Total	2,202,428.43	Total	2,202,428.43

Statement of condition of the Banco Español Filipino, Manila, on June 30, 1903.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
	Pesos.		*Pesos.*
Loans and discounts	1,463,285.81	Capital stock	1,500,000.00
Overdrafts	3,528,177.83	Reserve fund	890,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc	624,631.99	Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes	7,816.38
Furniture and fixtures, real estate and mortgages owned	383,107.38	Bank notes outstanding	1,761,855.00
Due by our own head office and branches	1,320,416.79	Due to other banks in Manila	140,342.22
Due by agents and correspondents	185,853.62	Dividends due and unpaid	105,950.10
United States gold coin	11,698.75	Individual deposits:	
United States notes	255,571.75	At call 258,014.06	
United States fractional currency	11.85	Time 1,027,214.08	
Gold bullion, other countries	34,300.00	Current accounts. 2,694,080.68	
Mexican pesos	1,292,265.34		3,979,308.82
		Bank notes in branch banks	295,625.00
		Certified checks	48,475.21
		Liabilities other than those above	369,948.38
Total	9,099,321.11	Total	9,099,321.11

TABLE XXVII—Continued.

Statement of condition of Banco Español Filipino branch at Iloilo on June 30, 1903.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
	Pesos.		*Pesos.*
Loans and discounts	351,753.76	Bank notes outstanding	295,312.50
Overdrafts	1,346,388.73	Due to our own head office and branches	1,302,421.43
Furniture and fixtures	25,934.53	Individual deposits:	
Mexican pesos	240,400.00	Demand 264,329.66	
Spanish-Filipino pesos and half pesos	5,089.00	At call 150,431.63	
Spanish-Filipino fractional currency	.42	Current accounts 263,812.79	
Banco Español Filipino notes	295,725.00		678,574.08
Checks and other cash items	13,508.00	Certified checks	4,969.83
Resources other than those above	16,398.90	Liabilities other than those above	13,920.50
Total	2,295,198.34	Total	2,295,198.34

$6,521.20 United States currency in bank not included in above figures.

Statement of condition of the Monte de Piedad y Caja de Ahorros de Manila on June 30, 1903

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
	Pesos.		*Pesos.*
Loans and discounts	1,325,829.13	Capital stock	226,531.97
Furniture and fixtures	3,832.13	Due to other banks in Manila	354,208.70
Other real estate and mortgages owned	173,685.24	Appreciators bonds	1,500.00
United States gold coin	40.00	Individual deposits	932,302.56
United States silver dollars	33.60	Liabilities other than those above	142,532.98
Mexican pesos	4,217.20		
Spanish-Filipino pesos and half pesos	430.00		
Spanish-Filipino fractional currency	.08		
Resources other than those above	149,008.83		
Total	1,657,076.21	Total	1,657,076.21

Statement of condition of the International Banking Corporation at Manila on June 30, 1903.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
	Pesos.		*Pesos.*
Loans and discounts	848,155.61	Due to other banks in Manila	135,900.47
Overdrafts	2,034,503.26	Due to our own head office and branches	1,892,282.20
Furniture and fixtures	23,678.70	Due to agents and correspondents	89,899.01
Due from other banks in Manila	729,414.20	Individual deposits:	
Due by our own head office and branches	673,522.27	At call 506,781.70	
Due by agents and correspondents	25,737.72	Current accounts 1,091,585.08	
Bills of exchange	250,356.66		1,598,366.78
United States gold coin	3,700.00	Deposit of insular treasurer	2,861,174.32
United States notes	783,966.00	Deposit of disbursing officer insular fund	211,552.02
United States silver dollars	3,370.00	Bills payable, foreign exchange	620.10
United States fractional currency	1,051.86	Certified checks	36,643.85
Gold bullion, other countries	20.00	Liabilities other than those above	70,210.55
Philippine currency	500,000.00		
Mexican pesos	279,100.00		
Spanish-Filipino pesos and half pesos	521,000.00		
Spanish-Filipino fractional currency	6,098.15		
Banco Español Filipino notes	7,270.00		
Checks and other cash items	16,768.50		
Resources other than those above	188,936.37		
Total	6,896,649.30	Total	6,896,649.30

TABLE XXVII—Continued.

Statement of condition of the American Bank at Manila on June 30, 1903.[a]

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
	Pesos.		*Pesos.*
Loans and discounts	146,528.66	Capital stock	50,000.00
Furniture and fixtures	4,062.30	Reserve fund	16,000.00
Due by agents and correspondents	8,130.44	Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes	81.96
United States gold coin	410.00	Individual deposits:	
United States notes	11,020.00	Time $35,676.96	
Spanish-Filipino pesos and half pesos	22,000.00	At call 85,609.81	
Spanish-Filipino fractional currency			121,286.77
Banco Español Filipino notes	30.00	Cashier's checks outstanding	11,900.00
Checks and other cash items	7,087.33		
Total	199,268.73	Total	199,268.73

[a] Figures of original statement in United States dollars here reduced to pesos.

Statement of condition of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York at Manila, on June 30, 1903.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
	Pesos.		*Pesos.*
Loans and discounts	389,316.81	Due to other banks in Manila	298,194.28
Overdrafts	529,166.78	Due to our own head office and branches	312,769.44
Furniture and fixtures	18,716.97	Due to agents and correspondents	80,020.02
Due from other banks in Manila	540,725.57	Individual deposits:	
Due by our own head office and branches	208,571.33	At call 7,216.00	
Due by agents and correspondents	144,367.23	Time 131,406.33	
Bills of exchange	106,315.96	Current accounts 441,294.65	
United States gold coin	12,370.00		579,916.98
United States notes	1,415,270.00	Deposit of insular treasurer	2,924,530.00
United States silver dollars	41,448.00	Deposit of disbursing officer insular fund	201,125.45
United States fractional currency	48,662.14	Certified checks	26,049.78
Gold bullion, other countries	409.50	Liabilities other than those above	43,728.06
Mexican pesos			
Spanish-Filipino pesos and half pesos	502,718.00		
Spanish-Filipino fractional currency	711.87		
Banco Español Filipino notes	4,905.00		
Philippine pesos	500,000.00		
Checks and other cash items	729.58		
Resources other than those above	1,929.27		
Total	4,466,334.01	Total	4,466,334.01

TABLE XXVIII.

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, IN THOUSANDS OF POUNDS STERLING, ON DECEMBER 31, FOREIGN BANKS WITH LONDON OFFICES, AND THE AVERAGE RATE PER CENT OF SCOTLAND, AND THE BANK OF IRELAND.

DECEMBER, 1902.

	Number of banks.	Number of branches.	Capital.	Reserve.	Undivided profits.	Circulation.	Other liabilities.
			£	£	£	£	£
Bank of England	1	11	a 14,553	3,000	257	29,694	86
England and Wales, joint stock banks of	68	4,146	47,536	34,119	4,175	558	31,010
Total	69	4,157	62,089	37,119	4,432	30,252	31,096
Bank of Scotland	1	126	a 1,250	875	99	1,104	1,650
Scotland, joint stock banks of	10	989	8,066	6,493	1,104	6,940	3,725
Total	11	1,115	9,316	7,368	1,203	8,044	5,375
Bank of Ireland	1	74	a 2,769	1,034	172	2,747	.....
Ireland, joint stock banks of	8	611	4,467	2,875	364	4,094	588
Total	9	685	7,236	3,909	536	6,841	588
Isle of Man, joint stock banks of	2	8	80	89	17	63	5
England and Wales, private banks of	16	.....	b 5,245	.....	.....	137	1,011
Total United Kingdom	107	5,965	83,966	48,485	6,188	45,337	38,075
Colonial joint stock banks with London offices	30	1,858	34,715	11,421	2,241	12,268	28,890
Foreign joint stock banks with London offices	27	589	58,363	19,756	5,806	3,745	71,279
Grand total	164	8,412	177,044	79,662	14,235	61,350	138,244

JUNE 30, 1903.

Bank of England	1	11	14,553	3,000	176	29,032	144
England and Wales, joint stock banks of	66	4,219	48,289	34,232	3,106	540	25,570
Total	67	4,230	62,842	37,232	3,282	29,572	25,714
Bank of Scotland	1	126	1,250	875	99	1,104	1,650
Scotland, joint stock banks of	10	1,003	8,066	6,535	1,080	6,901	3,572
Total	11	1,129	9,316	7,410	1,179	8,005	5,222
Bank of Ireland	1	79	2,769	1,034	181	2,643	.....
Ireland, joint stock banks of	8	521	4,534	2,955	302	4,144	595
Total	9	600	7,303	3,989	483	6,787	595
Isle of Man, joint stock banks of	2	8	80	94	14	62	7
England and Wales, private banks of	16	.....	b 4,893	.....	.....	137	899
Total United Kingdom	105	5,967	84,434	48,725	4,958	44,563	32,437
Colonial joint stock banks with London offices	32	1,974	39,338	12,191	2,555	11,482	32,377
Foreign joint stock banks with London offices	27	532	58,897	20,057	5,824	3,576	71,937
Grand total	164	8,473	182,669	80,973	13,337	59,621	136,751

a Dividend paid during the year by the Bank of England, 10 per cent, and by the Bank of Scotland
b Including reserve.

TABLE XXVIII.

1902, AND JUNE 30, 1903, OF THE BANKS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, COLONIAL AND DIVIDENDS PAID DURING THE YEAR 1902 BY THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE BANK OF

DECEMBER, 1902.

Deposits and current accounts.	Total liabilities.	Cash, money at call and short notice.	Government securities.	Other bonds, securities, etc.	Loans and discounts.	Other resources.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£
65,207	112,797	29,777	35,284	.....	47,736	.....
600,332	717,730	164,466	59,089	71,773	387,414	35,038
665,539	830,527	194,243	94,323	71,773	435,150	35,038
15,441	20,419	1,627	4,382	2,933	9,556	1,921
91,420	117,748	24,405	5,707	20,009	61,931	5,696
106,861	138,167	26,032	10,089	22,942	71,487	7,617
10,830	17,552	1,949	4,065	4,484	6,951	103
39,417	51,805	9,870	3,428	6,901	30,434	1,172
50,247	69,357	11,819	7,493	11,385	37,385	- 1,275
1,161	1,415	161	46	451	718	39
34,575	40,968	8,666	2,645	8,990	19,382	1,285
858,383	1,080,434	240,921	114,596	115,541	564,122	45,254
205,810	295,345	72,099	8,971	16,800	186,367	11,108
217,984	376,933	48,520	3,750	20,096	294,519	10,048
1,282,177	1,752,712	361,540	127,317	152,437	1,045,008	66,410

JUNE 30, 1903.

51,866	98,771	37,709	33,248	.....	27,814	.....
593,249	704,986	152,621	63,554	67,084	392,483	29,244
645,115	803,757	190,330	96,802	67,084	420,297	29,244
15,441	20,419	1,627	4,382	2,933	9,556	1,921
90,996	117,150	24,253	5,687	19,438	62,061	5,711
106,437	137,569	25,880	10,069	22,371	71,617	7,632
11,255	17,882	1,440	4,155	4,585	7,599	103
39,184	51,714	9,096	4,634	5,845	31,076	1,063
50,439	69,596	10,536	8,789	10,430	38,675	1,166
1,084	1,341	139	30	385	747	40
31,025	36,954	7,941	2,633	8,062	17,137	1,181
834,100	1,049,217	234,826	118,323	108,332	548,473	39,263
214,297	312,240	74,070	7,750	21,804	197,680	10,936
217,664	377,955	47,703	3,868	20,164	296,126	10,094
1,266,061	1,739,412	356,599	129,941	150,300	1,042,279	60,293

13½ per cent, and by the Bank of Ireland, 11½ per cent, respectively.

TABLE XXIX.

SUMMARY OF REPORTS OF CONDITION OF THE THIRTY-THREE CHARTERED BANKS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA ON AUGUST 31, 1903.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Specie	$14,232,456	Capital stock paid in	$77,617,886
Dominion notes	29,289,503	Reserve fund	48,289,780
Deposits with Dominion government for security of note circulation	3,130,844	Notes in circulation	60,414,740
Notes of and checks on other banks	16,993,887	Due to Dominion government and provincial governments	6,122,116
Due from banks, bankers, etc	26,028,643	Deposits	420,216,076
Dominion and provincial securities	11,498,222	Due to other banks and bankers	12,340,727
Municipal and other securities	14,638,712	All other liabilities	10,960,702
Railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks	37,275,341	Excess of resources	10,678,888
Demand and time loans	471,460,047		
Loans to provincial governments	1,265,950		
Overdue debts	2,163,506		
Real estate and real estate mortgages	1,562,094		
Bank premises	8,438,438		
Other assets	8,663,272		
Total	646,640,915	Total	646,640,915

Average amount of specie held during month	$14,106,127.00
Average amount Dominion notes held during month	29,016,004.00
Greatest amount of notes in circulation at any time during month	61,600,333.00
Average rate per cent of dividends paid	7.84

TABLE XXX.

SUMMARY OF REPORTS OF CONDITION OF THE TWENTY-TWO BANKS OF AUSTRALASIA ON JUNE 30, 1903.

[From Australian Insurance and Banking Record.]

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Advances, etc	£120,590,350	Capital stock	£19,343,967
Securities, etc	14,287,164	Reserve fund	5,807,163
Due from banks and bankers	1,215,147	Undivided profits	650,489
Real estate, etc	5,878,745	Notes in circulation	4,912,769
Specie, bullion, and cash balances	25,625,234	Bills in circulation	3,265,719
Treasury notes	477,169	Dividends unpaid	524,730
Bills of other banks	450,626	Deposits	126,795,400
Money at short call	3,855,315	Due to other banks and bankers	196,563
Cash items	25,348	Other liabilities	11,135,704
Cash at London banks	227,406		
Total	172,632,504	Total	172,632,504

TABLE XXXI.

SUMMARY OF REPORTS OF CONDITION OF THE 26 BANKS OF ISSUE AND 6 OTHER BANKS IN THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 30, 1903, MADE TO THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY OF THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and discounts	$192,660,992	Capital stock	$100,150,000
Stocks, etc	11,242,565	Reserve and undivided profits	19,841,020
Real estate	3,802,163	Notes in circulation	88,033,540
Due from other banks and bankers	98,676,166	Deposits	145,373,046
Specie	58,016,168	Due to banks	14,266,269
Notes of other banks	9,809,721	Other liabilities	13,898,800
Other resources	7,354,900		
Total	381,562,675	Total	381,562,675

TABLE XXXII.

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE BANK OF JAPAN ON DECEMBER 31, 1902.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
	Yen.		*Yen.*
Loans to Government	50,000,000	Capital stock	30,000,000
Other loans	82,109,835	Reserve fund	16,600,000
Government and other bonds	49,737,295	Notes issued	232,094,377
Due from other banks, agencies, etc.	5,409,715	Profit and loss account	2,748,030
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures.	2,761,189	Deposits and current accounts	3,426,145
Checks and notes	756,038	Government deposits	15,524,410
Bullion	37,329,792	Due to other banks	8,944
Gold coin	72,296,764		
Subsidiary silver coin, etc	1,278		
Total	300,401,906	Total	300,401,906

AGGREGATE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES

OF

THE NATIONAL BANKS

FROM

OCTOBER, 1863, TO OCTOBER, 1903.

AGGREGATE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE NATIONAL

1863.

Resources.	JANUARY.	APRIL.	JULY.	OCTOBER 5.
				66 banks.
Loans and discounts				$5,466,088.33
U. S. bonds and securities				5,662,600.00
Other items				106,009.12
Due from nat'l and other b'ks				2,625,597.05
Real estate, furniture, etc				177,565.69
Current expenses				53,808.92
Premiums paid				2,503.69
Checks and other cash items				492,138.58
Bills of nat'l and other banks				764,725.00
Specie and other lawful mon'y				1,446,607.62
Total				16,797,644.00

1864.

Resources.	JANUARY 4.	APRIL 4.	JULY 4.	OCTOBER 3
	139 banks.	307 banks.	467 banks.	508 banks.
Loans and discounts	$10,666,095.60	$31,593,943.43	$70,746,513.33	$93,238,657.92
U. S. bonds and securities	15,112,250.00	41,175,150.00	92,530,500.00	108,064,400.00
Other items	74,571.48	432,059.95	842,017.73	1,434,739.76
Due from national banks		4,699,479.56	15,935,730.13	19,965,720.47
Due from other b'ks and b'krs	a4,786,124.58	8,537,908.94	17,337,558.66	14,051,396.31
Real estate, furniture, etc	381,144.00	755,696.41	1,694,049.46	2,202,318.20
Current expenses	118,854.43	352,720.77	502,341.31	1,021,569.02
Checks and other cash items	577,507.92	2,651,916.96	5,057,122.90	7,640,169.14
Bills of nat'l and other banks	895,521.00	1,660,000.00	5,344,172.00	4,687,727.00
Specie and other lawful mon'y	5,018,622.57	22,961,411.64	42,283,798.23	44,801,497.48
Total	37,630,691.58	114,820,287.66	252,273,803.75	297,108,195.30

1865.

Resources.	JANUARY 2.	APRIL 3.	JULY 3.	OCTOBER 2.
	638 banks.	907 banks.	1,294 banks.	1,513 banks.
Loans and discounts	$166,448,718.00	$252,404,208.07	$362,442,743.08	$487,170,136.29
U. S. bonds and securities	176,578,750.00	277,619,900.00	391,744,850.00	427,731,300.00
Other items	3,294,883.27	4,275,769.51	12,569,120.38	19,048,513.15
Due from national banks	30,820,175.44	40,963,243.47	76,977,539.59	89,978,980.55
Due from other b'ks and b'krs	19,836,072.83	22,554,636.57	26,078,028.01	17,393,232.25
Real estate, furniture, etc	4,083,226.12	6,525,118.80	11,231,257.28	14,703,281.77
Current expenses	1,053,725.34	2,298,025.65	2,338,775.56	4,539,525.11
Premiums paid	1,323,023.56	1,823,291.84	2,243,210.31	2,585,501.06
Checks and other cash items	17,837,496.77	29,681,394.13	41,314,904.50	72,309,854.44
Bills of nat'l and other banks	14,275,153.00	13,710,370.00	21,651,826.00	16,247,241.00
Specie	4,481,937.68	6,659,660.47	9,437,060.40	18,072,012.59
Legal tenders and fract'l cur'y	72,535,504.67	112,999,320.59	168,426,166.55	189,988,496.28
Total	512,568,666.68	771,514,939.10	1,126,455,481.66	1,359,768,074.49

a Including amount due from national banks.

BANKS FROM OCTOBER, 1863, TO OCTOBER, 1903.

1863.

Liabilities.	JANUARY.	APRIL.	JULY.	OCTOBER 5.
				66 banks.
Capital stock				$7,188,393.00
Undivided profits				128,030.06
Individual and other deposits				8,497,681.84
Due to nat'l and other banks[a]				981,178.59
Other items				2,360.51
Total				16,797,644.00

1864.

Liabilities.	JANUARY 4.	APRIL 4.	JULY 4.	OCTOBER 3.
	139 banks.	307 banks.	467 banks.	508 banks.
Capital stock	$14,740,522.00	$42,204,474.00	$75,213,945.00	$86,782,802.00
Surplus fund			1,129,910.22	2,010,286.10
Undivided profits	432,827.81	1,625,656.87	3,094,330.11	5,982,392.22
Nat'l-bank notes outstanding	30,155.00	9,797,975.00	25,825,665.00	45,260,504.00
Individual and other deposits	19,450,492.53	51,274,914.01	119,414,239.03	122,166,536.40
Due to nat'l and other banks[a]	2,153,779.38	6,814,930.40	27,382,006.37	34,862,384.81
Other items	822,914.86	3,102,337.38	213,708.02	43,289.77
Total	37,630,691.58	114,820,287.66	252,273,803.75	297,108,195.30

1865.

Liabilities.	JANUARY 2.	APRIL 3.	JULY 3.	OCTOBER 2.
	638 banks.	907 banks.	1,294 banks.	1,513 banks.
Capital stock	$135,618,874.00	$215,326,023.00	$325,834,558.00	$393,157,206.00
Surplus fund	8,663,311.22	17,318,942.65	31,303,565.64	38,713,380.72
Undivided profits	12,283,812.65	17,809,307.14	23,159,408.17	32,350,278.19
Nat'l-bank notes outstanding	66,769,375.00	98,896,488.00	131,452,158.00	171,321,903.00
Individual and other deposits	183,479,636.98	262,961,473.13	398,357,559.59	500,910,873.22
United States deposits	37,764,729.77	57,630,141.01	58,032,720.67	48,170,381.31
Due to national banks	30,619,175.57	41,301,031.16	78,261,045.64	90,044,837.08
Due to other b'ks and b'kers[a]	37,104,130.62	59,692,581.64	79,591,594.93	84,155,161.27
Other items	265,620.87	578,951.37	462,871.02	944,053.70
Total	512,568,666.68	771,514,939.10	1,126,455,481.66	1,359,768,074.49

[a] Including State-bank circulation outstanding.

AGGREGATE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE NATIONAL

1866.

Resources.	JANUARY 1.	APRIL 2.	JULY 2.	OCTOBER 1.
	1,582 banks.	1,612 banks.	1,634 banks.	1,644 banks.
Loans and discounts	$500,650,109.19	$528,080,526.70	$550,353,094.17	$603,314,704.88
U.S. b'ds dep'd to secure circ'n	298,376,850.00	315,850,300.00	326,483,350.00	331,843,200.00
Other U.S. b'ds and securities	142,003,500.00	125,625,750.00	121,152,950.00	94,974,650.00
Oth'r stocks, b'ds, and mortg's	17,483,753.18	17,379,738.92	17,565,911.46	15,887,490.06
Due from national banks	93,254,551.02	87,564,329.71	96,696,482.66	107,650,174.18
Due from other b'ks and b'krs	14,658,229.87	13,682,345.12	13,982,613.23	15,211,117.16
Real estate, furniture, etc	15,436,296.16	15,895,564.46	16,730,923.62	17,134,002.58
Current expenses	3,193,717.78	4,927,599.79	3,032,716.27	5,311,253.35
Premiums paid	2,423,918.02	2,233,516.31	2,398,872.26	2,493,773.47
Checks and other cash items	89,837,684.50	105,490,619.36	96,077,134.53	103,684,249.21
Bills of nat'l and other banks	20,406,442.00	18,279,816.00	17,866,742.00	17,437,779.00
Specie	19,205,018.75	17,529,778.42	12,629,376.30	9,226,831.82
Legal tenders and fract'l cur'y	187,846,548.82	189,867,852.52	201,425,041.63	205,793,578.76
Total	1,404,776,619.29	1,442,407,737.31	1,476,395,208.13	1,526,962,804.42

1867.

Resources.	JANUARY 7.	APRIL 1.	JULY 1.	OCTOBER 7.
	1,648 banks.	1,642 banks.	1,636 banks.	1,642 banks.
Loans and discounts	$608,771,799.61	$597,648,286.53	$588,450,396.12	$609,675,214.61
U.S. b'ds dep'd to secure circ'n	339,570,700.00	338,863,650.00	337,684,250.00	338,640,150.00
U.S. b'ds dep'd to sec're dep'ts	36,185,950.00	38,465,800.00	38,368,950.00	37,862,100.00
U.S. b'ds and sec'ties on hand	52,949,300.00	46,639,400.00	45,633,700.00	42,460,800.00
Oth'r stocks, b'ds, and mortg's	15,073,737.45	20,194,875.21	21,452,615.43	21,507,881.42
Due from national banks	92,552,206.29	94,121,186.21	92,308,911.87	95,217,610.14
Due from other b'ks and b'krs	12,996,157.49	10,787,392.90	9,663,322.82	8,389,226.47
Real estate, furniture, etc	18,925,315.51	19,625,893.81	19,800,905.86	20,639,708.23
Current expenses	2,822,675.18	5,693,784.17	3,249,153.31	5,297,494.13
Premiums paid	2,860,398.85	3,411,325.56	3,338,600.37	2,764,186.35
Checks and other cash items	101,430,220.18	87,951,405.13	128,312,177.79	134,603,231.51
Bills of national banks	19,263,718.00	12,873,785.00	16,138,769.00	11,841,104.00
Bills of other banks	1,176,142.00	825,748.00	531,267.00	333,209.00
Specie	19,726,043.20	11,444,529.15	11,128,672.98	12,798,044.40
Legal tenders and fract'l cur'y	104,872,371.64	92,861,254.17	102,534,613.46	100,550,849.91
Compound-interest notes	82,047,250.00	84,065,790.00	75,488,220.00	56,888,250.00
Total	1,511,222,985.40	1,465,451,105.84	1,494,084,526.01	1,499,469,060.17

1868.

Resources.	JANUARY 6.	APRIL 6.	JULY 6.	OCTOBER 5.
	1,642 banks.	1,643 banks.	1,640 banks.	1,643 banks.
Loans and discounts	$616,603,479.89	$628,029,347.65	$655,729,546.42	$657,668,847.83
U.S. b'ds dep'd to secure circ'n	339,064,200.00	339,686,650.00	339,569,100.00	340,487,050.00
U.S. b'ds dep'd to sec're dep'ts	37,315,750.00	37,446,000.00	37,853,150.00	37,360,150.00
U.S. b'ds and sec'ties on hand	44,164,500.00	45,958,550.00	43,068,350.00	36,817,600.00
Oth'r stocks, b'ds, and mortg's	19,365,864.77	19,874,384.33	20,007,327.42	20,693,406.40
Due from national banks	99,311,446.60	95,900,606.35	114,434,097.93	102,278,547.77
Due from other b'ks and b'krs	8,480,199.74	7,074,297.44	8,642,456.72	7,848,822.24
Real estate, furniture, etc	21,125,665.68	22,082,570.25	22,699,829.70	22,747,875.18
Current expenses	2,986,893.86	5,428,460.25	2,938,519.04	5,278,911.22
Premuims paid	2,464,536.96	2,660,106.09	2,432,074.37	1,819,815.50
Checks and other cash items	109,390,266.37	114,993,036.23	124,076,097.71	143,241,394.99
Bills of national banks	16,655,572.00	12,573,514.00	13,210,179.00	11,842,974.00
Bills of other banks	261,269.00	196,106.00	342,550.00	222,668.00
Fractional currency	1,927,876.78	1,825,640.16	1,863,358.91	2,262,791.97
Specie	20,981,601.45	18,373,943.22	20,755,919.04	13,003,713.39
Legal-tender notes	114,306,491.00	84,390,219.00	100,166,100.00	92,453,475.00
Compound-interest notes	39,997,030.00	38,917,490.00	19,473,420.00	4,513,730.00
Three per cent certificates	8,245,000.00	24,255,000.00	44,905,000.00	59,080,000.00
Total	1,502,647,644.10	1,499,668,920.97	1,572,167,076.26	1,559,621,773.49

BANKS FROM OCTOBER, 1863, TO OCTOBER, 1903—Continued

1866.

Liabilities.	JANUARY 1.	APRIL 2.	JULY 2.	OCTOBER 1.
	1,582 banks.	1,612 banks.	1,634 banks.	1,644 banks.
Capital stock	$403,357,346.00	$409,273,534.00	$414,270,493.00	$415,472,369.00
Surplus fund	43,000,370.78	44,687,810.54	50,151,991.77	53,359,277.64
Undivided profits	28,972,493.70	30,964,422.73	29,286,175.45	32,593,486.69
Nat'l-bank notes outstanding	213,239,530.00	248,886,282.00	267,798,678.00	280,253,818.00
State-bank notes outstanding	45,449,155.00	33,800,865.00	19,996,163.00	9,748,025.00
Individual deposits	522,507,829.27	534,734,950.33	533,338,174.25	564,616,777.64
U. S. deposits	29,747,236.15	29,150,729.82	36,038,185.03	30,420,819.80
Dep'ts of U. S. disb'ng officers			3,066,892.22	2,979,955.77
Due to national banks	94,709,074.15	89,067,501.54	96,496,726.42	110,531,957.31
Due to other b'ks and bankers	23,793,584.24	21,841,641.35	25,951,728.99	26,986,317.57
Total	1,404,776,619.29	1,442,407,737.31	1,476,395,208.13	1,526,962,804.42

1867.

Liabilities.	JANUARY 7.	APRIL 1.	JULY 1.	OCTOBER 7.
	1,648 banks.	1,642 banks.	1,636 banks.	1,642 banks.
Capital stock	$420,229,739.00	$419,399,484.00	$418,558,148.00	$420,073,415.00
Surplus fund	59,992,874.57	60,206,013.58	63,232,811.12	66,695,587.01
Undivided profits	26,961,382.60	31,131,034.39	30,656,222.84	33,751,446.21
Nat'l-bank notes outstanding	291,436,749.00	292,788,572.00	291,769,553.00	293,887,941.00
State-bank notes outstanding	6,961,499.00	5,460,312.00	4,484,112.00	4,092,153.00
Individual deposits	558,699,768.06	512,046,182.47	539,599,076.10	540,797,837.51
U. S. deposits	27,284,876.93	27,473,005.66	29,838,391.53	23,062,119.92
Dep'ts of U. S. disb'ing officers	2,477,509.48	2,650,981.39	3,474,192.74	4,352,379.43
Due to national banks	92,761,998.43	91,156,890.89	89,821,751.60	93,111,240.89
Due to other b'ks and bankers	24,416,588.33	23,138,629.46	22,659,267.08	19,644,940.20
Total	1,511,222,985.40	1,465,451,105.84	1,494,084,526.01	1,499,469,060.17

1868.

Liabilities.	JANUARY 6.	APRIL 6.	JULY 6.	OCTOBER 5.
	1,642 banks.	1,643 banks.	1,640 banks.	1,643 banks.
Capital stock	$420,260,790.00	$420,676,210.00	$420,105,011.00	$420,634,511.00
Surplus fund	70,586,125.70	72,349,119.60	75,840,118.94	77,995,761.40
Undivided profits	31,399,877.57	32,861,597.08	33,543,223.35	36,095,883.98
Nat'l-bank notes outstanding	294,377,390.00	295,336,044.00	294,908,264.00	295,769,489.00
State-bank notes outstanding	3,792,013.00	3,310,177.00	3,163,771.00	2,906,352.00
Individual deposits	534,704,709.00	532,011,480.36	575,842,070.12	580,940,820.85
U. S. deposits	24,305,638.02	22,750,342.77	24,603,676.96	17,573,250.64
Dep'ts of U. S. disb'ng officers	3,208,783.03	4,976,682.31	3,499,389.99	4,570,478.16
Due to national banks	98,144,669.61	94,073,631.25	113,306,346.34	99,414,397.28
Due to other b'ks and bankers	21,867,648.17	21,323,636.60	27,355,204.56	23,720,829.18
Total	1,502,647,644.10	1,499,668,920.97	1,572,167,076.26	1,559,621,773.49

AGGREGATE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE NATIONAL

1869.

Resources.	JANUARY 4.	APRIL 17.	JUNE 12.	OCTOBER 9.
	1,628 banks.	1,620 banks.	1,619 banks.	1,617 banks.
Loans and discounts	$644,945,039.53	$662,084,813.47	$686,347,755.81	$682,883,106.97
U. S. bonds to secure circ'l'n	338,539,950.00	338,379,250.00	338,699,750.00	339,480,100.00
U. S. bonds to secure deposits.	34,538,350.00	29,721,350.00	27,625,350.00	18,704,000.00
U. S. b'ds and sec'ties on hand	35,010,600.00	30,226,550.00	27,476,650.00	25,903,950.00
Other st'ks, b'ds, and mortg's.	20,127,732.96	20,074,435.69	20,777,560.53	22,250,697.14
Due from redeeming agents.	65,727,070.80	57,554,382.55	62,912,636.82	56,669,562.84
Due from other national b'nks	36,067,316.84	30,520,527.89	35,556,504.53	35,393,563.47
Due from State b'k and b'k'rs	7,715,719.34	8,075,595.60	9,140,919.24	8,790,418.57
Real estate, furniture, etc	23,289,838.28	23,798,188.13	23,859,271.17	25,169,188.95
Current expenses	3,265,990.81	5,641,195.01	5,820,577.87	5,646,382.96
Premiums paid	1,654,352.70	1,716,210.13	1,809,070.01	2,092,364.85
Checks and other cash items.	142,605,984.92	154,137,191.23	161,614,852.66	108,809,817.37
Bills of other national banks.	14,684,799.00	11,725,239.00	11,524,447.00	10,776,023.00
Fractional currency	2,280,471.06	2,088,545.18	1,804,855.53	2,090,727.38
Specie	29,626,750.26	9,944,532.15	18,455,090.48	23,002,405.83
Legal-tender notes	88,239,300.00	80,875,161.00	80,934,119.00	83,719,295.00
Three per cent certificates	52,075,000.00	51,190,000.00	49,815,000.00	45,845,000.00
Total	1,540,394,266.50	1,517,753,167.03	1,564,174,410.65	1,497,226,604.33

1870.

Resources.	JANUARY 22.	MARCH 24.	JUNE 9.	OCTOBER 8.	DECEMBER 28.
	1,615 banks.	1,615 banks.	1,612 banks.	1,615 banks.	1,648 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$688,875,203.70	$710,848,609.39	$719,341,186.06	$715,928,079.81	$725,515,538.49
Bonds for circulation	339,350,750.00	339,251,350.00	338,845,200.00	340,857,450.00	344,104,200.00
Bonds for deposits	17,592,000.00	16,102,000.00	15,704,000.00	15,381,500.00	15,189,500.00
U. S. bonds on hand.	24,677,100.00	27,292,150.00	28,276,600.00	22,323,800.00	23,893,300.00
Other stocks and b'ds	21,082,412.00	20,524,294.55	23,300,681.87	23,614,721.25	22,686,358.59
Due from red'g ag'nts	71,641,486.05	73,435,117.98	74,635,405.61	66,275,668.92	64,805,062.88
Due from nat'l banks	31,994,609.26	29,510,688.11	36,128,750.66	33,948,805.65	37,478,166.49
Due from State b'ks.	9,319,560.54	10,238,219.85	10,430,781.32	9,202,496.71	9,824,144.18
Real estate, etc	26,002,713.01	26,330,701.24	26,593,357.00	27,470,746.97	28,021,637.44
Current expenses	3,469,588.00	6,683,189.54	6,324,955.47	5,871,750.02	6,905,073.32
Premiums paid	2,439,591.41	2,680,882.39	3,076,456.74	2,491,222.11	3,251,648.72
Cash items	111,624,822.00	11,267,703.12	11,497,534.13	12,536,613.57	13,229,403.34
Clear'g-house exch'gs		75,317,992.22	83,936,515.64	79,089,688.39	76,208,707.00
National-bank notes.	15,840,669.00	14,226,817.00	16,342,582.00	12,512,927.00	17,001,846.00
Fractional currency	2,476,966.75	2,285,499.02	2,184,714.39	2,078,178.05	2,150,522.89
Specie	48,345,383.72	37,096,543.44	31,099,437.78	18,460,011.47	26,307,251.59
Legal-tender notes	87,708,502.00	82,485,978.00	94,573,751.00	79,324,577.00	80,580,745.00
Three per cent cert'fs	43,820,000.00	43,570,000.00	43,465,000.00	43,345,000.00	41,845,000.00
Total	1,546,261,357.44	1,529,147,735.85	1,565,756,909.67	1,510,713,236.92	1,538,998,105.93

1871.

Resources.	MARCH 18.	APRIL 29.	JUNE 10.	OCTOBER 2.	DECEMBER 16.
	1,688 banks.	1,707 banks.	1,723 banks.	1,767 banks.	1,790 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$767,858,490.59	$779,321,828.11	$789,416,568.13	$831,552,210.00	$818,996,311.74
Bonds for circulation	351,556,700.00	354,427,200.00	357,388,950.00	364,475,800.00	366,840,200.00
Bonds for deposits	15,231,500.00	15,236,500.00	15,250,500.00	28,087,500.00	23,155,150.00
U. S. bonds on hand.	23,911,350.00	22,487,950.00	24,200,300.00	17,753,650.00	17,675,500.00
Other stocks and b'ds	22,763,869.20	22,414,659.05	23,132,871.05	24,517,059.35	23,061,184.20
Due from red'g ag'nts	83,809,188.92	85,061,016.31	92,369,246.71	86,878,608.84	77,985,600.53
Due from nat'l banks	30,201,119.99	38,332,679.74	39,636,579.35	43,525,362.05	43,313,344.78
Due from State b'ks.	10,271,605.34	11,478,174.71	11,853,308.60	12,772,669.83	13,069,301.40
Real estate, etc	28,805,814.79	29,242,762.79	29,637,999.30	30,089,783.85	30,070,330.57
Current expenses	6,694,014.17	6,764,159.73	6,295,099.46	6,153,370.29	7,330,424.12
Premiums paid	3,939,995.20	4,414,755.40	5,026,385.97	5,500,890.17	5,956,073.74
Cash items	11,642,644.74	12,749,289.84	13,101,497.95	14,058,268.86	13,784,424.76
Clear'g-house exch'gs	100,693,917.54	130,855,698.15	102,091,311.75	101,165,854.52	114,538,539.93
National-bank notes.	13,137,006.00	16,632,323.00	19,101,389.00	14,197,653.00	13,085,904.00
Fractional currency	2,103,298.16	2,135,763.09	2,160,713.22	2,095,485.79	2,061,600.89
Specie	25,769,166.64	22,732,027.02	19,924,955.16	13,252,998.17	29,595,299.56
Legal-tender notes	91,072,349.00	106,219,126.00	122,137,660.00	109,414,735.00	93,942,707.00
Three per cent cert'fs	37,570,000.00	33,935,000.00	30,690,000.00	25,075,000.00	21,400,000.00
Total	1,627,032,030.28	1,694,440,912.94	1,703,415,335.65	1,730,566,899.72	1,715,861,897.22

BANKS FROM OCTOBER, 1863, TO OCTOBER, 1903—Continued.

1869.

Liabilities.	JANUARY 4.	APRIL 17.	JUNE 12.	OCTOBER 9.
	1,628 banks.	1,620 banks.	1,619 banks.	1,617 banks.
Capital stock	$419,040,931.00	$420,818,721.00	$422,659,260.00	$426,399,151.00
Surplus fund	81,169,936.52	82,653,989.19	82,218,576.47	86,165,334.32
Undivided profits	35,318,273.71	37,489,314.82	43,812,898.70	40,687,300.92
Nat'l-bank notes outstanding	294,476,702.00	292,457,098.00	292,753,286.00	293,593,645.00
State-bank notes outstanding	2,734,669.00	2,615,387.00	2,558,874.00	2,454,697.00
Individual deposits	568,530,934.11	547,922,174.91	574,307,382.77	511,400,196.63
U. S. deposits	13,211,850.19	10,114,328.32	10,301,907.71	7,112,646.67
Dep'ts U. S. disburs'g officers	3,472,884.90	3,665,131.61	2,454,048.99	4,516,648.12
Due to national banks	95,453,139.33	92,662,648.49	100,933,910.03	95,067,892.83
Due to State banks and b'k'rs	26,984,945.74	23,018,610.62	28,046,771.30	23,849,371.62
Notes and bills rediscounted		2,464,849.81	2,392,205.61	3,839,357.10
Bills payable		1,870,913.26	1,735,289.07	2,140,363.12
Total	1,540,394,266.50	1,517,753,167.03	1,564,174,410.65	1,497,226,604.33

1870.

Liabilities.	JANUARY 22.	MARCH 24.	JUNE 9.	OCTOBER 8.	DECEMBER 28.
	1,615 banks.	1,615 banks.	1,612 banks.	1,615 banks.	1,648 banks.
Capital stock	$426,074,954.00	$427,504,247.00	$427,235,701.00	$430,399,301.00	$435,356,004.00
Surplus fund	90,174,281.14	90,229,954.59	91,689,834.12	94,061,438.95	94,705,740.34
Undivided profits	34,300,430.80	43,109,471.62	42,861,712.59	38,608,618.91	46,056,428.55
Nat'l-bank circulat'n	292,838,935.00	292,509,149.00	291,183,614.00	291,798,640.00	296,205,446.00
State-bank circulat'n	2,351,993.00	2,279,469.00	2,222,793.00	2,138,548.00	2,091,799.00
Dividends unpaid	2,299,296.27	1,483,416.15	1,517,595.18	2,462,591.31	2,242,556.49
Individual deposits	546,236,881.57	516,058,085.26	542,261,563.18	501,407,586.90	507,368,618.67
U. S. deposits	6,750,139.19	6,424,421.25	10,677,873.92	6,807,978.49	6,074,407.90
Dep's U. S. dis.officers	2,592,001.21	4,778,225.93	2,592,967.54	4,550,142.68	4,155,304.25
Due to national banks	108,351,300.33	109,667,715.95	115,456,491.84	100,348,292.45	106,090,414.53
Due to State banks	28,904,849.14	29,767,575.21	33,012,162.78	29,693,910.80	29,200,587.29
Notes rediscounted	3,842,542.30	2,462,647.49	2,741,843.53	3,843,577.67	4,612,131.08
Bills payable	1,543,753.49	2,873,357.40	2,302,756.99	4,592,609.76	4,838,667.83
Total	1,546,261,357.44	1,529,147,735.85	1,565,756,909.67	1,510,713,236.92	1,538,998,105.93

1871.

Liabilities.	MARCH 18.	APRIL 29.	JUNE 10.	OCTOBER 2.	DECEMBER 16.
	1,688 banks.	1,707 banks.	1,723 banks.	1,767 banks.	1,790 banks.
Capital stock	$444,232,771.00	$446,925,493.00	$450,330,841.00	$458,255,696.00	$460,225,866.00
Surplus funds	96,862,081.66	97,620,099.28	98,322,203.80	101,112,671.91	101,573,153.62
Undivided profits	43,883,857.64	44,776,030.71	45,535,227.79	42,008,714.38	48,630,925.81
Nat'l-bank circulat'n	301,713,460.00	306,131,393.00	307,793,880.00	315,519,117.00	318,265,481.00
State-bank circulat'n	2,035,800.00	1,982,580.00	1,968,058.00	1,921,056.00	1,886,538.00
Dividends unpaid	1,263,767.70	2,235,248.46	1,408,628.25	4,540,194.61	1,393,427.98
Individual deposits	561,190,830.41	611,025,174.10	602,110,758.16	600,868,486.55	596,586,487.54
U. S. deposits	6,314,957.81	6,521,572.92	6,265,167.94	20,511,935.98	14,829,525.65
Dep's U. S. dis.officers	4,813,016.66	3,757,873.84	4,893,907.25	5,393,598.89	5,399,108.34
Due to national banks	118,904,865.84	128,037,469.17	135,167,847.69	131,730,713.04	118,657,614.16
Due to State banks	37,311,519.13	36,113,290.67	41,219,802.96	40,211,971.67	38,116,950.67
Notes rediscounted	3,256,896.42	3,573,723.02	3,120,039.09	3,964,552.57	4,922,455.78
Bills payable	5,248,206.01	5,740,964.77	5,278,973.72	4,528,191.12	5,374,362.67
Total	1,627,032,030.28	1,694,440,912.94	1,703,415,335.65	1,730,566,899.72	1,715,861,897.22

AGGREGATE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE NATIONAL

1872.

Resources.	FEBRUARY 27.	APRIL 19.	JUNE 10.	OCTOBER 3.	DECEMBER 27.
	1,814 banks.	1,843 banks.	1,853 banks.	1,919 banks.	1,940 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$839,665,077.91	$844,902,253.49	$871,531,448.67	$877,197,923.47	$885,653,449.62
Bonds for circulation.	370,924,700.00	374,428,450.00	377,029,700.00	382,046,400.00	384,458,500.00
Bonds for deposits....	15,870,000.00	15,169,000.00	15,409,950.00	15,479,750.00	16,304,750.00
U. S. bonds on hand..	21,323,150.00	19,292,100.00	16,458,250.00	12,142,550.00	10,306,100.00
Other stocks and b'ds.	22,838,388.80	21,538,914.06	22,270,610.47	23,533,151.73	23,160,557.29
Due from red'g ag'nts	89,548,329.93	82,120,017.24	91,564,269.53	80,717,071.30	86,401,459.44
Due from nat'l banks.	38,282,905.86	36,697,592.81	39,468,323.39	34,486,593.87	42,707,613.54
Due from State banks	12,269,822.68	12,299,716.94	13,014,265.26	12,976,878.01	12,008,843.54
Real estate, etc.....	30,637,676.75	30,809,274.98	31,123,843.21	32,276,498.17	33,014,796.83
Current expenses	6,265,655.13	7,026,041.23	6,719,794.90	6,310,428.79	8,454,803.97
Premiums paid	6,308,821.86	6,544,279.29	6,616,174.75	6,546,848.52	7,097,847.86
Cash items.....	12,143,403.12	12,461,171.40	13,458,753.80	14,916,784.34	13,696,723.85
Clear'g-house exch'gs	93,154,319.74	114,195,966.36	88,592,800.16	110,086,315.37	90,145,482.72
National-bank notes.	15,552,087.00	18,492,832.00	16,253,560.00	15,787,296.00	19,070,322.00
Fractional currency .	2,278,143.24	2,143,249.29	2,069,464.12	2,151,747.88	2,270,576.32
Specie.....	25,507,825.32	24,433,899.46	24,256,644.14	10,229,756.79	19,047,336.45
Legal-tender notes...	97,865,400.00	105,732,455.00	122,994,417.00	105,121,104.00	102,922,369.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.	.....	.....	.....	6,710,000.00	12,650,000.00
Three per cent cert'fs.	18,980,000.00	15,365,000.00	12,005,000.00	7,140,000.00	4,185,000.00
Total.....	1,719,415,657.34	1,743,652,213.55	1,770,837,269.40	1,755,857,098.24	1,773,556,532.43

1873.

Resources.	FEBRUARY 28.	APRIL 25.	JUNE 13.	SEPTEMBER 12.	DECEMBER 26.
	1,947 banks.	1,962 banks.	1,968 banks.	1,976 banks.	1,976 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$913,265,189.67	$912,064,267.31	$925,557,682.42	$944,220,116.34	$856,816,555.05
Bonds for circulation.	384,675,050.00	386,763,800.00	388,080,300.00	388,330,400.00	389,384,400.00
Bonds for deposits....	15,035,000.00	16,235,000.00	15,935,000.00	14,805,000.00	14,815,200.00
U. S. bonds on hand..	10,436,950.00	9,613,550.00	9,789,400.00	8,824,850.00	8,630,850.00
Other stocks and b'ds.	22,063,306.20	22,449,146.04	22,912,415.63	23,709,034.53	24,358,125.06
Due from red'g ag'nts	95,773,077.10	88,815,557.80	97,143,326.94	96,134,120.66	73,032,046.87
Due from nat'l banks.	39,483,700.09	38,671,088.63	43,328,792.29	41,413,680.06	40,404,757.97
Due from State banks	13,595,679.17	12,883,353.37	14,073,287.77	12,022,873.41	11,185,253.08
Real estate, etc.....	34,023,057.77	34,216,878.07	34,820,562.77	34,661,823.21	35,556,746.48
Current expenses	6,977,831.35	7,410,045.87	7,154,211.69	6,985,436.99	8,678,270.39
Premiums paid	7,205,259.67	7,559,987.67	7,890,962.14	7,752,843.87	7,987,107.14
Cash items.....	11,761,711.50	11,425,209.00	13,036,482.58	11,433,913.22	12,321,972.80
Clear'g-house exch'gs	131,383,860.95	94,132,125.24	91,918,526.59	88,926,003.53	62,881,342.16
National-bank notes.	15,998,779.00	19,310,202.00	20,394,772.00	16,103,842.00	21,403,179.00
Fractional currency .	2,289,680.21	2,198,973.37	2,197,559.84	2,302,775.26	2,287,454.03
Specie.....	17,777,673.53	16,868,808.74	27,950,086.72	19,868,469.45	26,907,037.58
Legal-tender notes...	97,141,909.00	100,605,287.00	106,381,491.00	92,522,663.00	108,719,506.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.	18,460,000.00	18,370,000.00	22,365,000.00	20,610,000.00	24,010,000.00
Three per cent cert'fs.	1,805,000.00	710,000.00	305,000.00	.....	.....
Total.....	1,839,152,715.21	1,800,303,280.11	1,851,234,860.38	1,830,627,845.53	1,729,380,303.61

1874.

Resources.	FEBRUARY 27.	MAY 1.	JUNE 26.	OCTOBER 2.	DECEMBER 31.
	1,975 banks.	1,978 banks.	1,983 banks.	2,004 banks.	2,027 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$897,859,600.46	$923,347,030.79	$926,195,671.70	$954,394,791.59	$955,862,580.51
Bonds for circulation.	389,614,700.00	389,249,100.00	390,281,700.00	383,254,800.00	382,976,200.00
Bonds for deposits....	14,600,200.00	14,890,200.00	14,890,200.00	14,691,700.00	14,714,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand..	11,043,400.00	10,152,000.00	10,456,900.00	13,313,550.00	15,290,300.00
Other stocks and b'ds.	25,305,736.24	25,460,460.20	27,010,727.48	27,807,826.92	28,313,473.12
Due from res've ag'ts.	101,502,861.58	94,017,603.31	97,871,517.06	83,885,126.94	80,488,831.45
Due from nat'l banks.	36,624,001.39	41,291,015.24	45,770,715.59	39,695,309.47	48,100,842.62
Due from State banks	11,496,711.47	12,374,391.28	12,469,592.33	11,196,611.73	11,655,573.07
Real estate, etc.....	36,043,741.50	36,708,066.39	37,270,876.51	38,112,926.52	39,190,683.04
Current expenses	6,998,875.75	7,547,203.05	7,550,125.20	7,658,738.82	5,510,566.47
Premiums paid	8,741,028.77	8,680,370.84	8,563,262.27	8,376,659.07	8,626,112.16
Cash items.....	10,269,955.50	11,949,020.71	10,496,257.00	12,296,416.77	14,005,517.33
Clear'g-house exch'gs	62,768,119.19	94,877,796.52	63,896,271.31	97,383,687.11	112,995,317.55
National-bank notes.	20,003,251.00	20,673,452.00	23,527,991.00	18,450,013.00	22,532,336.00
Fractional currency .	2,309,919.73	2,187,186.69	2,283,898.92	2,224,943.12	2,392,668.74
Specie.....	33,365,863.58	32,569,969.26	22,326,207.27	21,240,945.23	22,436,761.04
Legal-tender notes...	102,717,563.00	101,692,930.00	103,108,350.00	80,021,946.00	82,604,791.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.	37,235,000.00	40,135,000.00	47,780,000.00	42,825,000.00	33,670,000.00
Dep. with U. S. Treas.	.....	.....	91,250.00	20,349,950.15	21,043,084.36
Total.....	1,808,500,529.16	1,867,802,796.28	1,851,840,913.64	1,877,180,942.44	1,902,409,638.48

BANKS FROM OCTOBER, 1863, TO OCTOBER, 1903—Continued.

1872.

Liabilities.	FEBRUARY 27.	APRIL 19.	JUNE 10.	OCTOBER 3.	DECEMBER 27.
	1,814 banks.	1,843 banks.	1,853 banks.	1,916 banks.	1,940 banks.
Capital stock	$464,081,744.00	$467,924,318.00	$470,543,301.00	$479,629,174.00	$482,606,252.00
Surplus fund	103,787,082.62	104,312,525.81	105,181,943.28	110,257,516.45	111,410,248.98
Undivided profits	43,310,344.46	46,428,590.90	50,234,298.32	46,623,784.50	56,762,411.89
Nat'l-bank circulation	321,634,675.00	325,305,752.00	327,092,752.00	333,495,027.00	336,289,285.00
State-bank circulation	1,830,563.00	1,763,885.00	1,700,935.00	1,567,143.00	1,511,396.00
Dividends unpaid	1,451,746.29	1,561,914.45	1,454,044.06	3,149,749.61	1,356,934.48
Individual deposits	593,645,666.16	620,775,265.78	618,801,619.49	613,290,671.45	598,114,679.26
U. S. deposits	7,114,893.47	6,355,722.95	6,993,014.77	7,853,772.41	7,863,894.93
Dep's U. S. dis. officers.	5,024,699.44	3,416,371.16	5,463,953.48	4,563,833.79	5,136,597.74
Due to national banks	128,627,494.44	120,755,565.86	132,804,924.02	110,047,347.67	124,218,392.83
Due to State banks	39,025,165.44	35,005,127.84	39,878,826.42	33,789,083.82	34,794,963.37
Notes rediscounted	3,818,686.91	4,225,622.04	4,745,178.22	5,549,431.88	6,545,059.78
Bills payable	6,062,896.91	5,821,551.76	5,942,479.34	6,040,562.66	6,946,416.17
Total	1,719,415,657.34	1,743,652,213.55	1,770,837,269.40	1,755,857,098.24	1,773,556,582.43

1873.

Liabilities.	FEBRUARY 28.	APRIL 25.	JUNE 13.	SEPTEMBER 12.	DECEMBER 26.
	1,947 banks.	1,962 banks.	1,968 banks.	1,976 banks.	1,976 banks.
Capital stock	$484,551,811.00	$487,891,251.00	$490,109,801.00	$491,072,616.00	$490,266,611.00
Surplus fund	114,681,048.73	115,805,574.57	116,847,454.62	120,314,499.20	120,961,267.91
Undivided profits	48,578,045.28	52,415,348.46	55,306,154.69	54,515,131.76	58,375,169.43
Nat'l-bank circulation	336,292,459.00	338,163,864.00	338,788,504.00	339,081,799.00	341,320,256.00
State-bank circulation	1,368,271.00	1,280,208.00	1,224,470.00	1,188,853.00	1,130,585.00
Dividends unpaid	1,465,993.60	1,462,336.77	1,400,491.90	1,402,547.89	1,269,474.74
Individual deposits	656,187,551.61	616,848,358.25	641,121,775.27	622,685,563.29	540,510,602.78
U. S. deposits	7,044,848.34	7,880,057.73	8,691,001.95	7,829,327.73	7,680,375.26
Dep's U. S. dis. officers.	5,835,696.60	4,425,750.14	6,416,275.10	8,098,560.13	4,705,593.36
Due to national banks	134,231,842.95	126,631,926.24	137,856,085.67	133,672,732.94	114,996,666.54
Due to State banks	38,124,803.85	35,036,433.18	40,741,788.47	39,298,148.14	36,598,076.29
Notes rediscounted	5,117,810.50	5,403,043.38	5,515,900.67	5,997,512.36	3,811,487.89
Bills payable	5,672,532.75	7,059,128.39	7,215,157.04	5,480,554.09	7,754,137.41
Total	1,839,152,715.21	1,800,303,280.11	1,851,234,860.38	1,830,627,845.53	1,729,380,303.16

1874.

Liabilities.	FEBRUARY 27.	MAY 1.	JUNE 26.	OCTOBER 2.	DECEMBER 31.
	1,975 banks.	1,978 banks.	1,983 banks.	2,004 banks.	2,027 banks.
Capital stock	$490,859,101.00	$490,077,001.00	$491,003,711.00	$493,765,121.00	$495,802,481.00
Surplus fund	123,497,347.20	125,561,081.23	126,239,308.41	128,958,106.84	130,485,641.37
Undivided profits	50,236,919.88	54,331,713.13	58,332,965.71	51,484,437.32	51,477,629.33
Nat'l-bank circulation	339,602,955.00	340,267,649.00	338,538,743.00	333,225,298.00	331,193,159.00
State-bank circulation	1,078,988.00	1,049,286.00	1,009,021.00	964,567.00	860,417.00
Dividends unpaid	1,291,055.63	2,259,129.91	1,242,474.81	3,516,276.99	6,088,845.01
Individual deposits	595,350,334.90	649,286,298.95	622,863,154.44	669,068,995.88	682,846,607.45
U. S. deposits	7,276,959.87	7,994,422.27	7,322,830.85	7,302,153.58	7,492,307.78
Dep's U. S. dis. officers.	5,034,624.46	3,297,689.24	3,238,639.20	3,927,828.27	3,579,722.94
Due to national banks	138,435,388.39	135,640,418.24	143,033,822.25	125,102,049.93	129,188,671.42
Due to State banks	48,112,223.40	48,683,924.34	50,227,426.18	50,718,007.87	51,629,602.36
Notes rediscounted	3,448,828.92	4,581,420.38	4,436,256.22	4,197,372.25	6,365,652.97
Bills payable	4,275,002.51	4,772,662.59	4,352,560.57	4,950,727.51	5,398,900.83
Total	1,808,500,529.16	1,867,802,796.28	1,851,840,913.64	1,877,180,942.44	1,902,409,638.46

AGGREGATE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE NATIONAL

1875.

Resources.	MARCH 1.	MAY 1.	JUNE 30.	OCTOBER 1.	DECEMBER 17.
	2,029 banks.	2,046 banks.	2,076 banks.	2,088 banks.	2.086 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$956,485,939.35	$971,835,298.74	$972,926,532.14	$984,691,434.40	$962,571,807.70
Bonds for circulation	380,682,650.00	378,026,900.00	375,127,900.00	370,321,700.00	363,618,100.00
Bonds for deposits ...	14,492,200.00	14,372,200.00	14,147,200.00	14,097,200.00	13,981,500.00
U. S. bonds on hand..	18,062,150.00	14,297,650.00	12,753,000.00	13,989,950.00	16,099,550.00
Other stocks and b'ds	28,268,841.69	29,102,197.10	32,010,316.18	33,505,045.15	31,657,960.52
Due from res've ag'ts	89,991,175.34	80,620,878.75	89,788,903.73	89,701,259.82	81,462,682.27
Due from nat'l banks	44,720,394.11	46,039,597.57	48,513,388.86	47,028,769.18	44,831,891.48
Due from State banks	12,724,243.97	12,094,086.39	11,625,647.15	11,963,768.90	11,895,551.08
Real estate, etc.....	39,430,952.12	40,312,285.99	40,969,020.49	42,366,647.65	41,583,311.94
Current expenses	7,790,581.86	7,706,700.42	4,992,044.34	7,841,213.05	9,218,455.47
Premiums paid	9,006,880.92	8,434,453.14	8,742,393.83	8,670,091.18	9,442,801.54
Cash items	11,734,762.42	13,122,145.88	12,433,100.43	12,758,872.03	11,238,725.72
Clear'g-house exch'gs	81,127,796.39	116,970,819.05	88,924,025.93	75,142,863.45	67,886,967.04
Bills of other banks..	18,909,397.00	19,504,640.00	24,261,961.00	18,528,837.00	17,166,190.00
Fractional curreney .	3,008,592.12	2,702,326.44	2,620,504.26	2,595,631.78	2,901,023.10
Specie.....	16,667,106.17	10,620,361.64	18,959,582.30	8,050,329.73	17,070,905.90
Legal-tender notes...	78,508,170.00	84,015,928.00	87,492,895.00	76,458,734.00	70,725,077.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.	37,200,000.00	38,615,000.00	47,310,000.00	48,810,000.00	31,005,000.00
Due from U. S. Treas..	21,007,919.76	21,454,422.29	19,640,785.52	19,686,960.30	19,202,256.68
Total.....	1,869,819,753.22	1,909,847,891.40	1,913,239,201.16	1,882,209,307.62	1,823,469,752.44

1876.

Resources.	MARCH 10.	MAY 12.	JUNE 30.	OCTOBER 2.	DECEMBER 22.
	2,091 banks.	2,089 banks.	2,091 banks.	2,089 banks.	2,082 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$950,205,555.62	$939,895,085.34	$933,686,530.45	$931,304,714.06	$929,066,408.42
Bonds for circulation	354,547,750.00	344,537,350.00	339,141,750.00	337,170,400.00	336,705,300.60
Bonds for deposits ...	14,216,500.00	14,128,000.00	14,328,000.00	14,698,000.00	14,757,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand..	25,910,650.00	26,577,000.00	30,842,300.00	33,142,150.00	31,937,950.00
Other stocks and b'ds	30,425,430.43	30,905,195.82	32,482,805.75	34,445,157.16	31,565,914.50
Due from res've ag'ts	99,068,360.35	86,769,083.97	87,989,900.90	87,326,950.48	83,789,174.65
Due from nat'l banks	42,341,542.67	44,328,609.46	47,417,029.03	47,525,089.98	44,011,664.97
Due from State banks	11,180,562.15	11,262,193.96	10,989,507.95	12,061,283.08	12,415,841.97
Real estate, etc.....	41,937,617.25	42,183,958.78	42,722,415.27	43,121,942.01	43,498,445.49
Current expenses	8,296,207.85	6,820,573.35	5,025,549.38	6,987,644.46	9,818,422.88
Premiums paid	10,946,713.15	10,414,347.28	10,621,634.03	10,715,251.16	10,811,300.66
Cash items	9,517,868.86	9,693,186.37	11,724,592.67	12,043,139.68	10,658,709.26
Clear'g-house exch'gs	58,863,182.43	56,806,632.63	75,328,878.84	87,870,817.06	68,027,016.40
Bills of other banks..	18,536,502.00	20,347,964.00	20,398,422.00	15,910,315.00	17,521,663.00
Fractional currency .	3,215,594.30	2,771,886.26	1,987,897.44	1,417,203.66	1,146,741.94
Specie.....	29,077,345.85	21,714,594.36	25,218,469.92	21,360,767.42	32,999,647.89
Legal-tender notes...	76,768,446.00	79,858,661.00	90,836,876.00	84,250,847.00	66,221,400.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.	30,805,000.00	27,380,000.00	27,955,000.00	29,170,000.00	26,095,000.00
Due from U. S. Treas..	18,479,112.79	16,911,680.20	17,063,407.65	16,743,695.40	16,359,491.73
Total.....	1,884,369,341.70	1,793,306,002.78	1,825,760,967.28	1,827,265,367.61	1,787,407,093.76

1877.

Resources.	JANUARY 20.	APRIL 14.	JUNE 22.	OCTOBER 1.	DECEMBER 28.
	2,083 banks.	2,073 banks.	2,078 banks.	2,080 banks.	2,074 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$920,561,018.65	$911,946,833.88	$901,731,416.03	$891,920,593.54	$881,856,744.87
Bonds for circulation	337,590,700.00	339,658,100.00	337,754,100.00	336,810,950.00	343,869,550.00
Bonds for deposits ...	14,782,000.00	15,084,000.00	14,971,000.00	14,903,000.00	13,538,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand..	31,988,650.00	32,964,250.00	32,344,050.00	30,088,700.00	28,479,800.00
Other stocks and b'ds	31,819,930.20	32,554,594.44	35,653,755.29	34,435,995.21	32,169,491.03
Due from res've ag'ts	88,698,308.85	84,942,718.41	82,152,099.96	73,284,133.12	75,960,087.27
Due from nat'l banks	44,844,616.88	42,027,778.81	44,567,303.63	45,217,246.82	44,123,924.97
Due from State banks	13,680,990.81	11,911,437.36	11,246,349.79	11,415,761.60	11,479,945.65
Real estate, etc.....	43,704,335.47	14,736,549.09	44,818,722.07	45,229,983.25	45,511,932.25
Current expenses	4,131,516.48	7,842,296.86	7,910,864.84	6,915,792.50	8,958,903.60
Premiums paid	10,991,714.50	10,494,505.12	10,320,674.34	9,219,174.62	8,841,939.09
Cash items	10,295,404.19	10,410,623.87	10,099,988.46	11,674,587.50	10,235,059.49
Clear'g-house exch'gs	81,117,889.04	85,159,422.74	57,861,481.13	74,525,215.89	64,664,415.01
Bills of other banks..	18,418,727.00	17,942,693.00	20,182,948.00	15,531,467.00	20,312,692.00
Fractional currency .	1,238,228.08	1,114,820.09	1,055,123.61	900,805.47	778,084.78
Specie.....	49,709,267.55	27,070,037.78	21,335,996.06	22,658,820.31	32,907,750.70
Legal-tender notes...	72,689,710.00	72,351,573.00	78,004,386.00	66,920,684.00	70,568,248.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.	25,470,000.00	32,100,000.00	44,430,000.00	32,410,000.00	26,515,000.00
Due from U. S. Treas..	16,441,509.98	16,291,040.84	17,932,574.60	16,021,753.01	16,493,577.08
Total.....	1,818,174,517.68	1,796,603,275.29	1,774,352,833.81	1,741,084,663.84	1,737,295,145.79

BANKS FROM OCTOBER, 1863, TO OCTOBER, 1903—Continued.

1875.

Liabilities.	MARCH 1.	MAY 1.	JUNE 30.	OCTOBER 1.	DECEMBER 17.
	2,029 banks.	2,046 banks.	2,076 banks.	2,088 banks.	2,086 banks.
Capital stock	$496,272,901.00	$498,717,143.00	$501,568,563.50	$504,829,769.00	$505,485,865.00
Surplus fund	131,249,079.47	131,604,608.66	133,169,094.79	134,356,076.41	133,085,422.30
Undivided profits	51,650,243.62	55,907,619.95	52,160,104.68	52,964,953.50	59,204,957.81
Nat'l bank circulat'n.	324,525,349.00	323,321,230.00	318,148,406.00	318,350,379.00	314,979,451.00
State bank circulat'n.	824,876.00	815,229.00	786,844.00	772,348.00	752,722.00
Dividends unpaid	1,601,255.48	2,501,742.39	6,105,519.34	4,003,534.90	1,353,396.80
Individual deposits	647,745,879.69	695,347,677.70	686,478,630.48	664,579,619.39	618,517,245.74
U.S. deposits	7,971,932.75	6,797,972.00	6,714,328.70	6,507,531.59	6,652,556.67
Dep's U.S. dis. officers.	5,330,414.16	2,766,387.41	3,459,061.80	4,271,195.19	4,232,550.87
Due to national banks	137,735,121.44	127,280,034.02	138,914,828.39	129,810,681.60	119,843,665.44
Due to State banks	55,294,663.84	53,037,582.89	55,714,055.18	49,918,530.95	47,048,174.56
Notes rediscounted	4,841,600.20	5,671,031.44	4,261,464.45	5,254,453.66	5,257,160.61
Bills payable	4,786,436.57	6,079,632.94	5,758,299.85	6,590,234.43	7,056,583.64
Total	1,869,819,753.22	1,909,847,891.40	1,913,239,201.16	1,882,209,307.62	1,823,469,752.44

1876.

Liabilities.	MARCH 10.	MAY 12.	JUNE 30.	OCTOBER 2.	DECEMBER 22.
	2,091 banks.	2,089 banks.	2,091 banks.	2,089 banks.	2,082 banks.
Capital stock	$504,818,666.00	$500,982,006.00	$500,393,796.00	$499,802,232.00	$497,482,016.00
Surplus fund	133,091,739.50	131,795,199.94	131,897,197.21	132,202,282.00	131,390,664.67
Undivided profits	51,177,031.26	49,039,278.75	46,609,341.51	46,445,215.59	52,327,715.08
Nat'l bank circulat'n.	307,476,155.00	300,252,085.00	294,444,678.00	291,544,020.00	292,011,575.00
State bank circulat'n.	714,539.00	667,060.00	658,938.00	628,847.00	608,548.00
Dividends unpaid	1,405,829.06	2,325,523.51	6,116,679.30	3,848,705.64	1,286,540.28
Individual deposits	620,674,211.05	612,355,096.59	641,432,886.08	651,385,210.19	619,350,223.06
U.S. deposits	6,606,394.90	8,493,878.18	7,667,722.97	7,256,801.42	6,727,155.14
Dep's U.S. dis. officers.	4,313,915.45	2,505,273.30	3,392,939.48	3,746,781.58	4,749,615.39
Due to national banks	139,407,880.06	127,880,045.04	131,702,164.87	131,535,969.04	122,351,818.09
Due to State banks	54,002,131.54	46,706,969.52	51,403,995.59	48,250,111.63	48,685,392.14
Notes rediscounted	4,631,882.57	4,653,460.08	3,867,622.24	4,464,407.31	4,553,158.76
Bills payable	6,049,566.31	5,650,126.87	6,173,006.03	6,154,784.21	5,882,672.15
Total	1,834,369,941.70	1,793,306,002.78	1,825,760,967.28	1,827,265,367.61	1,787,407,093.76

1877.

Liabilities.	JANUARY 20.	APRIL 14.	JUNE 22.	OCTOBER 1.	DECEMBER 28.
	2,083 banks.	2,073 banks.	2,078 banks.	2,080 banks.	2,074 banks.
Capital stock	$493,634,611.00	$489,684,645.00	$481,044,771.00	$479,467,771.00	$477,128,771.00
Surplus fund	130,224,169.02	127,793,320.52	124,714,072.93	122,776,121.24	121,618,455.32
Undivided profits	37,456,530.32	45,609,418.27	50,508,351.70	44,572,678.72	51,530,910.18
Nat'l bank circulat'n.	292,851,351.00	294,710,313.00	290,002,057.00	291,874,236.00	299,240,475.00
State bank circulat'n.	581,242.00	535,963.00	521,611.00	481,738.00	470,540.00
Dividends unpaid	2,448,909.70	1,853,974.79	1,398,101.52	3,623,703.43	1,404,178.34
Individual deposits	659,891,969.76	641,772,528.08	636,267,529.20	616,403,987.12	604,512,514.52
U.S. deposits	7,234,696.96	7,584,267.72	7,187,431.67	7,972,714.75	6,529,031.09
Dep's U.S. dis. officers.	3,108,316.55	3,076,878.70	3,710,167.20	2,376,983.02	3,780,759.43
Due to national banks	130,293,566.36	125,422,444.43	121,443,601.23	115,028,954.38	115,773,660.58
Due to State banks	49,965,770.27	48,604,820.09	48,352,583.90	46,577,439.88	44,807,958.79
Notes rediscounted	4,000,063.82	3,985,459.75	2,953,128.58	3,791,219.47	4,654,784.51
Bills payable	6,483,320.92	5,969,241.94	6,249,426.88	6,137,116.83	5,843,107.03
Total	1,818,174,517.68	1,796,603,275.29	1,774,352,833.81	1,741,084,663.84	1,737,295,145.79

AGGREGATE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE NATIONAL

1878.

Resources.	MARCH 15.	MAY 1.	JUNE 29.	OCTOBER 1.	DECEMBER 6.
	2,063 banks.	2,059 banks.	2,056 banks.	2,053 banks.	2,055 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$854,750,708.87	$847,620,392.49	$835,078,133.13	$833,988,450.59	$826,017,451.87
Bonds for circulation.	343,871,350.00	345,256,350.00	347,332,100.00	347,556,650.00	347,812,300.00
Bonds for deposits ...	13,329,000.00	19,536,000.00	28,371,000.00	47,936,850.00	49,110,800.00
U. S. bonds on hand..	34,881,600.00	33,615,700.00	40,479,900.00	46,785,600.00	44,255,850.00
Other stocks and b'ds.	34,674,307.21	34,697,320.53	36,694,996.24	36,859,534.82	35,816,810.47
Due from res've ag'ts.	86,016,990.78	71,331,219.27	78,875,055.92	85,083,418.51	81,733,137.00
Due from nat'l banks.	39,692,105.87	40,545,522.72	41,897,858.89	41,492,918.75	43,144,220.68
Due from State banks	11,683,050.17	12,413,579.10	12,232,316.30	12,314,698.11	12,259,856.09
Real estate, etc	45,792,363.73	45,901,536.93	46,153,409.35	46,702,476.26	46,728,147.36
Current expenses	7,786,572.42	7,239,365.78	4,718,618,66	6,272,566.73	7,608,128.83
Premiums paid	7,806,252.00	7,574,255.95	7,335,454.49	7,134,735.63	6,978,768.71
Cash items.....	10,107,583.76	10,989,440.78	11,525,376.07	10,982,432.89	9,985,004.21
Clear'g-house exch'gs	66,498,965.23	95,525,134.28	87,498,287.82	82,372,537.88	61,998,286.11
Bills of other banks..	16,250,569.00	18,363,335.00	17,063,576.00	16,929,721.00	19,392,281.00
Fractional currency .	697,398.86	661,044.69	610,084.25	515,661.04	496,864.34
Specie.....	54,729,558.02	46,023,756.06	29,251,469.77	30,688,606.59	34,355,250.36
Legal-tender notes...	64,034,972.00	67,245,975.00	71,643,402.00	64,428,600.00	64,672,762.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.	20,605,000.00	20,995,000.00	36,905,000.00	32,690,000.00	32,520,000.00
Due from U. S. Treas..	16,257,608.98	16,364,030.47	16,798,667.62	16,543,674.36	17,940,918.34
Total.....	1,729,465,956.90	1,741,898,959.05	1,750,464,706.51	1,767,279,133.21	1,742,826,837.37

1879.

Resources.	JANUARY 1.	APRIL 4.	JUNE 14.	OCTOBER 2.	DECEMBER 12.
	2,051 banks.	2,048 banks.	2,048 banks.	2,048 banks.	2,052 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$823,906,765.68	$814,653,422.69	$835,875,012.36	$878,503,097.45	$933,543,661.93
Bonds for circulation.	347,118,300.00	348,487,700.00	352,208,000.00	357,313,300.00	364,272,700.00
Bonds for deposits ...	66,507,350.00	309,348,450.00	257,038,200.00	18,204,650.00	14,788,800.00
U. S. bonds on hand..	44,257,250.00	54,601,750.00	62,180,300.00	52,942,100.00	40,677,500.00
Other stocks and b'ds.	35,569,400.93	36,747,129.40	37,617,015.13	39,671,916.50	38,836,369.80
Due from res've ag'ts.	77,925,068.68	74,003,830.40	93,443,463.95	107,023,546.81	102,742,452.54
Due from nat'l banks.	44,161,948.46	39,143,388.90	48,192,531.93	46,692,994.78	55,352,459.82
Due from State banks	11,892,540.26	10,535,252.99	11,258,520.45	13,630,772.63	14,425,072.00
Real estate, etc	47,091,964.70	47,461,614.54	47,796,108.26	47,817,169.36	47,992,332.99
Current expenses	4,033,024.67	6,693,668.43	6,913,430.46	6,111,256.56	7,474,082.10
Premiums paid	6,366,048.85	6,609,390.80	5,674,497.80	4,332,419.63	4,150,836.17
Cash items.....	13,564,550.25	10,011,294.64	10,209,982.43	11,306,132.48	10,377,272.77
Clear'g-house exch'gs	100,035,237.82	63,712,445.55	83,152,359.49	12,964,964.25	112,172,677.95
Bills of other banks..	19,535,588.00	17,068,505.00	16,685,484.00	16,707,550.00	16,406,218.00
Fractional currency .	475,538.50	467,177,47	446,217.26	396,065.06	374,227.02
Specie.....	41,499,757.32	41,148,563.41	42,333,287.44	42,173,781.23	79,013,041.59
Legal-tender notes...	70,561,233.00	64,461,231.00	67,059,152.00	69,196,696.00	54,715,096.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.	28,915,000.00	21,885,000.00	25,180,000.00	26,770,000.00	10,860,000.00
Due from U. S. Treas..	17,175,435.13	17,029,121.31	16,620,986.20	17,029,065.45	17,054,816.40
Total.....	1,800,592,002.25	1,984,068,936.53	2,019,884,549.16	1,868,787,428.19	1,925,229,617.08

1880.

Resources.	FEBRUARY 21.	APRIL 23.	JUNE 11.	OCTOBER 1.	DECEMBER 31.
	2,061 banks.	2,075 banks.	2,076 banks.	2,090 banks.	2,095 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$974,295,360.70	$992,970,823.10	$994,712,646.41	$1,040,977,267.53	$1,071,356,141.79
Bonds for circulation.	361,901,700.00	361,274,650.00	359,512,050.00	357,789,350.00	358,042,550.00
Bonds for deposits ...	14,917,000.00	14,722,000.00	14,727,000.00	14,827,000.00	14,726,500.00
U. S. bonds on hand..	36,798,600.00	29,509,600.00	28,605,800.00	28,793,400.00	25,016,400.00
Other stocks and b'ds.	41,223,583.33	42,494,927.73	44,947,345.75	48,863,150.22	48,628,372.77
Due from res've ag'ts.	117,791,386.81	103,964,229.84	115,935,668.27	134,562,778.70	126,155,014.40
Due from nat'l banks.	53,230,034.03	54,493,465.09	56,578,444.69	63,023,796.84	69,079,326.15
Due from State banks	14,501,152.51	13,293,775.94	13,861,582.77	15,881,197.74	17,111,241.03
Real estate, etc	47,845,915.77	47,808,207.09	47,979,244.53	48,045,832.54	47,784,461.47
Current expenses	6,404,743.54	7,007,404.19	6,778,829.19	6,386,182.01	4,442,440.02
Premiums paid	3,908,059.27	3,791,703.33	3,702,354.60	3,488,470.11	3,288,602.63
Cash items.....	10,320,274.51	9,857,645.34	9,980,179.32	12,729,002.19	14,713,929.02
Clear'g-house exch'gs	166,736,402.64	99,357,056.41	122,390,409.45	121,095,249.72	229,733,904.59
Bills of other banks..	15,369,257.00	21,064,504.00	21,908,193.00	18,210,943,00	21,549,367.00
Fractional currency .	397,187.23	395,747.67	387,226.13	367,171.73	389,921.75
Specie.....	89,442,051.75	86,429,732.21	99,506,505.26	109,346,509.49	107,172,900.92
Legal-tender notes...	55,229,408.00	61,048,941.00	64,470,717.00	56,640,458.00	59,216,934.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.	10,760,000.00	7,890,000.00	12,510,000.00	7,655,000.00	6,150,000.00
Due from U. S. Treas..	16,994,381.37	17,226,060.01	16,999,083.78	17,103,866.00	17,125,822.37
Total.....	2,038,066,498.46	1,974,600,472.95	2,035,493,280.15	2,105,786,625.82	2,241,683,829.91

BANKS FROM OCTOBER, 1863, TO OCTOBER, 1903—Continued.

1878.

Liabilities.	MARCH 15.	MAY 1.	JUNE 29.	OCTOBER 1.	DECEMBER 6.
	2,063 banks.	2,059 banks.	2,056 banks.	2,053 banks.	2,055 banks.
Capital stock	$473,952,541.00	$471,971,627.00	$470,393,366.00	$466,147,436.00	$464,874,996.00
Surplus fund	120,870,290.10	119,231,126.13	118,178,530.75	116,897,779.98	116,402,118.84
Undivided profits	45,040,851.85	43,938,961.98	40,482,522.64	40,936,213.58	44,040,171.84
Nat'l bank circulat'n.	300,926,284.00	301,884,704.00	299,621,059.00	301,888,092.00	303,324,733.00
State bank circulat'n.	439,339.00	426,504.00	417,808.00	413,913.00	400,715.00
Dividends unpaid	1,207,472.68	1,930,669.58	5,466,350.52	3,118,389.91	1,473,784.86
Individual deposits	602,882,585.17	625,479,771.12	621,632,160.06	620,236,176.82	598,805,775.56
U.S. deposits	7,243,253.29	13,811,474.14	22,686,619.67	41,654,812.08	40,269,825.72
Dep's U.S. dis. officers.	3,004,064.90	2,392,281.61	2,903,531.99	3,342,794.73	3,451,436.56
Due to national banks	123,239,448.50	109,720,396.70	117,845,495.88	122,496,513.92	120,261,774.54
Due to State banks	43,979,239.39	44,006,551.05	43,360,527.86	42,636,703.42	41,767,755.07
Notes rediscounted	2,465,390.79	2,834,012.00	2,453,839.77	3,007,324.85	3,228,132.93
Bills payable	4,215,196.23	4,270,379.74	5,022,894.37	4,502,982.92	4,525,617.45
Total	1,729,465,956.90	1,741,898,959.05	1,750,464,706.51	1,767,279,133.21	1,742,826,837.37

1879.

Liabilities.	JANUARY 1.	APRIL 4.	JUNE 14.	OCTOBER 2.	DECEMBER 12.
	2,051 banks.	2,048 banks.	2,048 banks.	2,048 banks.	2,052 banks.
Capital stock	$462,031,396.00	$455,611,362.00	$455,244,415.00	$454,067,365.00	$454,498,515.00
Surplus fund	116,200,863.52	114,823,316.49	114,321,375.87	114,786,528.10	115,429,031.93
Undivided profits	36,836,269.21	40,812,777.59	45,802,845.82	41,300,941.40	47,573,820.75
Nat'l bank circulat'n.	303,506,470.00	304,467,139.00	307,328,695.00	313,786,342.00	321,949,154.00
State bank circulat'n.	388,368.00	352,452.00	339,927.00	325,954.00	322,502.00
Dividends unpaid	5,816,348.82	2,158,516.79	1,309,059.13	2,658,337.46	1,305,480.45
Individual deposits	643,337,745.26	598,822,694.02	648,934,141.42	719,737,568.89	755,459,966.01
U.S. deposits	59,701,222.90	303,463,505.69	248,421,340.25	11,018,862.74	6,923,323.97
Dep's U.S. dis. officers.	3,556,801.25	2,689,189.44	3,682,320.67	3,469,600.02	3,893,217.43
Due to national banks	118,311,635.60	110,481,176.98	137,360,091.60	149,200,257.16	152,484,079.44
Due to State banks	44,035,787.56	43,709,770.14	50,403,064.54	52,022,453.99	59,232,391.93
Notes rediscounted	2,926,434.95	2,224,491.91	2,226,396.39	2,205,015.54	2,116,484.47
Bills payable	3,942,659.18	4,452,544.48	4,510,876.47	4,208,201.89	4,041,649.70
Total	1,800,592,002.25	1,984,068,936.53	2,019,884,549.16	1,868,787,428.19	1,925,229,617.08

1880.

Liabilities.	FEBRUARY 21.	APRIL 23.	JUNE 11.	OCTOBER 1.	DECEMBER 31.
	2,061 banks.	2,075 banks.	2,076 banks.	2,090 banks.	2,095 banks.
Capital stock	$454,548,585.00	$456,097,935.00	$455,909,565.00	$457,553,985.00	$458,540,085.00
Surplus fund	117,044,043.03	117,299,350.09	118,102,014.11	120,518,583.43	121,824,629.03
Undivided profits	42,863,804.95	48,226,087.61	50,443,635.45	46,139,690.24	47,946,741.64
Nat'l bank circulat'n.	320,303,874.00	320,759,472.00	318,088,562.00	317,350,036.00	317,484,496.00
State bank circulat'n.	303,452.00	299,790.00	290,738.00	271,045.00	258,499.00
Dividends unpaid	1,365,001.91	1,542,447.98	1,330,179.85	3,452,504.17	6,198,238.38
Individual deposits	848,926,599.86	791,555,059.63	833,701,034.20	873,537,637.07	1,006,452,852.82
U.S. deposits	7,856,791.97	7,925,988.37	7,680,905.47	7,548,538.67	7,898,100.94
Dep's U.S. dis. officers.	3,069,880.74	3,220,606.64	3,026,757.34	3,344,386.62	3,489,501.01
Due to national banks	170,245,061.08	157,209,759.14	171,462,131.23	192,124,705.10	192,413,295.78
Due to State banks	65,439,334.51	63,317,107.96	67,938,795.35	75,735,677.06	71,185,817.08
Notes rediscounted	1,918,788.88	2,616,900.55	2,258,544.72	3,178,232.50	3,354,697.18
Bills payable	4,181,280.53	4,529,967.98	5,260,417.43	5,031,604.96	4,636,876.05
Total	2,038,066,498.46	1,974,600,472.95	2,035,493,280.15	2,105,786,625.82	2,241,683,829.91

AGGREGATE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE NATIONAL

1881.

Resources.	MARCH 11.	MAY 6.	JUNE 30.	OCTOBER 1.	DECEMBER 31.
	2,094 banks.	2,102 banks.	2,115 banks.	2,132 banks.	2,164 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$1,073,786,749.70	$1,093,649,382.18	$1,144,988,949.45	$1,173,796,083.09	$1,169,177,557.16
Bonds for circulation.	339,811,950.00	352,653,500.00	358,287,500.00	363,385,500.00	368,735,700.00
Bonds for deposits...	14,851,500.00	15,240,000.00	15,265,000.00	15,540,000.00	15,715,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand..	46,626,150.00	44,116,500.00	48,584,950.00	40,866,750.00	31,884,000.00
Other stocks and b'ds.	49,545,154.92	52,908,123.98	58,049,292.63	61,952,402.95	62,663,218.93
Due from res've ag'ts.	120,820,691.09	128,017,627.03	156,258,637.05	132,968,183.12	123,530,465.75
Due from nat'l banks.	62,295,517.34	63,176,225.67	75,703,599.78	78,505,446.17	77,633,902.77
Due from State banks.	17,032,261.64	16,938,734.56	18,850,775.34	19,306,826.62	17,644,704.62
Real estate, etc.....	47,525,790.02	47,791,348.36	47,834,060.20	47,329,111.16	47,445,050.46
Current expenses....	7,810,930.83	6,096,109.78	4,235,911.19	6,731,936.48	4,647,101.04
Premiums paid	3,530,516.71	4,024,763.60	4,115,980.01	4,138,485.71	3,891,728.72
Cash items.....	10,144,682.87	11,826,603.16	13,534,227.31	14,831,879.30	17,337,964.78
Clear'g-house exch'gs	147,761,543.96	196,633,558.01	143,960,236.84	189,222,255.95	217,214,627.10
Bills of other banks..	17,733,032.00	25,120,933.00	21,631,932.00	17,732,712.00	24,190,534.00
Fractional currency .	386,569.83	386,950.21	372,140.23	373,945.96	366,361.52
Specie.....	105,156,195.24	122,628,562.08	128,638,927.50	114,334,736.12	113,680,639.60
Legal-tender notes...	52,156,439.00	62,516,296.00	58,728,713.00	53,158,441.00	60,104,387.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.	6,120,000.00	8,045,000.00	9,540,000.00	6,740,000.00	7,930,000.00
Due from U. S. Treas .	17,015,269.83	18,456,600.14	17,251,868.22	17,472,595.96	18,097,923.40
Total.....	2,140,110,944.78	2,270,226,817.76	2,325,832,700.75	2,358,387,391.59	2,381,890,866.85

1882.

Resources.	MARCH 11.	MAY 19.	JULY 1.	OCTOBER 3.	DECEMBER 30.
	2,187 banks.	2,224 banks.	2,239 banks.	2,269 banks.	2,308 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$1,182,661,609.53	$1,189,094,830.35	$1,208,932,655.92	$1,243,203,210.08	$1,230,456,213.97
Bonds for circulation.	367,333,700.00	360,153,800.00	355,789,550.00	357,631,750.00	357,047,650.00
Bonds for deposits...	16,093,000.00	15,920,000.00	15,920,000.00	16,111,000.00	16,344,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand..	28,523,450.00	29,662,700.00	27,242,550.00	21,314,750.00	15,492,150.00
Other stocks and b'ds.	64,430,686.18	65,274,999.32	66,691,399.56	66,168,916.64	66,998,620.36
Due from res've ag'ts.	117,452,719.75	124,189,945.23	118,455,012.38	113,277,227.87	122,066,106.75
Due from nat'l banks.	68,301,645.12	66,883,512.75	75,366,970.74	68,516,841.06	76,073,227.76
Due from State banks.	15,921,432.07	16,890,174.92	16,344,688.66	17,105,468.44	18,405,748.49
Real estate, etc.....	47,073,247.45	46,956,574.28	46,425,351.40	46,537,066.41	46,993,408.41
Current expenses....	8,494,036.21	6,774,571.86	3,030,464.69	7,238,270.17	5,130,505.53
Premiums paid	3,762,382.59	5,062,314.52	5,494,224.35	6,515,155.03	6,472,585.82
Cash items.....	13,308,120.70	12,295,256.96	20,166,927.35	14,784,025.21	16,281,315.67
Clear'g-house exch'gs	162,088,077.94	107,270,094.71	159,114,220.08	208,366,540.08	155,951,194.81
Bills of other banks..	19,440,089.00	25,226,186.00	21,405,758.00	20,689,425.00	25,344,775.00
Fractional currency .	389,508.07	390,236.36	373,725.83	396,367.64	401,314.70
Specie.....	109,984,111.04	112,415,806.73	111,694,262.54	102,857,778.27	106,427,159.40
Legal-tender notes...	56,633,572.00	65,969,522.00	64,019,518.00	63,313,517.00	68,478,421.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.	9,445,000.00	10,395,000.00	11,045,000.00	8,645,000.00	8,475,000.00
Due from U. S. Treas .	17,720,701.07	17,099,385.14	16,830,407.40	17,161,367.94	17,954,069.42
Total.....	2,309,057,088.72	2,277,924,911.13	2,344,342,686.90	2,399,833,676.84	2,360,793,467.09

1883.

Resources.	MARCH 13.	MAY 1.	JUNE 22.	OCTOBER 2.	DECEMBER 31.
	2,343 banks.	2,375 banks.	2,417 banks.	2,501 banks.	2,529 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$1,249,114,879.43	$1,262,339,981.87	$1,285,591,902.19	$1,309,244,781.64	$1,307,491,250.34
Bonds for circulation.	354,746,500.00	354,480,250.00	354,002,900.00	351,412,850.00	345,595,800.00
Bonds for deposits...	16,799,000.00	16,949,000.00	17,116,000.00	17,081,000.00	16,846,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand..	17,850,100.00	15,870,600.00	16,978,150.00	13,593,050.00	13,151,250.00
Other stocks and b'ds.	68,428,685.67	68,340,590.79	68,552,073.03	71,114,031.11	71,609,421.62
Due from res've ag'ts.	121,024,154.60	109,306,823.23	126,646,954.62	124,918,728.71	126,999,606.92
Due from nat'l banks.	67,263,503.86	68,477,918.02	66,164,638.21	65,714,229.44	77,902,785.07
Due from State banks.	16,993,341.72	19,382,129.33	19,451,498.16	18,266,275.05	19,402,047.12
Real estate, etc.....	47,063,305.68	47,155,909.80	47,502,163.52	48,337,665.02	49,540,760.35
Current expenses....	8,949,615.28	7,754,958.86	8,829,278.26	6,808,327.30	4,878,318.44
Premiums paid	7,420,939.84	7,798,445.04	8,079,726.01	8,064,073.60	8,647,252.98
Cash items.....	11,360,731.07	15,461,050.16	11,109,701.18	13,581,049.94	17,491,804.43
Clear'g-house exch'gs	107,790,065.17	145,990,998.18	90,792,075.08	96,358,211.76	134,545,273.98
Bills of other banks..	19,739,526.00	22,655,833.00	26,279,856.00	22,675,447.00	28,809,699.00
Fractional currency .	431,931.15	446,318.94	456,447.36	443,951.12	427,754.35
Specie.....	97,962,366.34	103,607,266.32	115,354,394.62	107,817,983.53	114,276,158.04
Legal-tender notes...	60,848,068.00	68,256,468.00	73,832,458.00	70,672,997.00	80,559,796.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.	8,405,000.00	8,420,000.00	10,685,000.00	9,970,000.00	10,840,000.00
Due from U. S. Treas .	16,726,451.30	17,497,694.31	17,407,906.20	16,586,712.60	16,865,938.85
Total.....	2,298,918,165.11	2,360,192,235.85	2,364,833,122.44	2,372,656,364.82	2,445,880,917.49

BANKS FROM OCTOBER, 1863, TO OCTOBER, 1903—Continued.

1881.

Liabilities.	MARCH 11.	MAY 6.	JUNE 30.	OCTOBER 1.	DECEMBER 31.
	2,094 banks.	2,102 banks.	2,115 banks.	2,132 banks.	2,164 banks.
Capital stock	$458,254,935.00	$459,039,205.00	$460,227,835.00	$463,821,985.00	$465,859,835.00
Surplus fund	122,470,996.73	124,405,926.91	126,679,517.97	128,140,617.75	129,867,493.92
Undivided profits	54,072,225.49	54,906,090.47	54,684,137.16	56,372,190.92	54,221,816.10
Nat'l-bank circulation	298,590,802.00	309,737,193.00	312,223,352.00	320,200,069.00	325,018,161.00
State-bank circulation	252,765.00	252,647.00	242,967.00	244,399.00	241,701.00
Dividends unpaid	1,402,118.43	2,617,134.37	5,871,595.59	3,836,445.84	6,372,737.13
Individual deposits	933,392,430.75	1,027,040,514.10	1,031,731,043.42	1,070,997,431.71	1,102,679,163.71
U. S. deposits	7,381,149.25	9,504,081.25	8,971,826.73	8,476,689.74	8,796,678.73
Dep's U. S. dis. officers	3,839,324.77	3,371,512.48	3,272,610.45	3,631,803.41	3,595,726.83
Due to national banks	181,677,285.37	191,250,091.90	223,503,034.19	205,862,945.80	197,252,326.01
Due to State banks	71,579,477.47	80,700,506.06	91,035,599.65	89,047,471.00	79,380,429.38
Notes rediscounted	2,616,203.05	2,908,370.45	2,220,053.02	3,091,165.30	4,122,472.79
Bills payable	4,581,231.47	4,493,544.77	5,169,128.57	4,664,077.12	4,482,325.25
Total	2,140,110,944.78	2,270,226,817.76	2,325,832,700.75	2,358,387,391.59	2,381,890,866.85

1882.

Liabilities.	MARCH 11.	MAY 19.	JULY 1.	OCTOBER 3.	DECEMBER 30.
	2,187 banks.	2,224 banks.	2,239 banks.	2,269 banks.	2,308 banks.
Capital stock	$469,390,232.00	$473,819,124.00	$477,184,390.00	$483,104,213.00	$484,883,492.00
Surplus fund	130,924,139.66	129,233,358.24	131,079,251.16	131,977,450.77	135,930,969.31
Undivided profits	60,475,764.98	62,345,199.19	52,128,817.73	61,180,310.53	55,343,816.94
Nat'l-bank circulation	323,651,577.00	315,671,236.00	308,921,898.00	314,721,215.00	315,230,925.00
State-bank circulation	241,527.00	241,319.00	235,173.00	221,177.00	207,273.00
Dividends unpaid	1,418,119.12	1,950,554.88	6,634,372.20	3,153,836.30	6,805,057.82
Individual deposits	1,036,595,098.20	1,001,681,693.74	1,066,707,248.75	1,122,472,682.46	1,066,901,719.85
U. S. deposits	8,853,242.16	9,741,133.36	9,817,224.44	8,817,411.21	9,622,303.56
Dep's U. S. dis. officers	3,372,363.96	3,493,252.88	2,867,385.63	3,627,846.72	3,786,262.20
Due to national banks	187,433,824.90	192,067,865.26	194,868,025.46	180,075,749.77	194,491,260.60
Due to State banks	78,359,675.85	78,911,787.20	84,066,023.66	79,885,652.22	77,031,165.82
Notes rediscounted	3,912,992.38	3,754,044.38	4,195,210.99	5,747,614.68	6,703,164.45
Bills payable	4,428,531.51	5,008,343.00	5,637,665.88	4,848,517.18	3,856,056.54
Total	2,309,057,088.72	2,277,924,911.13	2,344,342,686.90	2,399,833,676.84	2,360,793,467.09

1883.

Liabilities.	MARCH 13.	MAY 1.	JUNE 22.	OCTOBER 2.	DECEMBER 31.
	2,343 banks.	2,375 banks.	2,417 banks.	2,501 banks.	2,529 banks.
Capital stock	$490,456,932.00	$493,963,069.00	$500,298,312.00	$509,699,787.00	$511,837,575.00
Surplus fund	136,922,884.44	137,775,004.39	138,331,902.06	141,991,789.18	144,800,252.13
Undivided profits	59,340,913.64	60,739,878.85	68,354,157.15	61,560,652.04	58,787,945.91
Nat'l-bank circulation	312,778,053.00	313,549,993.00	311,963,302.00	310,517,857.00	304,994,131.00
State-bank circulation	206,779.00	198,162.00	189,253.00	184,357.00	181,121.00
Dividends unpaid	1,389,092.96	2,849,629.87	1,454,232.01	3,229,226.31	7,082,682.28
Individual deposits	1,004,111,400.55	1,067,962,238.35	1,043,137,763.11	1,049,437,700.57	1,106,453,008.23
U. S. deposits	9,613,873.33	11,624,894.57	10,130,757.88	10,183,196.95	10,026,777.79
Dep's U. S. dis. officers	3,787,225.31	3,618,114.79	3,743,326.56	3,980,259.28	3,768,862.04
Due to national banks	191,296,859.14	180,445,876.92	194,150,676.43	186,828,676.27	200,867,280.06
Due to State banks	80,251,968.26	78,544,128.82	84,744,666.35	83,602,073.01	84,776,421.60
Notes rediscounted	5,101,458.69	5,557,183.69	5,197,514.12	7,387,537.40	8,248,562.67
Bills payable	3,660,724.79	3,364,061.60	3,137,259.77	4,053,252.81	4,106,297.78
Total	2,298,918,165.11	2,360,192,235.85	2,364,833,122.44	2,372,656,364.82	2,445,880,917.49

AGGREGATE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE NATIONAL

1884.

Resources.	MARCH 7.	APRIL 24.	JUNE 20.	SEPTEMBER 30.	DECEMBER 20.
	2,563 banks.	2,589 banks.	2,625 banks.	2,664 banks.	2,664 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$1,321,548,289.62	$1,333,433,230.54	$1,269,862,935.96	$1,245,294,093.37	$1,234,202,226.44
Bonds for circulation.	339,816,150.00	337,342,900.00	334,346,350.00	327,435,000.00	317,586,050.00
Bonds for deposits ...	16,850,000.00	17,135,000.00	17,060,000.00	16,840,000.00	16,740,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand..	18,672,250.00	15,560,400.00	14,143,000.00	13,579,600.00	12,305,900.00
Other stocks and b'ds.	73,155,984.60	73,424,815.97	72,572,306.93	71,363,477.46	73,449,352.07
Due from res've agt's.	138,705,012.74	122,491,957.98	95,247,152.62	111,993,019.65	121,161,976.80
Due from nat'l banks.	64,638,322.58	68,031,209.90	64,891,670.13	6,335,544.57	69,459,884.45
Due from State banks.	17,937,976.35	18,145,827.61	16,306,500.91	15,833,982.98	18,329,912.01
Real estate, etc.....	49,418,805.02	49,667,126.87	50,149,083.90	49,900,886.91	49,889,936.06
Current expenses	7,813,880.56	8,054,296.82	8,866,558.09	6,913,508.85	9,670,996.14
Premiums paid	9,742,601.42	9,826,386.76	10,605,343.49	11,632,631.68	11,923,447.15
Cash items.....	11,383,792.57	11,237,975.71	11,382,292.69	13,103,098.55	11,924,152.89
Cl'g-house loan cert's.	.....	.....	10,335,000.00	1,690,000.00	1,870,000.00
Clear'g-house exch'gs	68,403,373.30	88,531,472.58	69,498,913.13	66,257,118.15	75,195,955.95
Bills of other banks..	23,485,124.00	26,525,120.00	23,386,695.00	23,258,854.00	22,377,965.00
Fractional currency..	491,067.76	489,802.51	473,046.66	469,023.89	456,778.26
Specie.....	122,080,127.33	114,744,707.09	109,661,682.11	128,609,474.73	139,747,079.53
Legal-tender notes...	75,847,095.00	77,712,628.00	76,917,212.00	77,044,659.00	76,369,555.00
U.S.cert's of deposit..	14,045,000.00	11,990,000.00	9,870,000.00	14,200,000.00	19,040,000.00
Due from U. S. Treas..	16,465,785.66	17,468,976.58	17,022,999.34	17,739,906.28	15,442,306.52
Total.....	2,390,500,638.51	2,396,813,834.92	2,282,598,742.96	2,279,493,880.07	2,297,143,474.27

1885.

Resources.	MARCH 10.	MAY 6.	JULY 1.	OCTOBER 1.	DECEMBER 24.
	2,671 banks.	2,678 banks.	2,689 banks.	2,714 banks.	2,732 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$1,232,327,453.69	$1,241,450,649.79	$1,257,655,547.92	$1,306,143,990.46	$1,343,517,559.96
Bonds for circulation.	313,106,200.00	312,168,500.00	310,102,200.00	307,657,050.00	304,776,750.00
Bonds for deposits ...	16,815,000.00	16,740,000.00	17,607,000.00	17,457,000.00	18,012,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand..	14,607,650.00	14,769,250.00	14,588,800.00	14,329,400.00	12,665,750.00
Other stocks and b'ds.	75,152,919.35	75,019,208.99	77,249,159.42	77,495,230.25	77,533,841.38
Due from res've ag'ts.	136,462,273.26	130,903,103.77	132,733,904.34	138,378,515.15	139,239,444.80
Due from nat'l banks.	66,442,054.87	67,866,656.57	77,220,972.29	78,967,697.86	79,452,309.67
Due from State banks.	17,572,822.65	17,348,938.11	17,180,008.46	17,987,891.44	18,553,946.46
Real estate, etc.....	49,699,501.42	49,886,378.87	50,729,896.08	51,293,801.16	51,963,062.01
Current expenses	7,877,320.27	7,096,268.06	3,533,759.49	6,853,392.72	9,416,971.01
Premiums paid	12,330,437.60	12,358,982.70	12,690,663.41	12,511,333.41	11,802,199.86
Cash items.....	11,228,856.82	11,276,626.48	17,214,373.52	14,347,579.53	12,810,187.64
Cl'g-house loan cert's.	1,530,000.00	1,430,000.00	1,380,000.00	1,110,000.00	630,000.00
Clear'g-house exch'gs	59,085,781.99	72,259,129.39	113,158,675.32	84,926,730.76	92,351,296.77
Bills of other banks..	22,013,314.00	26,217,171.00	23,465,388.00	23,062,765.00	23,178,052.00
Fractional currency..	519,529.96	513,200.12	489,927.18	477,055.17	415,082.64
Trade dollars	.....	.....	.....	1,605,763.69	1,670,961.77
Specie.....	167,115,873.67	177,433,119.30	177,612,492.02	174,872,572.54	165,354,352.37
Legal-tender notes...	71,017,322.00	77,336,999.00	79,701,352.00	69,738,119.00	67,585,466.00
U.S.cert's of deposit..	22,760,000.00	19,135,000.00	22,920,000.00	18,800,000.00	11,765,000.00
Due from U. S. Treas..	15,079,935.80	15,473,270.84	14,617,897.02	14,897,114.24	14,981,021.79
Total.....	2,312,744,247.35	2,346,682,452.99	2,421,852,016.47	2,432,913,002.38	2,457,675,256.13

1886.

Resources.	MARCH 1.	JUNE 3.	AUGUST 27.	OCTOBER 7.	DECEMBER 28.
	2,768 banks.	2,809 banks.	2,849 banks.	2,852 banks.	2,875 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$1,367,705,252.80	$1,398,552,099.71	$1,421,547,199.22	$1,450,957,054.93	$1,470,157,681.13
Bonds for circulation.	296,661,400.00	279,414,400.00	270,315,850.00	258,498,950.00	228,384,350.00
Bonds for deposits ...	18,637,000.00	18,810,000.00	19,984,900.00	20,105,900.00	21,040,900.00
U. S. bonds on hand..	16,580,050.00	12,535,550.00	14,368,950.00	12,326,500.00	10,576,200.00
Other stocks and b'ds.	80,227,388.98	83,347,119.93	82,439,901.64	81,825,266.40	81,431,000.66
Due from res've ag'ts.	142,805,686.91	133,027,136.53	143,715,221.45	140,764,579.01	142,117,979.28
Due from nat'l banks.	76,933,579.67	77,632,198.47	78,091,411.58	80,526,615.77	88,271,697.96
Due from State banks.	18,834,235.88	17,720,924.26	18,387,215.76	20,140,256.27	21,465,427.08
Real estate, etc.....	52,262,718.07	53,117,564.42	53,834,583.58	54,090,070.94	54,763,530.37
Current expenses	7,705,850.57	8,684,672.33	5,837,175.21	7,438,741.12	10,283,007.79
Premiums paid	12,237,689.15	13,298,269.23	13,641,463.72	14,303,529.55	15,160,621.67
Cash items.....	15,135,538.48	12,181,455.80	10,408,981.58	13,277,169.64	13,218,973.44
Cl'g-house loan cert's.	505,000.00	205,000.00	85,000.00	.....	.....
Clear'g-house exch'gs	99,923,656.84	76,140,330.60	62,474,605.90	95,536,941.15	70,525,126.92
Bills of other banks..	20,503,303.00	25,129,938.00	21,602,661.00	22,734,085.00	26,132,330.00
Fractional currency..	470,175.18	452,361.34	451,308.89	434,220.93	447,833.09
Trade dollars	1,681,530.65	1,713,384.35	1,857,041.56	1,889,794.55	1,827,364.20
Specie.....	171,615,919.39	157,459,870.49	149,000,492.10	156,387,696.00	166,983,556.01
Legal-tender notes...	67,014,886.00	79,656,788.00	64,039,751.00	62,812,322.00	67,739,828.00
U.S.cert's of deposit..	12,430,000.00	11,850,000.00	8,115,000.00	5,855,000.00	6,195,000.00
5% fund with Treas...	12,953,248.20	12,198,526.43	11,868,912.52	11,358,014.97	10,056,128.39
Due from U.S. Treas..	1,513,019.67	1,416,892.00	1,599,303.36	2,592,042.94	975,376.96
Total.....	2,494,337,129.44	2,474,544,481.89	2,453,666,930.07	2,513,854,751.17	2,507,753,912.95

BANKS FROM OCTOBER, 1863, TO OCTOBER, 1903—Continued.

1884.

Liabilities.	MARCH 7.	APRIL 24.	JUNE 20.	SEPTEMBER 30.	DECEMBER 20.
	2,563 banks.	2,589 banks.	2,625 banks.	2,664 banks.	2,664 banks.
Capital stock	$515,725,005.00	$518,471,844.00	$522,515,996.00	$524,271,345.00	$524,089,065.00
Surplus fund	145,741,679.90	146,047,958.07	145,763,416.17	147,055,037.85	146,867,119.06
Undivided profits	63,644,861.56	67,450,459.00	70,597,487.21	63,234,237.62	70,711,369.95
Nat'l-bank circulation	298,791,610.00	297,506,243.00	295,175,334.00	289,775,123.00	280,197,043.00
State-bank circulation	180,589.00	180,576.00	179,666.00	179,653.00	174,645.00
Dividends unpaid	1,422,901.91	1,415,889.58	1,384,686.71	3,686,160.33	1,331,421.54
Individual deposits	1,046,050,167.90	1,060,778,388.06	979,020,349.63	975,243,795.14	987,649,055.68
U. S. deposits	9,956,875.24	11,233,495.77	10,530,759.44	10,367,909.92	10,655,803.72
Dep's U.S. dis. officers	3,856,461.66	3,588,980.50	3,664,326.13	3,703,804.34	3,749,969.85
Due to national banks	207,461,179.63	192,868,942.31	155,785,354.44	173,979,149.80	187,296,348.30
Due to State banks	88,466,363.89	86,778,138.85	70,480,617.11	72,408,206.85	72,572,384.43
Notes rediscounted	6,234,202.32	7,299,284.58	11,343,505.55	11,008,595.07	8,433,724.67
Bills payable	2,968,740.50	3,193,635.20	4,262,244.57	4,580,862.15	3,415,524.07
Cl'g-house loan cert's	.....	.....	11,895,000.00	.....	.....
Total	2,390,500,638.51	2,396,813,834.92	2,282,598,742.96	2,279,493,880.07	2,297,143,474.27

1885.

Liabilities.	MARCH 10.	MAY 6.	JULY 1.	OCTOBER 1.	DECEMBER 24.
	2,671 banks.	2,678 banks.	2,689 banks.	2,714 banks.	2,732 banks.
Capital stock	$524,255,151.00	$525,195,577.00	$526,273,602.00	$527,524,410.00	$529,360,725.00
Surplus fund	145,907,800.02	145,103,776.01	146,523,799.94	146,624,642.06	150,155,549.52
Undivided profits	60,296,452.56	60,184,358.12	52,229,946.61	59,335,519.11	69,229,645.82
Nat'l-bank circulation	274,054,157.00	273,703,047.00	269,147,690.00	268,869,597.00	267,430,837.00
State-bank circulation	162,581.00	144,498.00	144,489.00	136,898.00	133,932.00
Dividends unpaid	1,301,937.73	2,577,236.08	6,414,263.98	3,508,325.38	1,360,977.27
Individual deposits	996,501,647.40	1,035,802,188.56	1,106,376,516.80	1,102,372,450.35	1,111,429,914.98
U. S. deposits	11,006,919.47	11,690,707.52	10,995,974.68	11,552,621.98	12,058,768.36
Dep's U.S. dis. officers	3,039,646.40	3,330,522.70	3,027,218.02	2,714,399.37	3,005,783.11
Due to national banks	205,877,203.09	199,081,104.40	203,932,800.05	213,534,905.08	216,564,533.96
Due to State banks	82,190,567.43	81,966,092.25	88,847,454.78	86,115,061.25	85,060,162.27
Notes rediscounted	6,299,722.15	5,736,012.02	5,864,000.85	8,432,792.64	9,932,828.24
Bills payable	1,850,462.10	2,167,333.33	2,074,259.76	2,191,380.16	1,951,598.60
Total	2,312,744,247.35	2,346,682,452.99	2,421,852,016.47	2,432,913,002.38	2,457,675,256.13

1886.

Liabilities.	MARCH 1.	JUNE 3.	AUGUST 27.	OCTOBER 7.	DECEMBER 28.
	2,768 banks.	2,809 banks.	2,849 banks.	2,852 banks.	2,875 banks.
Capital stock	$533,360,615.00	$539,109,291.72	$545,522,598.00	$548,240,730.00	$550,698,675.00
Surplus fund	152,872,349.01	153,642,934.86	157,003,875.60	157,249,190.87	159,573,479.21
Undivided profits	59,376,381.80	67,662,886.02	62,211,565.63	66,503,494.72	79,298,286.13
Nat'l-bank circulation	256,972,158.00	244,893,097.00	238,273,685.00	228,672,610.00	202,078,287.00
State-bank circulation	133,931.00	132,470.00	128,336.00	125,002.00	115,352.00
Dividends unpaid	1,534,905.58	1,526,776.66	1,863,303.62	2,227,810.59	1,590,345.06
Individual deposits	1,152,660,492.06	1,146,246,911.43	1,113,459,187.35	1,172,968,308.64	1,169,716,413.13
U. S. deposits	12,414,566.52	13,670,721.76	14,295,927.74	13,842,023.69	13,705,700.73
Dep's U.S. dis. officers	3,019,018.72	2,798,864.55	2,884,865.62	2,721,276.77	4,276,257.85
Due to national banks	219,778,171.80	204,405,273.11	218,327,437.33	218,395,950.54	223,842,279.46
Due to State banks	92,663,570.46	90,591,102.81	90,366,354.90	90,246,483.31	91,254,533.23
Notes rediscounted	8,376,095.20	8,718,911.71	7,948,698.27	10,594,176.56	9,159,345.79
Bills payable	1,174,874.29	1,145,240.26	1,381,095.01	2,067,693.48	2,444,958.36
Total	2,494,337,129.44	2,474,544,481.89	2,453,666,930.07	2,513,854,751.17	2,507,753,912.95

AGGREGATE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE NATIONAL

1887.

Resources.	MARCH 4.	MAY 13.	AUGUST 1.	OCTOBER 5.	DECEMBER 7.
	2,909 banks.	2,955 banks.	3,014 banks.	3,049 banks.	3,070 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$1,515,534,674.67	$1,560,291,810.73	$1,560,371,741.05	$1,587,549,133.76	$1,583,941,484.96
Bonds for circulation.	211,537,150.00	200,452,300.00	189,032,050.00	189,083,100.00	186,431,900.00
Bonds for deposits....	22,976,900.00	24,990,500.00	26,402,000.00	27,757,000.00	42,203,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand..	9,721,450.00	8,157,250.00	7,808,000.00	6,914,350.00	6,988,550.00
Other stocks and b'ds.	87,441,034.86	88,031,124.15	88,374,837.99	88,831,009.96	90,775,413.31
Due from res've ag'ts.	163,161,181.37	148,067,874.43	140,270,155.75	140,873,587.98	132,959,765.34
Due from nat'l banks.	86,460,829.09	105,576,841.99	299,487,767.80	93,302,413.94	98,227,065.30
Due from State banks	21,725,805.99	22,746,190.43	30,952,187.86	22,103,677.18	21,995,356.41
Real estate, etc	55,128,600.78	55,729,098.76	56,954,622.58	57,968,159.71	58,825,168.16
Current expenses	8,064,292.40	7,781,151.97	5,158,940.86	8,253,890.72	10,600,817.35
Premiums paid.....	15,537,721.22	16,806,431.83	17,353,130.17	17,288,771.35	18,797,205.79
Cash items	13,308,520.04	13,065,663.79	16,914,070.02	14,691,373.38	13,326,455.77
Clear'g-house exch'gs	89,239,194.59	86,829,363.73	128,211,628.48	88,775,457.99	85,097,380.41
Bills of other banks..	22,235,206.00	25,188,137.00	22,962,737.00	21,937,884.00	23,447,294.00
Fractional currency .	577,878.03	556,186.75	564,266.72	540,594.50	554,906.55
Trade dollars	1,803,661.40	184,203.08	63,671.97	509.25	328.09
Specie.....	171,678,906.15	167,315,665.62	165,104,210.28	165,085,454.38	159,240,643.48
Legal-tender notes...	66,228,158.00	79,595,088.00	74,477,342.00	73,751,255.00	75,361,975.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.	7,645,000.00	8,025,000.00	7,810,000.00	6,190,000.00	6,165,000.00
5% fund with Treas..	9,280,755.33	8,810,585.35	8,341,988.77	8,310,442.35	8,168,503.20
Due from U. S. Treas .	1,856,195.13	1,113,554.81	660,818.42	985,410.14	1,068,117.43
Total.....	2,581,143,115.05	2,629,314,022.42	2,637,276,167.72	2,620,193,475.59	2,624,186,330.55

1888.

Resources.	FEBRUARY 14.	APRIL 30.	JUNE 30.	OCTOBER 4.	DECEMBER 12.
	3,077 banks.	3,098 banks.	3,120 banks.	3,140 banks.	3,150 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$1,584,170,370.51	$1,606,397,923.95	$1,628,124,564.83	$1,684,180,624.27	$1,676,554,863.67
Bonds for circulation.	181,845,459.00	181,042,950.00	177,543,900.00	171,867,200.00	162,820,650.00
Bonds for deposits ...	56,863,000.00	56,643,000.00	55,788,000.00	54,208,000.00	48,949,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand..	6,450,500.00	7,639,350.00	7,830,150.00	6,507,050.00	6,374,400.00
Other stocks and b'ds.	94,153,688.97	95,296,917.07	96,265,812.31	99,752,403.73	102,276,898.17
Due from res've ag'ts.	155,341,240.86	146,477,902.83	158,133,598.31	170,458,593.83	156,587,199.27
Due from nat'l banks.	92,980,682.48	95,519,102.26	101,689,774.90	99,821,000.57	107,175,402.59
Due from State banks	21,880,069.60	22,709,703.01	22,714,258.27	23,767,260.53	24,217,165.51
Real estate, etc	59,366,247.85	60,111,356.86	61,101,833.19	62,634,791.74	63,436,066.74
Current expenses	6,531,237.71	9,843,637.81	5,685,313.21	8,498,758.28	11,342,192.45
Premiums paid	19,779,498.56	19,501,481.06	18,903,434.54	17,615,898.02	16,681,256.56
Cash items.....	12,255,978.69	14,644,675.77	16,855,801.15	15,071,024.30	14,140,858.12
Clear'g-house exch'gs	73,418,037.29	117,270,706.86	74,229,763.69	102,439,751.67	91,765,292.99
Bills of other banks..	23,145,206.00	24,434,212.00	21,343,405.00	21,600,818.00	21,728,238.00
Fractional currency .	683,148.93	662,722.27	632,602.42	684,268.41	628,387.42
Trade dollars	437.59	351.15	371.76	419.05	763.56
Specie.....	173,830,614.62	172,074,011.19	181,292,276.76	178,097,816.64	172,734,278.50
Legal-tender notes...	82,317,670.00	83,574,210.00	81,995,643.00	81,099,461.00	82,555,060.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.	10,120,000.00	9,330,000.00	12,315,000.00	8,955,000.00	9,220,000.00
5% fund with Treas..	7,993,189.22	7,887,950.36	7,765,837.16	7,555,401.72	7,141,434.41
Due from U. S. Treas .	1,240,035.56	1,361,033.74	1,236,675.66	935,799.31	1,246,391.04
Total.....	2,664,366,304.44	2,732,423,198.19	2,731,448,016.16	2,815,751,341.07	2,777,575,799.00

1889.

Resources.	FEBRUARY 26.	MAY 13.	JULY 12.	SEPTEMBER 30.	DECEMBER 11.
	3,170 banks.	3,206 banks.	3,239 banks,	3,290 banks.	3,326 banks.
Loans and discounts .	$1,704,067,489.39	$1,739,651,934.67	$1,779,054,527.66	$1,817,257,703.17	$1,811,686,891.57
Bonds for circulation.	156,728,200.00	149,520,850.00	147,502,200.00	146,471,700.00	143,434,700.00
Bonds for deposits ...	46,384,000.00	44,882,000.00	44,832,000.00	44,063,000.00	41,681,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand..	6,395,000.00	6,690,800.00	6,810,100.00	4,438,200.00	3,740,350.00
Other stocks and b'ds.	102,215,066.01	103,030,575.31	106,712,474.80	109,313,635.01	111,344,480.32
Due from res've ag'ts.	192,702,196.35	187,372,295.47	192,590,073.67	189,136,281.01	164,889,765.16
Due from nat'l banks.	101,327,319.18	107,091,577.44	108,999,878.96	117,869,749.37	118,206,354.91
Due from State banks	24,651,712.33	26,924,218.24	25,956,516.98	28,417,511.26	28,143,681.33
Real estate, etc	66,248,183.93	66,855,303.68	67,377,183.12	69,377,173.73	70,694,191.37
Current expenses	7,418,190.08	8,984,846.65	3,760,961.17	8,525,924.84	11,902,368.22
Premiums paid	16,729,244.88	17,058,275.44	17,126,726.31	16,613,917.93	15,847,602.85
Cash items	12,676,652.11	15,049,325.16	14,350,765.37	17,059,786.57	15,134,700.19
Clear'g-house exch'gs	84,111,547.63	101,452,588.54	101,552,062.67	136,783,162.26	103,719,453.43
Bills of other banks..	22,411,826.00	25,722,720.00	24,761,487.00	20,875,528.00	20,388,807.00
Fractional currency .	717,823.63	698,369.91	719,273.63	682,034.93	720,462.37
Specie.....	182,284,803.00	185,176,450.86	175,903,868.98	164,326,448.84	171,089,458.10
Legal-tender notes...	88,624,860.00	97,838,385.00	97,456,832.00	86,752,093.00	84,490,894.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.	13,785,000.00	13,355,000.00	14,890,000.00	12,945,000.00	9,045,000.00
5% fund with Treas..	6,860,148.44	6,565,205.97	6,457,820.66	6,405,058.18	6,276,659.40
Due from U. S. Treas .	1,066,950.97	1,001,795.11	1,161,617.26	976,737.81	1,239,867.01
Total.....	2,837,406,213.93	2,904,922,517.45	2,937,976,370.24	2,998,290,645.91	2,933,676,687.23

BANKS FROM OCTOBER, 1863, TO OCTOBER, 1903—Continued.

1887.

Liabilities.	MARCH 4.	MAY 13.	AUGUST 1.	OCTOBER 5.	DECEMBER 7.
	2,909 banks.	2,955 banks.	3,014 banks.	3,049 banks.	3,070 banks.
Capital stock	$555,351,765.00	$565,629,068.45	$571,648,811.00	$578,462,765.00	$580,733,094.42
Surplus fund	164,337,132.72	167,411,521.03	172,348,398.99	173,913,440.97	175,246,408.26
Undivided profits	67,248,949.16	70,153,368.11	62,294,634.02	71,451,167.02	79,899,218.06
Nat'l-bank circulat'n.	186,231,498.00	176,771,539.00	166,625,658.00	167,283,343.00	164,904,094.00
State-bank circulat'n.	106,100.00	98,716.00	98,697.00	98,699.00	98,676.50
Dividends unpaid	1,441,628.17	1,977,314.40	2,239,929.46	2,495,127.83	1,343,963.98
Individual deposits	1,224,925,698.26	1,266,570,537.67	1,285,076,978.58	1,249,477,126.95	1,235,757,941.59
U.S. deposits	15,233,909.94	17,556,485.93	19,186,712.77	20,392,284.03	38,416,276.87
Dep's U.S.dis. officers.	4,277,187.61	3,779,735.14	4,074,903.62	4,831,666.14	4,515,024.05
Due to nat'l banks	249,337,482.40	244,575,545.12	235,966,622.46	227,491,984.15	223,088,927.85
Due to State banks	103,012,552.48	102,089,438.63	103,603,598.14	102,094,625.68	98,809,344.66
Notes rediscounted	7 556,837.10	10,132,799.64	11,125,236.08	17,312,806.3[illegible]	16,268,247.74
Bills payable	2,082,374.21	2,567,953.30	2,985,987.60	4,888,439.4[illegible]	5,105,112.57
Total	2,581,143,115.05	2,629,314,022.42	2,637,276,167.72	2,620,193,475.59	2,624,186,330.55

1888.

Liabilities.	FEBRUARY 14.	APRIL 30.	JUNE 30.	OCTOBER 4.	DECEMBER 12.
	3,077 banks.	3,098 banks.	3,120 banks.	3,140 banks.	3,150 banks.
Capital stock	$582,194,263.75	$585,449,487.75	$588,384,018.25	$592,621,656.04	$593,848,247.29
Surplus fund	179,533,475.38	180,053,507.27	183,106,435.70	185,520,564.68	187,292,469.97
Undivided profits	66,606,930.87	78,196,768.91	70,296,173.67	77,434,426.23	88,302,639.01
Nat'l-bank circulat'n.	159,750,193.50	158,897,572.00	155,313,353.50	151,702,809.50	143,549,296.50
State-bank circulat'n.	98,652.50	94,878.50	82,372.50	82,354.50	82,354.50
Dividends unpaid	1,534,314.51	1,766,496.41	7,381,894.42	2,378,275.70	1,267,930.19
Individual deposits	1,251,957,844.42	1,309,731,015.16	1,292,342,471.28	1,350,320,861.11	1,331,265,617.08
U.S. deposits	55,193,899.19	54,691,454.69	54,679,643.93	52,140,562.97	46,707,010.38
Dep's U.S.dis. officers.	4,255,362.02	4,789,093.63	3,690,652.65	3,993,900.51	4,415,608.41
Due to nat'l banks	241,038,499.93	237,056,940.91	248,248,440.03	260,697,968.60	252,291,134.80
Due to State banks	105,539,405.53	104,502,668.21	109,871,372.41	114,936,397.15	108,001,606.46
Notes rediscounted	12,866,722.85	12,724,238.71	13,096,119.55	17,305,750.61	14,844,303.00
Bills payable	3,796,739.99	4,469,076.04	4,955,068.27	6,615,813.47	5,707,581.41
Total	2,664,366,304.44	2,732,423,198.19	2,731,448,016.16	2,815,751,341.07	2,777,575,799.00

1889.

Liabilities.	FEBRUARY 26.	MAY 13.	JULY 12.	SEPTEMBER 30.	DECEMBER 11.
	3,170 banks.	3,206 banks.	3,239 banks.	3,290 banks.	3,326 banks.
Capital stock	$596,569,330.70	$599,472,742.88	$605,851,640.50	$612,584,095.00	$617,840,164.67
Surplus fund	192,458,759.90	193,746,169.52	196,911,605.90	197,394,760.55	198,508,794.14
Undivided profits	76,901,041.65	83,956,827.81	72,532,956.94	84,866,869.13	97,050,091.86
Nat'l-bank circulat'n.	137,216,136.50	131,128,137.00	128,867,425.00	128,450,600.00	126,039,541.30
State-bank circulat'n.	82,347.50	81,899.50	81,008.50	80,410.50	81,006.50
Dividends unpaid	1,338,706.37	2,007,667.72	3,517,596.07	3,600,054.96	1,289,651.13
Individual deposits	1,354,973,535.80	1,422,042,136.92	1,442,137,979.08	1,475,467,560.37	1,436,402,685.65
U.S. deposits	43,554,480.27	42,965,811.22	43,247,864.17	41,588,613.71	39,224,588.51
Dep's U.S.dis. officers.	4,544,501.55	4,136,285.33	3,451,189.34	4,936,644.66	4,672,950.14
Due to nat'l banks	289,753,579.16	286,204,670.64	295,841,107.17	293,015,192.86	267,159,449.09
Due to State banks	127,751,135.48	124,755,971.73	131,383,466.80	132,327,094.47	123,713,409.48
Notes rediscounted	9,249,531.33	10,340,502.04	10,133,196.24	16,782,511.36	15,723,378.11
Bills payable	3,013,127.72	4,083,695.14	4,019,334.53	7,196,238.34	5,970,976.65
Total	2,837,406,213.93	2,904,922,517.45	2,937,976,370.24	2,998,290,645.91	2,933,676,687.23

AGGREGATE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE NATIONAL

1890.

Resources.	FEBRUARY 28.	MAY 17.	JULY 18.	OCTOBER 2.	DECEMBER 19.
	3,383 banks.	3,438 banks.	3,484 banks.	3,540 banks.	3,573 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$1,844,978,433.06	$1,904,167,351.00	$1,933,509,332.89	$1,986,058,320.13	$1,932,393,206.08
Bonds for circulation.	142,531,500.00	143,790,900.00	144,624,750.00	139,969,050.00	139,688,150.00
Bonds for deposits ...	31,620,000.00	29,893,000.00	29,663,000.00	28,386,500.00	27,858,500.00
U. S. bonds on hand..	5,870,550.00	5,591,800.00	5,624,350.00	2,297,500.00	2,075,600.00
Other stocks and b'ds.	116,848,501.23	117,051,244.07	116,469,536.45	115,528,951.02	116,609,301.40
Due from res've ag'ts.	188,064,131.93	183,206,306.36	185,821,768.04	189,451,786.49	160,220,682.79
Due from nat'l banks.	114,379,065.00	113,600,039.35	112,207,068.35	118,289,612.46	111,573,147.08
Due from State banks.	28,800,812.21	28,345,930.67	27,311,955.07	28,485,223.32	28,434,882.79
Real estate, etc.....	72,566,724.91	74,211,949.99	75,657,886.82	76,835,316.02	78,060,490.13
Current expenses	9,038,138.73	9,916,955.10	4,257,598.27	9,099,402.20	13,434,642.44
Premiums paid.....	14,735,693.95	14,450,752.21	14,316,075.03	14,248,488.10	14,568,760.03
Cash items.....	15,187,240.17	15,443,751.65	13,875,200.94	17,201,819.17	15,057,481.84
Clear'g-house exch'gs	112,613,788,35	68,428,149.94	88,237,944.43	106,767,176.06	88,818,299.11
Cl'g-house loan cert's.	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,395,249.00
Bills of other banks..	21,318,480.00	19,813,670.00	21,184,428.00	18,492,392.00	18,832,221.00
Fractional currency..	807,162.57	746,199.91	793,646.45	766,846.68	755,021.82
Specie.....	181,546,137.80	178,165,494.43	178,604,063.56	195,908,858.84	190,063,006.20
Legal-tender notes...	86,551,602.00	88,088,992.00	92,480,469.00	80,604,731.00	82,177,126.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.	8,830,000.00	8,135,000.00	9,825,000.00	6,155,000.00	5,760,000.00
5% fund with Treas ..	6,191,888.87	6,301,510.51	6,305,121.98	6,123,597.88	6,069,110.84
Due from U. S. Treas..	855,119.70	867,223.14	1,001,631.02	816,923.48	1,093,947.04
Total.....	3,003,334,970.28	3,010,216,220.33	3,061,770,825.70	3,141,487,494.85	3,046,938,825.59

1891.

Resources.	FEBRUARY 26.	MAY 4.	JULY 9.	SEPTEMBER 25.	DECEMBER 2.
	3,601 banks.	3,633 banks.	3,652 banks.	3,677 banks.	3,692 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$1,927,654,559.80	$1,969,846,379.67	$1,963,704,948.07	$2,005,463,205.93	$2,001,032,625.05
Bonds for circulation.	140,183,450.00	140,498,400.00	142,586,400.00	150,035,600.00	153,838,200.00
Bonds for deposits ...	27,904,500.00	27,954,500.00	25,150,500.00	20,432,500.00	19,186,500.00
U. S. bonds on hand..	3,466,250.00	3,768,850.00	4,963,650.00	4,439,450.00	4,279,750.00
Other stocks and b'ds.	121,099,034.59	122,333,707.66	122,347,244.98	125,179,076.40	128,440,959.39
Due from res've ag'ts.	182,645,602.94	180,004,721.63	175,591,085.51	193,990,323.44	196,319,537.81
Due from nat'l banks.	110,850,874.53	112,500,098.73	114,471,803.70	115,196,682.26	124,827,315.25
Due from State banks.	27,955,862.77	28,172,653.23	27,742,727.64	29,471,898.95	32,425,379.39
Real estate, etc.....	79,096,556.48	80,874,918.58	81,919,491.00	83,270,122.08	84,049,386.90
Current expenses	8,396,041.93	11,405,934.04	4,624,889.19	9,879,231.42	13,279,136.79
Premiums paid.....	14,491,627.05	14,960,592.48	14,351,727.16	14,705,700.70	14,695,279.96
Cash items.....	13,349,234.66	17,602,457.69	16,073,092.99	13,272,545.10	17,939,023.04
Clear'g-house exch'gs	77,828,113.56	126,447,384.31	80,305,873.21	122,039,882.10	108,243,483.92
Cl'g-house loan cert's.	610,000.00	120,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Bills of other banks..	19,076,085.00	20,456,257.00	21,418,977.00	19,991,167.00	20,225,104.00
Fractional currency..	864,742.88	830,198.62	863,181.74	867,462.37	837,175.54
Specie.....	201,240,362.82	194,939,411.31	190,769,537.46	183,515,075.91	207,898,034.75
Legal-tender notes...	89,400,399.00	96,375,249.00	100,399,811.00	97,615,608.00	93,854,354.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.	11,655,000.00	11,515,000.00	18,845,000.00	15,720,000.00	8,765,000.00
5% fund with Treas ..	6,133,544.12	6,158,960.87	6,129,840.09	6,536,931.51	6,682,280.10
Due from U. S. Treas..	1,100,310.17	729,226.35	1,155,473.05	1,457,807.85	1,047,684.18
Total.....	3,065,002,152.30	3,167,494,901.17	3,113,415,253.79	3,213,080,271.02	3,237,866,210.07

1892.

Resources.	MARCH 1.	MAY 17.	JULY 12.	SEPTEMBER 30.	DECEMBER 9.
	3,711 banks.	3,734 banks.	3,759 banks.	3,773 banks.	3,784 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$2,058,925,167.12	$2,108,360,340.54	$2,127,757,191.30	$2,171,041,088.11	$2,166,615,720.28
Bonds for circulation.	158,109,300.00	160,634,550.00	161,939,800.00	163,275,300.00	166,449,250.00
Bonds for deposits ...	17,416,500.00	16,386,000.00	15,447,000.00	15,282,000.00	15,321,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand..	4,638,190.00	5,412,000.00	4,854,600.00	4,882,250.00	4,148,600.00
Other stocks and b'ds.	138,055,947.09	144,058,062.77	151,125,823.17	154,535,514.54	153,648,180.71
Due from res've ag'ts.	256,750,998.13	250,249,071.26	252,473,640.18	236,434,330.89	204,948,159.79
Due from nat'l banks.	131,258,888.45	130,124,510.01	137,125,158.05	140,516,353.09	142,623,106.36
Due from State banks.	32,171,053.96	32,006,102.99	33,497,034.87	32,572,735.51	34,403,231.75
Real estate, etc.....	85,126,961.74	86,562,679.31	86,678,315.56	87,861,911.86	88,221,052.25
Current expenses	10,340,571.29	11,574,071.41	4,567,100.02	10,317,125.23	14,204,970.25
Premiums paid.....	14,405,799.74	14,390,888.43	13,997,560.54	14,029,616.43	13,913,289.71
Cash items.....	17,644,105.99	15,036,575.86	16,849,439.46	17,705,961.31	16,755,332.09
Clear'g-house exch'gs	129,515,655.34	99,954,483.17	90,364,300.19	105,522,711.81	110,522,668.49
Bills of other banks..	19,765,178.00	22,014,231.00	21,325,840.00	19,557,474.00	20,488,781.00
Fractional currency..	924,866.86	924,375.50	939,382.87	934,648.37	893,909.82
Specie.....	230,147,968.28	239,044,108.15	229,320,480.41	209,116,378.69	209,895,260.76
Legal-tender notes...	99,445,735.00	107,981,402.00	113,915,016.00	104,267,945.00	102,276,335.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.	24,080,000.00	26,405,000.00	23,115,000.00	13,995,000.00	6,470,000.00
5% fund with Treas ..	6,898,132.04	6,990,517.09	7,092,591.94	7,139,564.69	7,282,413.90
Due from U. S. Treas..	1,051,339.53	926,158.95	1,409,312.15	1,106,987.93	1,268,405.03
Total.....	3,436,672,358.56	3,479,035,128.44	3,493,794,586.71	3,510,094,897.46	3,480,349,667.19

BANKS FROM OCTOBER, 1863, TO OCTOBER, 1903—Continued.

1890.

Liabilities.	FEBRUARY 28. 3,383 banks.	MAY 17. 3,438 banks.	JULY 18. 3,484 banks.	OCTOBER 2. 3,540 banks.	DECEMBER 19. 3,573 banks.
Capital stock	$626,598,200.00	$635,055,276.09	$642,073,676.00	$650,447,235.00	$657,877,225.00
Surplus fund	204,433,604.19	207,136,196.13	212,614,661.01	213,563,895.78	214,965,633.67
Undivided profits	85,753,976.34	94,049,477.44	79,854,737.58	97,006,635.74	111,772,985.42
Nat'l-bank circulat'n.	123,862,282.00	125,791,940.00	126,323,880.00	122,928,084.50	123,038,785.50
State-bank circulat'n.	81,003.50	77,352.50	77,335.50	77,333.50	77,328.50
Dividends unpaid	1,612,499.50	1,766,523.94	2,844,708.73	2,876,836.34	1,167,262.71
Individual deposits	1,479,986,027.48	1,480,474,472.32	1,521,745,665.23	1,564,845,174.67	1,485,095,855.70
U. S. deposits	28,194,911.44	27,047,519.80	27,025,610.38	25,118,559.39	24,922,263.36
Dep's U. S. dis. officers.	4,277,638.17	3,672,054.34	3,552,392.28	4,229,511.42	4,456,472.43
Due to nat'l banks	297,098,933.41	281,994,358.12	288,296,836.21	285,081,259.25	253,082,126.32
Due to State banks	137,067,285.29	132,465,337.41	135,305,641.11	141,350,726.21	121,438,255.50
Notes rediscounted	10,371,343.29	13,419,992.95	15,027,632.53	23,660,329.51	25,598,405.72
Bills payable	3,997,265.67	7,265,719.29	7,028,049.14	10,301,913.54	11,501,225.76
Cl'g-house loan cert's.	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,945,000.00
Total	3,003,334,970.28	3,010,216,220.33	3,061,770,825.70	3,141,487,494.85	3,046,938,825.59

1891.

Liabilities.	FEBRUARY 26. 3,601 banks.	MAY 4. 3,633 banks.	JULY 9. 3,652 banks.	SEPTEMBER 25. 3,677 banks.	DECEMBER 2. 3,692 banks.
Capital stock	$662,518,459.15	$667,787,406.15	$672,903,597.45	$677,426,870.25	$677,356,927.00
Surplus fund	220,515,678.70	222,491,983.46	227,199,041.46	227,576,485.91	228,221,530.31
Undivided profits	95,972,506.90	101,502,654.66	87,448,472.14	103,284,673.73	108,116,263.56
Nat'l bank circulat'n.	123,112,529.00	123,447,633.00	123,915,643.00	131,323,301.50	134,792,873.25
State-bank circulat'n.	76,700.50	74,117.50	74,138.50	74,118.50	74,118.50
Dividends unpaid	1,338,745.25	2,104,185.98	4,645,261.20	1,453,735.58	1,503,539.69
Individual deposits	1,483,450,033.17	1,575,506,099.18	1,535,058,568.73	1,588,318,081.37	1,602,052,766.59
U. S. deposits	24,923,462.24	24,411,606.10	21,523,185.64	15,700,672.40	14,478,542.91
Dep's U. S. dis. officers.	4,323,333.50	4,781,045.75	4,387,991.08	4,566,660.33	3,955,227.37
Due to nat'l banks	280,514,008.37	277,560,322.78	270,744,474.60	288,576,703.96	292,480,956.07
Due to State banks	142,324,866.94	142,455,768.77	137,727,372.05	142,018,070.06	149,334,721.20
Notes rediscounted	17,330,630.55	16,604,735.21	19,719,695.08	21,981,952.56	16,325,642.89
Bills payable	7,456,781.57	8,482,342.63	8,067,812.86	10,778,944.87	7,994,514.30
Other liabilities	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,178,586.43
Cl'g-house loan cert's.	1,144,416.46	285,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Total	3,065,002,152.30	3,167,494,901.17	3,113,415,253.79	3,213,080,271.02	3,237,866,210.07

1892.

Liabilities.	MARCH 1. 3,711 banks.	MAY 17. 3,734 banks.	JULY 12. 3,759 banks.	SEPTEMBER 30. 3,773 banks.	DECEMBER 9. 3,784 banks.
Capital stock	$679,970,110.00	$682,232,158.00	$684,678,203.25	$686,573,015.00	$689,698,017.50
Surplus fund	234,069,984.34	235,192,004.95	238,239,970.94	238,871,424.84	239,931,932.08
Undivided profits	96,574,522.85	103,376,029.20	88,227,388.88	101,652,754.66	114,603,884.52
Nat'l bank circulat'n.	137,627,107.25	140,052,343.50	141,061,533.00	143,423,298.00	145,669,499.00
State-bank circulat'n.	75,097.50	71,507.50	75,076.50	75,076.50	74,176.50
Dividends unpaid	1,470,937.98	1,657,310.34	3,904,292.83	3,888,865.78	1,308,137.97
Individual deposits	1,702,240,957.68	1,743,787,545.10	1,753,339,679.86	1,765,422,983.68	1,764,456,177.11
U. S. deposits	12,757,046.94	11,911,030.77	10,823,973.08	9,828,144.24	9,673,349.92
Dep's U. S. dis. officers.	3,806,323.51	3,625,107.19	3,356,091.88	4,044,734.04	4,034,240.37
Due to nat'l banks	372,985,405.11	361,593,119.06	367,143,324.53	352,046,184.05	323,339,449.03
Due to State banks	181,688,074.58	181,538,222.87	188,683,254.94	178,607,018.34	160,778,117.18
Notes rediscounted	8,517,205.36	9,090,080.27	9,181,650.14	17,132,487.71	15,775,618.63
Bills payable	3,876,404.20	3,816,163.49	4,581,163.01	6,549,163.65	9,318,249.82
Other liabilities	1,013,181.26	1,092,506.20	498,983.87	1,979,746.97	1,688,817.56
Total	3,436,672,358.56	3,479,035,128.44	3,493,794,586.71	3,510,094,897.46	3,480,349,667.19

AGGREGATE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE NATIONAL

1893.

Resources.	MARCH 6.	MAY 4.	JULY 12.	OCTOBER 3.	DECEMBER 19.
	3,806 banks.	3,830 banks.	3,807 banks.	3,781 banks.	3,787 banks.
Loans and discounts	$2,159,614,092.48	$2,161,401,858.59	$2,020,483,671.04	$1,843,634,167.51	$1,871,574,769.95
Bonds for circulation	170,096,550.00	172,412,550.00	176,588,050.00	206,463,850.00	204,809,350.00
Bonds for deposits	15,351,000.00	15,261,000.00	15,256,000.00	14,816,000.00	14,436,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	4,372,600.00	3,519,550.00	3,078,050.00	2,760,950.00	3,049,000.00
Other stocks and b'ds	153,420,770.68	150,747,862.86	149,690,701.61	148,569,950.46	159,749,363.92
Due from res've ag'ts.	202,612,051.30	174,312,119.44	159,352,677.33	158,499,644.28	212,630,636.30
Due from nat'l banks.	124,384,884.35	121,673,794.24	111,956,506.81	94,740,014.97	108,265,460.75
Due from State banks	30,126,300.21	32,681,708.94	27,211,234.32	24,229,106.82	28,682,998.64
Real estate, etc	89,710,408.54	90,033,775.48	89,383,276.28	89,151,776.08	92,322,060.53
Current expenses	10,992,932.60	11,746,470.23	4,892,772.88	11,071,996.65	
Premiums paid	13,270,691.10	12,935,077.74	11,933,004.69	13,981,867.44	13,806,470.18
Cash items	18,755,010.52	17,546,973.93	16,707,680.61	15,359,764.56	13,519,016.51
Clear'g-house exch's.	125,142,839.74	114,977,271.08	107,765,890.44	06,181,394.59	71,943,165.75
Bills of other banks	18,248,706.00	20,085,688.00	20,135,054.00	22,402,611.00	21,497,840.00
Fractional currency	945,532.50	952,810.90	952,632.48	1,026,813.90	988,602.57
Specie	208,341,816.42	207,222,141.81	186,761,173.31	224,703,860.07	251,253,648.43
Legal-tender notes	90,935,774.00	103,511,163.00	95,833,677.00	114,709,352.00	131,626,759.00
U. S. cert's of deposit	14,675,000.00	12,130,000.00	6,660,000.00	7,020,000.00	31,255,000.00
5% fund with Treas	7,401,830.74	7,467,989.77	7,600,604.72	8,977,414.18	8,876,042.25
Due from U. S. Treas.	1,322,444.60	1,556,891.28	1,019,074.42	1,262,749.85	2,029,141.92
Total	3,459,721,235.78	3,432,176,697.25	3,213,261,731.94	3,109,563,284.36	3,242,315,326.70

1894.

Resources.	FEBRUARY 28.	MAY 4.	JULY 18.	OCTOBER 2.	DECEMBER 19.
	3,777 banks.	3,774 banks.	3,770 banks.	3,755 banks.	3,737 banks.
Loans and discounts	$1,872,402,605.96	$1,926,686,824.98	$1,944,441,315.10	$2,007,122,191.30	$1,991,913,123.45
Bonds for circulation	200,808,850.00	200,469,250.00	201,335,150.00	199,642,500.00	195,735,950.00
Bonds for deposits	14,445,000.00	14,720,000.00	14,926,000.00	15,226,000.00	15,051,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	17,250,150.00	14,805,200.00	12,875,100.00	10,662,200.00	20,760,350.00
Premiums on bonds	15,606,786.13	15,133,458.23	14,930,896.78	14,624,279.03	16,130,000.69
Other stocks, etc	174,305,552.50	185,324,549.67	191,137,435.66	193,300,072.44	197,328,354.09
Real estate, etc	94,289,433.56	95,977,811.80	96,807,490.74	97,892,136.84	98,659,789.47
Due from nat'l banks	112,672,823.41	119,303,798.52	111,775,552.18	122,479,067.98	124,798,322.39
Due from State banks	27,335,317.15	29,628,495.01	27,063,816.58	27,973,911.86	30,962,557.31
Due from res've ag'ts.	246,891,926.63	257,854,100.32	258,089,227.51	248,849,607.59	234,331,340.54
Cash items	12,633,797.31	12,549,614.34	11,865,939.23	15,576,975.25	13,051,055.46
Clear'g-house exch's.	70,299,653.62	76,002,055.47	66,511,835.77	88,524,052.17	80,869,202.29
Bills of other banks	19,866,610.00	20,754,988.00	19,650,333.00	18,580,577.00	18,522,596.00
Fractional currency	1,061,927.79	1,014,037.51	1,041,630.44	952,932.95	885,072.59
Specie	256,166,585.34	259,941,923.51	250,670,652.33	237,250,654.50	218,041,222.75
Legal-tender notes	142,768,676.00	146,131,292.00	138,216,318.00	120,544,028.00	119,513,472.00
U. S. cert's of deposit	35,045,000.00	46,030,000.00	50,045,000.00	45,100,000.00	37,090,000.00
5% fund with Treas	8,751,434.40	8,713,498.44	8,791,946.90	8,723,223.16	8,542,386.94
Due from U. S. Treas.	2,132,772.09	2,301,480.28	1,920,783.31	897,645.20	1,289,077.14
Total	3,324,734,901.89	3,433,342,378.08	3,422,096,423.33	3,473,922,055.27	3,423,474,873.11

1895.

Resources.	MARCH 5.	MAY 7.	JULY 11.	SEPTEMBER 28.	DECEMBER 13.
	3,728 banks.	3,711 banks.	3,715 banks.	3,712 banks.	3,706 banks.
Loans and discounts	$1,965,375,368.94	$1,989,411,201.90	$2,016,639,535.53	$2,059,408,402.27	$2,041,499,137.57
Bonds for circulation	195,787,200.00	203,648,150.00	206,227,150.00	208,682,765.00	210,479,500.00
Bonds for deposits	26,405,350.00	28,615,550.00	15,878,000.00	15,328,000.00	15,358,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	25,115,540.00	17,734,200.00	14,465,400.00	10,790,350.00	8,655,900.00
Premiums on bonds	16,511,917.36	17,451,432.71	16,440,418.57	16,469,109.73	16,698,340.04
Other stocks, etc	196,927,758.03	193,841,727.63	194,160,466.61	195,028,085.35	193,383,321.52
Real estate, etc	101,269,482.19	102,014,502.36	102,939,146.09	103,771,876.79	104,272,211.04
Due from nat'l banks	114,702,531.22	117,720,533.90	127,329,742.98	123,521,087.26	131,007,238.63
Due from State banks	29,273,688.00	30,248,003.98	31,089,231.72	30,830,482.60	33,341,627.38
Due from res've ag'ts.	222,467,685.14	218,799,491.90	235,308,761.15	222,287,251.45	203,002,116.01
Cash items	12,424,519.77	12,557,940.30	13,598,841.41	13,056,424.53	12,939,318.30
Clear'g-house exch's.	77,343,972.17	83,833,118.09	82,868,297.07	57,506,787.60	86,557,507.77
Bills of other banks	18,436,845.00	19,247,043.00	19,402,179.00	15,537,100.00	17,114,290.00
Fractional currency	1,002,373.06	1,007,766.10	1,023,441.43	936,484.44	925,289.14
Specie	220,931,641.56	218,646,599.80	214,427,194.43	196,237,311.17	206,712,410.23
Legal-tender notes	113,281,622.00	118,529,158.00	123,185,172.00	93,946,685.00	99,209,423.00
U. S. cert's of deposit	31,655,000.00	26,930,000.00	45,330,000.00	49,920,000.00	31,440,000.00
5% fund with Treas	8,527,580.65	8,748,239.53	9,094,047.82	9,085,606.08	9,194,625.78
Due from U. S. Treas.	1,080,461.66	1,017,832.04	1,146,281.47	1,285,534.36	1,744,071.85
Total	3,378,520,536.75	3,410,002,491.24	3,470,553,307.28	3,423,629,343.63	3,423,534,328.26

BANKS FROM OCTOBER, 1863, TO OCTOBER, 1903—Continued.

1893.

Liabilities.	MARCH 6.	MAY 4.	JULY 12.	OCTOBER 3.	DECEMBER 19.
	3,806 banks.	3,830 banks.	3,807 banks.	3,781 banks.	3,787 banks.
Capital stock	$688,642,876.00	$688,701,200.00	$685,786,718.56	$678,540,338.93	$681,812,960.00
Surplus fund	245,478,362.77	246,139,133.32	249,138,300.30	246,750,781.32	246,739,602.09
Undivided profits	103,067,550.15	106,966,733.57	93,944,649.73	103,474,662.87	a100,288,668.05
Nat'l-bank circulation	149,124,818.00	151,694,110.00	155,070,821.50	182,959,725.90	179,973,150.50
State-bank circulation	75,075.50	75,075.50	75,072.50	75,069.50	75,059.50
Dividends unpaid	1,350,392.19	2,579,556.38	3,879,673.50	2,874,697.59	1,217,903.99
Individual deposits	1,751,439,374.14	1,749,930,817.51	1,556,761,230.17	1,451,124,330.55	1,539,399,795.23
U. S. deposits	9,813,762.17	9,657,243.49	10,379,842.66	10,546,135.51	10,391,466.00
Dep's U. S. dis. officers	3,927,760.44	4,293,739.93	3,321,271.84	3,776,438.21	3,469,398.77
Due to nat'l banks	304,785,336.62	275,127,229.28	238,913,573.51	226,423,979.06	298,805,834.56
Due to State banks	166,901,054.78	153,500,923.94	125,979,422.16	122,891,098.21	151,313,715.25
Notes rediscounted	14,021,596.43	18,953,306.98	29,940,438.56	21,066,737.01	11,465,546.18
Bills payable	18,180,228.71	21,506,247.53	31,381,451.27	27,426,937.54	14,388,362.94
Other liabilities	2,913,047.88	3,051,379.82	28,689,265.68	31,632,352.16	2,973,863.64
Total	3,459,721,235.78	3,432,176,697.25	3,213,261,731.94	3,109,563,284.36	3,242,315,326.70

1894.

Liabilities.	FEBRUARY 28.	MAY 4.	JULY 18.	OCTOBER 2.	DECEMBER 19.
	3,777 banks.	3,774 banks.	3,770 banks.	3,755 banks.	3,737 banks.
Capital stock	$678,536,910.00	$675,868,815.00	$671,091,165.00	$668,861,847.00	$666,271,045.00
Surplus fund	246,594,715.96	246,314,185.63	245,727,673.71	245,197,517.60	244,937,179.48
Undivided profits	86,874,385.87	89,394,262.20	84,569,294.46	88,923,564.50	a95,887,436.80
Nat'l-bank circulation	174,436,269.10	172,626,013.50	171,714,552.50	172,331,978.00	169,337,071.00
State-bank circulation	71,483.50	71,480.50	66,290.50	66,290.50	66,290.50
Due to nat'l banks	343,143,745.59	359,539,488.04	352,002,081.10	343,692,316.63	334,619,221.24
Due to State banks	173,942,000.98	182,937,307.10	181,791,906.23	183,167,779.62	180,345,566.56
Dividends unpaid	1,536,354.03	2,332,506.97	2,586,504.77	2,576,245.95	1,130,390.38
Individual deposits	1,586,800,444.50	1,670,958,769.07	1,677,801,200.85	1,728,418,819.12	1,695,489,346.08
U. S. deposits	9,925,967.44	10,538,365.64	11,029,017.29	10,024,909.62	10,151,402.66
Dep's U. S. dis. officers	3,643,346.71	3,317,341.85	3,099,504.08	3,716,537.80	3,865,339.58
Notes rediscounted	7,729,558.98	7,905,541.10	8,195,566.99	11,453,427.95	7,682,509.06
Bills payable	9,234,205.50	9,224,464.78	9,999,098.81	12,552,277.78	11,471,551.05
Other liabilities	2,265,513.73	2,313,836.70	2,422,567.04	2,938,543.20	2,220,523.72
Total	3,324,734,901.89	3,433,342,378.08	3,422,096,423.33	3,473,922,055.27	3,423,474,873.11

1895.

Liabilities.	MARCH 5.	MAY 7.	JULY 11.	SEPTEMBER 28.	DECEMBER 13.
	3,728 banks.	3,711 banks.	3,715 banks.	3,712 banks.	3,706 banks.
Capital stock	$662,100,100.00	$659,146,756.00	$658,224,179.65	$657,135,498.65	$656,956,245.00
Surplus fund	246,180,065.97	246,740,237.34	247,782,176.23	246,448,426.38	246,177,563.53
Undivided profits	83,920,338.80	86,571,194.99	81,221,960.54	a90,439,924.48	94,501,758.19
Nat'l-bank circulation	169,755,091.50	175,653,500.50	178,815,801.00	182,481,610.50	185,151,344.00
State-bank circulation	66,173.50	66,144.50	66,133.50	66,133.50	63,504.50
Due to nat'l banks	314,430,137.22	313,314,314.80	336,225,956.52	320,228,677.38	302,721,578.57
Due to State banks	180,970,705.84	180,360,713.93	190,447,130.70	174,708,672.88	167,303,670.19
Dividends unpaid	1,287,568.67	2,387,221.94	3,030,371.57	1,670,927.89	1,091,869.14
Individual deposits	1,667,843,286.28	1,690,961,299.03	1,736,022,006.83	1,701,653,521.28	1,720,550,241.02
U. S. deposits	24,563,195.79	23,501,952.80	10,075,924.97	9,114,372.65	9,699,120.46
Dep's U. S. dis. officers	3,491,787.60	3,745,923.09	3,091,408.55	4,426,966.48	4,059,468.83
Notes rediscounted	6,853,317.73	8,944,917.94	9,697,555.94	13,396,107.85	11,359,771.49
Bills payable	13,645,026.23	13,603,610.99	12,250,671.25	17,813,360.01	20,492,304.21
Other liabilities	3,413,741.62	5,004,703.39	3,602,030.03	4,045,143.70	3,405,889.12
Total	3,378,520,536.75	3,410,002,491.24	3,470,553,307.28	3,423,629,343.63	3,423,534,328.26

a Less expenses and taxes paid.

AGGREGATE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE NATIONAL

1896.

Resources.	FEBRUARY 28.	MAY 7.	JULY 14.	OCTOBER 6.	DECEMBER 17.
	3,699 banks.	3,694 banks.	3,689 banks.	3,676 banks.	3,661 banks.
Loans and discounts	$1,966,211,736.86	$1,982,886,364.29	$1,971,642,011.65	$1,893,268,839.31	$1,901,160,110.13
Bonds for circulation	215,637,100.00	225,017,500.00	227,213,650.00	237,291,650.00	239,346,340.00
Bonds for deposits	34,922,000.00	25,573,000.00	15,928,500.00	15,793,000.00	15,868,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	13,210,400.00	12,491,420.00	12,835,655.00	9,342,500.00	8,406,550.00
Prem's on U. S. b'nds	18,648,677.87	18,875,424.94	17,579,015.44	17,629,994.81	17,641,942.70
Stocks, securities, etc.	192,036,933.71	190,938,097.11	190,262,918.13	188,995,352.93	189,701,636.53
Banking house, etc	78,927,684.22	77,975,409.98	78,227,350.23	78,046,817.28	78,325,325.39
Real estate, etc	26,315,910.05	27,009,127.98	27,221,722.40	27,403,155.46	27,736,020.74
Due from nat'l banks	114,676,360.32	114,073,966.82	116,328,082.38	111,830,935.50	125,382,562.47
Due from State banks	29,432,178.87	28,285,698.29	28,388,424.79	29,583,299.70	32,141,784.52
Due from res've ag'ts	189,344,601.12	195,752,733.58	204,384,106.92	190,077,533.04	219,966,660.96
Cash items	12,275,771.88	12,295,435.30	13,601,452.76	13,913,129.68	13,138,402.18
Clear'g-house exch's	89,996,450.95	85,503,719.81	75,926,122.93	76,760,416.77	84,976,088.68
Bills of other banks	16,978,271.00	19,183,691.00	17,444,746.00	18,055,536.00	18,583,392.00
Fractional currency	1,019,409.50	986,263.57	999,427.31	966,835.38	925,400.25
Specie	196,017,459.41	202,373,446.22	203,835,449.11	200,808,632.47	225,540,708.88
Legal-tender notes	112,507,513.00	118,971,652.00	113,213,290.00	110,494,730.00	118,893,612.00
U. S. cert's of deposit	28,735,000.00	28,035,000.00	27,165,000.00	31,840,000.00	37,080,000.00
5% fund with Treas	9,231,153.24	9,775,478.73	9,922,944.49	10,373,622.18	10,411,548.86
Due from U. S. Treas	1,719,586.58	1,635,392.62	1,677,206.43	1,209,333.32	1,889,686.52
Total	3,347,844,198.58	3,377,638,822.24	3,353,797,075.97	3,263,685,313.83	3,367,115,772.81

1897.

Resources.	MARCH 9.	MAY 14.	JULY 23.	OCTOBER 5.	DECEMBER 15.
	3,634 banks.	3,614 banks.	3,610 banks.	3,610 banks.	3,607 banks.
Loans and discounts	$1,898,009,291.59	$1,934,151,876.73	$1,977,553,710.95	$2,066,776,113.90	$2,100,350,318.31
Bonds for circulation	231,610,600.00	229,419,550.00	228,439,400.00	227,483,950.00	222,020,750.00
Bonds for deposits	16,178,250.00	16,533,000.00	16,723,500.00	17,003,000.00	45,367,100.00
U. S. bonds on hand	14,251,650.00	15,858,850.00	16,738,300.00	15,487,750.00	14,915,800.00
Prem's on U. S. b'nds	17,905,674.23	17,628,105.91	17,436,215.77	17,261,220.25	18,555,489.01
Stocks, securities, etc.	198,277,987.54	203,422,977.79	204,932,235.05	208,831,563.40	217,582,980.50
Banking house, etc	78,596,856.17	78,695,971.22	78,973,817.93	79,113,954.38	79,254,940.92
Real estate, etc	28,049,346.48	28,507,938.81	28,587,539.24	29,303,532.43	29,852,102.09
Due from nat'l banks	133,467,636.05	140,940,788.28	135,587,688.08	155,980,447.58	168,825,189.92
Due from State banks	33,366,153.18	35,971,045.40	34,275,424.67	41,410,311.27	48,012,498.55
Due from res've ag'ts	258,430,252.48	251,948,640.36	275,755,165.39	297,017,805.64	309,569,861.34
Cash items	11,635,233.17	12,000,494.26	12,017,815.47	15,535,418.93	14,933,428.42
Clear'g-house exch's	74,830,987.94	84,350,553.37	89,457,189.73	112,305,535.60	118,415,838.07
Bills of other banks	18,523,701.00	19,476,047.00	20,606,097.00	20,575,420.00	18,859,116.00
Fractional currency	1,019,633.33	966,579.82	981,780.73	962,824.72	925,465.16
Specie	233,948,862.64	236,076,383.45	240,922,601.61	239,387,702.05	252,163,552.93
Legal-tender notes	118,637,852.00	120,554,992.00	126,511,020.00	107,219,929.00	112,564,875.00
U. S. cert's of deposit	67,695,000.00	53,590,000.00	46,085,000.00	42,275,000.00	45,840,000.00
5% fund with Treas	10,310,351.79	10,082,720.24	10,003,629.39	10,021,689.08	9,761,568.38
Due from U. S. Treas	1,293,479.54	2,235,481.16	1,819,922.93	1,180,539.48	1,442,901.40
Total	3,446,038,799.13	3,492,411,995.80	3,563,408,053.94	3,705,133,707.71	3,829,213,776.00

1898.

Resources.	FEBRUARY 18.	MAY 5.	JULY 14.	SEPTEMBER 20.	DECEMBER 1.
	3,594 banks.	3,586 banks.	3,582 banks.	3,585 banks.	3,590 banks.
Loans and discounts	$2,152,171,680.84	$2,109,773,386.60	$2,163,681,938.16	$2,172,519,610.54	$2,214,394,838.15
Overdrafts					22,674,456.74
Bonds for circulation	212,425,300.00	216,158,300.00	218,106,450.00	224,628,840.00	238,586,290.00
Bonds for deposits	34,760,500.00	28,630,500.00	53,519,100.00	83,926,230.00	95,528,020.00
U. S. bonds on hand	13,184,500.00	16,365,000.00	13,731,350.00	30,614,010.00	29,224,090.00
Prem's on U. S. b'nds	17,789,744.59	18,271,547.14	18,947,195.10	18,971,197.22	19,859,781.31
Stocks, securities, etc.	230,346,748.92	236,025,116.53	250,689,375.09	255,198,927.69	259,135,309.88
Banking house, etc	78,894,056.33	79,463,235.21	79,308,604.63	79,386,337.51	79,190,505.00
Real estate, etc	30,119,511.21	30,326,045.27	30,186,270.70	30,484,417.71	30,965,488.61
Due from nat'l banks	170,808,109.97	152,372,153.16	161,138,722.49	159,128,045.17	193,886,881.09
Due from State banks	48,093,430.84	45,468,995.03	43,248,800.85	46,324,878.06	56,246,803.91
Due from res've ag'ts	360,277,020.45	300,961,618.96	320,015,035.43	320,002,050.90	359,371,346.51
Cash items	13,100,061.68	16,719,376.27	17,308,976.92	16,828,942.11	19,223,078.57
Clear'g-house exch's	113,590,539.43	126,234,933.64	94,276,408.07	110,286,935.55	194,981,281.67
Bills of other banks	18,600,745.00	21,338,292.00	20,811,692.00	19,649,723.00	22,092,333.00
Fractional currency	1,040,901.73	1,057,060.71	1,093,904.16	1,023,834.03	1,016,620.94
Specie	271,377,925.61	317,182,772.84	335,677,130.95	293,874,158.39	328,600,711.45
Legal-tender notes	120,265,185.00	119,058,681.00	114,914,997.00	110,038,300.00	117,845,702.00
U. S. cert's of deposit	49,250,000.00	23,975,000.00	20,385,000.00	16,810,000.00	17,905,000.00
5% fund with Treas	9,315,860.62	9,520,530.82	9,601,066.56	9,795,055.25	10,484,284.11
Due from U. S. Treas	1,535,292.19	1,064,313.04	11,033,427.06	4,019,551.74	2,181,696.22
Total	3,946,947,114.41	3,869,966,858.21	3,977,675,445.17	4,003,511,044.87	4,313,394,519.10

BANKS FROM OCTOBER, 1863, TO OCTOBER, 1903—Continued.

1896.

Liabilities.	FEBRUARY 28.	MAY 7.	JULY 14.	OCTOBER 6.	DECEMBER 17.
	3,699 banks.	3,694 banks.	3,689 banks.	3,676 banks.	3,661 banks.
Capital stock	$653,994,915.00	$652,089,780.97	$651,144,855.00	$648,540,325.00	$647,186,395.00
Surplus fund	247,178,188.87	247,546,067.10	248,368,423.63	247,690,074.96	247,339,567.15
Undivided profits	87,041,526.42	89,378,085.39	83,483,208.76	88,652,759.74	95,792,337.25
Nat'l-bank circulation	187,217,372.50	197,382,364.50	199,214,049.50	209,944,019.50	210,689,985.00
State-bank circulation	61,071.50	60,383.50	60,393.50	60,393.50	60,393.50
Due to nat'l banks	285,976,811.90	285,314,203.16	291,990,811.77	269,043,386.73	317,860,025.69
Due to State banks	162,394,344.71	157,980,455.20	162,311,142.23	146,058,794.35	168,635,982.46
Dividends unpaid	1,233,515.47	2,069,104.01	2,833,357.12	1,665,571.90	952,120.99
Individual deposits	1,648,092,868.88	1,687,629,515.37	1,668,413,507.62	1,597,891,058.73	1,639,688,393.60
U. S. deposits	29,876,217.36	21,015,358.71	12,556,149.50	11,091,241.86	11,822,671.29
Dep's U. S. dis. officers	3,910,629.72	3,416,397.99	2,848,176.20	4,080,236.63	3,597,205.65
Notes rediscounted	11,465,835.06	11,563,851.93	11,846,960.72	14,881,060.90	8,099,591.66
Bills payable	20,104,667.81	17,137,274.80	15,920,902.16	20,431,426.62	12,805,832.18
Other liabilities	9,296,233.38	5,055,979.61	2,805,138.26	3,654,963.41	2,585,271.39
Total	3,347,844,198.58	3,377,638,822.24	3,353,797,075.97	3,263,685,313.83	3,367,115,772.81

1897.

Liabilities.	MARCH 9.	MAY 14.	JULY 23.	OCTOBER 5.	DECEMBER 15.
	3,634 banks.	3,614 banks.	3,610 banks.	3,610 banks.	3,607 banks.
Capital stock	$642,424,195.00	$637,002,395.00	$632,153,042.00	$631,488,095.00	$629,655,365.00
Surplus fund	247,130,031.97	246,736,684.27	246,403,782.15	246,345,020.33	246,416,688.48
Undivided profits	86,584,884.53	88,074,930.83	83,863,440.17	88,406,980.50	95,293,663.02
Nat'l-bank circulation	202,655,403.00	198,278,310.00	196,590,790.00	198,920,670.00	193,783,985.00
State-bank circulation	60,391.50	60,381.50	60,381.50	60,380.50	60,335.50
Due to nat'l banks	369,287,235.31	363,219,013.92	388,117,906.89	418,644,281.57	445,061,154.89
Due to State banks	194,150,435.33	195,001,040.24	208,876,900.43	227,063,685.28	232,877,503.25
Dividends unpaid	1,003,095.71	1,429,450.89	1,800,659.07	1,783,051.38	943,274.07
Individual deposits	1,669,219,961.28	1,728,083,971.20	1,770,480,563.13	1,853,349,128.50	1,916,630,252.25
U. S. deposits	11,980,940.53	12,128,991.74	12,922,506.63	12,081,247.69	39,939,047.71
Dep's U. S. dis. officers	3,349,014.73	3,499,856.43	3,468,352.66	4,060,933.96	4,012,185.36
Notes rediscounted	4,721,144.28	5,419,397.33	5,450,428.38	7,206,046.17	3,161,796.07
Bills payable	11,093,938.89	10,832,409.03	9,625,115.06	12,549,510.47	7,722,623.78
Other liabilities	2,378,127.07	2,645,163.42	3,594,185.87	3,174,676.36	13,655,901.62
Total	3,446,038,799.13	3,492,411,995.80	3,563,408,053.94	3,705,133,707.71	3,829,213,776.00

1898.

Liabilities.	FEBRUARY 18.	MAY 5.	JULY 14.	SEPTEMBER 20.	DECEMBER 1.
	3,594 banks.	3,586 banks.	3,582 banks.	3,585 banks.	3,590 banks.
Capital stock	$628,890,320.00	$624,471,670.00	$622,016,745.00	$621,517,895.00	$620,516,245.00
Surplus fund	248,484,530.31	247,695,979.44	247,935,215.65	247,555,108.57	246,695,552.28
Undivided profits	86,143,789.31	90,320,999.16	85,036,427.50	93,015,097.86	94,403,831.31
Nat'l-bank circulation	184,106,322.00	188,425,308.50	189,866,298.50	194,483,765.50	207,093,317.50
State-bank circulation	56,018.50	56,017.50	56,007.50	55,907.50	56,007.50
Due to nat'l banks	504,980,175.82	424,204,634.90	467,634,068.18	446,417,454.05	521,987,436.98
Due to State banks	259,972,293.60	245,643,049.17	252,182,773.37	251,917,900.89	272,965,525.82
Due to reserve agents.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dividends unpaid	1,071,997.92	2,000,238.18	2,704,832.25	1,008,410.82	1,243,005.18
Individual deposits	1,982,660,933.15	1,999,308,438.96	2,023,357,159.60	2,031,454,540.29	2,225,269,813.21
U. S. deposits	27,562,931.73	23,095,935.89	48,081,038.95	70,187,368.12	88,324,695.73
Dep's U. S. dis. officers	3,870,835.81	3,928,661.49	4,788,377.83	4,977,832.80	5,580,659.42
Notes rediscounted	2,681,072.89	4,467,622.85	5,364,952.85	6,084,815.45	4,131,642.54
Bills payable	5,579,549.06	9,288,156.89	9,283,285.11	11,283,332.33	6,076,208.25
Other liabilities	10,886,344.31	7,060,145.28	19,368,262.88	23,551,615.69	19,050,578.38
Total	3,946,947,114.41	3,869,966,858.21	3,977,675,445.17	4,003,511,044.87	4,313,394,519.10

AGGREGATE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE NATIONAL

1899.

Resources.	FEBRUARY 4. 3,579 banks.	APRIL 5. 3,583 banks.	JUNE 30. 3,583 banks.	SEPTEMBER 7. 3,595 banks.	DECEMBER 2. 3,602 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$2,299,041,947.32	$2,403,410,895.66	$2,492,230,584.52	$2,496,751,251.11	$2,479,819,494.90
Overdrafts	18,542,345.20	17,945,729.63	15,724,395.38	19,231,907.24	33,681,370.97
Bonds for circulation	235,209,290.00	233,731,140.00	228,870,310.00	229,639,610.00	234,403,460.00
Bonds for deposits	89,100,240.00	89,200,540.00	78,497,040.00	80,976,980.00	81,265,940.00
U. S. bonds on hand.	25,028,370.00	22,154,400.00	21,031,310.00	19,328,220.00	17,717,840.00
Prem's on U. S. b'nds.	19,061,207.41	18,569,916.95	17,715,752.92	17,626,212.72	17,375,215.21
Stocks, securities, etc.	276,704,595.54	300,281,257.80	305,428,927.40	320,437,066.36	325,490,163.55
Banking house, etc	79,173,842.32	79,006,522.33	78,905,167.54	79,064,021.51	79,446,858.81
Real estate, etc	30,583,528.03	30,900,209.90	30,477,935.92	30,255,465.34	29,662,473.64
Due from nat'l banks.	203,074,179.21	213,213,074.25	223,873,819.92	212,431,744.50	198,611,069.85
Due from State banks.	60,391,784.03	58,340,492.61	56,634,310.02	59,288,465.86	60,155,021.84
Due from res've ag'ts.	432,035,501.85	412,677,297.19	406,668,464.82	414,126,660.44	345,556,047.73
Cash items	17,056,884.10	18,806,769.38	25,631,637.24	17,414,999.52	21,432,440.94
Clear'g-house exch's.	75,672,644.30	212,818,211.29	203,003,934.53	154,800,514.95	90,514,921.48
Bills of other banks	20,650,964.00	20,711,021.00	19,557,261.00	20,077,605.00	17,522,287.00
Fractional currency	1,107,636.03	1,109,785.32	1,107,699.27	1,121,297.56	1,013,122.40
Specie	371,843,494.95	364,162,552.89	356,822,046.19	338,571,383.83	314,825,376.60
Legal-tender notes	116,003,066.00	110,235,423.00	116,337,935.00	111,214,651.00	101,675,795.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.	20,140,000.00	19,820,000.00	18,590,000.00	16,540,000.00	13,055,000.00
5% fund with Treas	10,286,903.25	10,306,883.84	10,095,518.01	10,116,130.63	10,298,929.57
Due from U. S. Treas.	2,174,649.66	1,736,037.32	1,629,855.16	1,340,945.87	1,821,144.06
Total	4,403,883,073.20	4,639,138,160.36	4,708,833,904.84	4,650,355,133.44	4,475,343,923.55

1900.

Resources.	FEBRUARY 13. 3,604 banks.	APRIL 26. 3,631 banks.	JUNE 29. 3,732 banks.	SEPTEMBER 5. 3,871 banks.	DECEMBER 13. 3,942 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$2,481,579,945.35	$2,566,034,990.40	$2,623,512,200.73	$2,686,759,642.57	$2,706,534,643.35
Overdrafts	23,503,096.37	19,064,580.79	20,724,992.72	23,130,598.65	41,682,539.65
Bonds for circulation	236,283,870.00	265,340,570.00	282,424,040.00	294,890,130.00	306,622,180.00
Bonds for deposits	111,515,980.00	112,251,540.00	107,348,780.00	102,811,380.00	101,414,820.00
U. S. bonds on hand.	15,456,700.00	19,677,390.00	17,019,180.00	11,047,870.00	10,024,920.00
Prem's on U. S. b'nds.	19,891,938.95	12,587,612.86	10,875,434.89	9,951,815.46	8,488,368.83
Stocks, securities, etc.	330,623,075.34	337,094,245.91	356,883,695.53	367,255,545.79	373,479,621.87
Banking house, etc	79,520,503.18	79,517,387.53	80,223,848.70	81,209,233.26	82,375,256.07
Real estate, etc	28,701,933.42	27,682,919.21	27,180,350.84	26,002,369.21	26,006,292.42
Due from nat'l banks.	200,720,520.60	200,099,719.04	215,078,918.26	220,673,982.42	244,577,101.40
Due from State banks.	54,057,565.96	58,484,523.94	62,882,655.18	64,972,431.52	73,682,522.19
Due from res've agt's.	375,117,371.13	404,956,529.08	412,781,260.09	450,714,269.48	417,722,712.14
Int'l-reve'e stamps		1,345,914.68	1,425,146.42	1,470,910.83	1,448,459.90
Cash items	22,517,303.00	16,170,099.21	21,136,118.30	19,749,086.17	19,342,532.03
Clear'g-house exch's.	186,011,991.55	147,354,817.86	159,189,425.34	124,517,116.87	183,475,503.48
Bills of other banks	19,736,286.00	24,846,436.00	25,078,170.00	25,416,666.00	24,703,730.00
Fractional currency	1,226,162.29	1,219,635.40	1,230,421.28	1,241,387.03	1,257,946.37
Specie	339,577,824.70	358,051,069.27	356,013,709.08	373,328,410.71	359,672,224.06
Legal-tender notes	122,466,493.00	139,838,063.00	143,756,522.00	145,046,493.00	141,284,945.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.	14,500,000.00	6,360,000.00	3,194,000.00	2,085,000.00	850,000.00
5% fund with Treas	10,306,422.72	11,941,754.14	13,325,594.29	14,244,066.61	14,832,543.31
Due from U. S. Treas.	1,595,729.53	2,036,250.32	2,881,160.22	1,620,093.71	2,610,830.45
Total	4,674,910,713.09	4,811,956,048.64	4,944,165,623.87	5,048,138,499.29	5,142,089,692.52

1901.

Resources.	FEBRUARY 5. 3,999 banks.	APRIL 24. 4,064 banks.	JULY 15. 4,165 banks.	SEPTEMBER 30. 4,221 banks.	DECEMBER 10. 4,291 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$2,814,388,346.45	$2,911,526,276.00	$2,956,906,375.97	$3,018,615,918.40	$3,038,255,447.04
Overdrafts	36,693,829.29	28,036,550.54	24,147,213.49	33,086,161.88	43,356,248.14
Bonds for circulation	317,916,330.00	323,511,830.00	326,971,080.00	329,372,830.00	324,507,180.00
Bonds for deposits	101,749,780.00	102,111,450.00	105,327,250.00	107,107,100.00	110,257,830.00
U. S. bonds on hand.	11,073,370.00	10,734,410.00	9,381,190.00	7,896,560.00	7,953,600.00
Prem's on U. S. b'nds.	8,237,153.25	8,520,701.77	8,888,885.62	10,015,978.16	10,363,461.74
Stocks, securities, etc.	391,438,492.25	420,630,992.16	435,002,188.20	448,614,538.31	451,580,561.70
Banking house, etc	82,596,860.68	83,961,147.73	84,647,346.34	86,141,913.02	87,091,224.82
Real estate, etc	25,363,718.81	25,032,667.95	23,892,105.54	23,098,722.53	22,962,670.30
Due from nat'l banks.	246,655,587.90	255,347,521.14	262,567,988.13	256,513,214.43	274,882,707.30
Due from State banks.	72,320,663.40	72,224,719.20	71,581,761.27	71,881,186.46	76,633,734.67
Due from res've ag'ts.	472,178,337.12	480,032,111.19	454,077,288.44	456,638,517.75	432,958,827.93
Int'l-reve'e stamps	1,273,005.50	1,117,213.16	680,696.18	600,139.12	553,372.26
Cash items	18,611,077.60	21,693,900.87	25,213,997.97	26,706,693.58	22,625,246.40
Clear'g-house exch's.	238,845,632.12	290,162,041.82	300,689,828.04	236,656,336.45	253,419,892.83
Bills of other banks	24,978,528.00	26,465,478.00	25,258,411.00	23,681,783.00	24,957,145.00
Fractional currency	1,375,719.53	1,346,361.86	1,311,546.36	1,315,365.17	1,320,135.32
Specie	399,956,143.93	386,773,692.21	371,085,543.02	376,681,871.13	369,652,498.24
Legal-tender notes	152,386,332.00	159,324,246.00	164,929,624.00	151,018,751.00	151,118,358.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.		3,760,000.00	4,785,000.00	11,855,000.00	15,936,850.64
5% fund with Treas	15,423,179.99	15,811,356.03	15,933,782.54	16,104,962.69	2,343,643.16
Due from U. S. Treas.	2,444,169.96	2,669,699.52	2,630,940.52	1,743,751.88	
Total	5,435,906,257.78	5,630,794,367.15	5,675,910,042.63	5,695,347,294.96	5,722,730,635.49

BANKS FROM OCTOBER, 1863, TO OCTOBER, 1903—Continued.

1899.

Liabilities.	FEBRUARY 4.	APRIL 5.	JUNE 30.	SEPTEMBER 7.	DECEMBER 2.
	3,579 banks.	3,583 banks.	3,583 banks.	3,595 banks.	3,602 banks.
Capital stock	$608,301,245.00	$607,262,570.00	$604,865,327.00	$605,772,970.00	$606,725,265.00
Surplus fund	247,522,450.02	246,169,893.65	248,146,167.55	248,449,234.99	250,367,691.89
Undivided profits	86,439,845.17	93,687,856.72	94,175,584.64	102,066,430.50	113,958,857.25
Nat'l-bank circulation	203,636,184.50	203,829,270.00	199,358,382.50	200,345,567.50	204,925,357.50
State-bank circulation	53,112.50	53,110.50	53,108.50	53,108.50	53,104.50
Due to nat'l banks	581,913,363.42	578,820,238.83	576,773,940.28	575,169,387.57	502,595,827.29
Due to State banks	312,136,056.50	333,177,342.39	334,064,533.98	334,258,085.48	293,721,662.94
Due to reserve agents	19,051,200.21	20,350,683.54	21,566,392.57	19,440,496.77	.....
Dividends unpaid	1,455,443.30	1,932,494.28	7,735,327.07	1,137,392.24	1,184,368.99
Individual deposits	2,232,193,156.59	2,437,223,420.29	2,522,157,508.99	2,450,725,595.31	2,380,610,361.43
U. S. deposits	81,120,873.13	81,340,227.75	70,481,616.36	72,826,840.37	73,866,941.90
Dep's U. S. dis. officers	5,502,537.62	5,832,609.61	5,831,775.01	6,053,440.79	6,158,557.45
Notes rediscounted	1,752,621.33	1,620,476.19	2,154,782.17	4,365,777.08	5,001,309.88
Bills payable	3,383,891.06	5,675,587.74	6,078,284.70	9,945,237.89	13,546,905.23
Other liabilities	19,421,092.85	22,162,378.87	15,391,173.52	19,745,568.45	22,627,712.30
Total	4,403,883,073.20	4,639,138,160.36	4,708,833,904.84	4,650,355,133.44	4,475,343,923.55

1900.

Liabilities.	FEBRUARY 13.	APRIL 26.	JUNE 29.	SEPTEMBER 5.	DECEMBER 13.
	3,604 banks.	3,631 banks.	3,732 banks.	3,871 banks.	3,942 banks.
Capital stock	$613,084,465.00	$617,051,455.00	$621,536,461.45	$630,299,030.72	$632,353,405.00
Surplus fund	252,869,088.57	253,724,596.35	256,249,448.51	261,874,067.84	262,387,647.59
Undivided profits	111,003,876.32	130,032,604.44	135,298,386.62	127,594,908.82	141,505,613.64
Nat'l-bank circulation	204,912,546.00	236,250,300.00	265,303,018.00	283,948,631.50	298,917,320.00
State-bank circulation	53,099.50	53,099.50	53,094.50	52,231.50	52,231.50
Due to nat'l banks	536,997,249.32	556,301,830.69	572,901,820.02	609,652,961.83	581,894,283.32
Due to State banks	318,875,604.55	242,366,367.87	227,647,423.64	243,805,378.88	244,141,379.79
Due to savings banks	.....	154,904,858.35	232,428,059.69	215,898,520.98	179,697,906.01
Due to reserve ag'ts	.....	21,898,434.31	29,927,000.77	27,209,179.43	38,901,889.24
Dividends unpaid	1,261,321.50	1,497,651.23	1,672,863.51	1,171,983.39	975,675.14
Individual deposits	2,481,847,035.62	2,449,212,656.69	2,458,092,757.67	2,508,248,557.53	2,623,997,521.88
U. S. deposits	103,781,155.23	102,791,876.41	92,566,799.37	87,596,246.77	87,992,782.73
Dep's U. S. dis. officers	5,484,822.76	5,674,842.76	6,305,110.90	6,221,742.17	6,385,362.91
Notes rediscounted	3,695,152.31	3,810,654.27	4,239,300.08	6,000,740.00	4,924,761.90
Bills payable	7,670,595.17	8,106,208.60	12,632,568.80	10,645,714.14	10,887,991.14
Other liabilities	33,374,701.24	28,278,612.17	27,311,510.34	27,918,593.79	27,073,920.73
Total	4,674,910,713.09	4,811,956,048.64	4,944,165,623.87	5,048,138,499.29	5,142,089,692.52

1901.

Liabilities.	FEBRUARY 5.	APRIL 24.	JULY 15.	SEPTEMBER 30.	DECEMBER 10.
	3,999 banks.	4,064 banks.	4,165 banks.	4,221 banks.	4,291 banks.
Capital stock	$634,696,505.00	$640,778,600.00	$645,719,099.00	$655,341,880.00	$665,340,664.00
Surplus fund	266,520,594.87	267,810,239.88	274,194,175.90	279,532,858.62	287,170,337.92
Undivided profits	132,938,589.86	148,216,895.69	142,545,641.99	151,029,249.26	161,724,941.55
Nat'l-bank circulation	309,466,046.50	317,202,078.00	319,008,811.00	323,863,597.50	319,437,312,00
State-bank circulation	52,231.50	52,232.50	52,231.50	51,874.50	51,874.50
Due to national banks	655,570,230.93	676,147,920.04	645,038,393.50	638,361,792.37	629,684,437.98
Due to State banks	273,029,869.25	278,719,623.71	275,928,820.01	293,275,148.49	289,161,149.99
Due to savings banks	247,780,356.05	241,900,371.68	250,222,981.04	220,381,919.00	217,706,288.40
Due to reserve agents	28,684,680.76	30,100,172.15	35,626,197.50	33,266,344.70	32,086,013.31
Dividends unpaid	1,407,607.28	905,578.29	2,555,706.84	3,621,615.33	977,358,60
Individual deposits	2,753,969,721.62	2,893,665,449.71	2,941,837,428.77	2,937,753,233.33	2,964,417,965.82
U. S. deposits	88,709,088.92	89,681,990.21	93,825,077.82	101,408,774.93	104,167,621.42
Dep's U. S. dis. officers	6,323,688.13	6,320,499.78	5,247,189.30	5,451,374.86	5,581,236.91
Notes rediscounted	3,439,066.78	4,034,556.56	5,899,668.67	10,970,717.66	5,974,187.21
Bills payable	7,347,556.38	7,902,488.94	11,751,607.69	17,648,405.12	16,103,380.91
Other liabilities	25,970,423.95	27,355,670.01	26,457,012.10	23,388,509.29	23,145,864.97
Total	5,435,906,257.78	5,630,794,367,15	5,675,910,042.63	5,695,347,294.96	5,722,730,635.49

AGGREGATE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE NATIONAL

1902.

Resources.	FEBRUARY 25. 4,357 banks.	APRIL 30. 4,423 banks.	JULY 16. 4,535 banks.	SEPTEMBER 15. 4,601 banks.	NOVEMBER 25. 4,666 banks.
Loans and discounts	$3,128,627,094.44	$3,172,757,485.31	$3,221,859,631.21	$3,280,127,480.69	$3,303,148,091.17
Overdrafts	32,314,886.87	27,211,618.90	24,657,222.96	34,111,552.58	43,522,543.40
Bonds for circulation	320,978,280.00	316,271,180.00	316,138,980.00	324,253,760.00	341,328,820.00
Bonds for deposits	114,055,360.00	120,561,030.00	124,408,250.00	124,685,150.00	131,376,700.00
Other bonds for d'psts	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,705,749.84
U. S. bonds on hand	10,082,240.00	7,716,980.00	7,896,350.00	8,008,100.00	5,364,030.00
Prem's on U. S. bonds	10,739,048.09	11,012,091.59	11,529,454.50	12,218,347.01	13,783,389.91
Stocks, securities, etc	458,744,961.01	467,403,724.24	484,956,796.53	493,109,726.57	491,921,929.10
Banking house, etc	87,883,087.12	89,915,381.05	91,364,938.72	92,652,268.87	95,093,525.16
Real estate, etc	22,244,924.08	22,685,159.01	21,964,808.89	21,558,989.31	21,515,274.72
Due from nat'l banks	265,712,742.40	260,842,095.07	266,665,842.49	264,616,195.02	275,897,193.01
Due from State banks	78,932,642.39	78,546,740.87	80,361,315.61	89,993,517.55	88,228,677.38
Due from res've agt's	490,303,538.15	467,417,747.14	471,696,390.97	465,640,578.36	436,820,873.39
Int'l-revenue stamps	472,071.13	416,220.27	358,606.26	286,587.85	211,075.25
Cash items	20,437,030.53	26,236,728.75	22,305,546.99	24,501,107.66	21,332,144.77
Clear'g-house exch's	196,618,118.24	290,651,830.99	247,113,366.18	327,762,581.07	236,990,495.28
Bills of other banks	23,483,765.00	24,919,204.00	26,171,303.00	22,861,873.00	23,168,903.00
Fractional currency	1,475,934.20	1,490,359.52	1,498,345.03	1,378,296.83	1,407,269.15
Specie	407,082,162.41	398,760,561.05	404,763,968.20	366,236,120.02	391,281,660.62
Legal-tender notes	154,682,692.00	159,484,226.00	164,854,292.00	141,757,618.00	142,310,109.00
5% fund with Treas	15,627,825.02	15,244,838.24	15,375,536.41	15,799,678.88	16,661,574.57
Due from U. S. Treas.	2,550,317.06	2,590,240.77	2,814,029.57	2,369,383.23	3,021,887.74
Total	5,843,048,720.14	5,962,135,451.77	6,008,754,975.52	6,113,928,912.50	6,104,091,916.46

1903.

Resources.	FEBRUARY 6. 4,766 banks.	APRIL 9. 4,845 banks.	JUNE 9. 4,939 banks.	SEPTEMBER 9. 5,042 banks.
Loans and discounts	$3,350,897,744.63	$3,403,217,618.96	$3,415,045,751.01	$3,481,446,772.04
Overdrafts	35,721,746.57	29,920,759.56	27,258,743.95	27,191,997.30
U. S. bonds for circulation	342,071,460.00	343,119,320.00	368,941,370.00	381,568,980.00
U. S. bonds for deposits	134,339,030.00	134,984,170.00	135,845,870.00	136,940,020.00
Other bonds for deposits	17,665,067.10	17,365,252.10	16,743,055.00	22,000,134.60
U. S. bonds on hand	9,414,750.00	10,044,275.00	8,076,020.00	4,237,660.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	14,189,052.11	14,779,570.59	14,238,178.73	14,704,044.72
Stocks, securities, etc	511,260,365.55	517,410,083.84	521,928,417.27	518,746,233.82
Banking house, etc	100,010,991.40	101,578,097.41	102,244,612.18	106,948,864.60
Real estate, etc	21,398,452.02	21,370,412.80	21,845,669.37	21,587,610.37
Due from national banks	271,988,371.96	263,835,801.78	274,051,890.87	260,187,597.00
Due from State banks	92,465,790.80	94,052,977.25	90,068,935.96	105,045,992.82
Due from reserve agents	479,724,850.92	454,802,717.59	437,792,438.30	454,907,648.00
Internal-revenue stamps	148,847.51	97,013.36	63,766.13	41,752.63
Checks and other cash items	23,845,816.90	22,327,859.87	22,125,859.22	23,436,462.63
Clearing-house exchanges	214,496,241.45	201,934,216.82	227,580,488.61	147,695,772.50
Bills of other banks	23,394,425.00	24,619,614.00	27,625,685.00	26,497,330.00
Fractional currency	1,633,212.27	1,579,272.24	1,611,235.05	1,596,934.23
Specie	417,572,146.37	389,081,521.00	388,616,577.85	397,556,167.94
Legal-tender notes	153,025,573.00	147,133,313.00	163,592,829.00	156,749,859.00
Five per cent fund with Treas.	16,660,945.99	16,580,783.28	17,803,748.92	18,605,093.15
Due from U. S. Treas	2,848,275.56	2,957,839.49	3,834,163.74	2,737,039.02
Total	6,234,773,157.11	6,212,792,489.94	6,286,935,106.16	6,310,429,966.37

BANKS FROM OCTOBER, 1863, TO OCTOBER, 1903—Continued.

1902.

Liabilities.	FEBRUARY 25.	APRIL 30.	JULY 16.	SEPTEMBER 15.	NOVEMBER 25.
	4,357 banks.	4,423 banks.	4,535 banks.	4,601 banks.	4,666 banks.
Capital stock	$667,381,231.00	$671,176,312.00	$701,990,554.00	$705,535,417.00	$714,616,353.00
Surplus fund	294,951,786.67	298,597,508.75	325,524,915.07	326,393,953.66	335,763,730.38
Undivided profits	154,653,757.79	162,388,086.18	156,852,527.64	169,216,512.03	181,723,772.29
Nat'l-bank circulation	314,438,680.00	309,781,739.50	309,336,599.00	317,991,809.00	336,505,993.50
State-bank circulation	51,874.50	51,874.50	42,781.50	42,781.50	42,781.50
Due to national banks	685,966,644.10	658,518,344.53	626,954,587.12	648,885,530.59	607,044,194.03
Due to state banks	311,256,012.98	291,394,304.27	310,196,963.17	285,221,529.96	281,071,701.50
Due to savings banks	251,208,289.92	266,616,730.16	271,905,850.83	235,220,608.70	230,041,156.03
Due to reserve agents	30,507,368.00	32,192,844.47	33,842,229.67	31,013,564.14	36,735,916.05
Dividends unpaid	1,016,329.90	1,887,508.21	2,316,283.24	968,559.50	1,025,534.84
Individual deposits	2,982,489,300.89	3,111,690,195.77	3,098,875,772.21	3,209,273,893.93	3,152,878,796.65
U. S. deposits	105,940,827.75	113,554,981.28	118,238,798.45	117,097,769.59	138,464,809.47
Dep'sof U.S. dis. offi'rs	6,355,690.58	6,549,881.26	5,727,327.15	6,846,033.85	8,353,604.53
Bonds borrowed	----------	----------	----------	----------	39,254,256.60
Notes rediscounted	4,819,674.91	5,377,544.93	6,746,396.40	9,041,080.58	7,640,449.74
Bills payable	10,384,662.76	9,955,530.07	15,993,174.36	24,859,807.78	25,728,041.08
Other liabilities	21,626,588.39	22,402,065.89	24,210,215.71	26,320,060.69	7,200,825.27
Total	5,843,048,720.14	5,962,135,451.77	6,008,754,975.52	6,113,928,912.50	6,104,091,916.46

1903.

Liabilities.	FEBRUARY 6.	APRIL 9.	JUNE 9.	SEPTEMBER 9.
	4,766 banks.	4,845 banks.	4,939 banks.	5,042 banks.
Capital stock	$731,275,237.00	$734,903,303.00	$743,506,048.00	$753,722,658.00
Surplus fund	351,140,285.79	354,033,637.08	359,053,429.53	370,390,684.26
Undivided profits	165,831,828.58	177,089,346.07	183,130,107.99	185,980,765.66
National-bank circulation	335,226,236.50	335,093,791.50	359,261,109.00	375,037,815.50
State-bank circulation	42,781.50	42,781.50	42,781.50	42,780.50
Due to national banks	673,090,724.03	640,761,449.34	627,514,736.06	622,838,024.16
Due to state banks	298,878,012.39	295,049,952.51	288,112,425.30	307,425,777.89
Due to savings banks	269,502,545.36	253,622,374.00	263,174,107.96	266,966,911.92
Due to reserve agents	30,795,257.75	28,489,879.41	33,445,223.96	29,252,032.53
Dividends unpaid	1,291,510.73	1,234,119 57	1,541,898.25	994,564.03
Individual deposits	3,159,534,591.89	3,168,275,260.71	3,200,993,509.22	3,156,333,499.07
U. S. deposits	140,493,423.06	140,677,485.71	139,385,371.81	140,411,999.26
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	7,341,264.60	7,350,577.83	7,717,111.41	9,203,001.55
Bonds borrowed	42,219,112.13	43,029,101.90	40,307,683.05	39,661,003.81
Notes rediscounted	6,068,612.06	6,477,639.83	8,263,989.77	15,316,951.35
Bills payable	16,853,225.69	18,524,595.74	20,495,253.19	31,749,420.71
Other liabilities	5,188,508.05	8,137,194.24	10,990,320.16	5,102,076.17
Total	6,234,773,157.11	6,212,792,489.94	6,286,935,106.16	6,310,429,966.37

ABSTRACTS

OF

REPORTS OF CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS

ON

November 25, 1902, February 6, April 9, June 9, and September 9, 1903.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE UNITED

RESOURCES.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Number of banks.	Loans and discounts.	Overdrafts.	U. S. bonds to secure circulation.	U. S. bonds to secure deposits.	Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits.
Maine	86	$28,707,039.57	$71,371.90	$5,320,350	$435,000	$87,000.00
New Hampshire	56	13,941,321.23	42,435.19	4,299,950	1,400,550	136,000.00
Vermont	48	13,945,937.92	64,284.20	4,352,500	999,600	.....
Massachusetts	207	121,311,725.47	120,068.00	16,804,500	3,377,400	796,510.00
Boston	33	168,797,664.15	48,140.40	7,199,700	4,456,250	1,651,000.00
Rhode Island	36	28,429,444.08	12,494.32	3,882,000	210,000	.....
Connecticut	83	50,438,367.04	149,565,97	10,149,450	1,612,450	22,000.00
Total	549	425,571,499.46	508,359.98	52,008,450	12,491,250	2,692,510.00
New York	302	141,809,793.49	519,310.78	20,343,650	2,911,500	307,000.00
New York City	46	607,300,045.07	677,170.32	46,596,500	33,850,500	10,800,000.00
Albany	4	13,706,216.57	1,857.23	800,000	222,100	267,000.00
Brooklyn	5	12,341,630.25	2,744.49	642,000	200,000	.....
New Jersey	125	81,076,230.38	57,869.16	8,279,300	1,254,000	.....
Pennsylvania	493	193,652,755.71	664,532.63	25,378,950	5,987,240	54,000.00
Philadelphia	35	147,888,457.15	23,343.00	9,909,500	4,214,000	928,584.84
Pittsburg	33	108,422,780.21	55,221.78	6,585,000	3,504,000	.....
Delaware	21	6,996,176.88	6,658.56	905,500	50,000	.....
Maryland	64	17,580,984.87	42,546.06	2,718,500	737,500	.....
Baltimore	19	46,311,209.29	15,953.16	4,137,000	2,080,000	806,500.00
District of Columbia	1	1,151,749.24	969.93	250,000	.....	.....
Washington City	11	13,772,481.56	14,632.98	1,219,000	451,000	.....
Total	1,159	1,392,010,510.67	2,082,810.08	127,764,900	55,461,840	13,163,084.84
Virginia	60	32,689,739.58	147,971.29	4,881,650	3,318,600	630,905.00
West Virginia	56	18,954,112.92	144,701.62	2,891,250	1,288,000	.....
North Carolina	38	11,852,941.70	245,067.22	1,792,100	883,800	.....
South Carolina	18	7,829,943.02	281,216.67	1,419,250	481,700	.....
Georgia	41	17,597,170.61	991,839.87	2,148,250	1,394,000	.....
Savannah	2	1,995,031.53	152.76	200,000	127,000	.....
Florida	20	6,396,183.28	210,776.78	846,250	465,000	.....
Alabama	42	13,168,754.71	964,551.87	1,934,100	500,000	.....
Mississippi	17	4,507,378.90	1,575,926.38	1,077,000	300,000	.....
Louisiana	24	8,523,985.97	1,628,026.55	796,500	253,000	.....
New Orleans	6	16,041,366.00	1,048,847.92	1,060,000	550,000	.....
Texas	335	63,624,276.93	13,345,419.73	8,384,780	1,017,000	.....
Houston	6	6,119,479.73	1,200,542.50	580,000	100,000	.....
Dallas	4	6,813,022.63	346,560.93	587,500	625,000	.....
Arkansas	9	4,082,697.33	615,174.21	335,000	100,000	.....
Kentucky	88	24,030,602.11	646,021.30	5,359,300	2,158,700	30,000.00
Louisville	8	15,830,419.77	27,931.49	4,600,000	2,807,800	588,000.00
Tennessee	59	28,281,284.25	755,283.81	3,429,750	1,382,000	.....
Total	833	288,338,390.97	24,176,012.90	42,322,680	17,751,600	1,248,905.00
Ohio	276	109,911,160.48	984,577.40	15,704,300	3,322,150	63,000.00
Cincinnati	13	37,292,781.73	15,060.76	4,895,000	3,490,000	460,000.00
Cleveland	16	46,622,686.46	47,009.94	4,575,000	1,500,000	400,000.00
Columbus	6	11,183,087.58	15,658.01	566,000	575,000	.....
Indiana	141	49,600,630.46	596,677.06	6,857,400	2,321,820	.....
Indianapolis	6	16,376,325.48	855.42	980,000	3,439,000	.....
Illinois	268	95,505,529.39	1,687,385.11	11,929,050	3,134,000	187,000.00
Chicago	11	171,850,544.59	65,987.35	3,223,000	1,170,000	666,000.00
Michigan	79	44,107,462.54	324,099.52	4,472,810	1,237,500	.....
Detroit	5	16,587,524.17	24,947.55	1,250,000	900,000	.....
Wisconsin	95	39,901,350.83	419,767.33	3,523,120	787,700	354,500.00
Milwaukee	5	24,828,114.56	573,811.43	662,500	1,210,000	.....
Minnesota	128	33,335,304.11	324,315.90	2,734,100	475,000	125,000.00
St. Paul	5	15,533,590.08	2,027.99	696,000	1,458,000	.....
Minneapolis	5	19,948,869.01	9,487.35	1,150,000	450,000	.....
Iowa	228	66,700,142.38	1,136,961.51	8,070,800	2,780,400	.....
Des Moines	4	4,992,845,99	46,948.33	450,000	300,000	.....
Missouri	63	13,834,159.25	304,235.57	2,252,300	250,000	9,500.00
St. Louis	6	82,358,313.79	155,046.52	12,420,640	2,856,360	246,750.00
Kansas City	6	33,534,224.26	230,117.72	1,845,600	1,764,000	.....
St. Joseph	3	6,076,918.40	34,678.36	265,000	185,680	.....
Total	1,369	940,081,565.54	6,999,656.13	88,522,620	33,606,610	2,511,750.00

STATES, SHOWING THEIR CONDITION AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS NOVEMBER 25, 1902.

RESOURCES.

U. S. bonds on hand.	Premium on U. S. bonds.	Stocks, securities, judgments, claims, etc.	Banking house, furniture, and fixtures.	Other real estate and mortgages owned.	Due from other national banks.
$18,550	$72,221.83	$6,514,910.89	$662,795.01	$120,010.98	$376,826.89
60,380	80,333.65	3,994,720.89	360,485.31	124,625.18	402,035.13
.....	115,569.81	3,966,816.41	287,004.73	155,080.77	161,607.61
51,500	403,043.41	17,901,636.80	3,794,028.43	415,786.06	973,383.89
1,113,000	510,553.68	8,744,613.43	1,703,773.50	43,780.02	14,340,388.87
.....	23,221.88	5,244,411.69	769,476.84	16,567.56	452,459.70
6,000	95,809.21	12,407,136.88	2,136,534.35	190,285.86	1,614,844.01
1,249,430	1,300,753.47	58,774,246.99	9,714,098.17	1,066,136.43	18,321,546.10
248,050	437,009.64	38,667,823.99	3,772,994.09	2,123,625.50	4,223,995.21
356,570	3,462,018.51	92,058,781.75	18,580,848.20	2,282,693.27	52,374,676.43
.....	40,074.35	1,521,023.01	215,431.00	133,261.25	4,104,942.12
.....	7,900.00	2,691,083.33	483,550.00	44,140.78	76,070.32
172,820	145,207.85	18,850,205.74	3,939,672.10	741,175.11	3,779,316.10
276,340	970,757.25	63,076,168.65	8,885,710.57	2,430,858.87	5,162,610.39
9,700	443,240.87	25,795,507.30	3,826,326.07	600,143.01	21,386,414.35
54,000	416,251.41	15,358,005.45	5,906,439.81	517,606.72	5,529,647.90
10,100	11,647.84	2,063,526.23	358,176.88	67,582.38	240,448.86
960	102,079.01	4,356,076.63	697,380.74	65,860.67	522,639.58
.....	267,328.51	5,453,618.53	2,644,485.01	232,850.94	5,076,531.22
1,200	.....	190,080.00	23,000.00	.....	6,982.56
148,730	67,203.54	1,581,520.88	1,284,769.03	106,105.72	2,395,771.17
1,278,470	6,370,718.28	271,663,421.49	50,618,783.50	9,345,904.22	104,880,046.21
4,310	284,603.92	3,287,172.66	1,003,432.07	168,102.10	2,312,194.35
9,700	169,063.25	2,159,683.64	1,003,280.12	77,160.24	1,630,189.11
.....	68,990.52	307,247.93	374,729.77	42,921.62	1,094,932.30
100	19,254.68	877,112.00	133,832.06	48,797.44	366,267.45
.....	118,831.83	994,187.11	369,090.16	179,931.46	1,276,579.46
.....	1,500.00	25,924.28	54,131.50	29,496.03	33,422.03
1,000	58,683.74	770,768.84	293,438.80	175,445.74	738,375.07
.....	100,426.92	1,997,201.41	561,300.17	98,449.20	2,196,488.09
2,020	54,384.69	737,776.12	176,906.27	37,212.10	407,249.98
800	51,158.54	245,893.51	214,247.46	32,163.18	388,619.55
9,760	15,189.15	2,121,615.35	466,785.28	37,441.74	744,051.25
6,440	318,175.05	1,348,404.89	2,706,266.19	706,318.14	6,421,399.79
.....	44,518.89	58,395.57	226,429.77	76,135.18	971,497.22
.....	29,000.00	16,961.42	127,999.00	88,381.19	1,276,804.24
23,480	7,147.87	100,762.22	129,635.57	100,488.47	535,595.97
58,870	191,967.61	1,714,981.99	793,913.54	168,592.20	1,028,478.40
1,300	107,937.77	2,316,948.63	230,407.50	117,046.77	2,178,128.67
323,400	234,197.98	1,838,834.99	888,223.03	360,640.49	3,494,296.80
441,180	1,875,032.41	20,919,872.56	9,754,048.26	2,544,723.29	27,094,569.73
540,440	381,120.64	12,800,957.98	2,538,128.34	833,852.93	3,646,611.94
94,470	37,655.14	10,084,250.97	483,888.46	515,023.33	4,938,798.06
.....	171,790.53	3,731,688.86	582,919.19	121,496.40	4,413,545.45
27,960	21,470.46	2,635,850.35	292,311.59	87,071.51	1,363,430.80
331,330	242,867.06	7,404,703.64	1,439,624.58	417,347.93	3,284,076.12
20,580	188,877.71	2,355,389.77	269,747.41	58,688.97	4,271,693.31
232,400	403,522.78	10,985,044.25	2,584,374.27	706,786.27	2,308,435.91
85,970	11,925.73	15,671,272.03	304,136.28	152,815.67	45,607,976.89
78,470	113,894.85	5,158,956.56	1,262,392.77	391,456.07	860,871.71
.....	242,420.54	2,008,649.42	38,288.50	63,805.60	1,719,908.66
37,610	89,139.06	6,068,611.38	1,059,120.90	216,755.12	903,629.24
.....	57,750.00	2,646,042.73	120,455.23	82,239.16	2,072,123.18
51,160	88,836.04	1,832,009.78	1,390,197.76	192,886.47	1,212,808.71
.....	.....	2,978,477.41	535,218.78	131,694.85	1,285,942.01
1,800	4,940.00	1,114,104.29	277,217.66	30,000.00	1,887,359.46
28,900	276,240.86	3,403,814.14	2,118,042.27	344,762.51	2,866,998.66
4,320	22,966.32	270,189.22	107,036.85	46,932.83	494,355.15
79,860	87,983.82	983,830.77	519,591.71	149,159.67	471,760.14
500	235,700.31	5,638,162.77	200,000.00	117,910.43	13,139,076.93
59,040	28,237.50	6,328,347.94	383,361.71	98,008.27	3,959,859.76
2,000	12,897.50	182,692.80	88,911.25	.....	814,031.14
1,676,810	2,720,236.85	104,283,047.06	16,594,965.51	4,758,693.99	101,523,293.23

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

RESOURCES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Number of banks.	Loans and discounts.	Overdrafts.	U. S. bonds to secure circulation.	U. S. bonds to secure deposits.	Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits.
North Dakota	55	$10,721,142.51	$145,000.03	$902,000	$150,000	.....
South Dakota	51	9,196,413.88	172,979.14	762,550	350,000	.....
Nebraska	115	25,042,664.84	511,486.92	2,583,620	300,000	$11,500.00
Lincoln	3	2,716,641.34	26,989.08	160,000	110,000	.....
Omaha	7	15,633,374.74	103,145.30	1,250,000	1,000,000	.....
Kansas	128	30,433,153.07	513,095.09	4,595,900	1,185,000	78,000.00
Kansas City	2	4,391,642.00	17,393.18	800,000	50,000	.....
Montana	23	12,636,137.22	606,763.12	919,750	400,000	.....
Wyoming	15	4,166,513.56	141,405.85	437,000	100,000	.....
Colorado	46	15,231,494.36	381,791.65	1,595,000	550,000	.....
Denver	5	17,287,470.86	128,198.54	1,750,000	1,050,000	.....
New Mexico	15	3,974,800.12	124,687.67	585,000	250,000	.....
Oklahoma	68	7,458,340.39	894,147.65	1,037,750	230,000	.....
Indian Territory	70	6,938,180.61	1,513,349.71	1,010,100	.....	.....
Total	603	165,827,969.50	5,280,432.93	18,388,670	5,725,000	89,500.00
Washington	34	20,527,363.15	1,178,410.33	1,382,550	1,776,400	.....
Oregon	27	5,707,217.53	272,150.38	536,050	150,000	.....
Portland	3	4,854,487.03	317,255.35	800,000	1,000,000	.....
California	39	16,272,121.19	987,758.06	1,699,000	460,000	.....
San Francisco	6	23,513,198.94	247,557.53	4,655,000	1,424,000	.....
Los Angeles	6	9,722,754.97	111,291.31	1,365,000	400,000	.....
Idaho	14	2,794,944.63	510,684.01	269,150	155,000	.....
Utah	12	4,816,354.98	631,060.50	1,305,000	700,000	.....
Nevada	1	377,235.01	133,564.71	20,500	.....	.....
Arizona	8	1,805,448.45	79,749.68	220,250	.....	.....
Alaska[a]	1	56,539.65	1,433.48	12,500	75,000	.....
Hawaii[a]	2	870,489.50	4,356.04	56,500	200,000	.....
Total	153	91,318,155.03	4,475,271.38	12,321,500	6,340,400	.....
United States	4,666	3,303,148,091.17	43,522,543.40	341,328,820	131,376,700	19,705,749.84

[a] Statement of September 15, 1902.

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS NOVEMBER 25, 1902—Continued.

RESOURCES—Continued.

U. S. bonds on hand.	Premium on U. S. bonds.	Stocks, securities, judgments, claims, etc.	Banking house, furniture, and fixtures.	Other real estate and mortgages owned.	Due from other national banks.
$840	$24,800.94	$471,920.17	$511,205.18	$181,405.88	$619,140.92
.....	39,352.16	878,614.02	462,359.06	97,000.19	892,226.01
58,390	103,589.20	608,321.39	970,118.54	517,799.81	802,570.12
3,460	10,828.75	176,001.80	77,531.56	10,675.98	325,152.29
9,600	126,579.50	1,235,308.39	777,160.00	172,444.27	1,648,262.25
112,260	200,819.02	1,396,744.57	1,036,854.71	357,374.74	1,207,177.13
.....	41,892.08	261,321.39	4,300.00	41,035.85	210,729.37
5,500	28,598.63	991,837.33	270,111.69	155,746.20	720,801.09
.....	4,458.93	261,607.15	94,996.68	109,107.99	257,002.22
7,400	36,031.98	5,157,166.73	429,142.58	157,187.43	2,818,295.02
.....	58,437.50	8,777,322.87	66,180.05	313,488.72	3,027,747.62
500	43,087.07	228,954.18	138,827.56	59,097.74	421,146.99
6,040	110,350.10	530,508.75	445,998.80	32,917.50	1,337,540.49
.....	43,318.48	74,521.65	370,484.33	21,088.67	459,111.27
203,990	872,144.34	21,050,150.39	5,655,270.74	2,226,370.97	14,746,902.79
90,340	119,558.96	3,863,091.82	398,713.87	581,742.91	2,881,357.73
175,660	21,361.11	602,498.14	239,664.65	114,924.27	438,495.74
1,800	38,250.00	3,317,775.62	243,201.19	109,391.25	545,250.58
54,510	69,867.29	2,415,586.85	758,640.68	468,451.72	834,382.75
121,080	282,662.06	2,491,522.29	341,121.90	.....	2,667,978.41
17,000	32,618.37	882,431.42	243,696.30	41,234.48	701,345.97
3,260	20,931.77	428,456.80	132,630.42	108,092.90	578,955.56
50,000	41,545.00	945,580.69	276,001.80	86,210.95	497,415.63
.....	.....	22,000.00	6,504.59	7,750.00	5,370.92
500	4,260.00	245,056.52	103,683.58	55,647.34	173,366.07
.....	2,850.00	16,983.07	2,400.00	.....	6,915.59
.....	10,600.00	207.39	10,100.00	.....	.....
514,150	644,504.56	15,231,190.61	2,156,358.98	1,573,445.82	9,330,834.95
5,364,030	13,783,389.91	491,921,929.10	95,093,525.16	21,515,274.72	275,897,193.01

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

RESOURCES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Due from State and private banks and bankers.	Due from approved reserve agents.	Internal-revenue stamps.	Checks and other cash items.	Exchanges for clearing house.
Maine	$73,390.50	$3,686,131.23	$1,102.59	$161,930.01	$148,349.11
New Hampshire	36,572.60	2,585,610.57	2,417.16	160,836.60	.....
Vermont	164,953.65	2,068,543.97	1,487.16	111,295.76	.....
Massachusetts	120,810.45	15,475,486.19	9,919.73	666,598.43	330,985.74
Boston	1,565,041.56	31,296,486.58	42.30	564,295.41	12,700,247.40
Rhode Island	186,308.76	3,696,608.46	349.79	70,201.51	327,472.98
Connecticut	320,150.91	7,475,199.31	5,806.01	385,257.91	220,873.22
Total	2,467,228.43	66,284,066.31	21,124.74	2,120,415.63	13,727,928.45
New York	2,514,942.01	22,636,133.97	23,373.49	822,834.27	560,287.65
New York City	6,433,939.60	.....	3,656.92	3,532,248.66	167,926,503.42
Albany	1,134,464.96	3,055,570.21	658.59	36,424.66	91,633.58
Brooklyn	104,168.32	1,615,822.24	192.68	48,942.95	1,723,123.95
New Jersey	1,034,810.51	13,574,976.80	5,549.59	1,154,866.21	791,011.44
Pennsylvania	2,408,813.71	29,021,803.77	20,459.31	1,592,229.40	136,515.35
Philadelphia	4,171,493.03	31,044,459.50	4,629.28	1,459,521.57	16,782,808.54
Pittsburg	1,515,467.88	10,980,185.99	418.67	356,146.14	4,145,829.27
Delaware	49,933.75	1,162,950.02	50.00	27,659.95	92,376.11
Maryland	238,440.05	2,372,468.22	1,047.32	103,461.96	.....
Baltimore	1,148,893.51	5,139,533.81	3.00	196,450.71	2,341,829.31
District of Columbia	.....	248,102.20	.....	3,761.22	14,207.01
Washington City	464,919.66	3,449,643.26	1,532.86	132,366.70	307,246.55
Total	21,220,286.99	124,301,649.99	61,571.71	9,466,914.40	194,913,372.18
Virginia	952,985.22	4,802,897.54	1,761.08	206,498.36	410,627.56
West Virginia	1,077,103.31	3,546,044.29	2,217.73	133,712.12	16,552.73
North Carolina	675,258.18	1,284,467.99	1,558.03	103,433.78	.....
South Carolina	481,919.69	694,780.94	281.30	43,270.61	.....
Georgia	1,402,505.71	1,853,567.40	2,848.23	290,890.41	381,852.63
Savannah	9,374.24	91,698.18	.....	.....	.....
Florida	470,276.23	1,567,058.18	826.20	60,371.43	35,541.28
Alabama	777,584.35	2,683,800.95	750.29	101,300.82	120,982.75
Mississippi	372,797.56	854,575.81	1,037.50	53,126.74	.....
Louisiana	317,835.81	796,399.18	548.55	80,975.31	38,207.68
New Orleans	958,524.55	2,210,224.82	63.02	40,599.50	1,418,787.76
Texas	2,001,581.68	10,234,197.67	8,414.86	658,150.13	196,447.11
Houston	253,233.10	1,215,814.66	9.92	3,303.66	150,661.25
Dallas	287,408.16	1,182,628.36	946.70	35,250.14	264,685.46
Arkansas	162,176.05	850,722.80	1,019.03	42,075.28	105,073.53
Kentucky	355,877.63	4,333,343.45	1,890.13	155,449.31	29,890.35
Louisville	886,235.32	2,857,306.85	.....	19,360.49	200,566.40
Tennessee	1,225,768.27	6,388,745.30	883.36	294,354.49	568,070.44
Total	12,668,445.06	47,448,274.87	25,055.93	2,322,122.58	3,937,946.93
Ohio	1,414,310.75	17,105,501.35	11,757.87	742,715.73	288,196.24
Cincinnati	716,120.63	5,049,409.49	104.93	62,663.86	248,935.25
Cleveland	1,592,058.45	3,960,563.76	1,000.00	178,992.38	819,530.70
Columbus	164,719.56	1,449,522.23	194.00	67,804.72	202,136.71
Indiana	922,625.82	13,901,678.35	3,579.23	446,806.25	22,807.01
Indianapolis	1,912,444.61	3,569,900.11	.....	34,103.73	755,276.16
Illinois	841,872.55	17,763,156.16	12,582.53	656,967.79	348,504.04
Chicago	12,465,247.31	.....	5,146.05	215,753.84	10,476,567.43
Michigan	825,453.11	7,555,262.07	3,092.27	203,426.39	101,407.61
Detroit	439,608.01	2,612,073.65	2,383.06	30,675.67	476,804.91
Wisconsin	299,468.30	8,209,459.98	4,480.23	204,027.64	13,448.91
Milwaukee	1,333,107.26	5,430,734.04	4,088.96	13,645.56	596,300.75
Minnesota	840,717.46	5,838,505.17	3,148.07	175,002.97	39,189.40
St. Paul	543,606.03	4,552,195.77	.....	284,743.70	640,758.29
Minneapolis	1,002,069.52	2,783,531.18	.....	70,905.39	1,342,692.77
Iowa	1,448,537.70	9,256,392.17	7,976.21	487,219.90	213,286.85
Des Moines	91,466.08	956,229.40	484.80	25,110.21	69,368.00
Missouri	326,508.92	4,503,698.49	2,618.90	115,568.52	22,518.27
St. Louis	4,915,619.43	.....	1,690.93	370,224.13	2,006,973.27
Kansas City	4,811,816.15	9,857,911.10	2,844.86	35,965.78	1,713,455.08
St. Joseph	230,132.17	1,300,752.32	.....	50,056.18	241,258.22
Total	37,137,509.82	125,656,476.79	67,172.90	4,472,380.34	20,639,415.87

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS NOVEMBER 25, 1902—Continued.

RESOURCES—Continued.

Notes of other national banks.	Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents.	Specie.	Legal-tender notes.	Five per cent redemption fund.	Due from U. S. Treasurer.	Aggregate.
$322,201	$9,212.93	$1,651,708.59	$413,715	$253,664.75	$3,043.40	$49,110,526.18
260,588	10,054.27	827,876.02	333,259	207,810.00	4,582.00	29,272,442.80
135,180	7,432.90	705,773.93	296,748	199,725.00	2,502.50	27,742,044.32
1,143,017	67,679.68	5,487,689.26	2,816,670	814,425.00	13,245.00	192,896,108.54
1,510,386	21,365.57	17,671,428.55	5,452,209	359,984.74	228,076.85	279,978,428.01
238,475	10,710.16	954,366.38	534,344	192,250.00	47,707.46	45,298,870.57
642,649	28,524.71	3,151,881.80	1,150,083	502,647.50	70,811.50	92,776,328.19
4,252,496	154,980.22	30,450,724.53	10,997,028	2,530,506.99	369,968.71	717,074,748.61
958,315	74,419.17	8,187,574.01	3,592,597	985,720.00	38,907.60	255,759,856.87
1,088,589	86,097.69	154,610,947.57	46,103,069	2,311,072.50	1,262,696.44	1,251,698,624.35
45,355	2,968.31	860,689.25	804,762	40,000.00	.....	27,084,432.09
83,199	16,396.32	1,467,081.80	691,048	32,100.00	5,000.00	22,276,194.43
521,490	63,456.58	3,723,554.58	2,493,768	412,417.50	30,353.00	142,102,050.65
1,568,472	135,025.37	12,828,721.86	5,664,195	1,222,182.90	44,402.29	361,182,745.03
338,837	55,051.83	16,638,650.03	3,142,758	495,475.00	222,372.50	289,381,272.87
359,246	24,195.25	9,991,369.30	3,775,195	329,250.00	72,684.00	177,898,940.78
43,272	8,052.84	435,189.30	173,702	43,775.00	11,250.00	12,758,028.10
62,305	16,811.70	918,023.00	452,458	128,375.88	11,670.00	31,129,588.09
205,506	20,198.98	3,822,645.25	934,159	206,850.00	16,050.00	81,057,596.23
.....	521.59	134,759.00	15,350	12,500.00	.....	2,053,182.75
7,130	7,504.03	2,048,101.95	448,540	55,950.00	4,300.00	27,968,449.89
5,281,716	510,699.66	215,667,306.90	68,291,601	6,275,668.78	1,719,685.83	2,682,350,962.73
150,211	20,120.69	1,315,947.45	1,018,598	234,583.00	44,325.00	57,887,235.87
121,687	14,706.67	1,128,465.51	657,074	142,512.50	1,563.02	35,168,779.78
140,053	15,780.02	617,664.75	533,404	80,362.00	5,587.40	20,120,300.21
104,321	7,959.19	385,710.16	371,123	70,512.50	1,850.00	13,619,201.71
227,243	18,050.36	930,766.46	721,090	105,512.30	4,013.50	31,008,220.50
20,000	2,649.10	191,900.00	87,796	10,000.00	2.50	2,880,078.15
77,120	6,144.04	402,640.50	313,398	39,812.50	1,400.00	12,930,510.61
282,313	8,616.25	1,105,479.70	723,939	90,580.47	3,059.78	27,419,679.73
29,896	3,777.16	273,036.30	380,635	53,850.00	1,652.50	10,900,239.01
30,522	10,541.67	450,366.43	137,445	39,800.00	25.00	14,037,061.39
150,720	3,970.10	1,895,298.35	497,116	53,000.00	1,500.00	29,324,860.79
870,728	54,823.91	4,706,093.16	3,131,987	414,463.65	26,611.71	120,181,979.60
136,048	4,276.85	1,050,938.60	648,896	28,875.00	.....	12,869,055.90
98,832	6,636.78	539,599.35	445,940	29,375.00	5,900.00	12,808,431.36
43,400	2,425.27	249,801.30	188,064	16,300.00	1,071.87	7,692,110.77
218,509	13,658.00	1,159,964.31	558,312	253,412.50	8,372.50	43,270,106.33
97,319	3,307.13	1,005,239.50	953,236	230,000.00	26,380.52	35,084,871.81
295,620	18,790.07	1,705,187.25	1,034,137	165,387.50	33,457.50	52,718,312.53
3,094,542	216,233.26	19,114,099.08	12,402,190	2,058,338.92	166,772.80	539,921,036.05
1,314,786	59,318.08	5,532,679.84	3,787,025	739,497.51	19,563.36	181,741,651.44
166,665	5,831.67	2,668,529.91	3,053,785	244,750.00	10,750.00	74,584,474.19
169,598	9,610.84	3,443,905.50	1,706,387	217,147.50	51,205.00	74,316,135.96
130,038	1,795.58	1,255,808.55	939,243	28,300.00	8,600.00	21,016,002.65
1,109,538	41,929.28	3,815,820.65	1,809,738	331,188.90	16,743.75	94,918,932.09
680,125	5,463.29	2,575,434.45	1,166,215	46,500.00	9,378.42	38,715,998.84
1,076,221	58,057.04	5,497,362.81	2,422,830	591,074.65	15,048.85	158,947,205.40
483,934	66,505.12	33,094,814.05	13,692,207	161,150.00	297,114.57	309,768,067.91
385,566	26,809.59	2,631,599.95	1,166,782	223,115.50	15,155.00	71,145,583.51
193,197	7,411.02	1,239,727.75	903,002	60,000.00	28,500.00	28,828,927.51
244,312	24,662.15	2,519,590.51	983,567	172,381.00	5,660.00	66,042,361.58
73,175	5,745.14	2,356,144.00	1,315,596	33,125.00	6,200.00	43,420,898.00
192,995	19,934.92	2,127,421.51	590,368	134,979.66	4,122.00	51,728,002.93
140,978	4,272.16	2,199,068.90	426,998	34,800.00	38,285.00	31,486,656.97
91,926	3,051.04	1,283,041.17	595,580	57,500.00	18,150.00	32,122,224.84
542,177	40,168.96	3,309,064.56	1,621,112	390,212.41	12,120.30	105,055,330.39
65,816	1,299.32	435,686.00	233,416	22,500.00	.....	8,636,970.59
127,311	8,299.21	754,563.98	429,982	111,317.50	3,801.18	25,348,568.90
131,643	4,756.94	14,888,303.60	3,829,530	582,580.00	59,000.00	144,158,782.05
104,477	8,180.61	3,669,090.92	672,530	92,280.00	50,000.00	69,249,348.66
31,725	1,962.79	689,980.68	261,655	13,250.00	6,300.00	10,489,881.81
7,456,203	405,064.75	95,987,639.29	41,607,548	4,287,649.63	675,697.43	1,641,672,006.13

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

RESOURCES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Due from State and private banks and bankers.	Due from approved reserve agents.	Internal-revenue stamps.	Checks and other cash items.	Exchanges for clearing house.
North Dakota	$418,482.61	$1,967,836.09	$1,133.65	$154,657.65	$22,413.67
South Dakota	193,636.33	2,298,991.99	1,088.39	77,651.45	19,600.44
Nebraska	378,447.74	5,252,738.34	1,135.75	510,517.11	6,971.03
Lincoln	187,752.59	380,820.00	736.45	18,328.50	46,576.64
Omaha	634,062.20	2,632,990.11	1,617.84	91,323.35	671,580.66
Kansas	333,018.53	7,989,615.72	3,580.67	181,912.19	300,464.84
Kansas City	82,390.09	585,979.55	.....	116,697.32	162,320.37
Montana	525,638.51	3,747,280.80	1,406.39	30,377.06	64,274.89
Wyoming	66,362.32	1,801,487.11	568.81	36,555.95	.....
Colorado	548,388.39	7,928,002.81	7,055.09	247,523.71	70,852.01
Denver	926,561.40	9,489,502.69	237.39	49,845.45	585,657.13
New Mexico	164,148.58	1,076,642.63	1,151.32	31,672.63	9,573.59
Oklahoma	261,481.96	2,322,807.02	1,566.92	172,146.77	14,367.41
Indian Territory	94,209.99	1,359,346.55	1,236.89	92,486.54	84.65
Total	4,814,581.24	48,834,041.41	22,515.56	1,811,695.68	1,974,737.33
Washington	2,088,059.27	5,488,750.58	2,492.81	250,769.98	313,038.04
Oregon	519,921.06	2,642,935.41	3,246.24	38,532.88	.....
Portland	171,280.71	1,213,860.74	.....	35,911.22	123,715.08
California	1,760,052.06	4,581,155.84	2,133.78	564,714.81	36,496.40
San Francisco	3,708,459.43	3,266,356.58	760.69	83,282.61	944,211.01
Los Angeles	361,168.18	1,647,181.24	825.29	50,485.06	255,271.68
Idaho	449,512.40	1,776,833.11	2,152.99	39,912.26	5,691.06
Utah	660,619.99	2,619,841.14	953.00	23,147.13	117,472.63
Nevada	19,813.78	141,323.82	420.33	149.33	.....
Arizona	152,337.77	727,649.42	532.55	13,874.27	1,198.62
Alaska	14,068.93	73,299.08	105.63	1,339.12	.....
Hawaii	15,332.26	117,177.56	11.10	36,497.47	.....
Total	9,920,625.84	24,296,364.52	13,634.41	1,138,616.14	1,797,094.52
United States	88,228,677.38	436,820,873.39	211,075.25	21,332,144.77	236,990,495.28

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS NOVEMBER 25, 1902—Continued.

RESOURCES—Continued.

Notes of other national banks.	Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents.	Specie.	Legal-tender notes.	Five per cent redemption fund.	Due from U. S. Treasurer.	Aggregate.
$119,166	$7,178.49	$488,366.35	$449,879	$43,612.50	$8,890.00	$17,409,071.64
72,390	6,691.73	509,250.05	382,162	37,177.50	302.50	16,450,436.84
162,118	11,543.37	1,083,010.91	648,869	128,041.00	4,410.00	39,697,863.07
9,265	1,771.96	112,480.00	203,692	8,000.00	.....	4,586,703.94
161,980	3,128.24	1,642,301.05	1,225,342	62,500.00	8,749.70	29,091,449.60
480,484	22,408.68	2,005,349.26	926,537	226,584.25	14,109.57	53,600,443.04
31,080	661.14	72,380.75	475,835	40,000.00	5.00	7,385,663.09
128,383	3,418.02	1,115,760.70	459,619	45,987.50	4,600.93	22,861,992.08
29,536	1,565.15	340,942.40	90,110	21,850.00	400.00	7,961,470.12
231,518	11,882.81	1,981,584.73	657,083	78,937.50	13,528.12	38,139,865.92
415,815	2,769.81	2,942,293.28	1,813,987	87,500.00	29,534.74	48,802,550.05
49,537	2,480.21	250,174.95	171,621	29,040.00	.....	7,612,143.24
154,772	8,213.51	526,169.18	373,105	51,825.00	764.00	15,970,812.45
104,388	6,581.04	483,584.89	250,731	49,892.50	1,643.41	12,874,340.18
2,150,432	90,294.16	13,553,648.50	8,128,572	910,947.75	86,937.97	322,444,805.26
243,352	6,102.35	3,099,006.51	252,018	64,097.50	5.00	44,607,220.81
46,675	3,566.05	914,115.96	93,097	26,490.00	.....	12,546,601.42
5,625	4,312.74	1,618,546.40	26,784	30,982.50	.....	14,458,429.41
178,865	7,093.67	2,321,844.10	117,734	81,700.00	2,800.00	33,674,908.20
303,881	2,991.18	5,156,970.80	43,282	232,750.00	.....	49,487,066.43
21,992	1,845.80	1,603,113.60	103,387	68,250.00	.....	17,630,892.67
51,913	1,213.85	370,520.30	84,993	13,457.50	20.00	7,798,325.56
44,491	1,416.86	918,406.95	55,130	65,250.00	.....	13,855,898.25
.....	59.47	18,819.90	2,770	1,025.00	.....	757,306.86
36,645	1,006.18	277,084.15	102,775	11,010.00	.....	4,012,074.60
45	6.55	39,486.00	1,020	625.00	.....	304,617.10
30	382.40	170,327.65	180	2,825.00	.....	1,495,016.37
933,514	29,997.10	16,508,242.32	883,170	598,462.50	2,825.00	200,628,357.68
23,168,903	1,407,269.15	391,281,660.62	142,310,109	16,661,574.57	3,021,887.74	6,104,091,916.46

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

LIABILITIES.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Capital stock paid in.	Surplus fund.
Maine	$10,546,000	$2,800,472.00
New Hampshire	5,355,000	1,551,189.49
Vermont	6,460,000	1,516,418.50
Massachusetts	39,337,500	14,948,640.27
Boston	33,600,000	13,872,700.00
Rhode Island	12,305,250	3,805,033.52
Connecticut	20,382,070	8,178,591.63
Total	127,985,820	46,673,045.41
New York	33,007,840	14,211,350.59
New York City	92,010,000	65,180,000.00
Albany	1,250,000	1,420,000.00
Brooklyn	1,352,000	1,900,000.00
New Jersey	17,240,000	11,544,710.66
Pennsylvania	49,069,600	31,805,532.92
Philadelphia	21,405,000	21,655,000.00
Pittsburg	19,000,000	19,780,000.00
Delaware	2,153,985	1,131,518.99
Maryland	4,449,200	2,301,900.00
Baltimore	12,403,260	6,240,594.94
District of Columbia	252,000	150,000.00
Washington City	2,775,000	1,905,000.00
Total	256,367,885	179,225,608.10
Virginia	6,560,650	2,714,708.53
West Virginia	4,526,000	1,436,556.53
North Carolina	3,305,000	1,099,680.96
South Carolina	2,058,000	690,629.38
Georgia	4,306,000	1,602,822.26
Savannah	750,000	225,000.00
Florida	1,485,000	826,600.00
Alabama	4,125,000	1,015,705.00
Mississippi	1,530,000	549,000.00
Louisiana	1,580,320	581,333.56
New Orleans	2,000,000	2,800,000.00
Texas	23,100,260	6,164,632.93
Houston	1,450,000	850,000.00
Dallas	1,050,000	1,061,000.00
Arkansas	1,120,000	371,500.00
Kentucky	8,718,400	2,229,659.46
Louisville	4,645,000	1,785,500.00
Tennessee	7,145,000	1,848,536.52
Total	79,454,630	27,852,865.13
Ohio	28,252,415	9,219,670.52
Cincinnati	9,500,000	3,700,000.00
Cleveland	12,400,000	3,706,000.00
Columbus	2,300,000	755,000.00
Indiana	13,406,605	3,878,939.41
Indianapolis	4,100,000	1,370,000.00
Illinois	20,361,300	7,843,672.89
Chicago	24,750,000	11,600,000.00
Michigan	8,280,000	2,603,538.20
Detroit	3,100,000	813,000.00
Wisconsin	7,622,500	2,059,306.36
Milwaukee	4,250,000	1,285,000.00
Minnesota	6,505,690	1,320,145.42
St. Paul	3,800,000	880,000.00
Minneapolis	3,350,000	805,000.00
Iowa	14,785,000	3,467,355.12
Des Moines	800,000	260,000.00
Missouri	4,024,970	884,907.00
St. Louis	15,400,000	10,250,000.00
Kansas City	2,650,000	863,000.00
St. Joseph	550,000	120,000.00
Total	190,188,480	67,684,534.92

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS NOVEMBER 25, 1902—Continued.

LIABILITIES.

Undivided profits, less expenses.	National-bank notes outstanding.	State-bank circulation outstanding.	Due to other national banks.	Due to State and private banks and bankers.	Due to trust companies and savings banks.
$2,539,694.15	$5,262,670.50	.....	$383,139.01	$67,925.44	$1,162,416.48
1,027,481.77	4,269,245.00	$6,789.00	687,579.87	60,718.06	1,039,671.63
1,304,082.08	4,235,956.50	.....	69,741.29	14,808.66	641,694.83
6,941,141.92	16,635,939.50	.....	944,026.71	471,046.15	6,312,219.95
7,291,279.00	6,990,464.50	.....	29,599,979.64	8,171,356.08	25,670,338.94
2,010,779.64	3,847,567.50	.....	435,664.00	78,721.26	1,678,267.56
4,141,521.49	10,022,239.50	.....	1,111,346.00	197,179.15	2,897,501.77
25,255,980.05	51,264,083.00	6,789.00	33,231,476.52	9,061,754.80	39,402,111.16
10,853,516.41	19,944,522.50	9,671.00	3,419,464.38	3,094,926.58	6,033,701.34
40,126,143.20	45,855,855.00	16,542.00	243,024,455.13	66,783,143.43	90,961,616.43
268,369.17	787,747.50	.....	10,075,281.36	1,650,523.97	2,168,956.93
651,677.35	640,900.00	1,846.00	196,138.57	160,111.52	3,642,157.22
7,239,250.41	8,166,707.50	5,402.00	3,309,413.42	596,255.24	2,986,318.09
10,317,449.10	25,087,560.00	1,498.00	3,961,354.77	494,342.20	949,078.31
4,345,526.00	9,794,385.00	.....	52,788,839.80	10,754,578.38	21,773,895.98
6,199,133.09	6,576,847.50	.....	17,495,197.46	6,241,697.28	9,424,611.89
501,186.73	895,235.00	540.50	341,009.75	15,058.05	224,988.50
842,767.74	2,667,405.00	.....	503,582.33	89,483.38	22,551.28
2,126,899.02	4,115,547.50	493.00	10,336,359.79	2,774,393.83	3,945,838.57
183,322.07	250,000.00	.....	25,285.85	390.68	.....
490,060.10	1,104,275.00	.....	298,650.94	110,870.95	948,438.53
84,145,300.39	125,886,987.50	35,992.50	345,775,033.55	92,765,775.49	143,082,153.07
3,000,753.54	4,849,915.00	.....	1,961,352.02	2,983,896.00	131,791.00
1,055,228.67	2,851,442.50	.....	780,483.07	1,021,339.78	148,400.77
757,747.91	1,777,290.00	.....	834,816.92	872,908.81	6,702.79
747,931.69	1,405,040.00	.....	194,648.82	930,475.39	86,872.82
1,480,820.79	2,136,047.50	.....	953,630.01	1,100,010.18	72,437.12
152,532.84	197,395.00	.....	122,920.70	272,748.86	59,561.04
345,734.10	836,000.00	.....	225,413.35	356,756.35	2,528.28
1,265,677.78	1,915,650.00	.....	770,911.87	517,166.52	7,021.49
398,827.97	1,074,090.00	.....	180,542.29	145,509.56	27,354.66
805,560.53	791,147.50	.....	490,891.76	210,330.72	22,143.50
467,768.66	1,056,095.00	.....	2,530,661.08	1,456,673.64	186,113.48
5,842,094.94	8,300,430.00	.....	4,153,167.00	1,090,351.93	53,100.09
411,031.49	548,300.00	.....	1,965,386.61	685,521.24	18,518.21
263,964.02	587,500.00	.....	2,161,634.50	340,018.04	.....
358,610.33	334,100.00	.....	133,356.50	414,775.08	24,775.60
1,149,274.75	5,344,162.50	.....	756,560.98	526,086.44	36,138.53
486,840.78	4,600,000.00	.....	5,001,500.65	3,868,344.79	215,928.23
1,447,082.42	3,409,532.50	.....	2,103,092.28	4,789,279.88	741,951.54
20,437,483.21	42,014,137.50	.....	25,320,970.41	21,582,193.21	1,841,339.15
4,560,888.32	15,555,952.50	.....	2,075,278.87	1,560,728.07	809,422.96
1,928,940.46	4,845,347.50	.....	11,583,300.69	5,688,931.46	1,510,314.65
1,022,953.14	4,571,000.00	.....	8,851,724.78	5,126,392.42	5,627,271.82
302,688.04	566,000.00	.....	1,393,042.29	1,485,359.86	629,707.42
1,809,662.41	6,786,390.50	.....	1,079,765.40	2,051,561.42	721,813.68
470,645.08	930,000.00	.....	5,837,301.03	5,110,231.91	862,009.67
4,714,598.39	11,798,035.00	.....	910,586.32	3,660,552.49	453,302.08
5,315,269.50	3,186,297.50	.....	85,386,197.75	39,934,541.57	8,136,237.86
1,874,084.89	4,459,350.00	.....	405,886.75	1,140,150.42	748,911.31
283,132.29	1,179,850.00	.....	3,285,969.26	3,613,522.43	2,227,328.30
1,316,950.28	3,459,985.00	.....	359,512.77	1,003,293.41	20,015.21
802,499.82	662,500.00	.....	4,297,826.57	3,069,734.03	282,652.70
1,184,576.03	2,683,550.00	.....	984,402.36	962,143.77	304,554.50
667,715.51	649,720.00	.....	4,419,259.83	3,333,843.16	206,811.75
520,130.06	1,078,300.00	.....	5,692,823.86	4,662,180.49	695,421.73
2,134,404.72	7,995,277.50	.....	2,580,625.30	5,192,287.02	2,985,117.21
103,911.31	444,797.50	.....	1,551,290.80	1,923,475.50	260,694.54
540,580.56	2,248,897.50	.....	100,496.32	932,378.56	60,000.00
4,129,333.30	12,349,740.00	.....	25,725,465.72	18,733,034.17	5,035,092.19
2,033,742.74	1,797,600.00	.....	7,937,821.78	18,156,886.94	7,170,661.77
203,816.21	253,000.00	.....	1,154,379.99	2,903,806.79	189,774.89
35,920,523.06	87,501,590.50	.....	175,612,958.44	130,245,035.80	38,937,116.24

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

LIABILITIES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Capital stock paid in.	Surplus fund.
North Dakota	$2,215,838	$364,391.46
South Dakota	2,077,850	254,550.00
Nebraska	6,264,500	1,418,312.84
Lincoln	400,000	139,000.00
Omaha	3,250,000	545,000.00
Kansas	8,055,500	1,415,958.56
Kansas City	1,180,000	260,000.00
Montana	2,480,000	520,472.00
Wyoming	935,000	172,600.00
Colorado	2,990,500	858,901.98
Denver	2,500,000	675,000.00
New Mexico	1,011,800	170,700.00
Oklahoma	2,350,250	240,403.48
Indian Territory	2,866,000	495,221.46
Total	38,577,238	7,530,511.78
Washington	3,405,000	942,970.04
Oregon	1,332,500	330,100.00
Portland	1,050,000	170,000.00
California	4,212,800	1,087,050.00
San Francisco	6,700,000	3,150,000.00
Los Angeles	1,809,000	295,000.00
Idaho	725,000	237,000.00
Utah	1,680,000	430,400.00
Nevada	82,000	10,000.00
Arizona	480,000	93,145.00
Alaska	50,000	1,500.00
Hawaii	525,000	50,000.00
Total	22,042,300	6,797,165.04
United States	714,616,353	335,763,730.38

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS NOVEMBER 25, 1902—Continued.

LIABILITIES—Continued.

Undivided profits, less expenses.	National-bank notes outstanding.	State-bank circulation outstanding.	Due to other national banks.	Due to State and private banks and bankers.	Due to trust companies and savings banks.
$645,637.03	$886,040.00	.....	$251,986.60	$717,810.23	.....
622,213.02	737,450.00	.....	217,489.90	891,748.23	$125.03
1,029,777.61	2,571,515.00	.....	1,018,392.46	1,616,983.19	94,656.60
52,620.37	160,000.00	.....	480,360.13	817,205.56	84,807.70
315,519.63	1,250,000.00	.....	5,504,976.38	4,097,523.60	151,106.23
1,617,595.31	4,589,665.00	.....	456,580.49	1,862,081.14	42,762.49
446,119.55	800,000.00	.....	1,081,794.01	988,885.36	778.61
1,271,851.80	883,935.00	.....	528,638.91	392,382.15	75,189.56
321,587.28	437,000.00	.....	184,087.19	248,446.76	.....
830,681.39	1,571,350.00	.....	2,061,746.55	992,344.89	712,493.93
1,037,771.00	1,750,000.00	.....	7,908,274.28	3,483,824.52	1,477,372.31
177,246.56	577,800.00	.....	208,024.54	78,229.75	27,225.98
511,498.93	1,034,200.00	.....	829,606.72	790,452.63	18,340.36
627,864.19	1,003,350.00	.....	387,209.75	81,264.79	9,529.32
9,507,983.67	18,252,305.00	.....	21,119,167.91	17,059,182.80	2,694,388.12
1,277,914.98	1,248,380.00	.....	1,484,184.16	2,092,443.75	58,825.15
494,387.83	461,455.00	.....	99,681.83	91,821.95	937.34
781,253.79	607,300.00	.....	1,698,506.70	1,163,148.82	66,562.98
1,135,329.16	1,640,900.00	.....	187,375.11	784,321.74	590,465.94
1,170,519.68	4,472,700.00	.....	1,748,018.06	5,065,493.33	2,742,471.52
662,730.91	1,355,795.00	.....	294,146.77	381,350.27	463,115.38
296,235.64	256,200.00	.....	98,466.28	90,143.60	.....
479,624.78	1,255,492.50	.....	355,528.46	645,021.90	154,238.85
8,599.61	19,997.50	.....	.....	2,879.66	5,462.35
143,129.70	209,300.00	.....	18,679.83	40,584.29	1,968.78
2,323.15	2,870.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,452.68	56,500.00	.....	.....	550.00	.....
6,456,501.91	11,586,890.00	.....	5,984,587.20	10,357,759.31	4,084,084.29
181,723,772.29	336,505,993.50	$42,781.50	607,044,194.03	281,071,701.50	230,041,156.03

ABSTRACTS OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

LIABILITIES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Due to approved reserve agents.	Dividends unpaid.	Individual deposits.
Maine	$90,078.69	$18,531.21	$24,828,703.78
New Hampshire	57,029.26	12,479.77	13,560,101.96
Vermont	3,113.23	9,585.84	12,427,008.52
Massachusetts	800,772.92	43,705.17	100,976,983.07
Boston	7,763,440.00	15,193.33	135,496,422.94
Rhode Island	932,204.13	21,923.76	19,919,863.45
Connecticut	493,786.11	18,728.40	43,211,758.10
Total	10,140,424.34	140,147.48	350,420,841.82
New York	2,433,417.07	49,021.66	157,849,573.84
New York City		70,842.66	542,397,413.38
Albany	1,691,655.44	556.00	7,223,849.32
Brooklyn	22,799.90	794.20	13,489,640.94
New Jersey	1,260,879.61	29,197.93	87,352,682.69
Pennsylvania	504,007.21	243,015.44	230,953,062.40
Philadelphia	12,893,284.69	45,466.14	127,941,880.13
Pittsburg	302,866.54	42,484.75	86,814,813.02
Delaware	35,924.94	612.41	7,382,878.23
Maryland	39,092.15	17,425.22	19,380,218.05
Baltimore	2,401,717.27	56,055.93	31,802,679.00
District of Columbia		6,088.00	1,186,096.15
Washington City	21,182.61	4,567.75	19,850,419.51
Total	21,606,827.43	566,128.09	1,333,625,206.66
Virginia	117,688.21	2,906.62	29,320,250.56
West Virginia	2,507.74	5,713.00	21,870,114.83
North Carolina	5,690.51	8,105.63	9,822,096.02
South Carolina	43,190.46	11,627.50	6,655,625.52
Georgia	257,894.91	4,552.00	16,347,338.31
Savannah		460.00	817,005.91
Florida	36,537.37	546.75	8,089,775.98
Alabama	48,779.37	1,625.80	16,737,819.75
Mississippi	90,878.26	2,881.00	6,062,316.04
Louisiana	172,806.74	1,513.00	8,006,179.52
New Orleans	29,462.57	3,001.93	15,571,730.60
Texas	380,221.36	73,435.61	65,006,668.96
Dallas	105,426.38	749.20	6,538,666.84
Houston		6.00	6,718,037.78
Arkansas		181.00	4,693,291.81
Kentucky	92,206.18	12,113.50	21,794,873.18
Louisville	84,392.35	6,573.00	10,417,669.53
Tennessee	999,887.43	2,487.50	28,261,106.57
Total	2,467,569.84	138,479.04	282,730,567.71
Ohio	165,505.65	44,361.71	113,640,847.93
Cincinnati	283,426.51	6,669.59	28,950,797.85
Cleveland	153,694.05	4,728.50	25,640,747.30
Columbus	41,422.39	3,967.00	12,904,951.99
Indiana	11,583.60	6,789.00	62,616,392.00
Indianapolis	112,266.89	30.00	16,506,007.96
Illinois	13,162.89	31,523.68	104,936,561.70
Chicago		5,762.50	128,425,390.34
Michigan	13,731.71	13,197.81	50,261,287.42
Detroit	175,741.42	160.00	13,055,443.65
Wisconsin	8,986.59	7,087.50	49,088,286.01
Milwaukee	54,627.36	167.50	27,110,626.24
Minnesota	1,519.05	3,327.92	36,739,572.64
St. Paul	309,371.32	471.50	15,777,909.85
Minneapolis	105,342.57	1,531.50	14,405,059.55
Iowa	12,327.01	16,617.49	61,236,447.52
Des Moines		534.50	2,975,468.78
Missouri		4,275.00	16,089,192.73
St. Louis		5,075.00	48,228,153.73
Kansas City	283,624.55	990.00	26,511,770.88
St. Joseph			4,859,478.48
Total	1,746,333.56	157,267.70	859,960,394.55

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS NOVEMBER 25, 1902—Continued.

LIABILITIES—Continued.

U. S. deposits.	Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.	Bonds borrowed.	Notes and bills rediscounted.	Bills payable.	Other liabilities.
$473,208.58	$74,685.36	$157,000.00	$13,650.04	$600,164.05	$92,186.89
1,466,717.98	20,189.01	.....	8,500.00	91,800.00	57,950.00
921,224.11	10,728.78	31,100.00	22,549.87	73,000.00	1,032.11
4,120,030.53	30,436.86	158,000.00	215,549.90	837,900.00	122,215.59
5,525,426.05	135,553.28	3,551,950.00	.....	2,186,199.25	108,125.00
198,232.00	9,863.75	.....	.....	55,000.00	500.00
1,645,635.26	13,130.60	50,000.00	9,000.00	255,000.00	148,840.18
14,350,474.51	294,587.64	3,948,050.00	269,249.81	4,099,063.30	530,849.77
3,029,394.26	146,860.80	154,850.00	553,809.57	643,500.00	324,436.87
41,708,637.22	391,755.93	21,199,000.00	.....	.....	1,973,219.97
414,075.81	6,416.59	.....	.....	127,000.00	.....
180,944.85	23,330.98	.....	.....	.....	13,852.90
1,332,985.92	33,957.84	225,000.00	146,900.00	603,996.25	28,393.09
6,016,360.36	53,790.50	196,840.00	453,824.80	909,382.75	166,046.27
4,732,670.42	238,246.33	857,500.00	.....	155,000.00	.....
2,843,063.42	660,802.27	500,000.00	791,123.56	720,000.00	506,300.00
41,622.94	8,467.06	.....	.....	25,000.00	.....
728,273.68	.....	.....	15,897.93	65,000.00	6,791.93
2,740,491.70	.....	766,500.00	.....	1,339,000.00	7,765.68
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
396,694.75	62,089.75	.....	.....	.....	1,200.00
64,165,215.33	1,625,718.05	23,899,690.00	1,961,555.86	4,587,879.00	3,028,006.71
3,297,539.56	468,818.85	946,700.00	431,177.12	1,006,874.30	92,214.56
1,234,953.14	55,845.47	114,500.00	40,168.71	20,000.00	5,525.57
784,682.03	103,232.46	30,000.00	506,146.07	189,000.00	17,200.10
450,346.50	34,734.71	.....	104,100.00	175,000.00	30,978.92
1,349,704.59	29,593.19	.....	306,495.14	1,057,574.50	3,300.00
63,334.36	69,119.44	.....	.....	150,000.00	.....
394,375.35	70,431.47	7,500.00	28,311.61	225,000.00	.....
454,584.78	84,065.45	.....	219,717.67	177,400.00	78,554.25
299,917.10	82.90	50,000.00	131,962.58	353,531.17	3,345.48
253,000.00	.....	.....	618,164.56	500,000.00	3,670.00
500,000.00	9,553.83	.....	150,000.00	1,274,500.00	1,289,300.00
858,801.10	158,522.08	11,676.60	1,466,065.09	3,463,147.55	59,404.36
100,000.00	.....	.....	145,455.93	50,000.00	.....
584,570.66	39,573.87	.....	.....	.....	2,126.49
77,273.06	24,332.23	.....	54,891.33	85,000.00	23.83
2,110,656.68	48,526.33	131,500.00	114,356.81	178,219.37	27,371.62
2,958,578.77	259,458.91	502,000.00	82,150.65	150,000.00	20,934.15
1,191,184.27	182,914.44	54,700.00	80,695.89	395,175.78	65,685.51
16,963,501.95	1,638,805.63	1,848,576.60	4,479,859.16	9,450,422.67	1,699,634.84
3,170,176.89	133,590.45	1,413,740.00	162,479.06	852,855.30	123,738.21
3,788,819.66	.....	2,667,700.00	.....	.....	80,225.82
1,737,851.30	72,225.88	2,249,500.00	71,329.90	2,825,000.00	255,716.87
560,224.85	15,638.81	58,000.00	.....	.....	.....
2,312,034.55	9,345.23	100,000.00	18,614.66	19,000.00	90,435.23
3,100,771.00	287,547.83	.....	.....	.....	29,187.47
3,677,312.97	84,083.48	.....	83,766.00	258,500.00	120,247.51
1,492,991.68	34,888.42	1,109,000.00	.....	.....	391,490.79
1,217,262.14	20,682.86	.....	21,500.00	77,000.00	9,000.00
837,627.16	74,542.46	.....	.....	30,000.00	152,610.54
1,022,484.65	30,110.31	.....	523.91	42,500.00	819.58
1,073,425.68	173,767.79	312,500.00	.....	.....	45,570.31
517,454.52	32,545.48	.....	32,090.78	341,420.81	115,009.65
944,698.56	496,855.49	.....	.....	.....	.....
417,028.09	35,131.99	200,000.00	.....	50,000.00	104,275.00
2,688,218.96	82,691.64	48,000.00	133,134.43	1,680,800.00	17,026.47
203,351.40	91,699.24	.....	21,000.00	.....	746.93
250,000.00	.....	.....	34,500.00	173,000.00	5,371.23
3,044,165.35	31,220.09	1,194,500.00	.....	.....	33,002.50
1,701,256.02	34,359.08	.....	.....	.....	107,634.90
181,217.77	4,407.68	70,000.00	.....	.....	.....
33,938,373.20	1,745,334.21	9,422,940.00	578,938.74	6,350,076.11	1,682,109.01

ABSTRACTS OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

LIABILITIES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Due to approved reserve agents.	Dividends unpaid.	Individual deposits.
North Dakota	$1,721.32	$1,550.00	$12,118,922.99
South Dakota	266.35	469.18	11,229,215.09
Nebraska	340,980.22	473.94	24,492,624.05
Lincoln		60.00	2,342,688.51
Omaha			12,973,502.61
Kansas	9,391.36	3,483.50	34,082,992.20
Kansas City	94,379.75	360.00	2,474,015.81
Montana	340.76	156.50	16,294,598.82
Wyoming			5,560,212.59
Colorado	314.44	240.00	27,509,216.54
Denver			28,939,070.96
New Mexico			5,015,544.49
Oklahoma	25,494.70	290.00	9,906,397.61
Indian Territory	151,653.65	6,100.00	6,819,897.66
Total	624,542.55	13,183.12	199,758,899.93
Washington	3,222.54	3,484.70	32,208,989.62
Oregon		500.00	9,580,786.30
Portland		134.00	7,922,224.22
California	70,246.16	2,423.21	23,394,030.03
San Francisco	76,749.63	1,252.50	22,903,240.01
Los Angeles		455.00	11,878,416.37
Idaho			5,940,050.59
Utah		1,526.00	8,103,872.64
Nevada		324.00	628,043.74
Arizona		230.00	3,025,037.00
Alaska			173,041.85
Hawaii			625,153.61
Total	150,218.33	10,329.41	126,382,885.98
United States	36,735,916.05	1,025,534.84	3,152,878,796.65

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS NOVEMBER 25, 1902—Continued.

LIABILITIES—Continued.

U. S. deposits.	Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.	Bonds borrowed.	Notes and bills rediscounted.	Bills payable.	Other liabilities.
$129,035.10	$20,964.90	.....	$2,000.00	$41,000.00	$12,174.01
269,751.67	81,274.32	.....	4,101.25	47,000.00	16,932.80
300,000.00	.....	.....	111,500.37	420,500.00	17,646.79
109,245.95	715.72	.....	.....	.....	.....
757,935.18	245,885.97	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,008,755.68	192,922.13	.....	25,530.90	201,000.00	36,224.28
50,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,330.00
224,992.82	174,145.50	.....	.....	15,000.00	288.26
66,141.43	31,394.87	.....	.....	5,000.00	.....
532,153.31	17,000.53	.....	10,085.00	40,000.00	12,837.36
264,431.98	766,805.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
178,341.90	73,484.68	.....	87,745.34	6,000.00	.....
195,757.94	26,776.86	.....	7,000.00	29,100.00	5,243.22
.....	3,000.00	.....	77,883.31	286,000.00	59,366.05
4,086,542.96	1,634,370.48	.....	325,846.17	1,090,600.00	170,042.77
1,324,316.47	450,839.40	.....	.....	105,000.00	1,650.00
150,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,431.17
382,098.57	617,200.33	.....	.....	.....	.....
457,933.31	7,033.54	$35,000.00	25,000.00	45,000.00	.....
1,433,745.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,876.31
292,949.48	106,933.49	100,000.00	.....	.....	.....
90,230.31	64,921.64	.....	.....	.....	77.50
614,985.12	75,514.98	.....	.....	.....	59,693.02
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38,351.83	36,530.27	.....	.....	.....	.....
176,091.04	55,814.87	.....	.....	.....	1,454.17
4,960,701.52	1,414,788.52	135,000.00	25,000.00	150,000.00	90,182.17
138,464,809.47	8,353,604.53	39,254,256.60	7,640,449.74	25,728,041.08	7,200,825.27

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE UNITED

RESOURCES.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Number of banks.	Loans and discounts.	Overdrafts.	U. S. bonds to secure circulation.	U. S. bonds to secure deposits.	Other bonds to secure U.S. deposits.
Maine	86	$27,962,658.26	$44,018.76	$5,320,350	$435,000	$87,000.00
New Hampshire	56	13,537,493.28	33,351.55	4,318,700	1,381,800	136,000.00
Vermont	48	13,669,206.99	50,804.38	4,327,500	998,500	.....
Massachusetts	206	119,018,469.00	97,712.55	16,889,500	3,629,900	502,592.50
Boston	33	166,863,765.72	20,678.94	6,799,700	6,082,250	.....
Rhode Island	36	27,901,131.08	24,276.69	3,882,000	210,000	.....
Connecticut	83	50,963,131.12	165,986.61	10,224,450	1,457,450	22,000.00
Total	548	419,915,855.45	436,829.48	51,762,200	14,194,900	747,592.50
New York	306	139,290,937.99	465,280.63	20,466,900	2,911,500	397,000.00
New York City	45	639,383,359.52	448,634.06	46,096,500	34,350,500	10,407,000.00
Albany	4	13,845,554.02	1,819.03	550,000	222,100	267,000.00
Brooklyn	5	12,404,123.81	4,118.55	642,000	200,000	.....
New Jersey	126	79,724,196.16	43,788.90	8,385,550	1,254,000	147,819.60
Pennsylvania	506	193,617,693.71	518,984.35	25,636,700	5,955,740	158,000.00
Philadelphia	35	149,039,067.12	12,814.90	9,939,500	4,279,000	764,500.00
Pittsburg	34	111,291,173.74	113,657.31	6,735,000	3,504,000	.....
Delaware	21	6,796,795.09	6,869.44	905,500	50,000	.....
Maryland	65	17,588,111.39	40,713.28	2,731,000	737,500	.....
Baltimore	19	46,190,119.25	7,192.72	3,225,000	2,080,000	806,500.00
District of Columbia	1	1,153,030.77	907.70	250,000	.....	.....
Washington City	11	13,166,691.42	7,852.92	1,219,000	451,000	.....
Total	1,178	1,423,490,853.99	1,672,633.79	126,782,650	55,995,340	12,857,819.60
Virginia	60	33,115,132.43	182,992.51	4,946,650	3,359,100	590,405.00
West Virginia	59	19,573,905.78	129,185.74	2,949,000	1,288,000	.....
North Carolina	39	12,241,603.50	267,783.08	1,799,100	883,800	.....
South Carolina	18	8,332,897.38	181,244.85	1,419,250	481,700	.....
Georgia	46	17,306,241.23	801,686.15	2,315,750	1,294,000	134,000.00
Savannah	2	2,041,265.82	984.52	200,000	127,000	.....
Florida	21	6,881,140.65	116,358.23	858,750	465,000	.....
Alabama	42	13,490,937.13	771,434.22	2,184,100	500,000	.....
Mississippi	18	4,535,067.14	1,322,324.34	1,087,000	300,000	.....
Louisiana	24	8,125,048.69	1,566,975.27	796,500	253,000	.....
New Orleans	6	15,073,072.46	1,163,010.20	1,060,000	550,000	.....
Texas	340	64,004,831.25	9,514,755.61	8,518,770	1,017,000	.....
Houston	6	5,819,604.28	1,064,231.55	580,000	100,000	.....
Dallas	4	6,922,534.08	387,162.98	587,500	625,000	.....
Arkansas	9	3,955,758.68	579,487.12	335,000	100,000	.....
Kentucky	89	24,970,798.52	548,402.55	5,432,000	2,158,700	.....
Louisville	8	15,923,349.86	23,908.16	4,350,000	3,057,800	253,000.00
Tennessee	59	28,393,255.92	843,940.15	3,529,750	1,282,000	434,000.00
Porto Rico	1	13,164.53	.....	100,000	.....	.....
Total	851	290,719,609.33	19,465,867.23	43,049,120	17,842,100	1,411,405.00
Ohio	276	112,231,584.28	1,013,158.74	15,755,100	3,324,150	.....
Cincinnati	13	37,636,418.02	15,344.19	4,620,000	3,490,000	460,000.00
Cleveland	15	45,317,464.07	50,806.73	4,350,000	1,500,000	400,000.00
Columbus	6	10,885,309.45	9,013.26	566,000	575,000	.....
Indiana	146	49,518,585.08	520,937.20	6,925,900	2,364,800	.....
Indianapolis	7	16,001,423.42	841.48	660,000	3,739,000	.....
Illinois	274	96,147,264.12	1,566,618.31	12,184,350	3,234,000	187,000.00
Chicago	11	181,573,153.34	56,680.64	3,223,000	1,350,000	666,000.00
Michigan	80	44,984,414.80	282,173.91	4,959,060	1,237,500	.....
Detroit	5	16,921,756.45	13,659.19	1,250,000	900,000	.....
Wisconsin	96	40,584,195.56	335,984.08	3,539,370	787,700	354,000.00
Milwaukee	5	25,896,850.34	485,745.89	662,500	1,097,500	150,000.00
Minnesota	143	34,225,907.96	244,910.75	2,912,500	475,000	100,000.00
St. Paul	5	14,848,514.63	3,796.81	696,000	1,547,000	.....
Minneapolis	5	19,173,099.03	8,139.04	1,150,000	450,000	.....
Iowa	229	64,612,126.36	1,131,388.04	8,089,550	2,778,600	.....
Des Moines	4	4,898,815.68	27,069.30	450,000	300,000	.....
Missouri	64	14,500,711.87	313,668.85	2,347,300	250,000	.....
St. Louis	6	84,842,485.95	112,559.97	12,420,640	2,856,360	246,750.00
Kansas City	6	33,753,243.10	416,971.39	1,845,600	1,764,000	.....
St. Joseph	3	5,846,873.48	31,855.34	450,000	185,680	.....
Total	1,399	954,400,196.99	6,641,323.11	89,056,870	34,206,290	2,563,750.00

STATES, SHOWING THEIR CONDITION AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS FEBRUARY 6, 1903.

RESOURCES.

U. S. bonds on hand.	Premium on U. S. bonds.	Stocks, securities, judgments, claims, etc.	Banking house, furniture, and fixtures.	Other real estate and mortgages owned.	Due from other national banks.
$18,550	$74,949.96	$6,360,866.66	$688,626.93	$115,232.94	$397,537.59
35,380	74,918.65	4,081,663.51	369,237.39	121,310.96	390,656.50
15,600	108,693.72	3,948,741.77	286,937.27	119,779.50	201,347.14
1,500	646,612.19	17,769,257.30	3,769,452.71	408,860.14	941,276.80
517,000	433,930.52	9,732,673.80	1,702,668.50	43,780.02	13,376,631.85
.....	22,593.75	5,337,307.51	764,040.10	16,583.08	494,911.63
6,000	91,563.59	12,331,259.35	2,140,312.31	231,303.61	1,838,486.56
594,030	1,453,262.38	59,561,769.90	9,721,275.21	1,056,850.25	17,640,848.07
228,300	391,392.76	39,031,667.49	3,851,885.05	2,156,854.91	3,921,451.80
1,664,520	3,449,704.15	102,766,245.53	19,589,507.75	2,382,686.66	43,551,683.14
.....	30,074.35	1,576,223.60	245,484.81	147,573.03	3,345,657.83
.....	7,900.00	2,616,122.16	483,250.00	41,841.14	66,057.96
28,920	173,576.26	18,837,678.74	4,093,172.21	760,471.36	3,021,919.41
331,530	1,002,282.21	63,232,870.72	9,225,186.87	2,275,074.58	4,798,336.76
9,700	436,706.56	28,518,672.49	3,737,618.94	610,464.44	21,258,236.89
1,000	423,413.98	15,180,139.15	6,477,147.23	524,250.15	6,022,849.28
10,100	11,647.34	2,009,304.23	338,776.88	97,273.93	201,617.55
960	101,103.49	4,620,337.79	725,463.34	61,596.22	457,659.37
12,500	183,122.66	5,527,510.28	2,741,097.39	161,115.88	5,137,755.17
1,200	.....	189,080.00	23,000.00	.....	7,166.12
148,060	67,124.33	1,564,092.51	1,284,621.50	106,105.72	2,146,512.34
2,436,790	6,278,048.09	285,669,944.69	52,816,211.97	9,325,308.02	93,936,903.62
25,310	306,063.98	3,095,231.14	1,104,028.89	166,670.51	2,099,121.16
16,700	182,542.69	2,193,383.80	1,014,793.79	87,570.00	1,634,907.24
8,000	60,818.02	331,537.34	377,474.13	42,516.70	1,393,568.74
100	17,598.43	833,797.53	132,700.91	58,192.15	424,822.55
.....	121,984.96	907,452.88	384,062.83	294,499.93	1,695,691.92
.....	1,500.00	25,974.28	54,131.50	29,632.08	38,592.36
1,000	58,716.55	876,035.60	308,007.89	122,541.45	706,479.98
.....	122,426.92	1,982,501.10	569,899.85	106,581.32	2,664,844.64
2,020	56,622.19	633,637.04	178,489.76	31,777.45	492,807.65
800	48,908.54	304,615.45	224,026.64	36,278.45	560,548.10
3,000	14,388.10	2,536,144.37	596,657.28	37,441.74	713,475.17
26,440	317,300.40	1,354,588.14	2,793,085.33	809,617.94	7,618,427.32
.....	44,385.56	59,244.99	226,788.77	73,353.86	1,461,470.93
.....	29,000.00	16,961.42	126,999.00	87,881.19	1,096,532.76
23,480	7,147.87	100,255.95	154,891.76	96,815.02	746,155.84
59,230	178,234.47	1,719,488.11	805,921.51	165,694.26	1,040,797.56
1,400	94,437.77	2,489,534.12	230,407.50	117,046.77	2,081,969.03
24,700	193,235.37	1,774,030.60	888,691.75	356,676.81	3,859,105.66
.....	9,625.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
192,180	1,864,936.82	21,234,413.86	10,171,059.09	2,720,787.63	30,329,318.61
580,850	376,454.20	13,310,127.76	2,550,885.39	830,328.76	3,936,653.52
62,370	34,013.44	11,786,665.47	484,350.41	544,827.60	5,475,705.25
150,000	166,951.78	3,616,639.31	576,134.89	125,206.50	3,950,211.38
39,770	22,261.71	2,622,065.81	292,892.94	86,299.05	1,470,731.51
337,910	221,725.28	7,423,494.95	1,458,776.24	403,926.28	3,402,530.90
199,900	184,676.81	2,683,099.87	276,301.09	56,737.00	4,828,110.88
204,360	414,277.75	11,445,916.94	2,642,730.27	702,426.97	2,163,416.66
105,190	11,000.00	16,984,095.87	1,013,333.28	165,946.86	48,198,097.82
79,470	145,243.75	5,080,623.06	1,255,640.02	399,920.05	1,233,761.15
200,000	244,575.00	1,893,248.35	38,288.50	58,658.22	1,622,235.08
45,510	89,571.26	6,111,217.83	1,070,687.56	191,767.67	749,302.80
.....	58,662.50	2,994,648.09	115,000.00	81,401.55	1,926,910.63
49,940	100,764.06	1,882,087.44	1,539,689.46	227,192.33	1,079,350.39
.....	.....	2,774,689.66	535,218.78	109,884.85	1,329,443.67
1,700	4,940.00	938,688.17	297,626.01	30,000.00	1,452,955.31
29,000	261,149.26	3,506,128.43	2,202,648.40	367,173.94	3,632,225.32
5,320	22,080.00	276,898.90	106,536.85	40,338.03	500,233.32
78,700	93,537.22	966,567.17	516,749.54	148,456.91	773,634.03
500	234,700.31	5,445,959.16	1,200,000.00	63,093.48	15,188,291.66
49,040	21,937.50	6,200,842.51	397,361.71	111,008.27	3,899,920.37
2,000	26,637.50	175,055.00	85,695.48	.....	1,230,441.25
2,221,530	2,735,159.33	108,118,759.75	18,656,546.82	4,744,594.32	108,044,162.90

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

RESOURCES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Number of banks.	Loans and discounts.	Overdrafts.	U. S. bonds to secure circulation.	U. S. bonds to secure deposits.	Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits.
North Dakota	63	$10,792,224.83	$115,043.60	$976,250	$150,000	.....
South Dakota	54	8,905,821.37	153,820.60	797,300	335,000	$20,000.00
Nebraska	121	25,295,444.50	423,784.98	2,656,820	300,000	11,500.00
Lincoln	3	2,623,692.30	23,284.38	160,000	110,000	.....
Omaha	7	14,713,457.85	118,385.02	1,250,000	1,000,000	.....
Kansas	131	31,293,182.73	501,133.20	4,639,400	1,185,000	53,000.00
Kansas City	2	4,146,977.45	8,929.65	800,000	50,000	.....
Montana	23	13,007,956.13	478,863.88	969,750	400,000	.....
Wyoming	15	4,476,474.57	119,961.01	437,000	100,000	.....
Colorado	48	15,997,237.17	295,738.98	1,652,500	550,000	.....
Denver	5	16,659,283.90	126,144.17	1,750,000	1,050,000	.....
New Mexico	16	4,084,682.34	134,119.66	606,250	250,000	.....
Oklahoma	70	7,985,906.49	765,909.72	1,056,500	230,000	.....
Indian Territory	74	7,643,168.50	703,073.92	1,091,350	.....	.....
Total	632	167,625,510.13	3,968,192.77	18,843,120	5,710,000	84,500.00
Washington	34	20,349,506.11	851,392.84	1,382,550	1,776,400	.....
Oregon	27	5,827,028.13	246,991.86	536,050	150,000	.....
Portland	3	4,557,530.28	245,342.69	850,000	1,000,000	.....
California	39	17,128,698.21	748,377.53	1,707,500	460,000	.....
San Francisco	7	24,261,105.69	216,472.22	4,730,000	1,424,000	.....
Los Angeles	7	11,349,412.61	104,962.41	1,465,000	400,000	.....
Idaho	16	3,173,085.28	354,669.94	281,650	205,000	.....
Utah	9	1,968,877.05	269,446.97	265,000	100,000	.....
Salt Lake City	4	2,996,655.60	257,723.08	1,050,000	600,000	.....
Nevada	1	413,964.80	137,417.89	20,500	.....	.....
Arizona	8	1,776,107.30	86,330.11	220,250	.....	.....
Alaska[a]	1	68,927.15	2,762.98	12,500	75,000	.....
Hawaii[a]	2	874,820.53	15,009.67	56,500	200,000	.....
Total	158	94,745,718.74	3,536,900.19	12,577,500	6,390,400	.....
United States	4,766	3,350,897,744.63	35,721,746.57	342,071,460	134,339,030	17,665,067.10

[a] Statement of November 25, 1902.

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS FEBRUARY 6, 1903—Continued.

RESOURCES—Continued.

U. S. bonds on hand.	Premium on U. S. bonds.	Stocks, securities, judgments, claims, etc.	Banking house, furniture, and fixtures.	Other real estate and mortgages owned.	Due from other national banks.
$600	$30,035.94	$489,241.55	$556,914.33	$164,049.29	$419,636.38
.....	39,841.85	959,372.75	476,133.47	99,525.32	778,268.02
26,890	104,818.86	619,561.39	994,502.82	521,752.25	948,998.43
4,000	10,870.60	178,345.25	78,158.31	11,113.42	508,922.55
10,500	126,914.98	1,732,849.86	577,160.00	34,411.82	1,540,800.84
116,680	202,772.30	1,303,054.81	1,056,195.14	412,606.17	1,595,838.83
.....	41,892.08	261,323.41	4,300.00	42,234.20	259,277.99
6,020	28,598.63	659,774.39	281,594.07	135,032.41	574,110.05
.....	4,372.19	193,254.30	95,016.00	86,914.98	216,763.38
8,920	38,008.05	5,432,436.21	448,399.89	136,779.14	2,565,231.22
.....	58,187.50	8,700,755.34	65,468.05	319,745.06	2,614,228.98
500	44,950.20	254,157.62	138,509.81	50,066.49	328,335.56
6,040	111,149.38	640,242.26	476,562.29	31,357.01	1,322,652.25
.....	49,146.20	27,258.66	394,198.58	26,417.02	458,709.13
180,150	891,558.76	21,451,627.80	5,643,112.76	2,072,004.58	14,131,773.61
92,360	95,473.36	4,075,960.24	405,652.62	543,247.24	1,586,093.39
175,600	19,786.11	668,596.27	235,800.80	111,939.94	313,417.75
2,300	42,734.37	3,454,185.55	240,878.36	134,370.75	596,109.05
207,550	79,556.88	2,271,398.47	805,191.19	434,901.94	747,190.21
3,228,600	580,837.19	2,437,379.22	341,323.00	.....	1,828,408.16
29,900	64,397.93	1,062,378.22	441,746.78	38,898.85	1,377,460.75
3,260	23,653.39	378,659.27	135,557.51	103,744.81	510,099.52
50,000	4,612.50	250,177.53	121,862.84	15,835.00	147,323.21
.....	37,375.00	371,408.40	147,857.30	46,775.95	598,394.26
.....	.....	22,655.00	11,719.80	7,550.00	5,357.45
500	4,260.00	213,929.68	102,795.35	41,642.74	193,079.34
.....	2,800.00	17,121.70	2,300.00	.....	2,432.06
.....	10,600.00	.....	10,100.00	.....	.....
3,790,070	966,086.73	15,223,849.55	3,002,785.55	1,478,907.22	7,905,365.15
9,414,750	14,189,052.11	511,260,365.55	100,010,991.40	21,398,452.02	271,988,371.96

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

RESOURCES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Due from State and private banks and bankers.	Due from approved reserve agents.	Internal-revenue stamps.	Checks and other cash items.	Exchanges for clearing house.
Maine	$136,881.96	$4,310,323.46	$827.84	$169,567.56	$148,279.19
New Hampshire	14,129.67	3,147,277.49	2,109.39	195,422.07	.....
Vermont	157,806.36	2,056,869.12	915.92	139,438.21	.....
Massachusetts	128,514.26	13,895,070.46	6,709.18	768,712.70	364,792.66
Boston	1,446,778.75	28,521,178.97	42.30	480,957.88	14,648,007.16
Rhode Island	179,190.82	3,650,277.60	34.31	119,211.51	298,369.78
Connecticut	480,845.43	7,945,946.01	4,454.05	449,796.98	242,507.05
Total	2,544,147.25	63,526,943.11	15,092.99	2,323,106.91	15,701,955.84
New York	2,743,718.88	23,913,051.78	17,111.80	890,901.85	472,385.50
New York City	8,881,910.96	.....	2,197.56	4,724,843.27	141,485,063.65
Albany	1,076,555.83	2,788,964.02	658.59	88,267.61	125,296.52
Brooklyn	78,662.35	2,368,593.25	192.68	106,345.70	1,988,040.53
New Jersey	1,150,477.77	15,004,200.31	4,528.83	1,220,638.33	1,265,705.28
Pennsylvania	2,184,289.12	34,675,881.74	15,244.33	1,630,648.50	123,753.11
Philadelphia	4,622,343.30	32,664,527.90	4,012.66	1,822,524.74	17,464,084.75
Pittsburg	1,284,845.82	13,219,388.08	1,136.49	679,180.32	4,888,405.44
Delaware	56,595.60	1,402,248.65	54.69	37,857.26	103,955.81
Maryland	208,535.51	2,627,979.62	564.44	108,171.13	.....
Baltimore	1,069,957.33	6,402,879.66	156.00	241,184.60	2,167,131.12
District of Columbia	.....	246,246.55	.....	7,062.37	10,797.06
Washington City	364,565.53	3,619,075.73	996.38	208,552.06	290,498.83
Total	23,722,458.00	138,933,037.29	46,854.45	11,766,177.74	170,385,117.60
Virginia	971,591.69	4,124,994.94	839.89	198,145.80	463,972.93
West Virginia	910,416.99	3,593,032.50	1,674.41	137,408.61	37,133.21
North Carolina	689,563.15	1,408,091.66	1,185.10	138,261.86	.....
South Carolina	405,863.84	989,475.81	270.00	88,731.30	103,431.68
Georgia	1,461,507.35	2,771,951.74	1,906.03	183,500.69	425,994.29
Savannah	8,723.93	197,907.24	.....	.....	17,101.86
Florida	496,937.38	1,924,202.96	429.44	68,873.26	30,897.23
Alabama	816,867.30	3,886,975.72	381.08	142,417.53	126,467.62
Mississippi	497,403.02	1,452,715.65	992.93	94,120.16	.....
Louisiana	423,211.47	1,529,364.58	302.25	87,406.09	80,257.58
New Orleans	1,015,077.22	2,551,419.35	59.25	31,335.39	1,550,201.62
Texas	1,900,860.22	13,386,460.15	5,740.37	641,198.88	325,701.13
Houston	323,849.71	1,741,032.78	9.92	2,312.22	84,121.17
Dallas	294,541.14	1,920,863.99	946.70	30,871.36	141,971.07
Arkansas	168,378.77	1,400,210.22	403.43	57,463.09	95,033.30
Kentucky	239,592.77	4,596,948.80	1,155.32	198,927.91	41,932.81
Louisville	1,087,859.78	3,733,067.29	.....	15,334.09	158,979.74
Tennessee	1,518,075.22	8,696,373.37	553.15	393,597.87	608,159.59
Porto Rico	125,694.09	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	13,356,015.04	59,905,088.75	16,849.27	2,509,906.11	4,291,356.83
Ohio	1,412,538.51	20,509,469.74	8,691.63	831,218.88	225,149.48
Cincinnati	798,334.02	7,889,279.33	.....	77,692.78	614,728.66
Cleveland	1,629,215.18	5,445,177.78	1,000.00	191,872.55	746,710.36
Columbus	127,523.89	1,960,455.22	261.60	65,904.87	231,150.08
Indiana	814,850.91	14,680,587.44	2,643.66	447,442.57	27,281.15
Indianapolis	1,970,587.11	4,342,160.32	.....	36,236.72	475,015.21
Illinois	937,487.90	20,176,746.29	5,665.16	624,086.38	372,011.75
Chicago	12,205,902.88	.....	4,460.93	120,928.33	9,888,961.69
Michigan	859,336.75	8,153,755.74	2,833.33	171,259.98	115,719.27
Detroit	470,891.55	2,746,014.26	725.66	21,295.43	490,384.18
Wisconsin	244,771.84	9,396,129.99	2,870.85	196,138.36	42,775.82
Milwaukee	893,088.27	4,905,070.50	688.18	14,304.93	502,913.50
Minnesota	603,524.68	5,952,977.08	2,642.24	171,553.76	41,688.63
St. Paul	361,763.80	4,686,504.30	.....	187,413.76	345,252.41
Minneapolis	753,474.15	3,210,178.04	.....	52,435.54	786,454.42
Iowa	1,229,119.94	12,100,763.14	8,453.02	459,190.84	183,582.83
Des Moines	79,086.34	1,395,521.85	20.53	15,722.75	111,761.68
Missouri	452,013.61	4,985,112.01	1,756.81	123,745.39	33,287.74
St. Louis	4,526,056.47	.....	1,615.93	500,519.63	3,307,814.80
Kansas City	6,085,976.05	11,709,853.24	1,448.68	44,729.04	1,250,898.83
St. Joseph	330,728.69	2,144,838.48	.....	44,571.86	124,673.38
Total	36,786,272.54	146,390,594.75	45,778.21	4,398,264.35	19,918,215.87

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS FEBRUARY 6, 1903—Continued.

RESOURCES—Continued.

Notes of other national banks.	Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents.	Specie.	Legal-tender notes.	Five per cent redemption fund.	Due from U. S. Treasurer.	Aggregate.
$277,514	$12,796.74	$1,666,723.14	$414,078	$263,617.25	$6,180.00	$48,911,580.24
245,849	11,625.07	784,954.81	286,052	215,935.00	2,202.50	29,386,068.84
143,735	8,844.36	637,259.44	285,263	202,675.00	1,200.00	27,361,117.18
946,162	84,188.89	5,382,150.65	2,357,786	833,525.00	19,395.00	188,462,139.99
1,342,404	31,016.62	16,739,675.93	4,982,882	339,985.00	159,500.00	274,215,507.96
222,082	14,667.02	949,320.00	522,808	188,300.00	25,708.50	44,822,813.68
608,171	38,466.74	3,205,721.12	1,028,958	496,921.30	55,282.50	94,029,013.33
3,785,917	201,605.44	29,365,805.39	9,827,827	2,540,958.55	269,468.50	707,188,241.22
1,069,024	90,600.84	8,212,076.68	3,778,430	997,330.00	63,419.10	255,271,221.06
935,410	82,340.89	168,554,017.03	48,883,433	2,269,822.50	1,288,385.82	1,281,197,765.49
50,410	3,995.75	867,656.30	843,993	27,500.00	.....	26,104,784.29
69,605	13,796.80	1,486,262.05	595,440	32,100.00	.....	23,204,451.98
458,525	75,485.51	3,809,399.99	2,484,264	412,230.00	36,653.00	142,393,200.66
1,785,030	153,850.36	13,159,826.44	5,670,997	1,235,151.57	63,102.44	367,450,178.81
293,186	56,255.67	19,521,715.71	3,048,734	495,725.00	78,758.63	298,678,149.70
496,639	28,863.67	11,258,929.13	4,719,198	330,900.00	193,926.00	187,374,042.79
28,707	9,658.69	442,020.33	177,910	45,175.00	10,600.00	12,742,667.49
73,531	18,311.36	953,971.16	511,721	117,217.61	16,168.08	31,700,615.79
239,629	19,279.28	5,231,151.90	1,276,168	161,250.00	31,450.00	82,912,150.24
630	645.56	139,490.35	10,810	12,500.00	.....	2,052,566.48
5,795	9,129.30	2,483,638.30	396,044	55,950.00	5,500.00	27,600,805.87
5,506,121	562,213.68	236,120,155.37	72,397,142	6,192,851.68	1,787,963.07	2,738,682,595.65
196,240	25,765.75	1,454,748.24	1,206,324	202,329.50	10,744.50	57,846,402.86
130,273	17,528.61	1,274,885.81	654,154	143,083.41	2,440.21	35,972,019.80
132,003	15,923.97	691,502.40	438,522	76,164.35	2,671.48	21,000,090.48
77,365	8,603.70	413,205.41	310,638	67,512.50	2,450.00	14,349,851.04
164,504	19,787.50	1,019,344.33	740,544	111,632.84	7,883.90	32,163,926.57
9,000	1,057.24	126,431.00	20,427	10,000.00	2.50	2,909,731.33
93,566	8,142.18	474,432.54	419,017	39,787.50	3,500.00	13,953,815.84
284,356	1,153.12	1,327,950.08	1,027,199	108,055.00	1,465.89	30,126,013.52
21,750	5,686.74	310,244.40	496,423	53,850.00	3,302.50	11,576,233.97
36,638	5,418.13	586,976.91	200,651	39,825.00	2,025.00	14,858,777.15
146,165	14,588.33	1,841,142.35	657,463	53,000.00	1,350.00	29,608,990.83
922,218	63,869.50	4,868,339.57	3,041,809	420,074.00	13,765.82	121,564,852.63
158,008	9,056.99	1,000,887.20	809,807	28,875.00	.....	13,587,039.93
52,315	8,885.94	475,052.05	445,000	29,175.00	3,450.00	13,282,643.68
47,142	4,936.35	368,275.25	167,136	14,450.00	2,804.67	8,425,225.32
217,396	15,917.61	1,146,346.02	589,749	257,440.50	7,222.50	44,341,896.22
144,899	4,180.74	976,071.75	1,470,409	217,500.00	48,699.00	36,479,853.60
328,562	24,222.61	2,014,571.74	1,186,435	173,687.50	28,907.50	56,552,531.81
.....	7.17	52,000.00	.....	2,500.00	.....	302,990.79
3,162,400	264,732.18	20,372,407.05	13,831,707	2,048,942.10	142,685.47	558,902,887.37
1,374,304	79,094.01	5,839,148.03	4,002,955	743,922.04	25,715.21	188,961,499.18
182,643	5,386.54	2,993,393.85	3,449,002	231,000.00	8,574.16	80,859,728.72
201,926	13,863.61	3,689,782.40	1,900,811	207,498.00	61,002.50	74,292,274.04
167,188	2,622.28	1,163,748.65	1,060,991	28,300.00	10,500.00	21,387,989.32
1,140,487	47,260.92	4,039,433.36	1,928,770	327,783.56	19,425.65	96,054,552.15
668,088	8,284.77	2,898,217.75	1,390,300	30,450.00	8,750.00	40,458,180.43
1,002,926	59,236.37	5,715,311.40	2,548,935	602,538.75	10,796.15	162,948,102.17
846,483	48,977.86	32,602,057.40	18,014,960	158,650.00	176,900.00	327,414,779.90
458,875	31,913.50	2,770,661.29	1,193,060	231,178.00	13,625.00	73,660,024.60
240,811	10,684.21	1,226,791.25	1,258,005	62,500.00	16,000.00	29,686,523.33
250,062	31,844.67	2,615,157.74	979,140	173,655.50	14,210.50	67,806,064.03
54,843	8,163.54	2,527,482.00	1,166,050	33,125.00	4,500.00	43,579,447.92
181,059	26,560.53	2,032,568.78	630,035	141,715.00	7,750.00	52,629,417.09
117,223	7,373.29	2,385,133.90	435,899	34,800.00	39,400.00	30,445,311.86
87,253	6,151.87	1,467,979.10	815,000	57,500.00	23,406.00	30,766,979.68
575,847	43,416.42	3,263,160.16	1,539,194	393,576.81	15,915.33	106,422,209.24
51,644	2,622.21	482,749.85	238,421	22,500.00	2,000.00	9,029,342.29
170,745	10,536.58	838,438.10	490,425	116,992.50	4,472.50	27,216,850.83
218,219	3,937.60	15,211,142.90	4,292,607	621,030.00	44,800.00	151,339,083.86
208,572	12,172.05	4,129,405.37	789,355	92,280.00	35,900.00	72,820,515.11
28,655	2,346.57	671,980.50	232,972	22,500.00	5,000.00	11,642,504.53
8,227,853	462,449.40	98,563,743.78	48,356,887	4,333,495.16	548,643.00	1,699,421,380.28

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

RESOURCES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Due from State and private banks and bankers.	Due from approved reserve agents.	Internal-revenue stamps.	Checks and other cash items.	Exchanges for clearing house.
North Dakota	$360,615.68	$2,114,979.80	$1,069.36	$174,129.85	$15,583.09
South Dakota	192,996.80	1,867,786.81	452.45	93,568.44	15,726.25
Nebraska	230,245.63	5,906,329.36	940.97	633,753.88	14,085.42
Lincoln	202,122.78	647,862.51	303.87	17,978.86	67,588.30
Omaha	1,113,439.46	3,416,827.03	946.76	105,179.75	654,466.91
Kansas	500,653.95	9,477,494.66	2,681.28	160,498.06	336,433.79
Kansas City	82,201.25	672,348.48	.....	104,038.62	208,640.80
Montana	390,608.82	2,608,994.21	515.46	13,776.00	52,786.15
Wyoming	27,818.96	1,383,568.02	26.17	48,263.79	.....
Colorado	580,804.87	6,561,510.92	5,353.68	181,709.22	128,761.55
Denver	1,315,979.29	8,282,482.55	.....	45,020.46	575,281.21
New Mexico	133,899.73	988,422.33	908.81	33,840.88	3,699.31
Oklahoma	274,169.93	2,605,442.01	1,077.60	209,648.37	40,546.33
Indian Territory	84,991.73	1,638,426.96	584.69	110,273.98	6,997.47
Total	5,490,548.88	48,172,475.65	14,861.10	1,931,680.16	2,120,597.08
Washington	2,475,607.21	5,353,539.59	1,603.10	145,614.20	362,954.15
Oregon	311,120.34	2,142,797.51	2,107.56	41,473.16	.....
Portland	431,550.41	1,376,986.70	.....	39,167.49	133,002.45
California	1,310,860.32	4,956,894.15	1,573.11	554,744.16	13,352.85
San Francisco	4,012,826.61	3,017,276.61	760.69	17,542.96	1,190,351.13
Los Angeles	722,032.53	2,255,667.14	610.31	29,357.71	310,805.11
Idaho	464,535.13	1,441,042.82	1,674.64	25,858.11	.....
Utah	224,160.47	766,345.49	.....	7,653.78	5,707.58
Salt Lake City	342,858.44	712,612.96	614.43	7,810.74	54,679.91
Nevada	12,937.61	73,456.09	.....	197.95	.....
Arizona	226,701.34	649,909.08	460.05	21,037.96	8,145.05
Alaska[a]	25,518.24	16,616.35	.....	637.71	.....
Hawaii[a]	5,640.44	33,566.88	7.60	25,585.70	.....
Total	10,566,349.09	22,796,711.37	9,411.49	916,681.63	2,078,998.23
United States	92,465,790.80	479,724,850.92	148,847.51	23,845,816.90	214,496,241.45

[a] Statement of November 25, 1902.

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS FEBRUARY 6, 1903—Continued.

RESOURCES—Continued.

Notes of other national banks.	Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents.	Specie.	Legal-tender notes.	Five per cent redemption fund.	Due from U. S. Treasurer.	Aggregate.
$104,310	$9,353.85	$531,890.10	$338,377	$46,412.50	$225.00	$17,390,942.15
68,075	6,966.22	612,813.80	288,577	38,427.50	1,202.50	15,751,676.15
157,619	11,710.39	1,046,805.50	671,240	130,926.00	2,435.00	40,710,164.38
11,690	1,319.40	120,790.05	120,273	8,000.00	.....	4,906,315.58
108,477	4,766.92	1,682,641.25	1,025,112	62,500.00	7,749.70	29,286,587.15
505,470	24,936.43	2,035,304.11	910,947	229,735.00	8,309.57	56,551,327.03
12,247	766.73	83,537.25	583,040	40,000.00	5.00	7,401,759.91
122,177	4,486.18	1,338,329.75	447,018	48,487.50	476.93	21,569,355.56
24,217	2,455.75	339,814.10	79,871	21,850.00	.....	7,657,641.22
201,195	11,641.69	2,020,135.86	735,644	81,950.00	15,153.03	37,649,110.48
488,424	3,762.67	3,133,755.80	1,816,750	87,500.00	56,434.74	47,149,203.72
71,359	2,170.75	270,514.30	177,341	30,000.00	1.29	7,603,729.08
201,096	10,248.24	540,250.73	307,897	51,950.00	976.05	16,869,602.16
74,068	7,656.20	418,864.87	176,297	53,630.00	1,403.41	12,966,516.32
2,150,424	102,241.42	14,175,427.47	7,678,384	931,368.50	94,372.22	323,463,930.89
109,911	11,494.72	3,117,684.65	195,674	69,047.50	5.00	43,001,770.92
36,835	3,006.32	967,211.70	67,532	26,802.50	2,275.00	11,886,371.95
3,375	4,067.36	2,005,752.05	16,258	42,500.00	.....	15,176,110.51
139,393	8,161.85	2,618,270.35	122,747	78,975.00	850.00	34,396,186.22
91,551	3,745.68	6,034,163.74	18,782	232,750.00	.....	53,667,875.90
48,830	3,214.38	2,110,301.35	170,525	70,750.00	.....	22,056,251.08
50,011	1,680.60	364,023.97	107,915	11,770.00	.....	7,637,890.99
15,590	1,403.23	278,761.20	6,289	12,750.00	.....	4,511,795.85
21,144	1,855.28	928,919.90	104,028	52,500.00	.....	8,333,213.25
810	109.19	26,599.90	1,200	1,025.00	.....	735,500.68
44,200	932.44	271,632.95	122,326	11,010.00	2,013.30	3,997,262.69
.....	2.65	39,536.00	200	625.00	.....	266,979.84
60	296.45	211,749.55	150	2,825.00	.....	1,446,911.82
561,710	39,970.15	18,974,607.31	933,626	613,330.00	5,143.30	207,114,121.70
23,394,425	1,633,212.27	417,572,146.37	153,025,573	16,660,945.99	2,848,275.56	6,234,773,157.11

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

LIABILITIES.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Capital stock paid in.	Surplus fund.
Maine	$10,546,000	$2,840,138.00
New Hampshire	5,355,000	1,588,619.49
Vermont	6,460,000	1,515,529.38
Massachusetts	39,337,500	14,971,120.00
Boston	33,100,000	14,477,700.00
Rhode Island	12,305,250	3,814,997.24
Connecticut	26,382,070	8,368,500.00
Total	127,485,820	47,576,604.11
New York	33,273,740	14,966,661.88
New York City	100,550,000	68,170,000.00
Albany	1,250,000	1,420,000.00
Brooklyn	1,352,000	1,950,000.00
New Jersey	17,259,000	11,699,660.66
Pennsylvania	49,828,090	33,697,390.76
Philadelphia	21,405,000	21,840,000.00
Pittsburg	20,000,000	20,010,000.00
Delaware	2,153,985	1,268,412.32
Maryland	4,506,700	2,399,176.79
Baltimore	12,403,260	6,514,400.00
District of Columbia	252,000	150,000.00
Washington City	2,775,000	1,946,500.00
Total	267,008,775	186,032,202.41
Virginia	6,580,000	3,224,580.28
West Virginia	4,629,492	1,718,432.80
North Carolina	3,450,100	1,164,750.00
South Carolina	2,068,000	684,850.82
Georgia	4,891,000	1,692,400.00
Savannah	750,000	225,000.00
Florida	1,535,000	859,600.00
Alabama	4,150,000	1,141,065.00
Mississippi	1,555,000	615,000.00
Louisiana	1,635,000	758,700.00
New Orleans	2,000,000	3,025,000.00
Texas	23,484,000	6,839,203.31
Houston	1,450,000	870,000.00
Dallas	1,050,000	1,112,000.00
Arkansas	1,120,000	452,620.00
Kentucky	8,740,900	2,293,715.48
Louisville	4,645,000	1,792,500.00
Tennessee	7,145,000	1,912,550.89
Porto Rico	100,000	
Total	80,978,492	30,381,968.58
Ohio	28,462,770	9,463,098.01
Cincinnati	9,500,000	3,725,000.00
Cleveland	11,900,000	3,606,000.00
Columbus	2,300,000	755,000.00
Indiana	13,577,240	4,024,612.61
Indianapolis	4,300,000	1,540,000.00
Illinois	20,613,150	8,210,542.79
Chicago	25,100,000	12,900,000.00
Michigan	8,247,500	2,684,288.20
Detroit	4,100,000	1,013,500.00
Wisconsin	7,827,500	2,173,825.00
Milwaukee	4,250,000	1,315,000.00
Minnesota	7,486,300	1,428,303.16
St. Paul	3,800,000	1,005,000.00
Minneapolis	3,410,000	1,055,000.00
Iowa	14,900,000	3,612,119.20
Des Moines	800,000	260,000.00
Missouri	4,067,880	966,225.00
St. Louis	15,400,000	10,250,000.00
Kansas City	2,650,000	1,179,000.00
St. Joseph	550,000	130,000.00
Total	193,242,340	71,296,513.97

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS FEBRUARY 6, 1903—Continued.

LIABILITIES.

Undivided profits, less expenses.	National-bank notes outstanding.	State-bank circulation outstanding.	Due to other national banks.	Due to State and private banks and bankers.	Due to trust companies and savings banks.
$2,354,680.37	$5,261,270.50	.....	$383,908.78	$66,074.43	$1,253,205.00
935,996.48	4,269,760.00	$6,789.00	674,234.53	.....	1,368,525.16
1,186,006.92	4,268,899.00	.....	48,891.80	34,665.01	634,205.77
7,172,791.23	16,702,289.50	.....	1,048,100.06	338,617.07	7,196,112.10
7,734,844.15	6,692,040.00	.....	31,559,653.87	8,643,799.75	23,393,141.32
2,006,306.93	3,828,157.50	.....	544,821.35	97,879.04	1,541,158.06
3,860,375.30	10,092,099.50	.....	1,341,960.10	196,986.05	3,303,581.56
25,251,001.38	51,114,516.00	6,789.00	35,601,570.49	9,378,021.35	38,689,928.97
9,550,074.97	19,916,437.50	9,671.00	3,287,214.82	2,336,907.34	6,535,177.61
37,163,204.73	44,499,085.00	16,542.00	267,800,429.74	72,116,870.06	114,648,379.77
313,240.80	540,550.00	.....	9,549,102.60	1,339,827.76	2,109,972.27
563,277.80	634,000.00	1,846.00	144,794.21	211,144.60	4,359,631.83
7,035,290.75	8,213,557.50	5,402.00	3,024,050.53	478,241.73	4,722,643.31
9,001,116.12	25,103,270.00	1,498.00	3,443,753.12	518,521.66	1,056,534.64
4,615,132.55	9,775,835.00	.....	54,126,807.62	11,807,646.97	29,709,007.00
6,418,799.93	6,665,397.50	.....	20,723,150.29	6,122,683.23	12,762,456.79
344,530.61	885,355.00	540.50	259,033.66	13,355.43	210,867.62
724,265.46	2,630,905.00	.....	411,568.85	85,143.26	31,257.46
1,532,062.65	3,200,800.00	493.00	11,332,533.14	2,857,359.38	4,428,335.48
187,419.32	250,000.00	.....	11,554.07	253.99	.....
445,362.94	1,084,225.00	.....	493,429.94	74,593.02	867,763.04
77,893,778.63	123,399,417.50	35,992.50	374,607,422.59	97,962,548.43	181,442,026.82
2,345,099.82	4,907,200.00	.....	2,694,821.42	2,787,772.52	181,789.23
810,602.50	2,919,362.50	.....	785,906.95	950,124.80	22,972.99
693,622.69	1,778,590.00	.....	849,202.79	900,064.89	31,398.82
697,145.18	1,405,340.00	.....	267,971.20	911,740.40	94,370.85
1,027,714.57	2,268,947.50	.....	1,014,329.81	1,438,175.09	36,485.81
135,882.41	196,095.00	.....	293,861.46	170,017.97	80,256.72
309,553.45	853,345.00	.....	308,204.96	464,648.43	13,437.67
1,153,746.42	2,160,390.00	.....	839,525.63	738,574.48	16,703.37
256,495.00	1,073,830.00	.....	145,297.51	217,557.00	17,199.79
710,968.42	794,027.50	.....	709,896.54	489,432.23	21,361.20
303,916.42	1,051,545.00	.....	3,062,855.68	1,582,263.99	243,160.15
4,892,459.08	8,383,900.00	.....	4,810,186.94	1,153,291.80	40,090.22
389,067.56	544,800.00	.....	2,393,788.80	673,165.20	5,733.58
986,700.29	587,500.00	.....	2,622,528.20	455,143.86	.....
243,088.15	335,000.00	.....	107,859.60	533,025.41	9,277.69
944,740.89	5,392,485.00	.....	661,916.03	493,451.51	40,343.34
367,294.86	4,345,550.00	.....	5,974,958.38	4,682,177.86	477,798.60
1,249,793.32	3,502,532.50	.....	2,547,156.54	5,851,957.58	1,162,464.44
559.64	100,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
16,718,450.67	42,600,440.00	.....	30,090,268.44	24,492,585.02	2,494,844.47
4,482,362.93	15,518,417.50	.....	2,088,854.10	2,174,069.64	954,544.41
2,106,818.21	4,567,097.50	.....	13,103,937.87	6,646,861.93	2,182,753.17
1,263,994.10	4,328,850.00	.....	9,771,744.95	5,687,679.99	6,481,955.95
333,339.99	566,000.00	.....	1,495,990.09	1,847,422.93	601,829.17
1,613,890.29	6,860,940.50	.....	1,055,217.31	2,434,454.50	717,578.91
225,915.24	609,950.00	.....	6,351,090.38	5,339,998.55	1,285,787.32
4,153,299.69	12,056,800.00	.....	1,062,332.12	4,223,199.36	377,200.17
4,964,719.55	3,091,197.50	.....	98,761,170.20	44,725,754.62	9,110,234.61
1,523,273.49	4,654,437.50	.....	534,136.65	1,290,536.31	931,005.36
272,679.16	1,215,350.00	.....	2,797,533.25	3,775,179.57	2,444,451.95
878,459.29	3,440,535.00	.....	413,737.51	1,320,945.77	20,031.15
774,251.21	662,500.00	.....	4,796,618.77	3,834,904.84	360,808.15
1,048,299.39	2,823,070.00	.....	792,606.75	1,045,446.37	292,234.26
513,502.66	649,220.00	.....	4,024,911.53	3,498,256.87	133,123.03
282,511.92	1,145,950.00	.....	5,739,421.70	4,338,802.98	687,957.35
1,848,334.22	8,034,075.00	.....	3,129,835.68	6,299,329.98	3,710,448.45
51,358.32	429,747.50	.....	1,867,435.05	2,129,269.14	370,622.19
354,095.86	2,344,297.50	.....	125,345.73	1,129,164.10	60,151.35
4,456,415.54	12,345,545.00	.....	27,301,570.28	20,602,897.44	7,782,428.38
1,781,697.87	1,797,300.00	.....	19,651,171.51	15,140,849.63	821,100.66
161,412.69	450,000.00	.....	1,540,987.69	3,227,170.89	231,399.09
33,090,631.62	87,591,280.50	.....	206,405,649.12	140,712,195.41	39,557,645.08

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

LIABILITIES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Capital stock paid in.	Surplus fund.
North Dakota	$2,422,150	$423,992.25
South Dakota	2,175,000	269,500.00
Nebraska	6,428,000	1,557,600.00
Lincoln	400,000	139,000.00
Omaha	3,250,000	565,000.00
Kansas	8,259,600	1,515,796.35
Kansas City	1,200,000	265,000.00
Montana	2,480,000	594,958.99
Wyoming	935,000	180,500.00
Colorado	3,070,500	897,343.50
Denver	2,500,000	700,000.00
New Mexico	1,024,300	177,500.00
Oklahoma	2,505,000	267,792.64
Indian Territory	3,095,760	633,127.99
Total	39,745,310	8,187,111.72
Washington	3,435,000	1,063,150.00
Oregon	1,345,000	375,850.00
Portland	1,050,000	180,000.00
California	4,230,000	1,307,750.00
San Francisco	6,850,000	3,560,000.00
Los Angeles	2,300,000	300,000.00
Idaho	775,000	244,000.00
Utah	592,500	131,250.00
Salt Lake City	1,100,000	332,500.00
Nevada	82,000	18,000.00
Arizona	480,000	101,385.00
Alaska	50,000	2,000.00
Hawaii	525,000	50,000.00
Total	22,814,500	7,665,885.00
United States	731,275,237	351,140,285.79

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS FEBRUARY 6, 1903—Continued.

LIABILITIES—Continued.

Undivided profits, less expenses.	National-bank notes outstanding.	State-bank circulation outstanding.	Due to other national banks.	Due to State and private banks and bankers.	Due to trust companies and savings banks.
$503,135.23	$944,090.00	.....	$208,969.01	$444,240.93	.....
551,783.92	776,150.00	.....	188,274.56	696,309.83	$679.93
668,981.90	2,638,620.00	.....	932,537.41	1,835,651.03	110,564.92
65,944.61	160,000.00	.....	551,344.43	925,999.09	87,466.48
247,037.67	1,250,000.00	.....	5,393,504.51	4,091,530.99	101,201.40
1,234,561.38	4,622,995.00	.....	537,822.17	2,235,609.12	64,217.71
347,457.44	800,000.00	.....	1,294,815.72	1,102,746.02	2,028.21
923,070.29	923,295.00	.....	479,716.54	229,564.39	80,808.75
314,252.44	435,900.00	.....	147,490.97	133,878.83	.....
737,194.62	1,636,020.00	.....	1,623,354.76	837,813.14	840,143.23
1,023,683.52	1,750,000.00	.....	6,781,865.67	2,388,749.89	1,630,496.46
133,977.18	600,000.00	.....	262,402.19	85,538.66	31,117.22
381,722.35	1,048,200.00	.....	827,887.36	848,451.07	66,898.62
462,396.02	1,072,500.00	.....	216,968.60	100,643.05	12,779.89
7,595,198.57	18,657,770.00	.....	19,446,953.90	15,956,726.04	3,028,402.82
1,110,630.96	1,310,530.00	.....	1,289,669.76	1,449,138.72	90,934.26
400,983.93	447,435.00	.....	46,143.10	80,643.49	806.68
783,158.95	839,500.00	.....	1,684,468.76	1,410,685.49	168,366.52
942,497.97	1,594,545.00	.....	166,136.46	659,711.00	604,126.13
601,422.36	4,503,597.50	.....	3,006,258.95	5,654,400.06	2,854,382.20
690,083.84	1,390,395.00	.....	427,106.11	388,235.25	412,666.49
235,425.66	251,750.00	.....	53,364.62	53,336.13	.....
117,485.50	254,992.50	.....	78,927.62	89,965.71	48,018.42
251,110.33	985,000.00	.....	152,946.84	534,708.52	105,038.02
6,561.67	20,497.50	.....	.....	9,916.59	5,358.48
125,332.89	208,850.00	.....	33,837.27	34,292.02	.....
2,060.71	2,870.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
16,012.94	52,850.00	.....	.....	10,903.16	.....
5,282,767.71	11,862,812.50	.....	6,938,859.49	10,375,936.14	4,289,697.20
165,831,828.58	335,226,236.50	$42,781.50	673,090,724.03	298,878,012.39	269,502,545.36

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

LIABILITIES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Due to approved reserve agents.	Dividends unpaid.	Individual deposits.
Maine	$63,453.91	$29,030.50	$24,797,107.48
New Hampshire	24,499.30	20,381.66	13,483,182.48
Vermont	2,789.60	23,051.77	12,086,178.77
Massachusetts	806,597.54	47,622.98	95,073,729.90
Boston	7,278,440.96	10,769.33	129,845,297.94
Rhode Island	524,504.68	29,365.01	19,834,576.10
Connecticut	504,311.65	24,663.18	43,650,979.94
Total	9,204,597.64	184,884.43	338,771,052.61
New York	1,698,916.44	104,269.85	158,719,663.05
New York City		71,056.81	512,433,609.16
Albany	1,753,356.25	3,208.50	7,279,963.11
Brooklyn	51,564.60	1,483.40	13,717,189.24
New Jersey	1,032,225.20	45,084.47	86,543,653.05
Pennsylvania	429,563.57	185,240.77	236,524,948.92
Philadelphia	10,294,986.74	31,231.04	129,176,280.37
Pittsburg	191,957.94	48,889.75	88,973,744.62
Delaware	38,816.75	2,336.40	7,515,329.20
Maryland	18,051.48	24,277.93	20,113,107.88
Baltimore	1,695,891.72	74,081.66	34,307,067.93
District of Columbia		6,400.00	1,194,939.10
Washington City	23,855.40	6,804.50	19,421,799.83
Total	17,229,186.09	604,365.08	1,315,921,295.46
Virginia	253,833.08	4,356.12	29,080,556.03
West Virginia	661.05	13,520.00	22,589,355.61
North Carolina	47,252.17	4,449.34	10,725,330.17
South Carolina	47,625.62	14,081.00	7,569,524.23
Georgia	230,359.78	5,300.00	17,501,209.43
Savannah		291.50	832,369.90
Florida	18,810.30	2,590.00	8,958,814.86
Alabama	1,150.55	7,315.72	19,130,941.19
Mississippi	22,858.79	8,938.00	7,091,197.73
Louisiana	16,389.02	10,739.00	8,795,414.30
New Orleans	67,025.30	5,537.79	16,714,223.39
Texas	165,435.55	76,065.14	67,939,117.51
Houston		8,911.60	7,119,073.19
Dallas		392.00	6,639,421.40
Arkansas		2,028.00	5,511,934.97
Kentucky	159,279.61	16,796.50	23,038,948.81
Louisville	43,306.76	5,524.00	10,808,366.57
Tennessee	431,516.98	7,460.50	31,084,668.61
Porto Rico			102,431.15
Total	1,505,504.56	194,296.21	301,232,899.05
Ohio	564,650.03	43,911.83	119,791,860.03
Cincinnati	239,064.15	6,367.34	31,832,024.69
Cleveland	136,128.32	2,627.00	25,738,909.38
Columbus	32,996.11	1,689.00	12,823,790.93
Indiana	4,324.11	18,240.25	63,083,814.82
Indianapolis	46,129.23	73.50	16,842,041.30
Illinois	5,755.89	50,853.23	107,873,528.54
Chicago		6,839.00	125,666,628.25
Michigan	14,294.41	11,846.00	52,407,866.07
Detroit	175,477.85	290.00	12,769,116.25
Wisconsin	6,399.03	4,897.50	50,595,620.42
Milwaukee	41,931.12	1,094.00	26,119,988.82
Minnesota	486.69	12,412.95	36,639,934.50
St. Paul	490,976.61	2,553.17	14,839,625.59
Minneapolis	226,523.01	1,987.50	13,134,684.17
Iowa	21,527.11	28,459.34	60,787,391.29
Des Moines		328.50	2,820,640.70
Missouri		4,205.00	17,791,248.09
St. Louis		6,372.50	48,824,695.59
Kansas City	148,359.43	1,853.00	27,855,970.03
St. Joseph			5,095,892.31
Total	2,155,023.10	206,900.61	873,335,271.77

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS FEBRUARY 6, 1903—Continued.

LIABILITIES—Continued.

U. S. deposits.	Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.	Bonds borrowed.	Notes and bills rediscounted.	Bills payable.	Other liabilities.
$482,956.97	$48,436.47	$157,000.00	.....	$522,822.00	$105,495.83
1,461,056.59	28,924.15	.....	$18,000.00	97,200.00	53,900.00
973,388.77	6,083.41	40,600.00	.....	80,000.00	826.98
4,132,178.68	28,267.17	158,000.00	226,790.00	1,111,900.00	110,523.76
6,314,503.27	107,700.65	3,551,950.00	.....	1,337,000.00	168,666.72
196,576.40	14,221.33	.....	.....	85,000.00	.04
1,656,347.15	5,011.48	50,000.00	.....	510,000.00	82,127.42
15,217,007.83	238,644.66	3,957,550.00	244,790.00	3,743,922.00	521,540.75
3,019,866.35	152,923.00	281,600.00	455,402.54	832,158.50	130,536.21
41,633,641.66	368,435.41	21,557,000.00	.....	.....	169,511.15
411,194.69	6,368.31	.....	.....	128,000.00	.....
182,011.28	22,493.74	.....	.....	.....	13,015.28
1,328,141.62	37,257.49	225,000.00	194,646.05	511,000.00	38,346.30
6,035,056.33	38,485.45	196,840.00	360,943.61	912,682.75	116,238.11
4,683,546.47	235,175.94	922,500.00	.....	30,000.00	25,000.00
3,375,704.50	127,634.91	450,000.00	500,000.00	210,000.00	793,623.33
39,354.83	10,750.17	.....	.....	.....	.....
729,105.08	.....	.....	.....	15,000.00	12,056.60
2,731,125.28	.....	766,500.00	.....	1,065,000.00	3,240.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
412,119.12	.....	.....	46,453.08	.....	2,900.00
64,580,867.21	999,524.42	24,399,440.00	1,557,445.28	3,703,841.25	1,304,466.98
3,326,760.65	367,257.82	896,700.00	343,703.98	799,874.30	52,097.61
1,247,375.48	40,647.21	25,000.00	74,478.85	45,000.00	99,087.06
867,924.72	97,109.58	30,000.00	252,420.31	104,600.00	3,275.00
455,465.32	29,123.59	.....	50,000.00	30,000.00	24,612.83
1,349,004.00	79,095.58	.....	176,500.00	436,105.00	17,300.00
58,533.04	72,941.33	.....	.....	93,500.00	982.00
412,111.38	52,699.79	7,500.00	.....	157,500.00	.....
445,922.71	54,994.48	.....	62,691.84	146,600.00	76,392.13
299,918.10	81.90	50,000.00	75,825.10	145,250.00	1,785.05
253,000.00	.....	.....	432,673.42	229,744.60	1,430.92
500,000.00	10,763.11	.....	50,000.00	100,000.00	892,700.00
866,704.59	142,153.91	7,007.13	1,109,036.71	1,564,430.83	91,769.91
100,000.00	.....	.....	.....	25,000.00	7,500.00
596,106.22	27,572.05	.....	.....	.....	5,279.66
60,991.73	39,378.81	.....	.....	10,000.00	20.96
2,105,980.14	51,417.50	134,000.00	151,070.09	85,007.68	31,843.64
2,913,590.17	299,788.67	67,000.00	13,600.00	.....	43,397.73
1,185,160.42	193,858.06	54,700.00	50,374.21	165,000.00	8,337.76
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17,044,548.67	1,558,883.39	1,271,907.13	2,842,374.51	4,137,612.41	1,357,812.26
3,198,050.59	105,615.60	1,444,040.00	232,651.77	360,000.00	76,602.74
3,794,546.17	.....	2,667,500.00	.....	450,000.00	37,757.69
1,769,024.35	44,044.69	1,739,500.00	446,000.00	1,065,000.00	310,815.31
545,812.24	29,118.86	55,000.00	.....	.....	.....
2,362,632.81	2,013.52	145,800.00	7,838.20	36,000.00	109,954.32
3,479,551.06	255,312.46	170,000.00	.....	.....	12,331.39
3,657,400.61	69,641.43	.....	60,800.00	365,500.00	168,098.34
1,581,379.06	264,357.11	1,234,000.00	.....	.....	8,500.00
1,219,350.00	18,414.32	.....	2,500.00	115,000.00	5,576.29
867,901.32	45,043.98	.....	.....	210,000.00	.....
983,526.72	68,556.95	.....	.....	20,000.00	52,029.69
1,078,169.41	125,224.29	200,000.00	.....	.....	18,957.31
538,773.34	11,226.66	.....	83,045.16	287,732.81	139,545.05
1,078,269.25	409,873.15	.....	.....	.....	.....
426,961.82	14,079.23	300,000.00	.....	.....	3,100.00
2,717,605.89	39,965.91	48,000.00	138,130.92	1,036,300.00	70,686.25
217,432.47	81,761.49	.....	.....	.....	746.93
250,000.00	.....	.....	29,500.00	90,500.00	4,238.20
3,061,889.66	12,131.44	1,194,500.00	.....	.....	100,638.03
1,681,043.41	16,858.57	.....	.....	.....	95,311.00
181,257.33	4,384.53	70,000.00	.....	.....	.....
34,690,577.51	1,617,624.19	9,268,340.00	1,000,466.05	4,036,032.81	1,214,888.54

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

LIABILITIES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Due to approved reserve agents.	Dividends unpaid.	Individual deposits.
North Dakota	$7,379.95	$4,413.00	$12,229,671.65
South Dakota	836.91	9,341.64	10,648,965.13
Nebraska	225,425.50	7,314.45	25,553,931.30
Lincoln		60.00	2,466,828.73
Omaha		175.00	13,385,770.56
Kansas	6,156.11	12,738.50	36,646,841.45
Kansas City	121,528.76	381.00	2,217,802.76
Montana		8,032.00	15,332,454.87
Wyoming	10,941.48	914.00	5,343,375.31
Colorado	3,320.78	1,973.70	27,379,836.68
Denver		150.00	29,513,286.89
New Mexico	2,969.21	1,800.00	5,000,092.24
Oklahoma	21,761.52	1,282.64	10,636,577.52
Indian Territory	64,377.38	3,052.00	6,937,347.21
Total	464,697.60	51,627.03	203,292,782.30
Washington	39.93	12,460.47	31,408,894.20
Oregon	10,948.38	7,040.00	9,021,521.37
Portland		1,187.50	8,072,658.26
California	24,200.35	9,936.00	24,139,078.02
San Francisco	196,793.03	4,376.00	21,675,111.29
Los Angeles		917.50	15,246,908.79
Idaho		4,355.00	5,790,881.49
Utah		3,309.00	3,088,871.27
Salt Lake City	2,652.30	3,520.00	4,268,263.24
Nevada		510.00	592,656.44
Arizona	1,614.77	705.00	3,011,245.74
Alaska		1,120.00	133,929.13
Hawaii			531,271.46
Total	236,248.76	49,436.47	126,981,290.70
United States	30,795,257.75	1,291,510.73	3,159,534,591.89

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS FEBRUARY 6, 1903—Continued.

LIABILITIES—Continued.

U. S. deposits.	Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.	Bonds borrowed.	Notes and bills rediscounted.	Bills payable.	Other liabilities.
$139,643.74	$10,356.26	.....	$7,000.00	$20,000.00	$25,900.13
271,696.41	76,624.64	.....	21,837.15	53,500.00	11,176.03
300,000.00	.....	.....	147,859.28	288,500.00	15,178.59
108,811.07	861.17	.....	.....	.....	.....
715,988.70	286,378.32	.....	.....	.....	.....
989,288.16	191,864.03	.....	77,609.30	115,000.00	41,227.75
50,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
230,161.63	141,880.70	.....	.....	142,500.00	2,912.40
35,067.60	65,320.59	.....	.....	55,000.00	.....
536,514.06	13,446.01	.....	30,500.00	28,000.00	13,150.00
251,364.19	609,607.10	.....	.....	.....	.....
189,584.99	55,307.39	.....	18,140.00	21,000.00	.....
157,913.15	71,162.40	.....	15,791.95	15,000.00	4,160.94
.....	368.42	.....	79,798.54	214,787.22	72,610.00
3,976,033.70	1,523,177.03	.....	398,536.22	953,287.22	186,315.84
1,282,593.41	475,871.68	.....	.....	60,000.00	12,857.53
150,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
403,501.34	582,583.69	.....	.....	.....	.....
458,488.45	4,181.04	$35,000.00	25,000.00	195,000.00	535.80
1,449,408.20	.....	3,286,875.00	.....	.....	25,251.31
297,574.00	102,364.10	.....	.....	.....	500,000.00
134,840.27	71,318.11	.....	.....	23,530.00	89.71
92,720.52	8,715.31	.....	.....	.....	5,040.00
538,637.95	58,026.72	.....	.....	.....	809.33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24,763.72	50,236.28	.....	.....	.....	.....
151,860.28	50,113.98	.....	.....	.....	58,900.00
4,984,388.14	1,403,410.91	3,321,875.00	25,000.00	278,530.00	603,483.68
140,493,423.06	7,341,264.60	42,219,112.13	6,068,612.06	16,853,225.69	5,188,508.05

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE UNITED

RESOURCES.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Number of banks.	Loans and discounts.	Overdrafts.	U. S. bonds to secure circulation.	U. S. bonds to secure deposits.	Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits.
Maine	86	$28,403,358.41	$73,865.23	$5,357,850	$435,000	$87,000.00
New Hampshire	56	13,363,516.01	42,091.54	4,236,700	1,471,800	16,000.00
Vermont	48	13,806,241.45	64,936.79	4,327,500	998,500	.....
Massachusetts	202	115,059,648.33	92,069.98	16,769,500	3,571,900	536,592.50
Boston	33	162,244,195.30	58,489.29	6,949,700	6,082,250	517,000.00
Rhode Island	36	27,771,477.58	13,578.53	3,882,000	210,000	.....
Connecticut	82	50,167,999.60	170,794.68	10,174,450	1,457,450	22,000.00
Total	543	410,816,436.69	515,826.04	51,697,700	14,226,900	1,178,592.50
New York	306	141,736,634.71	542,020.49	20,314,400	2,931,500	307,000.00
New York City	45	611,711,959.89	246,630.57	44,746,500	30,950,500	10,907,000.00
Albany	4	13,243,508.55	1,428.84	550,000	222,100	267,000.00
Brooklyn	5	12,985,921.82	4,216.07	642,000	200,000	.....
New Jersey	127	81,566,046.70	52,753.19	8,413,050	1,254,000	147,819.60
Pennsylvania	521	203,695,417.02	589,239.12	26,164,000	5,955,740	163,745.00
Philadelphia	34	145,438,639.25	29,034.99	10,519,500	4,307,000	727,500.00
Pittsburg	34	115,564,565.14	200,047.69	6,545,000	3,504,000	.....
Delaware	21	6,974,761.44	5,733.28	905,500	50,000	.....
Maryland	66	18,237,938.21	43,811.30	2,810,250	737,500	.....
Baltimore	19	47,173,502.45	6,150.51	3,040,000	1,774,900	760,000.00
District of Columbia	1	1,243,213.97	1,124.22	250,000	.....	.....
Washington City	11	14,132,526.67	15,396.75	1,219,000	3,551,000	.....
Total	1,194	1,413,704,635.82	1,737,587.02	126,119,200	55,438,240	13,280,064.60
Virginia	61	33,833,677.95	133,537.71	4,951,150	3,408,700	540,805.00
West Virginia	63	20,884,586,67	157,187.53	3,030,500	1,300,500	.....
North Carolina	40	12,659,347.95	224,428.88	1,935,100	883,800	.....
South Carolina	19	9,173,071.67	237,226.25	1,469,250	481,700	.....
Georgia	47	18,254,826.85	535,606.19	2,360,800	1,294,000	134,000.00
Savannah	2	2,043,397.54	1,169.18	200,000	127,000	.....
Florida	20	7,036,143.01	94,723.07	808,750	465,000	.....
Alabama	40	13,419,057.72	688,546.22	2,159,100	500,000	.....
Mississippi	20	5,666,679,03	900,404.22	1,197,500	300,000	.....
Louisiana	24	8,522,742.04	928,233.21	796,500	253,000	.....
New Orleans	6	14,445,998.32	739,634.35	1,060,000	550,000	.....
Texas	345	66,101,335.79	5,920,065.49	8,629,030	1,017,000	.....
Houston	6	5,847,197.58	734,205.37	580,000	100,000	.....
Dallas	4	7,325,911.12	273,872.94	587,500	625,000	.....
Arkansas	11	4,275,154.76	385,148.20	366,500	100,000	.....
Kentucky	90	26,043,727.73	557,774.32	5,553,700	2,175,800	.....
Louisville	8	16,294,650.84	35,702.28	3,850,000	3,107,800	186,000.00
Tennessee	59	30,386,078.71	557,861.10	3,569,750	1,332,000	134,000.00
Porto Rico	1	29,410.00	.....	100,000	.....	.....
Total	866	302,242,995.28	13,105,326.51	43,205,130	18,021,300	994,805.00
Ohio	285	114,332,064.86	970,543.01	15,974,450	3,299,150	.....
Cincinnati	13	41,195,462.59	14,356.59	4,720,000	3,490,000	460,000.00
Cleveland	15	48,317,119.86	42,806.68	4,400,000	1,850,000	.....
Columbus	6	10,935,412.16	19,109.04	566,000	575,000	.....
Indiana	148	51,351,828.07	579,731.19	6,945,900	2,876,800	.....
Indianapolis	7	16,512,499.86	2,055.15	705,000	3,739,000	.....
Illinois	279	100,015,013.19	1,685,711.95	12,505,600	3,334,000	87,000.00
Chicago	11	186,767,723,53	88,962.22	3,273,000	1,350,000	666,000.00
Michigan	80	46,807,514.55	314,149.53	5,001,560	1,287,500	10,000.00
Detroit	5	17,133,905.17	3,447.00	1,250,000	900,000	.....
Wisconsin	99	42,787,734.54	313,163.78	3,570,620	1,041,700	100,000.00
Milwaukee	5	28,188,834.17	446,694.07	762,500	1,097,500	150,000.00
Minnesota	148	35,702,533.52	291,726.31	2,965,250	475,000	100,000.00
St. Paul	5	15,453,747.02	1,565.50	696,000	1,547,000	.....
Minneapolis	5	19,330,464.53	4,791.84	1,150,000	450,000	.....
Iowa	229	62,615,636.03	1,302,518.92	7,804,550	2,591,100	.....
Des Moines	4	5,453,096.78	29,441.59	450,000	400,000	.....
Cedar Rapids	3	2,442,197.66	2,488,98	250,000	87,500	.....
Dubuque	3	2,143,431.26	5,559.67	175,000	100,000	.....
Missouri	65	15,782,342.29	303,978.92	2,447,300	250,000	.....
St. Louis	6	90,880,742.71	100,136.36	11,270,640	2,856,400	246,750.00
Kansas City	6	36,987,525.46	556,851.16	1,875,600	1,764,000	19,040.00
St. Joseph	3	6,814,477.48	36,943.72	450,000	235,680	.....
Total	1,430	997,951,307.29	7,116,727.18	89,208,970	35,097,330	1,838,790.00

STATES, SHOWING THEIR CONDITION AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS APRIL 9, 1903.

RESOURCES.

U. S. bonds on hand.	Premium on U. S. bonds.	Stocks, securities, judgments, claims, etc.	Banking house, furniture, and fixtures.	Other real estate and mortgages owned.	Due from other national banks.
$18,000	$75,512.46	$6,433,775.17	$687,125.27	$110,545.57	$408,658.90
35,780	76,483.65	4,330,729.74	374,901.37	115,801.41	392,304.97
4,600	111,634.73	3,974,477.25	287,190.57	111,462.00	155,290.97
77,050	421,448.55	17,568,598.96	3,771,917.78	406,431.31	748,798.15
18,500	379,166.25	9,424,230.49	1,751,360.28	44,006.78	14,635,135.28
.....	22,493.75	5,492,245.56	741,384.08	30,058.08	466,169.64
6,000	83,890.46	12,505,400.51	2,126,318.29	225,115.16	1,819,899.95
159,930	1,170,629.85	59,729,457.68	9,740,197.64	1,043,420.31	18,626,257.86
252,000	625,737.04	38,724,208.74	3,833,245.57	2,140,243.50	3,630,775.35
858,400	3,646,705.47	108,080,392.03	19,400,648.65	2,693,523.81	41,797,189.48
.....	30,074.35	1,658,136.65	268,039.46	177,297.76	3,837,649.50
.....	7,900.00	2,637,292.16	483,250.00	64,671.77	81,220.21
28,940	182,366.89	18,474,804.19	4,185,744.98	687,307.87	3,288,290.31
431,530	1,053,897.66	64,675,663.75	9,470,436.70	2,168,829.91	6,044,925.93
9,700	464,209.43	27,312,213.82	3,743,501.69	624,868.85	20,702,970.23
1,000	451,724.72	16,119,253.50	7,057,795.05	399,511.68	8,236,626.73
10,400	11,647.34	1,981,594.76	356,897.09	72,414.47	190,071.45
960	106,474.23	4,631,947.61	746,049.09	57,443.37	419,216.13
51,500	155,172.16	5,349,471.76	2,789,105.68	178,130.97	4,904,703.85
1,200	.....	189,130.00	23,000.00	.....	13,476.70
157,670	68,186.33	1,572,313.57	1,287,740.61	106,105.72	2,421,768.19
1,803,300	6,804,095.62	291,406,422.54	53,645,454.57	9,370,349.68	95,568,884.06
28,810	346,467.63	2,881,129.56	1,121,319.82	160,471.90	2,190,935.74
34,700	191,230.39	2,301,605.78	1,078,703.15	87,521.43	1,572,679.65
25,000	73,374.64	335,111.54	384,537.50	47,258.13	1,173,469.38
100	21,324.99	721,678.19	188,145.50	66,844.95	330,533.61
.....	126,014.02	939,504.99	410,342.72	287,667.58	1,621,003.56
.....	1,500.00	26,024.28	54,131.50	29,744.75	21,543.76
16,000	59,719.68	827,947.50	282,542.40	123,064.69	581,561.30
35,000	122,373.79	1,861,367.31	554,726.79	88,922.18	2,951,312.36
2,520	68,853.44	764,777.49	201,056.97	70,603.60	568,344.69
800	44,846.04	288,522.04	228,175.92	29,769.50	571,804.14
2,660	14,388.10	2,639,094.95	596,657.28	37,456.24	1,046,981.10
26,340	325,158.70	1,305,498.61	2,872,632.18	793,485.50	6,305,683.68
.....	44,252.23	58,279.19	231,832.02	73,373.86	1,599,129.87
.....	29,000.00	13,961.42	126,999.00	87,881.19	954,578.84
23,480	9,570.37	101,894.30	163,501.45	89,961.57	820,941.21
108,330	185,373.41	1,673,109.89	829,114.22	168,677.48	909,585.40
1,400	94,437.77	2,602,604.54	230,407.50	116,388.99	2,129,975.20
339,200	183,556.77	1,606,964.81	889,665.75	331,560.56	3,341,629.74
.....	9,625.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
644,340	1,951,066.97	20,949,076.39	10,444,491.67	2,690,644.10	28,691,693.23
618,760	391,248.70	13,356,421.38	2,568,432.87	804,041.97	3,952,007.37
294,080	81,722.49	10,943,500.21	484,403.43	603,389.04	4,926,865.52
.....	165,691.78	3,725,925.81	579,192.65	125,206.50	3,982,622.29
39,020	22,164.06	3,081,697.98	295,000.94	84,679.05	1,562,716.24
569,510	224,926.06	7,458,618.78	1,486,105.22	397,438.90	3,175,660.41
201,960	188,132.96	2,783,033.02	276,398.59	55,747.68	4,136,112.38
238,500	438,795.73	11,385,629.72	2,666,401.83	692,773.69	2,259,033.00
46,620	14,000.00	15,768,843.92	1,006,150.00	203,427.28	39,813,104.34
61,190	145,641.93	5,275,319.59	1,267,269.96	369,219.25	833,159.15
15,000	222,918.83	1,658,296.23	38,288.50	56,921.25	1,616,443.75
49,240	92,454.98	6,135,061.56	1,108,104.17	152,686.99	897,808.19
150,000	73,600.00	2,253,396.89	110,000.00	81,248.77	1,283,822.40
51,440	102,636.76	1,776,125.66	1,592,911.99	225,182.21	1,099,459.91
.....	.....	2,894,956.82	535,218.78	109,884.85	1,130,145.43
16,000	4,940.00	989,920.91	299,702.51	30,000.00	1,597,724.49
18,400	264,916.68	3,133,216.13	2,067,291.79	381,205.66	2,806,753.37
5,320	22,080.00	271,458.65	111,536.85	40,355.13	487,231.26
.....	3,500.00	305,000.13	961.75	18,000.00	404,026.65
.....	1,000.00	216,093.89	103,000.00	13,313.00	101,433.30
80,300	101,513.81	1,015,636.76	538,363.79	159,161.97	886,266.17
500	201,450.31	6,374,735.66	1,200,000.00	68,358.46	15,230,485.92
.....	21,937.50	6,284,727.68	397,361.71	111,008.27	3,604,669.91
2,300	30,237.50	151,055.00	85,698.98	.....	905,355.69
2,458,140	2,815,510.08	107,238,672.38	18,817,796.31	4,783,249.92	96,692,907.14

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

RESOURCES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Number of banks.	Loans and discounts.	Overdrafts.	U. S. bonds to secure circulation.	U. S. bonds to secure deposits.	Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits.
North Dakota	66	$10,807,016.91	$103,419.32	$1,019,250	$200,000	.....
South Dakota	55	9,379,776.02	170,919.57	852,300	335,000	$20,000.00
Nebraska	121	25,656,359.27	365,303.19	2,729,820	300,000	.....
Lincoln	3	2,832,911.80	31,401.20	160,000	110,000	.....
Omaha	7	16,600,916.14	105,007.03	1,250,000	1,000,000	.....
Kansas	128	29,192,391.65	478,992.03	4,445,650	1,035,000	53,000.00
Kansas City	2	4,959,150.32	1,188.31	850,000	50,000	.....
Wichita	4	2,750,330.94	22,246.19	200,000	200,000	.....
Montana	23	12,936,049.45	535,997.12	969,750	400,000	.....
Wyoming	15	4,629,171.30	139,759.60	437,000	100,000	.....
Colorado	49	16,436,909.84	408,667.23	1,712,000	550,000	.....
Denver	5	16,348,164.04	142,197.18	1,750,000	1,050,000	.....
New Mexico	16	4,098,394.49	112,545.86	606,250	250,000	.....
Oklahoma	73	8,109,677.19	484,259.53	1,135,000	230,000	.....
Indian Territory	81	8,359,662.52	503,798.60	1,272,850	.....	.....
Total	648	173,096,881.88	3,605,701.96	19,389,870	5,810,000	73,000.00
Washington	34	21,898,333.09	678,515.67	1,392,550	1,776,400	.....
Oregon	29	6,175,060.71	366,883.04	535,750	150,000	.....
Portland	3	5,433,334.93	341,673.03	850,000	1,000,000	.....
California	39	17,420,602.50	731,144.71	1,732,500	460,000	.....
San Francisco	7	26,703,152.50	428,399.94	4,975,000	1,424,000	.....
Los Angeles	8	15,611,129.73	213,833.07	2,065,000	400,000	.....
Idaho	16	3,391,248.35	312,366.15	291,650	205,000	.....
Utah	9	2,050,137.97	256,132.12	265,000	100,000	.....
Salt Lake City	4	3,209,870.18	310,651.14	1,050,000	600,000	.....
Nevada	1	455,188.08	108,994.25	20,500	.....	.....
Arizona	11	1,995,831.61	81,897.78	251,500	.....	.....
Alaska[a]	1	76,043.08	2,512.63	12,500	75,000	.....
Hawaii[a]	2	985,429.27	6,587.32	56,500	200,000	.....
Total	164	105,405,362.00	3,839,590.85	13,498,450	6,390,400	.....
United States	4,845	3,403,217,618.96	29,920,759.56	343,119,320	134,984,170	17,365,252.10

[a] Statement of February 6, 1903.

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS APRIL 9, 1903—Continued.

RESOURCES—Continued.

U. S. bonds on hand.	Premium on U. S. bonds.	Stocks, securities, judgments, claims, etc.	Banking house, furniture, and fixtures.	Other real estate and mortgages owned.	Due from other national banks.
$100	$36,320.78	$455,399.69	$565,772.01	$176,013.64	$330,281.74
.....	43,661.54	1,029,357.74	483,750.66	97,625.94	765,287.35
27,390	107,188.88	623,468.86	1,008,601.12	460,395.25	1,139,228.90
4,000	10,870.60	253,524.91	78,148.21	11,453.42	545,691.70
10,700	117,092.25	1,852,394.95	577,160.00	34,204.82	1,571,408.12
108,495	176,975.89	1,093,778.66	971,024.45	401,648.66	1,319,306.54
.....	44,867.08	279,485.70	4,300.00	42,191.31	173,638.64
7,580	22,469.59	284,082.72	92,425.42	2,250.00	1,118,826.21
6,020	28,598.63	710,336.74	284,606.57	125,882.65	693,097.96
.....	4,372.19	198,381.90	86,081.00	81,727.20	198,229.87
9,020	43,123.96	5,308,694.54	450,243.51	136,776.51	2,631,573.42
.....	57,937.50	8,748,746.84	65,359.65	318,245.06	2,796,405.58
500	44,950.20	254,144.24	139,041.28	50,143.49	381,609.66
106,040	121,040.60	535,719.23	496,358.66	32,524.63	1,376,190.62
.....	63,240.73	37,499.53	428,103.21	20,779.61	373,355.30
279,845	922,710.42	21,665,016.25	5,730,970.85	1,991,862.19	15,414,131.61
92,260	95,826.61	4,277,574.31	542,157.16	553,222.68	2,086,711.29
176,580	17,995.18	640,864.32	255,107.04	111,928.62	384,104.70
2,300	42,734.37	3,376,405.78	235,685.00	128,797.02	590,829.36
58,950	70,310.76	2,356,085.13	807,874.82	438,395.76	835,549.68
3,397,920	599,604.04	2,582,020.82	342,988.15	.....	1,654,810.08
915,150	202,572.05	1,786,697.35	469,032.25	39,270.21	1,904,274.81
15,060	25,135.89	432,439.15	135,751.63	95,655.02	539,456.87
40,000	4,612.50	293,513.05	121,365.25	15,835.00	87,194.31
.....	37,375.00	400,473.28	147,857.30	46,589.55	489,569.28
.....	.....	22,200.00	12,148.75	7,550.00	497.80
500	7,041.25	236,976.45	117,519.02	53,642.74	263,072.04
.....	2,800.00	16,188.96	2,300.00	.....	5,857.66
.....	9,550.00	.....	9,400.00	.....	.....
4,698,720	1,115,557.65	16,421,438.60	3,199,186.37	1,490,886.60	8,841,927.88
10,044,275	14,779,570.59	517,410,083.84	101,578,097.41	21,370,412.80	263,835,801.78

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

RESOURCES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Due from State and private banks and bankers.	Due from approved reserve agents.	Internal-revenue stamps.	Checks and other cash items.	Exchanges for clearing house.
Maine	$126,667.06	$3,731,382.39	$350.88	$154,934.01	$211,392.67
New Hampshire	15,504.87	2,478,820.74	1,575.43	183,965.23	.....
Vermont	87,812.31	1,679,571.60	884.74	93,471.14	20.00
Massachusetts	60,668.52	13,855,263.92	3,460.93	695,181.77	337,467.26
Boston	1,303,191.53	29,474,116.50	313.30	258,702.91	14,917,801.23
Rhode Island	299,233.50	3,204,306.23	34.31	131,798.34	223,318.85
Connecticut	468,176.23	7,695,182.93	2,873.74	342,850.15	311,950.71
Total	2,361,254.02	62,118,644.31	9,493.33	1,860,903.55	16,001,950.72
New York	2,610,829.82	21,042,551.12	8,483.36	729,107.37	458,304.38
New York City	8,094,973.87	.....	1,761.72	3,530,058.91	132,318,841.99
Albany	1,149,564.81	2,872,354.28	658.59	97,358.52	76,270.20
Brooklyn	146,601.26	2,145,413.95	.....	85,107.00	1,316,246.99
New Jersey	1,116,113.04	13,515,109.68	3,207.84	1,067,630.68	731,414.69
Pennsylvania	2,624,241.82	35,098,117.89	10,711.55	2,006,631.18	137,631.17
Philadelphia	5,112,251.39	30,943,974.90	2,186.29	2,043,092.57	14,605,766.57
Pittsburg	1,623,345.34	12,158,403.25	281.88	765,721.26	5,707,510.49
Delaware	112,681.79	1,185,615.40	54.69	156,661.52	71,599.15
Maryland	216,673.01	2,320,063.44	349.67	121,375.51	.....
Baltimore	971,445.07	5,139,093.14	155.00	234,570.95	1,974,050.42
District of Columbia	.....	282,878.26	.....	7,254.71	15,486.03
Washington City	327,363.61	6,209,760.63	717.29	199,201.36	464,508.35
Total	24,106,084.83	132,913,335.94	28,567.88	11,043,771.54	157,877,630.43
Virginia	908,773.20	3,744,445.46	701.15	198,350.71	365,029.38
West Virginia	835,446.42	2,953,189.91	1,331.58	181,989.50	21,754.61
North Carolina	695,419.81	1,187,700.58	1,078.65	137,067.81	.....
South Carolina	296,205.89	792,136.09	193.90	37,019.19	213,094.29
Georgia	1,315,978.23	2,284,432.15	1,196.38	115,473.50	410,041.60
Savannah	6,355.73	95,796.98	.....	.....	.....
Florida	497,465.89	2,452,358.53	243.86	51,850.93	23,499.15
Alabama	1,107,982.11	2,710,905.06	96.03	133,384.43	77,283.13
Mississippi	623,072.82	1,718,923.06	983.49	86,007.81	.....
Louisiana	299,579.61	1,244,032.50	302.25	54,380.10	32,297.72
New Orleans	1,201,525.23	2,592,935.44	.....	31,322.80	1,388,548.66
Texas	1,779,325.72	12,913,001.41	4,290.55	568,174.07	265,601.88
Houston	366,002.57	1,847,003.84	9.92	28,975.04	37,981.92
Dallas	279,914.94	1,471,289.51	927.55	38,648.87	130,055.43
Arkansas	211,140.01	1,755,218.80	153.41	46,668.40	79,445.93
Kentucky	355,629.89	4,206,615.57	584.83	156,491.96	23,032.75
Louisville	1,080,345.78	2,783,237.65	.....	44,711.43	168,685.21
Tennessee	1,555,240.67	7,115,259.24	1,808.41	389,126.76	400,033.44
Porto Rico	129,901.02	15,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Total	13,545,305.54	53,883,481.78	13,901.96	2,299,643.31	3,636,385.10
Ohio	1,342,606.98	19,047,083.33	7,163.60	860,220.56	233,137.80
Cincinnati	901,678.83	5,384,430.63	.....	59,272.82	203,408.26
Cleveland	1,685,658.25	4,088,735.40	1,000.00	210,684.67	947,422.88
Columbus	143,191.89	1,780,144.83	154.00	30,241.18	261,104.02
Indiana	795,294.30	12,989,356.51	1,784.23	466,216.28	26,923.68
Indianapolis	1,779,306.37	4,020,115.15	.....	27,316.67	477,160.76
Illinois	1,103,960.05	18,951,160.81	4,636.00	604,244.10	279,726.79
Chicago	12,504,042.63	.....	162.18	304,464.30	11,070,370.82
Michigan	749,949.46	6,995,582.44	2,256.67	179,297.05	91,112.13
Detroit	434,875.05	2,770,440.95	.....	18,898.98	301,373.65
Wisconsin	250,837.33	8,891,868.98	1,734.89	190,742.22	13,519.76
Milwaukee	958,691.47	4,493,848.61	606.59	44,619.29	522,356.82
Minnesota	607,826.38	5,848,496.33	1,743.86	183,826.83	39,495.05
St. Paul	417,328.61	3,412,903.33	.....	120,550.24	403,939.89
Minneapolis	823,722.45	3,162,101.81	.....	34,813.51	934,713.41
Iowa	1,274,984.24	10,404,566.41	2,572.44	468,084.67	171,220.61
Des Moines	132,671.40	785,727.90	20.53	17,993.48	77,691.38
Cedar Rapids	80,672.41	702,585.52	1,181.14	42,197.91	.....
Dubuque	46,300.25	422,713.71	.....	6,200.30	21,884.32
Missouri	533,747.87	5,976,557.45	1,342.79	130,084.58	29,370.95
St. Louis	5,464,590.80	.....	1,615.93	440,450.41	2,758,627.42
Kansas City	6,005,095.04	13,876,891.02	312.13	39,957.13	1,522,665.71
St. Joseph	377,745.78	1,481,214.41	.....	43,556.58	154,989.06
Total	38,414,777.84	135,486,525.53	28,286.98	4,523,933.76	20,542,215.17

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS APRIL 9, 1903—Continued.

RESOURCES—Continued.

Notes of other national banks.	Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents.	Specie.	Legal-tender notes.	Five per cent redemption fund.	Due from U. S. Treasurer.	Aggregate.
$286,584	$12,243.80	$1,639,137.31	$358,219	$263,567.25	$5,139.40	$48,880,308.78
253,044	10,958.83	796,288.79	311,818	211,435.00	2.50	28,719,522.09
159,908	8,629.22	642,663.68	264,231	197,975.00	.....	26,977,000.45
1,102,363	79,885.78	5,262,850.60	2,707,820	807,275.00	24,575.00	183,960,767.34
1,151,197	25,881.56	15,124,350.90	4,583,221	339,985.00	172,550.00	269,455,344.60
238,343	12,987.65	951,364.44	517,646	189,450.00	30,507.50	44,428,397.04
688,370	34,490.94	3,028,314.49	1,005,871	481,622.50	82,082.50	92,896,103.84
3,874,809	185,077.78	27,444,970.21	9,748,826	2,491,309.75	314,856.90	695,317,444.14
1,091,260	90,849.54	8,258,276.94	3,813,005	980,495.00	40,290.62	254,161,218.55
1,070,990	76,342.98	145,823,562.03	45,201,412	2,212,322.50	1,287,706.86	1,214,657,422.76
42,407	3,160.86	812,809.10	794,364	27,500.00	.....	26,131,682.47
79,336	9,637.47	1,532,997.39	567,134	32,100.00	.....	23,021,046.09
540,582	71,877.64	4,213,746.67	2,668,472	415,530.00	47,203.00	142,672,010.97
1,905,514	152,481.75	13,823,443.79	6,515,062	1,248,653.52	53,166.79	383,989,080.55
339,029	49,381.88	16,123,559.69	2,821,574	493,475.00	188,925.51	286,602,355.06
528,298	22,864.80	11,027,365.17	4,386,338	312,350.00	54,479.00	194,666,481.70
35,595	8,771.88	413,203.90	184,267	43,675.00	10,600.00	12,781,745.16
90,498	19,303.01	940,024.02	452,142	129,477.22	6,191.00	32,087,686.82
197,303	20,797.11	3,372,771.57	1,085,950	152,000.00	56,300.00	79,387,073.64
1,250	617.51	134,047.75	12,430	12,500.00	.....	2,187,609.15
8,935	7,725.79	2,895,451.71	252,348	55,950.00	.....	34,953,669.58
5,930,997	533,812.22	209,371,259.73	68,754,498	6,116,028.24	1,744,862.78	2,687,299,082.50
229,313	22,525.85	1,525,663.14	1,384,987	240,321.75	10,742.00	58,227,857.95
139,716	14,495.02	1,289,492.88	625,993	144,750.00	5,324.15	36,852,697.67
153,529	16,803.35	700,645.70	452,146	85,150.00	4,845.08	21,175,809.00
75,960	9,602.38	342,207.65	253,314	69,862.50	1,600.00	14,781,071.05
309,657	24,394.23	1,025,913.58	907,241	115,162.50	12,983.90	32,486,239.98
10,000	2,236.31	195,520.00	22,471	10,000.00	2.50	2,846,893.53
101,067	6,080.24	506,449.53	420,671	40,437.50	750.00	14,396,325.28
305,736	10,380.12	1,149,194.10	826,243	105,755.00	6,188.11	28,813,553.46
33,177	5,810.05	347,367.20	434,480	53,950.00	2,002.50	13,046,513.37
44,936	5,884.93	511,870.22	193,614	39,525.00	2,000.00	14,092,815.22
77,692	11,186.10	1,458,051.25	686,620	53,000.00	1,000.00	28,634,751.82
853,951	66,638.98	4,326,815.92	2,912,144	423,139.87	24,028.57	117,433,341.92
176,126	4,781.85	1,052,177.65	705,991	28,875.00	.....	13,516,194.91
65,500	6,207.59	511,448.05	537,000	28,780.00	3,900.00	13,098,376.45
49,029	6,131.58	404,804.15	178,068	16,750.00	8,904.67	9,092,465.81
253,138	14,195.67	1,255,313.99	550,962	254,115.50	9,122.50	45,284,395.11
170,857	3,367.77	1,031,250.25	902,646	192,500.00	25,050.00	35,052,013.21
435,569	20,846.52	2,071,286.75	1,352,560	174,665.00	33,775.16	56,222,438.39
.....	9.28	1,598.00	15,000	5,000.00	.....	305,543.30
3,484,953	251,577.82	19,707,070.01	13,362,151	2,081,739.62	152,219.14	555,359,297.43
1,543,595	65,810.93	6,135,061.56	4,538,009	737,468.54	61,322.81	190,838,600.27
134,383	5,119.50	3,204,665.60	2,748,149	229,950.00	10,400.00	80,095,237.51
134,451	12,233.15	3,369,447.00	1,702,656	204,050.00	44,900.50	75,589,798.42
141,853	1,808.61	1,261,292.30	911,926	28,300.00	3,500.00	21,744,315.30
1,159,211	44,366.53	4,095,042.58	1,885,559	323,188.85	26,043.56	96,379,505.15
750,457	5,843.19	2,623,097.45	1,306,001	32,750.00	550.00	39,622,537.23
1,175,139	57,865.35	5,752,953.26	2,721,528	606,341.75	23,824.85	166,589,839.07
559,796	50,487.14	30,225,414.40	16,631,896	161,150.00	162,700.00	320,668,314.76
442,946	34,651.46	2,770,866.94	1,270,138	248,985.50	49,622.50	74,207,932.11
219,650	11,221.30	1,181,755.65	891,327	62,500.00	32,800.00	28,820,063.31
319,751	29,019.57	2,685,894.59	1,089,370	174,373.00	15,058.00	69,910,743.55
72,335	9,509.46	2,348,533.60	1,371,904	33,125.00	6,000.00	44,459,126.14
221,098	24,950.63	2,130,787.13	662,664	145,397.50	15,050.00	54,263,602.07
123,002	5,296.11	2,119,891.18	412,404	34,050.00	5,800.00	29,423,683.76
134,925	5,952.72	1,431,482.50	842,000	57,500.00	38,816.00	31,339,571.68
589,787	40,646.06	3,056,809.50	1,767,764	380,588.64	24,869.68	101,167,481.83
65,770	4,298.62	544,975.90	337,464	22,500.00	3,000.00	9,262,633.47
27,369	2,243.46	350,692.60	90,500	12,500.00	600.00	4,824,217.21
39,827	897.86	206,782.03	69,000	8,750.00	.....	3,681,186.59
154,974	11,194.23	892,508.90	532,466	121,115.00	6,555.00	29,954,780.48
218,393	5,256.03	16,466,321.01	3,949,166	543,232.00	57,000.00	158,334,852.02
235,845	11,367.97	4,477,884.67	594,350	93,780.00	24,050.00	78,504,920.36
36,240	3,039.31	797,341.45	275,718	22,500.00	2,000.00	11,906,092.96
8,500,797	443,079.19	98,129,501.80	46,601,959	4,284,095.78	614,462.90	1,721,589,035.25

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

RESOURCES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Due from State and private banks and bankers.	Due from approved reserve agents.	Internal-revenue stamps.	Checks and other cash items.	Exchanges for clearing house.
North Dakota	$304,635.52	$2,005,408.74	$594.62	$124,903.73	$14,492.01
South Dakota	138,892.69	1,634,746.89	137.45	83,316.38	20,417.90
Nebraska	305,474.78	6,153,588.83	510.29	401,695.18	9,274.81
Lincoln	140,795.11	621,603.92	303.87	16,098.45	41,814.60
Omaha	808,139.92	3,030,977.33	909.67	89,761.68	608,441.07
Kansas	463,655.53	9,403,307.12	1,732.57	162,790.76	250,649.35
Kansas City	122,916.78	462,338.25	.....	131,936.24	223,008.68
Wichita	30,116.54	412,622.18	.....	5,404.61	68,392.46
Montana	488,867.82	2,613,232.27	405.59	20,936.54	70,943.99
Wyoming	60,372.98	1,156,664.49	25.41	24,189.45	530.30
Colorado	603,583.81	6,861,639.36	3,667.12	198,602.85	80,919.18
Denver	1,223,479.64	8,131,869.44	.....	38,869.32	626,700.31
New Mexico	119,293.96	1,087,219.66	9.75	32,899.03	5,302.64
Oklahoma	396,877.05	2,551,129.29	756.25	225,324.43	29,940.77
Indian Territory	112,889.72	1,514,146.74	533.57	83,641.85	5,470.21
Total	5,319,991.85	47,640,494.51	9,586.16	1,640,370.50	2,056,298.28
Washington	2,396,635.44	5,799,496.64	1,163.66	231,017.88	394,528.78
Oregon	481,636.42	2,372,189.00	1,563.02	68,909.18	.....
Portland	348,976.59	1,348,720.89	.....	42,343.36	86,661.29
California	1,058,461.66	4,618,481.67	1,046.23	377,793.87	18,109.87
San Francisco	3,556,333.56	2,294,819.90	37.71	14,512.88	740,679.41
Los Angeles	1,136,947.85	2,862,731.15	610.31	78,269.56	501,611.69
Idaho	439,048.10	1,332,820.10	1,674.64	23,197.30	.....
Utah	256,964.29	603,954.15	.....	1,984.21	3,610.70
Salt Lake City	298,064.75	527,551.96	614.43	13,082.95	69,706.23
Nevada	26,236.57	53,294.47	.....	146.00	.....
Arizona	280,042.96	907,354.99	460.45	31,271.34	4,829.15
Alaska	16,171.67	17,044.06	.....	2,592.92	.....
Hawaii	10,043.31	21,776.54	6.60	74,115.76	.....
Total	10,305,563.17	22,760,235.52	7,177.05	959,237.21	1,819,737.12
United States	94,052,977.25	454,802,717.59	97,013.36	22,327,859.87	201,934,216.82

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS APRIL 9, 1903—Continued.

RESOURCES—Continued.

Notes of other national banks.	Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents.	Specie.	Legal-tender notes.	Five per cent redemption fund.	Due from U. S. Treasurer.	Aggregate.
$104,292	$19,340.50	$514,753.47	$389,203	$49,093.75	$3,550.00	$17,223,841.43
94,049	7,748.56	596,997.65	317,455	41,265.00	1,302.50	16,114,007.84
126,229	13,241.93	1,158,754.51	647,387	136,253.50	8,760.00	41,378,925.30
9,645	1,241.80	139,114.75	146,974	8,000.00	.....	5,163,593.44
126,577	3,491.25	1,759,156.15	1,110,994	62,500.00	31,999.70	30,751,831.08
420,107	24,156.75	1,889,347.43	961,393	219,515.00	6,647.14	53,079,564.53
7,460	722.55	174,716.90	428,230	40,000.00	5.00	7,996,155.76
97,784	2,223.29	189,666.30	61,500	10,000.00	10,000.00	5,587,920.45
143,227	5,714.49	1,369,613.70	494,049	48,321.35	5,534.00	21,951,184.87
16,280	1,983.01	331,803.70	60,913	21,850.00	.....	7,549,335.40
264,103	13,252.76	1,963,312.35	791,702	85,225.00	2,659.78	38,555,676.22
462,280	3,158.93	3,255,475.48	1,611,495	87,500.00	39,384.74	46,757,268.71
52,145	2,900.64	266,230.45	197,780	29,863.79	.....	7,731,224.14
195,984	12,542.78	569,555.10	308,551	54,275.00	450.00	16,972,191.13
82,025	9,416.31	486,011.52	217,256	60,130.00	1,789.91	13,632,600.33
2,202,187	121,135.55	14,664,509.46	7,744,882	953,792.39	112,082.77	330,445,320.63
175,057	10,320.45	2,978,083.55	236,058	69,547.50	2,355.00	45,687,814.71
62,011	3,189.20	999,120.75	76,673	27,115.00	400.00	12,907,080.18
5,070	4,271.39	1,878,136.60	12,076	42,500.00	2,250.00	15,772,765.61
166,544	7,829.87	2,333,308.40	169,335	81,200.00	9,050.00	33,752,573.93
48,137	6,854.18	5,973,344.45	39,358	248,750.00	2,450.00	55,033,172.62
65,389	6,203.31	3,361,777.95	105,930	88,250.00	.....	31,814,680.29
48,175	1,875.62	414,989.74	98,809	14,282.50	550.00	7,819,185.06
4,355	1,145.85	262,051.65	27,509	13,250.00	925.00	4,409,540.05
16,040	1,924.62	941,653.95	55,390	52,500.00	.....	8,268,914.62
340	100.41	27,303.85	3,468	1,025.00	.....	738,993.18
34,393	794.23	341,869.10	96,241	11,947.50	1,375.00	4,718,559.61
175	10.65	26,911.85	.....	625.00	.....	256,733.48
185	69.90	225,657.95	150	2,825.00	.....	1,602,296.65
625,871	44,589.68	19,764,209.79	920,997	653,817.49	19,355.00	222,782,309.99
24,619,614	1,579,272.24	389,081,521.00	147,133,313	16,580,783.28	2,957,839.49	6,212,792,489.94

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

LIABILITIES.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Capital stock paid in.	Surplus fund.
Maine	$10,496,000.00	$2,829,538.00
New Hampshire	5,355,000.00	1,586,269.49
Vermont	6,460,000.00	1,617,279.38
Massachusetts	38,233,340.00	14,684,020.00
Boston	33,100,000.00	14,641,400.00
Rhode Island	11,805,250.00	3,817,497.24
Connecticut	20,182,070.00	8,343,500.00
Total	125,631,660.00	47,519,504.11
New York	33,172,840.00	14,949,811.88
New York City	100,550,000.00	69,952,000.00
Albany	1,250,000.00	1,390,000.00
Brooklyn	1,352,000.00	1,950,000.00
New Jersey	17,338,110.00	11,867,660.66
Pennsylvania	50,185,486.00	34,358,591.10
Philadelphia	20,905,000.00	21,390,000.00
Pittsburg	20,000,000.00	20,010,000.00
Delaware	2,153,985.00	1,268,012.32
Maryland	4,550,900.00	2,431,176.79
Baltimore	12,403,260.00	6,514,400.00
District of Columbia	252,000.00	150,000.00
Washington City	2,775,000.00	1,946,500.00
Total	266,888,581.00	188,178,152.75
Virginia	6,597,500.00	3,229,580.28
West Virginia	4,783,312.00	1,748,732.80
North Carolina	3,476,020.00	1,176,300.00
South Carolina	2,123,000.00	684,850.82
Georgia	5,245,940.00	1,827,820.00
Savannah	750,000.00	225,000,00
Florida	1,485,000.00	849,600.00
Alabama	4,100,000.00	1,080,065.00
Mississippi	1,788,500.00	653,374.00
Louisiana	1,635,000.00	758,700.00
New Orleans	2,000,000.00	3,025,000.00
Texas	24,087,110.00	6,818,690.51
Houston	1,450,000.00	870,000.00
Dallas	1,050,000.00	1,112,000.00
Arkansas	1,195,000.00	452,620.00
Kentucky	8,800,900.00	2,279,315.48
Louisville	4,645,000.00	1,792,500.00
Tennessee	7,145,000.00	1,914,550.89
Porto Rico	100,000.00	.....
Total	82,457,282.00	30,498,699.78
Ohio	28,520,590.00	9,442,378.01
Cincinnati	9,500,000.00	3,725,000.00
Cleveland	11,900,000.00	3,557,000.00
Columbus	2,300,000.00	755,000.00
Indiana	13,598,620.00	4,028,262.61
Indianapolis	4,300,000.00	1,540,000.00
Illinois	21,093,500.00	8,129,992.99
Chicago	25,100,000.00	12,900,000.00
Michigan	8,302,500.00	2,670,788.20
Detroit	4,100,000.00	1,013,500.00
Wisconsin	7,951,600.00	2,183,125.00
Milwaukee	4,250,000.00	1,315,000.00
Minnesota	7,649,000.00	1,433,133.16
St. Paul	3,800,000.00	1,005,000.00
Minneapolis	3,450,000.00	1,055,000.00
Iowa	14,267,800.00	3,374,569.20
Des Moines	800,000.00	260,000.00
Cedar Rapids	300,000.00	129,000.00
Dubuque	600,000.00	112,000.00
Missouri	4,170,000.00	995,500.00
St. Louis	15,400,000.00	10,350,000.00
Kansas City	2,650,000.00	1,204,000.00
St. Joseph	550,000.00	130,000.00
Total	194,553,610.00	71,308,249.17

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS APRIL 9, 1903—Continued.

LIABILITIES.

Undivided profits, less expenses.	National-bank notes outstanding.	State-bank circulation outstanding.	Due to other national banks.	Due to State and private banks and bankers.	Due to trust companies and savings banks.
$2,477,230.94	$5,281,058.00	.....	$355,413.65	$51,994.10	$1,491,341.15
955,332.29	4,163,910.00	$6,789.00	729,723.49	.....	1,336,535.57
1,168,047.47	4,236,924.00	.....	88,248.17	3,333.24	572,367.91
6,894,107.17	16,443,147.00	.....	887,505.44	306,482.10	7,464,453.87
7,058,673.22	6,678,880.00	.....	27,536,735.49	6,552,692.13	26,854,842.95
2,076,900.35	3,836,017.50	.....	506,126.87	72,237.46	1,804,105.11
3,969,189.22	9,922,069.50	.....	1,410,304.83	258,820.34	3,379,126.49
24,599,480.66	50,562,006.00	6,789.00	31,514,057.94	7,245,559.37	42,902,773.05
10,228,809.92	19,721,277.50	9,671.00	3,427,238.92	2,206,692.05	6,357,542.33
40,326,505.80	43,681,297.50	16,542.00	240,432,629.35	69,830,773.26	101,337,862.93
306,143.04	532,300.00	.....	9,361,366.33	1,349,543.88	2,172,936.51
599,782.52	641,950.00	1,846.00	216,915.72	227,183.73	4,266,808.52
7,187,360.41	8,224,382.50	5,402.00	3,521,028.74	496,461.09	3,839,302.15
9,497,262.33	25,615,470.00	1,498.00	5,049,916.71	582,246.17	1,346,481.57
5,189,374.03	9,912,535.00	.....	53,046,522.30	11,360,441.25	25,345,549.73
6,910,445.05	6,534,097.50	.....	21,276,559.65	6,042,291.79	11,432,826.51
401,783.15	893,695.00	540.50	309,160.95	23,972.51	270,163.57
812,260.73	2,698,045.00	.....	518,586.07	126,372.68	26,669.06
1,884,623.30	2,995,200.00	493.00	10,668,132.97	2,638,190.79	3,946,493.56
189,589.23	250,000.00	.....	15,299.87	587.04	.....
542,636.76	1,072,415.00	.....	376,971.54	57,347.86	933,995.85
84,026,576.27	122,772,665.00	35,992.50	348,220,329.12	94,942,104.10	161,276,632.29
2,553,051.77	4,909,740.00	.....	2,184,525.95	2,909,656.75	168,198.12
845,587.39	2,981,192.50	.....	784,777.29	888,595.53	149,429.40
762,750.10	1,884,590.00	.....	881,351.10	880,189.93	22,433.33
788,714.88	1,429,690.00	.....	171,963.37	1,095,106.97	68,937.85
1,166,457.09	2,327,947.50	.....	1,047,860.76	1,263,432.80	56,163.53
150,254.88	197,295.00	.....	158,202.55	211,192.12	80,926.41
362,934.28	800,150.00	.....	266,437.21	401,262.17	8,129.11
1,200,364.09	2,126,740.00	.....	745,015.14	588,042.33	6,289.11
351,038.77	1,126,755.00	.....	46,633.41	320,228.68	13,053.62
825,804.52	789,077.50	.....	644,290.56	403,481.43	32,529.37
460,471.62	1,045,445.00	.....	2,556,109.18	1,316,434.57	541,282.76
5,316,533.55	8,568,415.00	.....	4,028,356.19	977,446.09	131,958.01
447,716.61	536,550.00	.....	2,452,628.99	544,716.56	9,543.83
222,609.95	587,500.00	.....	2,429,615.32	398,536.70	.....
286,446.74	334,400.00	.....	114,562.86	576,037.43	28,409.35
1,138,842.04	5,505,785.00	.....	728,264.57	472,374.46	55,994.29
462,343.45	3,850,000.00	.....	5,047,216.99	4,541,356.74	508,491.63
1,372,529.59	3,507,682.50	.....	2,308,287.10	5,780,883.05	969,836.24
189.31	100,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
18,714,640.63	42,608,955.00	.....	26,596,098.54	23,568,974.31	2,851,605.96
4,996,224.75	15,646,932.50	.....	2,249,196.00	2,455,521.81	943,733.62
2,315,542.66	4,670,097.50	.....	12,079,922.12	6,723,641.70	2,238,097.11
1,356,594.70	4,385,400.00	.....	8,608,948.64	5,704,282.78	6,071,973.65
373,642.51	565,200.00	.....	1,480,891.49	1,808,967.82	820,031.42
1,789,878.99	6,852,040.50	.....	1,155,388.52	2,638,525.37	718,409.18
315,885.44	654,950.00	.....	5,763,889.19	4,636,052.87	1,543,215.56
4,536,704.86	12,281,135.00	.....	1,061,415.69	3,646,456.52	461,895.77
4,772,566.43	3,116,697.50	.....	94,930,909.38	41,942,113.67	8,809,472.77
1,717,448.39	4,940,450.00	.....	522,526.61	1,247,670.21	756,612.67
336,764.36	1,217,600.00	.....	2,465,375.19	3,920,892.64	2,093,548.69
1,072,069.03	3,476,282.50	.....	358,307.52	1,447,070.19	12,225.95
889,504.28	661,700.00	.....	4,313,394.25	3,537,725.45	285,212.90
1,111,309.86	2,890,885.00	.....	895,807.62	1,185,184.14	295,487.55
514,070.06	648,170.00	.....	3,656,475.53	3,264,520.62	137,208.93
324,985.13	1,118,000.00	.....	5,937,519.66	4,295,954.84	854,364.42
2,006,993.79	7,692,625.00	.....	2,431,097.81	4,413,988.27	3,001,693.40
72,758.81	413,697.50	.....	1,963,763.61	2,007,646.11	290,129.62
38,855.52	245,600.00	.....	684,608.69	1,223,564.94	841,665.25
59,211.62	174,650.00	.....	225,217.41	563,662.10	180,285.09
483,768.32	2,403,547.50	.....	173,378.71	1,616,352.76	99,791.61
4,677,304.54	11,238,937.50	.....	32,229,581.11	21,335,696.52	7,719,295.74
1,827,870.18	1,796,350.00	.....	20,781,431.41	18,613,700.13	832,380.61
188,113.22	450,000.00	.....	1,761,553.43	3,108,257.77	238,706.62
35,778,067.45	87,540,948.00	.....	205,730,599.59	141,337,449.23	39,245,438.13

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

LIABILITIES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Capital stock paid in.	Surplus fund.
North Dakota	$2,541,600.00	$430,600.79
South Dakota	2,210,000.00	269,500.00
Nebraska	6,461,000.00	1,557,200.00
Lincoln	400,000.00	144,000.00
Omaha	3,250,000.00	565,000.00
Kansas	7,784,600.00	1,451,566.35
Kansas City	1,200,000.00	265,000.00
Wichita	500,000.00	85,000.00
Montana	2,480,000.00	575,000.00
Wyoming	935,000.00	180,500.00
Colorado	3,107,500.00	912,808.50
Denver	2,500,000.00	700,000.00
New Mexico	1,036,800.00	177,500.00
Oklahoma	2,621,800.00	270,542.64
Indian Territory	3,349,050.00	637,427.99
Total	40,377,350.00	8,221,646.27
Washington	3,450,000.00	1,064,150.00
Oregon	1,382,500.00	375,850.00
Portland	1,050,000.00	180,000.00
California	4,230,000.00	1,317,750.50
San Francisco	7,350,000.00	3,685,000.00
Los Angeles	3,800,000.00	800,000.00
Idaho	775,000.00	244,000.00
Utah	601,820.00	131,250.00
Salt Lake City	1,100,000.00	332,500.00
Nevada	82,000.00	18,000.00
Arizona	598,500.00	101,385.00
Alaska	50,000.00	2,000.00
Hawaii	525,000.00	55,500.00
Total	24,994,820.00	8,307,385.00
United States	734,903,303.00	354,033,637.08

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS APRIL 9, 1903—Continued.

LIABILITIES—Continued.

Undivided profits, less expenses.	National-bank notes outstanding.	State-bank circulation outstanding.	Due to other national banks.	Due to State and private banks and bankers.	Due to trust companies and savings banks.
$479,670.55	$995,100.00	.....	$146,923.35	$441,374.97	.....
601,220.18	825,500.00	.....	200,690.46	649,945.72	.....
783,733.51	2,722,360.00	.....	998,140.06	1,966,553.22	$108,068.91
51,149.37	160,000.00	.....	603,991.29	993,704.09	58,795.56
238,135.45	1,247,700.00	.....	5,569,795.43	4,610,621.38	124,694.20
1,377,440.75	4,434,390.00	.....	304,313.15	1,360,949.05	39,445.30
383,479.85	787,500.00	.....	1,392,756.04	1,322,896.07	2,872.79
41,586.53	200,000.00	.....	475,155.63	1,314,164.11	20,258.79
937,712.31	932,195.00	.....	578,211.74	309,058.30	17,343.05
325,789.73	432,800.00	.....	146,644.29	125,339.02	.....
733,818.62	1,694,030.00	.....	1,679,847.30	895,465.85	824,643.92
1,051,642.93	1,750,000.00	.....	6,646,821.79	2,019,527.30	1,220,950.99
149,401.98	606,250.00	.....	308,601.06	792,433.76	42,967.02
444,425.76	1,094,750.00	.....	782,001.38	911,156.92	81,778.08
566,602.97	1,242,030.00	.....	216,769.31	80,272.16	88,986.42
8,165,810.49	19,124,605.00	.....	20,050,662.28	17,793,461.92	2,630,805.03
1,113,464.76	1,309,820.00	.....	1,896,811.45	1,421,777.54	43,466.86
411,458.25	472,865.00	.....	78,344.49	65,770.75	9,698.76
818,356.90	824,250.00	.....	1,881,219.36	1,585,713.20	96,499.57
1,063,458.99	1,636,920.00	.....	127,854.62	362,434.47	771,168.17
784,409.31	4,799,432.50	.....	3,677,181.83	5,328,398.57	2,977,987.84
773,493.28	1,640,915.00	.....	634,774.02	718,245.17	677,061.21
253,761.10	272,000.00	.....	30,879.02	38,475.15	.....
140,337.49	261,742.50	.....	72,993.83	71,648.20	10,749.02
282,858.34	964,150.00	.....	139,133.28	468,096.20	127,086.33
7,731.54	20,497.50	.....	.....	25,548.15	931.84
149,128.99	230,650.00	.....	50,509.97	66,907.83	469.94
2,377.82	2,420.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,933.80	48,950.00	.....	.....	9,388.35	.....
5,804,770.57	12,484,612.50	.....	8,649,701.87	10,162,403.58	4,715,119.54
177,089,346.07	335,093,791.50	$42,781.50	640,761,449.34	295,049,952.51	253,622,374.00

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

LIABILITIES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Due to approved reserve agents.	Dividends unpaid.	Individual deposits.
Maine	$96,160.45	$31,251.50	$24,386,816.42
New Hampshire	48,736.10	18,141.69	12,783,978.88
Vermont	27,261.70	10,968.51	11,665,813.48
Massachusetts	756,515.76	129,642.01	92,105,528.08
Boston	6,954,413.86	63,693.33	128,082,061.92
Rhode Island	612,628.22	24,037.69	19,566,616.21
Connecticut	571,207.81	20,965.23	42,554,447.20
Total	9,066,923.90	298,699.96	331,145,262.19
New York	1,440,963.28	46,557.57	157,049,172.33
New York City	.....	73,794.81	489,290,719.18
Albany	1,761,172.17	337.00	7,378,626.97
Brooklyn	42,416.39	1,681.20	13,498,269.56
New Jersey	1,238,963.02	46,800.67	86,506,998.63
Pennsylvania	577,115.87	124,942.40	248,949,887.81
Philadelphia	8,769,619.77	25,565.04	124,508,805.16
Pittsburg	222,616.45	39,597.25	95,537,572.47
Delaware	18,656.11	682.90	7,380,889.46
Maryland	17,595.29	22,633.74	20,082,597.34
Baltimore	1,913,022.84	52,244.54	32,433,717.75
District of Columbia	.....	7,580.00	1,322,553.01
Washington City	22,695.18	6,009.75	20,441,487.68
Total	16,024,836.37	448,426.87	1,304,381,297.35
Virginia	68,532.88	1,952,50	29,735,395.85
West Virginia	18,904.33	38,227.50	23,004,790.34
North Carolina	30,815.67	9,221.24	10,605,183.70
South Carolina	50,688.53	12,148.00	7,327,284.68
Georgia	149,403.21	1,735.50	17,455,224.30
Savannah	496.42	59.50	838,180.51
Florida	7,274.65	2,367.00	9,622,958.20
Alabama	5,201.17	3,255.75	18,173,113.65
Mississippi	9,717.11	5,195.00	8,140,845.92
Louisiana	61,647.19	518.50	8,324,941.50
New Orleans	51,017.81	3,559.79	16,324,966.78
Texas	197,103.84	60,219.57	63,379,034.15
Houston	.....	1,200.40	7,096,338.52
Dallas	.....	300.00	6,677,102.86
Arkansas	10,134.49	600.00	5,976,674.93
Kentucky	84,635.49	15,686.50	23,510,785.85
Louisville	101,898.60	4,073.00	10,881,030.05
Tennessee	599,655.26	5,706.50	31,081,009.89
Porto Rico	.....	.....	105,353.99
Total	1,447,126.65	166,026.25	298,260,215.67
Ohio	173,549.08	31,970.83	120,849,573.00
Cincinnati	200,730.11	2,401.34	31,111,171.95
Cleveland	219,595.32	139.00	27,118,788.59
Columbus	54,636.15	874.00	12,954,248.81
Indiana	10,003.20	10,294.25	62,895,346.66
Indianapolis	57,334.21	1,255.50	16,875,313.27
Illinois	22,424.48	33,222.90	111,107,457.36
Chicago	.....	67,218.00	126,041,512.66
Michigan	11,477.23	6,174.29	52,636,382.06
Detroit	185,480.89	1,554.00	12,410,469.69
Wisconsin	9,427.77	2,544.27	52,199,195.31
Milwaukee	19,937.58	1,461.50	27,566,909.84
Minnesota	17,755.90	8,020.20	37,906,354.89
St. Paul	237,764.44	2,866.50	14,621,715.74
Minneapolis	77,570.04	8,779.50	13,363,488.41
Iowa	34,813.80	12,831.50	60,332,653.90
Des Moines	.....	292.50	3,016,930.02
Cedar Rapids	.....	.....	1,270,422.81
Dubuque	.....	30.00	1,666,130.37
Missouri	4,836.48	3,222.50	19,576,814.40
St. Louis	.....	18,363.50	50,943,921.71
Kansas City	180,726.55	30,954.50	28,804,534.97
St. Joseph	.....	.....	5,173,880.32
Total	1,518,063.23	244,470.58	890,443,216.74

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS APRIL 9, 1903—Continued.

LIABILITIES—Continued.

U. S. deposits.	Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.	Bonds borrowed.	Notes and bills rediscounted.	Bills payable.	Other liabilities.
$502,656.77	$46,124.37	$157,000.00	$19,500.00	$547,822.00	$110,401.43
1,439,869.98	27,515.46	48,000.00	50,524.69	168,770.45	425.00
930,358.52	4,534.37	40,600.00	15,000.00	135,500.00	763.70
4,159,210.00	815.17	158,000.00	280,790.00	1,261,400.00	195,810.74
6,321,200.44	124,701.26	3,398,450.00	100,000.00	1,711,000.00	276,600.00
195,652.53	11,287.85	.....	.....	100,039.97	.04
1,642,131.04	2,486.37	50,000.00	5,000.00	566,000.00	18,785.81
15,191,079.28	217,464.85	3,852,050.00	470,814.69	4,490,532.42	602,786.72
3,063,384.57	115,733.38	223,600.00	875,718.46	1,036,576.90	235,628.46
38,868,594.94	380,964.96	18,271,800.00	219,500.00	300,000.00	1,124,438.03
419,853.91	1,402.66	.....	.....	208,000.00	.....
173,167.42	30,742.65	.....	.....	.....	18,282.38
1,323,876.87	59,338.74	225,000.00	335,539.05	441,000.00	14,786.44
6,035,757.67	37,792.58	195,340.00	344,350.72	899,927.62	187,014.00
4,752,057.07	238,365.71	922,500.00	.....	.....	236,020.00
3,364,620.31	130,806.39	450,000.00	160,000.00	115,000.00	2,440,048.33
39,077.12	11,012.08	.....	.....	10,000.00	114.49
729,618.64	7,996.36	.....	.....	60,000.00	3,235.12
2,474,408.66	.....	920,900.00	.....	584,000.00	7,986.23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,389,814.69	67,545.27	3,100,000.00	.....	.....	221,250.00
64,634,231.87	1,081,700.78	24,309,140.00	1,935,108.23	3,654,504.52	4,488,803.48
3,413,384.08	345,356.08	701,500.00	365,776.93	810,874.30	232,832.46
1,250,726.12	43,706.70	148,500.00	110,753.58	45,000.00	10,462.19
797,664.65	86,909.22	30,000.00	376,670.06	155,000.00	710.00
427,143.65	56,476.59	.....	185,000.00	305,000.00	55,065.71
1,314,246.38	31,236.16	.....	249,396.91	348,575.84	800.00
70,187.58	57,598.56	.....	.....	107,500.00	.....
420,299.44	44,918.22	7,500.00	.....	51,000.00	66,495.00
432,364.94	66,309.75	.....	69,159.78	137,723.84	79,908.91
300,000.00	.....	.....	79,434.49	115,000.00	96,737.37
253,000.00	.....	.....	207,944.65	154,500.00	1,380.00
500,000.00	10,464.31	.....	.....	200,000.00	600,000.00
902,961.96	111,490.92	10,226.90	1,213,018.85	1,508,850.95	121,925.43
100,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,500.00
590,538.16	27,227.13	.....	.....	.....	2,946.33
78,769.02	22,129.22	.....	.....	5,000.00	11,681.77
2,092,171.04	66,187.64	209,000.00	176,907.05	127,009.23	20,536.47
2,925,850.85	279,918.18	.....	.....	.....	12,333.72
1,168,712.91	253,223.38	54,700.00	28,984.80	31,500.00	176.28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17,038,020.78	1,503,152.06	1,161,426.90	3,063,047.10	4,102,534.16	1,321,491.64
3,186,760.22	101,032.54	1,512,380.00	253,605.03	340,000.00	135,152.88
3,831,011.94	.....	3,129,390.00	.....	450,000.00	118,231.08
1,778,858.23	30,696.05	2,340,500.00	.....	2,490,000.00	27,021.46
554,247.50	21,575.60	55,000.00	.....	.....	.....
2,360,736.83	2,354.98	145,800.00	10,000.00	83,775.42	80,068.64
3,388,344.49	353,006.04	170,000.00	.....	.....	23,290.66
3,516,654.35	69,219.13	.....	90,784.18	399,500.00	139,475.84
1,610,843.92	135,480.43	1,234,000.00	.....	.....	7,500.00
1,276,733.55	13,067.20	.....	58,745.41	25,000.00	22,356.29
888,811.96	29,959.45	.....	8,106.44	148,000.00	.....
999,748.37	40,528.27	.....	10,000.00	100,000.00	48,619.37
1,048,148.14	187,863.81	200,000.00	.....	.....	182,268.39
542,291.97	7,708.03	.....	42,200.29	175,887.50	102,575.96
1,201,332.73	334,559.21	.....	.....	.....	.....
392,927.77	60,981.91	300,000.00	.....	100,000.00	.....
2,513,265.65	78,938.71	48,000.00	150,998.81	755,800.00	51,411.99
315,771.68	75,534.69	.....	45,000.00	.....	1,108.93
87,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000.00
91,680.65	8,319.35	.....	.....	.....	.....
250,000.00	.....	.....	20,000.00	155,000.00	2,568.20
3,051,015.14	21,027.32	1,194,540.00	.....	.....	155,168.94
1,678,145.20	16,218.99	.....	.....	.....	88,607.82
231,773.88	3,807.72	70,000.00	.....	.....	.....
34,796,604.17	1,591,879.43	10,399,610.00	689,440.16	5,222,962.92	1,188,426.45

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

LIABILITIES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Due to approved reserve agents.	Dividends unpaid.	Individual deposits.
North Dakota	$1,652.06	$22,725.00	$11,832,450.84
South Dakota		2,287.80	10,902,803.20
Nebraska	58,703.72	2,228.50	26,140,377.35
Lincoln		588.00	2,641,466.44
Omaha		1,847.00	14,151,614.63
Kansas	4,866.04	12,184.67	35,183,770.61
Kansas City	163,859.91	186.00	2,427,605.10
Wichita		3,743.75	2,748,011.64
Montana	229.02	6,107.00	15,492,294.62
Wyoming			5,248,148.94
Colorado		488.00	28,083,999.81
Denver			29,955,950.01
New Mexico		1,200.00	4,276,170.93
Oklahoma	8,016.96	742.64	10,496,163.00
Indian Territory	83,685.65	1,830.00	7,114,793.34
Total	321,013.36	56,158.36	206,695,620.46
Washington	2,205.42	713.20	33,440,492.95
Oregon	11,407.64	2,105.00	9,934,580.29
Portland		1,730.00	8,440,835.60
California	23,272.86	6,454.35	23,658,368.90
San Francisco	72,569.14	1,747.50	21,469,151.53
Los Angeles		5,204.50	22,310,512.64
Idaho			5,971,044.89
Utah	257.35	639.00	3,027,304.71
Salt Lake City	1,607.78	384.00	4,188,564.03
Nevada			584,284.15
Arizona	595.71	135.00	3,517,600.37
Alaska			125,278.10
Hawaii		1,225.00	681,630.14
Total	111,915.90	20,337.55	137,349,648.30
United States	28,489,879.41	1,234,119.57	3,168,275,260.71

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS APRIL 9, 1903—Continued.

LIABILITIES—Continued.

U. S. Deposits.	Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.	Bonds borrowed.	Notes and bills rediscounted.	Bills payable.	Other liabilities.
$191,928.29	$8,071.71	.....	$9,031.03	$75,000.00	$47,712.84
284,115.95	67,131.03	.....	26,211.25	39,500.00	35,102.25
300,000.00	.....	.....	60,874.08	215,500.00	4,185.95
109,530.63	368.06	.....	.....	.....	.....
714,318.85	278,104.14	.....	.....	.....	.....
795,625.64	190,682.78	.....	37,121.91	52,500.00	50,108.28
50,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
200,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
233,139.31	162,024.62	.....	.....	227,500.00	369.90
49,685.00	49,255.60	.....	26,141.34	30,000.00	31.48
491,763.20	57,771.92	.....	25,000.00	41,000.00	7,539.10
320,831.09	591,544.60	.....	.....	.....	.....
189,123.06	57,276.33	.....	67,500.00	26,000.00	.....
188,088.72	41,911.28	.....	7,616.95	15,000.00	8,196.80
.....	908.37	.....	47,233.09	189,561.72	13,449.31
4,118,149.74	1,505,050.44	.....	306,729.65	911,561.72	166,695.91
1,193,461.15	587,701.38	.....	.....	60,000.00	103,750.00
150,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,500.00
306,826.24	587,334.74	.....	.....	.....	.....
456,940.18	2,706.91	$20,000.00	12,500.00	50,000.00	12,744.48
1,425,122.01	.....	3,286,875.00	.....	.....	175,297.39
299,450.94	100,447.30	.....	.....	.....	54,576.23
141,948.69	59,437.96	.....	.....	32,500.00	138.25
84,100.22	6,577.73	.....	.....	.....	120.00
553,977.75	43,370.02	.....	.....	.....	7,186.89
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,676.80
51,313.94	23,343.62	.....	.....	.....	.....
236,258.75	40,410.61	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,899,399.87	1,451,330.27	3,306,875.00	12,500.00	142,500.00	368,990.04
140,677,485.71	7,350,577.83	43,029,101.90	6,477,639.83	18,524,595.74	8,137,194.24

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE UNITED

RESOURCES.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Number of banks.	Loans and discounts.	Overdrafts.	U. S. bonds to secure circulation.	U. S. bonds to secure deposits.	Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits.
Maine	86	$28,559,165.44	$82,712.64	$5,793,350	$435,000	$87,000.00
New Hampshire	56	13,376,311.62	49,058.88	4,535,500	1,471,800	16,000.00
Vermont	48	13,011,989.01	64,818.19	4,562,500	998,500	.....
Massachusetts	203	115,204,223.41	103,376.35	18,586,000	3,621,900	531,690.00
Boston	33	166,351,771.95	88,220.07	7,217,700	6,232,250	317,000.00
Rhode Island	35	26,804,498.62	16,516.15	4,182,000	210,000	.....
Connecticut	81	49,869,074.94	119,155.02	10,296,450	1,307,450	172,000.00
Total	542	413,177,034.99	523,857.30	55,173,560	14,276,900	1,123,690.00
New York	308	145,357,554.43	563,063.12	21,439,200	3,169,000	241,000.00
New York City	43	601,024,339.58	462,824.60	44,696,500	33,200,500	8,657,000.00
Albany	4	14,656,119.43	2,472.39	750,000	222,100	267,000.00
Brooklyn	5	12,637,991.93	7,237.81	592,000	200,000	.....
New Jersey	129	81,245,691.40	85,322.30	8,749,800	1,254,000	5,640.00
Pennsylvania	529	207,484,326.44	678,741.52	29,953,650	5,953,240	137,510.00
Philadelphia	34	150,119,138.03	20,801.92	11,144,500	4,044,500	1,057,000.00
Pittsburg	35	114,901,611.82	272,090.70	8,290,000	3,504,000	.....
Delaware	23	7,092,099.92	10,367.78	948,500	50,000	.....
Maryland	67	18,666,116.24	65,975.88	2,975,250	737,500	.....
Baltimore	19	46,314,882.27	7,474.34	3,720,000	2,082,000	452,900.00
District of Columbia	1	1,303,249.25	859.81	250,000	.....	.....
Washington City	11	15,480,796.71	8,001.98	1,269,000	3,566,000	.....
Total	1,208	1,416,283,917.45	2,185,234.15	134,778,400	57,982,840	10,818,050.00
Virginia	67	34,138,067.17	104,269.44	4,975,650	2,999,100	940,405.00
West Virginia	65	21,452,974.71	176,096.82	3,241,450	1,288,000	.....
North Carolina	41	13,221,446.96	198,831.59	2,054,750	883,800	.....
South Carolina	19	9,115,482.42	250,132.68	1,516,250	481,700	.....
Georgia	46	19,551,839.00	415,894.13	2,998,300	1,244,000	134,000.00
Savannah	2	2,008,153.59	313.48	300,000	127,000	.....
Florida	20	7,116,337.89	74,061.37	873,750	465,000	.....
Alabama	41	14,100,904.61	514,222.57	2,535,000	500,000	.....
Mississippi	20	6,686,294.92	651,762.52	1,273,750	300,000	.....
Louisiana	24	8,837,446.98	541,415.51	959,000	253,000	.....
New Orleans	6	15,451,174.02	616,121.14	1,500,000	550,000	.....
Texas	349	68,980,025.19	4,306,310.21	9,077,080	1,017,000	.....
Houston	6	6,262,487.80	388,387.14	580,000	100,000	.....
Dallas	4	6,608,772.75	283,646.79	587,500	625,000	.....
Arkansas	12	4,512,094.76	230,997.48	372,750	100,000	.....
Kentucky	90	26,298,014.94	530,559.95	5,880,550	2,058,700	51,300.00
Louisville	8	15,795,321.72	37,382.26	2,900,000	2,357,800	186,000.00
Tennessee	60	30,477,714.30	583,882.91	3,657,250	1,557,000	434,000.00
Porto Rico	1	15,495.00	.....	100,000	.....	.....
Total	881	310,630,048.73	9,904,287.99	45,383,030	16,907,100	1,745,705.00
Ohio	287	116,100,175.44	1,038,350.90	17,312,950	3,329,150	.....
Cincinnati	13	38,661,988.14	18,022.13	5,017,000	3,415,000	539,510.00
Cleveland	15	46,789,369.96	54,879.38	4,800,000	1,650,000	200,000.00
Columbus	6	11,362,510.70	22,852.09	885,000	575,000	6,650.00
Indiana	150	52,378,288.04	662,150.32	7,719,650	2,374,000	12,000.00
Indianapolis	7	17,115,217.88	953.21	805,000	3,589,000	333,700.00
Illinois	288	99,297,688.13	1,654,765.60	13,367,100	3,365,000	386,000.00
Chicago	12	181,692,377.15	28,403.54	3,723,000	1,350,000	666,000.00
Michigan	81	46,632,540.54	359,204.01	5,532,360	1,287,500	10,000.00
Detroit	5	17,339,220.29	5,348.02	1,250,000	900,000	.....
Wisconsin	99	42,608,788.73	377,430.68	3,980,820	787,700	345,000.00
Milwaukee	5	27,838,219.47	505,589.29	1,612,500	1,097,500	150,000.00
Minnesota	160	37,180,770.93	361,841.79	3,373,250	475,000	112,500.00
St. Paul	6	15,759,958.58	6,590.43	846,000	1,547,000	.....
Minneapolis	5	19,730,101.18	28,835.18	1,300,000	450,000	16,000.00
Iowa	235	61,412,382.99	1,151,981.42	8,463,300	2,491,100	.....
Cedar Rapids	3	2,558,523.68	5,540.33	225,000	87,500	.....
Des Moines	4	5,354,374.41	33,105.30	450,000	400,000	.....
Dubuque	3	2,029,498.24	6,342.82	225,000	100,000	.....
Missouri	65	15,876,638.39	266,767.54	2,681,300	250,000	.....
St. Louis	7	86,996,169.97	111,514.16	11,345,640	2,856,400	246,750.00
Kansas City	6	37,815,268.26	635,439.09	2,222,600	1,764,000	.....
St. Joseph	3	6,755,408.33	30,227.55	505,000	235,680	.....
Total	1,465	989,285,479.43	7,366,134.78	97,642,470	34,376,530	3,024,110.00

STATES, SHOWING THEIR CONDITION AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 9, 1903.

RESOURCES.

U. S. bonds on hand.	Premium on U. S. bonds.	Stocks, securities, judgments, claims, etc.	Banking house, furniture, and fixtures.	Other real estate and mortgages owned.	Due from other national banks.
$47,500	$123,289.28	$6,410,693.97	$699,949.54	$99,845.91	$320,896.91
23,180	75,706.61	4,160,807.15	387,031.37	116,167.72	435,849.55
54,600	101,651.47	4,608,070.38	300,964.07	122,415.20	160,628.76
90,500	657,190.28	17,169,100.75	3,793,864.38	397,128.03	1,010,559.56
20,500	334,309.51	10,413,158.23	1,702,528.50	44,184.91	14,793,914.16
50,000	45,443.75	5,068,860.70	754,471.08	16,558.08	443,976.18
.....	87,879.25	12,407,685.90	2,108,629.07	221,960.66	1,581,505.46
286,280	1,425,470.15	60,238,377.08	9,747,438.01	1,018,260.51	18,747,330.58
235,400	491,531.59	39,463,441.33	3,843,315.69	2,018,136.23	3,912,418.49
3,009,240	2,546,089.38	105,145,482.58	18,778,656.59	3,200,312.47	48,081,280.97
.....	25,074.35	1,774,381.23	294,782.20	220,370.01	4,198,243.28
.....	4,000.00	3,106,483.77	483,250.00	64,671.77	80,960.32
171,120	204,555.24	18,932,816.73	4,289,073.13	696,812.86	3,112,885.99
465,670	1,266,155.19	66,031,080.45	9,717,382.76	2,244,505.62	5,335,337.78
32,500	485,163.27	28,587,185.41	3,743,520.44	613,397.35	22,571,229.11
227,000	513,082.27	19,609,867.89	7,107,804.13	467,179.26	6,828,058.92
10,400	14,619.84	1,984,565.77	362,695.09	71,943.67	243,833.58
10,960	111,143.14	4,681,978.39	765,515.99	63,366.08	412,736.35
1,500	171,499.10	5,134,046.41	2,892,156.22	187,801.97	5,448,561.02
1,200	.....	184,730.00	23,000.00	.....	8,278.59
48,760	193,957.06	1,564,541.09	1,209,052.58	187,105.72	2,335,108.71
4,213,750	6,026,870.43	296,200,601.05	53,510,204.82	10,035,603.01	102,568,933.11
24,310	268,110.48	2,924,716.31	1,152,075.03	165,907.95	2,258,188.95
4,000	190,611.33	2,301,851.07	1,165,611.53	77,005.93	1,643,667.91
25,000	77,533.20	325,585.88	381,295.04	49,904.76	1,065,019.95
6,350	27,905.61	727,268.94	136,153.93	51,978.42	285,351.24
.....	151,804.64	850,181.29	339,425.34	359,564.97	1,300,151.86
.....	7,500.00	26,074.28	54,131.50	29,744.75	45,396.90
11,000	62,700.93	821,439.57	283,522.35	122,629.70	715,417.52
100	139,134.42	1,798,020.82	583,527.49	90,658.99	2,794,782.56
2,520	69,737.84	788,452.67	207,381.42	58,341.03	423,628.79
800	53,075.32	234,817.13	229,098.27	29,769.50	691,744.38
2,660	14,388.10	2,785,214.03	596,657.28	31,456.24	981,567.80
26,340	353,049.89	1,300,325.81	2,941,517.80	840,748.36	6,139,290.32
.....	44,252.23	58,279.19	233,414.76	73,284.19	1,243,517.57
.....	29,000.00	60,800.00	126,999.00	88,681.19	1,141,149.90
23,480	9,961.00	103,746.77	167,422.67	81,589.50	737,707.99
134,170	187,085.91	1,912,148.49	849,029.33	141,337.10	856,623.97
100	82,937.77	2,478,643.37	230,407.50	116,420.72	2,169,203.96
49,000	214,037.35	1,787,466.11	885,998.86	325,114.17	3,412,247.21
.....	9,625.00	420.42	180.00	.....	.....
309,830	1,992,451.02	21,285,452.15	10,563,849.10	2,734,137.47	27,904,568.78
698,310	440,941.11	13,430,881.34	2,732,350.15	693,396.34	4,026,140.49
50,650	49,380.94	11,488,145.07	479,064.47	748,098.54	5,587,068.80
.....	189,979.98	3,527,445.58	572,316.65	115,806.50	4,300,649.95
7,270	37,056.01	2,848,135.04	397,700.53	86,705.30	1,465,449.47
329,300	242,852.30	7,317,567.80	1,473,080.07	351,351.50	3,447,979.26
22,460	82,973.08	2,795,452.53	276,513.85	51,022.04	4,509,861.94
212,720	489,416.29	11,456,608.10	2,756,957.16	662,902.19	2,246,239.03
62,320	41,855.20	13,914,611.17	1,004,150.00	204,961.16	41,939,706.11
117,310	173,684.93	5,155,528.74	1,271,336.28	367,039.84	729,931.70
.....	220,987.50	1,359,382.67	37,688.50	56,921.25	2,102,387.54
40,340	111,487.98	6,415,133.74	1,136,928.29	127,146.61	842,523.29
.....	110,350.00	2,340,445.59	110,000.00	84,425.47	1,589,879.16
87,440	130,540.30	1,715,463.33	1,669,739.86	232,299.44	1,293,014.09
320	3,242.15	2,927,851.31	535,593.78	107,884.85	1,510,115.58
50,000	14,158.75	947,922.10	318,123.78	30,000.00	1,662,576.16
37,990	320,399.70	3,110,043.31	2,105,053.59	353,387.42	2,627,534.87
.....	3,500.00	259,380.57	961.75	18,000.00	445,926.78
7,020	19,607.42	274,462.84	111,602.35	41,882.51	487,087.48
.....	1,000.00	206,643.89	103,000.00	13,313.00	76,595.66
110,200	108,781.34	1,108,813.98	537,962.85	156,807.43	807,694.53
500	143,422.18	6,552,353.09	1,206,349.67	66,823.24	15,448,167.18
13,600	28,375.00	6,633,291.15	397,361.71	124,299.97	3,362,570.24
101,300	38,227.50	238,608.85	84,000.00	.....	869,133.12
1,949,050	3,002,219.66	106,024,171.79	19,317,835.29	4,694,474.60	101,378,232.43

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

RESOURCES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Number of banks.	Loans and discounts.	Overdrafts.	U. S. bonds to secure circulation.	U. S. bonds to secure deposits.	Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits.
North Dakota	70	$11,254,533.65	$125,452.92	$1,084,500	$250,000	.....
South Dakota	57	9,572,857.95	198,522.07	957,300	335,000	$20,000.00
Nebraska	122	25,825,953.07	463,278.59	3,081,570	300,000	11,500.00
Lincoln	3	3,063,684.06	37,101.67	260,000	110,000	.....
Omaha	7	16,434,189.09	128,405.58	1,250,000	1,000,000	.....
Kansas	134	30,074,414.84	403,003.55	4,827,150	1,037,100	.....
Kansas City	2	4,831,161.50	4,783.38	850,000	50,000	.....
Wichita	4	2,853,820.71	17,875.57	250,000	200,000	.....
Montana	23	13,303,136.29	526,207.72	974,750	400,000	.....
Wyoming	15	4,812,926.87	145,278.88	437,000	100,000	.....
Colorado	50	16,330,943.74	278,737.85	1,775,750	600,000	.....
Denver	5	15,273,792.88	178,819.48	2,250,000	1,050,000	.....
New Mexico	18	4,320,749.56	163,882.44	706,750	250,000	.....
Oklahoma	79	9,136,129.46	344,621.76	1,221,850	230,000	.....
Indian Territory	82	9,196,253.67	333,744.42	1,456,860	.....	.....
Total	671	176,284,547.34	3,349,715.88	21,383,470	5,912,100	31,500.00
Washington	35	23,006,544.66	812,651.76	1,621,300	1,776,400	.....
Oregon	30	6,693,241.07	352,718.15	573,550	150,000	.....
Portland	3	5,569,229.51	450,080.02	1,050,000	1,000,000	.....
California	42	18,128,197.23	851,835.34	1,812,500	460,000	.....
San Francisco	7	26,085,326.66	145,886.20	4,975,000	1,424,000	.....
Los Angeles	8	16,929,810.81	165,577.36	2,490,000	400,000	.....
Idaho	19	3,708,515.29	329,730.80	324,650	205,000	.....
Utah	9	2,097,710.08	283,345.21	292,500	100,000	.....
Salt Lake City	4	3,440,134.43	307,586.59	1,050,000	600,000	.....
Nevada	1	487,746.72	88,910.14	20,500	.....	.....
Arizona	11	2,149,276.20	133,639.17	301,500	.....	.....
Alaska[a]	1	74,943.08	4,400.82	12,500	75,000	.....
Hawaii[a]	2	1,014,047.33	3,152.29	56,500	200,000	.....
Total	172	109,384,723.07	3,929,513.85	14,580,500	6,390,400	.....
United States	4,939	3,415,045,751.01	27,258,743.95	368,941,370	135,845,870	16,743,055.00

[a] Statement of April 9, 1903.

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 9, 1903—Continued.

RESOURCES—Continued.

U. S. bonds on hand.	Premium on U. S. bonds.	Stocks, securities, judgments, claims, etc.	Banking house, furniture, and fixtures.	Other real estate and mortgages owned.	Due from other national banks.
$100	$43,815.16	$452,521.74	$598,525.77	$182,699.56	$324,440.22
.....	48,162.22	948,495.51	508,824.10	82,745.72	705,081.74
28,390	123,144.56	579,524.69	1,018,559.29	457,280.46	1,338,889.25
6,000	15,057.66	184,126.15	78,148.31	11,429.42	516,476.59
10,600	115,080.00	2,002,796.91	577,160.00	34,171.72	1,779,324.55
63,720	201,560.51	1,191,961.03	999,213.64	383,827.48	1,403,134.89
.....	43,692.08	315,826.36	4,400.00	42,024.05	202,974.98
7,580	23,284.79	298,820.87	93,198.23	2,200.00	647,975.59
23,160	28,917.38	690,354.14	284,681.57	125,464.65	597,357.32
.....	4,372.19	203,515.84	82,504.00	74,552.20	171,145.07
8,000	43,296.88	5,402,882.44	445,219.97	140,712.93	2,546,517.96
.....	57,937.50	8,684,702.32	66,894.65	316,746.08	2,309,621.46
.....	51,133.79	273,518.77	137,618.58	48,997.25	484,439.63
106,290	126,294.71	567,831.75	540,666.82	36,007.13	1,095,439.77
.....	75,986.15	32,596.67	442,553.34	21,571.14	417,835.08
253,840	1,001,735.58	21,809,475.19	5,878,168.27	1,960,429.79	14,540,654.10
33,180	98,544.10	4,236,649.51	525,862.23	496,857.88	1,881,053.05
176,100	17,473.62	622,583.98	257,869.85	110,229.98	412,784.21
4,300	55,364.37	2,920,040.18	239,706.70	131,526.87	897,885.66
97,010	72,952.56	2,494,727.84	832,404.81	411,665.08	722,063.25
412,200	298,527.30	2,715,211.68	343,017.65	.....	1,120,794.22
280,220	156,413.31	1,901,966.10	469,358.92	42,719.02	2,217,299.08
9,760	24,877.88	490,696.23	144,011.76	90,730.27	577,694.71
50,000	5,512.50	279,167.46	124,463.58	15,835.00	89,264.08
.....	37,375.00	412,586.75	147,857.30	42,078.55	664,044.14
.....	.....	22,000.00	12,148.75	2,750.00	3,556.79
500	10,041.25	246,317.45	118,715.14	58,371.34	318,123.80
.....	2,800.00	15,950.03	2,300.00	.....	7,608.88
.....	9,550.00	12,442.80	9,400.00	.....	.....
1,063,270	789,431.89	16,370,340.01	3,227,116.69	1,402,763.99	8,912,171.87
8,076,020	14,238,178.73	521,928,417.27	102,244,612.18	21,845,669.37	274,051,890.87

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION OF THE

RESOURCES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Due from State and private banks and bankers.	Due from approved reserve agents.	Internal revenue stamps.	Checks and other cash items.	Exchanges for clearing house.
Maine	$94,971.55	$3,258,356.06	$274.82	$167,782.74	$125,620.61
New Hampshire	20,368.82	2,780,723.87	1,390.14	209,964.12	.....
Vermont	43,974.22	1,843,606.93	692.36	123,054.44	.....
Massachusetts	197,178.18	14,617,543.75	1,775.98	648,447.19	371,055.16
Boston	1,652,093.94	25,759,569.57	42.30	484,972.52	14,058,353.36
Rhode Island	227,677.12	3,014,228.20	33.38	107,693.41	268,022.32
Connecticut	326,334.23	6,927,658.79	1,619.02	424,253.59	343,795.15
Total	2,562,598.06	58,201,687.17	5,828.00	2,166,168.01	15,166,846.60
New York	2,814,083.66	22,033,575.28	5,555.72	888,264.04	544,440.09
New York City	7,213,911.14	.....	186.88	3,743,389.65	157,426,683.97
Albany	1,382,770.17	3,321,559.79	532.19	94,266.91	106,404.32
Brooklyn	124,221.31	1,512,304.41	.....	94,061.52	1,860,115.13
New Jersey	1,418,964.35	13,968,736.34	2,423.62	1,217,214.94	837,871.77
Pennsylvania	2,761,039.38	32,190,462.28	8,939.49	1,760,432.38	142,400.97
Philadelphia	5,153,312.33	31,238,409.69	1,395.46	1,919,021.59	15,790,374.04
Pittsburg	2,299,663.69	8,267,073.56	281.88	550,053.99	5,649,894.90
Delaware	79,375.61	1,296,342.93	30.00	121,989.63	115,159.96
Maryland	206,467.69	2,180,274.27	1,085.89	114,014.07	5,219.93
Baltimore	927,756.04	5,171,283.71	156.00	281,732.38	2,516,351.99
District of Columbia	.....	233,069.36	.....	6,165.70	16,055.80
Washington City	298,402.17	3,450,412.90	201.18	154,309.83	491,755.37
Total	24,679,967.54	124,863,504.52	20,788.31	10,944,916.63	185,502,728.24
Virginia	1,048,479.12	4,122,178.69	339.45	169,787.05	450,500.35
West Virginia	655,489.72	2,693,541.82	500.91	218,456.78	22,100.25
North Carolina	713,985.24	1,034,575.41	1,023.25	145,311.22	.....
South Carolina	321,320.05	769,302.15	.....	30,198.23	49,655.73
Georgia	928,289.41	1,787,421.39	832.95	91,142.53	365,662.42
Savannah	13,899.11	61,758.70	.....	.....	37,965.16
Florida	491,916.55	2,516,672.21	110.43	50,705.26	25,314.90
Alabama	878,610.14	2,369,316.42	44.91	69,337.18	81,492.71
Mississippi	552,799.86	1,155,381.40	959.36	106,552.12	.....
Louisiana	312,158.46	987,425.14	305.25	42,178.53	22,050.97
New Orleans	1,146,693.12	2,555,746.44	.....	39,267.34	1,692,182.78
Texas	1,905,760.49	11,355,378.70	2,826.47	450,731.97	227,615.02
Houston	386,437.44	1,647,907.51	9.92	1,420.19	132,194.10
Dallas	211,890.15	1,329,779.62	927.55	19,416.41	147,776.01
Arkansas	153,276.60	1,762,121.75	153.41	44,272.37	47,518.65
Kentucky	284,137.89	3,765,597.34	288.41	137,295.19	33,193.83
Louisville	943,950.03	3,253,095.47	.....	26,943.78	189,873.10
Tennessee	1,458,063.13	7,017,530.40	373.39	353,906.11	530,590.29
Porto Rico	141,983.52	15,035.34	.....	.....	.....
Total	12,549,140.03	50,199,765.90	8,695.66	1,996,922.26	4,055,686.27
Ohio	1,517,194.93	19,297,987.99	4,600.20	768,522.99	277,567.76
Cincinnati	919,859.08	5,319,191.01	.....	42,282.30	229,709.02
Cleveland	1,800,031.99	4,141,627.40	1,000.00	201,022.49	855,330.06
Columbus	192,341.14	1,272,200.82	102.00	32,148.82	253,003.12
Indiana	859,523.90	14,258,077.55	612.28	477,194.85	44,206.19
Indianapolis	2,081,072.97	5,014,824.97	.....	45,979.74	668,227.61
Illinois	1,113,194.96	21,564,845.78	3,370.22	677,585.50	398,819.46
Chicago	10,293,195.36	.....	56.58	292,675.59	10,160,861.61
Michigan	645,320.64	6,645,651.49	1,519.40	186,734.56	122,124.33
Detroit	362,436.91	2,596,725.72	.....	28,166.48	297,385.86
Wisconsin	267,041.33	8,344,068.46	1,403.02	204,465.26	15,265.11
Milwaukee	1,066,974.47	4,188,201.03	.....	52,494.48	488,897.84
Minnesota	725,126.86	6,901,556.03	987.98	190,775.51	43,677.88
St. Paul	403,890.63	3,438,570.36	.....	125,954.73	352,835.55
Minneapolis	601,378.02	1,940,287.45	.....	86,567.69	1,005,266.69
Iowa	1,201,625.13	10,776,938.91	2,021.56	392,996.79	164,740.08
Cedar Rapids	100,900.32	530,307.72	733.49	44,435.47	.....
Des Moines	95,117.62	914,336.94	5.98	20,699.49	129,196.67
Dubuque	35,722.12	404,336.71	.....	5,044.44	11,487.02
Missouri	635,623.60	5,314,991.94	1,285.79	108,166.90	26,414.49
St. Louis	4,683,808.60	.....	1,615.93	369,174.52	1,574,615.51
Kansas City	4,936,482.29	11,875,160.17	340.80	58,757.72	1,334,673.80
St. Joseph	371,327.80	1,655,009.87	.....	20,201.40	228,265.12
Total	34,909,190.67	136,394,898.32	19,655.23	4,432,047.72	18,682,570.78

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 9, 1903—Continued.

RESOURCES—Continued.

Notes of other national banks.	Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents.	Specie.	Legal-tender notes.	Five per cent redemption fund.	Due from U. S. Treasurer.	Aggregate.
$297,951	$11,325.80	$1,639,258.63	$446,658	$275,978.75	$5,900.00	$48,983,481.65
320,352	12,970.88	871,099.03	332,649	225,255.00	2.50	29,422,188.26
172,593	7,973.46	675,208.40	291,513	213,625.00	.....	27,358,377.89
1,241,359	83,442.67	5,383,951.79	2,738,188	906,320.00	28,505.00	187,383,299.48
1,878,286	29,671.03	15,648,224.27	5,601,091	353,912.50	314,504.00	273,296,257.82
274,689	13,525.59	962,146.96	532,918	205,350.00	21,542.50	43,220,151.04
710,607	35,659.07	3,247,497.18	1,144,463	476,885.00	62,732.50	91,873,294.83
4,895,837	194,568.50	28,427,386.26	11,087,480	2,657,326.25	433,186.50	701,537,050.97
1,146,203	89,009.29	8,344,366.60	3,753,109	1,030,690.50	79,259.00	261,462,617.06
1,364,190	75,749.60	138,991,763.59	50,933,847	2,227,322.50	2,069,373.89	1,232,848,644.39
46,720	3,390.12	847,343.75	1,103,873	37,500.00	.....	29,354,903.14
103,181	13,698.65	1,691,583.95	755,185	29,600.00	5,000.00	23,365,546.57
618,194	74,296.80	4,009,445.32	2,557,215	433,967.50	40,453.00	143,926,500.29
2,056,320	160,790.76	14,107,128.19	6,687,279	1,434,809.27	66,923.44	390,644,124.92
432,087	55,475.54	20,814,191.55	3,437,426	555,725.00	124,655.60	301,941,009.33
707,856	24,640.96	12,595,585.30	5,003,151	405,696.50	105,185.00	197,329,777.77
49,859	7,777.89	439,485.77	186,799	46,375.00	6,500.00	13,138,720.44
88,373	18,665.20	872,415.42	486,069	130,823.62	10,089.70	32,604,039.86
438,371	20,034.66	3,867,178.30	948,737	147,525.00	6,000.00	80,737,947.41
3,050	488.13	118,210.00	11,205	12,500.00	.....	2,172,061.64
5,460	6,629.35	2,002,233.84	200,650	60,950.00	6,450.00	32,539,778.49
7,059,864	550,646.95	208,700,931.58	76,064,545	6,553,484.89	2,519,889.63	2,742,065,671.31
230,801	33,183.58	1,463,478.24	1,280,612	225,675.00	25,738.80	59,001,573.61
161,343	16,542.34	1,275,525.14	658,880	153,040.50	5,315.55	37,402,005.31
109,092	15,862.32	602,359.70	404,499	84,230.01	4,189.75	21,398,295.28
70,305	8,538.56	358,989.85	228,660	72,799.84	1,500.00	14,509,842.65
200,241	23,785.74	994,395.42	713,528	136,523.80	16,025.16	32,603,009.05
7,000	2,083.73	95,200.00	24,430	15,000.00	2.50	2,855,563.70
74,457	6,118.20	486,379.23	354,820	42,187.50	.....	14,594,540.61
291,451	14,193.60	1,198,850.91	765,977	120,200.00	4,411.11	28,850,236.44
26,369	8,117.31	366,886.04	517,999	62,687.50	3,552.50	13,263,173.28
42,130	4,724.20	456,526.08	178,477	43,475.00	2,100.00	13,921,717.72
123,077	6,046.04	1,658,183.50	727,991	53,000.00	7,450.00	30,538,875.83
775,820	75,188.97	4,252,101.58	2,736,631	438,271.50	38,137.96	117,240,151.24
187,965	4,968.92	943,032.85	560,116	28,875.00	.....	12,876,549.81
56,525	8,425.89	509,525.50	416,800	28,875.00	5,000.00	12,286,490.76
42,650	6,890.94	401,660.15	206,044	17,075.00	3,754.67	9,025,167.71
265,727	15,768.72	1,249,047.18	549,637	279,073.00	5,722.50	45,485,007.75
176,317	4,211.48	1,068,344.90	1,299,682	145,000.00	12,000.00	33,473,635.06
488,562	25,715.54	2,091,884.67	1,594,466	175,912.50	10,102.50	57,130,817.44
.....	.....	3,381.44	15,000	5,000.00	.....	306,120.72
3,329,832	280,366.08	19,475,752.38	13,234,249	2,126,901.15	145,003.00	556,762,773.97
1,493,084	62,587.14	6,105,373.89	4,288,427	818,195.24	32,303.21	194,468,490.12
190,224	5,375.35	2,882,051.63	4,355,462	250,850.00	9,961.66	80,258,894.14
207,694	11,275.13	3,755,348.00	2,077,330	234,745.00	62,750.50	75,548,602.57
118,148	2,557.89	1,191,573.60	1,078,847	44,250.00	4,000.00	21,883,501.53
1,353,563	42,852.82	4,214,653.32	2,113,349	371,805.50	24,099.35	100,068,157.05
853,480	4,587.47	2,593,334.05	1,224,060	37,600.00	5,000.00	42,110,321.34
1,265,633	55,669.44	6,061,659.26	2,895,567	653,268.80	13,832.20	170,598,842.12
878,113	44,701.57	29,767,881.15	21,652,131	185,250.00	262,100.00	318,164,350.19
517,658	32,149.26	2,830,780.44	1,259,667	272,843.00	14,405.00	74,165,289.16
266,729	11,516.89	1,311,105.50	1,116,003	62,500.00	13,500.00	29,338,005.13
293,844	28,731.07	2,682,129.39	1,049,653	189,129.00	5,908.00	69,854,936.96
50,369	3,673.54	2,412,327.58	1,616,908	80,625.00	8,750.00	45,408,129.92
209,314	24,606.52	2,317,186.61	694,431	162,829.70	7,275.00	57,909,626.83
174,171	4,390.70	2,179,115.53	372,725	39,800.00	23,500.00	30,359,510.18
77,341	8,545.43	1,502,122.05	554,301	65,500.00	14,425.00	30,403,451.48
524,423	38,274.77	2,996,748.02	1,531,506	394,995.04	14,807.50	100,112,250.10
10,678	2,523.96	309,889.97	51,000	11,250.00	.....	4,666,052.04
64,625	2,342.57	523,741.85	243,090	22,500.00	.....	9,194,798.43
30,916	1,724.52	196,894.82	109,763	11,250.00	.....	3,568,532.24
165,841	11,400.23	931,116.70	498,212	131,710.00	5,055.00	29,734,783.71
155,734	4,361.97	16,922,582.84	4,632,618	532,782.00	69,800.00	153,921,182.86
286,170	10,236.60	4,261,812.53	637,105	111,130.00	28,000.00	76,536,674.33
35,380	3,698.59	745,356.30	371,670	25,250.00	1,350.00	12,315,094.43
9,223,132	417,783.43	98,694,785.03	54,423,825	4,710,058.28	620,822.42	1,730,589,476.86

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION OF THE

RESOURCES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Due from State and private banks and bankers.	Due from approved reserve agents.	Internal revenue stamps.	Checks and other cash items.	Exchanges for clearing house.
North Dakota	$255,761.36	$1,573,290.43	$454.38	$111,454.42	$14,767.05
South Dakota	151,912.95	1,766,349.57	96.65	103,193.70	17,427.91
Nebraska	315,417.81	6,944,294.56	113.10	522,147.37	9,906.30
Lincoln	184,695.34	591,715.31	.....	38,873.28	48,882.75
Omaha	1,128,346.93	2,928,805.25	871.51	81,699.21	655,374.34
Kansas	450,218.98	9,075,131.97	1,011.37	125,777.46	228,307.74
Kansas City	95,735.47	380,336.01	.....	3,032.97	11,965.99
Wichita	27,120.73	401,074.99	.....	7,438.54	85,784.79
Montana	515,234.73	2,572,172.27	404.09	24,312.81	44,814.27
Wyoming	36,887.98	1,168,724.66	5.41	40,129.68	580.07
Colorado	585,920.57	6,061,120.85	1,839.20	211,394.33	73,957.51
Denver	1,133,040.12	8,100,821.82	.....	47,659.56	568,708.08
New Mexico	212,988.73	1,136,824.08	9.75	25,737.70	3,552.51
Oklahoma	344,806.90	2,177,134.16	677.70	163,736.00	29,520.05
Indian Territory	202,720.78	1,285,372.99	431.39	92,964.82	2,847.92
Total	5,640,809.38	46,163,168.92	5,914.55	1,599,551.85	1,796,397.28
Washington	2,124,680.80	4,903,426.92	119.89	175,041.34	487,139.42
Oregon	412,246.69	2,321,662.92	870.07	86,465.30	.....
Portland	296,508.92	1,491,961.04	.....	53,178.65	109,944.27
California	1,482,802.65	3,902,854.04	479.16	431,728.90	26,817.88
San Francisco	2,890,367.78	2,940,879.62	.....	18,925.49	1,114,207.95
Los Angeles	1,047,808.31	3,327,258.65	500.00	137,190.46	533,084.88
Idaho	530,192.15	1,260,291.28	268.89	30,740.15	.....
Utah	318,795.94	489,137.75	.....	5,120.56	8,786.45
Salt Lake City	354,016.27	352,900.43	256.17	3,878.97	91,488.90
Nevada	12,665.58	33,035.79	.....	1,000.00	.....
Arizona	220,904.29	820,386.88	385.00	28,037.12	4,789.69
Alaska	16,555.24	12,382.64	.....	2,688.67	.....
Hawaii	19,685.66	113,235.51	5.20	12,257.14	.....
Total	9,727,230.28	21,969,413.47	2,884.38	986,252.75	2,376,259.44
United States	90,068,935.96	437,792,438.30	63,766.13	125,859.22	227,580,488.61

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 9, 1903—Continued.

RESOURCES—Continued.

Notes of other national banks.	Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents.	Specie.	Legal-tender notes.	Five per cent redemption fund.	Due from U. S. Treasurer.	Aggregate.
$76,455	$17,208.41	$517,831.55	$282,936	$53,412.50	$217.00	$17,220,377.12
72,328	7,340.17	601,107.95	271,710	46,051.00	330.80	16,414,838.01
156,078	13,617.93	1,148,564.89	672,775	153,118.50	1,377.50	43,165,500.87
11,020	2,005.16	141,764.00	139,960	13,000.00	.....	5,453,939.70
98,473	3,039.63	1,999,780.35	1,216,948	62,500.00	4,699.70	31,512,265.77
495,615	23,980.90	1,994,198.72	941,936	230,252.50	3,152.07	54,154,668.65
23,403	241.46	190,926.00	557,732	42,500.00	5.00	7,650,740.25
115,558	1,334.80	217,718.75	96,500	9,650.00	7,000.00	5,363,936.36
119,096	5,235.39	1,296,512.40	424,019	47,482.35	1,712.00	22,005,024.38
29,705	2,085.15	283,749.80	87,294	21,850.00	.....	7,702,306.80
220,878	11,786.43	2,004,639.40	651,757	85,775.00	23,015.03	37,504,145.09
546,914	5,265.00	3,529,492.00	1,668,000	112,500.00	20,334.74	45,901,249.69
74,427	4,309.95	301,462.60	164,722	32,212.50	.....	8,393,336.84
210,230	18,295.98	565,860.52	348,643	60,190.00	1,925.00	17,326,150.71
102,572	9,108.10	500,905.91	206,173	72,530.00	4,533.65	14,457,551.03
2,352,752	124,854.46	15,294,514.84	7,731,105	1,043,024.35	68,302.49	334,226,031.27
200,482	11,070.96	3,020,957.39	202,703	76,572.50	2,900.00	45,694,137.41
59,810	5,429.74	988,895.35	91,980	28,677.50	24,290.00	13,386,878.43
6,260	3,337.98	1,749,743.00	27,800	52,500.00	1,250.00	16,110,617.17
131,057	9,131.72	2,152,854.72	148,590	83,700.00	14,000.00	34,267,372.18
154,262	3,575.55	4,718,292.35	125,767	248,750.00	1,650.00	49,736,641.45
95,432	5,339.62	3,229,523.80	164,648	123,250.00	.....	33,717,400.32
42,631	1,658.43	418,672.85	106,236	14,895.00	1,450.00	8,312,702.69
3,470	968.69	257,576.35	27,142	14,242.50	.....	4,463,038.15
32,339	1,228.51	901,364.20	45,860	52,500.00	.....	8,537,495.21
270	114.72	44,395.60	595	1,025.00	.....	730,714.09
37,865	927.96	310,101.70	109,539	13,391.50	.....	4,882,812.49
.....	58.95	29,747.65	545	625.00	.....	258,105.96
390	172.80	200,882.80	220	2,825.00	1,419.70	1,656,186.23
764,268	43,015.63	18,023,007.76	1,051,625	712,954.00	46,959.70	221,754,101.78
27,625,685	1,611,235.05	388,616,377.85	163,592,829	17,803,748.92	3,834,163.74	6,286,935,106.16

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

LIABILITIES.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Capital stock paid in.	Surplus fund.
Maine	$10,496,000.00	$2,826,038.00
New Hampshire	5,355,000.00	1,586,519.49
Vermont	6,460,000.00	1,618,279.38
Massachusetts	38,512,500.00	14,462,020.00
Boston	33,100,000.00	14,641,400.00
Rhode Island	11,305,250.00	3,708,797.24
Connecticut	20,082,070.00	8,303,900.00
Total	125,310,820.00	47,146,954.11
New York	33,427,840.00	15,010,541.88
New York City	100,050,000.00	71,185,000.00
Albany	1,250,000.00	1,390,000.00
Brooklyn	1,352,000.00	1,950,000.00
New Jersey	17,402,500.00	11,927,660.66
Pennsylvania	50,827,493.00	34,980,715.97
Philadelphia	21,905,000.00	23,655,000.00
Pittsburg	20,037,100.00	19,111,750.00
Delaware	2,198,795.00	1,283,012.32
Maryland	4,575,900.00	2,432,376.79
Baltimore	12,403,260.00	6,514,400.00
District of Columbia	252,000.00	150,000.00
Washington City	3,425,000.00	2,566,665.88
Total	269,106,888.00	192,157,123.50
Virginia	6,817,445.00	3,229,580.28
West Virginia	5,283,000.00	1,831,791.60
North Carolina	3,577,500.00	1,177,500.00
South Carolina	2,273,000.00	684,850.82
Georgia	4,998,000.00	1,829,320.00
Savannah	750,000.00	225,000.00
Florida	1,685,000.00	829,600.00
Alabama	4,250,000.00	1,080,065.00
Mississippi	2,185,000.00	642,500.00
Louisiana	1,685,000.00	768,700.00
New Orleans	2,400,000.00	3,225,000.00
Texas	24,212,720.00	6,765,927.28
Houston	1,450,000.00	870,000.00
Dallas	1,050,000.00	1,112,000.00
Arkansas	1,237,500.00	452,620.00
Kentucky	8,805,900.00	2,281,718.99
Louisville	4,645,000.00	1,792,500.00
Tennessee	7,345,000.00	1,915,050.89
Porto Rico	100,000.00	
Total	84,750,065.00	30,713,724.86
Ohio	28,628,870.00	9,488,078.01
Cincinnati	10,200,000.00	4,205,000.00
Cleveland	12,050,000.00	3,647,000.00
Columbus	2,400,000.00	870,000.00
Indiana	13,668,810.00	4,066,762.61
Indianapolis	4,300,000.00	1,540,000.00
Illinois	21,415,980.00	8,337,867.99
Chicago	25,600,000.00	13,025,000.00
Michigan	8,385,000.00	2,690,788.20
Detroit	4,100,000.00	1,013,500.00
Wisconsin	8,061,200.00	2,138,720.59
Milwaukee	4,250,000.00	1,315,000.00
Minnesota	7,995,000.00	1,443,883.16
St. Paul	4,000,000.00	1,005,000.00
Minneapolis	3,450,000.00	1,055,000.00
Iowa	14,447,500.00	3,379,919.20
Cedar Rapids	300,000.00	130,000.00
Des Moines	800,000.00	260,000.00
Dubuque	600,000.00	112,000.00
Missouri	4,170,000.00	1,021,050.00
St. Louis	15,500,000.00	10,350,000.00
Kansas City	2,650,000.00	1,204,000.00
St. Joseph	550,000.00	175,000.00
Total	197,522,360.00	72,473,569.76

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, JUNE 9, 1903—Continued.

LIABILITIES.

Undivided profits, less expenses.	National-bank notes outstanding.	State-bank circulation outstanding.	Due to other national banks.	Due to State and private banks and bankers.	Due to trust companies and savings banks.
$2,593,814.12	$5,583,330.50	.....	$349,007.94	$105,877.39	$1,072,792.00
1,031,164.14	4,445,670.00	$6,789.00	706,388.22	.....	1,225,495.00
1,252,571.89	4,480,069.00	.....	44,541.31	.....	621,240.07
7,114,490.37	18,125,712.00	.....	1,084,013.75	304,395.44	6,508,479.35
7,756,204.74	7,083,772.50	.....	29,263,710.99	6,772,523.73	25,458,030.01
2,084,250.05	4,093,432.50	.....	480,089.72	131,321.56	1,433,403.14
4,180,905.40	10,097,589.50	.....	1,191,763.54	227,177.49	3,249,446.35
26,013,400.71	53,909,576.00	6,789.00	33,119,515.47	7,541,295.61	39,568,885.92
10,417,363.31	20,786,422.50	9,671.00	3,531,676.33	2,202,639.18	6,507,963.10
40,225,122.70	43,320,727.50	16,542.00	233,234,339.48	70,403,404.38	108,776,339.31
267,605.71	737,350.00	.....	9,688,832.71	1,506,978.93	2,578,064.12
674,310.25	585,450.00	1,846.00	186,247.94	254,296.69	3,799,163.78
7,527,369.06	8,512,942.50	5,402.00	3,435,387.08	690,311.09	4,270,951.48
9,672,565.57	29,012,960.00	1,498.00	4,384,063.23	567,689.16	1,259,246.26
3,805,642.44	10,932,735.00	.....	52,274,728.15	11,172,912.22	29,943,763.44
6,948,394.72	7,948,127.50	.....	23,455,690.21	6,498,776.85	11,572,802.78
432,317.70	926,555.00	540.50	318,684.28	27,439.88	380,337.65
877,465.00	2,852,090.00	.....	508,239.61	125,614.92	23,144.88
1,961,320.79	3,547,990.00	493.00	10,451,375.53	2,418,300.38	4,012,188.01
203,110.34	247,000.00	.....	14,559.40	845.73	.....
379,371.75	1,127,850.00	.....	403,652.89	78,495.66	839,801.99
83,391,959.34	130,538,200.00	35,992.50	341,887,476.84	95,947,705.07	173,963,766.80
2,655,137.79	4,821,300.00	.....	2,327,610.89	2,318,225.59	172,731.69
959,503.06	3,133,802.50	.....	712,280.89	848,448.04	128,119.57
828,242.92	2,013,040.00	.....	963,519.05	740,590.20	34,210.68
776,880.45	1,495,600.00	.....	158,592.18	809,092.34	76,139.26
1,300,579.37	2,769,647.50	.....	1,029,264.22	865,502.79	71,152.33
164,716.95	294,100.00	.....	123,244.65	112,059.70	127,004.36
327,513.55	836,000.00	.....	292,061,19	394,925.80	11,696.67
1,297,480.71	2,478,590.00	.....	693,442.71	389,316.85	19,405.58
365,878.30	1,259,820.00	.....	109,292.35	217,810.45	24,153.92
925,788.92	949,647.50	.....	493,089.29	357,397.98	27,800.93
590,744.52	1,488,995.00	.....	2,201,512,91	1,446,556.34	356,861.36
6,002,808.80	8,871,350.00	.....	3,813,564.82	1,104,770.89	114,404.53
510,499.06	532,000.00	.....	1,847,490.42	399,743.91	23,641.27
271,477.39	587,500.00	.....	1,031,428.67	1,150,045.27	56,721.74
305,342.74	364,000.00	.....	86,202.28	395,117.44	17,165.34
1,271,573.96	5,751,995.00	.....	771,934.01	494,042.47	51,459.32
603,208.76	2,900,000.00	.....	4,989,126.86	4,242,768.90	401,317.81
1,529,888.35	3,646,232.50	.....	2,480,404.97	4,477,366.68	1,760,650.77
.....	100,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
20,687,265.54	44,293,620.00	.....	24,074,062.36	20,763,781.64	3,474,637.13
4,752,133.23	16,986,990.00	.....	2,123,588.92	2,287,953.99	1,088,296.98
1,918,069.16	4,969,147.50	.....	12,169,632.76	5,887,371.34	2,282,325.65
1,203,914.11	4,788,245.00	.....	8,502,949,81	5,712,769.46	6,829,602.82
307,666.22	885,000.00	.....	1,711,026.80	1,663,128.53	891,394.39
1,983,990.80	7,589,950.50	.....	1,102,306.13	2,332,858.64	761,452.22
417,141.26	754,850.00	.....	6,150,150.34	4,859,351.15	1,280,786.35
4,780,288.71	13,212,377.50	.....	1,093,791.64	3,797,393.72	483,423.93
5,457,547.96	3,708,547.50	.....	91,158,397.47	43,327,794.27	7,668,353.71
1,856,686.07	5,423,782.50	.....	369,903.96	1,137,229.28	958,619.35
412,582.04	1,173,300.00	.....	2,573,599.59	3,524,990.13	2,409,177.32
1,185,374.66	3,836,402.50	.....	344,214.67	1,297,636.17	14,541.48
952,568.04	1,601,500.00	.....	4,406,000.09	3,396,302.85	394,154.82
1,221,615.79	3,228,780.00	.....	895,139.59	920,250.94	381,695.31
564,195.69	748,770.00	.....	4,303,305.31	3,009,763.82	119,502.79
400,746.67	1,289,900.00	.....	5,473,958.15	4,117,566.44	640,455.94
2,215,861.63	8,271,805.00	.....	2,338,091.94	4,709,111.41	2,952,642.37
43,592.08	224,000.00	.....	674,803.23	1,235,944.16	749,822.80
86,433.38	410,347.50	.....	1,684,678.88	2,053,769.04	340,531.66
68,729.05	225,000.00	.....	252,113.14	485,404.80	178,736.13
500,566.66	2,645,747.50	.....	212,194.26	1,532,969.89	95,657.02
4,867,249.42	11,197,287.50	.....	32,265,729.00	20,400,337.94	7,365,562.81
1,943,634.26	2,143,050.00	.....	19,480,830.13	16,552,691.91	1,012,861.85
131,949.29	505,000.00	.....	1,782,534.42	3,282,640.76	253,934.24
37,272,536.18	95,819,780.50	.....	201,068,940.23	137,525,280.64	39,153,531.94

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

LIABILITIES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Capital stock paid in.	Surplus fund.
North Dakota	$2,709,000.00	$430,600.79
South Dakota	2,270,000.00	274,710.00
Nebraska	6,515,000.00	1,552,700.00
Lincoln	400,000.00	144,000.00
Omaha	3,250,000.00	565,000.00
Kansas	8,015,925.00	1,460,066.35
Kansas City	1,200,000.00	265,000.00
Wichita	500,000.00	85,000.00
Montana	2,480,000.00	594,076.03
Wyoming	935,000.00	181,150.00
Colorado	3,137,500.00	929,478.50
Denver	2,500,000.00	700,000.00
New Mexico	1,116,800.00	187,500.00
Oklahoma	2,792,500.00	277,042.64
Indian Territory	3,454,100.00	584,927.99
Total	41,275,825.00	8,231,252.30
Washington	3,475,000.00	1,066,750.00
Oregon	1,495,000.00	376,370.00
Portland	1,050,000.00	180,000.00
California	4,382,500.00	1,336,850.00
San Francisco	7,500,000.00	3,685,000.00
Los Angeles	3,800,000.00	800,000.00
Idaho	875,000.00	245,200.00
Utah	603,090.00	131,250.00
Salt Lake City	1,100,000.00	332,500.00
Nevada	82,000.00	18,000.00
Arizona	602,500.00	101,385.00
Alaska	50,000.00	2,000.00
Hawaii	525,000.00	55,500.00
Total	25,540,090.00	8,330,805.00
United States	743,506,048.00	359,053,429.53

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, JUNE 9, 1903—Continued.

LIABILITIES.—Continued.

Undivided profit, less expenses.	National-bank notes outstanding.	State-bank circulation outstanding.	Due to other national banks.	Due to State and private banks and bankers.	Due to trust companies and savings banks.
$519,821.49	$1,076,250.00	.....	$160,479.19	$284,994.30	.....
646,403.40	920,210.00	.....	153,423.66	491,843.64	.....
917,178.94	3,040,307.50	.....	1,167,539.54	2,365,724.93	108,307.48
66,577.34	260,000.00	.....	655,376.55	1,082,043.21	54,370.07
284,917.41	1,250,000.00	.....	5,912,994.06	4,911,030.23	154,796.94
1,577,502.56	4,633,622.50	.....	306,727.78	1,600,785.54	14,341.54
414,388.22	841,650.00	.....	1,407,299.30	1,391,891.58	4,042.34
49,809.25	250,000.00	.....	368,360.59	1,217,442.54	21,638.83
1,011,526.44	927,795.00	.....	499,428.25	322,493.26	24,809.92
348,131.49	435,200.00	.....	167,011.86	167,310.12	.....
793,759.60	1,722,475.00	.....	1,493,375.26	716,038.32	662,566.38
1,103,240.46	2,231,350.00	.....	5,819,744.73	2,065,035.57	1,144,643.20
173,874.95	689,500.00	.....	240,761.85	97,705.92	37,034.46
543,451.72	1,171,900.00	.....	719,311.71	712,404.12	78,219.26
609,674.40	1,447,300.00	.....	253,347.56	85,840.23	30,838.60
9,060,257.67	20,897,560.00	.....	19,325,181.89	17,512,583.51	2,335,609.02
1,290,580.91	1,397,740.00	.....	1,434,240.12	1,412,642.72	65,264.11
486,088.86	493,945.00	.....	83,050.51	85,269.60	755.91
946,735.92	1,037,700.00	.....	1,855,960.84	1,414,614.51	88,162.58
1,198,510.02	1,653,800.00	.....	81,991.29	456,883.51	557,404.21
977,807.35	4,876,647.50	.....	3,309,373.55	4,127,528.33	3,100,684.82
881,137.56	2,431,030.00	.....	809,303.76	658,565.11	704,762.19
282,646.44	292,500.00	.....	96,372.06	64,822.90	.....
161,541.45	281,542.50	.....	108,216.36	11,228.20	17,718.38
298,924.22	979,400.00	.....	204,266.22	548,691.69	142,376.78
7,814.20	20,497.50	.....	.....	1,666.57	548.17
155,543.37	292,600.00	.....	56,310.56	39,915.69	.....
3,183.19	2,420.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
14,175.06	42,550.00	.....	474.00	.....	.....
6,704,688.55	13,802,372.50	.....	8,039,559.27	8,821,828.83	4,677,677.15
183,130,107.99	359,261,109.00	42,781.50	627,514,736.06	288,112,425.30	263,174,107.96

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

LIABILITIES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Due to approved reserve agents.	Dividends unpaid.	Individual deposits.
Maine	$130,601.31	$17,055.96	$24,219,890.74
New Hampshire	54,437.09	10,781.69	13,451,559.84
Vermont	4,325.49	6,506.99	11,758,840.39
Massachusetts	737,432.76	51,704.83	95,004,141.11
Boston	7,605,888.71	11,013.83	130,453,348.33
Rhode Island	479,348.60	16,666.91	18,781,309.04
Connecticut	832,841.10	14,378.08	41,472,978.83
Total	9,844,875.06	128,108.29	335,142,068.28
New York	1,716,925.59	144,899.12	161,937,966.09
New York City		450,369.06	504,475,555.19
Albany	2,319,286.18	792.00	9,001,665.77
Brooklyn	27,397.81	788.40	14,292,719.05
New Jersey	1,320,061.11	18,058.55	86,095,741.01
Pennsylvania	459,713.41	148,795.69	251,569,705.58
Philadelphia	12,135,009.56	41,388.34	129,446,916.91
Pittsburg	188,995.14	34,479.50	91,631,428.27
Delaware	24,740.20	1,188.90	7,460,345.84
Maryland	53,762.63	21,606.38	20,133,740.44
Baltimore	1,998,412.35	44,452.89	32,674,549.43
District of Columbia		6,196.00	1,298,350.17
Washington City	28,361.70	4,372.75	19,167,944.14
Total	20,272,665.68	917,387.58	1,329,186,627.89
Virginia	92,593.30	2,123.12	30,292,924.25
West Virginia	26,861.43	4,694.00	22,879,577.97
North Carolina	18,053.44	1,914.80	10,321,307.25
South Carolina	47,856.54	218,156.44	6,549,418.62
Georgia	158,628.41	1,379.00	17,018,668.77
Savannah		41.50	667,411.54
Florida	3,516.29	1,603.00	9,683,827.57
Alabama	60,890.70	984.80	17,469,057.18
Mississippi	8,023.47	847.00	7,944,454.72
Louisiana	46,531.46	5,254.50	7,888,131.82
New Orleans	172,585.96	2,754.79	16,985,409.02
Texas	134,448.67	55,822.43	61,478,087.68
Houston		430.40	7,135,244.75
Dallas		200.00	6,451,038.98
Arkansas		40.00	6,064,174.19
Kentucky	86,473.06	7,795.50	23,181,169.54
Louisville	17,801.54	3,975.00	11,296,612.16
Tennessee	551,037.84	2,277.50	31,352,031.64
Porto Rico			106,120.72
Total	1,425,302.11	310,293.78	294,764,668.37
Ohio	85,559.57	36,717.18	123,405,091.52
Cincinnati	153,867.73	3,335.34	31,839,363.43
Cleveland	180,907.27	3,175.69	27,044,538.96
Columbus	66,989.73	2,092.00	12,468,040.52
Indiana	34,168.62	6,574.50	65,857,407.13
Indianapolis	49,543.60	79.50	17,852,844.24
Illinois	18,752.71	18,696.52	113,714,109.64
Chicago		5,545.50	125,124,948.72
Michigan	8,615.02	7,828.04	51,757,047.35
Detroit	196,338.17	40.00	12,952,884.13
Wisconsin	9,121.57	6,341.00	51,810,093.27
Milwaukee	52,115.79	180.00	27,600,413.38
Minnesota	1,954.59	11,601.98	40,771,166.57
St. Paul	97,993.08	397.00	14,991,785.90
Minneapolis	221,674.14	420.00	12,990,101.87
Iowa	46,152.67	15,183.51	58,346,831.82
Cedar Rapids		564.00	1,219,825.77
Des Moines	8,009.17	220.50	3,167,285.36
Dubuque		30.00	1,546,519.12
Missouri	17,757.87	9,173.50	19,126,873.81
St. Louis		10,330.00	47,488,724.49
Kansas City	313,080.16	1,088.00	29,454,587.49
St. Joseph			5,373,359.30
Total	1,562,601.46	139,613.76	895,903,843.79

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 9, 1903—Continued.

LIABILITIES—Continued.

U. S. deposits.	Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.	Bonds borrowed.	Notes and bills rediscounted.	Bills payable.	Other liabilities.
$503,159.45	$47,780.96	$87,000.00	$24,909.33	$738,922.00	$187,301.95
1,228,161.78	184,719.92	48,000.00	5,000.00	82,175.09	327.00
970,630.32	3,877.14	40,600.00	15,140.26	81,000.00	755.65
4,056,757.56	103,471.95	243,000.00	64,441.49	789,396.25	221,342.62
6,311,686.48	95,101.10	3,084,450.00	64,500.00	1,200,727.39	393,900.01
203,858.03	7,123.31	.....	.....	495,000.00	300.94
1,642,345.30	5,230.73	50,000.00	30,799.23	463,000.00	28,869.28
14,916,598.92	447,305.11	3,553,050.00	204,790.31	3,850,220.73	832,797.45
3,123,905.33	116,160.42	205,173.05	863,790.80	1,203,741.97	255,937.39
38,794,496.32	349,905.60	20,269,500.00	.....	250,000.00	1,047,342.85
420,412.59	915.13	.....	.....	193,000.00	.....
200,625.63	22,452.64	.....	.....	.....	18,248.38
1,329,188.92	55,425.61	225,000.00	356,594.78	729,000.00	24,906.44
6,046,151.52	27,497.88	277,840.00	346,341.48	829,150.00	232,698.17
4,818,122.15	157,791.12	805,000.00	.....	.....	847,000.00
3,261,859.82	239,816.74	650,000.00	431,000.00	375,000.00	4,944,556.24
42,427.79	7,578.09	.....	.....	27,000.00	7,757.29
717,908.85	19,706.15	.....	56,053.06	190,000.00	16,431.15
2,477,424.89	.....	620,900.00	.....	1,605,000.00	7,880.14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,392,926.43	64,445.30	1,000,000.00	.....	.....	60,890.00
64,625,450.24	1,061,694.68	24,053,413.05	2,053,780.12	5,401,891.97	7,463,648.05
3,458,423.92	310,817.19	1,122,200.00	597,667.71	676,620.00	106,172.88
1,250,961.18	38,345.79	163,500.00	66,977.54	40,000.00	34,141.74
780,528.10	107,463.42	30,000.00	555,511.63	223,000.00	25,913.79
447,603.01	35,246.35	.....	595,406.64	337,000.00	5,000.00
1,294,596.25	53,351.45	162,500.00	547,960.10	501,416.07	1,042.79
83,321.32	43,663.68	.....	.....	265,000.00	.....
428,520.98	36,775.56	7,500.00	12,000.00	44,000.00	.....
443,442.39	54,291.95	.....	334,214.57	199,800.00	79,254.00
299,958.80	41.20	.....	84,671.18	120,000.00	721.89
253,000.00	.....	.....	206,037.60	313,000.00	2,337.72
500,000.00	10,155.93	.....	.....	500,000.00	658,300.00
909,831.52	111,329.38	.....	1,609,087.83	1,858,763.95	197,233.46
100,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,500.00
541,880.21	31,252.17	.....	.....	.....	2,946.33
81,589.88	19,257.60	.....	.....	.....	2,158.24
2,095,687.58	56,493.91	240,500.00	195,669.59	110,074.02	82,520.86
2,134,425.80	334,564.51	.....	.....	100,000.00	12,333.72
1,344,610.81	252,565.49	54,700.00	62,000.00	390,000.00	16,000.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16,448,381.75	1,495,615.58	1,780,900.00	4,868,204.39	5,678,674.04	1,233,577.42
3,202,061.61	96,676.62	1,510,480.00	231,722.83	450,000.00	94,319.66
3,788,731.23	.....	2,782,050.00	.....	.....	60,000.00
1,765,725.87	42,323.88	2,050,500.00	.....	1,700,000.00	26,949.70
565,558.35	10,104.99	42,500.00	.....	.....	.....
2,360,829.21	1,177.61	143,300.00	31,457.39	40,039.03	87,072.66
3,472,008.92	255,366.99	1,170,000.00	.....	.....	8,198.99
3,304,321.26	31,196.40	.....	40,226.25	232,700.00	117,715.85
1,597,919.89	248,795.17	1,234,000.00	.....	.....	7,500.00
1,272,264.92	15,147.95	125,000.00	82,376.52	70,000.00	5,000.00
793,025.18	119,493.57	.....	19,075.00	50,000.00	.....
1,001,886.53	43,665.99	.....	.....	55,000.00	50,738.53
941,391.07	263,564.00	200,000.00	.....	.....	34,939.88
521,490.93	28,509.07	.....	89,920.73	300,350.00	98,268.17
1,144,231.96	374,564.63	.....	.....	.....	.....
399,674.68	38,953.59	300,000.00	.....	25,000.00	.....
2,433,566.44	28,349.13	48,000.00	182,838.12	659,300.00	37,096.86
87,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
269,983.14	113,539.80	.....	.....	.....	.....
94,833.51	5,166.49	.....	.....	.....	.....
250,000.00	.....	.....	20,000.00	130,000.00	2,793.20
3,041,905.22	35,205.18	1,219,540.00	.....	.....	179,311.30
1,667,358.56	12,965.97	.....	.....	.....	100,526.00
231,713.39	3,963.03	25,000.00	.....	.....	.....
34,207,981.87	1,768,730.06	10,850,320.00	697,616.84	3,712,389.03	910,430.80

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

LIABILITIES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Due to approved reserve agents.	Dividends unpaid.	Individual deposits.
North Dakota	$3,933.98	$22,219.00	$11,461,829.31
South Dakota	56,266.81	2,808.81	11,152,998.12
Nebraska	10,588.95	389.50	26,998,044.52
Lincoln	.....	129.00	2,681,515.04
Omaha	.....	150.00	14,177,101.71
Kansas	980.03	1,294.12	35,372,667.07
Kansas City	72,713.59	111.00	2,003,644.22
Wichita	.....	125.00	2,671,560.15
Montana	2,008.65	1,602.46	15,297,969.13
Wyoming	1,171.84	.....	5,317,293.85
Colorado	3,248.50	476.00	27,349,483.13
Denver	.....	.....	29,436,365.38
New Mexico	.....	1,200.00	5,428,401.72
Oklahoma	5,439.52	.....	10,635,973.77
Indian Territory	41,690.09	25.00	7,227,975.98
Total	198,041.96	30,529.89	207,212,823.10
Washington	13,923.75	6,479.45	33,623,428.56
Oregon	9,220.17	4,165.00	10,192,513.38
Portland	.....	252.00	8,607,111.12
California	23,894.09	3,071.00	23,935,148.49
San Francisco	90,132.02	672.50	20,613,269.70
Los Angeles	.....	632.50	23,181,938.19
Idaho	.....	.....	6,225,714.79
Utah	.....	89.00	3,047,104.54
Salt Lake City	572.70	506.00	4,326,963.90
Nevada	2,196.42	.....	567,991.23
Arizona	1,798.54	15.00	3,622,174.97
Alaska	.....	.....	125,717.92
Hawaii	.....	82.50	714,401.00
Total	141,737.69	15,964.95	138,783,477.79
United States	33,445,223.96	1,541,898.25	3,200,993,509.22

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 9, 1903—Continued.

LIABILITIES—Continued.

U. S. deposits.	Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.	Bonds borrowed.	Notes and bills rediscounted.	Bills payable.	Other liabilities.
$233,290.20	$16,709.80	.....	$56,031.03	$206,000.00	$39,218.03
269,704.57	82,124.29	.....	42,768.63	50,500.00	1,076.08
300,000.00	.....	.....	15,983.95	158,000.00	15,735.56
109,300.43	628.06	.....	.....	.....	.....
702,188.60	304,086.82	.....	.....	.....	.....
775,098.14	215,415.71	.....	29,357.02	69,500.00	81,385.29
50,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
200,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
244,457.81	141,357.43	.....	.....	457,500.00	.....
51,475.63	51,623.47	.....	18,266.34	28,183.30	488.90
591,516.00	6,455.68	.....	47,500.00	32,000.00	18,272.72
319,371.07	581,499.28	.....	.....	.....	.....
109,746.54	137,446.52	.....	62,364.88	111,000.00	.....
189,524.62	39,804.52	.....	15,309.90	135,000.00	10,268.93
.....	1,623.23	.....	119,516.36	416,894.12	133,797.47
4,145,673.61	1,578,774.81	.....	407,098.11	1,664,577.42	350,242.98
1,348,560.83	444,526.96	.....	.....	15,000.00	100,000.00
150,000.00	.....	.....	.....	10,000.00	500.00
326,307.39	603,772.81	.....	.....	.....	.....
457,096.28	3,737.49	$20,000.00	12,500.00	115,000.00	28,985.80
1,429,898.23	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,627.45
296,726.72	103,304.29	50,000.00	.....	.....	.....
147,878.20	54,395.10	.....	20,000.00	7,500.00	673.20
79,768.51	19,579.21	.....	.....	.....	1,910.00
536,389.28	60,046.77	.....	.....	.....	6,857.65
.....	.....	.....	.....	30,000.00	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000.00	569.36
39,150.17	35,634.68	.....	.....	.....	.....
229,509.81	39,993.86	.....	.....	.....	34,500.00
5,041,285.42	1,364,991.17	70,000.00	32,500.00	187,500.00	199,623.46
139,385,371.81	7,717,111.41	40,307,683.05	8,263,989.77	20,495,253.19	10,990,320.16

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED

RESOURCES.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Number of banks.	Loans and discounts.	Overdrafts.	U. S. bonds to secure circulation.	U. S. bonds to secure deposits.	Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits.
Maine	84	$28,641,750.10	$61,227.92	$5,892,850	$500,000	.....
New Hampshire	56	13,360,876.50	50,737.18	4,548,000	1,483,800	.....
Vermont	48	12,790,890.16	51,259.76	4,712,500	981,500	.....
Massachusetts	200	114,830,942.67	98,156.57	19,357,000	3,829,900	$398,690.00
Boston	32	156,869,606.81	293,378.89	7,017,700	6,307,250	217,000.00
Rhode Island	35	26,595,349.31	32,881.19	4,631,000	160,000	50,000.00
Connecticut	81	49,437,634.67	121,011.36	10,296,450	1,450,450	232,210.00
Total	536	402,527,050.22	708,652.87	56,455,500	14,712,900	897,900.00
New York	310	145,340,979.71	496,318,76	21,943,950	3,140,250	200,000.00
New York City	43	631,565,824.30	503,110.00	46,959,000	32,068,000	14,550,000.00
Albany	4	14,290,784.18	3,418.86	750,000	222,100	267,000.00
Brooklyn	5	11,413,473.03	5,878.01	592,000	200,000	.....
New Jersey	128	81,642,495.53	54,759.57	8,815,550	1,304,000	147,819.60
Pennsylvania	538	211,515,708.73	627,995.14	30,916,150	6,033,240	57,510.00
Philadelphia	34	142,378,735.90	11,732.11	12,144,500	3,767,000	1,357,000.00
Pittsburg	35	115,086,931.92	72,694.78	9,735,000	3,504,000	.....
Delaware	23	7,024,738.55	4,229.82	948,500	50,000	.....
Maryland	68	19,572,061.33	59,109.19	3,026,500	737,500	.....
Baltimore	19	47,222,814.19	8,280.20	3,790,000	1,774,900	760,000.00
District of Columbia	1	1,192,034.20	1,039.92	250,000	.....	.....
Washington City	11	14,343,913.10	8,561.81	1,269,000	3,451,000	.....
Total	1,219	1,442,590,494.67	1,857,128.17	141,140,150	56,251,990	17,339,329.60
Virginia	72	35,748,612.99	98,336.46	5,112,900	3,249,100	840,405.00
West Virginia	66	22,309,159.47	177,484.02	3,552,700	1,338,000	.....
North Carolina	42	14,104,551.50	170,540.34	1,987,250	933,800	.....
South Carolina	21	10,939,572.37	201,607.04	1,603,000	481,700	.....
Georgia	46	21,751,395.36	605,050.62	3,017,050	1,294,000	134,000.00
Savannah	2	2,090,773.37	369.78	300,000	127,000	.....
Florida	21	7,419,581.36	135,948.82	948,750	515,000	.....
Alabama	43	15,451,096.02	508,949.74	2,554,500	500,000	.....
Mississippi	21	7,616,701.39	608,306.23	1,311,250	350,000	.....
Louisiana	25	9,257,887.03	416,540.16	967,750	253,000	.....
New Orleans	6	17,389,063.79	331,585.05	1,500,000	550,000	.....
Texas	359	74,654,368.96	5,504,816.78	9,535,580	1,067,000	.....
Houston	6	6,923,824.29	98,130.85	580,000	100,000	.....
Dallas	4	6,338,770.45	109,897.16	587,500	625,000	.....
Arkansas	15	5,725,738.95	198,081.66	472,750	100,000	.....
Kentucky	93	26,321,511.70	582,827.68	6,042,600	2,130,000	.....
Louisville	8	15,800,516.85	22,757.85	2,900,000	2,507,800	186,000,00
Tennessee	60	33,161,849.95	582,849.11	3,871,000	1,607,000	434,000.00
Porto Rico	1	16,471.00	.....	100,000	.....	.....
Total	911	333,071,446.80	10,354,079.35	46,944,580	17,728,400	1,594,405.00
Ohio	293	121,811,824.35	1,029,818.24	17,940,500	3,299,150	.....
Cincinnati	13	41,543,619.70	26,837.04	5,022,000	3,415,000	535,000.00
Cleveland	13	49,155,072.03	63,740.12	4,150,000	1,800,000	.....
Columbus	6	11,639,498.77	12,530.44	885,000	575,000	.....
Indiana	153	54,162,769.01	640,121.35	7,994,150	2,364,800	.....
Indianapolis	7	17,850,278.96	1,607.93	875,000	3,589,000	150,000.00
Illinois	292	101,495,547.34	1,782,192.65	13,846,650	3,529,000	387,000.00
Chicago	12	181,416,192.62	72,198.39	3,773,000	1,350,000	666,000.00
Michigan	82	47,587,012.10	314,878.26	5,594,860	1,287,500	.....
Detroit	5	17,669,245.14	8,342.10	1,250,000	900,000	.....
Wisconsin	100	43,248,368.83	343,410.53	4,130,370	1,032,700	100,000.00
Milwaukee	6	27,156,143.26	373,108.98	1,812,500	1,097,500	150,000.00
Minnesota	173	37,829,671.09	294,290.42	3,729,250	475,000	100,000.00
St. Paul	6	14,870,466.66	10,510.45	846,000	1,547,000	.....
Minneapolis	5	20,898,904.89	19,734.06	1,400,000	450,000	16,000.00
Iowa	243	62,159,426.87	1,121,025.70	8,742,010	2,391,100	.....
Cedar Rapids	3	2,662,483.93	2,142.77	225,000	87,500	.....
Des Moines	4	5,071,192.98	38,575.86	450,000	400,000	.....
Dubuque	3	1,886,010.22	5,577.91	275,000	100,000	.....
Missouri	68	16,314,666.91	308,993.52	2,900,050	250,000	.....
St. Louis	7	89,312,020.89	267,985.22	11,331,640	3,541,400	.....
Kansas City	6	38,735,416.61	437,257.15	2,241,000	1,764,000	.....
St. Joseph	3	6,314,486.06	31,484.22	505,000	235,680	.....
Total	1,503	1,010,790,319.22	7,206,363.31	99,918,980	35,481,330	2,104,000.00

STATES, SHOWING THEIR CONDITION AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS SEPTEMBER 9, 1903.

RESOURCES.

U. S. bonds on hand.	Premium on U. S. bonds.	Bonds, securities, judgments, claims, etc.	Banking house, furniture and fixtures.	Other real estate and mortgages owned.	Due from other national banks.
$18,000	$103,751.71	$6,397,435.77	$717,678.10	$106,674.56	$586,202.64
22,180	65,494.89	4,245,622.06	419,935.09	108,066.32	442,295.91
8,600	108,127.23	4,636,898.43	309,300.17	122,647.81	145,799.75
1,500	528,669.77	17,387,120.99	3,814,186.64	387,324.07	541,005.59
.....	283,522.63	11,919,785.53	1,702,423.50	49,125.57	15,932,184.18
.....	63,648.75	5,713,497.65	743,027.04	16,020.58	396,506.32
.....	88,418.57	12,122,366.38	2,106,723.13	200,437.52	1,486,323.56
50,280	1,241,633.55	62,422,726.81	9,813,273.67	990,296.43	19,530,317.95
301,070	471,187.58	39,521,926.90	3,899,037.33	2,009,389.52	3,984,607.76
313,220	2,469,091.89	100,638,163.83	20,472,283.28	3,131,851.94	39,174,797.90
.....	22,574.35	1,866,968.92	304,448.33	239,538.36	3,819,176.39
.....	4,000.00	3,112,291.84	483,000.00	64,582.77	60,308.08
28,940	206,974.69	19,172,764.17	4,399,808.08	669,654.13	2,513,267.84
234,570	1,424,656.86	67,027,189.38	10,011,447.63	2,317,636.41	4,796,608.97
.....	539,948.04	28,237,558.04	3,751,701.76	607,564.84	20,637,288.62
2,000	700,474.10	17,590,168.46	7,703,306.37	452,186.00	6,403,984.80
100	12,137.34	1,929,606.29	443,741.50	74,483.21	212,893.57
960	109,131.22	4,718,128.72	804,316.62	76,866.68	405,257.25
1,500	170,277.79	5,167,740.08	2,887,878.77	220,246.72	4,419,242.36
1,200	.....	184,730.00	23,000.00	.....	6,331.66
179,980	196,578.74	1,521,201.56	1,278,952.10	187,418.22	2,232,784.78
1,063,540	6,327,032.60	290,688,438.19	56,462,921.77	10,051,418.80	88,666,549.98
39,290	288,907.38	3,102,288.14	1,129,056.99	254,533.91	2,503,866.31
2,500	183,561.88	2,368,307.11	1,207,093.04	80,992.32	1,462,141.90
.....	76,275.87	336,467.08	401,896.12	42,106.63	983,119.04
100	30,255.62	1,250,496.50	181,217.22	46,249.97	420,118.30
.....	147,244.33	962,068.12	355,171.31	253,611.61	903,409.71
.....	7,000.00	23,149.28	51,631.50	29,668.08	78,970.34
11,000	68,633.75	876,166.21	330,321.88	66,639.58	759,776.64
100	137,898.54	1,849,373.78	593,618.07	92,658.49	1,692,491.93
2,520	69,869.09	713,634.01	230,759.75	70,944.53	264,965.25
800	50,165.22	269,515.41	245,824.21	30,019.50	466,224.57
500	41,338.10	2,220,322.75	594,657.28	32,749.37	758,700.88
6,540	369,116.66	1,210,756.78	3,007,441.05	942,073.20	5,231,921.18
.....	44,118.90	58,279.19	261,257.87	57,773.24	1,060,536.11
.....	29,000.00	62,814.56	127,636.10	93,933.52	858,357.27
23,480	13,304.75	90,781.81	183,161.39	68,836.86	462,285.80
29,970	186,734.76	1,892,548.15	872,325.90	128,017.21	830,053.16
.....	147,437.77	2,446,769.50	235,590.00	114,994.58	1,789,907.67
34,700	222,264.46	1,708,039.12	953,427.34	312,877.23	2,909,017.97
.....	9,625.00	151.24	180.00	.....	.....
151,500	2,122,752.08	21,441,928.74	10,962,267.02	2,718,679.83	23,435,864.03
643,420	482,675.70	14,235,817.22	2,846,678.83	729,633.97	4,257,445.06
59,580	51,566.28	10,582,453.82	479,156.91	882,586.23	5,449,282.02
.....	245,462.85	3,655,403.89	536,900.58	191,731.50	4,108,879.71
10,760	38,332.07	2,314,672.60	406,568.38	76,814.40	1,416,319.84
353,750	289,026.28	7,716,290.48	1,471,269.55	346,876.39	3,432,594.71
191,980	88,654.58	2,800,755.22	277,321.98	48,587.29	4,579,007.33
174,120	491,477.77	12,057,420.43	2,803,495.78	638,632.50	2,529,203.67
27,680	45,355.20	13,071,896.91	1,340,175.00	196,741.46	46,685,453.96
72,810	171,479.14	5,503,538.16	1,268,362.36	342,528.17	833,064.62
.....	212,103.75	1,564,514.94	35,400.00	56,071.64	1,822,009.49
11,440	116,745.48	6,466,737.41	1,149,843.91	118,985.18	843,237.16
.....	114,428.13	2,624,844.43	136,434.60	83,467.67	1,836,479.26
49,940	146,916.03	1,694,767.07	1,727,544.68	245,567.66	1,224,046.30
100	3,224.25	2,927,516.56	535,593.78	101,948.35	1,570,326.16
120	13,940.00	918,853.39	360,377.92	.....	1,510,848.99
18,400	313,006.55	3,147,380.78	2,193,300.60	347,775.27	2,698,877.06
.....	3,500.00	236,174.84	1,338.75	.....	381,082.39
7,020	19,607.42	292,184.99	111,602.35	43,239.22	576,634.88
.....	1,000.00	202,643.89	103,000.00	13,313.00	116,621.57
110,820	106,378.51	1,231,467.23	539,444.34	156,743.51	823,061.62
500	147,078.43	5,108,149.63	1,209,837.64	65,674.59	12,466,434.33
13,200	31,191.00	6,594,599.18	397,361.71	128,699.97	3,258,976.74
1,500	31,327.50	234,553.85	84,000.00	.....	983,225.52
1,747,140	3,164,476.92	105,182,636.92	20,015,009.65	4,815,617.97	103,403,112.39

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION OF THE

RESOURCES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Number of banks.	Loans and discounts.	Overdrafts.	U. S. bonds to secure circulation.	U. S. bonds to secure deposits.	Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits.
North Dakota	71	$11,873,480.10	$121,797.17	$1,093,250	$250,000	.....
South Dakota	58	9,625,148.23	186,948.28	1,023,800	350,000	.....
Nebraska	127	26,169,567.23	449,753.45	3,243,070	350,000	$11,500.00
Lincoln	3	3,040,539.80	45,097.66	260,000	110,000	.....
Omaha	7	16,020,539.27	85,296.74	1,250,000	1,000,000	.....
Kansas	140	31,674,724.77	507,483.44	5,036,950	1,035,000	53,000.00
Kansas City	2	4,225,168.31	45,645.88	900,000	50,000	.....
Wichita	4	2,780,178.18	37,025.80	250,000	200,000	.....
Montana	23	12,548,242.65	443,056.25	999,750	400,000	.....
Wyoming	16	4,945,946.68	137,741.69	494,500	100,000	.....
Colorado	50	16,469,786.78	260,846.88	1,812,000	600,000	.....
Denver	5	15,292,258.37	147,571.96	2,250,000	1,150,000	.....
New Mexico	19	4,425,880.34	111,637.17	714,250	250,000	.....
Oklahoma	85	9,681,013.82	488,061.93	1,313,850	330,000	.....
Indian Territory	87	9,668,894.78	350,211.39	1,574,100	50,000	.....
Total	697	178,441,369.31	3,418,175.69	22,215,520	6,225,000	64,500.00
Washington	34	23,461,057.98	847,929.87	1,631,300	1,876,400	.....
Oregon	31	7,061,585.46	385,204.79	579,800	150,000	.....
Portland	3	5,880,435.67	425,254.61	1,050,000	1,000,000	.....
California	46	20,301,135.45	524,833.10	1,950,000	460,000	.....
San Francisco	7	27,568,076.32	112,492.69	4,975,000	1,424,000	.....
Los Angeles	8	16,497,308.86	222,812.03	2,590,000	400,000	.....
Idaho	19	3,793,071.35	322,890.73	324,650	205,000	.....
Utah	9	2,079,381.34	287,425.47	292,500	100,000	.....
Salt Lake City	4	3,409,096.15	267,241.30	1,050,000	600,000	.....
Nevada	1	546,318.12	97,080.66	20,500	.....	.....
Arizona	11	2,281,501.62	143,056.03	361,500	50,000	.....
Alaska[a]	1	79,672.15	1,616.34	12,500	75,000	.....
Hawaii[a]	2	1,067,451.35	9,760.29	56,500	200,000	.....
Total	176	114,026,091.82	3,647,597.91	14,894,250	6,540,400	.....
United States	5,042	3,481,446,772.04	27,191,997,30	381,568,980	136,940,020	22,000,134.60

[a] Statement of June 9, 1903.

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS SEPTEMBER 9, 1903—Continued.

RESOURCES—Continued.

U. S. bonds on hand.	Premium on U. S. bonds.	Bonds, securities, judgments, claims, etc.	Banking house, furniture, and fixtures.	Other real estate and mortgages owned.	Due from other national banks.
$100	$43,419.69	$465,592.40	$595,846.03	$184,828.14	$333,962.56
.....	52,439.72	945,303.52	534,989.98	77,976.58	630,908.31
27,890	127,114.93	541,653.46	1,087,100.57	396,572.94	1,391,990.02
6,000	14,805.00	215,800.31	78,148.31	7,340.16	700,215.15
13,820	111,835.00	1,858,211.55	570,100.00	29,042.56	1,935,200.29
120,150	200,692.96	1,225,059.32	988,201.49	371,746.56	1,291,822.54
.....	44,192.08	359,308.47	4,500.00	42,543.05	327,582.99
7,580	23,159.79	337,558.45	97,695.18	2,200.00	969,794.07
21,960	29,469.72	812,225.86	288,842.57	100,757.62	934,976.90
.....	4,262.81	196,963.36	83,024.00	44,911.57	206,338.98
7,000	44,645.61	5,508,664.43	458,847.70	126,227.35	2,972,167.44
.....	63,750.00	8,816,380.51	65,000.00	188,127.74	2,830,607.74
.....	50,669.10	296,072.07	150,566.70	51,684.75	550,158.60
6,290	135,111.06	624,237.82	597,217.48	23,484.65	1,288,284.17
.....	82,861.88	28,915.77	468,589.05	31,059.38	396,355.99
210,790	1,027,829.35	22,281,947.30	6,068,669.06	1,678,503.05	16,760,365.75
13,140	129,962.30	4,061,640.19	509,305.62	379,354.65	2,079,121.13
177,000	14,396.80	698,555.33	271,305.88	103,153.28	362,941.10
4,300	55,364.37	2,830,880.55	225,844.60	117,484.87	967,022.48
146,690	81,818.82	2,669,654.58	923,970.81	343,499.40	638,753.84
418,900	291,786.67	2,628,277.61	668,017.65	.....	941,647.06
200,620	153,407.63	2,086,835.25	466,355.77	201,658.36	1,567,865.28
3,260	23,242.39	617,147.87	149,798.72	73,525.16	633,819.04
50,000	4,712.50	304,590.11	127,549.24	15,835.00	139,794.56
.....	37,375.00	521,892.37	148,982.30	35,901.18	862,349.72
.....	.....	22,000.00	10,000.00	2,750.00	267.32
500	16,003.74	265,377.09	113,992.84	59,932.39	191,488.04
.....	2,700.00	15,979.91	2,200.00	.....	6,317.33
.....	9,550.00	5,725.00	9,400.00	.....	.....
1,014,410	820,320.22	16,728,555.86	3,626,723.43	1,333,094.29	8,391,386.90
4,237,660	14,704,044.72	518,746,233.82	106,948,864.60	21,587,610.37	260,187,597.00

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

RESOURCES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Due from State and private banks and bankers.	Due from approved reserve agents.	Internal-revenue stamps.	Checks and other cash items.	Exchanges for clearing house.
Maine	$171,638.45	$4,645,536.31	$99.33	$199,101.32	$160,699.76
New Hampshire	15,991.30	2,692,595.00	541.53	204,325.63	.....
Vermont	35,662.14	2,437,413.70	494.73	96,296.33	.....
Massachusetts	161,755.87	15,551,347.02	1,303.51	691,246.35	295,553.22
Boston	1,687,095.07	28,364,992.32	42.30	420,226.47	10,373,204.77
Rhode Island	1,088,737.76	3,738,743.22	33.38	85,222.91	159,371.85
Connecticut	356,343.70	7,284,086.47	1,049.31	389,399.36	213,980.63
Total	3,517,224.29	64,714,774.04	3,564.09	2,085,818.37	11,202,810.23
New York	2,818,285.34	23,275,008.00	4,342.71	848,449.45	490,266.00
New York City	17,927,397.88	.....	108.68	3,857,807.18	85,727,788.09
Albany	1,477,375.47	4,158,245.31	532.19	61,777.44	92,706.45
Brooklyn	213,608.35	1,883,663.84	.....	77,809.60	1,276,062.13
New Jersey	1,278,836.45	14,893,116.69	1,865.37	1,219,789.56	630,035.60
Pennsylvania	2,481,472.23	33,771,339.17	6,486.60	1,846,803.47	157,232.01
Philadelphia	5,203,535.91	29,590,735.86	1,100.24	1,591,235.66	11,629,160.63
Pittsburg	2,960,272.74	10,570,698.29	281.88	645,805.46	4,915,327.69
Delaware	76,987.06	1,434,625.03	30.00	55,377.61	47,798.43
Maryland	182,524.13	2,370,305.51	311.70	131,978.99	.....
Baltimore	924,577.60	6,086,854.88	156.00	226,299.62	1,715,812.50
District of Columbia	.....	292,420.96	.....	7,570.74	6,720.40
Washington City	225,057.62	3,945,604.62	5.00	162,776.54	344,420.50
Total	35,769,930.78	132,272,618.16	15,220.37	10,733,481.32	107,033,330.43
Virginia	909,648.09	5,342,943.16	271.70	187,609.26	372,013.17
West Virginia	688,872.03	3,012,089.49	406.90	239,423.08	19,719.84
North Carolina	642,697.69	1,220,169.48	1,001.45	79,256.04	.....
South Carolina	388,094.09	728,170.62	.....	62,112.80	57,193.71
Georgia	933,669.63	1,629,258.95	405.59	143,118.88	488,066.99
Savannah	15,731.77	221,076.11	.....	.....	.....
Florida	674,188.16	2,300,307.54	69.29	51,502.60	27,181.64
Alabama	654,423.15	2,047,781.57	39.65	82,525.41	98,476.96
Mississippi	238,538.21	643,945.32	1,057.11	87,164.75	.....
Louisiana	237,124.63	758,654.60	121.00	55,108.21	20,052.89
New Orleans	1,209,871.74	2,988,222.67	.....	53,571.76	1,012,511.70
Texas	1,655,717.05	7,645,936.47	1,321.94	631,563.67	201,641.33
Houston	269,052.09	1,049,257.18	9.92	3,573.22	97,606.67
Dallas	175,969.73	726,968.06	920.30	54,583.89	83,174.29
Arkansas	194,098.63	816,219.90	194.21	49,414.99	68,969.81
Kentucky	280,408.63	4,557,945.08	73.23	166,020.99	27,961.96
Louisville	1,141,869.39	2,646,847.56	.....	21,070.22	144,422.21
Tennessee	1,176,096.52	4,616,854.30	257.16	307,894.68	406,567.16
Porto Rico	150,312.93	15,110.96	.....	.....	.....
Total	11,636,384.16	42,967,759.02	6,149.45	2,275,514.45	3,125,560.33
Ohio	1,555,945.44	19,456,795.62	2,865.55	991,981.60	291,699.67
Cincinnati	845,000.76	5,774,994.62	.....	69,877.55	257,212.13
Cleveland	1,663,150.20	4,731,974.30	1,000.00	239,860.90	679,142.34
Columbus	180,220.09	1,635,478.90	102.00	61,521.46	209,214.65
Indiana	914,641.93	14,371,250.39	526.19	437,491.62	20,694.96
Indianapolis	2,463,031.39	5,463,129.16	.....	36,664.28	611,200.03
Illinois	1,098,440.10	22,388,135.48	2,105.21	768,824.48	417,416.21
Chicago	12,008,638.56	.....	56.58	197,384.78	11,018,547.82
Michigan	704,740.17	7,512,371.81	1,230.01	223,180.06	124,902.34
Detroit	468,610.20	2,325,748.61	.....	21,110.30	516,910.08
Wisconsin	307,002.02	8,308,368.49	952.67	213,596.03	18,612.37
Milwaukee	977,990.98	4,797,665.88	.....	83,688.10	675,450.40
Minnesota	660,011.85	6,963,991.09	532.97	200,130.38	75,499.03
St. Paul	617,581.19	2,879,720.38	.....	183,977.28	533,611.40
Minneapolis	811,944.08	2,580,218.90	.....	65,185.42	1,164,664.49
Iowa	1,058,729.92	10,691,724.45	1,020.81	475,136.69	141,352.05
Cedar Rapids	92,212.22	544,111.86	453.71	39,762.52	.....
Des Moines	100,485.12	1,021,635.29	5.98	23,815.50	91,934.12
Dubuque	61,468.65	464,765.77	.....	1,217.45	37,915.75
Missouri	641,996.59	5,566,344.27	453.99	167,557.70	48,266.42
St. Louis	4,008,404.11	.....	.....	262,798.82	2,538,512.07
Kansas City	5,516,380.06	11,630,933.21	343.22	193,249.19	1,412,492.72
St. Joseph	537,448.02	2,081,975.59	.....	100,159.35	325,943.58
Total	37,289,073.65	141,191,334.07	11,648.89	5,058,171.46	21,211,194.63

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS SEPTEMBER 9, 1903—Continued.

RESOURCES—Continued.

Notes of other national banks.	Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents.	Specie.	Legal-tender notes.	Five per cent redemption fund.	Due from U. S. Treasurer.	Aggregate.
$277,100	$12,554.67	$1,635,898.38	$470,214	$278,384.75	$21,032.50	$50,897,890.27
274,995	10,420.92	838,551.67	315,896	226,500.00	11,602.50	29,338,427.50
195,970	8,571.64	687,851.95	272,277	207,975.00	5,627.00	27,815,662.80
1,197,804	77,520.64	5,231,885.40	2,701,370	928,550.00	25,465.00	188,038,297.31
1,352,909	30,494.68	15,510,998.66	4,949,755	341,687.50	239,502.50	263,862,885.38
196,628	11,907.40	996,587.01	463,025	224,050.00	20,307.50	45,386,544.87
688,976	35,962.80	3,025,215.37	1,068,096	469,925.00	46,830.00	91,121,889.83
4,184,382	187,432.75	27,926,988.44	10,240,633	2,677,072.25	370,367.00	696,461,597.96
1,025,151	81,138.43	8,267,337.85	3,737,931	1,086,860.00	50,275.20	262,993,762.54
1,717,028	68,923.05	155,476,735.33	47,591,811	2,302,950.00	1,339,432.29	1,207,855,324.64
45,685	4,823.88	838,762.10	1,070,798	37,500.00	.....	29,574,215.23
83,558	14,581.06	1,520,874.86	732,192	29,600.00	17,300.00	21,784,783.57
583,290	77,822.16	4,264,150.04	2,587,725	434,730.00	37,453.00	144,964,847.48
1,969,637	164,799.29	14,219,982.58	6,557,607	1,512,492.50	84,177.74	397,734,742.71
461,655	67,394.62	18,779,856.79	3,226,372	607,225.00	83,356.30	284,674,657.32
459,730	21,097.12	11,270,519.68	3,924,218	486,747.50	43,574.00	196,549,018.79
66,047	7,034.60	480,535.53	171,103	47,425.00	5,800.00	13,093,193.54
73,394	18,834.46	1,007,294.67	567,001	132,146.90	16,637.10	34,010,259.47
274,669	25,456.37	3,637,743.90	888,310	189,500.00	24,700.00	80,416,959.98
480	398.90	121,642.13	9,490	12,500.00	.....	2,109,558.91
12,495	6,434.39	2,584,364.72	274,372	60,950.00	2,350.00	32,288,220.70
6,772,819	558,738.33	222,469,800.18	71,338,930	6,940,626.90	1,705,055.63	2,708,049,544.88
211,816	23,691.43	1,573,007.81	1,371,378	250,450.00	5,976.30	62,616,102.10
127,161	16,929.01	1,344,426.08	600,057	174,985.00	1,095.34	38,907,104.51
106,961	14,661.64	657,274.95	464,584	89,301.50	992.80	22,312,907.13
73,560	7,957.32	442,029.65	244,897	75,925.00	.....	17,234,257.21
197,178	20,677.36	912,877.42	683,188	148,851.50	3,578.10	34,583,871.48
23,000	2,850.75	108,550.00	20,592	15,000.00	2.50	3,115,365.48
90,500	7,137.82	419,631.45	414,406	47,437.50	.....	15,164,180.24
272,410	12,452.27	1,170,526.60	707,050	124,425.00	4,235.51	28,555,032.69
19,535	6,877.36	367,331.70	321,029	64,312.50	702.50	12,989,443.70
28,850	6,327.14	444,239.22	146,195	48,287.50	2,000.00	13,704,686.29
135,024	8,567.03	1,604,355.50	687,025	75,000.00	.....	31,193,066.62
783,970	71,038.09	4,357,906.96	2,563,379	469,344.00	21,602.56	119,933,035.68
152,395	3,959.40	956,760.75	519,977	27,750.00	1,250.00	12,265,511.68
78,532	6,697.07	625,623.55	409,140	27,875.00	.....	11,072,392.95
58,390	10,439.97	342,840.50	222,740	23,637.50	2,054.67	9,127,421.40
247,687	16,247.52	1,255,312.39	524,085	286,803.00	2.50	46,379,135.86
178,902	4,670.85	1,113,538.40	976,341	145,000.00	6,000.00	32,530,435.85
348,641	19,134.52	1,956,453.74	1,184,582	182,550.00	12,017.50	56,008,073.76
.....	.....	1,428.00	15,000	5,000.00	.....	313,279.13
3,134,512	260,316.55	19,654,114.67	12,075,645	2,281,935.00	61,510.28	568,005,303.76
1,554,329	71,856.58	6,409,060.19	4,620,852	833,853.69	37,827.31	203,104,030.02
207,477	5,737.77	2,844,106.43	3,380,935	250,150.00	461.66	81,683,034.92
162,581	8,071.87	2,968,392.50	2,335,244	200,990.00	36,602.50	76,934,200.29
89,471	3,611.33	1,281,004.30	958,953	44,250.00	8,000.00	21,847,323.23
1,352,057	46,321.22	4,397,565.06	2,046,283	382,865.50	21,654.95	102,762,999.59
913,195	7,042.95	2,451,398.85	1,478,940	41,000.00	.....	43,917,794.95
1,291,202	60,684.82	6,039,652.38	2,931,601	683,556.00	12,888.30	175,429,246.12
915,017	41,990.52	26,180,392.87	20,914,112	188,650.00	238,000.00	320,347,483.67
453,099	30,347.13	2,814,114.29	1,321,905	279,718.00	30,164.96	76,471,805.58
211,965	12,002.74	1,333,027.90	1,118,387	62,500.00	8,000.00	29,595,948.89
292,173	28,009.19	2,728,538.89	1,028,045	205,043.00	4,655.50	70,696,834.66
68,002	7,895.58	2,718,311.25	1,101,950	88,750.00	7,500.00	45,912,110.52
261,766	23,719.80	2,364,787.27	760,682	181,245.50	7,100.00	59,016,459.14
155,180	5,307.09	2,141,576.99	659,195	42,300.00	25,600.00	29,656,735.54
120,367	5,638.54	1,519,753.90	608,963	70,000.00	25,162.00	32,560,676.58
481,461	36,515.46	2,988,269.50	1,498,104	424,880.81	8,512.50	100,938,010.02
16,990	1,302.73	331,502.35	60,000	9,550.00	.....	4,695,108.07
37,299	3,854.17	486,493.20	259,208	22,500.00	5,673.00	9,062,961.08
25,711	930.30	194,120.34	80,309	13,750.00	.....	3,583,354.85
188,540	12,509.49	960,325.17	518,954	144,690.00	3,105.00	30,994,368.27
205,727	4,498.94	14,206,928.30	3,725,139	566,582.00	16,000.00	148,980,310.97
175,363	9,069.67	3,900,284.50	502,841	112,050.00	12,820.00	77,067,528.93
36,160	3,684.48	674,685.50	290,362	25,250.00	5,000.00	12,501,925.67
9,215,132	430,602.37	91,934,291.93	52,200,964	4,874,124.50	514,727.68	1,757,760,251.56

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

RESOURCES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Due from State and private banks and bankers.	Due from approved reserve agents.	Internal-revenue stamps.	Checks and other cash items.	Exchanges for clearing house.
North Dakota	$222,492.65	$1,612,487.81	$254.30	$91,528.85	$12,094.12
South Dakota	185,031.27	1,511,742.20	63.83	79,114.94	24,022.54
Nebraska	501,763.14	7,304,509.93	13.68	823,108.34	11,472.29
Lincoln	174,705.55	543,834.27	.....	23,130.47	23,881.72
Omaha	1,088,979.72	3,429,579.91	.....	123,639.05	748,965.21
Kansas	559,435.86	9,265,072.42	514.14	230,944.83	314,741.04
Kansas City	131,465.73	641,305.43	.....	104,819.58	234,065.19
Witchita	33,501.75	821,844.83	.....	10,097.48	51,795.33
Montana	551,076.76	3,296,033.93	254.13	27,126.80	95,410.49
Wyoming	87,415.16	1,151,652.13	5.41	16,984.46	.....
Colorado	586,446.35	7,482,435.93	1,258.99	140,648.74	78,045.62
Denver	1,137,228.54	7,943,393.20	.....	54,575.15	741,505.15
New Mexico	164,952.90	1,168,710.70	9.75	32,215.24	10,727.50
Oklahoma	331,265.72	2,912,400.12	677.10	275,379.22	46,078.99
Indian Territory	86,604.06	1,482,497.83	42.85	78,078.46	2,491.91
Total	5,842,365.16	50,567,500.64	3,094.18	2,111,391.61	2,395,297.10
Washington	2,227,273.48	4,705,697.00	112.67	194,258.07	586,823.68
Oregon	522,830.13	2,539,390.11	815.84	66,414.04	.....
Portland	378,325.09	1,908,292.56	.....	89,163.87	95,930.04
California	1,375,104.31	3,952,001.41	250.45	530,054.66	45,836.59
San Francisco	3,546,309.46	2,271,808.93	.....	26,608.99	1,254,495.07
Los Angeles	1,190,178.39	3,708,272.98	500.00	139,790.47	627,952.22
Idaho	551,060.35	1,612,801.92	7.09	43,233.62	.....
Utah	583,185.81	796,211.37	.....	9,755.39	7,183.81
Salt Lake City	390,179.13	651,711.95	.....	8,252.78	103,655.17
Nevada	4,780.62	52,320.90	.....	300.00	.....
Arizona	184,609.84	633,607.05	385.00	25,270.55	5,703.20
Alaska	19,824.90	48,606.47	.....	2,761.00	.....
Hawaii	17,353.27	312,939.37	4.60	36,221.98	.....
Total	10,991,014.78	23,193,662.07	2,075.65	1,172,085.42	2,727,579.78
United States	105,045,992.82	454,907,648.00	41,752.63	23,436,462.63	147,695,772.50

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS SEPTEMBER 9, 1903—Continued.

RESOURCES—Continued.

Notes of other national banks.	Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents.	Specie.	Legal-tender notes.	Five per cent redemption fund.	Due from U. S. Treasurer.	Aggregate.
$101,632	$11,231.63	$530,591.15	$380,283	$53,100.00	$1,150.00	$17,979,121.60
100,036	7,439.84	606,243.10	308,309	50,430.00	4,007.50	16,303,954.84
196,978	14,304.96	1,197,183.18	744,612	157,513.50	3,510.00	44,751,181.62
14,450	1,067.90	154,756.70	110,529	13,000.00	.....	5,537,302.00
211,100	3,727.88	1,977,544.00	2,306,615	62,500.00	3,299.70	32,829,995.88
463,952	23,593.79	2,066,249.08	1,015,327	247,272.50	4,499.57	56,695,833.31
19,643	736.00	382,072.70	617,955	45,000.00	5.00	8,176,008.41
71,563	780.44	213,228.00	120,529	12,500.00	10,000.00	6,101,031.30
120,643	12,366.56	1,226,827.05	446,000	48,074.35	2,123.00	22,405,217.64
26,706	1,996.70	297,393.65	70,821	24,725.00	.....	7,891,388.60
255,306	11,180.03	2,041,225.40	802,776	90,600.00	5,200.00	39,755,309.25
524,805	2,660.56	4,021,254.06	1,979,860	112,500.00	7,884.74	47,329,362.72
85,567	3,740.04	317,902.80	199,701	35,712.50	1,000.00	8,621,158.16
261,922	14,119.91	688,794.07	398,774	64,335.00	948.47	19,482,245.53
96,362	9,639.29	479,308.48	211,759	78,066.65	5,827.00	15,181,665.77
2,550,665	118,585.53	16,200,573.42	9,713,850	1,095,329.50	49,454.98	349,040,776.63
154,833	11,284.55	3,160,623.99	212,274	80,585.00	7,255.00	46,330,232.23
55,074	4,090.37	948,286.38	68,901	28,990.00	600.00	14,039,334.51
5,780	1,951.28	1,792,232.45	28,322	52,500.00	.....	16,909,084.44
114,906	7,676.83	2,339,948.62	147,961	93,550.00	23,800.00	36,671,445.87
108,667	3,300.43	5,255,624.00	43,173	246,850.00	.....	51,785,034.88
90,000	6,954.95	3,315,198.16	380,299	129,500.00	.....	33,975,509.35
42,616	2,053.37	428,133.20	98,803	16,232.50	2,550.00	8,943,896.31
18,060	1,120.34	309,670.45	21,336	14,625.00	.....	5,162,936.39
27,609	1,000.58	720,092.95	96,400	52,200.00	.....	8,983,939.58
330	125.54	35,415.40	825	1,025.00	.....	794,038.56
21,750	1,419.76	271,295.85	81,268	16,497.50	1,125.00	4,726,283.50
.....	8.10	25,869.05	215	625.00	.....	293,895.25
195	272.60	768,008.80	60	2,825.00	593.45	2,496,860.71
639,820	41,258.70	19,370,399.30	1,179,837	736,005.00	35,923.45	231,112,491.58
26,497,330	1,596,934.23	397,556,167.94	156,749,859	18,605,093.15	2,737,039.02	6,310,429,966.37

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

LIABILITIES.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Capital stock paid in.	Surplus fund.
Maine	$10,341,000	$2,796,603.00
New Hampshire	5,355,000	1,593,719.49
Vermont	6,460,000	1,628,581.45
Massachusetts	38,137,500	14,655,320.00
Boston	32,300,000	14,536,400.00
Rhode Island	11,305,250	3,714,642.18
Connecticut	20,082,070	8,355,300.00
Total	123,980,820	47,280,566.12
New York	33,517,840	15,478,844.35
New York City	100,650,000	72,535,000.00
Albany	1,250,000	1,590,000.00
Brooklyn	1,352,000	1,950,000.00
New Jersey	17,460,540	12,048,750.00
Pennsylvania	51,856,085	35,787,060.86
Philadelphia	21,905,000	23,725,000.00
Pittsburg	21,560,000	23,640,100.00
Delaware	2,215,485	1,290,675.75
Maryland	4,646,404	2,524,143.73
Baltimore	12,403,260	6,523,600.00
District of Columbia	252,000	150,000.00
Washington City	3,525,000	2,577,365.88
Total	272,593,614	199,620,540.57
Virginia	7,177,390	3,498,359.83
West Virginia	5,458,500	1,975,538.27
North Carolina	3,610,000	1,210,000.00
South Carolina	2,823,000	701,418.84
Georgia	4,998,000	1,900,151.27
Savannah	750,000	225,000.00
Florida	2,135,000	823,886.29
Alabama	4,372,500	1,120,138.34
Mississippi	2,310,000	732,500.00
Louisiana	1,697,705	823,200.00
New Orleans	2,400,000	3,390,000.00
Texas	25,077,800	7,087,434.73
Houston	1,450,000	900,000.00
Dallas	1,050,000	1,118,000.00
Arkansas	1,465,840	482,945.00
Kentucky	8,993,950	2,394,924.57
Louisville	4,645,000	1,852,500.00
Tennessee	7,345,000	1,975,599.57
Porto Rico	100,000	.....
Total	87,859,685	32,211,596.71
Ohio	29,140,944	9,672,518.01
Cincinnati	10,200,000	4,205,000.00
Cleveland	11,900,000	3,472,000.00
Columbus	2,400,000	870,000.00
Indiana	13,740,000	4,255,905.00
Indianapolis	4,300,000	1,560,000.00
Illinois	21,790,120	8,498,147.01
Chicago	25,600,000	13,025,000.00
Michigan	8,402,500	2,752,038.20
Detroit	4,100,000	1,014,000.00
Wisconsin	8,167,200	2,218,795.59
Milwaukee	4,550,000	1,345,000.00
Minnesota	8,313,825	1,528,962.99
St. Paul	4,000,000	1,036,000.00
Minneapolis	4,450,000	1,670,000.00
Iowa	14,881,550	3,533,641.24
Cedar Rapids	300,000	145,000.00
Des Moines	800,000	260,000.00
Dubuque	600,000	113,500.00
Missouri	4,260,000	1,059,350.00
St. Louis	15,560,000	10,350,000.00
Kansas City	2,650,000	1,205,500.00
St. Joseph	550,000	175,000.00
Total	200,656,139	73,965,358.04

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS SEPTEMBER 9, 1903—Continued.

LIABILITIES.

Undivided profits, less expenses.	National-bank notes outstanding.	State-bank circulation outstanding.	Due to other national banks.	Due to State and private banks and bankers.	Due to trust companies and savings banks.
$2,514,323.17	$5,743,560.00	.....	$354,514.66	$65,449.23	$1,306,551.17
955,628.65	4,470,790.00	$6,789.00	610,892.57	10,108.88	1,042,854.62
1,133,698.76	4,636,594.00	.....	41,392.09	187.64	559,459.28
7,599,134.51	19,076,772.00	.....	670,288.46	250,170.61	5,735,446.84
8,631,227.31	7,001,515.00	.....	31,228,438.34	8,553,486.27	25,571,576.54
2,184,257.04	4,582,887.50	.....	393,900.51	79,649.23	1,522,369.63
4,058,058.11	10,115,181.50	.....	820,716.50	158,984.05	3,011,382.23
27,076,327.55	55,627,300.00	6,789.00	34,120,143.13	9,118,035.91	38,749,640.31
10,069,831.45	21,772,325.00	9,671.00	3,507,217.55	2,095,264.61	6,423,191.70
42,231,985.23	44,214,952.50	16,542.00	230,591,168.06	83,957,660.52	121,341,016.31
296,380.64	714,800.00	.....	10,015,999.62	1,562,999.19	2,599,311.09
672,643.39	588,750.00	1,846.00	211,326.17	307,955.08	3,679,027.04
7,638,443.23	8,725,487.50	5,402.00	2,887,720.08	655,946.66	4,363,889.23
9,927,903.81	30,606,215.00	1,498.00	3,205,595.05	495,125.00	1,258,307.60
4,314,832.31	11,980,085.00	.....	49,992,230.48	11,585,349.51	23,133,314.02
6,871,184.73	9,734,937.50	.....	23,542,252.12	7,336,335.44	10,520,334.12
411,709.61	938,605.00	539.50	250,811.19	34,361.52	248,702.06
794,439.15	2,952,685.00	.....	420,042.50	130,519.26	18,667.10
1,843,629.00	3,753,050.00	493.00	9,991,822.24	2,155,826.69	4,421,095.68
206,401.50	242,600.00	.....	30,504.85	487.18	.....
435,712.74	1,211,847.50	.....	444,542.95	62,470.40	786,395.65
85,715,096.79	137,436,340.00	35,991.50	335,091,232.86	110,380,301.06	178,793,251.60
2,260,211.65	5,060,985.00	.....	2,366,668.79	2,299,873.85	169,571.44
878,501.71	3,532,972.50	.....	604,186.03	917,746.98	111,873.86
769,784.92	1,971,590.00	.....	1,186,472.84	674,128.63	80,908.70
741,644.21	1,575,450.00	.....	227,236.97	676,418.97	62,764.34
1,157,742.18	3,014,947.50	.....	890,778.82	839,993.16	42,363.74
152,322.50	300,000.00	.....	113,826.55	262,274.73	79,427.81
281,851.55	948,100.00	.....	391,858.57	498,942.28	19,335.31
1,236,207.88	2,535,990.00	.....	320,254.85	489,287.82	209,989.64
313,737.77	1,284,380.00	.....	67,642.78	165,223.74	97,119.44
865,763.81	965,297.50	.....	283,220.29	220,368.95	32,105.71
449,349.52	1,487,945.00	.....	1,766,010.27	2,786,297.40	540,455.82
5,682,737.30	9,504,750.00	.....	3,641,451.69	986,094.31	127,054.09
460,272.37	555,000.00	.....	1,339,831.83	205,600.53	54,087.87
225,456.77	587,500.00	.....	1,212,773.62	197,217.82	.....
299,656.63	472,500.00	.....	119,922.97	266,974.48	16,620.24
1,110,905.25	6,025,587.50	.....	622,904.99	454,915.20	120,268.49
519,289.59	2,900,000.00	.....	4,831,259.76	4,170,835.05	235,129.49
1,481,042.31	3,852,080.00	.....	2,007,218.44	3,592,137.85	817,179.72
.....	100,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
18,886,477.92	46,675,075.00	.....	21,993,520.06	19,704,331.75	2,816,255.71
5,071,975.00	17,792,990.00	.....	2,121,587.46	2,554,472.90	999,018.44
2,196,457.37	4,986,997.50	.....	12,727,320.39	6,384,253.53	1,668,542.54
1,496,633.16	4,136,245.00	.....	8,229,082.91	6,204,607.26	6,728,051.24
367,178.16	885,000.00	.....	1,578,899.17	1,732,866.47	575,637.79
1,871,863.49	7,920,890.50	.....	1,147,555.20	2,693,620.25	835,927.46
520,938.09	824,750.00	.....	6,978,938.93	5,601,820.96	1,179,570.70
4,778,737.19	13,796,640.00	.....	1,206,859.10	4,540,789.62	496,587.91
6,182,782.02	3,770,647.50	.....	91,409,479.05	42,765,705.05	9,141,755.58
1,786,906.11	5,558,032.50	.....	463,844.39	1,174,544.64	737,688.21
403,566.00	1,140,750.00	.....	2,539,529.38	3,629,437.73	2,216,374.57
1,172,903.88	4,089,685.00	.....	291,205.37	1,079,083.82	9,227.73
996,932.35	1,767,200.00	.....	3,907,858.96	3,056,653.88	413,871.58
1,213,193.79	3,666,810.00	.....	1,013,744.49	1,010,655.44	208,329.19
624,599.07	798,770.00	.....	3,724,599.25	2,615,329.01	142,727.47
626,543.01	1,379,650.00	.....	5,496,133.06	3,541,550.06	644,294.69
2,085,923.23	8,690,245.00	.....	2,362,481.88	4,257,426.01	3,258,966.93
23,153.56	225,000.00	.....	775,668.70	1,135,696.06	737,297.45
82,787.76	390,197.50	.....	1,864,264.60	2,253,806.90	228,695.34
57,874.05	275,000.00	.....	218,324.63	365,887.15	184,955.88
485,251.18	2,882,497.50	.....	186,130.62	1,907,252.59	81,313.52
5,031,308.36	11,306,787.50	.....	29,420,435.76	19,290,194.06	6,185,927.27
2,097,263.09	2,160,100.00	.....	21,600,004.74	17,060,224.44	932,349.53
136,841.95	505,000.00	.....	1,967,011.86	3,687,725.40	217,978.25
39,311,611.87	98,949,885.50	.....	201,230,959.90	138,543,603.23	37,825,039.27

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

LIABILITIES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Capital stock paid in.	Surplus fund.
North Dakota	$2,770,000.00	$440,544.25
South Dakota	2,270,000.00	284,727.50
Nebraska	6,715,000.00	1,656,950.00
Lincoln	400,000.00	159,000.00
Omaha	3,250,000.00	570,000.00
Kansas	8,236,400.00	1,535,352.36
Kansas City	1,200,000.00	270,000.00
Wichita	500,000.00	91,000.00
Montana	2,530,000.00	609,500.00
Wyoming	985,000.00	188,300.00
Colorado	3,195,000.00	919,509.31
Denver	2,500,000.00	750,000.00
New Mexico	1,161,800.00	208,020.00
Oklahoma	3,035,000.00	312,957.86
Indian Territory	3,954,700.00	682,340.00
Total	42,702,900.00	8,678,201.28
Washington	3,495,000.00	1,161,875.00
Oregon	1,512,500.00	383,270.00
Portland	1,050,000.00	200,000.00
California	4,730,000.00	1,413,200.00
San Francisco	7,500,000.00	3,738,500.00
Los Angeles	3,800,000.00	810,000.00
Idaho	875,000.00	248,191.54
Utah	605,000.00	132,500.00
Salt Lake City	1,100,000.00	332,500.00
Nevada	82,000.00	23,000.00
Arizona	605,000.00	133,385.00
Alaska	50,000.00	2,500.00
Hawaii	525,000.00	55,500.00
Total	25,929,500.00	8,634,421.54
United States	753,722,658.00	370,390,684.26

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS SEPTEMBER 9, 1903—Continued.

LIABILITIES—Continued.

Undivided profits, less expenses.	National-bank notes outstanding.	State-bank circulation outstanding.	Due to other national banks.	Due to State and private banks and bankers.	Due to trust companies and savings banks.
$402,316.99	$1,090,400.00	.....	$148,489.28	$339,652.40	.....
629,165.88	1,006,250.00	.....	122,501.90	611,920.23	.....
798,451.33	3,211,522.50	.....	1,155,991.47	2,716,414.87	$106,818.52
56,398.22	260,000.00	.....	666,422.92	1,175,651.06	60,994.44
304,445.47	1,246,400.00	.....	6,474,821.48	5,208,361.61	188,759.91
1,475,578.71	4,970,867.50	.....	328,509.98	1,665,759.90	21,901.32
378,231.71	884,700.00	.....	1,507,803.56	1,449,504.89	2,227.60
51,600.17	250,000.00	.....	619,770.47	1,498,023.61	18,214.70
1,092,913.86	947,495.00	.....	712,044.21	330,528.01	15,366.88
277,393.54	491,150.00	.....	130,697.89	138,212.69	.....
822,344.32	1,806,290.00	.....	1,881,958.39	723,958.75	863,909.81
993,956.58	2,235,750.00	.....	6,694,267.19	2,022,422.83	1,351,822.79
181,651.64	704,900.00	.....	328,488.19	105,572.26	48,319.94
496,002.50	1,289,500.00	.....	746,935.82	981,422.10	75,904.83
451,496.15	1,557,820.00	.....	320,234.78	87,102.36	29,422.09
8,411,947.07	21,953,045.00	.....	21,838,937.53	19,054,507.57	2,783,662.83
1,211,265.88	1,581,470.00	.....	1,616,776.83	1,770,203.00	416,501.73
471,913.56	508,545.00	.....	70,481.18	83,969.53	654.08
916,357.29	1,006,800.00	.....	2,185,813.76	1,707,128.82	289,375.23
1,190,330.40	1,864,165.00	.....	106,935.42	638,728.17	641,781.03
852,825.76	4,883,050.00	.....	3,309,190.52	4,843,030.49	3,266,815.57
983,526.98	2,535,820.00	.....	728,271.60	864,594.29	1,090,930.22
316,757.44	310,600.00	.....	104,110.89	72,695.66	16,602.06
177,207.08	290,992.50	.....	115,636.04	45,722.99	80,300.89
301,641.43	998,700.00	.....	302,090.83	536,639.29	188,678.22
7,374.68	20,497.50	.....	.....	3,471.98	423.17
131,374.80	351,850.00	.....	23,923.61	58,814.15	7,000.00
2,152.64	3,880.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
16,576.52	39,800.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,579,304.46	14,396,170.00	.....	8,563,230.68	10,624,998.37	5,999,062.20
185,980,765.66	375,037,815.50	$42,780.50	622,838,024.16	307,425,777.89	266,966,911.92

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

LIABILITIES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Due to approved reserve agents.	Dividends unpaid.	Individual deposits.
Maine	$197,139.67	$20,920.16	$26,319,069.26
New Hampshire	64,022.21	15,033.38	13,577,215.74
Vermont		15,167.93	12,172,841.47
Massachusetts	547,528.00	37,269.03	95,599,956.93
Boston	6,538,227.37	7,845.83	118,670,831.56
Rhode Island	411,615.07	19,176.71	20,511,643.60
Connecticut	479,039.39	32,159.83	40,810,941.82
Total	8,237,571.71	147,572.87	327,662,500.38
New York	1,520,794.28	59,472.59	162,872,756.81
New York City		62,683.81	450,732,783.32
Albany	1,699,802.61	1,209.00	9,418,918.42
Brooklyn	28,909.40	554.50	12,773,430.45
New Jersey	853,675.17	29,998.13	87,761,414.14
Pennsylvania	412,956.21	148,619.26	255,776,763.65
Philadelphia	9,751,747.92	28,655.95	122,387,641.36
Pittsburg	251,766.84	35,187.50	86,146,935.15
Delaware	13,394.27	1,070.85	7,596,638.04
Maryland	33,190.48	16,352.36	21,218,773.54
Baltimore	2,266,999.06	62,516.96	32,191,290.73
District of Columbia		6,300.00	1,221,265.38
Washington City	76,267.90	6,009.75	18,699,480.05
Total	16,909,504.14	458,630.66	1,268,798,091.04
Virginia	148,523.72	4,870.12	33,405,759.39
West Virginia	23,176.57	7,033.14	23,744,611.39
North Carolina	18,811.81	2,085.42	10,783,244.94
South Carolina	58,671.04	13,539.00	7,875,770.48
Georgia	159,051.55	4,029.00	16,709,811.73
Savannah		133.50	703,047.32
Florida	20,657.02	470.50	9,401,924.31
Alabama	80,743.63	5,336.96	16,405,692.50
Mississippi	49,338.09	2,517.00	6,654,487.80
Louisiana	12,355.41	3,825.50	7,095,289.19
New Orleans	16,031.28	9,730.22	16,675,601.76
Texas	244,747.74	62,519.07	58,672,296.99
Houston	226,209.10	1,167.00	6,794,537.98
Dallas	136,625.25	418.00	5,915,517.70
Arkansas		440.00	5,808,597.29
Kentucky	90,212.51	13,362.50	23,705,441.64
Louisville	52,973.08	2,850.00	10,540,337.43
Tennessee	1,015,429.37	5,680.50	31,095,603.12
Porto Rico			113,279.13
Total	2,353,557.17	140,007.43	292,100,852.09
Ohio	78,514.45	27,622.42	129,858,839.00
Cincinnati	250,527.06	2,311.34	32,320,773.92
Cleveland	230,964.80	1,386.50	27,656,065.53
Columbus	26,097.38	11,534.00	12,582,072.89
Indiana	5,347.41	16,215.64	67,553,920.26
Indianapolis	49,543.99	353.50	18,033,815.36
Illinois	13,348.03	40,922.59	116,403,265.88
Chicago		8,076.50	125,352,080.55
Michigan	12,324.50	7,766.30	54,113,573.55
Detroit	139,826.52	126.31	13,287,661.15
Wisconsin	4,588.69	6,904.25	52,506,104.84
Milwaukee	43,815.85	189.00	28,317,904.63
Minnesota	232.75	6,381.95	40,802,622.36
St. Paul	202,410.90	923.50	14,990,496.88
Minneapolis	240,365.83	558.50	13,590,509.14
Iowa	18,377.88	12,467.00	58,606,777.22
Cedar Rapids		37.50	1,257,754.80
Des Moines		308.50	2,803,899.99
Dubuque		189.00	1,667,624.14
Missouri	744.50	3,969.50	19,739,229.86
St. Louis		9,570.00	46,752,625.51
Kansas City	42,332.15	1,422.50	27,085,822.30
St. Joseph			5,001,734.29
Total	1,359,362.69	159,236.30	910,285,174.05

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS SEPTEMBER 9, 1903—Continued.

LIABILITIES—Continued.

U. S. deposits.	Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.	Bonds borrowed.	Notes and bills rediscounted.	Bills payable.	Other liabilities.
$492,832.70	$50,430.88	$70,000.00	$70,615.51	$430,387.56	$124,493.30
1,245,121.32	188,474.67	.....	121,712.91	32,700.00	48,364.06
974,071.09	3,140.98	36,600.00	35,000.00	118,000.00	928.11
4,156,043.32	4,129.59	108,000.00	101,319.86	1,150,130.30	209,287.86
6,443,734.75	91,948.43	2,099,950.00	.....	1,884,570.64	303,133.34
204,445.84	5,463.69	.....	.....	450,000.00	1,243.87
1,653,607.37	20,675.73	50,000.00	175,833.02	1,203,500.00	94,440.28
15,169,856.39	364,263.97	2,364,550.00	504,481.30	5,269,288.50	781,890.82
3,162,164.20	229,061.62	175,000.00	561,112.03	1,193,779.11	345,436.24
38,979,310.96	244,270.88	20,664,500.00	.....	739,400.00	894,051.05
419,251.66	2,543.00	.....	.....	203,000.00	.....
175,065.05	25,303.08	.....	.....	.....	17,973.41
1,380,929.51	43,630.10	225,000.00	58,830.00	817,000.00	8,191.73
6,026,359.79	46,527.30	191,740.00	805,735.02	1,056,500.00	131,751.16
4,825,918.26	191,548.58	805,000.00	48,333.93	.....	.....
3,227,687.79	255,456.49	650,000.00	726,578.44	1,462,000.00	588,262.67
16,496.51	33,493.19	.....	.....	39,000.00	2,211.05
720,403.27	17,211.73	.....	114,759.66	395,000.00	7,667.69
2,487,476.62	.....	1,420,900.00	.....	895,000.00	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,403,869.11	54,603.26	1,000,000.00	.....	.....	4,655.51
64,824,932.73	1,143,649.23	25,132,140.00	2,315,349.08	6,800,679.11	2,000,200.51
3,503,752.04	387,498.35	1,103,000.00	596,821.68	559,100.00	73,716.24
1,247,245.29	44,883.38	201,500.00	63,585.90	90,500.00	5,249.49
884,225.77	54,815.89	45,000.00	677,720.82	330,000.00	14,117.39
449,807.61	38,393.68	.....	1,447,822.07	531,000.00	11,320.00
1,309,615.60	86,052.76	.....	1,738,423.93	1,729,660.24	3,250.00
59,710.88	63,409.29	.....	.....	406,212.90	.....
431,614.19	83,661.31	7,500.00	79,378.91	40,000.00	.....
451,473.13	44,970.98	.....	853,340.22	348,925.00	80,181.74
299,959.20	40.80	.....	534,311.21	424,500.00	53,685.87
253,000.00	.....	.....	695,529.93	733,850.00	23,175.00
500,000.00	9,845.35	.....	600,000.00	465,000.00	96,800.00
904,242.52	149,563.50	5,433.81	2,964,569.99	4,717,694.36	104,645.58
100,000.00	.....	.....	153,805.00	25,000.00	.....
595,308.20	27,905.28	.....	.....	.....	5,670.31
71,308.05	30,134.30	.....	34,500.00	57,000.00	982.44
2,189,594.92	36,868.02	140,000.00	264,359.41	174,100.00	41,740.86
2,180,153.48	314,472.35	.....	.....	250,000.00	35,635.62
1,357,083.70	234,915.99	54,700.00	523,462.65	644,500.00	6,440.54
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16,788,094.58	1,607,431.23	1,557,133.81	11,227,631.72	11,527,042.50	556,611.08
3,179,347.74	116,953.25	1,477,230.00	193,168.92	756,125.00	62,723.43
3,808,657.03	.....	2,793,400.00	.....	.....	138,794.24
1,749,925.85	52,534.19	1,881,000.00	115,000.00	3,080,000.00	703.85
562,493.16	13,044.21	42,500.00	.....	200,000.00	.....
2,391,077.88	1,269.02	126,800.00	78,267.38	30,000.00	94,340.10
3,397,753.32	284,663.72	1,170,000.00	.....	.....	15,646.38
3,619,497.67	46,732.80	.....	44,403.53	32,273.43	120,971.36
1,598,092.03	252,365.39	1,234,000.00	.....	.....	7,500.00
1,272,432.05	15,948.45	.....	91,700.93	48,000.00	34,505.75
864,260.36	50,525.12	.....	9,891.75	200,000.00	.....
1,022,954.87	28,856.55	.....	.....	40,000.00	59,324.07
911,617.18	321,383.00	200,000.00	.....	.....	79,684.09
495,644.72	54,355.28	.....	115,894.38	469,039.48	116,767.32
926,367.02	594,512.44	.....	.....	.....	.....
411,185.00	34,887.29	300,000.00	.....	175,000.00	.....
2,324,773.20	42,586.31	53,210.00	105,267.47	624,500.00	79,816.65
87,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000.00
277,300.71	101,699.78	.....	.....	.....	.....
94,865.23	5,134.77	.....	.....	.....	.....
250,000.00	.....	.....	.....	128,000.00	10,629.00
3,271,222.52	38,851.63	1,139,540.00	.....	.....	623,848.36
1,680,799.51	41,184.67	.....	.....	410,000.00	100,526.00
229,691.79	5,942.13	25,000.00	.....	.....	.....
34,427,458.84	2,103,430.00	10,442,680.00	753,594.36	6,192,937.91	1,553,780.60

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

LIABILITIES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Due to approved reserve agents.	Dividends unpaid.	Individual deposits.
North Dakota	$2,696.68	$26,821.00	$11,807,535.27
South Dakota	1,887.97	6,249.48	10,864,168.62
Nebraska	629.87	3,744.61	27,935,377.27
Lincoln			2,649,056.53
Omaha		150.00	14,608,961.83
Kansas	3,673.86	7,563.12	37,303,555.96
Kansas City	126,743.63	509.00	2,306,288.02
Wichita		100.00	2,872,322.35
Montana	79.57	2,104.06	15,773,001.14
Wyoming	11,558.91	542.00	5,560,216.65
Colorado		1,778.00	28,817,289.08
Denver			29,691,744.85
New Mexico		200.00	5,562,033.80
Oklahoma	33,765.86	2,268.00	11,977,140.42
Indian Territory	54,362.10	6,390.00	7,174,625.10
Total	235,398.45	58,419.27	214,903,316.89
Washington	43,151.91	4,166.50	33,031,658.50
Oregon	13,486.21	3,183.00	10,840,831.95
Portland		631.00	8,619,662.66
California	20,772.64	11,704.00	25,369,411.33
San Francisco	78,576.50	8,872.00	21,860,107.23
Los Angeles		796.50	22,711,977.42
Idaho		60.00	6,798,089.36
Utah		105.00	3,606,967.42
Salt Lake City	651.11	473.00	4,606,759.67
Nevada		324.00	596,947.23
Arizona		270.00	3,354,665.94
Alaska		112.50	160,250.11
Hawaii			1,026,235.80
Total	156,638.37	30,697.50	142,583,564.62
United States	29,252,032.53	994,564.03	3,156,333,499.07

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS SEPTEMBER 9, 1903—Continued.

LIABILITIES—Continued.

U. S. deposits.	Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.	Bonds borrowed.	Notes and bills rediscounted.	Bills payable.	Other liabilities.
$239,813.57	$10,186.43	.....	$188,477.18	$477,035.74	$35,152.81
257,302.38	94,561.21	.....	26,826.96	126,800.00	1,592.71
350,000.00	.....	$7,000.00	13,024.80	65,000.00	15,256.38
109,209.94	568.89	.....	.....	.....	.....
694,564.55	283,531.03	.....	.....	.....	.....
788,813.96	210,615.19	.....	57,731.69	51,250.00	38,259.76
50,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
200,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
233,279.83	143,242.67	.....	.....	15,000.00	662.41
46,921.85	46,395.07	.....	.....	15,000.00	.....
574,340.75	23,248.09	.....	55,000.00	69,973.33	709.42
315,000.54	774,397.94	.....	.....	.....	.....
172,160.52	76,011.81	.....	27,000.00	45,000.00	.....
264,559.94	45,098.56	.....	50,354.16	169,080.00	2,255.48
43,838.03	15,711.85	.....	97,480.10	680,333.62	25,809.59
4,339,805.86	1,723,568.74	7,000.00	515,894.89	1,714,472.69	119,698.56
1,153,325.17	794,837.71	.....	.....	50,000.00	.....
150,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	500.00
287,989.40	645,326.28	.....	.....	.....	.....
463,650.89	3,156.24	32,500.00	.....	125,000.00	60,110.75
1,443,568.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	498.69
304,608.93	94,983.41	50,000.00	.....	.....	.....
151,734.41	50,049.63	.....	.....	.....	5.32
79,565.06	20,175.71	.....	.....	.....	8,763.70
571,584.56	25,384.50	.....	.....	.....	18,836.97
.....	.....	.....	.....	60,000.00	.....
46,491.42	3,508.58	.....	.....	10,000.00	.....
37,175.89	37,824.11	.....	.....	.....	.....
172,157.01	585,412.21	75,000.00	.....	.....	1,179.17
4,861,850.86	2,260,658.38	157,500.00	.....	245,000.00	89,894.60
140,411,999.26	9,203,001.55	39,661,003.81	15,316,951.35	31,749,420.71	5,102,076.17

A SUMMARY

OF THE

STATE AND CONDITION

OF

THE NATIONAL BANKS

ON

NOVEMBER 25, 1902, FEBRUARY 6, APRIL 9, JUNE 9, AND SEPTEMBER 9, 1903.

Arranged alphabetically by States, Territories, and Reserve Cities.

NOTE.—The abstract of each State is exclusive of any reserve city therein.

SUMMARY OF REPORTS SINCE SEPTEMBER 15, 1902,

ALABAMA.

Resources.	NOVEMBER 25.	FEBRUARY 6.	APRIL 9.	JUNE 9.	SEPTEMBER 9.
	42 banks.	42 banks.	40 banks.	41 banks.	43 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$13,168,754.71	$13,490,937.13	$13,419,057.72	$14,100,904.61	$15,451,096.02
Overdrafts	964,551.87	771,434.22	688,546.22	514,222.57	508,949.74
Bonds for circulation.	1,934,100.00	2,184,100.00	2,159,100.00	2,535,000.00	2,554,500.00
Bonds for deposits	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
Other b'ds for deposits					
U. S. bonds on hand			35,000.00	100.00	100.00
Premium on bonds	100,426.92	122,426.92	122,373.79	139,134.42	137,898.54
Stocks, securities, etc.	1,997,201.41	1,982,501.10	1,861,367.31	1,798,020.82	1,849,373.78
Banking house, etc	561,300.17	569,899.85	554,726.79	583,527.49	593,618.07
Real estate, etc	98,449.20	106,581.32	88,922.18	90,658.99	92,658.49
Due from nat'l banks.	2,196,488.09	2,664,844.64	2,951,312.36	2,794,782.56	1,692,491.93
Due from State banks.	777,584.35	816,867.30	1,107,982.11	878,610.14	654,423.15
Due from res've ag'ts.	2,683,800.95	3,886,975.72	2,710,905.06	2,369,316.42	2,047,781.57
Int'l-revenue stamps.	750.29	381.08	96.03	44.91	39.65
Cash items	101,300.82	142,417.53	133,384.43	69,337.18	82,525.41
Clear'g-house exch'gs	120,982.75	126,467.62	77,283.13	81,492.71	98,476.96
Bills of other banks	282,313.00	284,356.00	305,736.00	281,451.00	272,410.00
Fractional currency	8,616.25	11,153.12	10,380.12	14,193.60	12,452.27
Specie	1,105,479.70	1,327,950.08	1,149,194.10	1,198,850.91	1,170,526.60
Legal-tender notes	723,939.00	1,027,199.00	826,243.00	765,977.00	707,050.00
5% fund with Treas	90,580.47	108,055.00	105,755.00	120,200.00	124,425.00
Due from U. S Treas.	3,059.78	1,465.89	6,188.11	4,411.11	4,235.51
Total	27,419,679.73	30,126,013.52	28,813,553.46	28,850,236.44	28,555,032.69

ALASKA.

	1 bank.	1 bank.	1 bank.	1 bank.	1 bank.
Loans and discounts.	$68,927.15	$76,043.08	$74,943.08	$79,672.15	$90,842.42
Overdrafts	2,762.98	2,512.63	4,400.82	1,616.34	1,802.99
Bonds for circulation.	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00
Bonds for deposits	75,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00
Other b'ds for deposits					
U. S. bonds on hand					
Premium on bonds	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,700.00	2,700.00
Stocks, securities, etc.	17,121.70	16,188.96	15,950.03	15,979.91	16,226.64
Banking house, etc	2,300.00	2,300.00	2,300.00	2,200.00	2,200.00
Real estate, etc					
Due from nat'l banks.	2,432.06	5,857.66	7,608.88	6,317.33	8,285.60
Due from State banks.	25,518.24	16,171.67	16,555.24	19,824.90	38,904.82
Due from res've ag'ts.	16,616.35	17,044.06	12,382.64	48,606.47	46,314.77
Int'l-revenue stamps.					
Cash items	637.71	2,592.92	2,688.67	2,761.00	2,199.42
Clear'g-house exch'gs					
Bills of other banks		175.00			625.00
Fractional currency	2.65	10.65	58.95	8.10	88.07
Specie	39,536.00	26,911.85	29,747.65	25,869.05	25,522.15
Legal-tender notes	200.00		545.00	215.00	
5% fund with Treas	625.00	625.00	625.00	625.00	625.00
Due from U. S. Treas.					
Total	266,979.84	256,733.48	258,105.96	293,895.25	323,836.88

ARIZONA.

	8 banks.	8 banks.	11 banks.	11 banks.	11 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$1,805,448.45	$1,776,107.30	$1,995,831.61	$2,149,276.20	$2,281,501.62
Overdrafts	79,749.68	86,330.11	81,897.78	133,639.17	143,056.03
Bonds for circulation.	220,250.00	220,250.00	251,500.00	301,500.00	361,500.00
Bonds for deposits					50,000.00
Other b'ds for deposits					
U. S. bonds on hand	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Premium on bonds	4,260.00	4,260.00	7,041.25	10,041.25	16,003.74
Stocks, securities, etc.	245,056.52	213,929.68	236,976.45	246,317.45	265,377.09
Banking house, etc	103,683.58	102,795.35	117,519.02	118,715.14	113,992.84
Real estate, etc	55,647.34	41,642.74	53,642.74	58,371.34	59,932.30
Due from nat'l banks.	173,366.07	193,079.34	263,072.04	318,123.80	191,488.04
Due from State banks.	152,337.77	226,701.34	280,042.96	220,904.29	184,609.84
Due from res've ag'ts.	727,649.42	649,909.08	907,354.99	820,386.88	633,607.05
Int'l-revenue stamps.	532.55	460.05	460.45	385.00	385.00
Cash items	13,874.27	21,037.96	31,271.34	28,037.12	25,270.55
Clear'g-house exch'gs	1,198.62	8,145.05	4,829.15	4,789.69	5,703.20
Bills of other banks	36,645.00	44,200.00	34,393.00	37,865.00	21,750.00
Fractional currency	1,006.18	932.44	794.23	927.96	1,419.76
Specie	277,084.15	271,632.95	341,869.10	310,101.70	271,295.85
Legal-tender notes	102,775.00	122,326.00	96,241.00	109,539.00	81,268.00
5% fund with Treas	11,010.00	11,010.00	11,947.50	13,391.50	16,497.50
Due from U. S. Treas.		2,013.30	1,375.00		1,125.00
Total	4,012,074.60	3,997,262.69	4,718,559.61	4,882,812.49	4,726,283.50

ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES.

ALABAMA.

Liabilities.	NOVEMBER 25.	FEBRUARY 6.	APRIL 9.	JUNE 9.	SEPTEMBER 9.
	42 banks.	42 banks.	40 banks.	41 banks.	43 banks.
Capital stock	$4,125,000.00	$4,150,000.00	$4,100,000.00	$4,250,000.00	$4,372,500.00
Surplus fund	1,015,705.00	1,141,065.00	1,080,065.00	1,080,065.00	1,120,138.34
Undivided profits	1,265,677.78	1,153,746.42	1,200,364.09	1,297,480.71	1,236,207.88
Nat'l-bank circulation	1,915,650.00	2,160,390.00	2,126,740.00	2,478,590.00	2,535,990.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	770,911.87	839,525.63	745,015.14	693,442.71	320,254.85
Due to State banks	517,166.52	738,574.48	588,042.33	389,316.85	489,287.82
Due to trust co's, etc.	7,021.49	16,708.37	6,289.11	19,405.58	209,989.64
Due to reserve agents.	48,779.37	1,150.55	5,201.17	60,890.70	80,743.63
Dividends unpaid	1,625.80	7,315.72	3,255.75	984.80	5,336.96
Individual deposits	16,737,819.75	19,130,941.19	18,173,113.65	17,469,057.18	16,405,692.50
U. S. deposits	454,584.78	445,922.71	432,364.94	443,442.39	451,473.13
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	84,065.45	54,994.48	66,309.75	54,291.95	44,970.98
Bonds borrowed					
Notes rediscounted	219,717.67	62,691.84	69,159.78	334,214.57	853,340.22
Bills payable	177,400.00	146,600.00	137,723.84	199,800.00	348,925.00
Other liabilities	78,554.25	76,392.13	79,908.91	79,254.00	80,181.74
Total	27,419,679.73	30,126,013.52	28,813,553.46	28,850,236.44	28,555,032.69

ALASKA.

	1 bank.	1 bank.	1 bank.	1 bank.	1 bank.
Capital stock	$50,000.00	$50,000.00	$50,000.00	$50,000.00	$50,000.00
Surplus fund	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Undivided profits	2,060.71	2,377.82	3,183.19	2,152.64	3,770.81
Nat'l-bank circulation	2,870.00	2,420.00	2,420.00	3,880.00	5,000.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks					
Due to State banks					
Due to trust co's, etc.					
Due to reserve agents.					
Dividends unpaid	1,120.00			112.50	25.88
Individual deposits	133,929.13	125,278.10	125,717.92	160,250.11	187,541.07
U. S. deposits	24,763.72	51,313.94	39,150.17	37,175.89	33,690.00
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	50,236.28	23,343.62	35,634.68	37,824.11	41,309.12
Bonds borrowed					
Notes rediscounted					
Bills payable					
Other liabilities					
Total	266,979.84	256,733.48	258,105.96	293,895.25	343,836.88

ARIZONA.

	8 banks.	8 banks.	11 banks.	11 banks.	11 banks.
Capital stock	$480,000.00	$480,000.00	$598,500.00	$602,500.00	$605,000.00
Surplus fund	93,145.00	101,385.00	101,385.00	101,385.00	133,385.00
Undivided profits	143,129.70	125,332.89	149,128.99	155,543.37	131,784.80
Nat'l-bank circulation	209,300.00	208,850.00	230,650.00	292,600.00	351,850.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	18,679.83	33,837.27	50,509.97	56,310.56	23,923.61
Due to State banks	40,584.29	34,292.02	66,907.83	39,915.69	58,814.15
Due to trust co's, etc.	1,968.78		469.94		7,000.00
Due to reserve agents.		1,614.77	595.71	1,798.54	
Dividends unpaid	230.00	705.00	135.00	15.00	270.00
Individual deposits	3,025,037.00	3,011,245.74	3,517,600.37	3,622,174.97	3,354,665.94
U. S. deposits					46,491.42
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers					3,508.58
Bonds borrowed					
Notes rediscounted					
Bills payable				10,000.00	10,000.00
Other liabilities			2,676.80	569.36	
Total	4,012,074.60	3,997,262.69	4,718,559.61	4,882,812.49	4,726,283.50

SUMMARY OF REPORTS SINCE SEPTEMBER 15, 1902,

ARKANSAS.

Resources.	NOVEMBER 25.	FEBRUARY 6.	APRIL 9.	JUNE 9.	SEPTEMBER 9.
	9 banks.	9 banks.	11 banks.	12 banks.	15 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$4,082,697.33	$3,955,758.68	$4,275,154.76	$4,512,094.76	$5,725,738.95
Overdrafts	615,174.21	579,487.12	385,148.20	230,994.78	198,081.66
Bonds for circulation.	335,000.00	335,000.00	366,500.00	372,750.00	472,750.00
Bonds for deposits	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
Other b'ds for deposits					
U. S. bonds on hand.	23,480.00	23,480.00	23,480.00	23,480.00	23,480.00
Premium on bonds	7,147.87	7,147.87	9,570.37	9,961.00	13,304.75
Stocks, securities, etc.	100,762.22	100,255.95	101,894.30	103,746.77	90,781.81
Banking house, etc.	129,635.57	154,891.76	163,501.45	167,422.67	183,161.39
Real estate, etc.	100,488.47	96,815.02	89,961.57	81,589.50	68,836.86
Due from nat'l banks.	535,595.97	746,155.84	820,941.21	737,707.99	462,285.80
Due from State banks.	162,176.05	168,378.77	211,140.01	153,276.60	194,098.63
Due from res've ag'ts.	850,722.80	1,400,210.22	1,755,218.80	1,762,121.75	816,219.90
Int'l-revenue stamps.	1,019.03	403.43	153.41	153.41	194.21
Cash items	42,075.28	57,463.09	46,668.40	44,272.37	49,414.99
Clear'g-house exch'gs	105,073.53	95,033.30	79,445.93	47,518.65	68,969.81
Bills of other banks.	43,400.00	47,142.00	49,029.00	42,650.00	58,390.00
Fractional currency	2,425.27	4,936.35	6,131.58	6,890.94	10,439.97
Specie	249,801.30	368,275.25	404,804.15	401,660.15	342,840.50
Legal-tender notes.	188,064.00	167,136.00	178,068.00	206,044.00	222,740.00
5% fund with Treas.	16,300.00	14,450.00	16,750.00	17,075.00	23,637.50
Due from U. S. Treas.	1,071.87	2,804.67	8,904.67	3,754.67	2,054.67
Total	7,692,110.77	8,425,225.32	9,092,465.81	9,025,167.71	9,127,421.40

CALIFORNIA.

	39 banks.	39 banks.	39 banks.	42 banks.	46 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$16,272,121.19	$17,128,698.21	$17,420,602.50	$18,128,197.23	$20,301,135.45
Overdrafts	987,758.06	748,377.53	731,144.71	851,835.34	524,833.10
Bonds for circulation.	1,699,000.00	1,707,500.00	1,732,500.00	1,812,500.00	1,950,000.00
Bonds for deposits	460,000.00	460,000.00	460,000.00	460,000.00	460,000.00
Other b'ds for deposits					
U. S. bonds on hand.	54,510.00	207,550.00	58,950.00	97,010.00	146,690.00
Premium on bonds	69,867.29	79,556.88	70,310.76	72,952.56	81,818.82
Stocks, securities, etc.	2,415,586.85	2,271,398.47	2,356,085.13	2,494,727.84	2,669,654.58
Banking house, etc.	758,640.68	805,191.17	807,874.82	832,404.81	923,970.81
Real estate, etc.	468,451.72	434,901.94	438,395.76	411,665.08	343,499.40
Due from nat'l banks.	834,382.75	747,190.21	835,549.68	722,063.25	638,753.84
Due from State banks.	1,760,052.06	1,310,860.32	1,058,461.66	1,482,802.65	1,375,104.31
Due from res've ag'ts.	4,581,155.84	4,956,894.15	4,618,481.67	3,902,854.04	3,952,001.41
Int'l-revenue stamps.	2,133.78	1,573.11	1,046.23	479.16	250.45
Cash items	564,714.81	554,744.16	377,793.87	431,728.90	530,054.66
Clear'g-house exch'gs	36,496.40	13,352.85	18,109.87	26,817.88	45,836.59
Bills of other banks.	178,865.00	139,393.00	166,544.00	131,057.00	114,906.00
Fractional currency	7,093.67	8,161.85	7,829.87	9,131.72	7,676.83
Specie	2,321,844.10	2,618,270.35	2,333,308.40	2,152,854.72	2,339,948.62
Legal-tender notes.	117,734.00	122,747.00	169,335.00	148,590.00	147,961.00
5% fund with Treas.	81,700.00	78,975.00	81,200.00	83,700.00	93,550.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	2,800.00	850.00	9,050.00	14,000.00	23,800.00
Total	33,674,908.20	34,396,186.22	33,752,573.93	34,267,372.18	36,671,445.87

CITY OF LOS ANGELES.

	6 banks.	7 banks.	8 banks.	8 banks.	8 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$9,722,754.97	$11,349,412.61	$15,611,129.73	$16,929,810.81	$16,497,308.86
Overdrafts	111,291.31	104,962.41	213,833.07	165,577.36	222,812.03
Bonds for circulation.	1,365,000.00	1,465,000.00	2,065,000.00	2,490,000.00	2,590,000.00
Bonds for deposits	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00
Other b'ds for deposits					
U. S. bonds on hand.	17,000.00	29,900.00	915,150.00	280,220.00	200,620.00
Premium on bonds	32,618.37	64,397.93	202,572.05	156,413.31	153,407.63
Stocks, securities, etc.	882,431.42	1,062,378.22	1,786,697.35	1,901,966.10	2,086,835.25
Banking house, etc.	243,696.30	441,746.78	469,032.25	469,358.92	466,355.77
Real estate, etc.	41,234.48	38,898.85	39,270.21	42,719.02	201,658.36
Due from nat'l banks.	701,345.97	1,377,460.75	1,904,274.81	2,217,299.08	1,567,865.28
Due from State banks.	361,168.18	722,032.53	1,136,947.85	1,047,808.31	1,190,178.39
Due from res've ag'ts.	1,647,181.24	2,255,667.14	2,862,731.15	3,327,258.65	3,708,272.98
Int'l-revenue stamps.	825.29	610.31	610.31	500.00	500.00
Cash items	50,485.06	29,357.71	78,269.56	137,190.46	139,790.47
Clear'g-house exch'gs	255,271.68	310,805.11	501,611.69	533,084.88	627,952.22
Bills of other banks.	21,992.00	48,830.00	65,389.00	95,432.00	90,000.00
Fractional currency	1,845.80	3,214.38	6,203.31	5,339.62	6,954.95
Specie	1,603,113.60	2,110,301.35	3,361,777.95	3,229,523.80	3,315,198.16
Legal-tender notes.	103,387.00	170,525.00	105,930.00	164,648.00	380,299.00
5% fund with Treas.	68,250.00	70,750.00	88,250.00	123,250.00	129,500.00
Due from U. S. Treas.					
Total	17,630,892.67	22,056,251.08	31,814,680.29	33,717,400.32	33,975,509.35

ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

ARKANSAS.

Liabilities.	NOVEMBER 25.	FEBRUARY 6.	APRIL 9.	JUNE 9.	SEPTEMBER 9.
	9 banks.	9 banks.	11 banks.	12 banks.	15 banks.
Capital stock	$1,120,000.00	$1,120,000.00	$1,195,000.00	$1,237,500.00	$1,465,840.00
Surplus fund	371,500.00	452,620.00	452,620.00	452,620.00	482,945.00
Undivided profits	358,610.33	243,088.15	286,446.74	305,342.74	299,656.63
Nat'l-bank circulation	334,100.00	335,000.00	334,400.00	364,000.00	472,500.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	133,356.50	107,859.60	114,562.86	86,202.28	119,922.97
Due to State banks	414,775.08	533,025.41	576,037.43	395,117.44	266,974.48
Due to trust co's, etc.	24,775.60	9,277.69	28,409.35	17,165.34	16,620.24
Due to reserve agents.			10,134.49		
Dividends unpaid	181.00	2,028.00	600.00	40.00	440.00
Individual deposits	4,693,291.81	5,511,934.97	5,976,674.93	6,064,174.19	5,808,597.29
U. S. deposits	77,273.06	60,991.73	78,769.02	81,589.88	71,308.05
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	24,332.23	39,378.81	22,129.22	19,257.60	30,134.30
Bonds borrowed					
Notes rediscounted	54,891.33				34,500.00
Bills payable	85,000.00	10,000.00	5,000.00		57,000.00
Other liabilities	23.83	20.96	11,681.77	2,158.24	982.44
Total	7,692,110.77	8,425,225.32	9,092,465.81	9,025,167.71	9,127,421.40

CALIFORNIA.

	39 banks.	39 banks.	39 banks.	42 banks.	46 banks.
Capital stock	$4,212,800.00	$4,230,000.00	$4,230,000.00	$4,382,500.00	$4,730,000.00
Surplus fund	1,087,050.00	1,307,750.00	1,317,750.00	1,336,850.00	1,413,200.00
Undivided profits	1,135,329.16	942,497.97	1,063,458.99	1,198,510.02	1,190,330.40
Nat'l-bank circulation	1,640,900.00	1,594,545.00	1,636,920.00	1,635,800.00	1,864,165.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	187,375.11	166,136.46	127,854.62	81,991.29	106,935.42
Due to State banks	784,321.74	659,711.00	362,434.47	456,883.51	638,728.17
Due to trust co's, etc.	590,465.94	604,126.13	771,168.17	557,404.21	641,781.03
Due to reserve agents.	70,246.16	24,200.35	23,272.86	23,894.09	20,772.64
Dividends unpaid	2,423.21	9,936.00	6,454.35	3,071.00	11,704.00
Individual deposits	23,394,030.03	24,139,078.02	23,658,368.90	23,935,148.49	25,369,411.33
U. S. deposits	457,933.31	458,488.45	456,940.18	457,096.28	463,650.89
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	7,033.54	4,181.04	2,706.91	3,737.49	3,156.24
Bonds borrowed	35,000.00	35,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	32,500.00
Notes rediscounted	25,000.00	25,000.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	
Bills payable	45,000.00	195,000.00	50,000.00	115,000.00	125,000.00
Other liabilities		535.80	12,744.48	28,985.80	60,110.75
Total	33,674,908.20	34,396,186.22	33,752,573.93	34,267,372.18	36,671,445.87

CITY OF LOS ANGELES.

	6 banks.	7 banks.	8 banks.	8 banks.	8 banks.
Capital stock	$1,800,000.00	$2,300,000.00	$3,800,000.00	$3,800,000.00	$3,800,000.00
Surplus fund	295,000.00	300,000.00	800,000.00	800,000.00	810,000.00
Undivided profits	662,730.91	690,083.84	773,493.28	881,137.56	983,526.98
Nat'l-bank circulation	1,355,795.00	1,390,395.00	1,640,915.00	2,431,030.00	2,535,820.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	294,146.77	427,106.11	634,774.02	809,303.76	728,271.60
Due to State banks	381,350.27	388,235.25	718,245.17	658,565.11	864,594.29
Due to trust co's, etc.	463,115.38	412,666.49	677,061.21	704,762.19	1,090,930.22
Due to reserve agents.					
Dividends unpaid	455.00	917.50	5,204.50	632.50	796.50
Individual deposits	11,878,416.37	15,246,908.79	22,310,512.64	23,181,938.19	22,711,977.42
U. S. deposits	292,949.48	297,574.00	299,450.94	296,726.72	304,608.93
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	106,933.49	102,364.10	100,447.30	103,304.29	94,983.41
Bonds borrowed	100,000.00			50,000.00	50,000.00
Notes rediscounted					
Bills payable					
Other liabilities		500,000.00	54,576.23		
Total	17,630,892.67	22,056,251.08	31,814,680.29	33,717,400.32	33,975,509.35

SUMMARY OF REPORTS SINCE SEPTEMBER 15, 1902,

CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Resources.	NOVEMBER 25.	FEBRUARY 6.	APRIL 9.	JUNE 9.	SEPTEMBER 9.
	6 banks.	7 banks.	7 banks.	7 banks.	7 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$23,513,198.94	$24,261,105.69	$26,703,152.50	$26,085,326.66	$27,658,076.32
Overdrafts	247,557.53	216,472.22	428,399.94	145,886.20	112,492.69
Bonds for circulation.	4,655,000.00	4,730,000.00	4,975,000.00	4,975,000.00	4,975,000.00
Bonds for deposits	1,424,000.00	1,424,000.00	1,424,000.00	1,424,000.00	1,424,000.00
Other b'ds for deposits					
U. S. bonds on hand	121,080.00	3,228,600.00	3,397,920.00	412,200.00	418,900.00
Premiums on bonds	282,662.06	580,837.19	599,604.04	298,527.30	291,788.67
Stocks, securities, etc.	2,491,522.29	2,437,379.22	2,582,020.82	2,715,211.68	2,628,277.61
Banking house, etc	341,121.90	341,323.00	342,988.15	343,017.65	668,017.65
Real estate, etc					
Due from nat'l banks.	2,667,978.41	1,828,408.16	1,654,810.08	1,120,794.22	941,647.06
Due from State banks.	3,708,459.43	4,012,826.61	3,556,333.56	2,890,367.78	3,546,309.46
Due from res've ag'ts.	3,266,356.58	3,017,276.61	2,294,819.90	2,940,879.62	2,271,808.93
Int'l-revenue stamps.	760.69	760.69	37.71		
Cash items	83,282.61	17,542.96	14,512.88	18,925.49	26,608.99
Clear'g-house exch'gs	944,211.01	1,190,351.13	740,679.41	1,114,207.95	1,254,495.07
Bills of other banks	303,881.00	91,551.00	48,137.00	154,262.00	108,667.00
Fractional currency	2,991.18	3,745.68	6,854.18	3,575.55	3,300.43
Specie	5,156,970.80	6,034,163.74	5,973,344.45	4,718,292.35	5,255,624.00
Legal-tender notes	43,282.00	18,782.00	39,358.00	125,767.00	43,173.00
5% fund with Treas	232,750.00	232,750.00	248,750.00	248,750.00	246,850.00
Due from U. S. Treas.			2,450.00	1,650.00	
Total	49,487,066.43	53,667,875.90	55,033,172.62	49,736,641.45	51,785,034.88

COLORADO.

	46 banks.	48 banks.	49 banks.	50 banks.	50 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$15,231,494.36	$15,997,237.17	$16,436,909.84	$16,330,943.74	$16,469,786.78
Overdrafts	381,791.65	295,738.98	408,667.23	278,737.85	260,846.88
Bonds for circulation.	1,595,000.00	1,652,500.00	1,712,000.00	1,775,750.00	1,812,000.00
Bonds for deposit	550,000.00	550,000.00	550,000.00	600,000.00	600,000.00
Other b'ds for deposits					
U. S. bonds on hand	7,400.00	8,920.00	9,020.00	8,000.00	7,000.00
Premiums on bonds	36,031.98	38,008.05	43,123.96	43,296.88	44,645.61
Stocks, securities, etc.	5,157,166.73	5,432,436.21	5,308,694.54	5,402,882.44	5,508,664.43
Banking house, etc	429,142.58	448,399.89	450,243.51	445,219.97	458,847.70
Real estate, etc	157,187.43	136,779.14	136,776.51	140,712.93	126,227.35
Due from nat'l banks.	2,818,295.02	2,565,231.22	2,631,573.42	2,546,517.96	2,972,167.44
Due from State banks.	548,388.39	580,804.87	603,583.81	585,920.57	586,446.35
Due from res've ag'ts.	7,928,002.81	6,561,510.92	6,861,639.36	6,061,120.85	7,482,435.93
Int'l-revenue stamps.	7,055.09	5,353.68	3,667.12	1,839.20	1,258.99
Cash items	247,523.71	181,709.22	198,602.85	211,394.33	140,648.74
Clear'g-house exch'gs	70,852.01	128,761.55	80,919.18	73,957.51	78,045.62
Bills of other banks	231,518.00	201,195.00	264,103.00	220,878.00	255,306.00
Fractional currency	11,882.81	11,641.69	13,252.76	11,786.43	11,180.03
Specie	1,981,584.73	2,020,135.86	1,963,312.35	2,004,639.40	2,041,225.40
Legal-tender notes	657,083.00	735,644.00	791,702.00	651,757.00	802,776.00
5% fund with Treas	78,937.50	81,950.00	85,225.00	85,775.00	90,600.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	13,528.12	15,153.03	2,659.78	23,015.03	5,200.00
Total	38,139,865.92	37,649,110.48	38,555,676.22	37,504,145.09	39,755,309.25

CITY OF DENVER.

	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$17,287,470.86	$16,659,283.90	$16,348,164.04	$15,273,792.88	$15,292,258.37
Overdrafts	128,198.54	126,144.17	142,197.18	178,819.48	147,571.96
Bonds for circulation.	1,750,000.00	1,750,000.00	1,750,000.00	2,250,000.00	2,250,000.00
Bonds for deposits	1,050,000.00	1,050,000.00	1,050,000.00	1,050,000.00	1,150,000.00
Other b'ds for deposits					
U. S. bonds on hand					
Premiums on bonds	58,437.50	58,187.50	57,937.50	57,937.50	63,750.00
Stocks, securities, etc.	8,777,322.87	8,700,755.34	8,748,746.84	8,664,702.32	8,816,380.51
Banking house, etc	66,180.05	65,468.05	65,359.65	66,894.65	65,000.00
Real estate, etc	313,488.72	319,745.06	318,245.06	316,746.08	188,127.74
Due from nat'l banks.	3,027,747.62	2,614,228.98	2,796,405.58	2,309,621.46	2,830,607.74
Due from State banks.	926,561.40	1,315,979.29	1,223,479.64	1,133,040.12	1,137,228.54
Due from res've ag'ts.	9,489,502.69	8,282,482.55	8,131,869.44	8,100,821.82	7,943,393.20
Int'l-revenue stamps.	237.39				
Cash items	49,845.45	45,020.46	38,869.32	47,659.56	54,575.15
Clear'g-house exch'gs	585,657.13	575,281.21	626,700.31	568,708.08	741,505.15
Bills of other banks	415,815.00	488,424.00	462,280.00	546,914.00	524,805.00
Fractional currency	2,769.81	3,762.67	3,158.93	5,265.00	2,660.56
Specie	2,942,293.28	3,133,755.80	3,255,475.48	3,529,492.00	4,021,254.06
Legal-tender notes	1,813,987.00	1,816,750.00	1,611,495.00	1,668,000.00	1,979,860.00
5% fund with Treas	87,500.00	87,500.00	87,500.00	112,500.00	112,500.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	29,534.74	56,434.74	39,384.74	20,334.74	7,884.74
Total	48,802,550.05	47,149,203.72	46,757,268.71	45,901,249.69	47,329,362.72

ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Liabilities.	NOVEMBER 25.	FEBRUARY 6.	APRIL 9.	JUNE 9.	SEPTEMBER 9.
	6 banks.	7 banks.	7 banks.	7 banks.	7 banks.
Capital stock	$6,700,000.00	$6,850,000.00	$7,350,000.00	$7,500,000.00	$7,500,000.00
Surplus fund	3,150,000.00	3,560,000.00	3,685,000.00	3,685,000.00	3,738,500.00
Undivided profits	1,170,519.68	601,422.36	784,409.31	977,807.35	852,825.76
Nat'l-bank circulation	4,472,700.00	4,503,597.50	4,799,432.50	4,876,647.50	4,883,050.00
State-bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	1,748,018.06	3,006,258.95	3,677,181.83	3,309,373,55	3,309,190.52
Due to State banks	5,065,493.33	5,654,400.06	5,328,398.57	4,127,528.33	4,843,030.49
Due to trust co's, etc.	2,742,471.52	2,854,382.20	2,977,987.84	3,100,684.82	3,266,815.57
Due to reserve agents.	76,749.63	196,793.03	72,569.14	90,132.02	78,576.50
Dividends unpaid	1,252.50	4,376.00	1,747.50	672.50	8,872.00
Individual deposits	22,903,240.01	21,675,111.29	21,469,151.53	20,613,269.70	21,860,107.23
U. S. deposits	1,433,745.39	1,449,408.20	1,425,122.01	1,429,898.23	1,443,568.12
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bonds borrowed	.....	3,286,875.00	3,286,875.00	.....	.....
Notes rediscounted	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bills payable	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other liabilities	22,876.31	25,251.31	175,297.39	25,627.45	498.69
Total	49,487,066.43	53,667,875.90	55,033,172.62	49,736,641.45	51,785,034.88

COLORADO.

	46 banks.	48 banks.	49 banks.	50 banks.	50 banks.
Capital stock	$2,990,500.00	$3,070,500.00	$3,107,500.00	$3,137,500.00	$3,195,000.00
Surplus fund	858,901.98	897,343.50	912,808.50	929,478.50	919,509.31
Undivided profits	830,681.39	737,194.62	733,818.62	793,759.60	822,344.32
Nat'l-bank circulation	1,571,350.00	1,636,020.00	1,694,030.00	1,722,475.00	1,806,290.00
State-bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	2,061,746.55	1,623,354.76	1,679,847.30	1,493,375.26	1,881,958.39
Due to State banks	992,344.89	837,813.14	895,465.85	716,038.32	723,958.75
Due to trust co's, etc.	712,493.92	840,143.23	824,643.92	662,566.38	863,909.81
Due to reserve agents.	314.44	3,320.78	.....	3,248.50	.....
Dividends unpaid	240.00	1,973.70	488.00	476.00	1,778.00
Individual deposits	27,509,216.54	27,379,836.68	28,083,999.81	27,349,483.13	28,817,289.08
U. S. deposits	532,153.31	536,514.06	491,763.20	591,516.00	574,340.75
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	17,000.53	13,446.01	57,771.92	6,455.68	23,248.09
Bonds borrowed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Notes rediscounted	10,085.00	30,500.00	25,000.00	47,500.00	55,000.00
Bills payable	40,000.00	28,000.00	41,000.00	32,000.00	69,973.33
Other liabilities	12,837.36	13,150.00	7,539.10	18,272.72	709.42
Total	38,139,865.92	37,649,110.48	38,555,676.22	37,504,145.09	39,755,309.25

CITY OF DENVER.

	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.
Capital stock	$2,500,000.00	$2,500,000.00	$2,500,000.00	$2,500,000.00	$2,500,000.00
Surplus fund	675,000.00	700,000.00	700,000.00	700,000.00	750,000.00
Undivided profits	1,037,771.00	1,023,683.52	1,051,642.93	1,103,240.46	993,956.58
Nat'l-bank circulation	1,750,000.00	1,750,000.00	1,750,000.00	2,231,350.00	2,235,750.00
State-bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	7,908,274.28	6,781,865.67	6,646,821.79	5,819,744.73	6,694,267.19
Due to State banks	3,483,824.52	2,388,749.89	2,019,527.30	2,065,035.57	2,022,422.83
Due to trust co's, etc.	1,477,372.31	1,630,496.46	1,220,950.99	1,144,643.20	1,351,822.79
Due to reserve agents.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dividends unpaid	.....	150.00	.....	.....	.....
Individual deposits	28,939,070.96	29,513,286.89	29,955,950.01	29,436,365.38	29,691,744.85
U. S. deposits	264,431.98	251,364.19	320,831.09	319,371.07	315,000.54
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	766,805.00	609,607.10	591,544.60	581,499.28	774,397.94
Bonds borrowed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Notes rediscounted	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bills payable	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other liabilities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	48,802,550.05	47,149,203.72	46,757,268.71	45,901,249.69	47,329,362.72

SUMMARY OF REPORTS SINCE SEPTEMBER 15, 1902,

CONNECTICUT.

Resources.	NOVEMBER 25.	FEBRUARY 6.	APRIL 9.	JUNE 9.	SEPTEMBER 9.
	83 banks.	83 banks.	82 banks.	81 banks.	81 banks.
Loans and discounts	$50,438,367.04	$50,963,131.12	$50,167,999.60	$49,869,074.94	$49,437,634.67
Overdrafts	149,565.97	165,986.61	170,794.68	119,155.02	121,011.36
Bonds for circulation	10,149,450.00	10,224,450.00	10,174,450.00	10,296,450.00	10,296,450.00
Bonds for deposits	1,612,450.00	1,457,450.00	1,457,450.00	1,307,450.00	1,450,450.00
Other b'ds for deposits	22,000.00	22,000.00	22,000.00	172,000.00	232,210.00
U. S. bonds on hand	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00		
Premium on bonds	95,809.21	91,563.59	83,890.46	87,879.25	88,418.57
Stocks, securities, etc.	12,407,136.88	12,331,259.35	12,505,400.51	12,407,685.90	12,122,366.38
Banking house, etc	2,136,534.35	2,140,312.31	2,126,318.29	2,108,629 07	2,106,723.13
Real estate, etc	190,285.86	231,303.61	225,115.16	221,960.66	200,437.52
Due from nat'l banks	1,614,844.01	1,838,486.56	1,819,899.95	1,581,505.46	1,486,323.56
Due from State banks	320,150.91	480,845.43	468,176.23	326,334.23	356,343.70
Due from res've ag'ts	7,475,199.31	7,945,946.01	7,695,182.93	6,927,658.79	7,284,086.47
Int'l-revenue stamps	5,806.01	4,454.05	2,873.74	1,619.02	1,049.31
Cash items	385,257.91	449,796.98	342,850.15	424,253.59	389,399.36
Clear'g-house exch'gs	220,873.22	242,507.05	311,950.71	343,795.15	213,980.63
Bills of other banks	642,649.00	608,171.00	683,370.00	710,607.00	688,976.00
Fractional currency	28,524.71	38,466.74	34,490.94	35,659.07	35,962.80
Specie	3,151,881.80	3,205,721.12	3,028,314.49	3,247,497.18	3,025,215.37
Legal-tender notes	1,150,083.00	1,028,958.00	1,005,871.00	1,144,463.00	1,068,096.00
5% fund with Treas	502,647.50	496,921.30	481,622.50	476,885.00	469,925.00
Due from U. S. Treas	70,811.50	55,282.50	82,082.50	62,732.50	46,830.00
Total	92,776,328.19	94,029,013.33	92,896,103.84	91,873,294.83	91,121,889.83

DELAWARE.

	21 banks.	21 banks.	21 banks.	23 banks.	23 banks.
Loans and discounts	$6,996,176.88	$6,795,795.09	$6,974,761.44	$7,092,099.92	$7,024,738.55
Overdrafts	6,658.56	6,869.44	5,733.28	10,367.78	4,229.82
Bonds for circulation	905,500.00	905,500.00	905,500.00	948,500.00	948,500.00
Bonds for deposits	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Other b'ds for deposits					
U. S. bonds on hand	10,100.00	10,100.00	10,400.00	10,400.00	100.00
Premium on bonds	11,647.34	11,647.34	11,647.34	14,619.84	12,137.34
Stocks, securities, etc.	2,063,526.23	2,009,304.23	1,981,594.76	1,984,565.77	1,929,606.29
Banking house, etc	358,176.88	338,776.88	356,897.09	362,695.09	443,741.50
Real estate, etc	67,582.38	97,273.93	72,414.47	71,943.67	74,483.21
Due from nat'l banks	240,448.86	201,617.55	190,071.45	243,833.58	212,893.57
Due from State banks	49,933.75	56,595.60	112,681.79	79,375.61	76,987.06
Due from res've ag'ts	1,162,950.02	1,402,248.65	1,185,615.40	1,296,342.93	1,434,625.03
Int'l-revenue stamps	50.00	54.69	54.69	30.00	30.00
Cash items	27,659.95	37,857.26	156,661.52	121,989.63	55,377.61
Clear'g-house exch'gs	92,376.11	103,955.81	71,599.15	115,159.96	47,798.43
Bills of other banks	43,272.00	28,707.00	35,595.00	49,859.00	66,047.00
Fractional currency	8,052.84	9,658.69	8,771.88	7,777.89	7,034.60
Specie	435,189.30	442,020.33	413,203.90	439,485.77	480,535.53
Legal-tender notes	173,702.00	177,910.00	184,267.00	186,799 00	171,103.00
5% fund with Treas	43,775.00	45,175.00	43,675.00	46,375.00	47,425.00
Due from U. S. Treas	11,250.00	10,600.00	10,600.00	6,500.00	5,800.00
Total	12,758,028.10	12,742,667.49	12,781,745.16	13,138,720.44	13,093,193.54

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

	1 bank.	1 bank.	1 bank.	1 bank.	1 bank.
Loans and discounts	$1,151,749.24	$1,153,030.77	$1,243,213.97	$1,303,249.25	$1,192,034.20
Overdrafts	969.93	907.70	1,124.22	859.81	1,039.92
Bonds for circulation	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00
Bonds for deposits					
Other b'ds for deposits					
U. S. bonds on hand	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00
Premium on bonds					
Stocks, securities, etc.	190,080.00	189,080.00	189,130.00	184,730.00	184,730.00
Banking house, etc	23,000.00	23,000.00	23,000.00	23,000.00	23,000.00
Real estate, etc					
Due from nat'l banks	6,982.56	7,166.12	13,476.70	8,278.59	6,331.66
Due from State banks					
Due from res've ag'ts	248,102.20	246,246.55	282,878.26	233,069.36	292,420.96
Int'l-revenue stamps					
Cash items	3,761.22	7,062.37	7,254.71	6,165.70	7,570.74
Clear'g-house exch'gs	14,207.01	10,797.06	15,486.03	16,055.80	6,720.40
Bills of other banks		630.00	1,250.00	3,050.00	480.00
Fractional currency	521.59	645.56	617.51	488.13	398.90
Specie	134,759.00	139,490.35	134,047.75	118,210.00	121,642.13
Legal-tender notes	15,350.00	10,810.00	12,430.00	11,205.00	9,490.00
5% fund with Treas	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00
Due from U. S. Treas					
Total	2,053,182.75	2,052,566.48	2,187,609.15	2,172,061.64	2,109,558.91

ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

CONNECTICUT.

Liabilities.	NOVEMBER 25.	FEBRUARY 6.	APRIL 9.	JUNE 9.	SEPTEMBER 9.
	83 banks.	83 banks.	82 banks.	81 banks.	81 banks.
Capital stock	$20,382,070.00	$20,382,070.00	$20,182,070.00	$20,082,070.00	$20,082,070.00
Surplus fund	8,178,591.63	8,368,500.00	8,343,500.00	8,303,900.00	8,355,300.00
Undivided profits	4,141,521.49	3,860,375.30	3,969,189.22	4,180,905.40	4,058,058.11
Nat'l-bank circulation	10,022,239.50	10,092,099.50	9,922,069.50	10,097,589.50	10,115,181.50
State-bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	1,111,346.00	1,341,960.10	1,410,304.83	1,191,763.54	820,716.50
Due to State banks	197,179.15	196,986.05	258,820.34	227,177.49	158,984.05
Due to trust co's, etc.	2,897,501.77	3,303,581.56	3,379,126.49	3,249,446.35	3,011,382.23
Due to reserve agents.	493,786.11	504,311.65	571,207.81	832,841.10	479,039.39
Dividends unpaid	18,728.40	24,663.18	20,965.23	14,378.08	32,159.83
Individual deposits	43,211,758.10	43,650,379.94	42,554,447.20	41,472,978.83	40,810,941.82
U. S. deposits	1,645,635.26	1,656,347.15	1,642,131.04	1,642,345.30	1,653,607.37
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	13,130.60	5,011.48	2,486.37	5,230.73	20,675.73
Bonds borrowed	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Notes rediscounted	9,000.00	.....	5,000.00	30,799.23	175,833.02
Bills payable	255,000.00	510,000.00	566,000.00	463,000.00	1,203,500.00
Other liabilities	148,840.18	82,127.42	18,785.81	28,869.28	94,440.28
Total	92,776,328.19	94,029,013.33	92,896,103.84	91,873,294.83	91,121,889.83

DELAWARE.

	21 banks.	21 banks.	21 banks.	23 banks.	23 banks.
Capital stock	$2,153,985.00	$2,153,985.00	$2,153,985.00	$2,198,795.00	$2,215,485.00
Surplus fund	1,131,518.99	1,268,412.32	1,268,012.32	1,283,012.32	1,290,675.75
Undivided profits	501,186.73	344,530.61	401,783.15	432,317.70	411,709.61
Nat'l-bank circulation	895,235.00	885,355.00	893,695.00	926,555.00	938,605.00
State-bank circulation	540.50	540.50	540.50	540.50	539.50
Due to national banks	341,009.75	259,033.66	309,160.95	318,684.28	250,811.19
Due to State banks	15,058.05	13,355.43	23,972.51	27,439.88	34,361.52
Due to trust co's, etc.	224,988.50	210,867.62	270,163.57	380,337.65	248,702.06
Due to reserve agents.	35,924.94	38,816.75	18,656.11	24,740.20	13,394.27
Dividends unpaid	612.41	2,336.40	682.90	1,188.90	1,070.85
Individual deposits	7,382,878.23	7,515,329.20	7,380,889.46	7,460,345.84	7,596,638.04
U. S. deposits	41,622.94	39,354.83	39,077.12	42,427.79	16,496.51
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	8,467.06	10,750.17	11,012.08	7,578.09	33,493.19
Bonds borrowed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Notes rediscounted	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bills payable	25,000.00	.....	10,000.00	27,000.00	39,000.00
Other liabilities	.....	.....	114.49	7,757.29	2,211.05
Total	12,758,028.10	12,742,667.49	12,781,745.16	13,138,720.44	13,093,193.54

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

	1 bank.	1 bank.	1 bank.	1 bank.	1 bank.
Capital stock	$252,000.00	$252,000.00	$252,000.00	$252,000.00	$252,000.00
Surplus fund	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00
Undivided profits	183,322.07	187,419.32	189,589.23	203,110.34	206,401.50
Nat'l-bank circulation	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	247,000.00	242,600.00
State-bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	25,285.85	11,554.07	15,299.87	14,559.40	30,504.85
Due to State banks	390.68	253.99	587.04	845.73	487.18
Due to trust co's, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to reserve agents.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dividends unpaid	6,088.00	6,400.00	7,580.00	6,196.00	6,300.00
Individual deposits	1,186,096.15	1,194,939.10	1,322,553.01	1,298,350.17	1,221,265.38
U. S. deposits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bonds borrowed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Notes rediscounted	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bills payable	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other liabilities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,053,182.75	2,052,566.48	2,187,609.15	2,172,061.64	2,109,558.91

SUMMARY OF REPORTS SINCE SEPTEMBER 15, 1902,

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Resources.	NOVEMBER 25.	FEBRUARY 6.	APRIL 9.	JUNE 9.	SEPTEMBER 9.
	11 banks.	11 banks.	11 banks.	11 banks.	11 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$13,772,481.56	$13,166,691.42	$14,132,526.67	$15,480,796.71	$14,343,913.10
Overdrafts	14,632.98	7,852.92	15,396.75	8,001.98	8,561.81
Bonds for circulation.	1,219,000.00	1,219,000.00	1,219,000.00	1,269,000.00	1,269,000.00
Bonds for deposits	451,000.00	451,000.00	3,551,000.00	3,566,000.00	3,451,000.00
Other b'ds for deposits					
U. S. bonds on hand	148,730.00	148,060.00	157,670.00	48,760.00	179,980.00
Premium on bonds	67,203.54	67,124.33	68,186.33	193,957.06	196,578.74
Stocks, securities, etc.	1,581,520.88	1,564,092.51	1,572,313.57	1,564,541.09	1,521,201.56
Banking house, etc.	1,284,769.03	1,284,621.50	1,287,740.61	1,209,052.58	1,278,952.10
Real estate, etc.	106,105.72	106,105.72	106,105.72	187,105.72	187,418.22
Due from nat'l banks.	2,395,771.17	2,146,512.34	2,421,768.19	2,335,108.71	2,232,784.78
Due from State banks.	464,919.66	364,565.53	327,363.61	298,402.17	225,057.62
Due from res've ag'ts.	3,449,643.26	3,619,075.73	6,209,760.63	3,450,412.90	3,945,604.62
Int'l-revenue stamps.	1,532.86	996.38	717.29	201.18	5.00
Cash items	132,366.70	208,552.06	199,201.36	154,309.83	162,776.54
Clear'g-house exch'gs	307,246.55	290,498.83	464,508.35	491,755.37	344,420.50
Bills of other banks.	7,130.00	5,795.00	8,935.00	5,460.00	12,495.00
Fractional currency	7,504.03	9,129.30	7,725.79	6,629.35	6,434.39
Specie	2,048,101.95	2,483,638.30	2,895,451.71	2,002,233.84	2,584,364.72
Legal-tender notes.	448,540.00	396,044.00	252,348.00	200,650.00	274,372.00
5% fund with Treas.	55,950.00	55,950.00	55,950.00	60,950.00	60,950.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	4,300.00	5,500.00		6,450.00	2,350.00
Total	27,968,449.89	27,600,805.87	34,953,669.58	32,539,778.49	32,288,220.70

FLORIDA.

	20 banks.	21 banks.	20 banks.	20 banks.	21 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$6,396,183.28	$6,881,140.65	$7,036,143.01	$7,116,337.89	$7,419,581.36
Overdrafts	210,776.78	116,358.23	94,723.07	74,061.37	135,948.82
Bonds for circulation.	846,250.00	858,750.00	808,750.00	873,750.00	948,750.00
Bonds for deposits	465,000.00	465,000.00	465,000.00	465,000.00	515,000.00
Other b'ds for deposits					
U. S. bonds on hand	1,000.00	1,000.00	16,000.00	11,000.00	11,000.00
Premium on bonds	58,683.74	58,716.55	59,719.68	62,700.93	68,633.75
Stocks, securities, etc.	770,768.84	876,035.60	827,947.50	821,439.57	876,166.21
Banking house, etc.	293,438.80	308,007.89	282,542.40	283,522.35	330,321.88
Real estate, etc	175,445.74	122,541.45	123,064.69	122,629.70	66,639.58
Due from nat'l banks.	738,375.07	706,479.98	581,561.30	715,417.52	759,776.64
Due from State banks.	470,276.23	496,937.38	497,465.89	491,916.55	674,188.16
Due from res've ag'ts.	1,567,058.18	1,924,202.96	2,452,358.53	2,516,672.21	2,300,307.54
Int'l-revenue stamps.	826.20	429.44	243.86	110.43	69.29
Cash items	60,371.43	68,873.26	51,850.93	50,705.26	51,502.60
Clear'g-house exch'gs	35,541.28	30,897.23	23,499.15	25,314.90	27,181.64
Bills of other banks.	77,120.00	93,566.00	101,067.00	74,457.00	90,500.00
Fractional currency	6,144.04	8,142.18	6,080.24	6,118.20	7,137.82
Specie	402,640.50	474,432.54	506,449.53	486,379.23	419,631.45
Legal-tender notes.	313,398.00	419,017.00	420,671.00	354,820.00	414,406.00
5% fund with Treas.	39,812.50	39,787.50	40,437.50	42,187.50	47,437.50
Due from U. S. Treas.	1,400.00	3,500.00	750.00		
Total	12,930,510.61	13,953,815.84	14,396,325.28	14,594,540.61	15,164,180.24

GEORGIA.

	41 banks.	46 banks.	47 banks.	46 banks.	46 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$17,597,170.61	$17,306,624.23	$18,254,826.85	$19,551,839.00	$21,751,395.36
Overdrafts	991,839.87	801,686.15	535,606.19	415,894.13	605,050.62
Bonds for circulation.	2,148,250.00	2,315,750.00	2,360,800.00	2,998,300.00	3,017,050.00
Bonds for deposits	1,394,000.00	1,294,000.00	1,294,000.00	1,244,000.00	1,294,000.00
Other b'ds for deposits		134,000.00	134,000.00	134,000.00	134,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand					
Premium on bonds	118,831.83	121,984.96	126,014.02	151,804.64	147,244.33
Stocks, securities, etc.	994,187.11	907,452.88	939,504.99	850,181.29	962,068.12
Banking house, etc.	369,090.16	384,062.83	410,342.72	339,425.34	355,171.31
Real estate, etc.	179,931.46	294,499.93	287,667.58	359,564.97	253,611.61
Due from nat'l banks.	1,276,579.46	1,695,691.92	1,621,003.56	1,300,151.86	903,409.71
Due from State banks.	1,402,505.71	1,461,507.35	1,315,978.23	928,289.41	933,669.63
Due from res've ag'ts.	1,853,567.40	2,771,951.74	2,284,432.15	1,787,421.39	1,629,258.95
Int'l-revenue stamps.	2,848.23	1,906.03	1,196.38	832.95	405.59
Cash items	290,890.41	183,500.69	115,473.50	91,142.53	143,118.88
Clear'g-house exch'gs	381,852.63	425,994.29	410,041.60	365,662.42	488,066.99
Bills of other banks.	227,243.00	164,504.00	309,657.00	200,241.00	197,178.00
Fractional currency	18,050.36	19,787.50	24,394.23	23,785.74	20,677.36
Specie	930,766.46	1,019,344.33	1,025,913.58	994,395.42	912,877.42
Legal-tender notes.	721,090.00	740,544.00	907,241.00	713,528.00	683,188.00
5% fund with Treas.	105,512.30	111,632.84	115,162.50	136,523.80	148,851.50
Due from U. S. Treas.	4,013.50	7,883.90	12,983.90	16,025.16	3,578.10
Total	31,008,220.50	32,163,926.57	32,486,239.98	32,603,009.05	34,583,871.48

ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Liabilities.	NOVEMBER 25.	FEBRUARY 6.	APRIL 9.	JUNE 9.	SEPTEMBER 9.
	11 banks.	11 banks.	11 banks.	11 banks.	11 banks.
Capital stock	$2,775,000.00	$2,775,000.00	$2,775,000.00	$3,425,000.00	$3,525,000.00
Surplus fund	1,905,000.00	1,946,500.00	1,946,500.00	2,566,665.88	2,577,365.88
Undivided profits	490,060.10	445,362.94	542,636.76	379,371.75	435,712.74
Nat'l-bank circulation	1,104,275.00	1,084,225.00	1,072,415.00	1,127,850.00	1,211,847.50
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	298,650.94	493,429.94	376,971.54	403,652.89	444,542.95
Due to State banks	110,870.95	74,593.02	57,347.86	78,495.66	62,470.40
Due to trust co's, etc.	948,438.53	867,763.04	933,995.85	839,801.99	786,395.65
Due to reserve agents.	21,182.61	23,855.40	22,695.18	28,361.70	76,267.90
Dividends unpaid	4,567.75	6,804.50	6,009.75	4,372.75	6,009.75
Individual deposits	19,850,419.51	19,421,799.83	20,441,487.68	19,167,944.14	18,699,480.05
U. S. deposits	396,694.75	412,119.12	3,389,814.69	3,392,926.43	3,403,869.11
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	62,089.75		67,545.27	64,445.30	54,603.26
Bonds borrowed			3,100,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Notes rediscounted		46,453.08			
Bills payable					
Other liabilities	1,200.00	2,900.00	221,250.00	60,890.00	4,655.51
Total	27,968,449.89	27,600,805.87	34,953,669.58	32,539,778.49	32,288,220.70

FLORIDA.

	20 banks.	21 banks.	20 banks.	20 banks.	21 banks.
Capital stock	$1,485,000.00	$1,535,000.00	$1,485,000.00	$1,685,000.00	$2,135,000.00
Surplus fund	826,600.00	859,600.00	849,600.00	829,600.00	823,886.29
Undivided profits	345,734.10	309,553.45	362,934.28	327,513.55	281,851.55
Nat'l-bank circulation	836,000.00	853,345.00	800,150.00	836,000.00	948,100.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	225,413.35	308,204.96	266,437.21	292,061.19	391,858.57
Due to State banks	356,756.35	464,648.43	401,262.17	394,925.80	498,942.28
Due to trust co's, etc.	2,528.28	13,437.67	8,129.11	11,696.67	19,335.31
Due to reserve agents.	36,537.37	18,810.30	7,274.65	3,516.29	20,657.02
Dividends unpaid	546.75	2,590.00	2,367.00	1,603.00	470.50
Individual deposits	8,089,775.98	8,958,814.86	9,622,958.20	9,683,827.57	9,401,924.31
U. S. deposits	394,375.35	412,111.38	420,299.44	428,520.98	431,614.19
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	70,431.47	52,699.79	44,918.22	36,775.56	83,661.31
Bonds borrowed	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00
Notes rediscounted	28,311.61			12,000.00	79,378.91
Bills payable	225,000.00	157,500.00	51,000.00	44,000.00	40,000.00
Other liabilities			66,495.00		
Total	12,930,510.61	13,953,815.84	14,396,325.28	14,594,540.61	15,164,180.24

GEORGIA.

	41 banks.	46 banks.	47 banks.	46 banks.	46 banks.
Capital stock	$4,306,000.00	$4,891,000.00	$5,245,940.00	$4,998,000.00	$4,998,000.00
Surplus fund	1,602,822.26	1,692,400.00	1,827,820.00	1,829,320.00	1,900,151.27
Undivided profits	1,480,820.79	1,027,714.00	1,166,457.09	1,300,579.37	1,157,742.18
Nat'l-bank circulation	2,136,047.50	2,268,947.50	2,327,947.50	2,769,647.50	3,014,947.50
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	953,630.01	1,014,329.81	1,047,860.76	1,029,264.22	890,778.82
Due to State banks	1,100,010.18	1,438,175.09	1,263,432.80	865,502.79	839,993.16
Due to trust co's, etc.	72,437.12	36,485.81	56,163.53	71,152.33	42,363.74
Due to reserve agents.	257,894.91	230,359.78	149,403.21	158,628.44	159,051.55
Dividends unpaid	4,552.00	5,300.00	1,735.50	1,379.00	4,029.00
Individual deposits	16,347,338.31	17,501,209.43	17,455,224.30	17,018,668.77	16,709,811.73
U. S. deposits	1,349,704.59	1,349,004.00	1,314,246.38	1,294,596.25	1,309,615.60
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	29,593.19	79,095.58	31,236.16	53,351.45	86,052.76
Bonds borrowed				162,500.00	
Notes rediscounted	306,495.14	176,500.00	249,396.91	547,960.10	1,738,423.93
Bills payable	1,057,574.50	436,105.00	348,575.84	501,416.07	1,729,660.24
Other liabilities	3,000.00	17,300.00	800.00	1,042.79	3,250.00
Total	31,008,220.50	32,163,926.57	32,486,239.98	32,603,009.05	34,583,871.48

SUMMARY OF REPORTS SINCE SEPTEMBER 15, 1902,

CITY OF SAVANNAH.

Resources.	NOVEMBER 25.	FEBRUARY 6.	APRIL 9.	JUNE 9.	SEPTEMBER 9.
	2 banks.	2 banks.	2 banks.	2 banks.	2 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$1,995,031.53	$2,041,265.82	$2,043,397.54	$2,008,153.59	$2,090,773.37
Overdrafts	152.76	984.52	1,169.18	313.48	369.78
Bonds for circulation.	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00
Bonds for deposits	127,000.00	127,000.00	127,000.00	127,000.00	127,000.00
Other b'ds for deposits					
U. S. bonds on hand.					
Premiums on bonds.	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	7,500.00	7,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc.	25,924.28	25,974.28	26,024.28	26,074.28	23,149.28
Banking house, etc.	54,131.50	54,131.50	54,131.50	54,131.50	51,631.50
Real estate, etc.	29,496.03	29,632.08	29,744.75	29,744.75	29,668.08
Due from nat'l banks.	33,422.03	38,592.36	21,543.76	45,306.90	78,970.34
Due from State banks.	9,374.24	8,723.93	6,355.73	13,899.11	15,731.77
Due from res've ag'ts.	91,698.18	197,907.24	95,796.98	61,758.70	221,076.11
Int'l-revenue stamps.					
Cash items					
Clear'g-house exch'gs		17,101.86		37,965.16	
Bills of other banks.	20,000.00	9,000.00	10,000.00	7,000.00	23,000.00
Fractional currency	2,649.10	1,057.24	2,236.31	2,083.73	2,850.75
Specie	191,900.00	126,431.00	191,520.00	95,200.00	108,550.00
Legal-tender notes.	87,796.00	20,427.00	22,471.00	24,430.00	20,592.00
5% fund with Treas.	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	
Total	2,880,078.15	2,909,731.33	2,846,893.53	2,855,563.70	3,115,365.48

HAWAII.

	2 banks.	2 banks.	2 banks.	2 banks.	2 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$874,820.53	$985,429.27	$1,014,047.33	$1,067,451.35	$1,166,233.85
Overdrafts	15,009.67	6,587.32	3,152.29	9,760.29	1,659.91
Bonds for circulation.	56,500.00	56,500.00	56,500.00	56,500.00	61,500.00
Bonds for deposits	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00
Other b'ds for deposits					
U. S. bonds on hand.					
Premiums on bonds.	10,600.00	9,550.00	9,550.00	9,550.00	9,230.85
Stocks, securities, etc.			12,442.80	5,725.00	115,725.00
Banking house, etc.	10,100.00	9,400.00	9,400.00	9,400.00	9,000.00
Real estate, etc.					
Due from nat'l banks.					
Due from State banks.	5,640.44	10,043.31	19,685.66	17,353.27	4,170.13
Due from res've ag'ts.	33,566.88	21,776.54	113,235.51	312,939.37	9,956.48
Int'l-revenue stamps.	7.60	6.60	5.20	4.60	3.35
Cash items	25,585.70	74,115.76	12,257.14	36,221.98	59,956.50
Clear'g-house exch'gs					
Bills of other banks.	60.00	186.00	390.00	195.00	445.00
Fractional currency	296.45	69.90	172.80	272.60	484.65
Specie	211,749.55	225,657.95	200,882.80	768,008.80	416,384.40
Legal-tender notes.	150.00	150.00	220.00	60.00	180.00
5% fund with Treas.	2,825.00	2,825.00	2,825.00	2,825.00	3,025.00
Due from U. S. Treas.			1,419.00	593.45	113.10
Total	1,446,911.82	1,602,296.65	1,656,186.23	2,496,860.71	2,058,068.22

IDAHO.

	14 banks.	16 banks.	16 banks.	19 banks.	19 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$2,794,944.63	$3,173,085.28	$3,391,248.35	$3,708,515.29	$3,793,071.35
Overdrafts	510,684.01	354,669.94	312,366.15	329,730.80	322,890.73
Bonds for circulation.	269,150.00	281,650.00	291,650.00	324,650.00	324,650.00
Bonds for deposits	155,000.00	205,000.00	205,000.00	205,000.00	205,000.00
Other b'ds for deposits					
U. S. bonds on hand.	3,260.00	3,260.00	15,060.00	9,760.00	3,260.00
Premiums on bonds.	20,931.77	23,653.39	25,135.89	24,877.88	23,243.39
Stocks, securities, etc.	428,456.80	378,659.27	432,439.15	490,696.23	617,147.87
Banking house, etc.	132,630.42	135,557.51	135,751.63	144,011.76	149,798.72
Real estate, etc	108,092.90	103,744.81	95,655.02	90,730.27	73,525.16
Due from nat'l banks.	578,955.56	510,099.52	539,456.87	577,694.71	633,819.04
Due from State banks.	449,512.40	464,535.13	439,048.10	530,192.15	551,060.35
Due from res've ag'ts.	1,776,833.11	1,441,042.82	1,332,820.10	1,260,291.28	1,612,801.92
Int'l-revenue stamps.	2,152.99	1,674.64	1,674.64	268.89	7.09
Cash items	39,912.26	25,858.11	23,197.30	30,740.15	43,233.62
Clear'g-house exch'gs	5,691.06				
Bills of other banks.	51,913.00	50,011.90	48,175.00	42,631.00	42,616.00
Fractional currency	1,213.85	1,680.60	1,875.62	1,658.43	2,053.37
Specie	370,520.30	364,023.97	414,989.74	418,672.85	428,133.20
Legal-tender notes.	84,993.00	107,915.00	98,809.00	106,236.00	98,803.00
5% fund with Treas.	13,457.50	11,770.00	14,282.50	14,895.00	16,232.50
Due from U. S. Treas.	20.00		550.00	1,450.00	2,550.00
Total	7,798,325.56	7,637,890.99	7,819,185.06	8,312,702.69	8,943,896.31

ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

CITY OF SAVANNAH.

Liabilities.	NOVEMBER 25.	FEBRUARY 6.	APRIL 9.	JUNE 9.	SEPTEMBER 9.
	2 banks.	2 banks.	2 banks.	2 banks.	2 banks.
Capital stock	$750,000.00	$750,000.00	$750,000.00	$750,000.00	$750,000.00
Surplus fund	225,000.00	225,000.00	225,000.00	225,000.00	225,000.00
Undivided profits	150,532.84	135,882.41	150,254.88	164,716.95	152,322.50
Nat'l-bank circulation	197,395.00	196,095.00	197,295.00	294,100.00	300,000.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	122,920.70	293,861.46	158,202.55	123,244.65	113,826.55
Due to State banks	272,748.86	170,017.97	211,192.12	112,059.70	262,274.73
Due to trust co's, etc	59,561.04	80,256.72	80,926.41	127,004.36	79,427.81
Due to reserve agents			496.42		
Dividends unpaid	460.00	291.50	59.50	41.50	133.50
Individual deposits	817,005.91	832,369.90	838,180.51	667,411.54	703,047.32
U. S. deposits	63,334.36	58,533.04	70,187.58	83,321.32	59,710.88
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	69,119.44	72,941.33	57,598.56	43,663.68	63,409.29
Bonds borrowed					
Notes rediscounted					
Bills payable	150,000.00	93,500.00	107,500.00	265,000.00	406,212.90
Other liabilities		982.00			
Total	2,880,078.15	2,909,731.33	2,846,893.53	2,855,563.70	3,115,365.48

HAWAII.

	2 banks.	2 banks.	2 banks.	2 banks.	2 banks.
Capital stock	$525,000.00	$525,000.00	$525,000.00	$525,000.00	$525,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00	55,500.00	55,500.00	55,500.00	61,500.00
Undivided profits	16,012.94	3,933.80	14,175.06	16,576.52	1,463.37
Nat'l-bank circulation	52,850.00	48,950.00	42,550.00	39,800.00	41,000.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks			474.00		
Due to State banks	10,903.16	9,388.35			10,256.60
Due to trust co's, etc					
Due to reserve agents					
Dividends unpaid		1,225.00	82.50		82.50
Individual deposits	531,271.46	681,630.14	714,401.00	1,026,235.80	832,019.48
U. S. deposits	151,860.28	236,258.75	229,509.81	172,157.01	168,855.41
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	50,113.98	40,410.61	39,993.86	585,412.21	220,165.20
Bonds borrowed				75,000.00	
Notes rediscounted					135,000.00
Bills payable					
Other liabilities	58,900.00		34,500.00	1,179.17	62,725.66
Total	1,446,911.82	1,602,296.65	1,656,186.23	2,496,860.71	2,058,068.22

IDAHO.

	14 banks.	16 banks.	16 banks.	19 banks.	19 banks.
Capital stock	$725,000.00	$775,000.00	$775,000.00	$875,000.00	$875,000.00
Surplus fund	237,000.00	244,000.00	244,000.00	245,200.00	248,191.54
Undivided profits	296,235.64	235,425.66	253,761.10	282,646.44	316,757.44
Nat'l-bank circulation	256,200.00	251,750.00	272,000.00	292,500.00	310,600.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	98,466.28	53,364.62	30,879.02	96,372.06	104,110.89
Due to State banks	90,143.60	53,336.13	38,475.15	64,822.90	72,695.66
Due to trust co's, etc					16,602.06
Due to reserve agents					
Dividends unpaid		4,355.00			60.00
Individual deposits	5,940,050.59	5,790,881.49	5,971,044.89	6,225,714.79	6,798,089.36
U. S. deposits	90,230.31	134,840.27	141,948.69	147,878.20	151,734.41
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	64,921.64	71,318.11	59,437.96	54,395.10	50,049.63
Bonds borrowed					
Notes rediscounted				20,000.00	
Bills payable		23,530.00	32,500.00	7,500.00	
Other liabilities	77.50	89.71	138.25	673.20	5.32
Total	7,798,325.56	7,637,890.99	7,819,185.06	8,312,702.69	8,943,896.31

SUMMARY OF REPORTS SINCE SEPTEMBER 15, 1902,

ILLINOIS.

Resources.	NOVEMBER 25.	FEBRUARY 6.	APRIL 9.	JUNE 9.	SEPTEMBER 9.
	268 banks.	274 banks.	279 banks.	288 banks.	292 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$95,505,529.39	$96,147,264.12	$100,015,013.19	$99,297,688.13	$101,495,547.34
Overdrafts	1,687,385.11	1,566,618.31	1,685,711.95	1,654,765.60	1,782,192.65
Bonds for circulation.	11,929,050.00	12,184,350.00	12,505,600.00	13,367,100.00	13,846,650.00
Bonds for deposits	3,134,000.00	3,234,000.00	3,334,000.00	3,365,000.00	3,529,000.00
Other b'ds for deposits	187,000.00	187,000.00	87,000.00	386,000.00	387,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	232,400.00	204,360.00	238,500.00	212,720.00	174,120.00
Premium on bonds	403,522.78	414,277.75	438,795.73	489,416.29	491,477.77
Stocks, securities, etc.	10,985,044.25	11,445,916.94	11,385,629.72	11,456,608.10	12,057,420.43
Banking house, etc.	2,584,374.27	2,642,730.27	2,666,401.83	2,756,957.16	2,803,495.78
Real estate, etc.	706,786.27	702,426.97	692,773.69	662,902.19	638,632.50
Due from nat'l banks.	2,308,435.91	2,163,416.66	2,259,033.00	2,246,239.03	2,529,203.67
Due from State banks.	841,872.55	937,487.90	1,103,960.05	1,113,194.96	1,098,440.10
Due from res've ag'ts.	17,763,156.16	20,176,746.29	18,951,160.81	21,564,845.78	22,388,135.48
Int'l-revenue stamps.	12,582.53	5,665.16	4,636.00	3,370.22	2,105.21
Cash items	656,967.79	624,086.38	604,244.10	677,585.50	768,824.48
Clear'g-house exch'gs	348,504.04	372,011.75	279,726.79	398,819.46	417,416.21
Bills of other banks.	1,076,221.00	1,002,926.00	1,175,139.00	1,265,633.00	1,291,202.00
Fractional currency	58,057.04	59,236.37	57,865.35	55,669.44	60,684.82
Specie	5,497,362.81	5,715,311.40	5,752,953.26	6,061,659.26	6,039,652.38
Legal-tender notes	2,422,830.00	2,548,935.00	2,721,528.00	2,895,567.00	2,931,601.00
5% fund with Treas.	591,074.65	602,538.75	606,341.75	653,268.80	683,556.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	15,048.85	10,796.15	23,824.85	13,832.20	12,888.30
Total	158,947,205.40	162,948,102.17	166,589,839.07	170,598,842.12	175,429,246.12

CITY OF CHICAGO.

	11 banks.	11 banks.	11 banks.	12 banks.	12 banks.
Loans and discounts	$171,850,544.59	$181,573,153.34	$186,767,723.53	$181,692,377.15	$181,416,192.62
Overdrafts	65,987.35	56,680.64	88,962.22	28,403.54	72,198.39
Bonds for circulation.	3,223,000.00	3,223,000.00	3,273,000.00	3,723,000.00	3,773,000.00
Bonds for deposits	1,170,000.00	1,350,000.00	1,350,000.00	1,350,000.00	1,350,000.00
Other b'ds for deposits	666,000.00	666,000.00	666,000.00	666,000.00	666,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	85,970.00	105,190.00	46,620.00	62,320.00	27,680.00
Premium on bonds	11,925.73	11,000.00	14,000.00	41,855.20	45,355.20
Stocks, securities, etc.	15,671,272.03	16,984,095.87	15,768,843.92	13,914,611.17	13,071,896.91
Banking house, etc.	304,136.28	1,013,333.28	1,006,150.00	1,004,150.00	1,340,175.00
Real estate, etc.	152,815.67	165,946.86	203,427.28	204,961.16	196,741.46
Due from nat'l banks.	45,607,976.89	48,198,097.82	39,813,104.34	41,939,706.11	46,685,453.96
Due from State banks.	12,465,247.31	12,205,902.88	12,504,042.63	10,293,195.36	12,008,638.56
Due from res've ag'ts.					
Int'l-revenue stamps.	5,146.05	4,460.93	162.18	56.58	56.58
Cash items	215,753.84	120,928.33	304,464.30	292,675.59	197,384.78
Clear'g-house exch'gs	10,476,567.43	9,888,961.69	11,070,370.82	10,160,861.61	11,018,547.82
Bills of other banks.	483,934.00	846,483.00	559,796.00	878,113.00	915,017.00
Fractional currency	66,505.12	48,977.86	50,487.14	44,701.57	41,990.52
Specie	33,094,814.05	32,602,057.40	30,225,414.40	29,767,881.15	26,180,392.87
Legal-tender notes	13,692,207.00	18,014,960.00	16,631,896.00	21,652,131.00	20,914,112.00
5% fund with Treas.	161,150.00	158,650.00	161,150.00	185,250.00	188,650.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	297,114.57	176,900.00	162,700.00	262,100.00	238,000.00
Total	309,768,067.91	327,414,779.90	320,668,314.76	318,164,350.19	320,347,483.67

INDIANA.

	141 banks.	146 banks.	148 banks.	150 banks.	153 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$49,600,630.46	$49,518,585.08	$51,351,828.07	$52,378,288.04	$54,162,769.01
Overdrafts	596,677.06	520,937.20	579,731.19	662,150.32	640,121.35
Bonds for circulation.	6,857,400.00	6,925,900.00	6,945,900.00	7,719,650.00	7,994,150.00
Bonds for deposits	2,321,820.00	2,364,800.00	2,376,800.00	2,374,000.00	2,364,800.00
Other b'ds for deposits				12,000.00	
U. S. bonds on hand	331,330.00	337,910.00	569,510.00	329,300.00	353,750.00
Premium on bonds	242,867.06	221,725.28	224,926.06	242,852.30	289,026.28
Stocks, securities, etc.	7,404,703.64	7,423,494.95	7,458,618.78	7,317,567.30	7,716,290.48
Banking house, etc.	1,439,624.58	1,458,776.25	1,486,105.22	1,473,080.07	1,471,269.55
Real estate, etc.	417,347.93	403,926.25	397,438.90	351,351.50	346,876.39
Due from nat'l banks.	3,284,076.12	3,402,530.90	3,175,660.41	3,447,979.26	3,432,594.71
Due from State banks.	922,625.82	814,850.91	795,294.30	859,523.96	914,641.93
Due from res've ag'ts.	13,901,678.35	14,680,587.44	12,989,356.51	14,258,077.55	14,371,250.39
Int'l-revenue stamps.	3,579.23	2,643.66	1,784.23	612.28	526.19
Cash items	446,806.25	447,442.57	466,216.28	477,194.85	437,491.62
Clear'g-house exch'gs	22,807.01	27,281.15	26,923.68	44,206.19	20,694.96
Bills of other banks.	1,109,538.00	1,140,487.00	1,159,211.00	1,353,563.00	1,352,057.00
Fractional currency	41,929.28	47,260.92	44,366.53	42,852.82	46,321.22
Specie	3,815,820.65	4,039,433.36	4,095,042.58	4,214,653.32	4,397,565.06
Legal-tender notes	1,809,738.00	1,928,770.00	1,885,559.00	2,113,349.00	2,046,283.00
5% fund with Treas.	331,188.90	327,783.56	323,188.85	371,805.50	382,865.50
Due from U. S. Treas.	16,743.75	19,425.65	26,043.56	24,099.35	21,654.95
Total	94,918,932.09	96,054,552.15	96,379,505.15	100,068,157.05	102,762,999.59

ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

ILLINOIS.

Liabilities.	NOVEMBER 25.	FEBRUARY 6.	APRIL 9.	JUNE 9.	SEPTEMBER 9.
	268 banks.	274 banks.	279 banks.	288 banks.	292 banks.
Capital stock	$20,361,300.00	$20,613,150.00	$21,093,500.00	$21,415,980.00	$21,790,120.00
Surplus fund	7,843,672.89	8,210,542.79	8,129,992.99	8,337,867.99	8,498,147.01
Undivided profits	4,714,598.39	4,153,299.69	4,536,704.86	4,780,288.71	4,778,737.19
Nat'l-bank circulation	11,798,035.00	12,056,800.00	12,281,135.00	13,212,377.50	13,796,640.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	910,586.32	1,062,332.12	1,061,415.69	1,093,791.64	1,206,859.10
Due to State banks	3,660,552.49	4,223,199.36	3,646,456.52	3,797,393.72	4,540,789.62
Due to trust co's, etc	453,302.08	377,200.17	461,895.77	483,423.93	496,537.91
Due to reserve agents	13,162.89	5,755.89	22,424.48	18,752.71	13,348.03
Dividends unpaid	31,523.68	50,858.23	33,222.90	18,696.52	40,922.59
Individual deposits	104,936,561.70	107,873,528.54	111,107,457.36	113,714,109.64	116,403,265.88
U. S. deposits	3,677,312.97	3,657,400.61	3,516,654.35	3,304,321.26	3,619,497.67
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	84,083.48	69,641.43	69,219.13	31,196.40	46,732.80
Bonds borrowed					
Notes rediscounted	83,766.00	60,800.00	90,784.18	40,226.25	44,403.53
Bills payable	258,500.00	365,500.00	399,500.00	232,700.00	32,273.43
Other liabilities	120,247.51	168,098.34	139,475.00	117,715.85	120,971.36
Total	158,947,205.40	162,948,102.17	166,589,839.07	170,598,842.12	175,429,246.12

CITY OF CHICAGO.

	11 banks.	11 banks.	11 banks.	12 banks.	12 banks.
Capital stock	$24,750,000.00	$25,000,000.00	$25,100,000.00	$25,600,000.00	$25,600,000.00
Surplus fund	11,600,000.00	12,900,000.00	12,900,000.00	13,025,000.00	13,025,000.00
Undivided profits	5,315,269.50	4,964,719.55	4,772,566.43	5,457,547.96	6,182,782.02
Nat'l-bank circulation	3,186,297.50	3,091,197.50	3,116,697.50	3,708,547.50	3,770,647.50
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	85,386,197.75	98,761,170.20	94,930,909.38	91,158,397.47	91,409,479.05
Due to State banks	39,934,541.57	44,725,754.62	41,942,113.67	43,327,794.27	42,765,705.05
Due to trust co's, etc	8,136,237.86	9,110,234.61	8,809,472.77	7,668,353.71	9,141,755.58
Due to reserve agents					
Dividends unpaid	5,762.50	6,839.00	67,218.00	5,545.50	8,076.50
Individual deposits	128,425,390.34	125,666,628.25	126,041,512.66	125,124,948.72	125,352,080.55
U. S. deposits	1,492,991.68	1,581,379.06	1,610,843.92	1,597,919.89	1,598,092.03
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	34,888.42	264,357.11	135,480.43	248,795.17	252,365.39
Bonds borrowed	1,109,000.00	1,234,000.00	1,234,000.00	1,234,000.00	1,234,000.00
Notes rediscounted					
Bills payable					
Other liabilities	391,490.79	8,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00
Total	309,768,067.91	327,414,779.90	320,668,314.76	318,164,350.19	320,347,483.67

INDIANA.

	141 banks.	146 banks.	148 banks.	150 banks.	153 banks.
Capital stock	$13,406,605.00	$13,577,240.00	$13,598,620.00	$13,666,810.00	$13,740,000.00
Surplus fund	3,878,939.41	4,024,612.61	4,028,262.61	4,066,762.61	4,255,905.00
Undivided profits	1,809,662.41	1,613,890.29	1,789,878.99	1,983,990.80	1,871,863.49
Nat'l-bank circulation	6,786,390.50	6,860,940.50	6,852,040.50	7,589,950.50	7,920,890.50
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	1,079,765.40	1,055,217.31	1,155,388.52	1,102,306.13	1,147,555.20
Due to State banks	2,051,561.42	2,434,454.50	2,638,525.37	2,332,858.64	2,693,620.25
Due to trust co's, etc	721,813.68	717,578.91	718,409.18	761,452.22	835,927.46
Due to reserve agents	11,583.60	4,324.11	10,003.20	34,168.62	5,347.41
Dividends unpaid	6,789.00	18,240.25	10,294.25	6,574.50	16,215.64
Individual deposits	62,616,392.00	63,083,814.82	62,895,346.66	65,857,407.13	67,553,920.26
U. S. deposits	2,312,034.55	2,362,632.81	2,360,736.83	2,360,829.21	2,391,077.88
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	9,345.23	2,013.52	2,354.98	1,177.61	1,269.02
Bonds borrowed	100,000.00	145,800.00	145,800.00	143,300.00	126,800.00
Notes rediscounted	18,614.66	7,838.20	10,000.00	31,457.39	78,267.38
Bills payable	19,000.00	36,000.00	83,775.42	40,039.03	30,000.00
Other liabilities	91,435.23	109,954.32	80,068.64	87,072.66	94,340.10
Total	94,918,932.09	96,054,552.15	96,379,505.15	100,068,157.05	102,762,999.59

SUMMARY OF REPORTS SINCE SEPTEMBER 15, 1902,

CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS.

Resources.	NOVEMBER 25.	FEBRUARY 6.	APRIL 9.	JUNE 9.	SEPTEMBER 9.
	6 banks.	7 banks.	7 banks.	7 banks.	7 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$16,376,325.48	$16,001,423.42	$16,512,499.86	$17.115,217.88	$17,850,278.96
Overdrafts	855.42	841.48	2,055.15	953.21	1,607.93
Bonds for circulation.	980,000.00	660,000.00	705,000.00	805,000.00	875,000.00
Bonds for deposits...	3,439,000.00	3,739,000.00	3,739,000.00	3,589,000.00	3,589,000.00
Other b'ds for deposits	.....	.....	201,960.00	333,700.00	150,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand..	20,580.00	199,900.00	188,132.96	22,460.00	191,980.00
Premium on bonds...	188,877.71	184,676.81	2,783,033.02	82,973.08	88,654.58
Stocks, securities, etc.	2,355,389.77	2,683,099.87	276,398.59	2,795,452.53	2,800,755.22
Banking house, etc ..	269,747.41	276,301.09	55,747.68	276,513.85	277,321.98
Real estate, etc.....	58,688.97	56,737.00	.....	51,022.04	48,587.29
Due from nat'l banks.	4,271,693.31	4,828,110.88	4,136,112.38	4,509,861.94	4,579,007.33
Due from State banks.	1,912,444.61	1,970,587.11	1,779,306.37	2,081,072.97	2,463,031.39
Due from res've ag'ts.	3,569,900.11	4,342,160.32	4,020,115.15	5,014,824.97	5,463,129.16
Int'l-revenue stamps.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cash items.....	34,103.73	36,236.72	27,316.67	45,979.74	36,664.28
Clear'g-house exch'gs	755,276.16	475,015.21	477,160.76	668,227.61	611,200.03
Bills of other banks..	680,125.00	668,088.00	750,457.00	853,480.00	913,195.00
Fractional currency .	5,463.29	8,248.77	5,843.19	4,587.47	7,042.95
Specie	2,575,434.45	2,898,217.75	2,623,097.45	2,593,354.05	2,451,398.85
Legal-tender notes...	1,166,215.00	1,390,300.00	1,306,001.00	1,224,060.00	1,478,940.00
5% fund with Treas...	46,500.00	30,450.00	32,750.00	37,600.00	41,000.00
Due from U. S. Treas..	9,378.42	8,750.00	550.00	5,000.00	.....
Total.....	38,715,998.84	40,458,180.43	39,622,537.23	42,110,321.34	43,917,794.95

INDIAN TERRITORY.

	70 banks.	74 banks.	81 banks.	82 banks.	87 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$6,938,180.61	$7,643,168.50	$8,359,662.52	$9,196,253.67	$9,668,894.78
Overdrafts	1,513,349.71	703,073.92	503,798.60	332,744.42	350,211.39
Bonds for circulation.	1,010,100.00	1,091,350.00	1,272,850.00	1,456,850.00	1,574,100.00
Bonds for deposits ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,000.00
Other b'ds for deposits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. bonds on hand..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Premium on bonds...	43,318.48	49,146.20	63,240.73	75,986.15	82,861.88
Stocks, securities, etc.	74,521.65	27,258.66	37,499.53	32,596.67	28,915.77
Banking house, etc...	370,484.33	394,198.58	428,103.21	442,553.34	468,589.05
Real estate, etc.....	21,088.67	26,417.02	20,779.61	21,571.14	31,059.38
Due from nat'l banks.	459,111.27	458,709.13	373,355.30	417,835.08	396,355.99
Due from State banks.	94,209.99	84,991.73	112,889.72	202,720.78	86,604.06
Due from res've ag'ts.	1,359,346.55	1,638,426.96	1,514,146.74	1,285,372.99	1,482,497.83
Int'l-revenue stamps.	1,236.89	584.69	533.57	431.39	42.85
Cash items.....	92,486.54	110,273.98	83,641.85	92,964.82	78,078.46
Clear'g-house exch'gs	84.65	6,997.47	5,470.21	2,847.92	2,491.91
Bills of other banks..	104,388.00	74,068.00	82,025.00	102,572.00	96,362.00
Fractional currency .	6,581.04	7,656.20	9,416.31	9,108.10	9,639.29
Specie.....	483,584.89	418,864.87	486,011.52	500,905.91	479,308.48
Legal-tender notes...	250,731.00	176,297.00	217,256.00	206,173.00	211,759.00
5% fund with Treas ..	49,892.50	53,630.00	60,130.00	72,530.00	78,066.65
Due from U. S. Treas..	1,643.41	1,403.41	1,789.91	4,533.65	5,827.00
Total.....	12,874,340.18	12,966,516.32	13,632,600.33	14,457,551.03	15,181,665.77

IOWA.

	229 banks.	229 banks.	229 banks.	235 banks.	243 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$66,700,142.38	$64,612,126.36	$62,615,636.03	$61,412,382.99	$62,159,426.87
Overdrafts	1,136,961.51	1,131,388.04	1,302,518.92	1,151,981.42	1,121,025.70
Bonds for circulation.	8,070,800.00	8,089,550.00	7,804,550.00	8,463,300.00	8,742,010.00
Bonds for deposits ...	2,780,400.00	2,778,600.00	2,591,100.00	2,491,100.00	2,391,100.00
Other b'ds for deposits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. bonds on hand..	28,900.00	29,000.00	18,400.00	37,990.00	18,400.00
Premium on bonds...	276,240.86	261,149.26	264,916.68	320,399.70	313,006.55
Stocks, securities, etc.	3,403,814.14	3,506,128.43	3,133,216.13	3,110,043.31	3,147,380.78
Banking house, etc...	2,118,042.27	2,202,648.40	2,067,291.79	2,105,053.59	2,193,300.60
Real estate, etc.....	344,762.51	367,173.94	381,205.66	353,387.42	347,775.27
Due from nat'l banks.	2,866,998.66	3,632,225.32	2,806,753.37	2,627,534.87	2,698,877.06
Due from State banks.	1,448,537.70	1,229,119.94	1,274,984.24	1,201,625.13	1,058,729.92
Due from res've ag'ts.	9,256,392.17	12,100,763.14	10,404,566.41	10,776,938.91	10,691,724.45
Int'l-revenue stamps.	7,976.21	8,453.02	2,572.44	2,021.56	1,020.81
Cash items.....	487,219.90	459,190.84	468,084.67	392,996.79	475,136.69
Clear'g-house exch'gs	213,286.85	183,582.83	171,220.61	164,740.08	141,352.05
Bills of other banks..	542,177.00	575,847.00	589,787.00	524,423.00	481,461.00
Fractional currency .	40,168.96	43,416.42	40,646.06	38,274.77	36,515.46
Specie.....	3,309,064.56	3,263,160.16	3,056,809.50	2,996,748.02	2,988,269.50
Legal-tender notes...	1,621,112.00	1,539,194.00	1,767,764.00	1,531,506.00	1,498,104.00
5% fund with Treas ..	390,212.41	393,576.81	380,588.64	394,995.04	424,880.81
Due from U. S. Treas..	12,120.30	15,915.33	24,869.68	14,807.50	8,512.50
Total.....	105,055,330.39	106,422,209.24	101,167,481.83	100,112,250.10	100,938,010.02

ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS.

Liabilities.	NOVEMBER 25.	FEBRUARY 6.	APRIL 9.	JUNE 9.	SEPTEMBER 9.
	6 banks.	7 banks.	7 banks.	7 banks.	7 banks.
Capital stock	$4,100,000.00	$4,300,000.00	$4,300,000.00	$4,300,000.00	$4,300,000.00
Surplus fund	1,370,000.00	1,540,000.00	1,540,000.00	1,540,000.00	1,560,000.00
Undivided profits	470,645.08	225,915.24	315,885.44	417,141.26	520,938.09
Nat'l-bank circulation	939,000.00	609,950.00	654,950.00	754,850.00	824,750.00
State-bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	5,837,301.03	6,351,090.38	5,763,889.19	6,150,150.34	6,978,938.93
Due to State banks	5,110,231.91	5,339,998.55	4,636,052.87	4,859,351.15	5,601,820.96
Due to trust co's, etc.	862,009.67	1,285,787.32	1,543,215.56	1,280,786.35	1,179,570.70
Due to reserve agents.	112,266.89	46,129.23	57,334.21	49,543.60	49,543.99
Dividends unpaid	30.00	73.50	1,255.50	79.50	353.50
Individual deposits	16,506,007.96	16,842,041.30	16,875,313.27	17,852,844.24	18,033,815.36
U. S. deposits	3,100,771.00	3,479,551.06	3,388,344.49	3,472,008.92	3,397,753.32
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	287,547.83	255,312.46	353,006.04	255,366.99	284,663.72
Bonds borrowed	.....	170,000.00	170,000.00	1,170,000.00	1,170,000.00
Notes rediscounted	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bills payable	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other liabilities	29,187.47	12,331.39	23,290.66	8,198.99	15,646.38
Total	38,715,998.84	40,458,180.43	39,622,537.23	42,110,321.34	43,917,794.95

INDIAN TERRITORY.

	70 banks.	74 banks.	81 banks.	82 banks.	87 banks.
Capital stock	$2,866,000.00	$3,095,760.00	$3,349,050.00	$3,454,100.00	$3,954,700.00
Surplus fund	495,221.46	633,127.99	637,427.99	584,927.99	682,340.00
Undivided profits	627,864.19	462,396.02	566,602.97	609,674.40	451,496.15
Nat'l-bank circulation	1,003,350.00	1,072,500.00	1,242,030.00	1,447,300.00	1,557,820.00
State-bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	387,209.75	216,968.60	216,769.31	253,347.56	320,234.78
Due to State banks	81,264.79	100,643.05	80,272.16	85,840.23	87,102.36
Due to trust co's, etc.	9,529.32	12,779.89	88,986.42	30,838.60	29,422.09
Due to reserve agents.	151,653.65	64,377.38	83,685.65	41,690.09	54,362.10
Dividends unpaid	6,100.00	3,052.00	1,830.00	25.00	6,390.00
Individual deposits	6,819,897.66	6,937,347.21	7,114,793.34	7,227,975.98	7,174,625.10
U. S. deposits	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,838.03
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	3,000.00	368.42	908.37	1,623.23	15,711.85
Bonds borrowed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Notes rediscounted	77,883.31	79,798.54	47,233.09	119,516.36	97,480.10
Bills payable	286,000.00	214,787.22	189,561.72	416,894.12	680,333.62
Other liabilities	59,366.05	72,610.00	13,449.31	183,797.47	25,809.59
Total	12,874,340.18	12,966,516.32	13,632,600.33	14,457,551.03	15,181,665.77

IOWA.

	229 banks.	229 banks.	229 banks.	235 banks.	243 banks.
Capital stock	$14,785,000.00	$14,900,000.00	$14,267,800.00	$14,447,500.00	$14,881,550.00
Surplus fund	3,467,355.12	3,612,119.20	3,374,569.20	3,379,919.20	3,533,641.24
Undivided profits	2,134,404.72	1,848,334.22	2,006,993.79	2,215,861.63	2,085,923.23
Nat'l-bank circulation	7,995,277.50	8,034,075.00	7,692,625.00	8,271,805.00	8,690,245.00
State-bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	2,580,625.30	3,129,835.68	2,431,097.81	2,338,091.94	2,362,481.88
Due to State banks	5,192,287.02	6,299,329.98	4,413,988.27	4,709,111.41	4,257,426.01
Due to trust co's, etc.	2,985,117.21	3,710,448.45	3,001,693.40	2,952,642.37	3,258,966.93
Due to reserve agents.	12,327.01	21,527.11	34,813.80	46,152.67	18,377.88
Dividends unpaid	16,617.49	28,459.34	12,831.50	15,183.51	12,467.00
Individual deposits	61,236,447.52	60,787,391.29	60,332,653.90	58,346,831.82	58,606,777.22
U. S. deposits	2,688,218.96	2,717,605.89	2,513,265.65	2,433,566.44	2,324,773.20
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	82,691.64	39,965.91	78,938.71	28,349.13	42,586.31
Bonds borrowed	.....	48,000.00	48,000.00	48,000.00	53,210.00
Notes rediscounted	133,134.43	138,130.92	150,998.81	182,838.12	105,267.47
Bills payable	1,680,800.00	1,036,300.00	755,800.00	659,300.00	624,500.00
Other liabilities	17,026.47	70,686.25	51,411.99	37,096.86	79,816.65
Total	105,055,330.39	106,422,209.24	101,167,481.83	100,112,250.10	100,938,010.02

SUMMARY OF REPORTS SINCE SEPTEMBER 15, 1902,

CITY OF CEDAR RAPIDS.

Resources.	NOVEMBER 25.	FEBRUARY 6.	APRIL 9.	JUNE 9.	SEPTEMBER 9.
	— banks.	— banks.	3 banks.	3 banks.	3 banks.
Loans and discounts			$2,442,197.66	$2,558,523.68	$2,662,483.93
Overdrafts			2,488.98	5,540.33	2,142.77
Bonds for circulation			250,000.00	225,000.00	225,000.00
Bonds for deposits			87,500.00	87,500.00	87,500.00
Other b'ds for deposits					
U. S. bonds on hand					
Premium on bonds			3,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00
Stocks, securities, etc.			305,000.13	259,380.57	236,174.84
Banking house, etc			961.75	961.75	1,338.75
Real estate, etc			18,000.00	18,000.00	
Due from nat'l banks			404,026.65	445,926.78	381,082.39
Due from State banks			80,627.41	100,900.32	92,212.22
Due from res've ag'ts			702,585.52	530,307.72	544,111.86
Int'l-revenue stamps			1,181.14	733.49	453.71
Cash items			42,197.91	44,435.47	39,762.52
Clear'g-house exchg's					
Bills of other banks			27,369.00	10,678.00	16,990.00
Fractional currency			2,243.46	2,523.96	1,302.73
Specie			350,692.60	309,889.97	331,502.35
Legal-tender notes			90,500.00	51,000.00	60,000.00
5 % fund with Treas			12,500.00	11,250.00	9,550.00
Due from U. S. Treas			600.00		
Total			4,824,217.21	4,666,052.04	4,695,108.07

CITY OF DES MOINES.

	4 banks.	4 banks.	4 banks.	4 banks.	4 banks.
Loans and discounts	$4,992,845.99	$4,898,815.68	$5,453,096.78	$5,354,374.41	$5,071,192.98
Overdrafts	46,948.33	27,069.30	29,441.59	33,105.30	38,575.86
Bonds for circulation	450,000.00	450,000.00	450,000.00	450,000.00	450,000.00
Bonds for deposits	300,000.00	300,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00
Other b'ds for deposits					
U. S. bonds on hand	4,320.00	5,320.00	5,320.00	7,020.00	7,020.00
Premium on bonds	22,966.32	22,080.00	22,080.00	19,607.42	19,607.42
Stocks, securities, etc.	270,189.22	276,898.90	271,458.65	274,462.84	292,184.99
Banking house, etc	107,036.85	106,536.85	111,536.85	111,602.35	111,602.35
Real estate, etc	46,932.83	40,338.03	40,355.13	41,882.51	43,239.22
Due from nat'l banks	494,355.15	500,233.32	487,231.26	487,087.48	576,634.88
Due from State banks	91,466.08	79,086.34	132,671.40	95,117.62	100,485.12
Due from res've ag'ts	956,229.40	1,395,521.75	785,727.90	914,336.94	1,021,635.29
Int'l-revenue stamps	484.80	20.53	20.53	5.98	5.98
Cash items	25,110.21	15,722.75	17,993.48	20,699.49	23,815.50
Clear'g-house exch'gs	69,368.00	111,761.68	77,691.38	129,196.67	91,934.12
Bills of other banks	65,816.00	51,644.00	65,770.00	64,625.00	37,299.00
Fractional currency	1,299.00	2,622.21	4,298.62	2,342.57	3,854.17
Specie	435,686.00	482,749.85	544,975.90	523,741.85	486,493.20
Legal-tender notes	233,416.00	238,421.00	337,464.00	243,090.00	259,208.00
5% fund with Treas	22,500.00	22,500.00	22,500.00	22,500.00	22,500.00
Due from U. S. Treas		2,000.00	3,000.00		5,673.00
Total	8,636,970.50	9,029,342.29	9,262,633.47	9,194,798.93	9,062,961.08

CITY OF DUBUQUE.

	— banks.	— banks.	3 banks.	3 banks.	3 banks.
Loans and discounts			$2,143,431.26	$2,029,498.24	$1,886,010.22
Overdrafts			5,559.67	6,342.82	5,577.91
Bonds for circulation			175,000.00	225,000.00	275,000.00
Bonds for deposits			100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
Other bd's for deposits					
U. S. bonds on hand					
Premium on bonds			1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc.			216,093.89	206,643.89	202,643.89
Banking house, etc			103,000.00	103,000.00	103,000.00
Real estate, etc			13,313.00	13,313.00	13,313.00
Due from nat'l banks			101,433.30	76,595.66	116,621.57
Due from State banks			46,300.25	35,722.12	61,468.65
Due from res've ag'ts			422,713.71	404,336.71	464,765.77
Int'l-revenue stamps					
Cash items			6,200.30	5,044.44	1,217.45
Clear'g-house exch'gs			21,884.32	11,487.02	37,915.75
Bills of other banks			39,827.00	30,916.00	25,711.00
Fractional currency			897.86	1,724.52	930.30
Specie			206,782.03	196,894.82	194,120.34
Legal-tender notes			69,000.00	109,763.00	80,309.00
5% fund with Treas			8,750.00	11,250.00	13,750.00
Due from U. S. Treas					
Total			3,681,186.59	3,568,532.24	3,583,354.85

ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES.

CITY OF CEDAR RAPIDS.

Liabilities.	NOVEMBER 25.	FEBRUARY 6.	APRIL 9.	JUNE 9.	SEPTEMBER 9.
	— banks.	— banks.	3 banks.	3 banks.	3 banks.
Capital stock			$300,000.00	$300,000.00	$300,000.00
Surplus fund			129,000.00	130,000.00	145,000.00
Undivided profits			38,855.52	43,592.08	23,153.56
Nat'l-bank circulation			245,600.00	224,000.00	225,000.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks			684,608.69	674,803.23	775,668.70
Due to State banks			1,223,564.94	1,235,944.16	1,135,696.06
Due to trust co's, etc			841,665.25	749,822.80	737,297.45
Due to reserve agents					
Dividends unpaid				564.00	37.50
Individual deposits			1,270,422.81	1,219,825.77	1,257,754.80
U. S. deposits			87,500.00	87,500.00	87,500.00
Dep'ts U.S. dis. officers					
Bonds borrowed					
Notes rediscounted					
Bills payable					
Other liabilities			3,000.00		8,000.00
Total			4,824,217.21	4,666,052.04	4,695,108.07

CITY OF DES MOINES.

	4 banks.	4 banks.	4 banks.	4 banks.	4 banks.
Capital stock	$800,000.00	$800,000.00	$800,000.00	$800,000.00	$800,000.00
Surplus fund	260,000.00	260,000.00	260,000.00	260,000.00	260,000.00
Undivided profits	103,911.31	51,358.32	72,758.81	86,433.38	82,787.76
Nat'l-bank circulation	444,797.50	429,747.50	413,697.50	410,347.50	390,197.50
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	1,551,290.80	1,867,435.05	1,963,763.61	1,684,678.88	1,864,264.60
Due to State banks	1,923,475.50	2,129,269.14	2,007,646.11	2,053,769.04	2,253,806.90
Due to trust co's, etc	260,694.54	370,622.19	290,129.62	340,531.66	228,695.34
Due to reserve agents				8,009.17	
Dividends unpaid	534.50	328.50	292.50	220.50	308.50
Individual deposits	2,975,468.78	2,820,640.70	3,016,930.02	3,167,285.36	2,803,899.99
U. S. deposits	203,351.40	217,432.47	315,771.68	269,983.14	277,300.71
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	91,699.24	81,761.49	75,534.69	113,539.80	101,699.78
Bonds borrowed					
Notes rediscounted	21,000.00		45,000.00		
Bills payable					
Other liabilities	746.93	746.93	1,108.93		
Total	8,636,970.50	9,029,342.29	9,262,633.47	9,194,798.43	9,062,961.08

CITY OF DUBUQUE.

	— banks.	— banks.	3 banks.	3 banks.	3 banks.
Capital stock			$600,000.00	$600,000.00	$600,000.00
Surplus fund			112,000.00	112,000.00	113,500.00
Undivided profits			59,211.62	68,729.05	57,874.05
Nat'l-bank circulation			174,650.00	225,000.00	275,000.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks			225,217.41	252,113.14	218,324.63
Due to State banks			563,662.10	485,404.80	365,887.15
Due to trust co's, etc			180,285.09	178,736.13	184,955.88
Due to reserve agents					
Dividends unpaid			30.00	30.00	189.00
Individual deposits			1,666,130.37	1,546,519.12	1,667,624.14
U. S. deposits			91,680.65	94,833.51	94,865.23
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers			8,319.35	5,166.49	5,134.77
Bonds borrowed					
Notes rediscounted					
Bills payable					
Other liabilities					
Total			3,681,186.59	3,568,532.24	3,583,354.85

SUMMARY OF REPORTS SINCE SEPTEMBER 15, 1902,

KANSAS.

Resources.	NOVEMBER 25.	FEBRUARY 6.	APRIL 9.	JUNE 9.	SEPTEMBER 9.
	128 banks.	131 banks.	128 banks.	134 banks.	140 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$30,433,153.07	$31,293,182.73	$29,192,391.65	$30,074,414.84	$31,674,724.77
Overdrafts	513,095.09	501,133.20	478,992.03	403,003.55	507,483.44
Bonds for circulation.	4,595,900.00	4,639,400.00	4,445,650.00	4,827,150.00	5,036,950.00
Bonds for deposits...	1,185,000.00	1,185,000.00	1,035,000.00	1,037,100.00	1,035,000.00
Other b'ds for deposits	78,000.00	53,000.00	53,000.00	.....	53,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand..	112,260.00	116,680.00	108,495.00	63,720.00	120,150.00
Premium on bonds ..	200,819.02	202,772.30	176,975.89	201,560.51	200,092.96
Stocks, securities, etc.	1,396,744.57	1,303,054.81	1,093,778.66	1,191,961.03	1,225,059.32
Banking house, etc...	1,036,854.71	1,056,195.14	971,024.45	999,213.64	988,201.49
Real estate, etc.....	357,374.74	412,606.17	401,648.66	383,827.48	371,746.56
Due from nat'l banks.	1,207,177.13	1,595,838.83	1,319,306.54	1,403,134.89	1,291,822.54
Due from State banks.	333,018.53	500,653.95	463,655.53	450,218.98	559,435.86
Due from res've ag'ts.	7,989,615.72	9,477,494.66	9,403,307.12	9,075,131.97	9,265,072.42
Int'l-revenue stamps.	3,580.67	2,681.28	1,732.57	1,011.37	514.14
Cash items	181,912.19	160,498.06	162,790.76	125,777.46	230,944.83
Clear'g-house exch'gs	300,464.84	336,433.79	250,649.35	228,307.74	314,741.04
Bills of other banks..	480,484.00	505,470.00	420,107.00	495,615.00	463,952.00
Fractional currency .	22,408.68	24,936.43	24,156.75	23,980.90	23,593.79
Specie.....	2,005,349.26	2,035,304.11	1,889,347.43	1,994,198.72	2,066,249.08
Legal-tender notes...	926,537.00	910,947.00	961,393.00	941,936.00	1,015,327.00
5% fund with Treas..	226,584.25	229,735.00	219,515.00	230,252.50	247,272.50
Due from U. S. Treas.	14,109.57	8,309.57	6,647.14	3,152.07	4,499.57
Total.....	53,600,443.04	56.551,327.03	53,079,564.53	54,154,668.65	56,695,833.31

CITY OF KANSAS CITY.

	2 banks.	2 banks.	2 banks.	2 banks.	2 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$4,391,642.00	$4,146,977.45	$4,959,150.32	$4,831,161.50	$4,225,168.31
Overdrafts	17,393.18	8,929.65	1,188.31	4,783.38	45,645.88
Bonds for circulation.	800,000.00	800,000.00	850,000.00	850,000 00	900,000.00
Bonds for deposits...	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Other b'ds for deposits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. bonds on hand..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Premium on bonds ..	41,892.08	41,892.08	44,867.08	43,692.08	44,192.08
Stocks, securities, etc.	261,321.39	261,323.41	279,485.70	315,826.36	359,308.47
Banking house, etc...	4,300.00	4,300.00	4,300.00	4,400.00	4,500.00
Real estate, etc.....	41,035.85	42,234.20	42,191,31	42,024.05	42,543.05
Due from nat'l banks.	210,729.37	259,277.99	173,638.64	202,974.98	327,582.99
Due from State banks.	82,390.09	82,201.25	122,916.78	95,735.47	131,465.73
Due from res've ag'ts.	585,979.55	672,348.48	462,338.25	380,336.01	641,305.43
Int'l-revenue stamps.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cash items.....	116,697.32	104,038.62	131,936.24	3,032.97	104,819.58
Clear'g-house exch'gs	162,320.37	208,640.80	223,008.68	11,965.99	234,065.19
Bills of other banks..	31,080.00	12,247.00	7,460.00	23,403.00	19,643.00
Fractional currency .	661.14	766.73	722.55	241.46	736.00
Specie.....	72,380.75	83,537.25	174,716.90	190,926.00	382,072.70
Legal-tender notes...	475,835.00	583,040.00	428,230.00	557,732.00	617,955.00
5% fund with Treas ..	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	42,500.00	45,000.00
Due from U. S. Treas..	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Total.....	7,385,663.09	7,401,759.91	7,996,155.76	7,650,740.25	8,176,008,41

CITY OF WICHITA.

	— banks.	— banks.	4 banks.	4 banks.	4 banks.
Loans and discounts.	.....	.....	$2,750,330.94	$2,853,820.71	$2,780,178.18
Overdrafts	.....	.....	22,246.19	17,875.57	37,025.80
Bonds for circulation.	.....	.....	200,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00
Bonds for deposits....	.....	.....	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00
Other b'ds for deposits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. bonds on hand..	.....	.....	7,580.00	7,580.00	7,580.00
Premium on bonds ..	.....	.....	22,469.59	23,284.79	23,159.79
Stocks, securities, etc.	.....	.....	284,082.72	298,820.87	387,558.45
Banking house, etc...	.....	.....	92,425.42	93,198.23	97,695.18
Other real estate, etc .	.....	.....	2,250.00	2,200.00	2,200.00
Due from nat'l banks.	.....	.....	1,118,826.21	647,975.59	969,794.07
Due from State banks.	.....	.....	30,116.54	27,120.73	33,501.75
Due from res've ag'ts.	.....	.....	412,622.18	401,074.99	821,844.83
Int'l-revenue stamps .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cash items.....	.....	.....	5,404.61	7,438.54	10,097.48
Clear'g-house exch'gs	.....	.....	68,392.46	85,784.79	51,795.33
Bills of other banks ..	.....	.....	97,784.00	115,558.00	71,563.00
Fractional currency..	.....	.....	2,223.29	1,334.80	780.44
Specie	.....	.....	189,666.30	217,718.75	213,228.00
Legal-tender notes...	.....	.....	61,500.00	96,500.00	120,529.00
5% fund with Treas ..	.....	.....	10,000.00	9,650.00	12,500.00
Due from U. S. Treas..	.....	.....	10,000.00	7,000.00	10,000.00
Total.....	.....	.....	5,587,920.45	5,363,936.36	6,101,031.30

ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

KANSAS.

Liabilities.	NOVEMBER 25.	FEBRUARY 6.	APRIL 9.	JUNE 9.	SEPTEMBER 9.
	128 banks.	131 banks.	128 banks.	134 banks.	140 banks.
Capital stock	$8,055,500.00	$8,259,600.00	$7,784,600.00	$8,015,925.00	$8,236,400.00
Surplus fund	1,415,959.56	1,515,796.35	1,451,566.35	1,460,066.35	1,535,352.36
Undivided profits	1,617,595.31	1,234,561.38	1,377,440.75	1,577,502.56	1,475,578.71
Nat'l-bank circulation	4,589,665.00	4,622,995.00	4,434,390.00	4,633,622.50	4,970,867.50
State-bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	456,580.49	537,822.17	304,313.15	306,727.78	328,509.98
Due to State banks	1,862,081.14	2,235,609.12	1,360,949.05	1,600,785.54	1,665,759.90
Due to trust co's, etc	42,762.49	64,217.71	39,445.30	14,341.54	21,901.32
Due to reserve agents	9,391.36	6,156.11	4,866.04	980.03	3,673.86
Dividends unpaid	3,483.50	12,738.50	12,184.67	1,294.12	7,563.12
Individual deposits	34,082,992.20	36,646,841.45	35,183,770.61	35,372,667.07	37,303,555.96
U. S. deposits	1,008,755.68	989,288.16	795,625.64	775,098.14	788,813.96
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	192,922.13	191,864.03	190,682.78	215,415.71	210,615.19
Bonds borrowed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Notes rediscounted	25,530.90	77,609.30	37,121.91	29,357.02	57,731.69
Bills payable	201,000.00	115,000.00	52,500.00	69,500.00	51,250.00
Other liabilities	36,224.28	41,227.75	50,108.28	81,385.29	38,259.76
Total	53,600,443.04	56,551,327.03	53,079,564.53	54,154,668.65	56,695,833.31

CITY OF KANSAS CITY.

	2 banks.	2 banks.	2 banks.	2 banks.	2 banks.
Capital stock	$1,180,000.00	$1,200,000.00	$1,200,000.00	$1,200,000.00	$1,200,000.00
Surplus fund	260,000.00	265,000.00	265,000.00	265,000.00	270,000.00
Undivided profits	446,119.55	347,457.44	383,479.85	414,388.22	378,231.71
Nat'l-bank circulation	800,000.00	800,000.00	787,500.00	841,650.00	884,700.00
State-bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	1,081,794.01	1,294,815.72	1,392,756.04	1,407,299.30	1,507,803.56
Due to State banks	988,885.36	1,102,746.02	1,322,896.07	1,391,891.58	1,449,504.89
Due to trust co's, etc	778.61	2,028.21	2,872.79	4,042.34	2,227.60
Due to reserve agents	94,379.75	121,528.76	163,859.91	72,713.59	126,743.63
Dividends unpaid	360.00	381.00	186.00	111.00	509.00
Individual deposits	2,474,015.81	2,217,802.76	2,427,605.10	2,003,644.22	2,306,288.02
U. S. deposits	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bonds borrowed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Notes rediscounted	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bills payable	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other liabilities	9,330.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	7,385,663.09	7,401,759.91	7,996,155.76	7,650,740.25	8,176,008.41

CITY OF WICHITA.

	— banks.	— banks.	4 banks.	4 banks.	4 banks.
Capital stock	.....	.....	$500,000.00	$500,000.00	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	.....	.....	85,000.00	85,000.00	91,000.00
Undivided profits	.....	.....	41,586.53	49,809.25	51,600.17
Nat'l bank circulation	.....	.....	200,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00
State bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	.....	.....	475,155.63	368,360.59	619,770.47
Due to State banks	.....	.....	1,314,164.11	1,217,442.54	1,498,023.61
Due to trust co's, etc	.....	.....	20,258.79	21,638.83	18,214.70
Due to reserve agents	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dividends unpaid	.....	.....	3,743.75	125.00	100.00
Individual deposits	.....	.....	2,748,011.64	2,671,560.15	2,872,322.35
U. S. deposits	.....	.....	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bonds borrowed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Notes rediscounted	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bills payable	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other liabilities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	5,587,920.45	5,363,936.36	6,101,031.30

SUMMARY OF REPORTS SINCE SEPTEMBER 15, 1902,

KENTUCKY.

Resources.	NOVEMBER 25.	FEBRUARY 6.	APRIL 9.	JUNE 9.	SEPTEMBER 9.
	88 banks.	89 banks.	90 banks.	90 banks.	93 banks.
Loans and discounts	$24,030,602.11	$24,970,798.52	$26,043,727.73	$26,298,014.94	$26,321,511.70
Overdrafts	646,021.30	548,402.55	557,774.32	530,559.95	582,827.68
Bonds for circulation	5,359,300.00	5,432,000.00	5,553,700.00	5,880,550.00	6,042,600.00
Bonds for deposits	2,158,700.00	2,158,700.00	2,175,800.00	2,058,700.00	2,130,000.00
Other b'ds for deposits	30,000.00	.....	.....	51,300.00	.....
U. S. bonds on hand	58,870.00	59,230.00	108,330.00	134,170.00	29,970.00
Premium on bonds	191,967.61	178,234.47	185,373.41	187,085.91	186,734.76
Stocks, securities, etc.	1,714,981.99	1,719,488.11	1,673,109.89	1,912,148.49	1,892,548.15
Banking house, etc.	793,913.54	805,921.51	829,114.22	849,029.33	872,325.90
Real estate, etc	168,592.20	165,694.26	168,677.48	141,337.10	128,017.21
Due from nat'l banks	1,028,478.40	1,040,797.56	909,585.40	856,623.97	830,053.16
Due from State banks	355,877.63	239,592.77	355,629.89	284,137.89	280,408.63
Due from res've ag'ts	4,333,343.45	4,596,948.80	4,206,615.57	3,765,597.34	4,567,945.08
Int'l-revenue stamps	1,890.13	1,155.32	584.83	288.41	73.23
Cash items	155,449.31	198,927.91	156,491.96	137,295.19	166,020.99
Clear'g-house exch'gs	29,890.35	41,932.81	23,032.75	33,193.83	27,961.96
Bills of other banks	218,509.00	217,396.00	253,138.00	265,727.00	247,687.00
Fractional currency	13,658.00	15,917.61	14,195.67	15,768.72	16,247.52
Specie	1,159,964.31	1,146,346.02	1,255,313.99	1,249,047.18	1,255,312.39
Legal-tender notes	558,312.00	539,749.00	550,962.00	549,637.00	524,085.00
5% fund with Treas	253,412.50	257,440.50	254,115.50	279,073.00	286,803.00
Due from U. S. Treas	8,372.50	7,222.50	9,122.50	5,722.50	2.50
Total	43,270,106.33	44,341,896.22	45,284,395.11	45,485,007.75	46,379,135.86

CITY OF LOUISVILLE.

	8 banks.	8 banks.	8 banks.	8 banks.	8 banks.
Loans and discounts	$15,830,419.77	$15,923,349.86	$16,294,650.84	$15,795,321.72	$15,800,516.85
Overdrafts	27,931.49	23,908.16	35,702.28	37,382.26	22,757.85
Bonds for circulation	4,600,000.00	4,350,000.00	3,850,000.00	2,900,000.00	2,900,000.00
Bonds for deposits	2,807,800.00	3,057,800.00	3,107,800.00	2,357,800.00	2,507,800.00
Other b'ds for deposits	588,000.00	253,000.00	186,000.00	186,000.00	186,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	1,300.00	1,400.00	1,400.00	100.00	.....
Premium on bonds	107,937.77	94,437.77	94,437.77	82,937.77	147,437.77
Stocks, securities, etc.	2,316,948.63	2,489,534.12	2,602,604.54	2,478,643.37	2,446,769.50
Banking house, etc.	230,407.50	230,407.50	230,407.50	230,407.50	235,590.00
Real estate, etc	117,046.77	117,046.77	116,383.99	116,420.72	114,994.58
Due from nat'l banks	2,178,128.67	2,081,969.03	2,129,975.20	2,169,203.96	1,789,907.67
Due from State banks	886,235.32	1,087,859.78	1,080,345.78	943,950.03	1,141,869.39
Due from res've ag'ts	2,857,306.85	3,733,067.29	2,783,237.65	3,253,095.47	2,646,847.56
Int'l-revenue stamps	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cash items	19,360.49	15,334.09	44,711.43	26,943.78	21,070.22
Clear'g-house exch'gs	200,566.40	158,979.74	168,685.21	189,873.10	144,422.21
Bills of other banks	97,319.00	144,899.00	170,857.00	176,317.00	178,902.00
Fractional currency	3,307.13	4,180.74	3,367.77	4,211.48	4,670.85
Specie	1,005,239.50	976,071.75	1,031,250.25	1,068,344.90	1,113,538.40
Legal-tender notes	953,236.00	1,470,409.00	902,646.00	1,299,682.00	976,341.00
5% fund with Treas	230,000.00	217,500.00	192,500.00	145,000.00	145,000.00
Due from U. S. Treas	26,380.52	48,699.00	25,050.00	12,000.00	6,000.00
Total	35,084,871.81	36,479,853.60	35,052,013.21	33,473,635.06	32,530,435.85

LOUISIANA.

	24 banks.	24 banks.	24 banks.	24 banks.	25 banks.
Loans and discounts	$8,523,985.97	$8,125,048.69	$8,522,742.04	$8,837,446.98	$9,257,887.03
Overdrafts	1,628,026.55	1,566,975.27	928,233.21	541,415.51	416,540.16
Bonds for circulation	796,500.00	796,500.00	796,500.00	959,000.00	967,750.00
Bonds for deposits	253,000.00	253,000.00	253,000.00	253,000.00	253,000.00
Other b'ds for deposit	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. bonds on hand	800.00	800.00	800.00	800.00	800.00
Premium on bonds	51,158.54	48,908.54	44,846.04	53,075.32	50,165.22
Stocks, securities, etc.	245,893.51	304,615.45	288,522.04	284,817.13	269,515.41
Banking house, etc.	214,247.46	224,026.64	228,175.92	229,098.27	245,824.21
Real estate, etc	32,163.18	36,278.45	29,769.50	29,769.50	30,019.50
Due from nat'l banks	388,619.55	560,548.10	571,804.14	691,744.38	466,224.57
Due from State banks	317,835.81	423,211.47	299,579.61	312,158.46	237,124.63
Due from res've ag'ts	796,399.18	1,529,364.58	1,244,032.50	987,425.14	758,654.60
Int'l-revenue stamps	548.55	302.25	302.25	305.25	121.00
Cash items	80,975.31	87,406.09	54,380.10	42,178.53	55,108.21
Clear'g-house exch'gs	38,207.68	80,257.58	32,297.72	22,050.97	20,052.89
Bills of other banks	30,522.00	36,638.00	44,936.00	42,130.00	28,850.00
Fractional currency	10,541.67	5,418.13	5,884.93	4,724.20	6,327.14
Specie	450,366.43	536,976.91	511,870.22	456,526.08	444,239.22
Legal-tender notes	137,445.00	200,651.00	193,614.00	178,477.00	146,195.00
5% fund with Treas	39,800.00	39,825.00	39,525.00	43,475.00	48,287.50
Due from U. S. Treas	25.00	2,025.00	2,000.00	2,100.00	2,000.00
Total	14,037,061.39	14,858,777.15	14,092,815.22	13,921,717.72	13,704,686.29

ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

KENTUCKY.

Liabilities.	NOVEMBER 25.	FEBRUARY 6.	APRIL 9.	JUNE 9.	SEPTEMBER 9.
	88 banks.	89 banks.	90 banks.	90 banks.	93 banks.
Capital stock	$8,718,400.00	$8,740,900.00	$8,800,900.00	$8,805,900.00	$8,993,950.00
Surplus fund	2,229,659.46	2,293,715.48	2,279,315.48	2,281,718.99	2,394,924.57
Undivided profits	1,149,274.75	944,740.89	1,138,842.04	1,271,573.90	1,110,905.25
Nat'l-bank circulation	5,344,162.50	5,392,485.00	5,505,785.00	5,751,995.00	6,025,587.50
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	756,560.98	661,916.03	728,264.57	771,934.01	622,904.99
Due to State banks	526,086.44	493,451.51	472,374.46	494,042.47	454,915.20
Due to trust co's, etc.	36,138.53	40,343.34	55,994.29	51,459.32	120,268.49
Due to reserve agents.	92,206.18	159,279.61	84,635.49	86,473.06	90,212.51
Dividends unpaid	12,113.50	16,796.50	15,686.50	7,795.50	13,362.50
Individual deposits	21,794,873.18	23,038,948.81	23,510,785.85	23,181,169.54	23,705,441.64
U. S. deposits	2,110,656.68	2,105,980.14	2,092,171.04	2,095,687.58	2,189,594.92
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	48,526.33	51,417.50	66,187.64	56,493.91	36,868.02
Bonds borrowed	131,500.00	134,000.00	209,000.00	240,500.00	140,000.00
Notes rediscounted	114,356.81	151,070.09	176,907.05	195,669.59	264,359.41
Bills payable	178,219.37	85,007.68	127,009.23	110,074.02	174,100.00
Other liabilities	27,371.62	31,843.64	20,536.47	82,520.86	41,740.86
Total	43,270,106.33	44,341,896.22	45,284,395.11	45,485,007.75	46,379,135.86

CITY OF LOUISVILLE.

	8 banks.	8 banks.	8 banks.	8 banks.	8 banks.
Capital stock	$4,645,000.00	$4,645,000.00	$4,645,000.00	$4,645,000.00	$4,645,000.00
Surplus fund	1,785,500.00	1,792,500.00	1,792,500.00	1,792,500.00	1,852,500.00
Undivided profits	486,840.78	367,294.86	462,343.45	603,208.76	519,289.59
Nat'l-bank circulation	4,600,000.00	4,345,550.00	3,850,000.00	2,900,000.00	2,900,000.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	5,001,500.65	5,974,958.38	5,047,216.99	4,989,126.86	4,831,259.76
Due to State banks	3,868,344.79	4,682,177.86	4,541,356.74	4,242,768.90	4,170,835.05
Due to trust co's, etc.	215,928.23	477,798.60	508,491.63	401,317.81	235,129.49
Due to reserve agents.	84,392.35	43,306.76	101,898.60	17,801.54	52,973.08
Dividends unpaid	6,573.00	5,524.00	4,073.00	3,975.00	2,850.00
Individual deposits	10,417,669.53	10,808,366.57	10,881,030.05	11,296,612.16	10,540,337.43
U. S. deposits	2,958,578.77	2,913,590.17	2,925,850.85	2,134,425.80	2,180,153.48
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	259,458.91	299,788.67	279,918.18	334,564.51	314,472.35
Bonds borrowed	502,000.00	67,000.00			
Notes rediscounted	82,150.65	13,600.00			
Bills payable	150,000.00			100,000.00	250,000.00
Other liabilities	20,934.15	43,397.73	12,333.72	12,333.72	35,635.62
Total	35,084,871.81	36,479,853.60	35,052,013.21	33,473,635.06	32,530,435.85

LOUISIANA.

	24 banks.	24 banks.	24 banks.	24 banks.	25 banks.
Capital stock	$1,580,320.00	$1,635,000.00	$1,635,000.00	$1,685,000.00	$1,697,705.00
Surplus fund	581,333.56	758,700.00	758,700.00	768,700.00	823,200.00
Undivided profits	805,560.53	710,968.42	825,804.52	925,788.92	865,763.81
Nat'l-bank circulation	791,147.50	794,027.50	789,077.50	949,647.50	965,297.50
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	490,891.76	709,896.54	644,290.56	493,089.29	283,220.29
Due to State banks	210,330.72	489,432.23	403,481.43	357,397.98	220,368.95
Due to trust co's, etc.	22,143.50	21,361.20	32,529.37	27,800.93	32,105.71
Due to reserve agents.	172,806.74	16,389.02	61,647.19	46,531.46	12,355.41
Dividends unpaid	1,513.00	10,739.00	518.50	5,254.50	3,825.50
Individual deposits	8,006,179.52	8,795,414.30	8,324,941.50	7,888,131.82	7,095,289.19
U. S. deposits	253,000.00	253,000.00	253,000.00	253,000.00	253,000.00
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers					
Notes rediscounted	618,164.56	432,673.42	207,944.65	206,037.60	695,529.93
Bills payable	500,000.00	229,744.60	154,500.00	313,000.00	733,850.00
Other liabilities	3,670.00	1,430.92	1,380.00	2,337.72	23,175.00
Total	14,037,061.39	14,858,777.15	14,092,815.22	13,921,717.72	13,704,686.29

SUMMARY OF REPORTS SINCE SEPTEMBER 15, 1902,

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Resources.	NOVEMBER 25.	FEBRUARY 6.	APRIL 9.	JUNE 9.	SEPTEMBER 9.
	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$16,041,366.00	$15,073,072.46	$14,445,998.32	$15,451,174.02	$17,389,063.79
Overdrafts	1,048,847.92	1,163,010.20	739,634.35	616,121.14	331,585.05
Bonds for circulation.	1,060,000.00	1,060,000.00	1,060,000.00	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00
Bonds for deposits	550,000.00	550,000.00	550,000.00	550,000.00	550,000.00
Other b'ds for deposits					
U. S. bonds on hand	9,760.00	3,000.00	2,660.00	2,660.00	500.00
Premium on bonds	15,189.15	14,388.10	14,388.10	14,388.10	41,338.10
Stocks, securities, etc.	2,121,615.35	2,536,144.37	2,639,094.95	2,785,214.03	2,220,322.75
Banking house, etc.	466,785.28	596,657.28	596,657.28	596,657.28	594,657.28
Real estate, etc	37,441.74	37,441.74	37,456.24	31,456.24	32,749.37
Due from nat'l banks.	744,051.25	713,475.17	1,046,981.10	981,567.80	758,700.88
Due from State banks.	958,524.55	1,015,077.22	1,201,525.23	1,146,693.12	1,209,871.74
Due from res've ag'ts.	2,210,224.82	2,551,419.35	2,592,935.44	2,555,746.44	2,988,222.67
Int'l-revenue stamps.	63.02	59.25			
Cash items	40,599.50	31,335.39	31,322.80	39,267.34	53,571.76
Clear'g-house exch'gs	1,418,787.76	1,550,201.62	1,388,548.66	1,692,182.78	1,012,511.70
Bills of other banks.	150,720.00	146,165.00	77,692.00	123,077.00	135,024.00
Fractional currency	3,970.10	14,588.33	11,186.10	6,046.04	8,567.03
Specie	1,895,298.35	1,841,142.35	1,458,051.25	1,658,183.50	1,604,355.50
Legal-tender notes	497,116.00	657,463.00	686,620.00	727,991.00	687,025.00
5% fund with Treas.	53,000.00	53,000.00	53,000.00	53,000.00	75,000.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	1,500.00	1,350.00	1,000.00	7,450.00	
Total	29,324,860.79	29,608,990.83	28,634,751.82	30,538,875.83	31,193,066.62

MAINE.

	86 banks.	86 banks.	86 banks.	86 banks.	84 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$28,707,039.57	$27,962,658.26	$28,403,358.41	$28,559,165.44	$28,641,750.10
Overdrafts	71,371.90	44,018.76	73,865.23	82,712.64	61,227.92
Bonds for circulation.	5,320,350.00	5,320,350.00	5,357,850.00	5,793,350.00	5,892,850.00
Bonds for deposits	435,000.00	435,000.00	435,000.00	435,000.00	500,000.00
Other b'ds for deposits	87,000.00	87,000.00	87,000.00	87,000.00	
U. S. bonds on hand	18,550.00	18,550.00	18,000.00	47,500.00	18,000.00
Premium on bonds	72,221.83	74,949.96	75,512.46	123,289.28	103,751.71
Stocks, securities, etc.	6,514,910.89	6,360,866.66	6,433,775.17	6,410,693.97	6,397,435.77
Banking house, etc.	662,795.01	688,626.93	687,125.27	699,949.54	717,678.10
Real estate, etc	120,010.98	115,232.94	110,545.57	99,845.91	106,674.56
Due from nat'l banks.	376,826.89	397,537.59	408,658.90	320,896.91	586,202.64
Due from State banks.	73,390.50	136,881.96	126,667.06	94,971.55	171,638.45
Due from res've ag'ts.	3,686,131.23	4,310,323.46	3,731,382.39	3,258,356.06	4,645,596.31
Int'l-revenue stamps.	1,102.59	827.84	350.88	274.82	99.33
Cash items	161,930.01	169,567.56	154,934.01	167,782.74	199,101.32
Clear'g-house exch'gs	148,349.11	148,279.19	211,392.67	125,620.61	160,699.76
Bills of other banks.	322,201.00	277,514.00	286,584.00	297,951.00	277,100.00
Fractional currency	9,212.93	12,796.74	12,243.80	11,325.80	12,554.67
Specie	1,651,708.59	1,666,723.14	1,639,137.31	1,639,258.63	1,635,898.38
Legal-tender notes	413,715.00	414,078.00	358,219.00	446,658.00	470,214.00
5% fund with Treas.	253,664.75	263,617.25	263,567.25	275,978.75	278,384.75
Due from U. S. Treas.	3,043.40	6,180.00	5,139.40	5,900.00	21,032.50
Total	49,110,526.18	48,911,580.24	48,880,308.78	48,983,481.65	50,897,890.27

MARYLAND.

	64 banks.	65 banks.	66 banks.	67 banks.	68 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$17,580,984.87	$17,588,111.39	$18,237,938.21	$18,666,116.24	$19,572,061.33
Overdrafts	42,546.06	40,713.28	43,811.30	65,975.88	59,109.19
Bonds for circulation.	2,718,500.00	2,731,000.00	2,810,250.00	2,975,250.00	3,026,500.00
Bonds for deposits	737,500.00	737,500.00	737,500.00	737,500.00	737,500.00
Other b'ds for deposits					
U. S. bonds on hand	960.00	960.00	960.00	10,960.00	960.00
Premium on bonds	102,079.01	101,103.49	106,474.23	111,143.14	109,131.22
Stocks, securities, etc.	4,356,076.63	4,620,337.79	4,631,947.61	4,681,978.39	4,718,128.72
Banking house, etc.	697,380.74	725,463.34	746,049.09	765,515.99	804,316.62
Real estate, etc	65,860.67	61,596.22	57,443.37	63,366.08	76,866.68
Due from nat'l banks.	522,639.58	457,659.37	419,216.13	412,736.35	405,257.25
Due from State banks.	238,440.05	208,535.51	216,673.01	206,467.69	182,524.13
Due from res've ag'ts.	2,372,468.22	2,627,979.62	2,320,063.44	2,180,274.27	2,370,305.51
Int'l-revenue stamps.	1,047.32	564.44	349.67	1,085.89	311.70
Cash items	103,461.96	108,171.13	121,375.51	114,014.07	131,978.99
Clear'g-house exch'gs				5,219.93	
Bills of other banks.	62,305.00	73,531.00	90,498.00	88,373.00	73,394.00
Fractional currency	16,811.70	18,311.36	19,303.01	18,665.20	18,834.46
Specie	918,023.00	953,971.16	940,024.02	872,415.42	1,007,294.67
Legal-tender notes	452,458.00	511,721.00	452,142.00	486,069.00	567,001.00
5% fund with Treas.	128,375.88	117,217.61	129,477.22	130,823.62	132,146.90
Due from U. S. Treas.	11,670.00	16,168.08	6,191.00	10,089.70	16,637.10
Total	31,129,588.69	31,700,615.79	32,087,686.82	32,604,039.86	34,010,259.47

ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Liabilities.	NOVEMBER 25.	FEBRUARY 6.	APRIL 9.	JUNE 9.	SEPTEMBER 9.
	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.
Capital stock	$2,000,000.00	$2,000,000.00	$2,000,000.00	$2,400,000.00	$2,400,000.00
Surplus fund	2,800,000.00	3,025,000.00	3,025,000.00	3,225,000.00	3,390,000.00
Undivided profits	467,768.66	303,916.42	460,471.62	590,744.52	449,349.52
Nat'l-bank circulation	1,056,095.00	1,051,545.00	1,045,445.00	1,488,995.00	1,487,945.00
State-bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	2,530,661.08	3,062,855.68	2,556,109.18	2,201,512.91	1,766,010.27
Due to State banks	1,456,673.64	1,582,263.99	1,316,434.57	1,446,556.34	2,786,297.40
Due to trust co's, etc.	186,113.48	243,160.15	541,282.76	356,861.36	540,455.82
Due to reserve agents	29,462.57	67,025.30	51,017.81	172,585.96	16,031.28
Dividends unpaid	3,001.93	5,537.79	3,559.79	2,754.79	9,730.22
Individual deposits	15,571,730.60	16,714,223.39	16,324,966.78	16,985,409.02	16,675,601.76
U. S. deposits	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	9,553.83	10,763.11	10,464.31	10,155.93	9,845.35
Bonds borrowed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Notes rediscounted	150,000.00	50,000.00	.....	.....	600,000.00
Bills payable	1,274,500.00	100,000.00	200,000.00	500,000.00	465,000.00
Other liabilities	1,289,300.00	892,700.00	600,000.00	658,300.00	96,800.00
Total	29,324,860.79	29,608,990.83	28,634,751.82	30,538,875.83	31,193,066.62

MAINE.

	86 banks.	86 banks.	86 banks.	86 banks.	84 banks.
Capital stock	$10,546,000.00	$10,546,000.00	$10,496,000.00	$10,496,000.00	$10,341,000.00
Surplus fund	2,800,472.00	2,840,138.00	2,829,538.00	2,826,038.00	2,796,603.00
Undivided profits	2,539,694.15	2,354,680.37	2,477,230.94	2,593,814.12	2,514,323.17
Nat'l-bank circulation	5,262,670.50	5,261,270.50	5,281,058.00	5,583,330.50	5,743,560.00
State-bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	383,139.01	383,908.78	355,413.65	349,007.94	354,514.66
Due to State banks	67,925.44	66,074.43	51,994.10	105,877.39	65,449.23
Due to trust co's, etc.	1,162,416.48	1,253,205.00	1,491,341.15	1,072,792.00	1,306,551.17
Due to reserve agents	90,078.69	63,453.91	96,160.45	130,601.31	197,139.67
Dividends unpaid	18,531.21	29,030.50	31,251.50	17,055.96	20,920.16
Individual deposits	24,828,703.78	24,797,107.48	24,386,816.42	24,219,890.74	26,319,069.26
U. S. deposits	473,208.58	482,956.97	502,656.77	503,159.45	492,332.70
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	74,685.36	48,136.47	46,124.37	47,780.96	50,430.88
Bonds borrowed	157,000.00	157,000.00	157,000.00	87,000.00	70,000.00
Notes rediscounted	13,650.04	.....	19,500.00	24,909.33	70,615.51
Bills payable	600,164.05	522,822.00	547,822.00	738,922.00	430,387.56
Other liabilities	92,186.89	105,495.83	110,401.43	187,301.95	124,493.30
Total	49,110,526.18	48,911,580.24	48,880,308.78	48,983,481.65	50,897,890.27

MARYLAND.

	64 banks.	65 banks.	66 banks.	67 banks.	68 banks.
Capital stock	$4,449,200.00	$4,506,700.00	$4,550,900.00	$4,575,900.00	$4,646,404.00
Surplus fund	2,301,900.06	2,399,176.79	2,431,176.79	2,432,376.79	2,524,143.73
Undivided profits	842,767.74	724,265.46	812,260.73	877,465.00	794,439.15
Nat'l-bank circulation	2,667,405.00	2,630,905.00	2,698,045.00	2,852,090.00	2,952,685.00
State-bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	503,582.33	411,568.85	518,586.07	508,239.61	420,042.50
Due to State banks	89,483.38	85,143.26	126,372.68	125,614.92	130,519.26
Due to trust co's, etc.	22,551.28	31,257.46	26,669.06	23,144.88	18,667.10
Due to reserve agents	39,092.15	18,051.48	17,595.29	53,762.63	33,190.48
Dividends unpaid	17,425.22	24,277.93	22,633.74	21,606.38	16,352.36
Individual deposits	19,380,218.05	20,113,107.88	20,082,597.34	20,133,740.44	21,218,773.54
U. S. deposits	728,273 68	729,105.08	729,618.64	717,908.85	720,403.27
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	.....	.....	7,996.36	19,706.15	17,211.73
Bonds borrowed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Notes rediscounted	15,897.93	.....	.....	56,053.06	114,759.66
Bills payable	65,000.00	15,000.00	60,000.00	190,000.00	395,000.00
Other liabilities	6,791.93	12,056.60	3,235.12	16,431.15	7,667.69
Total	31,129,588.69	31,700,615.79	32,087,686.82	32,604,039.86	34,010,259.47

SUMMARY OF REPORTS SINCE SEPTEMBER 15, 1902,

CITY OF BALTIMORE.

Resources.	NOVEMBER 25.	FEBRUARY 6.	APRIL 9.	JUNE 9.	SEPTEMBER 9.
	19 banks.	19 banks.	19 banks.	19 banks.	19 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$46,311,209.29	$46,190,119.25	$47,173,502,45	$46,314,882.27	$47,222,814.19
Overdrafts	15,953.16	7,192.72	6,150.51	7,474.34	8,280.20
Bonds for circulation.	4,137,000.00	3,225.000.00	3,040,000.00	3,720,000.00	3,790,000.00
Bonds for deposits	2,080,000.00	2,080,000.00	1,774,900.00	2,082,000.00	1,774,900.00
Other b'ds for deposits	806,500.00	806,500.00	760,000.00	452,900.00	760,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	.....	12,500.00	51,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Premium on bonds	267,328.51	183,122.66	155,172.16	171,499.10	170,277.79
Stocks, securities, etc.	5,453,618.53	5,527,510.28	5,349,471.76	5,134,046.41	5,167,740.08
Banking houses, etc.	2,644,485.01	2,741,097.39	2,789,105.68	2,892,156.22	2,887,878.77
Real estate, etc.	232,850.94	161,115.88	178,130.97	187,801.97	220,246.72
Due from nat'l banks.	5,076,531.22	5,137,755.17	4,904,703.85	5,448,561.02	4,419,242.36
Due from State banks.	1,148,893.51	1,069,957.33	971,445.07	927,756.04	924,577.60
Due from res've ag'ts.	5,139,533.81	6,402,879.66	5,139,093.14	5,171,283.71	6,086,854.88
Int'l-revenue stamps.	3.00	156.00	155.00	156.00	156.00
Cash items	196,450.71	241,184.60	234,570.95	281,732.38	226,299.62
Clear'g-house exch'gs	2,341,829.31	2,167,131.12	1,974,050.42	2,516,351.99	1,715,812.50
Bills of other banks.	205,506.00	239,629.00	197,303.00	438,371.00	274,669.00
Fractional currency	20,198.98	19,279.28	20,797.11	20,034.66	25,456.37
Specie	3,822,645.25	5,231,151.90	3,372,771.57	3,867,178.30	3,687,743.90
Legal-tender notes	934,159.00	1,276,168.00	1,085,950.00	948,737.00	888,310.00
5% fund with Treas	206,850.00	161,250.00	152,000.00	147,525.00	189,500.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	16,050.00	31,450.00	56,300.00	6,000.00	24,700.00
Total	81,057,596.23	82,912,150.24	79,387,073.64	80,737,947.41	80,416,959.98

MASSACHUSETTS.

	207 banks.	206 banks.	202 banks.	203 banks.	200 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$121,311,725.47	$119,018,469.00	$115,059,648.33	$115,204,223.41	$114,830,942.67
Overdrafts	120,068.00	97,712.55	92,069.98	103,376.35	98,156.57
Bonds for circulation.	16,804,500.00	16,889,500.00	16,769,500.00	18,586,000.00	19,357,000.00
Bonds for deposits	3,377,400.00	3,629,900.00	3,571,900.00	3,621,900.00	3,829,900.00
Other bd's for deposits	796,510.00	502,592.50	536,592.50	531,690.00	398,690.00
U. S. bonds on hand	51,500.00	1,500.00	77,050.00	90,500.00	1,500.00
Premiums on bonds	403,043.41	646,612.19	421,448.55	657,190.28	528,669.77
Stocks, securities, etc.	17,901,636.80	17,769,257.30	17,568,598.96	17,169,100.75	17,387,120.99
Banking house, etc	3,794,028.43	3,769,452.71	3,771,917.78	3,793,864.38	3,814,186.64
Real estate, etc.	415,786.06	408,860.14	406,431.31	397,128.03	387,324.07
Due from nat'l banks.	973,383.89	941,276.80	748,798.15	1,010,559.56	541,005.59
Due from State banks.	120,810.45	128,514.26	60,668.52	197,178.18	161,755.87
Due from res've ag'ts.	15,475,486.19	13,895,070.46	13,855,263.92	14,617,543.75	15,551,347.02
Int'l-revenue stamps.	9,919.73	6,709.18	3,460.93	1,775.98	1,303.51
Cash items	666,598.43	768,712.70	695,181.77	648,447.19	691,246.35
Clear'g-house exch'gs	330,985.74	364,792.66	337,467.26	371,055.16	295,553.22
Bills of other banks.	1,143,017.00	946,162.00	1,102,363.00	1,241,359.00	1,197,804.00
Fractional currency	67,679.68	84,188.89	79,885.78	83,442.67	77,520.64
Specie	5,487,689.26	5,382,150.65	5,262,850.60	5,383,951.79	5,231,885.40
Legal-tender notes	2,816,670.00	2,357,786.00	2,707,820.00	2,738,188.00	2,701,370.00
5% fund with Treas	814,425.00	833,525.00	807,275.00	906,320.00	928,550.00
Due from U.S. Treas.	13,245.00	19,395.00	24,575.00	28,505.00	25,465.00
Total	192,896,108.54	188,462,139.99	183,960,767.34	187,383,299.48	188,038,297.31

CITY OF BOSTON.

	33 banks.	33 banks.	33 banks.	33 banks.	32 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$168,797,664.15	$166,863,765.72	$162,244,195.30	$166,351,771.95	$156,869,606.81
Overdrafts	48,140.40	20,678.94	58,489.29	88,220.07	293,378.89
Bonds for circulation.	7,199,700.00	6,799,700.00	6,949,700.00	7,217,700.00	7,017,700.00
Bonds for deposits	4,456,250.00	6,082,250.00	6,082,250.00	6,232,250.00	6,307,250.00
Other b'ds for deposits	1,651,000.00	.....	517,000.00	317,000.00	217,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	1,113,000.00	517,000.00	18,500.00	20,500.00	.....
Premium on bonds	510,553.68	433,930.52	379,166.25	334,309.51	283,522.63
Stocks, securities, etc.	8,744,613.43	9,732,673.80	9,424,230.49	10,413,158.23	11,919,785.53
Banking house, etc.	1,703,773.50	1,702,668.50	1,751,360.28	1,702,528.50	1,702,423.50
Real estate, etc.	43,780.02	43,780.02	44,006.78	44,184.91	49,125.57
Due from nat'l banks.	14,340,388.87	13,376,631.85	14,635,135.28	14,793,914.16	15,932,184.18
Due from State banks.	1,565,041.56	1,446,778.75	1,303,191.53	1,652,093.94	1,687,095.07
Due from res've ag'ts.	31,296,486.58	28,521,178.97	29,474,116.50	25,759,569.57	28,364,992.32
Int'l-revenue stamps.	42.30	42.30	313.30	42.30	42.30
Cash items	564,295.41	480,957.88	258,702.91	484,972.52	420,226.47
Clear'g-house exch'gs	12,700,247.40	14,648,007.16	14,917,801.23	14,058,353.36	10,373,204.77
Bills of other banks.	1,510,386.00	1,342,404.00	1,151,197.00	1,878,286.00	1,352,909.00
Fractional currency	21,365.57	31,016.62	25,881.56	29,671.03	30,494.68
Specie	17,671,428.55	16,739,675.93	15,124,350.90	15,648,224.27	15,510,998.66
Legal-tender notes	5,452,209.00	4,932,882.00	4,583,221.00	5,601,091.00	4,949,755.00
5% fund with Treas	359,984.74	339,985.00	339,985.00	353,912.50	341,687.50
Due from U. S. Treas.	228,076.85	159,500.00	172,550.00	314,504.00	239,502.50
Total	279,978,428.01	274,215,507.96	269,455,344.60	273,296,257.82	263,862,885.38

ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

CITY OF BALTIMORE.

Liabilities.	NOVEMBER 25.	FEBRUARY 6.	APRIL 9.	JUNE 9.	SEPTEMBER 9.
	19 banks.	19 banks.	19 banks.	19 banks.	19 banks.
Capital stock	$12,403,260.00	$12,403,260.00	$12,403,260.00	$12,403,260.00	$12,403,260.00
Surplus fund	6,240,594.94	6,514,400.00	6,514,400.00	6,514,400.00	6,523,600.00
Undivided profits	2,126,899.02	1,532,062.65	1,834,623.30	1,961,320.79	1,843,629.00
Nat'l-bank circulation	4,115,547.50	3,200,800.00	2,995,200.00	3,547,990.00	3,753,050.00
State-bank circulation	493.00	493.00	493.00	493.00	493.00
Due to national banks	10,336,359.79	11,332,533.14	10,668,132.97	10,451,375.53	9,991,822.24
Due to State banks	2,774,393.83	2,857,359.38	2,638,190.79	2,418,300.38	2,155,826.69
Due to trust co's, etc	3,945,838.57	4,428,335.48	3,946,493.56	4,012,188.01	4,421,095.68
Due to reserve agents	2,401,717.27	1,695,891.72	1,913,022.84	1,998,412.35	2,266,999.06
Dividends unpaid	56 055.93	74,081.66	52,244.54	44,452.89	62,516.96
Individual deposits	31,802,679.00	34,307,067.93	32,433,717.75	32,674,549.43	32,191,290.73
U. S. deposits	2,740,491.70	2,731,125.28	2,474,408.66	2,477,424.89	2,487,476.62
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bonds borrowed	766,500.00	766,500.00	920,900.00	620,900.00	1,420,900.00
Notes rediscounted	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bills payable	1,339,000.00	1,065,000.00	584,000.00	1,605,000.00	895,000.00
Other liabilities	7,765.68	3,240.00	7,986.23	7,880.14	.....
Total	81,057,596.23	82,912,150.24	79,387,073.64	80,737,947.41	80,416,959.98

MASSACHUSETTS.

	207 banks.	206 banks.	202 banks.	203 banks.	200 banks.
Capital stock	$39,337,500.00	$39,337,500.00	$38,233,340.00	$38,512,500.00	$38,137,500.00
Surplus fund	14,948,640.27	14,971,120.00	14,684,020.00	14,462,020.00	14,655,320.00
Undivided profits	6,941,141.92	7,172,791.23	6,894,107.17	7,114,490.37	7,599,134.51
Nat'l-bank circulation	16,635,939.50	16,702,289.50	16,443,147.00	18,125,712.00	19,076,772.00
State-bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	944,026.71	1,048,100.06	887,505.44	1,084,013.75	670,288.46
Due to State banks	471,046.15	338,617.07	306,482.10	304,395.44	250,170.61
Due to trust co's, etc	6,312,219.95	7,196,112.10	7,464,453.87	6,508,479.35	5,735,446.84
Due to reserve agents	800,772.92	806,597.54	756,515.76	737,432.76	547,528.00
Dividends unpaid	43,705.17	47,622.98	129,642.01	51,704.83	37,269.03
Individual deposits	100,976,983.07	95,073,729.90	92,105,528.08	95,004,141.11	95,599,956.93
U. S. deposits	4,120,030.53	4,132,178.68	4,159,210.00	4,056,757.56	4,156,043.32
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	30,436.86	28,267.17	815.17	103,471.95	4,129.59
Bonds borrowed	158,000.00	158,000.00	158,000.00	243,000.00	108,000.00
Notes rediscounted	215,549.90	226,790.00	280,790.00	64,441.49	101,319.86
Bills payable	837,900.00	1,111,900.00	1,261,400.00	789,396.25	1,150,130.30
Other liabilities	122,215.59	110,523.76	195,810.74	221,342.62	209,287.86
Total	192,896,108.54	188,462,139.99	183,960,767.34	187,383,299.48	188,038,297.31

CITY OF BOSTON.

	33 banks.	33 banks.	33 banks.	33 banks.	32 banks.
Capital stock	$33,600,000.00	$33,100,000.00	$33,100,000.00	$33,100,000.00	$32,300,000.00
Surplus fund	13,872,700.00	14,477,700.00	14,641,400.00	14,641,400.00	14,536,400.00
Undivided profits	7,291,279.00	7,734,844.15	7,058,673.22	7,756,204.74	8,631,227.31
Nat'l-bank circulation	6,990,464.50	6,692,040.00	6,678,880.00	7,083,772.50	7,001,515.00
State-bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	29,599,979.64	31,559,653.87	27,536,735.49	29,263,710.99	31,228,438.34
Due to State banks	8,171,356.08	8,643,799.75	6,552,692.13	6,772,523.73	8,553,486.27
Due to trust co's, etc	25,670,338.94	23,393,141.32	26,854,842.95	25,458,030.01	25,571,576.54
Due to reserve agents	7,763,440.00	7,278,440.96	6,954,413.86	7,605,888.71	6,538,227.37
Dividends unpaid	15,193.33	10,769.33	63,693.33	11,013.83	7,845.33
Individual deposits	135,496,422.94	129,845,297.94	128,082,061.92	130,453,348.33	118,670,831.56
U. S. deposits	5,525,426.05	6,314,503.27	6,321,200.44	6,311,686.48	6,443,734.75
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	135,553.28	107,700.65	124,701.26	95,101.10	91,948.43
Bonds borrowed	3,551,950.00	3,551,950.00	3,398,450.00	3,084,450.00	2,099,950.00
Notes rediscounted	.....	.....	100,000.00	64,500.00	.....
Bills payable	2,186,199.25	1,337,000.00	1,711,000.00	1,200,727.39	1,884,570.64
Other liabilities	108,125.00	168,666.72	276,600.00	393,900.01	303,133.34
Total	279,978,428.01	274,215,507.96	269,455,344.60	273,296,257.82	263,862,885.38

SUMMARY OF REPORTS SINCE SEPTEMBER 15, 1902,

MICHIGAN.

Resources.	NOVEMBER 25.	FEBRUARY 6.	APRIL 9.	JUNE 9.	SEPTEMBER 9.
	79 banks.	80 banks.	80 banks.	81 banks.	82 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$44,107,462.54	$44,984,414.80	$46,807,514.55	$46,632,540.54	$47,587,012.10
Overdrafts	324,099.52	282,173.91	314,149.53	359,204.01	314,878.26
Bonds for circulation.	4,472,810.00	4,959,060.00	5,001,560.00	5,532,360.00	5,594,860.00
Bonds for deposits	1,237,500.00	1,237,500.00	1,287,500.00	1,287,500.00	1,287,500.00
Other b'ds for deposits			10,000.00	10,000.00	
U. S. bonds on hand.	78,470.00	79,470.00	61,190.00	117,310.00	72,810.00
Premium on bonds	113,894.85	145,243.75	145,641.93	173,684.93	171,479.14
Stocks, securities, etc.	5,158,956.56	5,080,623.06	5,275,319.59	5,155,528.74	5,503,538.16
Banking house, etc.	1,262,392.77	1,255,640.02	1,267,269.96	1,271,336.28	1,268,362.36
Real estate, etc.	391,456.07	399,920.05	369,219.25	367,039.84	342,528.17
Due from nat'l banks.	860,871.71	1,233,761.15	833,159.15	729,931.70	833,064.62
Due from State banks.	825,453.11	859,336.75	749,949.46	645,320.64	704,740.17
Due from res've ag'ts.	7,555,262.07	8,153,755.74	6,995,582.44	6,645,651.49	7,512,371.81
Int'l-revenue stamps.	3,092.27	2,833.33	2,256.67	1,519.40	1,230.01
Cash items	203,426.39	171,259.98	179,297.05	186,734.56	223,180.06
Clear'g-house exch'gs	101,407.61	115,719.27	91,112.13	122,124.33	124,902.34
Bills of other banks.	385,566.00	458,875.00	442,946.00	517,658.00	453,099.00
Fractional currency	26,809.59	31,913.50	34,651.46	32,149.26	30,347.13
Specie	2,631,599.95	2,770,661.29	2,770,866.94	2,830,780.44	2,814,114.29
Legal-tender notes.	1,166,782.00	1,193,060.00	1,270,138.00	1,259,667.00	1,321,905.00
5% fund with Treas.	223,115.50	231,178.00	248,985.50	272,843.00	279,718.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	15,155.00	13,625.00	49,622.50	14,405.00	30,164.96
Total	71,145,583.51	73,660,024.60	74,207,932.11	74,165,289.16	76,471,805.58

CITY OF DETROIT.

	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$16,587,524.17	$16,921,756.45	$17,133,905.17	$17,339,220.29	$17,669,245.14
Overdrafts	24,947.55	13,659.19	3,447.00	5,348.02	8,342.10
Bonds for circulation.	1,250,000.00	1,250,000.00	1,250,000.00	1,250,000.00	1,250,000.00
Bonds for deposits	900,000.00	900,000.00	900,000.00	900,000.00	900,000.00
Other b'ds for deposits					
U. S. bonds on hand.		200,000.00	15,000.00		
Premium on bonds	242,420.54	244,575.00	222,918.83	220,987.50	212,103.75
Stocks, securities, etc.	2,008,649.42	1,893,248.35	1,658,296.23	1,359,382.67	1,564,514.94
Banking house, etc.	38,288.50	38,288.50	38,288.50	37,688.50	35,400.00
Real estate, etc.	63,805.60	58,658.22	56,921.25	56,921.25	56,071.64
Due from nat'l banks.	1,719,908.66	1,622,235.08	1,616,443.75	2,102,387.54	1,822,009.49
Due from State banks.	439,608.01	470,891.55	434,875.05	362,436.91	468,610.20
Due from res've ag'ts.	2,612,073.65	2,746,014.26	2,770,440.95	2,596,725.72	2,325,748.61
Int'l-revenue stamps.	2,388.06	725.66			
Cash items	30,675.67	21,295.43	18,898.98	28,166.48	21,110.30
Clear'g-house exch'gs	476,804.91	490,384.18	301,373.65	297,385.86	516,910.08
Bills of other banks.	193,197.00	240,811.00	219,650.00	266,729.00	211,965.00
Fractional currency	7,411.02	10,684.21	11,221.30	11,516.89	12,002.74
Specie	1,239,727.75	1,226,791.25	1,181,755.65	1,311,105.50	1,333,027.90
Legal-tender notes.	903,002.00	1,258,005.00	891,327.00	1,116,003.00	1,118,387.00
5% fund with Treas.	60,000.00	62,500.00	62,500.00	62,500.00	62,500.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	28,500.00	16,000.00	32,800.00	13,500.00	8,000.00
Total	28,828,927.51	29,686,523.33	28,820,063.31	29,338,005.13	29,595,948.89

MINNESOTA.

	128 banks.	143 banks.	148 banks.	160 banks.	173 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$33,335,304.11	$34,225,907.96	$35,702,533.52	$37,180,770.93	$37,829,671.09
Overdrafts	324,315.90	244,910.75	291,726.31	361,841.79	294,290.42
Bonds for circulation.	2,734,100.00	2,912,500.00	2,965,250.00	3,373,250.00	3,729,250.00
Bonds for deposits	475,000.00	475,000.00	475,000.00	475,000.00	475,000.00
Other b'ds for deposits	125,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	112,500.00	100,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand.	51,160.00	49,940.00	51,440.00	87,440.00	49,940.00
Premium on bonds	88,836.04	100,764.06	102,636.76	130,540.30	146,916.03
Stocks, securities, etc.	1,832,009.78	1,882,087.44	1,776,125.66	1,715,463.33	1,694,767.07
Banking house, etc.	1,390,197.76	1,539,689.46	1,592,911.99	1,669,739.86	1,727,544.68
Real estate, etc.	192,886.47	227,192.33	225,182.21	232,299.44	245,567.66
Due from nat'l banks.	1,212,808.71	1,079,350.39	1,099,459.91	1,293,014.09	1,224,046.30
Due from State banks.	840,717.46	603,524.68	607,826.38	725,126.86	660,011.85
Due from res've ag'ts.	5,838,505.17	5,952,977.08	5,848,496.33	6,901,556.03	6,963,991.09
Int'l-revenue stamps.	3,148.07	2,642.24	1,743.86	987.98	532.97
Cash items	175,002.97	171,553.76	183,826.83	190,775.51	200,130.38
Clear'g-house exch'gs	39,189.40	41,688.63	39,495.05	43,677.88	75,499.03
Bills of other banks.	192,995.00	181,059.00	221,098.00	209,314.00	261,766.00
Fractional currency	19,934.92	26,560.53	24,950.63	24,606.52	23,719.80
Specie	2,127,421.51	2,032,568.78	2,130,787.13	2,317,186.61	2,364,787.27
Legal-tender notes.	590,368.00	630,035.00	662,664.00	694,431.00	760,682.00
5% fund with Treas.	134,979.66	141,715.00	145,397.50	162,829.70	181,245.50
Due from U. S. Treas.	4,122.00	7,750.00	15,050.00	7,275.00	7,100.00
Total	51,728,002.93	52,629,417.09	54,263,602.07	57,909,626.83	59,016,459.14

ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

MICHIGAN.

Liabilities.	NOVEMBER 25.	FEBRUARY 6.	APRIL 9.	JUNE 9.	SEPTEMBER 9.
	79 banks.	80 banks.	80 banks.	81 banks.	82 banks.
Capital stock	$8,280,000.00	$8,247,500.00	$8,302,500.00	$8,385,000.00	$8,402,500.00
Surplus fund	2,603,538.20	2,684,288.20	2,670,788.20	2,690,788.20	2,752,038.20
Undivided profits	1,874,084.89	1,523,273.49	1,717,448.39	1,856,686.07	1,786,906.11
Nat'l-bank circulation	4,459,350.00	4,654,437.50	4,940,450.00	5,423,782.50	5,558,032.50
State bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	405,886.75	534,136.65	522,526.61	369,903.96	463,844.39
Due to State banks	1,140,150.42	1,290,536.31	1,247,670.21	1,137,229.28	1,174,544.64
Due to trust co's, etc.	748,911.31	931,005.36	756,612.67	958,619.35	737,688.21
Due to reserve agents.	13,731.71	14,294.41	11,477.23	8,615.02	12,324.50
Dividends unpaid	13,197.81	11,846.00	6,174.29	7,828.04	7,766.30
Individual deposits	50,261,287.42	52,407,866.07	52,636,382.06	51,757,047.35	54,113,573.55
U. S. deposits	1,217,262.14	1,219,350.00	1,276,733.55	1,272,264.92	1,272,432.05
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	20,682.86	18,414.32	13,067.20	15,147.95	15,948.45
Bonds borrowed	.....	.....	.....	125,000.00	.....
Notes rediscounted	21,500.00	2,500.00	58,745.41	82,376.52	91,700.93
Bills payable	77,000.00	115,000.00	25,000.00	70,000.00	48,000.00
Other liabilities	9,000.00	5,576.29	22,356.29	5,000.00	34,505.75
Total	71,145,583.51	73,660,024.60	74,207,932.11	74,165,289.16	76,471,805.58

CITY OF DETROIT.

	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.
Capital stock	$3,100,000.00	$4,100,000.00	$4,100,000.00	$4,100,000.00	$4,100,000.00
Surplus fund	813,000.00	1,013,500.00	1,013,500.00	1,013,500.00	1,014,000.00
Undivided profits	283,132.29	272,679.16	336,764.36	412,582.04	403,566.00
Nat'l-bank circulation	1,179,850.00	1,215,350.00	1,217,600.00	1,173,300.00	1,140,750.00
State-bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	3,285,969.26	2,797,533.25	2,465,375.19	2,573,599.59	2,539,529.38
Due to State banks	3,613,522.43	3,775,179.57	3,920,892.64	3,524,990.13	3,629,437.73
Due to trust co's, etc.	2,227,328.30	2,444,451.95	2,093,548.69	2,409,177.32	2,216,374.57
Due to reserve agents.	175,741.42	175,477.85	185,480.89	196,338.17	139,826.52
Dividends unpaid	160.00	290.00	1,554.00	40.00	126.31
Individual deposits	13,055,443.65	12,769,116.25	12,410,469.69	12,952,884.13	13,287,661.15
U. S. deposits	837,627.16	867,901.32	888,811.96	793,025.18	864,260.36
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	74,542.46	45,043.98	29,959.45	119,493.57	50,525.12
Bonds borrowed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Notes rediscounted	.....	.....	.....	19,075.00	9,891.75
Bills payable	30,000.00	210,000.00	8,106.44	50,000.00	200,000.00
Other liabilities	152,610.54	.....	148,000.00	.....	.....
Total	28,828,927.51	29,686,523.33	28,820,063.31	29,338,005.13	29,595,948.89

MINNESOTA.

	128 banks.	143 banks.	148 banks.	160 banks.	173 banks.
Capital stock	$6,505,690.00	$7,486,300.00	$7,649,000.00	$7,995,000.00	$8,313,825.00
Surplus fund	1,320,145.42	1,428,303.16	1,433,133.16	1,443,883.16	1,528,962.99
Undivided profits	1,184,576.03	1,048,299.39	1,111,309.86	1,221,615.79	1,213,193.79
Nat'l-bank circulation	2,683,550.00	2,823,070.00	2,890,885.00	3,228,780.00	3,666,810.00
State-bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	984,402.36	792,606.75	895,807.62	895,139.59	1,013,744.49
Due to State banks	962,143.77	1,045,446.37	1,185,184.14	920,250.94	1,010,655.44
Due to trust co's, etc.	304,554.50	292,234.26	295,487.55	381,695.31	208,329.19
Due to reserve agents.	1,519.05	486.69	17,755.90	1,954.59	232.75
Dividends unpaid	3,327.92	12,412.95	8,020.20	11,601.98	6,381.95
Individual deposits	36,739,572.64	36,639,934.50	37,906,354.89	40,771,166.57	40,802,622.36
U. S. deposits	517,454.52	538,773.34	542,291.97	521,490.93	495,644.72
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	32,545.48	11,226.66	7,708.03	28,509.07	54,355.28
Bonds borrowed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Notes rediscounted	32,090.78	83,045.16	42,200.29	89,920.73	115,894.38
Bills payable	341,420.81	287,732.81	175,887.50	300,350.00	469,039.48
Other liabilities	115,009.65	139,545.05	102,575.96	98,268.17	116,767.32
Total	51,728,002.93	52,629,417.09	54,263,602.07	57,909,626.83	59,016,459.14

SUMMARY OF REPORTS SINCE SEPTEMBER 15, 1902,

CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS.

Resources.	NOVEMBER 25.	FEBRUARY 6.	APRIL 9.	JUNE 9.	SEPTEMBER 9.
	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$19,948,869.01	$19,173,099.03	$19,330,464.53	$19,730,101.18	$20,898,904.89
Overdrafts	9,487.35	8,139.04	4,791.84	28,835.18	19,734.06
Bonds for circulation.	1,150,000.00	1,150,000.00	1,150,000.00	1,300,000.00	1,400,000.00
Bonds for deposits	450,000.00	450,000.00	450,000.00	450,000.00	450,000.00
Other b'ds for deposits				16,000.00	16,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	1,800.00	1,700.00	16,000.00	50,000.00	120.00
Premium on bonds	4,940.00	4,940.00	4,940.00	14,158.75	13,940.00
Stocks, securities, etc.	1,114,104.29	938,688.17	989,920.91	947,922.10	918,853.39
Banking house, etc	277,217.66	297,626.01	299,702.51	318,123.78	360,377.92
Real estate, etc	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	
Due from nat'l banks.	1,887,359.46	1,452,955.31	1,597,724.49	1,662,576.16	1,510,848.99
Due from State banks.	1,002,069.52	753,474.15	823,722.45	601,378.02	811,944.08
Due from res've ag'ts.	2,783,531.18	3,210,178.04	3,162,101.81	1,940,287.45	2,580,218.90
Int'l-revenue stamps.					
Cash items	70,905.39	52,435.54	34,813.51	86,567.69	65,185.42
Clear'g-house exch'gs	1,342,692.77	786,454.42	934,713.41	1,005,266.69	1,164,664.49
Bills of other banks	91,926.00	87,253.00	134,925.00	77,341.00	120,367.00
Fractional currency	3,051.04	6,151.87	5,952.72	8,545.43	5,638.54
Specie	1,283,041.17	1,467,979.10	1,431,482.50	1,502,122.05	1,519,753.90
Legal-tender notes	595,580.00	815,000.00	842,000.00	554,301.00	608,963.00
5% fund with Treas.	57,500.00	57,500.00	57,500.00	65,500.00	70,000.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	18,150.00	23,406.00	38,816.00	14,425.00	25,162.00
Total	32,122,224.84	30,766,979.68	31,339,571.68	30,403,451.48	32,560,676.58

CITY OF SAINT PAUL.

	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$15,533,590.08	$14,848,514.63	$15,453,747.02	$15,759,958.58	$14,870,466.66
Overdrafts	2,027.99	3,796.81	1,565.50	6,590.43	10,510.45
Bonds for circulation.	696,000.00	696,000.00	696,000.00	846,000.00	846,000.00
Bonds for deposits	1,458,000.00	1,547,000.00	1,547,000.00	1,547,000.00	1,547,000.00
Other b'ds for deposits					
U. S. bonds on hand				320.00	100.00
Premium on bonds				3,242.15	3,224.25
Stocks, securities, etc.	2,978,477.41	2,774,689.66	2,894,956.82	2,927,851.31	2,927,516.56
Banking house, etc.	535,218.78	535,218.78	535,218.78	535,593.78	535,593.78
Real estate, etc	131,694.85	109,884.85	109,884.85	107,884.85	101,948.35
Due from nat'l banks.	1,285,942.01	1,329,443.67	1,130,145.43	1,510,115.58	1,570,326.16
Due from State banks.	543,606.03	361,763.80	417,328.61	403,890.63	617,581.19
Due from res've ag'ts.	4,552,195.77	4,686,504.30	3,412,903.33	3,438,570.36	2,879,720.38
Int'l-revenue stamps.					
Cash items	284,743.70	187,413.76	120,550.24	125,954.73	183,977.28
Clear'g-house exch'gs	640,758.29	345,252.41	403,939.89	352,835.55	533,611.40
Bills of other banks	140,978.00	117,223.00	123,002.00	174,171.00	155,180.00
Fractional currency	4,272.16	7,373.29	5,296.11	4,390.70	5,307.09
Specie	2,199,068.90	2,385,133.90	2,119,891.18	2,179,115.53	2,141,576.99
Legal-tender notes	426,998.00	435,899.00	412,404.00	372,725.00	659,195.00
5% fund with Treas.	34,800.00	34,800.00	34,050.00	39,800.00	42,300.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	38,285.00	39,400.00	5,800.00	23,500.00	25,600.00
Total	31,486,656.97	30,445,311.86	29,423,683.76	30,359,510.18	29,656,735.54

MISSISSIPPI.

	17 banks.	18 banks.	20 banks.	20 banks.	21 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$4,507,378.90	$4,535,067.14	$5,666,679.03	$6,686,294.92	$7,616,701.39
Overdrafts	1,575,926.38	1,322,324.34	900,404.22	651,762.52	608,306.23
Bonds for circulation.	1,077,000.00	1,087,000.00	1,197,500.00	1,273,750.00	1,311,250.00
Bonds for deposits	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	350,000.00
Other b'ds for deposits					
U. S. bonds on hand	2,020.00	2,020.00	2,520.00	2,520.00	2,520.00
Premium on bonds	54,384.69	56,622.19	68,853.44	69,737.84	69,869.09
Stocks, securities, etc.	737,776.12	633,637.04	764,777.49	788,452.67	713,634.01
Banking house, etc	176,906.27	178,489.76	201,056.97	207,381.42	230,759.75
Real estate, etc	37,212.10	31,777.45	70,603.60	58,341.03	70,944.53
Due from nat'l banks.	407,249.98	492,807.65	568,344.69	423,628.79	264,965.25
Due from State banks.	372,797.56	497,403.02	623,072.82	552,799.86	238,538.21
Due from res've ag'ts.	854,575.81	1,452,715.65	1,718,923.06	1,155,381.40	643,945.32
Int'l-revenue stamps.	1,037.50	992.93	983.49	959.36	1,057.11
Cash items	53,126.74	94,120.16	86,007.81	106,552.12	87,164.75
Clear'g-house exch'gs					
Bills of other banks	29,896.00	21,750.00	33,177.00	26,369.00	19,535.00
Fractional currency	3,777.16	5,686.74	5,810.05	8,117.31	6,877.36
Specie	273,036.30	310,244.40	347,367.20	366,886.04	367,331.70
Legal-tender notes	380,635.00	496,423.00	434,480.00	517,999.00	321,029.00
5% fund with Treas	53,850.00	53,850.00	53,950.00	62,687.50	64,312.50
Due from U. S. Treas.	1,652.50	3,302.50	2,002.50	3,552.50	702.50
Total	10,900,239.01	11,576,233.97	13,046,513.37	13,263,173.28	12,989,443.70

ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS.

Liabilities.	NOVEMBER 25.	FEBRUARY 6.	APRIL 9.	JUNE 9.	SEPTEMBER 9.
	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.
Capital stock	$3,350,000.00	$3,410,000.00	$3,450,000.00	$3,450,000.00	$4,450,000.00
Surplus fund	805,000.00	1,055,000.00	1,055,000.00	1,055,000.00	1,670,000.00
Undivided profits	520,130.06	282,511.92	324,985.13	400,746.67	626,543.01
Nat'l-bank circulation	1,078,300.00	1,145,950.00	1,118,000.00	1,289,900.00	1,379,650.00
State-bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	5,692,823.86	5,739,421.70	5,937,519.66	5,473,958.15	5,496,133.06
Due to State banks	4,662,180.49	4,338,802.98	4,295,954.84	4,117,566.44	3,541,550.06
Due to trust co's, etc	695,421.73	687,957.35	854,364.42	640,455.94	644,294.69
Due to reserve agents	105,342.57	226,523.01	77,570.04	221,674.14	240,365.83
Dividends unpaid	1,531.50	1,987.50	8,779.50	420.00	558.50
Individual deposits	14,405,059.55	13,134,684.17	13,363,488.41	12,990,101.87	13,590,509.14
U. S. deposits	417,028.09	426,961.82	392,927.77	399,674.68	411,185.00
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	35,131.99	14,079.23	60,981.91	38,953.59	34,887.29
Bonds borrowed	200,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00
Notes rediscounted	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bills payable	50,000.00	.....	100,000.00	25,000.00	175,000.00
Other liabilities	104,275.00	3,100.00	.....	.....	.....
Total	32,122,224.84	30,766,979.68	31,339,571.68	30,403,451.48	32,560,676.58

CITY OF SAINT PAUL.

	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.
Capital stock	$3,800,000.00	$3,800,000.00	$3,800,000.00	$4,000,000.00	$4,000,000.00
Surplus fund	880,000.00	1,005,000.00	1,005,000.00	1,005,000.00	1,036,000.00
Undivided profits	667,715.51	513,502.66	514,070.06	564,195.69	624,599.07
Nat'l-bank circulation	649,720.00	649,220.00	648,170.00	748,770.00	798,770.00
State-bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	4,419,259.83	4,024,911.53	3,656,475.53	4,303,305.31	3,724,599.25
Due to State banks	3,333,843.16	3,498,256.87	3,264,520.62	3,009,763.82	2,615,329.01
Due to trust co's, etc	206,811.75	133,123.03	137,208.93	119,502.79	142,727.47
Due to reserve agents	309,371.32	490,976.61	237,764.44	97,993.08	202,410.90
Dividends unpaid	471.50	2,553.17	2,866.50	397.00	923.50
Individual deposits	15,777,909.85	14,839,625.59	14,621,715.74	14,991,785.90	14,990,496.88
U. S. deposits	944,698.56	1,078,269.25	1,201,332.73	1,144,231.96	926,367.02
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	496,855.49	409,873.15	334,559.21	374,564.63	594,512.44
Bonds borrowed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Notes rediscounted	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bills payable	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other liabilities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	31,486,656.97	30,445,311.86	29,423,683.76	30,359,510.18	29,656,735.54

MISSISSIPPI.

	17 banks.	18 banks.	20 banks.	20 banks.	21 banks.
Capital stock	$1,530,000.00	$1,555,000.00	$1,788,500.00	$2,185,000.00	$2,310,000.00
Surplus fund	549,000.00	615,000.00	653,374.00	642,500.00	732,500.00
Undivided profits	398,827.97	256,495.00	351,038.77	365,878.30	313,737.77
Nat'l-bank circulation	1,074,090.00	1,073,830.00	1,126,755.00	1,259,820.00	1,284,380.00
State-bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	180,542.29	145,297.51	46,633.41	109,292.35	67,642.78
Due to State banks	145,509.56	217,557.00	320,228.68	217,810.45	165,223.74
Due to trust co's, etc	27,354.66	17,199.79	13,053.62	24,153.92	97,119.44
Due to reserve agents	90,878.26	22,858.79	9,717.11	8,023.47	49,338.09
Dividends unpaid	2,881.00	8,938.00	5,195.00	847.00	2,517.00
Individual deposits	6,062,316.04	7,091,197.73	8,140,845.92	7,944,454.72	6,654,487.80
U. S. deposits	299,917.10	299,918.10	300,000.00	299,958.80	299,959.20
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	82.90	81.90	.....	41.20	40.80
Bonds borrowed	50,000.00	50,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Notes rediscounted	131,962.58	75,825.10	79,434.49	84,671.18	534,311.21
Bills payable	353,531.17	145,250.00	115,000.00	120,000.00	424,500.00
Other liabilities	3,345.48	1,785.05	96,737.37	721.89	53,685.87
Total	10,900,239.01	11,576,233.97	13,046,513.37	13,263,173.28	12,989,443.70

SUMMARY OF REPORTS SINCE SEPTEMBER 15, 1902,

MISSOURI.

Resources.	NOVEMBER 25.	FEBRUARY 6.	APRIL 9.	JUNE 9.	SEPTEMBER 9.
	63 banks.	64 banks.	65 banks.	65 banks.	68 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$13,834,159.25	$14,500,711.87	$15,782,342.29	$15,876,638.39	$16,314,666.91
Overdrafts	304,235.57	313,668.85	303,978.92	266,767.54	308,993.52
Bonds for circulation.	2,252,300.00	2,347,300.00	2,447,300.00	2,681,300.00	2,900,050.00
Bonds for deposits	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00
Other b'ds for deposits	9,500.00				
U. S. bonds on hand.	79,860.00	78,700.00	80,300.00	110,200.00	110,820.00
Premium on bonds	87,983.82	93,537.22	101,513.81	108,781.34	106,378.51
Stocks, securities, etc.	983,830.77	966,567.17	1,015,636.76	1,108,813.98	1,231,467.23
Banking house, etc.	519,591.71	516,749.54	538,363.79	537,962.85	539,444.34
Real estate, etc.	149,159.67	148,456.91	159,161.97	156,807.43	156,743.51
Due from nat'l banks.	471,760.14	773,634.03	886,266.17	807,694.53	823,061.62
Due from State banks.	326,508.92	452,013.61	533,747.87	635,623.60	641,996.59
Due from res've ag'ts.	4,503,698.49	4,985,112.01	5,976,557.45	5,314,991.94	5,566,344.27
Int'l-revenue stamps.	2,618.90	1,756.81	1,342.79	1,285.79	453.99
Cash items	115,568.52	123,745.39	130,084.58	108,166.90	167,557.70
Clear'g-house exch'gs	22,518.27	33,287.74	29,370.95	26,414.49	48,266.42
Bills of other banks.	127,311.00	170,745.00	154,974.00	165,841.00	188,540.00
Fractional currency	8,299.21	10,536.58	11,194.23	11,400.23	12,509.49
Specie	754,563.98	838,438.10	892,508.90	931,116.70	960,325.17
Legal-tender notes.	429,982.00	490,425.00	532,466.00	498,212.00	518,954.00
5% fund with Treas.	111,317.50	116,992.50	121,115.00	131,710.00	144,690.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	3,801.18	4,472.50	6,555.00	5,055.00	3,105.00
Total	25,348,568.90	27,216,850.83	29,954,780.48	29,734,783.71	30,994,368.27

CITY OF KANSAS CITY.

	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$33,534,224.26	$33,753,243.10	$36,987,525.46	$37,815,268.26	$38,735,416.61
Overdrafts	230,117.72	416,971.39	556,851.16	635,439.09	437,257.15
Bonds for circulation.	1,845,600.00	1,845,600.00	1,875,600.00	2,222,600.00	2,241,000.00
Bonds for deposits	1,764,000.00	1,764,000.00	1,764,000.00	1,764,000.00	1,764,000.00
Other b'ds for deposits					
U. S. bonds on hand.	59,040.00	49,040.00	19,040.00	13,600.00	13,200.00
Premium on bonds	28,237.50	21,937.50	21,937.50	28,375.00	31,191.00
Stocks, securities, etc.	6,328,347.94	6,200,842.51	6,284,727.68	6,633,291.15	6,594,599.18
Banking house, etc.	383,361.71	397,361.71	397,361.71	397,361.71	397,361.71
Real estate, etc	98,008.27	111,008.27	111,008.27	124,299.97	128,699.97
Due from nat'l banks.	3,959,859.76	3,899,920.37	3,604,669.91	3,362,570.24	3,258,976.74
Due from State banks.	4,811,816.15	6,085,976.05	6,005,095.04	4,936,482.29	5,516,380.06
Due from res've ag'ts.	9,857,911.10	11,709,853.24	13,876,891.02	11,875,160.17	11,630,933.21
Int'l-revenue stamps.	2,844.86	1,448.68	312.13	340.80	343.22
Cash items	35,965.78	44,729.04	39,957.13	58,757.72	193,249.19
Clear'g-house exch'gs	1,713,455.08	1,250,898.83	1,522,665.71	1,334,673.80	1,412,492.72
Bills of other banks.	104,477.00	208,572.00	235,845.00	286,170.00	175,363.00
Fractional currency	8,180.61	12,172.00	11,367.97	10,236.60	9,069.67
Specie	3,669,090.92	4,129,405.37	4,477,884.67	4,261,812.53	3,900,284.50
Legal-tender notes.	672,530.00	789,355.00	594,350.00	637,105.00	502,841.00
5% fund with Treas.	92,280.00	92,280.00	93,780.00	111,130.00	112,050.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	50,000.00	35,900.00	24,050.00	28,000.00	12,820.00
Total	69,249,348.66	72,820,515.11	78,504,920.36	76,536,674.33	77,067,528.93

CITY OF ST. JOSEPH.

	3 banks.	3 banks.	3 banks.	3 banks.	3 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$6,076,918.40	$5,846,873.48	$6,814,477.48	$6,755,408.33	$6,314,486.06
Overdrafts	34,678.36	31,855.34	36,943.72	30,227.55	31,484.22
Bonds for circulation.	265,000.00	450,000.00	450,000.00	505,000.00	505,000.00
Bonds for deposits	185,680.00	185,680.00	235,680.00	235,680.00	235,680.00
Other b'ds for deposits					
U. S. bonds on hand.	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,300.00	101,300.00	1,500.00
Premium on bonds	12,897.50	26,637.50	30,237.50	38,227.50	31,327.50
Stocks, securities, etc.	182,692.80	175,055.00	151,055.00	238,608.85	234,553.85
Banking house, etc.	88,911.25	85,695.48	85,698.98	84,000.00	84,000.00
Real estate, etc.					
Due from nat'l banks.	814,031.14	1,230,441.25	905,355.69	869,133.12	983,225.52
Due from State banks.	230,132.17	330,728.69	377,745.78	371,327.80	537,448.02
Due from res've ag'ts.	1,300,752.32	2,144,838.48	1,481,214.41	1,655,009.87	2,081,975.59
Int'l-revenue stamps.					
Cash items	50,056.18	44,571.86	43,556.58	20,201.40	100,159.35
Clear'g-house exch'gs	241,258.22	124,673.38	154,989.06	228,265.12	325,943.58
Bills of other banks.	31,725.00	28,655.00	36,240.00	35,380.00	36,160.00
Fractional currency	1,962.79	2,346.57	3,039.31	3,698.59	3,684.48
Specie	689,980.68	671,980.50	797,341.45	745,356.30	674,685.50
Legal-tender notes.	261,655.00	232,972.00	275,718.00	371,670.00	290,362.00
5% fund with Treas.	13,250.00	22,500.00	22,500.00	25,250.00	25,250.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	6,300.00	5,000.00	2,000.00	1,350.00	5,000.00
Total	10,489,881.81	11,642,504.53	11,906,092.96	12,315,094.43	12,501,925.67

ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

MISSOURI.

Liabilities.	NOVEMBER 25.	FEBRUARY 6.	APRIL 9.	JUNE 9.	SEPTEMBER 9.
	63 banks.	64 banks.	65 banks.	65 banks.	68 banks.
Capital stock	$4,024,970.00	$4,067,880.00	$4,170,000.00	$4,170,000.00	$4,260,000.00
Surplus fund	884,907.00	966,225.00	995,500.00	1,021,050.00	1,059,350.00
Undivided profits	540,580.56	354,095.86	483,768.32	500,566.66	485,251.18
Nat'l-bank circulation	2,248,897.50	2,344,297.50	2,403,547.50	2,645,747.50	2,882,497.50
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	100,496.32	125,345.73	173,378.71	212,194.26	186,130.62
Due to State banks	932,378.56	1,129,164.10	1,616,352.76	1,532,969.89	1,907,252.59
Due to trust co's, etc.	60,000.00	60,151.35	99,791.61	95,657.02	81,313.52
Due to reserve agents			4,836.48	17,757.87	744.50
Dividends unpaid	4,275.00	4,205.00	3,222.50	9,173.50	3,969.50
Individual deposits	16,089,192.73	17,791,248.09	19,576,814.40	19,126,873.81	19,739,229.86
U. S. deposits	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers					
Bonds borrowed					
Notes rediscounted	34,500.00	29,500.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	
Bills payable	173,000.00	90,500.00	155,000.00	130,000.00	128,000.00
Other liabilities	5,371.23	4,238.20	2,568.20	2,793.20	10,629.00
Total	25,348,568.90	27,216,850.83	29,954,780.48	29,734,783.71	30,994,368.27

CITY OF KANSAS CITY.

	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.
Capital stock	$2,650,000.00	$2,650,000.00	$2,650,000.00	$2,650,000.00	$2,650,000.00
Surplus fund	863,000.00	1,179,000.00	1,204,000.00	1,204,000.00	1,205,500.00
Undivided profits	2,033,742.74	1,781,697.87	1,827,870.18	1,943,634.26	2,097,263.09
Nat'l-bank circulation	1,797,600.00	1,797,300.00	1,796,350.00	2,143,050.00	2,160,100.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	7,937,821.78	19,651,171.51	20,781,431.41	19,480,830.13	21,600,004.74
Due to State banks	18,156,886.94	15,140,849.63	18,613,700.13	16,552,691.91	17,060,224.44
Due to trust co's, etc.	7,170,661.77	821,100.66	832,380.61	1,012,861.85	932,349.53
Due to reserve agents	283,624.55	148,359 43	180,726.55	313,080.16	42,332.15
Dividends unpaid	990.00	1,853.00	30,954.50	1,088.00	1,422.50
Individual deposits	26,511,770.88	27,855,970.03	28,804,534.97	29,454,587.49	27,085,822.30
U. S. deposits	1,701,256.02	1,681,043.41	1,678,145.20	1,667,358.56	1,680,799.51
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	34,359.08	16,858.57	16,218.99	12,965.97	41,184.67
Bonds borrowed					
Notes rediscounted					
Bills payable					410,000.00
Other liabilities	107,634.90	95,311.00	88,607.82	100,526.00	100,526.00
Total	69,249,348.66	72,820,515.11	78,504,920.36	76,536,674.33	77,067,528.93

CITY OF ST. JOSEPH.

	3 banks.	3 banks.	3 banks.	3 banks.	3 banks.
Capital stock	$550,000.00	$550,000.00	$550,000.00	$550,000.00	$550,000.00
Surplus fund	120,000.00	130,000.00	130,000.00	175,000.00	175,000.00
Undivided profits	203,816.21	161,412.69	188,113.22	131,949.29	136,841.95
Nat'l-bank circulation	253,000.00	450,000.00	450,000.00	505,000.00	505,000.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	1,154,379.99	1,540,987.69	1,761,553.43	1,782,534.42	1,967,011.86
Due to State banks	2,903,806.79	3,227,170.89	3,108,257.77	3,282,640.76	3,687,725.40
Due to trust co's, etc.	189,774.89	231,399.09	238,706.62	253,934.24	217,978.25
Due to reserve agents					
Dividends unpaid					
Individual deposits	4,859,478.48	5,095,892.31	5,173,880.32	5,373,359.30	5,001,734.29
U. S. deposits	181,217.77	181,257.33	231,773.88	231,713.39	229,691.79
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	4,407.68	4,384.53	3,807.72	3,963.03	5,942.13
Bonds borrowed	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Notes rediscounted					
Bills payable					
Other liabilities					
Total	10,489,881.81	11,642,504.53	11,906,092.96	12,315,094.43	12,501,925.67

SUMMARY OF REPORTS SINCE SEPTEMBER 15, 1902,

CITY OF ST. LOUIS.

Resources.	NOVEMBER 25.	FEBRUARY 6.	APRIL 9.	JUNE 9.	SEPTEMBER 9.
	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.	7 banks.	7 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$82,358,313.79	$84,842,485.95	$90,880,742.71	$86,996,169.97	$89,312,020.89
Overdrafts	155,046.52	112,559.97	100,136.36	111,514.16	267,985.22
Bonds for circulation.	12,420,640.00	12,420,640.00	11,270,640.00	11,345,640.00	11,331,640.00
Bonds for deposits	2,856,360.00	2,856,360.00	2,856,400.00	2,856,400.00	3,541,400.00
Other b'ds for deposits	246,750.00	246,750.00	246,750.00	246,750.00	
U. S. bonds on hand	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Premium on bonds	235,700.31	234,700.31	201,450.31	143,422.18	147,078.43
Stocks, securities, etc.	5,638,162.77	5,445,959.16	6,374,735.66	6,552,353.09	5,108,149.63
Banking house, etc	200,000.00	1,200,000.00	1,200,000.00	1,206,349.67	1,209,837.64
Real estate, etc.	117,910.43	63,093.48	68,358.46	66,823.24	65,674.59
Due from nat'l banks.	13,139,076.93	15,188,291.66	15,230,485.92	15,448,167.18	12,466,434.33
Due from State banks.	4,915,619.43	4,526,056.47	5,464,590.80	4,683,808.60	4,003,404.11
Due from res've ag'ts.					
Int'l-revenue stamps.	1,690.93	1,615.93	1,615.93	1,615.93	
Cash items	370,224.13	500,519.63	440,450.41	369,174.52	262,798.82
Clear'g-house exch'gs	2,006,973.27	3,307,814.80	2,758,627.42	1,574,615.51	2,538,512.07
Bills of other banks.	131,643.00	218,219.00	218,393.00	155,734.00	205,727.00
Fractional currency	4,756.94	3,937.60	5,256.03	4,361.97	4,498.94
Specie	14,888,303.60	15,211,142.90	16,466,321.01	16,922,582.84	14,206,928.30
Legal-tender notes	3,829,530.00	4,292,607.00	3,949,166.00	4,632,618.00	3,725,139.00
5% fund with Treas	582,580.00	621,030.00	543,232.00	532,782.00	566,582.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	59,000.00	44,800.00	57,000.00	69,800.00	16,000.00
Total	144,158,782.05	151,339,083.86	158,334,852.02	153,921,182.86	148,980,310.97

MONTANA.

	23 banks.	23 banks.	23 banks.	23 banks.	23 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$12,636,137.22	$13,007,956.13	$12,936,049.45	$13,303,136.29	$12,548,242.65
Overdrafts	606,763.12	478,863.88	535,997.12	526,207.72	443,056.25
Bonds for circulation.	919,750.00	969,750.00	969,750.00	974,750.00	999,750.00
Bonds for deposits	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00
Other b'ds for deposits					
U. S. bonds on hand	5,500.00	6,020.00	6,020.00	23,160.00	21,960.00
Premium on bonds	28,598.63	28,598.63	28,598.63	28,917.38	29,469.72
Stocks, securities, etc.	991,837.36	659,774.39	710,336.74	690,354.14	812,225.86
Banking house, etc	270,111.69	281,594.07	284,606.57	284,681.57	288,842.57
Real estate, etc.	155,746.20	135,032.41	125,882.65	125,464.65	100,757.62
Due from nat'l banks.	720,801.09	574,110.05	693,097.96	597,357.32	934,976.90
Due from State banks.	525,638.51	390,608.82	488,867.82	515,234.73	551,076.76
Due from res've ag'ts.	3,747,280.80	2,608,994.21	2,613,232.27	2,572,172.27	3,296,033.93
Int'l-revenue stamps.	1,406.39	515.46	405.59	404.09	254.13
Cash items	30,377.06	13,776.00	20,936.54	24,312.81	27,126.80
Clear'g-house exch'gs	64,274.89	52,786.15	70,943.99	44,814.27	95,410.49
Bills of other banks.	128,383.00	122,177.00	143,227.00	119,096.00	120,643.00
Fractional currency	3,418.02	4,486.18	5,714.49	5,235.39	12,366.56
Specie	1,115,760.70	1,338,329.75	1,369,613.70	1,296,512.40	1,226,827.05
Legal-tender notes	459,619.00	447,018.00	494,049.00	424,019.00	446,000.00
5% fund with Treas	45,987.50	48,487.50	48,321.35	47,482.35	48,074.35
Due from U. S. Treas.	4,600.93	476.93	5,534.00	1,712.00	2,123.00
Total	22,861,992.08	21,569,355.56	21,951,184.87	22,005,024.38	22,405,217.64

NEBRASKA.

	115 banks.	121 banks.	121 banks.	122 banks.	127 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$25,042,664.84	25,295,444.50	25,656,359.27	25,825,953.07	26,169,567.23
Overdrafts	511,486.92	423,784.98	365,303.19	463,278.59	449,753.45
Bonds for circulation.	2,583,620.00	2,656,820.00	2,729,820.00	3,081,570.00	3,243,070.00
Bonds for deposits	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	350,000.00
Other b'ds for deposits					11,500.00
U. S. bonds on hand	58,390.00	26,890.00	27,390.00	28,390.00	27,890.00
Premium on bonds	103,589.20	104,818.86	107,188.88	123,144.56	127,114.93
Stocks, securities, etc.	619,821.39	631,061.39	623,468.86	591,024.69	541,653.46
Banking house, etc	970,118.54	994,502.82	1,008,601.12	1,018,559.29	1,087,100.57
Real estate, etc.	517,799.81	521,752.25	460,395.25	457,280.46	396,572.94
Due from nat'l banks.	802,570.12	948,998.43	1,139,228.90	1,338,889.25	1,391,990.02
Due from State banks.	378,447.74	230,245.63	305,474.78	315,417.81	501,763.14
Due from res've ag'ts.	5,252,738.34	5,906,329.36	6,153,588.83	6,944,294.56	7,304,509.93
Int'l-revenue stamps.	1,135.75	940.97	510.29	113.10	13.68
Cash items	510,517.11	633,753.88	401,695.18	522,147.37	823,108.34
Clear'g-house exch'gs	6,971.03	14,085.42	9,274.81	9,906.30	11,472.29
Bills of other banks.	162,118.00	157,619.00	126,229.00	156,078.00	196,978.00
Fractional currency	11,543.37	11,710.39	13,241.93	13,617.93	14,304.96
Specie	1,083,010.91	1,046,805.50	1,158,754.51	1,148,564.89	1,197,183.18
Legal-tender notes	648,869.00	671,240.00	647,387.00	672,775.00	744,612.00
5% fund with Treas	128,041.00	130,926.00	136,253.50	153,118.50	157,513.50
Due from U. S. Treas.	4,410.00	2,435.00	8,760.00	1,377.50	3,510.00
Total	39,697,863.07	40,710,164.38	41,378,925.30	43,165,500.87	44,751,181.62

ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS.

Liabilities.	NOVEMBER 25.	FEBRUARY 6.	APRIL 9.	JUNE 9.	SEPTEMBER 9.
	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.	7 banks.	7 banks.
Capital stock	$15,400,000.00	$15,400,000.00	$15,400,000.00	$15,500,000.00	$15,560,000.00
Surplus fund	10,250,000.00	10,250,000.00	10,350,000.00	10,350,000.00	10,350,000.00
Undivided profits	4,129,333.30	4,456,415.54	4,677,304.54	4,867,249.42	5,031,308.36
Nat'l-bank circulation	12,349,740.00	12,345,545.00	11,238,937.50	11,197,287.50	11,306,787.50
State-bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	25,725,465.72	27,301,570.28	32,229,581.11	32,265,729.00	29,420,435.76
Due to State banks	18,733,034.17	20,602,897.44	21,335,696.52	20,400,337.94	19,290,194.06
Due to trust co's, etc.	5,035,092.19	7,782,428.38	7,719,295.74	7,365,562.81	6,185,927.27
Due to reserve agents.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dividends unpaid	5,075.00	6,372.50	18,363.50	10,330.00	9,570.00
Individual deposits	48,228,153.73	48,824,695.59	50,943,921.71	47,488,724.49	46,752,625.51
U. S. deposits	3,044,165.35	3,061,889.66	3,051,015.14	3,041,905.22	3,271,222.52
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	31,220.09	12,131.44	21,027.32	35,205.18	38,851.63
Bonds borrowed	1,194,500.00	1,194,500.00	1,194,540.00	1,219,540.00	1,139,540.00
Notes rediscounted	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bills payable	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other liabilities	33,002.50	100,638.03	155,168.94	179,311.30	623,848.36
Total	144,158,782.05	151,339,083.86	158,334,852.02	153,921,182.86	148,980,310.97

MONTANA.

	23 banks.	23 banks.	23 banks.	23 banks.	23 banks.
Capital stock	$2,480,000.00	$2,480,000.00	$2,480,000.00	$2,480,000.00	$2,530,000.00
Surplus fund	520,472.00	594,958.99	575,000.00	594,076.03	609,500.00
Undivided profits	1,271,851.80	923,070.29	937,712.31	1,011,526.44	1,092,913.86
Nat'l-bank circulation	883,935.00	923,295.00	932,195.00	927,795.00	947,495.00
State-bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	528,638.91	479,716.54	578,211.74	499,428.25	712,044.21
Due to State banks	392,382.15	229,564.39	309,058.30	322,493.26	330,528.01
Due to trust co's, etc.	75,189.56	80,808.75	17,343.05	24,809.92	15,366.88
Due to reserve agents.	340.76	.....	229.02	2,008.65	79.57
Dividends unpaid	156.50	8,032.00	6,107.00	1,602.46	2,104.06
Individual deposits	16,294,598.82	15,332,454.87	15,492,294.62	15,297,969.13	15,773,001.14
U. S. deposits	224,992.82	230,161.63	233,139.31	244,457.81	233,279.83
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	174,145.50	141,880.70	162,024.62	141,357.43	143,242.67
Bonds borrowed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Notes rediscounted	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bills payable	15,000.00	142,500.00	227,500.00	457,500.00	15,000.00
Other liabilities	288.26	2,912.40	369.90	.....	662.41
Total	22,861,992.08	21,569,355.56	21,951,184.87	22,005,024.38	22,405,217.64

NEBRASKA.

	115 banks.	121 banks.	121 banks.	122 banks.	127 banks.
Capital stock	$6,264,500.00	$6,428,000.00	$6,461,000.00	$6,515,000.00	$6,715,000.00
Surplus fund	1,418,312.84	1,557,600.00	1,557,200.00	1,552,700.00	1,656,950.00
Undivided profits	1,029,777.61	668,981.90	783,733.51	917,178.94	798,451.33
Nat'l-bank circulation	2,571,515.00	2,638,620.00	2,722,360.00	3,040,307.50	3,211,522.50
State-bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	1,018,392.46	932,537.41	998,140.06	1,167,539.54	1,155,991.47
Due to State banks	1,616,983.19	1,835,651.03	1,966,553.22	2,365,724.93	2,716,414.87
Due to trust co's, etc.	94,656.60	110,564.92	108,068.91	108,307.48	106,818.52
Due to reserve agents.	340,980.22	225,425.50	58,703.72	10,588.95	629.87
Dividends unpaid	473.94	7,314.45	2,228.50	389.50	3,744.61
Individual deposits	24,492,624.05	25,553,931.30	26,140,377.35	26,998,044.52	27,935,377.27
U. S. deposits	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	350,000.00
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bonds borrowed	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,000.00
Notes rediscounted	111,500.37	147,859.28	60,874.08	15,983.95	13,024.80
Bills payable	420,500.00	288,500.00	215,500.00	158,000.00	65,000.00
Other liabilities	17,646.79	15,178.59	4,185.95	15,735.56	15,256.38
Total	39,697,863.07	40,710,164.38	41,378,925.30	43,165,500.87	44,751,181.62

SUMMARY OF REPORTS SINCE SEPTEMBER 15, 1902,

CITY OF LINCOLN.

Resources.	NOVEMBER 25.	FEBRUARY 6.	APRIL 9.	JUNE 9.	SEPTEMBER 9.
	3 banks.	3 banks.	3 banks.	3 banks.	3 banks.
Loans and discounts	$2,716,641.34	$2,623,692.30	$2,832,911.80	$3,063,684.06	$3,040,539.80
Overdrafts	26,989.08	23,284.38	31,401.20	37,101.67	45,097.66
Bonds for circulation	160,000.00	160,000.00	160,000.00	260,000.00	260,000.00
Bonds for deposits	110,000.00	110,000.00	110,000.00	110,000.00	110,000.00
Other b'ds for deposits					
U. S. bonds on hand	3,460.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
Premium on bonds	10,828.75	10,870.60	10,870.60	15,057.66	14,805.00
Stocks, securities, etc.	176,001.80	178,345.25	253,524.91	184,126.15	215,800.31
Banking house, etc	77,531.56	78,158.31	78,148.31	78,148.31	78,148.31
Real estate, etc	10,675.98	11,113.42	11,453.42	11,429.42	7,340.16
Due from nat'l banks	325,152.29	508,922.55	545,691.70	516,476.59	700,215.15
Due from State banks	187,752.59	202,122.78	140,795.11	184,695.34	174,705.55
Due from res've ag'ts	380,820.00	647,862.51	621,603.92	591,715.31	543,834.27
Int'l-revenue stamps	736.45	303.87	303.87		
Cash items	18,328.50	17,978.86	16,098.45	38,873.28	23,130.47
Clear'g-house exch'gs	46,576.64	67,588.30	41,814.60	48,882.75	23,881.72
Bills of other banks	9,265.00	11,690.00	9,645.00	11,020.00	14,450.00
Fractional currency	1,771.96	1,819.40	1,241.80	2,005.16	1,067.90
Specie	112,480.00	120,790.05	139,114.75	141,764.00	154,756.70
Legal-tender notes	203,692.00	120,273.00	146,974.00	139,960.00	110,529.00
5% fund with Treas	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	13,000.00	13,000.00
Due from U. S. Treas.					
Total	4,586,703.94	4,906,315.58	5,163,593.44	5,453,939.70	5,537,302.00

CITY OF OMAHA.

	7 banks.	7 banks.	7 banks.	7 banks.	7 banks.
Loans and discounts	$15,633,374.74	$14,713,457.85	$16,600,916.14	$16,434,189.09	$16,020,539.27
Overdrafts	103,145.30	118,385.02	105,007.03	128,405.58	85,296.74
Bonds for circulation	1,250,000.00	1,250,000.00	1,250,000.00	1,250,000.00	1,250,000.00
Bonds for deposits	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Other b'ds for deposits					
U. S. bonds on hand	9,600.00	10,500.00	10,700.00	10,600.00	13,820.00
Premium on bonds	126,579.50	126,914.98	117,092.25	115,080.00	111,835.00
Stocks, securities, etc.	1,235,308.39	1,732,849.86	1,852,394.95	2,002,796.91	1,858,211.55
Banking house, etc	777,160.00	577,160.00	577,160.00	577,160.00	570,100.00
Real estate, etc	172,444.27	34,411.82	34,204.82	34,171.72	29,042.56
Due from nat'l banks	1,648,262.25	1,540,800.84	1,571,408.12	1,779,324.55	1,935,200.29
Due from State banks	634,062.20	1,113,439.46	808,139.92	1,128,346.93	1,088,979.72
Due from res've ag'ts	2,632,990.11	3,416,827.03	3,030,977.33	2,928,805.25	3,429,579.91
Int'l-revenue stamps	1,617.84	946.76	909.67	871.51	
Cash items	91,323.35	105,179.75	89,761.68	81,699.21	123,639.05
Clear'g-house exch'gs	671,580.66	654,466.91	608,441.07	655,374.34	748,965.21
Bills of other banks	161,980.00	108,477.00	126,577.00	98,473.00	211,100.00
Fractional currency	3,128.24	4,766.92	3,491.25	3,039.63	3,727.88
Specie	1,642,301.05	1,682,641.25	1,759,156.15	1,999,780.35	1,977,544.00
Legal-tender notes	1,225,342.00	1,025,112.00	1,110,994.00	1,216,948.00	2,306,615.00
5% fund with Treas	62,500.00	62,500.00	62,500.00	62,500.00	62,500.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	8,749.70	7,749.70	31,999.70	4,699.70	3,299.70
Total	29,091,449.60	29,286,587.15	30,751,831.08	31,512,265.77	32,829,995.88

NEVADA.

	1 bank.	1 bank.	1 bank.	1 bank.	1 bank.
Loans and discounts	$377,235.01	$413,964.80	$455,188.08	$487,746.72	$546,318.12
Overdrafts	133,564.71	137,417.89	108,994.25	88,910.14	97,080.66
Bonds for circulation	20,500.00	20,500.00	20,500.00	20,500.00	20,500.00
Bonds for deposits					
Other b'ds for deposits					
U. S. bonds on hand					
Premium on bonds					
Stocks, securities, etc.	22,000.00	22,655.00	22,200.00	22,000.00	22,000.00
Banking house, etc	6,504.59	11,719.80	12,148.75	12,148.75	10,000.00
Real estate, etc	7,750.00	7,550.00	7,550.00	2,750.00	2,750.00
Due from nat'l banks	5,370.92	5,357.45	497.80	3,556.79	267.32
Due from State banks	19,813.78	12,937.61	26,236.57	12,665.58	4,780.62
Due from res've ag'ts	141,323.82	73,456.09	53,294.47	33,035.79	52,320.90
Int'l-revenue stamps	420.33				
Cash items	149.33	197.95	146.00	1,000.00	300.00
Clear'g-house exch'gs					
Bills of other banks		810.00	340.00	270.00	330.00
Fractional currency	59.47	109.19	100.41	114.72	125.54
Specie	18,819.90	26,599.90	27,303.85	44,395.60	35,415.40
Legal-tender notes	2,770.00	1,200.00	3,468.00	595.00	825.00
5% fund with Treas	1,025.00	1,025.00	1,025.00	1,025.00	1,025.00
Due from U. S. Treas.					
Total	757,306.86	735,500.68	738,993.18	730,714.09	794,038.56

ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

CITY OF LINCOLN.

Liabilities.	NOVEMBER 25.	FEBRUARY 6.	APRIL 9.	JUNE 9.	SEPTEMBER 9.
	3 banks.	3 banks.	3 banks.	3 banks.	3 banks.
Capital stock	$400,000.00	$400,000.00	$400,000.00	$400,000.00	$400,000.00
Surplus fund	139,000.00	139,000.00	144,000.00	144,000.00	159,000.00
Undivided profits	52,620.37	65,944.61	51,149.37	66,577.34	56,398.22
Nat'l-bank circulation	160,000.00	160,000.00	160,000.00	260,000.00	260,000.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	480,360.13	551,344.43	603,991.29	655,376.55	666,422.92
Due to State banks	817,205.56	925,999.09	993,704.09	1,082,043.21	1,175,651.06
Due to trust co's, etc.	84,807.70	87,466.48	58,795.56	54,370.07	60,994.44
Due to reserve agents					
Dividends unpaid	60.00	60.00	588.00	129.00	
Individual deposits	2,342,688.51	2,466,828.73	2,641,466.44	2,681,515.04	2,649,056.53
U. S. deposits	109,245.95	108,811.07	109,530.63	109,300.43	109,209.94
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	715.72	861.17	368.06	628.06	568.89
Bonds borrowed					
Notes rediscounted					
Bills payable					
Other liabilities					
Total	4,586,703.94	4,906,315.58	5,163,593.44	5,453,939.70	5,537,302.00

CITY OF OMAHA.

	7 banks.	7 banks.	7 banks.	7 banks.	7 banks.
Capital stock	$3,250,000.00	$3,250,000.00	$3,250,000.00	$3,250,000.00	$3,250,000.00
Surplus fund	545,000.00	565,000.00	565,000.00	565,000.00	570,000.00
Undivided profits	315,519.63	247,037.67	238,135.45	284,917.41	304,445.47
Nat'l-bank circulation	1,250,000.00	1,250,000.00	1,247,700.00	1,250,000.00	1,246,400.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	5,504,976.38	5,393,504.51	5,569,795.43	5,912,994.06	6,474,821.48
Due to State banks	4,097,523.60	4,091,530.99	4,610,621.38	4,911,030.23	5,208,361.61
Due to trust co's, etc.	151,106.23	101,201.40	124,694.20	154,796.94	188,759.91
Due to reserve agents					
Dividends unpaid		175.00	1,847.00	150.00	150.00
Individual deposits	12,973,502.61	13,385,770.56	14,151,614.63	14,177,101.71	14,608,961.88
U. S. deposits	757,935.18	715,988.70	714,318.85	702,188.60	694,564.55
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	245,885.97	286,378.32	278,104.14	304,086.82	283,531.03
Bonds borrowed					
Notes rediscounted					
Bills payable					
Other liabilities					
Total	29,091,449.60	29,286,587.15	30,751,831.08	31,512,265.77	32,829,995.88

NEVADA.

	1 bank.	1 bank.	1 bank.	1 bank.	1 bank.
Capital stock	$82,000.00	$82,000.00	$82,000.00	$82,000.00	$82,000.00
Surplus fund	10,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	23,000.00
Undivided profits	8,599.61	6,561.67	7,731.54	7,814.20	7,374.68
Nat'l-bank circulation	19,997.50	20,497.50	20,497.50	20,497.50	20,497.50
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks					
Due to State banks	2,879.66	9,916.59	25,548.15	1,666.57	3,471.98
Due to trust co's, etc.	5,462.35	5,358.48	931.84	548.17	423.17
Due to reserve agents				2,196.42	
Dividends unpaid	524.00	510.00			324.00
Individual deposits	628,043.74	592,656.44	584,284.15	567,991.23	596,947.23
U. S. deposits					
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers					
Bonds borrowed					
Notes rediscounted					
Bills payable				30,000.00	60,000.00
Other liabilities					
Total	757,306.86	735,500.68	738,993.18	730,714.09	794,038.56

SUMMARY OF REPORTS SINCE SEPTEMBER 15. 1902.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Resources.	NOVEMBER 25.	FEBRUARY 6.	APRIL 9.	JUNE 9.	SEPTEMBER 9.
	56 banks.	56 banks.	56 banks.	56 banks.	56 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$13,941,321.23	$13,537,493.28	$13,363,516.02	$13,376,311.62	$13,360,876.50
Overdrafts	42,435.19	33,351.55	42,091.54	49,058.88	50,737.18
Bonds for circulation.	4,299,950.00	4,318,700.00	4,236,700.00	4,535,500.00	4,548,000.00
Bonds for deposits	1,400,550.00	1,381,800.00	1,471,800.00	1,471,800.00	1,483,800.00
Other b'ds for deposits	136,000.00	136,000.00	16,000.00	16,000.00	
U. S. bonds on hand	60,380.00	35,380.00	35,780.00	23,180.00	22,180.00
Premium on bonds	80,333.65	74,918.65	76,483.65	75,706.61	65,494.89
Stocks, securities, etc.	3,994,720.89	4,081,663.51	4,330,729.74	4,160,807.15	4,245,622.06
Banking house, etc.	360,485.31	369,237.39	374,901.37	387,031.37	419,935.09
Real estate, etc.	124,625.18	121,310.96	115,801.41	116,167.72	108,066.32
Due from nat'l banks.	402,035.13	390,656.50	392,304.97	435,849.55	442,295.91
Due from State banks.	36,572.60	14,129.67	15,504.87	20,368.82	15,991.30
Due from res've ag'ts.	2,585,610.57	3,147,277.49	2,478,820.74	2,780,723.87	2,692,595.00
Int'l-revenue stamps.	2,417.16	2,109.39	1,575.43	1,390.14	541.53
Cash items	160,836.60	195,422.07	183,965.23	209,964.12	204,325.63
Clear'g-house exch'gs					
Bills of other banks.	260,588.00	245,849.00	253,044.00	320,352.00	274,995.00
Fractional currency	10,054.27	11,625.07	10,958.83	12,970.88	10,420.92
Specie	827,876.02	784,954.81	796,288.79	871,099.03	838,551.67
Legal-tender notes.	333,259.00	286,052.00	311,818.00	332,649.00	315,896.00
5% fund with Treas.	207,810.00	215,935.00	211,435.00	225,255.00	226,500.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	4,582.00	2,202.50	2.50	2.50	11,602.50
Total	29,272,442.80	29,386,068.84	28,719,522.09	29,422,188.26	29,338,427.50

NEW JERSEY.

	125 banks.	126 banks.	127 banks.	129 banks.	128 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$81,076,230.38	$79,724,196.16	$81,566,046.70	$81,245,691.40	$81,642,495.58
Overdrafts	57,869.16	43,788.90	52,753.19	85,322.30	54,759.57
Bonds for circulation.	8,279,300.00	8,385,550.00	8,413,050.00	8,749,800.00	8,815,550.00
Bonds for deposits	1,254,000.00	1,254,000.00	1,254,000.00	1,254,000.00	1,304,000.00
Other b'ds for deposits	147,819.60	147,819.60	147,819.60	147,819.60	147,819.60
U. S. bonds on hand.	25,000.00	28,920.00	28,940.00	28,940.00	28,940.00
Premium on bonds.	145,208.25	173,576.26	182,366.89	204,555.64	206,974.69
Stocks, securities, etc.	18,850,205.74	18,837,678.74	18,474,804.19	18,932,816.73	19,172,764.17
Banking house, etc.	3,939,672.10	4,093,172.21	4,185,744.98	4,289,073.13	4,399,808.08
Real estate, etc.	741,175.11	760,471.36	687,307.87	696,812.86	669,654.13
Due from nat'l banks.	3,779,316.10	3,021,919.41	3,288,290.31	3,112,885.99	2,513,267.84
Due from State banks	1,034,810.51	1,150,477.77	1,116,113.04	1,418,964.35	1,278,836.45
Due from res've ag'ts.	13,574,976.80	15,004,200.31	13,515,109.68	13,968,736.34	14,893,116.69
Int'l-revenue stamps.	5,549.59	4,528.83	3,207.84	2,423.62	1,865.37
Cash items	1,154,866.21	1,220,638.33	1,067,630.68	1,217,214.94	1,219,789.56
Clear'g-house exch'gs	791,011.44	1,265,705.28	731,414.69	837,871.77	630,035.60
Bills of other banks.	521,490.00	458,525.00	540,582.00	618,194.00	583,290.00
Fractional currency	63,456.58	75,485.51	71,877.64	74,296.80	77,822.16
Specie	3,723,554.58	3,809,399.99	4,213,746.67	4,009,445.32	4,264,150.04
Legal-tender notes.	2,493,768.00	2,484,264.00	2,668,472.00	2,557,215.00	2,587,725.00
5% fund with Treas.	412,417.50	412,230.00	415,530.00	433,967.50	434,730.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	30,353.00	36,653.00	47,203.00	40,453.00	37,453.00
Total	142,102,050.65	142,393,200.66	142,672,010.97	143,926,500.29	144,964,847.48

NEW MEXICO.

	15 banks.	16 banks.	16 banks.	18 banks.	19 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$3,974,800.12	$4,084,682.34	$4,098,394.49	$4,320,749.56	$4,425,880.34
Overdrafts	121,687.67	134,119.66	112,545.86	163,882.44	111,637.17
Bonds for circulation.	585,000.00	606,250.00	606,250.00	706,750.00	714,250.00
Bonds for deposits	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00
Other b'ds for deposits					
U. S. bonds on hand.	500.00	500.00	500.00		
Premium on bonds.	43,087.07	44,950.20	44,950.20	51,133.79	50,669.10
Stocks, securities, etc.	228,954.18	254,157.62	254,144.24	273,518.77	296,072.07
Banking house, etc.	138,827.56	138,509.81	139,041.28	137,618.58	150,566.70
Real estate, etc	59,097.74	50,066.49	50,143.49	48,997.25	51,684.75
Due from nat'l banks.	421,146.99	328,335.56	381,609.66	484,439.63	550,158.60
Due from State banks.	164,148.58	133,899.73	119,293.96	212,988.73	164,952.90
Due from res've ag'ts.	1,076,642.63	988,422.33	1,087,219.66	1,136,824.08	1,168,710.70
Int'l-revenue stamps.	1,151.32	908.81	9.75	9.75	9.75
Cash items	31,672.63	33,840.88	32,899.03	25,737.70	32,215.24
Clear'g-house exch'gs	9,573.59	3,699.31	5,302.64	3,552.51	10,727.50
Bills of other banks.	49,537.00	71,359.00	52,145.00	74,427.00	85,567.00
Fractional currency	2,480.21	2,170.75	2,900.64	4,309.95	3,740.04
Specie	250,174.95	270,514.30	266,230.45	301,462.60	317,902.80
Legal-tender notes.	171,621.00	177,341.00	197,780.00	164,722.00	199,701.00
5% fund with Treas.	29,040.00	30,000.00	29,863.79	32,212.50	35,712.50
Due from U. S. Treas.		1.29			1,000.00
Total	7,612,143.24	7,603,729.08	7,731,224.14	8,393,336.84	8,621,158.16

ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Liabilities.	NOVEMBER 25.	FEBRUARY 6.	APRIL 9.	JUNE 9.	SEPTEMBER 9.
	56 banks.	56 banks.	56 banks.	56 banks.	56 banks.
Capital stock	$5,355,000.00	$5,355,000.00	$5,355,000.00	$5,355,000.00	$5,355,000.00
Surplus fund	1,551,189.49	1,588,619.49	1,586,269.49	1,586,519.49	1,593,719.49
Undivided profits	1,027,481.77	935,996.48	955,332.29	1,031,164.14	955,628.65
Nat'l-bank circulation	4,269,245.00	4,269,760.00	4,163,910.00	4,445,670.00	4,470,790.00
State-bank circulation	6,789.00	6,789.00	6,789.00	6,789.00	6,789.00
Due to national banks	687,579.87	674,234.53	729,723.49	706,388.22	610,892.57
Due to State banks	60,718.06	.....	.....	.....	10,108.88
Due to trust co's, etc.	1,039,671.63	1,368,525.16	1,336,535.57	1,225,495.00	1,042,854.62
Due to reserve agents	57,029.26	24,499.30	48,736.10	54,437.09	64,022.21
Dividends unpaid	12,479.77	20,381.66	18,141.69	10,781.69	15,033.38
Individual deposits	13,560,101.96	13,483,182.48	12,783,978.88	13,451,559.84	13,577,215.74
U. S. deposits	1,466,717.98	1,461,056.59	1,439,869.98	1,228,161.78	1,245,121.32
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officer	20,189.01	28,924.15	27,515.46	184,719.92	188,474.67
Bonds borrowed	.....	.....	48,000.00	48,000.00	.....
Notes rediscounted	8,500.00	18,000.00	50,524.69	5,000.00	121,712.91
Bills payable	91,800.00	97,200.00	168,770.45	82,175.09	32,700.00
Other liabilities	57,950.00	53,900.00	425.00	327.00	48,364.06
Total	29,272,442.80	29,386,068.84	28,719,522.09	29,422,188.26	29,338,427.50

NEW JERSEY.

	125 banks.	126 banks.	127 banks.	129 banks.	128 banks.
Capital stock	$17,240,000.00	$17,259,000.00	$17,338,110.00	$17,402,500.00	$17,460,540.00
Surplus fund	11,544,710.66	11,699,660.66	11,867,660.66	11,927,660.66	12,048,750.00
Undivided profits	7,239,250.41	7,035,290.75	7,187,360.41	7,527,869.06	7,638,443.23
Nat'l-bank circulation	8,166,707.50	8,213,557.50	8,224,382.50	8,512,942.50	8,725,487.50
State-bank circulation	5,402.00	5,402.00	5,402.00	5,402.00	5,402.00
Due to national banks	3,309,413.42	3,024,050.53	3,521,028.74	3,435,387.08	2,887,720.08
Due to State banks	596,255.24	478,241.73	496,461.09	690,311.09	655,946.66
Due to trust co's, etc.	2,986,318.09	4,722,643.31	3,839,302.15	4,270,951.48	4,363,889.23
Due to reserve agents	1,260,879.61	1,032,225.20	1,238,963.02	1,320,061.11	853,675.17
Dividends unpaid	29,197.93	45,084.47	46,800.67	18,058.55	29,998.13
Individual deposits	87,352,682.69	86,543,653.05	86,506,998.63	86,095,741.01	87,761,414.14
U. S. deposits	1,332,985.92	1,328,141.62	1,323,876.87	1,329,188.92	1,380,929.51
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	33,957.84	37,257.49	59,338.74	55,425.61	43,630.10
Bonds borrowed	225,000.00	225,000.00	225,000.00	225,000.00	225,000.00
Notes rediscounted	146,900.00	194,646.05	335,539.05	356,594.78	58,830.00
Bills payable	603,996.25	511,000.00	441,000.00	729,000.00	817,000.00
Other liabilities	28,393.09	38,346.30	14,786.44	24,906.44	8,191.73
Total	142,102,050.65	142,393,200.66	142,672,010.97	143,926,500.29	144,964,847.48

NEW MEXICO.

	15 banks.	16 banks.	16 banks.	18 banks.	19 banks.
Capital stock	$1,011,800.00	$1,024,300.00	$1,036,800.00	$1,116,800.00	$1,161,800.00
Surplus fund	170,700.00	177,500.00	177,500.00	187,500.00	208,020.00
Undivided profits	177,246.56	133,977.18	149,401.98	173,874.95	181,651.64
Nat'l-bank circulation	577,800.00	600,000.00	606,250.00	689,500.00	704,900.00
State-bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	208,024.54	262,402.19	308,601.06	240,761.85	328,488.19
Due to State banks	78,229.75	85,538.66	792,433.76	97,705.92	105,572.26
Due to trust co's, etc.	27,225.98	31,117.22	42,967.02	37,034.46	48,319.94
Due to reserve agents	.....	2,969.21	.....	.....	.....
Dividends unpaid	.....	1,800.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	200.00
Individual deposits	5,015,544.49	5,000,092.24	4,276,170.93	5,428,401.72	5,562,033.80
U. S. deposits	178,341.90	189,584.99	189,123.06	109,746.54	172,160.52
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	73,484.68	55,307.39	57,276.33	137,446.52	76,011.81
Bonds borrowed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Notes rediscounted	87,745.34	18,140.00	67,500.00	62,364.88	27,000.00
Bills payable	6,000.00	21,000.00	26,000.00	111,000.00	45,000.00
Other liabilities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	7,612,143.24	7,603,729.08	7,731,224.14	8,393,336.84	8,621,158.16

SUMMARY OF REPORTS SINCE SEPTEMBER 15, 1902,

NEW YORK.

Resources.	NOVEMBER 25.	FEBRUARY 6.	APRIL 9.	JUNE 9.	SEPTEMBER 9.
	302 banks.	306 banks.	306 banks.	308 banks.	310 banks.
Loans and discounts	$141,809,793.49	$139,290,937.99	$141,736,634.71	$145,357,554.43	$145,340,979.71
Overdrafts	519,310.78	465,280.63	542,020.49	563,063.12	496,318.76
Bonds for circulation	20,343,650.00	20,466,900.00	20,314,400.00	21,439,200.00	21,943,950.00
Bonds for deposits	2,911,500.00	2,911,500.00	2,931,500.00	3,169,000.00	3,140,250.00
Other b'ds for deposits	307,000.00	307,000.00	307,000.00	241,000.00	200,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	248,050.00	228,300.00	252,000.00	235,400.00	301,070.00
Premium on bonds	437,009.64	391,392.76	625,737.04	491,531.59	471,187.58
Stocks, securities, etc.	38,667,823.99	39,031,667.49	38,724,208.74	39,463,441.33	39,521,926.00
Banking house, etc	3,772,994.09	3,851,885.05	3,833,245.57	3,843,315.69	3,899,037.33
Real estate, etc	2,123,625.50	2,156,854.91	2,140,243.50	2,018,136.23	2,009,389.52
Due from nat'l banks	4,223,995.21	3,921,451.80	3,630,775.35	3,912,418.49	3,984,607.76
Due from State banks	2,514,942.01	2,743,718.88	2,610,829.82	2,814,083.66	2,818,285.34
Due from res've ag'ts	22,636,133.97	23,913,051.78	21,042,551.12	22,033,575.28	23,275,008.00
Int'l-revenue stamps	23,378.49	17,111.80	8,483.36	5,555.72	4,342.71
Cash items	822,834.27	890,901.85	729,107.37	888,264.04	848,449.45
Clear'g-house exch'gs	560,287.65	472,385.50	458,304.38	544,440.09	490,266.00
Bills of other banks	958,315.00	1,069,024.00	1,091,260.00	1,146,203.00	1,025,151.00
Fractional currency	74,419.17	90,600.84	90,849.54	89,009.29	81,138.43
Specie	8,187,574.01	8,212,076.68	8,258,276.94	8,344,366.60	8,267,337.85
Legal-tender notes	3,592,597.00	3,778,430.00	3,813,005.00	3,753,109.00	3,737,931.00
5% fund with Treas	985,720.00	997,330.00	980,495.00	1,030,690.50	1,086,860.00
Due from U. S. Treas	38,907.60	63,419.10	40,290.62	79,259.00	50,275.20
Total	255,759,856.87	255,271,221.06	254,161,218.55	261,462,617.06	262,993,762.54

CITY OF ALBANY.

	4 banks.	4 banks.	4 banks.	4 banks.	4 banks.
Loans and discounts	$13,706,216.57	$13,845,554.02	$13,243,508.55	$14,656,119.43	$14,290,784.18
Overdrafts	1,857.23	1,819.03	1,428.84	2,472.39	3,418.86
Bonds for circulation	800,000.00	550,000.00	550,000.00	750,000.00	750,000.00
Bonds for deposits	222,100.00	222,100.00	222,100.00	222,100.00	222,100.00
Other b'ds for deposits	267,000.00	267,000.00	267,000.00	267,000.00	267,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand					
Premium on bonds	40,074.35	30,074.35	30,074.35	25,074.35	22,574.35
Stocks, securities, etc.	1,521,023.01	1,576,233.60	1,658,136.65	1,774,381.23	1,866,968.92
Banking house, etc	215,431.00	245,484.81	268,039.46	294,782.20	304,448.33
Real estate, etc	133,261.25	147,573.03	177,297.76	220,370.01	239,538.36
Due from nat'l banks	4,104,942.12	3,345,657.83	3,837,649.50	4,198,243.28	3,819,176.39
Due from State banks	1,134,464.96	1,076,555.83	1,149,564.81	1,382,770.17	1,477,375.47
Due from res've ag'ts	3,055,570.21	2,788,964.02	2,872,354.28	3,321,559.79	4,158,245.31
Int'l-revenue stamps	658.59	658.59	658.59	532.19	532.19
Cash items	36,424.66	88,267.61	97,358.52	94,266.91	61,777.44
Clear'g-house exch'gs	91,633.58	125,296.52	76,270.20	106,404.32	92,706.45
Bills of other banks	45,355.00	50,410.00	42,407.00	46,720.00	45,685.00
Fractional currency	2,968.31	3,995.75	3,160.86	3,390.12	4,823.88
Specie	860,689.25	867,656.30	812,809.10	847,343.75	838,762.10
Legal-tender notes	804,762.00	843,993.00	794,364.00	1,103,873.00	1,070,798.00
5% fund with Treas	40,000.00	27,500.00	27,500.00	37,500.00	37,500.00
Due from U. S. Treas					
Total	27,084,432.09	26,104,784.29	26,131,682.47	29,354,903.14	29,574,215.23

CITY OF BROOKLYN.

	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.
Loans and discounts	$12,341,630.25	$12,404,123.81	$12,985,921.82	$12,637,991.93	$11,413,473.03
Overdrafts	2,744.49	4,118.55	4,216.07	7,237.81	5,878.01
Bonds for circulation	642,000.00	642,000.00	642,000.00	592,000.00	592,000.00
Bonds for deposits	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00
Other b'ds for deposits					
U. S. bonds on hand					
Premium on bonds	7,900.00	7,900.00	7,900.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc.	2,691,083.33	2,616,122.16	2,637,292.16	3,106,483.77	3,112,291.84
Banking house, etc	483,550.00	483,250.00	483,250.00	483,250.00	483,000.00
Real estate, etc	44,140.78	41,841.14	64,671.77	64,671.77	64,582.77
Due from nat'l banks	76,070.32	66,057.96	81,220.21	80,960.32	60,308.08
Due from State banks	104,168.32	78,662.35	146,601.26	124,221.31	213,608.35
Due from res've ag'ts	1,615,822.24	2,368,593.25	2,145,413.95	1,512,304.41	1,883,663.84
Int'l-revenue stamps	192.68	192.68			
Cash items	48,942.95	106,345.70	85,107.00	94,061.52	77,809.60
Clear'g-house exch'gs	1,723,123.95	1,988,040.53	1,316,246.99	1,860,115.13	1,276,062.13
Bills of other banks	83,199.00	69,605.00	79,336.00	103,181.00	83,558.00
Fractional currency	16,396.32	13,796.80	9,637.47	13,698.65	14,581.06
Specie	1,467,081.80	1,486,262.05	1,532,997.39	1,691,583.95	1,520,874.86
Legal-tender notes	691,048.00	595,440.00	567,134.00	755,185.00	732,192.00
5% fund with Treas	32,100.00	32,100.00	32,100.00	29,600.00	29,600.00
Due from U. S. Treas	5,000.00			5,000.00	17,309.00
Total	22,276,194.43	23,204,451.98	23,021,046.09	23,365,546.57	21,784,783.57

ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

NEW YORK.

Liabilities.	NOVEMBER 25.	FEBRUARY 6.	APRIL 9.	JUNE 9.	SEPTEMBER 9.
	302 banks.	306 banks.	306 banks.	308 banks.	310 banks.
Capital stock	$33,007,840.00	$33,273,740.00	$33,172,840.00	$33,427,840.00	$33,517,840.00
Surplus fund	14,211,350.59	14,966,661.88	14,949,811.88	15,010,541.88	15,478,844.35
Undivided profits	10,853,516.41	9,550,074.97	10,228,809.92	10,417,363.31	10,069,831.45
Nat'l-bank circulation	19,944,522.50	19,916,437.50	19,721,277.50	20,786,422.50	21,772,325.00
State-bank circulation	9,671.00	9,671.00	9,671.00	9,671.00	9,671.00
Due to national banks	3,419,464.38	3,287,214.82	3,427,238.92	3,531,676.33	3,507,217.55
Due to State banks	3,094,926.58	2,336,907.34	2,206,692.05	2,202,639.18	2,095,264.61
Due to trust co's, etc.	6,033,701.34	6,535,177.61	6,357,542.33	6,507,963.10	6,423,191.70
Due to reserve agents.	2,433,417.07	1,698,916.44	1,440,963.28	1,716,925.59	1,520,794.28
Dividends unpaid	49,021.66	104,269.85	46,557.57	144,899.12	59,472.59
Individual deposits	157,849,573.84	158,719,663.05	157,049,172.33	161,937,966.09	162,872,756.81
U. S. deposits	3,029,394.26	3,019,866.35	306,384.57	3,123,905.33	3,162,164.20
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	146,860.80	152,923.00	115,733.38	116,160.42	229,061.62
Bonds borrowed	154,850.00	281,600.00	223,600.00	205,173.05	175,000.00
Notes rediscounted	553,809.57	455,402.54	875,718.46	863,790.80	561,112.03
Bills payable	643,500.00	832,156.50	1,036,576.90	1,203,741.97	1,193,779.11
Other liabilities	324,436.87	130,536.21	235,628.46	255,937.39	345,436.24
Total	255,759,856.87	255,271,221.06	254,161,218.55	261,462,617.06	262,993,762.54

CITY OF ALBANY.

	4 banks.	4 banks.	4 banks.	4 banks.	4 banks.
Capital stock	$1,250,000.00	$1,250,000.00	$1,250,000.00	$1,250,000.00	$1,250,000.00
Surplus fund	1,420,000.00	1,420,000.00	1,390,000.00	1,390,000.00	1,390,000.00
Undivided profits	268,369.17	313,240.80	306,143.04	267,605.71	296,380.64
Nat'l-bank circulation	787,747.50	540,550.00	532,300.00	737,350.00	714,800.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	10,075,281.36	9,549,102.60	9,361,366.33	9,688,832.71	10,015,999.62
Due to State banks	1,650,523.97	1,339,827.76	1,349,543.88	1,506,978.93	1,562,999.19
Due to trust co's, etc.	2,168,956.93	2,109,972.27	2,172,936.51	2,578,064.12	2,599,311.09
Due to reserve agents.	1,691,655.44	1,753,356.25	1,761,172.17	2,319,286.18	1,699,802.61
Dividends unpaid	556.00	3,208.50	337.00	792.00	1,209.00
Individual deposits	7,223,849.32	7,279,963.11	7,378,626.97	9,001,668.77	9,418,918.42
U. S. deposits	414,075.81	411,194.69	419,853.91	420,412.59	419,251.66
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	6,416.59	6,368.31	1,402.66	915.13	2,543.00
Bonds borrowed					
Notes rediscounted					
Bills payable	127,000.00	128,000.00	208,000.00	193,000.00	203,000.00
Other liabilities					
Total	27,084,432.09	26,104,784.29	26,131,682.47	29,354,903.14	29,574,215.23

CITY OF BROOKLYN.

	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.
Capital stock	$1,352,000.00	$1,352,000.00	$1,352,000.00	$1,352,000.00	$1,352,000.00
Surplus fund	1,900,000.00	1,950,000.00	1,950,000.00	1,950,000.00	1,950,000.00
Undivided profits	651,677.35	563,277.80	599,782.52	674,310.25	672,643.39
Nat'l-bank circulation	640,900.00	634,000.00	641,950.00	585,450.00	588,750.00
State-bank circulation	1,846.00	1,846.00	1,846.00	1,846.00	1,846.00
Due to national banks	196,138.57	144,794.21	216,915.72	186,247.94	211,326.17
Due to State banks	160,111.52	211,144.60	227,183.73	254,296.69	307,955.08
Due to trust co's, etc.	3,642,157.22	4,359,631.83	4,266,808.52	3,799,163.78	3,679,027.04
Due to reserve agents.	22,799.90	51,564.60	42,416.39	27,397.81	28,909.40
Dividends unpaid	794.20	1,483.40	1,681.20	788.40	554.50
Individual deposits	13,489,640.94	13,717,189.24	13,498,269.56	14,292,719.05	12,773,430.45
U. S. deposits	180,944.85	182,011.28	173,167.42	200,625.63	175,065.05
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	23,330.98	22,493.74	30,742.65	22,452.64	25,303.08
Bonds borrowed					
Notes rediscounted					
Bills payable					
Other liabilities	13,852.90	13,015.28	18,282.38	18,248.38	17,973.41
Total	22,276,194.43	23,204,451.98	23,021,046.09	23,365,546.57	21,784,783.57

SUMMARY OF REPORTS SINCE SEPTEMBER 15, 1902,

CITY OF NEW YORK.

Resources.	NOVEMBER 25.	FEBRUARY 6.	APRIL 9.	JUNE 9.	SEPTEMBER 9.
	46 banks.	45 banks.	45 banks.	43 banks.	43 banks.
Loans and discounts	$607,300,045.07	$639,383,359.52	$611,711,959.89	$601,024,339.58	$631,565,824.30
Overdrafts	677,170.32	448,634.06	246,630.57	462,824.60	503,110.00
Bonds for circulation	46,596,500.00	46,096,500.00	44,746,500.00	44,696,500.00	46,959,000.00
Bonds for deposits	33,850,500.00	34,350,500.00	30,950,500.00	33,200,500.00	32,068,000.00
Other b'ds for deposits	10,800,000.00	10,407,000.00	10,907,000.00	8,6s7,000.00	14,550,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	356,570.00	1,664,520.00	858,400.00	3,009,240.00	313,220.00
Premium on bonds	3,462,018.51	3,449,704.15	3,646,705.47	2,546,089.38	2,469,091.89
Stocks, securities, etc.	92,058,781.75	102,766,245.53	108,080,392.03	105,145,482.58	100,638,163.83
Banking house, etc	18,580,848.20	19,589,507.75	19,400,648.65	18,778,656.59	20,472,283.28
Real estate, etc	2,282,693.27	2,382,686.66	2,693,523.81	3,200,312.47	3,131,851.94
Due from nat'l banks	52,374,676.43	43,551,683.14	41,797,189.48	48,081,280.97	39,174,797.90
Due from State banks	6,433,939.60	8,881,910.96	8,094,973.87	7,213,911.14	17,927,397.88
Due from res've ag'ts					
Int'l-revenue stamps	3,656.92	2,197.56	1,761.72	186.88	108.68
Cash items	3,532,248.66	4,724,843.27	3,530,058.91	3,743,389.65	3,857,807.18
Clear'g-house exch'gs	167,926,503.42	141,485,063.65	132,318,841.99	157,426,683.97	85,727,788.09
Bills of other banks	1,088,589.00	935,410.00	1,070,990.00	1,364,190.00	1,717,028.00
Fractional currency	86,097.69	82,340.89	76,342.98	75,749.60	68,923.05
Specie	154,610,947.57	168,554,017.03	145,823,562.03	138,991,763.59	155,476,735.33
Legal-tender notes	46,103,069.00	48,883,433.00	45,201,412.00	50,933,847.00	47,591,811.00
5% fund with Treas	2,311,072.50	2,269,822.50	2,212,322.50	2,227,322.50	2,302,950.00
Due from U. S. Treas	1,262,696.44	1,288,385.82	1,287,706.86	2,069,373.89	1,339,432.29
Total	1,251,698,624.35	1,281,197,765.49	1,214,657,422.76	1,232,848,644.39	1,207,855,324.64

NORTH CAROLINA.

	38 banks.	39 banks.	40 banks.	41 banks.	42 banks.
Loans and discounts	$11,852,941.70	$2,241,603.50	$12,659,347.95	$13,221,446.96	$14,104,551.50
Overdrafts	245,067.22	267,783.08	224,428.88	198,831.59	170,540.34
Bonds for circulation	1,792,100.00	1,799,100.00	1,935,100.00	2,054,750.00	1,987,250.00
Bonds for deposits	883,800.00	883,800.00	883,800.00	883,800.00	933,800.00
Other b'ds for deposits					
U. S. bonds on hand		8,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	
Premium on bonds	68,990.52	60,818.02	73,374.64	77,533.20	76,275.87
Stocks, securities, etc.	307,247.93	331,537.34	335,111.54	325,585.88	336,467.08
Banking house, etc	374,729.77	377,474.13	384,537.50	381,295.04	401,896.12
Real estate, etc	42,921.62	42,516.70	47,253.13	49,904.76	42,106.63
Due from nat'l banks	1,094,932.30	1,393,568.74	1,173,469.38	1,065,019.95	983,119.04
Due from State banks	675,258.18	689,563.15	695,419.81	713,985.24	642,697.69
Due from res've ag'ts	1,284,467.99	1,408,091.66	1,187,700.58	1,034,575.41	1,220,169.48
Int'l-revenue stamps	1,558.03	1,185.10	1,078.65	1,023.25	1,001.45
Cash items	103,433.78	138,261.86	137,067.81	145,311.22	79,256.04
Clear'g-house exch'gs					
Bills of other banks	140,053.00	132,003.00	153,529.00	109,092.00	106,961.00
Fractional currency	15,780.02	15,923.97	16,803.35	15,862.32	14,661.64
Specie	617,664.75	691,502.40	700,645.70	602,359.70	657,274.95
Legal-tender notes	533,404.00	438,522.00	452,146.00	404,499.00	464,584.00
5% fund with Treas	80,362.00	76,164.35	85,150.00	84,230.01	89,301.50
Due from U. S. Treas	5,587.40	2,671.48	4,845.08	4,189.75	992.80
Total	20,120,300.21	21,000,090.48	21,175,809.00	21,398,295.28	22,312,907.13

NORTH DAKOTA.

	55 banks.	63 banks.	66 banks.	70 banks.	71 banks.
Loans and discounts	$10,721,142.51	$10,792,224.83	$10,807,016.91	$11,254,533.65	$11,873,480.10
Overdrafts	145,000.03	115,043.60	103,419.32	125,452.92	121,797.17
Bonds for circulation	902,000.00	976,250.00	1,019,250.00	1,084,500.00	1,093,250.00
Bonds for deposits	150,000.00	150,000.00	200,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00
Other b'ds for deposits					
U. S. bonds on hand	840.00	600.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Premium on bonds	24,800.94	30,035.94	36,320.78	43,815.16	43,419.69
Stocks, securities, etc.	471,920.17	489,241.55	455,399.69	452,521.74	465,592.40
Banking house, etc	511,205.18	556,914.33	565,772.01	598,525.77	595,846.03
Real estate, etc	181,405.88	164,049.29	176,013.64	182,699.56	184,828.14
Due from nat'l banks	619,140.92	419,636.38	330,281.74	324,440.22	333,962.56
Due from State banks	418,482.61	360,615.68	304,635.52	255,761.36	222,492.65
Due from res've ag'ts	1,967,836.09	2,114,979.80	2,005,408.74	1,573,290.43	1,612,487.81
Int'l-revenue stamps	1,133.65	1,069.36	594.62	454.38	254.30
Cash items	154,657.65	174,129.85	124,903.73	111,454.42	91,528.85
Clear'g-house exch'gs	22,413.67	15,583.09	14,492.01	14,767.05	12,094.12
Bills of other banks	119,166.00	104,310.00	104,292.00	76,455.41	101,632.00
Fractional currency	7,178.49	9,353.85	19,340.50	17,208.00	11,231.63
Specie	488,366.35	531,890.10	514,753.47	517,831.55	530,591.15
Legal-tender notes	449,879.00	338,377.00	389,203.00	282,936.00	380,283.00
5% fund with Treas	43,612.50	46,412.50	49,093.75	53,412.50	53,100.00
Due from U. S. Treas	8,890.00	225.00	3,550.00	217.00	1,150.00
Total	17,409,071.64	17,390,942.15	17,223,841.43	17,220,377.12	17,979,121.60

ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

CITY OF NEW YORK.

Liabilities.	NOVEMBER 25.	FEBRUARY 6.	APRIL 9.	JUNE 9.	SEPTEMBER 9.
	46 banks.	45 banks.	45 banks.	43 banks.	43 banks.
Capital stock	$92,010,000.00	$100,550,000.00	$100,550,000.00	$100,050,000.00	$100,650,000.00
Surplus fund	65,180,000.00	68,170,000.00	69,952,000.00	71,185,000.00	72,535,000.00
Undivided profits	40,126,143.20	37,163,204.73	40,326,505.80	40,225,122.70	42,231,985.23
Nat'l-bank circulation	45,855,855.00	44,499,085.00	43,681,297.50	43,320,727.50	44,214,952.50
State-bank circulation	16,542.00	16,542.00	16,542.00	16,542.00	16,542.00
Due to national banks	243,024,455.13	267,800,429.74	240,432,629.35	233,234,339.48	230,591,168.06
Due to State banks	66,783,143.43	72,116,870.06	69,830,773.26	70,403,404.38	83,957,660.52
Due to trust co's, etc.	90,961,616.43	114,648,379.77	101,337,862.93	108,776,339.31	121,341,016.31
Due to reserve agents					
Dividends unpaid	70,842.66	71,056.81	73,794.81	450,369.06	62,683.81
Individual deposits	542,397,413.38	512,433,609.16	489,290,719.18	504,475,555.19	450,732,783.32
U. S. deposits	41,708,637.22	41,633,641.66	38,868,594.94	38,794,496.32	38,979,310.96
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	391,755.93	368,435.41	380,964.96	349,905.60	244,270.88
Bonds borrowed	21,199,000.00	21,557,000.00	18,271,800.00	20,269,500.00	20,664,500.00
Notes rediscounted			219,500.00		
Bills payable			300,000.00	250,000.00	739,400.00
Other liabilities	1,973,219.97	169,511.15	1,124,438.03	1,047,342.85	894,051.05
Total	1,251,698,624.35	1,281,197,765.49	1,214,657,422.76	1,232,848,644.39	1,207,855,324.64

NORTH CAROLINA.

	38 banks.	39 banks.	40 banks.	41 banks.	42 banks.
Capital stock	$3,305,000.00	$3,450,100.00	$3,476,020.00	$3,577,500.00	$3,610,000.00
Surplus fund	1,099,680.96	1,164,750.00	1,176,300.00	1,177,500.00	1,210,000.00
Undivided profits	757,747.91	693,622.69	762,750.10	828,242.92	769,784.92
Nat'l-bank circulation	1,777,290.00	1,778,590.00	1,884,590.00	2,013,040.00	1,971,590.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	834,816.92	849,202.79	881,351.10	963,519.05	1,186,472.84
Due to State banks	872,908.81	900,064.89	880,189.93	740,590.20	674,128.63
Due to trust co's, etc.	6,702.79	31,398.82	22,433.33	34,210.68	80,908.70
Due to reserve agents	5,690.51	47,252.17	30,815.67	18,053.44	18,811.81
Dividends unpaid	8,105.63	4,449.34	9,221.24	1,914.80	2,085.42
Individual deposits	9,822,096.02	10,725,330.17	10,605,183.70	10,321,307.25	10,783,244.94
U. S. deposits	784,682.03	867,924.72	797,664.65	780,528.10	884,225.77
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	103,232.46	97,109.58	86,909.22	107,463.42	54,815.89
Bonds borrowed	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	45,000.00
Notes rediscounted	506,146.07	252,420.31	376,670.06	555,511.63	677,720.82
Bills payable	189,000.00	104,600.00	155,000.00	225,000.00	330,000.00
Other liabilities	17,200.10	3,275.00	710.00	25,913.79	14,117.39
Total	20,120,300.21	21,000,090.48	21,175,809.00	21,398,295.28	22,312,907.13

NORTH DAKOTA.

	55 banks.	63 banks.	66 banks.	70 banks.	71 banks.
Capital stock	$2,215,838.00	$2,422,150.00	$2,541,600.00	$2,709,000.00	$2,770,000.00
Surplus fund	364,391.46	423,992.25	430,600.79	430,600.79	440,544.25
Undivided profits	645,637.03	503,135.23	479,670.55	519,821.49	402,316.99
Nat'l-bank circulation	886,040.00	944,090.00	995,100.00	1,076,250.00	1,090,400.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	251,986.60	208,969.01	146,923.35	160,479.19	148,489.28
Due to State banks	717,810.23	444,240.93	441,374.97	284,994.30	339,652.40
Due to trust co's, etc.					
Due to reserve agents	1,721.32	7,379.95	1,652.06	3,933.98	2,696.68
Dividends unpaid	1,550.00	4,413.00	22,725.00	22,219.00	26,821.00
Individual deposits	12,118,922.99	12,229,671.65	11,832,450.84	11,461,829.31	11,807,535.27
U. S. deposits	129,035.10	139,643.74	191,928.29	233,290.20	239,813.57
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	20,964.90	10,356.26	8,071.71	16,709.80	10,186.43
Bonds borrowed					
Notes rediscounted	2,000.00	7,000.00	9,031.03	56,031.03	188,477.18
Bills payable	41,000.00	20,000.00	75,000.00	206,000.00	477,035.74
Other liabilities	12,174.01	25,900.13	47,712.84	39,218.03	35,152.81
Total	17,409,071.64	17,390,942.15	17,223,841.43	17,220,377.12	17,979,121.60

SUMMARY OF REPORTS SINCE SEPTEMBER 15, 1902,

OHIO.

Resources.	NOVEMBER 25.	FEBRUARY 6.	APRIL 9.	JUNE 9.	SEPTEMBER 9.
	276 banks.	276 banks.	285 banks.	287 banks.	293 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$109,911,160.48	$112,231,584.28	$114,332,064.86	$116,100,175.44	$121,811,824.35
Overdrafts	984,577.40	1,013,158.74	970,543.01	1,038,350.90	1,029,818.24
Bonds for circulation.	15,704,300.00	15,755,100.00	15,974,450.00	17,312,950.00	17,940,500.00
Bonds for deposits ...	3,322,150.00	3,324,150.00	3,299,150.00	3,329,150.00	3,299,150.00
Other b'ds for deposits	63,000.00				
U. S. bonds on hand..	540,440.00	580,850.00	618,760.00	698,310.00	643,420.00
Premium on bonds ..	381,120.64	376,454.20	391,248.70	440,941.11	482,675.70
Stocks, securities, etc.	12,800,957.98	13,310,127.76	13,356,421.38	13,430,881.34	14,235,817.22
Banking house, etc...	2,538,128.34	2,550,885.39	2,568,432.87	2,732,350.15	2,846,678.83
Real estate, etc.....	833,852.93	830,328.76	804,041.97	693,396.34	729,633.97
Due from nat'l banks.	3,646,611.94	3,936,653.52	3,952,007.37	4,026,140.49	4,257,445.06
Due from State banks.	1,414,310.75	1,412,538.51	1,342,606.98	1,517,194.93	1,555,945.44
Due from res've agts.	17,105,501.35	20,509,469.74	19,047,083.33	19,297,987.99	19,456,795.62
Int'l-revenue stamps.	11,757.87	8,691.63	7,163.60	4,600.20	2,865.55
Cash items	742,715.73	831,218.88	860,220.56	768,522.99	991,981.60
Clear'g-house exch'gs	288,196.24	225,149.48	233,137.80	277,567.76	291,699.67
Bills of other banks..	1,314,786.00	1,374,304.00	1,543,595.00	1,493,084.00	1,554,329.00
Fractional currency .	59,318.08	79,094.01	65,810.93	62,587.14	71,856.58
Specie.....	5,532,679.84	5,839,148.03	6,135,061.56	6,105,373.89	6,409,060.19
Legal-tender notes...	3,787,025.00	4,002,955.00	4,538,009.00	4,288,427.00	4,620,852.00
5% fund with Treas ..	739,497.51	743,922.04	737,468.54	818,195.24	833,853.69
Due from U. S. Treas..	19,563.36	25,715.21	61,322.81	32,303.21	37,827.31
Total.....	181,741,651.44	188,961,499.18	190,838,600.27	194,468,490.12	203,104,030.02

CITY OF CINCINNATI.

	13 banks.	13 banks.	13 banks.	13 banks.	13 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$37,292,781.73	$37,636,418.02	$41,195,462.59	$38,661,988.14	$41,543,619.70
Overdrafts	15,060.76	15,344.19	14,356.59	18,022.13	26,837.04
Bonds for circulation.	4,895,000.00	4,620,000.00	4,720,000.00	5,017,000.00	5,022,000.00
Bonds for deposits ...	3,490,000.00	3,490,000.00	3,490,000.00	3,415,000.00	3,415,000.00
Other b'ds for deposits	460,000.00	460,000.00	460,000.00	539,510.00	535,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand..	94,470.00	62,370.00	294,080.00	50,650.00	59,580.00
Premium on bonds ..	37,655.14	34,013.44	81,722.49	49,380.94	51,566.28
Stocks, securities, etc.	10,084,250.97	11,786,665.47	10,943,500.21	11,488,145.07	10,582,453.82
Banking house, etc...	483,888.46	484,350.41	484,403.43	479,064.47	479,156.91
Real estate, etc.....	515,023.33	544,827.60	603,389.04	743,098.54	882,586.23
Due from nat'l banks.	4,938,798.06	5,475,705.25	4,926,865.52	5,587,068.80	5,449,282.02
Due from State banks.	716,120.63	798,334.02	901,678.83	919,859.08	845,000.76
Due from res've ag'ts.	5,049,409.49	7,889,279.33	5,384,430.63	5,319,191.01	5,774,994.62
Int'l-revenue stamps.	104.93				
Cash items	62,663.86	77,692.78	59,272.82	42,282.30	69,877.55
Clear'g-house exch'gs	248,935.25	614,728.66	203,408.26	229,709.02	257,212.13
Bills of other banks..	166,665.00	182,643.00	134,383.00	190,224.00	207,477.00
Fractional currency .	5,831.67	5,386.54	5,119.50	5,375.35	5,737.77
Specie.....	2,668,529.91	2,993,393.85	3,204,665.60	2,882,051.63	2,844,106.43
Legal-tender notes...	3,053,785.00	3,449,002.00	2,748,149.00	4,355,462.00	3,380,935.00
5% fund with Treas ..	244,750.00	231,000.00	229,950.00	250,850.00	250,150.00
Due from U. S. Treas..	10,750.00	8,574.16	10,400.00	9,961.66	461.66
Total.....	74,534,474.19	80,859,728.72	80,095,237.51	80,258,894.14	81,683,034.92

CITY OF CLEVELAND.

	16 banks.	15 banks.	15 banks.	15 banks.	13 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$46,622,686.46	$45,317,464.07	$48,317,119.86	$46,789,369.96	$49,155,072.03
Overdrafts	47,009.94	50,806.73	42,800.68	54,879.38	63,740.12
Bonds for circulation.	4,575,000.00	4,350,000.00	4,400,000.00	4,800,000.00	4,150,000.00
Bonds for deposits ...	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	1,850,000.00	1,650,000.00	1,800,000.00
Other b'ds for deposits	400,000.00	400,000.00		200,000.00	
U. S. bonds on hand..		150,000.00			
Premium on bonds ..	171,790.53	166,951.78	165,691.78	189,979.98	245,462.85
Stocks, securities, etc.	3,731,688.86	3,616,639.31	3,725,925.81	3,527,445.58	3,655,403.89
Banking house, etc...	582,919.19	576,134.89	579,192.65	572,316.65	536,900.58
Real estate, etc	121,496.40	125,206.50	125,206.50	115,806.50	191,731.50
Due from nat'l banks.	4,413,545.45	3,950,211.38	3,982,622.29	4,300,649.95	4,108,879.71
Due from State banks.	1,592,058.45	1,629,215.18	1,685,658.25	1,800,031.99	1,663,150.20
Due from res've ag'ts.	3,960,563.76	5,445,177.78	4,088,735.40	4,141,627.40	4,731,974.30
Int'l-revenue stamps.	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Cash items	178,992.38	191,872.55	210,684.67	201,022.49	239,860.90
Clear'g-house exch'gs	819,530.70	746,710.36	947,422.88	855,330.06	679,142.34
Bills of other banks..	169,598.00	201,926.00	134,451.00	207,694.00	162,581.00
Fractional currency .	9,610.84	13,863.61	12,233.15	11,275.13	8,071.87
Specie.....	3,443,905.50	3,689,782.40	3,369,447.00	3,755,348.00	2,968,392.50
Legal-tender notes...	1,706,387.00	1,900,811.00	1,702,656.00	2,077,330.00	2,335,244.00
5% fund with Treas ..	217,147.50	207,498.00	204,050.00	234,745.00	200,990.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	51,205.00	61,002.50	44,900.50	62,750.50	36,602.50
Total.....	74,316,135.96	74,292,274.04	75,589,798.42	75,548,602.57	76,934,200.29

ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

OHIO.

Liabilities.	NOVEMBER 25. 276 banks.	FEBRUARY 6. 276 banks.	APRIL 9. 285 banks.	JUNE 9. 287 banks.	SEPTEMBER 9. 293 banks.
Capital stock	$28,252,415.00	$28,462,770.00	$28,520,590.00	$28,628,870.00	$29,140,944.00
Surplus fund	9,219,670.52	9,463,098.01	9,442,378.01	9,488,078.01	9,672,518.01
Undivided profits	4,560,888.32	4,482,362.93	4,996,224.75	4,752,133.23	5,071,975.00
Nat'l-bank circulation	15,555,952.50	15,518,417.50	15,646,932.50	16,986,990.00	17,792,990.00
State-bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	2,075,278.87	2,088,854.10	2,249,196.00	2,123,588.92	2,121,587.46
Due to State banks	1,560,728.07	2,174,069.64	2,455,521.81	2,287,953.99	2,554,472.90
Due to trust co's, etc.	809,422.96	954,544.41	943,733.62	1,088,296.98	999,018.44
Due to reserve agents.	165,505.65	564,650.03	173,549.08	85,559.57	78,514.45
Dividends unpaid	44,361.71	43,911.83	31,970.83	36,717.18	27,622.42
Individual deposits	113,640,847.93	119,791,860.03	120,849,573.00	123,405,091.52	129,858,839.00
U. S. deposits	3,170,176.89	3,198,050.59	3,186,766.22	3,202,061.61	3,179,347.74
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	133,590.45	105,615.60	101,032.54	96,676.62	116,953.25
Bonds borrowed	1,413,740.00	1,444,040.00	1,512,380.00	1,510,430.00	1,477,230.00
Notes rediscounted	162,479.06	232,651.77	253,605.03	231,722.83	193,168.92
Bills payable	852,855.30	360,000.00	340,000.00	450,000.00	756,125.00
Other liabilities	123,738.21	76,602.74	135,152.88	94,319.66	62,723.43
Total	181,741,651.44	188,961,499.18	190,838,600.27	194,468,490.12	203,104,030.02

CITY OF CINCINNATI.

	13 banks.	13 banks.	13 banks.	13 banks.	13 banks.
Capital stock	$9,500,000.00	$9,500,000.00	$9,500,000.00	$10,200,000.00	$10,200,000.00
Surplus fund	3,700,000.00	3,725,000.00	3,725,000.00	4,205,000.00	4,205,000.00
Undivided profits	1,928,940.46	2,106,818.21	2,315,542.66	1,918,069.16	2,196,457.37
Nat'l-bank circulation	4,845,347.50	4,567,097.50	4,670,097.50	4,969,147.50	4,986,997.50
State-bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	11,583,300.69	13,103,937.87	12,079,922.12	12,169,632.76	12,727,320.39
Due to State banks	5,688,931.46	6,646,861.93	6,723,641.70	5,887,371.34	6,384,253.53
Due to trust co's, etc.	1,510,314.65	2,182,753.17	2,238,097.11	2,282,325.65	1,668,542.54
Due to reserve agents.	283,426.51	239,064.15	200,730.11	153,867.73	250,527.06
Dividends unpaid	6,669.59	6,367.34	2,401.34	3,335.34	2,311.34
Individual deposits	28,950,797.85	31,882,024.69	31,111,171.95	31,839,303.43	32,320,773.92
U. S. deposits	3,788,819.66	3,794,546.17	3,831,011.94	3,788,731.23	3,808,657.03
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bonds borrowed	2,667,700.00	2,667,500.00	3,129,390.00	2,782,050.00	2,793,400.00
Notes rediscounted	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bills payable	.....	450,000.00	450,000.00	.....	.....
Other liabilities	80,225.82	37,757.69	118,231.08	60,000.00	138,794.24
Total	74,534,474.19	80,859,728.72	80,095,237.51	80,258,894.14	81,683,034.92

CITY OF CLEVELAND.

	16 banks.	15 banks.	15 banks.	15 banks.	13 banks.
Capital stock	$12,400,000.00	$11,900,000.00	$11,900,000.00	$12,050,000.00	$11,900,000.00
Surplus fund	3,706,000.00	3,606,000.00	3,557,000.00	3,647,000.00	3,472,000.00
Undivided profits	1,022,953.14	1,263,994.10	1,356,594.70	1,203,914.11	1,496,633.16
Nat'l-bank circulation	4,571,000.00	4,328,850.00	4,385,400.00	4,788,245.00	4,136,245.00
State-bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	8,851,724.78	9,771,744.95	8,608,948.64	8,502,949.81	8,229,082.91
Due to State banks	5,126,392.42	5,687,679.99	5,704,282.78	5,712,769.46	6,204,607.26
Due to trust co's, etc.	5,627,271.82	6,481,955.95	6,071,973.65	6,829,602.82	6,728,051.24
Due to reserve agents.	153,694.05	136,128.32	219,595.32	180,907.27	230,964.80
Dividends unpaid	4,728.50	2,627.00	139.00	3,175.69	1,386.50
Individual deposits	25,640,747.30	25,738,909.38	27,118,788.59	27,044,538.96	27,656,065.53
U. S. deposits	1,737,851.30	1,769,024.25	1,778,858.23	1,765,725.87	1,749,925.85
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	72,225.88	44,044.69	36,696.05	42,325.88	52,534.19
Bonds borrowed	2,219,500.00	1,739,500.00	2,340,500.00	2,050,500.00	1,881,000.00
Notes rediscounted	71,329.90	446,000.00	.....	.....	115,000.00
Bills payable	2,825,000.00	1,065,000.00	2,490,000.00	1,700,000.00	3,080,000.00
Other liabilities	255,716.87	310,815.31	27,021.46	26,949.70	703.85
Total	71,816,135.96	74,292,274.04	75,589,798.42	75,548,602.57	76,934,200.29

SUMMARY OF REPORTS SINCE SEPTEMBER 15, 1902,

CITY OF COLUMBUS.

Resources.	NOVEMBER 25.	FEBRUARY 6.	APRIL 9.	JUNE 9.	SEPTEMBER 9.
	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$11,183,087.58	$10,885,309.45	$10,935,412.16	$11,362,510.70	$11,639,498.77
Overdrafts	15,658.01	9,013.26	19,109.04	22,852.09	12,530.44
Bonds for circulation.	566,000.00	566,000.00	566,000.00	885,000.00	885,000.00
Bonds for deposits	575,000.00	575,000.00	575,000.00	575,000.00	575,000.00
Other b'ds for deposits					
U. S. bonds on hand	27,960.00	39,770.00	39,020.00	13,920.00	10,760.00
Premium on bonds	21,470.46	22,261.71	22,164.06	37,056.01	38,332.07
Stocks, securities, etc.	2,635,850.35	2,622,065.81	3,081,697.98	2,848,135.04	2,314,672.60
Banking house, etc.	292,311.59	292,892.94	295,000.94	397,700.53	406,568.38
Real estate, etc.	87,071.51	86,299.05	84,679.05	86,705.30	76,814.40
Due from nat'l banks.	1,363,430.80	1,470,731.51	1,562,716.24	1,465,449.47	1,416,319.84
Due from State banks.	164,719.56	127,523.89	143,191.89	192,341.14	180,220.09
Due from res've ag'ts.	1,449,522.23	1,960,455.22	1,780,144.83	1,272,200.82	1,635,478.90
Int'l-revenue stamps.	194.00	261.60	154.00	102.00	102.00
Cash items	67,804.72	65,904.87	30,241.18	32,148.82	61,521.46
Clear'g-house exch'gs	202,136.71	231,150.08	261,104.02	253,003.12	209,214.65
Bills of other banks.	130,038.00	167,188.00	141,853.00	118,148.00	89,471.00
Fractional currency	1,795.58	2,622.28	1,808.61	2,557.89	3,611.33
Specie	1,255,808.55	1,163,748.65	1,261,292.30	1,191,573.60	1,281,004.30
Legal-tender notes	939,243.00	1,060,991.00	911,926.00	1,078,847.00	958,953.00
5% fund with Treas.	28,300.00	28,300.00	28,300.00	44,250.00	44,250.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	8,600.00	10,500.00	3,500.00	4,000.00	8,000.00
Total	21,016,002.65	21,387,989.32	21,744,315.30	21,883,501.53	21,847,323.23

OKLAHOMA.

	68 banks.	70 banks.	73 banks.	79 banks.	85 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$7,458,340.39	$7,985,906.49	$8,109,677.19	$9,136,129.46	$9,681,013.82
Overdrafts	894,147.65	765,909.72	484,259.53	344,621.76	488,061.93
Bonds for circulation.	1,037,750.00	1,056,500.00	1,135,000.00	1,221,850.00	1,313,850.00
Bonds for deposits	230,000.00	230,000.00	230,000.00	230,000.00	330,000.00
Other b'ds for deposits					
U. S. bonds on hand	6,040.00	6,040.00	106,040.00	106,290.00	6,290.00
Premium on bonds	110,350.10	111,149.38	121,040.60	126,294.71	135,111.06
Stocks, securities, etc.	530,508.75	640,242.26	535,719.23	567,831.75	624,237.82
Banking house, etc.	445,998.80	476,562.29	496,353.66	540,666.82	597,217.48
Real estate, etc	32,917.50	31,357.01	32,524.63	36,007.13	23,484.65
Due from nat'l banks.	1,337,540.49	1,322,652.25	1,376,190.62	1,095,439.77	1,288,284.17
Due from State banks.	261,481.96	274,169.93	396,877.05	344,806.90	331,265.72
Due from res've ag'ts.	2,322,807.02	2,605,442.01	2,551,129.29	2,177,134.16	2,912,400.12
Int'l-revenue stamps.	1,566.92	1,077.60	756.25	677.70	677.10
Cash items	172,146.77	209,648.37	225,324.43	163,736.00	275,379.22
Clear'g-house exch'gs	14,367.41	40,546.83	29,940.77	29,520.05	46,078.99
Bills of other banks.	154,772.00	201,096.00	195,984.00	210,230.00	261,922.00
Fractional currency	8,213.51	10,248.24	12,542.78	18,295.98	14,119.91
Specie	526,169.18	549,230.73	569,555.10	565,860.52	688,794.07
Legal-tender notes	375,105.00	307,897.00	308,551.00	348,643.00	398,774.00
5% fund with Treas.	51,825.00	51,950.00	54,275.00	60,190.00	64,335.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	764.00	976.05	450.00	1,925.00	948.47
Total	15,970,812.45	16,869,602.16	16,972,191.13	17,326,150.71	19,482,245.53

OREGON.

	27 banks.	27 banks.	29 banks.	30 banks.	31 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$5,707,217.53	$5,827,028.13	$6,175,060.71	$6,693,241.07	$7,061,585.46
Overdrafts	272,150.38	246,991.86	366,883.04	352,718.15	385,204.79
Bonds for circulation.	536,050.00	536,050.00	535,750.00	573,550.00	579,800.00
Bonds for deposits	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00
Other b'ds for deposits					
U. S. bonds on hand	175,660.00	175,600.00	176,580.00	176,100.00	177,000.00
Premium on bonds	21,361.11	19,786.11	17,995.18	17,473.62	14,396.80
Stocks, securities, etc.	602,498.14	668,596.27	640,864.32	622,583.98	698,555.33
Banking house, etc.	239,664.65	235,800.80	255,107.04	257,869.85	271,305.88
Real estate, etc.	114,924.27	111,939.94	111,928.62	110,229.98	103,153.28
Due from nat'l banks.	438,495.74	313,417.75	384,104.70	412,784.21	362,941.10
Due from State banks.	519,921.06	311,120.34	481,636.42	412,246.69	522,830.13
Due from res've ag'ts.	2,642,935.41	2,142,797.51	2,372,189.00	2,321,662.92	2,539,390.11
Int'l-revenue stamps.	3,246.24	2,107.56	1,563.02	870.07	815.84
Cash items	38,532.88	41,473.16	68,909.18	86,465.30	66,414.04
Clear'g-house exch'gs					
Bills of other banks.	46,675.00	36,835.00	62,011.00	59,810.00	55,074.00
Fractional currency	3,566.05	3,006.32	3,189.20	5,429.74	4,090.37
Specie	914,115.96	967,211.70	999,120.75	988,895.35	948,286.38
Legal-tender notes	93,097.00	67,532.00	76,673.00	91,980.00	68,901.00
5% fund with Treas.	26,490.00	26,802.50	27,115.00	28,677.50	28,990.00
Due from U. S. Treas.		2,275.00	400.00	24,290.00	600.00
Total	12,546,601.42	11,886,371.95	12,907,080.18	13,386,878.43	14,039,334.51

ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

CITY OF COLUMBUS.

Liabilities.	NOVEMBER 25.	FEBRUARY 6.	APRIL 9.	JUNE 9.	SEPTEMBER 9.
	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.
Capital stock	$2,300,000.00	$2,300,000.00	$2,300,000.00	$2,400,000.00	$2,400,000.00
Surplus fund	755,000.00	755,000.00	755,000.00	870,000.00	870,000.00
Undivided profits	302,688.04	333,339.99	373,642.51	307,666.22	367,178.16
Nat'l-bank circulation	566,000.00	566,000.00	565,200.00	885,000.00	885,000.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	1,393,042.29	1,495,990.09	1,480,891.49	1,711,026.80	1,578,899.17
Due to State banks	1,485,359.86	1,847,422.93	1,808,967.82	1,663,128.53	1,732,866.47
Due to trust co's, etc	629,707.42	601,829.17	820,031.42	891,394.39	575,637.79
Due to reserve agents	41,422.39	32,996.11	54,636.15	66,989.73	26,097.38
Dividends unpaid	3,967.00	1,689.00	874.00	2,092.00	11,534.00
Individual deposits	12,904,951.99	12,823,790.93	12,954,248.81	12,468,040.52	12,582,072.89
U. S. deposits	560,224.85	545,812.24	554,247.50	565,558.35	562,493.16
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	15,638.81	29,118.86	21,575.60	10,104.99	13,044.21
Bonds borrowed	58,000.00	55,000.00	55,000.00	42,500.00	42,500.00
Notes rediscounted					
Bills payable					200,000.00
Other liabilities					
Total	21,016,002.65	21,387,989.32	21,744,315.30	21,883,501.53	21,847,323.23

OKLAHOMA.

	68 banks.	70 banks.	73 banks.	79 banks.	85 banks.
Capital stock	$2,350,250.00	$2,505,000.00	$2,621,800.00	$2,792,500.00	$3,035,000.00
Surplus fund	240,403.48	267,792.64	270,542.64	277,042.64	312,957.86
Undivided profits	511,498.93	381,722.35	444,425.76	543,451.72	496,002.50
Nat'l-bank circulation	1,034,200.00	1,048,200.00	1,094,750.00	1,171,900.00	1,289,500.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	829,606.72	827,887.36	782,001.38	719,311.71	746,935.82
Due to State banks	790,452.63	848,451.07	911,156.92	712,404.12	981,422.10
Due to trust co's, etc	18,340.36	66,898.62	81,778.08	78,219.26	75,904.83
Due to reserve agents	25,494.70	21,761.52	8,016.96	5,439.52	33,765.86
Dividends unpaid	290.00	1,282.64	742.64		2,268.00
Individual deposits	9,906,397.61	10,636,577.52	10,496,163.00	10,635,973.77	11,977,140.42
U. S. deposits	195,757.94	157,913.15	188,088.72	189,524.62	264,559.94
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	26,776.86	71,162.40	41,911.28	39,804.52	45,098.56
Bonds borrowed					
Notes rediscounted	7,000.00	15,791.95	7,616.95	15,309.90	50,354.16
Bills payable	29,100.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	135,000.00	169,080.00
Other liabilities	5,243.22	4,160.94	8,196.80	10,268.93	2,255.48
Total	15,970,812.45	16,869,602.16	16,972,191.13	17,326,150.71	19,482,245.53

OREGON.

	27 banks.	27 banks.	29 banks.	30 banks.	31 banks.
Capital stock	$1,332,500.00	$1,345,000.00	$1,382,500.00	$1,495,000.00	$1,512,500.00
Surplus fund	330,100.00	375,850.00	375,850.00	376,370.00	383,270.00
Undivided profits	494,387.83	409,983.93	411,458.25	486,088.86	471,913.56
Nat'l-bank circulation	461,455.00	447,435.00	472,865.00	493,945.00	508,545.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	99,681.83	46,143.10	78,344.49	83,050.51	70,481.18
Due to State banks	91,821.95	80,643.49	65,770.75	85,269.60	83,969.53
Due to trust co's, etc	937.34	806.68	9,698.76	755.91	654.08
Due to reserve agents		10,948.38	11,407.64	9,220.17	13,486.21
Dividends unpaid	500.00	7,040.00	2,105.00	4,165.00	3,183.00
Individual deposits	9,586,786.30	9,021,521.37	9,934,580.29	10,192,513.38	10,840,831.95
U. S. deposits	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers					
Bonds borrowed					
Notes rediscounted					
Bills payable				10,000.00	
Other liabilities	4,431.17		12,500.00	500.00	500.00
Total	12,546,601.42	11,886,371.95	12,907,080.18	13,386,878.43	14,039,334.51

SUMMARY OF REPORTS SINCE SEPTEMBER 15, 1902,

CITY OF PORTLAND.

Resources.	NOVEMBER 25.	FEBRUARY 6.	APRIL 9.	JUNE 9.	SEPTEMBER 9.
	3 banks.	3 banks.	3 banks.	3 banks.	3 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$1,854,487.03	$1,557,530.28	$5,433,334.93	$5,569,229.51	$5,880,435.67
Overdrafts	317,255.35	245,342.69	341,673.03	450,080.02	425,254.61
Bonds for circulation.	800,000.00	850,000.00	850,000.00	1,050,000.00	1,050,000.00
Bonds for deposits	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Other bd's for deposits					
U. S. bonds on hand.	1,800.00	2,300.00	2,300.00	4,300.00	4,300.00
Premium on bonds	38,250.00	42,734.37	42,734.37	55,364.37	55,364.37
Stocks, securities, etc.	3,317,775.62	3,454,185.55	3,376,405.78	2,920,040.18	2,830,880.55
Banking house, etc.	243,201.19	240,878.36	235,685.00	239,706.70	225,844.60
Real estate, etc.	109,391.25	134,370.75	128,797.02	131,526.87	117,484.87
Due from nat'l banks.	545,250.58	596,109.05	590,829.36	897,885.66	967,022.48
Due from State banks.	171,280.71	431,550.41	348,976.59	296,508,92	378,325.09
Due from res've ag'ts.	1,213,860.74	1,376,986.70	1,348,720.89	1,491,961.04	1,908,292.56
Int'l-revenue stamps.					
Cash items	35,911.22	39,167.49	42,343.36	53,178.65	89,163.87
Clear'g-house exch'gs	123,715.08	133,002.45	86,661.29	109,944.27	95,930.04
Bills of other banks.	5,625.00	3,375.00	5,070.00	6,260.00	5,780.00
Fractional currency.	4,312.74	4,067.36	4,271.39	3,337.98	1,951.28
Specie	1,618,546.40	2,005,752.05	1,878,136.60	1,749,743.00	1,792,232.45
Legal-tender notes	26,784.00	16,258.00	12,076.00	27,800.00	28,322.00
5% fund with Treas.	30,982.50	42,500.00	42,500.00	52,500.00	52,500.00
Due from U. S. Treas.			2,250.00	1,250.00	
Total	14,458,429.41	15,176,110.51	15,772,765.61	16,110,617,17	16,909,084.44

PENNSYLVANIA.

	493 banks.	506 banks.	521 banks.	529 banks.	538 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$193,652,755.71	$193,617,693.71	$203,695,417.02	$207,484,326.44	$211,515,708.73
Overdrafts	664,532.63	518,984.35	589,239.12	678,741.52	627,995.14
Bonds for circulation.	25,378,950.00	25,636,700.00	26,164,000.00	29,953,650.00	30,916,150.00
Bonds for deposits	5,987,240.00	5,955,740.00	5,955,740.00	5,953,240.00	6,033,240.00
Otherb'ds for deposits	54,000.00	158,000.00	163,745.00	137,510.00	57,510.00
U. S. bonds on hand.	276,340.00	331,530.00	431,530.00	465,670.00	234,570.00
Premium on bonds	970,757.25	1,002,282.21	1,053,897.66	1,266,155.19	1,424,656.86
Stocks, securities, etc.	63,076,168.65	63,232,870.72	64,675,663.75	66,031,080.45	67,027,189.38
Banking house, etc.	8,885,710.57	9,225,186.87	9,470,436.70	9,717,382.76	10,011,447.63
Real estate, etc.	2,439,858.87	2,275,074.58	2,168,829.91	2,244,505.62	2,317,636.41
Due from nat'l banks.	5,162,610.39	4,798,336.76	6,044,925.93	5,335,337.78	4,796,608.97
Due from State banks.	2,408,813.71	2,184,289.12	2,624,241.82	2,761,039.38	2,481,472.23
Due from res've ag'ts.	29,021,803.77	34,675,881.74	35,098,117.89	32,190,462.28	33,771,339.17
Int'l-revenue stamps.	20,459.31	15,244.33	10,711.55	8,939.49	6,486.60
Cash items	1,592,229.40	1,630,648.50	2,006,631.18	1,760,432.38	1,846,803.47
Clear'g-house exch'gs	136,515.35	123,753.11	137,631.17	142,400.97	157,232.01
Bills of other banks.	1,568,472.00	1,785,030.00	1,905,514.00	2,056,320.00	1,969,637.00
Fractional currency.	135,025.37	153,850.36	152,481.75	160,790.76	164,799.29
Specie	12,828,721.86	13,159,826.44	13,823,443.79	14,107,128.19	14,219,982.58
Legal-tender notes	5,664,195.00	5,670,997.00	6,515,062.00	6,687,279.00	6,557,607.00
5% fund with Treas.	1,222,182.90	1,235,151.57	1,248,653.52	1,434,809.27	1,512,492.50
Due from U. S. Treas.	44,402.29	63,102.44	53,166.79	66,923.44	84,177.74
Total	361,182,745.03	367,450,173.81	383,989,080.55	390,644,124.92	397,734,742.71

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

	35 banks.	35 banks.	34 banks.	34 banks.	34 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$147,888,457.15	$149,039,067.12	$145,438,639.25	$150,119,138.03	$142,378,735.90
Overdrafts	23,343.00	12,814.90	29,034.99	20,801.92	11,732.11
Bonds for circulation.	9,909,500.00	9,939,500.00	10,519,500.00	11,144,500.00	12,144,500.00
Bonds for deposits	4,214,000.00	4,279,000.00	4,307,000.00	4,044,500.00	3,767,000.00
Otherb'ds for deposits	928,584.84	764,500.00	727,500.00	1,057,000.00	1,357,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand.	9,700.00	9,700.00	9,700.00	32,500.00	
Premium on bonds	443,240.87	436,706.56	464,209.43	485,163.27	539,948.04
Stocks, securities, etc.	25,795,507.30	28,518,672.49	27,312,213.82	28,587,185.41	28,237,558.04
Banking house, etc.	3,826,326.07	3,737,618.94	3,743,501.69	3,743,520.44	3,751,701.76
Real estate, etc.	600,143.01	610,464.44	624,868.85	613,397.35	607,564.84
Due from nat'l banks.	21,386,414.35	21,258,236.89	20,702,970.23	22,571,229.11	20,637,288.62
Due from State banks.	4,171,493.03	4,622,343.30	5,112,251.39	5,153,312.33	5,203,535.91
Due from res've ag'ts.	31,044,459.50	32,664,527.90	30,943,974.90	31,238,409.69	29,590,735.86
Int'l-revenue stamps.	4,629.28	4,012.66	2,186.29	1,395.46	1,100.24
Cash items	1,459,521.57	1,822,524.74	2,043,092.57	1,919,021.59	1,591,235.66
Clear'g-house exch'gs	16,782,808.54	17,464,084.75	14,605,766.57	15,790,374.04	11,629,160.63
Bills of other banks.	338,837.00	293,186.00	339,029.00	432,087.00	461,655.00
Fractional currency.	55,051.83	56,255.67	49,381.88	55,475.54	67,394.62
Specie	16,638,650.03	19,521,715.71	16,123,559.69	20,814,191.55	18,779,856.79
Legal-tender notes	3,142,758.00	3,048,734.00	2,821,574.00	3,437,426.00	3,226,372.00
5% fund with Treas.	495,475.00	495,725.00	493,475.00	555,725.00	607,225.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	222,372.50	78,758.63	188,925.51	124,655.60	83,356.30
Total	289,381,272.87	298,678,149.70	286,602,355.06	301,941,009.33	284,674,657.32

ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

CITY OF PORTLAND.

Liabilities.	NOVEMBER 25.	FEBRUARY 6.	APRIL 9.	JUNE 9.	SEPTEMBER 9.
	3 banks.	3 banks.	3 banks.	3 banks.	3 banks.
Capital stock	$1,050,000.00	$1,050,000.00	$1,050,000.00	$1,050,000.00	$1,050,000.00
Surplus fund	170,000.00	180,000.00	180,000.00	180,000.00	200,000.00
Undivided profits	781,253.79	783,158.95	818,356.90	946,735.92	916,357.29
Nat'l-bank circulation	607,300.00	839,500.00	824,250.00	1,037,700.00	1,006,800.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	1,698,506.70	1,684,468.76	1,881,219.36	1,855,960.84	2,185,813.76
Due to State banks	1,163,148.82	1,410,685.49	1,585,713.20	1,414,614.51	1,707,128.82
Due to trust co's, etc.	66,562.98	168,366.52	96,499.57	88,162.58	289,375.23
Due to reserve agents.					
Dividends unpaid	134.00	1,187.50	1,730.00	252.00	631.00
Individual deposits	7,922,224.22	8,072,658.26	8,440,835.60	8,607,111,12	8,619,662.66
U. S. deposits	382,098.57	403,501.34	306,826.24	326,307.39	287,989.40
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	617,200.33	582,583.69	587,334.74	603,772.81	645,326.28
Bonds borrowed					
Notes rediscounted					
Bills payable					
Other liabilities					
Total	14,458,429.41	15,176,110.51	15,772,765.61	16,110,617.17	16,909,084.44

PENNSYLVANIA.

	493 banks.	506 banks.	521 banks.	529 banks.	538 banks.
Capital stock	$49,069,600.00	$49,828,090.00	$50,185,486.00	$50,827,493.00	$51,856,085.00
Surplus fund	31,805,532.92	33,697,390.76	34,358,591.10	34,980,715.97	35,787,060.86
Undivided profits	10,317,449.10	9,001,116.12	9,497,262.33	9,672,565.57	9,927,903.81
Nat'l-bank circulation	25,087,560.00	25,103,270.00	25,615,470.00	29,012,960.00	30,606,215.00
State-bank circulation	1,498.00	1,498.00	1,498.00	1,498.00	1,498.00
Due to national banks	3,961,354.77	3,443,753.12	5,049,916.71	4,384,063.23	3,205,595.05
Due to State banks	494,342.20	518,521.66	582,246.17	567,689.16	495,125.00
Due to trust co's, etc.	949,078.31	1,056,534.64	1,346,481.57	1,259,246.26	1,258,307.60
Due to reserve agents.	504,007.21	429,563.57	577,115.87	459,713.41	412,956.21
Dividends unpaid	243,015.44	185,240.77	124,942.40	148,795.69	148,619.26
Individual deposits	230,953,062.40	236,524,948.92	248,949,887.81	251,569,705.58	255,776,763.65
U. S. deposits	6,016,360.36	6,035,056.33	6,035,757.67	6,046,151,52	6,026,359.79
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	53,790.50	38,485.45	37,792.58	27,497.88	46,527.30
Bonds borrowed	196,840.00	196,840.00	195,340.00	277,840.00	191,740.00
Notes rediscounted	453,824.80	360,943.61	344,350.72	346,341.48	805,735.02
Bills payable	909,382.75	912,682.75	899,927.62	829,150.00	1,056,500.00
Other liabilities	166,046.27	116,238.11	187,014.00	232,698.17	131,751.16
Total	361,182,745.03	367,450,173.81	383,989,080.55	390,644,124.92	397,734,742.71

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

	35 banks.	35 banks.	34 banks.	34 banks.	34 banks.
Capital stock	$21,405,000.00	$21,405,000.00	$20,905,000,00	$21,905,000.00	$21,905,000.00
Surplus fund	21,655,000.00	21,840,000.00	21,390,000.00	23,655,000.00	23,725,000.00
Undivided profits	4,345,526.00	4,615,132.55	5,189,374.03	3,805,642.44	4,314,832.31
Nat'l-bank circulation	9,794,385.00	9,775,835.00	9,912,535.00	10,932,735.00	11,980,085.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	52,788,839.80	54,126,807.62	53,046,522.30	52,274,728.15	49,992,230.48
Due to State banks	10,754,578.38	11,807,646.97	11,360,441.25	11,172,912.22	11,585,349.51
Due to trust co's, etc.	21,773,895.98	29,709,007.00	25,345,549.73	29,943,763.44	23,133,314.02
Due to reserve agents.	12,893,284.69	10,294,986.74	8,769,619.77	12,135,009.56	9,751,747.92
Dividends unpaid	45,466.14	31,231.04	25,565.04	41,388.34	28,655.95
Individual deposits	127,941,880.13	129,176,280.37	124,508,805.16	129,446,916.91	122,387,641.36
U. S. deposits	4,732,670.42	4,683,546.47	4,752,057.07	4,818,122.15	4,825,918.26
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	238,246.33	235,175.94	238,365.71	157,791.12	191,548.58
Bonds borrowed	857,500.00	922,500.00	922,500.00	805,000.00	805,000.00
Notes rediscounted					48,333.93
Bills payable	155,000.00	30,000.00			
Other liabilities		25,000.00	236,020.00	847,000.00	
Total	289,381,272.87	298,678,149.70	286,602,355.06	301,941,009.33	284,674,657.32

SUMMARY OF REPORTS SINCE SEPTEMBER 15, 1902,

CITY OF PITTSBURG.

Resources.	NOVEMBER 25. 33 banks.	FEBRUARY 6. 34 banks.	APRIL 9. 34 banks.	JUNE 9. 35 banks.	SEPTEMBER 9. 35 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$108,422,780.21	$111,291,173.74	$115,564,565.14	$114,901,611.82	$115,086,931.92
Overdrafts	55,221.78	113,657.31	200,047.69	272,090.70	72,694.78
Bonds for circulation.	6,585,000.00	6,735,000.00	6,545,000.00	8,290,000.00	9,735,000.00
Bonds for deposits	3,504,000.00	3,504,000.00	3,504,000.00	3,504,000.00	3,504,000.00
Other b'ds for deposits					
U. S. bonds on hand.	54,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	227,000.00	2,000.00
Premium on bonds	416,251.41	423,413.98	451,724.72	513,082.27	700,474.10
Stocks, securities, etc.	15,358,005.45	15,180,139.15	16,119,253.50	19,609,867.89	17,590,168.46
Banking house, etc	5,906,439.81	6,477,147.23	7,057,795.05	7,107,804.13	7,703,306.37
Real estate, etc	517,606.72	524,250.15	399,511.68	467,179.26	452,186.00
Due from nat'l banks.	5,529,647.90	6,022,849.28	8,236,626.73	6,828,058.92	6,403,984.80
Due from State banks.	1,515,467.88	1,284,845.82	1,623,345.34	2,299,663.69	2,960,272.74
Due from res've ag'ts.	10,980,185.99	13,219,388.08	12,158,403.25	8,267,073.56	10,570,698.29
Int'l-revenue stamps.	418.67	1,136.49	281.88	281.88	281.88
Cash items	356,146.14	679,180.32	765,721.26	550,053.99	645,805.46
Clear'g-house exch'gs	4,145,829.27	4,888,405.44	5,707,510.49	5,649,894.90	4,915,327.69
Bills of other banks.	359,246.00	496,639.00	528,298.00	707,856.00	459,730.00
Fractional currency	24,195.25	28,863.67	22,864.80	24,640.96	21,097.12
Specie	9,991,369.30	11,258,929.13	11,027,365.17	12,595,585.30	11,270,519.68
Legal-tender notes.	3,775,195.00	4,719,198.00	4,386,338.00	5,003,151.00	3,924,218.00
5% fund with Treas.	329,250.00	330,900.00	312,350.00	405,696.50	486,747.50
Due from U. S. Treas.	72,684.00	193,926.00	54,479.00	105,185.00	43,574.00
Total	177,898,940.78	187,374,042.79	194,666,481.70	197,329,777.77	196,549,018.79

PORTO RICO.

	— bank.	1 bank.	1 bank.	1 bank.	1 bank.
Loans and discounts		$13,164.53	$29,410.00	$15,495.00	$16,471.00
Overdrafts					
Bonds for circulation.		100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
Bonds for deposits					
Other b'ds for deposits					
U. S. bonds on hand.					
Premium on bonds		9,625.00	9,625.00	9,625.00	9,625.00
Stocks, securities, etc.				420.42	151.24
Banking house, etc				180.00	180.00
Real estate, etc					
Due from nat'l banks.					
Due from State banks.		125,694.09	129,901.02	141,983.52	150,312.93
Due from res've ag'ts.			15,000.00	15,035.34	15,110.96
Int'l-revenue stamps.					
Cash items					
Clear'g-house exch'gs					
Bills of other banks.					
Fractional currency		7.17	9.28		
Specie		52,000.00	1,598.00	3,381.44	1,428.00
Legal-tender notes.			15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
5% fund with Treas.		2,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Due from U. S. Treas.					
Total		302,990.79	305,543.30	306,120.72	313,279.13

RHODE ISLAND.

	36 banks.	36 banks.	36 banks.	35 banks.	35 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$28,429,444.08	$27,901,131.08	$27,771,477.58	$26,804,498.62	$26,595,349.31
Overdrafts	12,494.32	24,276.69	13,578.53	16,516.15	32,881.19
Bonds for circulation.	3,882,000.00	3,882,000.00	3,882,000.00	4,182,000.00	4,631,000.00
Bonds for deposits	210,000.00	210,000.00	210,000.00	210,000.00	160,000.00
Other b'ds for deposits					50,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand				50,000.00	
Premium on bonds	23,221.88	22,593.75	22,493.75	45,443.75	63,648.75
Stocks, securities, etc.	5,244,411.69	5,337,307.51	5,492,245.56	5,068,860.70	5,713,497.65
Banking house, etc	769,476.84	764,040.10	741,384.08	754,471.08	743,027.04
Real estate, etc	16,567.56	16,583.08	30,058.08	16,558.08	16,020.58
Due from nat'l banks.	452,459.70	494,911.63	466,169.64	443,976.18	396,506.32
Due from State banks.	186,308.76	179,190.82	299,233.50	227,677.12	1,088,737.76
Due from res've ag'ts.	3,696,608.46	3,650,277.60	3,204,306.23	3,014,228.20	3,738,743.22
Int'l-revenue stamps.	349.79	34.31	34.31	33.38	33.38
Cash items	70,201.51	119,211.51	131,798.34	107,693.41	85,222.91
Clear'g-house exch'gs	327,472.98	298,369.78	223,318.85	268,022.32	159,371.85
Bills of other banks.	238,475.00	222,082.00	238,343.00	274,689.00	196,628.00
Fractional currency	10,710.16	14,667.02	12,987.65	13,525.59	11,907.40
Specie	954,366.38	949,320.30	951,364.44	962,146.96	996,587.01
Legal-tender notes.	534,344.00	522,808.00	517,646.00	532,918.00	463,025.00
5% fund with Treas.	192,250.00	188,300.00	189,450.00	205,350.00	224,050.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	47,707.46	25,708.50	30,507.50	21,542.50	20,307.50
Total	45,298,870.57	44,822,813.68	44,428,397.04	43,220,151.04	45,386,544.87

ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

CITY OF PITTSBURG.

Liabilities.	NOVEMBER 25.	FEBRUARY 6.	APRIL 9.	JUNE 9.	SEPTEMBER 9.
	33 banks.	34 banks.	34 banks.	35 banks.	35 banks.
Capital stock	$19,000,000.00	$20,000,000.00	$20,000,000.00	$20,037,100.00	$21,560,000.00
Surplus fund	19,780,000.00	20,010,000.00	20,010,000.00	19,111,750.00	23,640,100.00
Undivided profits	6,199,133.09	6,418,799.93	6,910,445.05	6,948,394.72	6,871,184.73
Nat'l-bank circulation	6,576,847.50	6,665,397.50	6,534,097.50	7,948,127.50	9,734,937.50
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	17,495,197.46	20,723,150.29	21,276,559.65	23,455,690.21	23,542,252.12
Due to State banks	6,241,697.28	6,122,683.23	6,042,291.79	6,498,776.85	7,336,335.44
Due to trust co's, etc.	9,424,611.89	12,762,456.79	11,432,826.51	11,572,802.78	10,520,334.12
Due to reserve agents.	302,866.54	191,957.94	222,616.45	188,995.14	251,766.84
Dividends unpaid	42,484.75	48,889.75	39,597.25	34,479.50	35,187.50
Individual deposits	86,814,813.02	88,973,744.62	95,537,572.47	91,631,428.27	86,146,935.15
U. S. deposits	2,843,063.42	3,375,704.50	3,364,620.31	3,261,859.82	3,227,687.79
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	660,802.27	127,634.91	130,806.39	239,816.74	255,456.49
Bonds borrowed	500,000.00	450,000.00	450,000.00	650,000.00	650,000.00
Notes rediscounted	791,123.56	500,000.00	160,000.00	431,000.00	726,578.44
Bills payable	720,000.00	210,000.00	115,000.00	375,000.00	1,462,000.00
Other liabilities	506,300.00	793,623.33	2,440,048.33	4,944,556.24	588,262.67
Total	177,898,940.78	187,374,042.79	194,666,481.70	197,329,777.77	196,549,018.79

PORTO RICO.

	— bank.	1 bank.	1 bank.	1 bank.	1 bank.
Capital stock		$100,000.00	$100,000.00	$100,000.00	$100,000.00
Surplus fund					
Undivided profits		559.64	189.31		
Nat'l-bank circulation		100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks					
Due to State banks					
Due to trust co's, etc.					
Due to reserve agents.					
Dividends unpaid					
Individual deposits		102,431.15	105,353.99	106,120.72	113,279.13
U. S. deposits					
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers					
Bonds borrowed					
Notes rediscounted					
Bills payable					
Other liabilities					
Total		302,990.79	305,543.30	306,120.72	313,279.13

RHODE ISLAND.

	36 banks.	36 banks.	36 banks.	35 banks.	35 banks.
Capital stock	$12,305,250.00	$12,305,250.00	$11,805,250.00	$11,305,250.00	$11,305,250.00
Surplus fund	3,805,033.52	3,814,997.24	3,817,497.24	3,708,797.24	3,714,642.18
Undivided profits	2,010,779.64	2,006,306.93	2,076,900.35	2,084,250.05	2,184,257.04
Nat'l-bank circulation	3,847,567.50	3,828,157.50	3,836,017.50	4,093,432.50	4,582,887.50
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	435,664.00	544,821.35	506,126.87	480,089.72	393,900.51
Due to State banks	78,721.26	97,879.04	72,237.46	131,321.56	79,649.23
Due to trust co's, etc.	1,678,267.56	1,541,158.06	1,804,105.11	1,433,403.14	1,522,369.63
Due to reserve agents.	932,204.13	524,504.68	612,628.22	479,348.60	411,615.07
Dividends unpaid	21,923.76	29,365.01	24,037.69	16,666.91	19,176.71
Individual deposits	19,919,863.45	19,834,576.10	19,566,616.21	18,781,309.04	20,511,643.60
U. S. deposits	198,232.00	196,576.40	195,652.53	203,858.03	204,445.84
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	9,863.75	14,221.33	11,287.85	7,123.31	5,463.69
Bonds borrowed					
Notes rediscounted					
Bills payable	55,000.00	85,000.00	100,039.97	495,000.00	450,000.00
Other liabilities	500.00	.04	.04	300.94	1,243.87
Total	45,298,870.57	44,822,813.68	44,428,397.04	43,220,151.04	45,386,544.87

SUMMARY OF REPORTS SINCE SEPTEMBER 15, 1902,

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Resources.	NOVEMBER 25. 18 banks.	FEBRUARY 6. 18 banks.	APRIL 9. 19 banks.	JUNE 9. 19 banks.	SEPTEMBER 9. 21 banks.
Loans and discounts	$7,829,943.02	$8,332,897.38	$9,173,071.67	$9,115,482.42	$10,959,572.37
Overdrafts	281,216.67	181,244.85	237,226.25	250,132.68	201,607.04
Bonds for circulation	1,419,250.00	1,419,250.00	1,469,250.00	1,516,250.00	1,603,000.00
Bonds for deposits	481,700.00	481,700.00	481,700.00	481,700.00	481,700.00
Other b'ds for deposits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. bonds on hand	100.00	100.00	100.00	6,350.00	100.00
Premium on bonds	19,254.68	17,598.43	21,324.99	27,905.61	30,255.62
Stocks, securities, etc.	877,112.00	833,797.53	721,678.19	727,268.94	1,250,496.50
Banking house, etc	133,832.06	132,700.91	188,145.50	136,153.93	181,217.22
Real estate, etc	48,797.44	58,192.15	66,844.95	51,978.42	46,249.97
Due from nat'l banks	366,267.45	424,822.55	330,533.61	285,351.24	420,118.30
Due from State banks	481,919.69	405,863.84	296,205.89	321,320.05	388,094.09
Due from res've ag'ts	694,780.94	989,475.81	792,136.09	769,302.15	728,170.62
Int'l-revenue stamps	281.30	270.00	193.90	.....	.....
Cash items	43,270.61	88,731.30	37,019.19	30,198.23	62,112.80
Clear'g-house exch'gs	.....	103,431.68	213,094.29	49,655.73	57,193.71
Bills of other banks	104,321.00	77,365.00	75,960.00	70,305.00	73,560.00
Fractional currency	7,959.19	8,603.70	9,602.38	8,538.56	7,957.32
Specie	385,710.16	413,205.41	342,207.65	358,989.85	442,029.65
Legal-tender notes	371,123.00	310,638.00	253,314.00	228,660.00	244,897.00
5% fund with Treas	70,512.50	67,512.50	69,862.50	72,799.84	75,925.00
Due from U. S. Treas	1,850.00	2,450.00	1,600.00	1,500.00	.....
Total	13,619,201.71	14,349,851.04	14,781,071.05	14,509,842.65	17,234,257.21

SOUTH DAKOTA.

	51 banks.	54 banks.	55 banks.	57 banks.	58 banks.
Loans and discounts	$9,196,413.88	$8,905,821.37	$9,379,776.02	$9,572,857.95	$9,625,148.23
Overdrafts	172,979.14	153,820.60	170,919.57	198,522.07	186,948.28
Bonds for circulation	762,550.00	797,300.00	852,300.00	957,300.00	1,023,800.00
Bonds for deposits	350,000.00	335,000.00	335,000.00	335,000.00	350,000.00
Other b'ds for deposits	.....	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	.....
U. S. bonds on hand	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Premium on bonds	39,352.16	39,811.85	43,661.54	48,162.22	52,439.72
Stocks, securities, etc.	878,614.02	959,372.75	1,029,357.74	948,495.51	945,303.52
Banking house, etc	462,359.06	476,133.47	483,750.66	508,824.10	534,989.98
Real estate, etc	97,000.19	99,525.32	97,625.94	82,745.72	77,976.58
Due from nat'l banks	892,226.01	778,268.02	765,287.35	705,081.74	630,908.31
Due from State banks	193,636.33	192,996.80	138,892.69	151,912.95	185,031.27
Due from res've ag'ts	2,298,991.99	1,867,786.81	1,634,746.89	1,766,349.57	1,511,742.20
Int'l-revenue stamps	1,088.39	452.45	137.45	96.65	63.83
Cash items	77,651.45	93,568.44	83,316.38	103,193.70	79,114.94
Clear'g-house exch'gs	19,600.44	15,726.25	20,417.90	17,427.91	24,022.54
Bills of other banks	72,390.00	68,075.00	94,049.00	72,328.00	100,036.00
Fractional currency	6,691.73	6,966.22	7,748.56	7,340.17	7,439.84
Specie	509,250.05	612,813.80	596,997.65	601,107.95	606,243.10
Legal-tender notes	382,162.00	288,577.00	317,455.00	271,710.00	308,309.00
5% fund with Treas	37,177.50	38,427.50	41,265.00	46,051.00	50,430.00
Due from U. S. Treas	302.50	1,202.50	1,302.50	330.80	4,007.50
Total	16,450,436.84	15,751,676.15	16,114,007.84	16,414,838.01	16,303,954.84

TENNESSEE.

	59 banks.	59 banks.	59 banks.	60 banks.	60 banks.
Loans and discounts	$28,281,284.25	$28,393,255.92	$30,386,078.71	$30,477,714.30	$33,161,849.95
Overdrafts	755,283.81	843,940.15	557,861.10	583,882.91	582,849.11
Bonds for circulation	3,429,750.00	3,529,750.00	3,569,750.00	3,657,250.00	3,871,000.00
Bonds for deposits	1,382,000.00	1,282,000.00	1,332,000.00	1,557,000.00	1,607,000.00
Other b'ds for deposits	.....	434,000.00	434,000.00	434,000.00	434,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	323,400.00	24,700.00	39,200.00	49,000.00	34,700.00
Premium on bonds	234,197.98	193,235.37	183,556.77	214,037.35	222,264.46
Stocks, securities, etc.	1,838,834.99	1,774,030.60	1,606,964.81	1,787,466.11	1,708,039.12
Banking house, etc	888,223.03	888,691.75	889,665.75	885,998.86	953,427.34
Real estate, etc	360,640.49	356,676.81	331,560.56	325,114.17	312,877.23
Due from nat'l banks	3,494,296.80	3,859,105.66	3,341,629.74	3,412,247.21	2,909,017.97
Due from State banks	1,225,768.27	1,518,075.22	1,555,240.67	1,458,063.13	1,176,096.52
Due from res've ag'ts	6,388,745.30	8,696,373.37	7,115,259.24	7,017,530.40	4,616,854.30
Int'l-revenue stamps	883.36	553.15	1,808.41	373.39	257.16
Cash items	294,354.49	393,597.87	389,126.76	353,906.11	307,894.68
Clear'g-house exch'gs	568,070.44	608,159.59	400,033.44	530,590.29	406,567.16
Bills of other banks	295,620.00	328,562.00	435,569.00	488,562.00	348,641.00
Fractional currency	18,790.07	24,222.61	20,846.52	25,715.54	19,134.52
Specie	1,705,187.25	2,014,571.74	2,071,286.75	2,091,884.67	1,956,453.74
Legal-tender notes	1,034,137.00	1,186,435.00	1,352,560.00	1,594,466.00	1,184,582.00
5% fund with Treas	165,387.50	173,687.50	174,665.00	175,912.50	182,550.00
Due from U. S. Treas	33,457.50	28,907.50	33,775.16	10,102.50	12,017.50
Total	52,718,312.53	56,552,531.81	56,222,438.39	57,130,817.44	56,008,073.76

ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Liabilities.	NOVEMBER 25.	FEBRUARY 6.	APRIL 9.	JUNE 9.	SEPTEMBER 9.
	18 banks.	18 banks.	19 banks.	19 banks.	21 banks.
Capital stock	$2,058,000.00	$2,068,000.00	$2,123,000.00	$2,273,000.00	$2,823,000.00
Surplus fund	690,629.38	684,850.82	684,850.82	684,850.82	701,418.84
Undivided profits	747,931.69	697,145.18	788,714.88	776,880.45	741,644.21
Nat'l-bank circulation	1,405,040.00	1,405,340.00	1,429,690.00	1,495,600.00	1,575,450.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	194,648.82	267,971.20	171,963.37	158,592.18	227,236.97
Due to State banks	930,475.39	911,740.40	1,095,106.97	809,092.34	676,418.97
Due to trust co's, etc	86,872.82	94,370.85	68,937.85	76,139.26	62,764.34
Due to reserve agents	43,190.46	47,625.62	50,688.53	47,856.54	58,671.04
Dividends unpaid	11,627.50	14,081.00	12,148.00	218,156.44	13,539.00
Individual deposits	6,655,625.52	7,569,524.23	7,327,284.68	6,549,418.62	7,875,770.48
U. S. deposits	450,346.50	455,465.82	427,143.65	447,603.01	449,807.61
Dept's U. S. dis. officers	34,734.71	29,123.59	56,476.59	35,246.35	38,593.68
Bonds borrowed					
Notes rediscounted	104,100.00	50,000.00	185,000.00	595,406.64	1,447,822.07
Bills payable	175,000.00	30,000.00	305,000.00	337,000.00	531,000.00
Other liabilities	30,978.92	24,612.83	55,065.71	5,000.00	11,320.00
Total	13,619,201.71	14,349,851.04	14,781,071.05	14,509,842.65	17,234,257.21

SOUTH DAKOTA.

	51 banks.	54 banks.	55 banks.	57 banks.	58 banks.
Capital stock	$2,077,850.00	$2,175,000.00	$2,210,000.00	$2,270,000.00	$2,270,000.00
Surplus fund	254,550.00	269,500.00	269,500.00	274,710.00	284,727.50
Undivided profits	622,213.02	551,783.92	601,220.18	646,403.40	629,165.88
Nat'l-bank circulation	737,450.00	776,150.00	825,500.00	920,210.00	1,006,250.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	217,489.90	188,274.56	200,690.46	153,425.66	122,501.90
Due to State banks	891,748.23	696,309.83	649,945.72	491,843.64	611,920.23
Due to trust co's, etc	125.03	679.93			
Due to reserve agents	266.35	836.91		56,266.81	1,887.97
Dividends unpaid	469.18	9,341.64	2,287.80	2,808.81	6,249.48
Individual deposits	11,229,215.09	10,648,965.13	10,902,803.20	11,152,998.12	10,864,168.62
U. S. deposits	269,751.67	271,696.41	284,115.95	269,704.57	257,302.38
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	81,274.32	76,624.64	67,131.03	82,124.29	94,561.21
Bonds borrowed					
Notes rediscounted	4,101.25	21,837.15	26,211.25	42,768.63	26,826.96
Bills payable	47,000.00	53,500.00	39,500.00	50,500.00	126,860.00
Other liabilities	16,932.80	11,176.03	35,102.25	1,076.08	1,592.71
Total	16,450,436.84	15,751,676.15	16,114,007.84	16,414,838.01	16,303,951.84

TENNESSEE.

	59 banks.	59 banks.	59 banks.	60 banks.	60 banks.
Capital stock	$7,145,000.00	$7,145,000.00	$7,145,000.00	$7,345,000.00	$7,345,000.00
Surplus fund	1,848,536.52	1,912,550.89	1,914,550.89	1,915,050.89	1,975,599.57
Undivided profits	1,447,082.42	1,249,793.32	1,372,529.59	1,529,888.35	1,481,042.31
Nat'l-bank circulation	3,409,532.50	3,502,532.50	3,507,682.50	3,646,232.50	3,852,080.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	2,103,092.28	2,547,156.54	2,308,287.10	2,430,404.97	2,007,218.44
Due to State banks	4,789,279.88	5,851,957.58	5,780,883.05	4,477,366.68	3,592,137.85
Due to trust co's, etc	741,951.54	1,162,464.44	969,836.24	1,760,650.77	817,179.72
Due to reserve agents	999,887.43	431,516.98	599,655.26	551,037.84	1,015,429.37
Dividends unpaid	2,487.50	7,460.50	5,706.50	2,277.50	5,680.50
Individual deposits	28,261,106.57	31,084,668.61	31,081,009.89	31,352,031.64	31,095,603.12
U. S. deposits	1,191,184.27	1,185,160.42	1,168,712.31	1,344,619.81	1,357,083.70
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	182,914.44	193,858.06	253,223.38	252,565.49	234,915.99
Bonds borrowed	54,700.00	54,700.00	54,700.00	54,700.00	54,700.00
Notes rediscounted	80,695.89	50,374.21	28,984.80	63,000.00	523,462.65
Bills payable	395,175.78	165,000.00	31,500.00	390,000.00	644,500.00
Other liabilities	65,685.51	8,337.76	176.28	16,000.00	6,440.54
Total	52,718,312.53	56,552,531.81	56,222,438.39	57,130,817.44	56,008,073.76

SUMMARY OF REPORTS SINCE SEPTEMBER 15, 1902,

TEXAS.

Resources.	NOVEMBER 25.	FEBRUARY 6.	APRIL 9.	JUNE 9.	SEPTEMBER 9.
	335 banks.	340 banks.	345 banks.	349 banks.	359 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$63,624,276.93	$64,004,831.25	$66,101,335.79	$68,980,025.19	$74,654,368.96
Overdrafts	13,345,419.73	9,514,755.61	5,920,065.49	4,306,310.21	5,504,816.78
Bonds for circulation.	8,384,780.00	8,518,770.00	8,629,030.00	9,077,080.00	9,535,580.00
Bonds for deposits	1,017,000.00	1,017,000.00	1,017,000.00	1,017,000.00	1,067,000.00
Other b'ds for deposits					
U. S. bonds on hand	6,440.00	26,440.00	26,340.00	26,340.00	5,640.00
Premium on bonds	318,175.05	317,300.40	325,158.70	353,049.89	369,116.66
Stocks, securities, etc.	1,348,404.89	1,354,588.14	1,305,498.61	1,300,325.81	1,210,756.78
Banking house, etc	2,706,266.19	2,793,085.33	2,872,632.18	2,941,517.80	3,007,441.05
Real estate, etc	706,318.14	809,617.94	793,485.50	840,748.36	942,073.20
Due from nat'l banks.	6,421,299.79	7,618,427.32	6,305,683.68	6,139,290.32	5,231,921.18
Due from State banks.	2,001,581.63	1,960,860.22	1,779,325.72	1,905,760.49	1,655,717.05
Due from res've ag'ts.	10,231,197.67	13,386,460.15	12,913,001.41	11,355,378.70	7,645,936.47
Int'l-revenue stamps.	8,414.86	5,740.37	4,290.55	2,826.47	1,321.94
Cash items	658,150.13	641,198.88	568,174.07	450,731.97	631,563.67
Clear'g-house exch'gs	196,447.11	325,701.13	265,601.88	227,615.02	201,641.33
Bills of other banks	870,728.00	922,218.00	853,951.00	775,820.00	783,970.00
Fractional currency	54,823.91	63,869.50	66,638.98	75,188.97	71,038.09
Specie	4,706,093.16	4,868,339.57	4,326,815.92	4,252,101.58	4,357,906.96
Legal-tender notes	3,131,987.00	3,041,809.00	2,912,144.00	2,736,631.00	2,563,379.00
5% fund with Treas	414,463.65	420,074.00	423,139.87	438,271.50	469,344.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	26,611.71	13,765.82	24,028.57	38,137.96	21,602.56
Total	120,181,979.60	121,564,852.63	117,433,341.92	117,240,151.24	119,933,035.68

CITY OF DALLAS.

	4 banks.	4 banks.	4 banks.	4 banks.	4 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$6,813,022.63	$6,922,534.08	$7,325,911.12	$6,608,772.75	$6,388,770.45
Overdrafts	346,560.93	387,162.98	273,872.94	283,646.79	109,897.16
Bonds for circulation.	587,500.00	587,500.00	587,500.00	587,500.00	587,500.00
Bonds for deposits	625,000.00	625,000.00	625,000.00	625,000.00	625,000.00
Other b'ds for deposit.					
U. S. bonds on hand					
Premium on bonds	29,000.00	29,000.00	29,000.00	29,000.00	29,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc.	16,961.42	16,961.42	13,961.42	60,800.00	62,814.56
Banking house, etc	127,999.00	126,999.00	126,999.00	126,999.00	127,636.10
Real estate, etc	88,381.19	87,881.19	87,881.19	88,681.19	93,933.52
Due from nat'l banks.	1,276,804.24	1,096,532.76	954,578.84	1,141,149.90	858,357.27
Due from State banks.	287,408.16	294,541.14	279,914.94	211,890.15	175,969.73
Due from res've ag'ts.	1,182,628.36	1,920,863.99	1,471,289.51	1,329,779.62	726,968.06
Int'l-revenue stamps.	946.70	946.70	927.55	927.55	920.30
Cash items	35,250.14	30,871.36	38,648.87	19,416.41	54,583.89
Clear'g-house exch'gs	264,685.46	141,971.07	130,055.43	147,776.01	83,174.29
Bills of other banks	98,832.00	52,315.00	65,500.00	56,525.00	78,532.00
Fractional currency	6,636.78	8,885.94	6,207.59	8,425.89	6,697.07
Specie	539,599.35	475,052.05	511,448.05	509,525.50	625,623.55
Legal-tender notes	445,940.00	445,000.00	537,000.00	416,800.00	409,140.00
5% fund with Treas	29,375.00	29,175.00	28,780.00	28,875.00	27,875.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	5,900.00	3,450.00	3,900.00	5,000.00	
Total	12,808,431.36	13,282,643.68	13,098,376.45	12,286,490.76	11,072,392.95

CITY OF HOUSTON.

	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$6,119,479.73	$5,819,604.28	$5,847,197.58	$6,262,487.80	$6,923,824.29
Overdrafts	1,200,542.50	1,064,231.55	734,205.37	388,387.14	98,130.85
Bonds for circulation.	580,000.00	580,000.00	580,000.00	580,000.00	580,000.00
Bonds for deposits	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
Other b'ds for deposit.					
U. S. bonds on hand					
Premium on bonds	44,518.89	44,385.56	44,252.23	44,252.23	44,118.90
Stocks, securities, etc.	58,395.57	59,244.99	58,279.19	58,279.19	58,279.19
Banking house, etc	226,429.77	226,788.77	231,832.02	233,414.76	261,257.87
Real estate, etc	76,135.18	73,353.86	73,373.86	73,284.19	57,773.24
Due from nat'l banks.	971,497.22	1,461,470.93	1,599,129.87	1,243,517.57	1,060,536.11
Due from State banks.	253,233.10	323,849.71	366,002.57	386,437.44	269,052.09
Due from res've ag'ts.	1,215,814.66	1,741,032.78	1,847,003.84	1,647,907.51	1,049,257.18
Int'l-revenue stamps.	9.92	9.92	9.92	9.92	9.92
Cash items	3,303.66	2,312.22	28,975.04	1,420.19	3,573.22
Clear'g-house exch'gs	150,661.25	84,121.17	37,981.92	132,194.10	97,606.67
Bills of other banks	136,048.00	158,008.00	176,126.00	187,965.00	152,395.00
Fractional currency	4,276.85	9,056.99	4,781.85	4,968.92	3,959.40
Specie	1,050,938.60	1,000,887.20	1,052,177.65	943,032.85	956,760.75
Legal-tender notes	648,896.00	809,807.00	705,991.00	560,116.00	519,977.00
5% fund with Treas	28,875.00	28,875.00	28,875.00	28,875.00	27,750.00
Due from U. S. Treas.					1,250.00
Total	12,869,055.90	13,587,039.93	13,516,194.91	12,876,549.81	12,265,511.68

ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

TEXAS.

Liabilities.	NOVEMBER 25.	FEBRUARY 6.	APRIL 9.	JUNE 9.	SEPTEMBER 9.
	335 banks.	340 banks.	345 banks.	349 banks.	359 banks.
Capital stock	$23,100,260.00	$23,484,000.00	$24,087,110.00	$24,212,720.00	$25,077,800.00
Surplus fund	6,164,632.93	6,839,203.31	6,818,690.51	6,765,927.28	7,087,434.73
Undivided profits	5,842,094.94	4,892,459.08	5,316,533.55	6,002,803.80	5,682,737.30
Nat'l-bank circulation	8,300,430.00	8,383,900.00	8,568,415.00	8,871,350.00	9,504,750.00
State-bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	4,153,167.00	4,810,186.94	4,028,356.19	3,813,564.82	3,641,451.69
Due to State banks	1,090,351.93	1,153,291.80	977,446.09	1,104,770.89	986,094.31
Due to trust co's, etc	53,100.09	40,090.22	131,958.01	114,404.53	127,054.09
Due to reserve agents	380,221.36	165,435.55	197,103.84	134,448.67	244,747.74
Dividends unpaid	73,435.61	76,065.14	60,219.57	55,822.43	62,519.07
Individual deposits	65,006,668.96	67,939,117.51	63,379,034.15	61,478,087.68	58,672,296.99
U. S. deposits	858,801.10	866,704.59	902,951.96	909,831.52	904,242.52
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	158,522.08	142,153.91	111,490.92	111,329.38	149,563.50
Bonds borrowed	11,676.60	7,007.13	10,226.90	.....	5,433.81
Notes rediscounted	1,466,065.09	1,109,036.71	1,213,018.85	1,609,087.83	2,964,569.99
Bills payable	3,463,147.55	1,564,430.83	1,508,850.95	1,858,763.95	4,717,694.36
Other liabilities	59,404.36	91,769.91	121,925.43	197,233.46	104,645.58
Total	120,181,979.60	121,564,852.63	117,433,341.92	117,240,151.24	119,933,035.68

CITY OF DALLAS.

	4 banks.	4 banks.	4 banks.	4 banks.	4 banks.
Capital stock	$1,050,000.00	$1,050,000.00	$1,050,000.00	$1,050,000.00	$1,050,000.00
Surplus fund	1,061,000.00	1,112,000.00	1,112,000.00	1,112,000.00	1,118,000.00
Undivided profits	263,964.02	186,700.29	222,609.95	271,477.39	225,456.77
Nat'l-bank circulation	587,500.00	587,500.00	587,500.00	587,500.00	587,500.00
State-bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	2,161,634.50	2,622,528.20	2,429,615.32	1,031,428.67	1,212,773.62
Due to State banks	340,018.04	455,143.86	398,536.70	1,150,045.27	197,217.82
Due to trust co's, etc	.....	.....	.....	56,721.74	.....
Due to reserve agents	.....	.....	.....	.....	136,625.25
Dividends unpaid	6.00	392.00	300.00	200.00	418.00
Individual deposits	6,718,037.78	6,639,421.40	6,677,102.86	6,451,038.98	5,915,517.70
U. S. deposits	584,570.66	596,106.22	590,538.16	541,880.21	595,308.20
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	39,573.87	27,572.05	27,227.13	31,252.17	27,905.28
Bonds borrowed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Notes rediscounted	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bills payable	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other liabilities	2,126.49	5,279.66	2,946.33	2,946.33	5,670.31
Total	12,808,431.36	13,282,643.68	13,098,376.45	12,286,490.76	11,072,392.95

CITY OF HOUSTON.

	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.
Capital stock	$1,450,000.00	$1,450,000.00	$1,450,000.00	$1,450,000.00	$1,450,000.00
Surplus fund	850,000.00	870,000.00	870,000.00	870,000.00	900,000.00
Undivided profits	411,031.49	389,067.56	447,716.61	510,499.06	460,272.37
Nat'l-bank circulation	548,300.00	544,800.00	536,550.00	532,000.00	555,000.00
State-bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	1,965,386.61	2,393,788.80	2,452,628.99	1,847,490.42	1,339,831.83
Due to State banks	685,521.24	673,165.20	544,716.56	399,743.91	205,600.53
Due to trust co's, etc	18,518.21	5,733.58	9,543.83	23,641.27	54,087.87
Due to reserve agents	105,426.38	.....	.....	.....	226,209.10
Dividends unpaid	749.20	8,911.60	1,200.40	430.40	1,167.00
Individual deposits	6,538,666.84	7,119,073.19	7,096,338.52	7,135,244.75	6,794,537.98
U. S. deposits	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bonds borrowed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Notes rediscounted	145,455.93	.....	.....	.....	153,805.00
Bills payable	50,000.00	25,000.00	.....	.....	25,000.00
Other liabilities	.....	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	.....
Total	12,869,055.90	13,587,039.93	13,516,194.91	12,876,549.81	12,265,511.68

SUMMARY OF REPORTS SINCE SEPTEMBER 15, 1902.

UTAH.

Resources.	NOVEMBER 25.	FEBRUARY 6.	APRIL 9.	JUNE 9.	SEPTEMBER 9.
	12 banks.	9 banks.	9 banks.	9 banks.	9 banks.
Loans and discounts	$4,816,354.98	$1,968,877.05	$2,050,137.97	$2,097,710.08	$2,079,381.34
Overdrafts	631,060.50	269,446.97	256,132.12	283,345.21	287,425.47
Bonds for circulation	1,305,000.00	265,000.00	265,000.00	292,500.00	292,500.00
Bonds for deposits	700,000.00	109,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
Other b'ds for deposits					
U. S. bonds on hand	50,000.00	50,000.00	40,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Premium on bonds	41,545.00	4,612.50	4,612.50	5,512.50	4,712.50
Stocks, securities, etc.	945,580.69	250,177.53	293,513.05	279,167.46	304,590.11
Banking house, etc.	276,001.80	121,862.84	121,365.25	124,463.58	127,549.24
Real estate, etc.	86,210.95	15,835.00	15,835.00	15,835.00	15,835.00
Due from nat'l banks	497,415.63	147,323.21	87,194.31	89,264.08	139,794.56
Due from State banks	660,619.99	224,160.47	256,964.29	318,795.94	583,185.81
Due from res've ag'ts	2,619,841.14	766,345.49	603,954.15	489,137.75	796,211.37
Int'l-revenue stamps	953.00				
Cash items	23,147.13	7,653.78	1,984.21	5,120.56	9,755.39
Clear'g-house exch'gs	117,473.63	5,707.58	3,610.70	8,786.45	7,183.81
Bills of other banks	44,491.00	15,590.00	4,355.00	3,470.00	18,060.00
Fractional currency	1,416.86	1,403.23	1,145.85	968.69	1,120.34
Specie	918,406.95	278,761.20	262,051.65	257,576.35	309,670.45
Legal-tender notes	55,130.00	6,289.00	27,509.00	27,142.00	21,336.00
5% fund with Treas	65,250.00	12,750.00	13,250.00	14,242.50	14,625.00
Due from U. S. Treas			925.00		
Total	13,855,898.25	4,511,795.85	4,409,540.05	4,463,038.15	5,162,936.39

SALT LAKE CITY.

	— bank.	4 banks.	4 banks.	4 banks.	4 banks.
Loans and discounts		$2,996,655.60	$3,209,870.18	$3,440,134.43	$3,409,096.15
Overdrafts		257,723.08	310,651.14	307,586.59	267,241.30
Bonds for circulation		1,050,000.00	1,050,000.00	1,050,000.00	1,050,000.00
Bonds for deposits		600,000.00	600,000.00	600,000.00	600,000.00
Other b'ds for deposits					
U. S. bonds on hand					
Premium on bonds		37,375.00	37,375.00	37,375.00	37,375.00
Stocks, securities, etc.		371,408.40	400,473.28	412,586.75	521,892.37
Banking house, etc.		147,857.30	147,857.30	147,857.30	148,982.30
Real estate, etc.		46,775.95	46,589.55	42,078.55	35,901.18
Due from nat'l banks		598,394.26	489,569.28	664,044.14	862,349.72
Due from State banks		342,858.44	298,064.75	354,016.27	390,179.13
Due from res've ag'ts		712,612.96	527,551.96	352,900.43	651,711.95
Int'l-revenue stamps		614.43	614.43	256.17	
Cash items		7,810.74	13,082.95	3,878.97	8,252.78
Clear'g-house exch'gs		54,679.91	69,706.23	91,488.90	103,655.17
Bills of other banks		21,144.00	16,040.00	32,339.00	27,609.00
Fractional currency		1,855.28	1,924.62	1,228.51	1,000.58
Specie		928,919.90	941,653.95	901,364.20	720,092.95
Legal-tender notes		104,028.00	55,390.00	45,860.00	96,400.00
5% fund with Treas		52,500.00	52,500.00	52,500.00	52,200.00
Due from U. S. Treas					
Total		8,333,213.25	8,268,914.62	8,537,495.21	8,983,939.58

VERMONT.

	48 banks.	48 banks.	48 banks.	48 banks.	48 banks.
Loans and discounts	$13,945,937.92	$13,669,206.99	$13,806,241.45	$13,011,989.01	$12,790,890.16
Overdrafts	64,284.20	50,804.38	64,936.79	64,818.19	51,259.76
Bonds for circulation	4,532,500.00	4,327,500.00	4,327,500.00	4,562,500.00	4,712,500.00
Bonds for deposits	999,600.00	998,500.00	998,500.00	998,500.00	981,500.00
Other b'ds for deposits					
U. S. bonds on hand		15,600.00	4,600.00	54,600.00	8,600.00
Premium on bonds	115,569.81	108,693.72	111,634.73	101,651.47	108,127.23
Stocks, securities, etc.	3,966,816.41	3,948,741.77	3,974,477.25	4,608,070.38	4,636,898.43
Banking house, etc.	287,004.73	286,937.27	287,190.57	300,964.07	309,300.17
Real estate, etc.	155,080.77	119,779.50	111,462.00	122,415.20	122,647.81
Due from nat'l banks	161,607.61	201,347.14	155,290.97	160,628.76	145,799.75
Due from State banks	164,953.65	157,806.36	87,812.31	43,974.22	35,662.14
Due from res've ag'ts	2,068,543.97	2,056,869.12	1,679,571.60	1,843,606.93	2,437,413.70
Int'l-revenue stamps	1,487.16	915.92	884.74	692.36	494.73
Cash items	111,295.76	139,438.21	93,471.14	123,054.44	96,296.33
Clear'g-house exch'gs			20.00		
Bills of other banks	135,180.00	143,735.00	159,908.00	172,593.00	195,970.00
Fractional currency	7,432.90	8,844.36	8,629.22	7,973.46	8,571.64
Specie	705,773.93	637,259.44	642,663.68	675,208.40	687,851.95
Legal-tender notes	296,748.00	285,263.00	264,231.00	291,513.00	272,277.00
5% fund with Treas	199,725.00	202,675.00	197,975.00	213,625.00	207,975.00
Due from U. S. Treas	2,502.50	1,200.00			5,627.00
Total	27,742,044.32	27,361,117.18	26,977,000.45	27,358,377.89	27,815,662.80

ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

UTAH.

Liabilities.	NOVEMBER 25.	FEBRUARY 6.	APRIL 9.	JUNE 9.	SEPTEMBER 9.
	12 banks.	9 banks.	9 banks.	9 banks.	9 banks.
Capital stock	$1,680,000.00	$592,500.00	$601,820.00	$603,090.00	$605,690.00
Surplus fund	430,400.00	131,250.00	131,250.00	131,250.00	132,500.00
Undivided profits	479,624.78	117,485.50	140,337.49	161,541.45	177,207.08
Nat'l-bank circulation	1,255,492.50	254,992.50	261,742.50	281,542.50	290,992.50
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	355,528.46	78,927.62	72,903.83	108,216.36	115,636.04
Due to State banks	645,021.99	89,965.71	71,648.20	11,228.20	45,722.99
Due to trust co's, etc	154,238.85	48,018.42	10,749.02	17,718.38	80,300.89
Due to reserve agents			257.35		
Dividends unpaid	1,526.00	3,309.00	639.00	89.00	105.00
Individual deposits	8,103,872.64	3,088,871.27	3,027,304.71	3,047,101.54	3,606,967.42
U. S. deposits	614,985.12	92,720.52	84,100.22	79,768.51	79,565.06
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	75,514.98	8,715.31	6,577.73	19,549.21	20,175.71
Bonds borrowed					
Notes rediscounted					
Bills payable					
Other liabilities	59,693.02	5,040.00	120.00	1,910.00	8,763.70
Total	13,855,898.25	4,511,795.85	4,409,540.05	4,463,038.15	5,162,936.39

SALT LAKE CITY.

	— bank.	4 banks.	4 banks.	4 banks.	4 banks.
Capital stock		$1,100,000.00	$1,100,000.00	$1,100,000.00	$1,100,000.00
Surplus fund		332,500.00	332,500.00	332,500.00	332,500.00
Undivided profits		251,110.33	282,858.34	298,924.22	301,641.43
Nat'l-bank circulation		985,000.00	964,150.00	979,400.00	998,700.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks		152,946.84	199,133.28	204,266.22	302,090.83
Due to State banks		534,708.52	468,096.20	548,681.69	536,639.29
Due to trust co's, etc		105,038.02	127,086.33	142,376.78	188,678.22
Due to reserve agents		2,652.30	1,607.78	572.70	651.11
Dividends unpaid		3,520.00	384.00	506.00	473.00
Individual deposits		4,268,263.24	4,188,564.03	4,326,963.90	4,606,759.67
U. S. deposits		538,637.95	553,977.75	536,389.28	571,584.56
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers		58,026.72	43,370.02	60,046.77	25,384.50
Bonds borrowed					
Notes rediscounted					
Bills payable					
Other liabilities		809.33	7,186.89	6,857.65	18,836.97
Total		8,333,213.25	8,268,914.62	8,537,495.21	8,983,939.58

VERMONT.

	48 banks.	48 banks.	48 banks.	48 banks.	48 banks.
Capital stock	$6,460,000.00	$6,460,000.00	$6,460,000.00	$6,460,000.00	$6,460,000.00
Surplus fund	1,516,418.50	1,515,529.38	1,617,279.38	1,618,279.38	1,628,581.45
Undivided profits	1,304,082.08	1,186,006.92	1,168,047.47	1,252,571.89	1,133,698.76
Nat'l-bank circulation	4,235,956.50	4,268,899.00	4,236,924.00	4,480,069.00	4,636,594.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	69,741.29	48,881.80	88,248.17	44,541.31	41,392.09
Due to State banks	14,808.66	31,665.01	3,333.24		187.64
Due to trust co's, etc	641,694.83	634,205.77	572,367.91	621,240.07	559,459.28
Due to reserve agents	3,113.23	2,789.60	27,261.70	4,325.49	
Dividends unpaid	9,585.84	23,051.77	10,968.51	6,506.99	15,167.93
Individual deposits	12,427,008.52	12,086,178.77	11,665,813.48	11,758,840.39	12,172,841.47
U. S. deposits	921,224.11	973,388.77	950,358.52	970,630.32	974,071.09
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	10,728.78	6,683.41	4,531.37	3,877.14	3,140.98
Bonds borrowed	31,100.00	40,600.00	40,600.00	40,600.00	36,600.00
Notes rediscounted	22,549.87		15,000.00	15,140.26	35,000.00
Bills payable	73,000.00	80,000.00	135,500.00	81,000.00	118,000.00
Other liabilities	1,032.11	826.98	763.70	755.65	928.11
Total	27,742,044.32	27,361,117.18	26,977,000.45	27,358,377.89	27,815,662.80

SUMMARY OF REPORTS SINCE SEPTEMBER 15, 1902,

VIRGINIA.

Resources.	NOVEMBER 25.	FEBRUARY 6.	APRIL 9.	JUNE 9.	SEPTEMBER 9.
	60 banks.	60 banks.	61 banks.	67 banks.	72 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$32,689,739.58	$33,115,132.43	$33,833,677.95	$34,138,067.17	$35,748,612.99
Overdrafts	147,971.29	182,992.51	135,537.71	104,269.44	98,336.46
Bonds for circulation.	4,881,650.00	4,946,650.00	4,951,150.00	4,975,650.00	5,112,900.00
Bonds for deposits	3,318,600.00	3,359,100.00	3,408,700.00	2,999,100.00	3,249,100.00
Other b'ds for deposits	630,905.00	590,405.00	540,805.00	940,405.00	840,405.00
U. S. bonds on hand	4,310.00	25,310.00	28,810.00	24,310.00	39,290.00
Premium on bonds	284,603.92	306,063.98	346,467.63	268,110.48	288,907.38
Stocks, securities, etc.	3,287,172.66	3,095,231.14	2,881,129.56	2,924,716.31	3,102,288.14
Banking house, etc.	1,003,432.07	1,104,028.89	1,121,319.82	1,152,075.03	1,129,056.99
Real estate, etc.	168,102.10	166,670.51	160,471.90	165,907.95	254,533.91
Due from nat'l banks.	2,312,194.35	2,099,121.16	2,190,935.74	2,258,188.95	2,503,866.31
Due from State banks.	952,985.22	971,591.69	908,773.20	1,048,479.12	909,648.09
Due from res've ag'ts.	4,802,897.54	4,124,994.94	3,744,445.46	4,122,178.69	5,342,943.16
Int'l-revenue stamps.	1,761.08	839.89	701.15	339.45	271.70
Cash items	206,498.36	198,145.80	198,350.71	169,787.05	187,609.26
Clear'g-house exch'gs	410,627.56	463,972.93	365,029.38	450,500.35	372,013.17
Bills of other banks.	150,211.00	196,240.00	229,313.00	230,801.00	211,816.00
Fractional currency	20,120.69	25,765.75	22,525.85	32,183.58	23,691.43
Specie	1,315,947.45	1,454,748.24	1,525,663.14	1,463,478.24	1,573,007.81
Legal-tender notes.	1,018,598.00	1,206,324.00	1,384,987.00	1,280,612.00	1,371,378.00
5% fund with Treas.	234,583.00	202,329.50	240,321.75	225,675.00	250,450.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	44,325.00	10,744.50	10,742.00	25,738.80	5,976.30
Total	57,887,235.87	57,846,402.86	58,227,857.95	59,001,573.61	62,616,102.10

WASHINGTON.

	34 banks.	34 banks.	34 banks.	35 banks.	34 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$20,527,363.15	$20,349,506.11	$21,898,333.09	$23,005,544.66	$23,461,057.98
Overdrafts	1,178,410.33	851,292.84	678,515.67	812,651.76	847,929.87
Bonds for circulation.	1,382,550.00	1,382,550.00	1,392,550.00	1,621,300.00	1,631,300.00
Bonds for deposits	1,776,400.00	1,776,400.00	1,776,400.00	1,776,400.00	1,876,400.00
Other b'ds for deposits					
U. S. bonds on hand	90,340.00	92,360.00	92,260.00	33,180.00	13,140.00
Premiums on bonds	119,558.96	95,473.36	95,826.61	93,544.10	129,962.30
Stocks, securities etc.	3,863,091.82	4,075,960.24	4,277,574.31	4,236,649.51	4,061,640.19
Banking house, etc.	398,713.87	405,652.62	542,157.16	525,862.23	509,305.62
Real estate, etc.	581,742.91	543,247.24	553,222.68	496,857.88	379,354.65
Due from nat'l banks.	2,881,357.73	1,586,093.39	2,086,711.29	1,881,053.05	2,079,121.13
Due from State banks.	2,088,059.27	2,475,607.21	2,396,635.44	2,124,680.80	2,227,273.48
Due from res've ag'ts.	5,488,750.58	5,353,539.59	5,799,496.64	4,903,426.92	4,705,697.05
Int'l-revenue stamps.	2,492.81	1,603.10	1,163.66	119.89	112.67
Cash items	250,769.98	145,614.20	231,017.88	175,041.34	194,258.07
Clear'g-house exch'gs	313,038.04	362,951.15	394,528.78	487,139.42	586,823.68
Bills of other banks.	243,352.00	109,911.00	175,057.00	200,482.00	154,833.00
Fractional currency	6,102.35	11,494.72	10,320.45	11,070.96	11,284.55
Specie	3,099,006.51	3,117,684.65	2,978,083.55	3,020,957.39	3,160,623.99
Legal-tender notes.	252,018.00	195,674.00	236,058.00	202,703.00	212,274.00
5% fund with Treas.	64,097.50	69,047.50	69,547.50	76,572.50	80,585.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	5.00	5.00	2,355.00	2,900.00	7,255.00
Total	44,607,220.81	43,001,770.92	45,687,814.71	45,694,137.41	46,330,232.23

WEST VIRGINIA.

	56 banks.	59 banks.	63 banks.	65 banks.	66 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$18,954,112.92	$19,573,905.78	$20,884,586.67	$21,452,974.71	$22,309,159.47
Overdrafts	144,701.62	129,185.74	157,187.53	176,096.82	177,484.02
Bonds for circulation.	2,891,250.00	2,949,000.00	3,030,500.00	3,241,450.00	3,552,700.00
Bonds for deposits	1,288,000.00	1,288,000.00	1,300,500.00	1,288,000.00	1,338,000.00
Other b'ds for deposits					
U. S. bonds on hand	9,700.00	16,700.00	34,700.00	4,000.00	2,500.00
Premium on bonds	169,063.25	182,542.69	191,230.39	190,611.33	183,361.88
Stocks, securities, etc.	2,159,683.64	2,193,383.80	2,301,605.78	2,301,851.07	2,368,307.11
Banking house, etc.	1,003,280.12	1,014,793.79	1,078,703.15	1,165,611.53	1,207,093.04
Real estate, etc.	77,160.24	87,570.00	87,521.43	77,005.93	80,992.32
Due from nat'l banks.	1,630,189.11	1,634,907.24	1,572,679.65	1,643,667.91	1,462,141.90
Due from State banks.	1,077,103.31	910,416.99	835,446.42	655,489.72	688,872.03
Due from res've ag'ts.	3,546,044.29	3,593,032.50	2,953,189.91	2,693,541.82	3,012,089.49
Int'l-revenue stamps.	2,217.73	1,674.41	1,331.58	500.91	406.90
Cash items	133,712.12	137,408.61	181,989.50	218,456.78	239,423.08
Clear'g-house exch'gs	16,552.73	37,163.21	21,754.61	22,100.25	19,719.84
Bills of other banks.	121,687.00	150,273.00	139,716.00	161,343.00	127,161.00
Fractional currency	14,706.67	17,528.61	14,495.02	16,542.34	16,929.01
Specie	1,128,465.51	1,274,885.81	1,289,492.88	1,275,525.14	1,344,426.08
Legal-tender notes.	657,074.00	654,154.00	625,993.00	658,880.00	600,057.00
5% fund with Treas.	142,512.50	143,083.41	144,750.00	153,040.50	174,985.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	1,563.02	2,440.21	5,324.15	5,315.55	1,095.34
Total	35,168,779.78	35,972,019.80	36,852,697.67	37,402,005.31	38,907,104.51

ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

VIRGINIA.

Liabilities.	NOVEMBER 25.	FEBRUARY 6.	APRIL 9.	JUNE 9.	SEPTEMBER 9.
	60 banks.	60 banks.	61 banks.	67 banks.	72 banks.
Capital stock	$6,560,650.00	$6,580,000.00	$6,597,500.00	$6,817,445.00	$7,177,390.00
Surplus fund	2,714,708.53	3,224,580.28	3,229,580.28	3,229,580.28	3,498,359.83
Undivided profits	3,000,753.54	2,345,099.82	2,553,051.77	2,655,137.79	2,260,211.65
Nat'l-bank circulation	4,849,915.00	4,907,200.00	4,909,740.00	4,821,300.00	5,060,985.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	1,961,352.02	2,694,821.42	2,184,525.95	2,327,610.89	2,366,668.79
Due to State banks	2,983,896.00	2,787,772.52	2,909,656.75	2,318,225.59	2,299,873.85
Due to trust co's, etc	131,791.00	181,789.23	168,198.12	172,731.69	169,571.44
Due to reserve agents	117,688.21	253,833.08	68,532.88	92,593.30	148,523.72
Dividends unpaid	2,906.62	4,356.12	1,952.50	2,123.12	4,870.12
Individual deposits	29,320,250.56	29,080,556.03	29,735,395.85	30,292,924.25	33,405,759.39
U. S. deposits	3,297,539.56	3,326,760.65	3,413,384.08	3,458,423.92	3,503,752.04
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	468,818.85	367,257.82	345,356.08	310,817.19	387,498.35
Bonds borrowed	946,700.00	896,700.00	701,500.00	1,122,200.00	1,103,000.00
Notes rediscounted	431,177.12	343,703.98	365,776.93	597,667.71	596,821.68
Bills payable	1,006,874.30	799,874.30	810,874.30	676,620.00	559,100.00
Other liabilities	92,214.56	52,097.61	232,832.46	106,172.88	73,716.24
Total	57,887,235.87	57,846,402.86	58,227,857.95	59,001,573.61	62,616,102.10

WASHINGTON.

	34 banks.	34 banks.	34 banks.	35 banks.	34 banks.
Capital stock	$3,405,000.00	$3,435,000.00	$3,450,000.00	$3,475,000.00	$3,495,000.00
Surplus fund	942,970.04	1,063,150.00	1,064,150.00	1,066,750.00	1,161,875.00
Undivided profits	1,277,914.98	1,110,630.96	1,113,464.76	1,290,580.91	1,211,265.88
Nat'l-bank circulation	1,248,380.00	1,310,530.00	1,309,820.00	1,397,740.00	1,581,470.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	1,484,184.16	1,289,669.76	1,896,811.45	1,434,240.12	1,616,776.83
Due to State banks	2,092,443.75	1,449,138.72	1,421,777.54	1,412,642.72	1,770,203.00
Due to trust co's, etc	58,825.15	90,934.26	43,466.86	65,264.11	416,501.73
Due to reserve agents	3,222.54	39.93	2,205.42	13,923.75	43,151.91
Dividends unpaid	3,484.70	12,460.47	713.20	6,479.45	4,166.50
Individual deposits	32,208,989.62	31,408,894.20	33,440,492.95	33,623,428.56	33,031,658.50
U. S. deposits	1,324,316.47	1,282,593.41	1,193,461.15	1,348,560.83	1,153,325.17
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	450,839.40	475,871.68	587,761.38	444,526.96	794,837.71
Bonds borrowed					
Notes rediscounted					
Bills payable	105,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	15,000.00	50,000.00
Other liabilities	1,650.00	12,857.53	103,750.00	100,000.00	
Total	44,607,220.81	43,001,770.92	45,687,814.71	45,694,137.41	46,330,232.25

WEST VIRGINIA.

	56 banks.	59 banks.	63 banks.	65 banks.	66 banks.
Capital stock	$4,526,000.00	$4,629,492.00	$4,783,312.00	$5,283,000.00	$5,458,500.00
Surplus fund	1,436,556.53	1,718,432.80	1,748,732.80	1,831,791.60	1,975,538.27
Undivided profits	1,055,228.67	810,602.50	845,587.39	959,503.06	878,501.71
Nat'l-bank circulation	2,851,442.50	2,919,362.50	2,981,192.50	3,133,802.50	3,532,972.50
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	780,483.07	785,906.95	784,777.29	712,280.89	604,186.03
Due to State banks	1,021,339.78	950,124.80	888,595.53	848,448.04	917,746.98
Due to trust co's, etc	148,400.77	22,972.99	149,429.40	128,119.57	111,873.86
Due to reserve agents	2,507.74	661.05	18,904.33	26,861.43	23,176.57
Dividends unpaid	5,713.00	13,520.00	38,227.50	4,694.00	7,033.14
Individual deposits	21,870,114.83	22,589,355.61	23,004,790.34	22,879,577.97	23,744,611.39
U. S. deposits	1,234,953.14	1,247,375.48	1,250,726.12	1,250,961.18	1,247,245.29
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	55,845.47	40,647.21	43,706.70	38,345.79	44,883.38
Bonds borrowed	114,500.00	25,000.00	148,500.00	163,500.00	201,500.00
Notes rediscounted	40,168.71	74,478.85	110,753.58	66,977.54	63,585.90
Bills payable	20,000.00	45,000.00	45,000.00	40,000.00	90,500.00
Other liabilities	5,525.57	99,087.06	10,462.19	34,141.74	5,249.49
Total	35,168,779.78	35,972,019.80	36,852,697.67	37,402,005.31	38,907,104.51

SUMMARY OF REPORTS SINCE SEPTEMBER 15, 1902,

WISCONSIN.

Resources.	NOVEMBER 25.	FEBRUARY 6.	APRIL 9.	JUNE 9.	SEPTEMBER 9.
	95 banks.	96 banks.	99 banks.	99 banks.	100 banks.
Loans and discounts	$39,901,350.83	$40,584,195.56	$42,787,734.54	$42,608,788.73	$43,248,368.83
Overdrafts	419,767.33	335,981.08	313,163.78	377,430.68	343,410.53
Bonds for circulation	3,523,120.00	3,539,370.00	3,570,620.00	3,980,820.00	4,130,370.00
Bonds for deposits	787,700.00	787,700.00	1,041,700.00	787,700.00	1,032,700.00
Other b'ds for deposits	354,500.00	354,000.00	100,000.00	345,000.00	100,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	37,610.00	45,510.00	49,240.00	40,340.00	11,440.00
Premium on bonds	89,139.06	89,571.26	92,454.98	111,487.98	116,745.48
Stocks, securities, etc.	6,068,611.38	6,111,217.83	6,135,061.56	6,415,133.74	6,466,737.41
Banking house, etc	1,059,120.90	1,070,687.56	1,108,104.17	1,136,928.29	1,149,843.91
Real estate, etc	216,755.12	191,767.67	152,686.99	127,146.61	118,985.18
Due from nat'l banks	903,629.24	749,302.80	897,808.19	842,523.29	843,237.16
Due from State banks	299,468.30	244,771.84	250,837.33	267,041.33	307,002.02
Due from res've ag'ts	8,209,459.98	9,396,129.99	8,891,868.98	8,344,068.46	8,308,368.49
Int'l-revenue stamps	4,480.23	2,870.85	1,734.89	1,403.02	952.67
Cash items	204,027.64	196,138.36	190,742.22	204,465.26	213,596.03
Clear'g-house exch'gs	13,448.91	42,775.82	13,519.76	15,265.11	18,612.37
Bills of other banks	244,312.00	250,062.00	319,751.00	293,844.00	292,173.00
Fractional currency	24,662.15	31,844.67	29,019.57	28,731.07	28,009.19
Specie	2,519,590.51	2,615,157.74	2,685,894.59	2,682,129.39	2,728,538.89
Legal-tender notes	983,567.00	979,140.00	1,089,370.00	1,049,653.00	1,028,045.00
5% fund with Treas	172,881.00	173,655.50	174,373.00	189,129.00	205,043.00
Due from U. S. Treas	5,660.00	14,210.50	15,058.00	5,908.00	4,655.50
Total	66,042,361.58	67,806,064.03	69,910,743.55	69,854,936.96	70,696,834.66

CITY OF MILWAUKEE.

	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.	6 banks.
Loans and discounts	$24,828,114.56	$25,896,850.34	$28,188,834.17	$27,838,219.47	$27,156,143.26
Overdrafts	573,811.43	485,745.89	446,694.07	505,589.29	373,108.98
Bonds for circulation	662,500.00	662,500.00	762,500.00	1,612,500.00	1,812,500.00
Bonds for deposits	1,210,000.00	1,097,500.00	1,097,500.00	1,097,500.00	1,097,500.00
Other b'ds for deposits		150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand			150,000.00		
Premium on bonds	57,750.00	58,662.50	73,600.00	110,350.00	114,428.13
Stocks, securities, etc.	2,646,042.73	2,994,648.09	2,253,396.89	2,340,445.59	2,624,844.43
Banking house, etc	120,455.23	115,000.00	110,000.00	110,000.00	136,434.60
Real estate, etc	82,239.16	81,401.55	81,248.77	84,425.47	83,467.67
Due from nat'l banks	2,072,123.18	1,926,910.63	1,283,822.40	1,589,879.16	1,836,479.26
Due from State banks	1,333,107.26	893,688.27	958,691.47	1,066,974.47	977,990.98
Due from res've ag'ts	5,439,734.04	4,905,079.50	4,493,848.61	4,188,201.03	4,797,665.88
Int'l-revenue stamps	4,088.96	688.18	606.59		
Cash items	13,645.56	14,304.93	44,619.29	52,494.48	83,688.10
Clear'g-house exch'gs	596,300.75	502,913.50	522,356.82	488,897.84	675,450.40
Bills of other banks	73,175.00	54,843.00	72,335.00	50,369.00	68,002.00
Fractional currency	5,745.14	8,163.54	9,509.46	3,673.54	7,895.58
Specie	2,356,144.00	2,527,482.00	2,348,533.60	2,412,327.58	2,718,311.25
Legal-tender notes	1,315,596.00	1,166,050.00	1,371,904.00	1,616,908.00	1,101,950.00
5% fund with Treas	33,125.00	33,125.00	33,125.00	80,625.00	88,750.00
Due from U. S. Treas	6,200.00	4,500.00	6,000.00	8,750.00	7,500.00
Total	43,420,898.00	43,579,447.92	44,459,126.14	45,408,129.92	45,912,110.52

WYOMING.

	15 banks.	15 banks.	15 banks.	15 banks.	16 banks.
Loans and discounts	$4,166,513.56	$4,476,474.57	$4,629,171.30	$4,812,926.87	$4,945,946.68
Overdrafts	141,405.85	119,961.01	139,759.60	145,278.88	137,741.69
Bonds for circulation	437,000.00	437,000.00	437,000.00	437,000.00	494,500.00
Bonds for deposits	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
Other b'ds for deposits					
U. S. bonds on hand					
Premium on bonds	4,458.93	4,372.19	4,372.19	4,372.19	4,262.81
Stocks, securities, etc.	261,607.15	193,254.30	198,381.90	203,515.84	196,963.36
Banking house, etc	94,996.68	95,016.00	86,981.00	82,504.00	83,024.00
Real estate, etc	109,107.99	86,914.98	81,727.20	74,552.20	44,911.57
Due from nat'l banks	257,002.22	216,763.38	198,229.87	171,145.07	206,338.98
Due from State banks	66,362.32	27,818.96	60,372.98	36,887.98	87,415.16
Due from res've agt's	1,801,487.11	1,383,568.02	1,156,664.49	1,168,724.66	1,151,652.13
Int'l-revenue stamps	568.81	26.17	25.41	5.41	5.41
Cash items	36,555.95	48,263.79	24,189.45	40,129.68	16,984.46
Clear'g-house exch'gs			530.30	580.07	
Bills of other banks	29,536.00	24,217.00	16,280.00	29,705.00	26,706.00
Fractional currency	1,565.15	2,455.75	1,983.01	2,085.15	1,996.70
Specie	340,942.40	339,814.10	331,803.70	283,749.80	297,393.65
Legal-tender notes	90,110.00	79,871.00	60,913.00	87,294.00	70,821.00
5% fund with Treas	21,850.00	21,850.00	21,850.00	21,850.00	24,725.00
Due from U. S. Treas	400.00				
Total	7,961,470.12	7,657,641.22	7,549,335.40	7,702,306.80	7,891,388.60

ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

WISCONSIN.

Liabilities.	NOVEMBER 25.	FEBRUARY 6.	APRIL 9.	JUNE 9.	SEPTEMBER 9.
	95 banks.	96 banks.	99 banks.	99 banks.	100 banks.
Capital stock	$7,622,500.00	$7,827,500.00	$7,951,600.00	$8,061,200.00	$8,167,200.00
Surplus fund	2,059,306.36	2,173,825.00	2,183,125.00	2,138,720.59	2,218,795.59
Undivided profits	1,316,950.28	878,459.29	1,072,069.03	1,185,374.66	1,172,903.88
Nat'l-bank circulation	3,459,985.00	3,440,535.00	3,476,282.50	3,836,402.50	4,089,685.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	359,512.77	413,737.51	358,307.52	344,214.67	291,205.37
Due to State banks	1,003,293.41	1,320,945.77	1,447,070.19	1,297,636.17	1,079,083.82
Due to trust co's, etc.	20,015.21	20,031.15	12,225.95	14,541.48	9,227.73
Due to reserve agents.	8,986.59	6,399.03	9,427.77	9,121.57	4,588.69
Dividends unpaid	7,087.50	4,897.50	2,544.27	6,341.00	6,904.25
Individual deposits	49,088,286.01	50,595,620.42	52,199,195.31	51,810,093.27	52,506,104.84
U. S. deposits	1,022,484.65	983,526.72	999,748.37	1,001,886.53	1,022,954.87
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	30,110.31	68,556.95	40,528.27	43,665.99	28,856.55
Bonds borrowed					
Notes rediscounted	523.91		10,000.00		
Bills payable	42,500.00	20,000.00	100,000.00	55,000.00	40,000.00
Other liabilities	819.58	52,029.69	48,619.37	50,738.53	59,324.07
Total	66,042,361.58	67,806,064.03	69,910,743.55	69,854,936.96	70,696,834.66

CITY OF MILWAUKEE.

	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.	6 banks.
Capital stock	$4,250,000.00	$4,250,000.00	$4,250,000.00	$4,250,000.00	$4,550,000.00
Surplus fund	1,285,000.00	1,315,000.00	1,315,000.00	1,315,000.00	1,345,000.00
Undivided profits	802,499.82	774,251.21	889,504.28	952,568.04	996,932.35
Nat'l-bank circulation	662,500.00	662,500.00	661,700.00	1,601,500.00	1,767,200.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	4,297,826.57	4,796,618.77	4,313,394.25	4,406,000.09	3,907,858.96
Due to State banks	3,069,734.03	3,834,904.84	3,537,725.45	3,396,302.85	3,056,653.88
Due to trust co's, etc.	282,652.70	360,808.15	285,212.90	394,154.82	413,871.58
Due to reserve agents.	54,627.36	41,931.12	19,937.58	52,115.79	43,815.85
Dividends unpaid	167.50	1,094.00	1,461.50	180.30	189.00
Individual deposits	27,110,626.24	26,119,988.82	27,566,909.84	27,600,413.38	28,317,904.63
U. S. deposits	1,073,425.68	1,078,169.41	1,048,148.14	941,391.07	911,617.18
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	173,767.79	125,224.29	187,863.81	263,564.00	321,383.00
Bonds borrowed	312,500.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00
Notes rediscounted					
Bills payable					
Other liabilities	45,570.31	18,957.31	182,268.39	34,939.88	79,684.09
Total	43,420,898.00	43,579,447.92	44,459,126.14	45,408,129.92	45,912,110.52

WYOMING.

	15 banks.	15 banks.	15 banks.	15 banks.	16 banks.
Capital stock	$935,000.00	$935,000.00	$935,000.00	$935,000.00	$985,000.00
Surplus fund	172,600.00	180,500.00	180,500.00	181,150.00	188,300.00
Undivided profits	321,587.28	314,252.44	325,789.73	348,131.49	277,393.54
Nat'l-bank circulation	437,000.00	435,900.00	432,800.00	435,200.00	491,150.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	184,087.19	147,490.97	146,644.29	167,011.86	130,697.89
Due to State banks	248,446.76	133,878.83	125,339.02	167,310.12	138,212.69
Due to trust co's, etc.					
Due to reserve agents.		10,941.48		1,171.84	11,558.91
Dividends unpaid		914.00			542.00
Individual deposits	5,560,212.59	5,343,375.31	5,248,148.94	5,317,293.85	5,560,216.65
U. S. deposits	66,141.43	35,067.60	49,685.00	51,475.63	46,921.85
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	31,394.87	65,320.59	49,255.60	51,623.47	46,395.07
Bonds borrowed					
Notes rediscounted			26,141.34	18,266.34	
Bills payable	5,000.00	55,000.00	30,000.00	28,183.30	15,000.00
Other liabilities			31.48	488.90	
Total	7,961,470.12	7,657,641.22	7,549,335.40	7,702,306.80	7,891,388.60

A SUMMARY

OF THE

PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES

OF

THE NATIONAL BANKS,

BY STATES,

FROM 1863 TO 1903.

[AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS.]

PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF NATIONAL BANKS.

MAINE.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans, etc.	U. S. bonds.	Cash, etc.[a]	Capital.	Surplus.	Profits.	Circulation.	Deposits	Total assets.
1863	1	$5	$51	$11	$50	.....	.....	.....	$19	$69
1864	16	2,898	2,858	792	2,540	$7	$150	$1,249	1,313	7,433
1865	58	8,750	9,831	1,921	8,341	193	715	4,399	5,126	22,653
1866	61	10,396	9,883	2,095	9,085	572	685	7,243	6,542	24,997
1867	61	9,870	9,791	1,773	9,085	758	734	7,475	4,802	23,649
1868	61	10,189	9,915	1,664	9,085	1,197	637	7,470	5,076	24,236
1869	61	11,113	9,558	1,541	9,125	1,398	810	7,401	4,503	24,065
1870	61	11,377	9,266	1,688	9,125	1,531	929	7,400	4,855	24,619
1871	61	12,131	9,078	1,761	9,125	1,665	1,110	7,381	5,588	25,736
1872	61	12,567	9,076	1,988	9,125	1,779	1,293	7,498	5,492	26,079
1873	63	13,523	9,449	1,939	9,440	1,892	1,468	7,783	6,491	28,012
1874	64	13,789	9,458	1,984	9,740	2,149	1,396	7,802	6,325	28,052
1875	69	14,047	9,890	1,919	10,310	2,103	1,559	8,103	6,431	29,146
1876	71	14,608	9,657	1,496	10,610	2,392	1,362	7,806	6,888	29,755
1877	71	14,644	9,751	1,711	10,660	2,365	1,303	7,885	6,126	28,904
1878	72	13,560	10,192	1,684	10,760	2,389	1,235	8,313	5,956	29,112
1879	69	13,871	10,050	1,530	10,435	2,391	1,177	8,229	6,189	29,101
1880	69	14,915	9,816	1,808	10,435	2,437	1,243	8,345	8,194	31,459
1881	69	17,324	9,594	1,672	10,385	2,587	1,346	8,211	9,325	32,618
1882	71	18,938	9,530	2,121	10,335	2,595	1,432	8,090	10,434	33,986
1883	72	18,778	9,290	2,074	10,485	2,575	1,410	8,089	10,032	33,479
1884	71	17,440	9,097	1,891	10,300	2,433	1,236	7,862	9,522	32,216
1885	71	16,604	8,904	2,107	10,360	2,486	1,142	7,683	10,095	32,591
1886	71	18,041	7,841	1,809	10,360	2,343	1,198	6,833	10,250	31,992
1887	72	19,174	5,664	1,757	10,441	2,401	1,344	4,876	10,116	30,440
1888	75	20,192	5,131	1,888	10,660	2,550	1,394	4,403	11,665	31,726
1889	77	20,784	4,706	986	10,812	2,666	1,493	3,978	11,974	32,262
1890	78	22,990	4,263	1,094	11,010	2,730	1,715	3,623	13,364	34,414
1891	78	21,887	3,995	1,183	10,935	2,708	1,645	3,371	12,536	33,027
1892	81	21,724	4,029	1,291	11,090	2,690	1,600	3,402	13,544	34,232
1893	83	21,342	4,437	1,484	11,221	2,699	1,611	3,754	12,890	34,307
1894	83	21,061	4,948	1,459	11,160	2,584	1,592	4,074	15,009	36,461
1895	82	22,144	5,187	1,464	11,121	2,604	1,642	4,384	15,030	36,942
1896	83	22,657	6,021	1,536	11,156	2,648	1,692	5,083	15,620	38,192
1897	83	23,559	6,546	1,581	11,171	2,689	1,797	5,218	17,371	41,358
1898	82	21,516	5,931	1,616	11,071	2,699	1,581	4,746	17,421	39,909
1899	82	22,662	5,639	1,907	10,971	2,737	1,619	4,701	20,406	43,700
1900	82	24,435	6,257	1,988	10,846	2,850	1,989	5,674	21,834	45,987
1901	84	26,114	6,108	2,005	10,521	2,805	2,262	5,640	23,409	47,634
1902	86	27,857	5,461	2,027	10,531	2,818	2,439	5,014	26,263	49,632
1903	84	28,642	6,321	2,106	10,341	2,797	2,514	5,744	26,319	50,898

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1863	1	$37	$63	.....	$100	.....	.....	.....	.....	$101
1864	5	391	989	$137	660	.....	$41	$418	$365	1,935
1865	38	3,113	5,691	823	4,635	$152	319	2,394	1,390	10,814
1866	39	3,831	5,916	945	4,735	306	300	4,026	2,228	12,304
1867	39	3,972	5,789	906	4,735	416	334	4,190	1,942	12,159
1868	40	4,264	5,932	830	4,785	501	420	4,255	2,063	12,442
1869	41	4,654	5,683	810	4,835	612	456	4,256	1,895	12,405
1870	41	4,999	5,502	745	4,835	728	439	4,267	2,318	12,844
1871	41	5,361	5,550	815	4,835	814	472	4,291	2,678	13,402
1872	42	5,974	5,596	839	5,098	870	511	4,487	2,732	13,984
1873	42	6,535	5,521	800	5,135	910	582	4,556	2,899	14,321
1874	43	6,676	5,695	822	5,315	1,018	536	4,669	3,005	14,856
1875	44	6,899	5,865	780	5,465	1,055	540	4,778	3,049	15,174
1876	45	6,622	5,975	789	5,615	992	528	4,925	2,758	15,176
1877	46	6,662	6,186	821	5,740	1,006	564	4,985	3,018	15,721
1878	46	6,547	6,561	867	5,740	1,031	539	5,048	3,166	16,067
1879	45	6,355	6,366	863	5,630	1,046	527	5,008	3,350	15,944
1880	47	7,138	6,205	975	5,830	1,081	504	5,100	3,944	17,105
1881	47	7,547	6,358	891	5,830	1,110	559	5,158	4,293	17,720
1882	49	8,137	6,323	1,011	6,080	1,103	583	5,147	4,569	18,338
1883	49	8,537	6,351	1,026	6,155	1,198	560	5,278	4,983	19,102
1884	48	8,454	6,206	997	6,105	1,195	589	5,174	4,961	18,938
1885	48	8,371	6,187	1,092	6,105	1,220	582	5,149	5,425	19,529
1886	49	9,082	5,055	1,083	6,155	1,328	608	4,170	5,706	18,992
1887	49	9,695	4,371	1,156	6,205	1,454	639	3,588	6,123	19,250
1888	49	10,150	4,127	1,194	6,205	1,497	735	3,277	6,362	19,507
1889	51	10,903	3,642	558	6,325	1,540	714	2,917	6,907	19,929
1890	51	11,589	3,313	638	6,230	1,580	802	2,629	7,779	20,573
1891	52	11,740	3,212	659	6,305	1,625	784	2,558	7,623	20,493
1892	54	11,843	3,103	732	6,272	1,571	803	2,519	8,355	21,117
1893	51	10,919	3,864	869	6,130	1,548	769	3,255	7,931	21,064
1894	51	11,162	3,716	771	6,080	1,490	714	3,131	9,276	22,169
1895	50	11,168	3,968	847	5,880	1,389	599	3,312	8,868	22,102
1896	50	10,610	4,383	843	5,830	1,409	630	3,617	8,824	21,982
1897	50	11,625	4,233	877	5,830	1,382	561	3,514	9,659	23,002
1898	51	11,258	4,780	1,041	5,830	1,419	545	3,494	9,928	23,859
1899	52	11,705	4,389	1,061	5,450	1,448	545	3,463	11,471	25,221
1900	55	12,350	5,373	1,109	5,498	1,376	861	4,306	12,285	26,979
1901	56	13,498	5,523	1,125	5,500	1,466	936	4,404	13,423	28,276
1902	56	13,410	5,402	1,146	5,355	1,500	1,002	4,193	13,449	28,598
1903	56	13,361	6,054	839	5,355	1,594	956	4,471	13,577	29,338

[a] Beginning with 1889 includes lawful money only.

PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF NATIONAL BANKS—Continued.

VERMONT.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans, etc.	U.S. bonds.	Cash, etc.	Capital.	Surplus.	Profits.	Circulation.	Deposits	Total assets.
1864	10	$804	$1,852	$311	$1,400	$2	$69	$1,083	$309	$3,489
1865	27	2,566	6,098	753	4,863	66	199	3,017	1,019	10,384
1866	39	4,726	7,644	1,194	6,310	211	411	5,496	2,031	15,133
1867	40	5,206	7,829	1,153	6,510	415	411	5,688	1,966	15,480
1868	40	5,781	7,810	1,080	6,560	586	438	5,711	2,434	16,090
1869	40	6,524	7,467	932	6,810	879	431	5,901	1,901	16,236
1870	42	7,766	7,618	1,099	7,460	1,031	401	5,994	2,664	18,031
1871	41	8,064	8,022	1,046	7,610	1,123	421	6,554	3,052	19,188
1872	41	8,928	8,062	986	7,660	1,258	493	6,654	3,499	19,928
1873	42	9,991	8,171	989	7,810	1,481	468	6,789	4,385	21,292
1874	42	10,421	8,239	1,011	7,863	1,671	537	6,840	4,051	21,324
1875	45	11,225	8,472	1,102	8,397	1,911	530	6,979	4,490	22,661
1876	46	11,444	8,412	983	8,794	2,004	593	6,972	4,037	22,767
1877	46	11,212	8,337	939	8,569	2,126	624	6,995	3,769	22,440
1878	46	10,320	8,439	954	8,466	2,070	535	6,939	3,589	21,840
1879	47	10,048	8,678	1,011	8,490	2,058	542	6,999	3,806	22,154
1880	47	10,080	8,468	1,002	8,301	1,945	558	6,992	5,038	22,992
1881	47	11,012	7,793	1,012	8,151	1,779	608	6,443	5,191	22,364
1882	46	12,187	7,464	1,012	7,786	1,797	623	6,487	5,955	22,989
1883	47	12,054	7,381	936	7,986	1,796	599	6,513	5,455	22,822
1884	49	11,554	6,590	861	8,011	1,629	626	5,776	4,922	21,383
1885	47	10,589	6,300	963	7,541	1,474	501	5,356	5,154	20,380
1886	49	11,818	5,468	994	7,691	1,501	576	4,589	5,915	20,755
1887	49	12,880	4,170	922	7,566	1,572	668	3,478	6,627	20,435
1888	49	12,800	4,180	952	7,566	1,690	732	3,228	6,697	20,848
1889	49	13,331	3,382	609	7,466	1,741	723	2,636	7,112	20,546
1890	51	13,988	3,108	655	7,345	1,770	894	2,534	7,708	20,822
1891	50	14,102	3,138	689	7,210	1,806	905	2,591	7,909	21,063
1892	49	14,262	3,246	782	7,160	1,865	895	2,644	8,766	22,009
1893	48	13,354	3,629	1,081	6,985	1,820	895	3,030	7,956	21,396
1894	49	12,674	3,637	870	7,005	1,626	839	2,960	8,912	21,878
1895	49	12,833	3,836	915	7,010	1,601	872	3,028	8,723	22,062
1896	49	12,263	4,294	970	6,985	1,577	906	3,436	8,542	22,118
1897	49	12,292	4,723	854	6,985	1,563	963	3,765	9,268	23,254
1898	49	11,628	4,954	917	6,885	1,508	853	3,720	9,704	23,112
1899	49	12,107	4,584	968	6,860	1,478	903	3,747	10,965	24,868
1900	48	12,402	4,352	882	6,760	1,437	1,063	3,856	10,857	24,802
1901	47	12,818	4,568	970	6,435	1,446	1,129	4,169	12,074	26,199
1902	48	13,361	4,700	982	6,460	1,515	1,208	4,222	12,620	27,140
1903	48	12,791	5,702	960	6,460	1,629	1,134	4,637	12,173	27,816

MASSACHUSETTS.

1863	1	$104	$50	$25	$150	.....	$1	.....	$92	$243
1864	51	17,532	19,869	8,300	18,014	$1,231	1,016	$5,860	12,695	51,826
1865	207	88,432	80,217	35,865	79,582	8,715	2,764	41,116	54,334	221,035
1866	207	99,464	77,613	37,495	79,832	11,125	2,568	55,573	66,326	236,474
1867	206	102,123	75,898	29,154	79,682	13,654	3,133	56,442	57,262	229,122
1868	207	109,128	76,500	29,830	79,882	16,036	3,868	56,756	62,798	237,402
1869	206	120,417	73,482	27,175	85,822	18,290	4,479	56,644	58,152	240,395
1870	206	127,100	71,795	25,849	87,022	19,925	4,358	56,232	64,133	250,085
1871	208	141,172	71,957	30,004	87,872	21,443	4,697	56,777	74,952	271,229
1872	211	141,959	69,927	24,699	88,672	22,753	5,510	57,873	65,849	260,910
1873	217	156,116	69,978	25,683	90,852	23,925	11,451	58,453	72,469	278,485
1874	220	168,278	69,885	29,021	92,014	26,217	6,383	57,909	82,012	293,069
1875	232	172,195	72,290	31,246	95,587	26,719	6,468	59,896	87,702	306,703
1876	236	165,209	71,305	26,793	96,490	25,875	5,634	55,956	84,986	300,061
1877	237	162,870	73,319	24,340	96,447	24,958	4,875	58,484	79,330	292,119
1878	236	150,356	87,112	25,571	95,215	22,820	4,511	61,676	80,614	298,780
1879	241	152,353	84,355	24,962	94,957	22,386	4,574	65,537	84,974	301,057
1880	242	186,490	80,468	32,648	95,605	23,230	5,471	69,457	110,042	346,207
1881	244	205,353	82,081	37,396	96,177	24,580	6,389	71,267	125,198	368,285
1882	244	195,126	78,306	32,605	95,852	24,951	6,853	68,573	114,397	346,214
1883	246	194,175	74,292	29,117	96,602	25,363	7,273	65,400	116,026	344,218
1884	249	195,882	68,406	30,589	96,677	25,149	7,345	59,933	110,602	335,373
1885	249	211,504	64,042	35,561	96,046	24,982	5,929	55,917	132,042	359,686
1886	250	211,061	52,568	31,824	96,140	25,452	6,863	46,246	128,517	343,291
1887	252	215,719	35,996	30,564	95,740	26,819	7,720	30,314	128,128	330,042
1888	253	230,988	34,455	34,091	96,141	27,655	8,325	25,158	144,302	355,590
1889	256	248,949	23,913	20,443	96,867	28,229	9,106	17,603	164,498	372,189
1890	260	253,487	18,993	20,452	96,967	28,954	10,060	15,923	167,167	369,826
1891	263	252,718	20,211	21,301	97,285	29,767	13,783	17,486	163,767	368,823
1892	268	266,153	22,885	22,524	99,231	29,867	9,967	19,714	179,870	396,773
1893	269	239,184	31,055	23,164	99,467	30,382	10,381	27,205	156,164	377,422
1894	268	258,629	30,149	25,409	97,992	29,864	9,074	24,586	191,580	418,183
1895	268	268,069	31,343	24,445	97,142	29,775	10,413	26,266	190,886	413,447
1896	268	244,976	35,425	23,234	95,377	30,119	9,099	30,612	169,847	392,020
1897	267	275,228	31,684	27,448	94,323	30,170	8,925	27,351	205,128	437,869
1898	263	272,608	32,777	30,949	90,477	29,433	11,930	23,963	222,787	449,290
1899	250	306,090	31,512	33,275	80,927	29,229	11,086	22,256	248,224	488,914
1900	247	285,737	32,326	31,350	78,502	29,318	13,505	25,542	213,179	462,571
1901	247	287,565	32,643	32,433	76,863	29,237	13,748	26,094	236,635	480,655
1902	241	285,841	29,375	29,027	73,187	27,922	16,211	21,883	231,856	468,791
1903	232	271,700	36,513	28,394	70,438	29,192	16,230	26,078	214,271	451,901

PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF NATIONAL BANKS—Continued.

RHODE ISLAND.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans, etc.	U.S. bonds.	Cash, etc.	Capital.	Surplus.	Profits.	Circulation.	Deposits	Total assets.
1864	1	$534	$531	$209	$500	.....	.....	$363	$231	$1,461
1865	55	19,239	11,436	2,730	19,106	$689	$669	4,256	5,378	36,251
1866	62	21,737	14,771	3,524	20,365	895	731	12,208	6,607	43,481
1867	62	21,102	14,870	2,986	20,365	1,063	977	12,419	6,021	42,754
1868	62	21,358	14,864	2,514	20,365	1,302	1,030	12,429	6,235	42,503
1869	62	22,485	14,710	2,381	20,365	1,672	1,237	12,409	5,789	42,941
1870	62	22,865	14,668	2,257	20,365	1,998	1,237	12,378	5,941	43,596
1871	62	24,321	15,154	2,522	20,365	2,320	1,267	13,095	7,308	46,271
1872	62	25,023	15,223	2,616	20,465	3,005	1,298	13,275	6,962	46,637
1873	62	26,362	15,222	2,459	20,505	3,511	1,629	13,273	7,283	48,043
1874	62	28,160	14,932	2,171	20,505	4,082	1,642	12,991	7,931	49,009
1875	62	28,217	14,999	2,385	20,580	4,290	1,589	12,910	7,366	48,884
1876	62	27,413	14,989	2,410	20,580	4,336	1,420	12,403	8,073	48,591
1877	62	25,531	14,792	2,325	20,080	3,628	1,293	12,263	7,184	46,217
1878	61	24,144	15,855	2,008	20,010	3,519	1,202	12,660	6,794	46,002
1879	61	24,320	16,803	1,918	20,010	3,527	1,066	13,277	7,646	47,401
1880	61	26,132	16,121	2,597	20,010	3,604	1,087	13,901	8,909	49,556
1881	62	28,519	17,215	2,477	20,065	3,763	1,211	14,719	11,317	53,521
1882	62	30,079	16,297	2,349	20,315	3,961	1,327	14,143	11,461	53,744
1883	63	30,812	16,237	2,258	20,540	4,071	1,348	14,187	11,719	54,565
1884	63	30,178	15,627	2,464	20,540	4,001	1,483	13,686	11,562	53,779
1885	61	31,003	13,997	2,507	20,340	3,955	1,268	12,057	13,096	53,291
1886	61	33,111	10,644	2,414	20,340	4,082	1,636	9,193	13,749	51,928
1887	61	34,521	5,471	2,253	20,340	4,244	1,887	4,643	13,918	47,923
1888	60	35,569	5,339	2,379	20,284	4,364	1,942	4,589	14,999	49,621
1889	60	36,009	4,041	1,407	20,284	4,418	2,042	3,425	16,037	49,365
1890	59	36,680	3,681	1,410	20,184	4,565	1,805	3,098	16,673	49,498
1891	59	36,638	4,471	1,527	20,277	4,700	1,971	3,775	17,111	51,023
1892	59	37,145	6,342	1,582	20,277	4,702	1,806	5,575	19,363	55,215
1893	59	34,061	7,821	1,761	20,277	5,140	1,620	6,893	16,780	53,611
1894	59	35,789	7,501	1,686	20,237	5,174	1,263	6,525	19,596	56,309
1895	58	36,801	7,761	1,759	19,537	5,121	1,306	6,632	20,424	57,236
1896	57	35,060	8,413	1,821	19,337	5,247	1,295	7,285	19,038	55,621
1897	57	34,589	8,119	1,816	19,337	4,938	1,229	7,053	19,523	55,519
1898	57	34,515	8,030	1,901	19,337	4,808	1,327	6,797	20,963	56,636
1899	56	35,109	7,435	2,081	17,740	4,489	1,313	6,544	24,249	57,885
1900	45	28,741	5,467	1,481	14,680	3,436	1,571	5,185	17,405	45,305
1901	38	27,134	4,872	1,419	13,105	3,770	1,663	4,618	18,122	44,565
1902	36	27,472	4,192	1,523	12,305	3,788	1,936	3,922	19,154	44,222
1903	35	26,595	4,791	1,460	11,305	3,715	2,184	4,583	20,512	45,387

CONNECTICUT.

1863	2	$308	$179	$45	$314	.....	$7	.....	$378	$724
1864	20	4,561	6,023	944	5,074	$186	338	$3,099	2,447	13,615
1865	81	23,625	22,188	4,219	23,990	2,390	1,433	9,816	11,060	58,706
1866	82	26,236	22,670	4,593	24,584	2,897	1,541	16,896	12,257	62,533
1867	82	27,453	22,844	4,204	24,584	3,476	1,619	17,352	11,327	61,105
1868	81	28,259	22,934	3,812	24,624	3,858	1,633	17,347	12,429	62,103
1869	81	29,968	21,774	3,659	24,607	4,484	1,768	17,363	11,554	63,013
1870	81	31,530	21,263	3,772	25,057	5,080	1,576	17,280	11,982	64,674
1871	81	34,111	21,567	3,754	25,057	5,583	1,727	17,653	14,142	67,525
1872	81	35,611	20,791	4,090	25,292	6,214	1,744	17,846	14,332	67,784
1873	80	35,809	20,724	3,661	25,325	6,782	1,823	17,854	13,706	69,306
1874	80	35,395	20,731	4,081	25,425	7,253	1,748	17,582	13,820	67,673
1875	81	36,380	20,899	4,250	25,796	7,544	1,732	17,292	15,649	70,383
1876	82	34,424	20,597	3,992	26,040	7,461	1,675	16,732	14,602	68,507
1877	81	33,003	21,206	3,871	25,548	6,402	1,469	16,696	14,764	66,392
1878	82	30,809	22,711	4,167	25,505	6,215	1,311	17,471	15,741	67,955
1879	84	34,012	22,717	3,843	25,565	6,261	1,269	18,039	17,133	69,794
1880	84	39,853	20,885	4,215	25,465	6,608	1,461	17,604	21,147	74,531
1881	85	43,623	21,326	4,426	25,540	6,701	1,747	17,966	25,761	80,113
1882	86	43,469	20,220	4,482	25,557	6,789	1,948	17,218	24,933	78,567
1883	88	42,183	19,879	4,439	25,927	6,870	1,940	17,111	22,542	76,632
1884	88	40,557	19,152	4,444	25,957	6,894	1,866	16,482	21,147	77,436
1885	84	40,601	18,901	4,762	24,922	6,718	1,739	15,933	24,483	77,041
1886	84	42,845	15,943	4,862	24,672	6,855	2,057	13,654	25,847	77,071
1887	83	43,114	10,458	4,200	24,505	6,908	1,937	8,699	24,479	70,296
1888	84	43,818	12,026	4,426	24,194	6,925	1,903	7,871	27,505	74,762
1889	84	46,439	9,491	2,812	23,924	6,871	2,191	6,397	29,914	77,072
1890	84	48,098	6,323	2,922	23,774	7,337	2,586	4,610	29,534	71,589
1891	84	47,880	6,233	3,197	23,274	7,490	2,690	5,001	29,504	73,480
1892	84	50,355	6,483	3,208	22,999	7,556	2,904	5,511	33,558	79,676
1893	84	43,870	8,165	3,990	22,999	7,775	2,937	6,999	28,675	72,088
1894	83	45,908	8,335	3,660	22,791	7,685	2,642	7,201	33,911	76,611
1895	82	46,610	7,805	3,620	22,391	7,762	2,548	6,645	34,005	80,157
1896	82	43,637	9,509	4,014	22,391	7,787	2,682	8,068	32,436	77,172
1897	81	44,616	9,465	3,715	21,541	7,846	2,622	8,065	34,854	78,795
1898	80	45,221	9,430	4,021	21,181	7,968	2,487	7,443	37,952	81,598
1899	79	47,048	10,328	4,247	20,722	7,991	2,479	7,990	43,676	87,762
1900	84	47,953	11,331	4,364	20,635	8,076	3,081	9,834	42,912	89,000
1901	83	51,241	12,089	4,099	20,357	8,006	3,567	10,594	43,698	93,165
1902	83	51,009	11,695	4,094	20,382	8,158	3,908	9,882	45,923	94,843
1903	81	49,438	11,747	4,093	20,082	8,355	4,058	10,115	40,811	91,122

PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF NATIONAL BANKS—Continued.

NEW YORK.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans, etc.	U. S. bonds.	Cash, etc.	Capital.	Surplus.	Profits.	Circulation.	Deposits	Total assets.
1863	7	$422	$748	$167	$985	.....	$6	.....	$432	$1,642
1864	96	27,059	23,466	15,085	20,029	$122	1,233	$9,583	21,452	73,303
1865	301	176,958	107,359	145,829	114,055	13,731	12,726	29,037	220,459	479,258
1866	308	229,765	107,508	181,370	115,743	19,509	12,295	60,613	263,930	570,359
1867	305	214,824	104,825	187,120	115,325	23,231	12,412	66,891	262,604	555,090
1868	304	232,192	101,036	196,364	114,655	25,023	13,514	67,069	278,352	579,902
1869	294	226,831	87,905	163,694	112,690	24,648	16,310	65,739	237,640	531,027
1870	292	237,036	86,850	138,986	112,448	26,438	15,138	63,584	214,715	515,872
1871	291	276,266	87,436	151,172	112,471	27,629	15,401	61,495	241,967	572,467
1872	286	262,649	77,478	152,587	110,244	29,663	16,510	58,867	242,281	543,510
1873	276	279,953	74,359	130,585	108,260	31,133	16,871	57,686	223,377	539,778
1874	276	279,300	75,370	160,817	106,055	32,179	17,698	54,877	258,350	572,738
1875	281	280,504	68,784	125,899	105,985	32,372	17,754	47,220	229,803	537,525
1876	281	259,153	72,175	137,292	103,597	28,549	14,318	42,256	237,175	530,536
1877	281	239,236	67,991	114,680	93,190	25,964	14,320	42,784	214,786	482,541
1878	280	235,593	101,181	126,426	89,094	25,026	13,325	47,795	223,060	519,874
1879	285	260,277	80,382	160,363	85,202	24,783	13,559	50,295	270,076	561,020
1880	296	313,093	65,644	181,692	85,347	27,289	15,066	46,744	307,495	628,889
1881	298	330,897	70,280	225,931	85,780	29,363	17,948	47,947	372,854	706,245
1882	308	335,378	62,307	256,681	87,581	31,066	19,747	47,596	409,935	730,470
1883	315	344,213	55,730	157,345	86,894	34,064	17,298	43,119	308,139	633,134
1884	318	299,439	53,048	156,642	83,273	33,195	17,356	39,859	265,370	584,857
1885	317	328,000	48,916	191,895	81,920	32,278	16,307	35,156	311,858	650,437
1886	318	355,360	41,054	165,574	81,755	36,486	17,305	30,757	288,010	643,714
1887	322	366,055	35,814	158,146	85,624	41,951	16,850	26,719	323,454	647,459
1888	322	402,942	40,073	183,217	85,893	43,741	19,448	23,595	360,916	721,165
1889	318	417,594	30,455	94,241	84,931	45,624	21,453	18,908	386,240	754,625
1890	319	416,664	24,513	102,310	84,877	49,963	23,225	16,827	357,020	719,410
1891	325	420,635	25,459	96,456	86,748	51,351	25,075	18,759	379,256	745,191
1892	325	469,858	25,050	114,262	85,896	54,731	24,891	19,264	434,580	805,894
1893	334	397,389	38,733	120,619	87,826	56,297	27,683	32,150	354,632	734,585
1894	333	476,229	39,050	183,475	87,226	57,217	24,850	27,183	451,687	890,276
1895	334	481,677	40,589	136,942	86,936	56,919	25,522	30,163	413,557	834,617
1896	327	426,653	46,573	120,722	85,486	57,119	25,347	37,128	383,906	772,472
1897	326	521,779	44,484	147,902	83,160	57,507	24,865	32,191	459,125	935,848
1898	324	552,337	86,661	165,723	82,995	57,608	26,142	31,272	529,495	1,051,465
1899	327	662,209	65,461	154,811	81,783	57,624	28,532	31,353	585,459	1,210,622
1900	336	697,287	89,239	228,224	97,218	61,561	36,159	49,059	560,820	1,312,870
1901	341	748,474	91,807	229,457	104,828	66,317	41,475	61,367	718,670	1,487,258
1902	352	772,391	101,529	199,777	126,058	80,643	48,098	55,985	785,921	1,598,712
1903	362	802,611	106,489	219,235	136,770	91,354	53,271	67,291	635,798	1,522,208

NEW JERSEY.

1863	1	$55	$60	$31	$84	.....	$2	.....	$108	$208
1864	15	1,223	2,539	508	1,998	.....	127	$1,298	1,249	5,199
1865	54	14,641	12,052	3,664	10,933	$1,166	862	3,987	11,729	35,911
1866	54	16,831	12,086	4,009	11,233	1,607	914	8,081	14,076	39,915
1867	54	17,931	11,813	3,531	11,333	1,938	1,019	9,056	12,710	38,571
1868	55	19,195	11,930	3,510	11,483	2,245	1,195	9,318	14,165	40,684
1869	54	20,324	11,545	3,309	11,465	2,451	1,271	9,238	13,819	41,069
1870	54	21,216	11,298	3,436	11,803	2,619	1,350	9,237	14,727	42,557
1871	57	24,522	12,131	3,771	12,480	2,999	1,456	9,854	18,766	48,592
1872	59	25,491	12,288	3,679	13,134	3,205	1,574	10,391	17,439	48,769
1873	62	26,058	12,766	3,777	13,858	3,517	1,654	10,920	17,396	50,939
1874	62	25,053	12,962	4,156	13,808	3,687	1,513	11,094	17,600	50,488
1875	66	26,099	12,891	4,116	14,245	3,825	1,597	11,014	18,730	52,272
1876	69	24,312	13,019	3,961	14,294	3,894	1,591	10,787	18,106	51,131
1877	69	24,154	13,252	3,923	14,203	3,876	1,593	11,065	17,797	50,604
1878	68	22,572	14,248	4,001	14,033	3,703	1,375	11,279	18,584	51,061
1879	68	23,732	14,832	3,860	13,445	3,680	1,389	11,044	19,757	51,529
1880	66	26,496	13,266	4,412	12,995	3,714	1,390	10,664	24,525	55,832
1881	67	29,267	13,620	4,249	12,960	3,844	1,651	10,387	28,251	59,504
1882	66	31,482	12,131	4,621	12,375	3,623	1,533	9,770	28,606	58,546
1883	69	33,349	11,214	4,623	12,203	3,824	1,703	9,351	29,700	59,761
1884	71	30,182	10,406	5,179	12,253	3,836	1,762	8,437	28,743	57,980
1885	72	29,365	10,489	5,918	12,208	3,800	1,821	8,097	32,501	60,734
1886	74	35,564	9,146	5,793	12,298	4,082	2,008	7,258	35,737	64,849
1887	81	40,468	7,557	5,258	13,024	4,501	2,137	6,061	38,644	67,715
1888	85	42,062	8,681	5,966	13,318	5,155	2,158	5,993	42,138	74,843
1889	89	45,113	5,930	3,823	13,823	5,640	2,742	4,373	44,031	75,739
1890	94	50,462	4,558	4,550	14,258	6,088	3,332	3,745	46,978	80,250
1891	95	49,174	4,527	4,852	14,318	6,322	3,687	3,728	45,768	78,287
1892	98	52,571	4,653	5,048	14,528	7,078	3,462	3,791	53,784	87,471
1893	99	47,341	5,513	5,730	14,608	7,447	3,586	4,599	47,375	82,049
1894	100	47,509	5,674	5,876	14,658	7,624	3,482	4,591	54,110	88,725
1895	102	51,362	5,959	5,211	14,418	7,803	3,696	4,655	56,293	91,736
1896	102	51,477	6,628	5,582	14,395	7,942	4,069	5,320	52,139	88,228
1897	103	52,106	6,170	5,468	14,445	8,235	4,258	5,014	57,173	94,002
1898	104	54,262	7,482	6,126	14,487	8,301	4,639	5,031	62,128	99,270
1899	108	60,229	7,175	6,779	14,696	8,490	5,011	5,365	71,148	110,555
1900	115	63,055	9,035	6,364	15,068	8,673	5,941	7,569	73,462	118,001
1901	124	69,965	9,878	5,789	15,519	8,989	6,839	8,646	79,436	128,435
1902	124	80,248	9,400	5,965	17,163	11,375	6,860	8,021	87,949	141,885
1903	128	81,642	10,148	6,852	17,461	12,049	7,638	8,725	87,761	144,965

PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF NATIONAL BANKS—Continued.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans, etc.	U. S. bonds.	Cash, etc.	Capital.	Surplus.	Profits.	Circulation.	Deposits	Total assets.
1863	15	$855	$1,659	$453	$1,080	.....	$25	.....	$2,694	$3,927
1864	80	11,938	15,375	7,659	10,598	$41	803	$7,298	16,708	41,410
1865	195	64,012	66,080	36,698	46,502	7,733	6,326	28,572	68,770	187,243
1866	201	69,001	58,523	44,742	48,501	8,712	4,595	36,595	78,026	188,063
1867	199	78,028	55,375	34,128	49,262	10,543	4,791	37,975	71,991	187,981
1868	198	82,903	54,305	35,166	49,397	12,074	4,686	38,234	75,064	192,444
1869	197	85,292	50,018	29,863	49,610	13,342	4,898	38,227	68,982	186,024
1870	196	87,589	48,792	28,227	49,460	14,239	4,487	38,179	68,553	185,944
1871	197	97,656	54,492	33,021	50,840	14,997	4,880	39,813	81,937	211,710
1872	201	102,580	49,444	27,860	51,820	15,924	4,903	40,737	80,760	206,356
1873	202	109,404	49,594	27,823	52,710	17,123	4,701	41,525	86,846	218,544
1874	204	112,779	49,907	30,040	53,010	17,685	5,158	41,504	89,152	220,668
1875	228	118,115	50,990	32,173	56,648	17,985	5,168	42,190	96,373	234,458
1876	237	115,788	49,354	37,389	57,269	18,179	4,989	39,425	97,571	235,857
1877	232	112,464	49,134	30,438	55,927	18,106	4,757	39,320	90,504	223,977
1878	234	102,338	53,189	29,327	55,663	17,823	4,197	40,496	84,307	216,689
1879	235	106,560	55,722	32,813	55,117	17,629	4,422	42,028	96,637	233,211
1880	240	121,814	53,730	38,506	56,153	17,800	4,992	42,890	119,561	264,175
1881	245	139,296	56,497	38,024	56,518	19,061	6,129	42,429	138,046	287,581
1882	253	154,446	50,378	41,870	57,452	19,733	6,525	40,619	148,490	297,030
1883	271	160,014	49,604	39,815	59,263	21,139	6,643	41,170	151,621	302,611
1884	281	155,501	46,856	41,191	60,422	22,601	6,816	39,052	143,543	295,802
1885	285	157,723	45,841	49,306	61,091	23,007	6,738	37,489	156,634	309,666
1886	294	180,196	37,357	44,449	63,793	24,091	7,575	30,892	166,267	319,389
1887	303	195,902	21,329	43,921	66,389	26,337	7,931	17,550	175,239	321,071
1888	313	206,733	22,438	46,394	67,030	28,218	8,333	16,566	190,494	344,849
1889	327	222,435	19,275	30,407	68,281	30,239	8,895	14,355	202,254	363,826
1890	349	236,080	16,984	29,956	70,307	32,626	10,084	13,572	211,716	373,430
1891	367	235,329	18,104	35,479	71,251	34,904	9,540	14,509	215,823	381,391
1892	374	255,645	19,583	38,004	71,107	36,879	9,814	16,060	246,065	425,813
1893	396	233,397	26,619	37,398	73,509	39,155	10,869	22,335	212,775	397,828
1894	405	242,121	26,980	38,564	73,913	40,454	9,149	21,431	239,321	422,454
1895	411	249,311	29,311	35,153	74,326	42,682	8,960	24,225	233,606	429,206
1896	419	243,250	34,562	36,765	74,664	44,445	9,650	28,999	232,143	425,903
1897	427	259,902	35,299	41,824	75,185	45,395	10,155	29,087	262,420	472,439
1898	426	265,779	41,884	43,017	72,760	45,677	10,283	27,952	284,907	499,607
1899	436	311,970	38,600	48,319	72,919	46,909	11,404	27,918	348,624	603,862
1900	469	350,317	52,635	54,695	76,206	52,252	14,282	33,370	380,756	686,711
1901	511	391,614	55,411	51,157	79,520	57,230	17,896	43,700	422,297	765,730
1902	550	447,736	55,210	51,394	88,201	70,385	19,949	41,016	453,710	828,099
1903	607	468,981	66,335	57,979	95,321	83,152	21,114	52,321	464,311	878,958

DELAWARE.

1864	1	$255	$281	$96	$300	.....	$6	$124	$150	$716
1865	11	1,752	1,376	367	1,328	$242	62	413	1,555	4,479
1866	11	2,205	1,485	408	1,428	259	71	1,161	1,532	4,950
1867	11	2,144	1,421	398	1,428	288	68	1,196	1,483	4,753
1868	11	2,235	1,447	377	1,428	309	79	1,191	1,370	4,727
1869	11	2,183	1,409	498	1,428	318	81	1,186	1,436	4,841
1870	11	2,224	1,417	383	1,428	314	77	1,186	1,326	4,727
1871	11	2,419	1,564	425	1,528	369	77	1,278	1,652	5,256
1872	11	2,616	1,514	390	1,528	387	87	1,284	1,730	5,309
1873	11	2,487	1,514	418	1,523	422	72	1,286	1,530	5,265
1874	11	2,510	1,514	460	1,523	429	89	1,280	1,642	5,245
1875	11	2,637	1,513	469	1,523	438	91	1,283	2,011	5,672
1876	13	2,631	1,601	520	1,621	449	99	1,335	1,918	5,727
1877	13	2,868	1,608	415	1,664	450	111	1,339	2,171	6,028
1878	14	3,028	1,692	506	1,764	454	105	1,408	2,199	6,246
1879	14	2,847	1,845	496	1,764	463	108	1,437	2,401	6,437
1880	14	3,318	1,993	552	1,764	476	138	1,482	3,057	7,208
1881	14	3,497	2,106	622	1,744	509	143	1,438	3,754	7,998
1882	14	4,003	1,931	579	1,744	543	187	1,451	4,122	8,413
1883	15	4,611	1,806	633	1,784	616	186	1,466	4,539	8,980
1884	15	4,337	1,826	654	1,824	645	194	1,576	3,871	8,631
1885	15	3,907	1,831	706	1,824	684	208	1,551	3,987	8,546
1886	16	4,662	1,675	739	2,034	724	226	1,442	4,158	8,951
1887	17	5,004	1,646	655	2,084	799	238	1,416	4,050	8,914
1888	18	5,415	1,649	753	2,130	831	271	1,407	4,978	9,909
1889	18	5,624	1,341	539	2,134	885	285	1,149	4,685	9,582
1890	18	5,811	815	487	2,134	935	327	681	4,420	8,917
1891	18	5,515	796	506	2,134	959	244	655	4,482	8,952
1892	18	5,754	810	522	2,134	964	283	658	5,355	9,810
1893	18	5,436	982	618	2,134	954	279	823	4,603	9,137
1894	18	5,316	862	448	2,134	973	256	686	4,438	8,843
1895	18	5,525	872	453	2,134	977	283	696	4,826	9,423
1896	18	5,285	896	515	2,134	971	309	704	4,749	9,197
1897	18	5,634	896	478	2,084	953	289	698	5,211	9,581
1898	18	5,725	978	491	2,084	984	264	754	5,546	9,888
1899	19	5,829	917	552	2,133	956	289	764	5,929	10,397
1900	19	5,905	934	519	2,134	989	375	850	6,253	11,045
1901	21	6,717	953	568	2,174	1,006	463	875	7,652	12,674
1902	21	7,081	966	535	2,154	1,132	436	897	7,807	13,083
1903	23	7,025	999	652	2,215	1,291	412	939	7,597	13,093

PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF NATIONAL BANKS—Continued.

MARYLAND.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans, etc.	U. S. bonds.	Cash, etc.	Capital.	Surplus.	Profits.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Total assets.
1864	3	$1,172	$2,778	$1,066	$1,560	$29	$160	$1,166	$1,900	$5,466
1865	27	16,108	11,732	8,077	11,910	1,170	855	2,247	15,212	38,923
1866	32	17,472	11,960	7,725	12,590	1,292	878	8,246	14,130	40,872
1867	32	17,294	11,567	6,752	12,590	1,475	1,032	8,765	13,353	40,139
1868	32	18,190	11,639	6,804	12,790	1,775	959	8,848	13,313	40,977
1869	31	18,219	10,945	5,554	12,740	2,045	1,088	8,807	11,798	39,332
1870	31	20,173	10,787	5,714	13,240	2,280	1,015	8,830	12,878	41,473
1871	32	22,279	10,868	5,917	13,590	2,377	1,239	9,099	14,410	44,713
1872	33	22,840	11,074	5,516	13,640	2,548	1,338	9,183	15,252	45,643
1873	33	23,764	11,207	5,237	13,640	2,835	1,303	9,161	15,272	46,604
1874	31	23,882	10,604	6,053	13,650	2,966	1,418	8,845	15,747	45,929
1875	31	24,733	10,349	5,823	13,774	3,035	1,433	8,685	17,264	47,229
1876	31	22,941	10,028	6,002	13,774	3,055	1,012	7,222	16,480	44,506
1877	32	23,807	9,936	7,445	13,290	3,204	901	7,194	17,648	45,681
1878	32	21,598	10,242	5,715	12,865	3,031	917	7,144	16,026	42,843
1879	33	22,509	10,503	6,856	12,795	2,989	1,009	7,369	17,936	45,765
1880	35	27,705	10,502	6,323	13,222	3,121	1,104	8,068	21,432	50,859
1881	38	30,255	11,178	8,523	13,603	3,260	1,439	8,605	26,117	57,083
1882	39	31,576	10,650	6,805	13,922	3,344	1,644	8,794	23,996	55,600
1883	41	33,689	10,290	6,988	14,208	3,626	1,610	8,628	25,571	58,228
1884	44	32,737	9,087	6,841	14,392	3,793	1,710	7,498	23,364	54,784
1885	44	31,543	9,036	9,576	14,430	3,979	1,559	6,900	26,630	57,501
1886	45	33,658	7,448	6,561	14,430	4,048	1,739	6,166	24,693	55,095
1887	48	33,152	4,166	6,420	14,510	4,446	1,470	3,155	24,839	52,688
1888	48	35,888	3,080	7,122	14,530	4,812	1,535	1,930	26,985	55,587
1889	52	37,981	2,689	5,120	14,764	4,998	1,558	1,760	27,858	56,879
1890	59	41,401	2,599	5,174	15,654	5,277	1,802	1,849	30,956	61,486
1891	65	41,025	2,921	5,755	16,757	5,538	1,700	2,107	30,511	63,354
1892	65	43,494	3,059	6,334	16,805	5,792	1,718	2,401	34,807	69,201
1893	68	40,389	3,936	6,123	16,968	5,883	1,957	3,273	30,554	64,630
1894	68	42,773	3,672	7,197	17,055	5,956	1,713	2,954	34,032	68,843
1895	68	42,719	4,912	5,737	17,055	6,200	1,555	4,112	32,283	68,803
1896	68	41,594	5,576	5,618	17,055	6,282	1,576	4,653	33,110	69,401
1897	68	43,345	5,186	6,233	17,055	6,593	1,595	4,167	35,991	75,266
1898	70	45,568	7,120	5,981	17,044	6,897	1,589	4,153	40,277	80,273
1899	69	52,055	8,671	7,065	15,694	8,481	1,737	5,008	46,572	93,214
1900	72	52,793	9,562	7,112	15,123	6,504	2,286	6,633	42,941	96,669
1901	77	55,684	8,694	6,492	15,695	6,791	2,957	5,867	45,855	99,597
1902	82	63,801	8,578	6,160	16,835	8,524	2,533	6,125	53,641	112,594
1903	87	66,795	9,331	4,526	17,050	9,048	2,637	6,706	53,410	114,427

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

1863	1	$99	$175	$54	$500				$31	$531
1864	1	775	1,688	1,201	500	$8	$55	$440	3,778	4,847
1865	6	2,093	8,292	3,493	1,550	67	265	1,044	5,483	18,396
1866	5	1,438	3,755	1,145	1,350	171	88	1,067	1,448	7,131
1867	5	1,424	2,892	1,248	1,350	205	153	1,053	1,855	6,547
1868	5	1,527	2,624	1,312	1,350	235	260	1,034	2,121	6,299
1869	3	1,476	1,560	760	1,050	241	97	810	1,497	4,315
1870	3	1,419	1,438	777	1,050	251	57	810	1,362	4,244
1871	3	1,483	1,352	846	1,050	250	63	826	1,481	4,612
1872	5	2,396	1,886	1,145	1,563	326	108	1,327	2,870	6,522
1873	4	1,868	1,291	495	1,152	284	73	976	1,765	4,473
1874	5	1,888	1,391	451	1,352	301	128	1,059	1,761	4,792
1875	5	2,138	1,479	482	1,532	311	154	1,187	1,716	5,192
1876	5	2,049	1,089	536	1,552	325	191	832	1,611	4,788
1877	6	1,808	1,199	511	1,432	338	108	860	1,788	4,732
1878	7	1,913	1,497	606	1,507	342	115	1,014	2,104	5,260
1879	6	1,480	1,570	847	1,377	343	102	948	1,924	4,861
1880	6	1,736	1,445	710	1,377	330	117	917	2,155	5,092
1881	6	2,090	1,515	656	1,377	309	117	834	2,527	5,372
1882	6	2,201	1,419	952	1,377	291	137	810	3,102	5,881
1883	6	2,531	1,513	802	1,377	330	141	838	3,367	6,272
1884	6	2,356	1,519	1,033	1,377	362	152	847	3,211	6,150
1885	6	2,519	1,682	1,373	1,377	367	173	815	4,212	7,135
1886	7	3,417	2,103	2,113	1,577	443	254	679	6,879	10,132
1887	8	4,375	2,025	2,112	1,827	541	246	729	7,272	10,944
1888	8	4,593	1,946	2,255	1,827	627	274	627	8,056	11,836
1889	9	5,960	1,613	1,918	1,949	746	276	449	9,130	12,958
1890	12	8,099	1,078	2,653	2,627	1,002	322	661	10,626	15,631
1891	13	8,004	1,229	2,699	2,827	1,092	344	686	10,835	16,202
1892	13	8,575	1,232	2,978	2,827	1,286	312	678	11,664	17,387
1893	13	6,552	1,375	2,915	2,827	1,405	315	987	8,174	14,337
1894	13	6,869	1,379	2,602	2,827	1,426	289	813	10,308	16,226
1895	13	7,495	1,419	2,163	2,827	1,473	327	899	9,395	15,563
1896	14	8,778	1,634	4,210	3,327	1,501	382	927	13,465	20,326
1897	13	9,447	1,624	3,259	3,127	1,389	338	893	14,667	21,179
1898	12	10,363	1,961	3,148	3,027	1,367	377	971	15,355	21,851
1899	12	11,735	1,745	3,639	3,027	1,470	517	984	19,653	26,874
1900	12	12,738	2,083	3,119	3,027	1,472	788	1,309	18,211	26,205
1901	12	13,689	2,071	3,100	3,027	1,753	737	1,359	19,042	27,568
1902	12	14,414	2,071	2,551	3,027	1,920	731	1,362	20,894	29,636
1903	12	15,536	5,151	2,990	3,777	2,727	642	1,454	19,921	34,398

PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF NATIONAL BANKS—Continued.

VIRGINIA.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans, etc.	U. S. bonds.	Cash, etc.	Capital.	Surplus.	Profits.	Circulation.	Deposits	Total assets.
1864	1	$250	$175	$53	$100	.....	$16	$80	$388	$597
1865	10	1,869	1,877	1,977	1,089	$31	121	612	3,910	7,246
1866	20	3,410	2,812	1,464	2,500	67	184	2,041	3,558	8,944
1867	19	3,499	2,654	1,252	2,400	118	182	2,030	3,310	8,660
1868	19	3,889	2,585	1,143	2,400	166	184	2,050	3,478	9,050
1869	16	4,044	2,583	888	2,223	169	162	2,060	2,936	8,530
1870	17	4,762	2,736	864	2,375	225	180	2,128	3,593	9,522
1871	23	7,155	4,051	1,272	3,570	322	269	3,160	5,679	14,601
1872	24	8,527	4,318	1,293	3,835	428	349	3,403	6,459	15,978
1873	22	7,753	3,684	1,192	3,585	540	368	2,880	6,068	14,766
1874	20	7,046	3,744	1,149	3,535	630	360	2,890	5,035	13,775
1875	20	7,456	3,412	1,201	3,587	730	421	2,541	5,064	13,756
1876	19	6,958	3,174	1,172	3,385	781	375	2,265	5,186	13,178
1877	19	6,601	3,202	1,297	3,285	830	321	2,198	5,283	12,855
1878	18	6,389	3,225	1,172	3,185	810	232	2,176	4,975	12,402
1879	17	6,582	3,187	1,126	2,866	793	243	2,280	5,620	12,735
1880	17	7,447	3,306	1,209	2,866	823	319	2,303	6,690	14,348
1881	18	9,227	3,698	1,375	2,966	943	415	2,445	9,089	17,413
1882	21	10,444	3,848	2,056	3,263	1,070	493	2,647	10,293	19,371
1883	23	12,959	3,840	1,945	3,496	1,060	623	2,615	12,386	22,022
1884	24	11,738	3,191	2,168	3,537	1,262	593	2,281	10,796	19,976
1885	24	9,460	2,644	2,067	3,576	1,143	475	2,008	8,377	17,076
1886	24	10,552	2,788	2,039	3,732	1,238	506	1,915	9,532	18,336
1887	25	10,825	2,612	1,890	3,796	1,415	488	1,204	9,786	18,892
1888	26	11,109	2,855	2,027	3,846	1,516	513	1,026	10,177	20,115
1889	30	12,694	2,487	1,224	4,121	1,660	556	1,005	10,646	20,969
1890	32	15,798	1,981	1,541	4,236	1,851	791	993	14,809	24,752
1891	36	15,651	2,145	1,833	4,556	2,172	659	1,226	13,765	24,639
1892	36	16,679	2,133	1,779	4,656	2,432	686	1,241	15,417	26,761
1893	36	15,102	2,258	1,900	4,796	2,624	685	1,427	11,890	23,574
1894	37	14,918	2,670	1,679	4,846	2,708	614	1,729	12,735	25,039
1895	37	15,735	2,773	1,457	4,796	2,804	591	1,824	13,245	25,737
1896	37	15,307	2,983	1,960	4,796	2,874	585	1,891	13,592	26,254
1897	35	15,268	3,125	1,696	4,646	2,860	585	1,993	15,347	27,861
1898	35	15,139	4,115	2,062	4,546	2,928	559	1,715	16,402	29,519
1899	36	17,625	4,749	1,901	4,591	2,028	1,549	2,305	18,786	33,686
1900	43	21,243	6,706	2,080	5,171	1,827	2,160	3,614	20,473	39,058
1901	47	24,747	6,852	1,933	5,344	1,915	2,656	3,969	23,400	44,678
1902	59	30,634	7,955	2,291	6,542	2,717	2,706	4,552	29,035	54,951
1903	72	35,749	8,401	2,944	7,177	3,498	2,260	5,061	33,406	62,616

WEST VIRGINIA.

1864	2	$265	$326	$204	$186	.....	$28	$134	$592	$1,060
1865	12	1,368	2,280	738	1,652	$48	73	414	2,325	4,807
1866	15	2,632	2,972	1,076	2,216	107	116	1,964	2,770	7,576
1867	15	2,333	2,984	853	2,216	171	102	1,975	2,457	7,214
1868	15	2,519	2,974	765	2,216	229	97	1,971	2,544	7,364
1869	14	2,881	2,575	542	2,116	287	95	1,887	2,112	6,848
1870	14	2,890	2,499	608	2,116	302	104	1,888	2,069	6,996
1871	14	3,478	2,531	514	2,291	272	118	2,062	2,296	7,696
1872	17	4,243	2,764	585	2,596	320	142	2,280	2,669	8,675
1873	17	4,349	2,733	620	2,596	357	151	2,272	2,843	8,860
1874	17	3,382	2,299	576	2,137	391	126	1,880	2,128	7,056
1875	16	2,797	1,762	434	1,846	389	132	1,504	1,555	5,601
1876	15	2,524	1,597	354	1,746	442	107	1,393	1,249	5,054
1877	15	2,529	1,608	375	1,746	410	114	1,407	1,297	5,100
1878	15	2,399	1,540	455	1,656	406	109	1,326	1,381	5,059
1879	15	2,382	1,558	494	1,656	400	98	1,347	1,553	5,213
1880	17	2,946	1,651	527	1,761	436	110	1,429	2,040	5,939
1881	17	3,170	1,603	614	1,736	454	118	1,387	2,349	6,281
1882	18	3,480	1,641	603	1,836	468	136	1,431	2,584	6,733
1883	19	3,522	1,591	688	1,867	499	139	1,382	2,803	6,865
1884	21	3,636	1,553	653	2,001	514	141	1,356	2,695	6,990
1885	21	3,602	1,479	628	2,011	512	136	1,292	2,529	6,693
1886	20	3,565	1,143	644	1,986	485	138	889	2,685	6,439
1887	20	4,019	856	648	1,961	499	122	656	3,080	6,601
1888	20	4,144	817	685	1,966	458	157	626	3,371	6,908
1889	20	4,583	779	547	1,906	478	165	611	4,009	7,589
1890	21	5,619	662	689	2,176	520	221	510	5,262	9,232
1891	23	6,563	758	756	2,454	594	230	611	5,734	10,263
1892	28	7,325	844	926	2,801	662	276	707	6,892	11,904
1893	30	6,901	1,015	1,104	2,961	765	286	864	5,622	10,949
1894	30	7,556	1,084	929	3,061	831	264	873	6,451	12,048
1895	31	8,016	1,225	855	3,297	793	281	1,003	6,688	12,731
1896	33	8,460	1,393	1,006	3,451	832	297	1,151	7,101	13,375
1897	33	8,571	1,520	1,016	3,451	858	303	1,236	8,373	14,756
1898	33	8,677	1,780	1,077	3,351	898	289	1,262	8,874	15,420
1899	34	10,304	3,217	1,361	3,551	980	313	1,479	12,172	20,101
1900	40	12,761	3,134	1,516	3,850	1,076	458	2,061	15,549	25,243
1901	46	15,353	3,688	1,520	4,043	1,203	629	2,812	19,198	30,443
1902	55	18,065	4,159	1,069	4,455	1,437	902	3,025	20,765	33,752
1903	66	22,309	4,893	1,944	5,459	1,976	879	3,533	23,745	38,907

PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF NATIONAL BANKS—Continued.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans, etc.	U. S. bonds.	Cash, etc.	Capital.	Surplus.	Profits.	Circulation.	Deposits	Total assets.
1865	2	$24	$61	$54	$68	.....	$3	.....	$52	$141
1866	5	415	415	176	378	$8	41	$198	318	1,182
1867	5	617	546	198	585	26	44	280	348	1,582
1868	6	873	635	441	663	41	56	316	820	2,247
1869	6	1,420	730	378	847	53	102	379	1,402	3,020
1870	6	1,512	923	399	850	70	120	529	1,562	3,519
1871	9	2,449	1,685	460	1,610	87	196	1,338	2,081	5,635
1872	10	3,083	1,900	458	1,953	103	192	1,549	2,438	6,708
1873	10	3,480	1,970	602	2,100	149	186	1,668	2,546	7,142
1874	11	3,109	2,180	592	2,200	181	209	1,818	2,252	7,128
1875	11	3,373	1,981	524	2,200	219	269	1,602	2,270	6,942
1876	15	3,716	1,769	497	2,556	257	304	1,440	2,284	7,213
1877	15	3,873	1,608	492	2,601	287	310	1,272	2,253	7,166
1878	15	4,050	1,924	536	2,551	297	227	1,526	2,442	7,659
1879	15	3,836	2,254	577	2,501	293	225	1,753	2,341	7,727
1880	15	4,187	2,299	579	2,501	320	214	1,815	2,883	8,420
1881	15	4,877	2,140	705	2,501	348	274	1,677	3,041	8,838
1882	15	4,738	1,768	700	2,501	475	256	1,344	2,890	8,375
1883	15	4,882	1,568	655	2,401	473	308	1,152	3,215	8,354
1884	15	5,134	1,499	706	2,401	533	291	1,130	3,206	8,657
1885	15	4,672	1,417	729	2,064	472	236	993	3,238	8,150
1886	17	5,086	1,275	709	2,376	510	235	861	3,362	8,356
1887	18	5,323	1,029	648	2,412	544	271	796	3,537	8,507
1888	18	5,245	916	631	2,266	562	270	648	3,329	8,083
1889	19	5,897	886	531	2,426	594	351	611	3,946	8,890
1890	21	6,659	920	506	2,656	649	378	646	4,673	10,025
1891	22	7,126	875	621	2,691	665	386	601	4,451	10,051
1892	23	6,094	869	618	2,625	738	359	644	3,899	9,189
1893	24	5,740	968	658	2,676	730	414	750	3,333	8,907
1894	26	5,941	880	692	2,756	744	363	657	4,259	9,556
1895	27	6,314	916	558	2,716	780	280	686	4,551	9,896
1896	28	6,648	956	779	2,766	759	310	705	4,870	10,624
1897	27	6,770	948	671	2,701	773	348	643	5,340	10,936
1898	27	6,501	1,074	765	2,691	824	343	681	5,936	11,168
1899	29	7,944	1,360	920	3,001	834	422	894	7,096	13,656
1900	31	9,274	2,182	802	3,044	906	528	1,468	7,477	15,362
1901	36	10,588	2,391	922	3,119	955	611	1,705	7,796	17,073
1902	38	11,437	2,612	951	3,280	1,073	670	1,777	8,978	18,866
1903	42	14,105	2,921	1,122	3,610	1,210	770	1,972	10,783	22,313

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1866	2	$732	$144	$399	$500	$2	$82	$63	$823	$1,502
1867	2	827	171	326	585	14	92	148	586	1,531
1868	3	1,294	204	381	685	51	70	146	1,206	2,237
1869	3	1,484	278	415	824	74	94	181	1,028	2,400
1870	3	1,829	375	437	1,081	121	79	333	961	2,866
1871	7	2,818	1,380	559	1,900	151	116	1,224	1,656	5,330
1872	8	3,274	1,853	550	2,400	189	180	1,650	1,691	6,392
1873	12	4,044	2,425	372	3,168	339	208	2,181	1,499	7,988
1874	12	4,034	2,010	469	3,135	362	313	1,796	1,695	7,799
1875	12	4,560	1,760	654	3,135	467	234	1,566	1,920	8,204
1876	12	4,103	1,585	674	3,185	462	229	1,271	1,620	7,722
1877	12	3,380	1,620	410	2,871	450	242	1,224	1,623	7,148
1878	12	3,766	1,620	575	2,851	433	203	1,290	1,649	7,222
1879	12	3,468	1,700	757	2,450	354	254	1,301	2,101	7,191
1880	12	4,115	1,690	600	2,450	368	307	1,231	2,586	7,828
1881	13	4,483	1,685	676	1,885	418	395	1,187	2,970	7,978
1882	13	4,306	1,640	517	1,885	698	358	1,170	2,505	7,791
1883	13	4,530	1,505	640	1,885	754	443	1,118	2,584	7,791
1884	14	4,646	1,501	759	1,935	773	588	1,096	2,418	7,931
1885	14	4,590	1,414	840	1,935	802	590	1,002	2,723	8,166
1886	16	4,764	1,290	808	1,779	814	586	874	3,609	8,463
1887	15	4,944	1,023	1,001	1,698	779	709	560	3,545	8,633
1888	16	5,970	1,172	646	1,773	788	798	420	3,096	9,361
1889	16	6,255	1,017	610	1,798	842	864	391	3,125	9,587
1890	16	6,614	712	743	1,798	880	1,011	390	3,511	9,725
1891	14	6,563	669	323	1,623	936	858	384	2,730	8,889
1892	14	5,868	619	490	1,623	888	829	407	3,050	8,274
1893	14	6,055	625	503	1,748	841	690	418	3,058	8,616
1894	14	5,462	625	495	1,748	780	609	394	3,221	8,369
1895	16	5,785	725	397	1,918	779	555	510	3,575	8,973
1896	15	5,997	650	585	1,848	749	506	447	3,744	9,376
1897	16	5,943	662	616	1,890	763	496	451	3,495	9,413
1898	16	5,907	939	546	1,943	750	492	539	3,824	9,487
1899	16	5,740	1,011	651	1,923	755	472	620	5,083	10,375
1900	17	7,199	1,844	481	2,083	703	563	1,471	5,172	11,935
1901	17	8,556	1,882	461	2,098	773	652	1,489	5,036	13,593
1902	18	8,346	1,851	510	2,048	691	698	1,396	5,810	13,725
1903	21	10,940	2,085	687	2,823	701	742	1,575	7,876	17,234

PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF NATIONAL BANKS—Continued.

GEORGIA.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans, etc.	U.S. bonds.	Cash, etc.	Capital.	Surplus.	Profits.	Circulation.	Deposits	Total assets.
1865	1	$97	$40	$219	$100	.....	$15	.....	$350	$466
1866	9	1,441	1,775	1,060	1,600	$30	162	$1,079	1,916	5,226
1867	8	1,786	1,784	812	1,600	105	199	1,224	1,297	4,862
1868	8	2,092	1,684	1,221	1,600	134	233	1,232	2,074	5,757
1869	7	2,275	1,384	836	1,500	187	232	1,147	1,621	5,001
1870	8	2,504	1,646	1,057	1,815	239	295	1,148	1,682	5,777
1871	10	3,167	2,306	926	2,384	269	282	1,834	1,793	7,031
1872	11	3,169	2,506	1,083	2,615	367	298	2,115	1,932	7,657
1873	13	3,906	2,687	706	2,785	419	428	2,215	1,821	8,092
1874	13	3,445	2,676	755	2,785	456	374	2,223	1,578	7,773
1875	12	3,108	2,151	1,071	2,663	459	251	1,735	1,557	7,053
1876	12	2,719	2,190	803	2,335	461	192	1,804	1,653	6,638
1877	12	2,775	2,102	783	2,141	353	164	1,624	1,594	6,369
1878	12	2,580	2,157	989	2,041	367	176	1,772	1,625	6,598
1879	13	3,045	2,264	878	2,166	381	177	1,860	1,768	7,249
1880	13	3,692	2,323	862	2,221	432	180	1,940	2,012	7,850
1881	12	4,468	2,273	1,107	2,281	484	252	1,897	2,766	8,818
1882	12	4,771	2,194	944	2,281	545	303	1,825	2,752	8,905
1883	13	5,252	1,982	845	2,331	635	323	1,659	2,813	9,199
1884	15	4,931	1,975	1,046	2,436	815	282	1,638	2,511	9,135
1885	16	5,383	1,902	1,226	2,472	813	337	1,571	3,335	9,667
1886	17	6,306	1,224	1,203	2,686	893	433	979	4,010	10,215
1887	21	7,789	1,139	1,491	3,051	952	513	878	5,003	12,156
1888	24	8,662	1,120	1,340	3,361	1,055	617	860	4,813	12,988
1889	29	9,694	1,096	1,204	3,752	1,128	683	840	6,214	14,543
1890	30	10,724	1,068	1,199	9,906	1,164	796	822	6,335	15,986
1891	32	10,731	1,212	984	4,418	1,204	780	947	5,420	15,452
1892	32	10,585	1,186	916	4,541	1,242	791	978	5,956	15,397
1893	27	8,018	1,105	829	3,766	1,091	752	880	4,183	12,248
1894	29	8,404	1,207	871	3,816	1,041	701	967	4,742	13,151
1895	29	8,147	1,231	822	3,516	1,037	776	925	5,698	13,354
1896	30	9,416	1,423	1,119	4,016	1,225	613	1,109	6,634	15,671
1897	30	9,788	1,301	1,293	4,016	1,257	727	989	7,251	16,573
1898	29	9,971	1,561	1,374	3,916	1,312	760	1,036	7,283	16,383
1899	27	9,944	1,785	1,242	3,756	1,299	798	1,050	8,670	17,589
1900	27	13,272	3,360	1,412	4,306	1,444	1,040	2,095	10,865	23,562
1901	32	16,841	3,709	1,497	4,416	1,571	1,289	2,545	12,745	28,480
1902	43	19,420	3,944	1,641	5,031	1,823	1,446	2,466	15,498	32,697
1903	48	23,842	4,648	1,725	5,748	2,125	1,310	3,315	17,413	37,699

FLORIDA.

1874	1	$5	$30	$30	$38	.....	.....	$27	$11	$76
1875	1	56	50	33	50	.....	$5	41	71	167
1876	1	59	53	34	50	$1	4	44	66	166
1877	1	77	50	16	50	2	2	45	48	167
1878	1	82	68	15	50	2	3	45	51	185
1879	1	73	90	26	50	2	6	45	100	206
1880	2	129	81	31	100	2	4	45	157	312
1881	2	290	81	69	100	8	8	67	319	502
1882	2	292	80	90	100	11	15	55	401	582
1883	2	371	80	97	100	15	13	58	401	600
1884	3	432	93	109	150	16	11	82	496	787
1885	5	645	203	207	300	20	36	120	782	1,334
1886	9	1,298	301	298	550	33	60	165	1,437	2,462
1887	8	1,442	282	318	500	66	52	147	1,516	2,508
1888	13	1,980	480	402	897	99	79	195	2,049	3,725
1889	13	2,459	492	277	950	131	106	239	2,352	4,279
1890	15	3,640	442	310	1,150	174	151	291	3,364	5,604
1891	17	3,868	455	408	1,200	210	186	308	3,629	6,108
1892	18	4,272	455	456	1,350	259	232	325	4,481	7,189
1893	17	3,501	442	565	1,300	288	267	325	3,217	6,100
1894	19	4,447	505	447	1,485	350	183	382	4,443	7,476
1895	18	3,815	493	408	1,435	379	186	368	3,950	6,943
1896	17	3,623	480	512	1,350	462	142	363	3,912	6,866
1897	15	3,243	430	556	1,150	463	161	301	3,905	6,489
1898	15	3,045	739	799	1,150	513	134	331	5,102	7,951
1899	15	3,600	705	699	1,150	524	136	384	5,773	8,747
1900	16	4,463	875	696	1,155	608	159	557	6,435	9,643
1901	17	5,654	1,028	830	1,355	659	289	752	7,928	11,852
1902	20	6,120	1,236	698	1,485	817	312	823	7,743	12,303
1903	21	7,420	1,475	834	2,135	824	282	948	9,402	15,164

PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF NATIONAL BANKS—Continued.

ALABAMA.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans, etc.	U. S. bonds.	Cash, etc.	Capital.	Surplus.	Profits.	Circulation.	Deposits	Total assets.
1865	[a]2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1866	3	$458	$459	$1,066	$500	$8	$75	$262	$1,053	$2,203
1867	2	428	311	171	400	14	40	268	294	1,091
1868	2	380	311	263	400	14	54	267	322	1,114
1869	2	325	311	175	400	14	72	261	286	1,039
1870	2	526	311	108	400	15	74	265	312	1,074
1871	7	1,011	842	214	948	38	45	693	536	2,334
1872	8	1,589	1,184	379	1,287	75	72	1,013	1,001	3,584
1873	9	1,743	1,430	392	1,579	127	93	1,269	872	4,075
1874	9	1,606	1,571	434	1,635	163	69	1,383	977	4,410
1875	9	1,455	1,612	463	1,635	182	80	1,401	957	4,353
1876	10	1,700	1,643	449	1,693	168	65	1,430	850	4,468
1877	10	1,760	1,521	353	1,668	186	77	1,349	768	4,231
1878	10	2,133	1,691	453	1,668	161	86	1,439	1,188	5,083
1879	10	1,923	1,711	644	1,668	193	101	1,463	1,407	5,156
1880	9	2,236	1,556	421	1,518	221	144	1,320	1,319	5,037
1881	9	2,244	1,497	526	1,518	250	197	1,280	1,719	5,326
1882	9	2,532	1,277	488	1,468	283	187	1,099	1,647	5,196
1883	10	2,380	1,288	463	1,493	277	191	1,069	1,568	4,996
1884	10	2,999	1,134	584	1,735	256	188	929	1,828	5,777
1885	10	3,266	1,217	589	1,835	291	213	990	2,143	6,248
1886	12	4,316	1,073	637	1,935	357	324	872	3,350	7,660
1887	20	8,503	951	1,062	3,485	640	451	782	5,925	13,016
1888	21	7,459	1,163	1,124	3,544	724	495	749	4,785	12,261
1889	25	8,275	1,212	1,005	3,953	938	544	838	6,739	14,658
1890	30	9,743	1,549	932	4,294	1,010	645	1,070	7,025	15,867
1891	29	8,573	1,404	778	4,204	1,040	609	1,068	5,562	13,940
1892	29	7,817	1,253	800	3,919	981	585	1,034	5,414	13,257
1893	28	6,068	1,133	778	3,594	822	576	975	3,356	10,578
1894	27	6,548	1,283	867	3,694	778	515	989	5,052	12,111
1895	26	6,549	1,291	677	3,485	582	524	1,009	5,636	12,196
1896	27	6,711	1,316	1,113	3,405	613	582	1,064	5,728	12,699
1897	26	6,571	1,355	993	3,355	636	525	1,053	6,113	13,003
1898	26	6,682	1,101	1,030	3,205	659	528	809	6,953	13,266
1899	26	7,240	1,421	1,160	3,105	636	581	1,074	9,559	15,945
1900	28	9,040	2,082	1,406	3,480	610	784	1,717	10,938	19,055
1901	35	11,915	2,312	1,759	3,690	715	1,012	1,992	12,365	22,497
1902	42	13,228	2,415	1,596	4,055	940	1,120	1,934	15,206	25,778
1903	43	15,451	3,055	1,878	4,378	1,120	1,236	2,536	16,406	28,555

MISSISSIPPI.

1865	1	$16	$57	$70	$50	.....	$6	.....	$86	$163
1866	2	132	126	162	150	$25	21	$41	188	464
1867	2	189	77	85	150	7	17	66	152	403
1868	1	63	45	17	100	2	6	41	.....	148
1869	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1879	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1880	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1881	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1882	1	132	75	52	75	.....	9	68	108	284
1883	3	326	156	124	175	3	23	138	310	704
1884	4	466	182	107	305	11	25	158	307	903
1885	6	1,075	177	166	475	39	38	151	597	1,629
1886	7	1,626	215	213	625	69	61	181	942	2,287
1887	12	2,293	320	354	1,055	127	102	277	1,264	3,392
1888	12	2,647	393	400	1,105	242	93	293	1,379	3,814
1889	12	2,895	339	298	1,130	311	113	298	1,660	4,204
1890	12	3,297	341	334	1,140	354	154	296	1,806	4,641
1891	13	2,990	354	278	1,165	420	137	317	1,565	4,358
1892	13	2,743	394	329	1,165	429	151	304	1,614	4,214
1893	12	2,358	339	305	1,055	457	107	305	1,221	3,717
1894	11	2,488	264	247	955	416	75	237	1,451	3,690
1895	10	2,098	239	250	855	390	74	211	1,610	3,439
1896	10	2,467	243	375	855	392	119	217	2,032	4,126
1897	10	2,504	243	305	855	381	128	216	2,034	4,270
1898	10	2,475	277	317	855	402	150	227	2,250	4,354
1899	12	2,554	344	338	955	422	154	285	2,725	4,976
1900	12	3,070	794	428	980	461	203	769	3,879	6,557
1901	14	3,992	869	370	1,130	487	302	866	3,569	7,468
1902	17	4,957	1,329	561	1,530	549	336	1,024	5,257	9,621
1903	21	7,617	1,664	688	2,310	733	314	1,284	6,654	12,989

[a] No report.

PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF NATIONAL BANKS—Continued.

LOUISIANA.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans, etc.	U. S. bonds.	Cash, etc.	Capital.	Surplus.	Profits.	Circulation.	Deposits	Total assets.
1864	1	$168	$300	$2,343	$500	.....	$76	$166	$2,210	$3,121
1865	1	294	721	3,777	500	$17	183	180	5,089	6,572
1866	3	1,883	1,326	2,027	1,800	35	340	710	3,037	7,339
1867	2	1,407	1,218	540	1,300	59	119	1,064	684	3,651
1868	2	1,004	1,208	993	1,300	62	105	1,059	1,124	3,781
1869	2	1,432	1,208	689	1,300	70	93	1,052	1,483	4,089
1870	2	1,816	1,208	541	1,300	107	102	1,043	1,446	4,257
1871	7	5,851	2,958	1,714	3,500	145	247	2,490	4,670	12,654
1872	9	7,770	4,114	2,379	4,850	220	311	3,549	6,425	17,427
1873	9	9,108	3,900	2,490	4,750	297	300	3,335	7,512	18,710
1874	7	5,877	2,784	2,053	3,850	272	358	2,360	4,901	12,732
1875	7	6,833	2,564	2,107	3,650	483	353	2,273	5,673	13,751
1876	7	6,422	984	2,514	3,300	539	284	883	5,922	11,783
1877	7	6,597	800	2,256	3,300	516	269	713	5,237	11,358
1878	7	5,341	1,781	2,139	2,875	573	340	1,385	4,839	10,640
1879	7	5,670	2,258	2,196	2,875	448	299	1,697	5,297	11,574
1880	7	7,107	2,153	2,348	2,875	570	320	1,874	6,013	13,256
1881	7	8,676	2,518	3,723	2,875	815	336	2,157	8,478	16,264
1882	8	8,829	2,578	2,758	2,975	985	392	2,246	8,053	16,003
1883	8	9,467	2,577	2,378	3,225	1,102	414	2,240	8,136	16,316
1884	9	8,677	2,429	2,727	3,625	1,201	555	2,158	7,122	16,037
1885	9	9,860	2,232	2,974	3,625	1,306	506	1,976	8,994	17,633
1886	9	9,771	1,811	3,556	3,525	1,154	452	1,549	9,559	18,153
1887	13	11,133	1,758	3,397	3,425	1,229	595	1,317	10,402	19,900
1888	13	12,419	2,234	3,730	3,425	1,508	395	1,327	11,912	22,643
1889	15	15,119	1,809	1,775	3,685	1,658	570	1,047	12,880	25,493
1890	19	17,415	1,530	2,242	4,325	1,901	771	949	14,784	27,999
1891	21	17,558	1,510	2,579	4,435	2,091	735	930	14,359	27,732
1892	21	16,962	1,403	3,224	4,435	2,148	775	1,069	18,328	30,325
1893	20	16,501	1,152	2,188	3,935	2,496	673	1,034	13,549	26,433
1894	19	15,658	1,143	2,642	3,760	2,612	543	973	15,513	26,032
1895	19	16,218	1,151	2,911	3,660	2,740	452	1,021	18,039	28,321
1896	18	14,014	1,118	3,049	2,860	2,608	488	997	14,081	24,420
1897	19	14,036	1,137	3,466	3,160	2,679	519	996	15,301	25,646
1898	19	14,316	1,228	3,495	3,160	2,736	622	748	16,503	26,605
1899	20	15,837	1,441	2,437	3,260	2,934	594	918	18,395	29,817
1900	21	18,441	2,380	2,773	3,285	3,074	937	1,764	20,308	33,526
1901	26	23,759	2,906	3,240	4,158	3,624	1,101	2,380	23,525	42,971
1902	29	21,636	2,512	2,323	3,549	3,381	1,106	1,747	23,047	39,367
1903	31	26,647	3,272	2,882	4,098	4,213	1,315	2,453	23,771	44,898

TEXAS.

1866	4	$209	$439	$439	$428	$4	$36	$170	$626	$1,369
1867	4	331	674	567	576	12	89	405	495	2,018
1868	4	509	673	491	525	37	73	396	634	1,922
1869	4	475	703	426	525	42	84	386	562	1,780
1870	4	532	681	480	525	50	58	386	617	1,891
1871	5	854	801	573	625	58	78	507	1,006	2,656
1872	5	1,094	900	498	725	88	70	592	808	2,782
1873	7	1,180	1,025	699	925	180	79	670	1,044	3,334
1874	9	1,375	1,054	635	1,095	221	88	772	1,038	3,537
1875	10	1,367	964	518	1,200	260	84	673	1,081	3,618
1876	10	1,522	849	550	1,025	297	67	587	1,174	3,622
1877	12	1,706	859	665	1,125	294	127	592	1,413	4,003
1878	11	1,508	825	687	1,050	296	76	533	1,516	3,869
1879	11	1,512	935	870	1,050	296	80	567	1,604	4,120
1880	13	2,044	1,030	784	1,300	279	106	732	2,081	5,021
1881	15	3,257	1,236	1,159	1,475	316	228	905	3,691	7,484
1882	21	5,602	1,421	1,402	1,950	472	323	1,057	5,487	10,573
1883	43	10,099	1,927	2,200	3,652	1,049	683	1,462	8,003	16,789
1884	59	11,945	2,016	2,428	5,970	1,689	765	1,647	7,928	19,940
1885	68	13,777	2,076	2,714	6,880	2,002	844	1,739	9,184	22,733
1886	74	16,657	2,308	3,158	7,685	2,106	1,102	1,737	11,647	26,842
1687	91	20,762	2,765	4,063	9,920	2,431	1,119	2,108	13,710	32,969
1888	100	24,689	3,034	4,033	11,806	2,777	1,129	2,313	15,785	38,471
1889	127	30,749	3,688	3,585	14,326	3,175	1,352	2,693	21,452	48,860
1890	189	48,814	4,980	4,529	22,227	3,533	1,986	3,821	30,450	71,948
1891	206	48,591	5,253	4,950	24,833	4,376	2,062	4,339	26,072	71,270
1892	223	52,933	5,615	5,117	26,315	4,783	2,178	4,704	32,065	78,924
1893	222	44,828	5,549	6,064	23,596	4,938	2,332	4,611	25,748	68,545
1894	217	47,645	5,424	5,689	22,380	4,892	1,827	4,544	30,181	73,283
1895	214	51,189	5,614	4,550	21,380	4,945	1,977	4,561	33,253	76,195
1896	207	44,085	5,583	7,604	20,920	5,172	1,997	4,515	30,553	71,829
1897	201	39,361	5,533	7,624	19,931	5,300	2,145	4,327	34,872	75,072
1898	196	42,838	6,107	7,000	19,205	5,230	2,171	4,419	37,895	77,553
1899	199	48,742	6,091	7,082	19,080	5,275	2,712	4,708	44,266	86,839
1900	223	56,453	8,768	6,601	19,619	5,718	3,311	7,177	49,749	97,763
1901	284	70,961	10,355	10,397	22,316	6,406	4,675	9,102	74,805	133,815
1902	339	80,755	11,168	9,373	25,261	7,967	5,331	9,438	74,042	142,632
1903	369	87,967	12,502	9,432	27,578	9,105	6,368	10,647	71,382	143,271

PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF NATIONAL BANKS—Continued.

ARKANSAS.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans, etc.	U. S. bonds.	Cash, etc.	Capital.	Surplus.	Profits.	Circulation.	Deposits	Total assets.
1866	2	$244	$252	$118	$200	.....	$24	$130	$172	$738
1867	2	361	384	196	200	$20	27	179	384	1,042
1868	2	418	367	108	200	32	16	179	375	1,029
1869	2	171	271	30	200	37	1	179	73	597
1870	2	188	256	41	200	36	3	179	104	620
1871	2	185	254	40	200	31	7	179	108	613
1872	2	179	233	37	205	20	13	161	115	582
1873	2	229	255	63	205	21	19	182	126	618
1874	2	227	255	43	205	24	18	181	138	617
1875	2	174	155	43	205	26	16	94	79	481
1876	2	263	155	48	205	29	8	95	179	581
1877	2	239	290	46	205	30	9	185	186	698
1878	2	274	326	75	205	32	8	184	250	759
1879	2	284	305	93	205	36	9	184	255	784
1880	2	248	308	63	205	40	10	184	265	779
1881	2	381	325	74	205	42	21	184	412	952
1882	2	578	309	113	305	64	25	184	473	1,137
1883	5	1,103	457	218	455	70	58	297	1,097	2,076
1884	4	1,043	378	251	405	148	23	249	951	1,968
1885	6	1,801	500	260	705	166	48	323	1,514	2,938
1886	6	2,101	523	339	755	205	55	298	1,908	3,577
1887	7	2,794	611	341	950	112	102	349	2,313	4,301
1888	7	2,768	616	325	950	191	105	369	2,180	4,286
1889	8	3,303	667	233	1,200	239	76	289	2,332	4,765
1890	9	4,009	497	275	1,530	338	150	256	2,235	5,527
1891	10	3,667	410	235	1,600	414	138	279	1,872	5,093
1892	10	3,424	385	339	1,600	482	111	279	2,075	4,940
1893	9	2,194	250	354	1,100	380	101	225	1,267	3,310
1894	8	2,323	238	217	1,050	357	56	212	1,525	3,422
1895	9	2,359	289	226	1,220	282	58	259	1,742	3,694
1896	9	2,556	299	233	1,220	294	65	268	1,661	3,826
1897	9	2,329	339	259	1,220	255	62	259	1,805	3,919
1898	7	2,443	317	291	1,070	266	71	226	2,150	3,962
1899	7	2,480	301	391	1,070	280	82	224	2,678	4,652
1900	7	2,869	362	391	1,070	296	147	246	3,102	5,245
1901	10	3,769	463	324	1,140	323	234	338	3,811	6,468
1902	9	4,442	458	404	1,120	372	313	335	4,160	7,026
1903	15	5,726	596	565	1,466	483	300	473	5,809	9,127

KENTUCKY.

1864	1	$83	$352	$142	$200	$4	$20	$99	$136	$559
1865	11	2,284	2,465	1,275	2,272	28	191	1,231	2,129	6,841
1866	15	2,993	3,074	885	2,840	138	197	2,300	1,706	7,827
1867	15	3,155	3,084	787	2,885	197	177	2,334	1,583	7,861
1868	15	3,107	3,022	819	2,835	264	207	2,330	1,416	7,688
1869	16	3,389	2,970	649	2,885	331	230	2,349	1,732	7,923
1870	17	3,762	3,002	689	3,119	396	221	2,414	1,859	8,419
1871	29	6,437	5,765	986	6,234	462	350	4,822	2,839	15,501
1872	33	8,412	7,197	1,110	7,675	570	498	6,339	3,163	18,984
1873	36	9,599	7,655	1,297	8,221	751	565	6,783	4,040	21,452
1874	43	12,580	9,430	1,935	9,900	970	750	7,980	5,449	27,333
1875	50	13,623	9,712	1,794	10,395	1,263	839	8,157	5,643	28,745
1876	48	13,488	9,470	1,647	10,097	1,509	694	7,856	5,209	28,362
1877	46	13,705	9,264	1,629	10,037	1,566	677	7,695	5,257	27,821
1878	48	12,428	9,805	1,926	9,957	1,444	627	7,784	5,836	28,187
1879	48	12,618	10,844	1,997	9,987	1,410	587	8,611	6,649	30,488
1880	49	15,347	10,906	2,021	10,197	1,513	586	8,853	8,510	33,333
1881	50	17,986	11,358	2,074	10,435	1,842	686	8,885	10,675	37,028
1882	57	19,594	11,368	2,416	11,421	2,002	914	9,199	11,506	38,936
1883	65	22,456	11,902	2,735	12,568	2,362	834	9,434	13,579	43,443
1884	67	22,873	11,712	2,641	13,010	2,666	878	9,182	11,900	42,380
1885	68	22,731	10,634	2,859	13,200	2,732	1,008	8,265	11,636	41,642
1886	68	25,243	7,703	2,532	13,310	3,104	1,054	5,449	13,097	41,636
1887	68	27,136	6,144	2,809	13,310	3,242	1,010	3,680	14,509	42,477
1888	69	27,798	5,886	2,606	13,754	3,379	1,103	3,080	14,299	42,768
1889	73	30,955	5,595	2,555	14,319	3,364	1,347	2,877	15,741	47,039
1890	76	33,235	5,388	2,313	14,854	3,594	1,623	2,880	17,189	48,963
1891	81	31,699	4,823	2,542	15,299	3,933	1,290	3,019	16,624	46,951
1892	82	33,685	4,808	2,856	15,379	3,853	1,347	3,545	19,230	51,302
1893	81	27,887	5,327	2,956	14,463	3,732	1,244	3,549	14,624	42,248
1894	77	27,627	5,501	2,381	13,304	3,289	956	3,946	16,081	42,342
1895	76	27,938	5,468	2,634	13,109	3,299	973	3,875	16,266	43,716
1896	77	26,401	6,561	3,055	13,084	3,401	949	4,674	15,640	42,967
1897	75	24,548	6,803	2,542	11,728	3,073	932	4,673	16,713	44,429
1898	75	24,075	8,950	2,918	11,065	2,870	706	5,262	21,234	47,626
1899	75	26,048	9,715	3,520	11,325	2,780	793	5,501	25,078	58,812
1900	81	32,711	11,582	3,618	12,843	3,853	1,047	7,245	27,755	65,759
1901	84	35,429	13,424	3,979	12,889	4,001	1,277	9,185	27,739	69,475
1902	95	37,976	14,251	3,904	13,334	4,013	1,413	9,479	30,577	75,282
1903	101	42,122	13,610	3,871	13,639	4,247	1,630	8,926	34,246	78,910

PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF NATIONAL BANKS—Continued.

TENNESSEE.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans, etc.	U.S. bonds.	Cash, etc.	Capital.	Surplus.	Profits.	Circulation.	Deposits	Total assets.
1864	3	$87	$485	$554	$340	.....	$100	$127	$939	$1,850
1865	7	1,012	3,228	2,246	1,025	$37	146	459	3,821	7,451
1866	10	2,195	2,298	1,811	1,700	133	210	1,039	4,480	8,177
1867	12	2,520	2,132	1,163	1,930	167	150	1,112	2,867	6,961
1868	12	2,240	2,481	1,020	1,925	165	141	1,143	3,087	6,969
1869	13	3,321	1,999	853	2,017	193	239	1,145	3,309	7,450
1870	13	3,267	2,175	886	1,950	222	195	1,399	2,831	7,604
1871	19	4,505	3,084	1,076	2,817	260	264	2,389	3,664	10,130
1872	22	5,224	3,467	1,132	3,146	335	275	2,726	3,914	11,340
1873	23	5,154	3,450	1,102	3,101	433	252	2,668	4,250	11,363
1874	24	4,751	3,307	1,372	3,255	447	246	2,618	3,836	10,922
1875	27	4,816	3,189	1,203	3,455	515	259	2,474	3,566	10,702
1876	25	5,019	3,051	1,200	3,350	564	259	2,368	4,343	11,400
1877	25	5,060	3,277	1,438	3,080	571	207	2,302	4,675	11,491
1878	25	4,735	3,567	1,855	3,080	479	211	2,427	5,273	12,329
1879	24	4,967	3,234	1,365	2,955	450	206	2,370	4,684	11,247
1880	23	6,341	3,254	1,711	3,005	556	207	2,477	6,586	13,391
1881	25	7,937	3,363	2,092	3,430	645	295	2,627	8,322	16,132
1882	29	8,435	3,492	1,812	3,715	695	331	2,781	7,590	15,822
1883	30	10,475	3,264	1,915	4,315	810	384	2,568	8,419	18,069
1884	33	11,458	2,925	1,776	5,005	1,066	461	2,267	8,258	18,567
1885	32	11,554	2,726	1,773	5,008	998	473	2,114	7,784	18,398
1886	33	13,608	1,939	1,783	5,418	885	671	1,328	9,224	20,260
1887	40	19,233	1,941	2,475	7,460	1,461	611	1,327	11,759	27,104
1888	42	19,850	1,873	2,418	7,715	1,616	872	1,254	11,241	27,075
1889	45	21,823	1,804	1,715	8,030	1,750	1,048	1,195	13,137	29,840
1890	51	25,680	1,733	2,021	9,773	2,040	1,166	1,232	15,121	34,848
1891	53	23,647	1,789	1,872	10,380	2,198	1,204	1,338	13,436	32,588
1892	55	23,620	1,779	2,139	10,179	2,242	1,099	1,327	15,412	34,185
1893	52	18,336	1,664	2,674	9,400	2,109	1,048	1,224	10,456	27,349
1894	49	19,049	1,663	2,191	8,775	1,917	799	1,169	13,132	28,881
1895	48	18,311	1,810	2,176	8,325	1,868	851	1,204	13,668	29,120
1896	48	18,603	2,116	2,521	8,275	1,853	842	1,496	13,927	30,103
1897	49	21,149	2,196	2,896	8,760	1,914	839	1,543	17,219	35,226
1898	49	20,471	2,574	2,772	8,435	1,831	884	1,737	17,827	35,427
1899	47	21,395	2,686	2,427	7,360	1,769	913	2,011	21,090	38,881
1900	50	23,269	4,325	2,798	7,338	1,774	1,072	3,217	22,083	41,214
1901	55	26,029	4,741	2,425	7,280	1,799	1,227	3,632	22,561	43,389
1902	59	26,339	4,810	2,615	7,140	1,845	1,268	3,483	26,780	47,140
1903	60	33,162	5,513	3,141	7,345	1,976	1,481	3,852	31,096	56,008

OHIO.

1863	20	$2,516	$1,493	$1,126	$2,363	.....	$69	.....	$2,896	$5,810
1864	82	10,367	12,402	7,332	9,772	$91	831	$5,759	14,867	34,979
1865	134	22,104	29,611	13,994	21,146	730	1,829	14,731	26,040	73,389
1866	135	28,333	28,523	11,151	21,805	1,834	2,099	18,121	23,274	75,319
1867	135	29,669	27,771	9,285	21,905	2,715	1,796	18,303	23,896	74,541
1868	135	30,924	27,521	8,524	21,556	3,402	1,916	18,272	23,602	75,078
1869	132	33,539	24,520	7,134	22,180	4,021	1,949	17,676	21,618	73,036
1870	130	33,865	23,300	7,047	22,105	4,121	1,797	17,541	21,046	72,068
1871	130	39,227	24,273	8,669	23,050	4,593	1,964	18,607	28,512	84,529
1872	158	47,999	26,796	8,374	26,791	5,119	2,355	21,706	30,018	94,464
1873	168	54,407	27,613	8,866	28,843	5,659	2,635	22,848	33,914	103,827
1874	169	52,007	27,954	9,139	29,173	6,122	2,945	22,870	32,029	101,125
1875	173	56,186	28,397	9,384	29,644	6,347	3,156	22,855	34,440	106,133
1876	170	50,264	26,847	8,704	29,653	6,237	2,932	21,435	30,025	97,724
1877	165	48,914	26,243	8,764	28,372	5,584	2,714	20,470	30,213	95,505
1878	163	44,172	26,002	10,178	27,287	5,316	2,477	19,952	30,266	93,323
1879	162	46,821	27,197	12,182	26,222	4,946	2,276	20,366	40,503	104,252
1880	170	54,402	26,861	13,193	26,562	5,167	2,554	20,945	46,773	113,863
1881	177	66,980	29,167	15,108	29,389	5,421	3,348	21,468	60,960	135,420
1882	186	74,443	27,824	14,636	32,604	5,578	3,359	20,840	60,735	136,115
1883	200	76,324	29,008	15,198	35,183	6,033	3,487	23,148	59,615	139,920
1884	204	70,664	26,673	14,716	36,308	6,292	3,212	21,164	51,634	130,317
1885	203	71,137	24,337	16,217	36,710	6,400	3,095	19,011	54,654	132,369
1886	209	85,371	22,096	17,188	38,294	6,895	3,558	16,268	67,975	150,043
1887	216	93,388	18,473	16,532	39,896	7,918	3,729	12,780	69,959	153,732
1888	219	92,125	18,808	17,187	39,949	8,313	4,032	10,725	73,710	157,826
1889	221	102,026	16,070	13,823	40,299	9,310	3,972	8,667	81,371	168,039
1890	233	115,686	11,923	12,768	41,958	10,019	4,797	8,228	88,220	174,464
1891	237	117,323	11,774	13,965	43,643	11,007	4,815	8,164	91,452	180,262
1892	239	126,403	13,815	15,782	44,040	11,550	5,097	10,423	105,205	200,677
1893	242	111,040	17,457	16,788	45,645	12,117	5,284	13,881	84,440	178,599
1894	246	117,243	17,197	15,737	45,166	12,529	4,190	13,086	98,986	195,767
1895	247	124,236	18,011	14,364	45,445	12,809	4,349	13,513	100,367	198,698
1896	248	116,612	21,134	15,992	45,330	12,930	4,598	16,577	92,019	191,803
1897	248	118,820	22,555	15,947	45,180	12,821	4,536	16,713	105,236	212,375
1898	252	124,842	26,095	17,074	44,865	12,976	4,387	16,680	120,512	231,345
1899	255	142,595	24,026	17,416	45,125	13,280	4,751	17,079	144,114	270,274
1900	276	164,621	29,386	20,186	46,516	14,033	6,042	20,686	158,018	297,887
1901	296	186,506	32,685	21,132	49,090	15,572	7,440	24,653	169,668	325,992
1902	311	202,388	33,943	22,455	50,545	16,858	7,803	24,923	185,468	352,262
1903	325	224,150	37,800	24,789	53,641	18,420	9,132	27,801	202,418	383,569

PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF NATIONAL BANKS—Continued.

INDIANA.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans, etc.	U.S. bonds.	Cash, etc.	Capital.	Surplus.	Profits.	Circulation.	Deposits	Total assets.
1863	9	$478	$700	$274	$865	.....	$6	.....	$784	$1,732
1864	31	3,277	4,315	2,058	3,559	$35	258	$2,828	3,734	10,853
1865	70	9,237	14,674	5,931	12,260	321	740	8,275	10,526	33,259
1866	71	13,220	14,278	4,087	12,769	917	734	10,872	7,708	34,288
1867	70	13,210	14,211	3,685	12,767	1,557	748	10,995	7,148	34,092
1868	70	14,609	14,056	3,322	12,767	2,184	802	10,990	8,007	35,487
1869	69	16,832	14,072	2,951	13,187	2,815	836	11,306	8,456	37,468
1870	69	17,055	13,929	2,799	13,277	3,267	712	10,923	7,965	37,159
1871	72	18,866	15,183	3,278	14,762	3,471	840	12,356	10,598	43,931
1872	87	23,523	16,651	3,364	16,563	3,846	1,043	14,073	12,607	49,427
1873	92	27,147	16,920	3,300	17,632	4,248	1,110	14,472	14,023	53,146
1874	93	25,728	16,966	4,034	17,964	4,500	1,345	14,555	12,538	52,350
1875	103	28,049	16,255	4,214	18,583	4,672	1,512	13,881	14,467	54,931
1876	99	25,697	14,052	3,646	17,258	4,808	1,409	11,967	12,867	49,897
1877	99	24,632	13,877	4,051	16,404	4,504	1,405	11,721	13,305	49,105
1878	94	20,498	14,209	4,802	15,035	4,116	1,295	11,436	13,840	47,759
1879	91	19,873	13,155	4,768	13,278	3,913	1,216	10,350	17,181	48,919
1880	92	23,193	12,349	5,100	13,203	3,977	1,216	9,850	19,871	51,812
1881	93	25,162	12,236	5,350	13,094	3,854	1,401	8,768	23,206	54,169
1882	94	27,585	10,939	5,758	13,324	3,298	1,501	8,117	24,943	55,372
1883	98	28,745	11,020	5,685	14,029	3,717	1,519	8,595	23,542	54,909
1884	95	25,760	9,906	5,402	13,829	3,727	1,502	7,616	19,255	48,771
1885	90	23,358	8,912	5,362	12,190	3,032	1,479	6,734	19,845	46,192
1886	92	25,069	8,643	5,942	12,345	3,412	1,322	5,978	23,305	49,705
1887	93	28,030	6,789	6,165	11,895	3,532	1,505	4,218	25,254	50,084
1888	94	27,938	6,446	5,624	11,965	3,591	1,631	4,084	24,503	49,101
1889	97	29,598	6,108	4,493	12,284	3,768	1,673	3,937	30,013	55,978
1890	100	33,762	5,509	4,805	12,652	3,877	2,111	3,762	30,906	57,016
1891	100	33,648	5,343	5,606	12,477	4,036	2,092	3,586	32,959	60,377
1892	106	37,571	5,111	6,159	13,447	4,580	1,799	3,736	37,297	66,313
1893	115	31,110	5,445	6,726	13,777	4,704	1,867	4,557	26,496	53,995
1894	115	32,014	5,382	6,224	13,927	4,742	1,463	4,455	32,009	60,458
1895	114	35,484	5,845	6,303	14,422	4,666	1,418	4,545	34,151	62,431
1896	113	32,262	5,998	6,758	14,262	4,680	1,405	4,747	29,605	57,480
1897	113	31,877	5,975	6,109	14,057	4,627	1,213	4,634	34,450	63,229
1898	112	34,452	8,464	7,595	14,167	4,596	1,123	4,191	44,608	74,202
1899	115	38,168	7,938	7,508	14,287	4,562	1,188	4,768	54,066	90,529
1900	123	44,738	10,537	8,065	14,615	4,829	1,587	6,061	57,728	99,271
1901	135	53,388	12,020	9,092	16,313	4,741	1,686	7,140	65,655	114,426
1902	145	62,453	13,064	8,998	16,774	5,088	1,955	7,456	76,079	130,566
1903	160	72,013	15,369	10,374	18,040	5,816	2,393	8,746	85,588	146,681

ILLINOIS.

1863	3	$186	$169	$161	$275	.....	$5	.....	$313	$655
1864	36	4,527	4,473	3,270	3,916	$18	358	$2,140	5,559	14,510
1865	76	12,228	12,624	9,218	10,715	310	832	7,495	15,783	39,812
1866	82	17,202	13,035	8,530	11,570	865	1,023	9,383	16,446	44,112
1867	82	18,320	13,071	9,563	11,620	1,609	1,119	9,482	18,063	47,167
1868	83	23,313	12,961	10,683	12,070	2,804	1,071	9,597	22,884	54,411
1869	83	32,924	12,329	8,238	12,470	3,459	1,220	9,819	18,923	51,973
1870	81	27,821	12,661	8,779	12,770	3,928	1,365	10,132	21,608	56,482
1871	110	36,223	16,959	12,487	17,317	4,439	1,588	13,644	28,720	77,256
1872	132	43,069	18,833	11,581	19,558	4,365	1,818	15,600	32,595	84,175
1873	134	44,768	18,427	11,412	20,267	5,507	1,886	15,262	32,564	87,990
1874	143	45,554	18,131	14,796	20,564	6,342	1,796	14,704	38,051	95,579
1875	146	49,537	14,602	12,500	19,466	7,698	1,939	11,414	38,287	90,830
1876	146	45,308	12,206	10,878	18,546	8,944	1,707	9,384	32,486	83,041
1877	144	40,999	11,878	12,725	18,046	6,398	1,659	9,038	32,835	78,180
1878	139	34,808	13,515	12,484	15,730	5,870	1,438	8,063	31,545	73,296
1879	136	38,403	13,810	12,788	14,835	5,539	1,738	8,314	35,850	80,918
1880	136	45,662	13,484	18,010	14,965	5,823	1,874	8,567	49,392	102,025
1881	139	62,061	15,360	28,439	15,200	6,360	2,932	8,165	72,972	133,384
1882	148	73,118	14,723	20,022	18,990	5,846	2,556	8,799	69,763	129,585
1883	162	75,257	13,109	23,498	23,004	6,604	2,986	8,592	67,821	133,378
1884	167	71,680	11,760	24,103	24,100	7,300	3,491	7,757	62,620	127,772
1885	165	76,966	10,913	26,991	25,424	6,887	2,481	6,877	68,664	140,710
1886	168	88,126	9,263	24,719	27,887	7,633	2,975	6,038	73,175	149,169
1887	178	97,204	8,252	31,508	29,391	8,521	3,836	5,036	81,899	166,888
1888	182	104,530	9,124	34,338	30,074	9,937	3,977	4,730	90,170	180,202
1889	188	112,814	8,616	29,370	30,899	10,765	4,689	4,665	93,600	191,803
1890	192	122,750	8,221	29,491	31,222	12,195	5,203	4,821	102,696	206,638
1891	202	138,984	8,030	36,761	36,976	14,940	5,368	5,170	116,861	234,179
1892	211	159,821	8,629	36,500	39,946	16,167	6,326	5,350	131,589	260,161
1893	212	116,522	8,552	45,087	38,195	17,926	5,444	5,844	104,833	219,066
1894	217	137,637	9,331	39,711	38,491	17,751	4,643	5,914	118,328	247,950
1895	220	144,398	9,329	34,888	38,671	16,954	5,139	6,258	114,974	238,986
1896	221	127,366	9,588	32,612	39,221	16,118	5,073	6,649	103,544	217,824
1897	221	133,697	10,261	43,815	37,476	14,925	4,826	6,101	118,727	261,836
1898	218	156,709	12,029	46,069	36,946	16,004	5,097	6,782	140,942	294,062
1899	217	187,234	10,575	45,328	35,711	16,007	5,960	7,036	168,306	346,136
1900	240	209,108	18,813	54,591	37,733	15,925	7,393	13,728	181,866	398,359
1901	255	250,384	22,321	59,911	39,154	15,830	9,344	17,420	217,929	450,927
1902	276	282,007	19,412	53,537	44,930	19,423	9,229	14,315	238,459	481,648
1903	304	282,912	22,700	47,095	47,390	21,523	10,962	17,567	241,755	495,778

PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF NATIONAL BANKS—Continued.

MICHIGAN.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans, etc.	U. S. bonds.	Cash, etc.	Capital.	Surplus.	Profits.	Circulation.	Deposits	Total assets.
1863	1	$32	$43	$30	$75	.....	$1	.....	$52	$128
1864	14	1,692	1,161	1,286	1,217	$17	117	$700	2,215	4,708
1865	35	3,681	3,786	2,340	4,148	160	241	1,600	4,307	11,665
1866	42	6,361	5,152	2,605	4,985	384	359	3,765	6,849	17,068
1867	42	6,988	5,085	2,999	5,070	684	392	3,811	6,388	17,131
1868	42	8,221	4,979	2,425	5,210	1,066	424	3,809	7,653	19,131
1869	41	9,518	4,794	1,929	5,585	1,291	427	3,804	6,630	18,973
1870	41	9,655	4,940	1,877	5,585	1,520	502	3,897	6,282	19,019
1871	60	12,700	6,297	2,449	7,264	1,629	732	5,146	9,555	26,151
1872	71	16,350	7,573	2,730	8,695	2,050	814	6,293	11,152	30,801
1873	77	18,890	8,227	2,946	9,762	2,327	980	6,940	11,876	34,200
1874	79	17,905	8,207	3,067	10,202	2,556	1,117	7,049	11,450	34,112
1875	81	19,101	7,844	2,714	10,447	2,815	1,282	6,615	11,381	34,565
1876	79	17,728	6,969	2,621	9,972	3,005	1,146	5,556	11,128	32,517
1877	80	17,262	6,881	2,967	9,857	2,965	1,227	5,606	10,472	31,911
1878	79	15,996	7,137	3,380	9,628	2,710	1,086	5,380	11,660	32,394
1879	79	16,902	8,023	3,519	9,337	2,586	1,164	6,101	14,265	35,657
1880	79	19,938	7,887	3,929	9,335	2,591	1,358	6,108	18,295	39,563
1881	80	24,530	7,158	4,841	9,435	2,787	1,651	5,615	23,127	44,871
1882	85	29,825	7,504	5,696	10,855	2,597	1,819	5,793	26,239	50,626
1883	88	32,978	6,287	4,808	11,665	2,156	1,678	4,973	26,804	50,864
1884	98	29,716	5,721	4,593	12,445	2,420	1,592	4,474	23,043	47,571
1885	102	29,979	5,461	5,392	13,095	2,194	1,319	3,851	25,889	51,051
1886	108	36,249	4,920	5,772	13,995	2,453	1,641	3,759	28,806	55,177
1887	108	42,482	4,008	5,791	14,558	2,644	1,848	3,002	33,000	61,369
1888	109	42,625	3,962	5,635	14,975	2,927	1,953	2,829	33,623	63,469
1889	112	45,233	3,976	4,391	15,650	3,154	2,098	2,846	34,943	66,337
1890	110	48,856	3,670	4,136	15,515	3,356	2,268	2,732	38,659	69,603
1891	107	49,414	3,519	4,712	15,320	3,649	2,135	2,620	39,246	70,906
1892	104	52,476	3,352	5,008	15,034	3,871	2,003	2,582	43,508	78,081
1893	100	41,968	5,551	4,808	14,634	3,879	1,868	4,600	31,491	63,244
1894	96	43,202	5,144	4,446	13,634	3,548	1,551	4,149	35,553	66,961
1895	94	46,146	5,173	4,524	13,434	3,626	1,628	4,191	37,579	69,590
1896	91	42,754	5,144	4,771	13,109	3,493	1,525	4,112	34,968	65,230
1897	84	40,927	4,947	4,825	12,145	3,278	1,207	3,579	38,463	69,231
1898	82	43,368	6,152	5,007	11,895	3,247	1,275	3,897	43,090	74,888
1899	80	46,504	6,280	5,654	11,530	3,153	1,303	4,142	50,765	83,467
1900	83	50,900	6,895	6,100	11,472	3,239	1,606	4,974	54,065	87,180
1901	85	55,331	7,517	6,015	11,580	3,122	1,874	5,543	60,025	95,187
1902	84	59,464	7,952	6,019	11,380	3,416	1,910	5,480	64,657	100,591
1903	87	65,256	9,105	6,587	12,503	3,766	2,190	6,699	67,401	106,067

WISCONSIN.

1863	1	$162	$67	$146	$200	.....	$1	.....	$262	$463
1864	14	1,105	1,344	1,123	961	$19	61	$642	1,991	4,164
1865	34	3,108	3,137	2,305	2,707	64	175	1,931	4,446	10,186
1866	37	3,785	3,721	1,988	2,935	228	245	2,502	4,661	11,375
1867	37	3,953	3,706	2,067	2,935	403	282	2,553	4,532	11,533
1868	36	4,537	3,559	1,975	2,860	550	271	2,442	4,778	11,778
1869	34	4,712	3,275	1,293	2,710	594	338	2,321	3,898	10,656
1870	32	4,562	3,123	1,229	2,535	617	304	2,225	3,865	10,480
1871	41	6,160	3,823	1,621	3,300	686	315	2,852	5,399	13,902
1872	42	7,323	3,774	1,548	3,300	749	309	2,863	6,395	15,242
1873	45	8,232	3,879	1,931	3,565	944	321	3,007	7,265	17,100
1874	47	8,074	4,028	1,854	3,765	1,034	337	3,052	7,072	16,705
1875	42	8,061	2,988	1,761	3,500	1,089	361	2,216	7,046	15,683
1876	40	7,468	2,939	1,539	3,400	1,012	347	2,073	6,120	14,133
1877	41	7,634	2,978	2,006	3,450	989	365	2,133	6,775	15,078
1878	38	7,386	2,987	1,660	3,265	955	360	1,959	6,207	14,162
1879	36	7,355	3,216	1,754	3,100	910	405	2,182	7,172	15,342
1880	35	8,910	3,118	2,023	3,050	908	507	2,183	9,759	18,475
1881	34	10,822	3,432	2,395	3,025	931	668	2,331	12,335	21,208
1882	41	13,184	3,460	2,491	3,585	926	705	2,380	13,724	23,555
1883	45	13,842	3,167	2,641	4,035	1,021	637	2,183	14,499	24,402
1884	50	13,368	3,185	2,813	4,400	1,205	532	2,221	12,814	23,123
1885	50	13,619	3,033	3,216	4,435	1,262	559	1,965	15,273	25,582
1886	50	15,938	2,857	3,078	4,635	1,366	643	1,863	16,608	27,165
1887	56	17,777	2,419	3,121	5,092	1,534	660	1,496	17,263	28,352
1888	59	19,165	2,424	3,097	5,530	1,689	790	1,512	17,874	30,096
1889	61	21,096	2,215	2,577	5,775	1,917	879	1,457	19,827	32,509
1890	68	24,988	2,132	2,988	6,615	1,900	1,094	1,455	23,648	37,938
1891	72	27,978	2,333	3,480	6,983	2,171	1,181	1,648	26,977	42,167
1892	77	30,790	2,514	3,772	7,503	2,377	1,338	1,819	30,712	47,017
1893	81	26,924	2,819	5,538	9,319	2,284	1,426	2,088	26,464	44,335
1894	83	35,817	2,941	5,328	10,695	2,297	1,167	2,147	37,335	58,465
1895	81	37,632	3,478	5,241	10,470	2,302	995	2,537	38,499	58,515
1896	81	33,703	3,731	5,214	10,445	2,391	1,000	2,828	33,534	53,962
1897	79	35,068	3,679	5,638	10,160	2,389	1,047	2,597	43,744	66,021
1898	77	38,574	4,947	5,354	9,660	2,341	811	2,811	46,400	69,282
1899	78	47,156	4,121	6,304	9,660	2,304	875	2,570	58,274	83,807
1900	88	52,044	5,407	6,259	10,313	2,480	1,300	3,796	62,733	89,856
1901	94	58,908	6,474	7,046	10,526	2,725	1,651	4,390	70,291	100,207
1902	99	64,867	6,296	6,916	11,425	3,219	1,649	4,105	76,256	107,733
1903	106	70,405	8,085	7,577	12,717	3,564	2,170	5,857	80,824	116,609

PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF NATIONAL BANKS—Continued.

MINNESOTA.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans, etc.	U. S. bonds.	Cash, etc.	Capital.	Surplus.	Profits.	Circulation.	Deposits	Total assets.
1864	1	$390	$781	$414	$500	.....	$23	$197	$808	$1,904
1865	11	1,107	2,158	880	1,345	$24	74	1,028	1,894	4,582
1866	15	2,124	1,941	680	1,660	49	141	1,475	1,746	5,391
1867	15	2,080	1,873	788	1,660	147	205	1,431	1,811	5,466
1868	15	2,502	1,899	725	1,659	183	203	1,420	2,258	6,039
1869	17	2,981	2,041	691	1,780	286	202	1,495	2,157	6,441
1870	17	3,219	2,119	820	1,780	331	201	1,516	2,985	7,296
1871	23	4,568	2,799	912	2,368	357	272	2,036	4,366	10,191
1872	29	5,980	3,297	1,049	3,166	467	338	2,568	4,988	12,276
1873	32	7,558	3,953	1,465	4,150	604	302	3,032	6,812	15,943
1874	32	8,349	4,343	1,323	4,350	746	341	3,359	6,297	16,031
1875	33	8,600	3,645	1,278	4,429	831	387	2,752	5,968	15,719
1876	33	8,755	3,114	1,204	4,430	895	461	2,286	5,962	15,106
1877	31	8,932	3,062	1,255	4,430	818	404	2,299	6,139	15,278
1878	31	9,983	3,094	1,112	4,770	779	437	2,345	6,191	15,766
1879	30	10,005	3,337	1,439	4,660	786	387	2,494	7,104	16,730
1880	30	12,201	2,755	1,651	5,150	937	452	2,061	8,918	18,700
1881	27	15,038	2,625	2,255	4,900	982	588	1,845	12,659	24,090
1882	33	17,908	2,767	2,363	5,920	1,172	731	1,987	14,046	26,560
1883	43	24,085	2,918	2,948	9,152	1,439	891	2,127	17,036	34,127
1884	50	25,320	2,737	2,977	11,358	1,718	1,046	1,996	15,971	36,230
1885	49	28,172	2,618	3,857	11,390	1,852	1,204	1,885	19,651	40,980
1886	53	31,911	2,559	4,235	12,290	2,192	1,327	1,798	22,089	45,801
1887	58	38,057	2,632	4,855	13,740	2,380	1,756	1,676	27,038	54,395
1888	56	36,750	2,735	4,794	13,965	2,536	1,697	1,585	26,702	54,110
1889	57	37,155	2,637	2,900	14,366	2,642	1,854	1,487	25,769	53,092
1890	60	41,080	2,700	4,016	14,645	2,839	2,213	1,517	31,000	60,450
1891	62	40,552	2,352	5,271	14,782	2,977	2,435	1,524	32,446	63,366
1892	71	47,451	2,502	4,807	15,400	3,000	2,862	1,671	36,135	68,199
1893	76	37,303	2,483	5,652	14,330	2,849	2,563	1,750	27,104	55,927
1894	79	37,563	2,566	5,332	15,530	2,552	2,095	1,777	29,868	60,413
1895	79	38,773	2,676	5,121	15,045	2,399	2,121	1,791	31,857	61,155
1896	76	36,186	2,628	6,355	14,850	2,252	1,989	1,785	31,185	59,421
1897	71	31,742	2,431	6,698	13,165	2,359	1,814	1,550	33,803	64,326
1898	70	34,638	3,103	5,737	12,890	2,184	1,633	1,560	37,415	65,299
1899	69	40,540	3,160	6,162	12,290	2,078	1,294	1,911	45,655	77,671
1900	83	44,965	5,323	5,239	12,682	2,422	1,250	3,491	45,805	81,154
1901	95	52,756	6,104	5,844	12,289	2,629	1,612	4,149	53,571	94,071
1902	128	65,646	6,582	6,984	13,323	2,952	1,940	4,254	65,797	110,861
1903	184	73,599	8,497	8,055	16,764	4,235	2,464	5,845	69,384	121,234

IOWA.

1863	3	$92	$131	$100	$97	.....	$4	.....	$245	$390
1864	20	936	1,267	1,097	1,145	$4	62	$555	1,698	4,004
1865	36	2,884	3,870	2,800	3,196	37	239	1,894	5,110	11,128
1866	45	4,640	4,613	2,225	3,722	176	378	3,160	4,890	13,079
1867	45	5,249	4,442	2,015	3,842	351	396	3,205	5,234	13,523
1868	44	6,107	4,359	2,040	3,692	554	419	3,153	6,444	14,809
1869	43	6,470	4,120	1,680	3,742	813	417	3,085	5,252	13,891
1870	43	6,670	4,123	1,530	3,802	899	459	3,214	5,248	14,306
1871	57	8,063	5,154	1,917	4,780	937	481	4,143	7,014	18,097
1872	70	10,203	5,961	2,053	5,632	1,041	599	4,802	7,853	20,926
1873	75	10,787	6,180	1,972	5,812	1,252	613	4,986	9,380	22,902
1874	75	11,399	6,357	2,343	6,017	1,337	710	5,220	9,232	23,208
1875	81	12,770	5,466	2,618	6,352	1,478	889	4,429	10,851	24,932
1876	78	11,647	4,746	2,016	6,287	1,569	780	3,881	8,004	21,198
1877	78	10,614	4,847	2,200	6,057	1,508	724	3,882	7,842	20,808
1878	76	9,635	4,898	2,110	5,957	1,414	574	3,966	7,129	19,619
1879	73	9,604	5,068	2,476	5,707	1,380	544	4,036	8,752	21,125
1880	75	11,373	5,265	2,897	5,867	1,419	633	4,234	11,608	24,842
1881	76	13,725	5,824	3,374	5,950	1,542	748	4,414	15,770	29,997
1882	88	17,799	5,814	3,506	7,135	1,632	858	4,683	16,169	32,305
1883	110	20,124	5,600	3,318	9,055	1,950	1,009	4,596	16,648	35,265
1884	123	21,238	5,060	3,313	10,146	2,194	1,067	4,164	16,124	35,609
1885	125	21,324	4,684	3,474	10,155	2,291	1,145	3,814	17,054	36,845
1886	128	22,518	4,283	3,487	10,295	2,433	1,186	3,422	17,814	37,902
1887	128	24,155	3,211	3,560	10,150	2,573	1,186	2,714	19,285	38,810
1888	129	26,322	3,283	3,885	10,148	2,708	1,258	2,753	21,278	41,841
1889	133	26,726	3,213	2,436	10,585	2,886	1,296	2,671	21,182	42,671
1890	139	31,762	3,215	3,098	11,320	2,980	1,363	2,667	26,800	51,188
1891	151	36,664	3,536	3,254	13,460	3,094	1,454	2,904	28,354	54,881
1892	161	41,336	3,678	3,726	14,520	3,316	1,515	3,089	32,296	62,356
1893	169	33,806	3,860	4,015	14,700	3,365	1,627	3,303	24,624	52,830
1894	169	34,634	4,050	3,712	13,855	3,030	1,298	3,426	27,490	56,325
1895	167	35,225	4,031	3,047	13,430	3,124	1,254	3,441	24,897	52,587
1896	166	31,257	4,263	3,363	13,095	3,140	1,216	3,713	23,725	50,100
1897	165	32,251	4,279	3,722	13,020	3,087	1,234	3,608	27,502	56,224
1898	168	35,259	6,525	3,710	13,150	2,976	1,222	3,931	32,781	64,118
1899	172	43,924	6,480	4,364	13,300	3,035	1,298	4,749	42,238	81,937
1900	196	50,593	8,780	4,777	14,035	3,213	1,433	6,915	49,041	94,829
1901	221	64,435	10,354	5,781	15,032	3,383	1,763	8,551	61,677	115,321
1902	230	74,032	11,482	5,533	15,485	3,626	1,996	8,459	66,585	117,700
1903	253	71,779	12,896	5,898	16,582	4,052	2,250	9,580	64,336	118,279

PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF NATIONAL BANKS—Continued.

MISSOURI.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans, etc.	U. S. bonds.	Cash, etc.	Capital.	Surplus.	Profits.	Circulation.	Deposits	Total assets.
1863	1	$47	$105	$87	$100	.....	$1	.....	$75	$241
1864	7	1,968	2,250	1,269	1,631	$194	161	$585	2,533	6,118
1865	11	4,045	4,047	3,934	3,574	586	216	1,028	5,622	14,144
1866	15	6,441	4,212	3,053	4,079	730	279	2,409	5,798	15,620
1867	17	9,463	5,343	3,250	7,559	667	550	3,373	6,444	21,739
1868	18	11,722	5,557	3,410	7,810	735	646	4,082	8,259	23,729
1869	18	10,817	5,356	2,753	7,810	835	719	4,130	5,919	22,603
1870	18	11,242	5,233	3,001	7,760	900	523	4,157	5,826	23,031
1871	29	12,469	6,661	3,020	8,885	1,029	605	5,470	6,720	27,135
1872	36	15,038	7,083	2,534	9,425	1,271	806	6,012	6,338	29,339
1873	37	16,151	7,254	2,685	9,545	1,434	925	6,131	8,158	31,633
1874	35	14,006	4,894	2,655	9,195	1,425	831	4,030	7,350	26,984
1875	35	14,353	3,657	2,981	9,095	1,414	770	2,957	8,746	27,086
1876	32	14,688	2,914	2,779	7,985	1,410	759	2,333	8,827	25,960
1877	30	10,830	2,516	2,741	5,285	1,049	603	1,914	6,846	19,947
1878	22	8,032	2,332	2,282	4,125	902	541	1,482	5,728	16,393
1879	20	8,961	2,476	2,487	3,850	942	517	1,677	5,853	17,059
1880	21	10,839	2,401	3,918	4,050	1,079	488	1,735	8,391	22,620
1881	22	13,933	3,555	4,260	4,655	921	567	2,318	10,255	26,408
1882	25	12,891	2,589	3,768	4,980	1,007	832	1,883	9,608	23,988
1883	34	16,808	3,000	3,964	5,850	1,216	590	2,118	11,623	29,437
1884	40	15,915	2,548	3,936	6,315	1,449	716	1,889	10,708	27,013
1885	42	16,472	2,927	3,854	6,561	1,480	759	2,018	11,607	28,796
1886	44	22,245	3,136	5,716	8,831	1,735	812	2,091	16,003	38,351
1887	50	31,899	3,009	8,629	11,757	2,167	1,043	1,767	23,462	53,677
1888	50	29,970	3,581	8,537	12,531	1,952	1,070	1,520	21,927	53,789
1889	59	40,312	2,877	7,347	15,809	2,399	1,130	1,498	28,464	69,102
1890	79	64,862	3,004	9,860	23,161	3,040	1,720	1,929	45,011	100,428
1891	83	59,807	3,100	9,935	25,120	3,156	1,920	2,250	38,757	94,604
1892	81	66,990	2,897	10,273	24,190	3,482	1,777	2,229	43,407	104,786
1893	78	47,465	2,696	9,576	22,865	3,610	1,594	2,064	29,138	76,506
1894	71	54,263	2,564	10,094	19,890	3,423	1,174	1,893	35,282	91,645
1895	67	56,955	2,714	9,023	17,665	3,303	1,193	1,792	37,475	87,228
1896	68	48,083	3,745	10,342	17,465	3,275	1,146	2,747	34,495	82,377
1897	63	56,769	4,737	12,036	14,815	3,030	1,228	3,230	42,893	105,859
1898	62	63,265	6,452	11,300	14,565	3,186	1,521	4,014	45,795	110,302
1899	63	87,088	6,974	16,708	17,615	4,023	3,546	4,210	68,870	158,456
1900	67	90,253	15,445	17,704	17,950	4,412	4,133	10,623	64,449	179,747
1901	71	124,493	20,942	21,508	20,135	6,052	5,812	16,332	81,622	238,133
1902	77	146,913	21,241	24,154	21,543	10,267	6,762	15,893	92,028	253,350
1903	84	150,676	11,705	24,779	23,020	12,790	7,751	16,854	98,579	269,544

DAKOTA.

1873	1	$37	$80	$29	$50	$1	$2	$45	$41	$184
1874	1	43	80	10	50	2	3	45	22	151
1875	1	64	80	12	50	9	4	44	65	202
1876	1	71	100	17	50	10	4	43	128	280
1877	1	98	100	20	50	10	7	45	132	294
1878	3	233	173	132	175	10	18	98	578	931
1879	4	354	210	146	205	21	40	117	732	1,190
1880	6	882	297	316	425	56	74	219	1,191	2,071
1881	8	1,174	395	356	575	83	169	304	1,741	2,955
1882	17	2,517	681	637	1,065	139	249	565	2,945	5,141
1883	30	3,649	960	856	1,767	358	330	662	4,080	7,552
1884	36	3,536	878	665	2,258	442	297	628	3,028	7,117
1885	41	4,000	912	923	2,402	501	279	647	3,726	8,056
1886	52	5,210	1,122	979	3,016	521	341	779	4,586	9,907
1887	62	6,834	1,238	1,211	3,720	664	383	862	5,849	12,472
1888	58	7,415	1,263	1,195	3,625	793	373	839	6,128	13,090
1889	61	7,794	1,361	749	3,930	917	367	892	6,469	13,866

NORTH DAKOTA.

1890	29	$4,145	$509	$411	$1,998	$413	$175	$458	$3,810	$7,179
1891	33	5,599	581	529	2,290	438	201	523	5,294	9,266
1892	33	7,056	669	587	2,465	502	279	557	6,550	10,895
1893	32	5,864	619	487	2,215	488	257	512	4,636	8,919
1894	32	5,248	619	512	2,190	420	227	510	4,950	9,071
1895	32	5,638	629	404	2,185	398	208	520	5,261	9,124
1896	29	5,032	490	479	1,810	375	230	440	5,048	8,385
1897	27	4,322	478	532	1,635	333	242	418	5,689	8,710
1898	24	4,606	483	421	1,500	228	220	391	5,035	7,744
1899	23	4,911	418	406	1,450	197	281	367	5,057	7,727
1900	27	5,416	517	376	1,525	208	321	435	5,016	8,047
1901	35	6,496	835	557	1,750	240	412	733	6,632	10,466
1902	49	9,218	932	794	2,076	329	462	818	9,772	14,350
1903	71	11,873	1,343	911	2,770	441	402	1,090	11,808	17,979

PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF NATIONAL BANKS—Continued.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans, etc.	U. S. bonds.	Cash, etc.	Capital.	Surplus.	Profits.	Circulation.	Deposits	Total assets.
1890	39	$4,909	$981	$521	$2,545	$597	$225	$580	$4,075	$8,872
1891	42	4,941	875	696	2,785	623	200	590	3,822	8,780
1892	40	5,619	805	612	2,610	629	207	582	5,052	9,908
1893	39	4,511	842	569	2,510	600	204	615	3,561	8,254
1894	35	3,825	748	478	2,185	501	122	531	3,521	7,372
1895	33	3,509	723	476	2,035	415	107	507	3,534	7,144
1896	30	3,222	686	718	1,885	371	114	477	3,910	7,265
1897	27	3,080	656	536	1,695	306	147	428	4,216	7,338
1898	26	3,454	689	474	1,585	290	169	448	4,246	7,217
1899	25	3,761	766	587	1,460	270	208	495	5,281	8,399
1900	28	4,302	757	658	1,503	205	330	519	6,081	9,262
1901	34	5,972	868	734	1,630	220	356	614	7,891	11,701
1902	47	8,409	1,068	791	1,958	253	484	693	10,899	15,773
1903	58	9,625	1,374	915	2,270	285	629	1,006	10,864	16,304

NEBRASKA.

1864	1	$11	$30	$9	$35	.....	$1	$12	$17	$74
1865	2	138	144	92	115	.....	31	27	337	525
1866	3	291	327	226	200	$5	58	148	645	1,242
1867	3	509	743	449	283	6	117	166	1,207	2,327
1868	4	705	697	504	400	16	137	169	1,415	3,216
1869	4	1,012	904	292	500	54	95	168	1,342	2,743
1870	4	1,122	717	250	500	61	87	167	1,192	2,900
1871	6	1,140	1,044	280	650	68	121	532	1,613	3,502
1872	9	1,724	1,250	425	850	114	88	756	2,142	4,487
1873	10	2,019	1,281	433	905	160	108	769	2,378	5,018
1874	10	2,196	1,400	512	1,025	129	96	895	2,518	5,321
1875	10	2,207	1,251	480	1,000	159	110	847	2,570	5,415
1876	9	2,265	1,184	451	950	172	74	795	2,660	5,270
1877	10	2,454	1,189	479	950	174	160	686	2,509	5,281
1878	10	2,483	1,188	665	950	223	155	704	2,719	5,616
1879	10	2,897	1,320	670	925	210	132	727	2,968	6,345
1880	10	3,193	1,112	809	850	230	164	681	3,724	6,940
1881	12	4,272	1,465	1,150	910	294	199	665	5,242	9,128
1882	23	6,775	1,843	1,300	1,715	323	374	1,099	6,113	12,140
1883	40	9,732	2,182	1,598	2,860	455	557	1,547	9,419	17,921
1884	63	12,598	2,406	2,096	4,735	637	677	1,705	9,996	21,057
1885	75	15,433	2,465	2,377	5,949	945	568	1,774	11,317	25,458
1886	88	18,967	2,402	2,914	7,184	1,197	631	1,603	14,214	29,675
1887	103	22,942	2,404	3,823	8,406	1,484	675	1,660	17,858	35,778
1888	104	24,563	2,721	4,456	9,285	1,506	744	1,676	19,120	39,759
1889	119	27,811	3,163	3,397	10,985	1,723	944	2,014	20,711	44,926
1890	135	33,364	3,406	4,495	12,555	1,979	1,036	2,340	26,152	53,598
1891	139	32,846	3,669	4,066	13,253	2,126	980	2,462	24,029	51,066
1892	137	35,203	3,538	4,782	13,518	2,129	972	2,747	28,783	59,568
1893	134	28,330	3,472	4,036	12,943	2,197	1,044	2,692	21,272	46,753
1894	127	27,555	3,468	3,950	12,573	1,957	709	2,529	21,549	48,075
1895	117	24,271	3,041	3,129	11,640	1,783	687	2,356	17,994	41,544
1896	113	20,154	2,962	4,098	10,975	1,560	513	2,256	17,037	38,145
1897	104	22,927	2,732	3,564	10,475	1,470	618	2,029	20,292	44,629
1898	102	25,096	4,656	3,692	10,225	1,427	636	2,064	25,717	52,149
1899	100	28,445	3,907	3,754	9,690	1,477	731	2,494	29,378	60,266
1900	110	31,716	5,082	4,085	9,965	1,676	703	3,948	32,917	68,508
1901	116	39,809	5,383	4,798	10,045	1,772	1,027	4,334	36,965	75,803
1902	124	44,198	9,811	4,436	10,088	2,068	966	3,940	41,093	77,465
1903	137	45,231	6,261	6,791	10,365	2,386	1,159	4,718	45,193	83,118

KANSAS.

1864	1	$113	$85	$63	$100	.....	$11	$30	$96	$279
1865	2	203	527	299	200	$4	20	76	2,479	2,910
1866	4	325	559	314	330	39	21	262	442	1,470
1867	5	409	709	268	400	89	35	311	533	1,948
1868	5	447	835	243	400	66	29	338	790	2,149
1869	5	476	812	270	400	63	46	338	667	2,102
1870	5	691	737	342	410	85	50	366	748	2,257
1871	11	1,279	1,095	384	802	114	71	606	1,288	3,632
1872	24	2,335	1,960	654	1,620	153	147	1,341	2,458	6,546
1873	26	2,896	2,223	584	1,965	261	170	1,490	2,589	7,304
1874	24	2,338	1,967	582	1,730	285	112	1,351	2,215	6,304
1875	19	2,147	1,585	438	1,420	283	110	1,036	2,039	5,412
1876	17	1,984	1,390	376	1,260	255	126	909	1,994	5,048
1877	15	2,071	1,230	409	1,065	253	106	792	2,111	4,728
1878	11	1,332	1,035	443	800	179	61	564	1,579	3,654
1879	12	1,562	1,244	557	838	185	80	675	2,138	4,439
1880	12	1,794	1,147	763	875	193	101	683	2,548	4,999
1881	13	2,509	1,170	787	925	225	142	679	3,239	5,872
1882	20	3,480	1,307	986	1,335	281	196	795	4,211	7,405

PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF NATIONAL BANKS—Continued.

KANSAS—Continued.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans, etc.	U.S. bonds.	Cash, etc.	Capital.	Surplus.	Profits.	Circulation.	Deposits	Total assets.
1883	36	$5,995	$1,599	$1,717	$2,250	$365	$296	$1,031	$6,994	$11,865
1884	59	8,598	1,842	2,233	3,845	431	462	1,297	8,362	15,498
1885	74	10,731	2,055	2,301	4,996	669	573	1,436	10,090	18,818
1886	98	14,662	2,501	2,890	6,732	1,087	705	1,687	12,591	24,303
1887	139	21,307	3,285	3,863	10,531	1,435	970	2,295	17,741	34,948
1888	160	23,020	3,897	3,592	12,855	1,842	1,050	2,819	17,465	38,277
1889	161	24,185	3,870	2,233	13,182	1,879	957	2,826	18,838	39,859
1890	159	25,636	3,834	2,554	13,909	1,959	960	2,924	20,685	42,974
1891	147	23,624	3,526	2,526	13,012	1,859	928	2,633	19,042	39,554
1892	142	23,466	3,212	2,518	12,442	1,758	911	2,584	21,665	41,230
1893	136	19,966	3,144	2,787	11,647	1,750	771	2,589	16,683	35,266
1894	126	18,514	3,025	2,279	10,427	1,499	656	2,415	17,540	34,546
1895	122	19,648	2,943	1,975	9,987	1,470	671	2,369	16,827	32,898
1896	116	17,286	2,949	2,318	9,552	1,355	651	2,306	15,585	31,297
1897	103	18,682	2,763	2,195	8,567	1,396	678	2,111	19,188	34,718
1898	101	21,746	3,068	2,310	8,417	1,439	801	2,147	22,453	37,821
1899	98	22,212	2,768	2,487	8,092	1,402	923	2,077	24,306	40,431
1900	110	24,782	4,894	2,653	8,417	1,417	1,141	3,931	29,195	49,157
1901	119	29,003	5,731	3,669	8,635	1,527	1,484	4,993	35,361	60,846
1902	129	33,180	6,306	4,195	9,116	1,674	1,568	5,240	37,379	62,345
1903	146	38,680	7,525	4,415	9,936	1,896	1,905	6,106	42,482	70,973

MONTANA.

1867	1	$75	$60	$36	$100	.....	$20	$36	$49	$218
1868	1	93	60	59	100	$10	8	36	67	255
1869	1	127	60	57	100	10	20	36	76	359
1870	1	133	60	99	100	10	2	36	118	342
1871	1	219	120	110	100	10	16	71	201	522
1872	4	458	276	351	300	10	54	146	446	1,354
1873	5	612	315	335	350	47	101	217	630	1,509
1874	5	723	436	341	350	70	63	257	786	1,713
1875	5	791	406	290	350	76	79	229	880	1,784
1876	5	751	386	273	350	77	67	211	770	1,653
1877	5	811	387	234	350	87	70	203	832	1,730
1878	3	868	230	181	200	75	108	110	747	1,528
1879	2	633	230	191	150	30	101	88	684	1,184
1880	3	978	380	168	200	30	153	156	1,102	1,824
1881	3	1,301	380	186	200	40	229	158	1,240	2,229
1882	7	2,791	646	540	655	74	354	389	3,040	4,837
1883	10	4,730	713	639	1,210	170	429	399	4,550	7,398
1884	13	5,191	674	856	1,650	266	542	426	4,741	8,190
1885	15	5,515	639	1,053	1,810	298	741	378	5,330	9,288
1886	16	6,418	656	1,499	1,864	333	893	400	6,979	11,276
1887	17	8,237	691	1,554	1,975	420	1,091	422	8,120	13,139
1888	17	8,777	691	1,629	1,950	506	1,271	421	9,068	14,329
1889	20	10,858	716	1,180	2,645	547	1,447	402	10,484	17,036
1890	25	13,451	1,006	1,455	3,315	552	1,948	546	12,807	20,514
1891	32	15,000	1,181	1,453	4,604	633	2,237	765	13,351	23,051
1892	34	16,200	1,206	1,736	4,740	705	2,519	785	15,225	25,679
1893	22	8,487	676	1,411	2,775	375	1,641	517	6,958	13,046
1894	27	12,752	939	1,718	4,400	558	1,901	745	12,776	21,522
1895	26	12,957	889	1,809	4,152	652	1,321	644	14,068	22,364
1896	25	10,079	894	1,840	3,350	601	769	660	11,418	17,668
1897	21	7,088	834	1,272	2,655	398	733	533	10,457	15,780
1898	21	7,225	1,150	1,366	2,555	380	752	525	10,781	16,134
1899	21	7,924	933	1,573	2,305	381	742	530	12,520	17,984
1900	21	9,134	1,665	1,447	2,305	402	797	717	13,360	19,755
1901	22	10,671	1,320	1,406	2,430	520	818	926	14,210	19,839
1902	23	11,705	1,329	1,444	2,480	520	1,030	872	15,848	22,051
1903	23	12,548	1,422	1,673	2,530	610	1,093	947	15,773	22,405

WYOMING.

1871	1	$77	$30	$15	$75	.....	$3	$27	$55	$161
1872	1	99	30	26	75	.....	5	27	81	188
1873	2	203	60	34	125	.....	23	51	162	363
1874	2	199	60	58	125	$10	26	54	190	412
1875	2	246	60	62	125	16	49	49	297	539
1876	2	198	60	96	125	21	29	50	265	498
1877	2	303	60	89	125	25	62	52	311	580
1878	2	285	60	129	125	25	89	42	369	657
1879	2	385	60	79	125	50	58	53	444	753
1880	2	492	64	109	150	50	39	52	535	841
1881	3	730	94	201	225	50	48	83	856	1,306
1882	4	991	194	219	425	78	71	127	1,185	1,928
1883	4	1,313	219	242	425	103	95	123	1,604	2,436
1884	4	1,604	235	209	525	78	107	138	1,418	2,509
1885	5	1,861	155	309	800	140	152	140	1,744	3,067

PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF NATIONAL BANKS—Continued.

WYOMING—Continued.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans, etc.	U.S. bonds.	Cash, etc.	Capital.	Surplus.	Profits.	Circulation.	Deposits	Total assets.
1886	6	$2,335	$180	$401	$900	$167	$193	$160	$1,768	$3,398
1887	8	2,527	224	305	1,075	210	180	201	1,697	3,568
1888	9	2,419	249	298	1,175	213	115	221	1,731	3,654
1889	9	2,340	249	236	1,175	239	81	215	1,919	3,726
1890	11	3,055	292	299	1,285	253	87	262	2,694	4,764
1891	12	3,257	312	276	1,385	239	92	268	2,709	4,896
1892	13	2,915	302	364	1,210	200	80	271	2,789	4,717
1893	13	2,490	302	252	1,210	181	63	272	1,769	3,739
1894	12	2,243	290	269	1,160	121	51	260	1,912	3,723
1895	11	1,942	240	244	860	110	55	215	2,182	3,496
1896	11	1,764	240	270	860	117	65	214	1,865	3,203
1897	11	1,827	215	253	860	123	63	192	2,652	4,067
1898	11	2,079	224	245	860	110	63	193	2,749	4,112
1899	11	2,262	215	265	860	118	61	192	3,092	4,515
1900	14	3,180	434	355	885	124	93	353	3,948	5,722
1901	14	3,810	503	304	885	143	183	445	4,231	6,211
1902	15	4,232	537	407	935	167	262	434	5,242	7,497
1903	16	4,946	594	368	985	188	277	491	5,560	7,891

COLORADO.

1865	1	$179	$70	$31	$200	.....	$20	$45	$162	$427
1866	3	417	188	173	350	$20	58	60	530	1,100
1867	3	445	498	246	350	58	117	254	663	1,647
1868	3	424	503	294	350	58	140	254	781	1,757
1869	3	552	453	263	350	78	77	254	773	1,798
1870	3	552	578	306	350	73	63	254	1,553	2,482
1871	4	873	676	319	400	73	76	360	1,458	2,561
1872	6	1,501	750	461	575	83	146	476	2,019	3,513
1873	6	1,792	765	526	575	166	208	475	2,376	4,110
1874	9	1,991	760	675	725	243	172	591	2,330	4,348
1875	9	2,362	783	717	875	284	206	601	2,513	4,826
1876	10	2,403	644	560	825	274	121	484	2,473	4,438
1877	13	2,411	709	609	1,010	158	121	545	2,933	5,298
1878	13	2,762	847	744	1,010	166	89	635	3,635	6,036
1879	14	3,805	1,416	1,203	1,070	207	141	727	6,179	9,496
1880	14	5,060	1,318	1,394	1,070	299	267	837	8,288	11,927
1881	17	6,511	1,382	1,810	1,277	468	325	985	10,352	14,675
1882	19	6,888	1,591	1,907	1,440	564	440	1,028	10,338	15,546
1883	22	7,671	1,729	2,138	1,640	776	568	1,094	10,838	16,704
1884	23	6,685	1,498	2,138	1,807	916	573	985	9,106	14,883
1885	25	7,609	1,433	2,255	2,025	1,003	454	927	10,282	17,061
1886	27	9,934	1,821	2,482	2,435	865	556	914	12,997	20,093
1887	31	12,402	1,905	3,133	2,752	929	812	880	15,820	24,713
1888	34	14,073	2,173	3,302	3,458	1,159	779	959	17,539	27,767
1889	39	16,931	2,226	3,069	4,290	1,324	1,020	951	21,307	34,376
1890	46	25,093	2,401	3,491	7,365	1,613	1,172	1,164	26,326	42,862
1891	49	25,103	2,403	3,448	8,640	2,007	1,604	1,399	23,514	41,509
1892	53	27,896	2,349	4,507	9,065	2,240	1,778	1,525	28,848	49,525
1893	51	22,107	2,093	4,252	8,775	2,238	1,808	1,477	18,477	36,187
1894	48	21,159	1,984	4,515	7,537	1,758	1,242	1,369	22,092	38,979
1895	45	19,848	1,863	5,226	6,437	1,715	1,060	1,221	24,354	40,504
1896	42	18,267	1,735	7,298	5,487	1,391	971	1,107	24,289	37,968
1897	41	18,494	1,774	6,088	5,232	1,168	866	1,132	28,155	44,705
1898	37	19,912	2,695	6,086	4,707	998	864	1,140	33,010	48,721
1899	36	21,334	3,009	6,657	4,147	976	905	1,664	40,295	60,520
1900	39	26,899	4,202	7,815	4,322	1,140	887	2,974	51,214	74,430
1901	41	29,827	4,943	7,761	4,427	1,317	954	3,521	53,118	78,645
1902	49	31,427	4,878	7,535	5,382	1,505	1,637	3,418	57,725	87,262
1903	55	31,762	5,819	8,845	5,695	1,670	1,816	4,042	58,509	87,085

NEW MEXICO.

1871	1	$88	$150	$36	$150	$1	$4	$135	$46	$337
1872	1	179	150	22	150	5	7	135	91	389
1873	2	321	300	59	300	13	15	270	160	763
1874	2	353	300	54	300	24	5	270	183	783
1875	2	408	300	63	300	35	7	266	339	947
1876	2	379	300	56	300	40	25	269	224	859
1877	2	357	460	104	300	31	28	268	286	1,105
1878	2	331	460	91	300	38	35	266	281	1,068
1879	2	275	460	114	300	31	13	266	258	1,005
1880	4	542	560	127	400	55	33	351	591	1,627
1881	4	722	560	197	400	101	50	352	990	2,214
1882	6	1,044	620	235	500	138	76	407	1,182	2,803
1883	6	1,125	670	248	550	144	73	409	1,169	2,758
1884	8	1,143	678	291	630	163	69	416	1,128	2,729
1885	8	1,424	623	266	650	153	50	370	1,750	3,270
1886	9	1,564	510	346	825	164	53	253	1,539	3,271

PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF NATIONAL BANKS—Continued.

NEW MEXICO—Continued.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans, etc.	U. S. bonds.	Cash, etc.	Capital.	Surplus.	Profits.	Circulation.	Deposits	Total assets.
1887	9	$1,751	$365	$237	$850	$177	$41	$216	$1,497	$3,135
1888	9	1,791	403	252	900	186	49	226	1,755	3,469
1889	9	2,129	427	213	975	223	58	250	1,965	3,862
1890	9	2,236	427	323	975	233	67	249	2,301	4,349
1891	12	2,551	565	250	1,115	217	67	326	2,203	4,434
1892	11	2,253	515	276	915	193	59	281	2,363	4,229
1893	10	1,673	465	237	750	189	58	238	1,208	2,918
1894	9	1,560	452	177	700	171	37	227	1,759	3,237
1895	8	1,643	515	208	650	145	44	281	1,947	3,551
1896	7	1,373	502	212	600	143	34	271	1,931	3,374
1897	6	1,551	540	211	600	99	37	304	2,776	4,189
1898	6	1,759	615	226	600	122	19	373	2,808	4,129
1899	6	1,994	615	264	600	133	39	372	3,259	4,988
1900	9	2,525	675	359	710	170	75	458	3,558	5,543
1901	10	2,897	684	324	762	178	100	478	4,145	6,219
1902	15	3,688	748	430	1,012	171	136	517	5,033	7,449
1903	19	4,426	964	518	1,162	208	182	705	5,562	8,621

OKLAHOMA.

1890	3	$133	$50	$40	$200	.....	$5	$34	$169	$408
1891	2	206	50	40	200	$5	11	45	242	510
1892	4	325	50	72	185	11	24	45	662	936
1893	6	339	75	135	300	16	49	67	592	1,077
1894	6	372	75	90	300	22	64	67	604	1,089
1895	5	394	62	63	250	33	13	56	651	1,033
1896	5	273	62	79	250	32	11	56	449	828
1897	5	428	62	87	250	33	15	55	676	1,093
1898	6	711	80	124	300	27	21	67	923	1,378
1899	8	1,012	125	144	400	33	40	112	1,438	2,116
1900	24	2,137	595	271	865	51	100	327	2,956	4,706
1901	46	4,783	1,008	819	1,558	111	234	746	8,389	12,226
1902	67	7,796	1,238	787	2,270	237	358	994	9,482	14,897
1903	85	9,681	1,650	1,088	3,035	313	496	1,290	11,977	19,482

INDIAN TERRITORY.

1890	2	$102	$37	$15	$110	.....	$3	$18	$61	$210
1891	3	206	37	20	150	$5	3	34	120	338
1892	6	483	90	49	349	16	17	79	394	876
1893	6	541	90	88	360	42	20	81	424	952
1894	6	768	90	99	360	62	22	81	938	1,548
1895	7	962	103	55	410	99	22	92	689	1,418
1896	8	816	115	110	460	126	29	104	700	1,495
1897	10	1,085	153	151	595	126	42	128	1,165	2,135
1898	14	1,725	204	173	795	167	63	183	1,454	2,788
1899	15	2,206	216	191	860	224	74	194	1,892	3,356
1900	30	2,876	438	256	1,317	256	169	353	2,307	4,577
1901	53	5,369	847	516	2,100	370	352	825	4,831	9,359
1902	69	7,277	1,003	548	2,779	500	491	966	5,896	11,917
1903	87	9,669	1,624	691	3,955	682	451	1,558	7,175	15,182

WASHINGTON.

1878	1	$126	$100	$88	$150	.....	$8	$45	$92	$353
1879	1	202	160	24	150	$2	22	99	160	434
1880	1	391	150	53	150	30	24	135	292	639
1881	2	510	130	59	200	30	89	117	456	892
1882	2	756	184	85	200	32	140	162	581	1,179
1883	12	1,851	328	329	760	44	239	253	1,623	3,069
1884	15	2,088	326	280	955	90	308	292	1,242	3,088
1885	15	2,035	380	347	1,005	140	375	323	1,450	3,410
1886	18	2,436	453	475	1,115	155	406	348	2,287	4,458
1887	18	3,832	406	608	1,280	233	476	357	3,638	6,254
1888	24	6,232	572	1,044	1,855	323	756	421	6,629	10,341
1889	35	10,776	1,000	1,528	3,514	892	467	705	12,979	19,381
1890	51	15,106	1,335	2,004	5,327	1,254	883	1,065	14,341	24,129
1891	64	14,974	1,582	1,907	6,555	1,572	869	1,322	12,428	24,060
1892	70	17,453	1,873	2,135	7,875	1,750	1,047	1,575	14,793	28,664
1893	57	12,430	1,430	1,367	6,020	1,658	807	1,242	7,010	18,563
1894	59	11,637	1,545	1,123	6,180	1,288	633	1,296	7,862	18,804
1895	47	9,480	1,290	1,050	5,055	1,180	534	1,019	7,660	16,496
1896	40	7,255	1,123	1,379	4,778	935	274	911	6,469	14,067
1897	35	6,796	1,108	1,791	4,388	706	391	840	10,109	17,351
1898	32	7,403	1,280	2,227	3,838	520	333	757	13,821	20,455
1899	31	9,431	1,572	2,927	3,360	503	474	792	18,702	25,915
1900	31	12,188	2,499	2,698	3,250	560	681	936	20,934	29,350
1901	30	15,078	2,642	2,903	3,155	693	954	1,105	24,255	33,797
1902	34	18,802	2,953	3,089	3,430	947	1,026	1,283	30,967	42,040
1903	34	23,461	3,521	3,373	3,495	1,162	1,211	1,581	33,032	46,330

PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF NATIONAL BANKS—Continued.

OREGON.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans, etc.	U. S. bonds.	Cash, etc.	Capital.	Surplus.	Profits.	Circulation.	Deposits	Total assets.
1866	1	$39	$101	$20	$100	.....	$7	$88	$23	$218
1867	1	67	162	108	100	.....	7	83	51	375
1868	1	54	159	100	100	.....	28	88	36	390
1869	1	137	210	185	100	$5	11	88	115	588
1870	1	323	315	184	200	5	47	96	266	1,006
1871	1	690	475	169	250	6	95	223	495	1,636
1872	1	725	331	182	250	9	157	221	565	1,621
1873	1	732	353	121	250	50	177	223	447	1,538
1874	1	710	458	164	250	50	220	221	556	1,581
1875	1	755	465	171	250	50	259	209	562	1,659
1876	1	788	468	141	250	50	302	223	627	1,723
1877	1	896	503	285	250	50	249	221	845	1,996
1878	1	883	540	128	250	50	284	202	708	1,935
1879	1	767	751	168	250	50	287	213	711	1,891
1880	1	954	753	210	250	50	341	223	984	2,292
1881	1	1,022	903	381	250	50	321	223	1,583	3,004
1882	2	1,724	921	481	300	52	363	257	2,194	4,044
1883	6	2,599	904	619	505	60	441	324	2,296	4,798
1884	8	2,181	957	524	695	68	562	359	2,074	4,450
1885	9	2,202	964	595	710	82	619	347	2,556	5,032
1886	18	3,504	1,232	783	1,320	92	749	525	3,692	7,580
1887	23	5,786	1,245	1,108	1,795	153	959	566	5,325	10,036
1888	27	6,816	1,120	1,174	2,360	288	900	448	6,018	11,565
1889	31	8,771	1,170	1,096	2,590	537	1,010	508	8,118	14,383
1890	37	11,060	1,276	1,400	2,975	657	1,259	590	9,843	17,558
1891	40	12,006	1,379	1,528	4,275	802	1,466	690	9,643	18,809
1892	41	12,211	1,264	1,431	3,945	856	1,476	709	10,364	19,146
1893	39	9,893	1,226	1,572	3,795	910	1,332	692	6,916	15,184
1894	35	8,196	1,570	1,385	3,620	675	849	571	7,422	14,977
1895	35	7,459	1,670	1,319	3,370	586	877	564	8,211	15,044
1896	33	6,542	1,808	2,791	3,170	571	823	993	7,348	14,525
1897	30	6,352	1,983	1,807	3,020	554	825	818	8,626	16,922
1898	29	6,029	2,105	1,347	2,520	479	831	728	9,524	16,300
1899	28	6,268	1,517	1,891	2,420	477	854	832	11,781	19,197
1900	27	7,573	2,021	1,767	2,370	495	969	958	11,782	18,828
1901	29	8,123	2,062	2,088	2,395	502	1,031	1,069	13,567	21,090
1902	30	9,386	2,477	2,586	2,420	520	1,192	1,094	16,692	25,564
1903	34	12,942	2,961	2,838	2,563	583	1,388	1,515	19,460	30,948

CALIFORNIA.

1871	1	$852	$500	$118	$1,000	.....	$41	$277	$199	$1,517
1872	3	4,903	1,757	833	2,800	$241	122	1,366	3,144	8,068
1873	5	4,443	2,542	1,460	3,200	150	141	1,988	3,193	9,591
1874	6	6,708	2,641	1,924	3,550	244	160	2,108	5,406	12,293
1875	9	5,655	2,800	1,343	4,680	394	240	2,172	3,654	11,648
1876	9	5,462	1,794	1,142	4,700	347	167	1,414	2,499	9,403
1877	9	5,254	1,818	1,282	4,300	225	201	1,399	2,985	9,482
1878	9	5,390	1,875	1,635	4,300	285	172	1,437	3,403	10,070
1879	8	4,568	1,836	1,386	3,550	317	122	1,451	2,870	8,721
1880	10	5,058	1,964	1,521	3,150	347	178	1,502	3,873	9,681
1881	11	6,476	1,970	2,312	3,300	444	314	1,334	6,165	12,794
1882	11	7,690	2,140	2,315	3,300	519	382	1,204	7,434	13,992
1883	15	8,175	2,165	2,245	3,550	594	462	1,477	8,124	14,782
1884	15	7,519	1,593	2,006	3,550	686	420	1,347	6,531	12,840
1885	17	8,198	1,583	1,746	3,845	783	438	1,395	6,710	13,639
1886	24	12,161	1,780	3,044	5,385	908	563	1,393	11,215	20,465
1887	33	19,300	2,209	5,694	6,870	1,027	864	1,600	22,136	34,609
1888	38	19,870	2,557	4,534	8,175	1,454	1,074	1,679	18,074	32,791
1889	37	19,838	1,988	3,646	8,250	1,752	1,207	1,157	17,154	31,678
1890	37	20,568	1,819	3,421	8,475	2,179	1,102	1,188	18,236	33,410
1891	36	21,631	1,831	3,757	8,425	2,307	1,210	1,221	18,608	34,881
1892	36	19,413	1,819	3,629	8,175	2,102	1,273	1,323	16,714	31,987
1893	35	16,871	1,706	3,049	8,125	2,250	1,220	1,263	12,175	26,652
1894	34	17,891	1,756	3,436	7,775	2,337	975	1,088	14,684	29,031
1895	31	18,848	2,065	3,775	7,525	2,360	1,059	1,342	16,361	31,388
1896	31	17,453	2,101	5,137	7,525	2,536	922	1,479	16,181	31,318
1897	32	19,080	2,187	4,959	7,560	2,544	876	1,467	18,912	34,813
1898	34	24,661	3,650	9,399	10,825	3,283	1,046	1,487	28,977	51,484
1899	35	28,441	2,807	8,818	10,825	3,413	1,242	1,438	33,138	59,356
1900	38	33,029	5,373	6,996	10,998	3,636	1,763	3,858	35,195	64,417
1901	44	39,361	7,194	7,134	11,620	3,963	2,348	6,117	43,898	77,466
1902	49	45,164	8,905	10,231	12,180	4,531	2,524	7,087	53,603	92,542
1903	61	64,368	12,565	11,482	16,030	5,962	3,027	9,283	69,941	122,432

PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF NATIONAL BANKS—Continued.

IDAHO.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans, etc.	U.S. bonds.	Cash, etc.	Capital.	Surplus.	Profits.	Circulation.	Deposits	Total assets.
1867	1	$72	$52	$26	$100	.....	$8	$29	$27	$184
1868	1	66	75	22	100	$11	8	64	19	201
1869	1	84	75	39	100	5	.....	63	67	253
1870	1	69	75	32	100	7	2	63	69	258
1871	1	106	100	37	100	10	1	89	124	338
1872	1	87	100	33	100	12	10	89	95	325
1873	1	81	100	30	100	15	9	88	79	309
1874	1	95	100	49	100	19	10	89	157	377
1875	1	124	100	41	100	23	9	86	152	384
1876	1	70	100	40	100	20	9	87	131	363
1877	1	90	100	41	100	21	3	85	127	345
1878	1	103	100	24	100	20	11	84	136	359
1879	1	120	100	34	100	20	5	86	131	355
1880	1	103	100	56	100	20	7	81	128	349
1881	1	101	200	75	100	20	10	83	320	534
1882	1	132	100	81	100	20	9	81	274	485
1883	3	241	125	84	200	20	22	99	392	757
1884	4	302	118	114	250	20	42	58	438	824
1885	4	351	68	138	250	20	63	60	417	854
1886	6	486	105	156	350	21	83	93	466	1,046
1887	6	578	143	149	350	29	89	82	577	1,234
1888	7	676	183	243	430	85	57	99	845	1,613
1889	8	872	200	213	490	96	111	117	1,098	2,063
1890	7	1,088	175	184	400	135	87	93	1,398	2,244
1891	8	1,384	214	236	575	149	115	128	1,661	2,734
1892	11	1,804	232	253	700	197	157	152	2,005	3,375
1893	13	1,636	256	279	825	247	180	186	1,303	2,972
1894	12	1,519	244	289	775	256	184	172	1,690	3,282
1895	11	1,353	246	281	725	271	137	157	1,995	3,394
1896	11	1,285	256	320	675	275	124	163	1,846	3,228
1897	10	1,067	237	276	600	246	140	164	2,270	3,505
1898	10	1,133	276	312	600	248	139	150	2,762	3,984
1899	9	1,039	253	295	550	196	130	137	3,512	4,697
1900	9	1,367	305	365	550	200	149	178	3,799	5,034
1901	12	2,044	328	373	625	204	190	199	4,490	5,921
1902	14	2,428	408	428	725	237	251	230	5,854	7,525
1903	19	3,793	533	527	875	248	317	311	6,798	8,944

UTAH.

1866	1	$142	$50	$16	$150	.....	$14	$45	$77	$291
1867	1	174	150	17	150	$4	16	135	59	384
1868	1	159	165	37	150	12	7	135	73	381
1869	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870	1	66	145	7	100	22	.....	124	148	414
1871	1	256	150	57	100	25	.....	133	303	582
1872	2	506	300	68	250	77	7	225	490	1,185
1873	3	734	525	176	450	51	51	404	599	1,783
1874	2	446	150	98	300	65	36	135	249	804
1875	2	467	100	144	300	100	36	90	301	843
1876	1	291	75	122	200	35	30	45	253	565
1877	1	298	50	200	200	40	30	39	360	672
1878	1	218	50	150	200	40	34	40	320	640
1879	1	285	251	170	200	50	27	78	573	1,004
1880	1	289	300	157	200	65	33	179	569	1,093
1881	1	359	450	209	200	100	54	153	944	1,527
1882	3	649	410	307	350	125	68	269	1,088	2,032
1883	4	1,010	510	261	450	170	78	368	1,480	2,650
1884	5	1,216	563	240	600	244	65	400	1,401	2,812
1885	6	1,365	538	307	800	275	67	325	1,627	3,209
1886	7	1,821	500	460	837	303	137	303	2,048	3,792
1887	7	2,119	691	462	850	373	115	292	2,335	4,262
1888	7	2,459	617	524	850	422	159	270	2,863	4,841
1889	8	3,327	489	628	1,350	424	323	214	3,921	6,714
1890	10	4,926	589	839	2,060	560	384	301	4,442	8,343
1891	13	5,000	639	775	2,750	914	202	357	3,574	8,332
1892	14	5,342	652	993	2,800	956	183	365	4,619	9,333
1893	14	4,554	602	904	2,800	931	225	382	2,713	7,545
1894	11	3,133	907	447	2,100	750	203	261	2,299	6,054
1895	11	3,069	957	554	2,100	710	196	448	2,940	6,904
1896	11	2,832	1,007	752	1,900	689	140	460	2,587	6,242
1897	11	2,462	1,162	781	1,750	397	232	426	3,802	7,209
1898	11	2,734	1,238	756	1,750	378	196	513	3,891	7,338
1899	11	2,497	1,387	1,324	1,650	393	193	442	4,381	8,170
1900	10	2,956	1,719	964	1,600	398	274	930	5,072	9,642
1901	10	4,003	1,950	955	1,600	410	300	1,272	6,484	11,522
1902	12	4,356	2,005	1,303	1,680	430	450	1,238	8,188	13,939
1903	13	5,488	2,093	1,147	1,705	465	479	1,290	8,214	14,147

PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF NATIONAL BANKS—Continued.

NEVADA.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans, etc.	U. S. bonds.	Cash, etc.	Capital.	Surplus.	Profits.	Circulation.	Deposits	Total assets.
1866	1	$114	$155	$80	$155	$2	$7	$129	$65	$379
1867	1	166	155	66	155	4	22	132	100	428
1868	1	177	155	70	155	6	28	131	123	442
1869	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1879	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1880	1	112	40	23	50	.....	4	36	65	186
1881	1	181	40	47	75	9	6	36	114	289
1882	1	205	40	42	75	14	6	34	162	319
1883	1	217	40	31	75	20	6	35	167	321
1884	1	245	40	48	75	25	10	35	189	367
1885	1	248	45	56	75	25	11	35	215	383
1886	1	260	25	66	100	30	10	22	220	433
1887	2	514	38	60	150	40	12	34	351	700
1888	2	597	71	73	282	98	10	63	271	857
1889	2	669	70	43	282	103	18	63	306	880
1890	2	635	70	51	282	103	29	63	245	842
1891	2	653	70	42	282	103	34	63	360	875
1892	2	748	70	50	282	128	19	67	397	1,004
1893	2	610	70	54	282	128	28	63	364	901
1894	2	687	70	48	282	128	22	59	449	1,039
1895	2	647	70	42	282	128	9	63	478	1,044
1896	1	206	20	12	82	8	1	18	151	296
1897	1	212	20	21	82	8	2	18	251	361
1898	1	197	20	22	82	2	4	18	345	451
1899	1	277	20	20	82	2	3	18	425	531
1900	1	351	20	49	82	3	5	20	433	549
1901	1	401	21	18	82	5	1	20	385	614
1902	1	378	21	28	82	10	7	20	514	640
1903	1	546	21	36	82	23	7	20	597	794

ARIZONA.

1882	1	$114	$109	$97	$100	.....	$10	$19	$211	$386
1883	1	57	109	71	100	$1	15	31	107	314
1884	2	135	47	71	150	3	7	40	143	351
1885	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1886	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1887	1	174	25	35	100	.....	6	22	133	325
1888	1	154	25	27	100	9	11	22	115	277
1889	1	171	25	30	100	20	12	22	156	321
1890	2	204	37	66	150	30	16	33	293	536
1891	3	240	50	53	200	34	24	43	307	623
1892	4	431	75	101	300	34	61	68	504	973
1893	5	479	150	140	400	36	75	90	441	1,100
1894	5	541	150	129	400	39	74	85	593	1,209
1895	5	701	150	147	400	41	100	81	825	1,485
1896	5	669	150	181	400	39	52	127	704	1,343
1897	5	798	175	179	400	46	50	147	1,135	1,796
1898	5	993	175	283	400	53	56	136	1,539	2,222
1899	5	1,259	175	271	400	72	71	147	2,072	2,820
1900	5	1,328	204	313	400	89	82	187	2,076	2,862
1901	7	1,681	218	307	455	90	99	192	2,772	3,705
1902	7	1,767	218	354	455	93	123	202	2,885	3,832
1903	11	2,282	412	303	605	133	131	352	3,355	4,726

ALASKA.

1898 *a*	1	$37	$12	$21	$50	.....	.....	$2	$49	$102
1899 *a*	1	42	62	19	50	.....	.....	7	137	215
1900 *a*	1	56	62	44	50	$1	$1	6	118	220
1901 *a*	1	47	88	34	50	1	2	4	112	245
1902 *a*	1	60	88	30	50	1	2	3	144	267
1903 *b*	1	80	88	26	50	3	2	4	160	294

HAWAII.

1901 *a*	1	$932	$150	$256	$500	$25	$10	$49	$732	$1,439
1902 *a*	2	837	256	199	525	50	8	55	647	1,489
1903 *b*	2	1,067	257	768	525	56	17	40	1,026	2,497

PORTO RICO.

1903	1	16	100	16	100	.....	.....	100	113	313

a Statement of July. *b* Statement of June 9.

DIGEST OF NATIONAL BANK DECISIONS.

COMPILED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE COMPTROLLER
OF THE CURRENCY.

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Decree of dissolution, effect.

1. An action in attachment against a national bank is abated by a decree dissolving the corporation and forfeiting its franchises. (Natl. Bank of Selma *v.* Colby, 88 U. S., 21 Wall., 609.)

Act of insolvency grounds for abatement of action.

2. An action in attachment against a national bank after an act of insolvency or contemplated insolvency may be abated. (Market Natl. Bank of New York *v.* Pacific Natl. Bank, 30 Hun. N. Y., 50; Natl. Bank of Selma *v.* Colby, 88 U. S., 21 Wall., 609.)

Two suits, different courts, same cause.

3. The pendency of a suit in a State court is not necessarily a bar to a suit in a Federal court between the same parties, involving the same issues. (Short et al. *v.* Hepburn, 75 Fed. Rep., 113.)

ACCOMMODATION PAPER.

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NATIONAL BANK AS INDORSER, GUARANTOR, OR SURETY ON COMMERCIAL PAPER SOLELY FOR ACCOMMODATION.

Accommodation indorser.

1. A national bank can not become an accommodation indorser. (National Bank of Commerce *v.* Atkinson, 55 F. R., 465; Thomas *v.* City National Bank, 40 Nebr., 501; 46 Nebr., 861; Nat. Bank of Gloversville *v.* Wells, 79 N. Y., 499, reversing Nat. Bank of Gloversville *v.* Wells, 15 Hun., 51; Seligman *v.* Charlottesville National Bank, 3 Hughes, U. S., 647; Knickerbocker *v.* Wilcox, 83 Mich., 200.)

Accommodation guarantor.

2. A national bank, upon the deposit of collateral security with it, has no power to guarantee the obligation of the person making such deposits. (Seligman *v.* Charlottesville National Bank, 3 Hughes, U. S., 647.)
3. While a national bank has no power to guarantee a contract between third persons, yet it can not repudiate the contract and retain its fruits. (Norton *v.* Derby Nat. Bank, 61 N. H., 589.)
4. An agreement by a national bank to guarantee the payment of the debt of a third party, solely for his benefit, is ultra vires. (Bowen *v.* Needles Nat. Bank, 87 Fed. Rep., 430.)

ACCOMMODATION PAPER—Continued.

NATIONAL BANK AS INDORSER, GUARANTOR, ETC.—continued.

5. Where a bank guaranteed the payment of a draft solely for the accommodation of a customer, it was not liable on its contract of guaranty, it being against public policy for a bank to become an accommodation party to drafts. (Nat. Bank of Barnwell *v.* City Hall Bank, 9 Ohio S. and C. P. Dec., 827.)
6. Revised Statutes, section 5136, empowers a national bank to "exercise, by its board of directors or duly authorized officers or agents, subject to law, all such incidental powers as shall be necessary to carry on the business of banking, by discounting and negotiating promissory notes, drafts, * * * and other evidences of debt; * * * by loaning money on personal security," etc. *Held*, that the cashier of a national bank has no power to bind it to pay the draft of a third person on one of its customers, to be drawn at a future day, when it expects to have a deposit from him sufficient to cover it, and no action lies against the bank for its refusal to pay such a draft. (Flannagan et al. *v.* California Nat. Bank et al., 56 Fed. Rep., 959.)
7. It is ultra vires on the part of a national bank to guarantee checks drawn on it by one having no funds deposited with the bank. (Bowen *v.* Needles Nat. Bank et al., 1 Banking Cases, 644.)
8. The act of Congress authorizing the organization of national banks confers upon them no authority, either in express terms or by implication, to guarantee the payment of debts contracted by a third person, and solely for his benefit; and acts of this nature, whether executed by the cashier or the board of directors, are necessarily ultra vires. (Commercial National Bank et al. *v.* Pirie et al., 82 Fed. Rep., 799.)
9. The presentation by a merchant seeking to purchase goods of a written guaranty, by a national bank, of payment for any goods he may purchase, even if it implies a representation that the bank is financially sound, is not of itself a fraudulent representation, such as will justify a rescission, since the seller is chargeable with knowledge that in law such a guaranty by a national bank is ultra vires and void. (Ib.)
10. A national bank has no power to lend its credit to any person or corporation, or to become guarantor of the obligations of another, except in the case of the transfer of promissory notes discounted, which is in the ordinary course of banking. (Bowen *v.* Needles National Bank, 94 Fed. Rep., 925.)
11. The unanimous consent of all the stockholders of a national bank is required to bind it on an accommodation guaranty. (Ft. Dearborn Nat. Bank *v.* Seymour, 73 N. W. R., 734.)

Accommodation drafts.

12. A national bank has no power to make accommodation drafts for a customer to be used by him as collateral security. (Johnson *v.* Charlottesville National Bank, 3 Hughes, U. S., 657.)

Accommodation surety.

13. National banks have no power under the banking act to enter into contracts of suretyship in which they have no interest. (Knickerbocker *v.* Wilcox, 83 Mich., 200.)
14. A contract in which a national bank becomes surety for a third person may be enforced against the bank when the other party to the contract has executed it. (Seeber *v.* Commercial Nat. Bank of Ogden, 77 F. R., 957.)
15. With the exception of trust and surety companies, as a general rule, no corporation has the power to become surety for another. (M. V. Monarch Co. et al. *v.* Farmers and Drovers' Bank, 1 B. C., 146.)
16. A cashier of a national bank has no authority, merely by virtue of his office, to obligate the bank upon an undertaking in replevin in a cause wherein the bank has no interest. (Sturdevant et al. *v.* Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Rushville et al., 4 Banking Cases, 49.)
17. It is not within the powers of an incorporated State bank to pledge its credit as a mere matter of accommodation by executing undertakings in judical proceedings. (Ib.)
18. Where an incorporated bank becomes surety in such an undertaking, no estoppel to assert want of power to incur the obligation arises solely upon the ground that other parties have been misled, and acted in reliance thereon to their disadvantage, since the obligation was so clearly ultra vires that the parties must have known it, and taken their chances of the corporation carrying it out. (Ib.)

ACCOMMODATION PAPER—Continued.

NATIONAL BANK AS INDORSER, GUARANTOR, ETC.—continued.

19. In such cases the corporation will be held estopped only where it has acquired money or property by means of the contract in excess of its powers, and having retained the same or the proceeds thereof, sets up want of power against the party seeking to enforce it. (Ib.)

RIGHTS OF HOLDERS OF ACCOMMODATION PAPER OF NATIONAL BANKS.

Holders with notice.

1. The accommodation paper of a national banking association is ultra vires, and void in the hands of one who takes it with knowledge of its character. (Bowen *v.* Needles Nat. Bank, 87 F. R., 430; Johnson *v.* Charlottesville National Bank, 3 Hughes, U. S., 657.)
2. Where a party knowingly takes as collateral security drafts of a national bank, drawn for the accommodation of a customer, he can not recover in a suit against the bank in the hands of a receiver. (Johnson *v.* Charlottesville National Bank, 3 Hughes, U. S., 657; Bowen *v.* Needles Nat. Bank, 87 F. R., 430; 1 Banking Cases, 644.)
3. Accommodation indorsements or acceptances by a national bank are ultra vires, and void in the hands of holders with notice. (Bowen *v.* Needles Nat. Bank, 87 Fed. Rep., 430.)

Holders without notice.

4. A private corporation can not defend an action on its accommodation note on the ground of ultra vires as against a bona fide holder. (Florence Railroad and Improvement Company *v.* Chase National Bank, 17 So., 720.)
5. As against a holder for value, a maker of an accommodation note can defend only on the ground of actual payment. (Philler *v.* Patterson, Pa. Sup., 32 A., 26.)
6. A national bank's accommodation indorsement of commercial paper or its accommodation draft is valid in the hands of a bona fide holder. (Johnson *v.* Charlottesville National Bank, 3 Hughes, U. S., 657.)
7. Where a note executed solely for the accommodation of a bank was made payable to the order of the bank's cashier and indorsed in blank, the mere fact that the president of the bank negotiated the note for his personal benefit to a third person, who knew his office, was not of itself notice to the purchaser of the facts, or sufficient to put him on inquiry as to the legality of the president's act. (Kaiser *v.* United States National Bank, Ga., 25 S. E., 620.)
8. The fact that one who signed as maker of a note was in fact only an accommodation maker, and signed, without consideration, in order that the indorser, who was really the principal debtor, might get the note discounted, and that these facts were known to the bank which discounted the note at the time of discounting, is no defense for such accommodation maker in an action on the note. (Armstrong *v.* Scott et al., 36 Fed. Rep., 63.)
9. In an action upon a negotiable promissory note, brought by the indorsee against the maker, it appeared that the note had been given to the indorsor as accommodation paper, under an express agreement that defendant should not be held liable on the note. *Held*, that defendant could not take advantage of the agreement against a bona fide purchaser for value, before maturity, unless it appeared that at the time of the purchase he knew of the agreement. (Union Bank *v.* Crine, 33 Fed. Rep., 809.)

WHEN BANK MAY RECOVER ON ACCOMMODATION PAPER.

1. The mere knowledge on the part of the officers of the bank, when discounting paper, that it was drawn for accommodation, will not prevent the bank from recovering thereon. (Israel *v.* Gale, 1 Banking Cases, 705; Union Bank *v.* Crine, 33 Fed. Rep., 809; Molson *v.* Hawley, 1 Blatch., U. S., 409; Armstrong *v.* Scott, 36 Fed. Rep., 63.)
2. Accommodation indorsers of a note made payable to themselves can not escape liability to plaintiff bank on the ground that the note was delivered by them to the vice-president and general manager of the bank upon the faith of his agreement that the note was not to be accepted or discounted by him for the bank until it had been indorsed by another person, as the bank is to be regarded as the payee, and a note can not be delivered to the payee as an escrow; but defendant may, by counter claim, recover damages for breach of the agreement. (Dils *v.* Bank of Pikeville, 3 Banking Cases, 206.)

ACCOMMODATION PAPER—Continued.

WHEN BANK MAY RECOVER ON ACCOMMODATION PAPER—continued.

3. The directors of a bank, on examining its loans, found a note signed by its cashier as a joint maker, who, on his attention being called thereto, stated that defendant was to indorse the note; and he was called in and indorsed it. *Held*, that the fact that the defendant received no consideration therefor would not relieve him from liability on the note in the hands of the bank, as merely an accommodation indorser for the bank after it had purchased the note, as the cashier had no authority to discount his own note for the bank, even if he had general authority to discount notes, and therefore the bank did not accept the note until it was indorsed by defendants, and the original consideration paid for the note attached to the indorsement. (Bank of Monticello *v.* Dooly et al., 4 Banking Cases, 276.)

When bank estopped to claim contract was ultra vires.

4. A corporation is estopped to contend that its contract was ultra vires only when it seeks to retain unjustly the fruits of the contract which has been performed by the other party. (Bowen *v.* Needles Nat. Bank, 1 Banking Cases, 644.)

When maker required to pay accommodation note.

5. One L made a note, and delivered it to the payee, upon an express agreement that it should be sold and discounted by the payee for cash, which should be paid over to L. Instead of so doing, the payee diverted the note, which passed through the hands of several parties, who had notice of the diversion, and who severally indorsed the note. The last of these parties, the D Co., had the note discounted at its bank, which had no notice of the diversion, and received and used the proceeds. The note not being paid, the bank, at the request of the D Co., sued the maker and all the indorsers except the D Co. *Held*, that the fact that the bank had discounted the note solely in reliance on the credit of the D Co., and that it had omitted to sue that company, in reliance upon the company's paying the note if not collected from the maker or prior indorsers, though it enabled the D Co. to obtain an unfair advantage, was not a defense to the action. (Germania Bank of New York *v.* La Follette et al., 72 Fed. Rep., 145.)
6. Where signatures of defendants were obtained either as makers or indorsers of certain notes for the supposed accommodation of certain persons to whom they looked for indemnity, the fact that the notes were fraudulently obtained for the use of the cashier of a bank, who discounted them with the bank's funds, and applied the proceeds to his own use, does not render the bank chargeable with a knowledge of the fraud, and it is an owner in good faith of the paper which it took for value and before maturity. (Indian Head National Bank *v.* Clark, Mass., 43 N. E., 912.)
7. Where the maker of a note gives to the bank which discounts it a mortgage as collateral security, on the express condition that it shall not be recorded unless the bank shall thereafter consider it necessary, the failure of the bank to record the mortgage until too late to realize anything thereon will not discharge the accommodation indorser from liability on the note. (Allentown National Bank *v.* Trexler, Pa. Sup., 34 A., 195.)
8. In an action by a bank on a note it appeared that the defendant, a resident of New York, made the note for the accommodation of the payees, residents of another State, who indorsed it to plaintiff, situated in the same State. The indorsers were afterwards discharged in insolvency proceedings, in which plaintiff proved the note as a claim and received a dividend thereon. *Held*, that the maker was not discharged from liability, since the indorsers would have been discharged as to plaintiff if it had not appeared and taken the dividend, and defendant was not injured thereby. (12 N. Y. S., 401, affirmed. Third National Bank *v.* Hastings, N. Y. App., 32 N. E., 71.)
9. The maker of a note can not assert as a defense thereto against the payee, a bank, that he signed the note at the request of the cashier and teller of the bank, who stated that they wished to use his name in stock speculations, for which purpose the notes would be discounted by the bank; that their names could not appear because of their official connection with the bank; and that he should not be charged with any of the notes given nor credited with anything received on the sale of the stock; and that the bank would take care of the notes as they became due, an agreement that a note given for a proper consideration shall not be collected being nugatory. (Mead *v.* National Bank of Pawling, Sup., 34 N. Y. S., 1054.)

ACCOMMODATION PAPER—Continued.

WHEN BANK MAY RECOVER ON ACCOMMODATION PAPER—continued.

10. The mere knowledge on the part of the officers of a bank, when discounting paper, that it was drawn for accommodation will not prevent the bank from recovering thereon. (Israel *v.* Gale, 1 Banking Cases, 705.)
11. It was contended that the plaintiff bank could not recover on an accommodation note discounted by it because it took the note for an antecedent debt of the person for whom it was discounted. *Held*, that this proposition of fact was unsupported by the record, and therefore it was unnecessary to point out the soundness of the legal contention. (Ib.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rights and equities of national banks protected.

1. A director and stockholder of a national bank gave an accommodation note to the bank's president, on the latter's request and representation that the note was to be put in the hands of his personal creditor as security, and on condition that no money should be drawn on the note, and that the note should not be put in the bank. Without the knowledge of the maker, he being aged and infirm of sight, the note was made payable to the bank and placed therein, and a certificate of deposit for the amount thereof issued to the president, and by him deposited with his creditor, who held the same until the bank's failure. *Held*, that the maker was liable on the note to the bank's receiver. (Linn County National Bank *v.* Crawford, C. C., 69 Fed. Rep., 532.)
2. When the payee of an accommodation check, given for a particular purpose, deposits it in a bank in his own name and the bank makes advances and extends credit on the faith of the deposit without notice of the trust, its rights and equities are superior to the drawer of the check. (Erisman *v.* Delaware County National Bank, 1 Pa. Super. Ct., 144, 37 W. N. C., 518.)
3. Where a note was signed by accommodation makers, and made payable to a bank, on the understanding that it was to be deposited in the bank to secure a loan for the purchase of wheat for a mill, with the ultimate intention of paying off a mortgage on the mill, and such makers, without notice to the bank of any restrictions on the disposition of the note, allowed the mortgagor, for whose benefit it was made, to have possession and control thereof, they can not complain that he effected an immediate payment of the mortgage by procuring an indorsement to himself from the bank, and then indorsing the note to the mortgagee. (First National Bank *v.* Wood, Tex. Civ. App., 28 S. W., 384.)

Rediscount by bank when not accommodation indorser.

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

Action on accommodation paper; insufficient answer.

5. An answer which alleges that the note sued on was accommodation paper, and was made and delivered on condition that defendants should not be held liable thereon, provided there was delivered to plaintiff good business paper of the person accommodated, is insufficient, because it does not allege that the agreement to replace such note with other paper was made with plaintiff. (Vilas National Bank *v.* Barnard, Sup., 28 N. Y. S., 922.)

Filling out blanks in accommodation paper.

6. Defendant, for the accommodation of the maker, indorsed blank notes in the following form: "——— after date, ——— promise to pay to the order of ———, at the Farmers' National Bank, Adams, N. Y. Value received." *Held*, that the delivery of the indorsed blanks did not authorize the holder to

ACCOMMODATION PAPER—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS—continued.

fill them out so as to make them payable "on demand" instead of at a specified time after date, or to add the words "with interest." (Farmers' National Bank *v.* Thomas, Sup., 29 N. Y. S., 837.)

Insane maker of accommodation paper; when not released.

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

Holder of accommodation paper having knowledge of its character.

8. Accommodation paper is put into circulation for the purpose of giving credit to the party for whose benefit it is intended, and, although he can not maintain an action upon it against the accommodation maker or indorser, a purchaser can do so who acquires it while still current and gives the credit it was intended to promote, although with knowledge of its original character. (Israel *v.* Gale, 77 Fed. Rep., 532.)
9. One who takes accommodation paper from the party for whose benefit it was made and gives him credit for the same on a precedent indebtedness, though advancing no money, is a holder of such paper for value. (Ib.)

President of business corporation; authority as to accommodation paper; when holder can recover on; ultra vires.

10. The general authority of the president of a business corporation to make and discount its promissory notes gives him no power to make a note of the corporation payable to his own order, and one who discounts such a note can not recover thereon against the corporation without showing special authority for its execution. (Park Hotel Co. *v.* Fourth National Bank of St. Louis, 86 Fed. Rep., 742.)
11. To the general rule that the acts and contracts of a general agent within the scope of his powers are presumed to be lawfully done and made, there is an exception as universal and inflexible as the rule. It is that an act done or a contract made with himself by an agent on behalf of his principal is presumed to be, and is notice of the fact that it is, without the scope of his general powers, and no one who has notice of its character may safely recover upon it without proof that the agent was expressly and specially authorized by his principal to do the act or make the contract. (Ib.)
12. It is ultra vires of a corporation to make accommodation paper, or to guarantee the payment of the obligations of others. (Ib.)
13. A contract which a corporation has no power to make, it has no power to ratify, and no power to estop itself from denying. (Ib.)
14. In the absence of statutory or charter authority a corporation has no power, either directly or incidental, to bind itself by making or indorsing negotiable instruments for the accommodation of the makers, even for a consideration paid. (National Park Bank *v.* German American Mut. W. and S. Co., 116 N. Y., 281.)

Notes for accommodation of national bank not recoverable by receiver.

15. A national bank receiver can not recover upon notes made for the accommodation and sole benefit of the bank, without consideration. (Stapylton *v.* Teague; same *v.* Anderson et al.; same *v.* Carmichael, 85 Fed. Rep., 407.)

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AGENT OF SHAREHOLDERS.

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Who may be agent.

1. The president, director, or clerk of a national bank may be the agent of the shareholders. (United States *v.* Jewitt, 84 Fed. Rep., 142.)

Effect of appointment of agent.

2. A national banking association is not terminated by the appointment of an agent, but the powers of its officers are limited thereby. (United States *v.* Jewitt, 84 Fed. Rep., 142.)

Agent stands in same relation as receiver.

3. Twenty-seventh United States Statutes at Large, 345, chapter 360, section 3, authorizes the election of an agent by the stockholders of a national bank in the hands of a receiver when all indebtedness to outside creditors has been paid, and provides that such agent, after giving bond, shall be vested with the control of the bank's affairs by the Comptroller and receiver, being accountable to the circuit or district court of the United States. *Held*, that such agent takes the place of the receiver, and is at least a quasi public officer, the regularity and validity of whose appointment can not be questioned in a collateral proceeding. (Chetwood *v.* California Nat. Bank (Cal.), 45 Pac. Rep., 854; Ex parte Chetwood, 165 U. S., 443; McConville *v.* Gilmour et al., 36 Fed. Rep., 277.)

Embezzlement by agent.

4. The agent of shareholders of a national bank in liquidation is criminally liable for embezzlement under the national-bank act. (United States *v.* Jewitt, 84 Fed. Rep., 142.)

Disbursements of assets by agent.

5. An agent must reimburse the stockholders who have paid assessments before distributing assets to those who have not paid, though the shares of the latter are in the hands of purchasers, without notice of such nonpayment. (Richardson *v.* Wallace, 39 S. C., 216.)

Federal courts have same jurisdiction of agents as of receivers.

6. The Federal courts have the same jurisdiction of suits by and against the "agents" of national banks appointed under the national-banking acts of Congress, when the "receivers" of an insolvent bank have been displaced by such "agents," as they have of suits by and against the "receivers" of such banks, each being in the same sense officers of the United States, and each representing in precisely the same relation the bank in its corporate capacity; and this jurisdiction attaches without regard to any diversity of citizenship of the parties or the amounts involved. (McConville *v.* Gilmour et al., 36 Fed. Rep., 277.)
7. An action by or against an agent of the shareholders of a national bank, chosen by them in pursuance of "An act authorizing the appointment of receivers of national banks, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1876, and its amendments (19 Stat. L., 63, c. 156; 27 Stat. L., 345, c. 360; 29 Stat. L., 600, c. 354), is a suit arising under the laws of the United States, of which a Federal court has jurisdiction, under sections 1 and 2 of the acts of 1887–88 (25 Stat. L., 434). (Guarantee Co. of North Dakota *v.* Hanway, 104 U. S., 369.)

AGENT OF SHAREHOLDERS—Continued.

8. Such an action is also a cause for winding up the affairs of a national bank, and is by or against an officer thereof, and hence cognizable by a Federal court, under the last clause of section 4 of the acts of 1887-88 (25 Stat. L., 436). (Ib.)
9. For the reasons above stated, an action by or against an agent of the shareholders of a national bank is removable from a State to a Federal court. (Ib.)

When action in Federal court will not bar action in State courts.

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

Parties, substitution for receiver.

11. When the receiver of an insolvent national bank has been displaced by an "agent" appointed under the acts of Congress in that behalf, it is proper practice to substitute, upon motion, the "agent" as the plaintiff on the record in place of the "receiver" in a suit already commenced by the latter. (McConville *v.* Gilmour et al., 36 Fed. Rep., 277.)
12. A duly elected "agent," who is substituted under the act of June 30, 1876 (19 Stat. L., 63), as amended by the act of August 3, 1892 (27 Stat. L., 345), for the receiver of an insolvent national bank, to complete the winding up of its affairs, proceeds with like authority to that of the receiver, and is not an officer of the circuit court, though he is required by the statute to render an account to it of all his proceedings, expenditures, etc., and he and his sureties are finally discharged by its order. (Ex parte Chetwood, 165 U. S., 443.)

When agent entitled to proceeds of stockholder's suit.

13. Where an action brought by a stockholder in a national bank, in behalf of the corporation while in the hands of a receiver, has terminated, an agent of the corporation elected to succeed the receiver as provided by law, and charged with the duty of controlling and disposing of its assets and of distributing the proceeds, is entitled to receive the proceeds of such action, less a reasonable allowance to the plaintiff for his costs, disbursements, and attorney's fees. (Chetwood *v.* California National Bank (Cal.), 45 P., 854.)

When agent can not sue shareholder.

14. Where a national bank goes into voluntary liquidation, the only authorized procedure for the enforcement of the individual liability of its stockholders is that prescribed by act June 30, 1876 (10 Stat., 63), by a suit in equity in the nature of a creditors' suit brought on behalf of all creditors in a court for the district in which the bank is located, in which the necessity and extent of the ratable enforcement of the stockholders' liability shall be determined. Such suit should be against the bank and all its stockholders, and, in case ancillary proceedings should be necessary for the collection from nonresident stockholders of their ratable proportion of the amount necessary to pay creditors, such suits should be authorized by the court of original jurisdiction, and brought by a receiver or other person appointed by such court. (Williamson *v.* American Bank et al., C. C. A. 115 Fed. Rep., p. 793.
15. An agent chosen by stockholders to take charge of the business of a national bank in liquidation can not, after all debts have been paid, enforce the individual liability of stockholders, under Revised Statutes, sections 5151, 5234, as he has no greater powers than those conferred upon the receiver. (Church *v.* Ayer, 80 Fed. Rep., 543.)

When agent may sue shareholder.

16. The liquidating agent of a national bank may sue a stockholder on his unpaid notes held by the bank, and such suit may be brought before the bank's affairs are closed. (Norwood *v.* Interstate Nat. Bank, 45 S. W. Rep., 927.)

AGENT OF SHAREHOLDER—Continued.

When agent may purchase.

17. One of the liquidating trustees of a national bank may purchase at the sale of the assets of the bank, he being a stockholder and the sale being at auction, after notice to all the stockholders, who alone are interested—the bank being solvent. (Cage *v.* Shepard, 46 S. W. Rep., 839.)

APPEAL.

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QUESTIONS CONSIDERED ON APPEAL.

1. The only question presented being one of fact, as to which the evidence is conflicting and apparently evenly balanced, the finding and judgment of the district court should not be disturbed. (Buffalo County National Bank *v.* Gilcrest (Nebr.), 66 N. W., 850.)
2. On an appeal from an order denying a motion to dissolve an injunction pendente lite, restraining an execution sale of personal property. *Held*, that the court of appeals could not determine questions of law which might depend upon undisclosed facts, or questions of fact upon ex parte affidavits of the character of those presented in the record, and that, as the questions arising were proper subjects for deliberate examination, the order would be affirmed under the rule that, where a stay of proceedings will not cause too great injury to defendants, it is proper to preserve the existing state of things until the rights of the parties can be fully investigated. (Hadden et al. *v.* Dooley et al., 74 Fed. Rep., 429.)
3. A finding on conflicting evidence can not, on appeal, be disturbed. (Lehman *v.* Rothbarth (Ill.), 42 N. E., 777; Smith *v.* Sabin (Cal.), 43 P., 588; Merchants' National Bank *v.* McAnulty (Tex. Sup.), 33 S. W., 936.)
4. A finding upon conflicting evidence will not be disturbed on appeal if there is sufficient evidence for its support. (Schmelling *v.* State et al., 1 Banking Cases, 670.)
5. When there have been two trials of an action at law, and the verdict of the jury on the first has been set aside by the trial court, and proper exception taken, and the evidence certified, the appellate court will examine the proceedings and evidence of the first trial; and if it discovers that the court erred in setting aside the verdict, it will annul all subsequent proceedings and render judgment thereon. (Wood *v.* American Nat. Bank, 40 S. E. Rep., 931.)
6. When a peremptory instruction is given in favor of either party, the only question with respect to the charge which is open for consideration by an appellate court is whether such direction to find for one party or the other, when considered in the light of the pleadings and all the evidence, was right. Assignments of error as to other matters contained in the charge are in such case immaterial. (Modern Woodmen of America *v.* Union Nat. Bank of Omaha, 108 Fed. Rep., 753.)

APPEAL—Continued.

QUESTIONS NOT CONSIDERED ON APPEAL.

1. An objection and exception to the introduction of certain evidence, for which no ground was assigned, can not be considered on appeal. (Tabor *v.* Commercial National Bank, C. C. A., 62 F., 383.)
2. On a trial by the court, where no request was made for a peremptory declaration that the evidence was insufficient to entitle plaintiff to judgment, a general finding for plaintiff can not be reviewed on a single exception to the finding and the judgment thereon. (Ib.)
3. Where no question of law is presented by the record a certificate by the appellate court that the case involves questions of law of such importance that they should be passed on by the supreme court does not present any questions of law to be determined. (Commercial National Bank *v.* Canniff, Ill. Sup., 37 N. E., 898.)
4. In determining the questions at issue the supreme court can only look at the record and not at the opinion of the appellate court. (Ib.)
5. Special findings made by a jury, as authorized by the State practice, have the same weight and effect as special findings of fact by the court where a jury has been waived, and can not be reviewed by the appellate court for the purpose of determining whether there was any evidence to support them, where the bill of exceptions does not state affirmatively that it contains all the evidence. (Metropolitan Nat. Bank *v.* Jansen et al., 108 Fed. Rep., 572.)
6. An order requiring an answer to be made more definite, so as to show what is pleaded as defense and what as counterclaim, rests in discretion, and is not appealable. (Garfield National Bank *v.* Kirchway, City Ct. N. Y., 37 N. Y. S., 1140.)
7. To render a Federal question available on writ of error to a State court it must have been raised in the case before judgment, and can not be claimed for the first time in a petition for rehearing. (Turner, Syndic., etc., *v.* Richardson, Receiver, etc., 3 Banking Cases, 232.)
8. Upon writ of error no error in law can be reviewed which does not appear upon the record or by bill of exceptions made a part of the record. (Claasen *v.* United States, 142 U. S., 148.)
9. Exceptions do not lie to rulings that fail to raise any question of law. (Hatch *v.* First Nat. Bank of Dexter, 3 Banking Cases, 191.)
10. Where answers to questions objected to are not prejudicial to the objecting party, error in allowing them to be answered is harmless, and will not be considered on appeal. (Appeal of Main., 3 Banking Cases, 437.)
11. Questions of which there is no assignment in the petition in error will not be considered on review. (Stuart *v.* Bank of Staplehurst, 1 Banking Cases, 518.)
12. Where, on appeal in an action in equity, the decree rendered is reversed and remanded for want of sufficient evidence to sustain it, and on a second trial de novo additional and material evidence is introduced, and an appeal again taken, the second appeal is to be considered on the record then presented, uninfluenced by the prior decision on the question of the sufficiency of the evidence. (First Nat. Bank of Sutton *v.* Grosshans et al., 3 Banking Cases, 383.)
13. When a case goes twice to an appellate court, questions decided upon the first occasion will not be considered upon the second. (Mohrenstecher et al. *v.* Westervelt, 87 Fed. Rep., 157.)
14. Under rule 11 of the circuit court of appeals (21 C. C. A., cxi, and 78 Fed. Rep., cxi), requiring the assignment of errors to quote the full substance of evidence alleged to have been erroneously admitted or rejected, and to set out the part of the charge referred to totidem verbis, assignments that "the court erred in permitting evidence as shown in bills of exceptions numbers two and three," which errors can only be ascertained by a careful reading of a voluminous record, and that "the court erred in its charge," etc., referring to marked lines and numbers in the written opinion for instructions erroneously given and refused, will not be considered. (Gallot *v.* United States, 87 Fed. Rep., 446.)

PRESUMPTIONS ON APPEAL.

1. Where, on appeal, the record does not contain the evidence, and findings of fact were waived, it will be presumed that the allegations of the complaint were proven, and that the affirmative allegations in the answer were not. (Ulrich *v.* Santa Rosa National Bank, Cal., 37 P., 500.)

APPEAL—Continued.

PRESUMPTIONS ON APPEAL—continued.

2. Where the circuit court and the circuit court of appeals agree as to what facts are established by the evidence, this court will not take a different view unless it clearly appears that the facts are otherwise. (Stuart *v.* Hayden, 169 U. S., 1; Gruetter *v.* Stuart, Ib.)
3. Where a case was tried upon parol evidence, on appeal, it is the rule to indulge all reasonable presumptions in favor of the decision of the trial court upon questions of fact, and not to reverse unless it clearly appears to be erroneous. (First Nat. Bank of Cambridge, Ill., *v.* Hall et al., 1 Banking Cases, 198.)
4. An agreed statement of facts on which a judgment is rendered will be treated on appeal as the equivalent of a special finding as to the ultimate facts stated therein, but as to the inferences to be drawn from the facts stated which are merely evidentiary the general finding is conclusive. (Wilson *v.* Merchants' Loan and Trust Co. of Chicago, Ill., 98 Fed. Rep., 688.)

APPEAL, WHEN DISMISSED.

1. An appeal taken to the circuit court of appeals from a decree of the circuit court entered in accordance with the mandate of the former court upon a previous appeal will be dismissed, even though an appeal lie to the supreme court from the decision of the circuit court of appeals. (Merrill *v.* National Bank of Jacksonville, 78 Fed. Rep., 208.)
2. Where the record fails to show that notice of appeal was given, the appeal will be dismissed. (Merchants' National Bank *v.* Ault, Wash., 44 P., 129.)
3. A decree of a circuit court was reversed by the circuit court of appeals in a decree containing specific directions, and the circuit court entered a decree in conformity with such directions, and an appeal therefrom was prayed to the circuit court of appeals, which was dismissed. The second decree of the circuit court was entered before an appeal from the first decree of the circuit court of appeals was presented to the supreme court. *Held*, that this promptness of action did not cut off such appeal to the supreme court, and any difficulty on the part of the supreme court in dealing with the cause in the circuit court was obviated by an appeal from the action of the circuit court of appeals in dismissing an appeal from the second decree of the circuit court, which brought before the supreme court the record subsequent to the first decree of the circuit court of appeals. (Merrill *v.* National Bank of Jacksonville (two cases), 1 Banking Cases, 210.)
4. A writ of error which has been allowed, served, and returned to the appellate court with the transcript of the proceedings in the trial court will not be dismissed because the clerk of the trial court has inadvertently failed to make an indorsement of its filing on the writ itself. (Insurance Co. *v.* Phinney, 22 C. C. A., 425; 76 Fed. Rep., 617, disapproved. United States National Bank *v.* First National Bank of Little Rock et al., 79 Fed. Rep., 296.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Evidence on appeal.

1. Where, on the issue of a fraudulent preference of a creditor, the verdict and findings cover all the material, controverted, and issuable facts, a party can not urge, on appeal, certain transactions in evidence from which a preference might have been found, where there was no request for the trial court to submit them to the jury for determination. (Continental National Bank *v.* McGeoch, Wis., 66 N. W. 606.)

Bill of exceptions, when unnecessary.

2. It is not indispensable that an exception to a ruling of the court on the trial of an action should be brought before an appellate court by a bill of exceptions if it fully appears upon the record proper. (Wilson *v.* Pauly, 72 Fed. Rep., 129.)

Bill of exceptions, insufficient authentication.

3. Where the bill of exceptions purporting to contain the evidence in a case is not authenticated by the certificate of the clerk of the trial court it will not be examined. (First National Bank *v.* Cass County, Nebr., 66 N. W., 300.)

APPEAL—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS—continued.

Writs of error, limitation.

4. Under act March 3, 1891, § 11, a writ of error must be sued out within six months in order to authorize a review by the circuit court of appeals. (White et al. *v.* Iowa National Bank of Des Moines, 71 Fed. Rep., 97.)

Consolidation of causes on appeal.

5. As each party may appeal from the same final judgment without making separate cases of each appeal, the appellate court may consolidate into one proceeding separate cases on appeal from the same judgment. (Farmers and Merchants' National Bank *v.* Waco Electric Railway and Light Co., Tex. Sup., 34 S. W., 737.)

Error waived.

6. Where, in an action against a firm on a note signed by one partner, the court tried the case without a jury and found that such partner had no authority to sign the note, but also found that the other partner afterwards ratified the signature, error in admitting evidence as to the former's authority to sign the note is immaterial. (Merchants' National Bank *v.* Peet, Wash., 37 P., 290.)

Modification of judgment after affirmation.

7. Where an order refusing to dissolve an injunction pendente lite restraining a sheriff from selling certain silks on execution was affirmed, but it appeared to the court that a sale of the goods would be to the pecuniary advantage of both parties, *held*, that leave would be reserved to the court below to modify its order so that by consent of the parties the silk might be sold under the execution, after ample notice, and the proceeds placed in the registry to await a final decision. (Hadden et al. *v.* Dooley et al., 74 Fed. Rep., 429.)

Intervening petition under Louisiana code.

8. Under the Louisiana code of practice providing (articles 364, 391) that third persons may intervene in suits, either before or after issue, provided the intervention do not retard the suit, but that persons so intervening must be always ready to plead or exhibit their testimony, an appellate court can not review the exercise of discretion by the trial court in refusing an application by such an intervener, made after the commencement of a trial, for a continuance, in order to enable the intervener to take steps necessary to bring his intervention to an issue. It is not error to refuse to admit evidence offered by such an intervener when his intervention has not been brought to an issue with the original parties. (Baker *v.* Texarkana National Bank et al., 74 Fed. Rep., 598.)

Rehearing.

9. A rehearing will not be granted for consideration of a question not raised on the original hearing. (Arnau *v.* First National Bank (Fla.), 18 So., 790.)

Practice.

10. A petition which is attacked for the first time in this court on the ground that it does not state a cause of action will be liberally construed. (Omaha Nat. Bank *v.* Kiper et al., 2 Banking Cases, 419.)

11. In a criminal case a general judgment upon an indictment containing several counts and a verdict of guilty on each count can not be reversed on error if any count is good and is sufficient to support the judgment. (Claasen *v.* United States, 142 U. S., 148.)

Appealable decree.

12. A decree which determines the invalidity of a trust deed is final and appealable as to the trustee and beneficiary in such deed, although it is interlocutory only as to other matters involved in the suit, in which such parties have no interest. (Kemp et al. *v.* Nat. Bank of the Republic of New York, 109 Fed. Rep., 48.)

Parties to appeal.

13. Where the decree in an interpleader's suit commenced by a bank to determine the right of a deposit relieves the bank from all liability on the payment of the fund into the court, and an appeal from the decree is dismissed, the bank is not a proper party to an appeal from the final decree, determining the right of the fund as between the claimants. (Detroit Sav. Bank *v.* Haines et al., 3 Banking Cases, 648.)

ASSESSMENT. (*See* SHAREHOLDERS.)

ATTACHMENT.

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WHEN ATTACHMENT ALLOWED.

1. An attachment can issue against a national bank from a State court. (Robinson *v.* National Bank of Newbern, 58 How. Pr., 306; 2 N. B. C., 309.)
2. An action in attachment may be begun against a national bank doing business in another State but having no property within the State where such action is brought. (Allen *v.* Scandinavian Nat. Bank, 46 How. Pr., 71.)
3. An action in attachment may be begun against a national bank in a State court other than that of its location. (Holmes *v.* National Bank of Wilmington, 18 S. C., 31.)

Attachment of shareholder's stock.

4. The stock of a shareholder indebted to it may be attached by the association and sold on execution. (Hagar *v.* Union National Bank, 63 Me., 509.)

WHEN ATTACHMENT NOT ALLOWED.

1. An attachment will not lie before final judgment against the property in this State of a national bank situated and doing business in another State. (Rhoner *v.* National Bank of Allentown, Pa.; Palmer *v.* Same, 14 Hun., 126; 2 N. B. C., 331.)
2. An attachment can not be issued from a State court against a national bank before final judgment, whether such bank be located in this State or not. (Central National Bank *v.* Richland National Bank, 52 Howard, 136; 1 N. B. C., 801).
3. An unrecorded transfer of national-bank stock will take precedence of a subsequent attachment in behalf of a creditor without notice. (Continental National Bank *v.* Elliot National Bank et al., 7 Fed. Rep., 369.)
4. When a creditor attaches the property of an insolvent bank, he can not hold such property against the claim of a receiver appointed after the attachment suit was commenced. Such creditor must share pro rata with all others. (First National Bank of Selma *v.* Colby, 21 Wall., 609; Harvey *v.* Allen, 16 Blatch., 29.)
5. Bank property attached by individual creditor after bank is insolvent can not be sold to pay his demand against the claim of a receiver subsequently appointed. (First National Bank of Selma *v.* Colby, 21 Wall., 609.)
6. Where service is made on a national bank only by attachment and publication or service out of the State, the attachment, being prohibited by Revised Statutes, section 5242, should be vacated and the service set aside. (Garner *v.* Second National Bank (C. C.), 66 F., 369.)
7. A bank which discounted a draft to which was attached, deliverable to its order, a bill of lading of the goods against which the draft was drawn was not required, on notice of nonacceptance of the draft, to charge the amount thereof against the drawer's account, which was sufficient to pay the draft, in order to enforce its lien on the property against an attaching creditor of the drawer. (Neill *v.* Rogers Bros. Produce Co. (W. Va.), 23 S. E., 702.)

ATTACHMENT—Continued.

WHEN ATTACHMENT NOT ALLOWED—continued.

8. An attachment from a State court may not issue against an insolvent national bank of that State. (National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York *v.* Mechanics' National Bank of Newark, N. J.; Corn Exchange Bank *v.* Same; West Side Bank *v.* Same; 89 N. Y., 467; 3 N. B. C., 601.)
9. An attachment issued against an insolvent national bank is invalid (Rev. Stat., sec. 5242), and is not made valid by the subsequent acquisition by the bank of further capital. (Raynor *v.* Pacific National Bank, 93 N. Y., 371; 3 N. B. C., 624.)
10. Although the bank after the issuing of the attachment paid a large amount of its debts in full, this does not estop it from questioning the validity of the attachment. (Ib.)
11. A receiver of a national bank situated in another State, though not a party, may move to vacate an attachment. (People's Bank of the City of New York *v.* Mechanics' National Bank of Newark, 62 How. Pr., 422; 3 N. B. C., 670.)
12. In an action against a national bank of another State an attachment issued against its property in this State will be vacated upon proof of its insolvency. (Ib.)
13. The defendant, a national bank at Boston, Mass., on November 18, 1881, closed its doors and was put in charge of a Government bank examiner, and thus continued till March 14, 1882, when the Comptroller allowed it to resume. It transacted business till May 22, 1882, when it was placed in the hands of a receiver. An attachment was issued in this action November 19, 1881, against defendant's property in this State. At that time its assets would have paid its debts and liabilities exclusive of its capital, but it had refused to pay various legal obligations then due. *Held*, that defendant had committed acts of insolvency within United States Revised Statutes, section 5242, and the attachment should be vacated. (Market National Bank of New York *v.* Pacific National Bank of Boston, 30 Hun., 50; 3 N. B. C., 672.)
14. An attaching creditor of an insolvent corporation acquires no right superior to other creditors. (Farmers and Merchants' National Bank *v.* Waco Electric Railway and Light Co., Tex. Civ. App., 36 S. W., 131; Metropolitan Trust Co. *v.* Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, ib.)
15. An attaching creditor of an insolvent corporation for which a receiver is appointed after the attachment acquires no preference right or lien that will deprive the court of the power to equitably apportion the earnings of the property during the receivership to claims classed as operating expenses. (Ib.)
16. Under United States Revised Statutes, section 5242, providing that no attachment before final judgment shall be issued in any State court against a national bank, and United States Revised Statutes, section 915, entitling the plaintiff in actions in the Federal courts to similar remedies by attachment to those provided by the laws of the State in which such courts are held, a Federal court may not issue a writ of attachment before final judgment against a national bank. (Butler *v.* Coleman, Same *v.* Mixter, Same *v.* Whitney, Same *v.* Demmon, 124 U. S., 721; 3 N. B. C., 291.)
17. A bond given to release property from an illegal attachment is void. The principal in a bond given in an attachment suit may maintain an action in equity to have the bond declared void and the property held by the sureties as indemnity returned. (Ib.)
18. The levy of an attachment on the shares of a national bank under the Vermont statutes (R. L., secs. 3261, 3262), which do not include national-bank stock in their provisions, is of no effect against the defendant in attachment. (Sowles *v.* National Union Bank of Swanton, Vt., 82 Fed. Rep., 696.)
19. It seems doubtful whether any attachment under State laws can operate as a transfer of shares of national-bank stock, since such stock exists solely under the laws of the United States, which provide for transfers, and declare the effect thereof. (Ib.)
20. An attachment can not be issued by a State court against a solvent national bank of another State. (McDonald *v.* First Nat. Bank, 41 Ill. App., 368.)

Section 5242, Revised Statutes United States, construed.

21. The provision of the national banking act that attachments, injunctions, etc., shall not be issued by State courts against national banks before final judgment relates only to actions against banks where the action is brought, and not to cases where the action is against a nonresident corporation. (Southwick *v.* The First National Bank of Memphis, 7 Hun., 96; 1 N. B. C., 789.)

ATTACHMENT—Continued.

WHEN ATTACHMENT NOT ALLOWED—continued.

Section 5242, Revised Statutes United States, not repealed.

22. The provision of the national banking act prohibiting attachments in such cases is not repealed by the act of Congress of July 12, 1883, providing that the jurisdiction for suits thereafter brought against national banks shall be the same as for suits against State banks, and repealing laws inconsistent therewith. (Raynor *v.* Pacific National Bank, 93 N. Y., 371; 3 N. B. C., 624.)

ACTIONS OF ATTACHMENT, PLEADING, AND PRACTICE.

Affidavit for attachment, when sufficient.

1. In an action by a creditor of a corporation against a stockholder to enforce his statutory liability, an affidavit for attachment stating that the action is to enforce the stockholder's liability under the Constitution and statutes for payment of the debts of the corporation, and that the claim against defendant is his liability as such stockholder, sufficiently states the "nature of plaintiff's claim." (Rev. Stat., sec. 5522; Northern National Bank *v.* Maumee Rolling Mill Co., Com. Pl., 2 Ohio N. P., 260.)

Action on attachment bond, damages, sureties.

2. The loss of interest occasioned by an attachment wrongfully laid is clearly an injury for which damages are recoverable against the wrongdoer. (Jacobus *v.* Monongahela National Bank of Brownsville, 35 Fed. Rep., 395.)
3. Where shares of corporation stock are attached, the subsequently declared dividends are as much bound by the attachments as the corpus of the stock itself is. (Ib.)
4. Counsel fees and other expenses (not taxable as costs) paid or incurred in defending against an attachment wrongfully laid are not recoverable as damages in an action upon a statutory recognizance given when the attachment was issued, conditioned for the payment to the party aggrieved of "such damages as the court may adjudge." (Ib.)
5. Sureties on attachment bond against national bank who have received assets of the bank to secure them from loss thereon, the obligation being illegal, will be discharged in equity and be compelled to transfer their collateral to the receiver of the bank. (Pacific National Bank *v.* Mixter, 124 U. S., 721.)

Practice, pleading.

6. An appearance, by counsel, of a nonresident attachment defendant, for the sole purpose of moving a discharge of the levy and the dissolution of the attachment, does not constitute a general appearance, and service must be made by publication before default and judgment can be entered. (Exchange National Bank *v.* Clement (Ala.), 19 So., 814.)
7. In an action against a nonresident commenced by attachment, unless the levy is fictitious or merely colorable, the defendant can not, as a ground for abating the action, dissolving the attachment, or vacating the levy, traverse the ownership of the property attached, or deny having a leviable interest therein. (Ib.)
8. In an action by an attaching creditor against certain plaintiffs in an action to replevy the attached property for the appointment of a receiver, L., who claimed a lien by virtue of an attachment prior to plaintiff's, was not made a party to the action, and after the appointment of the receiver he made a motion to modify the order made therein, so far as it directed the sheriff to deliver to the receiver the property held under his attachment. *Held*, that L. might appeal from an order denying such motion. (National Park Bank *v.* Goddard (Sup.), 20 N. Y. S., 499; In re Lilianthal, ib.)
9. A receiver who simply holds property pending the determination of an action to settle the ownership of the same has no interest in such action and will not be allowed to intervene. (National Park Bank *v.* Goddard (Sup.), 20 N. Y. S., 526.)
10. A receiver of a national bank may be notified, by service upon him of an attachment issued from a State court, of the nature and extent of the interest sought to be acquired by the plaintiff in the attachment in the assets in his custody; but, for reasons stated in Earle *v.* Pennsylvania, ante, 449, such an attachment can not create any lien upon specific assets of the bank in the hands of the receiver, nor disturb his custody of those assets, nor prevent him from paying to the Treasurer of the United States, subject to the order of the Comptroller of the Currency, all moneys coming to his hands or realized by him as receiver from the sale of the property and assets of the bank. (Earle *v.* Conway, 178 U. S. Rep., 456.)

ATTACHMENT—Continued.

ACTIONS OF ATTACHMENT, PLEADING, AND PRACTICE—continued.

11. In Illinois the law does not permit the owner of personal property to sell it and still continue in possession of it, so as to exempt it from seizure and attachment at the suit of creditors of the vendor; and in cases of this kind the courts of the United States regard and follow the policy of the State law. (Dooley *v.* Pease, 180 Fed. Rep., 126.)
12. Where a case is tried by the court, a jury having been waived, its findings upon questions of fact are conclusive in the courts of review. (Ib.)
13. Errors alleged in the findings of the court are not subject to revision by the circuit court of appeals or by this court, if there was any evidence upon which such findings could be made. (Ib.)
14. Applying the settled law of Illinois to the facts as found, the conclusion reached in this case by the circuit court, and affirmed by the circuit court of appeals, that the sale was void against the attaching creditors, must be accepted by this court. (Ib.)

GARNISHMENT OF NATIONAL BANKS.

1. Section 5242 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, providing, in substance, that no attachment shall issue against a national bank or its property before final judgment in any proceeding in any State court, etc., is not applicable to an attachment against an individual, with a clause of scire facias to warn the bank to show cause why judgment should not be levied on such individual's property in the possession of the bank. (Commonwealth, etc., *v.* Chestnut St. Nat. Bank et al., 1 Banking Cases, 748; Bank *v.* Blye, 101 N. Y., 303.)
2. It is the duty of one summoned in garnishment, holding property in the name of, or apparently that of, the defendant debtor, having notice of the claim of a third party to the property, to disclose, by its answer, the name and post-office address of such claimant, the fact that such claim is made, and the nature of such claim so far as known to the garnishee, that such claimant may be interpleaded, and the garnishee may be relieved from liability by delivery of the property to the officers of the court, as provided by statute. (Rock Island Lumber and Mfg. Co. *v.* Fourth Nat. Bank of Wichita et al., 4 Banking Cases, 380.)
3. When a bank, summoned as garnishee, has on deposit money deposited by the defendant debtor, and has notice of the claim of a third party thereto and files its answer denying all liability as garnishee, without making disclosure of the facts, and the plaintiff elects to take issue on such answer, if it is disclosed upon the trial that the garnishee had such money on deposit at the time of the service of the summons in garnishment, the garnishee will not be permitted to defend or escape liability upon the ground that some third party is entitled to the property; nor will a judgment of liability to plaintiff in the garnishment proceeding and satisfaction thereof afford the garnishee protection from the demand of a known claimant to the fund. (Ib.)
4. A judgment against a garnishee and satisfaction thereof will afford the garnishee full protection against all third parties claiming the fund in the hands of the garnishee at the time of the service of summons in garnishment, of whose claim the garnishee had no knowledge, and will also afford protection against all third parties who, knowing the property claimed by them has been arrested in the hands of the garnishee, fail to assert their rights thereto by interpleading in the garnishment proceedings. (Ib.)

Check, when not affected by garnishment.

5. A check drawn prior to, but presented subsequent to, the service of an attachment upon the bank as garnishee, is, to the amount for which it is drawn, an appropriation of the funds in the bank to the credit of the drawer at its presentation, regardless of the attachment lien. (Winchester Bank *v.* Clark County Nat. Bank, 1 Banking Cases, 515.)

Garnishment not attachment within meaning of section 5242, Revised Statutes.

6. A national bank holding funds belonging to a bankrupt estate as depository of a bankrupt court can not be garnisheed in proceedings supplementary to execution. (Havens *v.* National City Bank of Brooklyn, 6 Thompson & Cook, 346; 1 N. B. C., 783.)

ATTACHMENT—Continued.

GARNISHMENT OF NATIONAL BANKS—continued.

7. An attachment sued out against a bank as garnishee is not an attachment against the bank or its property, nor a suit against it within the meaning of section 5242 of the Revised Statutes. (Earle *v.* Pennsylvania, 449.)
8. When the Chestnut Street National Bank suspended and went into the hands of a receiver, the entire control and administration of its assets were committed to the receiver and the Comptroller, subject, however, to any rights or priority previously acquired by the plaintiff through the proceedings in the suit against Long. (Ib.)
9. The State court had no authority to order execution in favor of the plaintiff of any dividends upon the money on deposit in the bank to Long's credit at the time the bank was served with the attachment, and direct the sale of the shares of stock originally held by the bank as collateral security. (Ib.)
10. An attachment against a national bank as garnishee is not an attachment against the bank or its property nor a suit against it, within the meaning of United States Revised Statutes, section 5242, prohibiting such suit against such bank in a State court, with a view of acquiring a preference over other creditors, after insolvency or in contemplation thereof. (Earle Receiver, etc., *v.* Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 20 S. Ct., 915.)

BONDS, PURCHASE OF. (*See* POWERS.)

BONDS OF OFFICERS. (*See* OFFICERS.)

BOOKS, INSPECTION OF.

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BRANCH BANKS.

Business of a national bank, where transacted.

1. A national bank located in another State can not keep an office for discount and deposit in New York, and can not maintain an action upon a note discounted at such office. (National Bank of Fairhaven *v.* The Phœnix Warehousing Co., 6 Hun., 71; 1 N. B. C., 784.)
2. In this regard national banks are subject to State laws forbidding foreign corporations to act within the State. (Ib.)
3. Under Revised Statutes, section 5190, providing that "the usual business of each national banking association shall be transacted at an office or banking house located in the place specified in its organization certificate," a national bank can not make a valid contract for the cashing of checks upon it at a different place from that of its residence, through the agency of another bank. (Armstrong *v.* Second National Bank of Springfield, 38 Fed. Rep., 883.)

Business necessarily transacted away from bank.

4. The provision of the national-bank act requiring "the usual business" of the banks to be transacted "at an office or banking house in the place specified in its organization certificate," does not prevent the purchase of coin by one bank at the banking house of another. (Merchants' National Bank *v.* State National Bank, 10 Wall., 604; 1 N. B. C., 47.)

BROKER. (*See* POWERS.)

CAPITAL STOCK.

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INCREASE OF CAPITAL STOCK.

Increased stock must be paid in to make increase valid.

1. The increase of the capital stock of a bank based on a fictitious value of assets, and on notes given by directors, with an understanding that they were not to be paid, is in violation of Revised Statutes, section 5142, and the directors of the bank participating are liable for all losses resulting to creditors. (Cockrill *v.* Abeles et al., 86 Fed. Rep., 505.)
2. The provision of Revised Statutes, section 5142, to the effect that no increase of the stock of a national bank shall be valid until the whole amount thereof is paid in, does not create a condition which renders shares subscribed and paid for in full invalid unless the entire amount of the proposed increase is subscribed and paid for in full, but refers only to the actual increase created by a subscription for a given number of shares, which must be paid up in full to render it valid; the amount of the proposed increase approved by the Comptroller merely fixing the maximum amount within which any increase, if paid up, will be valid. (Scott *v.* Latimer, 89 Fed. Rep., 843.)

Subscriptions to invalid increase of capital stock.

3. National banks have no authority to increase their capital stock except as provided by Revised Statutes, section 5142, and act of Congress, May 1, 1886; and where an increase is attempted to be made without obtaining the consent of two-thirds of the stock, the payment in full of the amount of such increase and the certificate and approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, as required by those statutes, the proceedings are invalid, and preliminary subscriptions to such increase can not be enforced. (Winters *v.* Armstrong; Armstrong *v.* Stanage; Same *v.* Wood, 37 Fed. Rep., 508.)
4. Such a subscription is impliedly conditioned on the subscription of the whole amount of the proposed increase and on the compliance by the corporation with all the requirements of the statute necessary to make the increase stock valid, and in case of noncompliance with such requirements there is a failure of consideration. (Ib.)
5. In an action by the receiver of a national bank to enforce subscriptions to a proposed increase of its capital stock, an allegation that the bank, subsequent to defendants' subscriptions, and with their knowledge, represented to the public by means of circulars, letter heads, etc., that its capital stock had been so increased and that defendants allowed their names to remain "upon the list of those subscribing for and entitled to such new or increase of stock," but without alleging that the public gave credit to the bank on the faith that the defendants were part owners of such increase of stock, or that they allowed themselves to be held out as actual stockholders, does not show that they are estopped to plead the failure of the bank to comply with the statutory requirements in perfecting such increase. (Ib.)
6. A subscriber who has made payments on his subscription to the proposed increase, believing that the statutory requirements would be complied with, is entitled to have the amount thereof allowed as a claim against the assets of the bank in the receiver's hands. (Ib.)

CAPITAL STOCK—Continued.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL STOCK—continued.

7. A national bank determined to increase its capital stock from $300,000 to $500,000. The new stock subscriptions amounted only to $130,060. This was never authorized by vote of the stockholders, nor certified to or approved by the Comptroller of the Currency. The plaintiff subscribed and paid $2,000 for so much of the originally proposed increase. *Held*, that plaintiff did not become a stockholder, and when the bank became insolvent was entitled to judgment against the receiver for the amount so paid. (Schierenberg *v.* Stephens, 32 Mo. App., 314; 3 N. B. C., 528.)

When subscriber to increased stock is held as owner.

8. Where one subscribes for shares in the increase of the capital of a national banking association in a certain amount, such subscription being paid in full and the entry made on the stock book of the bank, he becomes a shareholder, although no stock certificate is issued. (Pacific National Bank *v.* Eaton, 141 U. S., 227.)
9. And the certificate of the Comptroller of the Currency approving the amount of increase that has been paid in, which amount includes what was paid by the dissenting subscriber, will be conclusive upon such subscriber. (Ib.)
10. But if such subscriber has assented to or ratified the change he will be held a shareholder. (Delano *v.* Butler, 118 U. S., 634.)
11. When the previous proceedings looking to an increase in the capital stock of a national bank have been regular and all that are requisite, and a stockholder subscribes to his proportionate part of the increase and pays his subscription, the law does not attach to the subscription a condition that it is to be void if the whole increase authorized be not subscribed, although there may be cases in which equity would interfere to protect him in case of a material deficiency. (Aspinwall *v.* Butler, 133 U. S., 595.)
12. The Comptroller of the Currency has power by law to assent to an increase in the capital stock of a national bank less than that originally voted by the directors, but equal to the amount actually subscribed and paid for by the shareholders under that vote. (Ib.)
13. Where one subscribes for shares in an increase of capital stock of a national bank and pays for the same, without waiting to see whether the whole amount of the increase is taken, he is bound by such subscription and payment, though the amount of the increase is afterwards reduced by the bank and the Comptroller of the Currency. (Butler *v.* Eaton, 141 U. S., 240.)
14. The conditions imposed by Revised Statutes, section 5142, as to the validity of increase of national-bank capital were intended to secure actual cash payment of subscriptions and to prevent watering stock, not to invalidate bona fide subscriptions actually made and paid. (Aspinwall *v.* Butler, 133 U. S., 595.)
15. Stockholder in national bank who, with knowledge of its insolvent condition and of all material facts, subscribes for increased stock to same amount as his original stock, and amount of proposed increase is afterwards reduced, can not question validity of proceedings for such increase to annul such subscription and payment. (Delano *v.* Butler, 118 U. S., 634; Pacific National Bank *v.* Eaton, 141 ib., 227; Thayer *v.* Butler, ib., 234; Butler *v.* Eaton, ib., 240.)

Comptroller's approval and certificate essential to increase.

16. There can be no increase of the capital of a national bank until the Comptroller of the Currency approves thereof and issues his certificate, as provided by section 13 of the act of Congress providing for the organization of national banks. (Charleston *v.* People's National Bank, 5 South Carolina, 103; 1 N. B. C., 898.)
17. The stockholders of the C. National Bank voted to increase its capital $300,000, and M. subscribed and paid for 23 shares of the proposed increase. Only $150,000 of such proposed increase was ever paid for, and the directors applied to the Comptroller of the Currency to approve the increase to the amount of $150,000, which was refused. Afterwards the stockholders voted an increase of $150,000, and applied for approval thereof, which was refused; but later the Comptroller, on his own motion, on the eve of the bank's insolvency, approved this increase. M. sued the bank and its receiver to recover the amount paid by him under his subscription to the first proposed increase. *Held*, that the Comptroller's refusal to approve the first increase to the extent of $150,000 nullified the

CAPITAL STOCK—Continued.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL STOCK—continued.

vote for the increase and M.'s subscription to the stock, leaving him in the position of a creditor of the bank for the amount paid in, and the subsequent proceedings, he not having participated therein, could not reanimate his contract of subscription. (Matthews *v.* Columbia National Bank of Tacoma et al., 77 Fed. Rep., 372.)

Comptroller's certificate conclusive, collateral attack.

18. Under the national banking law (Rev. Stat., sec. 5142) and the amendment of May 1, 1886 (24 Stat. L., 18), the action of the Comptroller of the Currency in approving of an increase in the capital of a national bank, and certifying that the amount thereof has been paid in, is conclusive, and the validity of the increase can not be assailed in a collateral proceeding such as an action to enforce the liability of the stockholders. (Latimer *v.* Bard et al., 76 Fed. Rep., 536.)
19. The certificate of the Comptroller of the Currency, approving an increase of the capital stock of a national bank, is conclusive of the existence of the facts authorizing such certificate, and a subscriber to the stock can not question its validity. (Tillinghast *v.* Bailey et al., 86 Fed. Rep., 46.)
20. The certificate of the Comptroller of the Currency that the capital stock of a bank has been increased to a certain amount is conclusive of the sufficiency of the facts and the regularity of the proceedings requisite to an increase, and can not be questioned in any collateral proceeding. (Columbia National Bank of Tacoma et al. *v.* Matthews, 85 Fed. Rep., 934.)
21. The action of the Comptroller in issuing a certificate approving an increase of the capital stock of a national bank is not subject to collateral attack, and a suit by a subscriber to such stock against a receiver of the bank, after its insolvency, for the recovery of his subscription, on the ground that such increase was illegal and the Comptroller's certificate void, is such an attack. (Brown *v.* Tillinghast, C. C., 93 Fed. Rep., 326.)
22. Under a resolution of the stockholders of a national bank proposing to increase the capital stock from $200,000 to $500,000, and authorizing the president and cashier whenever $50,000 should be subscribed and paid to certify the same to the Comptroller, subscriptions to such increase, when paid and approved by the Comptroller in the amount of $50,000, or any multiple thereof not exceeding $300,000, were valid and binding on the subscribers. (Ib.)
23. Where a subscription to a part of an increase of the capital stock of a national bank has become binding by the terms of the original resolution authorizing the increase, the subscriber is not affected by the subsequent action of the shareholders in limiting the amount of such increase to a part only of that originally authorized, when the increase to the amount so limited has been approved by the Comptroller, and whether or not the action so limiting the increase was legally taken can not render his subscription illegal or revocable. (Ib.)
24. The Comptroller's certificate, authorizing an increase of the capital stock of a national bank, is conclusive of the existence of all the facts necessary to authorize such increase in favor of the public and against the subscribers to such stock. (Bailey *v.* Tillinghast, 99 Fed. Rep., 801.)

Holder of increased stock, when estopped to claim increase illegal.

25. Where the capital of a national bank has been increased, and defendants have received their additional stock, and for several years held themselves out as stockholders, they can not, when the bank becomes insolvent and they are assessed to pay its indebtedness, deny their liability upon the ground that the increase of capital was fraudulent, and that they could not have discovered the fraud with ordinary care. More diligence was required of them, and they are estopped by their laches. (Upton *v.* Tribilcock, 91 U. S., 45, and Sanger *v.* Upton, ib., 64, followed. Latimer *v.* Bard et al., 76 Fed. Rep., 372.)
26. The officers, in taking the necessary steps for such increase, act as the agents of the stockholders, and such stockholders can not set up the fraud of the officers concerning the increase to defeat the claims of innocent creditors. (Ib.)
27. Under the United States statutes national banks have the abstract power to increase their capital to such a limit as may be approved by the Comptroller of the Currency, and where stockholders have assented to an increase they can not set up any defects or irregularities in the exercise

CAPITAL STOCK—Continued.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL STOCK—continued.

of the power as a defense in an action to enforce their liability. (Chubb *v.* Upton, 95 U. S., 665; Veeder *v.* Mudgett, 95 N. Y., 295, followed. Scovill *v.* Thayer, 105 U. S. 143, and Implement Co. *v.* Stevenson, 13 C. C. A., 661, 66 Fed., 633, distinguished. Ib.)

28. Subscribers to a duly authorized increased issue of stock by a national bank, who accept certificates therefor, vote the stock by proxy, and take dividends thereon, can not question the validity of such stock as against the receiver after the bank has become insolvent. (Tillinghast *v.* Bailey et al., 86 Fed. Rep., 46.)
29. One who subscribes to a proposed increase of stock with knowledge that the stockholders had by a resolution authorized the officers, with the approval of the Comptroller, to increase the capital stock in any multiple of $50,000 up to $300,000, as the subscriptions shall be paid in, is estopped from questioning the regularity of the proceedings after the certificate of the Comptroller to such an increase is obtained. (Columbia Nat. Bank of Tacoma et al. *v.* Matthews, 85 Fed. Rep., 934.)
30. A stockholder who, by power of attorney, has authorized another to vote his stock at any and all stockholders' meetings "in the same manner as I should do were I there personally present," is estopped by the vote of his proxy as respects any irregularity in the proceedings or calls of the meeting, which he could have waived if personally present. (79 Fed. Rep., 558, reversed. Ib.)
31. By a resolution duly passed, the stockholders of a national bank authorized an increase of $300,000 in the capital stock, and under such resolution defendants and others subscribed and paid for such stock to the amount of $150,000, and received certificates therefor, upon which dividends were paid the same as on the original stock. The names of the subscribers were entered on the books of the bank as stockholders, but the increase was not certified to the Comptroller until three years later, the stock being shown during that time in the published statements of the bank as "stock paid in but not certified." At the end of that time a second resolution was passed, reducing the amount of the authorized increase to $150,000, and directing the same to be certified to the Comptroller, which was done, and the increase was approved by him. The bank was then known to be insolvent, and was thereafter closed, and a receiver appointed. *Held*, That the action of the stockholders in reducing the amount of the increase was legal, and that of the Comptroller in approving the increase under the circumstances was proper; that the subscribers became stockholders, and had no equitable ground upon which to repudiate their liability as such to the creditors of the bank. (Bailey *v.* Tillinghast, 99 Fed. Rep., 801.)

ENFORCEMENT OF PAYMENT OF CAPITAL STOCK.

Enforcement by creditor, action.

1. The right of creditors to look to unpaid portions of the capital stock as a fund for the payment of their claims is not created by State statutes, but is derived from general principles of law. The enforcement of such right, therefore, is not dependent upon remedies provided by State legislation; and if it appear that the State has, by statute, provided legal remedies for the enforcement of equitable rights, the creditor may, at his election, when proceeding in a Federal court, adopt the form of remedy appropriate in courts of equity, or may sue at law, under the statute. (First National Bank of Sioux City *v.* Peavey, 69 Fed. Rep., 455.)
2. The question whether the right of a creditor to look to unpaid capital stock is legal or equitable in its nature in any particular case is to be determined, it seems, by the following principles: If a person has subscribed for or purchased the stock under such circumstances that the corporation itself, and through it its creditors, can call upon the stockholder for the unpaid portions of the stock, then this claim is one at law based upon the express or implied terms of the subscription or purchase. If, however, by the terms of the original subscription or purchase, no liability is assumed to make any further payments to the corporation on this stock, and it is agreed between the corporation and the stockholder that the stock shall be considered as full paid, then a creditor's right to look to unpaid portions of the stock is equitable, and can not be enforced by action at law, unless so provided by statute. (Ib.)

CAPITAL STOCK—Continued.

ENFORCEMENT OF PAYMENT OF CAPITAL STOCK—continued.

Action by one creditor must be for all.

3. Where suit is brought in equity to enforce subscriptions to the capital stock of a corporation as part of a trust fund for the benefit of the creditors of such corporation, the bill must be so framed as to be for the benefit of all the creditors who are entitled to the trust fund. (First National Bank *v.* Peavey, C. C., 75 F., 154.)
4. Creditors who may choose to come in, establish their claims, and contribute to the expense of the suit to subject the unpaid subscription of a stockholder to the satisfaction of their claims under the equity practice, and under section 1077 of the Nevada Compiled Laws, which provides that when the question is one of common or general interest of many persons, one or more may sue or defend for the benefit of all. (Thompson *v.* Reno Savings Bank, 19 Nevada, 103; 3 Am. St. Rept., 797; see note.)

Recovery of paid subscriptions.

5. The failure of the holder of shares in an increase to return such shares and demand his money back before the insolvency of the bank does not estop such subscriber from recovery on the ground that his subscription was secured by fraud. (Newbegin *v.* Newton Nat. Bank, 66 Fed. Rep., 701.)
6. When stock subscribed has been paid on condition that the proposed increase be all subscribed and paid and approved by the Comptroller, entitles the subscriber to recovery on default of such condition. (Eaton *v.* Pacific Nat. Bank, 144 Mass., 260; 3 N. B. C., 483.)

Diversion of funds paid on subscription.

7. A subscriber to bank stock can maintain an action against the bank for a diversion of funds delivered by him to the bank to be paid on his stock subscription. (Wilson *v.* Cheyenne First Nat. Bank, 1 Wyo., 108.)

Receiver may collect note when statute requires payment of stock in cash.

8. A receiver can collect from a stockholder a note given for capital stock, although a statute requires that the capital stock shall be paid in cash. (Hepburn *v.* Kincannon, 74 Miss., 691.)

DEFENSES.

Want of consideration.

9. Such a subscription is impliedly conditioned on the subscription of the whole amount of the proposed increase and on the compliance by the corporation with all the requirements of the statute necessary to make the increase stock valid, and in case of noncompliance with such requirements there is a failure of consideration. (Winters *v.* Armstrong, 37 Fed. Rep., 508.)
10. The maker of a note given in payment for stock in a national bank, and transferred to the bank by the payee with the maker's knowledge and acquiescence, can not defend against an action thereon by the receiver of the bank on the ground of failure of consideration, because of the bank's insolvency, where he has been fully indemnified against loss by the payee. (Myers *v.* Hettinger, 94 Fed. Rep., 370.)

Fraud in procuring subscription, rescission.

11. A subscription of stock induced by fraud may be rescinded after, as well as before, the corporation ceases to be a going concern, where no considerable time has elapsed since the subscription, if the subscriber has taken no active part in the management of the corporation's affairs, has been diligent in discovering the fraud and in taking steps to rescind, and where no considerable amount of corporate indebtedness has been created since the subscription, and is still unpaid. (Wallace *v.* Bacon, 86 Fed. Rep., 553.)
12. An answer seeking to rescind a subscription to stock of an insolvent national bank, on the ground that it was obtained by fraud, must show that the creditor for whose benefit the assessment sought to be enforced was levied did not become such during the time defendant held such stock, and allege facts showing that defendant has not been guilty of laches. (Ib.)
13. A national bank went into liquidation November 30, 1896. An action against a stockholder to enforce an assessment made by the Comptroller of the Currency was commenced November 9, 1897. Defendant's answer set up in detail the fraud by which he had been induced to subscribe and pay for stock, alleged that he had ever since been a resident of a distant State, and that, until a short time before the filing of the complaint, he had no opportunity of discovering the fraud. *Held*, that diligence was not shown. (Ib.)

CAPITAL STOCK—Continued.

ENFORCEMENT OF PAYMENT OF CAPITAL STOCK—continued.

14. In exceptional cases, where there is no ground for an inference that credit was extended to a national bank on the faith of the ownership of stock by a defendant, he should be permitted to rescind his agreement of subscription after insolvency of the bank, where it was induced by fraud, as well when there are creditors as when there are none. There should be no presumption of law to overcome the fact capable of proof in such a case. (Stufflebeam *v.* De Lashmutt, 101 Fed. Rep., 367.)

Estoppel.

15. In an action by the receiver of a national bank to enforce subscriptions to a proposed increase of its capital stock, an allegation that the bank, subsequent to defendants' subscriptions, and with their knowledge, represented to the public by means of circulars, letter heads, etc., that its capital stock had been so increased and that defendants allowed their names to remain "upon the list of those subscribing for and entitled to such new or increase of stock," but without alleging that the public gave credit to the bank on the faith that the defendants were part owners of such increase of stock, or that they allowed themselves to be held out as actual stockholders does not show that they are estopped to plead the failure of the bank to comply with the statutory requirements in perfecting such increase. (Winters *v.* Armstrong, 37 Fed. Rep., 508.)
16. Where a shareholder of a national bank subscribes to and pays for a certain increase of stock, and the bank afterwards reduces the amount of the increase, and he pays on his new stock an assessment declared by the bank, after it has become insolvent, to prevent its business from being closed under the notice of the Comptroller of the Currency provided for in section 5205, United States Revised Statutes, he is estopped to deny his liability as a subscriber to the reduced amount. (Delano *v.* Butler, 118 U. S., 634; Pacific Nat. Bank *v.* Eaton, 141 U. S., 227; Thayer *v.* Butler, 141 U. S., 234; Butler *v.* Eaton, 141 U. S., 240.)
17. A subscriber to an issue of increased stock authorized by a national bank, who was given original stock instead, which fact appeared on the face of the certificate and by the books of the bank, who retains such stock, without objection, for three years, and until after the bank has become insolvent, will be presumed to have known and assented to such change, and is precluded from thereafter asking to be relieved from liability as a shareholder on that ground. (Bailey *v.* Tillinghast, 99 Fed. Rep., 801.)
18. If a subscriber to the stock of a national bank becomes a shareholder in consequence of frauds practiced upon him by others, whether they be officers of the bank or officers of the Government, he must look to them for such redress as the law authorizes, and is estopped, as against creditors, to deny that he is a shareholder, within the meaning of section 5151, if at the time the rights of creditors accrued he occupied and was accorded the rights appertaining to that position. (Scott *v.* Deweese, 181 U. S., 202.)

REDUCTION OF CAPITAL STOCK.

Disposition of proceeds of retired stock.

1. A national bank reducing its capital can not retain, as a surplus or for any other purpose, any portion of the money which it received for retired stock, and having refused to permit shares thus retired to be transferred on its books, is liable for the value of the shares to the holder. (Seeley *v.* New York National Exchange Bank, 78 N. Y., 608; 4 Abb. New Cases, 61; 2 N. B. C., 340.)
2. The capital of a national bank having become impaired by the nonpayment of the interest on some paper among its assets to the amount of $71,000, in order to avoid an assessment by the Comptroller the stockholders reduced its capital stock and carried the bills and notes to the account of suspended or "bad debts," which were not thereafter included as assets, although retained in its custody. Some years afterwards the bank realized $75,000 from collaterals pledged for the security of that paper. In a suit by a stockholder to recover his share of the amount realized proportioned to the amount of stock surrendered, *held*, that he could not recover. (McCann *v.* First National Bank of Jeffersonville, 112 Ind., 354; 3 N. B. C., 434.)
3. A stockholder's resolution reducing the amount of capital stock of a bank one-half and providing that each stockholder should surrender one-half of his stock and receive long-time certificates of deposit therefor could only

CAPITAL STOCK—Continued.

REDUCTION OF CAPITAL STOCK—continued.

operate to distribute to the stockholders the excess of the bank's assets over its liabilities and stock as reduced, and hence, where the bank was insolvent at the time the resolution was passed, a holder of such certificates of deposit was not entitled to payment in priority over other creditors. (Kassler *v.* Kyle, 65 Pac. Rep., 513.)

Comptroller's certificate approving reduction, effect of.

4. The certificate of the Comptroller of the Currency issued to a national bank approving a reduction of its capital stock is in itself proof of such reduction. (Brown *v.* Ellis, 103 Fed. Rep., 834.)

RESTORATION OF IMPAIRED CAPITAL.

Assessments under Revised Statutes, section 5205.

1. On notice from the Comptroller, under Revised Statutes, section 5205, that the bank's capital is impaired so as to require an assessment on the stockholders, such assessment is to be made by the stockholders themselves, and an assessment by the directors is void. (Hulitt *v.* Bell et al., 85 Fed. Rep., 98.)
2. An assessment to restore impaired capital, under Revised Statutes, section 5205, is only enforceable by subjecting the stock of persons refusing to pay, and no action will lie against the stockholders personally. (Ib.)
3. A sale of all the shares of stock held by a shareholder in a national bank when such sale is made, under the provisions of and for the purpose set forth in section 5205, Revised Statutes United States, as amended by act June 30, 1876, is void, unless at such sale the stock brings a price equal in amount to the assessment placed thereon under the provisions of that section. (Merchants' National Bank of Rome *v.* Fouche, 1 Banking Cases, 745.)

When stockholders may sue bank for improper assessment.

4. Where a bank sold a stockholder's shares for his failure to pay assessments made necessary by the losses caused by the negligence of the directors, an action to recover the loss so sustained, which would ordinarily be brought against the delinquent directors by the corporation, need not be brought by it, but may be brought by the stockholders affected, when the managing directors at the time are the ones charged with the misconduct. (Hanna *v.* Peoples' Nat. Bank, 71 N. Y. S., 1076, 35 Misc. Rep., 517.)

Equities of shareholders who pay improper assessment.

5. Where a number of the shareholders of a national bank in good faith paid an assessment made to comply with a requirement of the Comptroller to make good an impairment of the bank's capital, although such assessment was invalid because made by the directors instead of by the stockholders, on the insolvency of the bank and the winding up of its affairs by a receiver, after outside creditors are paid, such paying shareholders are entitled to be treated as creditors as against the nonpaying shareholders, and repaid the amounts so paid, before general distribution of the remaining assets among all the shareholders. (In re Hulitt, 96 Fed. Rep., 785.)

Voluntary assessments to restore impaired capital.

6. Where shareholders have assessed themselves to the amount of the par value of the stock for the purpose of restoring impaired capital, the contributions made in pursuance of such assessment, though all used in paying the debts of the association, will not so operate as to discharge the shareholders from their individual liability. (Delano *v.* Butler, 118 U. S., 634.)
7. The Pacific National Bank of Boston was organized in October, 1877, with a capital of $250,000, with the right to increase it to $1,000,000. In November, 1879, its capital was raised to $500,000; September 13, 1881, the directors voted to increase the capital to $1,000,000. On November 18, 1881, the bank suspended. On December 13, 1881, the directors voted that as $38,700 of the increase of capital stock had not been paid in the capital be fixed at $961,300, and the Comptroller of the Currency was notified to that effect, and he notified the bank, under Revised Statutes, section 5205, to pay a deficiency on its capital stock by an assessment of 100 per cent. At the annual meeting the assessment was voted, and on March 18, 1882, with consent of the Comptroller and the approval of the directors and the

CAPITAL STOCK—Continued.

RESTORATION OF IMPAIRED CAPITAL—continued.

examiner, the bank resumed business, and continued until May 20, 1882, when it again suspended and was put in the hands of a receiver. Prior to May 20, 1882, $742,800 of the voluntary assessment had been paid in. Complainant was the owner of twenty-five shares of stock on September 13, 1881, and after the vote to increase the stock took twenty-five shares, for which he paid $2,500 on October 1, 1881, and received a certificate. He voted for the assessment at the annual meeting, and in February, 1882, paid the assessment on the old and new stock, and subsequently sought to enjoin the suit at law against him by the receiver to enforce his individual liability as a stockholder, under Revised Statutes, section 5151, on the ground that the increase of capital was illegal and void, and that the voluntary assessment, under Revised Statutes, section 5205, relieved the stockholders of individual liability. *Held*, that he was not entitled to relief, and the bill should be dismissed. (Morrison *v.* Price, Receiver, 23 Fed. Rep., 217.)

8. In an action by the receiver of an insolvent national bank to recover of a stockholder an assessment on his shares, the defendant alleged as a counterclaim that the Comptroller of the Currency had directed the bank to restore the value of certain securities held by it which had been reported worthless by an examiner; that certain of the stockholders, including defendant, had raised a fund which was placed in the hands of trustees to apply so much as might be from time to time required by the Comptroller to retire such securities; that the fund was deposited with the bank with full notice of the purpose to which it was to be applied; that a portion had been used to retire the securities designated, and that when the bank failed the balance of the fund came into the hands of the receiver, and was now claimed by him as a part of the ordinary assets of the bank; that a certain portion of this balance belonged to defendant, which amount he asked to set off against plaintiff's demand. *Held*, that a general demurrer based on the ground that no set-off or counterclaim was available in such an action would be overruled, as the claim could be set off if it was of such a nature that the holder would be entitled to receive the full amount before distribution by the receiver to general creditors. (Welles *v.* Stout, 38 Fed. Rep., 807.)

9. The F. National Bank suspended business for lack of funds, and was placed in charge of a bank examiner, who required that $50,000 should be raised and placed in the bank before it could resume business. The stockholders, including one B., the president, thereupon raised this sum, in amounts equal to 50 per cent of their stock, and placed it in the bank. The examiner caused entries to be made on the books indicating that this contribution was a voluntary assessment, subject, after one year, to the liabilities of the bank, and permitted the bank to resume. B., at a meeting of the directors subsequently held, protested against these book entries, but afterwards signed reports in which the $50,000 was included as surplus. At the time of the advance the bank held two notes of B., and discounted another note of his a few days before the expiration of a year from the advance. Shortly after the expiration of the year the bank again suspended payment. *Held*, that the advance to the bank was a voluntary assessment, and not a loan, and could not be set off by B. in an action against him on the notes by the receiver of the bank. (Broderick *v.* Brown, 69 Fed. Rep., 497.)

10. Revised Statutes, United States, section 5205, provides that every national banking association whose capital stock shall have become impaired, by losses or otherwise, shall, within three months after receiving notice thereof from the Comptroller of the Currency, pay the deficiency in the capital stock, by assessment upon the shareholders pro rata for the amount of capital stock held by each, and that if any such association shall fail to pay up its capital stock, and shall refuse to go into liquidation, as provided by law, for three months after receiving notice from the Comptroller, a receiver may be appointed to close up the business of the association. By section 5151 the liability of a stockholder is the par value of his shares in addition to the amount invested in such shares: *held*, that the only liability of a stockholder being under section 5151, which arises only on liquidation, on receiving notice from the Comptroller, the question whether the investment of the shareholders shall be increased is one for them to determine, and an assessment by the directors is unauthorized. (Weinhard *v.* Commercial Nat. Bank of Portland, Oreg.; Williams *v.* Same, 68 Pac. Rep., 806; 4 Banking Cases, 576.)

CAPITAL STOCK—Continued.

SALE OF CAPITAL STOCK.

Acquirement of its own stock by a national bank.

1. A national bank can acquire an interest in its own stock only by purchase to prevent a loss upon a debt previously contracted in good faith; and a provision in certificates of stock in such bank that they shall not be transferred until all the liabilities of the stockholder to the bank are paid is void and of no effect. (Conklin *v.* The Second National Bank, 45 N. Y., 655; 1 N. B. C., 693.)

Invalidity of provisions against transfer of stock.

2. The articles of association and the by-laws of a national bank prohibited the transfer of stock owned by any stockholder indebted to the bank until such indebtedness should be satisfied. *Held*, that the prohibition was invalid, under section 35 of the national banking act, and that the bank could not thus acquire a lien on the shares of the stockholders. (Bullard *v.* Bank, 18 Wall., 589; 1 N. B. C., 93; Conklin *v.* Second Nat. Bank, 45 N. Y., 655.)
3. A by-law of a national bank organized under the act of 1864 seeking to impose restrictions upon transfers of stock by declaring a lien upon the stock to the extent of any liability of the stockholder to the bank is inoperative to accomplish such purpose, being inconsistent with section 36 of such act, which provides that "no association shall make any loan or discount on the security of its own shares of capital stock, nor be purchaser or holder of any such shares, unless such security or purchase shall be necessary to prevent loss upon a debt previously contracted in good faith." (Buffalo German Ins. Co. *v.* Third Nat. Bank of Buffalo, 2 Banking Cases, 325.)
4. Under such section a national bank is not entitled, by virtue of such a by-law and of notice thereof printed on its certificates of stock, to have an equitable lien upon its outstanding stock declared in its favor against a bona fide purchaser. (Ib.)

Fraud of president in sale of bank stock, defenses.

5. S., the president and active manager of a bank, sold a number of shares of its capital stock to T., under representations of fact relied upon by T. and afterwards claimed by him to be fraudulent and false. The bank, by its directors, had full and actual knowledge of such representations, and with such knowledge consented and arranged that T.'s notes given in partial payment for said stock should be made directly to the bank and take the place of notes held by it against S. and others. *Held*, that in an action by the bank against T. on such notes he might make the same defense, founded on such alleged false and fraudulent representations, as he could have made if the notes had been given to S. and the action brought by him. (National Bank of Dakota *v.* Taylor, 58 N. W., 297.)
6. In such purchase of stock T. had the right to rely solely upon the representations of fact by S., and if S., conscious that T. was so relying, knowingly deceived him, nothing would condone the wrong as between them, or estop T. from asserting it, but his acquiescence in it with knowledge of the facts. (Ib.)
7. A party who thus deliberately deceives another to his prejudice can not complain that the sufferer has not been vigilant in finding it out. (Ib.)
8. The right of such sufferer to rescind may be qualified by intervening interests of innocent parties, but so long as the question is between the original parties solely he may continue to rely on the representations upon which the contract was made and by which it was induced, and loses no rights as against the wrongdoer himself by failure to diligently discover the fraud. (Ib.)
9. The fact that soon after such purchase T. became, and for a number of months was, the cashier of the bank would not alone, and as a matter of law, make him chargeable with a knowledge of the condition of the bank, and so of the falsity of the representations under which he bought, as against evidence that he was for a considerable portion of the time absent from the bank and the city where it was located, and that during all his connection with the bank he, by direction of S., the president, and the person of whom he bought the stock, was engaged in routine work and had practically nothing to do with the bills receivable of the bank. (Ib.)
10. The fact that as cashier he signed statements exhibiting the condition of the bank would not, in an action on such notes by the bank or by S., estop him from showing, as against them, that such statements, which he believed at the time were true, were in fact false. (Ib.)

CAPITAL STOCK—Continued.

SALE OF CAPITAL STOCK—continued.

Purchaser of stock may rescind for fraud.

11. Under Compiled Laws, sections 3589, 4515, relating to the rescission of contracts procured through fraud, one induced to purchase bank stock by fraudulent representations as to its value may rescind the purchase and recover his notes given therefor against a holder of the notes having notice of the fraud. (Taylor *v.* National Bank (S. D.), 62 N. W., 99.)
12. The intending purchaser of bank stock is entitled to rely upon a statement of its president as to the bank's condition, without inquiring further. (Merrill *v.* Florida Land and Imp. Co., 60 Fed. Rep., 17.)
13. The receipt by a bank of the fraudulent proceeds of a sale of stock belonging to it, and the subsequent appointment of a receiver, gives its creditors no such right in the proceeds as will prevent the purchaser from rescinding the sale and requiring restitution. (50 Fed. Rep., 77, 2 C. C. A. 629, 2 U. S. App. 434, reaffirmed. Ib.)

Sale of stock on execution.

14. The State legislature may authorize the sale under execution of national-bank stock. (In re Braden's Estate, 30 A., 746; Appeal of Wood, ib.)

A national bank may not purchase its own stock.

15. The purchase of its own stock by a national bank, not for the purpose of preventing, or necessary to prevent, a loss upon a debt previously contracted, is illegal, and the bank may maintain an action at law to recover the money paid therefor without tendering back the stock. (Burrows *v.* Niblack, 84 Fed. Rep., 111.)

Sales of stock under section 5201, Revised Statutes United States, must be real.

16. The sale which section 5201, Revised Statutes, requires a national bank to make of its own stock is real and not fictitious. And where the president and cashier of a national bank which is the owner of some of its own stock purchase such stock and execute their note to the bank for the purchase money, in a suit against them on the note, by the receiver of such bank, they are estopped to set up as a defense that their purchase of the stock was unauthorized, or that their purchase was merely colorable, or to avoid a forfeiture of the bank's charter, or for any other deceptive or illegal purpose. (Bundy, as Receiver, etc., *v.* Jackson, 24 Fed. Rep., 628.)

Measure of damages for conversion of stock.

17. The measure of damages for the conversion of stock in a national bank is the highest market value, together with dividends shown to have been paid on the stock. (Terry *v.* Birmingham Nat. Bank, 93 Ala., 599.)

A national bank may sell stock for a customer.

18. It is within the incidental powers of a national bank, as part of the regular banking business, to sell the shares of a customer in such bank in order to increase his deposit. (Williamson *v.* Mason, 12 Hun., N. Y., 97.)

When pledgor can not maintain suit to redeem.

19. The pledgor of stock can not maintain an action to redeem and for an accounting after the lapse of over three years, and when the stock has been sold on due notice to the pledgor and an account has been made to him and he has not objected. (Hayward *v.* Eliot Nat. Bank, 2 N. B. C., 1; 96 U. S., 611.)

Measure of damages for deceit in sale of stock.

20. The measure of damages recoverable in an action for deceit inducing the purchase of shares of stock in a corporation is the difference between the price paid and the real intrinsic value of such shares at the time of their purchase, and such value is to be ascertained in the light of subsequent events in the history of the company, and not by their market value, although the plaintiff is not entitled to recover for depreciation by reason of subsequent acts which are entirely independent of the causes existing at the time of the purchase. (Hindman *v.* First Nat. Bank of Louisville et al., 112 Fed. Rep., 931.)

CAPITAL STOCK—Continued.

LIEN OF BANK ON STOCK OR DIVIDENDS.

On its own stock.

1. Bank can not acquire a lien on its own stock held by its debtors, even if its by-laws are framed with that intention. (Bullard *v.* Bank, 18 Wall., 589.)
2. Loans by bank to stockholder do not give lien to bank on his stock. (Ib.; Bank *v.* Lanier, 11 Wall., 369.)
3. A national bank organized under the law of 1864 can not, even by specific provisions for the purpose in its articles of association and in its by-laws, acquire a lien on its own stock held by its debtor. (Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company *v.* Oxford Iron Company, 38 N. J. Eq., 340; 3 N. B. C., 582.)
4. A national bank can acquire an interest in its own stock only by a purchase to prevent a loss upon a debt previously contracted in good faith, and a provision in certificate of stock in such bank that they shall not be transferred until all the liabilities of the stockholder to the bank are paid is void and of no effect. (Conklin *v.* The Second Nat. Bank, 1 N. B. C., 693.)
5. The by-laws of a national bank provided that no transfer of the stock should be made by any shareholder who was indebted to the bank, and this provision was also included in the certificates of stock. *Held*, invalid, and that a transfer of stock by a shareholder while indebted to the bank was good. (Evansville National Bank *v.* Metropolitan National Bank, 2 Bissell, 527; 1 N. B. C., 189.)

Contra.

6. A national bank may, by a by-law, make the shares of a stockholder subject to a lien for his debt to the bank, and thus prevent a transfer on the books until the debt is paid. (Bath Sav. Inst. *v.* Sagadahoc Nat. Bank, 89 Me., 500.)
7. Where there is no provision in the law of the bank subjecting shares to the payment of a shareholder's debts, a transferee of shares transferable only on the books of the bank by the shareholder or his attorney and by a surrender of the certificate takes a perfect title by transferring the shares under a power to himself, and can require the bank, upon surrender of the certificate, to give a new one, certifying that the shares stand recorded in his own name. (Bath Savings Institution *v.* Sagadahoc National Bank, Me., 36 A., 996.)
8. Without the surrender of the certificate of stock, a bank can not issue another upon a transfer made by the apparent owner, either in person or by attorney, that will deprive the real owner of his shares. (Ib.)

Lien on bank on dividends for claim against shareholder.

9. A national bank has a lien on and the right to hold a cash dividend as pledge for the indebtedness of the shareholder to the bank. (Hagar *v.* Union Nat. Bank, 63 Maine, 509; 1 N. B. C., 523.)
10. Where the by-laws of a bank authorize its directors to withhold dividends from a stockholder who is indebted to the bank until such indebtedness is paid, and the directors have ordered the dividends of a stockholder to be withheld, a mere donee of such dividends, to whom they were transferred without consideration by such stockholder, can not recover them from the bank until such indebtedness is paid, since such transferee had no better claim to such dividends against the bank than did the transferer. (Bellevue Bank *v.* Higbee, 2 O. C. D., 512.)

Necessity of demand before suit for.

11. A national bank sued a shareholder therein and attached his shares. Pending suit he demanded payment of the dividends declared upon the attached shares, which was refused. He afterwards settled the suit and brought an action for his dividends, without renewing his demand. *Held*, that the demand while the shares were attached was a nullity, and as dividends were not payable until demanded, the action could not be maintained. (Hagar *v.* Union Nat. Bank, 63 Maine, 509; 1 N. B. C., 523.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rights of national bank as to pledged stock.

1. Where a national bank made a loan upon the pledge of its own shares and afterwards sold the shares to obtain payment of the loan which exceeded the amount realized from the shares, *held*, that the owner of the shares

CAPITAL STOCK—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS—continued.

could not on the ground that the statute forbids a national bank to take its own shares as security recover from the bank the amount realized upon the sale of the shares. (First National Bank of Xenia *v.* Stewart, 107 U. S., 676; 3 N. B. C., 96.)

The character of a stock certificate may be shown aliunde.

2. A certificate of stock in a national bank, though in due form, may be shown aliunde to have been issued to the apparent stockholder solely as collateral security for money loaned. (Williams *v.* American National Bank of Arkansas City, Kans., et al., 85 Fed. Rep., 376.)
3. It is no defense to an action against a national bank for money had and received that the collateral security it gave to plaintiff was issued without authority of law. (Ib.)

Insufficient defense in action for stock subscription.

4. The president of a bank in issuing shares of its stock for a negotiable note payable to the bank made an agreement with the maker that he should not be called upon to pay the note. *Held*, that the president had no authority to make such agreement, and that in an action on the note against the maker, by its bona fide purchaser from the bank, a verdict was properly directed for plaintiff. (Mead *v.* Pettigrew, 1 Banking Cases, 595.)

CASHIER. (*See* OFFICERS.)

CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT. (*See* DEPOSITS.)

CERTIFICATION OF CHECKS. (*See* CHECKS.)

CHECKS.

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CHECKS—Continued.

NATURE AND EFFECT OF CHECK.

1. A check is, substantially, an inland bill of exchange, and the rules applicable to such bills are alike applicable to checks. (Bickford *v.* First National Bank of Chicago, 42 Ill., 238.)
2. The check of a depositor upon his banker, delivered to another for value, transfers to that other the title to so much of the deposit as the check calls for, which may again be transferred by delivery, and when presented at the bank the banker becomes the holder of the money to the use of the owner of the check, and is bound to account to him for that amount, provided the drawer has funds to that amount on deposit subject to his check at the time it is presented. These checks are received and passed and deposited with bankers as cash, subject, of course, to be made good if not paid on presentation. This is the legal effect of an ordinary uncertified check. (Ib.)
3. In the case of a deposit of a check drawn upon itself, the bank becomes at once the debtor of the depositor, and the title to the deposit passes to the bank. (Oddie et al. *v.* The National City Bank of New York, 45 N. Y., 735.)
4. A general agent of an insurance company collected money for the company and deposited it to his credit as "general agent," and made remittances from time to time to the company. *Held*, that a check on said fund given by him without direction or authority of the company was a personal and not a company check. (Penn. Mut. Life Ins. Co. *v.* Conoughy, 74 N. W., 422.)
5. Under Civil Code, section 3254, defining a check as "a bill of exchange drawn upon a bank or banker, and payable on demand without interest," an instrument having these characteristics does not cease to be a check because drawn by a bank. (Garthwaite et al. *v.* Bank of Tulare, 4 Banking Cases, 8.)
6. Where a check was sent by mail, and never received by the addressee, it remained the property of the sender. (Ib.)
7. The indorsee of a check is possessed of the legal title thereto, and is the proper party plaintiff in an action for its collection. (Commercial State Bank of Genoa *v.* Rowley, 89 N. W. Rep., 765; 4 Banking Cases, 393.)

RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF DRAWER.

Time of presentation in order to charge drawer or indorser.

1. In order to fix the liability of the drawer of an inland bill of exchange or check in case of nonpayment, the holder should present the bill or check to the person or bank on which it is drawn, within business hours of the day next succeeding the receipt of the paper, and give notice of the dishonor to the drawer. (Bickford *v.* First Nat. Bank of Chicago, 42 Ill., 238.)
2. The indorser of an ordinary check is released from liability thereon where the indorsee might have presented the check for payment within twenty-four hours, but sent the same by a circuitous route, so that it was not presented until five days, when payment was refused. (55 N. W., 1064; 37 Nebr., 500, affirmed; First National Bank *v.* Miller, Nebr., 62 N. W., 195.)
3. Where a notary public takes a check to a bank during banking hours for the purpose of demanding payment thereon, and finding the bank's doors closed, goes to the president and demands payment of him, there is sufficient presentment. (Judgment, Park Nat. Bank *v.* Niblack, 67 Ill. App., 583, reversed; Niblack *v.* Park Nat. Bank, 48 N. E., 438.)

Drawer may revoke before acceptance.

4. A check issued by the bank should not be countermanded as to its payment without cause. (Valdetero *v.* Citizens' Bank of Jennings et al., 1 Banking Cases, 601.)
5. A loan promised by a cashier personally and as cashier, to enable one to go in search of the president who is sick in body and mind and has disappeared, has consideration enough to hold the bank for the promise of its cashier, for which loan the latter issued a check, and without cause shown stopped payment without proof enough of any cause for stopping it, after the one who went in search had left and was performing his part of the agreement. (Ib.)
6. A check may be revoked by the drawer at any time before acceptance, and is revoked by his death. (National Commercial Bank *v.* Miller & Co., 77 Ala., 168.)

CHECKS—Continued.

RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF DRAWER—continued.

7. The drawer of a check may revoke it at any time before its presentation for payment. The death of the drawer operates as a revocation of a check, so that, if the bank pays it after notice of that fact, it does so at its peril. (Weiand's admr. *v.* State Nat. Bank of Maysville, 65 S. W. Rep., 617.)

When drawer may not revoke.

8. 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. (Drinkall *v.* Movious State Bank, 88 N. W. Rep., 724; 4 Banking Cases, 222.)

Release of drawer.

9. Where the indorsee of a draft accepts the drawee's check in payment, instead of cash, and neglects to present it for payment or certification until the next day, and the check is dishonored in consequence of the delay, and the draft has to be protested for nonpayment, the drawer can not be held liable. (Merchants' National Bank of the City of New York *v.* Samuel et al., 20 Fed. Rep., 664.)

When drawer's action barred by his negligence.

10. A building and loan association made a loan to one B upon the representation of its attorney and agent that a person named B desired the loan. The loan having been approved by the proper officers, a check was drawn payable to B, and delivered to the attorney, who indorsed it and appropriated the money to his own uses. There was, in fact, no such person as B, and it appeared that the association had made no inquiries as to the existence of such person. *Held*, that the association was guilty of negligence, barring a recovery from the bank of the amount called for by the check. (Burnet Woods Bldg. and Sav. Co. *v.* German Nat. Bank of Cincinnati, 3 Ohio N. P., 84.)

11. The drawer of a check is not required to so prepare it that no one else can successfully tamper with it. (Crittenden et al. *v.* Chemical Nat. Bank, 63 N. E. Rep., 969.)

Drawer owes no duty as to genuineness of indorsements.

12. A drawer of a check owes no duty to the drawee or to an indorsee to investigate the genuineness of an indorsement, or for that purpose to examine with diligence the check upon its return. (German Sav. Bank *v.* Citizens' Nat. Bank, Iowa, 70 N. W., 769.)

Liability of drawer to bank for overdraft.

13. A bank receiving from a depositor, in the usual course of business, a check drawn to its order, before its maturity, is, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, entitled to presume that it was given for a valuable consideration, and if, under such circumstances, the bank practically purchases such check by paying money on the faith of the first-mentioned check, on a check drawn by such depositor, the drawer of the first-mentioned check is not entitled to show equities existing between the drawer and drawee at the date of the check to defeat the bank's title thereto. And in an action on the check against the drawer, the fact that the bank, after paying for the check, charged the amount thereof back to such depositor is immaterial. (Riverside Bank *v.* Woodhaven Junction Land Co. et al., 1 Banking Cases, 297.)

Liability of drawer to holder; limitations.

14. 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 that 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. (Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. *v.* Fincher et al., 89 N. W. Rep., 570; 4 Banking Cases, 315.)

CHECKS—Continued.

RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF DRAWER—continued.

15. It was proper to instruct that the bank on which the check was drawn was not a suitable agent for its collection. (Ib.)
16. Ordinarily the drawer is not bound until payment is demanded and refused, but presentation is not necessary when the drawer, at the time of its delivery, had no funds to his credit in the bank on which it was drawn. In that event the statute begins to run from the date of the check. (Haynes *v.* Wesley, 3 Banking Cases, 240.)
17. By the execution and delivery of an ordinary check the drawer contracts with the payee that the bank will pay to the latter or his order the amount designated on presentation. Being a simple contract in writing, the limitation prescribed by the statute in which suit may be brought for its enforcement is six years from the date of presentation and refusal to pay, unless presentation is in law excused. (Ib.)
18. The drawer of a dishonored check, who has been notified of its dishonor, is not relieved of any part of his liability by the insolvency of the drawee occurring after notice of dishonor. (Garthwaite et al. *v.* Bank of Tulare, 4 Banking Cases, 8.)

LIABILITY OF BANK TO DRAWER FOR REFUSAL TO PAY CHECK.

1. The implied contract between a bank and its depositors is that it will pay the deposits when and in such sums as are demanded, the depositor having the election to make the whole payable at one time by demanding the whole or in installments by demanding portions; and whenever a demand is made by presentation of a genuine check in the hands of a person entitled to receive the amount thereof for a portion of the amount on deposit, and payment is refused, a cause of action immediately arises, and the statute of limitations begins to run as against the installment so due and payable. (Viets *v.* The Union National Bank of Troy, 101 N. Y., 563.)
2. While a check drawn by a depositor against a general bank account does not operate as an assignment of so much of the account, it authorizes the payee, or one to whom he has indorsed and delivered it, to make a demand, and a refusal of the bank to pay on presentation gives the drawer a right of action, in case he has funds in bank to meet the check, and the refusal was without his authority. (Ib.)
3. The refusal of the bank to pay a check upon presentation gives the drawer a right of action in case he has funds in the bank to meet the check, and the refusal to pay was without authority. (Brooke *v.* Tradesmen's National Bank, 22 N. Y. St., 633; 68 Hun., 129.)
4. The measure of damages will be the amount of actual loss the party has sustained, which may fairly and reasonably be considered as naturally arising from the breach of the contract, according to the usual course of things. (Ib.)
5. The ordinary amount of damages in such case would be the amount of check, interests and costs. (Ib.)
6. The immediate entering of a judgment against the drawer, and the seizure of his business by the sheriff, in consequence of the failure of the bank to pay the check, is not an injury for which the bank would be liable. (Ib.)
7. Where a bank, in consequence of an error, fails to pay a depositor's check when presented, but discovers the error and pays the check five days later, the depositor can recover only nominal damages against the bank. (Burroughs *v.* Tradesmen's National Bank (Sup.), 33 N. Y. S., 864.)
8. It was the custom of a grain dealer, doing business at a place by an agent, to furnish the agent with checks on the bank, signed in blank, to be also signed by the agent when used in payment of grain. Such a check, after being signed in blank by both principal and agent, was stolen and filled out by a third person, and was presented to and paid by the bank. *Held*, that, as between the customer and the bank, the customer was liable for the loss. (Snodgrass *v.* Sweetser (Ind. App.), 44 N. E., 648; 15 Ind. App., 682.)
9. Substantial damages may be recovered against a bank for wrongfully, willfully, and maliciously refusing to honor a depositor's check, if he is a "trader," without alleging special damages. (J. M. James Co. *v.* Continental Nat. Bank, 2 Banking Cases, 573.)
10. 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 amount thereof, and such agent drew and had cashed at such

CHECKS—Continued.

LIABILITY OF BANK TO DRAWER FOR REFUSAL TO PAY CHECK—continued.

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. (Armour *v.* Greene County State Bank, 112 Fed. Rep., 631, 4 Banking Cases, 233.)

11. 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. (Ib.)
12. 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. (Ib.)
13. Where a check is drawn by a person in trade in favor of and delivered to a third person, who presents the same to the bank on which it is drawn for payment, and payment is refused for want of funds, when there are ample funds in the bank belonging to the drawer of the check and subject to its payment, such refusal is wrongful, and entitles the drawer of the check to an action for wrongfully slandering his credit in his business. (Hanna *v.* Drovers' Nat. Bank, 92 Ill. App., 611, judgment affirmed, 62 N. E., 556.)
14. A depositor gave his check for the bank's draft payable to another party, and the check was charged against him; but the draft was protested and returned to the bank. *Held*, that there was no payment of the check which could withdraw from the amount of the deposit. (Dingley *v.* McDonald et al., 2 Banking Cases, 153.)
15. When a bank refuses to pay a check drawn by a depositor against a fund sufficient to pay it, the depositor is not, in an action for the slander, restricted to nominal damages. (Svendsen *v.* State Bank, 65 N. W., 1086.)
16. In an action to recover money deposited in defendant bank to plaintiff's credit, and which he had not received because of mistake in settlement, the tender of a receipt or check is not a condition precedent to a cause of action. (Cole *v.* Charles City Nat. Bank, 87 N. W. Rep., 671, 4 Banking Cases, 5.)
17. A bank may properly refuse to honor the check of a depositor who is indebted to it on a past-due note for an amount larger than the sum on deposit. (Mt. Sterling Nat. Bank *v.* Green (Ky.), 35 S. W., 911.)
18. One who draws a check on a bank in which he has enough funds for its payment, not encumbered by an earlier lien in favor of the bank, may sue such bank for damages, on its refusal to pay the check to the drawee. (Mt. Sterling Nat. Bank *v.* Green (Ky.), 35 S. W., 911.)
19. Where a bank erroneously certified a check drawn by one of its depositors for rents collected by him for his employer when the depositor has not sufficient funds to meet the same, the mere fact that the employer would have discharged the depositor if the check had not been certified, and prevented the collection of further rents by him, whereby further loss might have been prevented, is not sufficient as an element of damages, to render the bank liable to the employer on the certification for more than the amount of the depositor's funds in its hands when the certification was made. (Rankin *v.* Colonial Bank, 64 N. Y. S., 32, 31 Misc. Rep., 227.)
20. Proof that a bank had paid a check to an unauthorized indorsee, and had charged it to the account of the drawee, who at the time of such payment had enough funds on deposit to meet it, constitutes sufficient proof of an acceptance of the check by the bank, and renders it liable to the payee for the amount thereof. (Commercial Nat. Bank *v.* Lincoln Fuel Co., 67 Ill. App., 166.)
21. In an action against a bank for damages for injuring plaintiff's 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 adjudicating that all the money deposited with defendant by plaintiffs when payment of the checks was

CHECKS—Continued.

LIABILITY OF BANK TO DRAWER FOR REFUSAL TO PAY CHECK—continued.

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. (Hanna et al. *v.* Drovers' Nat. Bank, 62 N. E. Rep., 556, 4 Banking Cases, 174.)

22. 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 to the real owner. (Ib.)
23. 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. (Ib.)
24. A declaration alleged that plaintiff, being a depositor in the defendant bank, drew a check thereon, but that, though his deposit was sufficient to pay such check, it was twice presented for payment, and each time dishonored, and charge that by reason of the negligence of defendant, and of the wrongs thus committed against plaintiff, he has been greatly injured in his good name and credit, and thereby suffers great loss. *Held*, that plaintiff was entitled to prove exemplary damages. (Wood *v.* American Nat. Bank, 40 S. E. Rep., 931, 4 Banking Cases, 340.)
25. Plaintiff's check was wrongfully dishonored by the defendant bank, and, when plaintiff asked defendant's bookkeeper why it was dishonored, the bookkeeper said he knew nothing about the matter. Plaintiff then drew another check for the same amount to the same payee, and went with him to the bank. The teller again refused to pay, saying there were no funds, but, after consultation with the bookkeeper, said there had been a mistake, and paid the check. The relations between plaintiff and defendant had always been pleasant, and defendant promptly wrote plaintiff, disclaiming all intent to injure him, and offered to do all it could do to remove any injurious impressions arising from its mistake, and authorized plaintiff to use its letter for that purpose. *Held*, that plaintiff was not entitled to exemplary damages. (Ib.)
26. Exemplary damages are allowable only where there is misconduct or malice or such reckless negligence as evinces a conscious disregard of the rights of others, and, where these elements are lacking, only compensatory damages are permissible. (Ib.)
27. A draft drawn in the ordinary form does not constitute an equitable assignment pro tanto of funds in the hands of the drawee to the credit of the drawer before such draft has been accepted or presented for payment. (Guthrie Nat. Bank *v.* Gill, 1 Banking Cases, 183.)
28. There is an implied promise on the part of a bank, when receiving deposits, to pay them out, on the checks of the depositor, to any person in whose favor he may draw the same; and the check holder is subrogated to the right of the depositor in so much of the deposits as the check may call for, remaining in the bank to the credit of the depositor at the time when such draft is presented for payment. (Ib.)
29. Where a depositor makes a draft on a bank in which he has funds to his credit and afterwards makes a general assignment for the benefit of his creditors, and the holder of such draft presents the same to the drawee for payment after such assignment is made and payment is refused, he can not maintain an action against the drawee and recover on said draft, although at the time the draft was presented for payment the drawee did not know of the assignment, but learned of such assignment before making payment and by reason of such knowledge refused payment. (Ib.)
30. Where a plaintiff in an action for tort for injury to his credit had deposited a note with a defendant bank to be discounted, and thereafter, and subsequent to the maturity of the note, drew several checks on the bank, which were dishonored because the note deposited had not been paid when due, an instruction that if the jury believed the note was discounted, and that the defendant bank acted through malicious, wrongful, and improper motives, it was liable for the actual money loss of the plaintiff, and also for such substantial damages for the impairment of his credit, and for his feelings and mental anxiety over the matter, as directly resulted from such wrongful acts was proper. (Davis *v.* Standard Nat. Bank, 63 N. Y. S., 764; 50 App. Div., 210.)

CHECKS—Continued.

LIABILITY OF BANK TO DRAWER FOR REFUSAL TO PAY CHECK—continued.

31. Where the defendant bank dishonored the checks of the plaintiff on four successive occasions, and without reasonable excuse, when the plaintiff had money deposited in the bank, and great injury resulted to the credit of the plaintiff from such action, such acts are sufficient to warrant the legal inference that the bank acted with malice. (Ib.)
32. Where a bank refused to pay a check drawn by a customer who had enough funds on deposit to pay the same, the customer, though there was no proof of special damages, was not confined to nominal but was entitled to "temperate" damages. (Atlanta Nat. Bank *v.* Davis, 23 S. E., 190; 96 Ga., 334.)
33. It is the duty of a bank to which a check drawn by a depositor, and payable to order, is presented by one claiming under an ostensible indorsement by the payee, to learn at its peril that the indorsement is genuine. (German Sav. Bank *v.* Citizens' Nat. Bank, Iowa, 70 N. W., 769.)
34. If a depositor, without the knowledge of his bank, causes a rubber stamp to be made, which is a substantial facsimile of his bank signature, that fact will not prevent his recovering from the bank which it has paid out in checks that were forged by the aid of an unauthorized use of said stamp, provided the depositor has been ordinarily prudent in guarding the stamp from improper use. (Robb *v.* Pennsylvania Co. for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, 3 Pa. Super. Ct., 254; 40 W. N. C., 129.)
35. Where a bank, through an oversight, pays a check drawn by a depositor to the order of a third party, after it has received an order from the depositor not to honor the check, the bank is liable to its depositor for the amount thereof, although there was an agreement between the bank and the depositor to the effect that the bank would not be liable for failure to obey such orders, but would merely endeavor to execute them. (Elder *v.* Franklin Nat. Bank of City of New York, 1 Banking Cases, 507.)
36. Where a bank received a check by mail, with directions to send "cash for same," it should have adopted the usual method of sending money to the point indicated, which was by registered package; and therefore the deposit of the money in the post-office without having the package registered or taking a receipt for it did not constitute a payment, though the bank may have notified the postmaster that it wished to have the package registered. (Clay City Nat. Bank *v.* Conlee, 51 S. W., 615.)
37. Proof by the drawer of a check that, when presented, he had a sufficient deposit with the drawee subject to check to pay it, and that afterwards he was compelled to pay the amount of the check to the holder because of the unwarranted refusal of the drawee to pay it, supports a judgment for the amount paid out by the drawer and such other damages as are alleged and proved. (First Nat. Bank *v.* Railsback, 78 N. W., 512.)
38. The deposit of a "store warrant" for personalty with a bank by an agent of a depositor is a good consideration for a promise to honor outstanding checks, and an action will lie for a breach of a contract in dishonoring the checks. (Fleming *v.* Bank of New Zealand, 69 Law J. P. C., 120 (1900); App. Cas., 577; 83 Law T. (N. S.), 1.)
39. A bank cashier or teller may pay out a check drawn in the name of a corporation in the usual course of business and when there are no circumstances of suspicion to put him on inquiry, without any investigation as to the destination of the money drawn; and the bank is not to be held liable if the money is misappropriated. (Hatch *v.* Johnson Loan and Trust Co. (C. C.), 79 F., 828.)
40. A judgment for one dollar of actual damages, in a suit against a bank by a depositor for injury to his business standing, caused by a refusal to honor his check drawn in favor of a third person, will be considered as for a nominal sum only, and will not be a basis for the allowance of an extra amount as exemplary damages. (First Nat. Bank *v.* Kansas Grain Co., 55 P., 277.)
41. 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 can not 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. (Nehawka Bank *v.* Ingersoll et al., 89 N. W. Rep., 618; 4 Banking Cases, 333.)
42. 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. The law would not allow the bank to set up a jus tertii against the demand. (Ib.)

CHECKS—Continued.

LIABILITY OF BANK TO DRAWER FOR REFUSAL TO PAY CHECK—continued.

43. 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 the 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." (Phoenix Nat. Bank *v.* Taylor, 67 S. W. Rep., 27; 4 Banking Cases, 366.)

OBLIGATIONS OF BANK TO PAYEE OR HOLDER.

Liability of bank to holder in States where issuance of check is held to be an equitable assignment of the deposit before acceptance.

1. The check of a depositor, on a bank in which he has funds sufficient to meet it, transfers to the payee, as between him and the depositor, the title of so much of the deposit as the check calls for, to remain in the bank until demanded by the presentation of the check. (Judgment (1899), 80 Ill. App., 204, reversed. Rickert *v.* Suddard, 56 N. E., 344; 184 Ill., 149.)
2. Where a depositor draws his check on his banker, who has funds to an equal or greater sum than his check, it operates to transfer the sum named to the payee, who may sue for and recover the amount from the bank, and a transfer of the check carries with it the title to the amount named in the check to each successive holder. (The Union National Bank *v.* The Oceana County Bank, 80 Ill., 212.)
3. After a check has passed into the hands of a bona fide holder it is not in the power of the drawer to countermand the order of payment. (Ib.)
4. An instrument drawn by a depositor on a bank in the following form, after giving the date and the name of the bank, "Pay to A. and B., for account of C. & Co., ten hundred and eighteen 23-100 dollars," and signed by the depositor, is a valid bank check, and will operate to transfer to the payees an amount of the drawers' funds on deposit equal to the sum named on its face. The words "for account of C. & Co." do not change its character as a check. A bill or note, without at all affecting its character as such, may state the transaction out of which it arose or the consideration for which it was given. (The Ridgely National Bank *v.* Patton & Hamilton, 109 Ill., 479.)
5. A bank check payable to attorneys on account of a debt due from the drawers to the clients of the attorneys vests the legal title in the payee named as trustees for the clients, and a suit thereon against the bank is properly brought in the names of the payees. (Ib.)
6. A debtor gave his check on a bank for the amount of his indebtedness, payable to the attorneys of the creditor, which the bank refused to pay, alleging an agreement of the debtor to apply his deposits on other indebtedness. It was held that the bringing of an action by the creditor against his debtor did not estop him from bringing an action on the check in the name of his attorneys, the payees, against the bank. (Ib.)
7. M., who kept an account with the M. and M. Bank of Troy, deposited with that bank a check given for value, drawn by defendant, payable to the order of M., and indorsed by him in blank. Said bank credited the amount of the check in M.'s bank pass book, which was returned to him, and on the same day it mailed the check to plaintiff, its correspondent in New York, and its creditor, to be credited on account, and it was so credited. M stopped payment of the check, and when plaintiff caused payment to be demanded of the drawee it was refused. Notice of presentation and protest was given to defendant, who subsequently paid the amount to M. In an action upon the check, *held*, that upon the deposit the M. and M. bank became the owner of the check, and as such could and did give a perfect title to its transferee, and that plaintiff was entitled to recover. (The Metropolitan National Bank of New York *v.* Lloyd, 90 N. Y., 530.)
8. It is not enough to make an equitable assignment of money on deposit in bank that a check be drawn therefor; but where the money was deposited as the money of the holder of the check, though in the drawer's name, and that fact is communicated to the bank before any other right has accrued to the fund, the same becomes in equity the property of the holder of the check, and he may recover it from the bank. (Van Allen *v.* The American National Bank, 3 Lans., 517.)

CHECKS—Continued.

OBLIGATIONS OF BANK TO PAYEE OR HOLDER—continued.

9. A general assignment for the benefit of creditors does not defeat the check holder, although the check be not presented to the bank for payment until after such assignment. (Hulings *v.* Hulings Lumber Company et al., 18 S. E. Rep., 620; 38 W. Va., 351.)
10. If, at the time of presenting a check for payment, the deposit has been lawfully applied by the bank on a note of the drawer, the holder can not enforce payment of the check. (Merchants' Nat. Bank *v.* Maple, 65 Ill. App., 484.)
11. When payment of a check is refused because the drawer has no funds, there is no presumption that the check remains outstanding for payment, and no duty devolves on the bank to reserve from a future deposit an amount large enough to pay it. (Gilliam *v.* Merchants' Nat. Bank, 70 Ill. App., 592.)
12. Plaintiff presented a check to the bank on which it was drawn and the bank refused payment for want of funds. On the next day the drawer deposited sufficient funds to meet plaintiff's check, and the day following made a general assignment, and the assignee entered upon his duties. Plaintiff then presented his check for payment. *Held*, that the bank was not liable to him. (Gilliam *v.* Merchants' Nat. Bank, 70 Ill. App., 592.)
13. Where a bank certifies a check, it is manifest that the bank has enough funds of the drawer at the time of the certification on deposit to pay it, and the transfer of the check carries with it, as against the bank, title to the amount named in it. (American Trust and Savings Bank *v.* Crowe & Gillen, 82 Ill. App., 537.)
14. Where a bank pays checks drawn upon it to any other than a person to whose order they are made payable, it does so at its peril. (T. M. Sinclair & Co. *v.* Goodell, 93 Ill. App., 592.)
15. A bank, which has on deposit funds sufficient to pay the same, can not refuse to pay a check presented by a bona fide holder, though the maker owes the bank on an overdue note more than the amount of his deposit, unless such note has been charged against such deposit before presentment of the check. Judgment, Park Nat. Bank *v.* Niblack, 67 Ill. App., reversed. (Niblack *v.* Park Nat. Bank, 48 N. E., 438; 169 Ill., 517; 39 L. R. A., 159.)
16. A bank is not justified in refusing to pay a check because the drawer orders it not to pay it, if it has on deposit sufficient funds of the drawer to pay the check when presented for payment. Judgment, 69 Ill. App., 681, affirmed. (Gage Hotel Co. *v.* Union Nat. Bank, 49 N. E., 420; 171 Ill., 531; 39 L. R. A., 479.)
17. A check upon a bank by a depositor operates a transfer of its amount to the payee if on deposit at the time of presentation, and the payee or holder may, on refusal of payment, maintain a suit on the instrument for the recovery of its stated sum. (Columbia Nat. Bank *v.* German Nat. Bank, 1 Banking Cases, 43.)
18. As against the holder of a check against an account of a depositor, the bank of deposit may not apply the amount of the account to the payment of the indebtedness of the depositor to the bank which is not yet due, although the depositor may be insolvent. (Ib.)
19. A bank agreed, through its cashier, to credit a customer by the amount of a draft drawn by him on consignees of produce, with a bill of lading attached; and that the customer should then draw checks on the bank against this cash credit for the purchase price of the produce in favor of its vendors. *Held*, that the bank could not refuse payment of such checks after it had received the draft, and credited the customer by its amount, pursuant to such agreement. (German Nat. Bank *v.* Grinstead et al., 2 Banking Cases, 50.)
20. If the owner of a bank credit gives a check thereon, for value, to another, with intent to transfer such credit, or a part of it, to such other, the latter will thereby be constituted at least the equitable owner of such fund or sufficient thereof to satisfy the check, so that whether the bank be legally liable to the check holder or not, if by any means the parties interested are brought into a court of equity while the bank is yet the debtor and can be protected against paying its debt twice, and it stands indifferent as to who gets the money so long as it is protected, the check holder will be preferred to the drawer or any subsequent claimant, whether by assignment of the drawer or by legal process served upon the bank. (Dillman *v.* Carlin, 2 Banking Cases, 89.)

CHECKS—Continued.

OBLIGATION OF BANK TO PAYEE OR HOLDER—continued.

21. A commission firm sold cattle for plaintiff, depositing proceeds in a bank to their own credit, and gave plaintiff a check for the amount less charges. The bank knew nothing of the source from which the deposit was derived, and paid it out on checks of the firm, and when the plaintiff's check was presented it was refused payment for want of funds. *Held*, that the fact that, between the time the deposit was made and the time the check was presented, the bank had collected a draft in favor of the firm in excess of the amount of the check, and had credited the proceeds to the firm, at the same time charging it with the amount of a demand note it held against the firm, did not render it liable for the amount of plaintiff's check, where the draft was deposited at the time the note was given, and as collateral to it. (Pederson *v.* South Omaha Nat. Bank, 71 N. W. Rep., 973.)

Liability of bank to holder in States where issuance of check is held not to be an equitable assignment of the deposit.

1. The holder of a check on a bank can not sue the bank for refusal to pay it on presentation, though the drawer have sufficient on deposit to meet it. (Creveling et al. *v.* Bloomsbury National Bank, 46 N. J., 255.)
2. The implied engagement on the part of a banker to pay the checks of his depositor does not inure to the benefit of the holder of a check so as to enable him to enforce payment thereon against the bank prior to acceptance, and in the absence of assent by the banker the giving of the check does not operate as a transfer or assignment of the debt created by the making of the deposit. (First National Bank of Union Mills *v.* Clark, 134 N. Y., 368.)
3. A check drawn and delivered to the person to whose order it is payable does not, without acceptance by the drawee, operate as an assignment of the sum in his hands for which it is given. It may be revoked by the drawer at any time before acceptance, and is revoked by his death; and there being no privity, expressed or implied, between the payee and the drawee, the former can maintain no action on it against the latter. (National Commercial Bank *v.* Miller & Co., 77 Ala., 168.)
4. The giving of a check by a bank depositor for the full amount of the deposit does not operate as an assignment to the holder of the check so as to enable him to enforce payment thereon against the bank prior to its acceptance of the check. (First National Bank *v.* Clark (N. Y. App.), 32 N. E., 38.)
5. The holder of a check can not sue the bank on which it is drawn until such check is accepted by the bank. (Commercial National Bank *v.* First National Bank (N. C.), 24 S. E., 524.)
6. A stipulation, stamped on the face of a check, that it will not be paid to a certain company or its agents is valid. (Ib.)
7. The holder of a check can not sue the bank on which it is drawn unless it has been accepted by the bank. (Pickle *v.* People's National Bank (Pickle *v.* Muse), 12 S. W., 919; 88 Tenn., 380.)
8. The holders of the checks of a firm can maintain an action upon a contract made by the bank with the firm to pay the checks. (Chanute Nat. Bank *v.* Crowell, 6 Kan. App., 533.)
9. An action can not be maintained against a bank by the holder of a check for refusal to pay it, unless the check has been accepted, although there is to the credit of the drawer on the books of the bank a sum more than sufficient to meet the check. (Cincinnati, H. and D. R. Co. *v.* Metropolitan Nat. Bank (Ohio Sup.), 42, N. E. 700.)
10. Payment by a bank of a check upon a forged indorsement, where the deposit of the drawer exceeded the amount of the check, gave no right of action against the bank to the payee of the check. (J. M. Houston Grocer Co. *v.* Farmers' Bank, 71 Mo. App., 132.)
11. At the time of a failure of a bank with which plaintiff had a deposit, plaintiff had nine checks on said bank outstanding, one of which had been certified by the bank, though plaintiff was not aware of the fact. Plaintiff made arrangements with defendant bank to pay the outstanding checks, and the nine checks were presented in a bundle, and, after being examined by the teller, paid, the teller failing to discover the certification on said check. Defendant knew that plaintiff had not examined the checks since he issued them. *Held*, it was a question of fact whether defendant was at fault in paying the check, although plaintiff stood by when the bundle of checks was presented, and ordered them paid. (Tomlinson *v.* National German-American Bank, 75 N. W., 1028.)

CHECKS—Continued.

OBLIGATION OF BANK TO PAYEE OR HOLDER—continued.

12. Plaintiff testified that he inquired by telephone whether thereafter checks drawn by S., a live-stock buyer, would be paid, and the response was: "It will be all O. K. to cash checks from S. to the amount of stock he gets." Defendant testified that this response was to an inquiry as to specific checks. *Held*, that the jury was warranted in finding that it referred to future checks. (Leach *v.* Hill, 76 N. W., 667.)
13. An action does not lie against a bank on a check drawn upon it unless the check has been accepted or the bank notified, and a holder of a check drawn upon a bank, but not presented before the failure of the bank, is not entitled to have the check paid by the liquidators out of the dividend assigned to the drawer. (State *v.* Bank of Commerce, 22 So. Rep., 207.)
14. The delivery of a check drawn by a failing bank of another State on funds deposited to its credit in a resident bank of the State does not give the drawee such an interest in the funds deposited as he can enforce in equity to the prejudice of the resident bank. (Fort Dearborn Nat. Bank *v.* Wyman, 80 Ill. App., 150.)
15. As between a check holder and the bank upon which such a check is drawn it is settled that, unless the check be accepted by the bank, an action can not be maintained by the holder against the bank. (Fourth Street National Bank of Philadelphia *v.* Yardley, 165 U. S., 634.)

HOLDER'S RIGHTS AS AGAINST GARNISHMENT BY DRAWER'S CREDITOR.

1. A check drawn prior to but presented subsequent to the service of an attachment upon the bank as garnishee, is, to the amount for which it is drawn, an appropriation of any funds in the bank to the credit of the drawer at its presentation, regardless of the attachment lien. (Winchester Bank *v.* Clark County Nat. Bank, 51 S. W. Rep., 315; 1 Banking Cases, 515.)
2. Where checks on a general deposit are not presented to the bank till after it has been garnisheed by a judgment creditor of the depositor, though drawn before garnishment, the fund is subject to the satisfaction of the judgment. (Commercial Bank *v.* Chilberg, 44 Pac. Rep., 264.)

WHETHER CHECK ACCEPTED FOR PAYMENT OR COLLECTION.

1. Where it is shown to be out of a bank's course of business to receive for collection checks drawn on it by its depositors, and a check on it drawn by one of its depositors in favor of another is presented by the latter and the amount thereof is credited on his pass book as a deposit, and the check is placed on the file of paid and canceled checks, and afterwards the amount of the check is also entered to his credit and charged against the drawer on the books of the bank, these facts constitute a payment of the check, and the amount of it can not be withheld by the bank on discovering that the check was an unauthorized overdraft and the drawer was insolvent. (City National Bank of Selma *v.* Burns, 68 Ala., 600.)
2. A charge is erroneous and properly refused which affirms, as matter of law, that if the drawer and payee of a check are customers of the bank on which it is drawn the presentation of the check by the payee to the bank and the noting or entry of it by the bank on his pass book as a deposit do not operate as a payment of the check, and that if within a reasonable time the bank ascertains that the check is an unauthorized overdraft and offers to return it there is no liability to the depositor. (Ib.)
3. In such case no presumption arises that the bank received the check merely for collection and in the capacity of agent for the holder; but a presumption of payment of the check does arise and the onus of overcoming that presumption rests upon the bank, and it can only be removed by evidence that such was not the intention of the parties, derived from the course of business with the depositor or from contemporaneous acts or declarations. (Ib.)
4. If a holder of a check, with full knowledge that the drawer is without funds in the bank to meet it, and has no just reason to believe that the check will be honored in the absence of funds, he is wanting in good faith if he demands and receives payment, especially if it is known to him that the drawer is insolvent and the bank is ignorant of the insolvency. (Ib.)
5. In such case, fraud being imputed to the holder of the check, knowledge of the want of funds must be clearly traced to him. It can not be inferred

CHECKS—Continued.

WHETHER CHECK ACCEPTED FOR PAYMENT OR COLLECTION—continued.

from the relations existing between him and the drawer, however intimate, unless connected with inculpatory facts or circumstances. (Ib.)

6. When a bank receives from a customer a check on another bank for the special purpose of collection, the title does not pass by the special indorsement for that purpose, nor does the receiving bank owe the amount until the check is collected. But where the customer has a deposit account with the bankers, on which he is accustomed to deposit checks payable to himself, which are entered on his pass book, and to draw against such deposits, an indorsement of the words "For deposit" on a check so deposited "is, in the absence of a different understanding, presumptive of more than a mere agency or authority to collect;" it is a request and direction to deposit the sum to the credit of the customer, and gives to the bankers authority, not only to collect, but to use the check in such manner as, in their judgment and discretion, having reference to the conditions and necessities of their business, may make it most available to their protection, and they may have it certified by the bank on which it is drawn. (National Commercial Bank *v.* Miller & Co., 77 Ala., 168.)
7. When checks on another bank are handed by a depositor to the receiving teller of a bank and are by the teller credited on the depositor's pass book, they are only received for collection, and if not paid on presentation may be returned and the credit in the pass book canceled. (National Gold Bank and Trust Company *v.* McDonald, 51 Cal., 64.)
8. A regular customer of a bank sent to it a check with an unrestricted indorsement, and directed it to be placed to his credit. The check was received and credited and the customer so advised. On the day of receipt the bank sent the check to its correspondent for collection, paid a check drawn by the customer from a part of the proceeds of the credit, and closed its doors as insolvent. *Held*, that the check was not deposited for collection, but as cash for immediate use. (Williams *v.* Cox, Tenn. Sup., 38 S. W., 282.)
9. Where a bank accepts a check on another bank as cash, giving therefor a sum of money, a certificate of deposit, and the balance in a credit to the account of a third person, such transaction creates merely the relation of debtor and creditor between the bank and its customer, and the latter can not, on the insolvency of the bank, follow up the check, or its proceeds, as his property. (Friberg *v.* Cox, Tenn. Sup., 37 S. W., 283.)
10. Where a check drawn on another bank is deposited in an insolvent bank without any special instructions, and it is not placed to the customer's credit, and immediately thereafter the receiving bank fails, and the check goes into the hands of the bank examiner and is afterwards collected, the proceeds are the property of the customer, and not of the bank. (Showalter *v.* Cox, Tenn. Sup., 37 S. W., 286.)
11. The several payments and remittances made to the Chemical Bank by the Capital Bank before its insolvency were not made in contemplation of insolvency, or with a view to prefer the Chemical Bank. These checks and remittances were not casual, but were plainly made under a general agreement that remittances were to be made by mail, and that their proceeds were not to be returned to the Capital Bank, but were to be credited to its constantly overdrawn account; and when letters containing them were deposited in the post-office, such mailing was a delivery to the Chemical Bank, whose property therein was not destroyed or impaired by the insolvency of the Capital Bank, taking place after the mailing and before the delivery of the letters containing the remittances. (McDonald, receiver, *v.* Chemical National Bank, 174 U. S., 610.)
12. A bank received a draft from the drawer for collection; and, upon presenting it for payment, received from the drawee his check for the amount of the draft, drawn on another bank of the same town in which it was located. *Held*, that, as between itself and the drawer of the check, the bank had until the close of banking hours on the next secular day after receiving the check to present it to the drawee bank for payment—the time allowed by commercial law, as the bank in presenting the check was not the agent of its drawer. (Morris *v.* Eufaula Nat. Bank, 1 Banking Cases, 677.)
13. The assignee of an insolvent estate, who had a deposit as such in a bank of which he was cashier, drew a check, as assignee, for the amount of the deposit, and placed it on the spindle where paid checks were placed by the paying teller, and the check was entered in the bank's books. *Held*, that a disputable presumption of payment of the deposit arose. (Wiggins *v.* Stevens, 53 N. Y. S., 90; 33 App. Div., 83.)

CHECKS—Continued.

WHETHER CHECK ACCEPTED FOR PAYMENT OR COLLECTION—continued.

14. The defendant bank received from plaintiff upon deposit a check indorsed without restriction and gave credit for it to the depositor as cash in a drawing account, and while defendant was trying to get the maker to pay the check, a period of over two months, plaintiff's checks were honored by defendant at times when his account would not have been enough to meet them if the amount of the first-mentioned check had been charged back to plaintiff. There was no evidence as to any custom or agreement having a tendency to show that the bank received such check for collection as plaintiff's agent. *Held*, that a finding that the bank purchased such check was warranted by the evidence. (Taft *v.* Quinsigamond Nat. Bank, 1 Banking Cases, 99.)
15. Plaintiff deposited with a banking firm two checks indorsed by him in blank, which the banking firm, after indorsing for collection to its credit, deposited with the defendant bank. *Held*, that defendant having no knowledge to the contrary, was authorized to act upon the banking firm's account with the proceeds. (Doppelt *v.* National Bank of The Republic, 1 Banking Cases, 96.)
16. Where a check is deposited in a bank in the regular course of business, and is received and credited to the account of the depositor as money, the bank is liable in an action on contract for such indebtedness. (Judgment, City Ct., N. Y., 1899, 58 N. Y. S., 1008; 28 Misc. Rep., 449, affirmed; Walton *v.* Riverside Bank, 60 N. Y. S., 519; 29 Misc. Rep., 304.)
17. The H. bank sent a draft, of which it was the holder for value to the A. bank for collection, and the latter forwarded it to the plaintiff bank for collection and return. And plaintiff accepted the drawee's check on another bank in payment of the draft which it delivered to the drawee, and remitted the amount of the draft to the A. bank. The check proving to be worthless, plaintiff brought an action against the A. bank to recover the amount of the remittance. *Held*, that when plaintiff received the check and surrendered the draft, it made the check its own and its liability to the H. bank became fixed—as much so as if it had received the cash; and there could be no recovery. (National Bank of Commerce of Kansas City *v.* American Exch. Bank of St. Louis, 2 Banking Cases, 101.)
18. Where a bank, in the due course of business, receives from a correspondent bank a check indorsed in blank, and in good faith parts with value or permits an existing indebtedness to remain unpaid by reason thereof, it is entitled to the proceeds of such check against the real owner, even though the check was not actually collected by such bank until after failure of the bank which transmitted the same to it. (Winfield Nat. Bank *v.* McWilliams, 2 Banking Cases, 277.)
19. Where one deposits in a bank a check or draft on a third party, it is a bailment, unless there is an understanding that he may at once draw against the deposit, or, being indebted to the bank, that the deposit may be applied on such indebtedness. (Perth Amboy Gaslight Co. *v.* Middlesex County Bank, 45 A., 704.)
20. Crediting the payee with the amount of a check as a deposit by the bank upon which it is drawn amounts to a payment of the check in money, and a redeposit thereof. (Bartley *v.* State, 73 N. W., 744.)

WHEN DEPOSIT INSUFFICIENT TO PAY CHECK.

1. Where the funds are insufficient to pay a check in full the drawee is under no obligation to make a partial payment thereon. (Lowenstein *v.* Bresler, Ala., 19 So., 860.)
2. A bank is under no obligation to make a partial payment on a check to the drawee where the drawer has not sufficient funds on deposit to his credit to pay the check in full. (Jacobson *v.* Bank of Commerce, 66 Ill., App., 592.)
3. A bank is not obliged to make a partial payment on a check which is larger than the fund in the bank subject to check, but, if it pay part, it may take up the check as evidence of its payment. (Harrington *v.* First Nat. Bank, 85 Ill., App., 212.)
4. A bank will not be obligated to pay a check in a sum greater than the amount of the credit of the drawer in his account with the bank, nor does the check operate a transfer or an assignment of the lesser amount of the account. (C. M. Henderson & Co. *v.* United States Nat. Bank, 2 Banking Cases, 85.)

CHECKS—Continued.

CHECK FOR ILLEGAL CONSIDERATION.

1. A bank can not refuse to cash a check, although it knows that the check was drawn in payment of a bet made in violation of a law on the result of an election; and the fact that a check was so cashed is not ground on which the drawer can recover the amount from the bank. (McCord *v.* California National Bank (Cal.), 31 P., 51.)
2. 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 on 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. (Ib.)
3. 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. (Ib.)
4. 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. (Drinkall *v.* Movious State Bank, 88 N. W. Rep., 724; 4 Banking Cases, 222.)
5. 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 a gambler a holder in due course, and his title so acquired is defective. (Ib.)
6. A statute of Maine provides that all notes or bills given for gambling debts are void against all except bona fide holders. Under this statute a check purchased by one knowing the same to have been given in payment for pool tickets is incollectible by him. (Maine Mile-Track Ass'n *v.* Hammond, 87 N. W. Rep., 135.)

WHO NOT A BONA FIDE HOLDER FOR VALUE.

1. The crediting by a bank of the amount of a check to the account of a depositor indebted to it does not make the bank a bona fide holder for value of the check. (First National Bank *v.* Nelson (Ala.), 16 So., 707.)
2. Title to a check payable to H. B., intended for N. B., can not be obtained under indorsement by H. B., made fraudulently, though the indorsee be deceived and pay value. (Sioux Valley State Bank *v.* Drovers' National Bank, 58 Ill. App., 395.)
3. Where a bank discounts a draft in advance of its acceptance, it is not a bona fide holder for value unless it has funds in its hands which it releases or fails to withhold from the drawer because of the acceptance. (First National Bank *v.* Wills Creek Coal Co. (Mich.), 68 N. W., 232.)
4. Plaintiff accepted in good faith a check in which the indorsement of the payee's name was a forgery, and after indorsing the same delivered it to defendant bank for collection. Defendant collected the check and paid the money to plaintiff, but on subsequently discovering the forgery paid back such amount to the bank on which the check was drawn without notifying plaintiff of the forgery or that it had paid back the sum collected. *Held*, that any fund belonging to plaintiff subsequently coming into possession of defendant could be legally applied to the reimbursement of the latter for the amount advanced on the check, plaintiff being chargeable with notice of the forgery. (Green *v.* Purcell National Bank (Indian Ter.), 37 S. W., 50.)

CHECKS—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Authority to sign checks.

1. Revised Statutes (Texas), 1895, article 2967, provides that during the marriage the husband shall have sole management of the wife's separate estate. A husband deposited his wife's money in a bank in her name, and stated that it would be checked out by him. *Held*, that the bank was authorized to cash checks which were presented by the husband and signed with the wife's name by the husband as agent. (Coleman *v.* First Nat. Bank of Waxahachie, 63 S. W. Rep., 867; 3 Banking Cases, 643.)
2. The fact that to the bank's knowledge the husband was a drunkard, and improvident in the use of money, did not impose on the bank the duty of seeing that the money was drawn out for the wife's use. (Ib.)
3. In an action by a married woman against a bank for money had and received, the following facts were disclosed: A check was drawn payable to the order of the plaintiff and delivered to her husband. The husband presented the check at the defendant bank unindorsed by the payee. Upon his attention being called to this fact, the husband, pretending to have authority to indorse the paper for and in the name of his wife, wrote on the back of the check his wife's name, per himself. Thereupon the defendant bank cashed the check and put the money to the credit of the husband. Subsequently the money so put to his credit was drawn out by the husband and used in the payment of his own debts and for other purposes of his own. The husband was without authority to indorse the check for and in the name of his wife. The check was given by the lender of the money to the wife, and the money collected on it was the proceeds of a loan which was secured by a mortgage upon the wife's property, which mortgage was duly executed by her. The purpose of the wife in obtaining the loan was to raise money to pay off her husband's debt and enable him to carry on his business, and she knew that her husband had gotten the money on the loan for such purpose. *Held*, that the wife can not maintain an action against the bank for money had and received. (First Nat. Bank of Gadsen *v.* Moragne, 30 So. Rep., 628.)

Stolen check, value of, instructions.

4. Where the larceny of a bank check is charged, the question of its value is for the jury, and it is error to instruct them that a check drawn on a bank where the maker has funds sufficient to meet it is presumptively of some value. (Burrows *v.* State, 37 N. E., 271.)

Protest of checks.

5. The term "protest," as applied to inland bills of exchange, includes only the steps essential to charge the drawer and indorser. (Wood River Bank *v.* First National Bank of Omaha, 55 N. W., 239; 36 Nebr., 744.)
6. Bank checks in the country are regarded as inland bills of exchange, for the purpose of presentment and demand and notice of dishonor, and do not require a formal protest in order to charge the indorsers. (Ib.)
7. They are also due upon presentation and not entitled to days of grace. (Ib.)

Presumptions as to names in check.

8. In the absence of proof to the contrary, it will be presumed that the name of the payee appearing in a check was written in when the check was signed. (Fifth National Bank *v.* Central National Bank (Sup.), 31 N. Y. S., 541.)

Checks, how applied against depositor's account.

9. Where a person deposits in bank money held by him in a fiduciary capacity, mixing it with his own moneys, and afterwards draws checks against his account, such checks will be applied first to the moneys belonging to the drawer; and in such case the rule that checks will be applied to the deposits in the order in which the deposits were made does not apply. (Heidelbach *v.* National Park Bank (Sup.), 33 N. Y. S., 794.)

Liability of bank when deposit is a trust fund.

10. Where officers of a corporation borrow money to be deposited in a bank as a trust fund for its creditors, but such intention and the insolvent condition of the corporation are not known to the bank, its payment in good faith of such fund on the check of an officer of the corporation does not render it liable as a trustee to the other creditors of the corporation, because the proceeds of the check, with the consent of the bank, were used to take up the note on the faith of which the loan had originally been made by the bank. (Wyman *v.* Nat. Bank of Commerce, 71 N. W., 277.)

CHECKS—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS—continued.

Notice to payee of dishonor of check.

11. Where the payee of a check mails it to the drawee bank, it is the duty of the bank to give the payee notice of dishonor, if the drawer has no funds on deposit from which payment can be made. (Ripley National Bank *v.* Latimer, 2 Mo. App. Rep'r, 967.)

Bank check as a tender.

12. A tender of bank checks payable in sixty and ninety days is not a tender of payment. (Cady *v.* Case (Wash.), 39 P., 375.)
13. A check, unless objected to, is a sufficient tender. (Wright *v.* Robinson et al., 32 N. Y. S., 463.)

Character of indorsement not shown by its place on back of draft

14. A draft was drawn payable to the order of the drawer, and by it indorsed specially to the defendant corporation, and by defendant indorsed in blank, and cashed by the plaintiff bank for another corporation, whose indorsement was written above the indorsement of the defendant. *Held*, that the position of the indorsements was not notice to plaintiff that defendant was an accommodation indorser. (Marshall National Bank *v.* O'Neal (Tex. Civ. App.), 34 S. W., 344.)

Collection of checks, conversion, demand.

15. Where the payee of a check deposited the same with a bank for collection, and said bank sent it for collection to defendant, and defendant received from the bank upon which the check was drawn a draft in payment thereof, defendant is not liable to the payee for the conversion of said draft, in the absence of a demand therefor, and neither a telegram sent to defendant by the drawer of the check, instructing defendant to hold the draft, nor an inquiry by the bank upon which the check was drawn as to whether defendant could hold the draft, is a sufficient demand on behalf of said payee. (26 N. Y. S., 1035, affirmed; Castle *v.* Corn Exch. Bank (N. Y. App.), 42 N. E., 518.)

Liability of indorser of check.

16. The payee of a forged check, who indorses it and receives full value therefor, guarantees its genuineness; and as to him, the indorsee is under no obligation to discover that it is forged, and may recover back the money so paid. (Birmingham National Bank *v.* Bradley (Ala.), 15 So., 440.)

Negligence of bank in payment of check.

17. In an action by a bank to compel defendant to make good overdrafts by the latter's agent to break the force and effect of its dealings with the bank during eight years, defendant offered testimony to prove directions to its agents which were never communicated to the bank or to any other person than such agent, and alleged to have been communicated through a person who did not appear to have had any relation to defendant making him a proper instrument for the purpose. *Held*, that the testimony was inadmissible. (Merchants and Planters' Nat. Bank *v.* Clifton Mfg. Co., 2 Banking Cases, 128.)

Priority as between checkholders.

18. As between different checkholders, the one first presenting his check for payment is entitled to priority. (Jacobson *v.* Bank of Commerce, 66 Ill. App., 470.)

Correction by bank of mistake in payment.

19. If a customer of a bank hands the receiving teller a check drawn by another person upon the same bank, and at the same time hands him his pass book, and the teller receives the check and enters a credit for the amount in the pass book, but no entry is made on the books of the bank, and nothing else is said or done, and the drawer has no funds in the bank, the check may be returned to the depositor and the credit in the pass book canceled. (Ib.)
20. In such case a finding by the court that the check was received as a cash deposit is erroneous. (Ib.)
21. The fact that the cashier of a bank upon which a check is drawn takes the check and places it upon the "canceling fork" does not constitute such

CHECKS—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS—continued.

an acceptance as will prevent him from declining to pay and returning the same upon learning that the drawer has not sufficient funds, or if the check is not in proper form. (The National Bank of Rockville *v.* The Second National Bank of Lafayette, 69 Ind., 479.)

22. A check was forwarded to the bank on which it was drawn for collection. When received by the bank the maker's account was overdrawn. The cashier directed his assistant to refuse payment, but, through mistake, he stamped it paid and mailed a remittance, which action was revoked by the cashier and the remittance recovered from the post-office and the check protested. The account at the bank was not charged with the check. *Held*, that the bank was not liable. (Carley *v.* Potter's Bank, 46 S. W., 328.)

When failure to pay check not an act of insolvency.

23. For a number of years there had been mutual and extensive dealings between the defendant bank and the "C." bank, in which each was acting for the other as correspondent banks for the making of collections and the auditing of the proceeds thereof, and transmitting accounts of the same, including costs of protest and other expenses, and the "C." bank also kept an active deposit account with the defendant bank, and settlements on the basis of such accounts were made at periodic times during all such period, and any balance, mutually agreed to be charged or credited, was at such times credited or debited, as the fact might be, upon the books of each of the banks, to a new account, and the prior accounts thereby and in that manner adjusted and settled. *Held*, that a refusal on the part of the defendant bank to pay a check drawn on it by the "C." bank did not constitute an act of insolvency on the part of the "C." bank. (McDonald *v.* Chemical Nat. Bank, 1 Banking Cases, 657.)

Check; gift causa mortis.

24. Defendant firm had been acting as banker for plaintiff's testator for fourteen years, and K., a member of the firm, had been an intimate friend of testator. Testator wrote K. on the 13th day of January that he was sick, and requested K. to call, which he did; and he continued to visit testator until he died, on the 21st of January. K. testified that on the 14th of January testator requested K. to call a lawyer, as he wished to leave something to K., and that he insisted thereon, and that K. then attempted to get attorneys, but failed, and on the 15th testator told him to draw a check for the amount of testator's deposit, and that he would give it to the children of K., and the latter drew a check for $25,000 of such deposit, and testator signed it, and K. had the money transferred to his account. The testator was of sound mind, left no relatives in this country, and was worth $102,000, and devised all his property to his brother, a colonel in the French army. *Held*, sufficient to sustain a judgment for defendant in an action by testator's executors to recover the amount of the check from the firm. (Frantz et al. *v.* Porter et al. (S. F. 1, 741), 64 Pac. Rep., 92. See note at end of case.)

25. Where a party delivers a negotiable check on a bank to another, though he thereafter requests that it be not presented for payment until after his death, the payee gains such possession and control of the thing as constitutes a completed and perfected gift. (Pullen et al. *v.* Placer County Bank, 4 Banking Cases, 220.)

Ownership of draft.

26. The disclosure of a garnishee stated that defendant in the principal action gave him a check payable to, and indorsed in blank by, a third party, and requested him to see if it was good; that he inclosed it in a letter to the bank, and thereafter received a draft from the bank, payable to defendant, which draft was in his possession when the garnishee process was served on him, but was afterwards returned by him to the bank. *Held*, that in the absence of any evidence to show that the check did not belong to defendant, a judgment against the garnishee was proper. (Weaver *v.* Irons, 88 N. W. Rep., 873; 4 Banking Cases, 170.)

Holders of draft not bound by acts of indorsers after transfer.

27. The holders of a draft before maturity are not bound by the acts of indorsers after the transfer. (Bloch *v.* Creditors (La.), 16 So., 267; St. Louis National Bank *v.* Bloch; Castle *v.* Corn Exchange Bank, N. Y. App., 42 N. E., 518.)

CHECKS—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS—continued.

Effect of custom in transfer of checks.

28. Evidence of a custom of passing checks payable to a person "or bearer" by delivery only does not affect the operation of code, section 1761, requiring such checks to be construed as payable to a person "or order." (First National Bank *v.* Nelson (Ala.), 16 So., 707.)

CERTIFICATION OF CHECKS.

RIGHT TO CERTIFY.

National banks may certify checks.

1. National banks have the power to certify checks, and this power may be exercised by the cashier without special authorization. The directors may limit his exercise of this power as they deem proper, but such limitation will not affect a person ignorant thereof who deals with the cashier in relation to matters apparently within the scope of his power. (Merchants' Nat. Bank *v.* State Nat. Bank, 10 Wall., 604; 1 N. B. C., 47.)

When certification is illegal.

2. A bank, knowing that the county treasurer of the county had not sufficient county funds in his hands to balance his official accounts, consented to give him a fictitious credit in order to enable him to impose upon the county commissioners, who were about to examine his accounts. They accordingly gave him a "cashier's check" for $16,571.61, which he indorsed and took to the commissioners. They received it, but refused to discharge him or his bondsmen, and placed the check and such funds as he had in cash in a box and delivered them to his bondsmen. The latter deposited the money and the check in another bank in the same place, which bank brought suit against the bank which issued the check to recover upon it. *Held*, 1, that the circumstances under which the check was issued were a plain fraud upon the law, and also upon the county commissioners; 2, that their receipt of it and turning it over to the sureties was a single act, intended to assist the sureties in protecting themselves, and was inconsistent with the idea of releasing them from their obligations. (Thompson *v.* Sioux Falls National Bank, 150 U. S., 231.)

When cashier may not certify his own check.

3. The certification by the cashier of a national bank of his individual check, given and received for his individual benefit, with no authority either to certify it, or to make it payable elsewhere than at the office of his bank, is not binding on the bank. (Gale *v.* Chase Nat. Bank, 104 Fed. Rep., 214.)

WHAT NOT A CERTIFICATION.

1. A promise by a bank to pay any checks that may be drawn upon it by a certain person is not a certification of such checks, but a guaranty. (Bowen *v.* Needles Nat. Bank, 87 Fed. Rep., 430.)

ORAL ACCEPTANCE.

1. The act of Congress of March 3, 1869 (Rev. Stat., sec. 5208), making it unlawful for national banks to certify checks unless the drawer has at the time an amount of funds on deposit equal to the amount specified in the check, does not invalidate an oral acceptance of a check or promise to pay a check, there being at the time sufficient funds of the drawer in possession to meet it. (First Nat. Bank *v.* Merchants' Nat. Bank, 7 West Virginia, 544; 1 N. B. C., 915.)
2. A check drawn on a national bank was presented for acceptance, whereupon the bank promised to pay it as soon as it received information that a certain draft left with it for collection was paid. The draft was paid and the bank informed. *Held*, that the acceptance was good and binding on the bank. (Ib.)
3. An oral acceptance of a check is valid when the drawee knows that the drawer is acting for another, and he has funds of the other sufficient to pay it. (Leach *v.* Hill, 76 N. W., 667.)

CHECKS—Continued.

NATURE AND EFFECT OF CERTIFICATION.

1. The certification of a check by a bank is, in effect, merely an acceptance and creates no trust in favor of the holder of the check and gives no lien on any particular portion of the assets of the bank. (People *v.* St. Nicholas Bank, 28 N. Y. St., 427; 58 N. Y. St., 712.)
2. A certified check has a distinctive character as a species of commercial paper, the certification constituting a new contract between the holder and the certifying bank. The funds of the drawer are, in legal contemplation, withdrawn from his credit and appropriated to the payment of the check, and the bank becomes the debtor of the holder as for money had and received. (National Commercial Bank *v.* Miller & Co., 77 Ala., 168.)
3. Where the defendant has a right of election, on account of a tort committed, either to sue for the tort, or, waiving the tort, to sue for money had and received, the relation of debtor and creditor does not exist until he elects to sue for the money; and his creditors can not defeat his election by garnishment against the wrongdoer. But this principle does not apply where the garnishees, having received a check from the defendant, with authority to collect for deposit and use, have had the check certified by the bank on which it is drawn, before the service of the garnishment; being authorized to have it certified, and the relation of the parties being thereby changed, they are liable to the defendant for the amount of the check as for money had and received, and that liability may be reached by garnishment. (Ib.)
4. The receipt of a certified check is not, of itself, payment. Such a check does not cease to be commercial paper and become money. Certifying a check to be "good" is nothing more than a promise by the bank upon which it is drawn to pay it when presented, as in the case of the acceptance of the bill of exchange. If an accepted bill be protested for nonpayment, and the drawer duly notified thereof, he is bound to pay the bill, with damages and costs. The same is the law with regard to a certified check. (Bickford *v.* First National Bank of Chicago, 42 Ill., 238.)
5. As the acceptance of a bill of exchange does not discharge the drawer, so neither should the acceptance of a check, manifested by the word "good" placed upon it by the bank, discharge the drawer. They rest on the same principles. In this respect there is no difference between an uncertified and a certified check; the dishonor of either must make the drawer liable. (Ib.)
6. There is this difference, however, between a certified and an uncertified check: In case of the former, the amount of the check is supposed to be at once charged up against the drawer, and thus placed beyond his control, while the holder of an uncertified check may be anticipated by another, who also holds a check on which he may draw the money. The certificate is an unconditional promise on the part of the bank to pay the check on demand. The object in certifying the check is to give it a currency value and to enable the holder to use it as money. (Ib.)
7. Although it be the fact that certified checks pass from hand to hand as cash, still they are not cash or currency, in the legal sense of those terms, and they do not lose, on that account, any of their characteristics as bills of exchange, and, therefore, when dishonored, the holder has a right to look to the drawer for payment. (Ib.)
8. In this case a check was drawn and certified and deposited in a bank after 10 o'clock a. m. and before 3 o'clock p. m. on a certain day, where it remained until the next morning, when it was taken, in the usual course of business, to the bank on which it was drawn. The bank was closed and continued so. The check was protested for nonpayment and due notice given. This was sufficient diligence to hold the drawer. (Ib.)
9. The holder of a certified check has the right to hold the drawee and acceptor as well as the drawer. So, where the acceptor has failed and made an assignment, the holder waives none of his rights against the drawer by giving notice to the assignee of the acceptor not to pay over any money to the drawer out of assets which might come to his hands in that capacity. (Ib.)
10. A certificate of a bank that a check is good is equivalent to an acceptance; it implies that a check is drawn upon sufficient funds in the hands of the drawee; that they have been set apart for its satisfaction, and that they shall be so applied whenever the check is presented for payment. (Merchants' National Bank *v.* State National Bank, 10 Wall., 604; 1 N. B. C., 47.)

CHECKS—Continued.

NATURE AND EFFECT OF CERTIFICATION—continued.

11. Where a check is certified by the bank on which it is drawn, such certification constitutes a contract between the holder of the check and the bank, and so much of the money of the drawer as is required for its payment is in law appropriated and set apart for its payment, and hence the drawer of the check has no longer the right to check out such money, as his interest in it has terminated. (Wright *v.* MacCarty, 92 Ill. App., 120.)

When certified check in excess of deposit valid against bank.

12. A broker received coupon railroad mortgage bonds to cover future margins of a customer and pledged them to a bank as collateral security for any indebtedness he might owe it. Afterwards the bank advanced money and certified checks on the faith of these bonds, when broker did not have money on deposit equal in amount to the checks. *Held*, under section 5208, that although the certifications were unlawful the checks certified were good and valid obligations against the bank. (Thompson *v.* St. Nicholas National Bank, 146 U. S., 240.)

BONA FIDE HOLDER OF ILLEGALLY CERTIFIED CHECK.

Bona fide holder of check illegally certified may collect:

1. In an action by a bona fide holder of a check drawn on defendant, a national bank, and certified by its cashier, *held*, that the defendant was liable, although the drawer had no funds in the bank when the check was certified. (Cooke *v.* The State National Bank of Boston, 52 N. Y., 96; 1 N. B. C., 698.)
2. A bank certifying a check without funds is not liable except to a bona fide holder. (Bowen *v.* Needles National Bank, 87 Fed. Rep., 430.)

Who not a bona fide holder.

3. Where a postdated check is certified by the cashier of the bank on which it is drawn to be "good," by indorsement thereon before the day of its date, the instrument, upon its very face, communicates facts and information to persons receiving the same that the cashier, in making such certification, was not acting within the known limits of his power, and that he was clearly exceeding them. (Clarke National Bank *v.* The Bank of Albion, impleaded, etc., 52 Barb., 592.)
4. It appearing on the face of such paper that it was certified by the cashier before its payment could have been legally demanded and before it could be presumed that the drawer had made a deposit for its payment, this is, in the law, full notice to a purchaser. (Ib.)
5. To enable a holder of such check to recover of the bank upon it, it must appear that he became the owner and holder in good faith for a full and fair consideration in the usual course of business, and without notice of the cashier's want of power to make the certification. He must have parted with something of value upon the strength and in consideration of the transfer of the paper. (Ib.)
6. If he parted with nothing before the check was dishonored, he stands in privity with his immediate indorsers, and is affected by all that will affect them. (Ib.)
7. Crediting the indorsers with the avails of the check on the books of the holder is in no sense a paying over. The holder, upon receiving notice of dishonor, has an undoubted right to erase such credit, and to restore it only at the special instance of the indorsers from whom he received the check. (Ib.)

DRAWER, WHEN RELEASED BY CERTIFICATION, RIGHTS OF INDORSER.

1. As a general rule the certification of a check in the hands of the payee, the body of which is unaltered, releases the drawer from further liability and creates a direct liability from the bank to the payee, while as between the bank and the drawer it operates as a payment to that extent on his account; and although prior to its being certified the check may be countermanded by the drawer, after its certification it has passed beyond his control and he no longer has power to countermand its payment. (Meridian National Bank of Indianapolis *v.* First National Bank of Shelbyville, 34 N. E., 608; 7 Ind. Ap., 322.)

CHECKS—Continued.

DRAWER, WHEN RELEASED BY CERTIFICATION, RIGHTS OF INDORSER—continued.

2. The indorsement of a check by the person to whom it was actually issued, and by whom the drawer intended the money should be received, is an effectual indorsement to pass title to the check to a bank cashing the same; and the indorsement is not, as to such bank, invalidated by reason of the payee acting under an assumed and fictitious name when he was not impersonating any other individual. (Ib.)
3. A bank, cashing in good faith a check so drawn and indorsed, may collect the amount thereof of the bank which has certified the same. (Ib.)

Drawer, when not released by certification.

4. Though the drawer of a check, before delivering it, has it certified, he will not be relieved from liability thereon, the bank having failed before payment thereof, though presented in due season. (Randolph National Bank *v.* Hornblower et al., 35 N. E., 850; 160 Mass., 401.)
5. Where the drawer of a check, before delivering it to the payee, has it certified as good by the bank upon which it is drawn, and the payee presents it in good season for payment, and gives due notice to the drawer of its nonpayment, and the bank had failed at the time of presentment for payment, the drawer will not be discharged from liability on the check. (Cincinnati Oyster and Fish Co. *v.* National Lafayette Bank, 36 N. E., 833.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Genuineness of indorsement not warranted by certification.

1. The acceptance or certification of a bank check does not warrant the signatures of the indorsers to be genuine. (First National Bank *v.* Northwestern National Bank (Ill.), 38 N. E., 739.)

Certification of note.

2. The certification by a bank of a note made payable at such bank, where the maker keeps an account, is an absolute promise by the bank to pay such note, not as the debt of another, but as its own obligation, entitling the holder to suspend any remedy against the maker and relax steps to charge an indorser, and can not be rescinded by the bank because made under a misapprehension of fact as to the sufficiency of the maker's account to meet the note. (Riverside Bank *v.* First National Bank of Shenandoah, 74 Fed. Rep., 276.)
3. The payment of a note by the bank at which it is made payable, although made under misapprehension of the state of the maker's account with the bank, concludes the bank as against the holder of the paper who has surrendered it, and the payment can not be recovered back of the holder. (Ib.)

When mistake in certification may be corrected.

4. In case a bank has, through mistake, certified a check for an amount greater than the drawer has on deposit, it may, after discovering the mistake and after the check has been delivered by the bank with certification to the holder, upon again getting temporary possession of it, cancel and make the certification of no effect as between the holder and the bank, provided no rights of other parties have intervened, and the situation or rights of the holder, between the certification of the check and its cancellation, has in no way changed. (Dillway *v.* Northwestern Nat. Bank, 82 Ill. App., 71.)

Mistake in certification, bank's rights against drawer.

5. Plaintiff, a real estate agent, received two checks drawn on defendant bank, and took one to the main office of the bank, where it was certified. He then took the second check to a branch office, and the teller, not knowing of the certification of the first check, which had made the account too short to meet the second, certified the second check. *Held*, where the second check had not passed out of plaintiff's hands, and no rights of third parties had intervened, that the bank was liable, under the certification thereof, only for the balance the drawer had on hand when the certification was made. (Rankin *v.* Colonial Bank, 64 N. Y. S., 32; 31 Misc. Rep., 227.)

CHECKS—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS—continued.

When certified before delivery.

6. A check certified before delivery is subject, as regards its negotiation thereafter, to all the rules applicable to uncertified checks. (Gadden *v.* Newfoundland Sav. Bank, 68 Law J. P. C., 57.)

Limitations.

7. The statute of limitations began to run against the holder of a certified check from the date of the bank's refusal to pay it to him; and the bank could not be estopped from pleading the statute by reason of the fact that it had in the publication of its condition required by law stated that such check was an indebtedness of the bank. (Blades *v.* Grant County Deposit Bank et al., 2 Banking Cases, 494.)

CIRCULATION.

Treasury seal not essential to validity of national-bank notes.

1. The circulating notes of a national banking association are valid, though they do not bear the imprint of the seal of the Treasury. Such imprint was intended to be simply evidence of the contract, and forms no part of the contract itself. (United States *v.* Bennett, 17 Blatch., 357.)

National-bank notes for less than $1 unlawful.

2. Section 5172 of the Revised Statutes provides how the notes contemplated by the national-bank act shall be printed and what they shall contain. No provision is made for a note of less than $1. A note for a fractional sum is not only unknown to the law, but its issue is unlawful. (Sec. 3583.) The supreme court, by deciding that an obligation "payable in goods" was not illegal, has left the inference to follow almost necessarily that it was not such a note as was contemplated by statute, and therefore not taxable. (In re Aldrich et al., 16 Fed. Rep., 369.)

National-bank notes not a legal tender.

3. The circulating notes or bills of a national bank are not legal tender. (Ainsworth *v.* Scotten, 29 Ind., 495.)

Taxation of national-bank notes.

4. The State can not tax the circulating notes of national banking associations. (Horne *v.* Greene, 52 Miss., 452.)
5. The State, until forbidden by Congress, has the power to tax national-bank bills. (Lilly *v.* The Board of Commissioners of Cumberland County, 69 N. C., 300.)
6. The circulating notes of national banks, known as "national currency," are not exempt from taxation by a State. (Board of Commissioners of Montgomery County *v.* Elston, 32 Ind., 27; 1 N. B. C., 425.)
7. The power of a State to tax the circulation of the national banks depends upon whether such circulation is for the use of the United States Government or for private profit. Congress can protect the circulation of these banks by forbidding the States to tax it. Until this is done the States have a right to tax it. (Ruffin *v.* Board of Commissioners, 69 N. C., 498; 1 N. B. C., 806.)

Taxation of circulating notes of national bank.

8. The State can not tax the circulating notes of national banking associations. (Horne *v.* Greene, 25 Miss., 452; contra, Board of Commissioners *v.* Elston, 32 Ind., 27; Ruffin *v.* Board of Commissioners, 69 N. C., 498; Lily *v.* The Commissioners, 69 N. C., 300.)
9. The following act of Congress relative to the taxation of currency was approved August 13, 1894:

   Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That circulating notes of national banking associations and United States legal-tender notes and other notes and certificates of the United States, payable on demand and circulating or intended to circulate as currency, and gold, silver, or other coin, shall be subject to taxation as money on hand or on deposit under the laws of any State or Territory: *Provided,* That any such taxation shall be exercised in the same manner and at the same rate that any such State or Territory shall tax money or currency circulating as money within its jurisdiction.

CIRCULATION—Continued.

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

State-bank notes.

10. The tax of 10 per cent imposed by the act of July 13, 1866 (14 Stat. L., 146, sec. 9), on the circulation of State banks used for currency and paid out by the national or State banks is not repugnant to the Constitution, either on the ground that the tax is a direct tax, which must be apportioned among the several States, or that the act impairs franchises granted by the State. (Veazie Bank *v.* Fenno, 8 Wall., 533; 1 N. B. C., 22.)
11. Congress having undertaken, in the exercise of undisputed constitutional power, to provide a currency for the whole country, may constitutionally secure the benefit of it to the people by appropriate legislation, and to that end may restrain by suitable enactments the circulation of any notes not issued under its own authority. (Ib.)
12. The provision of section 3413 of the national-bank act, that "every national banking association, State bank or banker, or association, shall pay a tax of 10 per cent on the amount of notes of any town, city, or municipal corporation paid out by them" is constitutional, even where its effect is to tax an instrumentality of a State. (Merchants' National Bank of Little Rock *v.* United States, 101 U. S., 1; 2 N. B. C., 100.)
13. The notes of State banks are not money within the meaning of the national-bank act, and a national bank may refuse to receive them as money in its own proper business. (Thorp *v.* Wegefrath, 56 Pa. St., 82.)
14. Section 19 of the act of February 8, 1875, which provides "that every person, firm, association, other than national-bank associations, and every corporation, State bank, or State banking association, shall pay a tax of 10 per centum on the amount of their own notes used for circulation and paid out by them" must be construed as limited in its effect to notes payable in money; otherwise all sorts of negotiable paper, such as "grain receipts," fare tickets, and the like, might be subject to the same taxation. (In re Aldrich and others, 16 Fed. Rep., 369.)
15. The provision of the national-bank act that national banks and State banks, bankers, and associations shall be taxed on the amount of town, city, or municipal corporation notes paid out by them is constitutional. (National Bank *v.* United States, 101 U. S., 1; 2 N. B. C., 439.)
16. Such a tax is not a direct tax within the meaning of the clause of the Constitution which declares that "direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers." (Veasie Bank *v.* Fenno, and Merchants' National Bank of Little Rock *v.* United States, supra.)

"United States currency" embraces national-bank notes.

17. The circulating notes of national banking associations are included in the phrase "United States currency" when used in a penal statute. (State *v.* Gasting, 23 La. Ann., 1609.)

Five per cent redemption fund.

18. The Treasurer of the United States can use the 5 per cent redemption fund in his hands for the redemption of circulation for that purpose only. (Jackson *v.* United States, 20 Ct. Cls., 298.)
19. The receiver of a national bank has no power over or interest in the bonds of a national bank deposited to secure the circulation, and he should not be made defendant in an action to determine title thereto. (1 N. B. C., 219.)

Forgery of national-bank notes—Signing fictitious names.

20. The unauthorized signing of names to notes of a national bank, purporting to be those of the president and cashier, constitutes the crime of forging such notes, under Revised Statutes, section 5415 (U. S. Comp. St. 1901, p. 3662), whether the names so signed are in fact those of the president and cashier or of fictitious persons. (Logan *v.* U. S., 123 Fed Rep., 291.)

Effect of statute making forged notes redeemable.

21. The fact that national-bank notes to which the signatures have been forged, and which have been put in circulation, are made redeemable by act July 28, 1892, 27 Stat. 322, chapter 317 (Comp. St., 1901, p. 3491), does not relieve one who forges the names of the president and cashier of a national bank to genuine but unsigned notes from the crime of forging such notes, as defined in Revised Statutes, section 5415 (U. S. Comp. St. 1901, p. 3662).

CIRCULATION—Continued.

Duplication of offense.

22. Two offenses can not be created out of the same criminal act by charging the defendant in one count with having forged a national-bank note and in another count with having forged the signatures to the same notes. (Ib.)

Keeping in possession with intent to pass—Separate offenses.

23. Under Revised Statutes, section 5431 (U. S. Comp. St., 1901, p. 3671), which makes it a crime for any person to keep in possession, with intent to pass, any forged obligation of the United States, a defendant may be convicted of a separate offense for each one of such obligations he keeps in possession with intent to pass. (Ib.)

COLLATERAL SECURITIES.

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WHAT A NATIONAL BANK MAY TAKE AS COLLATERAL.

1. A national banking association may take stock of a corporation as collateral security for a loan. (Shoemaker *v.* The National Mechanics' Bank, 2 Abb., U. S., 416; 1 N. B. C., 169.)
2. And it may take for such purpose the stock of another national banking association. (National Bank *v.* Case, 99 U. S., 628.)
3. A national banking association may take a pledge of personal chattels as security for a loan. (Pittsburg Locomotive and Car Works *v.* State National Bank of Keokuk, 2 Cent. L. J., 692; 1 N. B. C., 315.)
4. Giving bond to secure funds deposited with it is within the power of a national bank, and sureties on such bond are liable. (State of Nebraska *v.* First Nat. Bank of Orleans et al., 88 Fed. Rep., 946.)
5. Incidental to the power of loaning money on personal security, a national bank, in the ordinary course of business, may accept stock of another corporation as collateral security; and may, by the enforcement of its rights as pledgee, become the owner of the collateral, and subject itself to liability as other stockholders. (Fulton *v.* National Bank of Denison, 62 S. W. Rep., 84.)
6. A national banking association may take as collateral security for a loan a warehouse receipt for merchandise. (Cleveland, Brown & Co. *v.* Shoeman, 40 Ohio St., 176.)
7. A national bank received from a customer bonds as collateral security for a debt then existing, and for future obligations. Afterwards, and after the customer had paid his indebtedness, the bonds were stolen from the bank. *Held*, (1) that the bank was not a gratuitous bailee of such bonds; (2) that it had power to take the bonds as security for existing or future loans; (3) that it was liable if it failed to exercise ordinary care and diligence in keeping the bonds; and (4) that the measure of damage was the value of the bonds when stolen and not when demand of them was made. (Third Nat. Bank of Baltimore *v.* Boyd, 44 Maryland 47; 1 N. B. C., 545.)
8. A national bank indorsed upon a contract of sale and delivery between A. and B., that B. deposited $2,500 in the bank, "to be held by us as collateral security for the faithful fulfillment of the within contract." *Held*, (1) that

COLLATERAL SECURITIES—Continued.

WHAT A NATIONAL BANK MAY TAKE AS COLLATERAL—continued.

the bank had the power to receive the deposit and enter into the said contract; (2) but that, even if the contract was ultra vires, the bank would be estopped from setting up that defense in an action by A., as he had performed his part of the agreement, relying on the undertaking of the bank. (Bushnell *v.* The Chautauqua County National Bank, 10 Hun., 378; 1 N. B. C., 794.)

What a national bank may not take as collateral security.

9. A national bank refusing to discount a note sent to it for that purpose can not hold the note as security for an overdraft. (Bank of Montreal *v.* White, 154 U. S., 660.)

WHAT AMOUNTS TO A DEPOSIT OF SECURITIES AS COLLATERAL.

1. This suit was brought to recover the value of certain bonds, which, it is claimed, had been left at the bank as collateral security for money which the bank might, from time to time, advance the plaintiff. The plaintiff testified that on July 1, 1868, he went to the bank to obtain a loan upon this security; that the bonds could not be found, but that he received the money. The defendant requested the court to instruct the jury that "if the bonds were not found by the bank when the note of July 1 was offered and were not afterwards found, the jury are not authorized to find that they were taken and held as collateral security for the note of July 1." *Held*, that this instruction was properly refused. (Dearborn *v.* The Union National Bank of Brunswick, 61 Me., 369.)

Possession essential to validity of pledge.

2. The plaintiff, a judgment creditor of the defendant, had the steamboat *Kinta* seized. The defendant had pledged it to the Third National Bank of New York, but remained in possession for his own account, and never completed the pledge by an actual delivery to the pledgee. The act of pledge was drawn up in the common-law form, and was intended to operate as a chattel mortgage. It contains, as to the form of the act, the essentials of an act of pledge. (Citizens' Bank of Louisiana *v.* Janin (Third National Bank of New York, Intervener), 15 So., 471, 46 La. Ann.)
3. The Third National Bank, as pledgee, claimed the proceeds of the sale. The property, when it was seized, was in the possession of the subtenant. It is not proved that the plaintiff colluded with the defendant and thereby gained an improper advantage. Pledge is not made perfect by the consent of the parties. It requires absolute possession. The alleged pledgee never was in possession during the tenure of the defendant. (Ib.)
4. It (the Third National) could not obtain possession through the agency of the sublessee, who held possession for his lessor, the defendant. (Ib.)
5. A pledge can not be made perfect by the sublessee's delivery of possession without the consent of his lessor. (Ib.)
6. The obligation of the lessor to account for the property and whatever revenues were realized therefrom, binding between him and his creditor, the Third National Bank—the property not having been delivered—did not affect his other creditors, who could seize the property in his possession, or in that of his sublessee, who held possession for his lessor. (Ib.)

Clearing house as holder of securities.

7. A clearing-house committee, created by the agreement of several banks, which receives deposits from such banks of securities at a fixed ratio on their capital stock, and issues certificates therefor to be used in paying balances, becomes an owner, for value, of the securities. (Philler *v.* Patterson (Pa. Sup.), 32 A., 26.)

Bill of lading for goods in transitu held by bank as security.

8. The fact that a transfer of a bill of lading to a bank as security was, after its doors were closed for the day, for the purpose of deposit and check does not affect its right as against the vendor who stops the goods in transit, though, before its doors are again opened, it learns of the insolvency of the vendee. (First National Bank *v.* Schmidt (Colo. App.), 40 P., 479.)
9. As against the right of a vendor to stop goods in transitu, a bank to which the vendee has transferred the bill of lading as security is a holder for value, even though the transfer was for a preexisting debt, and not for a loan made on the promise of such transfer. (Ib.)

COLLATERAL SECURITIES—Continued.

WHAT AMOUNTS TO A DEPOSIT OF SECURITIES AS COLLATERAL—continued.

10. A bank which discounted a draft to which was attached, deliverable to its order, a bill of lading of the goods against which the draft was drawn, was not required, on notice of nonacceptance of the draft, to charge the amount thereof against the account of the drawer, which was large enough to pay the draft, that it might enforce its lien on the property against an attaching creditor of the drawer. (Neill *v.* Rogers Bros. Produce Co., W. Va., 23 S. E. Rep., 702.)
11. Where a seller ships goods under an agreement, by the terms of which the title does not vest in the buyer until accepted by him, and takes a bill of lading for the goods so shipped, which he assigns to a bank to secure payment of a draft for the price of the goods drawn on the consignee by the seller, and discounted for him by the bank, the bank acquires legal title to the goods, which it is entitled to hold until payment of its claim. (In re Nonmagnetic Watch Co. of America, 34 N. Y. S., 1017; 89 Hun., 196.)

RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF HOLDERS OF COLLATERAL.

Action on pledged note not abated by payment of debt.

1. Where the debt for which a note was pledged is paid pending an action on the note by the pledgee, the latter may continue the action, subject to all equitable defenses, holding the proceeds as trustee for the pledgor. (First Nat. Bank *v.* Mann, Tenn., 27 S. W., 1015.)

Who a bona fide holder of collaterals.

2. The transferee of a note before maturity as collateral security for a loan made in good faith is a bona fide holder to the extent of the loan. (Pearce & Miller Engineering Company *v.* Brouer (City Ct. N. Y.), 31 N. Y. S., 195.)
3. A creditor who takes a negotiable note, before maturity, so indorsed that he becomes a party to the instrument, as collateral security for a preexisting debt, in consideration of an extension of time to the debtor, actually granted, is, according to the law merchant, a holder for value, and his rights as such are not affected by equities between antecedent parties of which he had no notice. (Oates *v.* First Nat. Bank of Montgomery, 100 U. S., 239.)

Effect of acts ultra vires.

4. It is no defense to an action against a national bank for money had and received that the collateral security it gave to plaintiff was issued without authority of law. (Williams *v.* American Nat. Bank of Arkansas City, Kans., et al., 85 Fed. Rep., 376.)
5. Conceding that a national bank can not acquire title in the stock of a corporation which is pledged to it, the pledgor can not recover back the stock without satisfying the bank for its advances. (Fulton *v.* Nat. Bank of Dennison, 62 S. W. Rep., 84.)

Bank may not have both general and contract lien on collaterals.

6. A banker's lien for the amount of the balance of its general account does not exist when the securities have been deposited with the bank for a special purpose, or for the payment of a particular loan. (Armstrong *v.* Chemical Nat. Bank, 41 Fed. Rep., 234; Duncan *v.* Brennan, 83 N. Y., 487.)

Bank may assert both general and contract lien on collaterals.

7. In an action against a bank to recover notes which it claims to hold as security for the payment of a debt, the assertion of a general lien by the defendant is not inconsistent with its claim of a lien by special contract. (Cockrill *v.* Joyce, Ark., 35 S. W. Rep., 221.)

Bank officers' contract to provide collateral to bank.

8. The contract of a defaulting bank officer to furnish collateral security for his indorsement on paper previously sold to the bank by him so as to replenish the assets of the bank and enable it to resume business is not illegal, and after such securities have been furnished, and the bank has resumed business, the person furnishing such securities at the request of such defaulting officer with the knowledge of the use to be made thereof by him can not be heard to say that there was no consideration for furnishing the same. (Tecumseh Nat. Bank *v.* Chamberlain Banking House et al., 88 N. W. Rep., 186.)

COLLATERAL SECURITIES—Continued.

RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF HOLDERS OF COLLATERAL—continued.

Extent of pledgee's lien.

9. The president of a corporation, to secure an increase in a loan to him from the 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 the 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 described therein. The recorder's 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. (Southern Commercial Sav. Bank *v.* Slattery's adm'r et al., 68 S. W. Rep., 1066.)

Duty of holder of collaterals to protect them.

10. It is the duty of a receiver, if a secured debt is so reduced by dividends that the security will more than pay it, to redeem the security for the benefit of his trust. (West *v.* Bank of Rutland, 19 Vt., 403; Miller's Estate, 82; Penn. St., 113; Bates *v.* Paddock, 7 W. Rep., 222.)
11. If a part owner of certificates of stock pledges them, with the consent of the other owner, as collateral security for his own debt, and they are converted by the pledgee, the pledgor is entitled to recover as if he were the sole owner, the pledgee being estopped from denying his absolute ownership. (Sharp *v.* Nat. Bank of Birmingham, 87 Ala., 644.)
12. A person having notes in his possession as collateral security for a debt is bound, so far as the general owner of the notes is concerned, to use reasonable diligence to protect the security so held, and see that it is not outlawed. (Northwestern National Bank *v.* J. Thompson & Sons Manuf'g Co. (C. C. A.), 71 F., 113.)

Care of collateral securities.

13. A bank is bound to take only ordinary care of United States bonds pledged to it as collateral security for the payment of a note discounted by the bank. (Jenkins *v.* National Village Bank of Bowdoinham, 58 Me., 275.)
14. A writing, executed by the cashier, acknowledging the receipts by the bank, "to be returned to him on the payment of his note in four months, dated May 9, 1866," is not a contract which increases the common-law liability of the bank, even if the cashier had the authority to do so. (Ib.)
15. Creditors holding collateral security are liable for negligence in realizing thereon. (National Bank of Jefferson *v.* Bruhn et al., 64 Tex., 571.)
16. In an action by a pledgee upon the debt secured by the pledge he is not required to account for non-negotiable securities pledged to him by defendant, in the absence of any allegation or proof that he has lost or misappropriated them. (Marberry *v.* Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank, 26 S. W., 215.)

Securities to indemnify sureties inure to benefit of creditors.

17. Securities taken by sureties for their indemnity inure to the benefit of the creditor. (Thornton *v.* National Exchange Bank, 71 Mo., 221; 3 N. B. C., 513.)

Creditor entitled to collateral held by surety.

18. The maker of a note held by plaintiff gave to one J., who was accommodation indorser thereof, a second note, indorsed by defendant, to secure J. against loss by reason of his indorsement, and J. transferred the collateral note to plaintiff. *Held*, that plaintiff could sue on the collateral note, though J. had paid nothing on account of his liability as indorser, a creditor being entitled to all collaterals given by the principal debtor to his sureties. (Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank *v.* Cummings, Sup., 29 N. Y. S., 782.)

COLLATERAL SECURITIES—Continued.

RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF HOLDERS OF COLLATERAL—continued.

Rights of indorser of note secured by collaterals.

19. Where the holder of an indorsed note has exchanged collateral, held to secure such note, without the indorser's consent, the measure of the indorser's damages is the difference between the value of the collateral originally held and that for which it is exchanged, at the time of the exchange. (Nelson *v.* First National Bank of Killingly, 69 Fed. Rep., 798.)

Taking of collateral, when not an extension of debt secured.

20. The acceptance by a payee, as collateral of the note of a third party secured by mortgage payable after maturity of the original note, does not establish an extension of the time of payment of the original note to the date when the collateral note becomes payable, in the absence of evidence of an express agreement therefor. (Fisher *v.* Denver National Bank, Colo. Sup., 45 P., 440.)

When pledgee of stock in a corporation liable for its debts.

21. A pledgee of stock in a private corporation holding the certificates as collateral security, and having had the transfer duly entered on the books of the corporation, is liable to creditors as the owner thereof on the subsequent insolvency and dissolution of the corporation, and this liability is governed by the law in force when their debts were created (Rev. Code, 1867, sec. 1760), although it had been repealed or abrogated before the stock was transferred to him. (National Commercial Bank *v.* McDonnell, 92 Ala., 387.)

When bank not liable as stockholder on collaterals bought in.

22. A bank which receives as collateral security for a note the stock of a national bank, and on default proceeds to sell the stock and bid it in, is not liable as a stockholder in the national bank, where it never has a transfer of the shares made on the books of the national bank, and as between the pledgee bank and the debtor, who claims that the sale is invalid, the stock continues to be held merely as a collateral for the debt. (Robinson, receiver, etc., *v.* Southern Nat. Bank of New York, 21 Sup. Ct. Rep., 383.)

Bank's negligence in accepting spurious bonds as collateral.

23. A bank is not chargeable with negligence for receiving spurious bonds as collateral for a loan which it is negotiating for another, where the latter credited the person who delivered the bonds and obtained the loan as safe and trustworthy to deal with, and the bank examined the bonds in the manner usual and customary among bankers under like circumstances, though a careful examination might have enabled it to ascertain that the bonds were not genuine. (Judgment, 56 N. Y. S., 244, 37 App. Div., 601, affirmed; Clinton Nat. Bank *v.* Nat. Park Bank, 59 N. E. Rep., 1120; 165 N. Y., 629.)

SALE OF COLLATERAL SECURITIES.

Sale of collateral securities.

1. When shares of stock in a private corporation are pledged as collateral security for a debt, and default is made in the payment of the debt at maturity, the pledgee may file a bill in equity to foreclose the pledge by a sale under the order of the court, or he may exercise the implied power to sell without resorting to judicial proceedings; but if he elects to pursue the latter remedy, the sale must be at public auction, in the absence of a special agreement, and reasonable notice must be given to the pledgor; and if he sells privately, without notice, becoming himself the purchaser, the relation between him and the pledgor is not thereby dissolved. (Sharp *v.* National Bank of Birmingham, 87 Ala., 644.)
2. If the pledgor, when notified of the irregular or unauthorized sale, accepts its benefits, giving his note for the balance of his debt remaining unpaid, this is presumptively a ratification of the sale, and he can not afterwards impeach it; but if he acted in ignorance of the fact that the pledgee himself was the purchaser, and did not intend to make an absolute and unconditional ratification without regard to the facts attending the sale, he may disaffirm it within a reasonable time after discovering that the pledgee was the purchaser. (Ib.)
3. One holding collaterals as security for a debt due at a certain time, and authorized by his contract to sell on maturity of the debt, need not demand payment before selling. (Franklin National Bank *v.* Newcombe (Sup.), 37 N. Y. S., 271.)

COLLATERAL SECURITIES—Continued.

SALE OF COLLATERAL SECURITIES—continued.

4. One having collaterals as security for a note, which, by the terms of his contract he was at any time after maturity of the note at liberty to sell at private or public sale, with or without notice, can not be held liable by reason of selling them when the market was in poor condition, they having been sold two weeks after maturity of the note, at public sale, after notice. (Franklin National Bank *v.* Newcombe (Sup.), 37 N. Y. S., 271.)
5. A court has no power to order or authorize the receiver of a national bank to sell at private sale securities held by the bank as pledgee. (In re Earle, 92 Fed. Rep., 22.)
6. One who sells notes secured by a second mortgage, falsely representing such mortgage to be a first lien, can not invoke the record of a prior mortgage held by himself as notice to the purchaser, but as between them the purchaser is entitled to priority of lien. (Zeis *v.* Potter et al.; Potter et al. *v.* Zeis, 105 Fed. Rep., 671.)
7. The reasonable rule would seem to be that purchasers of overdue or non-negotiable paper should take subject to the equities of all who appear or are known to have had an interest in it. (Ib.)
8. A borrower from a bank pledged as collateral, among other securties, a certificate of purchase of real estate at judicial sale, the consideration stated therein being $6,740. The certificate was in an envelope, which was indorsed with the figures "$4,750." On inquiry as to the discrepancy, the pledgor stated that a third person owned an interest of $2,000 in the certificate, and that he could only pledge the same for the amount of his own interest, which was $4,750. Whether the name of the third person interested in the certificate was asked for or given did not clearly appear. In fact, as between the pledgor and such third person, the latter was entitled to priority of interest in the certificate. A statute of the State (Hurd's Rev. St. Ill., c. 77, sec. 29) made such certificates assignable by indorsement, and declared the assignee "entitled to the same benefits therefrom in every respect that the person therein named would have been if the same had not been assigned." *Held*, that the bank was put upon inquiry, and took the certificate subject to the rights which might have been asserted as against the pledgor. (Ib.)
9. Where a borrower from a bank presented collaterals to the assistant cashier, who was authorized to represent the bank in the transaction, and was directed by the latter, in accordance with custom, to take such collaterals to the note teller, who had charge of the collaterals to be checked up, notice to the teller in regard to the rights of a third person in one of the securities pledged was notice to the bank. (Ib.)

Receiver may sell collateral without authority of Comptroller.

10. A receiver of an insolvent national bank may apply to a court of record of competent jurisdiction for an order to sell stocks and bonds in pledge in his hands, and it is not necessary for him to secure formal authorization of the United States Comptroller to make the application; nor is it necessary that he should have the formal authority of the Comptroller to sell. (Richardson *v.* Turner, 28 So. Rep., 158.)

Disposition of surplus realized on securities.

11. Plaintiff had in his possession collateral security for a debt due from a third party, who also owed the defendant. *Held*, that an agreement by the parties in interest that any sum received on such collateral security, in addition to the indebtedness first secured thereby, should be applied on the debt due from defendant operated as an equitable assignment to defendant of such surplus, if any there should be. (Second National Bank *v.* Sproat, 56 N. W., 254.)
12. Where a debtor assigns to different persons assets as collateral security for their claims, after such claims are satisfied, from whatever source, if any balance from such assets remain, they are bound to return such balance to the debtor or to his representative. (Whittaker *v.* Amwell, National Bank (N. J. Ch.), 29 A., 203.)
13. A judgment creditor realized the amount of his demand from collateral security. The debtor notified him that the amount due was disputed, and required him not to apply the collateral to its payment until the amount was determined. The plaintiff, notwithstanding, applied the funds and satisfied the judgment of record. *Held*, that the defendant was entitled to have the entry of satisfaction struck off and be admitted to defend. (Guthrie *v.* Reid, 107 Penn. St., 251; 3 N. B. C., 751.)

COLLATERAL SECURITIES—Continued.

SALE OF COLLATERAL SECURITIES—continued.

14. Plaintiff deposited a stock certificate with a firm who unlawfully used it as collateral security. The money obtained thereon was in the form of a check, which said firm deposited to its credit in defendant bank. Said firm was also indebted to defendant which was authorized to apply to the payment of said indebtedness any moneys on deposit to the credit of said firm. The firm also deposited with said bank stock belonging to another person as collateral to secure its indebtedness to said bank, and the bank, after applying the moneys on deposit to said indebtedness, sold the collateral security to satisfy the balance remaining due. *Held*, that the amount realized on the sale in excess of the balance due the bank belonged to the owner of said collateral, and not to plaintiff. (Hatch *v.* Fourth Nat. Bank, 41 N. E. Rep., 403; 147 N. Y., 184.)
15. A company indebted to a national bank on a note, and to the president and cashier of the bank on indorsements made for it, turned over to such officers its property, to be sold, and the proceeds applied to the indebtedness, the surplus, if any, to be paid to the company. *Held*, that without regard to the question of liability of the officers, the bank, as such, was liable to the company for the surplus which it received and used in its business. (Paxton *v.* Vincennes Mfg. Co., 50 N. E. Rep., 583.)
16. Where a partnership borrows money from a bank, and gives a note, and pledges as collateral another note of the partnership, and the contract of pledge only gives to the bank the right to hold such note as collateral for the one so executed, the bank has not a banker's lien on the residue for the payment of another note indorsed by the partnership to it before the pledge of the collateral, and on which the firm is liable to the bank, since the bank is bound by its contract. (Stowe *v.* First Nat. Bank, 1 O. C. D., 292.)

Conversion of collaterals.

17. A sale of shares of stock pledged as collateral security, without notice to the pledgor, is not a conversion, when it appears that the stock was knocked down to a nominal purchaser without his knowledge or consent, and that the certificates, though changed into his name, were never delivered to him, but were retained by the pledgee until after a subsequent sale pursuant to notice. (Terry *v.* Birmingham National Bank, 93 Ala., 599.)
18. For an unauthorized sale of stock pledged as collateral security amounting to a conversion, the pledgor is entitled to recover, as damages, the market value of the stock at the time of the sale, with interest to the day of the trial; and the jury may, in their discretion, allow the highest market value at any time between the sale and the trial. (Ib.)
19. The cashier of a bank has no authority to assign collaterals belonging to himself, which were given to secure a loan to another person for the cashier's benefit. (Merchants' National Bank *v.* Demere, 19 S. E., 38.)
20. One who borrows money from a bank for the cashier thereof, on collaterals belonging to the cashier, is not entitled to credit for amount of such collaterals after they have been wrongfully withdrawn and converted by the cashier. (Ib.)
21. In an action by a bank on a promissory note, it appeared that the defendant delivered as security the promissory note of S., to which was annexed as collateral security a certificate of corporate stock in the name of S.; that defendant, with the consent of S., agreed that the bank might sell the stock and take in place of the note of S. the note of the purchaser, secured by the same stock reissued in the name of the purchaser; and that the bank sold the stock and took in payment notes secured by the stock, payable to itself, with which notes defendant had no connection, and over which he had no control. *Held*, that as the bank had converted the stock to its own use, defendant's note must be credited with the value of the stock at the time of conversion. (Pauly *v.* Wilson, 57 Fed. Rep., 548.)
22. Where a collateral is deposited with a bank as security for the payment of a note, the bank can not, upon renewing the note, credit the collateral against both the new note and other indebtedness of the maker to it, without the knowledge or consent of the maker that the collateral is to be used as security for the other indebtedness. (In re Meyers, 7 Ohio N. P., 262; 10 Ohio S. & C. P. Dec., 121.)

COLLECTIONS.

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GENERALLY.

Holder of note for collection may sue thereon.

1. Transfer of a note to a bank for collection gives it such ownership thereof that it can sue the maker thereon. (First National Bank *v.* Hughes (Cal.), 46 P., 272.)

Contra.

2. Plaintiff bank can not recover upon a note assigned to it merely for the purpose of collection. (First National Bank *v.* Payne, 42 S. W. Rep., 736.)

When first bank pays draft for insolvent drawee bank.

3. Where a draft was sent to defendant bank for collection, and defendant, at the request of the drawee, advanced the funds for its payment and mailed a draft to the payee stating that it was "in payment of the draft" sent to it for collection, defendant could not, after discovering the insolvency of said drawee, intercept the letter and destroy the draft so mailed. (Canterbury v. Bank of Sparta, 64 N. W. Rep., 311; 91 Wis., 53.)

When collecting bank may obtain preference of its own claim.

4. A bank holding paper only for the purpose of collection, if it duly presents the paper for collection and is guilty of no misrepresentation or fraudulent concealment, is not prohibited from obtaining a preference for a debt owing to itself from the same debtor. (United States National Bank *v.* Westervelt, 75 N. W. Rep., 857.)

Rights of correspondent bank against attachment creditor of holder.

5. Where a bank cashed drafts, which were accompanied by the bills of lading, drawn upon the consignee of a shipment of goods, it became the owner of the drafts and bills of lading, and of the goods as covered by the latter, and, as against the attaching creditor, entitled to the proceeds of the goods, the fact that the bank, as a general rule, in receiving checks or drafts on deposit or for collection acted only as the agent for the depositor being immaterial. (American Trust and Savings Bank *v.* Austin et al., 1 Banking Cases, 122.)

COLLECTIONS—Continued.

GENERALLY—continued.

Rights of drawee against receiving bank.

6. Plaintiff purchased a carload of hay from B., who drew on plaintiff for the price, attaching a bill of lading to the draft. The draft was payable "on the arrival of car of hay" to the order of C., "cashier," and was indorsed "For the collection account of Missouri National Bank," and was collected through a bank where plaintiff resided. Plaintiff for cause rescinded the sale. *Held*, that the Missouri National Bank, in an action against it by plaintiff for money had and received, could not deny ownership of the draft, not because such denial would be contradicting a written instrument by parol, but because the plaintiff had acted and acquired his rights without knowing that the bank was only a collecting agent. (Eufaula Grocery Co. *v.* Missouri Nat. Bank, 24 So. Rep., 389.)

Duty of bank to use diligence.

7. A bank which undertakes to collect a draft is bound to keep within the authority conferred upon it and exercise proper diligence to obtain payment. (Omaha Nat. Bank *v.* Kiper et al., 2 Banking Cases, 419.)

TITLE TO CLAIMS DEPOSITED WITH BANK FOR COLLECTION AND LIABILITY OF HOLDER FOR PROCEEDS.

TITLE TO CLAIMS DEPOSITED WITH BANK FOR COLLECTION—GENERALLY.

1. Where the holder of a bill of exchange, payable at a distant place, deposits it with a local bank for collection, he thereby assents to the course of business of banks to collect through correspondents, and the correspondent of the local bank to which the bill is forwarded becomes his agent and is responsible to him directly for negligence in failing to present the bill for payment within the proper time. (Guelich *v.* The National State Bank of Burlington, 56 Iowa, 434; Shumacher *v.* Trent, 44 S. W. Rep., 460.)
2. Checks deposited in a bank by its customers for collection do not at once become the property of the bank; the bank continues to be the agent of the customer until the collection of the check, which remains, in the meantime, the property of the depositor. (Balbach et al. *v.* Frelinghuysen, Receiver, etc., 15 Fed. Rep., 675.)
3. The rule is different where such checks are deposited to make good an overdrawn account of the customer or when the amount deposited by check is immediately drawn against. In that case the bank may hold the deposit until the overdraft is made good from other sources. (Ib.)
4. The indorsement by the customer of a check, deposited for collection, is only intended to put the paper in such shape that the bank may collect it, and not to thereby pass the title to the bank. (Ib.)
5. The practice which has grown up among banks to credit deposits of checks at once to the account of the depositor, and to allow him to draw against them before the collection, is a mere gratuitous privilege, which does not grow into a binding legal usage. (Ib.)
6. Where a draft upon a nonresident drawee is deposited for collection with a local bank, and by it transmitted to another bank for collection, according to custom, the local bank is not responsible for loss occasioned by the default of the latter bank, since such latter bank is the agent of the depositor. (58 Ill. App., 61, affirmed; Waterloo Milling Co. *v.* Kuenster (Ill. Sup.), 41 N. E., 906.)
7. Where a bank, on collecting drafts for another bank, transmits bank drafts to such bank, which credits the depositor with the amount of such drafts, and then collects only part of the drafts on account of the failure of the other bank, it has a right of action against the depositor for the deficit. (Ib.)
8. In an action by the drawer to recover the proceeds of a draft collected by a bank the fact that the bank has credited such proceeds to the account of another bank from which the draft was received is no defense where the indorsement thereon showed that the sending bank held it for collection only, the money being subject to the order of the real owner, unless actually paid over to the sending bank before notice of the revocation of its agency. (Boykin *v.* Bank of Fayetteville (N. C.), 24 S. E., 357.)
9. The owner of negotiable paper placed it with a Boston bank to be transmitted to its New York correspondent for collection for the account of the owner, and the Boston bank so instructed the New York bank. *Held*, that

COLLECTIONS—Continued.

TITLE TO CLAIMS DEPOSITED WITH BANK FOR COLLECTION AND LIABILITY OF HOLDER FOR PROCEEDS—continued.

TITLE TO CLAIMS DEPOSITED WITH BANK FOR COLLECTION—GENERALLY—cont'd.

the New York bank became the agent of the owner of the paper and was liable to him for negligence in making the collection. (Kelley *v.* Phœnix National Bank (Sup.), 45 N. Y. S., 533.)

10. Where plaintiff had indorsed in blank, and deposited in a bank to his credit, certain checks, which such bank indorsed to defendant for collection to his credit, plaintiff could not hold defendant liable for the amount of such checks, though such bank had become insolvent, as his indorsement transferred a good title, free from all equities in his favor. (Judgment 74 Ill. App., 429, affirmed. Doppelt *v.* Nat. Bank of the Republic, 51 N. E. Rep., 753; 175 Ill., 432.)
11. Plaintiff, a regular depositor, deposited with defendant a draft on a foreign bank for collection. Defendant transmitted it to its agent where the drawee was located, for collection. The drawee gave as payment a sight draft on its correspondent in another city. Upon receipt of such information from its agent, defendant credited plaintiff with the proceeds of the draft, and gave him notice to that effect. On presentation of the sight draft, payment was refused. About a month afterwards, defendant notified plaintiff that the credit given him on the draft was canceled. Plaintiff demanded the return of the draft. *Held*, that the defendant was liable upon failure to return the draft, properly protested, or the amount thereof. (Kirkham *v.* Bank of America, 49 N. Y. S., 767.)
12. Where a banker receives a check for collection only, the fact that he causes it to be placed in a correspondent bank, to the credit of his bank, does not make the original owner a creditor of the latter bank, but the proceeds of the check are her property. (Judgment 63 N. Y. S., 670, affirmed. Blair *v.* Hill, 59 N. E. Rep., 1119; 165 N. Y., 672.)
13. Plaintiff bank sent a check, indorsed for collection, to its correspondent which also indorsed it for collection and forwarded it to defendant bank. Defendant credited the amount on its account with such correspondent, and collected the check. Subsequently the correspondent bank, which was indebted to defendant, made an assignment. *Held*, that defendant was liable to plaintiff for the amount collected by it on the check. (Nat. Citizens' Bank *v.* Citizens' Nat. Bank, 25 S. E. Rep., 971.)
14. Where a bank collects a note for a stranger, and intermingles the money received with its own moneys, and afterwards becomes insolvent, a trust attaches to the money in possession of the bank to pay such note, though no trust attaches to the general assets of the bank, since it is presumed that the bank paid out its own money before embezzling the money of others. (Plano Mfg. Co. *v.* Auld, 86 N. W. Rep., 21; 3 Banking Cases, 419.)
15. That a bank receiving a worthless check in payment of a draft regarded the check as its own is shown by the bringing of attachment suits against the maker of the check, and this, though it notified the bank from which the check was remitted, and to whom it had sent the proceeds shortly after the commencement of the attachment suits, that it would hold such bank liable for the amount. (National Bank of Commerce *v.* American Exchange Bank of St. Louis, 52 S. W. Rep., 265.)
16. To decide whether or not a customer should be credited by the proceeds of a draft or check presented to the bank is within the apparent scope of the business of its cashier. (German Nat. Bank *v.* Grinstead et al., 2 Banking Cases, 50.)
17. Papers transferring the title to certain property and a check on a foreign bank for the purchase price of the property were deposited with defendant bank, the papers to be delivered to the purchaser when the bank had collected the check and deposited the proceeds to plaintiff's credit. The defendant bank forwarded the check, which was honored, and a draft for the amount of which was mailed, but before the draft was received the foreign bank and the purchaser requested the return of the draft, which the defendant did. *Held*, that the defendant bank was estopped to say that it had not received the money, and that plaintiff could recover the amount of the draft. (Gregg *v.* Bimetallic Bank, 2 Banking Cases, 424.)
18. The title to checks and drafts deposited in a bank for credit to the depositor's account remains in such depositor until they are collected, although the amount thereof is at the time entered on his book as a credit. (City of Philadelphia *v.* Eckels et al., 98 Fed. Rep., 485.)

COLLECTIONS—Continued.

TITLE TO CLAIMS DEPOSITED WITH BANK FOR COLLECTION AND LIABILITY OF HOLDER FOR PROCEEDS—continued.

TITLE TO CLAIMS DEPOSITED WITH BANK FOR COLLECTION—GENERALLY—cont'd.

19. The usual and ordinary custom by which banks are generally controlled in collecting paper does not require them to hold the money collected separate and apart from its own funds and remit the identical money collected. And when the money is collected, and the proper credit given to the person by whom the paper was sent for collection, as a general rule the relation of debtor and creditor is created between the bank and such person, and the relation of trustee and cestui que trust does not arise. And the fact that the bank is insolvent when the proceeds of the paper are mingled with its own funds are immaterial in this connection, if its officers are not aware of its insolvency. (Union Nat. Bank v. Citizens' Bank of Union City et al., 1 Banking Cases, 712.)
20. A draft was presented by the drawer to his bank, and he received credit for it on his account. His pass book contained a notice that the bank, in receiving drafts on deposit or for collection, acts only as agent, and assumes no responsibilities. The drawer had for years been in the habit of delivering drafts to the bank, and receiving credit for them on pass books containing such notice. (In re Bank of Minnesota, 77 N. W. Rep., 796; South Park Foundry and Machine Co. *v.* Chicago G. W. Ry. Co., Id.)
21. It was the usual custom of the bank when a draft delivered by a customer was not paid in the usual course of business by the drawee or acceptor, to charge it back to the customer, and the drawer knew of this custom. There was no evidence that the drawer, in making deposits of drafts, ever objected to the terms of the notice, or to the known custom of the bank. *Held*, that the title to the draft did not pass absolutely to the bank. (Ib.)
22. Defendant had $1,000 on deposit in plaintiff bank, and, at the request of the cashier, consented that it be loaned through the bank to another of its customers, on condition that the bank would guarantee the loan and collect it for defendant. On such consent being given, defendant was debited in his account with the bank with said sum, and subsequently the cashier arranged with two other customers to continue a loan to them on the payment of a portion thereof, and a note for the balance ($1,000) was given, payable to the bank. The cashier then represented to defendant that he had made the loan consented to, and had taken said note for it, and, at the suggestion of the cashier, it was left, with other notes of defendant in the bank for collection, and the cashier gave defendant a receipt for it, which recited that it was held for collection and credit of defendant. Several installments of interest on the note were paid to the bank, and credited to defendant in his account with it. Subsequently the bank collected the note. *Held*, that the proceeds of the note belonged to defendant. (First Nat. Bank *v.* Brown, 57 Pac. Rep., 877.)
23. The title to checks and drafts deposited in a bank for credit to the depositor's account remains in such depositor until they are collected, although the amount thereof is at the time entered on his book as a credit. (City of Philadelphia *v.* Eckels, C. C., 98 Fed. Rep., 485.)

INDORSEMENTS, WHEN RESTRICTIVE, EFFECT OF.

1. Two bills of exchange, belonging to the plaintiff at Chicago, were indorsed for collection to a bank at Atchison, Kans., and by said Atchison bank to a bank at Kansas City, Mo., and by the latter to defendant, a bank at Hutchinson, Kans. *Held*, that they remain the property of plaintiff, all the indorsements being restrictive. (First National Bank of Chicago *v.* Reno County Bank, 1 McCrary, 491.)
2. An indorsement on a bill of exchange directing the drawee to pay to another "on account of" the indorser, or "for collection," is a restrictive indorsement, the effect of which is to restrict the further negotiability of the bill and to give notice that the indorser does not thereby give title to the bill or to its proceeds when collected. (Ib.)
3. Although there may be no privity between the owner of the bill and the last indorsee, yet if the latter collects the bill he is bound to pay the proceeds to the owner, and the latter may recover in assumpsit on the ground that the defendant has property in his possession which belongs to the plaintiff and refuses to pay the same over. (Ib.)

COLLECTIONS—Continued.

TITLE TO CLAIMS DEPOSITED WITH BANK FOR COLLECTION AND LIABILITY OF HOLDER FOR PROCEEDS—continued.

INDORSEMENTS, WHEN RESTRICTIVE, EFFCT OF—continued.

4. The indorsement of a draft to a bank "for collection," accompanied by a credit of the amount to the indorser's account, does not transfer title to the bank, and correspondent of the bank who collects draft for it is responsible therefor to indorser. (Tyson *v.* Western National Bank of Baltimore, 26 Atl. Rep., 520.)
5. Where a national bank collected all papers sent to it by complainant under an arrangement which constituted the bank the agent of complainant, the latter can recover, on the ground of a trust, from a receiver of the bank such portion only of the proceeds of its paper sent to the bank as it shows has passed into the receiver's hands, either in its original or some substituted form. (Commercial National Bank *v.* Armstrong, 39 Fed. Rep., 684.)
6. Negotiable paper with restrictive indorsement credited by agent on date of receipt "subject to payment," although account is subject to be drawn upon, title is not transferred, and upon the insolvency of the agent before receiving notice of the collection of the item, the owner is entitled to the proceeds in the hands of the collecting agent. (Fifth National Bank *v.* Armstrong, 40 Fed. Rep., 46.)

WHEN FIRST BANK INSOLVENT BEFORE PROPERLY CREDITING HOLDER.

1. The Winters National Bank sent to the Fidelity Bank a note of $2,000 for collection and indorsed "Pay Fidelity National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio, or order, for collection for account of the Winters National Bank, Dayton, Ohio. J. C. Reber, cashier." The Fidelity Bank forwarded it to the Drovers and Mechanics' Bank, which received payment thereof at maturity. Before the Fidelity Bank received notice and remittance of the $2,000 it became insolvent and went into the hands of a receiver, who took the $2,000 and credited the Winters Bank therewith. *Held*, that the Fidelity Bank did not own the note, and the Winters Bank was entitled to the full $2,000 as against the Fidelity Bank's receiver. (In re Armstrong, 33 Fed. Rep., 405.)
2. Plaintiff sent to F. bank a draft indorsed "For collection," accompanied with instructions to "collect and credit proceeds." F. bank sent the draft to the defendant and the latter collected it, received the proceeds, and credited them to the F. bank, in accordance with the usual course of business between the F. bank and the defendant, and notified the F. bank of the credit. The F. bank suspended business before crediting plaintiff with the proceeds, but after they had been collected and after it had received notice of the credit. After the suspension of the F. bank the receiver appointed over its affairs credited plaintiff with the proceeds of the draft on the books of the bank. *Held*, that the indorsement "For collection" was notice to the defendant of the qualified title to the F. bank, and defendant could not acquire any better title to the draft or the proceeds than that of the F. bank, and could not, as against the plaintiff, apply the proceeds to an account owing the defendant from the F. bank, and that the defendant could only defeat an action brought to recover the proceeds in its hands by showing that the draft or its proceeds belonged to the F. bank. (First National Bank of Circleville *v.* Bank of Monroe, 33 Fed. Rep., 408.)
3. *Held*, further, that the relation of principal and agent continue between the plaintiff and the F. bank so long as the latter did not assume the relation of primary debtor to the plaintiff for the proceeds of the draft; that the plaintiff not having been credited with the proceeds by the F. bank the relation between them remained that of principal and agent, and not debtor and creditor, and that the F. bank, not having credited the plaintiff with the proceeds while it was a going concern, could not, by doing so subsequently, change the existing relation. (Ib.)
4. *Held*, in an action brought by the plaintiff against the defendant to recover the proceeds of the draft the defendant, not having remitted the proceeds to the F. bank, was liable to the plaintiff for the amount. (Ib.)
5. Plaintiffs sent to a certain bank a bill of exchange indorsed to said bank for collection. At the time the bank received the bill of exchange it was

COLLECTIONS—Continued.

TITLE TO CLAIMS DEPOSITED WITH BANK FOR COLLECTION AND LIABILITY OF HOLDER FOR PROCEEDS—continued.

WHEN FIRST BANK INSOLVENT BEFORE PROPERLY CREDITING HOLDER—continued.

insolvent to the knowledge of the managing officer, and on that day, or following morning, it failed. Prior to the failure it indorsed the bill of exchange to defendant bank, which collected it and kept the proceeds, crediting the insolvent bank, which was indebted to it, with the amount thereof. *Held*, that the first bank acquired no title because of its fraud in not disclosing its insolvency, and defendant had no better title, as plaintiffs' indorsement showed that the bank was merely plaintiffs' agent to collect the proceeds. (Peck et al. *v.* First National Bank, 43 Fed. Rep., 356.)

6. The claimant bank sent to the F. bank a sight draft, drawn on a third party, indorsed "pay" F. bank, or order, "for collection for" claimant bank. It was the practice for the F. bank in its dealings with claimant to credit the latter on the day of receipt for all drafts, checks, etc., sent for collection that were payable at sight or on demand, and the balance thus created was subject to be drawn on; but if the paper was not paid it was charged back to claimant. On receipt of the draft the F. bank notified claimant that it had been credited, "subject to payment;" but the credit was not drawn against nor were advances made on the faith of it. Claimant merely kept a memorandum of its transmission for collection. The F. bank sent the draft to its reserve agent, indorsed, for collection, and the amount of it was counted as a part of the F. bank's reserve fund, though this fact was not known to claimant. *Held*, that the indorsement, being restrictive, the F. bank acquired no title to it, and that upon the insolvency of the F. bank, before notification of the collection of the draft, the claimant was entitled to the proceeds of it in the hands of the collecting agent. (Fifth National Bank *v.* Armstrong, Farmers' National Bank et al., Interpleaders, 40 Fed. Rep., 46.)

7. A bank which had received a draft for collection sent to its correspondent bank at the residence of the drawee, and the draft was paid to such correspondent. There were no mutual accounts between the two banks, but it was the custom of the correspondent to remit the proceeds of collections at stated periods. *Held*, that until this remittance was made, or the principal bank had given the original owner of the draft credit for the avails, the original owner of the draft, as the owner of the proceeds thereof, was entitled to recover them from the correspondent bank. (National Exchange Bank of Dallas *v.* Beal, 50 Fed. Rep., 355.)

8. Though the correspondent was the agent of the first bank, and payment to it was to that extent a payment to the principal, yet until the proceeds were actually remitted to such principal and mingled with its general funds, or were so credited, the owner of the draft had the option to decline to consider it his debtor and to claim the proceeds in the hands of the agent. (Ib.)

9. Where the principal fails, and a receiver is appointed, he takes the proceeds of the draft, when remitted to him, subject to the same right of reclamation by the owner that the latter had as against the agent. (Ib.)

10. Where, in such a case, there are mutual accounts between the two banks, the right of the agent to set off the amount of the collection against the principal's indebtedness to it can not be adjudicated in a suit in equity between the owner of the draft and the principal without making such agent a party. (Ib.)

11. Where one deposits a draft with a national bank and the bank sends it to an agent for collection, who collects it, and the bank fails before receiving the avails, having been insolvent at the time of the deposit, the depositor may rescind the transaction for fraud and recover the avails from the agent. (Craigie *v.* Smith, 14 Abb. N. C., 409; 3 N. B. C., 679.)

12. Plaintiff sent a draft to a bank for collection. The bank collected it and then passed into the hands of a receiver without remitting. The bank had previously made similar collections for plaintiff, the proceeds of which were always remitted to him promptly and never credited to him as a deposit. *Held*, that plaintiff was entitled to be paid the entire proceeds of the draft out of the bank assets in the receiver's hands, since the bank was his trustee and not his debtor. (Hunt *v.* Townsend, 26 S. W., 310.)

13. The drawers of a draft deposited with a bank for collection, and by it forwarded to a correspondent bank, are entitled to the amount as against the receiver of the forwarding bank, which was insolvent, and known to be

COLLECTIONS—Continued.

TITLE TO CLAIMS DEPOSITED WITH BANK FOR COLLECTION AND LIABILITY OF HOLDER FOR PROCEEDS—continued.

WHEN FIRST BANK INSOLVENT BEFORE PROPERLY CREDITING HOLDER—continued.

so by its officers when it received the draft, and suspended payment before the proceeds were withdrawn from the collecting bank. (Importers and Traders' National Bank *v.* Peters et al., 123 N. Y., 272.)

14. When a bank which has received a draft for collection sends it to another bank for that purpose, and on being advised that the latter bank has collected the draft credits the depositor and then becomes insolvent without having received the money from the collecting bank, the depositor remains the owner of the draft, and is entitled to its proceeds from the collecting bank against the receiver and the creditors of the insolvent bank. (Armstrong *v.* National Bank of Boyertown, 11 S. W., 411; Manufacturers' National Bank *v.* Continental Bank et al., 20 N. W., 193.)
15. A bank which, upon a draft being deposited with it for collection, refuses to accept it as a deposit, but advances a small amount to the payee on her check, and charges her therewith on its books as an overdraft, and sends it for collection to its correspondent, and, upon receiving notice of its collection, credits the payee's account therewith, is the payee's agent; and the proceeds constitute a trust fund, which the payee is entitled to recover from the receiver. (Henderson *v.* O'Connor (Cal.), 39 P., 786.)
16. Where a bank received a draft as agent for plaintiff, of which fact the indorsement was a notice to other banks, it did not thereby become indebted to plaintiff for the amount thereof till after collection and possession of the proceeds, either actually or by settlement with the parties; and defendant bank, to which the draft had been sent by the first bank for collection, could not escape liability to plaintiff by making payment to the first bank, or giving the credit to it on the account between the banks after the first bank had stopped payment. (Old National Bank *v.* German American National Bank, 15 S. Ct., 221.)
17. A bank which has received a check for collection is not made liable to the drawee for its amount by the fact that, upon protest of the check for nonpayment, it has accepted from the maker thereof a check upon another bank, payable to the order of its cashier, the drawee of the first check being absent from the city, which latter check is also protested for nonpayment. (Citizens' Bank *v.* Houston (Ky.), 32 S. W., 397.)
18. Where a mortgage is sent to a bank for collection, with direction to remit, the relation of creditor and debtor is not established between the sender and the bank, where the latter fails to remit, and therefore, on the insolvency of the bank, a trust will be imposed on its assets in favor of the sender as against general creditors of the bank. (Wallace *v.* Stone (Mich.), 65 N. W., 113.)
19. A bank holding a note for collection from one not a depositor, and which receives payment thereof by charging to the account of a depositor having sufficient to his credit to meet it, does not become thereby a debtor of the owner of the note, but holds the amount of the collection in trust for him; such trust being impressed on all the funds of the bank, which may be followed though they pass into the hands of a receiver. (People *v.* Merchants' Bank (Sup.), 36 N. Y. S., 989; In re Friend. Ib.)
20. That a check deposited with a bank for collection was unrestrictedly indorsed to the bank, and credit therefor given the depositor, does not pass the title to the bank where, on nonpayment of the check, its amount was to be charged up to the depositor so as to prevent its recovery by the depositor from a receiver appointed for the bank. (Armour Packing Co. *v.* Davis (N. C.), 24 S. E., 365.)
21. That the correspondent has credited the account of the remitting bank with the proceeds of the collection does not preclude the owner from recovering such proceeds of the correspondent upon the insolvency of the remitting bank. (Branch *v.* United States National Bank (Nebr.), 70 N. W., 34.)
22. Where a note was left with a bank for collection and remittance, and the bank collected the note, but failed to make the remittance, on failure of the bank the assignee will be required to pay the amount of the collection in full. (German Ins. Co. of Freeport *v.* Kimble, 2 Mo. App. Rep., 1333.)
23. Where a bank collected a certificate of deposit given it for collection, and afterwards, without paying over the proceeds, made an assignment for the benefit of creditors, the assigned property is impressed with a trust in favor of the owner of the collection, entitling him, in equity, to a priority over general creditors. (First Nat. Bank *v.* Sanford, 62 Mo. App., 394.)

COLLECTIONS—Continued.

TITLE TO CLAIMS DEPOSITED WITH BANK FOR COLLECTION AND LIABILITY OF HOLDER FOR PROCEEDS—continued.

WHEN FIRST BANK INSOLVENT BEFORE PROPERLY CREDITING HOLDER—continued.

24. Paper delivered to a bank by a depositor for collection and deposit at a time when its officers knew that it was insolvent, and which had not been collected when the bank closed its doors, remains the property of the depositor, although its indorsement to the bank was without qualification; and on its subsequent collection by the bank examiner its proceeds may be recovered from the bank's receiver, if the funds in his hands have been increased thereby. (Richardson *v.* New Orleans Coffee Co., Limited, 2 Banking Cases, 522.)
25. Plaintiff held a draft payable to her order drawn on a St. Louis bank, which she indorsed in blank and deposited with a Milwaukee bank for collection. The Milwaukee bank indorsed it and forwarded it to a Chicago bank for collection and credit; and the latter, without crediting it to the Milwaukee bank, forwarded it by mail to its St. Louis correspondent and collected the amount from the drawee and credited the same to the account of the Milwaukee bank, which had in the meantime suspended payment, leaving its account with the Chicago bank overdrawn. *Held*, that the latter bank could not lawfully apply the proceeds of the draft to the overdrawn account of the Milwaukee bank, but was liable to the original holder of the draft for the amount collected and interest. (American Exch. Nat. Bank *v.* Thuemmler, 94 Ill. App., 622.)

Conversion by first bank gives holder no preference.

26. Plaintiff sent to defendant's bank paper indorsed "for collection and immediate return" to plaintiff, and the paper was collected and the proceeds mingled with other moneys of the bank, instead of forwarded to plaintiff. The bill contained an uncontroverted allegation that defendant's bank, at all times subsequent to the collection and at the time of defendant's appointment as receiver, had on hand cash to a greater amount than that due plaintiff. The bill asked to have the balance due plaintiff paid in full, on the ground that the bank by receiving the paper for collection and immediate return became a trustee, and that either its entire property or the money in its vaults became impressed with the trust. *Held*, that if the mingling of the funds was a breach of trust it was a conversion, and plaintiff became a simple contract creditor, with no preference at law. (Philadelphia National Bank *v.* Dowd, 38 Fed. Rep., 172.)
27. It was immaterial whether or not the bank stood in a fiduciary capacity to plaintiff, as the facts stated in the bill showed that the money collected could not be traced into any specific investment or fund, but had been indistinguishably mingled with the general assets. (Ib.)
28. When money is paid to and accepted by a bank for the purpose of transmission to the holder of the note made by the person so paying and is mingled by the bank with its assets, and is not transmitted, and the bank thereafter assigns for the benefit of its creditors, if the holder of the note adopts the trust thereby created in his favor, and no other rights thereto intervene, he may maintain an action to enforce the execution of the trust by the assignee of the bank. (Ryan *v.* Phillips, 44 Pac. Rep., 909.)
29. A claim to a preference in the assets in the hands of an assignee of an insolvent bank, on account of moneys collected by the bank for the claimant and not paid over to him, is not established in the absence of evidence as to what was done with them, although if they had been deposited in the bank and commingled with other moneys, or had gone into other properties represented by the assets the claimant would be entitled to a preference. (Windstanley et al. *v.* The Second Nat. Bank of Louisville, Ky., 13 Ind. App., 544.)

WHEN FIRST BANK INSOLVENT AFTER PROPERLY CREDITING HOLDER.

1. Where the owner of a note sends it to a bank for collection only, and the maker's check is drawn on that bank for the amount thereof, and is delivered to it, and the note is thereupon canceled and surrendered, and the check is charged to the account of the maker, which was good for the amount, there is a collection of the amount from the general fund of the bank and a special appropriation of that amount to the payment of the

COLLECTIONS—Continued.

TITLE TO CLAIMS DEPOSITED WITH BANK FOR COLLECTION AND LIABILITY OF HOLDER FOR PROCEEDS—continued.

WHEN FIRST BANK INSOLVENT AFTER PROPERLY CREDITING HOLDER—continued.

note, and as between the owner of the note and the receiver of the bank the title to the money dedicated to the payment of the note remains in the owner. (Arnot *v.* Bingham, 9 N. Y. S., 68; 55 Hun, 553.)

2. By agreement and custom the Fidelity Bank received drafts from its correspondent bank at E., and credited them to it as cash, with the understanding that any draft which was unpaid should be charged back to the correspondent. The latter forwarded drafts, which were credited to it, but were not collected before the Fidelity Bank failed. The drafts were paid after the appointment of a receiver and the moneys actually came into his hands. The drafts were indorsed payable to the Fidelity Bank "for collection" for the bank at E. *Held*, that as the drafts were, when received, credited as cash to the bank at E., which had the right at once to draw against them, the indorsement for collection did not affect the result, and the bank had only the rights of a general creditor. (First National Bank of Elkhart *v.* Armstrong, 39 Fed. Rep., 231.)
3. A draft sent to a bank specially indorsed for collection was paid by the drawee by check, which the bank collected through the clearing house. A memorandum was placed with the bank's cash, to indicate that the proceeds of the draft was the property of the sender. The bank was closed the next morning, and the receiver credited such proceeds to the sender of the draft on the books of the bank. *Held*, that the fund was not so mingled that it could not be traced and identified, and that the sender could recover the same. (First National Bank of Montgomery *v.* Armstrong, 36 Fed. Rep., 59.)
4. Checks and drafts sent from one bank to another were indorsed "for collection," and credited "subject to payment," according to the dealings between the banks. Part of them were paid to the receiver of the latter bank after its failure, and the balance were credited to it by the payors. *Held*, that the amount paid the receiver should be accounted for as a trust fund, but the balance as a general debt. (First National Bank of Wellston *v.* Armstrong, 42 Fed. Rep., 193.)
5. A., who for several years had kept an account with the Marine National Bank of New York, on May 5, 1884, deposited a sight draft, dated that day, and drawn by him on a corporation of Boston, Mass., which was indebted to him in the amount of the draft. The bank was insolvent at the time, but the draft was forwarded to its collection agent at Boston, and paid May 7, after the bank had failed and closed its doors. On several previous occasions A. had deposited similar drafts, and been credited therewith as cash, and they were treated by him as cash deposits. On the occasion in question the bank credited plaintiff with the draft as a cash item. *Held*, that the draft was not the property of A. when paid by the drawee, and that he was not entitled to recover the amount thereof from the receiver. (St. Louis & S. F. Ry. Co. *v.* Johnston, Receiver, etc., 27 Fed. Rep., 243.)
6. When a sight bill is credited by a bank to a customer as a cash item, with the latter's assent, the transaction is equivalent to a discount of the bill by the bank. (Ib.)
7. Under an agreement between plaintiff bank and the H. bank that the latter should collect notes and checks forwarded it by plaintiff for a commission and remit daily, the relation of principal and agent as to any paper ceased on collection, and the relation of creditor and debtor as to cash immediately arose. (First National Bank of Richmond *v.* Davis, 19 S. E., 280.)
8. On failure of the H. bank, it being shown that its cashier had no knowledge of its insolvency till the failure, it is not chargeable as for a conversion of funds of plaintiff which it has mingled with its own funds, since, in the absence of such knowledge on the cashier's part, the contract, with its necessary implication as to the disposition to be made of plaintiff's money on collection, remained in force till the failure. (Ib.)
9. Where plaintiff and defendant banks for several years had acted as agents for each other in the collection of checks, notes, and drafts, and where plaintiff sent defendant a note "for collection and credit" which on maturity was paid by a check and credit was immediately given on the books, but defendant failed and the check passed into the hands of a

COLLECTIONS—Continued.

TITLE TO CLAIMS DEPOSITED WITH BANK FOR COLLECTION AND LIABILITY OF HOLDER FOR PROCEEDS—continued.

WHEN FIRST BANK INSOLVENT AFTER PROPERLY CREDITING HOLDER—continued.

receiver. *Held*, that in view of the course of dealing the two banks stood in the relation of debtor and creditor with respect to the amount of the check, and it became part of the assets of the bank. (Franklin County National Bank *v.* Beal, 49 Fed. Rep., 606.)

10. Where a bank, in accordance with its custom, credited checks deposited by a customer at the close of each day's business, retaining the right to subsequently charge off the same if returned unpaid from the clearing house, and the bank became insolvent on a succeeding day, title in the checks passed to the bank, so as to create the relation of debtor and creditor. (Ib.; City of Somerville *v.* Beal, 49 Fed. Rep., 790.)
11. Where a Philadelphia bank, being indebted to a New York bank for collections made, remitted by its cashier's check on another New York bank with which it had a sufficient deposit, which check was duly presented and paid through the clearing house, the transaction amounted to a complete appropriation of the fund to the creditor bank, and its ownership is not affected by the restoration by it of the money to the bank paying the check on the same day, on the demand of the latter, made on learning of the suspension of the drawer, which return was required under such circumstances by the rules of the clearing house, of which both banks were members, but only for the purpose of protecting the paying bank in case the payment should prove to be unauthorized; nor will the fact that such bank, without right, paid the money to the receiver of the insolvent bank prevent its recovery from the receiver by the payee of the check. (National Union Bank *v.* Earle, 93 Fed. Rep., 330.)
12. Only the usual relation of debtor and creditor, and not that of trustee and cestui que trust, exists between a bank which has collected a draft and the person who left the draft for collection, though there was no contract for deposit of the proceeds; so that, the bank becoming insolvent, such person is not entitled to preference. (Hallam *v.* Tillinghast, 52 Pac. Rep., 329.)
13. Plaintiff bank sent a note to defendant bank for collection. Defendant collected the note, receiving in payment the maker's check, charged the amount of the check to its deposit account, and drew a sight draft on a correspondent bank, in which it had a deposit in excess of the amount of the draft, and sent the draft to plaintiff as a remittance of the proceeds of the note collected. Plaintiff received the draft and forwarded it for payment, but the paying bank refused payment for the reason that it had received notice of the failure and suspension of defendant bank. *Held*, that the relation of trustee and cestui que trust was not created between the banks, but simply that of debtor and creditor, and that plaintiff is not entitled to be preferred in its claim over the general creditors of the insolvent bank. (Union Nat. Bank *v.* Citizens' Bank, 153 Ind., 44.)
14. A customer kept an account with a bank, which received his deposits, consisting of checks, with the understanding that the checks should be credited to his account, and, if not paid on presentation, should be charged back. *Held*, that the title to the checks passed to the bank, subject to the condition that credit should be rescinded if the checks were not paid on presentation, and that the failure of the bank after it had received certain checks, but before they were collected, did not divest its title. (In re Receivership of Washington Bank, 75 N. W. Rep., 288; Brusegard *v.* Ueland; Id.)
15. Defendant received from plaintiff, one of its depositors, an indorsed draft for collection, and forwarded it to its agent, where the drawee resided, and on November 3 received in payment a check of the drawee on a local bank, and immediately gave plaintiff credit for the amount. The fact that plaintiff, after protest of the check, aided the bank in its effort to procure payment of the check by the indorser of the draft, did not estop plaintiff from enforcing the liability of the bank for its negligence in not returning the check. (Kirkham *v.* Bank of America, 58 N. E. Rep., 753; 3 Banking Cases, 56.)
16. Where the uniform course of business between two banks showed that the real import of the indorsement of a certificate of deposit by one bank to the other was to pass the certificate, not for the sole purpose of collection, but as the property of the transferee, it will be treated as having that effect, though the form of the transmitting letter tends to show a remittance for collection, it being admitted that all classes of paper were remitted

COLLECTIONS—Continued.

TITLE TO CLAIMS DEPOSITED WITH BANK FOR COLLECTION AND LIABILITY OF HOLDER FOR PROCEEDS—continued.

WHEN FIRST BANK INSOLVENT AFTER PROPERLY CREDITING HOLDER—continued.

under this same form, and that they were differently treated thereunder. (United States Nat. Bank *v.* Greer, 73 N. W. Rep., 266.)

17. A depositor tendered to a bank a draft made by him payable to its order, saying that his outstanding checks would overdraw his account, and that he wished credit for the draft. The bank took the draft and agreed to give him credit for it and to protect his checks, but told him if it should not be paid he would "be overdrawn just the same." On that day the bank honored his checks for more than one-half the amount, and two days later the bank, which was then insolvent, and so known by its officers to be, closed its doors. *Held*, that the draft became the property of the bank, and was not intrusted to it for the sole purpose of collection. (Ib.)
18. Where a check is sent to a bank for collection, and such bank, after collection, retains and uses the proceeds of the check in its general business, it will be deemed to be an agent and trustee of the owner of the check, and the money so wrongfully retained and used to be a trust fund which the owner may follow and claim if it can be identified and the rights of no innocent third parties have intervened. (Kansas State Bank *v.* First State Bank of Marion et al., 64 Pac. Rep., 634; 3 Banking Cases, 413.)
19. Money collected by a bank for another on notes or drafts, and retained, is held in trust for the owner and does not become a part of the assets of the bank, and if the bank thereafter becomes insolvent, and a receiver is appointed, the one from whom the collection is made is a preferred creditor. (State *v.* Bank of Commerce of Grand Island et al., 85 N. W. Rep., 43; 3 Banking Cases, 46.)
20. 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. (McCormick Harvesting Mach. Co. *v.* Yankton Sav. Bank et al., 87 N. W. Rep., 974; 4 Banking Cases, 81.)
21. Where a bank accepts a check on another bank in payment of a draft in its hands for collection, and gives up the draft, it makes the check its own, and its liability is the same as if cash had been received. (National Bank of Commerce *v.* American Exch. Bank of St. Louis, 52 S. W. Rep., 265.)

WHEN CORRESPONDENT BANK PROPERLY CREDITS HOLDER BEFORE INSOLVENCY.

1. Where a check of a depositor is accepted by a correspondent bank in payment of a draft for collection, which charges the same to the drawee and credits the drawer without separating the amount from its general fund, it holds the money as agent for the drawer, who, after insolvency, becomes a mere general creditor, notwithstanding the State constitution provides that "depositors who have not stipulated for interest shall for such deposits be entitled in case of insolvency to preference of payment over all other creditors." (Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association *v.* Clayton, 56 Fed. Rep., 759.)
2. A bank in Ohio contracted with a bank in Pennsylvania to collect for it at par, at all points of Pennsylvania, and remit the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month. In executing this agreement the Pennsylvania bank stamped upon the paper forwarded for collection, with a stamp prepared for it by the Ohio bank, an indorsement "Pay to" the Ohio bank, "or order, for collection for" the Pennsylvania bank. The Ohio bank failed, having in its hands or in the hands of other banks to which it had been sent for collection proceeds of paper sent it by the Pennsylvania bank for collection. A receiver being appointed, the Pennsylvania bank brought this action to recover such proceeds. *Held*, first, that the relation between the banks as to uncollected paper was that of principal and agent, and that the mere fact that the subagent of the Ohio bank had collected the money due on such paper was not a commingling of those collections with the general funds of the Ohio bank, and did not operate to relieve them from the trust obligation created by the agency, or create any difficulty in specially tracing them. (Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania *v.* Armstrong, 148 U. S., 50.)

COLLECTIONS—Continued.

TITLE TO CLAIMS DEPOSITED WITH BANK FOR COLLECTION AND LIABILITY OF HOLDER FOR PROCEEDS—continued.

WHEN CORRESPONDENT BANK PROPERLY CREDITS HOLDER BEFORE INSOLVENCY—continued.

Second, that if the Ohio bank was indebted to its subagent, and the collections when made were entered in their books as a credit to such indebtedness, they were thereby reduced to possession and passed into the general funds of the Ohio bank. (Ib.)

Third, that by the terms of the agreement the relation of debtor and creditor was created when the collections were fully made, the funds being on general deposit with the Ohio bank, with the right in that bank to their use until the time of remittance should arrive. (Ib.)

3. A bank received two drafts indorsed to it for collection, on account of the drawers, against two of its depositors. After acceptance by the latter the bank charged to each depositor's account the amount of the draft accepted by him. Before remitting to the drawers the bank assigned, having on hand cash sufficient to pay such drafts. *Held*, that the drawers were not entitled to a preference as to the funds on hand at the time the bank failed, where the assignee holds nothing which he or such drawers can identify with the drafts or trace as a payment of them. (Freiberg *v.* Stoddard, 28 Atl. Rep., 1111.)
4. B forwarded to bank a draft for collection. On July 22, 1893, bank made collection, and the same day forwarded its draft on New York. On July 26 bank failed, and a receiver was appointed. Draft was presented after the failure and payment refused. B brought suit to secure a preference in payment. *Held*, that when a draft is forwarded to a bank for collection, in the absence of instructions to the contrary, it is with the understanding that upon collection the title to the proceeds shall vest in the collecting bank, and that said bank shall remit to its correspondent the equivalent of such proceeds by the system of exchanges established by the universal custom among banks, and when this has been done no preference can arise. (Bowman et al. *v.* Clark et al., 38 P., 211.)
5. A bank which collects a draft sent to it by another bank for that purpose, with directions to remit the proceeds to a third bank for the owner's account, does not thereby become a trustee, so that the fund can be followed into the hands of a receiver, although it had become mixed with the other cash of the bank before his appointment; especially when it appears that the business was carried on, and money paid out, for several days after the collection was probably made. (Merchants and Farmers' Bank *v.* Austin et al., 48 Fed. Rep., 25.)
6. The plaintiff bank sent items to another bank for collection, and they were collected by the latter bank by charging the accounts of certain of its depositors, with their consent, and crediting plaintiff therewith, at a time when the collecting bank had no funds on hand, except a small amount, not a dollar of which had been received from the depositors owing the collections. Plaintiff had not received payment for any portion of such collection items when the collecting bank became insolvent and assigned. *Held*, that plaintiff was not entitled to a preference over general creditors on account of such collections, it not appearing that the assets in the hands of the assignee had been augmented thereby. (Midland Nat. Bank of Kansas City *v.* Brightwell, 1 Banking Cases, 379.)
7. Checks were sent to a bank by depositors for the purpose of having them collected and the proceeds placed to their credit; and they were received and placed to their credit when the bank officers knew that it was insolvent, and when the depositors were not indebted to the bank. *Held*, that the action of the bank in so receiving the checks at such time was such a fraud upon the depositors as gave them the right to recover the checks from the bank's receiver. (Richardson *v.* Denegre et al., 1 Banking Cases, 503.)
8. Where a bank, in the due course of business, receives from a correspondent bank a check indorsed in blank, and in good faith parts with value or permits an existing indebtedness to remain unpaid by reason thereof, it is entitled to the proceeds of such check against the real owner, even though the check was not actually collected by such bank until after failure of the bank which transmitted the same to it. (Winfield Nat. Bank. *v.* McWilliams, 2 Banking Cases, 277.)

COLLECTIONS—Continued.

TITLE TO CLAIMS DEPOSITED WITH BANK FOR COLLECTION AND LIABILITY OF HOLDER FOR PROCEEDS—continued.

WHEN CORRESPONDENT BANK PROPERLY CREDITS HOLDER BEFORE INSOLVENCY—continued.

9. Where a bank forwarded a note to a correspondent for collection, and the latter, which had the maker's money on deposit, with instructions to pay it on the note, charged the amount to the maker, and credited it to the sender of the note in the usual course of business, it constitutes a payment, though the bank failed the next day, and returned the note without indorsing anything thereon, or accounting for the collection. (Daniel *v.* St. Louis Nat. Bank, 54 S. W. Rep., 214; 67 Ark., 223.)
10. The F. bank, which sent to the M. bank, for collection, a number of checks on the latter, has no right to preference, on the M. bank becoming insolvent, the M. bank having received no money on the checks, but merely charged them on its books against the drawers. (Sunderlin *v.* Mecosta County Sav. Bank, 74 N. W. Rep., 478.)
11. Plaintiff bank transmitted to defendant bank for collection, and so indorsed, a note payable at a third bank. Defendant indorsed the note for collection and forwarded it to the third bank with a letter instructing the latter bank, after making the collection, to credit the same to defendant, with whom said third bank had a running account. The note was collected and the proceeds credited to defendant, and on the same day the collecting bank failed, being at the time overdrawn with the defendant. *Held*, that defendant was liable to plaintiff for the amount of the note. (First Nat. Bank *v.* First Nat. Bank, 75 N. W. Rep., 843.)

WHEN CORRESPONDENT BANK INSOLVENT BEFORE HOLDER PROPERLY CREDITED.

1. Where a bank sends paper to another bank for collection and credit on general account, the custom being to enter credit only when paper is collected, the relation being that of principal and agent until collection and receipt of money by the second bank, and if latter sends to another bank, which collects, but does not remit until latter bank has failed, the former can recover the proceeds from the receiver thereof. (Beal *v.* National Exchange Bank of Dallas, 55 Fed. Rep., 894.)
2. A national bank collected a note for plaintiff by accepting a draft for the amount on another party, which it forwarded to its correspondent for collection, and at the same time sent plaintiff a draft on the same correspondent as a remittance of the proceeds of his note. The correspondent received the money on the draft, sent it for collection, but before plaintiff's draft was paid by the correspondent the bank failed. *Held*, that the bank was only agent for plaintiff, and that the money derived from his note was a trust fund, which did not become a part of the bank's assets. (Foster *v.* Rincker, 35 P., 470.)
3. In answer to letters soliciting an account and making an offer of services for the care of business in its neighborhood, a bank wrote, "If we understand your position, you agree that you will take from us all items on (neighboring States), crediting your account with the total of our letter on receipt at par, and remitting New York at par the year round on our balance in excess of $10,000." The correspondent was directed to advise of collections by the collection number of the remitting bank, so that they could be checked without difficulty. Each letter of advice contained the passage: "I inclose for collection and * * *. Please advise collection by number, and return immediately if not honored." The list of items often directed protests, which directions were followed, and immediately on such protest the amount of such item and protest fees were charged back to remitting bank. Some items were charged with the note "Held," probably meaning held for future direction. Of many of the items the remitting bank was the mere mandatary for collection. *Held*, that the contract was one for the collection of the items forwarded, and not of purchase, and the forwarding bank was entitled to all items not collected before suspension of the collecting bank, and afterwards collected by subagents, and traced to the possession of the receiver appointed to wind it up. (Richardson *v.* Louisville Banking Co., of Louisville, Ky., 94 Fed. Rep., 442.)

COLLECTIONS—Continued.

TITLE TO CLAIMS DEPOSITED WITH BANK FOR COLLECTION AND LIABILITY OF HOLDER FOR PROCEEDS—continued.

WHEN CORRESPONDENT BANK INSOLVENT BEFORE HOLDER PROPERLY CREDITED—continued.

4. The defendant bank received from plaintiff a draft deposited by him with directions to collect and notify plaintiff and not for credit. A receiver was appointed for defendant before plaintiff was paid any part of the amount of the draft. Defendant was not indebted to its correspondent at the time the latter collected the draft, and did not become indebted to it subsequently, and the balance paid by the correspondent into the hands of the receiver exceeded the amount of the draft. *Held*, that the fact that plaintiff, when he deposited the draft, had an open account with defendant subject to check did not change the bank's relation to defendant from that of agent to that of debtor in regard to the draft, whether or not the amount of the draft was credited to plaintiff on defendant's books. (Guignon *v.* First Nat. Bank of Helena et al., 1 Banking Cases, 290.)
5. A bank entered into an agreement to "handle" the business of another bank within a specified territory, and, pursuant thereto, certain items of exchange were transmitted to it, indorsed payable to the order of any national or State bank, which were credited to the account of the transmitting bank. *Held*, that the receiving bank was not the purchaser of such items of exchange, nor did it become the debtor of the transmitting bank by so crediting the items; and that the latter was entitled to the possession of all such items uncollected at the time of the failure of the receiving bank, or their proceeds, which could be identified in the hands of the receiver. (Richardson *v.* Continental Nat. Bank of Memphis, Tenn., 2 Banking Cases, 438.)

NEGLIGENCE IN MAKING COLLECTIONS.

GENERALLY.

National banks liable for negligence in making collections.

1. Collecting commercial paper is part of the regular business of banking, and a national bank will be liable for negligence in collecting a draft the same as any other bank or agent. (Mound City Paint and Color Co. *v.* Commercial National Bank, 9 P., 709; 4 Utah, 353.)

Negligence in loss of draft.

2. In an action against a bank for the loss of a draft left with it for collection the bank should be permitted to show that it acted in the matter according to the usage of banks. (Davis *v.* First Nat. Bank, 50 Pac. Rep., 666; 118 Cal., 600.)

Negligence in sending collections by mail.

3. A bank receiving paper for collection payable at a distant place, and sending it by mail to the payor for collection, is guilty of negligence, though the payor is the only bank in the place, and though it is customary to send paper in that manner for collection. (American Exchange Nat. Bank *v.* Metropolitan Nat. Bank, 71 Mo. App., 451.)

Bank must exercise due care.

4. Plaintiff was defendant's agent for the collection of the check, and was bound to exercise reasonable care and diligence to protect all the rights of defendant in respect to the liability of the indorser and drawer thereof; and a failure to exercise such care released defendant from liability to plaintiff. (Ft. Dearborn Nat. Bank *v.* Security Bank of Renville, 91 N. W. Rep., 257; 4 Banking Cases, 665.)

The measure of damages in such case is, prima facie, the face value of the check, subject to reduction and mitigation, however, by a showing of insolvency of the person discharged from liability, or other fact showing no damages in point of fact. Solvency is ordinarily presumed, and the burden is upon him who asserts the contrary to prove it. (Ib.)

NEGLIGENCE IN PRESENTATION.

1. The payee of a check deposited it for collection with bank A on the same day it was made. The bank presented it for payment the next day shortly

COLLECTIONS—Continued.

NEGLIGENCE IN MAKING COLLECTIONS—continued.

NEGLIGENCE IN PRESENTATION—continued.

before 11 o'clock, and the drawee's check on bank B, only a few blocks distant, was taken in payment. The drawee became a bankrupt at 1 o'clock. Several checks given after this, one by the drawee on bank B, were paid before 1 o'clock. Before 3 o'clock bank A presented the check in question for payment, which was refused; whereupon it immediately went to the drawee, and, after recovering the original check, protested it. *Held*, that the drawer of the check was not liable thereon. (Anderson *v.* Gill, 29 A., 527.)

2. It is the duty of a bank, receiving from a customer a draft drawn by a third party, to present it for payment, and it is liable for loss caused by acts of its agents in making the collection. (Kirkham *v.* Bank of America, 49 N. Y. S., 767.)
3. In an action against a collecting bank for failure to present a draft for payment, since no pecuniary benefit could have been realized by the defendant, the measure of damages is the face value of the draft, without interest. (Gray's Harbor Commercial Co. *v.* Continental Nat. Bank, 74 Mo. App., 633.)
4. The fact that a bona fide indorsee of a draft did not inquire whether the drawer had the right to draw or had reason to expect it to be paid, will not excuse the bank which undertook to collect the draft from presenting it for acceptance. (Citizens' Nat. Bank *v.* Third Nat. Bank, Ind. App., 1898; 49 N. E. Rep., 171.)
5. It is the duty of a bank receiving commercial paper for collection before it is due to present same to the maker for payment on its maturity, and, if payment is refused, immediately to notify the holder. In a case where the duty to give such notice was neglected and the bank, after the maturity of the note and while holding it for collection, took from the maker a chattel mortgage to itself and assisted another creditor to obtain a mortgage covering all the debtor's property, by reason of which the note was rendered uncollectible, it was error for the court to take from the jury the question of the bank's liability for the amount of the note. (Sprague et al. *v.* Farmers' Nat. Bank of Arkansas City et al., 64 Pac. Rep., 967; 3 Banking Cases, 449.)
6. Where the failure of a bank receiving a check for collection to present it for payment within a reasonable time is the cause of the loss of money, an indorser paying the check without knowledge of the bank's negligence can recover the amount from the latter. (Martin et al. *v.* Home Bank, 2 Banking Cases, 112.)
7. Where the drawer of a draft, by reason of having no funds in the drawee's hands or no right to draw, remains liable on his indorsement of the draft without presentment, demand, or notice, a bank to which the draft is transmitted for collection, by negligence in presenting the same for acceptance, becomes liable only for nominal damages, unless the drawer has become insolvent since the time at which the indorsee would have received notice of the nonacceptance had the draft been presented at the proper time, in which case it may become liable for the loss occasioned by its negligence. (Citizens' Nat. Bank *v.* Third Nat. Bank, 49 N. E. Rep., 171.)
8. The custom of two banks at a certain town to hold collections at the request of debtors and unknown to the parties drawing on them is not a defense to a bank in an action for the negligent holding of a draft unpaid. (Dern *v.* Kellogg, 74 N. W. Rep., 844.)
9. A bank received a draft for collection February 19, presented it and secured an oral acceptance and a promise that it would be paid in a few days. At maturity the merchant asked the bank to hold it, and repeated his promise to pay in a few days. The same thing occurred later. The bank held the draft without communicating with the drawers until March 5, when, at the request of the merchant, it wrote the drawers requesting an extension of thirty days. March 7, and before an answer was received, it took a conveyance of all the merchant's property in satisfaction of a debt to itself, and with an agreement to pay debts to strangers to a large amount, but not including the drawers of the draft. It then returned the draft, which could not be collected. *Held*, that it had not performed its duties in good faith and was liable. (Ib.)

COLLECTIONS—Continued.

NEGLIGENCE IN MAKING COLLECTIONS—continued.

NEGLIGENCE IN PRESENTATION—continued.

Waiver by holder of negligence in presentation.

10. Defendant bank received for collection a draft drawn on plaintiff, payable at another bank where he had funds and had left instructions to meet it. Defendant negligently failed to present the draft until the failure of the bank at which it was payable, so that plaintiff became discharged from liability thereon. *Held*, that plaintiff could not recover back the amount of the draft paid by him to defendant with knowledge of the facts, although he made the payment under protest and to save his credit. (Harvey *v.* Girard National Bank, Pa., 13 A. 202.)
11. If the payee of a check drawn upon a bank in this State indorses and delivers it to a bank in a neighboring town for collection and accompanies the act with a request that it be not immediately presented for payment, and agrees that it may be sent for collection through a distant bank, situate outside the State, the indorsee will not be liable for the consequences of the delay necessarily incident to the course adopted nor for the default or negligence of the bank chosen to make presentment for payment. (Bedell *v.* Harbine Bank of Fairbury, 86 N. W. Rep., 1060; 3 Banking Cases, 678.)
12. If the payee of a check drawn upon a bank in this State indorses it to a bank in a neighboring town for collection, and the latter, without the knowledge or consent of the payee, sends it for collection through a distant bank, situate outside the State, thereby consuming three days in making a presentment for payment which might have been made in one day, the indorsee will be liable for the consequences of such delay, and for any default or negligence of the bank chosen to make the collection. (Ib.)

DUTY OF BANK TO TAKE PROPER STEPS TO CHARGE INDORSER AND LIABILITY FOR FAILURE TO TAKE PROPER ACTION.

Duty of bank to take proper steps to charge indorser.

1. A bank receiving an indorsed note before maturity for collection is required to take the proper steps to fix the liability of the indorser. (West *v.* St. Paul National Bank, 56 N. W., 54; 54 Minn., 466.)
2. In an action by the owner of the note for neglect of that duty, resulting in the discharge of the indorser, the question of the solvency of the maker is material as affecting the measure of damages. (Ib.)
3. Insolvency may be shown prima facie by proof of general reputation. Proof of insolvency within a reasonable time after the maturity of the note held admissible. (Ib.)
4. Plaintiff bank forwarded to defendant bank for collection drafts drawn by W. on the K. bank, and defendant transmitted them to such bank, which, in payment, sent defendant drafts drawn by it on defendant. Defendant merely protested these, the account with it being overdrawn, and sent them to plaintiff. *Held*, that, though the K. bank was insolvent, defendant, having made no effort to obtain possession of the drafts sent it for collection, and not having had them protested and notice of protest given, was liable for the amount thereof. (National Revere Bank *v.* National Bank of the Republic, 66 N. Y. S., 662; 54 App. Div., 342.)
5. A bank received a draft from the drawer for collection and upon presenting it for payment received from the drawee his check for the amount of the draft, drawn on another bank of the same town in which it was located. *Held*, that, as between itself and the drawer of the check, the bank had until the close of banking hours on the next secular day after receiving the check to present it to the drawee bank for payment—the time allowed by commercial law, as the bank in presenting the check was not the agent of the drawer. (Morris *v.* Eufaula Nat. Bank, 1 Banking Cases, 677.)
6. The town of S. was situated on the same railroad, 12 miles beyond the town of M. A bank at K. received a check on a bank at S. for collection, and on account of the suspected insolvency of its correspondent, the only other bank at S. transmitted the check to a bank at M., where it was received on Saturday, on which day the bank at S. became insolvent. *Held*, that the bank at K. was negligent in not transmitting the check direct to its correspondent at S., and the suspected insolvency afforded no excuse. (Herider *v.* Phoenix Loan Ass'n, 82 Mo. App., 427.)

COLLECTIONS—Continued.

NEGLIGENCE IN MAKING COLLECTIONS—continued.

DUTY OF BANK TO TAKE PROPER STEPS TO CHARGE INDORSER AND LIABILITY FOR FAILURE TO TAKE PROPER ACTION—continued.

7. Where a notary public in the employ of a bank protested notes deposited for collection, without allowing days of grace, by reason of which improper protest the indorsers were relieved from liability, the bank was liable to the owner of the notes for whatever damages he sustained thereby. (Hitchcock *v.* Bank of Suspension Bridge, 68 N. Y. S., 234; 57 App. Div., 458.)
8. Plaintiff, as indorsee of notes due August 4, sent them to defendant bank for collection. Before they were received by defendant, the bank building was burned, but on August 1 the bank resumed business, and notified the maker of the notes. *Held*, that the defendant, having undertaken the collection of the notes, was not excused from liability for its negligence in not protesting the notes by reason of the confusion consequent upon the fire. (Merchants' State Bank *v.* State Bank of Phillips, 69 N. W. Rep., 170.)
9. A note payable on Sunday was left at defendant's bank, before maturity, for collection, with instructions to protest the same in case it was not paid. The note was protested on Thursday following its maturity, which, in an action on the note was held to be too late to hold the indorser. *Held*, that the bank was bound to use a reasonable degree of skill only, and the question of law involved being one of serious doubt and difficulty, owing to the condition of the statutes relating to holidays and days of grace, the bank was not liable to the holder of the note for the damages sustained by reason of the release of the indorser. (Morris *v.* Union Nat. Bank, 83 N. W. Rep., 252; 50 L. R. A., 182; 13 S. D., 329.)
10. A bank which receives for collection the check of a customer must pay it upon the receipt thereof during business hours, or promptly give notice of its dishonor, in order to charge the drawers and indorsers. (Western Wheeled Scraper Co. *v.* Sadilek, 69 N. W. Rep., 765.)

Liability for failure to notify indorser.

11. A bank receiving for collection, from a correspondent, checks drawn upon it by a customer, with instructions to protest in case of nonpayment, is required, in case payment is refused for want of funds, to give notice to the bank from which they were received not later than the next day after dishonor; and when they are held for two days in order to enable the drawer to provide funds for payment thereof a jury will be warranted in finding that the bank intended to accept them and become liable thereon. (Wood River Bank *v.* First National Bank of Omaha, 55 N. W., 239.)
12. A note was sent to a bank for collection. The maker was a stockholder and director of the bank, and the bank knew that he was largely in debt and would not be able to pay his obligations if pressed by all his creditors. For many weeks after the note reached the bank the debtor had an unencumbered stock of goods in his store, which was worth $2,500, and also real estate partially unencumbered. The bank did not inform its principal of the facts, but withheld information for a long time after maturity of note, and replied only in answer to a telegram of inquiry. In the meantime the bank obtained security from the maker to protect its own claims. *Held*, that the bank is liable to its principal for negligence. (Commercial Bank *v.* Red River Val. Nat. Bank, 79 N. W. Rep., 859.)

Bank only liable for care in selecting notary.

13. A draft received by the defendant bank for collection having been presented to the drawee, and payment refused, was placed in the hands of a notary public, who was also defendant's cashier, with instructions to protest for nonpayment. It was not contended that defendant was negligent in selecting such notary. *Held*, that the bank was not chargeable with the notary's negligence in failing to promptly send notice of protest. (First National Bank of Manning *v.* German Bank of Carroll County et al., 1 Banking Cases, 300.)

NEGLIGENCE IN ACCEPTING SOMETHING OTHER THAN CASH IN PAYMENT.

1. Where the payee of a check makes a demand on the drawee and receives something other than cash in payment, he can not, by making a second demand, though within the time allowed for presenting a check, undo the first, and render the drawer liable on the bankruptcy of the drawee. (Anderson *v.* Gill, 29 A., 527.)

COLLECTIONS—Continued.

NEGLIGENCE IN MAKING COLLECTIONS—continued.

NEGLIGENCE IN ACCEPTING SOMETHING OTHER THAN CASH IN PAYMENT—cont'd.

2. A collecting bank can not accept, in payment of notes belonging to its principal, a claim for deposits made against it by the maker of the notes. (Bank of Montreal *v.* Ingerson, 75 N. W. Rep., 351.)
3. It is a reasonable usage for local banks to accept, in payment of drafts given them for collection, certified checks on one of their own number in good standing, to present these checks each day at 11 a. m., and to leave them for examination. (Jefferson County Sav. Bank *v.* Commercial Nat. Bank, 39 S. W. Rep., 338.)
4. A principal selecting a bank as his collecting agency is bound, in the absence of special directions, by any reasonable usage prevailing and established among the banks at the place where the collection is to be made, whether he knows of it or not. (Ib.)
5. Where a bank, in collecting a check left with it for collection, accepted a check instead of money, and before the check was paid the bank giving it made an assignment, the first bank was liable to the depositor for the amount of the check, since it was its duty to collect in money. (Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank *v.* Cuyler, 18 Lanc. Law. Rev., 54; 9 Pa. Dist. R., 539.)
6. Where a note is left with a bank for collection, such bank has no authority to accept anything except money as payment. (Dunn *v.* Dewey, 7 Ohio N. P., 334; 5 Ohio S. & C. P. Dec., 149.)
7. The custom of banks, in collecting drafts, to surrender them to the drawees by taking checks in payment therefor, is unreasonable. (National Bank of Commerce *v.* American Exch. Bank of St. Louis, 52 S. W. Rep., 265.)
8. Where the holder of a check delivers it to a bank, as his bailee, for collection, and the latter sends it by mail to the drawee, who lives at a distance, and the drawee, upon the receipt of the check, having money on deposit to the credit of the drawer, indorses the check "paid," and delivers it to the drawer, as between the payee or holder and the drawer the check is paid, and if the bailee bank, instead of receiving the cash, takes, for the amount of the check, exchange which proves to be worthless, the loss which the holder thereby sustains is the result of his own negligence, or that of the bailee bank. (O'Leary et al. *v.* Abeles et al., 2 Banking Cases, 773.)
9. The H. bank sent a draft, of which it was the holder for value to the A. bank for collection, and the latter forwarded it to the plaintiff bank for collection and return. And plaintiff accepted the drawee's check on another bank in payment of the draft which it delivered to the drawee, and remitted the amount of the draft to the A. bank. The check proving to be worthless, plaintiff brought an action against the A. bank to recover the amount of the remittance. *Held*, that when plaintiff received the check and surrendered the draft, it made the check its own and its liability to the H. bank became fixed, as much so as if it had received the cash, and there could be no recovery. (National Bank of Commerce of Kansas City *v.* American Exch. Bank of St. Louis, 2 Banking Cases, 101.)

LIABILITY BETWEEN BANKS.

Liability between banks for negligence in collection.

1. Where a bank in the State receives for collection a draft payable at another bank within the State, but transmits the draft to a foreign bank in the course of collection, which in turn transmits it to the bank at which it is payable, the last-named bank is responsible for its negligence in collection only to the foreign bank. (First National Bank *v.* Mansfield Savings Bank, 10 Ohio Cir. Ct. R., 233.)
2. Where a bank receives a draft for collection, and transmits it in the course of business to another bank, the cashier of the latter bank has no implied authority to agree to defend in behalf of his bank an action against the first bank by the drawer of the draft for negligence in collection. (Ib.)

Receiving bank liable for default of agent.

3. Where a bank receives commercial paper for collection, it is liable for the defalcations of its agents employed in making the collection. (State Nat. Bank of Ft. Worth *v.* Thomas Mfg. Co., 42 S. W. Rep., 1016.)
4. Where a note is deposited with one bank, to be collected at a point where it has no agent, and it forwards the same to another bank for collection, in the absence of any special agreement or custom of bankers, which fixes

COLLECTIONS—Continued.

NEGLIGENCE IN MAKING COLLECTIONS—continued.

LIABILITY BETWEEN BANKS—continued.

another measure of liability, the bank to which the note is sent is the agent of the bank with which the deposit was made, and it is responsible to the depositor for the defaults of such agent. (Schumacher *v.* Trent, 44 S. W. Rep., 460.)

When first bank not liable for correspondent's negligence.

5. A bank which receives checks to be transmitted to another place for collection without compensation fully discharges its duty by sending them in due season to a solvent and competent correspondent, with proper instructions for their collection, and is not liable for any loss occasioned by the negligence of such correspondent. (Anderson *v.* Alton National Bank, 59 Ill. App., 587.)
6. Where a bank receives a check for transmission and collection, and it does not agree to be responsible at all events, it fully discharges its duty by sending the check to a competent and reliable agent, with the proper instructions for the collection of same. Then the agent selected becomes the agent of the owner of the check, and not of the bank transmitting it. (Carlinville Nat. Bank *v.* Wilson, 78 Ill. App., 339.)
7. A bank with which is deposited a foreign draft for collection, which the owner knew could be collected only by transmitting it to a subagent, is not liable for the default of the subagent, if due care has been used in his selection, although the bank was to receive a consideration for the services. (Irwin *v.* Reeves Pulley Co., Ind. App., 50 N. E. Rep., 317.)
8. Where a person deposits with a bank for collection, checks on a distant bank, and in the usual and regular course of business the first bank transmits them for collection to a third, the latter becomes the agent of the depositor and the first bank is not liable for the third bank's negligence in the collection. (Givan *v.* Bank of Alexandria, 52 S. W. Rep., 923; 47 L. R. A., 270.)
9. If a bank that has received a paper for collection on a person at a distant place transmits it to a competent and reliable agent, with proper instructions, its responsibility ceases. (American Exchange Nat. Bank *v.* Metropolitan Nat. Bank, 71 Mo. App., 451.)
10. A bank is not liable to its customer for negligence of its correspondent as to the collection of a note where there was no negligence in the selection of the correspondent. (Second Nat. Bank *v.* Merchants' Nat. Bank, 65 S. W. Rep., 4; 4 Banking Cases, 25.)

LIABILITY OF FIRST BANK FOR SENDING DIRECT TO DRAWEE.

1. A bank which has a draft for collection will not be excused for negligence in sending it direct to the drawee, instead of through a third person, if it would have been collected had it been sent at the time it was sent to a third person, though, had the bank delayed sending it as long as it might have without negligence, it would not have reached its destination in time to be collected. (First National Bank *v.* City National Bank, Tex. Civ. App., 34 S. W., 458.)
2. A bank having a draft of $2,000 for collection will not be held liable for negligence in sending it direct to the drawee bank, instead of through a third person, where, at 1 o'clock on the day on which it reached its destination, the drawee bank required $1,000 to insure its ability to meet local checks which might be presented that day after the hour, and was furnished that amount by another bank for that purpose, to prevent a general run on local banks. (Ib.)
3. Nor will an established usage and custom existing among banks to send checks or drafts payable by other banks at distant points to the drawee directly and by mail, in case there is no other bank of good standing in the same town, excuse or justify such a course of procedure. In case of loss through the bad conduct of the drawee, the sender of the check or draft must bear it. (Minneapolis Sash & Door Co. *v.* Metropolitan Bank, 1 Banking Cases, 286.)
4. It is not negligence for a bank receiving for collection an ordinary unindorsed check against an account with a bank situated and doing business at a place distant from where the collecting bank is located, and where the collecting bank has no agent or correspondents, to forward the check by mail directly to the drawee bank and returns where such method is sanctioned by a general and well-established custom among banks. (Kershaw *v.* Ladd et al., 1 Banking Cases, 271.)

COLLECTIONS—Continued.

NEGLIGENCE IN MAKING COLLECTIONS—continued.

LIABILITY OF FIRST BANK FOR SENDING DIRECT TO DRAWEE—continued.

5. A bank which undertakes to collect the check of a customer is negligent if it sends it for payment direct to the drawee bank if there is in the same town another bank in good standing. (Western Wheeled Scraper Co. *v.* Sadilek, 69 N. W. Rep., 765.)
6. Although the depositor of a check drawn on a bank in a distant city may not be familiar with the details of the system in force among banks for the collection of such checks, if he knows that the collection of the check is to be made, without expense to him, through banks operating together, in compliance with certain usages and customs existing between such institutions to enable such collections to be made, and knows that the drawee bank is the only bank in such city, the collecting bank can not be held negligent in selecting a correspondent, merely because it did so with knowledge that the latter would send the check for payment directly to the drawee bank. (Wilson *v.* Carlinville Nat. Bank, 3 Banking Cases, 1.)
7. A bank holding checks for collection is guilty of negligence in sending them directly to the drawee bank. (Givan *v.* Bank of Alexandria, 52 S. W. Rep., 923; 47 L. R. A., 270.)

LIABILITY FOR MAILING COLLECTION DIRECT TO DRAWER.

1. A bank receiving a certificate of deposit for collection, and mailing it to the drawer with a request for a remittance, is guilty of negligence. (First National Bank of Evansville *v.* Fourth National Bank of Louisville, 56 Fed. Rep., 967.)
2. The E. bank, on May 8, 1888, mailed to the L. bank for collection a certificate of deposit issued by P. & Co., which, the next day, negligently mailed it to P. & Co. with request to remit. On June 1 the L. bank credited the E. bank with the item in account current for May, and wrote that nothing had been heard from P. & Co. On June 22 the L. bank wrote that repeated letters about the item had remained unanswered. The L. bank now charged the E. bank with the item. No further correspondence ensued. P. & Co. continued in good credit until after January 1, 1889, when they failed. *Held*, that the L. bank was not responsible for more than nominal damages. (Ib.)
3. Although it is negligence in a collecting bank, unless instructed to do so, to send the collection directly to the drawer, a bank in D. receiving for collection a certificate of deposit issued by the only bank in B., with instructions from the forwarding bank to secure the best rate of exchange, and stating that it knew that the D. bank had a correspondent in B., is not negligent in sending, in good faith, the certificate directly to the issuing bank, its only possible correspondent in B., as the lowest rate of exchange could be obtained in no other way, especially as the issuing bank's rating was known to be good. (First Nat. Bank of Chicago *v.* Citizens' Savings Bank of Detroit, 2 Banking Cases, 430.)
4. In the absence of instructions to do so, it is negligence for a bank to which a certificate has been given for collection to send it direct to the drawer; and such negligence makes the sender liable for any loss resulting therefrom. (First Nat. Bank *v.* Citizens' Savings Bank, 82 N. W. Rep., 66.)

LIABILITY OF FIRST BANK TO HOLDER FOR WRONGFUL OR NEGLIGENT ACT.

1. Where the owner of a check, which had been collected without her authority by a bank, accepted, with knowledge of the facts, part of the proceeds of the collection, and a note for the balance of her claim arising out of the transaction, she thereby ratified the collection, and the bank was, hence, not liable to her. (Hughes *v.* Neal Loan & Banking Co. (Ga.), 23 S. E., 823.)
2. Where a note was placed in a bank for collection, with instructions to collect when due and apply the proceeds to the depositor's paper, and a person voluntarily selected by the bank to present the note at the place named for payment and receive payment thereon collected the note, the bank was liable for the proceeds to the owner. (First National Bank v. Craig (Kan. App.), 42 P., 830.)
3. Where a bank through negligence loses transfers of land certificates sent to it to collect the sum for which they were given as collateral security it is liable for the expenses of prosecuting suits to establish them, though such expenses would not have been necessary if the sender had recorded them before sending. (First Nat. Bank *v.* First Nat. Bank, 22 So. Rep., 976.)

COLLECTIONS—Continued.

SURRENDER OF COLLATERAL BEFORE MAKING COLLECTION.

Delivery of goods before collection.

1. Where a shipper consigned goods to his own order, at the same time drawing in favor of a bank, "for collection," a draft on the person to whom the goods were to be delivered on payment of the draft, and attached the draft to a bill of lading so indorsed as to give the bank control of the possession of the goods, a delivery of the goods by the bank to the drawee of the draft, without securing its payment was, as against the owner, a conversion. (Hobbs *v.* Chicago Packing and Provision Co., 25 S. E. Rep., 584; 98 Ga., 576.)

Examination of "Papers to be delivered upon payment of draft."

2. The written instruction, "Papers to be delivered only upon payment of draft," sent to a collector with a draft and a sealed package of papers, is not violated by the collector in allowing the drawee to open the package and inspect the papers before paying the draft, as such a temporary surrender for inspection is not a "delivery." (Peoples' Nat. Bank *v.* Freeman's Nat. Bank, 47 N. E. Rep., 588; 169 Mass., 129.)

Collecting bank must hold bill of exchange until accepted.

3. In the absence of special instructions, if a time bill of exchange with a bill of lading attached be sent to an agent for collection, there is an implied obligation upon the agent to hold the bill of lading until the bill of exchange is either accepted or paid, according to circumstances, and he can not deliver the bill of lading without requiring the one or the other. (Oxford Lake Line *v.* First Nat. Bank of Pensacola, 1 Banking Cases, 126.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Correspondent bank liable directly to holder for its own default.

1. Where a check properly indorsed was sent by due course of mail for collection to the bank on which it was drawn, the drawer having sufficient funds on deposit to pay the check, and was returned unpaid through the negligent mistake of an employee of the bank, it constituted a refusal to pay. (Atlanta National Bank *v.* Davis, Ga., 23 S. E., 190.)

When holder liable to first bank.

2. An indorsee of a bill indorsed and delivered it to plaintiff bank for collection, and the bank forwarded it to its correspondent where it was payable for collection, without indorsing it. Not being paid when due, it was protested, and due notice given to the drawer, but no notice was given to the bank or to the indorser; and the bank, two weeks afterwards, supposing the bill to have been paid, paid it to defendant, and on discovering its mistake sued him to recover the money. *Held*, that the bank was justified in assuming that the draft had been paid, and having paid the money under mistake of fact, might recover it. (East Haddam Bank *v.* Scovil, 12 Conn., 303.)
3. Where checks are intrusted with a bank for collection, and it credits them to the depositor's account as cash, and the deposit slip and pass books contain a statement that "all cash items not actual cash are entered subject to payment," the depositor can not recover the amount of the checks when the bank, using due care, fails to collect them. (Givan *v.* Bank of Alexandria, 52 S. W. Rep., 923.)

When correspondent bank not liable for illegal collection.

4. A bank which, as collecting agent of another bank, collects at the subtreasury a pension draft on which the payee's name has been forged after her death, indorsing the draft as collecting agent, and remits the proceeds, without knowledge of the forgery, is not liable to the United States for the amount so collected. (Onondaga Co. Sav. Bank *v.* United States (C. C. A.), 64 F., 703, distinguished; United States *v.* American Exchange National Bank (D. C.), 70 F., 232.)

Collecting bank need not remit same money collected.

5. When a bank indorses commercial paper "for collection" and forwards the same to another bank for collection and remittance, the collecting bank, though it acts only as agent for the remitting bank, and has no mutual account with it, is not required to keep the moneys collected separate from

COLLECTIONS—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS—continued.

all other moneys in its possession, and to remit the identical money, nor is the payer of such paper required to see that the identical money is remitted. (First National Bank of Richmond *v.* Wilmington and W. R. Co., 77 Fed. Rep., 401.)

Payment to one not agent of holder.

6. The owners of a draft on a bank indorsed it to the K. bank for collection, and it was sent by the latter bank to the clearing house, in due course, with other checks and drafts. The K. bank was closed before the balance against it on the clearing-house settlement was adjusted, and thereupon the clearing house called upon the drawee, also one of its members, to pay to it the amount of the draft. *Held*, that the payment being to a stranger to the draft, who had no interest in the proceeds nor authority to act as agent for the owners, it was no defense to an action by the owners against the drawee for the amount of the draft. (Crane *v.* Fourth St. National Bank, Pa. Sup., 34 A., 296.)

When notice given, no payment to be made.

7. On an issue whether plaintiff bank, in paying a draft drawn by a third party on defendant, had done so at defendant's request, or had merely received it for collection, it was error not to allow the defendant to show that prior to the payment of the drafts he had notified plaintiff's correspondent that he would not pay any more drafts drawn on him by this party unless such party had sufficient credits to cover the amount thereof, whether such correspondent was plaintiff's general agent or only an agent for the purpose of collecting drafts. (First Nat. Bank of Riverside *v.* Jacoby, 69 Pac. Rep., 690; 4 Banking Cases, 695.)

CONSTITUTIONALITY.

CROSS REFERENCE:

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1. Congress has the constitutional power to incorporate banks. (McCulloch *v.* Maryland, 4 Wheat., 316; Osborne *v.* Bank of the United States, 9 Wheat., 738.)
2. Congress has power to clothe national banking associations, as to their contracts and dealings with the world, with any special immunities and privileges exempting them, in their trade and intercourse with others, from the laws and remedies applicable in like cases to other citizens. (The Chesapeake Bank *v.* The First National Bank of Baltimore, 40 Md., 269.)
3. Thus, the provision of the banking law that no attachment, injunction, or execution shall issue against a national banking association before final judgment in any suit, action, or proceeding in a State court is constitutional. (Ib.)
4. Congress having, in the exercise of undisputed constitutional powers, undertaken to provide a currency for the whole country, may secure the benefit of it to the people by appropriate legislation. (Veazie Bank *v.* Fenno, 8 Wall., 533.)
5. The tax of 10 per cent imposed by the act of July 13, 1866 (14 Stat. L., 146, sec. 9), on the circulation of State banks used for currency and paid out by the national or State banks is not repugnant to the Constitution, either on the ground that the tax is a direct tax, which must be apportioned among the several States, or that the act impairs franchises granted by the State. (Veazie Bank *v.* Fenno, 8 Wall., 533; 1 N. B. C., 22.)
6. The provisions of section 3413 of the national-bank act, that "every national banking association, State bank or banker, or association, shall pay a tax of 10 per cent on the amount of notes of any town, city, or municipal corporation paid out by them" is constitutional, even where its effect is to tax an instrumentality of a State. (Merchants' National Bank of Little Rock *v.* United States, 101 U. S., 1; 2 N. B. C., 100.)
7. The State, until forbidden by Congress, has the power to tax national-bank bills. (Lilly *v.* The Board of Commissioners of Cumberland County, 69 N. C., 300.)
8. Congress has the power to divest the United States courts of their jurisdiction of suits by or against national banking associations. (National Bank of Jefferson *v.* Fare et al., 25 Fed. Rep., 209.)

CONSTITUTIONALITY—Continued.

9. National banking associations, being instruments designed to aid the Government in the administration of a branch of the public service, can not be controlled by the States, except in so far as Congress may see proper to permit. (Farmers and Mechanics' Bank *v.* Dearing, 91 U. S., 29.)
10. A State law prohibiting the establishment of banking companies in the State without the authority of the legislature was not intended to apply to banking corporations created by authority of Congress, since such corporations may be legally established in the State without the consent of the legislature. (Stetson *v.* City of Bangor, 56 Me., 274.)
11. National banking corporations, organized under the acts of Congress providing for their creation, are agencies or instruments of the General Government, designed to aid in the administration of an important branch of the public service, and are an appropriate constitutional means to that end. (Pollard *v.* The State, ex rel. Zuber, 65 Ala., 628.)
12. The national banking act is an enabling act for associations organized under it, and one can not rightfully exercise any powers except those expressly granted, or such incidental powers as are necessary to carry on the business for which it was established. (Logan County National Bank *v.* Townsend, 139 U. S., 67.)

Act of 1864 "to provide national currency" is constitutional.

13. Act of 1864 "to provide a national currency," etc., subjects shares of banks authorized by it to taxation by States, though part or whole of capital is invested in national securities exempt from State taxation, and is constitutional. (Van Allen *v.* Assessors, 3 Wall., 573.)

CONSTRUCTION OF LAW.

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When State court decisions given weight.

1. The Federal courts, when called upon to construe the general commercial law of Indiana in respect to a question which is a new one in the Federal courts, should give weight to the Indiana decisions, although they are not absolutely bound thereby. (The Farmers' National Bank of Valparaiso, Ind., *v.* Sutton Manufacturing Company, 52 Fed. Rep., 191.)
2. Where the State and Federal courts have concurrent jurisdiction, a State statute of limitation may be pleaded as effectively in a Federal court as it could be in a State court; and in such cases the Federal courts will follow the decisions of the local State tribunals and will administer the same justice which the State courts would administer between the same parties. (Price, Receiver of Venango National Bank, *v.* Yates, 19 Alb. L. J., 295; 2 N. B. C., 204.)
3. It is the peculiar province of the supreme court of the State to determine the meaning of the statutes of such State, and with such determination courts of the United States will hesitate to place upon a State statute any construction which will bring such statute in conflict with a statute of the United States, and therefore render it void. (Davenport National Bank *v.* Mittlebuscher, Collector, et al., 15 Fed. Rep., 225.)
4. Where the validity of a statute under a State constitution has been determined by the highest court of the State, its decision will be followed by the Federal courts. (People's National Bank of Lynchburg *v.* Marye, Auditor of Public Accounts; First National Bank of Lynchburg *v.* Same; Lynchburg National Bank *v.* Same; National Exchange Bank of Lynchburg *v.* Same, 107 Fed. Rep., 570.)

CONSTRUCTION OF LAW—Continued.

Construction of State statutes.

5. The intention of the legislature, clearly expressed in a constitutional enactment, should not be defeated by too rigid adherence to the letter of the statute, or by technical rules of construction. Any construction should be disregarded which leads to absurd consequences. (Oates *v.* First National Bank of Montgomery, 100 U. S., 239; 2 N. B. C., 35.)
6. The Federal courts are not bound by decisions of State courts upon questions of general commercial law. (Ib.)

When valid portions of a statute upheld.

7. In a statute which contains invalid or unconstitutional provisions, that which is unaffected by those provisions, or which can stand without them, must remain. If the valid and invalid are capable of separation, only the latter are to be disregarded. (Supervisors of Albany *v.* Stanley, 12 Fed. Rep., 82.)

Repeals by implication are not favored by the courts.

8. Repeals by implication are not favored by the courts, and in the absence of express words of repeal it is the duty of the court to give effect to a prior statute, if it can be done, unless the repugnancy between the two is so absolute and palpable as to be recognized at once. (United States *v.* Cooke Co. National Bank, 25 Int. Rev. Record, 266; 2 N. B. C., 128.)

When punctuation disregarded.

9. The punctuation of a statute is not made to be relied on, and must be disregarded if it requires a construction which is repugnant to a sense of justtice. (United States *v.* Voorhees, 9 Fed. Rep., 143.)

When Federal statute controls.

10. Where Congress has enacted a law covering a particular case, such law must prevail in the Federal courts though it differs from the State law. (Stephens *v.* Bernays, 42 Fed. Rep., 488.)

When State statutes control.

11. Among the assets of an insolvent national bank were three mortgages which were sought to be impeached by the assignees of the mortgagor as having been given in violation of the insolvency law of the State. Plaintiff, receiver of the bank, claimed that the State law was inoperative upon the assets of a national bank and was ineffectual to divest him of the title acquired by the mortgages. *Held*, that the mortgages were governed by the State law, and the bank took them with all the limitations imposed by the laws of the State upon them. (Witters. Receiver, etc., *v.* Sowles et al., 32 Fed. Rep., 758.)

As to power of national banks Federal decisions control.

12. As the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that it has authority to reexamine the judgment of a State court as to the power of national banks under the act of Congress, a State court should follow its decisions on the question. (First National Bank of Aberdeen *v.* Andrews et al.; Young *v.* Same, 34 P., 913; 7 Wash., 261.)

Section 5134, Revised Statutes United States, construed.

13. By the provisions of Revised Statutes United States, section 5134, subdivision 2, requiring an association formed for the purpose of conducting a national bank to designate in its organization certificate "the place where its operations of discount and deposits are to be carried on," the town or city is meant, and not the office or building. (61 Ill. App., 33, affirmed; McCormick *v.* Market National Bank, Ill. Sup., 44 N. E., 381.)

CONVERSION OF STATE BANKS.

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May sue on contracts made in former name.

1. The conversion of a State bank into a national bank, with a change of name, under the national-bank act does not affect its identity or its right to sue upon liabilities incurred to it by its former name. (Michigan Insurance Bank *v.* Eldred, 143 U. S., 293.)

CONVERSION OF STATE BANKS—Continued.

2. A national bank, changed from a State bank, may maintain an action on a continuing guaranty for loans held by it before the change—for loans both before and after the change. (City National Bank of Poughkeepsie *v.* Phelps, 97 N. Y., 44; 49 Am. Rep., 513; 3 N. B. C., 627.)
3. A State bank paid its president money to reimburse him for money which he falsely represented he had paid to its creditor. The State bank was afterwards changed to a national bank, and the creditor recovered judgment against it for his debt. *Held*, that it could maintain an action against the president for money had and received, although the State statute provided that the State bank should be continued a body corporate for three years for the purpose of prosecuting and defending suits, closing its concerns, and conveying its property. (Atlantic National Bank *v.* Harris, 118 Mass., 147; 2 N. B. C., 454.)

State law authorizing suit in former name.

4. A State law authorizing national banking associations which have been converted from State banks to use the name of the original corporation for the purpose of prosecuting and defending suits is not in conflict with the national banking law, and therefore proceedings based upon a judgment obtained before the conversion may be instituted by such association in its former corporate name. (Thomas *v.* Farmers' Bank of Maryland, 46 Md., 43.)

Old officers continue after conversion.

5. When a State bank is converted into a national banking association all of the directors at the time will continue to be directors of the association until others are appointed or elected, though some of them may not have joined in the execution of the articles of association and organization certificate. (Lockwood *v.* The American National Bank, 9 R. I., 308.)
6. But even were the oath required, a majority of all who were directors at the time of the conversion, and not merely a majority of those who take the oath, are necessary to constitute a quorum. (Ib.)

Rights of stockholders, how affected.

7. The conversion of a State bank into a national bank, under the act of Congress of June 3, 1864, did not work an annihilation or dissolution, but only a change of the bank. (Maynard *v.* Bank, 1 Brewster, 483.)
8. Such change does not addeem a residuary legacy in certain shares of the bank, limited upon a life estate in such shares, which is to become an absolute one in case the bank should pay off or refund its stock by reason of the expiration of its charter or from any other cause. The change is not equivalent in law to a paying off in fact, and the residuary legatee is entitled to the stock, on the death of the legatee, for life. (Ib.)

When state bank has nonvoting stock.

9. If the state bank has voting and nonvoting stock the nonvoting stock can not participate in the voting upon the change of organization and the action of the voting stockholders transfers the nonvoting stock. (State *v.* Phœnix Bank, 34 Conn., 205.)

Conversion authorized by section 5154, Revised Statutes, United States.

10. No authority other than that conferred by act of Congress is necessary to enable any State bank to become a national banking association. (Casey *v.* Galli, 94 U. S., 673.)
11. No authority from a State is necessary to enable a State bank to become a national bank. (Casey *v.* Galli, 94 U. S., 673; 1 N. B. C., 142.)

Savings banks.

12. Under the proviso in the act of 1876 in relation to savings banks in the District of Columbia, such savings banks may convert themselves into national banks. (U. S. Sup. Ct., 1883, Keyser *v.* Hitz, 133 U. S., 138.)

Rights and obligations after conversion.

13. Where a State bank has been converted into a national banking association it may enforce all contracts made with it while a State corporation. (City National Bank *v.* Phelps, 97 N. Y., 44.)
14. And it is liable, after the conversion, for all the obligations of the old institution. (Coffey *v.* The National Bank of Missouri, 46 Mo., 140; Kelsey *v.* The National Bank of Crawford, 69 Penn. St., 426.)

CONVERSION OF STATE BANKS—Continued.

15. A national banking association, organized as the successor of a State bank, may take and hold the assets of the bank whose place it takes, though there was not in form a conversion from a State to a national corporation, but the organization of a new corporation. (Bank *v.* McIntyre, 40 Ohio St., 528.)
16. The provisions in the statute in New York of April 11, 1859 (Laws of 1859, chap. 236), as to the redemption of circulating notes issued by a State bank, and the release of the bank if the notes should not be presented within six years, do not apply to a State bank converted into a national bank under the act of March 9, 1865, and not "closing the business of banking." (Metropolitan National Bank *v.* Claggett, 141 U. S., 520.)
17. The conversion of a State bank in New York into a national bank, under the act of the legislature of that State of March 9, 1865 (N. Y. Laws of 1865, chap. 97), did not destroy its identity or its corporate existence, nor discharge it as a national bank from its liability to holders of its outstanding circulation, issued in accordance with State laws. (Ib.)
18. A national bank organized by the conversion of a State bank is not deprived of any of the property and is not relieved of any of the liabilities of the State bank. (Kelsey *v.* Nat. Bank of Crawford, 69 Pa., 426.)

New bank liable to depositors of old bank.

19. A national bank organized from a State bank and which receives its assets and continues its existence will be held liable to the depositors of the State bank. (Evans *v.* Exchange Bank, 79 Mo., 182.)

Set off.

20. One who is indebted to a national bank organized from a State bank can not set off against such debt the circulating note of the State bank purchased after the act of insolvency. (Thorpe *v.* Wegeforth, 56 Pa. St., 82.)

CORPORATE EXISTENCE.

CROSS REFERENCES.

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Expiration of corporate existence.

1. Under the act of Congress, July 12, 1882, extending for the purpose of liquidation the franchises of such national banking associations as do not extend the periods of their charters, and making applicable to them the statute relating to liquidation of banking associations, such an association may continue to elect officers and directors for the purpose of effecting liquidation. But after the expiration of the term of its charter the stock of such an association is not transferable so as to give the transferee the right to share in the election of directors, and such transferee, not being a stockholder, is ineligible as a director under Revised Statutes, section 5145. (Richards *v.* Attleboro National Bank, 148 Mass., 187; 3 N. B. C., 495.)
2. The supreme court has power, in its discretion, to require 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 allow them to examine and take extracts therefrom. (Tuttle *v.* Iron Nat. Bank, 62 N. E. Rep., 761; 170 N. Y., 9.)
3. A national bank, after the expiration of the period for which it was chartered, continues to exist as a person in law, and may sue and be sued until its business is completely settled. (Farmers' Nat. Bank *v.* Backus, 77 N. W. Rep., 142.)

Extension of corporate existence.

4. The identity of a national bank is not affected by the extension of its term of existence. (Trustees of First Presbyterian Church *v.* National State Bank, 29 A., 320.)
5. The committee provided for by the fifth section of act of Congress of July 12, 1882, to appraise the national-bank shares of shareholders who do not assent to amendments to the articles of association may correct a mistake made by them in their approval within thirty days therefrom. (First National Bank of Clarion *v.* Brenneman's Executors, 114 Penn. St., 315; 3 N. B. C., 755.)

CORPORATE EXISTENCE—Continued.

6. Revised Statutes, United States, section 5242, was not repealed by implication by act of Congress July 12, 1882 (22 Stat. L., 102), with reference to the extension of succession of national banking associations, and declaring that they shall continue as the same association, provided that jurisdiction of 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 *v.* People's Nat. Bank, 73 N. Y. S., 514.)
7. Where a national bank is rechartered and its existence extended under the provisions of the law of 1882, there is no change in the status or legal effect or power of the corporation, and all of the obligations due to and from it have the same force and effect as before such organization. (National Exchange Bank *v.* Gay, 57 Conn., 224, 234.)
8. Where a national bank continues its existence under the act of Congress of 1882, the bank is not relieved from liability on a bond given previously as security for money deposited; and the sureties on such bond are not discharged. (People *v.* Backus, 117 N. Y., 196.)

CREDITORS BILL AGAINST SHAREHOLDERS. (*See* SHAREHOLDERS.)

DEPOSITS.

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GENERAL DEPOSITS.

GENERAL DEPOSITS, THE RELATION THAT OF DEBTOR AND CREDITOR.

1. The relation of banker and depositor is that of debtor and creditor. Deposits on general account belong to the bank and are part of its general fund. The bank becomes a debtor to the depositor to the amount thereof, and the debt can only be discharged by payment to the depositor or pursuant to his order (The Ætna National Bank *v.* The Fourth National Bank, 467 N. Y., 82.)
2. The contract has none of the elements of a trust. For a breach on the part of the bank of the obligation resulting from the relation between the parties the depositor alone can sue. (Ib.)
3. General deposits in a commercial bank on account of the depositor, without being complicated by any other transaction than that of the depositing and withdrawing of the moneys, transfers the ownership of the money to the bank; and the relationship with reference thereto, as between the bank and the depositor, is simply that of debtor and creditor. (Collins *v.* State, 15 So., 214.)
4. Unlike checks, cash deposited by customers with the bank ceases to be the property of the depositor, and becomes the property of the bank, creating at once the relationship of debtor and creditor. (Balback et al. *v.* Frelinghuysen, Receiver, etc., 15 Fed. Rep., 675.)
5. A person deposited money with a bank, taking from it a deposit slip in the form used for general deposits. Upon such slips were the words, "Security for signing bond to be held by bank." Subsequently the depositor, in order to change the security so the $700 would be available for one purpose and $800 for another, drew an ordinary check, which was marked "Paid," and a certificate of deposit for $800 made out, to be held by the surety, and $700 to secure other bondsmen. The first-named certificate was afterwards paid by the bank. The depositor testified that the deposit was a special one. *Held*, a general deposit and not a trust fund in the hands of a receiver. (Dearborn *v.* Washington Sav. Bank, Wash., 42 P., 1107; Watson *v.* Sheafe, ib.)
6. Deposits of money in a bank are either general or special. A general deposit is one which is to be repaid on demand in money, and the title to the money deposited passes to the bank. A special deposit is one in which the depositor is entitled to the return of the identical thing deposited, and the title remains in the depositor. (Bank of Blackwell *v.* Dean, 2 Banking Cases, 232.)
7. Deposits of money made in a bank in the ordinary course of business are presumed to be general, and the burden of proof is on the depositor to overcome such presumption by showing that the deposit was made under such stipulations or directions as to constitute it a special deposit. (Ib.)
8. Unless there are stipulations to the contrary, deposits of money made in a bank become a part of its general funds, and create the relation of debtor and creditor between the depositor and the bank. (Ib.)

DEPOSITS—Continued.

EVIDENCE OF DEPOSIT—INSTRUCTIONS.

1. Testimony that the cashier of a bank failed to enter deposits on its books is not admissible as against the depositor to show that the deposits were made with the cashier in his individual capacity. (L'Herbette *v.* Pittsfield National Bank (Mass.), 38 N. E., 368.)
2. An envelope on which the sums paid into and drawn out of a bank by a depositor are entered by the cashier is admissible against the bank to show the state of his account. (Ib.)
3. In an action by a bank to recover money advanced on a draft, for goods sold, deposited with it by the vendor, where it claims that the deposit was made for collection, and the depositor that it was a sale, it is proper to instruct that if it was a sale the bank could not recover, though there is evidence that the vendee, after the deposit, paid part of the price for which the draft was drawn directly to the vendor. (Bank of Guntersville *v.* Webb (Ala.), 19 So., 14.)
4. An instruction that if an illiterate depositor, to whom a bank cashier fraudulently gave a deposit slip showing a deposit of a draft for collection instead of as a discount, "within a reasonable time, and on his first opportunity," repudiates the transaction as shown by the slip, would make no difference, is not objectionable as leaving to the jury the question of reasonable time. (Ib.)
5. Where a bank cashier, in receiving from an illiterate person a draft sold to the bank, fraudulently makes out his deposit slip for him so as to show a deposit for collection, and the depositor subsequently, on discovering the fraud, repudiates the transaction as a deposit for collection, and, on an issue as to whether the transaction was a purchase or a deposit for collection, the bank admits that the slip was a receipt for the draft, and the depositor claims that it was one for the proceeds, it is proper to refuse to instruct for the bank that the retention of the slip by the depositor after repudiation, and using it as evidence of its demand against the bank, rendered it binding on him. (Ib.)
6. Where a bank cashier, in receiving from an illiterate person a draft sold to the bank, fraudulently makes out his deposit slip for him so as to show a deposit for collection, it is error to admit evidence that the bank required the cashier to pay the draft on failure to collect it, on the issue as to whether the bank was liable as purchaser or as receiver for collection only. (Ib.)
7. On an issue as to whether the delivery of a draft to a bank was a purchase or a deposit for collection, the depositor may testify to his illiteracy to explain his accepting the deposit slip; and, having on cross-examination given the name of the person who first informed him of its contents, he may testify when and where the information was given. (Ib).
8. The issuance of a deposit slip by a bank or the entry of a deposit in a pass book has only the effect of a receipt for money. While it raises a presumption that the deposit was made, yet it is open to parol explanation. (Andrews et al. *v.* State Bank of Wheatland; 2 Banking Cases, 508.)
9. A pass book shown to be in the handwriting of the bank cashier, and to have been issued by him in the usual course of business, is admissible in evidence in an action by the depositor's administratrix against the bank to recover sums alleged to have been deposited. (Nicholson *v.* Randall Banking Co., 62 Pac. Rep., 930; 3 Banking Cases, 26.)
10. The book entries of deposits, made by a bank cashier who is dead (his handwriting and death being proven), accompanied by evidence corroborative of the contention of plaintiff that these entries exhibited all the deposits made by defendant, who kept no pass book, make a prima facie showing of the state and extent of defendant's deposit account, and suffice to shift the burden of proof on defendant to show other deposits. (Bastrop State Bank *v.* Levy, 31 So. Rep., 164; 4 Banking Cases, 409.)

When relation not created.

11. Where one mails to a bank money and checks for deposit, but the bank refuses to acknowledge receipt thereof, and persistently denies such receipt, the relation of depositor and depositee is not created. (Miller *v.* Western National Bank, Pa. Sup., 33 A., 684.)

DEPOSITS—Continued.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

1. A bank is not chargeable with interest on sums deposited to the credit of customers to be drawn against by check until payment be demanded, unless upon special contract. (Parkersburg National Bank *v.* Als., 5 W. Va., 50.)
2. A national bank, holding deposits, refused to pay the same on demand and thereafter a receiver was appointed. *Held*, that the depositor was entitled to interest thereon from the date of the demand. (National Bank of Commonwealth *v.* Mechanics' National Bank, 94 U. S., 437; 1 N. B. C., 133.)
3. The entire principal of the deposits, but no interest thereon, was paid by the receiver. *Held*, that interest upon the aggregate of unpaid interest was recoverable. (Ib.)
4. Where a bank has, by reason of its own default, been placed in the hands of a receiver, a demand of payment by a depositor is no longer a necessary condition precedent to a right of action for the deposit, and the deposit bears interest from the time of such default. (Chemical National Bank *v.* Bailey, 1 N. B. C., 260.)
5. A deposit upon which interest must be paid can not be special or in trust, and in case of the failure of the bank must, for the purpose of payment, be on the same footing with general deposits or unsecured demands. (McNulta *v.* West Chicago Park Com'rs, 2 Banking Cases, 764.)
6. In an action against a bank to recover deposits, the balance found due plaintiff should bear interest from the institution of the action. (Bobb *v.* Savings Bank of Louisville et al., 64 S. W. Rep., 494; 3 Banking Cases, 760.)

Evidence of contract to pay interest on deposits.

7. The fact that there are several entries in the books of a bank and in the pass book of a depositor of allowance of interest on his account is not sufficient to prove a contract by the bank to pay interest while the deposit should remain, where it is proven that after the entries were made the officers of the bank, on several occasions, told the depositor that it was against their rules to pay interest, and that they would not pay it, and that he apparently acquiesced. (McLoghlin *v.* National Mohawk Valley Bank, 139 N. Y. St., 514; 34 N. E., 1095.)

Bank not liable for interest on money held in it by attachment.

8. A stockholder in a bank is not entitled to interest from the bank, either on ordinary dividends declared or on money due him from a reduction of capital stock, for a period during which the bank was prevented from paying him the same by attachments of his stock in suits of other parties, though the money thus belonging to him was during such time mingled by the bank with its general assets, the bank being ready and willing to pay over the same but for the attachments. (Mustard *v.* Union National Bank, 29 A., 977; 86 Me., 177.)

APPLICATION OF DEPOSIT ON CLAIM.

1. The duty which a bank holding a note owes to an indorser thereon, to appropriate a deposit in the bank to payment of the note, exists only where the maker of the note, at its maturity, has a deposit sufficient to pay it, and not previously appropriated to any other purpose, and does not apply to a deposit made after the maturity of the note, or to a deposit by a prior indorser, though he be in fact the principal debtor, and the maker be an accommodation maker. (First National Bank *v.* Peltz (Pa. Sup.), 35 A., 218.)
2. Where, after the maturity of a promissory note held by a bank, and due protest and notice thereof, the maker makes a general deposit in the bank of an amount sufficient to pay the note, this does not of itself, as between the bank and an indorser, operate as a payment. In the absence of any expressed agreement or directions it is optional with the bank whether or not to apply the money in payment; it is under no legal obligation so to do. (The National Bank of Newburgh, respondent, *v.* Daniel Smith, appellant, 66 N. Y., 271.)
3. A firm made an assignment, parts of its assets consisting of a sum on deposit in defendant bank. The assignee made demand for the deposit, which was refused, and he brought suit. After the demand, but before suit, a note against the assignors, held by the bank at the date of the assignment, matured. *Held*, that it could not be set off in the suit by the assignee. (Chipman *v.* Ninth National Bank (Pa.), 13 A., 707.)

DEPOSITS—Continued

APPLICATION OF DEPOSIT ON CLAIM—continued.

4. A bank has the right to charge to the account of a general depositor the amount of notes of such depositor held by it which are due, and such right is not affected by the fact that the depositor is the receiver of a railroad, and as such made the deposits, where he also executed the notes in the same capacity. (Durkee *v.* National Bank (C. C. A.), 102 Fed. Rep., 845.)
5. Where it appears that a note was deposited in a bank where it was payable, and where there was on deposit, at its maturity, sufficient cash to the credit of the maker to pay it; and the cashier had been instructed by the maker to appropriate such cash to the payment of the note; and that on the morning of the day it fell due, the maker tendered the cashier a check on such cash in the bank, after banking hours, in payment of the note, and was advised by the cashier that a check was unnecessary because the note had already been charged to the maker, and there was exhibited by the cashier to the maker, the note stuck on the canceling spindle and stamped "Paid," such note is, in fact, paid in money, a verbal instruction by a depositor to the cashier of a bank to apply his money on deposit in a certain way being sufficient authority. (First Nat. Bank of Cambridge, Ill., *v.* Hall et al., 1 Banking Cases, 198.)
6. Where it was agreed that an agent should receive the proceeds of all sales of tobacco at a warehouse and procure the money to pay for all purchases made, he to be reimbursed before anything should be due the principal, and such agent deposited a sum in a bank in his own name as cashier, instructing the bank to pay the funds to no one else, and subsequently the balance due on the bank was assigned by the principal to the agent, the bank was not entitled, as against the agent, to set off against the balance a sum due it from the principal. (Nolting *v.* Nat. Bank of Virginia, 3 Banking Cases, 211; 37 S. E. Rep., 804.)
7. General deposits made in a bank where the depositor is drawing against the account from time to time by checks and drafts are to be deemed as payments on account of any existing overdraft of the depositor. (Santa Rosa Nat. Bank *v.* Barnett et al., 2 Banking Cases, 749.)
8. 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 deposit, plead the firm debt as a set-off. (Owsley *v.* Bank of Cumberland, 66 S. W. Rep., 33; 4 Banking Cases, 172.)
9. A gift inter vivos is not valid unless there is a delivery to the donee or to some one for him, unless the donor parts with all present and future dominion and right of control over it, and unless the gift is intended to take immediate effect, to be complete as a transfer of title in præsenti, and is absolute and irrevocable. (Hallowell Sav. Inst. *v.* Titcomb et al., 51 Atl. Rep., 249; 4 Banking Cases, 202.)
10. Where a depositor in a savings bank caused the deposit to be transferred on the books of the bank to his brother, and surrendered his old deposit book and took out a new one in the name of his brother, it was the same as if he had drawn the money and then deposited it in his brother's name; and that is the same as if he had then so deposited it for the first time. (Ib.)
11. A gift of money in a bank, on deposit in the donor's name, may be legally executed by the person making such gift, although the credit of the deposit is not changed on the books of the bank, but continues in the name of the donor, provided, in the absence of fraud, there is some substantial act of the donor giving the donee the right to have such money and appropriate it. (Murphy et al. *v.* Bordwell, 85 N. W. Rep., 915; 3 Banking Cases, 433.)
12. A mother deposited money in a bank, and received three pass books therefor, each of which recited that it was an account with the mother and a designated daughter, and was payable to both. The bank was informed at the time the deposit was made that the mother wished to retain control of the money until her death, when she wished it to go to her three daughters, and was informed that the deposit as made would accomplish the purpose. The mother had no intention of making a gift, and she retained the pass book, except when intrusted to the daughters for safe-keeping. *Held*, not to show a gift, but an attempted and void testamentary disposition, and hence the entire deposit would descend to her personal representatives. (Appeal of Main, 48 Atl. Rep., 965; 3 Banking Cases, 437.)

DEPOSITS—Continued.

DEPOSIT OF PUBLIC MONEYS, TRUST.

1. A national bank, not designated as a depository of public moneys, which receives, under the permissive authority of law and the regulations of the Post-Office Department, deposits of money made by postmasters in their official capacity, thereby assumes a fiduciary relation to the Government, and becomes a bailee of the Government, so as to become directly responsible to it for any moneys which it knowingly or negligently allows the postmaster to withdraw by private check, or otherwise appropriate to his own use; and where, after the removal of the postmaster, he deposits a sum to make good a shortage in his balance, the bank can not apply it in discharge of a debt due it from him personally. (United States *v.* National Bank of Asheville et al., 73 Fed. Rep., 379.)
2. Designating a national bank as a depository of public moneys does not constitute it an agent of the Government, or render the Government liable for moneys lost by a failure of such bank. (Branch *v.* The United States, 1 N. B. C., 363.)
3. Such bank does not become a custodian of public moneys deposited with it, but it becomes a debtor to the United States the same as it does to other depositors for individual deposits (Ib.)
4. Certain moneys coming into the possession of the clerk of a Federal court pending a litigation were by him deposited in a national bank which had been designated as a depository of public moneys. The bank failed. *Held*, that the United States were not liable for the money so deposited. (Ib.)
5. A postmaster at Lewiston, Idaho, with intent to defraud the Government, and without receiving any money, issued post-office orders upon the postmaster at Pueblo in favor of the Stockgrowers' Bank. He mailed the orders to the bank with a letter purporting to be written by one Wilson, and directed the bank to draw the money and hold it subject to said Wilson's order. The bank, without knowledge of the fraud, obtained the money as directed, but in doing so acted as a principal without disclosing their agency in the matter. The Lewiston postmaster, under the name of Wilson, subsequently drew the greater part of the money from the bank, and suit was afterwards brought against it by the United States to recover the money so obtained on the order. *Held*, that the bank was liable. (United States *v.* Stockgrowers' National Bank of Pueblo, 30 Fed. Rep., 912.)
6. Where a national bank receives State funds subject to check and to withdrawal on seven days' notice, giving security therefor, and agreeing to pay interest on daily balances, the transaction is a deposit and not a loan. (State of Nebraska *v.* First National Bank of Orleans, 88 Fed. Rep., 947.)
7. It is within the power of a national bank to give bond to secure State funds deposited with it, and sureties on such bond are bound thereby. (Ib.)
8. It was charged that a member of a banking firm, who was also the treasurer of a quasi municipal corporation, misapplied the moneys of such corporation deposited by him in a national bank; and that the bank, through its officers, knowingly, and for its own advantage, permitted and participated in a diversion of such fund to the discharge of the liabilities of the firm to itself, when the latter was insolvent. *Held*, that such charge was sustained by the evidence, and that the bank was liable for the amount so divested. (McNulta *v.* West Chicago Park Com'rs., West Chicago Park Com'rs. *v.* McNulta, 2 Banking Cases, 764.)

Jurisdiction in actions for public money on deposit.

9. By reason of this trust relation, equity has jurisdiction of a bill by the Government to require an account and settlement of the moneys so deposited with it; and this remedy is not affected by the fact of a cumulative remedy at law against the postmaster on his official bond. (United States *v.* Nat. Bank of Asheville et al., 73 Fed. Rep., 379.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Certificates of deposit, re-formation of.

1. Plaintiff made a certain payment to defendant bank, and received in exchange a note signed by a firm composed of the officers of the bank, and the business of which was transacted in the bank's office. He subsequently gave a check to his wife, which was also exchanged at the bank office for a similar note. Plaintiff and his wife could both read and write, and had transacted considerable business with the banks. Plaintiff retained the notes

DEPOSITS—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS—continued.

for two years, and upon the failure of the firm began suit to re-form the notes and change them into certificates of deposit of the bank, on the ground that he intended to deposit his money with the bank. *Held*, that plaintiff was not entitled to a decree. (Murphy *v.* First National Bank (Iowa), 63 N. W., 702.)

Checks, how applied when title to deposit is in dispute.

2. Where several deposits in bank have been made on the same account, and the title to one of the deposits is disputed, checks drawn on the account will be first applied to the deposits not in dispute. (Hauptmann *v.* First National Bank (Sup.), 31 N. Y. S., 364.)

Fraud of bank officers in issuing deposit certificate.

3. Defendant, who had money on deposit in a national bank, when demanding payment thereof, was induced by an officer of the bank to sign a promissory note, which was represented to him to be a receipt for the money. He was unable to read English. *Held*, that he was not liable to the bank upon the note. (Resh *v.* First National Bank of Allentown, 93 Penn. St., 397; 3 N. B. C., 724.)
4. Plaintiff, who was unable to read, deposited money in a national bank and took a certificate of deposit therefor, which the officers of the bank represented was a certificate of the bank. It was, on its face, the certificate of a private banking firm, composed of some of the officers of the bank. *Held*, that the bank was liable for the amount of the deposit. (Zeigler *v.* First National Bank of Allentown, 93 Penn. St., 393; 39 Am. Rep., 758; 3 N. B. C., 721.)

Where deposit payable.

5. Money deposited in a bank without stipulation as to place of payment is payable to the depositor at the bank. (McBee *v.* Purcell National Bank, Indian Ter., 37 S. W., 55.)

Delivery of deposit slip does not assign deposit.

6. A deposit slip issued by a banker, acknowledging the receipt of the amount of money therein named, is intended merely to furnish evidence, as between the depositor and the bank, that on a given day there was deposited a given sum, and not that such sum remains on deposit, and hence the delivery of a deposit slip to a third person by the depositor does not operate as an assignment of the deposit. (First National Bank *v.* Clark, N. Y. App., 32 N. E., 38.)
7. A conversation between a bank depositor and a third person, to whom he had delivered the deposit slip, and in whose favor he had drawn a check for the amount, in which he stated that the deposit would not be available for ten days, and that he wanted the check discounted immediately, which was accordingly done, and the money paid him by such third person, does not, as a matter of law, operate as an assignment of the deposit to such third person; and a finding by the jury that it did not will not be disturbed on appeal. (Ib.)

When act of cashier as to deposit binds bank.

8. Where the cashier and general manager of a bank undertook to make investments for a depositor, and exhibited to the depositor, from time to time, statements, taken from the books of the bank, purporting to show investments made by the bank for him, it will be presumed that the officer of the bank was acting for the bank, and not as special agent for the depositor, and the bank will be required to account for the deposits or the investments. (Bobb *v.* Savings Bank of Louisville et al., 64 S. W. Rep., 494; 3 Banking Cases, 760.)

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT.

IN GENERAL.

When not in violation of section 5183, United States Revised Statutes.

1. A certificate of deposit issued by a national bank, payable to the order of the depositor on return of the certificate properly indorsed and understood between the bank and the depositor not to be payable until a future day agreed upon, is not in violation of the national banking act. (Hunt, Appellant, 141 Mass., 515; 3 N. B. C., 474.)

DEPOSITS—Continued.

IN GENERAL—continued.

2. A certificate of deposit representing an actual loan is not a post note within the meaning of section 5183, Revised Statutes. (Logan National Bank *v.* Williamson, 2 Cin. Ct. Rep. (Ohio), 118.)

When due, limitations.

3. A certificate of deposit, payable to the order of the depositor on the return of the certificate, is not due or suable until demand made and return of the certificate. (Riddle *v.* First National Bank of Butler, Pa., 27 Fed. Rep., 503.) The statute of limitations is not set in motion against a certificate of deposit by the appointment of a receiver for the bank which issued it. (Ib.)
4. A certificate of deposit, like a deposit credited in a pass book, represents money actually left with the bank for safe-keeping. It is to be retained by the bank until demanded by the depositor, and the statute of limitations does not begin to run against it until presentation and demand of payment. (Bank of Commerce *v.* Harrison, 66 Pac. Rep., 460.)
5. A demand certificate of deposit, in the usual form, is in effect a promissory note, and the statute of limitations commences to run at its date. The statute of limitations running against a certificate of deposit is not interrupted by the death of the depositor. The fact that the bank writes to the depositor denying liability will not toll the statute of limitations running against his certificate of deposit, where evidence of the bank's liability exists in the bank books. (Mereness *v.* First Nat. Bank of Charles City, 2 Banking Cases, 623; see note at end of case.)

When void for want of consideration.

6. Certain persons, directors of a savings and of a national bank, procured money from the former on notes made by a third person to them for the payment of stock of the national bank issued in the name of such third person for their benefit. These persons were behind in their accounts with the national bank, and the savings bank allowed them to overdraw their accounts with it to a large amount, which was used in settling their accounts with the national bank. Thereafter the savings bank delivered the notes and the check to the national bank, which issued to it a certificate of deposit for an amount covering the whole amount represented by them. *Held*, that this certificate of deposit was without consideration and void, and any loss accruing to the savings bank by virtue of the transactions was due to the fraud or incompetency of its own officers. (Murray *v.* Pauly, 56 Fed. Rep., 962.)

Certificate of deposit as evidence of sum deposited.

7. A certificate of deposit is evidence of so high and satisfactory a character as to the sum deposited that to escape its effect the maker must overcome it by clear and satisfactory evidence. Where the testimony, aside from the certificate, is balanced as to the amount deposited, the certificate will turn the scale. (First National Bank of Lacon *v.* Myers, 83 Ill., 507.)

Stub from which certificate is taken, as evidence.

8. A person depositing money in a bank accepted from the cashier a certificate of deposit which made no mention of interest, but with a verbal agreement that interest should be paid. The cashier at the same time indorsed a memorandum of the rate of interest on the stub from which the certificate was taken. *Held*, that the stub should be read with the certificate as evidence of the entire contract. (Thomson *v.* Beal; 48 Fed. Rep., 614.)

Nature of certificate of deposit.

9. A savings bank provided by its by-laws for three classes of depositors—weekly depositors, who were stockholders on the deposit of a minimum sum, special depositors, and irregular depositors. Plaintiff made a special deposit, receiving a certificate acknowledging the receipt of the money on special deposit, at a specific rate of interest, if not drawn out within one year. *Held*, that the special deposit was, in effect, a loan, creating an indebtedness on the part of the bank; and the weekly depositors having, as stockholders, received benefits from the loans, in the way of increased dividends, they are estopped from pleading that such loans were void, as being beyond the power of the corporation. (Heironimus *v.* Sweeney (Md.), 34 A., 823; Edwards *v.* Same, Ib.)

DEPOSITS—Continued.

IN GENERAL—continued.

10. A certificate of deposit is not a promissory note, under California Civil Code, section 3095, reciting that "bills of exchange," "promissory notes," and "certificates of deposit," are classes of negotiable instruments, and hence a bank stockholder having a certificate of deposit does not loan the money to the bank, but is a mere stockholding depositor, within act April 11, 1862, section 10 (St. 1862, p. 201), providing that the capital stock of saving banks shall be security for nonstockholding depositors. (Murphy *v.* Pacific Bank, etc., 62 Pac. Rep., 1059; 3 Banking Cases, 703.)

When trust companies may issue.

11. In the absence of statutory provisions on the subject, a trust company authorized to receive money on deposit has lawful authority to issue certificates of deposit therefor in the usual form. (Bank of Saginaw *v.* Title & Trust Co. of Western Pennsylvania, 105 Fed. Rep., 491.)

Certificate signed by third person, rights of parties.

12. Where a certificate of deposit of a banking firm is signed by a third party to give it credit, after his death and the failure of the firm, as he is liable as ostensible partner and as surety, if his estate is insufficient to pay his individual and firm debts in full, the holder of the certificate is entitled to be paid out of the estate before any part thereof can be applied on the debts of the firm. (In re Baldwin's Estate, 63 N. E. Rep., 62.)
13. Where an active member of a banking firm makes a deposit with it as executor in the absence of a written agreement he can not recover as against one who signs certificates of deposit of the firm to give it credit; such executor knowing at the time that no partnership in fact existed, so as to render such person liable to him for the deposit. (Ib.)

Certificate of deposit of public moneys.

14. The fact that certificates of deposit issued by a national bank to a State treasurer in his official capacity for money of the State deposited were surrendered by his successor in office, who had the amount credited in his general account as treasurer, can not effect the liability of the bank to the State for the money actually deposited, and which was never repaid, nor does it justify its receiver in contesting the claim of the State or its treasurer therefor, where there is no defense to such claim on its merits. (McDonald *v.* State of Nebraska, 101 Fed. Rep., 171.)

Presentation of certificate, demand, action.

15. Though there was evidence upon which the trial court might have based a finding, yet, where the judgment and findings of the trial court were unanimously affirmed by the appellate division, the court of appeals can not supply the finding. (Cottle et al. *v.* Marine Bank of Buffalo, 59 N. E. Rep., 736; 3 Banking Cases, 218.)
16. When a depositor in a bank failed to produce or surrender his certificates of deposit, which had been lost, on making demand for their payment, and failed to produce them on the trial of an action for the amount of the certificates, he can not recover, since the bank is not bound to pay the deposits, except on the production and surrender of the certificates properly indorsed. (Ib.)
17. Though certificates of deposit in a bank are payable on demand when properly indorsed, the bringing of an action against the bank for the amount of the certificates is not a sufficient demand to entitle the depositor to recover, since the demand must be by presentation of the certificates properly indorsed. (Ib.)

Wrongful detention of certificate, measure of damages.

18. The defendants unlawfully detained a certificate of deposit of the value of $2,000 from the plaintiff. *Held*, that the plaintiff was entitled to recover damages for such detention equal to legal interest on the value of the certificate from the date of the demand therefor and refusal to the recovery, and this without any evidence that the plaintiff would have converted said certificate into money and put it to use, other than his right to do so and the defendants' illegal prevention of the exercise of such right. (Sleppy *v.* Bank of Commerce and others, 17 Fed. Rep., 712.)

DEPOSITS—Continued.

NEGOTIABILITY OF CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT.

1. Suit against a bank upon a stolen certificate of deposit given by the defendant to the plaintiff, reciting that he had deposited in said bank a certain number of dollars, payable to his order in current funds on the return of the certificate properly indorsed. *Held*, that the instrument should be regarded as the promissory note of the bank, assignable under the statute, but that it was not negotiable as an inland bill of exchange, being made payable, not in money, but "in current funds." (National State Bank of Lafayette *v.* Ringel, 51 Ind., 393.)
2. *Held*, therefore, that the payee could recover on said stolen certificate without giving a bond to indemnify the bank against a subsequent claim thereunder by another person. (Ib.)
3. The rule which applies to negotiable instruments has no application to a certificate of deposit until the certificate has been indorsed and transferred by the original holder. Then a new relation arises between all parties, which must be tested by the rules and customs of the law merchant. (Bank of Commerce *v.* Harrison, 66 Fed. Rep., 460.)
4. A certificate of deposit signed by a banking firm, and by one who allowed his name to be used to give the certificate credit, though not a member of the firm, is a negotiable instrument. (In re Baldwin's estate, 63 N. E. Rep., 62.)
5. The courts of the United States are not controlled by the decisions of the State courts on questions of general commercial law, and a Federal court will follow the decisions of the Supreme Court as to the negotiability of an instrument, notwithstanding a contrary holding by the courts of the State where the transaction took place. (Bank of Saginaw *v.* Title and Trust Co. of Western Pennsylvania, 105 Fed. Rep., 491.)
6. A certificate of deposit in the ordinary form, payable to the order of the depositor, is a negotiable instrument possessing the qualities of a negotiable promissory note. (Ib.)
7. A certificate of deposit payable in current funds to the order of the depositor on return of the certificate properly indorsed, with interest at 3 per cent per annum if on deposit six months, is negotiable. (Hatch *v.* First Nat. Bank of Dexter, 3 Banking Cases, 191; see notes at end of case.)
8. The term "current funds," when used in commercial transactions as the expression of the medium of payment, is construed to mean current money, or funds which are current by law as money. (Ib.)
9. Making such a certificate payable on its return properly indorsed creates no such contingency as to payment as affects its negotiability. The language used expresses no more than the law implies as the duty of the holder in the absence of any such stipulation. (Ib.)
10. The amount of payment is not rendered uncertain by such an interest clause. (Ib.)
11. If payment be demanded at any time within six months, the amount payable is certain; it is the face of the certificate. (Ib.)
12. If payment be not demanded until after six months, the amount payable is equally certain; it is the face of the certificate and interest to time of payment. The sum payable at any given time is ascertainable on the face of the certificate, and that is sufficient. (Ib.)
13. Certificates of deposit are negotiable, and where a recovery is sought thereon present ownership must be proved; and they must be produced or their destruction or loss be established; and the necessity for such proof is not obviated by the introduction in evidence of a list of verified claims presented to the assignee of the bank and allowed by the court. (Zang et al. *v.* Wyant et al., 1 Banking Cases, 349.)

WANT OF CONSIDERATION, FALSE CERTIFICATE, DECEIT, REMEDY.

1. An instrument executed by the cashier of a bank which merely certifies that on a prior date named a party had a stated sum on deposit to its credit in the bank, but which contains no words of negotiability or promise to pay, is not a certificate of deposit or an obligation of the bank upon which an action can be maintained, but is merely evidentiary in character. (Modern Woodmen of America *v.* Union Nat. Bank of Omaha, 108 Fed. Rep., 753.)
2. Z was head banker of plaintiff, which was an incorporated insurance order, and as such had the custody of its funds. After the expiration of his term of office he retained certain of such funds, although they had been

DEPOSITS—Continued.

WANT OF CONSIDERATION, FALSE CERTIFICATE, DECEIT, REMEDY—continued.

demanded by plaintiff, and kept the same on deposit in a bank in Grand Island, Nebr., of which he was a stockholder and director. The cashier of such bank wrote to the cashier of the defendant bank, which was its Omaha correspondent, explaining that his bank had certain money of plaintiff on deposit; that on a certain date plaintiff would issue a statement, and, for reasons concerning his own bank, he did not wish such deposit to appear therein. He requested defendant to give plaintiff a fictitious credit for the amount on said date, inclosing his note for the amount to be credited, and also a check for the same amount, to be used in paying the note a day or two later. He further stated that the arrangement had been fully explained to and was understood by Z and plaintiff's directors. The arrangement was carried out, and defendant's cashier, a few days later, on request, issued a certificate stating that on the date named plaintiff had such sum on deposit in his bank. This certificate was sent to the Grand Island bank, and by it given to Z, who forwarded it to plaintiff. Three weeks later the Grand Island bank failed, and Z and his sureties were also insolvent. Plaintiff, having made demand, brought action against defendant to recover the amount, suing both on the certificate and for money had and received. *Held*, that the certificate executed by defendant's cashier was not an obligation that would support an action, nor would the action lie on an implied promise, since defendant did not in fact receive any money on deposit; that it was not estopped to show such facts by the certificate, which was issued only as an accommodation to its correspondent and without any intention to deceive plaintiff or knowledge that it would be so used, but, on the contrary, with the understanding that plaintiff's officers had full knowledge of the transaction; that, when there is nothing in the circumstances of a case indicating that one making a false statement intended that the complaining party should act on it, the party making such statement is not estopped from showing the truth. (Ib.)

3. Where a bank issued a certificate falsely stating that on a certain date it had on deposit a sum to the credit of a party, and it was claimed that the certificate misled the party and occasioned damage, but it appeared that such damage was much less than the amount of the certificate: *Held*, that the proper remedy was an action ex delicto for deceit, rather than in assumpsit to recover the amount of the certificate. (Ib.)

SPECIAL DEPOSITS.

WHAT ARE SPECIAL DEPOSITS.

1. The term "special deposits" includes money, securities, and other valuables delivered to banks to be specifically kept and delivered. It is not confined to securities held by the banks as collateral to loans. (Pattison *v.* The Syracuse Nat. Bank, 80 N. Y., 82.)
2. A debtor deposited in a bank in New York the amount due from him to a creditor in Helena, Mont. The bank in New York telegraphed the Bank of Helena to pay the debt and charge to it. The Bank of Helena refused to pay in any way but by exchange on New York, which the creditor refused to accept, and also refused to permit the amount to be placed to his credit. The creditor then accepted a draft on the New York bank, to be a payment if honored. The Bank of Helena suspended, and the draft was not paid. *Held*, that the refusal of the creditor to accept the draft in payment, or to permit the amount to be placed to his credit, made it a special deposit subject to the law governing such deposits. (Moreland *v.* Brown, 86 Fed. Rep., 257.)

RECEIVING SPECIAL DEPOSITS INCIDENTAL TO BANKING BUSINESS.

1. A national banking association may receive special deposits. The provision in section 5228, Revised Statutes, authorizing an association "to deliver special deposits," implies that it may receive them as a part of its legitimate business; and this implication is as effectual as an express declaration to the same effect would have been. (National Bank *v.* Graham, 100 U. S., 699.)

DEPOSITS—Continued.

RECEIVING SPECIAL DEPOSITS INCIDENTAL TO BANKING BUSINESS—continued.

2. The power to receive special deposits is incidental to the business of banking. (Pattison *v.* The Syracuse National Bank, 80 N. Y., 82.)
3. National banks, therefore, have power to receive special deposits gratuitously or otherwise; and, when received gratuitously, they are liable for their loss by gross negligence. (Ib.)
4. National banks may accept special deposits. (Bank *v.* Zent, 39 Ohio St., 105; 3 N. B. C., 698.)
5. It is competent for a national bank to receive special deposits or securities, either on a contract of hiring, or without reward, and it will be liable for their loss through its negligence. (First Nat. Bank of Carlisle *v.* Graham, 100 U. S., 699.)

Contra.

6. The taking of special deposits, to keep merely for the accommodation of the depositor, is not within the authorized business of national banks; and the cashiers of such banks have no power to bind them on any express contract accompanying, or implied contract arising out of, such taking. (Wiley *v.* The First Nat. Bank of Brattleboro, 47 Vermont, 546; 1 N. B. C., 905.)

DEGREE OF CARE REQUIRED OF BANK.

Bank required to use reasonable care.

1. The reasonable care, which a bailee of another's property intrusted to him for safe-keeping without reward must take, varies with the nature, value, and situation of the property and the bearings of surrounding circumstances on its security. (Preston *v.* Prather, 137 U. S., 604.)
2. Persons depositing valuable articles with banks for safe-keeping without reward have a right to expect that such measures will be taken as will ordinarily secure them from burglars outside and from thieves within; that whenever ground for suspicion arises an examination will be made to see that they have not been abstracted or tampered with; that competent men, both as to ability and integrity, for the discharge of these duties will be employed, and that they will be removed whenever found wanting in either of these particulars. (Ib.)
3. When bonds originally deposited with a bank for safe-keeping are by agreement of the bailor and bailee made a standing security for the payment of loans to be made by the bank to the owner of the bonds, the bailee becomes bound to give such care to them as a prudent owner would extend to his own property of a similar kind. (Ib.)
4. A special deposit in a bank is gratuitous where it is accepted for the accommodation of the depositor, and without any undertaking by him, express or implied, or to pay or do anything as compensation or reward for keeping the deposit; and, in an action to hold the bank liable for its loss, it is error to instruct the jury that if the bank habitually accepts such class of deposits a person going to make a deposit with it is not obliged to be able to show satisfactorily to himself what benefit will result to the bank, but can assume that it will be benefited. (Merchants' National Bank *v.* Guilmartin, Ga., 15 S. E., 831.)
5. For a special deposit, received by a bank through its cashier for gratuitous safe-keeping and return to the depositor on demand, the bank is not liable where the cashier, without its knowledge or consent, steals it or fraudulently appropriates it to his own use, the bank having exercised due diligence in selecting the cashier, and not having kept him in office after it knew, or ought to have known, that he was or had become untrustworthy. (Ib.)
6. Where a national bank has been accustomed to receive United States bonds as special deposits gratuitously, it is liable for any loss thereof occurring through the want of that degree of care which good business men would exercise in keeping property of such value. (Bank *v.* Zent, 39 Ohio St., 105; 3 N. B. C., 698.)
7. A demand of said bonds, and a refusal by the bank to deliver the same, with no other explanation of such refusal than the statement that the bank has no such bonds in its possession, furnish sufficient proof of loss by such negligence as will render the bank liable therefor. (Ib.)
8. A bank which receives certain transfers of land certificates with instructions to deliver them to a certain person upon the payment of a certain sum is not a gratuitous bailee thereof, and is bound to use ordinary care in keeping them. (First Nat. Bank *v.* First Nat. Bank, 22 So. Rep., 976.)

DEPOSITS—Continued.

DEGREE OF CARE REQUIRED OF BANK—continued.

Liable for gross negligence, what is.

9. National bank is liable for damages occasioned by the loss through gross negligence of a special deposit made in it with knowledge and acquiescence of its officers and directors. (Nat. Bank *v.* Graham, 100 U. S., 699; The Chattahoochee Nat. Bank *v.* Schley, 58 Ga., 369; 1 N. B. C., 379; Pattison *v.* The Syracuse Nat. Bank, 80 N. Y., 82.)
10. The plaintiff delivered to the defendant bank $4,000 of United States bonds and received this writing: "Received of J. D. Whitney four thousand dollars, for safe-keeping as a special deposit. S. M. Waite, C." *Held*, that it was a naked deposit without reward; that the defendant would not be liable for the robbery or larceny of the bonds, unless there was complicity or bad faith; that it was answerable only for fraud or for gross negligence; that the law demands good faith and the same care of the plaintiff's bonds as defendant took of its own of like character. (Whitney *v.* The First National Bank of Brattleboro, 55 Vt., 154.)
11. An action against a bank for the conversion or the loss by gross negligence of valuable articles deposited with it as a bailee without hire can not be sustained on evidence from which the inference that the articles were stolen by servants of the bank, selected and continued in its employment without negligence, who in the proper course of business had access to them, is equally deducible with any other inference. (Smith *v.* First National Bank of Westfield, 99 Mass., 605.)
12. To recover against a bank for bonds left with the bank as a gratis bailment, something more is needed than the mere fact that they were stolen from the bank. (Wylie *v.* Northampton National Bank, 15 Fed. Rep., 428.)
13. Gratuitous bailees of another's property are not responsible for its loss unless guilty of gross negligence in its keeping; and whether that negligence existed is a question of fact for the jury to determine or to be determined by the court where a jury is waived. (Preston *v.* Prather, 137 U. S., 604.)
14. In this case persons engaged in business as bankers received for safe-keeping a parcel containing bonds, which was put in their vaults. They were notified that their assistant cashier, who had free access to the vaults where the bonds were deposited, and who was a person of scant means, was engaged in speculations in stocks. They made no examination as to the securities deposited with them, and did not remove the cashier. He stole the bonds so deposited. *Held*, that the bankers were guilty of gross negligence and were liable to the owner of the bonds for their value at the time they were stolen. (Ib.)
15. Where the speculations in stocks and bonds on margins of a bank cashier, of which the president had knowledge, were such that such president must have known of the cashier's dishonesty, the bank is liable for bonds deposited with it as a gratuitous bailee, which the cashier converted to his own use. (Merchants' National Bank *v.* Guilmartin, Ga., 21 S. E., 55.)
16. In an action against a bank to recover the value of a special deposit embezzled by the cashier, diligence in the keeping of the deposit was not shown by evidence that under similar circumstances defendant intrusted its cashier with like property of its own. (Merchants' National Bank *v.* Carhart, (Ga.), 22 S. E., 628.)
17. A national bank, receiving a special deposit for safe-keeping, without reward, is liable only for gross negligence; the burden of proof is on the plaintiff, and gross negligence is not the omission of that care which every attentive and diligent person takes of his own goods, but the omission of that care which the most inattentive takes. (First National Bank of Allentown *v.* Rex, 89 Penn. St., 308; 2 N. B. C., 373.)
18. A gratuitous bailee is only liable for gross negligence; he is not bound to any special or extraordinary measures to protect the property, and the negligence with which he can be charged, or which is the proper subject of evidence, is only that which is connected with and directly contributes to the loss. (First Nat. Bank of Lyons *v.* Ocean Nat. Bank, 60 N. Y., 278; 1 N. B. C., 728.)
19. In an action to recover of a bank the value of the bonds deposited for safe-keeping by plaintiff and stolen by the teller of the bank, *held*, that the bank being a gratuitous bailee was not liable, although an examination of the teller's accounts, after the theft, proved them to have been falsely kept, and showed that he had been abstracting funds for two years, and although it was known to the president of the bank that he had dealt once or twice in stocks. Mistaken confidence is not a ground of liability in such cases. (Scott *v.* Nat. Bank of Chester Valley, 1 N. B. C., 864; 72 Pa. St., 471.)

DEPOSITS—Continued.

DEGREE OF CARE REQUIRED OF BANK—continued.

20. Whether or not a national bank has the power to take bonds, etc., on deposit for safe-keeping, it is not liable for the loss of such property so taken without compensation, unless it has been guilty of gross negligence contributing to the loss. (De Haven *v.* Kensington Nat. Bank, 81 Pa. St., 95; 1 N. B. C., 882.)
21. In an action against a national bank to recover bonds deposited with it for safe-keeping, without compensation, and which the bank alleged were stolen from its vaults, *held*, (1) that the bank was liable only for gross negligence; (2) that its failure to give prompt notice of the robbery was a question for the jury as bearing on the question of negligence, and (3) that while the voluntary act of the cashier in receiving the funds would not subject the bank to liability, yet if the deposit was known to the directors, and they acquiesced in its retention, a contract relation was created by which the defendants would be held bound. (First Nat. Bank of Carlisle *v.* Graham, 79 Pa. St., 106; 1 N. B. C., 875.)
22. A national bank received for safe-keeping Government bonds belonging to G. From time to time the cashier of the bank cut off the coupons and collected the same, placing the amount to the credit of G, paying it to him when demanded. For this service the bank received compensation. Through the gross negligence of the bank or its officers the bonds were lost. *Held*, that the bank was liable. (First Nat. Bank of Carlisle *v.* Graham, 100 U. S., 699; 2 N. B. C., 64.)

AUTHORITY OF OFFICERS TO BIND BANK.

1. A national bank which habitually receives special deposits for safe-keeping as matter of accommodation is bound by the act of its cashier in receiving on special deposit a package of stocks and bonds. The bank, though acting without reward, becomes a bailee and is responsible for gross negligence. (The Chattahoochee National Bank *v.* Schley, 58 Georgia, 369; 1 N. B. C., 379.)
2. A cashier or other executive officer of a national bank has not, in the absence of special authority from the directors or of a usage or practice so to do, power to receive, on behalf of the bank, property for safe-keeping. Quære as to the power of a national bank to become a bailee of property either gratuitously or for hire. (First Nat. Bank of Lyons *v.* Ocean Nat. Bank, 60 N. Y., 278; 1 N. B. C., 728.)
3. In an action against a bank for the loss of property which it had received as gratuitous bailee, *held*, that the declarations and admissions of the president, tending to show negligence on his part, made after the transaction, and when not acting within the limit of his authority, were not binding upon the bank. (Ib.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Withdrawal of special deposit, authority for.

1. If a person withdraws from a bank a special deposit, in pursuance of authority conferred upon him by the depositor, the bank is discharged, though at the time its officers were not aware of his authority. (The Chattahooche Nat. Bank *v.* Schley, 58 Ga., 369; 1 N. B. C., 379.)
2. Written authority indorsed on a certificate of deposit of stocks and bonds to pay a certain person dividends or coupons is no authority for surrendering the stocks and bonds themselves. (Ib.)

Conversion of special deposit, measure of damages.

3. In an action of trover against a bank, after its reorganization as a national bank, for the value of certain special deposits in coin made prior thereto, *held*, that the measure of damage was the value of the coin at the date of its conversion, with interest thereon. (Coffey *v.* The National Bank of Missouri, 46 Mo., 140; 1 N. B. C., 644.)
4. It seems when the president of a bank, for his own private purposes, hypothecates bonds especially deposited with the bank for gratuitous safe-keeping, and they are thereby lost, the bank is not liable, unless the bank officers knew, and assented, or used no effort to recover them. (First Nat. Bank of Allentown *v.* Rex, 89 Penn. St., 308; 2 N. B. C., 373.)

DEPOSITS—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS—continued.

When bank must deliver on demand.

5. And where an association receives United States bonds of one class for the purpose of having them converted into bonds of another class, it is not a mere mandatary, but is responsible for the failure to deliver the bonds on demand. (Leach *v.* Hale, 31 Iowa, 69.)

When special deposit not a payment to bank; equitable assignment.

6. An insolvent was cashier of a bank to which he was largely indebted, and put certain of his own securities in a package, and placed it with similar bundles left with the bank as special deposits for safe-keeping. It was insolvent's intention in this manner to pay certain drafts securing his indebtedness to the bank, and these drafts were entered on the books as paid, and the item of bonds of the bank was increased to the extent of the value of these securities. The securities were not indorsed by insolvent, and the other officers of the bank had no knowledge of the transactions. *Held*, that no property in the securities was transferred to the bank. (Witters *v.* Sowles et al., 33 Fed. Rep., 542.)
7. To constitute an equitable assignment of property, there must be an appropriation or separation, and the mere intent to appropriate is not sufficient. (Putnam Savings Bank *v.* Beal, 54 Fed. Rep., 577.)
8. Plaintiff bought of a bank $25,000 of five-year city of Duluth bonds and paid the $25,000. The bank, not having in its possession enough of the five-year bonds, proposed to set aside $17,000 five-year bonds and $8,000 one-year bonds, and to exchange the latter for five-year bonds as soon as received. A clerk was directed to make a package of such bonds, and mark it with plaintiff's name, and set it aside as his property, and the officers of the bank supposed this had been done. When defendant, as receiver, took possession of the bank, there were found two packages of bonds. The first package contained $18,500 five-year bonds, with a slip of paper on which was written a memorandum, "Property of Putnam Ct. Sav. Bank; $6,500 more due them five-year bonds." The second package contained bonds amounting to $23,611.50, of which three, amounting to $10,255.90, had one year to run; six, amounting to $2,280.81, had five years to run; the remaining bonds running two, three, and four years. With this package was a slip of paper on which was written a memorandum of the date, amount of bonds, and the time when due, and also the words, "$6,500 due Putnam." *Held*, that these facts did not show an equitable assignment by the bank to the plaintiff of the remaining $6,500 worth of bonds. (Ib.)

Officer's suit against receiver for special deposit.

9. A national-bank president, against whom an indictment was pending for violating the banking laws, brought a bill against the receiver of the bank to obtain possession of a trunk alleged to contain private papers. To this proceeding the United States district attorney was made a party defendant on his own petition, for the purpose of claiming the papers, in order that they might be laid before the grand jury. After hearing, a decree was made appointing a special master to make a private examination of the trunk, with directions to turn over to the complainant any papers belonging to him, and to the receiver such papers as belonged to the bank and were not material to the prosecution against the president, and to reserve for further consideration such as concerned bank transactions and were material to the prosecution. *Held*, that in so far as the decree directed papers to be turned over to the president and the receiver, it was final and appealable, since such papers might thus pass entirely beyond control of the other party claiming them. (Potter *v.* Beal et al., 50 Fed. Rep., 860.)
10. It was improper to make the district attorney a party defendant for the purpose of procuring the papers to be laid before the grand jury. The proper course was for him to obtain a subpœna duces tecum from the court in which the investigation was pending, and then to make summary application to the court which had impounded the papers. (Ib.)
11. Under the circumstances, the order made by the court for an examination of the papers by a special master was in violation of the fundamental and constitutional rights of the litigants as to the method of trial. (Ib.)
12. It appearing that before the bill was brought the trunk had been opened by consent of the president of the bank and the receiver and certain papers

DEPOSITS—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS—continued.

taken out in the presence of third persons, one of whom thereby obtained some knowledge of its contents, it was in the power of the court to ascertain by private examination the nature of the evidence thus to be had, and if it proved prima facie admissible, to allow public testimony thereof to be given. (Ib.)

Diligence required in recovering stolen special deposit.

13. Where a national bank was broken into by burglars, and property belonging to it and to others was taken therefrom, the bank may take measures to recover its own; and it may lawfully undertake to act also for others thus jointly concerned with itself; and want of proper diligence, skill, and care in the performance of such an undertaking would render it liable to respond in damage for failure. (Wylie *v.* Northampton National Bank, 119 U. S., 361; 3 N. B. C., 188.)

Liability when special deposit is transferred to branch bank.

14. Where the president of a bank transfers a special deposit to a branch bank without authority of the depositor there is no implied promise by such president to pay the depositor the value of it in case it is lost by failure of such branch bank. (El Paso National Bank *v.* Fuchs, Tex., Sup., 34 S. W., 206.)

Liability for deception of depositor of special deposit.

15. Plaintiff, who was a depositor in a national bank, requested a certificate of deposit drawing interest for a portion of his deposit. The teller of the bank gave him a certificate which purported to be issued by B. & Co., a private banking firm, and informed him in the presence of the cashier of the bank that this was the bank's certificate, upon which assurance plaintiff accepted it. The members of the firm were the managing officers of the bank, but had a separate place of business in the same town. *Held*, that the bank was liable to the plaintiff for the amount of his deposit. (Steckel *v.* First National Bank of Allentown, 93 Penn. St., 376; 3 N. B. C., 719.)

Mistake in duplicate receipt for special deposit.

16. A bank, on receiving certain notes as a special deposit, issued a certificate for the amount thereof, made out on a printed form, from which the words "in current funds" were erased and "in certain notes" substituted. The certificate was marked "Special deposit." Having been transferred, this certificate was sent by the holder to the bank for payment. The notes had not then been collected, and the teller was directed by the cashier to return the certificate; but as the signature was torn, he was instructed to prepare and transmit a duplicate certificate. In doing so, he carelessly omitted to change the printed form by erasing "in current funds" and substituting "in certain notes." *Held*, that there was no ground for a claim that the second certificate was given in payment for the first; that it was only a substitute for it, and that the receiver of the bank was only required to surrender to the holder the notes constituting the special deposit, for which the original was issued. (74 Fed. Rep., 1000, affirmed. Niblack *v.* Cosler, 80 Fed. Rep., 596.)

17. Knowledge by a member of a firm of the true consideration of a certificate of deposit, which the firm discounted at a bank in payment of individual notes of one of its members, and which had been negligently altered in making out a duplicate certificate, *held* to be imputable to the bank, where the other member of the firm was its president, and, as such, acted as the sole representative of the bank in accepting the certificate. (74 Fed. Rep., 1000, affirmed. Ib.)

Deposit for payment on condition, recall.

18. Where a depositor delivered his certificate to the bank, indorsed to the sheriff, with directions to pay him the money whenever he should deliver to the bank for deposit a certificate of redemption of certain lands, and the sheriff never complained of the condition or made any claim to the money or certificate, the depositor may recall his deposit, and payment of the money to him by the bank discharges it from all liability. (McGorray *v.* Stockton Savings & Loan Soc. et al., 63 Pac. Rep., 479; 3 Banking Cases, 335.)

DEPOSITS—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS—continued.

19. Plaintiffs agreed to sell a mine for M., and the deeds were placed in escrow in defendant bank until payment of $47,000 as a balance of the purchase price. M. sold the mine to Scottish purchasers and the seventh paragraph of the contract provided that the £20,000 should be deposited with the defendant bank to pay plaintiffs the balance of the purchase price in full and other charges against the mine, and that the amount and a copy of the contract were forwarded to the bank and the cashier's attention was called to the seventh paragraph. Plaintiffs, without knowledge of such contract, agreed to deliver the deed on receipt of $22,000 in cash out of the first payment by the foreign purchasers, and to accept M.'s note for the balance until the second payment. Defendant, without informing plaintiffs of the provisions of the contract between M. and the foreign purchasers, paid plaintiffs $22,000. The foreign purchasers never made any further payments. *Held*, that plaintiffs were not entitled to recover the balance of the purchase price from defendant as money had and received. (McDonald *v.* American Nat. Bank; Cooney *v.* Same, 65 Pac. Rep., 896; 3 Banking Cases, 616.)

ACTIONS BY DEPOSITORS.

Action on special deposit, memorandum.

1. An instrument headed by the name of a bank and a list of its officers, reciting that plaintiff had left a sum of money to be loaned for his use, "payable not to exceed six months, on return of this memorandum," and signed with the name of the person represented at the top of the paper to be the cashier, the signature being followed by a scroll composed of the letters "chr.," shows prima facie a cause of action against the bank for a return of the money loaned. (Squires *v.* First National Bank, 59 Ill. App., 134.)

When depositor's action barred, ratification.

2. An action ex contractu brought by an administrator to recover money claimed to have been wrongfully paid to defendant by a bank constitutes an election and ratification of the payment and precludes a subsequent action against the bank on the same claim. (Cook *v.* First National Bank, Wis., 52 N. W., 1131.)

Action by assignee of certificate of deposit, evidence.

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

Action for special deposit, parties.

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

Conflicting claims of depositors, interpleader.

5. When conflicting claims are filed by different persons against a national bank for a deposit, the bank may compel them to interplead and settle the controversy between themselves. (Foss *v.* First Nat. Bank of Denver, 3 Fed. Rep., 185.)

DEPUTY COMPTROLLER.

1. A certificate signed by the Deputy Comptroller of the Currency as "Acting Comptroller of the Currency" is a sufficient certificate by the Comptroller of the Currency within the requirements of Revised Statutes, par. 5154. (Keyser *v.* Hitz, 133 U. S., 138; Aspinwall *v.* Butler, 133 U. S., 595.)
2. The Deputy Comptroller of the Currency being authorized by law to act for the Comptroller in certain contingencies, the courts will presume, in the absence of any showing to the contrary, that the Deputy, in acting for the Comptroller in any particular instance, has acted lawfully. (Young *v.* Wemp et al., 46 Fed. Rep., 354.)

DIRECTORS. (*See* OFFICERS.)

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

1. For services performed by the district attorney in bringing a suit against a national bank and obtaining a forfeiture of its charter, he is not entitled to more than $10, the fees prescribed by section 824, there being no other law in the United States giving a compensation to a district attorney for such services. (Bashaw *v.* United States, 47 Fed. Rep., 40.)
2. The fifty-sixth (now one hundred and fifty-third) section of the act providing that suits under it in which officers of the United States are parties shall be conducted by the district attorney of the district is directory only. (Kennedy *v.* Gibson, 8 Wall., 498.)
3. District attorney can not recover compensation for services in conducting suit arising out of the provisions of the national banking law in which the United States or any of its agents or officers are parties. (Gibson *v.* Peters, Receiver, 150 U. S., 342.)
4. The expenses of a receivership can not be held to include compensation of district attorney for conducting a suit in which the receiver is party, and he can not receive any compensation for services so rendered or offered to be rendered. (Ib.)

District attorney, when conducts actions.

5. Suits and proceedings under the act in which the United States or their officers or agents are parties, whether commenced before or after the appointment of a receiver, are to be conducted by the district attorney, under the direction of the Solicitor of the Treasury, and from appointment of receiver directors' authority ceases. (Bank of Bethel *v.* Pahquioque Bank, 14 Wall., 383.)
6. But section 380, Revised Statutes, is directory merely, and the employment of private counsel by the receiver can not be made a ground of defense to a suit brought by him. (Ib.)

DIVIDENDS.

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Who estopped to deny incorporation of bank.

1. Where one sued by a national bank is accustomed to deal with it as such and does so deal with it in respect to the matter in suit, he is estopped from denying its incorporation. (National Bank of Fairhaven *v.* The Phœnix Warehousing Company, 6 Hun, 71.)
2. The organization of a national bank under the national banking act may be put in issue by a party who has not estopped himself. But a party who has accepted as payee a promissory note payable at a banking institution which the parties to the note style a national bank, and has sold and transferred the note to such banking institution, can not be allowed to raise that issue by merely averring want of knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to whether the institution is a body corporate, etc. (Huffaker *v.* National Bank of Monticello, 12 Bush, 287; 1 N. B. C., 504.)
3. A stockholder of a private corporation, when sued by its creditors, is estopped from denying the legal existence of the corporation, or insisting that its charter has been forfeited by noncompliance with statutory provisions for which a forfeiture might be judicially declared. (National Commercial Bank *v.* McDonnell, 92 Ala., 387.)
4. A shareholder who has held himself out to the world as such is estopped to deny that the association was legally incorporated. (Casey *v.* Galli, 94 U. S., 673; Wheelock *v.* Kost, 77 Ill., 296.)
5. A shareholder against whom suit is brought to recover the assessment made upon him by the Comptroller will not be permitted to deny the existence of the association, or that it was legally incorporated. (Casey *v.* Galli, 94 U. S., 673.)
6. After a party has recovered judgment against a corporation, as such, and obtained the appointment of a receiver therefor, he can not in the same suit deny its corporate entity and seek to hold the stockholders thereof liable as partners. (First National Bank *v.* Dovetail Body & Gear Co. (Ind. Sup.), 42 N. E., 924.)

When director not estopped.

7. A director is not, by reason of his position, estopped from setting up the defense of usury in an action brought against him by the association. (Bank of Cadiz *v.* Slemons, 34 Ohio St., 142.)
8. Bank directors, in an action against them under section 2760, Revised Statutes, 1889, of Missouri, are not estopped to plead ignorance of its condition. (Utley *v.* Hill et al., 2 Banking Cases, 371.)

When bank estopped by acts of its officers.

9. If upon inquiry by the surety, the cashier, knowing that he is a surety, inform him that the note is paid, intending that he should rely upon his statement, and the surety does so, and in consequence changes his position by giving up securities, or indorsing other notes for the principal, or the like, the bank will be estopped to deny that such note is paid. (Cochecho National Bank *v.* Haskell et al., 51 N. H., 116.)
10. When an officer of a bank loaned money for his individual benefit upon pretended collateral security of the bank. *Held*, that his bank was estopped to deny the loan and is liable therefor, as the lender dealt with him solely in his official capacity. (Stewart *v.* Armstrong, 56 Fed. Rep., 167.)
11. Vice-president of bank, also manager of a commercial house, substituted as collateral notes to order of his house, and indorsed by them without consideration. *Held*, that, as against holders of collateral, the house was estopped to deny that these notes were properly pledged as security for a loan to his bank. (Ib.)

ESTOPPEL—Continued.

12. The estoppel upon his bank exists only in favor of lender. Hence, his house has no remedy against it for any liability enforced by the lender on account of its indorsed notes so pledged. (Ib.)
13. Where the cashier, intrusted by its directors with its entire management, has been accustomed in having paper rediscounted to guarantee its payment, the bank will be estopped from denying his authority to so guarantee it. (First National Bank *v.* Stone, Mich., 64 N. W., 487.)
14. The cashier of a bank does not act as its agent or representative in answering an inquiry addressed to him by another bank as to the business standing of a third person; and the bank is not bound or estopped by statements so made by him, his act being one not relating to the business of his bank, but simply one of customary courtesy rendered without consideration. (First National Bank of Manistee, Mich., et al., *v.* Marshall and Ilsley Bank of Milwaukee, Wis., 83 Fed. Rep., 725.)
15. The failure of the officers of a bank, in answering a general inquiry from another bank as to the character and standing of a customer, to disclose the fact that the customer was indebted to their bank, and that it held liens on certain of his property, will not estop it to assert such liens as against a mortgage subsequently taken by the inquiring bank, in the absence of any fraudulent intent. (Ib.)
16. Where the cashier of a bank purchases bonds without authority of the bank, afterwards appropriates them to his own use, it is estopped to deny the authority of the cashier. (Logan County Nat. Bank *v.* Townsend, 3 N. B. C., 448.)
17. Where the manager of a bank, with the knowledge of its directors and without objection, continually exercises the authority to discharge guarantors of notes and accept collaterals in lieu thereof, the bank is estopped, after third persons have in good faith acted on such appearances, to deny his authority. (Armstrong *v.* Cache Valley Land and Canal Co., 48 Pac. Rep., 690.)

When ratification amounts to an estoppel.

18. In order to constitute a ratification of an unauthorized act, the act relied on as such ratification must be performed with knowledge of the material facts in the absence of circumstances creating an equitable estoppel. (Columbia National Bank *v.* Rice, Nebr., 67 N. W., 165.)

Estoppel by representations to obtain credit.

19. A bank which received a letter from another bank, asking in regard to the character and financial standing of a certain person, without any intimation as to the making of a loan, is not estopped, as against a loan subsequently made by the inquiring bank, to claim a chattel-mortgage lien on the man's property, because in its answer it merely stated the man's character and assets above his indebtedness, without stating that he was indebted to it. (First National Bank *v.* Marshall & Ilsley Bank, Mich., 65 N. W., 604.)
20. Statements of a mortgagor, made for the purpose of obtaining credit for a corporation of which he was a member, that he had sold to it the mortgaged property, would not conclude the mortgagee unless it had knowledge thereof at the time and kept silent. (Ib.)
21. A partner who is made known by his fellow-partner to a third person, in order to obtain credit, can not afterwards claim to be a dormant partner as to such person, so as to relieve him from the necessity of giving notice upon retiring from the partnership. (Milmo National Bank *v.* Carter, Tex. Civ. App., 20 S. W., 836.)

Estoppel in favor of innocent purchaser.

22. The holder of part of the bonds of an insolvent corporation is not estopped to set up the invalidity or want of consideration of other of the bonds not in the hands of innocent holders. (Farmers & Merchants' National Bank *v.* Waco Electric Railway & Light Co. (Tex. Civ. App.), 36 S. W., 131; Metropolitan Trust Co. *v.* Farmers & Merchants' National Bank, ib.)
23. The maker of a note payable at Tuscaloosa Fence Factory is estopped in a suit thereon by an innocent purchaser for value to deny the existence of such a place. (Brown *v.* First National Bank (Ala.), 15 So., 435.)
24. One who has been defrauded out of a certificate of deposit by a gambler is not estopped from denying the title of the endorsee of such gambler (the endorsee not being a bona fide purchaser) by the fact that he was present when the transfer was made and made no objections; his presence being merely an incident to the scheme to defraud. (Dunn *v.* Nat. Bank of Canton, 4 Banking Cases, 522.)

ESTOPPEL—Continued.

When wife estopped to plead her suretyship.

25. A wife, jointly with another person, signed a note to her husband's order, and delivered it to him to have discounted, and with the proceeds pay a debt of his. The husband applied to a bank official, who had notice that the note was made without consideration, but did not have notice that the proceeds were to be applied for the husband's benefit, and the official offered to discount it by a check to the wife's order, which the husband accepted, and afterwards procured his wife to indorse and deliver to him, she knowing that it was the proceeds of her note. *Held*, that the wife was estopped from setting up against the bank that she was a mere surety on the note. (Hackettstown National Bank *v.* Ming (N. J. Ch.), 27 A., 920.)

26. A bank recovered judgment at law by default on a note made by a wife to the order of her husband, and subsequently the wife obtained an order opening the judgment, with unrestricted leave to plead. She pleaded that she occupied the position of surety on the note and was a married woman, and also that it was a contract made with her husband and therefore void at law. The bank then filed a bill in equity for an injunction against setting up these defenses at law. On the trial of the issues thus raised the defense of suretyship was not sustained. *Held*, that the bank was in effect compelled to come into equity by defendant pleading that the contract was between husband and wife, and that, having established its case there on the merits, defendant should not be permitted to litigate it again in the law courts. (Hackettstown National Bank *v.* Ming, N. J. Ch., 27 A., 920.)

Estoppel by silence and delay.

27. Less than two years having elapsed from the payment of the first dividend to the filing of this bill, and the other creditors of the bank not having been harmed by the delay, no presumption of laches is raised, nor can an estoppel properly be held to have arisen. (Merrill *v.* National Bank, 173 U. S., 131.)

28. Plaintiff sued the receiver of a national bank for money loaned the bank, for which bank stock had been given as collateral security. The receiver defended on the theory that the transaction was a purchase of the stock. At the trial, plaintiff and another testified positively that plaintiff contracted for the loan with the bank cashier on the terms claimed by plaintiff. The receiver's evidence showed that after his appointment he furnished plaintiff, at her request, with a list of stockholders, in which her own name appeared, and that she did not disclaim being a stockholder, and did not begin suit for two years thereafter. Certain entries on the bank's books showed plaintiff to be a stockholder, but she had not receipted for the certificates she held on the bank's books, and it did not appear that she knew of the entries. In the letters to the Comptroller and to defendant, written after the bank's insolvency, plaintiff, who was inexperienced in business matters, referred to herself as a stockholder. *Held*, that the evidence did not estop plaintiff from showing that she was not a stockholder, and that that issue was properly submitted to the jury. (American Nat. Bank *v.* Williams, 101 Fed. Rep., 943.)

29. Defendant bank, upon being instructed by the cashier of plaintiff bank, applied the latter's deposit to the payment of the private debt of the cashier, and transmitted him the note and collateral therefor. Plaintiff did not learn of this for several months, at which time the cashier, who was not then connected with plaintiff, was hopelessly insolvent, and the collateral, even if he still had it, was worthless. *Held*, that plaintiff was not estopped by failure to repudiate the action of the cashier after discovering it. (Iron City Nat. Bank *v.* Fifth Nat. Bank, 47 S. W. Rep., 533.)

When receiver not estopped to question jurisdiction.

30. An action having been commenced in a State court against an insolvent national bank, the receiver of the bank appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency was on his own application substituted as defendant. *Held*, that the receiver was not thereby estopped from questioning the jurisdiction of the court. (Cadle *v.* Tracy, 1 N. B. C., 230.)

When fraudulent statements do not estop.

31. Fraudulent statements must be relied upon before they may be pleaded in estoppel. (Waxahachie National Bank *v.* Beilharz, 62 S. W. Rep., 743; Modern Woodmen of America *v.* Union National Bank of Omaha, 108 Fed. Rep., 753.)

ESTOPPEL—Continued.

Cases in which the facts held not to be an estoppel.

32. The fact that the bank stamped the original note "Paid" instead of "Renewed," in the belief that the forged signature of the surety on the renewal note was genuine, does not estop it from enforcing its claim against the surety on the original note, though the surety, seeing the latter in the hands of the principal, believed it had been paid, and signed other notes of the principal as surety to his damage. (Lyndonville National Bank *v.* Fletcher (Vt.), 34 A., 38.)
33. One who has demanded a certain amount as a balance due on a trade is not estopped from suing for a greater amount, and may explain the demand. (First National Bank *v.* Lynch (Tex. Civ. App.), 25 S. W., 1042.)
34. A national bank which returns its capital for taxation is not thereby estopped from setting up that the same was not subject to taxation, and refusing to pay the tax. (Brown *v.* French, 80 Fed. Rep., 166.)
35. The judgment in an action is conclusive in a subsequent action between the same parties upon the same cause as to all questions which might have been presented and determined in the first suit; but in a subsequent action between the same parties upon a different cause it is conclusive only upon such questions as were actually litigated and determined in the first suit. (Lawrence *v.* Stearns, 79 Fed. Rep., 878.)
36. One who has been prosecuted to judgment upon a cause of action based on the negligent act of another, who has been called in to defend and has defended the suit, may sue such other party for indemnity, and rest his case upon the former adjudication, it being shown that it was in consequence of such negligence that the former judgment passed. (Ib.)
37. Where plaintiff, who was entitled to a deposit in the joint names of herself and her husband by right of survivorship, indorsed the certificate to her husband's administrator on his representation that it belonged to the estate, and in ignorance of her rights, and there was no evidence that she intended to transfer it to the administrator, the indorsement did not preclude her from maintaining an action for the deposit. (Brewer *v.* Bowersox, 48 Atl. Rep., 1060; 4 Banking Cases, 90.)
38. Where a bank returned to its correspondent several notes, notifying it that they had been charged to its account for its failure to protest them for nonpayment when they were in its hands for collection, the fact that it retained the notes, and thus admitted its liability, does not estop it from denying that it is liable and claiming that it admitted its liability under mistake of law, as the other bank, though misled, has not been induced thereby to change its condition for the worse, the notes not being on the footing of bills of exchange. (Louisville Banking Company *v.* Asher, 65 S. W. Rep., 831; 4 Banking Cases, 407.)

Estoppel of bank.

39. A national bank by consenting to the order appointing a receiver, which did not determine the terms or conditions or time of the sale, is not estopped from resisting a subsequent order of sale by the receiver. (State *v.* Fawcett, 78 N. W. Rep., 636.)

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Bank books as evidence.

1. When the books of a bank are offered in evidence by one party to a suit, the other party is entitled to avail himself of any part of the evidence contained therein, such as the state of a particular account. (Blanchard *v.* Commercial Bank of Tacoma, 75 Fed. Rep., 249.)
2. In an action to recover a sum alleged to have been loaned to a bank, the receiver thereof claimed that the loan was to the president of the bank personally. He also contended that the bank's books should not be considered as evidence that the loan was to the bank, because they were not properly kept, and he offered to show by expert testimony what would have been the proper method of entering the transaction if the loan had been made to the bank. *Held*, that this evidence was properly excluded, as it did not appear that there was any such ambiguity in the account as to require expert evidence in relation thereto. (Ib.)
3. In an action by a bank on a note dated on Sunday its "discount register" is not admissible in evidence to show that the note in suit was a renewal of a note which matured on Sunday, and that the renewal note was made on a certain week day after its date and dated back to the date of the maturity of the first note, according to the custom of the bank. (Hauer-was *v.* Goodloe, 13 So. Rep., 567.)
4. Where the genuineness of the signatures of certain letters alleged to have been written by plaintiff were in question, and she admitted her signature to a certificate of stock, it was not error to send the stock book to the jury for a comparison of signatures. (Rose *v.* Winnsboro National Bank, S. C., 19 S. E., 487.)
5. In a suit between the receiver of a national bank and a stockholder, the books of the bank are evidence to establish acts of the corporation and its financial condition at a particular time, though not as to dealings between the corporation and the defendant. (Hayden *v.* Williams, 96 Fed. Rep., 279.)
6. The relation of defendants, as stockholders of the bank, was sufficiently shown by entries in the "stock book," and by the testimony of a witness to the effect that such book represented the stockholders and was the only book kept for the purpose; that it was kept in the ordinary course of business, while he was connected with the bank; that he made some of the entries himself, and that the persons named therein took part in the meetings of stockholders during the period of time their names appeared on the book. (Zang et al. *v.* Wyant et al., 1 Banking Cases, 349.)
7. The claims sued upon consisted of money deposited with the bank, time and demand certificates of deposit, and drafts that had been issued by the bank and protested for nonpayment; and the "daily balance book" and the "draft book," identified by a witness, who had been the bank's cashier during the period in question, were admitted to prove such claims. *Held*, that the books were admissible for such purpose in an action against the stockholders, section 4817, Mills's Ann. St., enabling a party to use his own books as evidence in his own behalf, not being applicable. (Ib.)
8. Pass books were issued by the bank to each of its depositors, in which the amount of their deposits were entered by the receiving teller at the time they were made. A deposit slip, showing the amount of his deposit, was made out by the depositor, and the deposit slips were preserved by the bank, and from them the entries in the balance book were made. *Held*, that the entries in pass books furnished no better evidence of the amounts deposited than the entries in the balance book. (Ib.)

EVIDENCE—Continued.

Bank books as evidence—Continued.

9. In prosecutions for making false reports to the Comptroller of the condition of a national bank, the books of the bank, having been properly identified as such, were admissible against defendant without it being shown that they had been correctly kept, as the presumption is in favor of their correctness. (Bacon *v.* United States, 2 Banking Cases, 26.)
10. When books of account which are material to an issue on trial are properly received in evidence, and, being in court, open to inspection by all parties, require a long examination of many details, it is proper to receive balances of summaries from an expert witness who has made the same upon proper foundation being laid. (State *v.* Clements, 3 Banking Cases, 153; 85 N. W. Rep., 229.)
11. In a suit in equity to impress a trust on funds in the hands of defendants, as assignees of a bank, a witness who had been the bank's bookkeeper, and was one of its assignees, was properly allowed to make statements from the bank's books as to the condition of its assets at certain periods, the books being in court and plaintiff having had ample opportunity to examine them and to cross-examine the witness. (Bradley *v.* Chesebrough et al., 2 Banking Cases, 409.)
12. In such an action, in order for plaintiff to prevail, it is not enough that it appears that the trust money was deposited in and received as such by the bank and wrongfully converted by it, but it must appear by presumption of law or otherwise that it has been preserved in the hands of the assignees as an increase of assets which may be taken without impairment to the rights of creditors. (Ib.)
13. Where a fund is deposited in a bank in the name of a certain depositor, it shows a prima facie title in the depositor, and a claimant thereof in an interpleader's suit must show a clear title thereto. (Detroit Sav. Bank *v.* Haines et al., 87 N. W. Rep., 66; 3 Banking Cases, 648.)
14. Where, in an action against the bondsmen of a bank cashier to recover for an alleged breach of the bond for failure to enter a true account and turn over the money in his custody, there was no preliminary proof of who made the original entries in the bank's books, or as to the custom of keeping them, or that the parties by whom they were kept were dead or without the jurisdiction of the court, such entries and computations therefrom by an expert who never saw them until after the cashier ceased his duties were not admissible in evidence. (State Bank of Pike *v.* Brown et al., 3 Banking Cases, 148.)

Evidence in an action against a receiver.

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

WRITTEN INSTRUMENTS AS EVIDENCE.

1. On an issue whether a check had been raised in amount, it was error to admit in evidence a check which bore evident signs of having been altered, as a result of experiments with acids which had been made thereon, for the purpose of showing that an alteration could not be made without detection. (Birmingham Nat. Bank *v.* Bradley, 19 So. Rep., 791.)
2. An unsigned entry on a deed is inadmissible to show the time it was filed for record. (First National Bank *v.* Cody (Ga.), 19 S. E., 831.)
3. In an action by a bona fide holder on bonds of a school district, purporting to have been issued in satisfaction of a judgment against the district, as authorized by acts Seventeenth General Assembly, chapter 132, the defense was that such bonds had been fraudulently issued after the judgment had been already satisfied by a prior issue of bonds. *Held*, that, after a showing that a diligent search had been ineffectually made for the records of the district authorizing the first issue of bonds, and after the then secretary of the district identified one of such bonds as having been issued in payment of the judgment in question, and had partly described the others, such bonds purporting on their face to have been issued by the officers of the district, and having been afterwards found to be valid obligations of the district by a court of competent jurisdiction, were themselves properly admitted in evidence. (First National Bank *v.* District Tp. of Doon (Iowa), 53 N. W., 301.)

EVIDENCE—Continued.

WRITTEN INSTRUMENTS AS EVIDENCE—continued.

When position of indorsers' names not evidence.

4. Where the cashier of a bank, who assumed to be acting as such, applied to another bank in the usual course of business to discount a note produced by him, payable to himself, and regularly indorsed by him in both his individual and official capacity, neither the fact that he appeared to be the payee and first indorser and his bank the second indorser, nor that the avails of the note were received by him personally, was conclusive evidence that the indorsement of his bank was unauthorized or for his own accommodation. (Merchants' National Bank *v.* McNeir (Minn.), 53 N. W., 178.)

Of deposits, slips, and pass books.

5. A claim showing the state of the depositor's account with the bank, signed by its manager, and delivered to the depositor in place of his bank book, after the bank's insolvency, but while it was under the control and management of its directors, was competent evidence in an action to enforce the stockholder's liability, and was not subject to objection as a mere declaration of officers after insolvency, as it was merely a restatement of what the bank book, which was in evidence, showed. (Dingley *v.* McDonald et al., 2 Banking Cases, 153.)
6. A pass book shown to be the handwriting of the bank's cashier, and to have been issued to him in the regular course of business, is admissible in evidence in an action by the depositor's administratrix against such bank to recover sums alleged to have been deposited. (Nicholson *v.* Randall Banking Co., 3 Banking Cases, 26.)
7. The issuance of a deposit slip by a bank or the entry of a deposit in a pass book has only the effect of a receipt for money. While it raises a presumption that the deposit was made, yet it is open to parol explanation. (Andrews et al. *v.* State Bank of Wheatland, 2 Banking Cases, 508.)
8. It is not error to allow the cashier of a bank to testify to the terms of said deposit agreement, although the person with whom it was made be dead. (Greene *v.* Bank of Camas Prairie, 64 Pac. Rep., 888.)

ADMISSIBILITY OF PAROL EVIDENCE TO EXPLAIN WRITING.

1. In an action on a note dated on Sunday the burden is on plaintiff to show that it was in fact executed on a day which was not Sunday. (Hauerwas *v.* Goodloe (Ala.), 13 So., 567.)
2. In an action by a bank on a note dated on Sunday it is not error to admit evidence that the note is in the handwriting of the bank's cashier, and that he was not in the employ of the bank until after the date of the note, and that the note is a renewal note, and dates back. (Ib.)
3. Parol evidence is admissible to show that the word "accounts," as used in an assignment, for the purpose of security, of the "good and collectible accounts" of the assignor, covered not only such accounts as showed an unconditional liability on the part of the debtor at the date of the assignment, but also partially executed contracts and consignment contracts which called for payment in the future and on conditions to be performed. (Preston National Bank *v.* Emerson (Mich.), 60 N. W., 981.)
4. As against bona fide purchasers of a note signed in blank on the back thereof by a third person before delivery to the payee, parol evidence is not admissible to show that such person signed as accommodation indorser, and not as joint maker, as presumed by law. (Salisbury *v.* First National Bank (Nebr.), 56 N. W., 727.)
5. In an action by one bank against another on a note, and for money loaned, where defendant asserts that plaintiff bought the note, proof of the negotiations for the loan, and that defendant received its proceeds, is not incompetent as varying the written instrument. (First National Bank *v.* California National Bank (Cal.), 35 P., 639.)
6. Parol evidence is admissible to show that a note, though in the possession of the payee, was delivered with the understanding that it would not be binding upon the makers unless signed by other persons. (Merchants' National Bank *v.* McAnulty (Tex. Civ. App.), 31 S. W., 1091.)
7. Where the facts do not appear on the face of the judgment, oral evidence is admissible to show how credits thereon came to be allowed and what they were allowed for. (Humphreys *v.* Third National Bank of Cincinnati, 75 Fed. Rep., 852.)

EVIDENCE—Continued.

ADMISSIBILITY OF PAROL EVIDENCE TO EXPLAIN WRITING—continued.

8. Where a certified check given by a firm to one of its members was retained by the payee ten months, during which the account was drawn out, and, in an action on the check, the defense was fraud, it was proper to admit evidence of a conversation between plaintiff and the teller at the time of certification tending to show that it was understood that the check should be presented in a few days; such evidence not tending to vary the written contract, but being a material fact on the issue of fraud. (Muth *v.* St. Louis Trust Co., 67 S. W. Rep., 978; 4 Banking Cases, 416.)

Of collateral security.

9. In support of a claim by a bank that insurance policies on the life of a decedent were held by it to secure all his indebtedness to it, including that as guarantor on two notes, two of its directors, who arranged for the assignment of the policies, testified positively that it was made with that understanding; and the president who conversed with him after his proposition to assign had been accepted, said that he so understood it. To overcome this evidence, it was shown that after the assignment payments were made to the bank by him and his trustees under an assignment for creditors, and credited on the guaranteed notes; but it clearly appeared that these payments were made, not on account of his liability as guarantor, but on account of his indebtedness to the maker of the notes. *Held*, that under the evidence the bank was entitled to deduct the entire debt from the proceeds of the policies. (First Nat. Bank of Roanoke *v.* Speece, 3 Banking Cases, 317.)

Oral evidence of unrecorded proceedings of bank.

10. A mortgage to a bank is released, without being delivered up, where the directors of the bank pass a resolution releasing it, holding the personal security only, to enable the mortgagor to improve the property, and he does so and conveys the property, and no claim is made on the mortgage till ten years later, and then by the bank's assignee. (In re Bank of West Superior. Goodvin *v.* Nichols, 85 N. W. Rep., 501; 3 Banking Cases, 322.)
11. The act of the directors of a bank in releasing a mortgage by resolution may be proved by parol; witness testifying that he did not think this action appeared on the records, and there being no evidence that it did so appear. (Ib.)

Of custom of banks.

12. Where, in a suit on a note given by certain directors of a bank for a loan was procured by the directors for their individual use, and they had no authority to cause the indorsement, evidence of the custom of banks in that vicinity to borrow money without special authority of the board of directors was admissible. (First Nat. Bank of Huntington *v.* Arnold et al., 60 N. E. Rep., 134.)

Of admissions of bank officers.

13. The testimony on another trial of an officer of a corporation with relation to previous corporate acts can not be proved as an admission binding upon the corporation. (Columbia National Bank *v.* Rice (Nebr.), 67 N. W., 165.)
14. In a suit between the receiver of a national bank and creditors of a deceased vice-president thereof, where each party claims personalty under different bills of sale, evidence of decedent's admissions are admissible. (Fourth Nat. Bank of St. Louis et al. *v.* Albaugh et al., 107 Fed. Rep., 819.)

How testimony of witness in another case may be proven.

15. The testimony of a witness in another case may be proven by anyone who heard it, and the reporter's notes are not the only or best evidence. (German National Bank *v.* Leonard (Nebr.), 59 N. W., 107.)
16. The testimony of a witness in an action to which he was not a party may be proved in a subsequent action to which he is a party as an admission. (Ib.)

FRAUD, MISAPPROPRIATION, NEGLIGENCE, BURDEN OF PROOF.

1. An instruction that a party alleging fraud must prove it by a preponderance of the evidence so clear that it leaves the mind well satisfied that the charge is true requires too high a degree of proof, since it is sufficient if the jury believe a material fact in issue from the evidence, even if the proofs do not generate a belief which entirely satisfied the mind. (Hutchinson National Bank *v.* Crow, 56 Ill. App., 558.)

EVIDENCE—Continued.

FRAUD, MISAPPROPRIATION, NEGLIGENCE, BURDEN OF PROOF—continued.

2. Proof of false statements knowingly made by the purchaser of goods, whereby he is shown to be possessed of a large amount of property over and above his liabilities, is admissible under an allegation that, being insolvent, he knowingly concealed his insolvency from the vendor. (First National Bank *v.* McKinney (Nebr.), 66 N. W., 280.)
3. Where it is not shown that a certain collection made by a receiver of an insolvent national bank was forwarded by a correspondent of the bank, nor included in the list of items sent, it is not sufficiently traced; and this though the receiver testifies that the item was collected for the forwarding bank. (Richardson *v.* Louisville Banking Co., 94 Fed. Rep., 442.)
4. A bill by the receiver of the bank to set aside a preferential transfer of notes, in violation of Revised Statutes, section 5242, is not sustained by proof that the notes were put into the transferee's hands for payment by him, and that instead of paying them he wrongfully kept them. (Alabama Iron and Railway Co. *v.* Austin, 94 Fed. Rep., 897.)
5. In an action by the receiver of an insolvent national bank to recover an assessment from defendant as a stockholder, where defendant held stock in another bank as collateral, in lieu of which, on the consolidation of the two banks, it had caused stock in the consolidated bank to be issued to a third person, plaintiff was *held* to have the burden of proving that such exchange was without the authority of the pledgor, so as to amount to a conversion of the original collateral. (Wilson *v.* Merchants' Loan and Trust Co. of Chicago, Ill. (C. C. A.), 98 Fed. Rep., 688.)
6. In a suit by a park board to recover funds alleged to have been misappropriated by its treasurer, from a bank to which funds were paid, evidence of the insolvency of the treasurer, and that such fact was known to the bank, may be shown in support of the charge of misappropriation, although not directly alleged. (McNulta *v.* West Chicago Park Com'rs (C. C. A.), 99 Fed. Rep., 900; West Chicago Park Com'rs *v.* McNulta, ib.)
7. Allegations in a pleading by the receiver of a national bank against the directors, charging them with negligence in permitting the cashier to manage the affairs of the bank without supervision, are not admissible against the successor of such receiver in an action against him by a third party to establish a liability of the bank. (School Dist. of City of Sedalia, Mo., *v.* De Weese (C. C.), 100 Fed. Rep., 705.)
8. In an action against a national bank, its president and cashier, for damages arising from fraud alleged to have been perpetrated upon plaintiff by defendants, it appeared that certain notes were the property of the bank, that the notes were worthless, the payor being insolvent, and that defendants, without the consent of plaintiff, caused the notes to be forwarded to him and his account with the bank to be charged with the face value of the notes, falsely representing that the notes were taken for a loan of plaintiff's money made by one of the defendants to the maker of the notes, that the maker was solvent, and that the notes would be paid on demand, and that plaintiff was injured thereby to the amount of the verdict. *Held*, that the evidence made a prima facie case against the defendants. (Pronger *v.* Old Nat. Bank et al., 1 Banking Cases, 399.)
9. In an action by a bank against a former president and director to recover for moneys lost by his negligence in permitting the cashier to borrow on inadequate security, the admission of testimony that the loans to the cashier were not read off at meetings of directors subsequent to the loans, and to show that the notes given by the cashier were not reported to the committee on such matters, was proper. (Commercial Bank *v.* Chatfield, 86 N. W. Rep., 1015; 3 Banking Cases, 594.)
10. The cashier was asked why he did not request his loan of a full board of directors, and answered, over objection, that it was the custom to discount nearly all the paper before the board knew of it. *Held*, that any error was immaterial, inasmuch as the reply was not prejudicial to defendant. (Ib.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Of protest and notice.

1. In accordance with the provisions of the Minnesota statute (Gen. Stat., 1878, c. 26, sec. 8; Gen. Stat., 1894, sec. 2275) making the certificate of protest of a bill or note of any notary public of that or another State evidence of the fact therein certified, such a certificate is competent evidence in a Federal court sitting in Minnesota of the presentment, demand, dishonor, or notice of

EVIDENCE—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS—continued.

dishonor of a note drawn in Minnesota and payable and protested in Connecticut. (Nelson *v.* First National Bank of Killingley, 69 Fed. Rep., 798.)

2. A letter written in the ordinary course of business by a clerk in the office of one sought to be charged as indorser of a note, acknowledging the receipt of notice of the protest thereof, is competent evidence of the sending of the notice. (Ib.)

Expert evidence as to value of stock.

3. Upon the question of the value of stock in a corporation which has been placed in the hands of a receiver, under a statute of the State creating it, in proceedings for its dissolution as insolvent, the opinions of competent witnesses as to the value of the stock are admissible, as is also evidence of the amount and value of the assets and liabilities of the corporation at different times between the appointment of a receiver and the sale of the assets in accordance with the statutory requirements. (Nelson *v.* First National Bank of Killingley, 69 Fed. Rep., 798.)
4. Upon the same question it is also admissible to prove the amounts realized at the sales made of the property of the corporation by the receiver, under the order of the court, in the regular course of the insolvency proceedings, though taking place at a time remote from that to which the inquiry as to the value of the stock relates. (Ib.)
5. A witness ought not to be permitted to give an opinion as to the value of an article when it does not appear that he has acquired any correct information from which to form an opinion, or that he has formed any opinion whatever. (Ib.)

Expert evidence as to forgeries.

6. In an action to recover the amount paid to the payee and indorser of a check, on the ground that the amount of the check had been raised, where experts had testified that writing could be removed by acids without leaving any trace, and there was evidence that the name of the payee and amount in the check in question had been altered, but none that the check had been subjected to acids, experienced cashiers were properly allowed to testify as to the genuineness of the check, though not shown to be experts as to the effect of acids on writing. (Birmingham National Bank *v.* Bradley (Ala.), 19 So., 791.)
7. Plaintiff should have been allowed to cross-examine defendant's expert witnesses as to their knowledge of the use and effect of acids in removing ink. (Ib.)

Of receipt of letter.

8. Depositing in the post-office a letter properly addressed, with postage prepaid, is prima facie evidence that the sendee received it. (Ripley National Bank *v.* Latimer, 2 Mo. App. Rep'r, 967.)

Payment, burden of proof.

9. Where defendant, in a suit by a mortgagee against the mortgagor for the mortgaged property, claims payment of the debt the burden is on him of proving such payment. (First National Bank *v.* Hellyer (Kan.), 37 P., 130.)
10. An indorser on certain notes made a compromise with the indorsee by which he gave his notes for a part of the amount due, he to be released from liability on the original notes upon payment of the compromise notes at maturity. *Held*, that evidence that money with which he made part payment on the compromise notes was borrowed by him was not admissible on an issue as to whether the indorsee, after accepting such payments, was estopped to hold him liable on the original notes. (Humphreys *v.* Third National Bank of Cincinnati, 75 Fed. Rep., 852.)
11. An indorsee of a note agreed to receive, in compromise of an indorser's liability thereon, secured notes for a less amount, the indorsee to have the right, if the compromise notes were not paid when due, to sue the indorser for the balance remaining due on the original notes, after applying thereon the partial payments made on the compromise notes and the proceeds of the security given therefor. *Held*, that the indorsee did not, by receiving part payments on the compromise notes after their maturity, waive the right to sue the indorser on the original notes. (66 Fed. Rep., 872, affirmed. Ib.)
12. Nor did he waive his right to proceed on the original note by failing to tender back the compromise notes or the security given therefor. (Ib.)

EVIDENCE—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS—continued.

13. 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 facts which impair the holder's title. (Drinkall *v.* Movius State Bank, 88 N. W. Rep., 724.)

When appellate court will not weigh evidence.

14. Where a jury is waived and the court makes special and general findings, an appellate court is not required to weigh the evidence and determine the preponderance thereof, but will only consider whether the pleadings and special findings are adequate to support the judgment. (Walker *v.* Miller, 8 C. C. A., 331; 59 Fed. Rep., 870, followed.)
15. Under the acts of Congress authorizing questions arising on a trial or hearing before two judges in the circuit court, and upon which they are divided in opinion, to be certified to the Supreme Court of the United States for decision, each question certified must be one of law and not of fact, nor of mixed law and fact, and it must be a distinct point or proposition clearly stated, and not the whole case nor the question whether upon the evidence the judgment should be for one party or for the other. (Williamsport National Bank *v.* Knapp, 119 U. S., 357; 3 N. B. C., 184.)

Immaterial error in admission of.

16. When evidence which may have been irrelevant or otherwise open to an objection seasonably taken has been admitted without objection, the witness being examined and cross-examined by the respective parties, it is not error to deny a motion to strike out such evidence, made after its tendency and effect have been disclosed. (Farmers and Traders' National Bank of Covington, Ky., *v.* Greene et al., 74 Fed. Rep., 439.)
17. It is immaterial whether there was error in admitting evidence of irrelevant or immaterial facts stated in special findings. (Lamson et al. *v.* Beard, 1 Banking Cases, 568.)
18. Conceding, without deciding, that certain evidence introduced is incompetent, and that it was error to admit it, it was error without prejudice, because the fact sought to be proved by it was conclusively proved by other evidence. (Selover *v.* First Nat. Bank of Minneapolis, 1 Banking Cases, 739.)
19. There can be no reversal for an error in admitting incompetent testimony to establish a fact the existence of which the instructions asked by both parties assumed. (First Nat. Bank *v.* Germania Safety Vault and Trust Co., 66 S. W. Rep., 716; 4 Banking Cases, 291.)

Action by indorsee of non-negotiable note, proof.

20. In an action by the assignee of an invalid non-negotiable instrument against the assignor thereof, plaintiff must show that the maker was insolvent when the instrument was made or became due, or that he used diligence to recover from the maker, and failed, or that suit against the maker would have been of no avail. (Merchants' National Bank *v.* Spates, W. Va., 23 S. E., 681.)

Of impairment of business because of dishonor of check.

21. In an action against a bank for damages for breach of contract in refusing to honor a depositor's check, plaintiff can not show that certain persons have ceased to deal with him because of the dishonor of his checks by defendant, unless the loss of their custom is set out in the pleadings as special damages. (J. M. James & Co. *v.* Continental Nat. Bank, 2 Banking Cases, 573.)

Of receiving deposits after insolvency.

22. In an action against a bank director to recover deposits received after the bank's insolvency, where defendant's liability is predicated upon the claim that he fraudulently suppressed his knowledge of such insolvency, defendant's testimony as to his belief in regard to the condition of the bank is competent evidence and entitled to be weighed by the jury with the other evidence in determining what was his intent. (Cassidy *v.* Uhlmann, 2 Banking Cases, 661.)

EVIDENCE—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS—continued.

23. In a prosecution against the president of a bank for receiving deposits after its insolvency, it is not necessary to show any specific intent to injure another upon the part of defendant; and if defendant has been criminally negligent in not informing himself as to the condition of the bank, that fact, coupled with proof that he did the act prohibited, will be sufficient to warrant a conviction. (McClure *v.* People, 2 Banking Cases, 728.)

24. In such a prosecution, if it appears that defendant had, by the exercise of the degree of care required of him, obtained information which led him to believe that the bank was solvent when the deposit was received, a conviction is not warranted, although the bank was insolvent; and, therefore, in such a proceeding, evidence tending to show what steps defendant had taken in the way of informing himself regarding the solvency of the bank was admissible. (Ib.)

Of trust deposit.

25. 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. (McCormick Harvesting Mach. Co. *v.* Yankton Sav. Bank et al., 87 N. W. Rep., 974; 4 Banking Cases, 81.)

Of agreement to pay interest on deposits.

26. On an issue as to whether the deposits of plaintiff's testator in defendant bank were interest bearing, evidence of the value of the use of money in vicinity of the bank, and that testator received interest on similar deposits in other banks, and that one bank offered him 5 per cent on any money that he might deposit, is admissible in rebuttal of defendant's evidence that the agreement between the parties, by which testator's account should be interest bearing, was abrogated by a subsequent agreement that it should not bear interest. Merwin, J., dissenting. (McLoghlin *v.* National Mohawk Valley Bank (Sup.), 20 N. Y. S., 171.)

Of motive in procuring issuance of attachment.

27. In an action for malicious prosecution of an attachment it is not error to refuse to permit plaintiff to testify whether defendant had any motive in procuring the issuance of the attachment other than an honest desire to collect a debt, and to limit him to a statement of the facts. (Hamer *v.* First National Bank, Utah, 33 P., 941.)

Nature of law case can not be shown by affidavit.

28. Where an order dismissing a law case is pleaded in bar in an equity suit, and no proof is offered except the order itself, defendant can not show the nature of the law case by affidavit after trial. (Alabama Iron and Railway Co. *v.* Austin, 94 Fed. Rep., 897.)

Evidence that assignment was made for the benefit of the bank.

29. Cross, who was president of a bank and had been misusing its funds, gave to Martindale two instruments of assignment, providing that Martindale should pay himself for any paper on which Cross and Martindale were mutually makers or indorsers. The bank and other parties held such paper. Cross killed himself the day after the assignment was given. There was an earlier assignment to Martindale as Trustee. The receiver of the bank alleged that the earlier assignment was made to protect the bank. Martindale was the only witness as to delivery of the assignment and admitted that it was for the benefit of the bank but only to a limited amount. *Held*, in an action in which other holders of paper made by Cross and Martindale sought to obtain the proceeds of sale of the property assigned, that it was not error to admit testimony that Martindale had stated that the earlier assignment had been made to secure the bank generally for Cross's liability thereto. (Fourth National Bank *v.* Albaugh, 188 U. S., 734.)

Weight of testimony—Contradictory statements of witness—Effect.

30. The fact that a witness, testifying that in a certain transaction he acted as agent for a bank, had stated in contradiction of this that he was acting

EVIDENCE—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS—continued.

individually, affects only the weight of his testimony, and does not disprove his agency. (Hallett *v.* Fish (Circuit Court, Vt.) 120 Fed. Rep., 486.)

Bank's insolvency—Aid of third person—Inducement by cashier—Agency for bank—Sufficiency of evidence.

31. Evidence in an action by one furnishing aid to an insolvent bank (being induced thereto by its cashier) to recover from the receiver, as a preferred creditor, considered, and *held* to show that the aid was furnished to the cashier in his official capacity as representative of the bank and not as an individual. (Ib.)

EXECUTION.

Execution not allowed after receiver is appointed.

1. A judgment against a national bank in the hands of a receiver only establishes the validity of the claim; the plaintiff can have no execution on such judgment, but must wait pro rata distribution. (Bank of Bethel *v.* Pahquioque Bank, 14 Wall., 383.)

Sheriff may not levy on real estate outside his county.

2. A sheriff in Texas has no power to levy upon or sell land lying outside his county, and his deed, describing by metes and bounds land purporting to have been levied on and sold, part of which lies outside his county, is void as to such part. (Short *v.* Hepburn, 75 Fed. Rep., 113.)

Description in notice of sheriff's sale.

3. The imperfect description of property in a notice of sheriff's sale under execution will not necessarily vitiate the sale where the description is sufficiently certain so that no one is deceived as to the identity of the property sold. (Grundy County National Bank *v.* Rulison, 61 Ill. App., 388.)

Appointment of examiner does not prevent levy.

4. That a national bank for which no receiver has yet been appointed is in charge of an examiner appointed by the Comptroller to investigate its affairs does not exempt its tangible assets from execution upon final judgment. (Kimball *v.* Dunn, 89 Fed. Rep., 782.)

FALSE ENTRIES. (*See* OFFICERS, CRIMINAL LIABILITY OF.)

FORFEITURE OF CHARTER.

CROSS REFERENCES:

Loans— Page.

Government only can have forfeiture declared for loans in excess of limit..... 847

Judgment of forfeiture required.

1. Forfeiture of the privileges and powers of a national bank must be determined by a suit brought by the Comptroller of the Currency, and until determined it may do business, and no person, by a conspiracy to evade its regulations, may escape liability for borrowed money loaned by it upon personal security in the manner authorized. (Stephens *v.* Monongahela National Bank, 88 Penn. St., 157; 32 Am. Rep., 438; 2 N. B. C., 398.)
2. Under Revised Statutes, section 5239, providing that if the directors of a national bank shall violate any of the provisions of the title relating to the organization and management of banks, the franchises of the bank shall be forfeited, such violation, however, to be determined by a proper court of the United States in a suit therefor by the Comptroller, and that in case of such violation every director participating therein shall be personally liable for all damages which the bank, its shareholders, or any other person shall have sustained in consequence thereof, the Comptroller can not authorize the receiver to bring suit, under section 5234, to enforce such personal liability, until it has been adjudged by a proper court that such acts have been done as authorize a forfeiture of the charter. (Welles *v.* Graves, 41 Fed. Rep., 459.)

FORFEITURE OF CHARTER—Continued.

3. A forfeiture of the rights and privileges of a national bank must be adjudged by a proper court of the United States in a suit instituted for that purpose by the Comptroller, in his own name, and the association must stand until so dissolved. (Union Gold Mining Co. *v.* R. M. Nat. Bank, 1 Colo., 531.)

When forfeiture should not be declared.

4. The national-currency act should be liberally construed to effect the ends for which it was passed, but a forfeiture under its provisions should not be declared unless the facts upon which it rests are clearly established. In case of a claim of forfeiture against a bank for taking unlawful interest upon the discount of bills of exchange payable at another place, it should appear affirmatively that the bank knowingly received or reserved an amount in excess of the statutory rate of interest and the current exchange for sight drafts. Accordingly, where it was not shown what the rate of exchange was, a charge of one quarter of 1 per cent in addition to the statutory rate of interest would not be sufficient to authorize a forfeiture. (Wheeler *v.* Union National Bank of Pittsburg, 2 N. B. C., 9.)

Limitations in actions for.

5. The forfeiture of the rights, privileges, and franchises of a bank authorized by Revised Statutes, section 5239, for violation by its directors of the provisions of the banking act, comes within section 1047, limiting suits for any penalty or forfeiture accruing under the laws of the United States to five years. (Welles v. Graves, 41 Fed. Rep., 459.)

Information.

6. In an information charging that "the banking association and the directors thereof did knowingly permit," etc., the allegation that the association, aside from the directors, permitted the doing of the alleged acts, tenders an immaterial issue, and should be stricken out on motion. (Trenholm, Comptroller, *v.* Commercial National Bank, 38 Fed. Rep., 323.)
7. As the section only refers to acts done by the directors, or by the executive officers with the knowledge of the directors, an information, seeking a forfeiture, which charges that the association did the act is insufficient. (Ib).

FORGED OR ALTERED PAPER.

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NEGLIGENCE OF DEPOSITOR IN NOT EXAMINING VOUCHERS—EXAMINATION OF VOUCHERS BY AGENT COMMITTING FORGERY.

1. A depositor owes a duty to the bank to make an examination of his pass book and vouchers within a reasonable time; and if loss would result to the bank from his failure to do so he can not recover for forged checks paid by the bank and charged to his account. (First National Bank *v.* Allen, 14 So., 335.)
2. Where the examination is committed to a clerk or agent who has himself committed the forgeries, his concealment of such forgeries will not relieve the depositor from the consequences of the failure to discover the fraud and notify the bank. (Ib.)
3. But if the omission of the depositor to discharge such duty has resulted in no injury to the bank, the depositor may recover. (Ib.)
4. Where, however, forgeries by the same person are committed after the depositor is chargeable with knowledge of the fact, the failure of the depositor to give the bank notice may estop him to dispute the genuineness of such checks. (Ib.)

FORGED OR ALTERED PAPER—Continued.

NEGLIGENCE OF DEPOSITOR IN NOT EXAMINING VOUCHERS—EXAMINATION OF VOUCHERS BY AGENT COMMITTING FORGERY—continued.

5. A depositor's bookkeeper, after procuring the signature of his employer to checks for the pay roll, raised and cashed them, retained the excess, and when they were returned as vouchers, with a statement, he reduced them to the original amounts, altered the statement to correspond, and reported their correctness to his employer, who had an expert examine the accounts monthly. *Held*, that the depositor's failure to personally examine the vouchers and statements, or the accountant's failure to examine the statements, did not constitute negligence as against the bank. (Clark *v.* National Shoe and Leather Bank, 52 N. Y. S., 1064.)
6. In an action to recover a sum deposited with the defendant bank, and alleged to have been paid out by it on forged checks, it appeared from plaintiff's evidence that during a period of over two years plaintiff's confidential clerk and bookkeeper, who was specially intrusted with the business of attending to his bank account, making deposits with defendant, etc., forged checks to the amount of the claim, which were paid by defendant, and charged to plaintiff in his bank book; that such bank book was balanced twelve times during such period, and the first settlement included two of the forged checks; and that it would have appeared, upon proper examination by plaintiff, that the bank had charged him with the payment of the first two forged checks, for which no vouchers appeared among the checks handed to him by his clerk, they having been abstracted and destroyed by the latter. *Held*, that plaintiff's failure to object within a reasonable time to the payment of the forged checks included in the first settlement gave the bank a right, in afterwards honoring checks signed by the same person, to assume that their signatures had been at least tacitly recognized by plaintiff as genuine; and that a verdict was properly directed for defendant. (Myers *v.* Southwestern Nat. Bank, 2 Banking Cases, 74.)
7. Depositors, on return by the bank of their paid checks, are not bound to examine them to see that the indorsements are correct. (United Security Life Insurance and Trust Co. *v.* Central Nat. Bank, 40 A., 97; 185 Pa. St., 586; 42 W. N. C., 145.)
8. In a suit against a bank to recover money paid by it on checks drawn by complainant, payable to T.'s order, and delivered to W., who forged indorsements thereof by T., it appeared that his transactions with W. covered a period of eighteen months, during which he turned over to W. 35 checks, all payable to T.'s order, 32 of which were paid on indorsements like those on the 3 checks in question, and all of which complainant claimed were forgeries; that during such period his account was balanced three times, and he never examined it until after "this litigation" arose; and that he knew T.'s signature, and the signature on all the checks were forgeries, except possibly two. *Held*, that recovery was not prevented by negligence of the complainant, it appearing that there had been no loss to complainant or the bank on account of the 32 checks, and hence no cause to challenge an inspection of the indorsements thereon. (Pollard *v.* Wellford, 42 S. W., 23.)
9. Where a bank has paid raised checks, the depositor is not estopped from bringing an action against the bank to recover the amounts thereby obtained by failing to examine his bank account and vouchers when returned to him by the bank, whereby he would have discovered that the checks had been raised, and thus prevented further acts of such kind. (Critten *v.* Chemical Nat. Bank, 70 N. Y. S., 246; 60 App. Div., 241.)
10. 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 amount 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. (Armour *v.* Greene County State Bank, 112 Fed. Rep., 631.)

When depositor liable for his agent's forgeries.

11. A bank *held* entitled to recover from a depositor the amount of a check forged by an agent of such depositor, and indorsed and deposited by him under

FORGED OR ALTERED PAPER—Continued.

NEGLIGENCE OF DEPOSITOR IN NOT EXAMINING VOUCHERS—EXAMINATION OF VOUCHERS BY AGENT COMMITTING FORGERY—continued.

a power of attorney authorizing such indorsement and deposit, which check was credited to the depositor's account, and the amount drawn and embezzled by the agent. (Warren-Scharf Asphalt Pav. Co. *v.* Commercial Nat. Bank, 97 Fed. Rep., 181.)

12. A bank is not guilty of negligence or of a violation of the usual rules and customs of banking, by crediting at once as cash to the account of a depositor the amount of a check indorsed and delivered for deposit by the authorized agent of the depositor; and permitting such amount to be subsequently drawn out by the agent prior to the collection of the check does not constitute an overdraft. (Ib.)

NEGLIGENCE BELWEEN BANKS IN NOT GIVING NOTICE OF.

1. Plaintiff bank paid defendant bank money on a forged order, made payable at plaintiff bank, bearing the general indorsement of the payee and of defendant, the latter being "For collection." The person by whom the order purported to be drawn was a customer of plaintiff, and had directed it to pay orders drawn by him. The forgery was not discovered for four weeks. *Held*, that an answer alleging that at the time of the payment the payee had property from which the order could have been collected, but that before the discovery of the forgery the payee had departed with his property, was not sufficient to prevent recovery of the money paid defendant, as it did not show how long the payee and the property remained within reach, and therefore failed to show loss to defendant by unreasonable delay of plaintiff in discovering the forgery and notifying defendant. (Indiana National Bank *v.* First National Bank, 36 N. E., 382.)
2. Defendant bank received a check drawn on plaintiff for collection. After plaintiff had remitted to defendant, and defendant had paid the holder of the check, it was discovered that the payee's name was forged. *Held*, that delay of plaintiff in notifying defendant of the forgery did not relieve defendant from liability, where the only evidence of injury from the delay was that of defendant's cashier, who said: "If more seasonable notice had been given the forger would have been arrested earlier, and more favorable results might have arisen." (Third National Bank *v.* Merchants' National Bank, 27 N. Y. S., 1070.)
3. In an action by a bank which has paid to another bank a check drawn on the former bank and transferred to the latter by a forged indorsement, it is immaterial whether the signature of the drawer of the check is genuine, since both parties are estopped to deny its genuineness. (First National Bank *v.* Northwestern National Bank, Ill., 38 N. E., 739.)
4. The right of the United States Government to recover money paid on a check on the Treasury, under a forged indorsement, is conditioned on promptness in giving notice to the person to whom the check was paid. (United States *v.* Clinton National Bank, 28 Fed. Rep., 357.)

LIABILITY OF BANK TO DRAWER FOR NEGLIGENCE.

1. Although a bank is informed that an agent is authorized to draw checks upon it for the "use of" the principal, in the absence of circumstances calculated to arouse suspicion that a check drawn by the agent is for some fraudulent purpose of its own, there is no duty upon the bank to inquire into the purposes of the check, or the use to which the money is to be put. (Warren-Scharf Asphalt Pav. Co. *v.* Commercial Nat. Bank of Detroit, Mich., 2 Banking Cases, 172.)
2. Where the person whose name is to a check as its drawer, has no individual account with the bank, the bank, by paying the check and charging it to such person as administrator, thereby delaying for three months the discovery of the fact that the check is a forgery, is negligent. (First Nat. Bank *v.* First National Bank, 50 N. E., 723; 58 Ohio St., 207.)
3. Presentation of a check for payment by a bank which is the indorsee "for collection" does not justify the drawee bank in relaxing any of its vigilance in determining whether the name of the drawer is genuine. (Ib.)

FORGED OR ALTERED PAPER—Continued.

MISTAKE OF DRAWER AS TO IDENTITY OF PAYEE.

1. A. was introduced to a trust company by a responsible party as B. The company, in the pursuance of a business transaction, gave A. its check drawn on itself to the order of B. This check, fraudulently indorsed in the name of B., was deposited in the defendant bank by R., who had opened an account with it, and was collected by the bank of the trust company, and its proceeds drawn out of the bank by R. So far as it appeared from the evidence, all parties to the transaction acted in good faith, except A. *Held*, That the trust company could not recover from the bank the money paid on the check. (Land Title and Trust Co. *v.* Northwestern Nat. Bank, 2 Banking Cases, 588.)
2. Public Laws (Rhode Island), 1899, chapter 674, section 31, declares that a signature to a negotiable instrument, which is made without authority, or forged, shall be wholly inoperative, and shall not give a right to enforce payment against a party thereto. A check drawn payable to the order of A. was procured by representations that the person to whom it was given was A., and the indorsement of the latter was forged thereto, and it was paid by the bank. *Held*, that the bank was liable to the drawer for such sum, both at common law and under the statute. (Tolman *v.* American Nat. Bank, 3 Banking Cases, 258.)
3. 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 bank. H. indorsed the check as D., and again as H. *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. *v.* Indiana Nat. Bank, 61 N. E. Rep., 596; 4 Banking Cases, 54.)

LIABILITY OF BANK TO DRAWER FOR PAYMENT OF CHECK WHEN NAME OF PAYEE OR INDORSEE IS FORGED.

1. The payment by a bank of a check to any person save the payee himself, unless it be payable to bearer, is a payment at its peril; and if the indorsement is forged, it is a payment out of the bank's funds, and the depositor can not be charged therewith. (Rice et al. *v.* Citizens' Nat. Bank, 1 Banking Cases, 512; see note at end of case.)
2. A bank receiving a deposit with instructions to honor the checks of a certain person to certain parties does not thereby become the agent of the depositor, but merely his debtor. (Ib.)
3. The burden of showing the authority of a stranger to a check to indorse it for the payee is upon the drawee if he would escape liability to pay the same over again to the payee. (Commercial Nat. Bank *v.* Lincoln Fuel Co., 67 Ill. App., 166.)
4. Payment by a bank to the holder of a check on which is forged the name of the payee or indorsee makes the bank liable to the depositor as if the pretended payment had not been made, since nothing but actual payment, accord, and satisfaction, or a release under seal, is an answer to the depositor's demand. (Winslow *v.* Everett Nat. Bank, 51 N. E., 16.)
5. Where money is paid upon a pretended, not a real, indorsement of the name of the payee, in law the check remains unpaid, and can not diminish the funds of the drawer in the bank, or deprive the payee of any right; and this rule applies where the check was refused by the payee because written with a pencil, and carelessly thrown away by the drawer in the presence of the payee, and paid on a forged indorsement of the payee's name, prior to the presentation of a similiar check written in ink, and bearing a genuine indorsement by the payee. (Henderson Trust Co. *v.* Ragan et al., 2 Banking Cases, 92.)
6. Where a husband learns that his wife has forged checks on his bank account, which have been paid, and he examines the checks and pass book, but does not make any complaint to the bank, the latter is liable to him for the payment of future checks forged by the wife. (Neal *v.* First Nat. Bank, 60 N. E., 164; 26 Ind. App., 503.)
7. The implied contract on the part of a bank with its depositor is that it will disburse the money standing to his credit only on his order and in conformity with his directions; and therefore if it makes a payment on a check

FORGED OR ALTERED PAPER—Continued.

LIABILITY OF BANK TO DRAWER FOR PAYMENT OF CHECK WHEN NAME OF PAYEE OR INDORSEE IS FORGED—continued.

to which his name has been forged, or upon his genuine check to which the name of a necessary indorser has been forged, it must be held to have paid out of its own funds, and can not charge the amount against the depositor, unless it shows a right to do so on the doctrine of estoppel or because of some negligence chargeable to the depositor. (Mechanics' Nat. Bank of Trenton *v.* Harter et al., 2 Banking Cases, 81.)

8. The drawer of a check delivered it to one who had applied for a loan as agent of the payee, and who gave the drawer notes and a trust deed purporting to be signed by said payee; but the latter had not authorized the transaction and never received the check, which was paid by the drawee bank on a forged indorsement of the payee's name. *Held*, that the bank was liable to the drawer of the check since it never became the property of the payee. Judgment (68 Ill. App., 562) affirmed. (First Nat. Bank *v.* Pease, 48 N. E., 160; 168 Ill., 40.)
9. A bank which delivered to the supposed agent of a borrower its check on another bank for the amount of the loan, payable to the borrower, is not bound by the act of such agent in procuring the money from a third bank on a forged indorsement of the borrower's name, though he was at the time acting as the drawer's agent. (German Sav. Bank *v.* Citizens' Nat. Bank (Iowa), 70 N. W., 769.)
10. A stranger, with whom a firm sustained no business relation, received from its cashier a bank check for $10 in exchange for $10 in currency. When the check was presented to and paid by the bank it had been raised to $500. *Held*, that the bank was liable for the loss, the firm's negligence being too remote to affect the forgery. (National Bank *v.* Nolting (Va.), 26 S. E., 826.)
11. Where a bank had no knowledge 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 receipts therefor it can not 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. (Western Union Tel. Co. *v.* Bimetallic Bank, 4 Banking Cases, 373.)
12. 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. (Ib.)
13. Payment having been made upon the written indorsement only, no question of idem sonans can arise. (Ib.)
14. Where a bank paid a check to another than the payee, upon a forged indorsement, such bank acquired no right against the drawer either to reimbursement or to retain the check. (Garthwaite et al. *v.* Bank of Tulare, 4 Banking Cases, 8.)
15. Where the addressee and payee of a check sent by mail never received the same, and it was paid by the drawee on a forged indorsement, a demand of payment by the payee was in legal contemplation as agent of the owner of the check, and was a good demand. (Ib.)
16. Where a check was paid by the drawee on a forged indorsement, a subsequent verbal demand of payment by the payee was good, without a physical presentation of the check; the possession of the check by the drawee obviating the necessity of such presentation. (Ib.)
17. Where a bank had no knowledge of the error of a depositor in giving a check to the wrong person, and the check, when presented, was paid under the indorsement of a name different from that of the payee, the bank can not, in an action for the money by the depositor, invoke the doctrine that, where two persons are equally innocent, the one failing to act on his knowledge must bear the loss. (Ib.)
18. 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. (Ib.)
19. Where a debtor purchased a bank's check on another bank, payable to his creditor, and such check, having been lost during transmission through

FORGED OR ALTERED PAPER—Continued.

LIABILITY OF BANK TO DRAWER FOR PAYMENT OF CHECK WHEN NAME OF PAYEE OR INDORSEE IS FORGED—continued.

the mail, was paid by the drawee on a forged indorsement, demand by the payee, and notice to the drawer of the drawee's refusal to pay, fixed the liability of the former to the original purchaser for the amount paid by him for the check. (Ib.)

20. Where plaintiff made a deposit, with direction to the bank to pay it out on checks drawn by J., payable to certain persons, payment of the checks named on J.'s forged indorsement is no defense to plaintiff's action against the bank to recover the deposit. (Rice *v.* Citizens' Nat. Bank, 51 S. W., 454.)

LIABILITY BETWEEN BANKS FOR PAYMENT OF FORGED CHECK.

1. Where forged checks, payable to cash and unindorsed, were paid by a bank through the clearing house to another bank which had credited a depositor therefor, the bank paying could not recover the amount of the checks, since it should have known the genuineness of the signature of the maker, and the payee in no way deceived it. (Dedham Nat. Bank *v.* Everett Nat. Bank, 59 N. E. Rep., 62; 3 Banking Cases, 128.)
2. If one draws money from another's account in a bank on a forged check, and then restores it by depositing in the same account a forged check on another bank, which the latter pays, the former bank is not liable to restore to the other bank the amount received by it on the second forged check. (Nassau Bank *v.* National Bank of Newburgh, 52 N. Y. S., 1118.)
3. Where the drawee bank pays a draft when it is chargeable with notice that the body of the draft has been forged or altered, it can not recover the amount from another bank to which it is paid, if the latter was entitled to rely on such payment when it became the holder of the draft, and if such recovery would result in injury to the latter. (Continental Nat. Bank of New York *v.* Tradesmen's Nat. Bank of New York, 1 Banking Cases, 103.)

WHEN BANK MAY OR MAY NOT RECOVER MONEY PAID ON FORGED CHECK.

1. A bank which pays a forged draft purporting to be drawn by a regular depositor, in the hands of an innocent purchaser for value who is without negligence, can not recover the payment thus made when it discovers the forgery. (Moody *v.* First Nat. Bank, 46 S. W., 660.)
2. The indorsement of a bank draft by the payee to the order of a fictitious person in good faith, and believing him to be real, is not in law an indorsement to bearer, such not being the intention of the indorser; and the indorsement of the name of the fictitious indorsee by a third person without authority is a forgery, and does not protect the bank in payment of the draft. (Chism *v.* First National Bank (Tenn. Sup.), 36 S. W., 387.)
3. A bank can not recover money paid to a person on a forged check having a signature differing materially from the genuine, where defendant was not acquainted with the depositor or his signature, did nothing to mislead the bank except to inquire whether a check for a certain amount signed by the depositor would be honored, and where defendant has delivered property in reliance on such payment, whereby he would suffer loss if required to refund the money. (Iron City Nat. Bank *v.* Peyton (Tex. Civ. App.), 39 S. W., 223.)
4. If a bank pay to an innocent holder for value the amount of a check purporting to be drawn upon it by one of its depositors, but the signature to which was in fact forged, the bank can not recover back the amount from such holder. (Neal et al. *v.* Coburn, 1 Banking Cases, 166.)
5. If such a holder, on demand, repay the amount to the bank, that does not entitle him to recover the amount from a prior innocent holder for value, who had indorsed the check. (Ib.)
6. Where a bank upon which a check is drawn pays it upon the forged signature of the drawer to a good-faith holder, the money can not be recovered from such holder as paid under a mistake of fact, unless the holder was negligent in not making due inquiry when he took the check. (First Nat. Bank of Marshalltown *v.* Marshalltown State Bank, 1 Banking Cases, 179.)
7. The negligence of the bank which cashes a check and puts it into circulation can not be imputed to another bank to which it is sent and by which it is credited to the first-mentioned bank. (Ib.)
8. Where a check to which the signature of the drawer is forged is paid by the drawee bank to a good-faith holder, the fact that the payee's indorsement is also forged is immaterial to the drawee. (Ib.)

FORGED OR ALTERED PAPER—Continued.

WHEN BANK MAY OR MAY NOT RECOVER MONEY PAID ON FORGED CHECK—cont'd.

When bank may recover from payee of forged check.

9. The rule that a drawee is presumed to know his drawer's signature, and hence can not recover back 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. *v.* Colony Bank, 40 S. E. Rep., 720; 4 Banking Cases, 254.)

EVIDENCE OF FORGERY, INSTRUCTIONS.

1. In an action on a note by a bank against the indorser, who alleges his signature to be a forgery, evidence by the cashier and teller of the bank that the indorser had admitted the genuineness of his signature on another note, not in evidence, and that such other signature was precisely the same as the signature to the note in suit, is not competent for the purpose of estopping the indorser from denying such signature. (Second Nat. Bank *v.* Wentzel, Pa. Sup., 24 A., 1087.)
2. Testimony by the teller of the bank that the indorser had admitted his signature to a note for which the one in suit was given as a renewal is properly stricken out as irrelevant, where the teller subsequently acknowledges that the indorser's admission related to another note, not connected with the one in suit. (Ib.)
3. Evidence by defendant, on cross-examination, denying that he had received the proceeds of other notes, not in suit, which had been indorsed by him, and which had been negotiated by the maker, who also negotiated the one in suit, can not be contradicted by plaintiff in rebuttal, since such cross-examination related to an irrelevant matter. (Ib.)
4. In an action against an indorser on a renewal note, who was released from liability on the original note because it was not protested for nonpayment, it is error to charge that there may be a recovery if the indorsement on the first note was genuine, notwithstanding the indorsement on the renewal note was a forgery; but the jury having found for the indorser, plaintiff can not complain of such instruction. (Ib.)
5. An admission by the indorser of a note as to the genuineness of his signature, made to the holder after it had discounted the same, does not estop him from denying the genuineness of the alleged indorsement on a renewal note given by the maker, the indorser having been released from liability on the original note by reason of its nonprotest for nonpayment. (Ib.)
6. 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." (Phœnix Nat. Bank *v.* Taylor, 67 S. W. Rep. 27; 4 Banking Cases, 366.)
7. 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 her authority, she was not entitled to recover, and the court should have so instructed the jury as requested by defendant. (Ib.)
8. Under a plea of non est factum to an action by a bank on a promissory note which was placed in the bank by its president, who soon thereafter absconded, being a confessed forger and defaulter, it was admissible for defendants, the executors of the person whose name was signed to the note, to prove that the president, after the note sued on was discounted, had in his possession other notes purporting to have been signed by testator, and which were manifestly forgeries, as the transactions were logically connected, and when considered together authorize the conclusion that all the notes were prepared by the president to conceal his delinquency, with the intention to use them as it became necessary; and, besides, the fact that he forged testator's name to the other notes would be admissible, at least, to show his capacity to imitate the signature. (First Nat. Bank of Paducah *v.* Wisdom's Ex'rs, 63 S. W. Rep., 461; 3 Banking Cases, 483.)

FORGED OR ALTERED PAPER—Continued.

EVIDENCE OF FORGERY, INSTRUCTIONS—continued.

9. Where, in a suit by a bank to recover on an overdraft, the defendant alleges payment, and introduces deposit certificates, the validity of which is questioned, the defendant may introduce letters, checks, etc., showing his possession of the money alleged to have been deposited with the bank when the certificates were issued. (Cox *v.* Bank of Hartsville, 63 S. W., 237.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

When bank not liable for forgeries of officers.

1. A bank clerk, whose duty it was to prepare exchange for the cashier's signature, so drew a draft for $25 to his own order that the amount could be readily altered, and, after procuring the cashier's signature by pretending that he wished to make a remittance of that amount, altered the draft so that it presented the appearance of a genuine draft for $2,500, and thereafter indorsed it, and procured it to be discounted. *Held*, that the forgery by the clerk, and not the negligence of the bank, was the proximate cause of the loss, and the bank was not liable therefor. (Exchange National Bank of Spokane *v.* Bank of Little Rock, 58 Fed. Rep., 140.)
2. The bank was not liable on the ground that the forger was its confidential employee, because in this transaction he acted as a purchaser and not as an employee, and because the purchase of the draft was complete, and he was the owner of it when the forgery was committed. (Ib.)

When forgery by cashier not presumed.

3. In an action against a bank by a depositor to recover the amount of checks drawn by plaintiff, but alleged to have been paid by defendant on indorsements of the payees' names forged by plaintiff's cashier, part of whose duty was to fill in the body of checks for plaintiff to sign, pay bills, and keep the accounts, it appeared that the money on the checks in question had been obtained by plaintiff's cashier, but there was no evidence that any payees had been named in them, the canceled checks having been destroyed by the cashier. *Held*, that plaintiff could not recover, as it would not be presumed that the cashier committed forgery in addition to the embezzlement, when he could have avoided forgery by making the checks payable to "cash" or "bearer," in which event defendant would not be liable. (National Board of Marine Underwriters *v.* National Bank of the Republic, 29 N. Y. S., 698.)

When correspondent bank not liable for collection of forged draft.

4. The defendant, as collecting agent of the Bellaire Bank of Ohio, collected at the subtreasury, New York, a pension draft on which the payee's name was forged after her death. The defendant, in making the collection, indorsed the draft as collecting agent of the Bellaire Bank, as appeared by the terms of its indorsement, and on collection at once paid over the money to the principal, without notice of the forgery, before this action was commenced. *Held*, that the defendant was not liable. (The case of Onondaga Co. Sav. Bank, 12 C. C. A., 407; 64 Fed. Rep., 703, distinguished; United States *v.* American Exchange National Bank, 70 Fed. Rep., 232.)

When note broker not liable as guarantor of genuineness.

5. Defendants, who were note brokers at Omaha, and who had done business as such with the plaintiff bank in Iowa, sent to plaintiff by mail a list of commercial paper offered for sale, including a note described as made by seven persons jointly to the order of one B., and indorsed by B. and another. The list sent plaintiff was headed by defendants' business card as brokers, and it contained sundry items of information about the parties to the note, purporting to be the result of inquiries as to their solvency and standing, and indicating that the same were good. Plaintiff purchased the note, and, by defendants' directions, remitted the sum paid therefor to a bank in Chicago. Defendants received from such sum only their commission for selling the note, the balance being paid to B., for whom they sold it. It afterwards proved that all the signatures on the notes, except that of B., were forgeries, and that B., although at the time of the sale of the note, reported to be solvent, was in fact insolvent and wholly worthless. Plaintiff sued defendants to recover the amount paid for the note on an alleged warranty of genuineness. *Held*, that there was nothing in the note or in the circumstances of the transaction between

FORGED OR ALTERED PAPER--Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS—continued.

plaintiff and defendants to justify an assumption that defendants had any interest in or ownership of the note, but, on the contrary, that the plaintiff bank must have known that it was taking title as the indorsee of B., and that defendants were acting as brokers only, and, accordingly, that defendants, having acted only as agents of a disclosed principal, could not be held personally liable for the note. (Monticello Bank *v.* Bostwick et al., 71 Fed. Rep., 641.)

When surety not released by acceptance of forged renewal note.

6. A bank, which holds a note made by two persons as principal and surety, in accepting, in good faith, at maturity, a renewal note to which the name of the surety was forged by the principal, is not bound to know the handwriting of the surety, and is, hence, not guilty of negligence, entitling the surety to a discharge from liability on the original note, in failing to compare the surety's signatures on the two notes, respectively, with reference to ascertaining the genuineness of that on the renewal note. (Lyndonville National Bank *v.* Fletcher, Vt., 34 A., 38.)

GUARANTY.

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No notice of acceptance necessary when guarantor benefited.

1. A personal guaranty, given by stockholders and directors to another bank in consideration of loans, discounts, or other advances to be made for the repayment of any indebtedness thus created, imposes a liability on the guarantors when acted upon by the guaranty, though no notice of the acceptance of the guaranty was given, for the contract shows a personal interest of the guarantors in the advances constituting a consideration moving to them. (Doud et al. *v.* National Park Bank, 54 Fed. Rep., 846.)

What claims of guarantee allowed against assignee of guarantor.

2. Receivers were appointed for an insolvent investment company, incorporated under the laws of Missouri, whose liabilities consisted mainly of guaranties, in various forms, indorsed on bonds, secured by real estate mortgages, executed by borrowers to the company, and subsequently sold and transferred by it to investors with the guaranties mentioned. *Held*, that the rights of such investors were governed by the State statute relating to assignments for benefit of creditors, which provides that the assignment shall be "for all the creditors of the assignor in proportion to their respective claims" (Rev. Stat. Mo. 1889, sec. 424); that, in the distribution of the property of such company, all claims should be allowed which, at the time of the appointment of the receivers, (1) furnished a present cause of action against the guarantor, or (2) constituted direct obligations on its part, whether due or to become due, or (3) which, though not then matured, or not constituting direct obligations, thereafter matured or would mature, or become direct obligations, before any order of distribution was made; and that all claims should be rejected (1) which arose on guaranties of collection, as distinguished from guaranties of payment, where no proceedings had been taken by the holder to collect from the maker or from the mortgaged premises, or (2) which were not matured, and in respect to which there had been no default of interest, or (3) in which by agreement between the holder and maker, without the assent of the guarantor, the time of payment of the principal obligation had been extended. (New York Security & Trust Co. et al. *v.* Lombard Inv. Co. of Kansas et al., 73 Fed. Rep., 537.)

3. Receivers were appointed for an insolvent investment company, which had sold and transferred obligations secured by mortgage, with guaranties of payment thereof, but with a provision that, in case of default, it should

GUARANTY—Continued.

have two years within which to collect and pay over the amount of the debt. *Held*, that claims arising on these guaranties were provable against the receivers where default had occurred and the two years had expired, whether these two events had occurred both before the appointment of the receivers, or one before and one after such appointment, or both after the appointment; and, further, that such claims were provable after default, although the two years should not expire before the order of distribution. (Ib.)

When guarantee's claim on guarantor becomes direct and due.

4. A claim against a guarantor of payment matures, so as to become a direct obligation, not only on the date the guaranteed debt becomes due, but on default in payment of interest or other preliminary obligation, when, by the terms of the contract, such default is made to precipitate maturity of the debt. (New York Security & Trust Co. et al. *v.* Lombard Inv. Co. of Kansas et al., 73 Fed. Rep., 537.)

Guarantor released by guarantee's want of diligence.

5. A guaranty of collection of an obligation secured by mortgage which is transferred by the guarantor is an undertaking to pay the debt on condition that the person to whom the guaranty is given shall diligently proceed against the principal debtor and the mortgage security, and, in default of such diligence, the guarantor is released. (New York Security & Trust Co. et al. *v.* Lombard Inv. Co. of Kansas et al., 73 Fed. Rep., 537.)

Whether a guaranty of payment or collection.

6. An investment company selling and transferring an obligation secured by mortgage agreed, by indorsement thereon, "first, to guarantee the payment of the coupons attached hereto at the maturity thereof; second, to collect at its own expense, and to pay over the principal hereof at maturity, provided the same is paid by the maker; third, in event of default being made by the maker, to collect at its own expense and to pay over the principal hereof within two years from maturity of the same," with interest at 6 per cent per annum. *Held*, that this was a guaranty, not of collection merely, but of payment. (New York Security & Trust Co. et al. *v.* Lombard Inv. Co. of Kansas et al., 73 Fed. Rep., 537.)

What is not a "commercial indorsement."

7. Where a promissory note is transferred, and the collection of it is guaranteed by the payee in the following form, to wit: "This note is transferred, and the collection of the same guaranteed to the holder hereof," the makers can make any defense to a suit commenced by an assignee that could have been made to a suit if commenced by the payee, notwithstanding the assignee may take the note before due and without knowledge of any infirmity in the note. (Omaha National Bank *v.* Walker et al., 5 Fed. Rep., 399.)

Guaranty of gambling debt binding to innocent indorsee for value.

8. F. owed H. & Co., on account, about $22,000. He settled this in part by a cash payment and in part by a transfer of promissory notes payable to himself, the payment of two of which, for $5,000 each, was guaranteed by him in writing. H. & Co. transferred these notes to a bank as collateral to their own note for about $13,000. They then became insolvent and assigned all their estate to P., as assignee, for distribution among their creditors. The bank sued F. on his guaranty. He set up in defense that his indebtedness to H. & Co. grew out of dealings in options in grain and other commodities to be settled on the basis of "differences," and that it was invalidated by the statutes of Illinois, where the transactions took place. The court held that he could not maintain the statutory defense as against a bona fide holder of the guaranteed notes, and gave judgment against him. Execution on this judgment being returned unsatisfied, a bill was filed on behalf of the bank to obtain a discovery of his property and the appointment of a receiver, to which F. and the maker of the notes, and R., with others, were made defendants. P., the assignee of H. & Co., was, on his own application, subsequently made a defendant. An injunction issued, restraining each of the defendants from disposing of any notes in his possession due to F. Subsequently to these proceedings F. assigned to R. the two notes which H. & Co. had transferred to the bank. P., as assignee of H. & Co., filed a cross bill in the equity suit, showing that the judgment in favor of the bank was in excess of the balance due the bank by H. & Co. R. filed an answer and a cross bill in

GUARANTY—Continued.

that suit, setting up his claim to the said notes, and maintaining that the judgment in favor of the bank was invalid, as being in conflict with the statutes of Illinois. *Held*, (1) that the liability of F. upon the guaranty was, as between the bank and him, fixed by the judgment in the action at law; (2) that all the bank could equitably claim in this suit was the amount actually due it from H. & Co., which was considerably less than the amount of the face of the notes; (3) that the transfer and guaranty of the notes to H. & Co. were void under the Illinois statutes, and passed no title to them or their assignee; (4) that R. was the equitable owner of the notes, and was entitled to receive them on payment to the bank of the amount of the indebtedness of H. & Co. to it; (5) that the assignment to R. having been made in good faith and for a valuable consideration, he was a person interested in the object to be attained by the proceedings within the intent of the statute. When, by filing a replication to a plea in equity, issue is taken upon the plea, the facts, if proven, will avail the defendant only so far as in law and equity they ought to avail him. (Pearce *v.* Rice, 142 U. S., 28.)

Scope of guaranty by indorsee of note.

9. A written promise and guaranty of the payment of a promissory note, "with all legal or other expenses of or for collection," executed by the indorser before the maturity of the note, covers reasonable attorney's fees incurred in the collection of the debt. (McGhee *v.* Importers and Traders' National Bank, 93 Ala., 192.)
10. When a promissory note is indorsed to A. B. with the word "cashier" added, it is presumptively the property of the bank of which he is the cashier, as shown by parol evidence, and the bank may sue on it without indorsement by him and without making him a party. (Ib.)

IMPAIRMENT OF CAPITAL STOCK. (*See* CAPITAL STOCK.)

INCREASE OF CAPITAL STOCK. (*See* CAPITAL STOCK.)

INDICTMENT. (*See* OFFICERS, CRIMINAL LIABILITY OF.)

INJUNCTION.

CROSS REFERENCES:

Taxation—
Injunction against collection of tax ..... Page. 1042

When State courts may not grant.

1. State courts have no power to grant before final judgment an injunction prohibiting a national bank from disposing of securities in its possession. (Freeman Manufacturing Company *v.* National Bank of Republic, 35 N. E., 865.)

Injunction by Federal courts not prohibited.

2. Section 5242, Revised Statutes, providing that no injunctions shall issue from a State court against a national bank before final judgment, does not deprive the Federal court of power to issue such injunction or to continue after removal of the case an injunction previously granted by a State court. (Hower *v.* Weiss Malting and Elevator Co. et al., 55 Fed. Rep., 356.)

Injunction provisions of section 5242 not repealed.

3. The provisions of the national-bank act, forbidding such injunctions, were not repealed by statutes of the United States, 1882, chapter 290, section 4, or statutes of the United States, 1887, chapter 373, section 4, or statutes of the United States, 1888, chapter 866, section 4. (Freeman Manfg. Co. *v.* Nat. Bank of Republic, 35 N. E. Rep., 865.)

Sufficiency of bill for injunction.

4. A bill which seeks to restrain the sale by a bank of property pledged as collateral security to a note discounted by it, on the ground that the president of the bank secretly agreed that he would see to the payment of the note without sale of the collateral, does not state a case for equitable relief, since such agreement, being against the interest of the bank, should not be enforced for the benefit of a party to it. (Breyfogle et al. *v.* Walsh et al., 71 Fed. Rep., 898.)

INJUNCTION—Continued.

Liability on bond when suit wrongly brought.

5. A decree dismissing an injunction because wrongfully sued out is conclusive as to the wrongful suing out when offered in evidence in an action for damages against the surety on a bond, the undertaking of which is that the principal will pay all damages which may be adjudged by reason of the injunction, although the surety may not have been a party to the injunction and there may have been no damages adjudged against the principal. (Bunt *v.* Rheum, 3 N. W., 667; 52 Iowa, 619, distinguished. Shenandoah National Bank *v.* Read, Iowa, 53 N. W., 96.)

When injunction will not be granted.

6. A prayer for injunction to preserve property from sale pending litigation can not be made a ground of equity jurisdiction when the property had been sold when the bill was filed, which fact complainants knew, or might have known. (Cecil National Bank *v.* Thurber, C. C. A., 59 F., 913.)
7. When a valid judgment has been obtained in a State court against a national bank and the lien thereof has attached to its property, before the appointment of a receiver, Revised Statutes, section 720, applies to prohibit the issue of an injunction by a Federal court, at the suit of the receiver, to restrain the enforcement of such judgment. (Baker *v.* Ault et al., 78 Fed. Rep., 394.)

Injunction against collection of judgment.

8. On injunction to restrain the enforcement of a judgment on a note against the maker, it appeared that the payee, before maturity, transferred it to a bank as collateral; that the maker, in ignorance of the fact, paid it to the payee, without receiving the note, upon his representation that he had forgotten to bring it. After maturity the bank, pursuant to an agreement with a person who knew that it was up as collateral, obtained judgment on it and assigned the judgment and all other collateral paper to him on his paying the principal debt. Among the collaterals were notes, on which this person was a surety for a greater amount than the principal debt. *Held*, that equity required the bank to resort first to the other collaterals which it held, and this equity was not changed by reducing the note to judgment, and that the assignee got no greater rights than the bank had, and therefore could not collect the judgment, whether the transaction be considered as a purchase by him or as a part payment of his own obligation. (Barhorst et ux. *v.* Armstrong et al., 42 Fed. Rep., 2.)
9. In July, 1895, Harold F. Hadden and James E. S. Hadden brought an action in the New York supreme court for the city and county of New York against the Natchaug Silk Company, Michael F. Dooley, personally and as receiver of the First National Bank of Willimantic; John A. Pangburn, and others, including William I. Buttling, sheriff of Kings County. The complainant alleged certain fraudulent and collusive proceedings between the Natchaug Silk Company, Dooley, receiver of the First National Bank of Willimantic, and John A. Pangburn, and, under a prayer of the bill, an injunction, pendente lite, was granted restraining the sheriff of Kings County from selling property of the silk company in his possession, as sheriff, upon executions against said company in favor of John A. Pangburn or Dooley, as receiver, and restraining Pangburn and Dooley from further proceedings at law against the property of the silk company in the State of New York. The action was removed to the circuit court of the United States for the southern district of New York, and repeated motions to dissolve the temporary injunction were there made and denied, and the order of the circuit court denying the motions was, on appeal, affirmed by the circuit court of appeals. Subsequently, the taking of testimony in the case having been closed, the defendants, Dooley and Pangburn, made another motion, upon the plenary proofs, to dissolve the injunction, and this motion was granted, after hearing, by Circuit Judge Lacombe, on November 27, 1896. The case came to final hearing in the circuit court, and resulted in the decree dismissing the bill on January 27, 1898. Upon appeal by the complainants, the circuit court of appeals reversed the decree in part and affirmed it in part. From this decree of the circuit court of appeals the complainants appealed to this court on the ground that the decree should have adjudged to the complainants priority of lien on all the goods in dispute, and the defendants appealed on the ground that the circuit court of appeals erred in reversing the decree of the circuit court. The facts, as stated in the opinion of Circuit Judge Shipman, were substantially these: On April 23, 1895, the Natchaug Silk

INJUNCTION—Continued.

Company, a Connecticut corporation, owed the First National Bank of Willimantic, a national banking association located in Connecticut, over $300,000, and was entirely insolvent. In consequence of this indebtedness the bank suspended, and Michael F. Dooley was appointed its receiver on April 26, 1895, by the Comptroller of the Currency. On April 23, 1895, J. D. Chaffee, as president and general manager of the silk company, in consideration of and to reduce this indebtedness, sold to the bank 107 cases of manufactured silk, the value of which can not be accurately ascertained, but which is said to be about $20,000. They were then, or had been, shipped to New York, where they were subsequently taken by Dooley into his possession and removed to Brooklyn. On May 8, 1895, he, as receiver, attached the goods by attachment, which was subsequently dissolved. On May 30, 1895, he sold and assigned to Pangburn, who is a resident of the State of New York, notes of the silk company not paid by this transfer amounting to about $67,000 for the nominal consideration of $200, which sale Dooley made by virtue of an order of the circuit court of the southern district of New York with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, for the purpose of enabling a suit to be brought in the State of New York by a resident of that State, in his own name, against the silk company, a foreign corporation. Pangburn did bring suit on said notes against the silk company on June 1, 1895, in the proper State court, and obtained an order of attachment, a judgment for the full amount thereof, and an execution which was levied by the sheriff of Kings County upon these cases of silk. The sale was stopped by this injunction order. On June 6, 1895, the complainants, who are creditors of the silk company to the amount of about $22,000, brought suit against it in a court of the State of New York, and obtained an order of attachment under which the sheriff of Kings County levied an attachment upon the same silk. On July 2, 1895, the complainants brought a bill in equity upon which the injunction order in question in this suit was issued. *Held*, that the decree of the circuit court of appeals, in so far as it reversed the decree of the circuit court, should be reversed, and the decree of the circuit court, dismissing the bill of complaint, should be affirmed. (Dooley *v.* Hadden, Hadden *v.* Dooley, 179 U. S., 646.)

INSOLVENCY AND RECEIVERS.

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IN GENERAL.

National banks not under jurisdiction of bankruptcy courts.

1. National banks are not subject to the bankrupt act, and bankruptcy courts have no jurisdiction as against such associations. If insolvent, they can be wound up only in the mode provided by the national banking act. (In re Manufacturers' National Bank, 5 Bissell, 499; 1 N. B. C., 192.)

EVIDENCE OF INSOLVENCY.

Evidence of insolvency.

1. A return of nulla bona upon an execution issued against the property of a national bank is proof of its insolvency. (Wheelock *v.* Kost, 77 Ill., 296.)
2. The defendant, a national bank at Boston, Mass., on November 18, 1881, closed its doors, and was put in charge of a Government bank examiner, and thus continued until March 14, 1882, when the Comptroller allowed it to resume. It transacted business until May 22, 1882, when it was placed in the hands of a receiver. An attachment was issued in this action November 19, 1881, against defendant's property in this State. At that time its assets would have paid its debts and liabilities, exclusive of its capital, but it had refused to pay various legal obligations then due. *Held*, that defendant had committed acts of insolvency, within United States Revised Statutes, section 5242, and the attachment should be vacated. (Market Nat. Bank of New York *v.* Pacific Nat. Bank of Boston, 3 N. B. C., 672.)

Creditor's suit for receiver, allegations.

3. A bill in equity by a judgment creditor of a national bank alleged that the judgment was for moneys deposited with the bank; that the bank had gone into voluntary liquidation; that it had withdrawn its bonds on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States; that the officers had fraudulently applied the funds of the bank to the payment of other persons than the complainant, and that there was no property subject to seizure on execution. *Held*, a proper case for the appointment of a receiver by the court. (Irons *v.* The Manufacturers' Nat. Bank, 1 N. B. C., 203.)

POWER TO APPOINT RECEIVER.

Comptroller may appoint receiver before adjudication of insolvency.

1. The Comptroller may appoint a receiver for an insolvent national bank, or make a ratable assessment upon the stockholders, without a prior judicial determination of the necessity for a receiver or of the existence of the bank's liabilities. (Bushnell *v.* Leland, 17 S. Ct., 209; 164 U. S., 684.)

Comptroller determines when receiver should be appointed.

2. It is not necessary that the facts upon which the Comptroller bases his action in appointing a receiver should be established by what is *competent legal evidence;* but he is left to be satisfied as best he can be, under the peculiar circumstances of each case, of the facts and the necessity for the exercise of his authority. (Platt *v.* Beebe, 57 N. Y., 339.)
3. The power vested in the Comptroller of the Currency by act June 30, 1876 (19 Stat. L., 63), authorizing him, whenever he becomes satisfied of the insolvency of a national bank, to appoint a receiver, is discretionary; and his decision as to such insolvency, for the purpose of such an appointment, is final, and not reviewable by the court. (Washington National Bank of Tacoma *v.* Eckels et al., Fed. Rep., 870.)
4. The right to put a national bank in voluntary liquidation, given to stockholders by Revised Statutes, section 5220, does not affect the right of the Comptroller to appoint a receiver under the act of June 30, 1876. (Ib.)
5. Nor does the act of 1876, providing that, after the receiver has had charge of the bank long enough to pay all its debts, the stockholders may select an agent to take charge of such assets as remain, limit the power of the Comptroller to take action before the bank ceases to do a banking business. (Ib.)

INSOLVENCY AND RECEIVERS—Continued.

POWER TO APPOINT RECEIVER—continued.

6. Section 1 of the act of 1876, authorizing the appointment of a receiver by the Comptroller to "close up" a national banking association, contemplates the liquidation and final winding up of the business of the bank, not the mere closing of the bank, and does not limit the power of the Comptroller to take action before the bank has closed its doors. (Ib.)
7. The debtors of a national bank when sued by the receivers of the bank can not inquire into the validity of his appointment. (Cadle *v.* Baker, 1 N. B. C., 108.)

Court of equity as well as Comptroller may appoint receiver.

8. The power of the Comptroller to appoint a receiver is not exclusive; it does not oust the courts of equity of their authority in the matter; and therefore a court of competent jurisdiction may place the bank in the hands of a receiver in cases where, according to the rules of equity, it may pursue such a course with regard to insolvent corporations generally. (Irons *v.* Manufacturers' National Bank, 6 Biss., 301; Wright *v.* Merchants' National Bank, 1 Flippin, 561.)

When equity allows injunction and receiver.

9. Where judgment has been rendered in a State court against a national bank, and upon the execution issuing thereon a return of nulla bona has been made by the sheriff of the county where the bank is located, and the bank has ceased to discharge its functions as a fiscal agent of the United States, and is disposing of its assets which can not be reached by levy and sale under the common-law execution among its stockholders, thereby endangering the safety of those assets and the judgment debt of the creditor, equity will relieve by the grant of injunction and the appointment of a receiver. (Merchants and Planters' National Bank *v.* Trustees of Masonic Hall, 2 N. B. C., 220.)

Receiver may be removed by Comptroller.

10. The receiver of a national bank is the instrument of the Comptroller, and may be removed by him. (Kennedy *v.* Gibson, 8 Wall., 505.)

Construction of California statute.

11. The California "Bank commissioners' act" (Stat. 1877–78, p. 740, as amended by Stat. 1886–87, p. 90) provides in section 11 that if the commissioners shall find that any bank has violated its charter or law, or is conducting business in an unsafe manner, they shall require it to discontinue such practices; and in case of refusal, or whenever it shall appear to the commissioners unsafe for the bank to continue business, they shall notify the attorney-general, who may commence suit to enjoin the transaction of business by such bank; and, upon the hearing of such suit, the court may issue the injunction, and direct the commissioners to take such proceedings against the bank as may be decided on by its creditors. The section also empowers the commissioners to supervise the affairs of banks in process of liquidation, limit the number of their officers and employees, and requires reports to the commissioners by such banks. *Held*, that a court in which proceedings are instituted by the attorney-general against a bank pursuant to such statute has no jurisdiction to appoint a receiver of the property of the bank in such proceedings, though the bank commissioners and the creditors of the bank consent, and though there are provisions in the Code of Civil Procedure authorizing the appointment of receivers in other proceedings. (Murray *v.* American Surety Co. of New York, C. C. A., 70 Fed. Rep., 341.)

PRESUMPTION AS TO REGULARITY OF APPOINTMENT OF RECEIVER.

1. Appointments of receivers of national banks, made by the Comptroller of the Currency as provided by law, are to be presumed to be made with the concurrence or approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and are made by the head of a Department within the meaning of section 2 of Article II of the Constitution of the United States. (Price, Receiver, *v.* Abbott; Same *v.* Colson, 17 Fed. Rep., 506.)
2. Where a court of competent jurisdiction has appointed a receiver in an action where such appointment is authorized, the authority of such receiver is not open to collateral attack. (Andrews *v.* Steele City Bank et al., 1 Banking Cases, 76.)

INSOLVENCY AND RECEIVERS—Continued.

EFFECT OF APPOINTMENT OF RECEIVER.

Appointment of receiver does not dissolve corporate existence.

1. A national bank does not lose its corporate existence by mere default in paying its notes and the appointment of a receiver. (Bank of Bethel *v.* Pahquioque Bank, 14 Wall., 383.)
2. Such associations may be sued, though a receiver has been appointed and is administering its concerns. (Ib.)
3. An action may be prosecuted against a national bank, although it has resolved to go into liquidation and has provided for the redemption of its circulating notes. (Ordway *v.* The Central National Bank of Baltimore, 1 N. B. C., 559.)
4. The appointment of a receiver for an insolvent national bank, under act of Congress of June 30, 1876, section 1, which authorizes the Comptroller to appoint a receiver to close up the association and enforce the personal liability of its stockholders does not dissolve the corporation so as to prevent the recovery of a judgment against it on a valid claim. (Chemical National Bank *v.* Hartford Deposit Co., 16 S. Ct., 439.)
5. An action may be brought against a national bank notwithstanding a receiver of it has been appointed. (Security Bank of New York *v.* Nat. Bank of the Commonwealth, 1 N. B. C., 774; Green *v.* The Wallkill Nat. Bank, 1 N. B. C., 786.)

Effect of appointment of receiver for corporation, dissolution.

6. The legal effect of the appointment of a receiver of a corporation, in proceedings by the attorney-general for its dissolution, under the statute of Wisconsin (Sanb. & B. Ann. St. Wis., secs. 1968, 2787, 3241–3247), is to invest such receiver with full title to all the property and effects of the corporation, wherever they may be found, whether within or without the jurisdiction of the court appointing the receiver. (American National Bank of Denver *v.* National Benefit and Casualty Co. et al., Wiswall, Intervener, 70 Fed. Rep., 420.)
7. After the entry of a decree for the dissolution of a Wisconsin corporation, under the statute of that State, and for the appointment of a receiver, a corporation of Colorado commenced a suit in a State court against the Wisconsin corporation, and one K., a trustee, seeking to have certain funds in the hands of K., as trustee, applied to the payment of a judgment against the Wisconsin corporation. The receiver filed an intervening petition, asking to be made a defendant, and setting up his appointment and his title to the property. He was admitted as a party, and several orders were made on his application, but these orders were afterwards vacated, and an application for removal to the Federal court, made by the receiver, was denied by the State court. *Held*, that the receiver obtained a standing as a party defendant by the filing of his petition of which he could not be deprived; that he and the plaintiff were the only real parties, the Wisconsin corporation being incapable, since its dissolution, of being a party, and K. having no interest in the controversy; and that the receiver was entitled to remove the case to the Federal court. (Ib.)

Receiver's authority dates from order of appointment.

8. Where receivers of the property of a party to an action are appointed, the order of appointment requiring such receivers to give bonds, to be approved by the court before they are authorized to act, and enjoining the commencement or prosecution of suits against the party, the appointment of such receivers and their title to the property in question date from the entry of the order of appointment, and not from the time of the approval of their bonds; and a judgment obtained against the party between the entry of such order and the approval of the receivers' bonds is invalid and creates no lien on the property. (Connecticut River Banking Co. et. al. *v.* Rockbridge Co., 73 Fed. Rep., 709.)

Limitations.

9. One appointed merely temporary receiver of a national bank on account of a suspension of payments, arising from defalcations of certain officers, is not necessarily such a representative of the bank that limitations provided in an insurance policy, intended to indemnify the bank against such defalcations, will commence to run when the receiver discovers the frauds. (Jackson *v.* Fidelity and Casualty Co., C. C. A., 75 Fed. Rep., 359.)

INSOLVENCY AND RECEIVERS—Continued.

WHOM RECEIVER REPRESENTS.

Whom receiver represents when appointed by Comptroller.

1. He represents the bank, its stockholders, and its creditors, but he does not in any sense represent the Government. (Case *v.* Terrell, 11 Wall., 199.)
2. A receiver of an insolvent national bank, appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency, is the agent of the United States, and not an agent or officer of any court; nor does he, by filing a petition in a Federal court, under Revised Statutes, section 5234, for leave to sell property of the bank, or to sell or compound bad or doubtful debts, place the assets of the bank in the custody of the court, in the sense in which it has the custody of property in the hands of a receiver appointed by itself. (Ex parte Chetwood, 165 U. S., 443.)

Receiver under Comptroller's direction.

3. The clause of section 50, act of 1864, which prescribes that the receiver shall be "under the direction of the Comptroller," means only that he shall be subject to the Comptroller's direction, not that he shall not act without orders. He may bring suit to collect assets without having been instructed to do so by the Comptroller. (Bank *v.* Kennedy, 17 Wall., 19.)

POWERS OF RECEIVER TO DISPOSE OF ASSETS AND COMPOUND CLAIMS.

Receiver has same status and powers as bank.

1. The receiver of a national bank holds its negotiable notes subject to the same defenses that applied to the bank itself. (Hatch *v.* Johnson Loan and Trust Co. et al., 79 Fed. Rep., 828.)

Receiver's appointment terminates officer's authority.

2. Where a corporation borrowed money, and directed its officers to pay over the same to another creditor, the authority of the officers to pay over said money terminated by the appointment of a receiver for said corporation. (First National Bank *v.* Dovetail Body and Gear Company, Ind. Sup., 42 N. E., 924.)

Receiver may collect stock subscription.

3. A stockholder in a national bank is liable to the receiver thereof on a note given to the bank for capital stock. (Hepburn *v.* Kincannon (Miss.), 21 So., 569.)

When bank or receiver not a bona fide holder.

4. Where a bank, through its president, whose authority to act for it in such matters was shown, and who gave a receipt, signed by himself as president, stating that the note was for the use of and was to be paid by the bank, borrowed a note for its own use on a consideration which failed, which note was subsequently renewed by the makers, neither the bank nor its receiver are bona fide holders of the note as against the makers, though the "offering book" of the bank had an entry indicating that the original note had been discounted as on the offer of the makers, it also appearing that the president had ordered the proceeds of discount carried to an individual credit, but had withdrawn none of the money from the bank. (Fisher *v.* Simons, 64 Fed. Rep., 311.)

Comptroller may not order receiver's suit compounded.

5. Suits brought by a receiver can not be settled or compounded upon an order of the Comptroller; this can be done only with the authority of the court. (Case *v.* Small, 2 Woods, 78; 10 Fed. Rep., 722.)

Debt not "bad or doubtful" may not be compounded.

6. A court has no power, under section 5324, Revised Statutes, to order the receiver of a national bank to compound debts which are not "bad or doubtful;" and a composition under such an order of debts not "bad or doubtful," as the debt of a shareholder arising on his subscription to the stock, is ineffectual. (Price, Receiver of Venango National Bank, *v.* Yates, 19 Alb. L. J., 295; 2 N. B. C., 204.)

When court may order doubtful debt compounded.

7. A district court of the United States may order the receiver of a national bank to compromise doubtful debts under section 50 of the national bank-

INSOLVENCY AND RECEIVERS—Continued.

POWERS OF RECEIVER TO DISPOSE OF ASSETS AND COMPOUND CLAIMS—continued.

ing act (13 Stat. L., 115), which authorizes receivers to compromise such debts "on the order of a court of record of competent jurisdiction." (Petition of Platt, 1 Benedict, 534; 1 N. B. C., 181.)

Receiver's rejection of claim not final.

8. The decision of a receiver rejecting a claim is not final. The claimant still has the right to sue. (Bank of Bethel *v.* Pahquioque Bank, 14 Wall., 383.)

Receiver may sell property only on order of court.

9. The receiver can not sell the real or personal property of the bank without an order from a court of competent jurisdiction. (Ellis *v.* Little, 27 Kans., 707.)
10. Nor can he sell upon the terms in conflict with the order. (Ib.)
11. And under an order permitting him to sell the property of the bank, he can not exchange, trade, or barter it for other property. (Ib.)

Purchaser from receiver charged with knowledge of his authority.

12. As the power of a receiver of a national bank appointed by the Comptroller is limited, a person dealing with him in his official capacity is bound, as a matter of law, to have knowledge of his authority to act, and if contracts and agreements are entered into with the receiver in excess of his authority as conferred by law, the parties contract at their own peril, and the estate of the bank can not be charged for the default or inability of a receiver acting outside of his functions as receiver and beyond the duties which it involves. (Ellis *v.* Little, 27 Kans., 707.)
13. The receiver can not charge the estate of the bank by an executory contract, unless authorized so to do by the provisions of the national banking law and the order of a court of competent jurisdiction obtained upon the terms of said law. (Ib.)

What transfers assets to receiver.

14. The closing of a national bank by order of the examiner, the appointment of a receiver, and its dissolution by decree of a circuit court necessarily transfer the assets of the bank to the receiver. (Scott *v.* Armstrong, 146 U.S., 499.)

Assets as trust fund.

15. The receiver takes the assets of an insolvent national bank in trust for its creditors. (Riddle *v.* First Nat. Bank, 27 Fed. Rep., 503; Scott *v.* Armstrong, 146 U. S., 499; Platt *v.* Beach, 2 Benedict, 303; 1 N. B. C., 182.)

Receiver holds assets with same rights and liabilities as bank.

16. The receiver in such case takes the assets in trust for creditors, and, in the absence of a statute to the contrary, subject to all claims and defenses that might have been interposed against the insolvent corporation. (Scott *v.* Armstrong, 146 U. S., 499; Platt *v.* Beach, 1 N. B. C., 182.)
17. The receiver stands in the shoes of the bank and can assert no rights against the subscribers which the bank could not have asserted. (Winters *v.* Armstrong; Armstrong *v.* Stanage; Same *v.* Wood, 37 Fed. Rep., 508.)
18. The receiver of a national bank holds the same title to the assets of the bank that the bank itself held; and he has no greater rights in enforcing their recovery than the bank itself would have had. (Casey *v.* La Société de Crédit Mobilier de Paris, 1 N. B. C., 285.)
19. The receiver of a national bank succeeds to no rights beyond those which could have been enforced by the bank, its stockholders, or creditors. He is not entitled to have a contract made by the bank, and which has been executed, set aside on the ground merely that it was ultra vires. (Brown *v.* Schleier et al., 112 Fed. Rep., 577.)
20. A receiver of a national bank holds its negotiable notes subject to the same defenses that applied to the bank itself. (Hatch *v.* Johnson Loan and Trust Co. et al., 79 Fed. Rep., 828.)

Who chargeable with expenses of receivership.

21. The expenses of receivership of a national bank appointed in a creditor's suit, contesting a voluntary liquidation of the bank, can not be charged on stockholders as part of their statutory liability, but must come from the creditors at whose instance the receiver was appointed. (Richmond *v.* Irons, 121 U. S., 27.)

INSOLVENCY AND RECEIVERS—Continued.

POWERS OF RECEIVER TO DISPOSE OF ASSETS AND COMPOUND CLAIMS—continued.

22. *Held,* upon the special facts of this case, that the trial court did not err in ordering the appellant to pay the balance of the fees and expenses of the receiver herein. (Farmers' Nat. Bank of Owatonna *v.* Backus et al., 1 Banking Cases, 49.)

Authority of State court over receiver appointed by Comptroller.

23. A State court can not order a receiver for a national bank, appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency, to pay a judgment recovered against the bank before the appointment of the receiver. (Ocean National Bank *v.* Carll, 7 Hun., 237; 1 N. B. C., 792.)

Replevin against receiver.

24. A party claiming title to property in the possession of a receiver of an insolvent national bank, which came to his possession with other property belonging to the bank, may, upon his refusal to deliver the same, maintain an action of replevin therefor. (Corn Exchange Bank *v.* Blye, 101 N. Y., 303; 3 N. B. C., 634.)
25. Such a proceeding is not prohibited by section 5242, Revised Statutes. (Ib.)

Sale by receiver under section 5234 a judicial sale.

26. A sale by a receiver of the property of a national bank, under an order of court, in accordance with the provisions of section 5234, Revised Statutes, constitutes a judicial sale. (In re Third National Bank, 4 Fed. Rep., 775.)
27. Although the rights of a purchaser at a judicial sale are subject to the action of the court, yet such action must depend upon the general principles and usages of law. (Ib.)
28. *Held,* therefore, where a receiver has sold the property of a national bank, under an order of court, in accordance with section 5234, Revised Statutes, that such sale would not thereafter be set aside before confirmation upon a subsequent offer of an advance bid of $5,000 or $6,000, where a former sale of the same property had been set aside for inadequate price. (Ib.)

Receiver's certificates not commercial paper.

29. Receiver's certificates are not commercial paper, and the holder takes them subject to all equities between the original parties, even though he acquired them for value and without notice. (Central National Bank of Boston *v.* Hazard et al., 30 Fed. Rep., 484.)
30. When such certificates are negotiated at a discount, which the receiver is not authorized to allow, a subsequent bona fide holder will only be protected to the amount actually advanced by the first purchaser. (Ib.)

Receiver may at any time dismiss attorney, attorney's fees.

31. The receiver of an insolvent bank may at any time dismiss an attorney employed by him, regularly or otherwise, to prosecute claims of the bank, and employ another in his place, whom the court will, by order, substitute in the place of the dismissed attorney, except as to such cases as the latter may have commenced and finished. (In re Herman, 50 Fed. Rep., 517.)
32. A contract having been entered into between the receiver and the attorney that the latter should receive the attorney's fees provided for in the notes he was employed to collect, the court will not direct the substitution of another attorney in unfinished cases until the receiver deposits the amount of the attorney's fees reserved in the notes as a security to the dismissed attorney for such services as he may have rendered. (Ib.)
33. When, at the time of the appointment of a receiver of a bank, suits are pending on notes belonging to the bank, with counsel employed and necessary, the reasonable fees of such counsel are chargeable against the assets. (Sowles *v.* National Union Bank of Swanton, 82 Fed. Rep., 139.)
34. Counsel fees will not be allowed a receiver for services rendered in conducting the suit in which he was appointed; nor for services on a hearing before a master in behalf of a claim which included a charge for fees paid to the same counsel; nor for services before the master on the hearing upon the receiver's account, where the principal contest was over the charges of such counsel to the receiver; nor for services in obtaining the appointment of a former receiver who has been superseded. (Ib.)

INSOLVENCY AND RECEIVERS—Continued.

POWERS OF RECEIVER TO DISPOSE OF ASSETS AND COMPOUND CLAIMS—continued.

How property in receiver's hands may be sold.

35. Though a court administering property through a receiver may resort to the statute requiring the sale of property by the sheriff under process of execution or order of sale, such statute is not exclusive, and the court may, in its discretion, order a sale by the receiver or commissioners. (Farmers and Merchants' National Bank *v.* Waco Electric Railway and Light Co., Tex. Civ. App., 36 S. W., 131; Metropolitan Trust Co. *v.* Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, ib.)

Receiver's rights when bank's assets are held as collateral.

36. The F. national bank pledged to the U. bank, as collateral, a draft held by it. The F. bank failed, and the Comptroller appointed a receiver, to whom the U. bank indorsed the draft for collection. *Held*, that the receiver could show that the draft was really an asset of the F. bank, on which he could sue in a Federal court, by virtue of his appointment, irrespective of the citizenship of parties. (Thompson *v.* Pool, C. C., 70 Fed. Rep., 725.)

When money of individual is deposited with that of receiver.

37. Where a receiver of a corporation deposits to his credit, as receiver, money belonging to an individual, the corporation is under obligation to repay such person, and therefore is not prejudiced by the giving of a check by the receiver to such individual in payment of the obligation. (Eckles *v.* Drovers and Mechanics' National Bank, Md., 29 A., 963.)

Title to bonds deposited to secure circulation, actions.

38. The plaintiff, a citizen of New York, claiming title by assignment to the bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to secure the circulation of a national bank, filed a bill setting forth that the Comptroller of the Currency and the Treasurer refused to recognize his right to the bonds or their proceeds; that the Comptroller had appointed one K., a citizen of New York, receiver of the said bank, and intended to sell the said bonds and to pay the proceeds, after redeeming the circulation of the bank, to the general creditors of the bank, or to K. as such receiver, and that K. claimed as such receiver an interest adverse to the plaintiff in said bonds. The bill made the Comptroller, the Treasurer, and K. parties defendant, and prayed a decree establishing the plaintiff's title and requiring the Comptroller and the Treasurer to deliver to the plaintiff the surplus of the bonds after redeeming the notes of the bank, and annulling the appointment of K. as receiver. K. demurred to the bill for lack of equity. *Held*, that the demurrer must be sustained. (Van Antwerp *v.* Hulburd, 8 Blatchford, 282; 1 N. B. C., 219.)

39. Per Woodruff, J. (1) The plaintiff could not question the validity of K.'s appointment as receiver; (2) that, as the court could not grant the relief as to the Comptroller and Treasurer, it could not as to K.; (3) that, as under the national banking act the proceeds of the bonds could never come into the possession of K., he had no concern in the suit; (4) that the allegation that plaintiff was informed and believed that K. claimed an interest in the bonds adverse to the plaintiff was not sufficient to sustain the bill. (Ib.)

40. Per Hall, J. The residuary interest of the bank in the bonds was a part of the assets of the bank, to which K., as receiver, was entitled, unless the plaintiff's claim thereto was good, and that therefore the bill presented a question of property between plaintiff and K., but that, as plaintiff and K. were residents of the same State, the circuit court had not jurisdiction. (Ib.)

Receiver, when ordered to sell assets may not trade.

41. The receiver of a national bank, directed to sell the assets on such terms and in such manner as he deems best for the interest of all concerned, has no power to exchange, barter, or trade the assets. (Ellis *v.* Little, 3 N. B. C., 440.)

Receiver may extend time of payment.

42. The receiver of a national bank has authority, on sufficient consideration, to extend the time of payment of a debt owing to the bank, where he can by so doing, in his opinion, strengthen the security he holds for the payment of such debt. (Peoples' State Bank *v.* Francis, 79 N. W. Rept., 853.)

INSOLVENCY AND RECEIVERS—Continued.

POWERS OF RECEIVER TO DISPOSE OF ASSETS AND COMPOUND CLAIMS—continued.

Receiver chargeable with notice same as bank.

43. Where a receiver is given charge of the assets of a national bank, he stands, as to such assets, in the place of the bank, and is chargeable with knowledge of all facts known to the bank affecting the character of the assets. (Peoples' State Bank *v.* Francis, 79 N. W. Rep., 853.)

Receiver not liable for money paid to Comptroller.

44. Receiver of national bank appointed by Comptroller of the Currency is not accountable in equity to owner of real estate for rents thereof received by him and paid into United States Treasury, subject to disposition of Comptroller, under Revised Statutes, section 5234. (Hitz *v.* Jenks, 123 U. S., 297; Briggs *v.* Spaulding, 141 U. S., 132.)
45. A decree which commands the receiver of an insolvent national bank to pay over a large sum of money within ten days, where, as a matter of fact, and in accordance with law, the funds are in the custody of the Comptroller of the Currency, unduly limits the time for satisfying the decree, and might result in the receiver being in contempt for not paying over moneys which are not within his control. (Richardson *v.* Louisville Banking Co., 94 Fed. Rep., 442.)

Receiver's liability for taxes on assets.

46. Public statutes of Massachusetts, chapter 13, sections 8–10, provide that shares of stock in all banks, State and national, shall be taxed to the owners thereof, to be paid in the first instance by the bank itself, which, for reimbursement, shall have a lien on the shares and all the rights of the shareholders in the bank property. *Held*, that no suit for this tax can be maintained against the receiver of an insolvent national bank where the property represented by the shares has disappeared; for, there being nothing from which the receiver can be reimbursed, the tax will fall upon the assets of the bank, which belong to its creditors, and thereby violate the rule that a State can not tax the capital stock of a national bank. (City of Boston *v.* Beal, 51 Fed. Rep., 306.)
47. A receiver of an insolvent national bank occupies a fiduciary relation to its creditors, and may sue in equity to enjoin the collection of taxes illegally assessed against the stock of the bank. (Brown *v.* French, 80 Fed. Rep., 166.)
48. Where a bank is insolvent and has passed into the hands of a receiver, a tax assessed against the shares of the bank can not be collected from the receiver or from the assets in his hands. (Stapylton *v.* Thaggard, 1 Banking Cases, 320.)
49. Acts 1882, chapter 165, authorizing the taxing of property held by assignees in insolvency, bankruptcy, or for the benefit of creditors under a voluntary assignment, can not authorize the taxation of a receiver for the personal property held by him. (City Nat. Bank *v.* Charles Baker Co., 4 Banking Cases, 127; 61 N. E. Rep., 223.)
50. In the absence of an assignment executed for the purpose of making a receiver the owner of personal property in his hands, or of any statute giving such effect to his appointment, the receiver can not be regarded as owner, so as to render him taxable for the property.
    Where a receiver deposits in a bank money acquired by a sale of personalty in his hands, the corporation of which he is receiver remains the legal owner of the fund, and hence the receiver is not liable to be taxed as the owner of the debt created by the deposit. (Ib.)

Taxation, bank's personalty in hands of receiver exempt.

51. The personal property of an insolvent bank in hands of a receiver is exempt from State taxation. (Rosenblatt *v.* Johnston, 104 U. S., 462.)
52. A tax levied on the property of a national bank subsequent to its insolvency is subordinate to the rights of a receiver appointed after such levy. (Woodward *v.* Ellsworth, 2 N. B. C., 216.)

Receiver's duty as to bank's executory contracts.

53. When a court of equity takes control, through a receiver, of a trust estate, in proceedings based on the insolvency and fraudulent management thereof, it is not more bound than in the case of proceedings for the foreclosure of liens to carry out all the contracts of the insolvents; but no executory contract is binding on the receiver until adopted by him, and

INSOLVENCY AND RECEIVERS—Continued.

POWERS OF RECEIVER TO DISPOSE OF ASSETS AND COMPOUND CLAIMS—continued.

it is the duty of the receiver to refuse to adopt such a contract which would prove so burdensome as to imperil the fund. (Whitney et al. *v.* General Electric Co. of New York et al., 74 Fed. Rep., 664.)

Statute of limitations does not affect assets in receiver's hands.

54. Upon the appointment of a receiver, all the assets of the association become, in his hands, a trust fund, which the statute of limitations does not touch or affect. (Riddle *v.* First National Bank, 27 Fed. Rep., 503.)

Interest on claims due insolvent banks.

55. Insolvent debtors of an insolvent national bank assign, giving preferences in favor of the bank. Quære, whether the debt preferred shall carry interest. *Held*, that where there is nothing in the language of the assignment, or in the circumstances under which the debt was created, to negative the presumption that the debt should bear interest, and nothing in the conduct of the receiver of the national bank to estop him from claiming interest, in such a case interest must be paid. (Bain et al. *v.* Peters, 44 Fed. Rep., 307.)

Application of deposit on claim.

56. When a national bank is insolvent, general deposits can not be applied to the payment of a note payable at such bank, although the bank is open when the depositor orders such application of his deposits and he is in ignorance of such insolvency. (First National Bank of Cambridge, Ill. *v.* Hall et al., 1 Banking Cases, 198.)

57. Where at the time a national bank was placed in the hands of a receiver another corporation had on deposit therein a certain sum of money and was also liable to the bank on distinct contracts, such other corporation had the right to direct the application of the money so on deposit. (Tourtelot *v.* Whitehead, 3 Banking Cases, 15.)

Receiver not vested with visitorial powers over national banks.

58. A receiver of a national bank, appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency, is not vested, by virtue of his appointment, with all of those visitorial powers over national banks which the United States, acting in its sovereign capacity, may exercise. (Brown *v.* Schleier et al., C. C. of App., 118 Fed. Rep., 987.)

Receiver can not maintain suit on fully executed contract.

59. A receiver of a national bank can not maintain a suit against a third party, based upon the alleged invalidity, as ultra vires, of a contract made by the bank which was fully executed ten years prior to his appointment, and to which no objection was made at the time, either by the United States or by any stockholder. (Ib.)

Receiver of national bank—dealings with pledged securities.

60. An instrument assigning certain shares of stock and bonds to the receiver of a national bank to secure a debt from the assignor to the bank, subject to certain prior pledges of a portion of the stock and bonds, in terms vested the receiver with "the rights of an owner, so far as regards sale, disposition, and management." *Held*, that dealings with the stock and bonds by the receiver after the assignor's death, with the approval of the Comptroller, by which a forced sale was prevented by prior pledgees, and all parties in interest were benefited, could not be attacked in equity by the assignor's administrator because he did not assent to the same. (McCartney et al. *v.* Earle, 115 Fed. Rep., 462.)

PARTIES WHERE RECEIVER HAS BEEN APPOINTED.

Suit to have fund applied to claim, parties.

1. In an action to secure the application of part of the funds in the hands of a receiver of a national bank, appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency, in satisfaction of plaintiff's claim against the insolvent bank for money received by it as collecting agent, the bank is only a nominal party, for the receiver is the one to be held accountable for any unauthorized disposition of the money sued for. (Grant *v.* Spokane National Bank et al., 47 Fed. Rep., 673.)

INSOLVENCY AND RECEIVERS—Continued.

PARTIES WHERE RECEIVER HAS BEEN APPOINTED—continued.

2. While the receiver of an insolvent national bank may interpose and become a party to a suit to enforce a claim against the bank, he is not a necessary party to such a suit, and a judgment rendered against the bank by a court of competent jurisdiction, in a suit to which he is not a party, is binding upon the receiver, in the absence of fraud or collusion. (Denton *v.* Baker, 79 Fed. Rep., 189.)
3. The holder of a judgment against an insolvent national bank, recovered upon a claim rejected by its receiver, has an adequate remedy by an action at law against the receiver, by the judgment in which the latter may be directed to recognize the claim, and he can not resort to equity to compel the allowance of the claim by the receiver, or enjoin its rejection. (Ib.)

When receiver may become party to suit in State court.

4. Though not a party to a suit against the bank in a State court, the receiver of a national bank may appear in that court, and contest the validity of the judgment. (Denton *v.* Baker, 93 Fed. Rep., 46.)
5. A judgment was fraudulently obtained in a State court against a national bank without making a receiver thereof a party. The receiver learned of it a few days later, but took no action in the State court to contest the judgment for nearly two years, the time expiring in the meanwhile within which he might move that court to vacate the judgment for fraud, and his application therein was denied. *Held*, that he was guilty of laches, and equity would not annul the judgment. (Ib.)

ACTIONS.

JURISDICTION OF ACTIONS BY AND AGAINST RECEIVERS.

In receiver's suits for assets regardless of citizenship of parties.

1. A Federal court has jurisdiction of an action brought by the receivers of an insolvent national bank in the name of the bank, to realize its assets, irrespective of the citizenship of the parties. (Linn County National Bank *v.* Crawford (C. C.), 69 F., 532.)
2. The Federal courts have jurisdiction of actions brought by the receiver of an insolvent national bank to realize its assets, irrespective of the citizenship of the parties; and it is immaterial to such jurisdiction whether the action is brought in the receiver's own name, as receiver, or by him in the name of the bank. (Linn County National Bank *v.* Crawford, 69 Fed. Rep., 532.)
3. The United States circuit court has jurisdiction of a suit brought by the statutory receiver of a national bank, without reference to the citizenship of the parties. (Short et al. *v.* Hepburn, 75 Fed. Rep., 113.)
4. Under the provision in the judiciary act of 1887–88 that "the provisions of this section" shall not affect the jurisdiction of the circuit courts in cases for "winding up the affairs" of any national bank, the circuit courts have at least concurrent jurisdiction (whether exclusive or not is not decided) with the State courts in cases of that kind, without regard to the citizenship of the parties. (Lake National Bank *v.* Wolfeborough Savings Bank et al., 78 Fed. Rep., 517.)
5. A State court appointed a receiver of a national bank, but he never obtained possession of its property. The original complainant discontinued, and the defendant filed a motion to dismiss, but no formal order of dismissal was entered. *Held*, that the pendency of the suit in that condition was no bar to a subsequent suit between the same parties in a Federal court for the appointment of a receiver, etc. (Ib.)
6. Act Congress, March 3, 1887, section 4, declares that national banking associations are, for the purpose of all actions by or against them, at law or in equity, to be deemed citizens of the States in which they are respectively located, but "the provisions of this section shall not be held to affect the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States in cases commenced by the United States or by direction of any officer thereof, or cases for winding up the affairs of any such bank." *Held*, that a receiver of a national bank may still maintain a suit in the United States circuit court, without reference to the citizenship of the parties or to the amount involved, to recover a claim due the bank. (Armstrong *v.* Trautman et al., 36 Fed. Rep., 275.)

INSOLVENCY AND RECEIVERS—Continued.

ACTIONS—Continued.

JURISDICTION OF ACTIONS BY AND AGAINST RECEIVERS—continued.

7. A receiver for an insolvent national bank, appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency, may sue in a Federal court, without regard to his citizenship or the amount in controversy. (Myers *v.* Hettinger, 94 Fed. Rep., 370.)
8. A suit brought by the receiver of a national bank, by direction of the Comptroller of the Currency, to enforce a liability due to the bank, and to secure a sale, under the order of the court, of pledged securities, constituting a considerable part of its assets, is one for winding up the affairs of the bank, within the meaning of the proviso to section 4 of the Federal judiciary act of 1888, and within the jurisdiction of a circuit court of the United States, without regard to the citizenship of the parties. (McCartney et al. *v.* Earle (C. C. A.), 115 Fed. Rep., 462.)

Residence of receiver does not affect jurisdiction.

9. The Federal courts have jurisdiction of suits by receivers of national banks to collect the assets thereof without regard to the citizenship of the plaintiff. (Fisher *v.* Yoder, 53 Fed. Rep., 565.)
10. A receiver, when appointed by the Comptroller, with the concurrence of the Secretary, is an officer of the United States. (Stanton *v.* Wilkeson, 8 Ben., 357.)
11. Where the action is against one of the defendants as the receiver of a national bank appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency, it is against a Federal officer, and one under the laws of the United States, and Federal jurisdiction can not depend upon diversity of citizenship. (Auten *v.* United States Nat. Bank of New York, 1 Banking Cases, 416.)

Question as to paying savings bank in full a Federal question.

12. The question whether a savings bank should be paid in full by an insolvent national bank, pursuant to the State law (Laws N. Y., 1882, chap. 409, sec. 282; Bank *v.* Davis, 26 N. Y. Supp., 200; 73 Hun., 357), or pro rata, as provided by the Revised Statutes, sections 5236, 5242. *Held*, upon a motion to remand, to be a controversy "arising under the laws of the United States." (Auburn Savings Bank *v.* Hayes, 61 Fed. Rep., 911.)

Amount necessary to give Federal court jurisdiction.

13. The Federal courts have no jurisdiction of a suit in equity against a national-bank receiver, appointed by the Comptroller, unless the amount in controversy exceeds $2,000. (Smithson *v.* Hubbell et al., 81 Fed. Rep., 593.)
14. In a suit by a creditor of an insolvent national bank, in behalf of himself and all other creditors, to enjoin the receiver and the Comptroller from paying dividends on an alleged fraudulent claim which has been allowed by them, the jurisdictional amount is to be determined solely by the amount of complainant's own claim, and not by the aggregate of all the claims of those whom he assumes to represent, or by the amount of the dividends, payment of which is sought to be enjoined. (Ib.)

Receiver's appointment does not bring assets under control of Federal court.

15. The assets of an insolvent national bank are not brought under the control or protection of the Federal courts by being taken into custody by a receiver appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency, nor by their transfer from the receiver to an agent of the shareholders appointed pursuant to the act of Congress to wind up the affairs of the bank. (Snohomish County *v.* Puget Sound National Bank, C. C., 81 Fed. Rep., 518.)

Courts have not general supervision of insolvent banks.

16. The courts are not vested with any general supervisory or directing power over the liquidation of insolvent national banks, and can not order or authorize a receiver to sell at private sale securities held by the bank as pledgee, which do not come within the authority given by Revised Statutes, section 5234, to order the sale or compounding of bad or doubtful debts, or the sale of real or personal property of the association. (In re Earle, 92 Fed. Rep., 22.)

Federal court loses jurisdiction when receiver's interest in property is transferred.

17. When the jurisdiction of a Federal court in an action by the receiver of a national bank depends solely on the official character of the plaintiff as

INSOLVENCY AND RECEIVERS—Continued.

ACTIONS—Continued.

JURISDICTION OF ACTIONS BY AND AGAINST RECEIVERS—continued.

such receiver, such jurisdiction is lost by a sale and transfer by the plaintiff of all his interest in the subject-matter of the litigation. (Weaver *v.* Kelly, 92 Fed. Rep., 417.)

Action against receivers for mismanagement.

18. A suit against the receiver of a national bank to compel him to pay out of the funds in his hands as receiver moneys claimed by the complainant is a suit arising under the laws of the United States, and can be removed into the Federal court. (Hot Springs Independent School District, etc., *v.* First National Bank of Hot Springs, 61 Fed. Rep., 417.)
19. A suit against a receiver appointed by a Federal court for a cause arising out of his management of the property committed to his charge is one arising under the laws of the United States and may be removed from a State to a Federal court without regard to the citizenship of the parties or the nature of the controversy. (Jewett *v.* Whitcomb et al., 69 Fed. Rep., 418.)
20. An action against a receiver of a national bank in his official capacity is one arising under the laws of the United States, of which a Federal court has jurisdiction. (McDonald *v.* State of Nebraska, 101 Fed. Rep., 171.)

Removal of cases from State to Federal court.

21. A suit to recover property acquired by the removing defendant, as receiver of a national bank, by authority of the laws of the United States, arises under the laws of the United States, within the meaning of the removal act of 1888 (25 Stat. L., 434). (Sowles *v.* Witters et al., 43 Fed. Rep., 700.)
22. Said act provides that the petition for removal shall be filed at or before the time the defendant is required to plead. A rule of the chancery court provided that the subpœna should require defendant's appearance on the first day of a stated term, and that he should answer within forty days from the return day or the day fixed for entering appearance. A subpœna required the defendant to answer on the first day of the April term, but the suit was not entered until the last day of court. The next stated term began on the second Tuesday in September. *Held*, that a petition for removal filed September 4 was in apt time. (Ib.)
23. A receiver of an insolvent national bank, appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency, against whom an action is brought in a State court to recover less than $2,000, has no right to remove the same to a Federal court. (Follett *v.* Tillinghast, 82 Fed. Rep., 241.)
24. It seems that a State court is a "court of competent jurisdiction" to adjudicate upon disputed claims against insolvent national banks. (Speckhart et al. *v.* German Nat. Bank et al., 85 Fed. Rep., 12.)
25. The rule requiring that, where the ground for removing a cause to the Federal court is diverse citizenship, that ground must exist not only at the time of removal but also when the suit was commenced, has no application where a receiver of an insolvent national bank intervenes as such and seeks the removal of a case which is under the head of "winding up the affairs" of the bank. (Ib.)

Where receiver of national bank may be sued in State court.

26. The receiver of a national bank is amenable to the jurisdiction of a State court in a parish other than that in which the bank was located and in which he has his domicile. (Adams *v.* Daunis, 1 N. B. C., 510.)

When Federal question not presented.

27. An action between a receiver of an insolvent national bank and a depositor does not present a Federal question under Revised Statutes, section 5242, avoiding preferences to creditors of such an insolvent bank. (Tehan *v.* First National Bank et al., 39 Fed. Rep., 577.)

When receiver not subject to order of State court.

28. A State court has no power to make an order directing the receiver of a national bank who has been appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency to pay a judgment obtained against the bank before the receiver was appointed. (Ocean National Bank *v.* Carill, 7 Hun., 237.)

Equity has jurisdiction in receiver's action to set aside fraudulent transfer.

29. Equity has jurisdiction of a bill by a receiver of a national bank to set aside a transfer of notes made by the bank to prefer a creditor. (Alabama Iron and Railway Co. *v.* Austin, 94 Fed. Rep., 897.)

INSOLVENCY AND RECEIVERS—Continued.

ACTIONS—Continued.

JURISDICTION OF ACTIONS BY AND AGAINST RECEIVERS—continued.

When case will not be reopened for the introduction of newly discovered evidence.

30. A case will not be reopened for the introduction of newly discovered evidence where such evidence is merely cumulative and its sources were well known to the parties at the first hearing. (Witters, receiver, *v.* Sowles et al., assignees, 32 Fed. Rep., 765.)
31. Proceedings upon a decree will be stayed for the purpose of allowing parties to take and file testimony newly discovered, when such testimony appears to be material and its materiality was not so direct and apparent that the failure to discover and produce it on the first hearing amounted to laches. (Ib.)

ACTIONS BY RECEIVERS.

When receiver may sue without Comptroller's order.

1. A bill by the receiver of an insolvent national bank against the shareholders to recover dividends unlawfully paid out of the capital at times when the bank had earned no net profits may be brought without an express order from the Comptroller of the Currency. (Hayden *v.* Thompson (C. C. A.), 71 F., 60.)
2. Authorization by the Comptroller is not necessary to entitle a receiver of a national bank to bring an action to establish a claim of the bank against an insolvent debtor and for the sale of collateral held by the bank, since the provision of United States Revised Statutes, section 5234, to the effect that the receiver shall be under the direction of the Comptroller, means only that he shall be subject to such direction, and not that he shall be obliged to get special authority for every act that he does in collecting the assets and debts of the bank. (Sumpter Turner, Syndic of M. Schwartz & Company, Plff. in Err., *v.* F. L. Richardson, Receiver of the American Nat. Bank, 3 Banking Cases, 232; 180 U. S., 87.)

Code provisions, when not applicable to receiver's suits.

3. The provisions of the codes that every action must be brought in the name of the real party in interest, except in the case of the trustee of an express trust or of a person authorized by a statute to sue, does not apply to the receiver of a national banking association suing in a Federal court held in a State which has adopted the code procedure; for the right of the receiver to sue is derived from the national banking law. (Stanton *v.* Wilkeson, 8 Ben., 357; Bailey, Receiver, *v.* Sawyer, 4 Dill., U. S., 463; Strong, Receiver, *v.* Southworth, 8 Ben., U. S., 331.)

Where receiver may sue.

4. A receiver of a national bank is an officer of the United States, and as such may sue in the Federal courts in the district in which such bank is located. (Frelinghuysen, Receiver, etc., *v.* Baldwin and others, 12 Fed. Rep., 395.)
5. The receiver, appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency for a national bank located in another State, is not a foreign receiver, and may sue in the courts of New York for an assessment levied on shareholders of the bank without regard to the doctrine of comity. (Peters *v.* Foster, 10 N. Y. S., 389; 56 Hun., 607.)
6. The receiver of a national bank in liquidation, having received his appointment from the Comptroller of the Currency, under the national banking laws, is an officer of the United States, and as such may sue in the circuit court, without regard to citizenship or the amount involved, under Revised Statutes 629, clause 3, conferring on that court jurisdiction "of all suits at common law where the United States, or any officer thereof, suing under authority of any acts of Congress, are plaintiffs." (Armstrong *v.* Ettlesohn, 36 Fed. Rep., 209.)
7. The receiver of a national bank may be sued in a Federal court in relation to a contract made by him on behalf of the estate in the course of its administration. (Gilbert *v.* McNulta, 96 Fed. Rep., 83.)
8. Where a judgment recovered in a State court against a county is assigned to a citizen of another State, the assignee may sue thereon in the proper Federal court, although the original judgment is still in force. The Federal court has jurisdiction to adjudge whether a liability exists, but can not issue execution to enforce the same. (Wickham *v.* Hull et al., 60 Fed. Rep., 326.)

INSOLVENCY AND RECEIVERS—Continued.

ACTIONS—Continued.

ACTIONS BY RECEIVERS—continued.

Receiver an officer of the United States under Revised Statutes, section 563.

9. A receiver of an insolvent national bank is an officer of the United States within the meaning of section 563, Revised Statutes, which gives the district courts jurisdiction of "all suits at common law brought by the United States, or any officer thereof authorized by law to sue." (Stephens *v.* Bernays, 41 Fed. Rep., 401.)
10. A receiver of a national bank, appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency, is an officer of the United States, and entitled to sue in the Federal courts, by virtue of Revised Statutes, section 629. (Thompson *v.* Pool (C. C.), 70 F., 725.)
11. A receiver of an insolvent national bank is an officer of the United States. (Speckhart et al. *v.* German Nat. Bank et al., 85 Fed. Rep., 12; Stanton *v.* Wilkeson, 8 Ben., 357.)
12. The receiver of a national bank appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency is an officer of the United States, and therefore the district court has jurisdiction of an action at common law to collect a claim due the bank at the time of the receiver's appointment. (Platt *v.* Beach, 1 N. B. C., 182.)
13. As a receiver appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency to close up the affairs of an insolvent national bank may sue in a Federal court without regard to the amount in controversy, and a suit in equity in a Federal court to restrain such a receiver from prosecuting an action at law in the same court is merely ancillary to such action, the bill in such suit can not be demurrable on account of the amount in controversy. (Aldrich *v.* Campbell, 2 Banking Cases, 481.)

Receiver's suit to recover assets—pleading.

14. The complaint in an action to recover the value of certain notes alleged to have been the property of a bank of which plaintiff was a receiver, and to have been wrongfully converted by defendant, contained two counts. The first charged that an officer of plaintiff's bank surreptitiously took these notes from its vaults and delivered them to defendant, which took with knowledge, etc.; the second charged that plaintiff's bank, in contemplation of insolvency, and with a view to prevent the application of these assets in the way prescribed by law, transferred them to defendant. *Held*, that a demurrer on the ground of a misjoinder of causes of action would not lie, the two counts in reality stating but one cause of action. (Brown *v.* Carbonate Bank of Leadville, 34 Fed. Rep., 776.)
15. The first count states clearly and distinctly what would be tantamount to the common-law action of trover, and does not attempt to unite that form of action with one under Revised Statutes, United States, section 5242, declaring void all preferences made by a national bank after or in contemplation of insolvency. (Ib.)
16. The allegation in the second count of the complaint—that plaintiff's bank, after having refused to pay its circulating notes and suspended payment to its creditors, and, being in default and in contemplation of insolvency, assigned and transferred certain notes to defendant, with a view to prevent the application of its assets among its creditors in the manner provided by law—is not open to objection as stating merely conclusions of law. (Ib.)

Receiver's action for conversion—limitations.

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

Defenses—ultra vires.

18. Defendant received, in trust for a national bank, stock in another bank, executing his note for the same at its par value, in order that the books of the bank might not show that it was the owner of the stock. He afterwards received dividends and securities in liquidation of such stock, and turned over the securities and paid part of the dividends to the bank, taking up his note and executing a new note for the balance of the divi-

INSOLVENCY AND RECEIVERS—Continued.

ACTIONS—Continued.

ACTIONS BY RECEIVERS—continued.

dend. *Held*, that he could not defend against such note in the hands of a receiver on the ground that he was an accommodation maker. (Tillinghast *v.* Carr, 82 Fed. Rep., 298.)

19. An agreement between the officers of a national bank and the maker of a note payable to the bank that it may be paid by the transfer to the bank of stock of another bank is illegal, and the receiver of the bank is not estopped from denying its validity by reason of having realized on securities transferred to the bank as a part of the transaction; such securities having been received by such maker as trustee for the bank. (Ib.)

Defenses—counter claim.

20. In a suit by a national bank in a State court to collect a debt, defendant set up a counterclaim founded on usury. *Held*, that under act of Congress, July 12, 1882, extending jurisdiction of State courts to suits by or against national banks, the defense was a proper one. (Wachovia Nat. Bank *v.* Ireland, 29 S. E., 835.)

Appeal.

21. A receiver has no right to appeal from an order or judgment made in the action in which he is appointed, without permission of the court appointing him, when he has no personal interest in such order or judgment; and, if he does so, the appeal should be dismissed at his personal cost, and without cost to the estate in his hands. (First Nat. Bank of Pocatello *v.* C. Bunting & Co. et al., 2 Banking Cases, 239.)

Appeal bond, when not required of receivers.

22. Under section 1001, Revised Statutes, no bond for the prosecution of the suit, or to answer in damages or costs, is required on writs of error or appeals issuing from or brought to the Supreme Court of the United States by direction of the Comptroller of the Currency in suits by or against insolvent national banking associations or the receivers thereof. (Pacific National Bank *v.* Mixter, 114 U. S., 463.)

Opening compromise.

23. A compromise of a suit by the receiver of a national bank and counsel for the United States will not be opened after a delay of seven years, no fraud being shown. (Henderson *v.* Myers, 11 Phil., 616; 3 N. B. C., 759.)

Receiver's suit against clearing house.

24. By agreement, a national bank, instead of the usual deposit of securities as collateral for payment of its daily balance at the clearing house, each day left with the clearing house all checks drawn on it, and other evidences of its indebtedness received from other banks, to be held until the balance due from it for the day was paid. While certain checks and other evidences of its indebtedness were so held the bank was closed. The clearing house collected the amount of the checks, etc., from the banks from which they had been received, and therefrom paid, besides the bank's balance for the day, due bills given by it for its balance for the preceding day, by their terms payable only through the clearing house the day after issue, and actually in the exchanges when the bank closed, and applied the remainder toward cancellation of clearing-house loan certificates issued to the bank under an agreement between the banks whereby any loss from failure of one to pay such certificates was chargeable on the others. *Held*, that the receiver of the bank, taking its assets subject to all equities and rights against it, had no equity, in a suit against the clearing house alone, to question the appropriation of the money paid by the other banks. (Philler *v.* Yardley, 62 Fed. Rep., 645.)

Suits in equity to recover dividends.

25. Equity has jurisdiction of a suit by the receiver of an insolvent national bank against all its shareholders to recover dividends unlawfully paid to them out of the capital at times when the bank had earned no net profits, and was in fact insolvent, it being in effect a suit to execute a trust, to undo a fraud, and to prevent a multiplicity of suits. (Hayden *v.* Thompson et al., 71 Fed. Rep., 60.)

26. A bill by the receiver to recover the dividends illegally paid may be brought without an express order from the Comptroller of the Currency. (Ib.)

INSOLVENCY AND RECEIVERS—Continued.

ACTIONS—Continued.

ACTIONS BY RECEIVERS—continued.

27. It can not be urged as a defense to such suit that the remedies provided by the national-banking act are exclusive, the right to recover diverted trust funds not being dependent on statute. (Ib.)
28. The fact that some of the defendants participated in but one or two of the sixteen dividends on which the suit was based, that others participated in more, and others in all the dividends, does not render the bill multifarious. (Ib.)
29. A receiver of an insolvent national bank may maintain a suit in equity in any district against all the stockholders within the court's jurisdiction to recover back unearned dividends received by them, and unlawfully paid from the bank's capital when insolvent, on the ground that it is a suit to follow trust funds. (Hayden *v.* Brown, 94 Fed. Rep., 15.)
30. The receiver of an insolvent national bank may recover from a stockholder dividends declared and paid after the bank became insolvent where necessary to meet the demands of creditors. (Hayden *v.* Williams, 96 Fed. Rep., 279.)
31. The receiver of a national bank can not recover a dividend paid to a stockholder not at all out of profits, but entirely out of capital, when the stockholder receiving such dividend acted in good faith, believing the same to be paid out of profits, and when the bank, at the time such dividend was declared and paid, was not insolvent. (McDonald, Receiver, *v.* Williams, 174 U. S., 397.)
32. The receiver of a national bank can not recover from a stockholder in an action at law the sum received by him on a partial distribution of the capital of the bank, made and received in good faith during voluntary liquidation, when the bank was at the time solvent, and retained sufficient assets to pay all its liabilities, although it subsequently became insolvent. (Lawrence *v.* Greenup (C. C. A.), 97 Fed. Rep., 906.)
33. Where dividends are paid a stockholder in an insolvent bank in disobedience to the banking act (Rev. Stat., 1898, sec. 2024, subsec. 40), the liability to repay is owed to the corporation and enforceable by it. (Gager et al. *v.* Paul et al., 87 N. W. Rep., 875; 4 Banking Cases, 30.)
34. Though such liability is owed to the corporation a creditor thereof may proceed in equity to compel restoration on the corporation's failing to do so. (Ib.)

Unearned dividends received in good faith, limitation.

35. In the State of Nebraska a suit to recover from an innocent shareholder of an insolvent national bank an unearned dividend which he has received in good faith without notice of any fact that would lead a reasonably prudent man to learn that the dividend was not earned is barred in four years from its receipt. (Hayden *v.* Thompson, 67 Fed. Rep., 273.)

Limitations in actions for dividends.

36. The national courts, sitting in equity, act or refuse to act in analogy to the statute of limitations of the States in which they are sitting. (Hayden *v.* Thompson et al., 71 Fed. Rep., 60.)
37. A stockholder in an insolvent bank who receives a dividend from funds properly belonging to the creditors holds it under an implied and not an express trust in favor of the creditors, and hence limitations run in his favor against an action to recover the dividend. (Ib.)
38. The rule that the time limited for beginning an action for fraud shall not commence to run while defendant conceals it does not apply when the concealment is by a third person. (Ib.)
39. In the absence of fraud, the cause of action to recover the dividend wrongfully paid arose when the payment was made, and not upon the appointment of the receiver and the discovery that the other assets of the bank were insufficient to pay its debts. (Ib.)

Set-off of judgments against dividend.

40. Where complainant has a decree in equity that defendant pay her dividends on stock held by her, and defendant has against complainant an unsatisfied judgment at law for an assessment on said stock, the court, on motion, will order the amounts to be paid under the decree applied on the judgment, though the judgment was at a former term and complainant intends to appeal therefrom. (Sowles *v.* Witters et al., 40 Fed. Rep., 413.)

INSOLVENCY AND RECEIVERS—Continued.

ACTIONS—Continued.

ACTIONS AGAINST RECEIVERS.

Where receiver may be sued.

1. Receivers of national banks have not the privilege in all cases of being sued in the Federal courts, and are not entitled to remove causes against them from the State to the United States courts. (Bird's Executors *v.* Cockrem, 2 Woods, 32.)
2. National banks, like any other corporations, and the receivers of them may sue and be sued in the State courts of their domicile. (Adams *v.* Daunis, 1 N. B. C., 510.)
3. The receiver of a national bank is amenable to the jurisdiction of a State court in a parish other than that in which the bank was located and in which he had his domicile. (Ib.)

Attachment of funds in receiver's hands not allowed.

4. The amendment of March 3, 1873 (Rev. Stat. U. S., sec. 5242), to section 57 of the national banking act of June 3, 1864, which provides that no attachment shall be issued against a national bank or its property before final judgment in any suit, action, etc., is mandatory, and applies to attachments issuing from State courts against such banks. (Dennis *v.* First Nat. Bank, 59 P., 777; 127 Cal., 453.)
5. The amendment of March 3, 1873 (Rev. Stat. U. S., sec. 5242), to section 57 of the national banking act of June 3, 1864, which provides that no attachment shall be issued against a national bank or its property before final judgment, is constitutional. (Dennis *v.* First Nat. Bank, 59 P., 777; 127 Cal., 453.)

Garnishment of receiver.

6. A national bank or the receiver of a national bank may be summoned as garnishee in an attachment execution in a State court, issued after a judgment against the defendant, although Revised Statutes, section 5242, provides that no attachment, injunction, or execution shall be issued against such bank in any action in any State, county, or municipal court. (Conway *v.* Shall, 42 W. N. C., 328.)
7. In a suit begun in a State court against a national bank, an attachment can not issue until after final judgment. (Rosenheim Real Estate Co. *v.* Southern Nat. Bank, 46 S. W., 1026.)
8. An attachment of a national bank and its receiver as garnishees can be maintained in a State court, although it can not create any lien upon specific assets of the bank in the receiver's hands, or disturb his custody of those assets, or prevent him from paying to the Treasurer of the United States, subject to the order of the Comptroller of the Currency, all moneys coming into his hands or realized by him as receiver from the sale of the property and assets of the bank. (Earle *v.* Conway, 20 S. Ct., 918.)
9. The suspension of a national bank and the appointment of a receiver do not defeat a right previously acquired by service of an attachment against the bank as garnishee, but the assets pass to the receiver subject to a lien in favor of the plaintiff in the attachment, which can not be disregarded or displaced by the Comptroller of the Currency. (Earle *v.* Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 20 S. Ct., 915; 178 U. S., 449.)
10. An attachment on execution by garnishment of money, in the possession of a national bank, is not an attachment against a national banking association, under Revised Statutes, United States, section 5242, providing that "no attachment * * * 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." (Conway *v.* Chestnut St. Nat. Bank, 42 A. 303; 189 Pa. St., 610.)

When proceedings in State courts not suspended.

11. Until a receiver has been appointed by a Federal court wherein the interposition of equity to settle the affairs of a national bank was invoked and the appointment of a receiver asked to take charge of the assets, neither law nor comity requires the State court to suspend its equitable remedy to reach the assets of the bank and enforce its own final process until the Federal court shall act, especially where in the Federal court the case is made by the stockholders of the bank and the judgment creditor is not made a party thereto. (Merchants and Planters' National Bank *v.* Trustees Masonic Hall, 2 N. B. C., 220.)

INSOLVENCY AND RECEIVERS—Continued.

ACTIONS—Continued.

ACTIONS AGAINST RECEIVERS—continued.

Judgments against bank after receiver appointed.

12. It is proper in a suit on the contract of a national bank after its receiver has been appointed to render judgment against the bank alone, and enter an order requiring the receiver to certify the claim in judgment to the Comptroller of the Currency of the United States, to be paid by him in due course of administration of the assets of the bank. (Wolf *v.* McNulta, 52 N. E. Rep., 896.)

Suits to establish claims, parties, limitations, evidence, decree.

13. It seems that an accounting of the assets which have come to the hands of the receiver in an insolvent national bank can not be decreed in a suit to which the Comptroller of the Currency is not a party. (Merrill *v.* National Bank of Jacksonville, 75 Fed. Rep., 148; 173 U. S. Rep., 131.)
14. In a suit against a receiver of an insolvent national bank to establish the claim of a creditor and his right to a dividend, the decree should not direct the payment of a dividend by the receiver, since the assets of such bank are, under the statutes, entirely within the control and disposition of the Comptroller of the Currency, but such decree should direct that the claim of the creditor, as established, be certified to the Comptroller, to be paid in due course of administration. (Ib.)
15. In an action against the receiver of a bank for dividends upon a debt for a deposit in the name of "S., trustee," the mere general statement of S. that the money deposited was his daughter's, in connection with evidence that she owned property of which he had the management and from which the fund deposited might have been derived, it not being shown that it was derived therefrom, is not sufficient to enable the daughter to recover. (Sowles et al. *v.* Witters, 35 Fed. Rep., 463.)
16. In a proceeding for the adjudication of a claim against a national bank that has suspended, the receiver appointed under the national banking act may be properly joined as a party defendant. (Turner *v.* The First Nat. Bank of Keokuk et al., 1 N. B. C., 454.)

When receiver can plead limitation.

17. Whether the receiver of a national bank can plead the statute of limitations to an action on a claim against the bank which was not barred at the time of his appointment, quære. (McDonald *v.* State of Nebraska, 101 Fed. Rep., 171.)

PROOF AND PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

CLAIMS PROVABLE.

Claims for damages are paid ratably with debts.

1. Claims arising out of the nonfeasance or malfeasance of the association should be paid ratably with the debts, technically so called. (Turner *v.* First National Bank of Keokuk et al., 26 Iowa, 562.)

Sureties of, do not share in assets.

2. Sureties on indebtedness of insolvent bank are not entitled to prove any claim against it by reason of the enforcement of their liability as such. (Stewart *v.* Armstrong, 56 Fed. Rep., 167.)

Creditors may prove entire claims regardless of collaterals.

3. A creditor of an insolvent national bank is entitled to prove the whole amount of the claims against it held by him, without reference to the collateral held to secure such claims. (Armstrong *v.* Bank, 8 C. C. A., 155; 59 Fed. Rep., 372; 16 U. S. App., 465, followed. Merrill *v.* National Bank of Jacksonville, 75 Fed. Rep., 148; 173 U. S. Rep., 131.)

Two judgments and dividends on same debt not allowed.

4. Complainants, on the request of a national bank needing funds, signed an accommodation note for $10,000, payable to its order, with the understanding that it would discount the same and use the proceeds in its business. The bank at the same time agreed to place to the credit of complainants on its books an amount equal to the proceeds of the note, complainants stipulating that they would not check against this credit except to pay the note or to reimburse themselves for paying it. The credit was accord-

INSOLVENCY AND RECEIVERS—Continued.

PROOF AND PAYMENT OF CLAIMS—Continued.

CLAIMS PROVABLE—continued.

ingly made, and the bank, after continuing business for some time, failed, and complainants were compelled to pay the note. They thereafter recovered a judgment at law against the bank's receiver for the amount paid to take up the note, and sued in equity for the amount placed to their credit according to agreement. *Held*, that they were not entitled to two judgments for the same debt, and to dividends on both judgments until one of them was satisfied, and that the bill must therefore be dismissed. (Latimer *v.* Wood et al., 73 Fed. Rep., 1001.)

What claims for rent may be filed before receiver.

5. A claim for rent which was due nine days before the suspension of the bank is an existing demand which is entitled to be proven up for participation in the distribution of the assets. (Chemical National Bank *v.* Hartford Deposit Co., 16 S. Ct., 439.)

Liability for rent when landlord reenters.

6. After passing into the hands of a receiver appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency under the provisions of the Revised Statutes, a national bank remains liable, during the remainder of the term, for accrued and accruing rent under a lease of the premises occupied by it, although the receiver may have abandoned and surrendered them; but if the lessor, in the exercise of a power conferred by the lease, reenters and relets the premises, the liability of the bank after the reletting is limited to the rent then accrued and unpaid, and the diminution, if any, in the rent for the remainder of the term after the reletting. (Chemical Nat. Bank *v.* Hartford Deposit Company, 161 U. S., 1.)
7. The receiver of a national bank succeeds to no rights beyond those which could have been enforced by the bank, its stockholders or creditors. He is not entitled to have a contract made by the bank, and which has been executed, set aside on the ground merely that it was ultra vires. (Brown *v.* Schleier et al., 112 Fed. Rep., 577.)
8. The receiver of a national bank can not attack the validity of a contract by which the bank leased ground for ninety-nine years for the purpose of building thereon, on the ground that it was ultra vires, since the bank was authorized to purchase and hold in fee real estate for certain specified purposes, and the question whether it exceeded its powers either in making the lease or in the erection of the building, is one which can only be raised by the Government. (Ib.)
9. A contract by which a national bank leased ground for ninety-nine years, agreeing to pay the monthly rental therefor, does not create an indebtedness for the full amount of the rental accruing during the term. (Ib.)
10. A national bank leased ground for a term of ninety-nine years, and expended over $300,000 in the erection of a building thereon. It occupied a portion of the building as a banking house and rented the remainder to tenants. By a subsequent contract it surrendered the building to the owner of the land, and the lease was canceled. A receiver was afterwards appointed for the bank, who brought suit to charge the property with a lien for the money expended in the erection of the building, on the ground that the action of the bank in making the lease and in expending the money was ultra vires. No fraud was shown in the transaction and it did not appear that any of the creditors were such when the lease was made. *Held*, that the receiver, under such circumstances, had no greater rights than the bank, and that the bill stated no ground for relief. (Ib.)

Subscribers to increased stock as creditors.

11. A subscriber who has made payments on his subscription to the proposed increase, believing that the statutory requirements would be complied with, is entitled to have the amount thereof allowed as a claim against the assets of the bank in the receiver's hands. (Armstrong *v.* Stanage, 37 Fed. Rep., 568.)
12. A national bank determined to increase its capital stock from $300,000 to $500,000. The new stock subscriptions amounted to only $130,060. The bank advertised an increase to $430,060. This was never authorized by vote of the stockholders, nor certified to or approved by the Comptroller of the Currency. The plaintiff subscribed and paid $2,000 for so much of the originally proposed increase. *Held*, that plaintiff did not become a

INSOLVENCY AND RECEIVERS—Continued.

PROOF AND PAYMENT OF CLAIMS—Continued.

CLAIMS PROVABLE—continued.

stockholder, and when the bank became insolvent was entitled to judgment against the receiver for the amount so paid. (Schierenberg *v.* Stephens, 32 Mo. App., 314; 3 N. B. C., 528.)

13. One induced to subscribe for certificates alleged to represent an increase of the capital stock of a national bank at a time when no increase had been authorized, on false representations of the cashier as to the bank's condition, it being in fact insolvent at the time, is entitled to a judgment against the bank and its receiver for the purchase money paid. (Newbegin *v.* Newton National Bank, C. C. A., 66 Fed. Rep., 701.)

Receiver liable for frauds of bank.

14. An embarrassed bank which organized a trust and safe deposit company to aid in its struggles for existence, *held* liable for funds abstracted from the trust company and used for the bank, on the ground that the organization and use made of the former was a fraud on the public. (Fisher *v.* Adams, 63 Fed. Rep., 674.)

Rights of creditors holding collaterals.

15. When a creditor of an insolvent estate holds collateral securities for his debt he is not required to exhaust his remedy upon such securities, nor to surrender them to the assignee or receiver administering such assigned estate, before receiving a dividend therefrom. (Wheeler *v.* Walton & Whann Co., 72 Fed. Rep., 965.)

Receiver liable for money received by bank.

16. The receiver of an insolvent national bank is liable for money borrowed by the president of the bank without special authority when it appears that the bank actually received the money and appropriated it to its own use. (Bank *v.* Armstrong, 152 U. S., 346; 14 Sup. Ct., 572, distinguished. Blanchard *v.* Commercial Bank of Tacoma, 75 Fed. Rep., 249.)

Demand of deposit of receiver.

17. Where a bank is in the hands of a receiver, a demand for payment of a deposit due by the bank is properly made by drawing a check on the bank and demanding payment thereof of the receiver. (Wylie *v.* Commercial and Farmers' Bank, 4 Banking Cases, 497; 41 S. E. Rep., 504.)

General depositors are general creditors.

18. A general depositor is merely a general creditor of the bank, and is not entitled to any priority of payment over other general creditors, in case of an assignment for the benefit of creditors or of bankruptcy. (Bank of Blackwell *v.* Dean, 2 Banking Cases, 232.)

19. Where a guardian deposited a trust fund with a bank as an ordinary depositor, and it was mingled with the other funds of the bank upon the insolvency of the bank, the cestui qui trust was not entitled to a preference over other creditors merely because the bank was aware that the fund was a trust fund, but, in order to entitle the cestui to a preference, it must have been a special deposit creating a trust relation, and not merely the relation of creditor and debtor. (Paul *v.* Draper, 3 Banking Cases, 50.)

20. The owner of a sum of money on a general deposit in a bank at the time of its failure is not entitled to a preferred claim against the assets in the hands of its receiver. (Schmelling *v.* State et al., 1 Banking Cases, 670.)

EFFECT OF PROOF OF DEPOSIT AGAINST INSOLVENT BANK.

1. The claims of depositors in a suspended national bank are, when proven to the satisfaction of the Comptroller of the Currency, on the same footing as if they were reduced to judgments. (National Bank of Commonwealth *v.* Mechanics' National Bank, 94 U. S., 437; 1 N. B. C., 133.)

COMPUTING AMOUNT OF CLAIM AGAINST BANK.

What credits not required on collaterals.

1. Creditors of an insolvent national bank can not be required, in proving their claims, to allow credit for any collections made after the date of the declared insolvency from collateral securities held by them. (Chemical National Bank *v.* Armstrong, 59 Fed. Rep., 372.)

INSOLVENCY AND RECEIVERS—Continued.

PROOF AND PAYMENT OF CLAIMS—Continued.

COMPUTING AMOUNT OF CLAIM AGAINST BANK—continued.

2. The fact that a creditor's claim is secured by mortgage or otherwise does not affect his right to prove for the full amount of the claim, nor does the fact that he has realized part thereof out of the collateral since the date of the receivership; but in the latter case he is entitled to dividends only until the balance of his debt is satisfied. (New York Security and Trust Co. et al. *v.* Lombard Inv. Co. of Kans. et al., 73 Fed. Rep., 537.)
3. Collections from a collateral security made by a creditor of a national bank after the declared insolvency of the bank need not be deducted from the amount on which dividends are to be computed by the receiver of the bank, as the secured creditor is a creditor to the full amount due him when the insolvency is declared, and his right to dividends is unaffected by his collateral. (Aldrich, Receiver, etc., *v.* Chemical Nat. Bank of New York, 20 Sup. Ct. Rep., 498.)
4. Creditor of insolvent bank has the right to prove and have dividends upon his entire claim, irrespective of collateral security he may hold. (People *v.* Remington, 121 N. Y., 328.)

PRIORITIES—NONE GAINED BY FILING CREDITOR'S BILL.

1. The manifest intention of the national banking act is a distribution of its assets, in case a bank becomes insolvent, equally among all the unsecured creditors, and the diligence of a creditor who files a creditor's bill can give him no greater rights than are given any other creditor to share in the distribution of the assets, and a prayer in the bill that such creditor be given priority over other creditors will not be granted. (Irons, Ex'r, etc., et al. *v.* Manufacturers' National Bank of Chicago et al., 17 Fed. Rep., 308.)

PRIORITIES BETWEEN BANKS.

When creditor bank has lien on insolvent bank funds.

1. A contract between two national banks that the proceeds of paper, discounted by one for the other, should not be drawn on in advance of the maturity of such paper, is not affected by the subsequent fraud of the bank obtaining the discount in reporting such proceeds to the Comptroller of the Currency as part of its cash reserve. (Fisher *v.* Tradesmen's National Bank, C. C. A., 64 Fed. Rep., 706.)
2. A contract by which one bank pledges any of its property in the hands of another bank, as collateral to notes discounted for and guaranteed by it, authorizes the discounting bank to hold a deposit balance, standing to the credit of the borrowing bank at the time of its insolvency, as collateral to any liability, then or at maturity of the discounted notes, until the amount of the lien has been ascertained. (Fisher *v.* Continental National Bank, C. C. A., 64 Fed. Rep., 707.)
3. Revised Statutes, section 5242, which invalidates all transfers of the notes, bonds, or bills of exchange of a national bank after the commission of an act of insolvency with a view to the preference of one creditor over another, does not prohibit a bank which has in good faith accepted the draft of a national bank the day before the latter's insolvency, and afterwards paid the same, from applying the proceeds of collections made by it on paper in its hands belonging to the insolvent bank to the payment of the draft, since its lien on such collection runs from the date of the acceptance. (In re Armstrong, 41 Fed. Rep., 381.)

Banks have same remedies as other creditors.

4. Sections 5151 and 5239, Revised Statutes, exclude banking associations from none of the remedies for the collection of debts, claims, and dues for the bank or its creditors provided by the general rules and principles of law and equity, but they impose upon shareholders and directors additional liabilities, and subject them to proper remedies for their enforcement. (Hayden *v.* Thompson, 67 Fed. Rep., 273.)

Valid transfers between banks after insolvency of one.

5. The Pacific Bank of Boston, not being a member of the clearing house, used to deposit with the Security Bank all checks received by it to be collected

INSOLVENCY AND RECEIVERS—Continued.

PROOF AND PAYMENT OF CLAIMS—Continued.

PRIORITIES BETWEEN BANKS—continued.

through the clearing house, and was credited by the latter bank as a depositor. The directors of the Pacific Bank having one Saturday, after closing, determined to go into liquidation, dispatched a committee to Washington to confer with the Comptroller of the Currency as to the appointment of a receiver. The appointment was made about 10 a. m. on Monday. Monday morning the cashier of the Pacific Bank sent the checks and drafts received by mail to the Security Bank, and with them his check for the whole amount of the bank's deposits, for which he received a negotiable certificate of deposit of the Security Bank. The latter at the time held the Pacific Bank's negotiable certificate of deposit. The transaction occurred about 9.30 a. m., when no officer of the Security Bank knew or suspected that the Pacific Bank was insolvent. *Held*, that the cashier must have presumed that the Security Bank still held its certificate of deposit, and that in sending to it the checks and drafts he was making a transfer which necessarily gave a preference and was void under section 5242, Revised Statutes, and the Security Bank therefore could not set off the Pacific Bank's certificate of deposit against its own. (National Security Bank *v.* Butler, 129 U. S., 223; 3 N. B. C., 320.)

6. Defendant deposited in bank a draft drawn on its New York correspondent, having theretofore slightly overdrawn its account. The draft was passed to defendant's credit and checked against. On suspension of the bank defendant stopped payment of the draft by telegram, whereupon plaintiff sued as receiver to recover on the draft. *Held*, that he was entitled to recover only the amount due the bank after charging back the draft. (Stapylton *v.* Cie. des Phosphates de France, 88 Fed. Rep., 53.)

PREFERENCES IN INSOLVENCY.

MEANING OF "INSOLVENCY."

1. The term "insolvency," as used in section 5242, Revised Statutes, forbidding transfer of the assets of national banking associations after or in contemplation of such insolvency, has the same meaning as it had in the bankrupt act; that is, it does not mean an absolute inability of a debtor to pay his debt at some future time upon a settlement and winding up of his affairs, but a present inability to pay in the ordinary course of business. (Case *v.* Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, 2 Woods, 23; Market Bank *v.* Pacific National Bank, 30 Hun., 50.)
2. Revised Statutes, section 5242, declaring void payments made by a national bank after the commission of an act of bankruptcy, or in contemplation thereof, with a view to prevent the lawful application of its assets, means an act of bankruptcy or insolvency in the legal sense of a failure to pay current obligations in the ordinary course, and does not invalidate payments made in the usual course of business before commission of any such act, and not in contemplation thereof, though the bank, if wound up at the time, would in fact be unable to meet all its obligations. (Hayden *v.* Chemical National Bank of New York, 84 Fed. Rep., 874; 174 U. S. Rep., 610.)

What is "contemplation of insolvency."

3. A bank is in contemplation of insolvency when the fact becomes reasonably apparent to its officers that the concern will presently be unable to meet its obligations, and will be obliged to suspend its ordinary operations. (Roberts, Receiver, etc., *v.* Hill, Administrator, etc., 24 Fed. Rep., 571.)
4. It can not be said that all payments made in the due course of business by a bank when its officers know its condition is that of actual insolvency are made in contemplation of insolvency, or with a view to prefer one creditor to another. (McDonald *v.* Chemical Nat. Bank, 1 Banking Cases, 657.)

WHEN INTENT TO GIVE PREFERENCE PRESUMED.

1. The intent to give a preference is presumed when a payment is made to a creditor by a bank whose officers know of its insolvency, and therefore that it can not pay all of its creditors in full. (Roberts, Receiver, etc., *v* Hill, Administrator, etc., 24 Fed. Rep., 571.)

INSOLVENCY AND RECEIVERS—Continued.

PREFERENCES IN INSOLVENCY—Continued.

WHEN INTENT TO GIVE PREFERENCE PRESUMED—continued.

2. After a vote of the directors to close their bank and go into liquidation, any transfer of the assets of the bank to a creditor, whereby that creditor secures a preference, will be presumed to be made with a fraudulent intent. (National Security Bank *v.* Price, Receiver, 22 Fed. Rep., 697.)

NOTES GIVEN IN RENEWAL OF OTHERS NOT EVIDENCES OF DEBT.

1. Notes given in renewal of other notes held by a national bank, the original notes not being returned to the maker, are not "evidence of debt" or "assets" within Revised Statutes, section 5242, declaring void all transfers of "evidence of debt" owing to any national bank made after insolvency, or in contemplation thereof, to prevent the application of the assets of the bank, as required by law, or with a view to prefer creditors. (First National Bank of Decatur *v.* Johnston, 11 So., 690; 97 Ala., 655.)

VALID PREFERENCES.

Mortgage or pledge for present loan valid.

1. A bank, being in an embarrassed financial condition, received a loan of money from defendant upon depositing with a certain commercial firm a portion of its assets as security. *Held*, that the fact that one of the members of such firm was president of the bank did not render the transaction illegal, and that the bank could not escape liability for such loan on the ground that the president had no authority to effect it, where it appeared that it was effected with the knowledge of the directors, and the money was received and used by the bank. (Casey *v.* La Société de Crédit Mobilier de Paris, 2 Woods, 77; 1 N. B. C., 285.)
2. The preference of one creditor to another mentioned in section 52 of the act of 1864 is a preference given to an existing creditor for a preexisting debt, and does not refer to a case where one makes a loan to a bank and receives a concurrent transfer of property as security therefor. (Casey *v.* La Société de Crédit Mobilier de Paris, 1 N. B. C., 285; 2 Woods, 77.)
3. Revised Statutes United States, section 5242, which prohibits all transfers by any national banking association made after the commission of an act of insolvency, or in contemplation thereof, with a view to the preference of one creditor over another, is directed to a preference, not to the giving of security when a debt is created; and if the transaction be free from fraud in fact, and is intended merely to adequately protect a loan made at the time, the creditor can retain property transferred to secure such loan until the debt is paid, though the debtor is insolvent and the creditor has reason at the time to believe that to be the fact. (Armstrong *v.* Chemical National Bank, 41 Fed. Rep., 234.)
4. Revised Statutes, section 5242, which declares all deposits, all transfers of deposits, and all payments of money made by a national bank after an act of insolvency, or in contemplation thereof, to be null and void, does not render illegal the retention of a balance standing to the credit of an insolvent national bank with a correspondent on the day of its failure which has been pledged for the purpose of securing loans made by the correspondent to the insolvent bank. (Bell *v.* Hanover National Bank, 57 Fed. Rep., 821.)
5. Where a deposit with a correspondent has, long prior to the commission of the act of insolvency by a national bank, been pledged as collateral to secure the payment of loans made to the insolvent by its correspondent, neither the subsequent insolvency of the bank nor the appointment of the receiver destroys the lien of the correspondent or its rights to dispose of the pledge to satisfy the debt secured. (Ib.)

Insolvent bank's mortgage for present loan valid.

6. Revised Statutes, section 5242, does not invalidate a transfer of property by a national bank to secure advances made to it at the time, though it is insolvent or in contemplation of insolvency; nor is such transfer, to the extent of such advances, rendered invalid by the fact that, as a part of the same transaction, it is agreed that such property shall also stand as security for an antecedent indebtedness, where the creditor acts in good faith and in the belief that the bank is solvent. (Stapylton *v.* Stockton, 91 Fed. Rep., 326, C. C.)

INSOLVENCY AND RECEIVERS—Continued.

PREFERENCES IN INSOLVENCY—Continued.

VALID PREFERENCES—continued.

7. The fact that a deed to property of a national bank, executed by its president as security for a loan obtained for the bank, and enforceable as an equitable mortgage, was not recorded until the day the bank closed its doors, does not entitle other creditors to set aside such deed, where there was no agreement to withhold it from record, and under the laws of the State it was good as a mortgage between the parties, whether recorded or not. (Ib.)
8. The president of a national bank, who owned a majority of its stock and exercised full control over its affairs, with the knowledge and acquiescence of the directors, obtained a loan for the bank at a time when it was, in fact, insolvent, though not known or believed to be so by the lender, and, as security, executed a deed to the bank building and lot, producing a certified copy of what purported to be the minutes of the action of the board of directors authorizing the conveyance, though no such action had, in fact, been taken. *Held*, that though insufficient as a formal conveyance by the bank, where authorized by the course of decisions in the State such deed would be upheld as an equitable mortgage. (Ib.)

May assign securities to secure previous debts.

9. As security for a preexisting debt, a national bank may make an assignment of a note and a real mortgage contemporaneously executed to secure such note. (Worcester National Bank *v.* Cheeney, 87 Ill., 603; 2 N. B. C., 227.)

Valid when given to avoid insolvency.

10. If the officers of a national bank, at the time of pledging a note to secure a depositor who had been allowing the bank to use his money, and who was apprehensive of a loss thereof, saw that the bank was approaching failure, and made the pledge to keep the note out of the assets to be distributed, such pledge would be void; but if they made it to prevent failure, and expecting to prevent failure, by retaining and using the deposit to pay other depositors, it would be good. (Roberts *v.* Hill, 23 Fed. Rep., 311.)
11. On examination of the circumstances of this case: *Held*, that the pledge should be sustained. (Ib.)

Bank's indemnity to its sureties.

12. The Pacific National Bank of Boston suspended November 18, 1881, but, after examination, resumed March 18, 1882, with the consent of the Comptroller of the Currency, and continued to transact business until May 22, 1882, when it again failed. Between March 24, 1882, and April 28, 1882, certain creditors, whose claims had been disputed and placed in a suspense account, attached the property of the bank, whereupon the bank gave bond, with the president and a director as sureties, and the attachments were dissolved. The bank transferred to the sureties March 22, 1882, a certificate of deposit for $100,000 on another bank, which, on April 13, 1882, was exchanged for other property. *Held*, that the attachment was illegal and that the receiver may maintain a bill in equity to discharge the sureties and compel them to transfer their collateral to him. (Butler *v.* Coleman, 124 U. S., 721, reversing Price, Receiver, *v.* Coleman et al., 22 Fed. Rep., 694.)
13. Money placed in the hands of the cashier of an insolvent national bank to indemnify him as surety on an attachment bond is a trust fund, although mingled with the bank's funds so that it went into the receiver's hands with the general assets; and a State court has jurisdiction to enter a decree establishing it as a preferred claim against the bank. (Flint Road Cart Co. *v.* Stephens, 32 Mo. App., 341.)

When payment after insolvency valid.

14. In an action by the receiver of a national bank to recover back payments alleged to have been made by the bank in violation of the provision of the national banking act (section 5242), declaring void all transfers of securities and payments made by a bank organized under it, "after the commission of an act of insolvency, or in contemplation thereof, made with a view to prevent the application of its assets," as prescribed by the act, these facts were found: Defendant held three certificates of deposit issued by the bank, drawing 6 per cent interest; its cashier, for the reason alleged by

INSOLVENCY AND RECEIVERS—Continued.

PREFERENCES IN INSOLVENCY—Continued.

VALID PREFERENCES—continued.

him that the directors did not like his paying so large a rate of interest, voluntarily paid two of them, mostly by transferring to defendant negotiable paper. The third certificate was paid on presentation. The bank at the time of these payments was in fact insolvent and had been for years, but this was known only to the cashier; it was in good credit and had committed no act of insolvency, and paid all its obligations as they became due or were demanded for six weeks after the last of said payments was made: *Held*, that the complaint was properly dismissed, as plaintiff failed to show that the payments were made in contemplation of insolvency, or to prevent the application of the bank's assets as prescribed by the act. (Hayes, Receiver, *v.* Beardsley, 136 N. Y., 299.)

15. The insolvency of the bank was so concealed by the cashier that none of its directors had any suspicion thereof, and it was not discovered by the bank examiner: *Held*, that under the circumstances the fact that defendant was a director did not as matter of law charge him with liability for the payments made to him; that, it having been found that he acted in good faith and in ignorance of any wrongdoing or of the bank's insolvency, payments made to him were to be tested under said provisions like payments made to other creditors. (Ib.)

16 A corporation in failing circumstances may, by conveyance, prefer one creditor to another in discharging its obligations, if such preference is made in good faith, while the property of the company remains in its possession, unaffected by liens or by process of law. (Alberger *v.* National Bank of Commerce, Mo. Sup., 27 S. W., 657.)

17. A conveyance of property by a corporation in failing circumstances to discharge its obligations, though constituting a preference, is not rendered fraudulent because the amount of property conveyed largely exceeds the debt thereby preferred. (Ib.)

18. A conveyance of property by a corporation in failing circumstances to discharge its obligations, though constituting a preference, is not invalidated by a general assignment made the same day. (Ib.)

19. Where an insolvent debtor, just before making an assignment for the benefit of creditors, and after he has determined to make it, pays in cash an interest-bearing debt, not then due, and the creditor, without notice of the debtor's insolvency, or of his intention of making an assignment, receives the payment and surrenders the evidence of indebtedness, the transaction does not constitute a preference, within the meaning of the assignment law. (43 Ill. App., 499, affirmed. Illinois Paper Co. *v.* Northwestern National Bank, Ill. Sup., 37 N. E., 66.)

When sale of drafts after insolvency not a preference.

20. Baldwin, one of the executors and the general financial manager and custodian of the securities of an estate and also the cashier of a national bank, purchased four accepted bills of exchange. To pay for them he drew his check as executor on the deposit in the bank to the credit of the estate, and placed in the box containing the papers of the estate, usually kept in the cashier's desk in the bank, the drafts with his memorandum attached: "Est. W. James, loan $25,000, Oct. 26th, 1881, C. Nugent & Co." The proceeds of the drafts were applied to the drawer's indebtedness to the bank. The bank failed, and the defendant was appointed receiver. He gave to the executors the box and all its contents except the drafts, which he kept, claiming that they were the assets of the bank. He refused to deliver them on demand, and collected them at maturity, but kept the proceeds separate. *Held*, that Baldwin, in the purchase of the drafts, acted as agent of the drawers and as executor and not as cashier, and though Baldwin knew at the time that the bank was insolvent, yet the transaction being a bona fide purchase and not a plan to secure preference of the estate over other depositors, was not in violation of section 5242 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which forbids the transfer of any bills of exchange, etc., owing to any national bank * * * after the commission of any act of insolvency or in contemplation thereof; and further, that this court has jurisdiction to follow the proceeds of the drafts as trust property so long as they are indentifiable, and to decree their payment to the estate. (Tuttle *v.* Frelinghuysen, 38 N. J. Eq., 12; 3 N. B. C., 576.)

INSOLVENCY AND RECEIVERS—Continued.

PREFERENCES IN INSOLVENCY—Continued.

VALID PREFERENCES—continued.

Payment by mail, when title passes.

20. When a national bank indebted to another bank makes remittances to it by mail in the ordinary course of business, title thereto passes when the letter is placed in the mails; so that, if made in good faith, not after an act of insolvency, or in contemplation thereof, and innocently received by the creditor, the latter may apply them to cancel the indebtedness, though the remitting bank in fact fails before they are received. (Hayden *v.* Chemical Nat. Bank of New York, 84 Fed. Rep., 874; 174 U. S. Rep., 610.)

When special deposit a preferred claim.

21. The C. Ry. Co., in order to secure one H. as surety for it on a bond for $18,000, given pursuant to an order of court, made a special deposit of $18,000 in the name of H., trustee, in a bank of which H. was president, receiving from the bank a certificate stating the particulars of such deposit and its purpose. The money so deposited was never separated from the other moneys of the bank, but the amount was credited on the books to H., trustee. Some time after the deposit was made H. drew $9,000 in checks signed as trustee, deposited the same in his personal account, and checked it out. The trust account showed a balance of $9,000 when the bank failed and passed into the hands of a receiver, the cash then in the bank amounting to about $11,000. *Held*, that the C. Ry. Co. was entitled to have its claim allowed as a preferential claim upon the assets in the receiver's hands to the extent of $9,000 only, and to be paid the remaining $9,000 pari passu with other creditors. (Cleveland C., C. & St. L. Ry. Co. *v.* Hawkins et al., 79 Fed. Rep., 29.)

22. Money deposited in one bank to the account of another, with directions to the latter to pay the amount thereof by telegram to a third bank, is a specific deposit, which may be recovered in full, as against general creditors, where the bank to whose credit the money is deposited receives the same, but suspends before making payment as directed. (Montagu et al. *v.* Pacific Bank et al., 81 Fed. Rep., 602.)

23. A fund coming into possession of a bank, with respect to which the bank has but a single duty to perform, which is to deliver it to the person entitled thereto, is a trust fund incapable of being commingled with general assets of the bank afterwards transferred to a receiver. (Capital Nat. Bank *v.* Coldwater Nat. Bank, 49 Nebr., 786; 69 N. W. Rep., 115.)

24. When an indorser pays a note to a bank, and takes a receipt containing an order for a surrender of the note on return of the receipt, the relation between the bank and the indorser is not that of debtor and creditor, but it is a fiduciary relation, entitling the indorser, on the bank becoming insolvent without applying the money on the note or procuring its surrender, to have the assets in the hands of its receiver applied in payment thereof. (Massey *v.* Fisher, 62 Fed. Rep., 958.)

25. Plaintiff, under an agreement with a bank, deposited with it $2,000 to secure the bank and the sureties it might procure from liability as bail, and received a receipt reciting the deposit, and that it was payable on return of the certificate and release from liability on bail bond. The money, without the consent of plaintiff, went into the bank vault through the regular channels. *Held*, that the deposit was special, and therefore, on the insolvency of the bank, plaintiff did not stand merely in the same position as the general creditors of the bank. (Anderson *v.* Pacific Bank, Cal., 44 P., 1063.)

INVALID PREFERENCES.

Preference of officers not allowed.

1. Where a savings bank, although it has officers of its own, is exclusively managed by the officers of a national bank to which it is indebted, a transfer of collaterals and money from the savings bank to the national bank, when the former is insolvent and on the verge of suspension, is an illegal preference of the de facto officers of a corporation. (Slack *v.* Northwestern Nat. Bank of Superior, 2 Banking Cases, 66.)

What forbidden after insolvency by section 5242, Revised Statutes.

2. To render a transfer by a national bank made after an act of insolvency, or in contemplation of insolvency, void under section 52 of the act of 1864 (Rev.

INSOLVENCY AND RECEIVERS—Continued.

PREFERENCES IN INSOLVENCY—Continued.

INVALID PREFERENCES—continued.

Stat., sec. 5242), it must have been made either with a view to prevent the application of the assets in the manner prescribed by the national banking act, or with a view to the preference of one creditor to another. (Casey *v.* La Société de Crédit Mobilier de Paris, 2 Woods, 77; 1 N. B. C., 285.)

3. Construction and application of Revised Statutes, section 5242, as to transfers by insolvent national banks. (National Bank *v.* Butler, 129 U. S., 223.)
4. What motive is sufficient under Revised Statutes, section 5242, to invalidate a transfer by a national bank. (Ib.)

Void when given in contemplation of insolvency.

5. To make transfers, assignments, etc., void under section 52, it is only necessary that the insolvency should be in the contemplation of the bank making transfers; the parties receiving the transfers need not know of or contemplate such insolvency. (Case *v.* Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, 2 Woods, 23; 1 N. B. C., 276.)

When given to postpone contemplated failure.

6. Where property is transferred by a bank to a creditor to avoid paying him the amount due him, and thus postpone the failure of the bank, it is none the less fraudulent and void. (Roberts, Receiver, etc., *v.* Hill, Administrator, etc., 24 Fed. Rep., 571.)

RIGHTS OF PERSONS MAKING DEPOSITS AFTER INSOLVENCY.

When a deposit may be recovered.

1. Where an insolvent association receives a deposit a short time before closing its doors, its officers knowing of the insolvency at the time, the receipt of such deposit is a fraud upon the depositor, and no title passes to the association, and therefore the depositor may reclaim the whole amount of the deposit; and as he claims under his original title, and not under a transfer from the association, such reclamation does not amount to a preference. (Cragie et al. *v.* Hadley, 99 N. Y., 131.)
2. Certain checks marked "For deposit" were deposited in a bank at a quarter to 3 on Saturday, and credit was immediately given for the amount thereof on the pass book. The bank closed at 3, and the next day was declared insolvent, with the checks still in its hands. It was the bank's custom, at the close of each day's business, to balance its books, crediting depositors with the amount of their checks, and if a check was subsequently returned unpaid from the clearing house it was charged off to the depositors. The depositor in this instance did not know of this custom. He had made deposits with the bank for several years without any special arrangement, and had never drawn against uncollected checks, except by particular understanding. *Held*, that on these facts title had passed to the bank so as to create the relation of debtor and creditor. (City of Somerville *v.* Beal, Receiver, 49 Fed. Rep., 790.) (Affirmed in 50 Fed. Rep., 647.)
3. But where the foregoing facts were alleged in the bill, and connected with the further allegation that at the time the checks were received the bank was "irretrievably insolvent, and made so by the operations of the president and two others of the directors," and that the depositor then believed it to be solvent and had no means of knowing of its insolvency, this was sufficient to show fraud and to render the bank liable to return the checks or their proceeds. (Ib.)
4. It was not necessary for the bill to specifically allege that the officers of the bank had knowledge of its insolvency, since such knowledge would be implied from the allegation that the insolvency was caused by the president and two directors. (Ib.)
5. A city treasurer deposited checks in a bank, indorsed by him "For deposit," and the checks were immediately credited to him on his pass book, though not in pursuance of any agreement to that effect. He had been a depositor in the bank for some years, but had no agreement that his checks should be treated as cash or that he should draw against them before collection.

INSOLVENCY AND RECEIVERS—Continued.

PREFERENCES IN INSOLVENCY—Continued.

RIGHTS OF PERSONS MAKING DEPOSITS AFTER INSOLVENCY—continued.

The bank became insolvent before the checks were collected, and their proceeds passed into the hands of a receiver. *Held*, that no title passed to the bank except as a bailee, and that the depositor was entitled to the proceeds. (Beal, Receiver, *v.* City of Somerville, 50 Fed. Rep., 647.)

6. When a bank has become hopelessly insolvent, and its president knows that it is so, it is a fraud to receive deposits of checks from an innocent depositor, ignorant of its condition, and he can reclaim them or their proceeds; and the pleadings in this case are so framed as to give the plaintiff in error the benefit of this principle. (St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company *v.* Johnston, 133 U. S., 566.)
7. Where money and checks are unsuspectingly deposited in a bank which is known by its managing officer to be hopelessly insolvent a few minutes before closing hour on the last day on which it does business, and the checks are subsequently collected by the bank's clerk, the whole of the deposit is charged with a trust, and an equal amount may be recovered from the receiver, who retains the specific money among the general mass of the bank's funds. (Wasson *v.* Hawkins, 59 Fed. Rep., 233.)
8. Where plaintiff deposits money with the receiving teller of a bank a few minutes before the bank closes its doors, to be credited to his account, and the teller, not knowing of the coming failure, after crediting the money in plaintiff's pass book, puts the money and deposit ticket one side, and before entry is made in the books of the bank it closes its doors, and the money is by order of the directors placed apart, and in that condition delivered to the receiver, plaintiff can maintain replevin for the moneys so deposited. (Furber *v.* Stephens, 35 Fed. Rep., 17.)
9. Plaintiffs deposited, in the usual course of business, certain drafts with a national bank, which were credited to them on the books of the bank and in their pass book. The bank was at the time irretrievably insolvent, and its drafts had gone to protest the day before; of this its president, to whom was intrusted its entire control and management, had full knowledge, and presumably its other officers and agents. The bank kept open until the usual hour of closing on the day of the deposit, but did not open its doors thereafter, and went into the hands of a receiver. In an action to recover the deposit, *held*, that in permitting plaintiffs to make it, in reliance upon the supposed solvency of the bank, a gross fraud was practiced upon the plaintiffs, and they were entitled to reclaim the drafts or their proceeds. Also, that the right of plaintiffs to make the reclamation was not precluded by the provisions of Revised Statutes, sections 5234 and 5242, forbidding all preferential payment or transfers by an insolvent bank and providing for a ratable distribution of its assets, as plaintiffs did not claim under a transfer from the bank, but under their original title, that their relation as creditors terminated when they elected to rescind the contract implied when the deposit was made, and they were seeking simply to reclaim their own property, and that neither the receiver nor any creditor of the bank had any equity to have such property applied in payment of its obligations. (Cragie et al. *v.* Hadley, Receiver, 99 N. Y., 131.)
10. The title to funds deposited in an insolvent national bank before banking hours, where the bank was taken in charge by the examiner before the time for opening arrived and was not thereafter opened for business, *held* to have remained in the depositor, and the funds to be receivable by him from the receiver. (City of Philadelphia *v.* Eckels (C. C.), 98 Fed. Rep., 485.)
11. Where a clearing house collected checks and drafts for an insolvent national bank on the day it had been closed by the Comptroller, and from the proceeds paid the balances due from the bank, leaving a balance to its credit, such balance must be presumed to include the proceeds of paper which had been deposited in the bank, and the title to which still remained in the depositors. (City of Philadelphia *v.* Aldrich (C. C.), 98 Fed. Rep., 487.)
12. It is not essential to the right of a depositor to recover from the receiver of an insolvent bank money deposited after it was known by its officers to be insolvent that he should be able to trace the identical money, but it is sufficient if the money which came into the receiver's hands was increased by the amount of the deposit. (Richardson *v.* New Orleans Debenture Redemption Co. (C. C. A.), 102 Fed. Rep., 780.)

INSOLVENCY AND RECEIVERS—Continued.

PREFERENCES IN INSOLVENCY—Continued.

RIGHTS OF PERSONS MAKING DEPOSITS AFTER INSOLVENCY—continued.

13. When a bank receives a deposit after hopeless insolvency, the fraud avoids the implied contract between the parties by which the relation of debtor and creditor would ordinarily arise and prevents the money deposited from becoming the property of the bank, and a trust is the equitable result. (Ib.)
14. Checks and drafts delivered by a depositor to a bank known by its officers to be insolvent, for collection and credit, but not collected before the bank closed its doors, remain the property of the depositor, and they or their proceeds may be reclaimed from the receiver. (Ib.)
15. Money deposited in a bank on the day it closed its doors, and when it was known by its officers to be insolvent, remains the property of the depositor, and may be recovered by him from the receiver where it is shown that it went to increase the sum which came into his hands. (Richardson *v.* New Orleans Coffee Co. (C. C. A.), 102 Fed. Rep., 785.)
16. The right of a depositor to recover a deposit made on the day a bank closed its doors was not affected by the sale by the bank to him on the same day of drafts which were not paid, and for which he gave checks covering the amount deposited. (Ib.)
17. A depositor is entitled to a preference where the deposit was made when the bank was hopelessly insolvent, which fact was concealed by the bank; and an equal amount may be recovered from the receiver, who has received the specific money among the general mass of the bank's funds. (Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company *v.* Indianapolis National Bank, 65 Fed. Rep., 690).
18. The fact that the money was not marked, and, by a mingling with other funds of the bank, lost its identity, does not affect the right to recover in full, if it can be traced to the vaults of the bank, and it appears that a sum equivalent to it remained continuously therein until removed by the receiver. (Massey *v.* Fisher, 62 Fed. Rep., 958.)
19. Where the bank is insolvent the depositor may maintain a suit for his deposit without making a previous demand therefor. (Colton et al. *v.* Dover Perpetual Building and Loan Association of Baltimore, 2 Banking Cases, 243.)

When a deposit made after insolvency may not be recovered.

20. A deposit made in the usual course of business vests in the bank, and can not be recovered by the depositor on the ground of fraud, though the bank was insolvent and failed on the next day, and though the deposit was made in reliance on representations of the president that the bank was all right, unless the officers of the bank knew of its insolvency at the time of the deposit. (New York Breweries Co. *v.* Higgins, 29 N. Y. S., 416.)
21. A deposit made in a bank at a time when the officers knew that it was insolvent can not be recovered from the assignee unless it can be identified and traced into his hands. (In re Commercial Bank (Ct. Insolv.), 2 Ohio N. P., 170.)
22. One who made a general deposit in a bank can not recover such deposit from a receiver on the grounds that the bank was insolvent and known to be so by its officers when the deposit was made, and that the fraud authorized him to rescind the contract, unless the money deposited can be identified in the hands of the receiver, or it appears that the funds coming into his hands were increased by that amount. (Quin *v.* Earle, 95 Fed. Rep., 728.)
23. To constitute fraud on the part of a bank in receiving a deposit when insolvent, which will authorize the depositor to rescind the contract and recover the deposit from a receiver subsequently appointed, the officers must have known or believed the bank to be insolvent at the time the deposit was received, and the fact that they knew it to be in an embarrassed condition is insufficient to establish the fraud. (Ib.)

When deceived depositor not allowed preference.

24. Where a general depositor presented his check to a bank, accompanied with a demand for payment, but by reason of the false representations of the president as to the solvency of the bank was induced to withdraw said check and to allow his money to remain in the bank, he can not, as a preferred creditor, maintain a bill to recover the amount of said check against a receiver appointed after the bank was declared insolvent. (Venner *v.* Cox, Tenn. Ch. App., 35 S. W., 769.)

INSOLVENCY AND RECEIVERS—Continued.

PREFERENCES IN INSOLVENCY—Continued.

CLAIMS OF SAVINGS BANKS NOT PREFERRED.

1. The provisions of the New York banking law, that debts due savings banks by an insolvent bank shall be preferred, is repugnant to Revised Statutes, sections 5236, 5242, requiring the assets of an insolvent national bank to be distributed ratably among the creditors, and is therefore inapplicable in the case of a national bank. (Davis *v.* Elmira Savings Bank, 16 S. Ct., 502.)

DEPOSIT OF COUNTY OR SCHOOL FUNDS.

When deposit of public funds preferred.

1. Public moneys deposited in a bank in violation of law as trust funds, do not become the property or assets of such bank, and remain trust funds, with title in the true owner, after the appointment of a receiver and the insolvency of the bank. State *v.* Thum, 55 Pac., 858, affirmed. (First Nat. Bank of Pocatello *v.* C. Bunting & Co. et al., 2 Banking Cases, 239.)
2. A county whose funds have been unlawfully deposited in a bank is not estopped from claiming such funds as a trust fund by reason of its treasurer having received a pro rata payment thereon in common with general creditors. (Ib.)
3. A fund deposited with a national bank, which it agreed to hold for the special purpose of paying certain bonds of a school district, and which it could not legally receive as an ordinary deposit or mingle with its own funds, constituted a trust fund, recoverable by the district from its receiver, though it was in fact mingled with the funds of the bank, where a sufficient amount of cash remained on hand at the time the bank suspended business and came into the hands of the receiver. (Merchants' National Bank *v.* School Dist. No. 8, of Meagher County, Mont., 94 Fed. Rep., 705.)
4. Where the treasurer and tax collector of a county, without authority of law, deposit county moneys in a bank, and receive certificates of deposit marked "Special," the title to the moneys does not pass, although there is no agreement that the identical bills shall be returned, and they are mixed with the bank's general funds, and the county is entitled to recover an equal amount from a receiver of the bank prior to the payment of the general depositors. (San Diego County *v.* California National Bank, C. C., 52 Fed. Rep., 59.)
5. The creditors of an insolvent national bank are not entitled to share pro rata in the public money deposited in such bank. (State ex rel. Anderson et al. *v.* Thum, 1 Banking Cases, 481.)

When deposit of public funds not preferred.

6. Under Revised Statutes, section 5242, which forbids all preferences among the creditors of insolvent national banks, a county whose money has been deposited by the county treasurer in a national bank that has become insolvent has no superior right over other depositors in the assets of the bank, where it is not shown that the identical funds deposited by the treasurer or the proceeds of such funds have come into the hands of the receiver. (Spokane County *v.* Clark, 61 Fed. Rep , 538.)
7. A county whose funds are deposited in a bank that fails has no preference over other depositors as to the bank assets where the identity of the funds deposited by the county has been lost. (San Diego County *v.* California National Bank, 52 Fed. Rep., 59, disapproved. Multnomah County et al. *v.* Oregon National Bank et al., 61 Fed. Rep., 912.)
8. Where the treasurer of a school district has illegally deposited its funds in a national bank, and they have become intermingled with the general funds of the bank, after the bank has been declared insolvent, no right is conferred upon the district by the statutes of Iowa to priority of payment out of such general funds over other creditors, and a decision to such effect by the supreme court of the State would not be binding upon a Federal court. (Beard *v.* Independent District of Pella City, 1 Banking Cases, 385.)
9. In order to establish its right to such priority of payment out of the cash fund in the hands of the bank's receiver, the school district must prove that such cash has been augmented by the addition thereto of trust funds belonging to it, and wrongfully deposited by its treasurer, and this is not shown by evidence to the effect that the amount claimed was not actual cash deposited, but was represented by checks drawn on the bank itself against an ordinary account, the amount of each being charged on the bank's books against the drawer and then entered to the credit of the treasurer of the school district. (Ib.)

INSOLVENCY AND RECEIVERS—Continued.

PREFERENCES IN INSOLVENCY—Continued.

CLAIMS OF UNITED STATES.

Section 3466 does not apply to insolvent national banks.

1. Section 3466, which gives the United States a priority for all claims it has against insolvent debtors, does not apply to the case of an insolvent national banking association. (Cook County National Bank *v.* United States, 107 U. S., 445.)

Claim of United States not preferred.

2. The United States Government has no priority over other creditors on the proceeds of the sale of bonds deposited as security for the circulation of national-bank bills, as well as no prior claim in the distribution of the bank assets, for the payment of the claims of the Government against such bank, and may not apply the proceeds of such assets to the payment pro tanto of its claim for postal funds and money-order funds deposited in such bank by the postmaster. (Ib.)

Offset of the United States

3. Against the proceeds of the bonds deposited to secure circulation the United States can set off no claim, except for money advanced to redeem notes. (Ib.)
4. And upon the failure of any association its 5 per cent redemption fund can not be retained by the Treasury to pay taxes due to the United States, but the fund passes to the Comptroller as an asset of the association. (Jackson *v.* United States, 20 Ct. Cls., 298.)

TRANSFER OF SECURITIES AFTER INSOLVENCY PROHIBITED.

1. A director of the M. S. bank, who was also the president of a bridge company, when he had acquired as such director the knowledge that such bank was in imminent danger of insolvency and would be closed the following day, and that the St. N. bank, as the agent of the M. S. bank at the latter's clearing house, had in its possession a large amount of the latter's securities and was responsible for all checks of the M. S. bank that would be presented at the clearing house on the next morning, signed as president of the bridge company a check upon the M. S. bank for the amount owing by the latter to the bridge company and had it passed through the clearing house on the next day, thereby effecting a transfer of such amount from the M. S. bank to the bridge company. *Held*, that such transfer was an invalid preference under section 48 of the stock-corporation law of New York. (O'Brien et al. *v.* East River Bridge Company, 1 Banking Cases, 615.)
2. When a bank was in fact insolvent and its officers and plaintiffs were chargeable with notice of its condition the bank, in order to gain an extension of time, pledged a note and mortgage as additional security for the debt due plaintiffs. *Held*, that such transaction was an unlawful preference. (Burrell et al. *v.* Bennett, 1 Banking Cases, 673.)
3. In an action to have certain payments made by the defendant bank declared fraudulent preferences, it appeared that the bank, when such payments were made, had been insolvent for years, and was hopelessly insolvent at the time of the payments, or immediately following thereupon. *Held*, that it must be concluded that the payments were made when the bank was insolvent and about to close its doors, and when its officers were chargeable with notice of its condition. (James Clark Co. et al. *v.* Colton et al., 2 Banking Cases, 530.)
4. Where a deposit in bank, made by an insolvent debtor, was applied by the bank to the payment of a note it held against the depositor, in order to prevent the release of a surety in the note, the making of the deposit was a preference within the statute, though there may have been no intent to prefer, as that was the natural result; and therefore, in an action to have a prior act of preference declared to operate as an assignment, the bank may be required to surrender the money, the facts constituting the deposit an act of preference being alleged and proved. (Northern Bank of Kentucky *v.* Farmers' Nat. Bank of Cynthiana et al., 63 S. W. Rep., 604; 3 Banking Cases, 564.)

INSOLVENCY AND RECEIVERS—Continued.

PREFERENCES IN INSOLVENCY—Continued.

INTEREST ON CLAIMS.

Interest on claims against receiver.

1. An order directing payment of interest by the receiver of a national bank from date of judicial demand is erroneous, as funds coming into the hands of a receiver are turned over to the Comptroller, and could not earn interest, and any payment of interest would necessarily be taken from some other trust fund; and this particularly where the involved circumstances of the case made it impossible to pay over the amount without investigation and an accounting. (Richardson *v.* Louisville Banking Co., 94 Fed. Rep., 442.)
2. No interest is recoverable against the fund in the hands of the receiver of an insolvent national bank on recovery in a suit to establish a claim against the bank, made necessary solely by the disallowance of the claim by the receiver. (Merchants' Nat. Bank *v.* School Dist. No. 8, of Meagher County, Mont., 94 Fed. Rep., 705.)
3. It would be an injustice to other creditors to allow one creditor interest for the time his claim was withheld by the receiver in order to obtain instructions as to his duty in the premises. (Guignon *v.* First Nat. Bank of Helena et al., 1 Banking Cases, 290.)
4. In a suit against the receiver of a national bank for money loaned the bank while it was a going concern, it was error to permit plaintiff to recover interest on the loan after the bank's suspension and the appointment of a receiver, since debts of an insolvent bank must be liquidated by the receiver as of the date when insolvency supervenes, and the amount of all debts computed as of that day. (American Nat. Bank *v.* Williams, 101 Fed. Rep., 943.)
5. The creditors of an insolvent national banking association in the hands of a receiver are entitled to interest on their claims during the period of administration. (National Bank of Commonwealth *v.* Mechanics' National Bank, 94 U. S., 437; White *v.* Knox, 111 U. S., 784.)
6. A creditor of an insolvent national bank, who establishes his debt by suit and judgment after refusal of Comptroller to allow it, is entitled to share in dividends on debt and interest so established as of day of failure of bank, not for subsequent interest. (White *v.* Knox, 111 U. S., 784.)
7. A creditor of a national bank is entitled to interest on the amount of his dividend from the time it was declared by a receiver of the bank until paid. (Armstrong *v.* American Exchange National Bank, 133 U. S., 433.)
8. In estimating the dividends to be paid out of the assets of an insolvent association, the value of the claims at the time when the insolvency is declared is to be taken as the basis of distribution. (White *v.* Knox, 111 U. S., 784.)
9. Where a national bank is declared in default by the Comptroller of the Currency, and a receiver is appointed, and a sufficient fund is realized from its assets to pay all claims against it and leave a surplus, the Comptroller should allow interest on the claims during the period of administration before appropriating the surplus to the stockholders of the bank. (Chemical National Bank *v.* Bailey, 12 Blatchford, 480; 1 N. B. C., 260.)
10. An action of assumpsit to recover such interest will not lie against the Comptroller of the Currency or the receiver of the bank, but will lie against the bank. (Ib.)
11. Where a bank has by reason of its own default been placed in the hands of a receiver, a demand of payment by a depositor is no longer a necessary condition precedent to a right of action for the deposit, and the deposit bears interest from the time of such default. (Ib.)

When depositor's account begins to bear interest.

12. In case of book accounts in favor of depositors, interest begins to run against an association in liquidation from the date of the suspension of business. (Richmond *v.* Irons, 121 U. S., 27.)
13. In an action against a bank to recover deposits, the balance found due plaintiff should bear interest from the institution of his action. (Bobb *v.* Savings Bank of Louisville et al., 64 S. W. Rep., 494; 2 Banking Cases, 760).

INSOLVENCY AND RECEIVERS—Continued.

PREFERENCES IN INSOLVENCY—Continued.

INTEREST ON CLAIMS—continued.

When no interest allowed on dividends.

14. Interest on dividends should not be allowed in favor of one who voluntarily delayed presenting his claim until long after the dividends were declared, although the delay was due to a mistaken belief that he had a right to pay his claim in full from collaterals in his hands. (Chemical National Bank *v.* Armstrong, 59 Fed. Rep., 372.)
15. The refusal of a creditor to accept the receiver's offer to allow part of a claim without prejudice to a suit for allowance of the remainder, or to the receiver's right to still further reduce the claim if the court should hold such reduction proper bars the creditor's right to interest on subsequent dividends on the part offered to be allowed, although it is subsequently adjudged that the whole of his claim should have been allowed; but he is entitled to interest on the dividends on the part rejected. (Ib.)

When receiver's offer to allow claim is deemed withdrawn.

16. The receiver of an insolvent bank withdraws his offer to allow part of a claim by filing a pleading in the proceedings denying the liability of the bank on the claim, and the interest on dividends should be allowed the owner of claim as though no such offer had been made. (Chemical National Bank *v.* Armstrong, 65 Fed. Rep., 573.)

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.

Rules of distribution in bankruptcy not applicable.

1. The priorities and method of distribution under the bankruptcy law have no application to the winding up of insolvent national banks. (Cook County Nat. Bank *v.* United States, 107 U. S., 445; 2 Sup. Ct., 561.)

Disposition of assets.

2. An order finally confirming an auditor's account in a receivership, ascertaining a balance for distribution, to which no exception is filed, is, in effect, an adjudication in rem, and the distributions are res adjudicata. (Rogers et al. *v.* Citizens' Nat. Bank et al., 4 Banking Cases, 69.)

Basis on which dividends are paid to secured creditor.

3. A secured creditor of an insolvent national bank may prove and receive dividends upon the face of his claim as it stood at the time of the declaration of insolvency, without crediting either his collaterals or collections made therefrom after such declaration, subject always to the proviso that dividends must cease when, from them and from collaterals realized, the claim has been paid in full. (Merrill *v.* National Bank, 173 U. S., 131; Aldrich, Receiver, *v.* Chemical Nat. Bank, 2 Banking Cases, 446.)

When creditor not entitled to share in distribution of assets obtained by assessing shareholders.

4. After the bank went into voluntary liquidation several creditors took in payment of their claims paper belonging to the bank with the bank's guaranty of payment, which paper was not paid. *Held*, that such creditors were not entitled to distribution of the assets obtained by enforcement of the statutory liability of the stockholders, because the bank after liquidation could not guarantee payment. (Richmond *v.* Irons, 121 U. S., 27; Schrader *v.* Manufacturers' Nat. Bank, 133 U. S., 67.)

National banks—distribution of assets in insolvency—holders of outstanding drafts.

5. When a national bank has been placed in the hands of a receiver as insolvent, the Federal law becomes from that moment the law of the distribution of its assets to the exclusion of the law of any State; and a second bank, which holds a deposit of funds of the insolvent bank, against which the latter has drawn drafts which have not been paid, can not pay the same after notice, and set up the payment as a defense to an action by the receiver to recover the deposit, although by the law of the State in which the second bank is located a draft or check is held to be an assignment pro tanto of the fund on which it is drawn; since by the Federal law it is not such an assignment as entitles the holder to a preference over the other creditors when the drawer has become insolvent before payment. (First National Bank of Chicago *v.* Selden, C. C. A., 120 Fed. Rep., 212.)

INTEREST AND USURY.

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WHAT LAW GOVERNS—APPLICATION OF STATE LAW.

Laws of what State control.

1. A note dated and signed by the makers in Tennessee and payable in Chicago, Ill., and forwarded by them to the payees in Chicago, to be used by the latter in raising money with which to pay off a prior note made by the same parties, must be held an Illinois contract, and governed by the laws of Illinois relating to usury. (Buchanan et al. *v.* Drovers' National Bank of Chicago, 55 Fed. Rep., 223.)
2. A note made in one State and payable in another is not subject to the usury laws of the latter State if it is valid in that respect in the State where it was made. (Sturdivant *v.* Memphis National Bank, C. C. A., 60 Fed. Rep., 730; Ib., 736.)

WHAT CONSTITUTES USURY.

Discount at higher rate than is legal is usury.

1. The discounting of business paper by a national banking association at a higher than the legal rate is usurious, though the law of the State fixes no limit to the rate which natural persons may take for the discount or purchase of such paper. (Johnson *v.* National Bank of Gloversville, 74 N. Y., 329; National Bank *v.* Johnson, 104 U. S., 271.)
2. The purchase of accepted drafts by a national bank from the holder without his indorsement at a greater reduction than lawful interest on their face value is a discounting of those drafts within the meaning of Revised Statutes, section 5197, which prohibits such bank from taking interest on any loan or discount made by it at a greater rate than is allowed by the laws of the State where it is situated. (Danforth et al. *v.* National State Bank of Elizabeth, 48 Fed. Rep., 271.)

INTEREST AND USURY—Continued.

WHAT CONSTITUTES USURY—continued.

More than legal interest on overdrafts is usury.

3. By charging more than legal interest on overdrafts a national banking association loses the right to recover any interest at all. (Third National Bank of Philadelphia *v.* Miller, 90 Penn. St., 241.)

When interest on overdraft not usury.

4. Where drafts are from time to time deposited in a bank, some of them being payable on demand and some on time, an agreement between the bank and the depositor that credit shall be given for such drafts on the day after their deposit, the depositor being charged the full legal rate for any overdraft, does not constitute usury when such agreement is made in good faith in order to save involved calculations. (Timberlake et al. *v.* First National Bank, 43 Fed. Rep., 231.)
5. Charging a depositor, by agreement, at the end of each month, with interest at the full legal rate on his overdraft, and adding such charge to the overdraft, does not constitute usury. (Ib.)

When commission in addition to interest is usury.

6. Bank loaned money upon note which it afterwards discounted, the maker agreeing to open account with bank or to pay 2½ per cent commission to the bank on the loan. As the money loaned belonged to the bank, commission held to be usury. (Union National Bank *v.* L., N. A. and C. Ry. Co., Ill. Supreme Court, May 9, 1893, 34 N. E., 135.)

Agreement in mortgage for illegal interest on notes secured.

7. An agreement to pay illegal interest in a mortgage given to secure the notes after maturity forfeits both legal and illegal interest, though no interest is expressed in the notes themselves. (Alves *v.* Henderson National Bank, 3 N. B. C., 452.)

Transactions held not to be usurious.

8. Usurious interest is not paid a national bank by sale of the mortgaged lands so as to authorize recovery back of same, under Revised Statutes United States, section 5198, where the same is embraced in a note, and the debtor then gives bonds secured by trust deed therefor, and in action to foreclose, usury is set up, and the amount thereof deducted by the judgment from the amount due on the bonds. (Talbot *v.* First Nat. Bank, 76 N. W., 726.)

Usurious note to officer does not evade bank's liability.

9. A national bank accepted as security for a debt, partly antecedent and partly created at the time, a real-estate mortgage naming an individual, an officer of the bank, as mortgagee. The transaction was usurious. *Held*, that having given the transaction the form of one with an individual for the purpose of evading the liabilities peculiar to national banks, the bank could not be heard to assert its true nature for the purpose of evading the liabilities attaching to individuals and of claiming the privileges of national banks. (Gadsen *v.* Thrush, 76 N. W., 1060.)

When usury law not applicable to bank's collateral.

10. In a suit to foreclose a mortgage securing a note made to be used as collateral to a note owing to a national bank, the mere fact that the proceeds of such collateral, when collected by the payee thereof, are to be used to discharge the principal note to the bank does not justify the extension of the exemptions of national banks, under the Federal statutes, from penalties for usury to such foreclosure proceedings. Order (1898) 76 N. W., 1060, affirmed on rehearing. (Gadsen *v.* Thrush, 78 N. W., 632.)

Stipulation for attorney's fee usurious.

11. A provision in a promissory note "to pay an attorney's fee of 10 per cent on the amount due if suit is brought to enforce payment, for use of the attorney bringing the suit," is a stipulation for a penalty or forfeiture, and tends to the oppression of the debtor; is a cover for usury, and is without consideration and contrary to public policy, and void. (Merchants' National Bank *v.* Sevier et al., 14 Fed. Rep., 662.)
12. Such a stipulation in a note discounted by a national bank is void for the further reason that it is in excess of the power of the bank under its charter. (Ib.)

INTEREST AND USURY—Continued.

WHAT CONSTITUTES USURY—continued.

Contra.

13. A contract to pay attorney's fees for collecting, in addition to principal and interest, is not, on its face, usurious; nor does it become usurious by reducing the debt to judgment and including in the judgment 10 per cent for attorney's fees. (National Bank *v.* Danforth, Ga., 7 S. E., 546.)

When purchase of note not usurious.

14. Usury can not arise from the purchase from brokers of a note at a discount. (Second National Bank of Clarion *v.* Morgan, Pa., 30 A., 957.)
15. C., whose business was lending money and indorsing paper, had an arrangement with plaintiff bank by which it was to discount all notes bearing her indorsement, for the benefit of the maker; the proceeds to be drawn by "discount checks" signed by the maker, plaintiff being furnished by C. with collateral security to indemnify it. Defendant made application to C. for a loan of $50 for three months, and C. offered, as testified by defendant, to make the loan, or, as testified by C., to lend C.'s credit for $10. A note for $60, signed by defendant, payable to and indorsed by C., was discounted by plaintiff, and the proceeds, less the legal discount, placed to defendant's credit, and immediately withdrawn on his discount check, he thereupon paying $10 to C.'s agent. *Held*, that whether the transaction was a cover for usury, to plaintiff's knowledge, was a question for the jury. (Flour City National Bank *v.* Miller, Sup., 38 N. Y. S., 503.)

Interest charged all that is regarded illegal.

16. In these statutes relating to illegal interest, it is the interest charged, and not the interest to which a forfeiture might be enforced that the statute regards as illegal, and if interest greater than the legal rate is charged, it may be relinquished, and recovery had of the legal rate. (Talbot *v.* Sioux City National Bank, 185 U. S., 172.)

STATE USURY LAWS INAPPLICABLE TO NATIONAL BANKS.

1. The usury laws of the State do not apply to national banking associations. (Farmers and Mechanics' Bank *v.* Dearing, 91 U. S., 29; Central National Bank *v.* Pratt, 115 Mass., 539; First National Bank *v.* Garlinghouse, 22 Ohio St., 492; Davis *v.* Randall, 115 Mass., 547; Hintermister *v.* First National Bank, 64 N. Y., 212.)
2. And the remedies provided by the State for the taking of usury can not be resorted to. (Farmers and Mechanics' Bank *v.* Dearing, supra; Wiley *v.* Starbuck, 44 Ind., 298.)
3. A State law imposing a penalty on banks exacting usurious discounts does not apply to national banks, the penalty imposed on such banks by Federal laws in regard to usurious discounts being exclusive. (Florence Railroad and Improvement Company *v.* Chase National Bank, Ala., 17 So., 720.)
4. National banks organized under act of Congress are not bound by the usury laws of the States in which they are situated. (The First National Bank of Columbus, plaintiff in error, *v.* Garlinghouse et al., 22 Ohio St., 492; 1 N. B. C., 811.)
5. Code 1886, section 4140, making it a misdemeanor for any banker to discount commercial paper at a higher rate than 8 per cent per annum, has no application to national banks. (Slaughter *v.* First Nat. Bank, 19 So., 430.)

State law may not provide additional forfeiture for usury.

6. The only forfeiture for usury declared by section 30 of act of 1864 is of entire interest, and no greater loss is incurred by such bank by reason of the usury laws of a State. (Farmers' National Bank *v.* Dearing, 91 U. S., 29.)
7. The penalty imposed by section 5198, Revised Statutes, United States, upon national banks for charging usury is exclusive. The law of this State that a waiver of homestead, when part of a usurious contract, is void, imposes a penalty for charging usury, and is, therefore, not applicable to national banks. It follows that a surety who signs a promissory note containing a waiver of homestead, and secretly tainted with usury, of which latter fact he had no knowledge at the time of signing, is not discharged from liability when the note is payable to a national bank, as his risk has not been increased. (First Nat. Bank of Dalton *v.* McIntire, 37 S. E. Rep., 381; 3 Banking Cases, 70.)

INTEREST AND USURY—Continued.

EFFECT OF TAKING USURY ON CONTRACT.

Usury does not invalidate contract.

1. The taking of illegal interest by a national banking association does not render the contract void. (Farmers and Mechanics' Bank *v.* Dearing, supra.)
2. It does not invalidate an indorsement of a guaranty of the notes upon which the usurious interest was paid. (Oates *v.* First National Bank of Montgomery, 100 U. S., 239; Lazear *v.* National Union Bank of Baltimore, 52 Md., 78.)
3. The fact that a part of the consideration of a note was for usurious interest on a former note does not render the note void in toto. (First National Bank *v.* Ledbetter, Tex. Civ. App., 34 S. W., 1042.)
4. The reservation of illegal interest by a national bank does not avoid the principal. (Shinkle *v.* The First National Bank of Ripley, 22 Ohio St., 516; 1 N. B. C., 824.)
5. The discounting of a promissory note by a national bank at an unlawful rate of interest does not render the note void in toto, but only to the extent of the interest. (The First National Bank of Columbus, plaintiff in error, *v.* Garlinghouse et al., 22 Ohio St., 492; 1 N. B. C., 811.)
6. National banks are authorized to take mortgages on real estate in good faith to secure debts previously contracted. A national bank extended the time of payment of indebtedness at a usurious rate of interest and took therefor notes and a mortgage made by the debtor to a third person, the notes being indorsed by the latter. *Held*, that the usury only avoided the interest, and that to the extent the debt was valid the mortgage was a bona fide security and that the bank by becoming the owner of the notes acquired the equity in the mortgage. (Allen *v.* The First Nat. Bank of Xenia, 23 Ohio St., 97; 1 N. B. C., 828.)

Usury on notes does not invalidate a guaranty of them.

7. A guaranty of negotiable paper discounted by a national bank is not rendered void by the fact that the bank demanded and received usurious interest upon the notes. (Lazear *v.* National Union Bank of Baltimore, 2 N. B. C., 261.)

Usury does not affect liability of antecedent parties for interest.

8. The liabilities of antecedent parties to a note or bill will not be affected by the usurious character of the transaction between the payee and the association; and the association may recover the full amount of the note or bill from the maker or acceptor. (Smith *v.* The Exchange Bank of Pittsburg, 26 Ohio St., 141.)

Indorser bank not estopped because it has charged usury.

9. Where a national banking association has discounted notes for another bank at a usurious rate of interest, the fact that the other bank has charged illegal interest on those notes to its customers will not affect its right to set up the defense of usury in an action by the association. (Third National Bank of Philadelphia *v.* Miller, supra.)

Surety not released by exaction of usury.

10. The discounting of a note for the principal maker at an unlawful rate of interest is not such an unauthorized use of the note as will discharge the sureties from liability. In the absence of any express agreement or understanding on that subject between the sureties and the principal, of which the holder had notice, or any intention to practice a fraud on the sureties, they must be held to have trusted to the judgment and discretion of the principal as to the terms on which the note might be discounted. (First Nat. Bank of Columbus *v.* Garlinghouse, 22 Ohio St., 492; 1 N. B. C., 811.)

Penalty may not be pleaded as a defense.

11. Under the national banking act (13 Stat. L., 99) prescribing a penalty against national banks for taking usury, which can only be collected in an action of debt, a defense of usury can not be set up to defeat a bank's recovery on a note. (First Nat. Bank *v.* Anderson, 67 N. Y. S., 434; 55 App. Div., 570.)

INTEREST AND USURY—Continued.

FORFEITURE OF INTEREST.

Usury destroys interest-bearing power of note.

1. But usury destroys the interest-bearing power of the obligation; and there will be no point of time from which it can bear interest. (Lucas *v.* Government National Bank, 78 Penn. St., 228; reversed by Second National Bank of Clarion *v.* Morgan, 30 Atl. Rep., 957.)
2. Where a national bank takes, receives, or charges more than the legal rate of interest in the discount of a note, the interest-bearing power of the note is destroyed and remains destroyed until it is paid. (Guthrie *v.* Reid, 107 Penn. St., 251; 3 N. B. C., 751.)

Usury forfeits interest before and after maturity until judgment.

3. The usury works a forfeiture of the entire interest accruing after maturity and before judgment, as well as that which accrues before maturity. (Shunk *v.* The First National Bank of Galion, 22 Ohio St., 508.)
4. Under act of Congress, June 3, 1864, section 30, providing that national banks knowingly receiving or charging a greater rate of interest than allowed by the State where the bank is located shall forfeit the entire interest which the note carries with it, or which has been agreed to be paid thereon, not only is forfeited a greater sum reserved by the bank out of the money than the legal interest for the time the note has to run, but also the interest accruing by law upon nonpayment after maturity. (Alves *v.* Henderson National Bank, 3 N. B. C., 452.)
5. Where a national bank received usurious interest it forfeits the entire interest on the note, including that accruing after maturity, though the latter rate be lawful. (Shafer *v.* First National Bank, 36 P., 998.)
6. The receipt by a national bank of an usurious rate of interest upon the discount of a note works a forfeiture of such interest as would otherwise have accrued after the maturity of the note. (The First National Bank of Uniontown *v.* Stauffer, 1 Fed. Rep., 187.)
7. Section 5198, Revised Statutes, makes the receiving or charging "a rate of interest greater than is allowed" "a forfeiture of the entire interest." In case a greater rate of interest has been paid, the debtor may recover back "twice the amount of interest thus paid." (Hill *v.* National Bank of Barre, 15 Fed. Rep., 432.)
8. A national bank by contracting for usurious interest forfeits all interest only to the date of bringing suit on the note, and judgment for the principal should bear interest at the legal rate from the date of filing the petition. (Second Nat. Bank of Richmond *v.* Fitzpatrick et al., 63 S. W. Rep., 459; 3 Banking Cases, 461.)

Contra.

9. The taking of usurious interest under section 5197 of the Revised Statutes of the United States and the Pennsylvania act of May 28, 1858, does not prevent the recovery of the lawful interest. (Appeal of Second National Bank of Titusville; Henderson, to use of Second National Bank of Titusville *v.* Waid, 96 Penn. St., 460; 3 N. B. C., 740.)

Interest on judgment on usurious note.

10. A judgment on a note, whereon interest is forfeited because of usury, bears interest at 6 per cent, under General Statutes 1889, paragraph 3500, relating to interest on judgments, though the note provided for lawful interest after maturity. (Shafer *v.* First National Bank, 36 P., 998.)

RENEWAL OF USURIOUS NOTE.

Usury is not purged by settlements and renewals.

1. The knowingly taking or receiving by a national bank of a greater rate of interest than is lawful in the State where it is located is usurious under the national banking act and the entire interest is forfeited, and the usury is not purged by settlements and renewal notes without additional usury. (Pickett *v.* Merchants' National Bank of Memphis, 32 Ark., 346; 2 N. B. C., 209.)

Note given for interest partly usurious is without consideration.

2. A promissory note given for already accrued interest, in part usurious, was without consideration, and suspension of the right of collection between its date and maturity in no way operated to supply this essential element, otherwise lacking. (McGhee *v.* First National Bank of Tobias, 58 N. W., 537.)

INTEREST AND USURY—Continued.

WHAT RATE OF INTEREST MAY BE CHARGED.

Over 7 per cent usurious when no rate fixed by State law.

1. In New York the rate of interest which a corporation may pay is not limited. A national bank, located in that State, loaned money to a corporation at a rate of interest exceeding 7 per cent per annum. *Held*, that the interest on the loan was forfeited under section 30 of the national banking act (13 Stat. L., 108), which provided that when no rate of interest was fixed by the law of a State a national bank might charge a rate not exceeding 7 per cent per annum, and that if it charged more the entire interest should be forfeited. (In re Wild, 11 Blatch., 243; 1 N. B. C., 246.)
2. A national bank discounting business paper at a greater rate than 7 per cent is liable to the forfeiture of double the excess over 7 per cent imposed by the national banking act, although the transaction is not usurious under the State law. (Johnson *v.* National Bank of Gloversville, 74 N. Y., 329; 30 Am. Rep., 302; 2 N. B. C., 302.)
3. No privilege of immunity from the usury laws of the States is conferred upon national banks by the act of Congress of 1864 (13 Stat. L., 99), and a contract for a loan made in this State with one of these organizations, by which it reserves a greater rate of interest than 7 per cent is void. (First National Bank of Whitehall, respondent, *v.* James Lamb et al., appellants, 50 N. Y., 95.)
4. The provision of section 30 of said act, limiting the forfeiture to the interest, has reference only to the preceding sentence, which prescribes a rate of interest in those States and Territories where no rate is fixed by law. A construction of this provision which would make it applicable to contracts made in States where the rate of interest is regulated, and which would bring it in conflict with State laws, would render it unconstitutional. (Ib.)
5. The power to create a corporation as an appropriate instrument for the execution of a constitutional power vested in the Federal Government only carries with it authority to confer upon that corporation such privileges or immunities from State laws as are necessary to enable it to effect the legitimate national object for which it is created. No such national object requires that national banks should exceed the rates of interest fixed by the States, and no immunity from State usury laws is therefore necessary. (Ib.)

When national banks may charge any rate.

6. Where by the statutes of the State parties are authorized to contract for any rate of interest, national banking associations in that State may likewise contract for any rate, and are not limited to 7 per cent. (Hines *v.* Marmolejo, 60 Cal., 229.)
7. Under Revised Statutes, section 5197, authorizing national banks to charge any rate of interest allowed by the law of the State wherein such bank is organized, and the statute fixing a legal rate of interest, a national bank in Colorado may charge interest at any agreed rate. (Rockwell *v.* Farmers' National Bank, 36 P., 905.)

Rate of interest chargeable by national banks same as allowed under State laws by individuals or State banks generally.

8. The provision in section 30 of the act of 1864, "that where, by the law of any State, a different rate is limited for banks of issue organized under State laws, the rate so limited shall be allowed for associations organized in any such State under the act," is enabling, and not restrictive; and therefore a national banking association in any State may stipulate for as high a rate of interest as by the laws of such State a natural person may, although State banks of issue are restricted to a less rate. (Tiffany *v.* National Bank of the State of Missouri, 18 Wall., 409.)
9. Bank may take the rate of interest allowed by the State to natural persons generally, and a higher rate where State banks of issue can take it. (Ib.)
10. But it is not to be inferred, from Tiffany *v.* National Bank of Missouri, that whatever by the laws of the State is lawful for natural persons in acquiring title to negotiable paper by discount is lawful for national banks. (National Bank *v.* Johnson, 104 U. S., 271.)
11. May charge rate of interest allowed to natural persons in the State or Territory where bank is located, but can not take more, even on discount of paper for third party, without it being usury. (Ib.)

INTEREST AND USURY—Continued.

WHAT RATE OF INTEREST MAY BE CHARGED—continued.

12. The interest which a national banking association may charge is limited to the rate allowed to the banks of the State generally; and the fact that a few of the State banks are specially authorized to take a higher rate is not a warrant for a national banking association to do so. (Duncan *v.* First National Bank of Mount Pleasant, 11 Bank Mag., 787; 1 N. B. C., 360; First National Bank *v.* Gruber, 87 Penn. St., 468.)
13. The decisions of the United States Supreme Court teach that the statute referred to is to be liberally construed in favor of national banks, and even when the language of the statute would restrict them to a less rate of interest than is allowed to individuals, the intendment of the law must be presumed to have been otherwise. Tiffany *v.* National Bank of Missouri held that the intent of the law was to put national banks on an equal footing with State banks; to allow the State banks to charge any amount of interest and national banks only 8 per cent would violate that intention; to say that national banks could only charge 7 per cent would be to say that the State had prescribed no rate of interest. (National Bank of Jefferson *v.* Bruhn & Williams, 64 Tex., 571.)
14. Under the national banking act, any national bank in Pennsylvania can charge and take the same rate of interest as any State bank of issue is authorized to charge. (First National Bank of Mount Pleasant *v.* Tinstman, 36 Legal Intelligencer, 228; 2 N. B. C., 182.)
15. In the provisions in Revised Statutes, section 5197, that when no rate of interest "is fixed by the laws of the State or Territory, or district," in which a bank is situated, it "may take, receive, reserve, or charge a rate not exceeding 7 per cent," the words "fixed by the laws" must be construed to mean "allowed by the laws." (Daggs *v.* Phoenix National Bank, 177 U. S. Rep., 549.)
16. By the statute of a State, 6 per cent was declared to be the legal rate of interest, but parties were authorized to agree in writing for a higher rate, not exceeding 10 per cent. *Held*, that national banks located in the State could charge 10 per cent. (Wiley *v.* Starbuck, 1 N. B. C., 436.)

Rate under State laws.

17. As act of 1873 (70 Ohio Laws, 178) repeals the statute fixing the rate of interest for banks of issue, a national bank may charge interest at 8 per cent under Revised Statutes, section 3181. (La Dow *v.* First National Bank, 37 N. E., 11.)
18. Under Code Mississippi, 1880, which only allows interest on the amount of money actually lent, a national bank in that State can not deduct interest in advance. (Ib.)
19. There is an established rate of interest in Washington (10 per cent), and the fact that by special contracts different rates may be collected does not affect the question, and therefore a national bank may charge that rate. (Yakima National Bank *v.* Knipe, 33 P., 834; 6 Wash., 348.)
20. Revised Statutes of the United States, section 5197, authorizes national banks to take interest at the rate allowed in the State where the bank is located, and, when no rate is fixed by the laws of such State, they are authorized to take interest at a rate not exceeding 7 per cent. *Held*, that since 1 Hill's Code, section 2796, and Session Laws 1893, page 29, allow individuals and State banks to take any rate of interest agreed to in writing by the parties to the contract, national banks have the same privilege. (Wolverton *v.* Exchange National Bank, Wash., 39 P., 247.)
21. By the statute of Kentucky no more than 6 per cent interest could be exacted, but parties were allowed to contract and pay 10 per cent "by memorandum in writing, signed by the party chargeable thereon, and not otherwise." A national bank located in the State discounted notes, charging interest in advance at the rate of 10 per cent without other "memorandum in writing" than the notes, wherein was a promise to pay the principal and accrued interest at the rate of 10 per cent. *Held*, that the transaction was not usurious. (Newell *v.* Nat. Bank of Somerset, 1 N. B. C., 501.)
22. Code, 1886, section 4140, making it a misdemeanor for any banker to discount commercial paper at a higher rate than 8 per cent per annum, is not applicable to national banks. (Slaughter *v.* First Nat. Bank, 19 So. Rep., 430.)
23. Revised Statutes of the United States, section 5197, prohibits a national bank from charging a higher rate of interest than the one fixed by the law of

INTEREST AND USURY—Continued.

WHAT RATE OF INTEREST MAY BE CHARGED—continued.

the State in which it is located. Civil Code, section 1918, makes a rate of interest greater than the one fixed by law as the legal rate, viz, 7 per cent, valid when agreed to by the parties. *Held*, that a national bank may contract for any rate of interest. (California Nat. Bank *v.* Ginty, 108 Cal., 148; 41 Pac. Rep., 38.)

Rate of interest allowed under Pennsylvania statute.

24. A bank is a private corporation, and its charter a private act, to be pleaded and proved as all other private acts. The court can not take judicial cognizance of the fact that there are State banks whose charters authorize them to take more than 6 per cent interest. (Gruber *v.* First National Bank of Clarion, 87 Penn. St., 468; 30 Am. Rep., 378; 8 Weekly Notes of Cases, 113; 3 N. B. C., 382.)
25. The general rate of interest allowed in Pennsylvania to be taken by State banks is only 6 per cent. The establishment of a few banks authorized by special acts of assembly to take more than this amount is not sufficient to authorize national banks to take usurious interest under that clause of the national-bank act allowing them to charge interest at the same rate as banks of issue organized under the laws of the State wherein the national bank is situate. (Ib.)
26. Neither under the national banking act nor the Pennsylvania usury act of 1858 is the taking of more than 6 per cent interest a fraud upon creditors in itself. (Appeal of Second National Bank of Titusville, 85 Penn. St., 528; 2 N. B. C., 364.)
27. No bank in Pennsylvania can lawfully take more than 6 per cent interest. (Lebanon National Bank *v.* Karmany, 98 Penn. St., 65; 3 N. B. C., 746.)

Rate of interest chargeable under Dakota statute.

28. In an action against the First National Bank of Deadwood to recover illegal interest paid it, the court holds: A Territorial law in force in certain counties of the late Territory of Dakota, which provided that in those counties "it shall be lawful to take, receive, retain, and contract for any rate (of interest) agreed on between the parties," allowed and fixed the rate of interest by law in such counties or district, within the meaning of section 5197, Revised Statutes, which provides that "any association may take, receive, reserve, and charge on any loan * * * interest allowed by the laws of the State, Territory, or district where the bank is located." (Guild *v.* First National Bank of Deadwood, 57 N. W., 499.)
29. From February, 1881, when said Territorial law was enacted, until July 1, 1887, when the same was repealed, it was lawful for Territorial and private banks and individuals to take, receive, retain, and contract for any rate of interest agreed on between the parties, within the counties named in the act, when there was an express contract in writing fixing the rate. Therefore it was lawful for a national bank in those counties to contract in writing for any rate of interest agreed on between the parties. (Ib.)
30. Under the general law relating to interest in force in the Territory after July 1, 1887, Territorial and private banks and individuals were allowed to take, receive, retain, and contract for interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum, and national banks were therefore allowed to take, receive, and retain interest paid at the same rate; and it was not unlawful for such national banks, under the national banking act, to take, receive, and retain interest paid at the rate of 12 per cent per annum, in the absence of an express contract in writing therefor. (Ib.)
31. Under section 1851, Revised Statutes, one of the sections of the organic act of the Territory of Dakota, which provides "that the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States," the Territorial legislature was vested with general legislative power, restricted only as prescribed in the act, and subject to the power of Congress to disapprove its acts. (Ib.)
32. The act of Congress, approved July 30, 1886, providing that "the legislatures of the Territories of the United States shall not pass special or local laws * * * regulating the interest on money," was not retroactive, but was applicable only to acts thereafter passed by a Territorial legislature, and did not have the effect to invalidate the then existing interest law in the counties mentioned in the provisions of the act of 1881. **(Ib.)**

INTEREST AND USURY—Continued.

WHAT RATE OF INTEREST MAY BE CHARGED—continued.

33. The passage of the law of 1881 by the Territorial legislature, which provided for a different rate of interest in certain counties of the Territory from that allowed in other parts of the Territory, was a valid exercise of the legislative power, and was not in conflict with the organic act or the Constitution of the United States. (Ib.)
34. A law changing the rate of interest which can lawfully be taken by reducing such rate does not affect express contracts in writing for interest at the higher rate, made when the law allowing the higher rate was in force, when such contract specifically provides that the interest at the rate specified in the contract shall be payable from the date of the contract until the same is paid. (Ib.)

RIGHT OF SET-OFF.

Usury may not be pleaded as payment, set-off, or counterclaim.

1. Usurious interest which has been paid to a national banking association can not be applied by way of payment, set-off, or counterclaim in an action by the association to recover the amount of the loan, but a separate action must be brought therefor. (Barnett *v.* Muncie National Bank, 98 U. S., 555.)
2. Usurious interest paid a national bank on renewing a series of notes can not, in an action by the bank on the last of them, be applied in satisfaction of the debt. (Driesbach *v.* National Bank, 104 U. S., 52; Barnett *v.* National Bank, 98 U. S., 555.)
3. Where a national bank has actually taken usurious interest, the party paying it may recover double the amount in an action therefor, but can not set off or counterclaim it in an action to recover the principal; and the action for such penalty must be brought within two years. (Ellis *v.* First National Bank of Olney, 11 Bradw., 275; 3 N. B. C., 378.)
4. In an action by a national bank upon a note the defendant is not entitled to any set-off for legal interest exacted by the bank upon the discount thereof, but the bank can recover only the principal of the note. (Peterborough National Bank *v.* Childs, 133 Mass., 248; 43 Am. Rep., 509; 3 N. B. C., 469.)
5. In an action by a national bank on a promissory note discounted by it, the defendant may not counterclaim or set off usurious interest taken by the bank on the discount of it and other notes of which it was a renewal. (National Bank of Auburn *v.* Lewis, 81 N. Y., 15; 3 N. B. C., 587.)
6. In an action by a national bank the defendant can not be allowed a counterclaim for unlawful interest paid by him more than two years prior thereto. (National State Bank of Newark *v.* Boylan, 2 Abbott's N. C., 216; 1 N. B. C., 798.)
7. Usurious interest paid a national bank on a note can not be offset against the principal sum due. (Rockwell *v.* Farmers' National Bank, 36 P., 905.)
8. Interest in excess of the legal rate received by a national bank, although taken in renewal of a series of notes, can not be applied by way of set-off or payment in a suit upon the last of the series. (Farmers and Mechanics' Bank *v.* Hoagland, 7 Fed. Rep., 159.)
9. In such case, however, the bank can not recover the illegal interest, although such interest has been finally incorporated in notes bearing legal rates. (Ib.)
10. Neither can the bank recover any interest upon such renewal notes from the date the interest has been reduced to the legal rate. (Ib.)
11. Parkhurst having, as maker of the notes to the bank representing the debt secured by the chattel mortgage, paid usurious interest thereon, and having recovered judgment against the bank for twice the interest thus paid under the Federal statute, he can not be allowed to apply the same interest in reduction of the debt secured by the chattel mortgages. (Parkhurst *v.* First National Bank of Clyde, 35 P., 1116.)
12. The payment of usurious interest to a national bank can not be pleaded as a set-off or counterclaim against the principal of the note so sued on. (Higgins et al. *v.* Citizens' National Bank of Kansas City, 24 S. W., 926.)
13. Usury can not be pleaded against a national bank. 25 N. Y. S., 447, affirmed. (Chase National Bank *v.* Faurot, N. Y. App., 44 N. E., 164.)
14. Where usurious interest has been paid to a national bank on renewal notes and the bank brings suit on the last note, the defendant may not set off such illegal interest, but his only remedy is by an action against the bank to recover the penalty prescribed by the national-bank act. (National Bank of Fayette County *v.* Dushane, 96 Penn. St., 340; 3 N. B. C., 739.)

INTEREST AND USURY—Continued.

RIGHT OF SET-OFF—continued.

15. Usurious interest paid a national bank on renewing a series of notes can not, in an action by the bank on the last of them, be applied in satisfaction of the principal of the debt. (Charleston Nat. Bank *v.* Bradford, 41 S. E. Rep., 153.)
16. Usurious interest previously received by a national bank in the course of renewals of a series of notes, terminating in one upon which suit is brought, can not be pleaded by way of set-off or payment, but the only remedy is a separate action for double the interest paid by him. (Oldham *v.* Bank, 85 N. C., 240; 3 N. B. C., 688.)
17. In an action on a note discounted by a national bank, the defendant can not set off the penalty of twice the amount of interest paid on other loans. (Hade, Receiver, *v.* McVay, 31 Ohio St., 231; 2 N. B. C., 353.)
18. Usurious interest paid in cash upon renewals of a note given to a national bank, and of all other notes of which it was a consolidation, can not be set off in an action upon the note, as the remedy provided by United States Revised Statutes, section 5198, where such usurious interest has been actually paid, viz, a recovery in an action in the nature of an action of debt of twice the amount of the interest thus paid, is exclusive. (Seward A. Haseltine et al., plffs. in err., *v.* Central National Bank, 4 Banking Cases, 119.)

Contra.

19. In an action on a promissory note by a national bank, where usury to a certain amount is pleaded under a State statute and admitted, a judgment for plaintiff embracing the whole amount sued for is erroneous, the remedy given by the national banking act for forfeiture of all interest or recovery of double the usury not being exclusive. (Farrow *v.* First Nat. Bank, 1 Banking Cases, 16.)

State laws as to set-off and counterclaim do not apply.

20. The practice and pleadings prescribed by the legislature of the State in regard to a counterclaim or recoupment may not be used to defeat the intention of a Federal enactment. (National Bank of Auburn *v.* Lewis, 81 N. Y., 15; 3 N. B. C., 587.)
21. The provision of the United States statutes (section 914) that the practice, pleadings, forms, and modes of proceedings in civil causes in the circuit and district courts shall conform, as near as may be, to those existing at the time in the courts of record of the State has no application in such case. (Ib.)
22. Where plaintiff in a suit on a note is a national bank and a counterclaim is set up for alleged usurious interest paid on the note, the Federal and not the State statutes concerning usury govern the rights of the parties. Judgment, Bullmaster *v.* City of St. Joseph (1897),70 Mo. App., 60, affirmed. (Central Nat. Bank *v.* Haseltine, 55 S. W., 1015; 155 Mo., 58.)

Accommodation indorser may set off usury.

23. Under the national-bank act, in an action upon a note usuriously discounted by a national bank, the amount of the usury may be set off by an accommodation indorser, although the note does not carry interest on its face. (National Bank of Auburn *v.* Lewis, 75 N. Y., 516; 31 Am. Rep., 484; 2 N. B. C., 305.)

Limitation as to offset.

24. Where the two years within which an action lies to recover back twice the amount of illegal interest paid to a national bank have elapsed, the right to offset such interest against any claim of the bank is also barred. (Shinkle v. The First National Bank of Ripley, 1 N. B. C., 824.)
25. The knowingly taking or receiving by a national bank of a rate of interest greater than is allowed by law upon a loan of money does not entitle the person paying the same to have it applied as a payment of so much of the principal, in an action brought to recover the principal debt more than two years after such payment was made. The rights and liabilities of the parties in such case are prescribed in the national-bank act, and can not be controlled by State legislation. (Highley *v.* The First National Bank of Beverly, 1 N. B. C., 833.)
26. In an action by a national bank the defendant can not be allowed a counterclaim for unlawful interest paid by him more than two years prior thereto. (Nat. State Bank *v.* Boylan, 1 N. B. C., 798.)

INTEREST AND USURY—Continued.

RIGHT OF SET-OFF—Continued.

Offsets against claims for penalty.

27. Section 5073, Revised Statutes, relating to set-offs in bankruptcy proceedings, provides that "in all cases of mutual debts or mutual credits between the parties the account between them shall be stated, and one debt set off against the other, and the balance only shall be allowed or paid; but no set-off shall be allowed in favor of any debtors to the bankrupt of a claim in its nature not provable against the estate, or of a claim purchased by or transferred to him after the filing of the petition." *Held*, that under this section a judgment obtained by an assignee in bankruptcy, for a penalty incurred by the violation of a State statute against usury, could not be set off against a claim of the judgment debtor against the bankrupt estate. (Wilson, Assignee, *v.* National Bank of Rolla, 3 Fed. Rep., 391.)
28. In such suit the defendant can not set-off a judgment held by it against the plaintiff. (Lebanon Nat. Bank *v.* Karmany, 98 Penn. St., 65; 3 N. B. C., 746.)

WHETHER PAYMENTS MADE SHALL BE APPLIED TO PRINCIPAL OR FORFEITED INTEREST.

Application of payments on usurious note.

1. Any payments made upon any of such notes will be applied to the principal. (National Bank of Auburn *v.* Lewis, 81 N. Y., 15; 3 N. B. C., 587.)
2. Under Revised Statutes United States, sections 5197, 5198, prohibiting any national bank from charging a greater rate of interest than is allowed by the laws of the State in which it is located, and providing that the taking of such interest shall forfeit the entire interest, a payment to a national bank on a note bearing usurious interest is a payment on the principal debt. (First National Bank *v.* McInturff, Kan. App., 43 P., 839.)
3. Under Revised Statutes United States, sections 5197, 5198, providing that the charging of a greater rate of interest by a national bank than that allowed by the laws of the State in which the bank is located shall forfeit the entire interest, and that, if such interest has been paid, the person who paid the same may recover twice the amount thereof, a payment on a note stipulating for usurious interest is a payment on the principal debt, and not of the interest, which is forfeited. (First National Bank *v.* Turner, Kan. App., 42 P., 936.)
4. The fact that payments made by the debtor have been applied by the bank on its books to interest as such does not authorize the presumption that the debtor so applied them where he had no access to the books and no knowledge of the application made by the bank. (Second Nat. Bank of Richmond *v.* Fitzpatrick et al., 3 Banking Cases, 461.)
5. Payments made generally on a promissory note to a national bank, which note embraces illegal interest, will be applied in satisfaction of the principal. (Bank of Cadiz *v.* Slemmons, 34 Ohio St., 142; 2 N. B. C., 361.)
6. The discounting by a national bank of a note at a usurious rate of interest is merely the "charging" or "reserving" of usury, and not the "taking" or "receiving" of usury; and the debtor's right of action under Revised Statutes United States, section 5198, to recover twice the amount of usurious interest paid, does not accrue when the note is discounted. (Citizens' Nat. Bank of Danville *v.* Forman's Assignee, 63 S. W. Rep., 454; 3 Banking Cases, 451.)
7. Where a national bank contracts for interest at a usurious rate, it at once forfeits all interest, and unappropriated payments subsequently made by the debtor must be first applied to the principal, so that while any part of the principal remains unpaid there is no payment of usurious interest, and no right to recover the penalty for taking usury accrues unless payments made by the debtor are specifically applied by him to usurious interest. (Ib.)
8. In an action against a national bank for the penalty for taking usury, it appeared that the transactions between the plaintiff and the bank consisted of a large number of loans, evidenced by notes, many of which had been from time to time renewed. *Held*, that evidence of the whole course of transactions was material in order to trace the different debts and the interest reserved on each, although some transactions were not pleaded as usurious. (First Nat. Bank *v.* Burnett, Nebr., 70 N. W., 937.)

INTEREST AND USURY—Continued.

AMOUNT AND EXTENT OF PENALTY.

Amount recoverable as penalty for usury.

1. The amount which may be recovered from the association as a penalty is twice the amount of interest paid, and not simply twice the amount in excess of the legal rate. (Crocker *v.* First National Bank of Chetopa, 3 Am. L. T. [N. S.], 350; 1 N. B. C., 317; Overholt *v.* National Bank of Mount Pleasant, 82 Penn. St., 490; Barnet *v.* Muncie National Bank, supra.)
2. In an action against a national bank to recover the penalty imposed by the act of Congress for taking a greater rate of interest than is allowed by law, the plaintiff is entitled to recover only twice the amount taken in excess of the legal interest, and not twice the amount of the entire interest paid. (Hintermister *v.* First National Bank, 64 N. Y., 212; 1 N. B. C., 741.)
3. The remedy is an action of debt to recover back twice the amount paid. (National Bank of Auburn *v.* Lewis, 81 N. Y., 15; 3 N. B. C., 587.)
4. The amount of penalty recoverable in an action against banks under section 5198, Revised Statutes, is twice the whole amount of the interest paid, and not merely twice the amount paid in excess of the legal rate. (Hill *v.* National Bank of Barre, 15 Fed. Rep., 432.)
5. Under United States Revised Statutes, sections 5197, 5198, if usurious interest is paid a national bank, the payor may recover back twice the total amount of interest paid. (First National Bank *v.* McInturff (Kan. App.), 43 P., 839.)
6. In such suit the plaintiff may recover twice the entire amount of interest paid. (Lebanon National Bank *v.* Karmany, 98 Penn. St., 65; 3 N. B. C., 746.)
7. Under Revised Statutes, section 5198, which provides that one paying usurious interest to a national bank may recover back twice the amount of the interest thus paid, it seems that the recovery allowed is twice the amount of the entire interest, and not merely of the excess over the legal rate. (Louisville Trust Co. *v.* Kentucky National Bank et al., 87 Fed. Rep., 143.)
8. Under Revised Statutes, United States, section 5198, providing that, where a national bank receives a greater rate of interest than allowed by law, the party paying it may recover twice the amount of the interest thus paid, the amount recovered is double the amount of all the interest paid, and not merely double the excess over the legal rate. (Watt *v.* First Nat. Bank, 79 N. W., 509.)
9. 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 United States Revised Statutes, section 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, Plff. in Err., *v.* John W. Watt, 4 Banking Cases, 319.)
10. Where a national bank has received a greater amount of interest than is allowed by law, the amount of recovery, under Revised Statutes United States, section 5198, by the party who has paid the same, is twice the amount of all the interest paid, and not merely double the excess over the legal rate. (Watt *v.* First Nat. Bank of Lake Benton, 1 Banking Cases, 737.)
11. The penalty which may be recovered from a national bank for taking usury is twice the amount of the entire interest paid, and not merely twice the amount of the excess over the legal rate. (Second Nat. Bank of Richmond *v.* Fitzpatrick et al., 3 Banking Cases, 461; 63 S. W. Rep., 459.)

Penalty statute not penal, not strictly construed.

12. Revised Statutes, United States, sections 5197, 5198, prohibiting a national bank from exacting usury interest, and providing for the recovery back of double the amount wrongfully exacted, is not a penal statute, and therefore need not be strictly construed. (Albion Nat. Bank *v.* Montgomery, 74 N. W., 1102.)

Penalties of national-bank act for usury exclusive.

13. Revised Statutes United States, section 5198, provides that a national bank which knowingly charges usury shall forfeit the entire interest, and, in case usury has been paid, shall be liable for twice the amount thereof. The law of Georgia made a waiver of homestead void if part of a usurious contract. A surety signed a usurious note, payable to a national bank, containing a waiver of homestead. He had no knowledge of the usury. *Held,* that the penalty imposed on national banks by the United States

INTEREST AND USURY—Continued.

AMOUNT AND EXTENT OF PENALTY—continued.

statute was exclusive, and hence, a waiver of homestead exemption not being void because of the usury, the surety's risk was not increased, and hence he was not discharged. (First Nat. Bank *v.* McIntire, 37 S. E., 381; 112 Ga., 232.)

Remedy given by section 5198 exclusive.

14. Remedy given by section 5198, Revised Statutes, for recovery of usurious interest paid to a national bank, is exclusive. (Barnett *v.* National Bank, ib.; Stephens *v.* Monongahela Bank, 111 U. S., 197.)

Contra.

15. A debt due a national bank may be purged of usury under the State statute if the debtor so elects, the remedy provided by the national banking act for forfeiture of all interest or recovery of double the usury not being exclusive. (Farrow *v.* First Nat. Bank, 47 S. W., 594.)

Usury penalties inherited on conversion of bank.

16. A national bank succeeding to the business of a private bank inherits the usury penalties incurred by the latter in attempting to enforce a transfer note and mortgage. State usury penalty is applicable to transaction previous to debtor's knowledge that debt was transferred to national bank. (Exeter National Bank *v.* Orchard, 58 N. W., 144.)

USURY AS A DEFENSE AGAINST RECOVERY OF INTEREST.

1. Where a national bank has usuriously reserved a sum greater than the lawful rate of interest on a discount, the amount so reserved is forfeited and may not be recovered in an action upon the note. (National Bank of Auburn *v.* Lewis, 81 N. Y., 15; 3 N. B. C., 587.)
2. Where the usurious interest is discounted from the face of the note, the bank can only recover the face of the note, less the interest deducted. If the borrower pays the usurious interest in advance, he may recover double the interest so paid. (Schuyler National Bank *v.* Bollong, 24 Nebr., 825; 3 N. B. C., 561.)
3. If a national bank discount a note at a usurious rate of interest, paying the borrower the proceeds less the interest, it can recover only the face of the note less the entire interest received. But if such note be renewed, the borrower paying the usurious interest out of his pocket, in advance, the defendant may recoup, or recover in an independent action, double the amount of the entire interest paid at the renewal. If, instead of paying the usurious interest at each renewal, it be added to the principal and included in the renewal notes, the bank can only recover the amount originally paid to the borrower, i. e., the amount of the last of the renewal notes less all interest included in it. (National Bank of Madison *v.* Davis, 6 Cent. L. J., 106; 1 N. B. C., 350.)
4. Where a national bank loans money at a usurious rate, which is included in the note, in an action to enforce the contract the interest is forfeited. (McGhee *v.* First National Bank of Tobias, 58 N. W., 537.)
5. Under Revised Statutes United States, section 5198, relating to national banks, providing that the taking a rate of interest greater than is allowed by the preceding section, when knowingly done, shall be deemed a forfeiture of the entire interest, where a national bank loaned money at usurious interest, and added it into a note, which was several times renewed at the usurious rate, the bank is only entitled to recover, in an action on the last note, the principal sum originally loaned, less the partial payments made on the notes. (Snyder *v.* Mount Sterling National Bank, Ky., 21 S. W., 1050.)
6. Where there has been a series of renewal notes given for the continuation of the same original loan, a taint of usury in the first transaction follows down through the whole, and in action by a national bank on the last of the series, the borrower is entitled to credit for all the interest he has paid from the beginning. (Cake *v.* The First National Bank of Lebanon, 1 N. B. C., 890.)
7. Reid gave Guthrie a judgment note for the latter's accommodation. Guthrie procured it to be discounted by a national bank at a usurious rate of interest. *Held*, that defendant could avail himself of the usurious discounts charged by the bank as a defense to the payment of interest. (Guthrie *v.* Reid, 107 Penn. St., 251; 3 N. B. C., 751.)
8. Where a national bank lends money upon a usurious contract and attempts to enforce such contract in a State court, the defendant may insist upon such

INTEREST AND USURY—Continued.

USURY AS A DEFENSE AGAINST RECOVERY OF INTEREST—continued.

usury as a defense. (National Bank of Winterset *v.* Eyre, 2 N. W. Rep., 995; 2 N. B. C., 234.)

9. Section 5198 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, prescribing what rate of interest may be taken, received, reserved, or charged by a national banking association, makes a difference between interest which a note, bill, or other evidence of debt "carries with it, or which has been agreed to be paid thereon," and interest which has been "paid." (Brown *v.* Marion National Bank, 169 U. S., 416.)
10. Interest included in a renewal note or evidenced by a separate note does not thereby cease to be interest within the meaning of section 5198. (Ib.)
11. If a national bank sues upon a note, bill, or other evidence of debt held by it, the debtor may insist that the entire interest, legal and usurious, included in his written obligation and agreed to be paid, but which has not been actually paid, shall be either credited on the note or eliminated from it, and judgment given only for the original principal debt, with interest at the legal rate from the commencement of the suit. (Ib.)
12. The forfeiture declared by the statute is not waived by giving a renewal note in which is included the usurious interest. No matter how many renewals may be made, if the bank has charged a greater rate of interest than the law allows, it must, if the forfeiture clause of the statute be relied on and the matter is thus brought to the attention of the court, lose the entire interest which the note carries or which has been agreed to be paid. (Ib.)
13. If, for instance, one executes his note to a national bank for a named sum as evidence of a loan to him of that amount to be paid in one year at ten per cent interest, such rate of interest being illegal, and if renewal notes are executed each year for five years, without any money being in fact paid by the borrower—each renewal note including past interest, legal and usurious—the sum included in the last note, in excess of the sum originally loaned, would be *interest* which that note carried or which was agreed to be paid, and not, as to any part of it, interest paid. (Ib.)
14. In rendering judgment on a promissory note given to a national bank, in renewal, into which note illegal interest on the original note was incorporated, the whole interest of both notes will be disallowed. (Bank of Cadiz *v.* Slemmons, 34 Ohio St., 142; 32 Am. Rep., 364; 2 N. B. C., 361.)
15. Where a note is held by a national bank as collateral for overdrafts upon it, and suit is brought upon the note, the action, though nominally upon the note, is actually to recover those overdrafts as against the makers of the note as sureties. Such sureties are entitled, in case usurious interest has been charged, to defalcate all the interest charged as against the total amount of overdraft claimed. (Third Nat. Bank *v.* Miller, 2 N. B. C., 378.)
16. The defense of usury is available in an action by a national bank for the recovery of unpaid interest, where the rate contracted for by it exceeds that prescribed by the act of Congress. (Tomblin *v.* Higgins, 73 N. W., 461.)
17. In an action for damages against the receiver of a national bank, for deceit and fraud practiced upon plaintiff, by which it was induced to pay out a large sum of money for the worthless note of an insolvent company, defendant's contention that the discount of the note by plaintiff was usurious and illegal, stated no defense, whether it was a New York or Arkansas contract, as a statute of the former does not permit a corporation to interpose the defense of usury, and under the laws of Arkansas the rate charged was legal. (Binghamton Trust Co. *v.* Auten, 2 Banking Cases, 502.)

Defense of usury in State court.

18. The defense of usury may be set up in action brought in a State court. (National Bank of Winterset *v.* Eyre, 52 Iowa, 114.)

Construction of section 5198, Revised Statutes United States, 1878.

19. Revised Statutes United States, 1878, section 5198, providing that, where a national bank knowingly charges a greater rate of interest than is permitted by the laws of the State where it is located, the person paying it may recover back twice the amount of such interest in an action in the nature of debt, did not give the defendant in an action on a note by a national bank a right to set off usurious interest paid on the note; his only remedy under the statute being a separate action for the recovery of such interest. (Judgment, Bullmaster *v.* City of St. Joseph, 1897, 70 Mo. App. 60. affirmed. Central Nat. Bank *v.* Haseltine, 55 S. W., 1015; 155 Mo., 58.)

INTEREST AND USURY—Continued.

ACTIONS.

ACTION FOR PENALTY THE REMEDY FOR USURY PAID.

1. Where usury has been actually paid to and received by a bank, the only remedy is an action for the penalty of "twice the amount of interest thus paid." (Brown *v.* The Second National Bank of Erie, 72 Pa., 209.)
2. Where more than the legal rate of interest has been paid to a national bank, the remedy is a penal suit to recover twice the amount paid, and such payment is not available as a defense in an equitable proceeding to collect the debt on which it was paid. (Cox *v.* Beck et al., 83 Fed. Rep., 269.)
3. In no way, either by set-off or original action, can interest over the legal rate paid to a national bank be recovered, except by way of penalty, within two years, as prescribed by the national-bank act. (First Nat. Bank of Clarion *v.* Gruber, 2 N. B. C., 395.)

WHEN ACTION LIES.

Action lies for penalty whether debt paid or not.

1. The right of action to recover double the amount of usurious interest paid to a national bank, as provided by section 5197 of the national banking act, accrues upon the actual payment by the borrower of the amount of the illegal interest to the bank, and can be maintained whether the debt has been paid or not. (Monongahela National Bank *v.* Overholt, 36 Penn. St., 327; 3 N. B. C., 735.)
2. The person paying usurious interest may recover twice its amount, although the principal is not paid. (Lebanon National Bank *v.* Karmany, 98 Penn. St., 65; 3 N. B. C., 746.)
3. There may be payments of usurious interest as such which will entitle a debtor to recover from a national bank the penalty for taking usury, though the principal sum remains unpaid; and such a case is presented where the interest upon one note is included in the amount of another note and the other note is subsequently paid in full. (Second Nat. Bank of Richmond *v.* Fitzpatrick, 3 Banking Cases, 461.)

Principal need not be paid before suit for penalty.

4. The payment of a usurious loan made by a national bank is not a condition precedent to the right of the borrower to maintain an action against such bank to recover double the amount of usurious interest paid on such loan. (Exeter National Bank *v.* Orchard, Nebr., 61 N. W., 833.)

Contra.

5. Under Revised Statutes United States, section 5198, providing that, where a national bank knowingly charges a greater rate of interest than is allowed by the laws of the State where it is located, the person paying it may, within two years from the transaction, recover back twice the amount of such interest, in an action in the nature of debt, such an action can not be maintained where plaintiff does not allege or prove that he had paid or tendered the principal sum due. (Haseltine *v.* Central Nat. Bank, 56 S. W., 895; 155 Mo., 66.)

Action for penalty involves Federal question.

6. A decision by the highest court of the State adverse to the right claimed under United States Revised Statutes, sections 5197, 5198, to recover back usurious interest from a national bank presents a Federal question, which gives to the Supreme Court of the United States the right to review the judgment of such State court. (Daniel H. Talbot, plff. in err., *v.* Sioux National Bank of Sioux City, Iowa, 4 Banking Cases, 509.)

No interest allowed on penalty prior to judgment.

7. Interest is not recoverable on a penalty for receiving usurious interest prior to its merger into judgment. (First National Bank *v.* Turner, Kan. App., 42 P., 936.)

Judgment for penalty bears interest from filing of suit.

8. A judgment against a national bank for twice the amount of interest paid, as a penalty for taking usury, should have been allowed interest from the date of the filing the petition, to recover the penalty, that being the date of the first demand therefor. (Second Nat. Bank *v.* Fitzpatrick et al., 3 Banking Cases, 461.)

INTEREST AND USURY—Continued.

ACTIONS—Continued.

WHEN ACTION LIES—continued.

No action lies to recover usurious interest.

9. Under the thirtieth section of the national banking act the remedy of the "forfeiture of the entire interest" for the exacting of unlawful interest can only be had by way of defense to an action on the note, or to recover the loan, but no action lies for it. (Brown *v.* The Second National Bank of Erie, 72 Pa., 209.)
10. A bill in equity will not lie to recover usury from a national bank. (Hambright *v.* National Bank, 3 Lea, 40; 31 Am. Rep., 629; 2 N. B. C., 419.)

Penalty recoverable though both principal and interest paid.

11. Under the national banking act a suit will lie against a national bank to recover payments of usury, though the borrower has paid both principal and interest. (First Nat. Bank *v.* Barnett, Nebr., 70 N. W., 937.)

WHO MAY SUE.

Only he who pays usury may recover penalty.

1. The party who paid the usurious interest is the only party to the note who is entitled to sue for the penalty. (Lazear *v.* National Union Bank of Maryland, 52 Md., 78.)
2. No one can recover usurious interest paid to a national bank but the party who paid it, and it can not be set off or recouped by another party to the paper. (Lazear *v.* National Union Bank of Baltimore, 2 N. B. C., 261.)
3. The right given by Revised Statutes, United States, section 5198, to recover double the interest paid to a national bank, when the interest so paid is in excess of that allowed by the laws of the State, is personal to the party paying such usurious interest, and an action to recover the same can be maintained only by such person or his or her legal representatives. (Lealos *v.* Union Nat. Bank, 81 M. W., 56; 9 N. D., 77.)

Partnership may recover penalty.

4. Revised Statutes, United States, sections 5197, 5198, prohibiting a bank from exacting usurious interest, and providing for the recovery back of double the amount wrongfully exacted, does not restrict the relief thereunder to natural persons, but extends to partnerships. (Albion Nat. Bank *v.* Montgomery, 74 N. W., 1102.)
5. Under Revised Statutes, section 5198, which authorizes the person paying usurious interest to a national bank to recover twice the amount paid, one of the joint makers of a note on which illegal interest is charged can not recover the penalty from the bank where the illegal interest was paid by the other maker. (First National Bank of Concordia *v.* Rowley, 34 P., 1049; 52 Kans., 394.)

When joint makers of note may not join in suit for penalty.

6. Under Revised Statutes, United States, section 5198, which authorizes the person paying usurious interest to a national bank to recover twice the amount paid, where each of several joint makers of a note has paid his part of the illegal interest out of his individual money they can not join in one action to recover the penalty. (Teague *v.* First Nat. Bank, Kan. App., 48 P., 603.)

After insolvency right to penalty vests in assignee.

7. The party paying such illegal interest can not recover for it after his discharge in bankruptcy, but the right of action vests in the assignee. (Monongahela National Bank *v.* Overholt, 96 Penn. St., 327; 3 N. B. C., 735.)
8. An assignee for the benefit of creditors under the Kentucky statutes, who, in order to get possession of collaterals, pays to a national bank a note of his assignor, which includes usurious interest, may maintain an action to recover it back, under Revised Statutes, section 5198. The assignee is the assignor's "legal representative" in the meaning of that section. (Louisville Trust Co. *v.* Kentucky National Bank et al., 87 Fed. Rep., 143.)

Assignee of bankrupt may recover penalty for usury.

9. Where a bankrupt has paid usurious interest, his assignee may bring an action against the association to recover the penalty. (Wright *v.* First National Bank of Greensburg, 8 Biss., 243; Crocker *v.* First National Bank of Chetopa, supra.)

INTEREST AND USURY—Continued.

ACTIONS—Continued.

WHO MAY SUE—continued.

One suit for all penalties accruing within two years.

10. The penalty for all illegal interest paid to a national banking association within two years prior to the commencement of proceedings may be recovered in a single action, whether the amount was in one payment or in several. (Hintermister *v.* First National Bank, 64 N. Y., 212.)

Only he who pays usury may claim forfeiture.

11. Act of Congress, June 3, 1864, section 30, relative to the taking of usury by national banks, does not apply to the discounting by the bank for the payee of a note given in payment of an article, and stipulating for legal interest, and, if it did, would not avail the maker. (Second National Bank of Clarion *v.* Morgan, Pa., 30 A., 957.)

JURISDICTION IN ACTIONS FOR PENALTY.

1. The courts of one State have no jurisdiction of an action against a national bank located in another State to recover the penalty imposed by the act of Congress for the taking of unlawful interest. (Missouri River Telegraph Company *v.* First National Bank of Sioux City, 74 Ill., 217; 1 N. B. C., 401.)
2. Actions and proceedings against any national bank may be brought in any State, county, or municipal court in the county or city in which such association is located, having jurisdiction in similar cases, to enforce a penalty under section 5198, Revised Statutes. (First National Bank of Tecumseh *v.* Overman, 22 Nebr., 116; 3 N. B. C., 556.)
3. The State courts will not enforce the penalties imposed by the national banking act for exacting unlawful interest. (Newell *v.* National Bank of Somerset, 12 Bush., 57; 1 N. B. C., 501.)
4. State courts have jurisdiction in an action against a national bank to recover double the amount of usurious interest paid thereto. (Gruber *v.* First National Bank of Clarion, 87 Penn. St., 468; 30 Am. Rep., 378; 8 Weekly Notes of Cases, 113; 3 N. B. C., 382.)
5. State courts have jurisdiction in actions against national banks to recover the penalty imposed upon such banks for taking usurious interest. (Lebanon National Bank *v.* Karmany, 98 Penn. St., 65; 3 N. B. C., 746.)
6. Where a note executed in one State is made payable in another, under the laws of which it is not usurious, while it is usurious under the law of the State where made, the law of the State of performance will govern as to usury. (Dygert et ux. *v.* Vermont Loan and Trust Co., 94 Fed. Rep , 913.)
7. The question whether a promissory note is governed, as to usury, by the law of the State where it was executed and in which suit is brought, or of the State in which it is made payable, in the absence of a State statute on the subject, is one of general law, upon which a Federal court is not bound to follow the decision of the supreme court of the State. (Ib.)
8. State courts have jurisdiction of suits to recover penalty for usurious interest. (First Nat. Bank of Clarion *v.* Gruber, 2 N. B. C., 395.)
9. State courts have jurisdiction of suits against national banks to recover money paid as usury. (Dow *v.* Irasburg Nat. Bank of Orleans, 50 Vt., 112; 2 N. B. C., 421.)
10. Act of Congress March 3, 1887, section 4, relating to the removal of causes, as corrected by act of Congress August 13, 1888, providing that all national banks shall be deemed citizens of the States in which they are located for the purpose of all actions by or against them, does not subject national banks to the laws of the States in which they are situated as to remedies of the debtor for the requirement by the creditor of usurious interest. (Norfolk Nat. Bank *v.* Schwenk, 64 N. W., 1073; 46 Nebr., 381.)
11. A State court can entertain an action brought to recover of a national banking association the penalty for taking usury. (Ordway *v.* The Central National Bank, 47 Md., 217; Hade *v.* McVay, 31 Ohio St., 231; Bletz *v.* Columbia National Bank, 87 Penn. St., 87.)
12. The defendant in error moved to dismiss the action on the ground that no Federal question was decided by the supreme court of Iowa. *Held*, that the motion should be overruled, as the plaintiff explicitly based his right of action on Revised Statutes 5197, 5198, and as the judgment of the trial court and that of the supreme court of the State denied such right, and this court therefore has jurisdiction. (Talbot *v.* Sioux City First National Bank, 185 U. S., 172.)

INTEREST AND USURY—Continued.

ACTIONS—Continued.

COMPLAINT, SUFFICIENCY OF, IN SUIT FOR PENALTY, PROOF.

1. When allegations of complaint are sufficient to sustain a judgment in an action against a national bank for exacting usurious interest. (First National Bank *v.* Morgan, 132 U. S., 141.)
2. When an action is brought to recover a penalty under sections 5197 and 5198, Revised Statutes, for taking, receiving, reserving, or charging a rate of interest greater than is allowed by law, it is necessary to allege in the petition that the act was "knowingly done." (Schuyler National Bank *v.* Bollong, 24 Nebr., 821; 3 N. B. C., 558.)
3. A complaint that alleges that the defendant "knowingly and usuriously charged, took, received, and reserved from plaintiff, and that plaintiff paid to defendant for interest, * * * being at the rate of 24 per cent per annum," giving time, amount, etc., states facts sufficient to constitute a good cause of action for the recovery of such alleged illegal interest under the national banking act. (Guild *v.* First National Bank of Deadwood, 57 N. W., 499.)
4. The national currency act should be liberally construed to effect the ends for which it was passed, but a forfeiture under its provisions should not be declared unless the facts upon which it rests are clearly established. In case of a claim of forfeiture against a bank for taking unlawful interest upon the discount of bills of exchange payable at another place, it should appear affirmatively that the bank knowingly received or reserved an amount in excess of the statutory rate of interest and the current exchange for sight drafts. Accordingly, where it was not shown what the rate of exchange was, a charge of one-quarter of 1 per cent in addition to the statutory rate of interest would not be sufficient to authorize a forfeiture. (Wheeler *v.* Union National Bank of Pittsburg, 96 U. S., 785; 2 N. B. C., 9.)
5. A complaint, by an executrix of the will of her deceased husband, to recover double the amount of usurious interest paid for money borrowed from a national bank by such husband during his lifetime, which shows that no payments were made on such debt by such husband, and that the total payments made to the bank by her as executrix did not equal in amount the sum alleged to have been borrowed, with lawful interest, and that the additional payments which constituted the usury were made by her in an individual capacity, prior to qualifying as executrix, does not state a cause of action in her representative capacity, under Revised Statutes United States, section 5198, giving a party the right to recover double the interest paid to a national bank, when the interest so paid is greater than allowed by the laws of the State. (Lealos *v.* Union Nat. Bank, 81 N. W., 56; 9 N. D., 77.)

Action for penalty, demand not prerequisite.

6. In an action for the penalty for charging usurious interest a demand need not be shown. (First National Bank *v.* Turner, Kan. App., 42 P., 936.)

LIMITATIONS IN ACTIONS FOR PENALTY FOR USURY.

1. Under Revised Statutes, section 5198, providing that a suit against a national bank for taking usurious interest must be commenced within two years from "the time the usurious transaction occurred," the limitation begins to run from the time when such interest is paid. (National Bank *v.* Carpenter, 19 A., 181; Bobs *v.* People's National Bank, 21 S. W., 888.)
2. The limitation of two years within which suit may be brought against a national bank under section 5198, Revised Statutes, for taking usurious interest begins to run from the time when the usurious interest is paid. (First National Bank of Dorchester *v.* Smith, 57 N. W., 996.)
3. The limitation under Revised Statutes United States, section 5198, of actions for the recovery from a national bank of a penalty for usury dates from the payment of such interest, and not from the reservation of it from the original loan by way of discount. (Smith *v.* First National Bank, Nebr., 60 N. W., 866; Lanham *v.* Same, ib., 1041.)
4. The limitation of two years within which an action for the penalty must be brought commences to run from the actual payment of the usury. (Brown *v.* Second Nat. Bank of Erie, 72 Pa., 209.)
5. Usurious interest on a note is not paid, so as to set running the statute of limitations against an action to recover it back, by giving a renewal note which includes the interest. The statute only begins to run from the time

INTEREST AND USURY—Continued.

ACTIONS—Continued.

LIMITATIONS IN ACTIONS FOR PENALTY FOR USURY—continued.

the renewal note is paid. (Louisville Trust Co. *v.* Kentucky Nat. Bank et al., 87 Fed. Rep., 143.)

6. If the obligee actually pays usurious interest as such, the usurious transaction must be held to have then, and not before, occurred, and he must sue within two years thereafter. (Brown *v.* Marion Nat. Bank, 169 U. S., 416.)
7. Where a national bank discounts a note at a usurious rate, the maker or his legal representative, on payment of the note, is entitled to recover as a penalty, under Revised Statutes, section 5198, double the amount of the discount so taken, and of all interest subsequently paid on the note or its renewals, although separate payments of interest were made from time to time after its maturity, and all at legal rates; and limitation does not begin to run against an action to recover such penalty until full payment of the note or its renewals. (Louisville Trust Co. *v.* Kentucky Nat. Bank, 102 Fed. Rep., 442.)
8. Where a national bank has taken usurious interest on a loan or discount, it may elect to apply the excess of interest on the principal at any time before the loan is paid in full, or before judgment is entered for the full amount. Therefore, the two years within which an action may be brought to recover twice the amount of interest paid do not begin to run until the principal has been paid or a judgment entered for the full amount thereof. (Duncan *v.* First Nat. Bank of Mt. Pleasant, 1 N. B. C., 360.)
9. The limitation of two years within which an action for the penalty must be brought commences to run from the actual payment of the usury. (Brown *v.* Second Nat. Bank of Erie, 1 N. B. C., 849.)
10. The inclusion of usurious interest as principal in notes given to a national banking association does not constitute a payment of the interest within the meaning of United States Revised Statutes, sections 5197, 5198, so as to start the running of the statute against a right of action to recover twice the amount of interest paid; but "the usurious transaction" from the date of which the statute begins to run is the time when the usurious interest is actually paid. (Nat. Bank of Daingerfield *v.* Ragland, 3 Banking Cases, 466.)
11. Where an action to recover illegal interest charged by a national bank was barred by limitations, and defendant collected a judgment against plaintiff for costs, such a collection was not a further usurious transaction, extending the period of limitations. (Talbot *v.* First Nat. Bank of Sioux City, 4 Banking Cases, 387.)
12. A petition to recover back usurious interest from a national bank, under United States Revised Statutes, sections 5197, 5198, which shows on its face that the action was not "commenced within two years from the time the usurious transactions occurred," as required by the latter section, can not withstand a demurrer because of an allegation that the charge and reservation of the usurious interest were without plaintiff's knowledge or consent, since, even if the period of limitation of the statute does not begin until discovery of the wrong, the court will not indulge the presumption that plaintiff's consciousness of the wrong was not aroused until some time within two years before the commencement of the action. (Talbot *v.* Sioux Nat. Bank, 4 Banking Cases, 509.)
13. On a settlement between a national bank and a debtor who owed the bank some $69,000 on a number of notes, a payment was made which reduced such indebtedness to $30,000, for which a new note was given. *Held*, that, both on general principles, in accordance with the presumed intention of the parties, and under Kentucky Statutes, section 2219, clause 3, which provides that "partial payment on a debt bearing interest shall be first applied to the extinguishment of the interest then due," all past interest, whether usurious or otherwise, must be regarded as having been paid in the settlement, and that limitation commenced to run on that date against an action under Revised Statutes, section 5198, to recover the penalty for usury previously contracted for. (Louisville Trust Company *v.* Kentucky Nat. Bank, 102 Fed. Rep., 442.)

When State statute does not govern.

14. In actions for the recovery of usurious interest, a State statute limiting the time within which an action to recover excessive interest may be brought does not apply. (Lucas *v.* Government Nat. Bank of Pottsville, 1 N. B. C., 872.)

INTEREST AND USURY—Continued.

ACTIONS—Continued.

RELEASE AND DISCHARGE OF CLAIMS FOR PENALTY.

1. Plaintiff, as assignee in bankruptcy of A, sued to recover the penalties imposed by the national banking act for charging and receiving usurious rates of interest. Defendant proved a release and discharge executed by A before the commencement of the bankruptcy proceedings. Plaintiff gave in evidence the record of a judgment in his favor in an action in which he, as assignee, sued defendant to recover a payment of a debt made to it by A about a month prior to the execution of the release, as having been made when A was insolvent, and when defendant had reasonable cause to believe that fact and knew the payment was made in fraud of the bankrupt act. *Held*, that defendant was not concluded or affected by the judgment. (Getman *v.* Second National Bank of Oswego, 89 N. Y., 136; 3 N. B. C., 599.)
2. In an action under United States Revised Statutes, section 5198, against a national bank to recover twice the amount of usurious interest taken on loans made by it to McRae, the defendant proved an oral agreement between it and McRae, whereby the latter agreed to settle and discharge all such claims against defendant; that the same be applied in payment of that part of his indebtedness to the bank not collected by it from any other source, and that he would not sue or allow suit to be brought against the bank on account of such illegal interest. In consideration thereof the bank agreed that it would satisfy so much of the indebtedness of McRae as remained after applying all other available collections, or would consent as a creditor to his discharge in bankruptcy, as he might request. At the time of the agreement McRae was indebted to defendant in a large amount, and after applying all the collections there remained due a sum much larger than the excessive interest, none of which indebtedness has been paid. *Held*, that the agreement operated as an immediate discharge and satisfaction of the claim of McRae against defendant. (Morehouse *v.* Second National Bank of Oswego, 98 N. Y., 503; 3 N. B. C., 631.)
3. Inconsistent action by the defendant subsequent to the agreement did not affect its legal operation. (Ib.)

Holder of usurious note may elect to remit.

4. If the note when sued on includes usurious interest, or interest upon usurious interest agreed to be paid, the holder may elect to remit such interest, and it can not then be said that usurious interest was paid to him. (Brown *v.* Marion National Bank, 159 U. S., 416.)

JURISDICTION.

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GENERALLY.

National bank a citizen, where.

1. A national banking association is, for jurisdictional purposes, a citizen of the State in which it is located. (Davis *v.* Cook, 9 Nev., 134.)
2. Under the provisions of the act of August 13, 1888, national banks are deemed to be, for jurisdictional purposes, citizens of the State wherein they are located, and they no longer possess the right of removal on the ground that they are Federal corporations. (Burnham et al. *v.* First National Bank of Leoti, 53 Fed. Rep., 163.)

Who may not enter appearance for United States.

3. Neither the Comptroller nor the receiver, by putting in an appearance to a suit, can subject the United States to the jurisdiction of a court. (Case *v.* Terrell, 11 Wall., 199.)

Actions against national banks, where brought.

4. The provision of the banking law, section 5198, Revised Statutes, which requires that actions brought against national banking associations in State courts shall be brought in the county or city in which the association is located, applies only to transitory actions. It was not intended to apply to actions local in their character. (Casey *v.* Adams, 102 U. S., 66.)
5. Actions local in their nature may be maintained in the proper State court in a county or city other than that where it is established. (Ib.)
6. A national bank may be sued in any State, county, or municipal court in county or city where located. (Bank of Bethel *v.* Pahquioque Bank, 14 Wall., 383.)
7. Under section 57 of act of 1864, suits may be brought by, as well as against, any association. (Kennedy *v.* Gibson, 8 Wall., 498.)
8. Where a cause has been removed from a State court to the Federal court, and has been by that court remanded to the State court for want of jurisdiction, it is the duty of the State court, in subsequent proceedings, to treat as conclusive upon it the decision of the Federal court on the question of jurisdiction. (Gerner *v.* Mosher et al., 1 Banking Cases, 457.)

Effect of filing plea in abatement.

9. The appearance by attorney of a nonresident national bank, the filing of a plea in abatement, and granting the bank an appeal, will not give the court jurisdiction in a suit in which it was attempted to bring the bank before the court by attachment of debts due it by such defendants as were served with process. (Rosenheim Real Estate Co. *v.* Southern Nat. Bank, 46 SW., 1026.)

What amounts to general appearance, effect of.

10. Where a defendant files a plea in the nature of a plea in abatement, which questions the jurisdiction of the court over the person of the defendant, and such defendant, without requesting or obtaining a ruling upon such plea, voluntarily obtains leave of court, and files his answer to the merits of the case, the filing of such answer waives the special plea to jurisdiction and amounts to a general appearance in the case for all purposes. (Winfield Nat. Bank *v.* McWilliams, 2 Banking Cases, 277.)

Section 5198, national banking act, construed.

11. A proceeding against a national bank for the cancellation of a mortgage may be brought in a parish of Louisiana where the bank is not situated. Section 5198 of the national-bank act does not exclude other forums than those specified, and relates only to actions to recover usurious interest. (New Orleans Banking Association *v.* Adams, 2 N. B. C., 207.)

Parties—When foreign corporation can not be made a party defendant.

12. Unless it voluntarily appears, a foreign corporation can not be made a party defendant to a suit in a Federal court by one of its creditors, who seeks the appointment of a receiver, an accounting, and to enforce the individual liability of stockholders who are within the jurisdiction of the court. (Elkhart National Bank *v.* Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company et al., 87 Fed. Rep., 252.)
13. The corporation and all its stockholders are necessary parties defendant to a creditor's suit for the appointment of a receiver, an accounting, and to enforce the personal liability of stockholders, and if the corporation can not be brought in, the suit must be dismissed. (Ib.)

JURISDICTION—Continued.

GENERALLY—continued.

Statutes United States, 1888, chapter 866, section 4, construed.

14. Under Statutes United States, 1888, chapter 866, section 4, providing that in actions against national banks the Federal courts "shall not have jurisdiction other than such as they would have in cases between individual citizens of the same State," an action to compel the directors of a national bank to declare a dividend may be maintained in a State court. (Hiscock *v.* Lacy, Sup., 30 N Y. S., 860; 9 Misc. Rep., 578.)
15. The object of this proviso was to deprive the United States courts of jurisdiction of suits by or against national banking associations in all cases where banks organized under State laws could not likewise sue or be sued in such courts. (Ib.)
16. But the proviso does not affect the right of the receiver of an insolvent association to sue in a Federal court. (Hendee *v.* Connecticut and P. R. R. Co., 26 Fed. Rep., 677.)
17. Nor would the act of July 12, 1882, take from the circuit court jurisdiction of a suit brought against a director for negligent performance of his duties; for, as such suits rest upon the requirements of the United States laws and by-laws made pursuant thereto, it is a case arising under the laws of the United States. (Witters *v.* Foster, 28 Fed. Rep., 737.)

WHEN FEDERAL COURTS HAVE JURISDICTION.

In action between residents of different States.

1. The Federal courts have jurisdiction of an action between a national bank located in one State and a citizen of another State. (First National Bank *v.* Forest, 40 Fed. Rep., 705.)
2. A suit brought in a State court can be removed to a Federal court on the ground of diverse citizenship only when the defendant is a nonresident of the State in which it is brought. (Thurber *v.* Miller, 14 C. C. A., 432, 67 Fed. Rep., 371, followed. Wichita National Bank et al. *v.* Smith, 72 Fed. Rep., 568.)
3. A national bank can not remove a suit upon the ground that it is a Federal corporation. (Ib.)
4. Where a judgment recovered in a State court against a county is assigned to a citizen of another State, the assignee may sue thereon in the proper Federal court, although the original judgment is still in force. The assignee has a right to have judicially determined its right to enforce payment of the indebtedness, and the action is not to be considered as brought merely to vex defendant. (First National Bank of Buchanan County *v.* Deuel County, 74 Fed. Rep., 373.)
5. A Federal court has jurisdiction of a creditor's bill between citizens of different States, though based upon the judgment of a State court, and notwithstanding the existence of statutory legal remedies in the State courts. (First National Bank of Chicago *v.* Steinway et al., 77 Fed. Rep., 661.)
6. A national bank located in one State may bring suit against a citizen of another State in the circuit court of the United States for the district wherein the defendant resides by reason alone of diverse citizenship. (Petri *v.* Commercial National Bank of Chicago, 142 U. S., 644.)

National bank must be sued in district where located.

7. A national bank can not be sued in the Federal court outside of the district where it is located. Service on the cashier when found within another district does not give jurisdiction. (Main, assignee, *v.* Second National Bank of Chicago, 6 Bissell, 26.)
8. A national bank is not authorized to sue in any circuit court of the United States without regard to citizenship. It is to be regarded, for the purpose of jurisdiction, as a citizen of the State in which it is established or located. (St. Louis National Bank *v.* Allen et al., 5 Fed. Rep., 551.)

When district and not circuit court has jurisdiction.

9. In an action against a national bank in a circuit court of the United States, if all the parties are citizens of the district in which the bank is situated, and the action does not come under section 5209 or section 5239, Revised Statutes, the circuit court has no jurisdiction. (Whittemore *v.* Amoskeag National Bank, 134 U. S., 527.)

JURISDICTION—Continued.

WHEN FEDERAL COURTS HAVE JURISDICTION—continued.

When provision against Federal jurisdiction does not apply.

10. The provision that the Federal courts shall not have jurisdiction of an action on a promissory note or other chose in action by an assignee thereof, unless the action might have been maintained in such courts if no assignment or transfer had been made (act August 13, 1888), does not apply to the indorsement and transfer of the payee of notes which were made to him merely that he might, as agent of the maker, raise money for it by negotiating them with third persons. (Wachusett National Bank *v.* Sioux City Stove Works, 56 Fed. Rep., 321.)

In suits on bonds of bank officers.

11. A suit on the official bond of the cashier of a national bank, conditioned for a faithful performance of the duties thereof "according to law and the by-laws" of the bank, involves a Federal question and is maintainable in a Federal court irrespective of the citizenship of the parties. (Walker et al. *v.* Windsor National Bank, 56 Fed. Rep., 76.)

Voluntary appearance gives jurisdiction of person.

12. In a suit which is properly brought in a Federal court, because it involves a Federal question, the court has full jurisdiction of the defendant, who, though a resident of another district, waives his personal privilege of being sued in his district by voluntarily appearing. (Walker et al. *v.* Windsor Nat. Bank, 56 Fed. Rep., 76.)
13. The exemption of national banks from suits in State courts in other than their own county or city, by act of February 18, 1875 (18 St., 316, chap. 80), was a personal privilege which could be waived by appearing to such suit and not claiming the immunity. (First National Bank *v.* Morgan, 132 U. S., 141.)

Act July 12, 1882, applies only to suits subsequently brought.

14. The provision of section 4 of act of July 12, 1882, respecting suits by or against national banks, refers only to suits brought after the passage of that act. (First Nat. Bank *v.* Morgan, 132 U. S., 141.)

Recovery of penalty under national banking act.

15. State courts have no jurisdiction of actions to recover penalties imposed by the national banking act. (Missouri River Telegraph Company *v.* First National Bank of Sioux City, 74 Ill., 217; 1 N. B. C., 401.)

When limitations a Federal question.

16. When a State bank acting under a statute of the State calls in its circulation issued under State laws and becomes a national bank under the laws of the United States, and a judgment is recovered in a court of a State against the national bank upon such outstanding circulation, the defense of the State statute of limitations having been set up, a Federal question arises which may give this court jurisdiction in error. (Metropolitan National Bank *v.* Claggett, 141 U. S., 520.)
17. Where the State and Federal courts have concurrent jurisdiction, a State statute of limitation may be pleaded as effectively in a Federal court as it could be in a State court; and in such cases the Federal courts will follow the decisions of the local State tribunals and will administer the same justice that the State courts would administer between the same parties. (Price, Receiver, *v.* Yates, 2 N. B. C., 204.)

In actions against executors.

18. A Federal court is not deprived of jurisdiction otherwise vested in it of a suit against the executors of an estate by the fact that the estate is in the possession of a State probate court for purposes of administration, and the Federal court has jurisdiction to adjudge whether a liability exists, but can not issue execution to enforce the same. (Wickham *v.* Hull et al., 60 Fed. Rep., 326.)

When Federal courts adopt remedy provided by State law.

19. It seems that where a State statute creates a right in favor of creditors, and provides a remedy for the enforcement thereof, this remedy, whether at law or in equity, must be adopted by the Federal courts. If the State statute does not create the right, but only redeclares a right existing in the absence of statute, then the form of remedy in the Federal courts is

JURISDICTION—Continued.

WHEN FEDERAL COURTS HAVE JURISDICTION—continued.

determined by principles which differentiate legal and equitable jurisdiction. (First National Bank of Sioux City *v.* Peavy, 69 Fed. Rep., 455.)

National bank's right to sue derived from national banking act.

20. That a national bank does not sue by virtue of any right conferred by the judiciary act, but by virtue of the right conferred upon it by the act of 1864, authorizing and creating it, and which constitutes its charter; that, having no right to sue under the judiciary act, the limitation in the 11th section as to suits on indorsed notes and choses in action does not apply. (Commercial Bank of Cleveland *v.* Simmons, 1 N. B. C., 294.)
21. The act of July 12, 1882, to enable national banks to extend their corporate existence, placed national and other banks, as to their right to sue in the Federal courts, on the same footing, and consequently a national bank can not, in virtue of a mere corporate right, sue in such court. (Union National Bank of Cincinnati *v.* Miller, Treasurer of Hamilton County, Ohio, 15 Fed. Rep., 703.)
22. But national banks may, like other banks and citizens, sue in such courts whenever the subject-matter of litigation involves some element of Federal jurisdiction. Thus a suit by a national bank against a county treasurer to enjoin the collection of a personal tax upon its property, alleged to be made in violation of the act of Congress permitting the State to tax national banks, presents a case arising under a law of Congress, and is therefore maintainable in a Federal court. (Ib.)

Federal courts may order inspection of books.

23. The power given the Federal courts to order the production of books and papers (Rev. Stat., sec. 724) includes power to grant an inspection before trial, with permission to make copies. (Exchange National Bank of Atchison *v.* Wichita Cattle Co., 61 Fed. Rep., 190.)

Actions concerning taxation of shares of national bank.

24. An action to enforce a right conferred by section 5219 of the Revised Statutes, regarding the taxation of property in the shares of national banking associations, is a suit arising "under the laws of the United States" within the meaning of the act of March 3, 1875. (Stanley *v.* Board of Supervisors of Albany Co., 6 Fed. Rep., 561.)
25. A Federal court has jurisdiction of a suit to enjoin State taxing officers from enforcing collection of a tax upon shares of stock in a national bank where the protection sought is based upon the ground that the State statute under which such officers are proceeding in making their assessment is in violation of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution and of Revised Statutes, section 5219. (Third National Bank of Pittsburg *v.* Mylin, Auditor-General, et al., 76 Fed. Rep., 385.)
26. In an action by a national bank against the State tax officers, in behalf of its shareholders, to enjoin the collection of a State tax on the shares of the bank alleged to be unlawful on the ground that the indebtedness was not deducted, *held*, that such a suit was maintainable. (Hills *v.* National Albany Exchange Bank, 3 N. B. C., 45.)

Suit of assignee in bankruptcy.

27. An assignee in bankruptcy should be permitted to litigate in the Federal court a question involving the powers of a national bank to make loans of a particular character on real mortgage, and not remitted to the State court. (In re Duryea, 2 N. B. C., 170.)

When Federal Supreme Court has jurisdiction.

28. This court has jurisdiction to review a judgment in State courts involving the question whether a national bank is exempted from liability to account for bonds purchased by it on condition of selling back on demand. (Logan County National Bank *v.* Townsend, 139 U. S., 67.)
29. The fact that the State supreme court, in affirming a judgment, decided against an immunity from liability expressly claimed under the laws of the United States, does not give jurisdiction to the Federal Supreme Court, if such immunity was not claimed in the trial court. (Chemical National Bank *v.* City Bank, 16 S. Ct., 417.)
30. To give this court jurisdiction on appeal from a State supreme court under the national banking act, the "title, right, privilege, or immunity specially set up or claimed" must be claimed by the plaintiff in error for him-

JURISDICTION—Continued.

WHEN FEDERAL COURTS HAVE JURISDICTION—continued.

self, and not for a third person in whose title he has no interest. (Miller *v.* National Bank of Lancaster, 106 U. S., 542; 3 N. B. C., 52.)

31. This court has jurisdiction of an appeal from a decree of a circuit court requiring stockholders in an insolvent national bank to pay a given percentage on their stock which the Comptroller of the Currency had ordered collected and such further sums as may be necessary to pay the debts of the bank. (Germania National Bank *v.* Case, 131 U. S., CXLIV App.)
32. This court has jurisdiction to review a judgment of the highest court of a State holding a national bank liable, under statute of the State, as a shareholder in a State savings bank, when the answer sets up that the stock of the savings bank was issued to it without authority of law, and the motion for a new trial and the specifications of error, which were the basis of appeal from the trial court to the supreme court of the State, assert such want of power under the laws of the United States. (California Bank *v.* Kennedy, 167 U. S., 362.)
33. As the controversy in this case involved the question on what basis dividends in insolvency should have been declared, and therein the enforcement of the trust in accordance with law, this court has jurisdiction of it in equity. (Merrill *v.* National Bank, 173 U. S., 131.)
34. In a suit by a creditor of an insolvent national bank against its receiver, where the controversy involved the question on what basis dividends should have been declared, and therein the enforcement of the administration of the trust in accordance with law, the contention that the bill should be dismissed because of adequate remedy at law was without merit. (Merrill *v.* Nat. Bank of Jacksonville (two cases), 1 Banking Cases, 210.)
35. A decision by the highest court of a State adverse to the right claimed under United States Revised Statutes, sections 5197, 5198, to recover back usurious interest from a national bank, presents a Federal question which gives to the Supreme Court of the United States the right to review the judgment of such State court. (Daniel H. Talbot, plff. in err., *v.* Sioux National Bank of Sioux City, Iowa, 4 Banking Cases, 509.)
36. Notes secured by mortgage had been indorsed, and the mortgage assigned to the defendant national bank as collateral security for a loan, and plaintiff had authorized the bank to sell the notes to a third party, take up the loan, and remit the balance; but, instead of doing this, the bank had undertaken to purchase the notes itself, and had not accounted for their value. In an action against the bank to recover the value of the notes, it was held by a State court that it was not an ultra vires act on the part of the bank to undertake to sell the notes as defendant's agent, and that if it was guilty of conversion plaintiff could recover. *Held*, on motion to dismiss a writ of error to revise a judgment of the State court, that the contention that no Federal question was involved, because such judgment rested on two grounds, one of which was broad enough in itself to sustain the judgment, and involved no Federal question, was without merit. (First Nat. Bank of Grand Forks, N. D., *v.* Anderson, 1 Banking Cases, 89.)

Amount necessary to give jurisdiction.

37. In an action of debt on section 5198, United States Revised Statutes, to recover twice the amount of interest, at the rate of 9 per cent, received by a national bank in Pennsylvania, upon the discount of notes, where plaintiffs had judgment for $2,150.38, *held*, that this amount was insufficient to give jurisdiction to the Supreme Court of the United States. (Williamsport National Bank *v.* Knapp, 119 U. S., 357; 3 N. B. C., 184.)

When circuit court of appeals has no jurisdiction.

38. The circuit court of appeals has no jurisdiction to review a judgment rendered before act March 3, 1891, creating that court, was passed. (United States *v.* National Exchange Bank, C. C. A., 53 F., 9.)

When United States circuit court has jurisdiction.

39. *Held*, that the plaintiff, a national bank, had the right to bring suit, in the United States circuit court of the district where the bank was located, upon two notes indorsed to it by the payee, who was also a citizen of the State and resident of the district. (Commercial Bank of Cleveland *v.* Simmons, 1 N. B. C., 294.)
40. The Federal circuit court has unconditional jurisdiction of all suits to which a national bank is a party, irrespective of amount of citizenship. (Mitchell *v.* Walker, 2 N. B. C., 180.)

JURISDICTION—Continued.

WHEN FEDERAL COURTS HAVE JURISDICTION—continued.

41. A circuit court of the United States has jurisdiction to quiet the title of a purchaser of land, as against a deed averred by the bill and not denied by the answer to be void on its face. (Reynolds *v.* First Nat. Bank of Crawfordsville, Ind., 112 U. S., 405; 3 N. B. C., 131.)
42. Act July 12, 1882, relating to national banks (22 Stat. L., 162, sec. 4), does not deprive a circuit court of the United States of the jurisdiction conferred by prior statutes over suits brought by receivers of such banks, without regard to the citizenship of the parties; but such jurisdiction is expressly recognized and preserved, both at law and in equity, where the suit is one by the direction of the Comptroller or for winding up the affairs of the bank, by the proviso of section 4 of the judiciary act of 1887–88. (Earle *v.* McCartney et al., 109 Fed. Rep., 13.)

When United States circuit court has no jurisdiction.

43. The circuit court has no jurisdiction of a suit by a private person to restrain, interfere with, or control the Treasurer of the United States or the Comptroller of the Currency in the discharge of their duties in respect to bonds deposited with the Treasurer to secure the redemption of circulating notes of a national bank. The provisions of sections 56 and 57 of the national banking act explained. (Van Antwerp *v.* Hulburd, 7 Blatchford, 426.)

When district court has jurisdiction.

44. A district court of the United States may order the receiver of a national bank to compromise doubtful debts under section 50 of the national banking act (13 Stat. L., 115), which authorizes receivers to compromise such debts "on the order of a court of record of competent jurisdiction." (Petition of Platt, 1 Benedict, 534.)
45. The district court of the United States has jurisdiction of a bill in equity filed by a national bank. (Fifth National Bank of Pittsburgh *v.* Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company, 1 Fed. Rep., 190; 2 N. B. C., 190.)
46. Stockholders have no standing in court to interfere for the protection of their company until the board of directors of the company have neglected or refused an application to take the proper steps to protect the interests of the company. (Ib.)
47. National banks are not authorized to institute suits in the Federal courts out of the districts where they are established when the amount in controversy does not exceed $500. (St. Louis National Bank *v.* Brinkman, 1 Fed. Rep., 45; 2 N. B. C., 141.)
48. The district court of the United States has jurisdiction of a bill in equity filed by a national bank. (Fifth Nat. Bank *v.* Pittsburg and Castle Shannon Railroad Company, 2 N. B. C., 190.)

When appeal does not lie to circuit court of appeals.

49. Section 7 of the act creating the circuit court of appeals (26 Stat. L., 828) gives no jurisdiction of an appeal from an interlocutory order dismissing a restraining order and denying an injunction. (Robinson *v.* City of Wilmington et al., 60 Fed. Rep., 469.)

REMOVAL FROM STATE TO FEDERAL COURTS.

Removal when Federal question appears from complaint.

1. A cause can not be removed upon the ground that it involves a Federal question unless that fact appears from the plaintiff's complaint. (Wichita Nat. Bank et al. *v.* Smith, 72 Fed. Rep., 568.)
2. The rule that, in order to warrant the removal of a cause to the circuit court on the ground that it arises under the laws of the United States, that fact must be shown in the plaintiff's pleading, does not operate to prevent a removal, where the original pleading alleges that defendant is a national banking association, and where a receiver thereof, appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency is subsequently made a defendant and petitions for removal. (Speckart et al. *v.* German National Bank et al., 85 Fed. Rep., 12.)

When petition for removal must be made.

3. Defendant served a notice of appearance on December 15, but did not file a petition for the removal of the cause from a State to the Federal court until January 7, the petition stating that defendant then entered its appearance and had not done so before. *Held*, a valid compliance with the Federal

JURISDICTION—Continued.

REMOVAL FROM STATE TO FEDERAL COURTS—continued.

statute requiring the defendant "at the time of entering his appearance in the State court" to file his petition. (Chatham Nat. Bank of New York *v.* Merchants' Nat. Bank of West Virginia, 1 N. B. C., 769.)

Removal of causes—Citizenship of parties.

4. Under act of August 13. 1888 (1 Supp. Rev. Stat. U. S., p. 612, sec. 2), providing for the removal from State courts to Federal courts of civil suits when the controversy is "wholly between citizens of different States, and which can be fully determined as between them," a suit by a bank for the purpose of determining to whom a deposit should be paid, against the administrator of the deceased depositor, a citizen of the State, who claims the deposit as a part of the estate of the deceased, and against a third person, a citizen of another State, who claims the deposit, is properly removed from the State court to the Federal court, for the suit is wholly between citizens of different States, and can be fully determined as between them. (First Nat. Bank *v.* Bridgeport Trust Co. et al., 117 Fed. Rep., 969.)

Transposing parties.

5. It is the duty of the court to transpose the parties by placing the administrator and third person on opposite sides, and thus retain jurisdiction. (Ib.)

Petition for removal—Joinder of husband in wife's petition.

6. The failure of the husband of the third person to join in the petition for removal is immaterial. (Ib.)

Removal.

7. When a complainant invokes the protection of a law of the United States the Federal courts have jurisdiction when it is apparent that the case depends upon a construction of that law. (Richards et al. *v.* Incorporated Town of Rock Rapids, 31 Fed. Rep., 505.)
8. A party does not waive the right of removal by remaining in the State court and contesting the case on the merits, if the State court, upon due application, wrongfully refused to order a removal of the cause. (Ib.)
9. The right of removal is not defeated or lost if the petition therefor is filed in the State court after motion made, the decision of which does not affect the merits of the controversy. (Ib.)
10. Where a case is not removable when the time for its removal prescribed in the acts of Congress expires, but subsequently becomes removable by amendment or otherwise, the filing of a petition and bond for removal within a reasonable time thereafter entitles the petitioner to a transfer of the case to the Federal court. (Guaranty Co. of North Dakota *v.* Hanway, 104 Fed. Rep., 369.)
11. One may waive objections to the time and manner of removal of a suit from a State to a Federal court by silently proceeding to trial upon the merits, because matters of time and method are formal and modal, and not essential to the right of removal. (Ib.)
12. The nature of the action, and not the character of the defense to it, constitutes the test to determine whether it arises under the laws of the United States. If the determination of the claim made in the action invokes a consideration of those laws, and the effect of the acts or omissions of parties to the suit under them, it arises under the laws of the United States, whether the defense to the suit is good or bad. (Ib.)
13. A successory trustee of a fund takes it in privity with his predecessor, and subject to suits pending against him which affect the administration of the trust. Such suits are not abated or defeated by a change of trustee. (Ib.)
14. In an action in a State court wherein a removal to a United States court under the provisions of section 2 of the act of Congress of March 3, 1887, as corrected in 1888 (see 25 Stat. L., 433), and it appears from the face of the record that the suit is not a removable one, the application does not deprive the State court of its jurisdiction. (Stuart *v.* Bank of Staplehurst, 1 Banking Cases, 518.)

What is not cause for removal.

15. A national bank, sued in a State court, can not enforce the removal of the cause to the Federal court on the ground that the latter has exclusive jurisdiction. (Pettilon *v.* Noble, 7 Biss., 449; 2 N. B. C., 120.)

JURISDICTION—Continued.

REMOVAL FROM STATE TO FEDERAL COURTS—continued.

16. Banks organized under the acts of Congress as national banks are not entitled by force of such acts to have any suit or proceeding in the State court wherein they are parties defendant removed to the Federal court. (Wilder *v.* Union National Bank, 12 Chicago Legal News, 84; 2 N. B. C., 124.)
17. To authorize a removal on the ground that the controversy involves a question arising under Constitution and laws of the United States, it must fully appear from all the record that a Federal question is presented. So, where, in a petition for removal to the Federal court, the defendant states that certain laws of the State of Illinois infringe upon or violate the tenth section of Article II of the Constitution of the United States, but fails to state in what respect, or how the rights, either of the plaintiff or defendants, are affected by the operation of those laws, the record does not show sufficiently that it is a case coming within the Federal jurisdiction. (Ib.)
18. If the record presents a Federal question that a right of action or defense arises under the Constitution and laws of the United States, the citizenship of the parties has nothing to do with it. (Ib.)
19. A bill in equity was filed in a State court by a creditor of a partnership to reach its entire property. The prayer of the bill was that judgments confessed by the firm in favor of various defendants, some of whom were citizens of the same State with the plaintiff, might be set aside for fraud. On the allegations of the bill there was but a single controversy as to all of the defendants. One of the defendants, who was a citizen of a different State from the plaintiff, removed the entire cause into a circuit court of the United States. After a final decree for the plaintiff, and on an appeal therefrom, this court held that the case was not removable under section 2 of the act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stat. L., 470), and reversed the decree and remanded the case to the circuit court with a direction to remand it to the State court, the costs of this court to be paid by the petitioner for removal. (Graves *v.* Corbin; First National Bank of Chicago *v.* Corbin, 132 U. S , 571.)
20. The E. Co., being indebted to the plaintiff, executed to it three promissory notes, and pledged certain chattels to secure their payment. Subsequently the E. Co. confessed judgment in a State court in favor of the S. bank, then in the hands of a receiver. The receiver caused an execution issued from the State court to be levied on the same chattels which had been pledged to plaintiff. Plaintiff then filed a bill in equity in the State court against the bank and its receiver, the E. Co., and the sheriff, to restrain the sale of the chattels and determine the rights of the parties. The receiver applied to remove this suit to the Federal court. *Held*, that the subject-matter of the controversy, the pledged chattels, was within the jurisdiction and control of the State court, and therefore beyond the jurisdiction of the Federal court, either original or by removal. (Kelly, Maus & Co. *v.* Sioux City National Bank et al., 81 Fed. Rep., 3.)
21. Under section 4 of the act of Congress of July 12, 1882, a national bank can not remove a suit against it from the State court upon the sole ground that it is a corporation organized under a law of the United States, and that therefore the suit is one arising under the laws of the United States. (Cooper *v.* Leather Manufacturers' National Bank, 29 Fed. Rep., 161.)

Act of July 12, 1882, construed.

22. The act of Congress of July 12, 1882, repealing inconsistent acts and providing that the jurisdiction of suits in which a national bank should be a party should be the same as if it were a State bank at the same place, prevents the removal of a cause in which a national bank is a party from a State to a Federal court on the mere ground that it is a national bank. (Leather Manufacturers' National Bank *v.* Cooper, jr., 120 U. S., 778; 3 N. B. C., 208.)

WHEN STATE COURTS HAVE JURISDICTION.

In actions by and against national banks.

1. State courts have jurisdiction of suits by and against national banking associations. (Bank of Bethel *v.* Pahquioque Bank, 14 Wall., 383; Ordway *v.* Central National Bank, 47 Md., 217, and Claflin *v.* Houseman, 93 U. S., 130.)

JUCISDICTION—Continued.

WHEN STATE COURTS HAVE JURISDICTION—continued.

2. The tenth subdivision of section 629, Revised Statutes, which confers upon the circuit court of the United States jurisdiction of all suits by or against any national banking association established in the district for which the court is held, has been repealed by the proviso to section 4 of the act of July 12, 1882. (National Bank of Jefferson *v.* Fare et al., 25 Fed. Rep., 200.)
3. State courts have jurisdiction of suits brought by national banks, it not having been taken away by section 57 of the national banking act. (First National Bank of Montpelier *v.* Hubbard and others, 49 Vermont, 1.)
4. State courts have jurisdiction of questions arising under the national banking act. (Pickett *v.* Merchants' Nat. Bank of Memphis, 2 N. B. C., 209.)
5. A receiver of a national bank situated in another State, though not a party, may move to vacate an attachment. (People's Bank of the City of New York *v.* Mechanics' Nat. Bank of Newark, 3 N. B. C., 670.)
6. A national bank may be sued in a State court on an attachment bond. (Continental National Bank *v.* Folsom, 3 N. B. C., 350.)

Suits against national banks in State courts.

7. Where a national banking association is sued in a State court, the suit must be brought in the city or county in which the bank is located. (Cadle *v.* Tracy, 11 Blatch., 101.)
8. But in a State where the holder may sue without respect to the ownership, an association may bring suit upon paper so acquired. (National Pemberton Bank *v.* Porter, 125 Mass., 333; Atlas National Bank *v.* Savery, 127 Mass., 75.)
9. The words of restriction to the place where said association is situated apply to the county and municipal courts, and not to the State courts. In the State courts of general jurisdiction a national banking association can be sued whenever an individual can be for the same cause. (Talmage *v.* Third National Bank, 27 Hun., 61.)
10. A banking association organized under act of Congress of 1864, chapter 106, can be sued in a State court only in the city or county where it is located. (Crocker *v.* Marine National Bank of New York, 101 Mass., 240; 1 N. B. C., 575.)
11. National banks, like any other corporations, and the receivers of them, may sue and be sued in the State courts of their domicile. (Adams *v.* Daunis, 29 La. Ann., 315; 1 N. B. C., 510.)
12. A State court has jurisdiction of an action on contract brought by a resident of the State against a national bank located in another State, and except as against a national bank which has committed or is contemplating an act of insolvency. (Robinson *v.* National Bank of New Berne, 58 How. Pr., 306; 2 N. B. C., 309.)

In actions for money against national banks.

13. An action for money against a national bank whose corporate existence is admitted is not a suit arising under the laws of the United States. (Ulster County Savings Institution *v.* Fourth National Bank, 8 N. Y., 162.)

Transfer of shares when no Federal question involved.

14. When transaction of transfer of national-bank shares does not present a case arising under national banking act, no Federal question is involved. (Le Sassier *v.* Kennedy, 123 U. S., 521.)

In actions to mandate State officers.

15. A suit against the officers of a State to compel them to do acts which would impose a contractual pecuniary liability upon the State, or to issue any evidence of debt which would have that result, is, in fact and legal effect, a suit against the State, of which a Federal court has no jurisdiction. (Farmers' National Bank of Hudson *v.* Jones, Governor of Arkansas, et al., 105 Fed. Rep., 459.)

In actions against officers of bank for deceit.

16. The State courts have jurisdiction of an action brought against the officers of a national bank to recover damages on account of alleged deceit practiced by such officers in making a false report of the condition of the bank. (Barnes *v.* Swift, Super. Ct. Cin., 3 Ohio N. P., 291.)

LEASE.

CROSS REFERENCE:

Powers— Page.

Power to hold or acquire real estate..... 963

Bank's liability as lessee for breach of contract.

1. Where a national bank takes a lease for a long term, its insolvency and dissolution soon afterwards, and the appointment of a receiver, who refuses to take possession of the leased premises, do not entitle the lessor to damages out of the assets, the rent having been paid for the time during which the bank was in possession. (Fidelity Safe Deposit and Trust Co. *v.* Armstrong, 35 Fed. Rep., 567.)
2. A national bank which, when a receiver is appointed for it, is in arrears for rent under an existing lease may be afterwards sued for damages caused by its failure to carry out the provisions of the lease. (Chemical National Bank *v.* Hartford Deposit Company, Ill., 41 N. E., 225.)

Parties in suits for rents.

3. In a suit against a national bank in arrears for rent under an existing lease at the time a receiver was appointed for it, for damages for failure to carry out the lease, the receiver need not be made a party. (Chemical Nat. Bank *v.* Hartford Deposit Company, 161 U. S., 1.)

Contract before organization invalid.

4. By section 5136 of the Revised Statutes a contract of lease, at a large rent, of an office to be occupied "as a banking office, and for no other purpose," for the term of five years, determinable at the end of any year by either party, executed by a national bank as lessee, after having duly filed its articles of association and organization certificate with the Comptroller of the Currency, but not having been authorized by him to commence the business of banking, is void, can not be made good by estoppel, and will not support an action against the bank to recover anything beyond the value of what it has actually received and enjoyed. (McCormick *v.* Market Bank, 165 U. S., 538.)
5. In an action against a national bank upon a contract, each party relied on section 5136 of the Revised Statutes, by which a national bank, upon filing its articles of association and organization certificate with the Comptroller of the Currency, becomes a corporation, with power "to make contracts" and other corporate powers, but is prohibited to "transact any business, except such as is incidental and necessarily preliminary to its organization, until it has been authorized by the Comptroller of the Currency to commence the business of banking." The defendant relied on the prohibition. The plaintiff relied on the exception to the prohibition, and also contended that, under the general power to make contracts, the contract sued on was valid as between the parties, even if contrary to the prohibition. *Held*, that a judgment for the defendant in the highest court of the State might be reviewed by this court on writ of error. (Ib.)

LIABILITY OF BANK.

CROSS REFERENCES:

Deposits— Page.

Liability for loss of special deposit through gross negligence..... 739

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Liability of bank on forged or altered paper..... 758

When bank not liable for forgeries of officers 765

When correspondent bank not liable for collection of forged draft.... 765

Powers—

May not repudiate unauthorized contract and retain its fruits..... 968

Liability for deposit.

1. Upon deposit in a city bank of funds for transmission to the credit of a country bank, for the use of the depositor, the city bank becomes a trustee of the depositor; and where the country bank, by reason of its failure before the deposit was made, becomes unable to receive the deposit, the

LIABILITY OF BANK—Continued.

city bank is liable to the depositor, in an action for money had and received, for the amount of the deposit. (Union Stock Yards National Bank *v.* Dumond, 37 N. E., 863; Dumond *v.* Merchants' National Bank, ib., 864.)

2. The fact that the city bank deposited the money with another city bank, which was the correspondent of the country bank, does not exempt the former bank from such liability, where the depositor was unacquainted with the custom of the banks in making such deposits, and did not consent thereto. (Ib.)
3. Nor will the city bank in which the money was finally deposited be liable therefor, at the suit of the depositor, where the money was left with it with instructions to credit it to the country bank generally, without any intimation that it was to be credited to that bank as the money of the depositor. (Ib.)

Special deposits.

4. A bank is liable to a special depositor for the loss of his deposit through its diversion by the bank's officers. (El Paso National Bank *v.* Fuchs, Tex. Civ. App., 34 S. W., 203.)
5. An order to a bank to pay, to persons named, a specified sum, out of a special fund, belonging to the drawer, in the hands of such bank, constitutes an assignment of such fund to the persons named in the order, to the amount specified, whether the bank accepts the order or not. (Central National Bank *v.* Spratlen, Colo. App., 43 P., 1048.)

Certificate of deposit good until presented.

6. Where a bank issues a certificate of deposit, payable on its return properly indorsed, it is liable thereon to a bona fide holder to whom it was transferred seven years after its issue, notwithstanding a payment thereof to the original holder. Such certificate is not dishonored until presented. (National Bank of Fort Edward *v.* The Washington County National Bank, 5 Hun., 605.)

For negligence in presentation and protest.

7. When a bill of exchange, payable at ———, was sent to a bank for collection, and the bank, treating it as a bank check and not entitled to days of grace, presented it for payment, and had it protested, etc., on the day of its maturity, without days of grace, by means of which the indorser was discharged, and it was in evidence that the bank was notified by the indorser at the time that he claimed the paper to have days of grace. *Held*, that the bank was liable to the person who deposited the paper for collection for damages for its negligence in not presenting the check, as required by law, and causing notice of its nonpayment to be given to the indorser. (The Georgia National Bank *v.* Henderson, 46 Ga., 487.)
8. The general rule is that where a bank delivers a note or bill to a notary public for demand, protest, and notice, it will not be liable for the default of the latter. (Wood River Bank *v.* First National Bank of Omaha, 55 N. W., 239; 36 Neb., 744.)
9. But where such bill remains in the bank to be protested for nonpayment by the president and manager thereof, a notary public, and who, although aware of the instructions to the contrary, delays noting for protest or giving notice, in consequence of which the indorsers are discharged, such notary will be held to be the agent of the bank and the latter will be liable for his negligence. (Ib.)

For officer's unauthorized act, within his apparent authority.

10. Where a cashier, in payment of his individual indebtedness, gives his creditor a cashier's draft drawn by himself on his bank's correspondent, and the same is received in good faith by the creditor, with no knowledge or notice that the draft is drawn fraudulently, and the same is paid by the correspondent to the creditor, the bank can not recover from the creditor the money so paid. (Goshen National Bank *v.* State, 36 N. E., 316.)
11. A bank is bound by the act of its cashier in drawing checks in its name, though with the intent of embezzling the proceeds, and payment of the checks by the drawee is binding on the bank. (Phillips *v.* Mercantile National Bank of the City of New York, 35 N. E., 982.)
12. Checks drawn by the cashier of a bank, payable to fictitious persons, whose names he indorses thereon, are in effect payable to the bearer, and the payment of such checks by the drawee is binding on the bank, as, in transmitting them made and indorsed, the bank is so far concluded by his acts as to be estopped from denying their validity. (Ib.)

LIABILITY OF BANK—Continued.

13. The fact that the payees in the checks, whose names were indorsed thereon by the cashier, were customers of the bank does not vary the rule applicable to fictitious payees, where the cashier did not intend to deliver the paper to the customers, as the fictitiousness of the maker's direction to pay does not depend upon the identification of the name of the payee with some existing person, but upon the intention underlying the act of the maker in inserting the name. (Ib.)
14. Where one pays a debt due by him to a bank upon the demand of an officer thereof, whom he finds employed in its business, to said officer, over its counter, without knowledge that the officer's authority is so limited that he is not authorized to receive the money, it is a payment to the bank, and the latter is bound thereby. (The East River National Bank *v.* Gove, 57 N. Y., 597.)
15. Where the president of a banking corporation, having control and management of its business, entered into a conspiracy with a merchant whereby the latter was to purchase of wholesale dealers a large amount of goods on credit, on which the bank was to take a mortgage in an amount largely in excess of a loan which was to be made the merchant, under which it was to sell the goods, the proceeds of such sale to be given one-third to the bank and two-thirds to the merchant, leaving the creditors unpaid; and in pursuance thereof, goods were bought of the value of $10,000, on which the bank loaned $1,000, taking a mortgage for $9,960; and before the bills for the goods became due the bank foreclosed the mortgage and took possession thereunder, and sold the goods for $5,300, which was divided according to the agreement—the bank was liable to each of the defrauded creditors for the amount of goods so sold by each. (Johnstone Fife Hat Co. *v.* National Bank (Okl.), 44 P., 192.)

For false representations by president.

16. Where a national bank has sold certain bonds and the vendee has obtained a judgment for the purchase money in a State court on the ground that the sale was induced by false representations of the president of the bank, the judgment will not be reversed on the ground that the sale of the bonds was without the authority of the bank and was illegal and void. The fraud is prior to the sale and authorizes a recision; nor can the bank claim that the fraud was perpetrated by an agent who did not represent it for illegal purposes. The bank must adopt the whole transaction or no part of it. (National Bank and Loan Company *v.* Petrie, 189 U. S., 423.)

For officer's criminal act within his apparent authority.

17. A national bank, by its cashier, issued its certificate of deposit for money to be paid on a note of the depositor or lent for his use. *Held*, that the bank was liable thereon, although the cashier embezzled much more of the bank's funds. (First National Bank of Monmouth *v.* Brooks, 22 Ill. App., 238; 3 N. B. C., 387.)

Officer's unauthorized act not within his apparent authority.

18. A national bank whose vice-president borrows money in the name of another bank and appropriates it to his own use, is not liable therefor unless he was specially authorized to borrow the money, or his act was ratified. (8 C. C. A., 155; 59 F., 372, modified to accord with Bank *v.* Armstrong, 14 S. Ct. 572; 152 U. S., 346; Chemical National Bank *v.* Armstrong, 65 Fed. Rep., 573.)
19. Mine owners indebted to a bank made their note, and executed a deed of trust to the bank's cashier, to secure the indebtedness. The note was not paid at maturity, and without the payment of any money to him or to the bank and without authority, the cashier released the deed of trust, and two other papers were executed between the parties. One was an absolute deed of the property to the cashier; the other, an agreement whereby he was to work the mines till the indebtedness of the bank was paid from the proceeds, and certain amounts paid to the grantors, after which he was to become the absolute owner. Subsequently a creditor of the bank attached the property as belonging to the bank. *Held*, that the bank could not be held to have adopted the contract of its cashier, since it must have done so in its entirety, and the agreement to operate the mines would have been ultra vires. (Weston *v.* Esty (Colo. Sup.), 45 P., 367.)

LIABILITY OF BANK—Continued.

For director's authorized act.

20. A settlement of a claim against a bank made by a director who had been specially delegated by the bank to take charge of the matter, and who acted under the direct advice of the president of the bank, is binding on the bank. (Waxahachie National Bank *v.* Vickery, 26 S. W., 876.)

For money had and received, though transaction ultra vires.

21. The First National Bank of Decatur having advanced a sum of money to the owner of a lot of whisky, the latter employed the bank to ship the whisky for him to New York to be sold, and out of the proceeds the bank was to retain the money advanced and a reasonable commission for shipping and selling. The whisky was shipped and sold accordingly, and the proceeds received by the bank. *Held*, that the bank was liable to the owner of the whisky for the money so received, and this independently of the question whether national banks are, by their charters, authorized to sell produce on commission. (First National Bank of Decatur *v.* Priest, 50 Ill., 321.)
22. Where money is deposited with the cashier of a bank under an agreement that it shall be invested by the bank in bonds and stocks, the bank is liable for the return of the money, no investment having been made, though the agreement for its investment by the bank was ultra vires. (L'Herbette *v.* Pittsfield National Bank, Mass., 38 N. E., 368.)
23. A bank obtained a loan from plaintiff, giving therefor the personal note of its cashier. *Held*, that the bank was liable to plaintiff for the amount of the loan, on account for money had and received. (Chemical National Bank *v.* City Bank, Ill. Sup., 40 N. E., 328.)
24. A debt incurred by a national bank, for which it receives and retains the consideration, is not void because incurred in violation of Revised Statutes United States, section 5202, providing that no national bank shall be indebted or in any way liable to an amount exceeding the amount of its capital stock paid in, except on circulation, deposits, special funds, or declared dividends. (Ib.)

For fraudulent representations as to financial responsibility.

25. A national bank is liable for fraudulent representations made by it through its cashier to another bank as to the financial responsibility of a customer. (Nevada Bank of San Francisco *v.* Portland National Bank, 59 Fed. Rep., 338.)
26. Representations by one bank to another that a certain business corporation "is prosperous," "well organized," "doing a large business," and are "valued customers of ours;" that an investigation of its business and responsibility had been made by the vice-president and cashier of the bank, coupled with the transmission of an annual statement, which (as alleged) is known to be false—are representations of fact, and not of opinion, and are actionable if fraudulently made. (Ib.)
27. Fraudulent representations as to the financial responsibility of another for the purpose of procuring him credit are actionable, though containing no statement as to the amount of credit it is safe to extend. (Ib.)
28. False representations concerning the financial responsibility of another, made for the purpose of procuring him credit, negligently and carelessly, without investigation, when investigation would disclose their falsity, imply a fraudulent intent, and are actionable. (Ib.)
29. The signature of a bank cashier, with his official title appended, to a letter bearing the bank's name at the head, is the signature of the bank, within the meaning of a statute providing against liability for representations as to the credit, skill, or character of another, unless there is a memorandum thereof in writing, signed by the "party to be charged." (Ib.)
30. A bank is liable for deceit where, through its board of directors, it causes false statements to be made in regard to the financial condition of a customer, for the purpose of furthering its own interests, by increasing its deposits or selling its collateral, and loss results to a third person from such statements. (Hindman *v.* First Nat. Bank, C. C. A., 98 Fed. Rep., 562.)

For draft after acceptance.

31. A bill of exchange, drawn on defendant, was sent by plaintiff to a bank for collection, and on presentation to defendant was accepted by its treasurer and redelivered to the bank. On the same day defendant's treasurer learned that the drawer of the bill had failed two days before. On the next day defendant's treasurer applied to the bank's cashier for leave

LIABILITY OF BANK—Continued.

to revoke the acceptance and erase the indorsement, which the cashier declined to do, and notice was thereupon given the bank to refuse payment of the bill. At the time of the acceptance the drawer had no funds in defendant's hands, but was indebted to it. No fraud was shown on plaintiff's part. *Held*, that the defendant was bound by its acceptance. (Trent Title Company *v.* Fort Dearborn National Bank of Chicago, 54 N. J., 33.)

32. Drafts for part of a fund in the hands of a debtor of the drawer do not, without acceptance by the drawee, constitute an appropriation of part of such fund, or an equitable assignment thereof. (Bosworth *v.* Jacksonville National Bank, C. C. A., 64 F., 615.)

Collections.

33. A bank is not liable for the default of a prudently chosen correspondent at the acceptor's residence, to whom it sent a draft received for collection. (Third National Bank of Louisville *v.* Vicksburg Bank, 61 Miss., 112.)

LIEN.

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WHEN NATIONAL BANK MAY HAVE LIEN.

On dividends for shareholder's debt to bank.

1. An association has equitable lien upon dividends declared for any just debt due to it from the shareholders. (Hagar *v.* Union National Bank, 63 Me., 509.)

On its debtor's note deposited by him for collection.

2. A bank has a lien on a note deposited for collection by a debtor before maturity of his own debt, remaining uncollected and unassigned in its hands after his debt matures, for its payment. (Gibbons *v.* Hecox, Mich., 63 N. W., 519.)
3. A bank has a general lien on notes in its hands, belonging to its debtor, for the payment of the debt whether the debtor deposited such notes to his general account or transferred them to the bank for collection. (Cockrill *v.* Joyce, 35 S. W. Rep., 221.)
4. Where one indebted to a bank delivers notes to the cashier who asks for them that a good showing might be made to the bank examiner, the intention of the debtor being that the bank should collect the notes and place them to his credit, such bank will have a general lien on the notes for the payment of its claim. (Ib.)
5. A bank holding negotiable paper for collection does not lose its lien thereon for debts due it from the depositor by reason of the fact that the depositor becomes insolvent, makes an assignment for creditors, and goes into the hands of a receiver, even if the bank accepts the assignment, where there is nothing to show any waiver of its lien. (Joyce *v.* Auten, 3 Banking Cases, 90.)

Lien by express agreement.

6. Moller & Co., brokers and agents for Hunt, by an absolute power of attorney, having authority from her to pledge her stocks for a loan of $35,000,

LIEN—Continued.

WHEN NATIONAL BANK MAY HAVE LIEN—continued.

contracted with defendant for the loan, giving their own note therefor, secured by pledge of the stock. Defendant knew that the loan was for Hunt, and was to be used to pay for a portion of the stocks, and that the stocks belonged to her. *Held*, that defendant could not hold the same as security for other loans made by it to M. & Co. (Talmage *v.* Third National Bank of the City of New York, 91 N. Y., 531; 3 N. B. C., 603.)

7. Plaintiff tendered before suit the $35,000 and interest, and on this being refused, tendered $46,000. *Held*, not a conclusive admission that defendant had a lien for the latter sum. (Ib.)
8. The controversy in this case involves the allowance, in favor of the trustee in bankruptcy of S., of liens upon certain bonds, owned in fact by C. and D., though ostensibly belonging to C. only, as pledged to secure, by express agreement, the general balance of account of a New Orleans bank, of which C. was president; and also, by implication from the usage of the banking business in which S. was engaged, C.'s general balance. (Reynes *v.* Dumont; Dumont *v.* Fry, 130 U. S., 354.)
9. The court is of the opinion upon the evidence that the bonds were pledged to secure the remittance by the bank to S. of "exchange bought and paid for"—that is, bills drawn against shipments and purchased by advances to the shippers—and that they can not be held to make good a debit balance of the bank created by the nonpayment of certain drafts drawn by it directly on Europe and unaccompanied by documents. (Ib.)
10. A banker's lien rests upon the presumption of credit, extended in faith of securities in possession or expectancy, and does not arise in reference to securities in possession of a bank under circumstances, or where there is a particular mode of dealing, inconsistent with such lien. (Ib.)
11. The pledge of these bonds to guarantee the remittance by the bank as before stated, and the circumstances under which they were left in the possession of S. and had been made use of by C., precludes the allowance of the banker's lien claimed on behalf of S. as against the ultimate indebtedness of C. (Ib.)
12. The receipt by D. and the assignee of C. of the remaining bonds and money realized from bonds or coupons, after the satisfaction of the amounts decreed as liens by the circuit court, did not deprive D. and C.'s assignee of the right of appeal. (Ib.)
13. A creditor may acquire by assignment an interest in insurance policies on the life of his debtor, limited solely to the amount of the latter's liability at the time of his death, together with such premiums, with interest thereon, as the creditor has paid to preserve the insurance; the residue belonging to the insured's estate whether the policies were assigned absolutely or as collateral. (First Nat. Bank of Roanoke *v.* Speece, 3 Banking Cases, 317.)
14. Where bonds were pledged to a bank to secure a specific debt, the bank had no lien except for that debt. (First Nat. Bank *v.* Germania Safety Vault and Trust Co., 4 Banking Cases, 291.)

On general deposit for claim against depositor.

15. A bank has a general lien on all moneys and funds of a depositor in its hands, for the balance of the general account, if such account be due and payable; but where a note is discounted by a bank for its depositor, it has no resulting lien upon his funds or property until the note becomes due. (Smith *v.* Eighth Ward Bank, 52 N. Y. S., 200.)
16. Where the payee of an accommodation check, given for a special purpose, deposits it in a bank in his own name, and the bank makes advances and extends credit on the faith of the deposit without notice of the trust, its rights and equities are superior to the drawer of the check. (Erisman *v.* Delaware County Nat. Bank, 1 Pa. Super. Ct., 144.)
17. Where a bank held matured notes of a firm to an amount greater than the firm's deposit, it had a lien on the deposit, and was entitled to hold the same until the notes were paid. (Delahunty *v.* Central Nat. Bank, 71 N. Y. S., 416.)

WHEN NATIONAL BANK MAY NOT HAVE LIEN.

On special deposit.

1. A banker's lien for the amount of the balance of its general account does not exist when the securities have been deposited with the bank for a special purpose or for the payment of a particular loan. (Armstrong *v.* Chemical National Bank, 41 Fed. Rep., 234.)

LIEN—Continued.

WHEN NATIONAL BANK MAY NOT HAVE LIEN—continued.

2. A banker's lien for the amount of the balance of its general account does not exist when the securities have been deposited with the bank for a special purpose or for the payment of a particular loan. (Cook County Nat. Bank *v.* United States, 107 U. S., 445.)

On general deposit for debt not matured.

3. A bank has no lien on the deposit of a customer for an indebtedness owing to it by him, which has not matured, though he be insolvent. (Homer *v.* National Bank of Commerce (Mo. Sup.), 41 S. W., 790.)
4. A firm having a deposit with a bank which held unmatured notes of the firm exceeding the amount of the deposit made an assignment for the benefit of creditors, which was afterwards set aside at the suit of a judgment creditor and a receiver appointed. The judgment appointing the receiver was not recovered until after the maturity of the notes. *Held*, that the receiver was merely subrogated to the rights of the firm as of the date of his appointment, and therefore was not entitled to recover the amount of the deposit. (Delahunty *v.* Central Nat. Bank, 71 N. Y. S., 416.)

On its land alleged to be but not actually sold.

5. There can be no vendor's lien in favor of a bank which causes lands held in trust for it to be conveyed to a corporation for the purpose of giving such corporation the appearance of ownership and the power and opportunity to deal with strangers as the owner, when in reality it takes the lands in trust for the bank. There can be no vendor's lien when there is no actual sale. (Butler et al. *v.* Cockrill, 73 Fed. Rep., 945.)

When estopped to assert lien.

6. A county treasurer borrowed $1,000 from defendant on his individual note and then deposited it to his account as county treasurer, for the ostensible purpose of taking the place of funds previously collected for the county. Thereafter the bank delivered to the treasurer drafts, including one for the $1,000, payable to his order as county treasurer, which were exhibited by him to the county commissioners, and his accounts settled in reliance thereon. *Held*, that the bank was estopped from claiming a lien on the $1,000 on account of the loan, or from setting up an agreement with the treasurer that, if the note was not paid in full, the balance was to be charged back to the account. (Custer County *v.* Walker, 74 N. W. Rep., 1040.)

WHEN LIEN MAY BE HAD ON BANK'S PROPERTY OR ON PROPERTY OF OTHERS IN ITS CUSTODY.

Garnishment of property in custody of bank.

1. The lien of an attachment in execution takes effect at the time the writ is served on the garnishee, and can not be subsequently defeated by an assignment of the attached property to the garnishee, prior to service on defendant. (National Bank of Spring City *v.* National Bank of Pottstown (Com. pl.), 11 Montg. Co. Law Repr., 64.)
2. One claiming a lien on attached property, superior to the attachment plaintiff, can not, in a cross bill, traverse the affidavit for attachment. (Farmers and Merchants' National Bank *v.* Waco Electric Railway and Light Co. (Tex. Civ. App.), 36 S. W., 131; Metropolitan Trust Co. *v.* Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, ib.)

Creditor of bank may apply payment to item not secured.

3. Where a creditor is entitled to a lien for debts represented by certain items on an open account, and is not entitled to a lien under other items, the creditor may apply a payment made on the account generally to those items under which no lien exists. (Union National Bank *v.* City of Cleveland, 10 Ohio Cir. Ct. R., 222.)

Lien of United States.

4. The national banking act gives to the United States a first and paramount privilege upon all the assets of a banking association organized under the act to reimburse to the United States the amount expended in paying the circulating notes of such bank association. Therefore, the privilege given

LIEN—Continued.

WHEN LIEN MAY BE HAD ON BANK'S PROPERTY OR ON PROPERTY OF OTHERS IN ITS CUSTODY—continued.

to an attaching creditor over the assets of the First National Bank of Selma must be postponed to that of the privilege of the United States where it is shown, as in this case, that the Louisiana National Bank, a debtor of the First National Bank of Selma, had notice of the claim of the United States on the assets of the First National Bank of Selma before the seizure by the creditors under the attachment. (Schmidt *v.* The First Nat. Bank of Selma, 1 N. B. C., 505.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lien of judgment may not be collaterally attacked.

1. In a suit in equity to enforce a judgment lien against real estate of the debtor the judgment is, as between the judgment creditor and other judgment creditors of the debtor, conclusive of the justness and amount of the debt, and can not be impeached except for fraud. (First National Bank *v.* Huntington Distilling Co. (W. Va.), 23 S. E., 792.)

Mechanics' liens, builders' contract.

2. Where a building contract makes a certificate from the county clerk that no liens are unsatisfied of record an absolute condition of payment of any money under the contract, and does not expressly limit the protection of this provision to the owners of the building, such provision is also for the benefit of persons entitled to mechanics' liens, and an assignment of moneys due under the contract will be subject to the satisfaction of any such liens duly filed after such assignment, and before such certificate is obtained. (27 N. Y. S., 951, affirmed; Bates *v.* Salt Springs National Bank (Sup.), 34 N. Y. S., 598.)

Possession essential to factor's lien.

3. A contract between a corporation and its factor, whereby the corporation appoints the factor its general selling agent and agrees to consign all its products to him, does not give the latter a lien for advances on money due the corporation for goods sold and delivered by the corporation directly to the purchaser, since possession is essential to a factor's lien. (Warren *v.* First National Bank (Ill. Sup.), 38 N. E., 122.)

Record of deed giving lien not essential.

4. A vendor's lien expressly reserved in deed is not affected by failure to record the deed or by its destruction after record. (Texarkana National Bank *v.* Daniel (Tex. Civ. App.), 31 S. W., 704.)

Mortgage on merchandise, stock replaced.

5. A mortgage of a stock of goods, providing that all stock replaced after the sale of any of the stock conveyed should be substituted therefor and be liable for the debt, is ineffectual to create a lien on after-acquired goods. (First National Bank *v.* Lindenstruth (Md.), 28 A., 807.)

Lien created by general law, innocent purchaser.

6. When by general law a lien is given to a corporation upon the stock of a stockholder in the corporation for any indebtedness owing by him to it, that lien is valid and enforceable against all the world, and a sale of the stockholder's stock to a person ignorant of the lien will not discharge it and thus authorize the purchaser to demand and receive a transfer of it so discharged. (Hammond *v.* Hastings, 134 U. S., 401.)

Waiver of lien by holders of preferred stock.

7. Where stockholders holding preferred stock, issued pursuant to code, article 23, section 297, to enable the company to obtain a loan, consent, by indorsement on the certificate, to postpone their lien in favor of any banks making loans to the company, such banks, on the company becoming insolvent, are entitled to share as unsecured creditors on the full amount of their claims, and then pro rata in the proceeds of the property, subject to the lien of the preferred stock, after deducting the percentage previously received in common with other creditors. (Rogers et al. *v.* Citizens' Nat. Bank et al., 49 Atl. Rep., 843.)

LIMITATION OF ACTIONS.

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GENERALLY.

1. The time of commencement of judicial proceedings to avoid a statute bar may be shown by parol. (Witters, receiver, *v.* Sowles and others, assignees, 32 Fed. Rep., 765.)
2. A claim against the estate of a deceased person must be presented for examination and allowance to the probate judge or commissioners appointed for that purpose within the time allowed by statute, as fixed by order of the probate court. (Shaberg's Estate *v.* McDonald, 3 Banking Cases, 164.)
3. Under act March 3, 1891, section 11, a writ of error must be sued out within six months in order to authorize a review by the circuit court of appeals. (White et al. *v.* Iowa National Bank of Des Moines, 71 Fed. Rep., 97.)
4. Where the State and Federal courts have concurrent jurisdiction, a State statute of limitation may be pleaded as effectively in a Federal court as it could be in a State court; and in such cases the Federal courts will follow the decisions of the local State tribunals and will administer the same justice which a State court would administer between the same parties. (Price *v.* Yates, 2 N. B. C., 204.)

In action for conversion.

5. The cashier of a bank, as agent for a school district, resold bonds which he had redeemed on behalf of the district, and converted the proceeds to his own use, stating to the directors that he had been unable to obtain such bonds. The directors were also negligent in failing to make inquiry from third persons, which would have disclosed the facts. *Held*, that limitation began to run against an action by the district to charge the bank from the time of the conversion. (School Dist. of City of Sedalia, Mo., *v.* De Weese, C. C., 100 Fed. Rep., 705.)

LIMITATION OF ACTIONS—Continued.

GENERALLY—continued.

Concealment of cause of action by defendant.

6. Fraud or concealment which will prevent the running of limitation against an action must be that of the defendant. (School Dist. of City of Sedalia, Mo., *v.* De Weese, C. C., 100 Fed. Rep., 705.)
7. Where plaintiff sued to recover money deposited in a bank without his knowledge to his credit, but which he did not receive in the settlement of his account, and which the bank's president told him had not been made, the cause of action was not barred in the statutory period after the fraud or mistake, but under code, section 3448, providing that in actions for fraud or mistake the cause of action shall not accrue until discovery, the statute did not begin to run against his cause of action until he discovered the error. (Cole *v.* Charles City Nat. Bank, 4 Banking Cases, 5.)

LIQUIDATION.

Holders of two-thirds of stock may force liquidation.

1. A national bank may go into voluntary liquidation and be closed by a vote of two-thirds of its shareholders, although contrary to the wishes and against the interests of the remainder. (Watkins *v.* National Bank of Lawrence, 32 P., 914.)

Corporate existence continues until business settled.

2. A national bank which has gone into voluntary liquidation will continue to exist as a body corporate for the purpose of suing and being sued until its affairs are completely settled. (National Bank *v.* Insurance Company, 104 U. S., 54; Ordway *v.* Central National Bank, 47 Md., 217.)
3. A two-thirds vote of the shareholders to go into liquidation does not dissolve a national bank. While it may not go on with the banking business, it still has power to collect its assets and close its affairs. (Merchants' Nat. Bank *v.* Gaslin, 41 Minn., 552; 43 N. W. Rep., 483.)
4. A national bank in voluntary liquidation may still sue and be sued by its name for the purpose of closing its business, and a creditor may maintain a suit upon a disputed claim, although he has filed a bill under the act of June 30, 1876, section 2, to enforce the individual liability of shareholders. (Central National Bank of Baltimore *v.* Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, 104 U. S., 54; 3 N. B. C., 20.)

Authority of officers during liquidation.

5. After an association goes into liquidation there is no authority on the part of its officers to transact any business in its name so as to bind its shareholders, except that which is implied in the duty of liquidation, unless such authority has been expressly conferred by the shareholders. (Richmond *v.* Irons, 121 U. S., 27.)
6. Without express authority from the shareholders in a national bank, its officers, after the bank goes into liquidation, can only bind them by acts implied by the duty of liquidation. (Elwood *v.* First Nat. Bank, 41 Kans., 475.)

Comptroller may appoint receiver.

7. The Comptroller may appoint a receiver for a bank that has voted to go into voluntary liquidation. (Washington National Bank of Tacoma *v.* Eckels, 57 Fed. Rep., 870.)
8. Where a national bank is insolvent and in process of voluntary liquidation, and its affairs are being greatly mismanaged by its managing agents, to the injury of its creditors and stockholders, and some of the creditors and stockholders are being favored to the injury of others, a receiver may be appointed in such a case, even where the bank only has been made a defendant. (Elwood *v.* First National Bank, 41 Kans., 475.)

When court will appoint receiver during liquidation.

9. Where a bank has gone into voluntary liquidation and the Comptroller has no power to appoint a receiver, a proper court, in a case where such action is necessary to protect the interests of a creditor, will appoint a receiver for it. (Irons *v.* Manufacturers' National Bank, 6 Biss., 301.)

LIQUIDATION—Continued.

Voluntary liquidation—Shareholders' liability—Court's receiver may enforce.

10. Under the act of June 3, 1864, c. 106 (13 Stat., 99), authorizing the formation of national banks, a Federal court sitting in equity had jurisdiction in a proper case to appoint a receiver to liquidate its obligations and to authorize him to collect and to enforce by action the liability of the shareholders of the bank under section 12 of the act (sec. 5151, Rev. Stat.; U. S. Comp. St., 1901, p. 3465). (King *v.* Pomeroy, C. C. of App., 121 Fed. Rep., 287.)

Receiver—Has rights of creditors as well as debtors.

11. In the absence of restrictive legislation a receiver in liquidation proceedings may ordinarily enforce the rights of creditors as well as the rights of the debtor. (Ib.)

New remedy—Cumulative, not exclusive.

12. While a remedy given by the act creating the right is ordinarily exclusive, a new remedy provided in a case in which the right and an appropriate remedy already existed is merely cumulative, and the injured party is at liberty to pursue either. (Ib.)

National banks—Voluntary liquidation—Remedy of creditors' suits not exclusive.

13. The remedy of the creditors' suit to enforce the liability of shareholders of national banks in voluntary liquidation, provided by section 2 of the act of June 30, 1876, c. 156 (19 Stat., 63 U. S. Comp. St., 1901, p. 3509), is cumulative and not exclusive. (Ib.)

Action of Comptroller, when unnecessary.

14. In cases in which a court of equity appoints a receiver to liquidate the debts of national banks in voluntary liquidation, no action of the Comptroller is requisite to empower the court's receiver to enforce the liability of the shareholders. The court has plenary power to ascertain the necessity of enforcing the liability, and to direct its receiver to collect it. (Ib.)

Shareholders' liability—Statute of limitations.

15. The statute of limitations does not run against an action to enforce the liability of a shareholder of a national bank during the time while proper liquidation proceedings are pending in a court of equity. (Ib.)
16. The liability of a shareholder of a national bank whose affairs are in course of judicial administration in a court of equity does not mature until the court ascertains the necessity of enforcing it, determines the amount which the shareholder must pay, and fixes the time of payment; and the cause of action of the receiver of the court to enforce the liability does not accrue until the liability thus matures. (Ib.)

Opinions—General statements not authoritative beyond questions at issue.

17. General expressions in the opinions of courts are not authoritative beyond the questions which they were considering and deciding when they used them. (Ib.)

Bills receivable may be transferred to creditors.

18. A bank in process of liquidation may pay creditors in bills receivable and other assets of the bank, which may be transferred by the president or cashier by indorsement or otherwise. (Schrader *v.* Manufacturers' Nat. Bank, 133 U. S., 67.)

When creditors held to be paid.

19. Creditors of a national bank, who, after it suspends payment and goes into voluntary liquidation, receive in settlement of their claims bills receivable, indorsed or guaranteed in the name of the bank by its president, can not claim as creditors against the shareholders, as the original debt is paid. (Elwood *v.* First Nat. Bank, 41 Kans., 475.)

Act of Congress of July 12, 1892, construed.

20. Under the act of Congress of July 12, 1892, extending for the purpose of liquidation the franchises of such national banking associations as do not extend the periods of their charters, and making applicable to them the statute relating to liquidation of banking associations, such an association may continue to elect officers and directors for the purpose of effecting liquidation. But after the expiration of the term of its charter the

LIQUIDATION—Continued.

stock of such an association is not transferable, so as to give the transferee the right to share in the election of directors, and such transferee, not being a stockholder, is ineligible as a director under Revised Statutes, section 5145. (Richards *v.* Attleboro National Bank, 148 Mass., 187; 3 N. B. C., 495.)

Garnishment during liquidation.

21. A national bank may be garnished after it has gone into liquidation. (Birmingham Nat. Bank *v.* Mayor, 104 Ala., 634; 16 So. Rep., 526.)

Agent may sue on notes during liquidation.

22. A national bank in the process of liquidation may by its agent maintain suit against a stockholder on his unpaid notes held by the bank, and such suit may be brought before the bank's affairs are closed. (Norwood *v.* Interstate Nat. Bank, 48 S. W. Rep., 3.)
23. The appointment of trustees to wind up the affairs of the bank, in whom title to the assets does not vest and who are merely the agents of the corporation, does not affect the rights of a national bank to maintain suits on its choses in action. (Merchants' Nat. Bank *v.* Gaslin, 41 Minn., 552; 43 N. W. Rep., 483.)

When trustee may buy bank's property.

24. One of the liquidating trustees of a national bank may purchase at a sale of the assets of the bank, where he is also a stockholder, and the sale is made on notice to all the stockholders and the bank is solvent. (Cage *v.* Shepard, 46 S. W. Rep., 839.)

Judgments against bank during liquidation.

25. A judgment against a national bank which had gone into voluntary liquidation is valid. (Cage *v.* Shepard, 46 S. W. Rep., 839.)
26. A judgment rendered against a national bank after it has gone into voluntary liquidation, and to dissolve which proper steps have been taken, is void, and may be attacked collaterally. (Hodgson *v.* McKinstry, 42 Pac. Rep., 929; 3 Kans. App., 412.)

Court may order exhibition of books to stockholders.

27. 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. *v.* Iron Nat. Bank of Plattsburg et al.. 62 N. E. Rep., 761; 4 Banking Cases, 300.)

Who entitled to dividends during liquidation.

28. Dividends of a national bank in process of liquidation belong to the holder of the shares, whether those shares be recorded upon the books of the bank or not, and must be paid to the holder of such shares on demand. (Bath Sav. Inst. *v.* Sagadahoc Nat. Bank, 89 Me., 500; 36 Atl. Rep., 996.)

Nature of action to recover assessment.

29. The only authorized procedure for enforcing the individual liability of the shareholders of a national bank which has gone into voluntary liquidation is by a bill in equity in the nature of a creditor's bill, brought by a creditor "on behalf of himself and of all other creditors of the association." The trustee appointed by the stockholders has no authority to enforce this liability. The suit must be brought in the district in which the bank is situated. (Williamson et al. *v.* American Bank et al., 109 Fed. Rep., 36.)
30. A court of equity has jurisdiction, under the national banking act, of an action brought by one creditor on behalf of all the creditors to enforce the liability of the shareholders and carry out the liquidation proceedings. (Richmond *v.* Irons, 121 U. S., 27; 3 N. B. C., 211.)

Estoppel.

31. A national bank went into voluntary liquidation. All the stockholders but one united in organizing a new national bank under a different name. He knew that the greater part of the assets were sold to the new bank, and he accepted dividends from nearly all such assets. *Held*, (1) that he had no right to share in the earnings of the bank; (2) the old bank had no good will to sell independent of the value of the unexpired lease of its banking house. (First National Bank of Centralia *v.* Marshall, 26 Ill. App., 440; 3 N. B. C., 401.)

LIQUIDATION—Continued.

Maladministration, character of action for.

32. Under the original act respecting national banks, and before the act of June 30, 1876, a court of equity had jurisdiction of suit to prevent or redress maladministration or fraud against creditors, in voluntary liquidation of such bank, whether contemplated or executed; and such suit by one creditor must be for all. (Richmond *v.* Irons, 121 U. S., 27.)

LOANS.

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VIOLATIONS OF SECTION 5200, REVISED STATUTES UNITED STATES.

Loans in excess of limit valid and collectible.

1. Section 5200, Revised Statutes, which provides that the total liabilities to any association or any person, etc., shall not exceed one-tenth part of the capital stock paid in, was intended only for the guidance of the association, and, though its franchises may be liable to forfeiture for violation of the law, the association may recover of the borrower the full amount of the loan. (Gold Mining Company *v.* Rocky Mountain National Bank, 96 U. S., 640; O'Hare *v.* Second National Bank of Titusville, 77 Penn. St., 96; Shoemaker *v.* The National Mechanics' Bank, 2 Abb. U. S., 416; Stewart *v.* National Union Bank of Maryland, 2 Abb. U. S., 424.)
2. The prohibition of Revised Statutes, section 5200, that the total liabilities of any national bank to any person, company, corporation, or firm for money borrowed, including in them "the liabilities of the several members thereof, shall at no time exceed one-tenth part" of the capital stock actually paid in does not prevent a bank from recovering of a person to whom it has lent a sum greater than 10 per cent of its capital stock the excess of the loan over such limit. (Corcoran *v.* Batchelder, 147 Mass., 541; 3 N. B. C., 491.)
3. A note is not illegal because at the time it was discounted by the association the maker was indebted to the association in a sum equal to more than one-tenth part of its capital. (O'Hare *v.* Second National Bank of Titusville, 77 Penn. St., 96.)
4. Placing by one bank of its funds on permanent deposit with another is a loan within this enactment. (Bank *v.* Lanier, 11 Wall., 369.)
5. The fact that a debtor owed a bank a sum amounting to more than one-tenth of the paid-in capital of the bank does not render such debt uncollectible and void, under Starr & C. Ann. St. 1896, ch. 16a, par. 13, providing that the total liabilities of any person to any association shall at no time exceed one-tenth part of the amount of capital of such association actually paid in. (Murry Nelson & Co. *v.* Leiter, 4 Banking Cases, 14; see note at the end of case.)
6. Loans by a national bank to an individual or company in excess of one-tenth of its paid-up capital are not void. The loan may be collected, though the bank is exposed to forfeiture of its franchise and the officers participating are declared personally liable. (Stewart *v.* The National Union Bank of Maryland, 2 Abb. U. S., 424; 1 N. B. C., 175.)
7. Loans to any person or company in excess of one-tenth part of the capital stock of a national bank are not void, and in an action to recover such loans the defendant can not interpose the defense that they were in violation of the national-bank act. (Union Gold Hill Mining Co. *v.* Rocky Mountain National Bank, 96 U. S., 640.)

Loans made on security of capital stock enforceable.

8. A contract lien of a national bank on shares of its capital stock to secure a loan made by it thereon is valid, since Revised Statutes United States, section 5201, forbidding national banks to loan on their capital stock, provides no penalty for its violation, and only subjects the bank to proceedings by the United States to annul its charter. (Buffalo German Ins. Co. *v.* Third Nat. Bank, 43 N. Y. S., 550.)

LOANS—Continued.

VIOLATIONS OF SECTION 5200, REVISED STATUTES UNITED STATES—continued.

9. The national banking act of 1864 provided that no national bank should make a loan on the security of its capital stock. *Held*, that a contract made in opposition to this provision is enforceable in the absence of any declaration in the act itself prohibiting its enforcement. (Buffalo German Ins. Co. *v.* Third Nat. Bank, 51 N. Y. S., 667.)

Not cause for enjoining transfer of notes.

10. And a court of equity will not enjoin an association, at the instance of the borrower, from transferring to innocent third persons notes and securities, on the ground that the notes represent part of a loan made in excess of 10 per cent of the capital of the association. (Elder *v.* First National Bank of Ottawa, 12 Kans., 238.)

May not be attacked by third person.

11. A mortgage given a bank could not be attacked by a third person on the ground that it was ultra vires of the bank to take such security, or that the loan made by the bank, which the mortgage secured, was more than 10 per cent of the bank's capital. (Smith *v.* First National Bank, Nebr., 63 N. W., 796.)

12. The loaning by a national bank to an individual of more than the national banking law allows can not be taken advantage of either by the debtor or another creditor of his. (McCartney *v.* Kipp, Pa. Sup., 33 A., 283.)

Government only can have forfeiture declared.

13. Revised Statutes, section 5200, providing that the amount for which any one individual or firm shall be indebted to a national bank shall not exceed a certain sum, when such a bank violates the provision by lending to one person an amount in excess of the limit, such a person can not set up the violation of the statute as a defense to his liability on the note. If a penalty is to be enforced against the bank, it can be done only at the instance of the Government. A contract entered into by the bank in violation of this section is not void. (Wyman *v.* Citizens' National Bank of Faribault, 29 Fed. Rep., 734.)

What not a violation of section 5200, Revised Statutes.

14. Where a State bank makes a loan to one person of an amount in excess of one-tenth part of its capital, and is afterwards converted into a national bank, it may, after conversion, extend the time for payment of such loan without violating section 5200, Revised Statutes. (Allen *v.* The First National Bank of Xenia, 23 Ohio St., 97.)

Bankruptcy—Provable claims—Notes unlawfully discounted by bank cashier.

15. Where the cashier of a national bank, without the knowledge and against the orders of the other officers, discounted for the maker notes far in excess of the amount which the bank could legally loan to one person, and beyond the ability of the maker or indorser of such notes to pay, the facts that he was prosecuted and sentenced to imprisonment for misapplying the funds of the bank, and the maker of the notes for aiding and assisting him, and that the receiver for the bank sued and recovered on the cashier's bond the amount of the penalty therein, do not affect the validity of the notes, nor the bank's ownership thereof; and the receiver may prove the same in bankruptcy against the estate of the indorser, where proper steps were taken to fix his liability thereon. (In re Edson, 119 Fed. Rep., 487.)

VIOLATIONS OF SECTION 5202, REVISED STATUTES UNITED STATES.

What a violation of section 5202.

1. Revised Statutes, section 5202, providing that national banks shall not contract liabilities in excess of their paid-up capital stock, except upon notes of circulation, accounts for deposits, etc., does not intend that such items of liability shall be excluded in determining whether the indebtedness of a bank exceeds its paid-up capital stock at the time it incurs a liability as guarantor. (Weber et al. *v.* Spokane National Bank, 50 Fed. Rep., 735.)

What not a violation of section 5202.

2. Revised Statutes United States, section 5202, providing that no national bank shall be indebted or in any way liable to an amount exceeding the amount

LOANS—Continued.

VIOLATIONS OF SECTION 5202, REVISED STATUTES UNITED STATES—continued.

of its capital stock paid in, except on circulation, deposits, special funds, or declared dividends, does not prohibit a national bank from incurring indebtedness up to the amount of its paid-up capital, for any purpose within its powers, though its circulation, deposits, special funds, and declared dividends exceed the amount of its paid-up capital. (Weber *v.* Spokane National Bank, C. C. A., 64 F., 208.)

Bank not estopped to set up violation.

3. In an action against a national bank and its receiver on a promissory note defendants may avail themselves of the defense that the note was executed in violation of Revised Statutes, section 5202, providing that national banks shall not contract liabilities in excess of their paid-up capital stock. The note being void as to bank, it is not estopped to set up the defense in question. (Weber *v.* Spokane Nat. Bank, 64 Fed. Rep., 208.)

Who charged with knowledge of violation.

4. A business man accepting the note of a national bank is presumed to know the financial condition of the bank, and that at the time of the execution of the note it had already incurred indebtedness in excess of the limit prescribed by law. (Weber *v.* Spokane Nat. Bank, 64 Fed. Rep., 208.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

When transaction a purchase and not a loan.

1. Where, for a debt actually due him, a creditor held the note of a debtor, which he discounted, indorsed, and delivered to a bank at a rate of discount greater than the rate of interest allowed by law, but no greater than the rate provided for in the note, the transaction was not necessarily a loan, in which the note was delivered as collateral. (Becker's Investment Agency *v.* Rea, Minn., 65 N. W., 928.)

When transaction a deposit and not a loan.

2. Where a national bank receives State funds subject to check, and to withdrawal on seven days' notice, giving security therefor, and agreeing to pay interest on daily balances, the transaction is a deposit and not a loan. (State of Nebraska *v.* First National Bank of Orleans, 88 Fed. Rep., 947,)

When bank may recover unauthorized loan.

3. A national bank, having joined with other persons in a partnership to operate a mill, can not be prevented from recovering moneys loaned to the firm on the ground that it had no power to become a partner in the mill. (23 S. W., 334, affirmed; Cameron *v.* First National Bank, Tex. Civ. App., 34 S. W., 178.)

4. Where a national bank which is a depository of the funds of a municipality, acting by its president, makes in absolute good faith, and in pursuance of a custom of the banks of the city, advances not authorized by law to a commission for building a court-house upon checks regularly drawn and indorsed, and the legislature, by a subsequent act, authorizes the repayment of such advances, the bank can recover the full amount with interest, although a part of the money so advanced was fraudulently misappropriated by certain of the city officials who were also directors in the bank. (Mayor, etc., of New York, *v.* Tenth National Bank, 111 N. Y., 446; 3 N. B. C., 655.)

Cashier's authority to make loan, estoppel.

5. Where a bank has received the proceeds of a discount, and used them, it can not dispute its cashier's authority to apply for the discount. (Tradesmen's National Bank *v.* Bank of Commerce, Sup., 39 N. Y. S., 554.)

Acceptance of stocks or bonds, payment of loans.

6. The promoters of a railroad corporation on their individual credit borrowed money of banks, which was used in constructing the road, and paid themselves by stock issued to them. They afterwards caused to be issued by the company 200 bonds of $2,000 each, and turned over to such banks $134,000 of the bonds in payment of the money borrowed, the banks having knowledge of the facts. *Held*, that the banks acquired such bonds without consideration. (Farmers and Merchants' National Bank *v.* Waco

LOANS—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS—continued.

Electric Railway and Light Co., Tex. Civ. App., 36 S. W., 131; Metropolitan Trust Co. *v.* Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, ib.)

7. A national bank loaned money and took stock in a corporation as collateral security therefor. *Held*, that it had not exceeded its power. (Canfield *v.* The State National Bank of Minneapolis, 1 N. W. Rep., 173.)

Bank may not loan money specially deposited.

8. As a national bank has no authority to loan the money of other persons, it is not liable for a loan made by its cashier for a depositor, even though the loan was made as the result of a conspiracy with the president with intent to defraud the depositor. (Grow *v.* Cockrill, Ark., 39 S. W., 60.)

Violation of directions as to loan as to special deposit.

9. A complaint alleging that plaintiff made a special deposit with defendant bank, to be loaned on real estate, but that the bank loaned it to H. without any security, and knowing that he was insolvent, is sufficient to support a recovery for fraud on the part of the bank in procuring H., who was indebted to it, to execute a new note to plaintiff, and thereupon transferring the amount of the loan from the plaintiff's account to that of the bank. (Larsen *v.* Utah Loan and Trust Co., 65 Pac. Rep., 208; 3 Banking Cases, 634.)

Duty of bank when loan is deposited.

10. A bank which discounts the notes of a corporation depositor and credits the proceeds to its account is not bound, in order to protect the validity of the notes, to see that the money when paid out on checks of the corporation, drawn in the regular course of business, is properly applied to the uses of the corporation. (First National Bank of Hailey *v.* G. V. B. Min. Company, 89 Fed. Rep., 439.)

What national bank may take as security.

11. National banks may take personal chattels (e. g., a locomotive) as security for loans and discounts. (Pittsburg Locomotive and Car Works *v.* State Nat. Bank of Keokuk, 1 N. B. C., 315.)

MANDAMUS.

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When the proper remedy.

1. Mandamus is the proper remedy when a mandate of the United States Supreme Court has been disregarded. (In re City National Bank of Fort Worth, 153 U. S., 246.)
2. If, as alleged, the assignee's only remedy is a mandamus to compel the levy of a tax, then it has a right to obtain a judgment in the Federal court to enable it to invoke the power of that court in the granting and enforcement of the mandamus proceeding. (First National Bank of Buchanan County *v.* Deuel County, 74 Fed. Rep., 373.)
3. Compliance with a mandate of this court which leaves nothing to the judgment or discretion of the court below may be enforced by mandamus. (City National Bank of Fort Worth *v.* Hunter, 152 U. S., 512.)

Allegations of petition.

4. The petition for mandamus and the alternative writ to compel a bank to allow inspection of its books by the tax assessor under Burn's Revised Statutes, 1894, section 8444, are insufficient, they proceeding on the theory that he can examine the account of any depositor regardless of whether he is bound to pay taxes in the State and not alleging what taxpayer had omitted to make returns of deposits therein, or that any taxpayer who was a depositor therein had omitted to make proper return. (Applegate *v.* State ex rel. Bowling, 63 N. E. Rep., 16; 4 Banking Cases, 295.)

When will not lie.

5. Mandamus does not lie to compel the officers of a private corporation to issue stock to a person entitled thereto. (State *v.* Carpenter, 37 N. E., 261.)

MANDAMUS—Continued.

6. When the officers of a corporation refuse, on demand, to issue a certificate of stock to a person entitled thereto, the remedy is by action for damages, or to enforce the issue and delivery of such certificate in equity, rather than by mandamus. (Ib.)
7. A bill in equity to compel a board of public officers to issue bonds to plaintiff is, in effect, a petition for a peremptory mandamus, and neither can be maintained unless the act sought to be coerced is a purely ministerial one, enjoined on the defendants by positive requirements of law, which leaves nothing to their discretion. (Farmers' Nat. Bank of Hudson *v.* Jones et al., 105 Fed. Rep., 459.)
8. Act Arkansas, May 8, 1899, which authorizes and directs the State debt board to fund the valid bonded indebtedness of the State by exchanging new bonds for outstanding valid bonds, which shall be presented by the holders, confers no power on such board to issue new bonds in lieu of old bonds which have been lost or destroyed, even though they were erroneously destroyed by the officers of the State; nor can such power be conferred by a court on equitable grounds, the only remedy of the creditor being through legislation. (Ib.)

Appeal, jurisdiction.

9. This court can not entertain an appeal from a judgment executing its mandate if the value of the matter in dispute upon the appeal is less than $5,000. (City Nat. Bank of Fort Worth *v.* Hunter, 152 U. S., 512.)
10. No appeal lies from a decree for costs. (Ib.)

MARRIED WOMEN.

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Married women.

1. A national banking association may take as security for a loan the indorsement of a married woman, charging her separate estate. Such security is to be treated as personal security, within the meaning of the banking law, and not as a mortgage. (Third National Bank *v.* Blake, 73 N. Y., 260.)
2. A married woman in the District of Columbia may become a holder of stock in a national banking association and assume all the liabilities of such a shareholder, although the consideration may have proceeded wholly from the husband. (Keyser *v.* Hitz, 133 U. S., 138.)
3. In Vermont a married woman is competent to become a stockholder in a corporation and to contract to charge her separate property with the payment of any liability which is implied from entering into that relation. (Witters *v.* Sowles, 38 Fed. Rep., 700.)

MORTGAGE.

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MORTGAGE—Continued.

IN GENERAL.

Subrogation.

1. M. gave to a bank a mortgage on land owned by him to secure paper which the bank might discount. Among the paper so discounted was a note made by J. which M. had discounted, and which J. paid to the bank. The note had been given for a certificate of deposit which J. afterwards indorsed and subsequently paid. J. claimed subrogation under the mortgage to the rights of the bank as respected the certificate of deposit. *Held*, that the claim could not be allowed; that the payment of the note to the bank by J. discharged the mortgage, so far as it was a security for the note, and that the certificate of deposit was not secured by the mortgage. (Underwood *v.* Metropolitan National Bank, 144 U. S., 669.)

Insufficient defenses to mortgages.

2. Where the description of property covered by a mortgage is found to have been inserted before the execution and delivery of the mortgage, and the mortgage is otherwise complete, the defense can not be made to a foreclosure that certain collaterals, which were to have been embraced in the mortgage, had been omitted in violation of the mortgagors' rights. (Des Moines National Bank *v.* Harding, Iowa, 53 N. W., 99.)

Landlord's mortgage of his interest in growing crops.

3. A landlord who is to receive as rent for a farm a share of the crop, to be delivered by the tenant, has such an interest in the crop that he may, before its division, make a valid mortgage thereon, which will attach to his share as soon as segregated, and will take precedence of a garnishment of the tenant by a creditor of the landlord after the execution of the mortgage. (Riddle *v.* Dow, Iowa, 66 N. W., 1066; Thompson National Bank *v.* Same, Ib.)

Effect of release of part of mortgaged property.

4. A mortgagee of chattels who releases a part of the mortgaged property is not thereby precluded from enforcing his mortgage upon the remainder as against another creditor whose rights are in no way prejudiced by such release. (Ballinger National Bank *v.* Bryan, Tex. Civ. App., 34 S. W., 451.)

Mortgage to defraud creditors.

5. A mortgage taken for the purpose of defrauding creditors of a mortgagor is not merely voidable as to such creditors, but is void. (First National Bank *v.* Marshall, Kan. Sup., 43 P., 774.)

Release of sureties by extension.

6. Giving a chattel mortgage to secure an overdue note, the time of payment of which is by the terms of the mortgage extended for thirty days, such mortgage to remain after the overdue note is paid, as additional security for the payment of several demand notes already secured by a real-estate mortgage, does not postpone payment of the demand notes for any definite time, so as to discharge the sureties thereon. (Fallkill National Bank *v.* Sleight, Sup., 37 N. Y. S., 155.)

Indemnity mortgage inures to benefit of all sureties.

7. Where one of several sureties, after all have signed, but before the debt has been paid, obtained a mortgage from the principal as indemnity, it inures to the benefit of his cosureties. (Farmers and Traders' National Bank *v.* Snodgrass, Or., 45 P., 758.)

Mortgage of wife's property to secure extension of debt.

8. A mortgage given by a wife on her separate estate in settlement of a debt of her husband is not binding on her, though she gave it under the impression that the creditor could, for some reason, subject the property to payment of the debt, and intended, in giving it, to effect a compromise of what she regarded as a doubtful claim against her property. (First National Bank *v.* Bayliss, Ga., 23 S. E., 851.)

Who may not object to indefiniteness of mortgage.

9. An objection as to indefiniteness of a chattel mortgage, sufficiently certain as between the parties, can not be raised by one who had acquired no valid lien on the property. (First National Bank *v.* Marshall & Ilsley Bank, Mich., 65 N. W., 604.)

MORTGAGE—Continued.

IN GENERAL—continued.

10. In an action between two parties claiming property under chattel mortgages from different persons the court properly refused to direct a verdict for defendant on the ground that plaintiff's mortgage was not on file when defendant extended credit to its mortgagor, it appearing that plaintiff's mortgagor was the owner of the property when plaintiff's mortgage was given, and the evidence not being conclusive that defendant's mortgagor ever succeeded to the rights in the property of plaintiff's mortgagor. (Ib.)

Effect of record of mortgage on rights of parties.

11. In replevin by a chattel mortgagee against a purchaser at an execution sale of the mortgaged chattels plaintiff's right to recover is not affected by the fact that the mortgage was not filed as required by statute, where it appears that the sale was made subject to the rights of the mortgagee. (Potter *v.* Traders' National Bank, Sup. 23 N. Y. S., 1079.)
12. A creditor, on receiving a mortgage on his debtor's stock of goods, immediately went to the latter's store and told the clerks and others present that he had taken possession under the mortgage, putting one of the clerks in charge, and he proceeded forthwith to the county seat to record the mortgage. Before the mortgage was recorded an attachment was levied on the goods, though the officer making such levy was informed at the time that the property was in plaintiff's possession under his mortgage. *Held*, that plaintiff's mortgage was good as against the attachment, though the attaching creditor had no notice of the mortgage at the time the writ was issued. (First National Bank *v.* Carter, Wash., 33 P., 824.)

Bona fide holder of mortgage note purchased by bank.

13. Notes secured by mortgages were assigned to a national bank and by it to plaintiff. *Held*, in an action of foreclosure, that the mortgages were not extinguished by the assignment to the bank, and were valid in the hands of the plaintiff, he being a bona fide purchaser. (Richards *v.* Kountze, 4 Nebr., 200; 1 N. B. C., 652.)
14. In the absence of evidence showing the purpose and object of the assignment to the bank it can not be presumed that it was for a debt created in presenti in violation of the national banking act. (Ib.)
15. Semble, that the limitations of the national banking act apply to transactions in real property, independent of legitimate banking operations, and not to mortgage securities. (Ib.)

Remedy of mortgages of real estate.

16. Where notes payable at different times, and secured by a mortgage, are assigned to different persons, there is no priority of right under the mortgage between the assignees, in the absence of express stipulation, but each is entitled to share pro rata in the proceeds of the mortgaged property. (First National Bank of Aberdeen *v.* Andrews et al.; Young *v.* Same, 34 P., 913; 7 Wash., 261.)

When mortgage valid under bankrupt law.

17. A mortgage given by a bankrupt within four months prior to his bankruptcy, in order to constitute a valid lien under bankruptcy act, 1898, section 67*d*, must have been given or accepted in good faith, and not in contemplation of, or in fraud upon, the act, and "for a present consideration." Where a mortgage so given was in part for a present consideration and in part as security for a renewal of an antecedent debt previously secured by a mortgage, which was void as against other creditors because not recorded, it constitutes a valid lien to the extent of the new consideration, but is voidable as a preference to the extent that the notes secured were based upon the prior debt. (City National Bank of Greenville *v.* Bruce, 109 Fed. Rep., 69.)

When decree is final and appealable.

18. A decree which determines the invalidity of a trust deed is final and appealable as to the trustee and beneficiary in such deed, although it is interlocutory only as to other matters involved in the suit, in which such parties have no interest. (Kemp et al. *v.* National Bank of the Republic of New York, 109 Fed. Rep., 48.)

MORTGAGE—Continued.

IN GENERAL—continued.

Liability of bank officer for false statement to depositor—Mortgage given to depositor to indemnify him from loss occasioned by said false statement held valid.

19. An officer of a bank can not avail himself of the statute of frauds, requiring a promise to answer for the debt of another to be in writing to sustain an action thereon, to protect him from liability arising from a false and fraudulent statement made by him to a depositor in regard to the condition of the bank, by reason of which the depositor suffered loss. (Kemp et al. *v.* Nat. Bank of the Republic of New York, 109 Fed. Rep., 48.)
20. Creditors can not invoke the statute of frauds to defeat a liability of their debtor, which he has himself recognized by giving his notes and security therefor. (Ib.)
21. A county treasurer, who was a large depositor of public money in a national bank, applied to the president for information as to the bank's condition, and was by him assured that the bank was solvent and able to pay all its indebtedness. It was in fact insolvent, as the president knew, and subsequently failed, and the depositor was obliged to individually make good to the county the amount lost through his deposit. Thereafter the president, who was also insolvent, without the knowledge of the depositor, executed to him his individual notes, secured by a trust deed for the amount so lost. *Held*, that such notes and deed were supported by a legal consideration, which was the liability of the maker for the loss sustained by reason of his false and fraudulent statement, and were valid as against his other creditors. (Ib.)

Representations of assignor of mortgage, estoppel.

22. One who sells notes secured by a second mortgage, falsely representing such mortgage to be a first lien, can not invoke the record of a prior mortgage held by himself as notice to the purchaser, but as between them the purchaser is entitled to priority of lien. (Zeis *v.* Potter et al.; Potter et al. *v.* Zeis, 105 Fed. Rep., 200.)

Release of mortgage to bank by resolution of directors.

23. A mortgage to a bank is released, without being delivered up, where the directors of the bank pass a resolution releasing it, holding the personal security only, to enable the mortgagor to improve the property, and he does so and conveys the property, and no claim is made on the mortgage until ten years later, and then by the bank's assignee. (In re Bank of West Superior, Goodvin *v.* Nichols, 85 N. W. Rep., 501; 3 Banking Cases, 322.)
24. The act of the directors of a bank in releasing a mortgage by resolution may be proved by parol; witness testifying that he did not think this action appeared on the records, and there being no evidence that it did so appear. (Ib.)

Fraud on creditors—Withholding mortgage from record—Exchangement of credit—Allowance of mortgage debt in bankruptcy.

25. Code Georgia, 1895, sections 2724, 2727, require mortgages to be recorded, and provide that a failure to record will postpone them to subsequent lienees and purchasers. Section 2695 provides that every conveyance or contract made to defraud creditors, such intention being known to the party taking, shall be void, but a bona fide transaction, without ground for reasonable suspicion, shall be valid. A storekeeper who had done business with a bank for twenty years executed mortgages to it covering his entire property, consisting of realty, and also his stock in trade then existing and to be acquired. The mortgages were withheld from record, though the storekeeper and bank president both denied any agreement therefor. The storekeeper purchased goods, referring his vendors to a rating in a mercantile agency which he had given without mentioning the mortgages. He filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, and on the same day and hour, in response to notice thereof by telephone, the bank recorded the mortgages. The bank president testified that he had no reason to suspect the storekeeper's insolvency until three or four days before his bankruptcy, but admitted that he knew that the recording of the mortgages would have destroyed the storekeeper's credit, and that he knew the mortgagor was going to New York to buy goods, and that the

MORTGAGE—Continued.

IN GENERAL—continued.

purpose of keeping the mortgages off the record was not to impair his credit. *Held*, that the mortgage debts were not entitled to priority in the bankruptcy proceedings over the claims of the vendors subsequently selling goods to the storekeeper. (Clayton et al. *v* Exchange Bank of Macon; In re Josephson, C. C. of App., 121 Fed. Rep., 630.)

FORECLOSURE.

Foreclosure of mortgage held as collateral.

1. A complaint, in an action to foreclose a mortgage held as collateral, against the principal debtor and the mortgagor, which set out the mortgage note, which had been assigned to plaintiff, and also the note of the principal debtor, and demanded judgment against the mortgagor and the principal debtor for a deficiency, was not demurrable, on the ground that it united different causes of action. (First National Bank *v.* Lambert, Minn., 65 N. W., 451.)

Foreclosure of mortgage given to predecessor State bank.

2. A national bank organized as successor to a State bank may maintain an action to foreclose a mortgage of real estate executed to the State bank as security for a note and assigned to it by the State bank on the formation of the national bank. (Scofield *v.* State National Bank of Lincoln, 9 Nebr., 316; 31 Am. Rep., 412; 2 N. B. C., 280.)

Foreclosure when mortgagor adjudged a bankrupt.

3. A decree was entered in a State court foreclosing a first and second mortgage on real estate and ordering its sale. Before the time fixed for the sale creditors filed a petition against the mortgagors on which they were adjudicated bankrupts. Such creditors also filed a bill in the circuit court of the United States on which they obtained an injunction restraining further proceedings for the sale of the mortgaged property by the State court. Thereafter the mortgagees joined in a petition to the court of bankruptcy asking that the property be sold by the trustee for payment of their liens, and such sale was ordered and made, the proceeds received being insufficient to pay the mortgage debts. On petition of the trustee the court ordered the first mortgage paid from the proceeds, but displaced the second in favor of the costs and expenses incurred in both the bankruptcy proceedings and the injunction suit, including fees allowed to counsel for the creditors and trustee. No other assets of the bankrupt came into the hands of the trustee. *Held*, that such order was erroneous, except in so far as it directed payment of the costs incurred in selling the property, including the compensation to the trustee not exceeding that to which the master in the State court would have been entitled. (Ridgley Nat. Bank *v.* Matheny, 105 Fed. Rep., 754.)
4. Under bankruptcy act, 1898, sections 40, 48, providing that referees and trustees in bankruptcy shall be entitled to commissions on "dividends" paid by the estate, they are not entitled to commissions on sums paid to mortgagees from the proceeds of the mortgaged property on its sale by order of the court of bankruptcy, such sums not being dividends within the meaning of the statute. (Ib.)

CONSTRUCTION OF STATE STATUTES.

Iowa statute construed.

1. The Iowa statute provides that corporations organized thereunder must, by their articles of incorporation, fix a maximum of indebtedness, which shall not exceed two-thirds of their capital stock; this provision not to apply, however, where corporate bonds are issued and secured "by an actual transfer of real-estate securities," which shall be a first lien on unincumbered real estate, worth at least twice the amount loaned thereon. (McClain's Code, sec. 1611.) *Held*, that the execution and delivery by the corporation of a mortgage on its own real estate to secure bonds was a transfer of real-estate securities within the meaning of the statute. (First National Bank of Montpelier *v.* Sioux City Terminal Railroad and Warehouse Co., Trust Co. of North America Intervener, 69 Fed. Rep., 441.)
2. A terminal and warehouse company executed a lease of its property for a term of one hundred years, and shortly afterwards mortgaged the same to secure

MORTGAGE—Continued.

CONSTRUCTION OF STATE STATUTES—continued.

an issue of bonds. The lease and mortgage mutually referred to each other, and the lease contained a provision, with an express covenant by the lessee, for the payment to the trustee under the mortgage of so much of the rental as was necessary to pay interest on the bonds and the costs of the trusteeship. *Held*, that the two instruments were to be construed in pari materia, and that consequently the lease was not a prior incumbrance to the mortgage, within the meaning of a statute requiring corporate bonds to be secured by mortgage upon unincumbered real estate. (McClain's Code, sec. 1611. Ib.)

3. Upon a question as to whether property mortgaged by a corporation was worth twice the amount of the bonds secured by the mortgage, as required by statute, *held*, that where it appeared that the bonds were sold in open market for from 90 to 95 cents on the dollar, in cash, it could not be held that the security, at the time it was given, did not meet the statutory requirement. (Ib.)
4. The fact that a trust deed to secure bonds was not in strict accordance, in some particulars, with the resolution authorizing it, is not sufficient ground for holding it invalid, where, subsequent to its execution, the board of directors recognized its existence and validity by directing the issuance of the amount of bonds which the deed was given to secure. (Ib.)
5. Where a corporation executed a lease for one hundred years, and shortly afterwards a mortgage of the same property, and the two instruments mutually referred to each other, so as to be in pari materia, *held*, that there was no ground for a contention that the estate created by the mortgage could not take effect until the expiration of the lease, and that consequently the mortgage was void, as creating a perpetuity. (Ib.)

Wyoming statute construed.

6. An instrument which on its face purports to be a mortgage of personal property by a firm, but is invalid as such because not executed by all the members of the firm, as required by the Wyoming act of 1890, is not effective in any way, either as conveying the entire interest of the firm in the partnership property or of the individual members who have signed it. (Ridgely et al. *v.* First National Bank, 75 Fed. Rep., 808.)
7. Nor can the instrument be ratified by the partner whose name was omitted. (Ib.)
8. A purchaser from the mortgagor may attack a mortgage as void because not properly executed. (Ib.)

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GENERALLY.

When surety not released by extension given to maker.

1. Where the payee of a note, in extending time of payment to the maker reserves his rights against the sureties, the latter are not discharged, though they are not notified of the fact. (Boston National Bank *v.* Jose, Wash., 38 P., 1026.)
2. Payment of interest in advance on a note is not of itself evidence of an agreement for the extension of time of payment sufficient to release a surety from liability. (American National Bank *v.* Love, 62 Mo. App., 378.)

Renewal of note raises no presumption of payment.

3. The fact that a bank takes a note in place of one which has matured raises no presumption that the note was taken in payment of the other, but the question of payment is one of fact, depending on the intention of the parties. (Boston National Bank *v.* Jose, 38 Pac. Rep., 1026.)

NEGOTIABLE PAPER—Continued.

GENERALLY—continued.

Bank's ratification of officer's unauthorized contract.

4. A bank by suing on a note taken by its cashier under a contract made by him ratifies the contract in toto, though he was unauthorized to make it. (La Grande National Bank *v.* Blum, Or., 41 P., 659.)
5. A note executed by stockholders of a corporation in the corporate name, without authority of the directors, becomes a corporate liability if ratified by the corporation by permitting judgment to go against it on the note. (Nebraska National Bank *v.* Ferguson, Nebr., 68 N. W., 370.)

Effect of material alteration after delivery.

6. Where a note was altered after delivery by an agent of the payee, without the maker's knowledge, by an interlineation of the words "with interest at 6 per cent," which occupied only half a line and appeared to have been interlined, no recovery could be had thereon by a subsequent holder for value of either interest or principal alone. (Gettysburg National Bank *v.* Chisolm, Pa., 32 Atl. Rep., 730.)
7. Erasing from a note after delivery the words "agreeing to pay all expenses incurred by suit or otherwise in attempting the collection of this note, including reasonable attorney's fees," is a material alteration which renders the note void, since without such words the note is negotiable. (First National Bank *v.* Laughlin, N. D., 61 N. W., 473.)
8. Where the maker of a note previously indorsed for his accommodation alters the same without the indorser's consent, by adding the words "with interest at 10 per cent per annum," there being at the time the maker received it no blank space for the insertion of interest nor words indicating that interest should be expressed, the note will be invalid, as against the accommodation indorser, even in the hands of a bona fide holder. (Farmers and Merchants' National Bank *v.* Novich, Tex. Sup., 34 S. W., 914.)

Procuring signature to blank paper and writing note above.

9. Where a person induces another to sign a paper containing no writing and which is to be used merely as a means of identifying the signer, who does not intend to execute a note or contract of any kind, and then fills out the blanks so as to make the paper a note, the note will be void even in the hands of an innocent holder. (First National Bank *v.* Zeims, Iowa, 61 N. W., 483.)

When certificate of deposit a promissory note.

10. The plaintiff received from defendants the following certificate: "B. has deposited in this bank $8,000 (eight thousand dollars), payable to the order of himself on the return of this certificate properly indorsed. Interest at 6 per cent, if left twelve months, for all future months. Interest to cease if not renewed at end of one year from date." *Held*, that such a certificate of deposit is a promissory note, payable on demand. (Beardsley *v.* Webber, Mich., 62 N. W., 173.)

Conversion of collaterals as a defense.

11. In an action on a note, plaintiff averred that it had made a valid sale of securities pledged for the note, and had credited the proceeds on the note, and prayed a judgment for the amount of the note, less such credit. Defendant pleaded that the alleged sale was unlawful, and that, as plaintiff had wrongfully appropriated the securities pledged, defendant was entitled to a credit for their full value. *Held*, that defendant was not bound to tender the amount due on his note, as a condition precedent to making such defense. (Rush *v.* First National Bank of Kansas City, 71 Fed. Rep., 102.)
12. The wrongful act complained of by the defendant's answer was so connected with the transaction set forth by plaintiff as to constitute a valid counterclaim under General Statutes of Kansas, 1889, paragraph 4178. (Ib.)
13. Where a note given a bank by one indebted to it was signed by the debtor's sister on the bank's representation that a further loan would be made the debtor, but no such loan was made, and the note was held merely as collateral security, it was a defense that the note was diverted from the purpose for which it was signed, and an inquiry could not be made as to whether the use which was made of the note was more disadvantageous than that stipulated would have been. (Second National Bank *v.* Dunn (Pa. Sup.), 25 A., 80; Gardner *v.* Same, Ib., 81 and 88.)

NEGOTIABLE PAPER—Continued.

GENERALLY—continued.

Authority of corporate officer to indorse note, presumed.

14. The possession of a negotiable note payable to a corporation, and bearing the indorsement of such corporation, regular in form, and signed by its general manager, is prima facie sufficient to show that the officer so indorsing the note had authority to do so, and to entitle the holder thereof to recover. (Citizens' National Bank *v.* Wintler, Wash., 45 P., 38.)

Effect of guarantee written on back of note.

15. The fact that a guaranty is written on the back of a note, above the signature of the payee, does not have the effect of preventing the signature from operating as an indorsement, for the purpose of passing the legal title to the note. (National Bank of Commerce *v.* Galland, Wash., 45 P., 35.)

When administrator personally liable.

16. An administrator is personally liable on a note, signed by him as such, the proceeds of which were placed with the payee, a bank, and paid out on checks drawn by him to pay, generally, bills and debts of the estate. (First National Bank *v.* Collins, Mont., 43 P., 499.)

Attorney's fees.

17. The obligation imposed by a provision in a note for the payment of 10 per cent attorney's fees is not affected by the fact that it was inserted for the sole benefit of the payee and not with any purpose of paying the amount to an attorney. (Sturgis National Bank *v.* Smyth, Tex., 30 S. W., 678.)
18. The amount of attorney's fees stipulated in a note to be paid in case suit is brought may be added to the amount of the judgment recovered on the note, under Code Proceedings, section 803, expressly authorizing the allowance of such fees. (Exchange National Bank *v.* Wolverton, Wash., 39 P., 248.)
19. An agreement by the maker of a note to pay 10 per cent commission, if the note be not paid at maturity, and is collected by an attorney, is valid. (Braham *v.* First National Bank, Miss., 16 So., 203.)
20. A count in a declaration alleging that a third person executed his certain promissory note, payable to the order of defendant; that defendant indorsed and delivered said note to a certain bank, whereby she promised to pay the bank $100 for attorney's fees in the event that the note was not paid at maturity, and was placed in the hands of an attorney for collection; that the note was not paid at maturity, and had been placed in the hands of an attorney for collection, does not show a liability for attorney's fees on the part of defendant to the bank, or to one claiming through it. (Robinson *v.* Aird, 3 Banking Cases, 309; 29 So. Rep., 633.)
21. An ordinary indorsement of a note does not carry with it an original obligation to pay attorney's fees for collecting the note; and, without notice of its dishonor, the indorser will not be liable upon such indorsement for attorney's fees stipulated in the face of the note to be paid by the maker. (Ib.)

Contribution between coobligors.

22. An obligor in a note who pays a sum in excess of his pro rata share to the obligee in consideration of his full discharge is entitled to contribution from each of his coobligors of their pro rata share of the excess so paid. (Merchants' National Bank *v.* McAnulty, Tex. Sup., 33 S. W., 963.)

Duty of assignee to assignor in order to charge latter.

23. An assignee of an invalid nonnegotiable draft who relies on its invalidity as excusing him from attempting by suit to collect the money must notify his assignor of his reason for not suing and offer to return the instrument to him; and if he is guilty of negligence therein, to the assignor's damage, he can not recover the consideration of the assignment. (Merchants' National Bank *v.* Spates, W. Va., 23 S. E., 681.)

Right of assignee to sue.

24. The assignment of a promissory note vests the legal title in the assignee and renders him a proper party plaintiff in an action thereon. (Forster *v.* Second National Bank, 61 Ill. App., 272.)

NEGOTIABLE PAPER—Continued.

GENERALLY—continued.

What an assignor impliedly warrants.

25. One who assigns a nonnegotiable draft by indorsement and delivery thereof impliedly warrants its validity, his right to assign, that it is a subsisting, unpaid debt, and the solvency of the debtor. (Merchants' National Bank *v.* Spates, 23 S. E., 681.)

One holding himself out as partner liable as such.

26. One who, by his acts and declarations in dealing with a bank, holds himself out to it as a member of a firm, thus inducing the bank to discount notes and pass the proceeds to the credit of the firm, will be liable to the bank on the notes as a member of the firm. (Lancaster County National Bank *v.* Boffenmyer, Pa. Sup., 29 A., 855.)
27. The course of business between members of a firm may show the authority of one partner to act for and charge the firm. (Midland National Bank *v.* Schoen, Mo. Sup., 27 S. W., 547.)
28. Where a partner is invested with general authority to use the firm name on notes for his individual purposes, the firm is liable on notes discounted on the faith of such authority. (Ib.)
29. Where a note is given by a firm for the debt of one partner it may be renewed by any one of the partners without altering the firm's liability. (Ib.)
30. Where a partner has general authority to give notes of the firm for his private debts it is not necessary to show special authority on the particular notes sued on. (Ib.)
31. A note signed by only one member of a firm was binding upon both members. *Held*, that the fact that such note is renewed after the death of the nonsigning member does not release his estate from liability on the original note, the payee not having intended to release him, and having canceled the original note through inadvertence. (National Exchange Bank *v.* Wilgus's Executors, Ky., 25 S. W., 2.)

Invalid consideration as defense.

32. A note given in part in consideration of an agreement to refrain from bidding at a public sale of goods by a statutory assignee is invalid, except in the hands of an innocent purchaser. (Atlas National Bank *v.* Holm et al., 71 Fed. Rep., 489.)

Indorser on back of note before delivery a maker.

33. Defendant indorsed a note payable to himself, and gave it to his agent, to be delivered to one S., after the latter should have procured the execution of a certain contract; but the agent gave S. the note before receiving the contract, on S.'s promise that he would procure its execution that day. S. failed to keep his promise, and sent the note to brokers, who sold it to plaintiff before maturity. *Held*, that as the note had a legal inception defendant could not avail himself of his agent's mistake and S.'s bad faith as a defense against the bona fide holder. (Chase National Bank *v.* Faurot, 44 N. E. Rep., 164.)
34. A person other than a payee, who signs his name in blank upon the back of a promissory note at the time of its execution, and before its delivery to the payee, is, as to a subsequent bona fide holder for value, liable thereon as a joint maker, and not as accommodation indorser. (Salisbury *v.* First National Bank, Nebr., 56 N. W., 727.)
35. A third party who places his name upon the back of a negotiable promissory note at the time of its execution by the maker and before its delivery to the payee will be liable as a joint maker, and the note itself, with the indorsement thereon, is prima facie evidence of such liability. (First National Bank of Worcester, Massachusetts, *v.* Lock-Stitch Fence Co. and others, 24 Fed. Rep., 221.)
36. The question of the liability of such a party is one of general commercial law, and the decisions of the courts of the State in which the note is executed and made payable are not necessarily controlling in the decision thereof by a United States court. (Ib.)
37. One who indorses a note payable to another before its delivery to the payee is presumed to be liable as a subsequent indorser. (Lincoln National Bank *v.* Butler (City Ct. N. Y.), 36 N. Y. S., 1112.)
38. An indorser of a note, whether a surety or an indorser in the strict mercantile sense, will be released if, without his consent, the holder releases the

NEGOTIABLE PAPER—Continued.

GENERALLY—continued.

maker of the note, though at maturity of the note he waived demand, notice, and protest. (Union National Bank *v.* Grant, La., 18 So., 705.)

39. By the general commercial law parties who place their names on the back of a promissory note, before its delivery, for the purpose of giving credit to the maker, are joint makers of the note, and will be so treated in the Federal courts, though the note is made in a State whose courts hold such parties to be indorsers. (Phipps et al. *v.* Harding, 70 Fed. Rep., 468.)
40. The several States are not without power to change by statute the general commercial law, but each State has the right to impose such conditions and limitations upon contracts, not inhibited by the terms of its own or the Federal Constitution, as it may see proper. (Ib.)
41. The Massachusetts statute (St. 1874, c. 404) providing that "all persons becoming parties to promissory notes payable on time, by signature on the back thereof, shall be entitled to notice of nonpayment thereof the same as indorsers," is a valid exercise of the power to change the general commercial law, and becomes a term of the contract, evidenced by a note made in Wisconsin, while such statute was in force, and delivered and payable in Massachusetts. (Ib.)
42. Where a note was made payable to the order of plaintiff, who instituted a suit against it for one of the original signers, the fact that it was nonnegotiable, and that the names of some of the original signers were written on the back of the note, was immaterial, since all the parties were makers. (Dow Law Bank *v.* Godfrey, 85 N. W. Rep., 1075; 3 Banking Cases, 530.)

Liability for failure to protest note.

43. A complaint in an action on a note alleged that the payee delivered the note for collection at a bank, which sent it to plaintiff, who caused the same to be protested; that the payee claimed the protest to be invalid, and insisted that the bank pay the note, and that the bank, believing itself liable, required plaintiff to pay the same; and that on such payment the bank, as agent for the payee, delivered the note to plaintiff, and prayed that plaintiff be subrogated to the rights of the payee. *Held*, that the absence of an averment that the bank was authorized to deliver the note to plaintiff on payment, or that the payee received the money paid, or ratified the transaction, rendered the complaint insufficient on demurrer. (Marine National Bank *v.* Humphreys, Minn., 64 N. W., 148.)
44. A second indorser of a note having learned that the maker had failed, and that the first indorser, who lived in the same place as the maker, had agreed to meet it, wrote to his indorsee to recall it. Said indorsee had forwarded it through the usual bank channels for collection, and the indorser merely wished to save the protest charges. The indorsee consented to recall the note on condition that the new note should be signed by all the local indorsers. Three days before maturity the second indorser received a request from the first indorser to have the note forwarded for protest. Under directions from the second indorser the indorsee tried by telegraph to order the note forward, not knowing where it was, but on the day of maturity it came back to his residence too late for protest. *Held*, that the second indorser was estopped as against said indorsee to insist that his waiver of demand and notice should have been in writing. (Hallowell National Bank *v.* Marston, 27 A., 529; 85 Me., 488.)

Notice of protest.

45. It is not essential that a notice of dishonor or of protest of a note should state in so many words that the holder looks to the indorser for payment, but a notice from which that fact may be reasonably inferred is sufficient. A copy of the note and of the protest sent to the indorser constitutes such notice. (Nelson *v.* First National Bank of Killingly, 69 Fed. Rep., 798.)

Notes—Liability of indorser.

46. A note payable to the order of the maker, when indorsed by him, becomes a negotiable instrument; and a second indorser for accommodation becomes a party to such instrument, with the liabilities and immunities of an indorser of commercial paper, and his liability can only be fixed by protest and notice in due form. (In re Edson (Vt.), 119 Fed. Rep., 487.)

Filling blanks in notes.

47. If one signs a printed blank for a note and intrusts it to another to have the blanks filled up, he confers the right, and the note carries on its face an

NEGOTIABLE PAPER—Continued.

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implied authority to fill up the blanks at pleasure, so far as is consistent with the printed words. As to all purchasers for value without notice, the person to whom the blank note is intrusted must be deemed the agent of the signer; and an oral agreement between such principal and agent, limiting the amount for which the note shall be perfected, can not affect the rights of an indorsee who takes the note for a different amount, before maturity, for value, in ignorance of such agreement. (Market and Fulton National Bank *v.* Sargent, 27 A., 192; 85 Me., 348.)

When law where note is payable governs.

48. A note executed in one State and payable in another is governed, as to defenses against an indorsee, by the law of the latter State, though sued on in the State wherein it was executed. (Sturdivant *v.* Memphis National Bank (C. C. A.), 60 Fed. Rep., 730; ib., 736.)

Waiver of demand, protest and notice by indorser.

49. A promise by an indorser to pay a note after maturity, with knowledge that no demand was made and no notice given, waives such demand and notice. (First National Bank *v.* Bonner, Tex. Civ. App., 27 S. W., 598.)

50. A letter to the holders of a note, written after maturity of the note by the indorsers, wherein they promise to "do our utmost to put you in funds at an early date," and express a hope to be "able to take up this paper," and declare a willingness to confess judgment when sued, is sufficient evidence of waiver of demand and notice. (Ib.)

51. An indorser may waive the benefit of a statute requiring suit to be brought at the first term of court after the cause of action accrues. (Ib.)

52. A promissory note payable to the order of the maker, being indorsed by him, was indorsed and delivered to another for his accommodation. The latter indorsed it and borrowed money upon it, waiving demand and protest. The waiver was stamped upon the back of the note by mistake over both indorsements. *Held*, that the liability of the maker was not affected thereby. (Gordon *v.* Third National Bank of Chattanooga, 144 U. S., 97.)

When corporate officer personally liable.

53. Where a note, with the name of a corporation in the margin, signed by two persons, designated as "president" and "treasurer," respectively, is discounted for the payee without inquiry as to whether it was the note of the corporation or of the individual makers, the holder may treat it as a personal obligation of the makers. (First National Bank *v.* Stuetzer, Sup., 30 N. Y. S., 83.)

Liability of survivors when one joint maker dies.

54. Where there are three or more joint makers of a note, and one of them dies while the note is unpaid and before suit brought, the surviving makers are jointly liable on the note. (Stevens *v.* Catlin, Ill. Sup., 37 N. E., 1023.)

Paper held to be negotiable.

55. The maker executed in the State of Illinois and delivered to the promisee a series of notes, one of which was acquired by a bona fide indorsee, and was as follows: "$5,000. Chicago, Ill., January 20, A. D. 1884. For value received, four months after date the Chicago Railway Equipment Company promise to pay to the order of the Northwestern Manufacturing and Car Company, of Stillwater, Minnesota, five thousand dollars, at First Nat. Bank of Chicago, Illinois, with interest thereon at the rate of — per cent per annum from date until paid. This note is one of a series of twenty-five notes, of even date herewith, of the sum of five thousand dollars each, and shall become due and payable to the holder on the failure of the maker to pay the principal and interest of any one of the notes of said series, and all of said notes are given for the purchase price of two hundred and fifty railway freight cars manufactured by the payee hereof and sold by said payee to the maker hereof, which cars are numbered from 13000 to 13249, inclusive, and marked on the side thereof with the words and letters 'Blue Line, C. & E. I. R. R. Co.;' and it is agreed by the maker hereof that the title to said cars shall remain in the said payee until all the notes of said series, both principal and interest, are fully paid, all of said notes being equally and ratably secured on said cars. No. 1. Geo. B. Burrows, vice-president. Countersigned by E. D.

NEGOTIABLE PAPER—Continued.

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Buffington, treas." *Held*, (1) that this was a negotiable promissory note according to the statute of Illinois, where it was made, as well as by the general mercantile law; (2) that its negotiability was not affected by the fact that the title to the cars for which it was given remained in the vendor until all the notes of the same series were fully paid, the title being so retained only by way of security for the payment of the notes, and the agreement for the retention for that purpose being a short form of chattel mortgage; (3) that its negotiability was not affected by the fact that it might, at the option of the holder and by reason of the default of the maker, become due at a date earlier than that fixed. (Chicago Railway Equipment Company *v.* Merchants' Bank, 136 U. S., 268.)

56. The fact that a promissory note is payable "on or before" a certain date does not affect its negotiability. (Gill *v.* First Nat. Bank, 1 Banking Cases, 28.)
57. A certificate of deposit in the ordinary form, payable to the order of the depositor, is a negotiable instrument possessing the qualities of a negotiable promissory note. (Bank of Saginaw *v.* Title and Trust Co. of Western Pennsylvania, 105 Fed. Rep., 491.)
58. Where the note of a corporation is negotiable in form, the affixing of the corporate seal does not destroy its negotiability. 25 N. Y. S., 447, affirmed. (Chase National Bank *v.* Faurot, N. Y., App., 44 N. E., 164.)

Suit on lost instrument, bond.

59. A court of law—especially one which is vested with jurisdiction both at law and in equity—has power to require a plaintiff to give a bond of indemnity as a condition precedent to a recovery in an action brought therein on a lost negotiable instrument. (First National Bank of Denver *v.* Wilder, 104 Fed. Rep., 187.)
60. The payee of a negotiable instrument, who claims to have lost the same before maturity, but that it had not been indorsed, should not be allowed to recover thereon against the maker without giving reasonable indemnity, unless the evidence that the paper has been actually destroyed is so cogent that there is practically no risk of its reappearance. A finding of the jury in such an action that the instrument was not negotiated, but was lost while unindorsed, is not in itself a ground for dispensing with the requirement of indemnity, since it would not be available to the maker as a defense against an action by a third person who produced the instrument properly indorsed. (Ib.)

When Federal courts do not follow State courts.

61. The courts of the United States, in determining questions of general commercial law, are not controlled by the decisions of a State court, even in an action instituted by a national bank, located in the State rendering such decision, against one of its own citizens upon a negotiable note there executed and payable. Such decisions not based upon local legislative enactments are not "laws" within the meaning of the Federal statute, which provides that "the laws of the several States, except where the Constitution, treaties, or statutes of the United States otherwise required to provide, shall be regarded as rules of decision in trials at common law in the courts of the United States in cases where they apply." (Brooklyn City and Newtown R. R. Co. *v.* National Bank of the Republic, 2 N. B. C., 90.)

Defenses.

62. The maker of a promissory note given in payment for stock in a national bank, and immediately transferred by indorsement to said bank by the payee, can not resist payment of the note, in the hands of a receiver of the bank, on a plea of failure of consideration, because of the insolvency of the bank where the payee has fully indemnified him against loss. (Hettinger *v.* Meyers, 81 Fed. Rep., 805.)
63. In an action on a promissory note the pleas of non est factum and want of consideration are not inconsistent, and may be joined. (First Nat. Bank of Paducah *v.* Wisdom's Ex'rs., 63 S. W. Rep., 461; 3 Banking Cases, 483.)
64. Under a plea of non est factum to an action by a bank on a promissory note which was placed in the bank by its president, who soon thereafter absconded, being a confessed forger and defaulter, it was admissible for defendants, the executors of the person whose name was signed to the

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GENERALLY—continued.

note, to prove that the president, after the note sued on was discounted, had in his possession other notes purporting to have been signed by testator, and which were manifestly forgeries, as the transactions were logically connected, and when considered together authorize the conclusion that all the notes were prepared by the president to conceal his delinquency, with the intention to use them as it became necessary; and, besides, the fact that he forged testator's name to other notes would be admissible, at least, to show his capacity to imitate the signature. (Ib.)

65. The court properly instructed the jury that, though the testator signed and delivered the note to the bank, yet if he did not receive from it, by himself or order, or for his use, the proceeds of the note, they should find for defendants, as plaintiff, having pleaded a particular consideration for the note, was bound to prove the consideration. (Ib.)

BONA FIDE HOLDERS FOR VALUE WITHOUT NOTICE.

When set-off by maker not allowed against purchaser.

1. A purchaser of several notes for value and before maturity, without notice of any set-offs, who pays one-half of their aggregate face value and gives the indorsee credit for the balance, subject to his check, holds all the notes free from any right of set-off in favor of the maker, and the fact that he may have recovered on part of the notes does not deprive him of the character of a purchaser for value, so as to let in the right of set-off as to the others. (United States National Bank *v.* McNair, N. C., 21 S. E., 389.)
2. That an indorsee who rediscounts notes may have paid less than their face value for them does not entitle the maker to any right of set-off to which he would not otherwise be entitled. (Ib.)

When holder must prove his purchase bona fide.

3. The holder of a note does not have the burden of proving that he is a bona fide purchaser, unless it appears that the payee obtained it by fraud. (Flour City National Bank *v.* Grover, Sup., 34 N. Y. S., 496.)
4. Proof of fraud in the inception of a note casts on the indorsee the burden of showing that he took it for value before maturity without notice; but proof that he paid full value before maturity raises a presumption that he purchased it in good faith without notice. (Marine Nat. Bank *v.* Humphreys, 64 N. W. Rep., 148.)
5. Until it is shown that the note in suit was never delivered by the maker, or that it was obtained from him by undue means, it is not incumbent on plaintiff to show himself a bona fide holder for a valuable consideration. (Third National Bank *v.* Angell, R. I., 29 A., 500.)

Rights of innocent holder of note fraudulently obtained.

6. Negotiable paper fraudulent at its inception is not invalidated in the hands of one taking it for value before maturity, unless there be actual fraud upon his part. (Second National Bank *v.* Hewitt, N. J. Sup., 34 A., 988.)

Who are bona fide holders.

7. Defendant corporation placed bonds issued by it in the hands of one G as its agent to sell to a third person, but instead of selling them G pledged the bonds to plaintiff as collateral security for a debt owing by him. The bonds were negotiable in form, and plaintiff had no notice of the arrangement between defendant and G. *Held*, that plaintiff was a bona fide holder. (Tompkins County National Bank *v.* Bunnell & Eno Inv. Co., Sup., 40 N. Y. S., 411.)
8. In order to deprive one of the character of a bona fide purchaser it is not enough that he neglected to make the inquiry which a prudent man would or ought to have made, but he must have acted in bad faith. (Atlas Nat. Bank *v.* Holm et al., 71 Fed. Rep., 489.)
9. There is no presumption that a purchaser of a note was aware of existing defenses thereto. (Ib.)
10. One who was president both of the A bank and the B bank received from the president of a third bank two notes, which the latter claimed to own individually, as collateral both for balances due from his bank to the A bank and for debts due by him individually to the B bank. The notes were kept by the A bank until dishonored, and until its own balances were discharged, and were then sent to the B bank. *Held*, that the fact

NEGOTIABLE PAPER—Continued.

BONA FIDE HOLDERS FOR VALUE WITHOUT NOTICE—continued.

that the B bank received physical possession of the notes after dishonor was no evidence that it was not a bona fide holder for value. (Kaiser et al. *v.* First Nat. Bank of Brandon, 78 Fed. Rep., 281.)

11. Defendant indorsed a note of his debtor to be discounted and part of the proceeds applied to his debt. The debtor pledged it with plaintiff as collateral security for another note of his in consideration of the latter's extension. Plaintiff had no notice of the agreement as to the application of the proceeds. *Held*, that plaintiff was a bona fide holder for value to the extent of the note secured, and could maintain action thereon. (People's Nat. Bank *v.* Clayton, 29 At. Rep., 1020.)
12. The mere fact that the holder of a promissory note knew that it was given for land and that there was a lien on the land for unpaid purchase money, and that there might thereafter occur a partial failure of consideration for the note by an enforcement of the lien, will not render such holder subject to all the equities that may thereafter arise between the original parties to the notes, nor prevent him from being a bona fide purchaser. (Merchants and Planters' Bank *v.* Penland, 1 Banking Cases, 25.)
13. The doctrine of lis pendens does not apply to a purchaser of negotiable bonds for value before maturity. (Farmers and Merchants' National Bank *v.* Waco Electric Railway and Light Co., Tex. Civ. App., 36 S. W., 131; Metropolitan Trust Co. *v.* Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, ib.)
14. Where the holder of bonds payable to bearer transfers them to stock brokers, to hold as margins on his individual stock transactions, and the brokers pledge them to a bank in the regular course of business as security for current indebtedness, the bank acquires a valid title to them, and the owner can not recover them except by paying the amount for which they are pledged. (Thompson *v.* St. Nicholas National Bank, 113 N. Y., 325; 3 N. B. C., 663.)

When bank not a bona fide holder for value.

15. The mere discounting of paper, and placing the amount thereof to the credit of a depositor who already has a large balance to his credit, does not make the bank a purchaser for value so as to protect it against infirmities in the paper. Entering the amount of the discount to the credit of the depositor simply creates the relation, between the bank and the depositor, of debtor and creditor; and as long as that relation remains and the deposit is not drawn out the bank has simply promised to pay the depositor, has parted with no value, and is not entitled to the protection of a bona fide holder of paper. (Nat. Bank of Newburgh, respondent, *v.* Daniel Smith, appellant, 66 N. Y., 271.)

When purchaser charged with notice.

16. It is an equitable defense to an action against the maker of a promissory note that the indorsee took it with notice that it was given to his immediate indorser by the maker as a security. (Western National Bank *v.* Wood, Com. Pl. N. Y., 20 N. Y. S., 642.)
17. The indorsement of a note "for collection" is notice to a purchaser that the indorsee is not the owner. (Merchants' Nat. Bank of St. Paul *v.* Hanson, 33 Minn., 40; 53 Am. Rep., 5; 3 N. B. C., 509.)
18. The fact that a purchaser, for valuable consideration, of negotiable notes from a member of the payee firm, who claims to be the owner thereof, knows that the latter is the president of a bank whose indorsement in blank appears on the notes, after the indorsement of the firm, is not sufficient to put the purchaser on inquiry or charge him with notice that the notes belong to the bank. (Kaiser et al. *v.* First National Bank of Brandon, 78 Fed. Rep., 281.)
19. By the rule that an individual negotiating for the purchase of a note from one having it in possession, and whose name is upon it, must assume that the title of the holder, as well as the liability of all prior parties, is precisely that indicated by the paper itself, it is not meant that circumstances may not explain the note or may not relieve the taker from the obligation of inquiry. (Auten *v.* United States Nat. Bank of New York, 1 Banking Cases, 416.)
20. A certificate of deposit with provision that "This deposit not subject to check; with interest at 6 per cent if left six months; no interest after six months," is overdue, so as to charge purchaser with notice of equities, after six months. (Kirkwood *v.* First National Bank, 58 N. W., 1016; Same *v.* Exchange National Bank, ib., 1135.)

NEGOTIABLE PAPER—Continued.

BONA FIDE HOLDERS FOR VALUE WITHOUT NOTICE—continued.

21. An indorsement upon negotiable paper, "For collection; pay to the order of A. B.," is notice to all purchasers that the indorser is entitled to the proceeds. (Bank of the Metropolis *v.* First National Bank of Jersey City, 19 Fed. Rep., 301.)
22. Where a note is presented for discount by the first indorser, the presumption is that it had its inception in his hands, and the bank is not chargeable with notice that the note was owned by the maker, and that the indorsements were, therefore, for his accommodation. (First National Bank *v.* Weston, Sup., 34 N. Y. S., 558.)

Indorsee of note presumed to take without notice.

23. An indorsee for value of a promissory note is presumed, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, to have taken it without notice of equities subsisting between the maker and payee. (Third Nat. Bank *v.* Harrison et al., 10 Fed. Rep., 243.)

Who not purchasers for value.

24. A mere credit given by a bank to its depositor for a note procured by fraud does not constitute a purchase for value, in the absence of evidence that the credit was ever drawn upon, or that the account of which it became a part was exhausted before maturity of the note, or before notice of the fraud. (Drovers' National Bank *v.* Blue, Mich., 67 N. W., 1105.)
25. Where plaintiff, in an action on a note, undertook, but failed, to establish that it purchased the note before maturity in good faith, proof of fraud by the payee in procuring the note is a complete defense unless plaintiff shows a bona fide purchase. (Ib.)

PAYMENT.

Payments by principal do not revive as to surety.

1. After a note is barred by statute of limitations, the liability of a surety thereon can not be revived by payments made, without his knowledge or consent, by the maker. (Dougherty *v.* Hoffstetter, Ind., 40 N. E., 278.)

When payment to bank not payment on note.

2. Payment of money on a note at a bank where it is payable is not a payment of the note if the note is not at the bank and is not produced. (First National Bank *v.* Chilson, Nebr., 63 N. W., 362.)

When note given in payment of stranger's note may be enforced.

3. Where a person, at the solicitation of national-bank officers, gave his note to the bank to take up the note of a stranger, for the purpose, as stated by the officers, of getting the old note "out of the past-due notes," *held*, that the maker of the new note was liable to the receiver of the bank on a renewal of the note, whether the transaction was a real one or a mere trick to make it appear to the Government and the creditors and stockholders that the bank had a valuable asset, which it in fact did not have. (Pauly *v.* O'Brien, 69 Fed. Rep., 460.)

Payment to indorser as agent of indorsee.

4. If the indorsee constitute the indorser or original holder, his agent, by relying on him to collect of the maker, taking himself no steps for that purpose until after the failure of the indorser, payment to the original holder will be good. (Exchange National Bank *v.* Johnson et al., 30 Fed. Rep., 588.)
5. If the maker pay other than the rightful owner of the note, he can not rely on facts unknown to him, and not influencing his action, as an estoppel, but if the facts be of a character that establish an agency for collection, that is a defense against repayment. (Ib.)
6. Where a note is sent to a bank, which is an indorser thereof, for collection, it can not plead in its own defense its failure to make demand and protest. (Auten *v.* Manistee Nat. Bank, 2 Banking Cases, 215.)

When indorser pays indorsee with new note.

7. If a bank accepts the note of the indorser in discharge of his liability as indorser, the title to the first note reverts to the indorser, and payment to him is good, although the indorser leave the note on deposit with the bank; but it is a question for the jury to determine whether, on the facts of the case, the new note be taken in discharge of the indorser's liabil-

NEGOTIABLE PAPER—Continued.

PAYMENT—continued.

ity, or as a mere memorandum note, not intended to affect the title to the old note. (Exchange Nat. Bank *v.* Johnson et al., 30 Fed. Rep., 588.)

Reissuance of note by principal after payment.

8. A note coming into the hands of the maker after payment can not be reissued by him, so as to bind a surety thereon, in the hands of one taking it with knowledge of the suretyship. (First National Bank *v.* Harris, Wash., 34 P., 466.)

Evidence of payment.

9. The execution of the note sued on was admitted by defendants, and their plea was substantially that of payment, but it was not contended that the note had ever been actually paid, or that it had been canceled or surrendered, and it was permitted to remain in the possession of the plaintiff bank, and, upon its failure, was turned over among its assets to the receiver. The evidence tended to prove simply an executory agreement to pay. *Held*, that a verdict should have been directed for plaintiff. (Piedmont Bank of Morganton et al. *v.* Wilson et al., 2 Banking Cases, 42.)
10. A bank cashier can not, without express authority, take in payment of a note a mere verbal assignment of an intangible interest in another note already held by another bank as collateral security, as such a transaction is not within the ordinary dealings of a bank. (Ib.)

FRAUD.

Fraud in procuring stock subscription.

1. A plea in an action on a note alleging that it was a renewal of one originally executed in payment of a subscription to stock; that three certain persons were interested in selling said stock; that one of said persons, acting for himself and his associates, induced defendant to sign said note by representing that certain other persons had agreed to take a large amount of said stock, that others had contracted to take a large quantity of the product of the corporation, and that the property of the corporation was then marketable, but that said representations were wholly false, imports liability on said three persons for said false representations, and the averments thereof are sufficient to avoid the original note and all mere renewals thereof, as between defendant and said persons and their assigns with notice. (Alabama National Bank *v.* Halsey, Ala., 19 So., 522.)
2. Where a bank takes a note for shares of its stock sold by its president, with knowledge of president's representations as to stock's value, the maker, in an action on the note, may set up the defense that the representations were false. (National Bank *v.* Taylor, S. Dak., 58 N. W., 297.)

Ratification of fraud.

3. The mere promise to pay, or the procuring of an extension of the time for paying, a note obtained by fraud to pay which the maker is under no legal or moral obligation, does not, as a matter of law, constitute a ratification of the note, in the absence of facts creating an estoppel in pais. (First National Bank of Decorah *v.* Holan, Minn., 65 N. W., 952.)

Fraud in procuring assignment.

4. Where, on an issue whether a transferee of notes in fraud of the owner's creditors acquired the notes in good faith in due course of business, it appeared that he was an intimate friend of the owner and well acquainted with the latter's business affairs; that he knew that the payee did not own the notes and that the use of his name was a mere pretense; that as fast as payments were made on the notes he remitted them to the owner, and that a receipt therefor given him by the owner was signed in the owner's name "for" the payee, a finding that he had no knowledge of the fraud was against the evidence. (First National Bank *v.* Van Ness, Idaho, 43 P., 59.)

Agreement to forbear suit for fraud.

5. Where a signer of a joint and several note assigned his property to another, and the payee thereupon called on such assignee, and, to induce him to sign, said, "Unless you sign the note we will contest the conveyance," whereupon the assignee signed, it was sufficient to warrant a jury in finding an implied agreement to forbear. (First National Bank *v.* Cecil, Oreg., 31 P., 61.)

NEGOTIABLE PAPER—Continued.

FRAUD—continued.

6. Where a signer of a joint and several note assigned his property to another, and the assignee thereupon assigned the note, the payee agreeing to forbear, the assignee became a party to a new contract, on a new and additional consideration; the rule being that, when one signs his name to a joint and several note for a valuable consideration, after delivery he becomes, as between himself and the payee, a maker, and may be sued as such. (Ib.)

NOTARY PUBLIC.

1. Since the removal of the disqualification of interested witnesses, a notary who is an officer of a bank may legally protest paper belonging to it. (Nelson *v.* First National Bank of Killingly, 69 Fed. Rep., 798.)
2. Instruction 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. (Dartmouth Sav. Bank *v.* Foley et al., 89 N. W. Rep., 395; 4 Banking Cases, 402.)
3. 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. (Ib.)
4. Giving notice of dishonor of protested paper is, in the absence of contrary instructions, an official duty of a notary public in Nebraska, for neglect of which an action is maintainable by the party injured upon his official bond. (Ib.)

NOTICE.

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NOTICE TO PRESIDENT OF BANK.

1. The receiver of the C. National Bank brought an action against one W. on certain promissory notes, made by him directly to the bank. W. defended the action on the ground that the notes were given for the purchase money of an interest in a brickyard, which W. had been induced to purchase by the misrepresentations of C., the president of the bank. It appeared that the bank held sundry notes of the principal owner of the brickyard, which notes were worthless; that the notes made by W. were substituted for these, and that C. pretended to be interested himself in the brickyard, and to enter into a partnership with W. and the former owner of the yard for the purpose of inducing W. to make the notes to the bank, which would replace the worthless notes it then held. There was also evidence tending to show that C. was the active party in the transaction and misrepresented the facts to W. *Held*, that the bank, being the payee of the notes, could not be held to have been without notice of the fraud, or unaffected by C.'s knowledge thereof, and that it was error to direct the jury to render a verdict against W. (Wilson *v.* Pauly, 72 Fed. Rep., 129.)
2. Where the president of a bank received notice while engaged in business for the bank the bank was chargeable therewith. (Bartlett *v.* Woodbine Sav. Bank, 57 Ill. App., 425.)
3. The fact that the maker of a note told the president of a bank, at the office of a company of which they were both directors, that a certain note had

NOTICE—Continued.

NOTICE TO PRESIDENT OF BANK—continued.

been obtained from him by fraud will not be held notice to the bank, where it afterwards discounts the note. (Washington National Bank *v.* Pierce, Wash., 33 P., 972.)

4. Defendant executed his promissory note to C., and delivered it upon condition that it was to be surrendered to him upon C.'s failure to perform stipulated acts. C. immediately transferred this note by indorsement to a bank of which he was president and general manager. *Held*, that, as C. himself was the sole representative of the bank in the transfer of the note to it, the bank is chargeable with his knowledge of the condition to which it was subject, and so can not sue on the note until that condition is performed. (First National Bank of Blaine *v.* Blake, 60 Fed. Rep., 78.)
5. Notice acquired by the president in a private transaction is not imputable to the bank. (Smith *v.* Carmack, 64 S. W. Rep., 372.)
6. Where the president of a bank had been often told of a third ownership in property afterwards levied on by the bank, the bank was charged with that information, though the president gained it in his private business. (Campbell *v.* First Nat. Bank, Colo. Sup., 43 P., 1007.)
7. The private knowledge of the president of a bank of the failure of the consideration of a note purchased by it is not attributable to the bank. (First Nat. Bank of Greenville *v.* Sherburne, 3 N. B. C., 382; 14 Bradw., 566.)
8. Knowledge by the president of a bank of his misappropriation of bank funds *held* not notice to the bank. (Lamson *v.* Beard, C. C. A., 30; C. B. Congdon & Co. *v.* Same, Ib.; Phelps *v.* Same, Ib.)
9. A bank will not be charged with notice of the insanity of an accommodation indorser on a renewal note accepted by it because at that time the president of the bank, who was a member of the discount committee which passed on the note, had knowledge of such insanity, he not having been present with the committee when the new note was taken and the old note extinguished, and not having had knowledge of the transaction till the day after it was consummated. (Memphis Nat. Bank *v.* Sneed, Tenn. Sup., 36 S. W., 716.)
10. When an agent of an undisclosed principal holding bonds as collateral, with notice that subject to such pledge they have been transferred as collateral to another, relinquishes them to the pledger, who, from proceeds obtained from a sale thereof, pays a debt to a bank of which such agent is president, having been urged by such president to make a payment, the bank will be liable for the money so received to the one having the secondary rights in the bonds as security, the president, and through him the bank, being charged with notice how the money was obtained. (Hughes *v.* Settle, Tenn. Ch. App., 36 S. W., 577.)
11. A bank whose president acted for it in making a loan on guarantied negotiable bonds, after he had learned that the stockholders of the company making the guaranty had repudiated it as unauthorized, will be charged with notice. (Louisville Trust Co. *v.* Louisville, N. A. & C. R. Co., 75 Fed. Rep., 433.)
12. The president of a bank having embezzled funds of the bank on deposit with its reserve agent, replaced such funds with money borrowed by him on the bank's note without the directors' knowledge, and such borrowed money was thereafter drawn out to pay the bank's lawful debts. *Held*, that the bank, having received the benefit of the loan through its president, it was affected with his knowledge of the loan, and hence was liable to the lender as for money had and received to its use. (Ditty *v.* Dominion Nat. Bank of Bristol, Va., 75 Fed. Rep., 769.)
13. Knowledge by a member of a firm of the true consideration of a certificate of deposit, which the firm discounted at a bank in payment of individual notes of one of its members, and which had been negligently altered in making out a duplicate certificate, *held* to be imputable to the bank, where the other member of the firm was its president, and as such acted as the sole representative of the bank in accepting the certificate. (74 Fed., 1000, affirmed; Niblack *v.* Cosler, 80 Fed. Rep., 596.)
14. The knowledge of a president of a bank that certain stock had not been fully paid up is chargeable to the bank, if he, acting for it and in its behalf, accepted a transfer of the stock to it, and it thereunder retained the same. (Fouche *v.* Merchants' Nat. Bank, 36 S. E., 256; 110 Ga., 827; Merchants' Nat. Bank *v.* Fouche, Id.)

NOTICE—Continued.

NOTICE TO PRESIDENT OF BANK—continued.

15. The law imputes to one who is president and director of a bank knowledge of its condition; and neither he nor its other officers can be given, in such an action, on account of their willful ignorance, a better standing than if he or they had actual knowledge of such condition. (James Clark Co. et al. *v.* Colton et al., 2 Banking Cases, 530.)
16. While it is the duty of a trust company acting as administrator to deposit the funds of the estate in bank, it was guilty of negligence in depositing them in an insolvent bank, and therefore liable for loss resulting therefrom, where its president had actual knowledge, at the time of the insolvent condition of the bank, and its officers whose duty it was to look after deposits of trust accounts had heard rumors sufficient to put them on inquiry, which, if made, would have revealed to them the true condition of the bank. (Germania Safety Vault and Trust Co. *v.* Driskell et al., 66 N. W. Rep., 610; 4 Banking Cases, 538.)
17. The trust company can not rely upon the general reputation of the bank, where its president was also president of the bank, and thus had the means at hand, coupled with the duty, to acquaint himself with its condition. (Ib.)

NOTICE TO CASHIER OF BANK.

1. Where the cashier of a bank conspires with a third person to sell worthless property to defendant at par, in order that the proceeds may be applied to the payment of a debt due the bank, the bank is chargeable with the knowledge that the cashier had of such conspiracy. (Merchants' National Bank *v.* Tracy, 29 N. Y. S., 77.)
2. In an action on a check there was evidence that defendant gave the check, postdated, to one G. for the price of stock of a corporation, under an agreement that G. should not use the check until defendant had further considered the purchase of the stock; that defendant was induced to give the check by representations of G. as to the prosperity of the company, which was in fact insolvent; that the cashier of plaintiff bank knew of the negotiations between defendant and G.; that G. immediately procured the check to be discounted by plaintiff and placed the proceeds to the credit of the company, which was largely indebted to plaintiff. *Held*, that a finding that plaintiff was not a bona fide holder for value was sustained by the evidence, though plaintiff's cashier denied that he knew of the negotiations between defendant and G. (Ib.)
3. The cashier of a bank was also the secretary of another corporation, and while working in the interest of the latter sold stock therein, taking the purchaser's note therefor, which note was afterwards discounted by the bank. *Held*, that the bank was not affected with its cashier's knowledge as to the value of the stock sold, obtained through his connection with the other corporation. (Benton *v.* German-American National Bank, 26 S. W., 975.)
4. Notice to the cashier of a national bank is notice to the bank. (First National Bank *v.* Ledbetter, Tex. Civ. App., 34 S. W., 1042.)
5. A bank is not chargeable with notice of the misappropriation of money by its cashier acting as agent for a third party in his individual capacity; nor is it liable to the principal for such money when it received no benefit therefrom. (School Dist. of City of Sedalia, Mo., *v.* De Weese, C. C., 100 Fed. Rep., 705.)
6. A bank cashier's fraud in obtaining the execution of a note can not be imputed to the bank merely from the fact that he was its cashier, on the cashier's transferring the note to the bank as security for a loan so as to preclude the bank from recovering on the notes as indorsee. (First Nat. Bank *v.* Bevin, 45 A., 954; 72 Conn., 666.)
7. G., cashier of a bank which had express notice that W. was manager of H. & Co., and was forbidden from selling or discounting drafts received in the course of business, having, as agent of L., bought a draft indorsed to W., manager, and then, as cashier, received the proceeds of the check given by L. and placed it to the individual credit of W., and the draft having afterwards been received by the bank for collection, and the proceeds when collected having been paid to L., the bank is liable to H. & Co. therefor. (Heinz *v.* Fourth Nat. Bank, 48 S. W., 133.)

NOTICE—Continued.

NOTICE TO CASHIER OF BANK—continued.

8. Notice to the cashier of an incorporated bank that a note discounted with the bank was procured by fraud is notice to the bank, so that the defense is available against it. (Citizens' Sav. Bank *v.* Walden, 52 S. W., 953; Same *v.* Lydane, Id.)
9. Knowledge of the cashier of a bank, procured by reason of his interest and connection with other parties, but not obtained in the performance of any duty he owed to the bank, is not notice to the bank. (National Bank of Commerce *v.* Fitze, 76 Mo. App., 356.)
10. Knowledge by one of the officers of a bank, who joined in the acceptance for the bank of a negotiable note before due, of a fact which would put a prudent person upon inquiry as to the power of the maker to execute the paper, is sufficient to charge the bank with notice of a disability, if such existed. (Hager *v.* National German-American Bank, 31 S. E., 141.)
11. Knowledge of a cashier and two directors that the cashier has without authority pledged the bank's responsibility upon the note of a corporation in which such officers have an interest adversely to the bank is not notice to the bank. (Fort Dearborn Nat. Bank *v.* Seymour, 73 N. W., 724.)
12. A holder of bank stock placed it in the hands of the bank's cashier for negotiation. The cashier obtained a loan on the stock and was told by the owner to remit the proceeds to him. The owner was at the time indebted to the bank, and the cashier without authority deposited the proceeds in the bank, by which it was appropriated in payment of the indebtedness. *Held*, that the bank was charged with notice of the cashier's fraud and could not make the appropriation. (Winslow *v.* Harriman Iron Co., 42 S. W., 698.)
13. Knowledge acquired by the officers of a bank while not acting for it, but while acting for themselves, is not imputable to the bank. It appeared that an accommodation note was executed by B. to his brother, plaintiff's cashier, for use at the plaintiff bank; that it was appropriated to the use and benefit of plaintiff by such cashier, with the knowledge and consent of the maker, after the latter had become insolvent; but the plaintiff, at such time, was not chargeable with notice of such insolvency. *Held*, that the assignees of the maker could not take advantage of such insolvency to defeat such appropriation. (First Nat. Bank of Brandon *v.* Briggs's assignees, 1 B. C., 19.)
14. Where a partner sells to a bank of which he is cashier a note due the firm, and the bank acts entirely through its discount committee, to which he does not belong, it is not affected with knowledge possessed by him of infirmities in the note. (National Bank of Commerce *v.* Feeney, S. D., 70 N. W., 874.)
15. Where the cashier of a bank has been given full authority to make discounts, it can not be contended in behalf of the bank that notice to the cashier is not notice to the bank in the discounting of notes. (Merchants and Planters' Bank *v.* Penland, 1 B. C., 25.)
16. Where a borrower from a bank presented collaterals to the assistant cashier, who was authorized to represent the bank in the transaction, and was directed by the latter, in accordance with custom, to take such collaterals to the note teller, who had charge of the collaterals to be checked up, notice to the teller in regard to the rights of a third person in one of the securities pledged was notice to the bank. (Zeis *v.* Potter et al., 105 Fed. Rep., 671.)
17. Where a bank had no committee or agent to make loans excepting their cashier, evidence that he did not know that a note indorsed to them for value was procured by fraud is prima facie sufficient to show want of such notice by bank. (Drovers' Nat. Bank *v.* Potvin, 74 N. W. Rep., 724.)
18. The articles of incorporation of a bank provided that "it is to act as an agent in the investment of funds," and "to transact any business that may properly be done by a financial agent." The cashier of such bank made a loan for a customer who had money deposited therein, took the acknowledgment to the mortgage securing the loan, had possession of the unrecorded mortgage, and received two intallments of interest, which he placed to such customer's credit, on his pass book. *Held*, that the knowledge of its cashier was the knowledge of the bank, affecting it with notice of such unrecorded mortgage. (Christie *v.* Sherwood, Cal., 45 P., 820; 113 Cal., 526.)

NOTICE—Continued.

NOTICE TO CASHIER OF BANK—continued.

19. Defendant was heavily indebted to the bank of which he was cashier, and within four months of the filing of a petition by a creditor to have him declared an insolvent (under Rev. Laws Vt., sec. 1870) transferred certain securities to the bank with a view to preferring it over his other creditors. *Held*, that knowledge on the part of defendant of his insolvency affected the bank of which he was cashier with such knowledge and made the transfer of such securities void, under Revised Laws Vermont, section 1860, which provides that a conveyance made by an insolvent, or one in contemplation of insolvency, within four months before the filing of a petition of insolvency by or against him, with a view to giving a preference to certain of his creditors, the latter having knowledge of his insolvency, is void. (Witters *v.* Sowles et al., 32 Fed. Rep., 762.)
20. Where the cashier of a bank has been given full authority to make cash discounts, it can not be contended in behalf of the bank that notice to the cashier is not notice to the bank in the discounting of notes. (Merchants and Planters' N. B. *v.* Penland, 1 Banking Cases, 25.)
21. The rule that knowledge possessed by an agent while transacting business for his principal is imputable to the principal is based on the presumption that he will communicate such knowledge as his duty requires, and is subject to exception where in the transaction he acts not only for his principal, but also for himself individually, and his interest or conduct is such as to render it certain that he would not make such disclosure. (Bank of Overton *v.* Thompson, 118 Fed. Rep., 798.)
22. The cashier of a bank sold cattle in which he and complainant were jointly interested, receiving payment in a draft and credit slip payable to the bank. These he deposited to his own credit, and collected and thereafter checked out the entire amount and converted it to his own use. He transacted the entire business on behalf of both the bank and himself, and no one else connected with the bank had any knowledge of complainant's interest in the cattle or their proceeds. *Held*, that the bank was not chargeable with notice that complainant had any interest in the fund deposited, and occupied no trust relation to him which rendered it accountable for such interest. (Ib.)
23. A contract between an owner of land and his tenant by which the former agreed to furnish money for the purchase of stock to be placed on the land and cared for by the tenant, the amount to be repaid with interest from the proceeds of the stock when sold, and the profit or loss to be divided equally, created a partnership in the venture; and on a sale of the stock by the tenant at a price which realized a profit, the landlord had no interest in the specific money received therefor and no claim against a bank in which it was deposited by the tenant to his own credit on account of such deposit, even though the bank had knowledge or notice of the source from which it was obtained, his only right being to hold his partner to a personal accounting. (Ib.)

NOTICE TO DIRECTOR OR MESSENGER.

Notice to director of bank.

1. A bank discounting a note before its maturity is not chargeable with the knowledge of illegality or want of consideration acquired by one of its directors in other than his official capacity, such director not having acted with the board in making the discount. (First National Bank of Hightstown *v.* Christopher, 40 N. J. Law, 435.)
2. A director offering a note, of which he is the owner, to the bank of which he is a director, for discount, is regarded in the transaction as a stranger, and the bank is not chargeable with the knowledge of such director of an infirmity or defect in the consideration of the note. (Ib.)
3. P. was a member of the firm of M. & J. S. P., and also a director of the bank of H. He obtained at the bank the discount of a note belonging to the firm, which had been got of the maker by fraud. He had notice, as a member of the firm, of the fraud before the note was offered for discount, but did not communicate his knowledge to any of the officers of the bank. *Held*, that the knowledge of P. was not, constructively, notice to the bank. (Ib.)
4. Where a bank, in the absence of a director by whom a note has been offered for discount, accepts it, and accepts a note payable to him and indorsed to

NOTICE—Continued.

NOTICE TO DIRECTOR OR MESSENGER—continued.

it as collateral, its rights are not affected by such collector's knowledge of illegality in the inception of the note accepted as security. (Third National Bank *v.* Harrison et al., 10 Fed. Rep., 243.)

5. If a director of a bank, who acts for the bank in discounting a note, has knowledge that the note was procured by fraud, the bank is affected with his knowledge. (National Security Bank *v.* Edward F. Cushman, 121 Mass., 490.)
6. On an issue whether the plaintiff bank had knowledge of the preference of a creditor of its debtor, it was proper to instruct that the bank was not chargeable with knowledge of its directors acting individually, but that the jury might consider the knowledge of the directors as tending to prove knowledge on the part of the bank. (Continental Nat. Bank *v.* McGeoch, Wis., 66 N. W., 606.)
7. When the director of a bank is informed of the equities existing between the maker and the payee of a note, such notice does not bind the bank acquiring the note for value before maturity, since notice to the director is not notice to the corporation. (Boston Commercial Bank *v.* Heppes, 23 Pa. Co. Ct. R., 447; 9 Pa. Dist. R., 352.)
8. Where grantor states to director of bank that he is willing to convey a half interest in certain land to the bank's president, with the understanding that such president was to deed the whole interest to the bank, and the president of the bank was to pay him by giving him credit upon notes then running against him in the bank. *Held*, not to amount to notice to the director that the grantor intends to retain a vendor's lien, but rather imports a notice that no such lien is to be retained. (First National Bank of Sheffield et al. *v.* Tompkins, 57 Fed. Rep., 20.)
9. In a suit by a bank on a note, against accommodation indorsers, it appeared that one K., a director of the bank, drew the notes, and procured defendant's indorsement, and that he agreed with them that a certain other person should also indorse the note. One witness testified, without objection, that, so far as he knew, K. was the bank's counsel. Plaintiff gave no proof on the subject of K.'s agency. *Held*, that the evidence was sufficient to show that notice to K. was notice to the bank of the agreement to procure such additional indorser. 27 N. Y. S., 883, affirmed. (Twenty-sixth Ward Bank of Brooklyn *v.* Stearns, N. Y. App., 42 N. E., 1050; 148 N. Y., 515.)
10. Knowledge of failure of consideration of a negotiable note, which the director of a bank sells to it before the maturity of the paper, is not chargeable to the bank when in the transaction the seller did not act for it at all, but exclusively for himself, and the bank was represented by another of its officials, who alone acted for it. (English-American Loan and Trust Co. *v.* Hiers, 38 S. E., 103; 112 Ga., 823.)

Notice to messenger.

11. A bank was not affected by information given to one of its messengers by a member of a former partnership, to whom a draft upon which the partnership was liable, and which was subsequently renewed, was presented, to the effect that the partnership had been dissolved, and that the other partner was liable for its debts, where the information was not in fact communicated to the bank, and the messenger's agency was restricted to mere collections. (Camp *v.* Southern Banking and Trust Co., Ga., 25 S. E., 362; 97 Ga., 582.)

WHEN THOSE DEALING WITH AGENT ARE PUT ON INQUIRY.

1. An agent can not lawfully act for his principal and for himself in matters in which they have adverse interests, and every person dealing with an agent who is acting for himself as well as for his principal in such matters is put upon inquiry as to authority and good faith of the agent. (Moore *v.* Citizens' National Bank of Piqua, Ohio, 15 Fed. Rep., 141. Affirmed, 111 U. S., 156.)
2. The plaintiff contracted to loan money to M., cashier of the defendant bank, for his individual uses, on his representations that he held a number of shares of stock of said bank, and his agreement to transfer a certain number thereof to the plaintiff as security for the loan. In pursuance of said agreement, M. afterwards produced a certificate of stock bearing the genuine signatures of the president and of himself as cashier, on the faith of which plaintiff loaned him the money. In fact, M. had previously hypothecated and transferred to others all the stock of said bank which he had

NOTICE—Continued.

WHEN THOSE DEALING WITH AGENT ARE PUT ON INQUIRY—continued.

held, and the certificate was fraudulently issued, without any transfer of stock and without any knowledge of any of the officers of the bank except himself, he having used for that purpose a certificate left with him for use as occasion might require, signed by the president in blank. The plaintiff had no knowledge of the fraud, and believed that the certificate had been issued in good faith and by competent authority, but knew that the transaction was for the benefit of M. *Held*, that the knowledge that M. was acting for himself as well as for the bank in issuing the certificate put the plaintiff upon inquiry as to the authority and good faith of M., and, having failed to make it, the bank is not liable on the certificate. (Ib.)

NOTICE IN TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN OFFICER AND BANK.

1. Where an officer of a bank is dealing with it in his individual interest, the bank is not chargeable with his uncommunicated knowledge of facts derogatory to his title to the paper which is the subject of the transaction. (Merchants' National Bank of Kansas City *v.* Lovitt, Mo., 21 S. W., 825.)
2. Where the president acts for the bank in accepting for discount paper offered by another officer, the bank is not affected by any knowledge of the latter regarding such paper, since he is acting in the transaction in his own behalf. (Ib.)
3. The fact that the discount was calculated by the officer offering the paper would not be material in such case. (Ib.)
4. The president of plaintiff bank, without consideration, obtained defendant's note as a personal loan, and without disclosing the want of consideration procured its discount by plaintiff's cashier. *Held*, that though the cashier was without authority to discount paper, his agency in discounting the note not having been disavowed by plaintiff, it could recover on the note, as the president's knowledge of its infirmity could not be imputed to it. (First National Bank of Grafton *v.* Babbidge et al., 36 N. E., 462; 160 Mass., 563.)
5. Where the president of the bank knew that its cashier had purchased sheep from plaintiff, and was in debt therefor, that outside of them he could not pay the price, and that he had gone with the sheep to market, to sell them, the bank is chargeable with notice that a draft, sent to it by the cashier, was the proceeds of the sheep and of plaintiff's interest therein as mortgagee of the sheep, and was liable to plaintiff for a portion of the draft applied on its own debt. (Rock Springs National Bank *v.* Luman, Wyo., 42 P., 874.)
6. The rule that where a bank officer is dealing with the bank on his own account his knowledge will not be imputed to the bank does not apply where such officer is the sole representative of the bank in the transaction. (First National Bank of Blaine *v.* Blake, 60 Fed. Rep., 78.)
7. Possession of books by a bank containing entries of drafts fraudulently drawn by the president in personal brokerage transactions, is not notice thereof to the bank, where the books were under the sole control of the president and kept in such a manner as to conceal his defalcations. (Lamson et al. *v.* Beard, 94 Fed. Rep., 30.)
8. Knowledge by the president of a bank of his misappropriation of its funds in personal transactions is not notice to the bank. (Ib.)
9. Where the president of a bank, as agent of a shareholder, fraudulently and without authority has such shareholder's certificates canceled and new certificates issued to himself as transferee, he is acting in a double capacity, and the bank is bound by his knowledge of the fraud and want of authority. (Withers *v.* Lafayette County Bank, 67 Mo. App., 115.)
10. The knowledge of the president of the bank of his own frauds in using the bank's funds to discharge his individual liabilities was not attributable to the bank. (Lamson et al. *v.* Beard, 1 Banking Cases, 568.)
11. Where the president and cashier of a bank, being also members of a partnership composed of themselves and another person, to the capital stock of which they had, under the partnership articles, agreed to contribute a given sum, without the knowledge or consent of the other partner executed and delivered to the bank a note in the name of the partnership, in order to raise the money they had agreed to pay into the partnership business, the bank was affected with notice that the transaction was for the private benefit alone of the two parties raising the money, and hence could not hold the partnership itself nor the remaining partner liable on the note. (Brobstron *v.* Penniman, 25 S. E., 350; 97 Ga., 527.)

NOTICE—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In transactions between banks.

1. The fact that notes offered for discount by a bank are payable to its president and bear his indorsement, followed by that of the bank affixed by him, does not give notice to the discounting bank that they are the property of such president and the bank's indorsement is for accommodation, especially when the negotiations for the discount have been carried on by letters written in their official capacity by the president and cashier of the offering bank. (United States National Bank *v.* First National Bank, 64 Fed. Rep., 985.)

When bank put on inquiry.

2. Where there is a custom between brokers and bankers that on application of a broker a bank will certify as to whether it has any lien on certain of its stock by the holder thereof being indebted to it, a bank, by being asked by a broker to give such a certificate, is thereby put on inquiry and charged with notice that a loan for a certain amount had been made to the holder of the stock. (Covington City National Bank *v.* Commercial Bank, 65 Fed. Rep., 547.)

Purchaser of partnership property.

3. One who knowingly receives partnership property with knowledge that its proceeds are passing to the individual use of one partner is charged with notice of such partner's want of authority to dispose of the property for his individual benefit. (Columbia National Bank *v.* Rice, Nebr., 67 N. W., 165.)

Notice to nonresident.

4. Notice of expiration of time to redeem from sale of land for taxes, which the statute provides shall be served on the person in whose name the land is taxed if he is a resident of the county, and may be served on a nonresident of the county by publication, is properly addressed, in the case of a nonresident, to the "Am. Ex. Bank," that being the name as it appeared on the lists to whom the land was taxed. (American Exchange National Bank *v.* Crooks, Iowa, 66 N. W., 168; Same *v.* Dugan, Ib.)

Service of notice by copy.

5. The fact that defendant, with his family, is absent from the county because of the prevalence of an epidemic does not prevent service of process on him by leaving a copy thereof at his residence during such absence. (Burbage *v.* American National Bank, Ga., 20 S. E., 240.)

When pledgee of stock not charged with notice.

6. The pledgee of stock can not be said to acquiesce in the payment of dividends thereon to the pledgor where he has no notice of it, actual or constructive. (Fairbanks *v.* Merchants' National Bank, 30 Ill., App., 28; reversed, 22 N. E., 524.)

Notice to one partner notice to all.

7. In regard to partnership business, the knowledge of one partner is imputable to the other. (Gill *v.* First Nat. Bank, 1 B. C., 28.)

To officer acting outside his duties.

8. The fact that the chairman of the defendant committee was the attorney for the creditor in a garnishment proceeding did not affect the liability of defendant under the notice received by him as agent of the defendant several months before. (Anniston National Bank *v.* School Committee of Town of Durham, N. C., 24 S. E., 792.)

Officer's act outside his authority.

9. The acts of a bank officer, outside the usual scope of his authority, in a matter to which it is no party, and of which it is not chargeable with notice, do not bind the bank. (Jones *v.* First Nat. Bank of Lincoln, 4 Banking Cases, 566.)

Change in officers does not affect notice once given.

10. The rule is well settled that a bank or other corporation, being once charged with notice of the character of a transaction, continues to be affected by such notice, whatever changes may occur in the personnel of its working force. (United States Nat. Bank of Holdrege *v.* Forstedt, 4 Banking Cases, 521.)

NOTICE—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS—continued.

Bank charged with notice of letters mailed to it.

11. A bank is charged with notice of letters duly mailed to it and received by the general bookkeeper, whose duty it is to open and distribute mail matter, although he conceals such letters to hide certain irregularities in his office and thereby prevents their coming into the hands of the other bank officers. (First National Bank of Evansville *v.* Fourth National Bank of Louisville, 56 Fed. Rep., 967.)

OFFICERS.

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GENERALLY.

Employment of officers.

1. A national bank can not hire one of its officers for a specified time. (Harrington *v.* First National Bank of Chittenango, N. B. C., 760.)
2. Knowledge, without objection, by the directors of a bank that one is acting in its employ does not ratify the details of a contract for his employment by the president unless they know of such details. (Ib.)

Directors may remove officers at pleasure.

3. Directors of national banking associations may remove the president, both under the law of Congress and the articles of association, where the latter so provide. The power exists, though the association has adopted no by-laws. (Taylor *v.* Hutton, 43 Barb., 195.)
4. The officers of a national banking association can hold their positions only by the tenure specified in section 5136, Revised Statutes, viz, the pleasure of the board of directors. (Harrington *v.* First National Bank of Chittenango, 1 N. B. C., 760; 1 Thomp. & Cook, 361; Taylor *v.* Hutton, supra.)

OFFICERS—Continued.

GENERALLY—continued.

Resignation of officer.

5. The law providing no particular mode by which a director is to resign from the board, an oral resignation would be as good as any. (Movius *v.* Lee, 30 Fed. Rep., 298.)
6. The president being the head of the board, a resignation to him is a resignation to the board. (Ib.)
7. A director is not prohibited from resigning during the year. The apparent purpose of the provision in regard to the term of office is to make it conform to the time of the new election, and not to absolutely require every director to serve the full term. (Ib.)

Compensation of officers.

8. Officers of corporations, who are also directors, and who have rendered their services under an agreement that they shall receive reasonable but indefinite compensation therefor, may recover as much as their services are worth, and it is not beyond the powers of the board of directors to fix and pay reasonable salaries to them after the services are rendered. (National Loan and Investment Co. *v.* Rockland Co., C. C., 94 Fed. Rep., 335.)
9. Where, after the organization of a corporation, it was agreed and understood at an informal meeting of all the stockholders that the officers should be paid a reasonable compensation for their services, and by a by-law the board of directors was given power to fix the compensation of officers, their subsequent action in voting the president a reasonable salary for past services was legal, and a note of the corporation, executed to him therefor, was not without consideration. (Ib.)

Directors are officers within meaning of section 5209, Revised Statutes.

10. Directors of a national bank are "officers" within the meaning of Revised Statutes, section 5209, which makes it a misdemeanor for bank officers to make false entries in any book, report, or statement of the bank, with intent to deceive any of its officers. (United States *v.* Means et al., 42 Fed. Rep., 599.)

National-bank examiner not an officer.

11. A national-bank examiner is not an officer or agent of the bank and has no authority as such to act for the bank and can not bind it by any act done in its behalf. (Witters *v.* Sowles and others, 32 Fed. Rep., 762.)

Officer may borrow of bank.

12. An officer may, in the ordinary course of business, borrow money of the association. (Blair *v.* First National Bank of Mansfield, 10 Chicago Legal News, 84; 2 N. B. C., 173.)

Bank may repair property lawfully acquired.

13. A national bank which has lawfully acquired the title to property in payment of a debt has implied authority to make reasonable repairs thereon for the purpose of putting it in salable condition, and its directors can not be held personally liable for money so expended in good faith. (Cooper *v.* Hill, C. C., 94 Fed. Rep., 582.)

AUTHORITY OF BANK OFFICERS TO BORROW MONEY FOR BANK.

Officers require special authority to borrow for bank.

1. The borrowing of money by a bank, though not illegal, is so much out of the course of ordinary and legitimate banking business as to require those making the loan to see to it that the officer or agent acting for the bank had special authority to borrow money. (Western National Bank *v.* Armstrong, 152 U. S., 346.)

Borrowing by bank officers, directors' authority.

2. The rule announced in Western National Bank *v.* Armstrong (14 Sup. Ct , 572; 152 U. S., 346), that the vice-president or cashier of a national bank has no power to borrow money on its behalf unless specially authorized by the directors, is not applicable in a case where a general and long-established usage is shown between corresponding banks, prevailing in both cities where the lending and borrowing banks were respectively situated, of lending and borrowing through the executive officers of the banks, no

OFFICERS—Continued.

AUTHORITY OF BANK OFFICERS TO BORROW MONEY FOR BANK—continued.

further authority being furnished or demanded, the presumption being that such usage was known and acquiesced in by the directors of the borrowing bank in the absence of notice to the contrary to its correspondents. (Armstrong *v.* Chemical National Bank of City of New York, 83 Fed. Rep., 556.)

3. The vice-president of a national bank was engaged in outside speculations, to which the cashier and teller were privy, and in which funds of the bank were used. All were directors. Two of the remaining six directors were employees of the vice-president, whom he had qualified to act by gifts of stock, and the remainder were selected by him for the purpose of giving him full control and management of the bank, which he exercised, borrowing money and pledging the securities of the bank therefor, and using large amounts of its funds and securities in his speculations, to the knowledge of a minority of the directors, and without inquiry or investigation on the part of any. *Held*, that such knowledge and conduct on the part of the directors gave implied authority to the vice-president to borrow money on behalf of the bank. (Ib.)
4. Where, by usage between two correspondent banks, one rendered a monthly statement to the other, which returned a reconcilement sheet noting any matter of difference, which was settled by correspondence, such a statement, showing a loan by the bank making it to the other, was notice of such loan to the directors of the latter, and a failure to notice or object to it was a ratification, though in fact the books of the borrowing bank showed the transaction to have been a deposit to its credit by its vice-president, and the amount was credited to his individual account and used by him, the discrepancy having been overlooked by the bookkeepers who checked the statement. In such case the negligence of the employees was chargeable to the directors, whose agents they were. (Ib.)
5. If, for the purpose of enabling a bank to borrow without having its printed statements show it as a borrower, another bank credits a sum to the borrower's account, and charges the same to a special account, and takes an individual guaranty note from the borrower's directors, amounts drawn on the credit constitute a loan to the bank, and not to its directors. (American Exchange National Bank of New York *v.* First National Bank of Spokane Falls et al., 82 Fed. Rep., 961.)
6. Upon the question whether a loan was made to the defendant bank itself, and secured by a guaranty note of its directors individually, or was made to the directors upon their own note, there was conflicting testimony as to the original agreement, but it appeared that interest was charged to the bank, and by it entered on its books under profit and loss; that the note itself was a promise to repay loans made to the bank; that the bank's cashier, in transmitting the note, referred to it as a guaranty; and that the loan was credited to the bank, and drawn on by it in the ordinary method and course. *Held*, that there was sufficient evidence of a loan to the bank to warrant a submission to the jury. (Ib.)
7. On the question whether a loan was made to a bank or to its directors, the private arrangements of the directors as to how the transaction should be entered on the bank's books would not be controlling as against the lender. (Ib.)
8. A corporation may become liable upon contracts assumed to have been made in its behalf by an unauthorized agent by appropriating and retaining, with knowledge of the facts, the benefits of the contract. (Ib.)
9. The fact that the directors of a bank unite in making a guaranty note to secure a loan to the bank previously arranged for by the cashier is evidence of ratification of the cashier's act. (Ib.)
10. If the directors of a bank have long pursued an established custom of holding meetings and transacting business at the bank during business hours whenever a sufficient number were present, the custom would carry with it a standing notice to each director and enable those present to proceed, in the absence of a controlling by-law or statute. (Ib.)
11. The vice-president of a bank represented to another bank that he desired a loan to his bank, and gave a note signed by himself and another director, indorsed by his bank and its president. Thereafter such note was renewed by another note, indorsed by the bank by its cashier. The lending bank knew that the two directors signing the first note were directors of the borrowing bank and that the cashier signing the indorsement on the second note transacted all the business of the borrowing bank. *Held*, that,

OFFICERS—Continued.

AUTHORITY OF BANK OFFICERS TO BORROW MONEY FOR BANK—continued.

though the loan was not in fact procured for the bank, and though it did not receive the proceeds, and the indorsement was not authorized by the board of directors, the bank was liable, the officers having implied authority to act. (First Nat. Bank of Huntington *v.* Arnold et al., 3 Banking Cases, 358.)

12. A national bank may make a binding oral agreement to repay money it borrows and to pay notes it procures to be discounted. (Hanover Nat. Bank of City of New York *v.* First Nat. Bank of Burlingame, Kans., 3 Banking Cases, 533; 109 Fed. Rep., 421.)
13. A., the president of defendant, a national bank in Vermont, applied to the plaintiff, a banking corporation in Canada, for a loan for his railroad of $50,000, which he had been unable to obtain from defendant. Plaintiff's manager told him the money could not be loaned as an individual loan, as its individual loans were too near the limit allowed by law, but that it would deposit that amount with defendant if desired. A. assented, and they agreed the deposit should draw interest at 6 per cent while it remained, and that bonds should be deposited as security. Plaintiff drew two drafts for the amount on a Boston bank, delivered them to defendant, and received the collaterals, and entered the transaction on its books as a loan to defendant. Defendant indorsed the drafts, forwarded them to the Boston bank, from which it received credit for them, and has always retained their avails. About a year afterwards defendant failed, and a receiver was appointed who rejected the claim of plaintiff when presented for payment, and defendant brought suit. *Held*, that the transaction was not a loan to A. individually, but to defendant; that plaintiff was entitled to a judgment, to be paid by the Comptroller from the assets ratably with other claims, and that the amount due should be adjusted as of the time when the receiver was appointed, and so certified by the receiver to the Comptroller, to be paid in due course of administration. (Eastern Township Bank *v.* Vermont National Bank of St. Albans and another, 22 Fed. Rep., 186.)

BONDS OF OFFICERS.

Acceptance of bonds.

1. It is not necessary that national banking associations shall signify their approval of the official bonds of their officers by memoranda entered upon the journals or minutes of the directors. The acceptance is to be presumed from the retention of the bond, and from the fact that the officer is permitted to enter upon or continue in the discharge of his duties. (Graves *v.* The Lebanon National Bank, 10 Bush., 23.)
2. The fact that the bond of an assistant cashier of a bank was delivered to cashier of the bank, who was one of the directors, and that the assistant cashier entered upon the duties of his office under such bond, and that such bond was retained by the cashier of the bank, is sufficient to establish the acceptance of the bond, though no acceptance or approval of such bond is shown by the minutes of the board of directors. (Fiala et al. *v.* Ainsworth, 88 N. W. Rep., 135.)

Nature of sureties undertaking.

3. The engagement of a surety is a direct original agreement with the obligee that in the event his principal fails he will perform the original obligation, and whether it is entered into jointly with the principal or separately, the extent and character of the obligation are the same as to both, depending only upon the form in which it is expressed. (La Rose et al. *v.* The Logansport National Bank et al., 102 Ind., 332.)
4. The contract of the obligors, whether entered into separately or jointly with the principal, if by its terms it appears that the principal is separately bound by an original, independent contract, to which the contract for security is collateral, and the obligors agree therein that the principal will pay or perform according to his original engagement, and that they will answer for his default in the event of failure, is a contract of guaranty. (Ib.)
5. The contract of the sureties in the bond of a bank cashier, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties by such cashier, is a contract of guaranty. (Ib.)

OFFICERS—Continued.

BONDS OF OFFICERS—continued.

Discharge of sureties, defenses.

6. Where the sureties of an officer can reasonably be presumed to have been deceived by the statement of the condition of the bank published just prior to the execution of the bond, and to have been led to think that there was no deficit, whereas there had been a misapplication of a large part of the funds by the officer whose bondsmen they became, which fact would have been ascertained had the directors exercised ordinary diligence, the sureties are discharged from their liability. (Ib.)
7. A surety on the bond of a cashier of a national bank is not discharged by the fact that the cashier had, before the bond was given, committed frauds upon the bank, if such frauds were unknown to the officers of the bank, although they were guilty of gross negligence in not discovering them. (Tapley *v.* Martin, 116 Mass., 275; 1 N. B. C., 611.)
8. A failure to give notice to guarantors of the default of their principal, except in cases governed by commercial rules, is a matter of defense, and resulting damages must concur with such failure in order to work a discharge. (La Rose et al. *v.* The Logansport Nat. Bank et al., 102 Ind., 332.)
9. The knowledge by an employer of the misconduct of an employee whose conduct and fidelity have been guaranteed by another, which will, if concealed, release the guarantor, must relate to the service in which the employee is engaged, and must be something more than mere moral delinquency unconnected with the subject-matter or the guaranty. (Ib.)
10. A continuing contract, guaranteeing the fidelity of a bank cashier, may be revoked by the guarantors without cause, upon proper notice, but the right must be exercised reasonably. (Ib.)
11. Plaintiff, as receiver of a national bank, sued a former employee of the bank and a guaranty company upon a bond of indemnity, against the fraudulent acts of such employee, which contained a provision that it should be essential to the validity of the bond that the employee's signature be subscribed thereto. The defendants pleaded non est factum. The bond offered in evidence was not signed by the employee of the bank and there was no evidence that it had been executed by the defendant company. The court sustained defendants' plea and dismissed the suit. *Held*, no error. (Blackmore *v.* Guarantee Company of North America et al., 71 Fed. Rep., 363.)
12. False statements in a newspaper publication of resources and liabilities of a national bank will not discharge a surety on the bond of an officer of the bank. (Lieberman *v.* First Nat. Bank, 40 S. W. R., 382.)
13. Where a cashier of a national bank made a loan on the security of the stock of the bank, it is no defense for the sureties in an action on the bond, that such loan violated the national banking act. (Walden Nat. Bank *v.* Birch, 130 N. Y., 221.)
14. The bond upon which the action was brought was given by the defendant company to indemnify the bank for which plaintiff was receiver against loss by fraudulent acts by M. as its president. The provisions of the bond requiring notice to be given the company only obligated the bank to give notice of the discovery of any default or loss under the bond, and to notify the company when M. engaged in gambling or speculation, or indulged in disreputable or unlawful habits or pursuits. *Held*, that the bank was not required to notify the company that M. was making numerous overdrafts on his personal account in the bank, if it did not know that they were made with fraudulent intent; and that the mere fact that they were made for fraudulent purposes would not relieve the company from liability under the bond. (Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Maryland *v.* Courtney, 2 Banking Cases, 633.)
15. The knowledge of an individual director of a bank of misconduct on the part of its president which would amount to such a fraudulent act affecting the duties of the officer as would require notice thereof to the maker of such bond, in order to be binding on the bank must be knowledge acquired by the director when engaged in the business of the bank. (Ib.)
16. The bond required that the bank should "immediately" give the company notice of the discovery of any default or loss thereunder. *Held*, that the notice given by the bank's receiver complied with the requirement, if given without a longer delay than the circumstances made necessary; and whether it was so given was a question for the jury in an action on the bond. (Ib.)

OFFICERS—Continued.

BOND OF OFFICERS—continued.

17. Such notice was general in its character, but it advised the company of the default, claimed the full amount of indemnity, and no objection was taken prior to such action. *Held*, that there could be no reasonable objection to the form of the notice. (Ib.)
18. The proof of claims which was required by such bond was furnished in time, as it was furnished as soon as the full particulars of the claim were developed so as to be capable of proof. (Ib.)
19. The cashier of the bank, without express authority, could not bind the bank by filling in, signing as cashier, and sending to the maker of such bond a certificate of the prior official conduct of the bank's president, although he had charge of the bank's correspondence, and the certificate had been received in blank form in a letter from the maker of the bond to the bank requesting the bank to have the certificate filled in, signed, and forwarded. (Ib.)
20. In an action brought by the receiver of a national bank appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency upon a bond of indemnity given to hold the bank harmless against fraud of a specified officer, it was contended that the court erred in admitting in evidence a notice of the default of the officer, given to the surety company by the receiver within from ten to seventeen days after the discovery of the default, and in instructing the jury that the requirement in the bond that immediate notice should be given of a default was fulfilled by giving notice as soon as reasonably practicable and with promptness, or within a reasonable time. *Held*, that the trial court did not err in refusing to instruct, as a matter of law; that the notice was not given as soon as reasonably practicable under the circumstances of the case, or without unnecessary delay; and in leaving the jury to determine the question whether the receiver had acted with reasonable promptness in giving the notice. (Fidelity and Deposit Company *v.* Courtney, 186 U. S., 342.)
21. The court points out an error in excluding evidence, but further holds that as the very question which the jury would have been called upon to determine if the evidence had been received was fully submitted to them and was necessarily negatived by their verdict no foundation exists for holding that prejudicial error resulted from excluding the evidence. (Ib.)
22. If the court below in anywise erred it was in giving instructions which were more favorable to the defendant than was justified by the principles of law applicable to the case. (Ib.)
23. To instruct the jury in broad terms that if they found that the directors were careless in the management of the bank generally, they should find for the defendant, could only have served to mislead. (Ib.)

President—Statement to surety company—Cashier's bond.

24. A bank cashier applying to a surety company for a bond accompanied the application with a statement as to his past conduct and the condition of his account, signed by the president of the bank, which was incorrect, though made in good faith. Such statement was not referred to in the bond issued. The president had no special authority to make it, and none of the directors knew of it until interposed as a defense in a suit on the bond, defendant claiming that the statement was either a false warranty by the bank, or a misrepresentation by it of material facts, which induced defendant to execute the bond. *Held*, that making the statement was no part of the duties of the office of president and not within his implied powers or ordinary duties, but was his individual act, by which the bank was not bound, (United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co. *v.* Muir, C. C. of App., 115 Fed. Rep., 264.)

Extent of liability on bond.

25. Where by a by-law of a bank its cashier is made responsible for the funds and valuables of the bank, it can not be implied that his bond would not become operative until all the other officers and employees were denied access to such funds and valuables nor that he is responsible for losses which may occur through the delinquencies of others. (Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland *v.* Courtney, 2 Banking Cases, 633.)
26. The bond of a bank cashier, executed and approved two weeks after he enters upon his duties, is upon sufficient consideration, and is operative, at least, from the date of its approval. (Ib.)

OFFICERS—Continued.

BOND OF OFFICERS—continued.

27. A bond of suretyship for an employee, which is to "embrace and cover only acts and defaults committed during its currency and within twelve months next before the date of discovery of the act or default upon which such claim is based," covers only embezzlements made during the year actually preceding their discovery, but not earlier embezzlements which would have been discovered within a year but for the fact that during the year preceding the actual discovery the employee had so falsified the books as to prevent such discovery. (Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York *v.* Consolidated National Bank, 71 Fed. Rep., 116.)
28. A bank employee's bond, conditioned for the reimbursement of any loss sustained by reason of fraud or dishonesty in connection with his duties, provided that any claim under the bond should embrace and cover only acts and defaults committed during its currency and within twelve months next before the date of discovery of the act or default upon which such claim was based. *Held*, that the bond did not cover a default committed more than twelve months prior to its discovery, which would, however, have been discovered within a year from its commission had not such discovery been prevented by the act of the employee in falsifying the books during the year preceding the discovery. 67 Fed. Rep., 874, reversed. (Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York *v.* Consolidated National Bank, 71 Fed. Rep., 116.)
29. The cashier of a bank, whose bond, with sureties, was conditioned that he would "faithfully and honestly discharge his duties as cashier, and account for all such moneys, funds, and valuables" as came into his hands, cashed a draft, payable to his order, amply secured by bills of lading of cotton, and duly forwarded the same, with the bills of lading, to a bank in another city for collection. The draft and bills of lading were lost in the mail. The cashier's bookkeeper, whose duty it was to check the statements and accounts with other banks, reported the draft as credited on their account with the bank to which they had been forwarded, and his accounts balanced according to his report. The agent of the railroad company, without production of the bills of lading and without the consent of the cashier, delivered the cotton to the consignee. *Held*, that the cashier was not liable on his bond. (First National Bank *v.* Still (Tex. Civ. App.), 32 S. W., 61.)
30. The A. Surety Co. executed and delivered to the C. Bank a bond, insuring the bank against loss by any act of fraud or dishonesty of its cashier in connection with the duties of that office, or the duties to which, in the bank's service, he might be subsequently appointed, occurring during the continuance of the bond, and discovered within six months thereafter and within six months from the death, dismissal, or retirement of the cashier from the service of the bank. The bond provided that the surety company should be notified of "any act" of the cashier which might involve a loss for which the company would be responsible "as soon as practicable after the occurrence of such act shall have come to the knowledge" of the bank, and it required proofs of loss to be furnished to the surety company. The bank suspended payment and passed into the hands of a receiver, who afterwards notified the surety company of the discovery of dishonest acts of the cashier, furnished proofs of loss, and brought suit against the surety company on the bond. The evidence upon the trial as to the time when the dishonest acts of the cashier were discovered being conflicting, *held*, that the question whether the required notice was given with reasonable promptness was for the jury. *Held*, further, that the terms of the bond did not require notice to be given of suspicions of dishonest acts. (American Surety Company *v.* Pauly, 72 Fed. Rep., 470; 170 U. S., 134.)
31. The bank having suspended business on November 12, 1891, but the cashier having continued in the service of the receiver until March following, when he resigned, *held*, that the services so rendered by him after November 12 were rendered to the bank none the less because its affairs were controlled by a receiver, and the surety company was not absolved from liability for acts discovered more than six months from November 12 but within six months from his resignation. *Held*, further, that a proof of loss under the bond, which set forth with reasonable plainness, and in a manner by which a person of ordinary intelligence could not be misled, that certain sums of money had been taken from the bank by means of acts of the cashier, described in such proof, was sufficient, though it failed to aver explicitly that a loss had been caused to the bank. (Ib.)

OFFICERS—Continued.

BOND OF OFFICERS—continued.

32. The "teller's book" of the bank, which had been kept by one G., who died before the trial, was offered in evidence to show that on certain days no money was received for certificates of deposit. *Held*, that in connection with evidence of the course of business, by which, if received, such money would be entered in the book, the evidence was competent, though not conclusive. (Ib.)
33. For the purpose of showing the dealings with the bank of the president, who was charged with having misappropriated the bank's money with the cashier's aid, the president's ledger account was put in evidence, together with the testimony of the bookkeeper who made the entries, and who swore that they were correctly made from the original deposit slips and checks furnished to him by the teller, who had died before the trial; that it had been the teller's duty to verify all deposit slips and to pay the checks; and that all such slips and checks, when reaching the bookkeeper's hands, bore marks indicating that they had been verified or paid by the teller. *Held*, that the account was competent and sufficiently proven. *Held*, further, that evidence of acts of fraud and dishonesty by the cashier, occurring before the date of the bond, and for which no claim was made against the surety company, but which were similar to the acts on which the claim was based, was admissible to show that the acts on which the claim was based were intentional, and not merely negligent or due to oversight. (Ib.)
34. Prior to the issue of the bond sued on, the cashier and president of the bank had conspired to rob it and had been engaged in fraudulent practices. When application was made for the bond the surety company required a certificate from the bank of the cashier's good character. Such certificate was made by the president without, so far as appeared, any direct authority from the board of directors, or any knowledge by them that such certificate was made or required. *Held*, that the president's knowledge of the cashier's dishonesty was not to be imputed to the bank, so as to make it responsible for the misrepresentations contained in such certificate. (Ib.)
35. Error in denying a motion to compel the plaintiff to elect between causes of action is cured by instructions eliminating all but one cause. (Mohrenstecher et al. *v.* Westervelt, 87 Fed. Rep., 157.)
36. It is error to give instructions authorizing the jury, in determining whether a transaction by which the cashier of a national bank obtained possession of some of its funds was a misapplication thereof, to consider the fact that his indebtedness to the bank exceeded 10 per cent of its capital. (Ib.)
37. Instructions that no devices for concealment, however elaborate, which a bank cashier may adopt to conceal a transaction amounting to a misappropriation of its funds, can protect him, are erroneous, when there is no evidence of any concealment whatever in respect to the transaction in question. (Ib.)
38. The making of a loan exceeding 10 per cent of a national-bank's capital, in the absence of fraud, is not a breach of the cashier's bond. (Ib.)
39. To constitute a misapplication of the funds of a bank, it is necessary that some portion thereof shall be withdrawn from its possession or control, or that some conversion be made, so as to deprive the bank of the benefit thereof. Mere renewal of notes already in the bank's possession does not, of itself, constitute a misapplication of funds. (Ib.)
40. The cashier of a bank having made large purchases of real estate, one of the sureties on his bond made inquiries of several officers of the bank, actively engaged in its affairs, as to whether the cashier had borrowed money of the bank in order to make such purchases, and was informed that the purchases were for the benefit of the bank, that no liability accrued therefrom to the cashier to the bank, and that the cashier's total indebtedness to the bank was but a few hundred dollars. *Held*, that the bank was estopped subsequently to deny these statements, when the sureties had relied thereon, and the cashier had in the meantime become insolvent. (Ib.)
41. In a suit upon a bank cashier's bond, one of the sureties thereon was not allowed to testify to statements of bank officers in reference to the cashier's dealings with the bank, but the cashier himself was afterwards permitted to testify to practically the same effect as the testimony offered. *Held*, that the rejection was not harmless error, as the evidence could not be considered merely cumulative, in view of attacks made upon the cashier's credibility, and of his interest in misrepresenting his transactions, if illegal. (Ib.)

OFFICERS—Continued.

BOND OF OFFICERS—continued.

42. The sureties of a national-bank cashier are liable for his misappropriation of stock held in his name but as collateral for a loan made by the bank. (Walden Nat. Bank *v.* Birch, 221.)
43. The sureties on a cashier's bond, reciting that B. had been elected cashier of a bank to hold his office during the pleasure of the board of directors, are liable for any default occurring while he continues to act as cashier. (Phillips *v.* Bossard et al., 35 Fed. Rep., 99.)
44. A judgment against a defaulting cashier for embezzlement of $5,500 in gold, taken by him from the vaults of the bank, does not estop the bank from bringing an action on his official bond to recover amounts subsequently discovered to have been appropriated by him by means of false entries and omissions to account for sums received by express. (Ib.)
45. When the defalcations of a cashier exceed the amount of his bond, the bank need not credit on the bond sums collected from other sources, but may apply them in reduction of the unsecured balance. (Ib.)
46. The official bond of the cashier of a bank, given when first taking his office, is a continuing obligation, where its conditions are unlimited as to its duration, and his original appointment was for a definite period, and the by-laws of the bank provide that his appointment shall be during the pleasure of the board of directors, and the statute under which his appointment is made authorizes his continuance in office until he is dismissed at the pleasure of the board (Rev. Stat., sec. 5136, subd. 5), though he is reelected annually as an incident to fixing his salary for the ensuing year. (Stevens *v.* Orton, 43 N. Y. S., 792; 18 Misc. Rep., 538; Same *v.* Smith, id.; Same *v.* White, id.)
47. Under the provision of the national banking act empowering directors to appoint a cashier, and to dismiss him at pleasure, and to prescribe by-laws, a by-law was adopted which provided that the cashier should hold office during the pleasure of the board, and a cashier was appointed for the year ensuing, who gave a bond providing for the faithful performance of his duties as cashier forever, so long as he should occupy the position. *Held*, that the sureties on the bond were not liable for defaults occurring after the first year. (First Nat. Bank *v.* Briggs' Assignees (Vt.), 37 A., 231.)
48. A condition in the bond of an assistant cashier of a bank that he will "honestly, faithfully, and efficiently discharge the duties of such position" is a guaranty not only of the personal honesty of such officer, but also a guaranty of his competency, skill, and diligence in the discharge of his duties. (Fiala et al. *v.* Ainsworth, 88 N. W. Rep., 135.)
49. Within the scope of the cashier's authority, and so long as he is apparently acting on behalf of the corporation the cashier's directions may control the assistant cashier and the teller, and the latter may not be required to look beneath the surface of his superior's acts. But when he is led to believe that the cashier is violating his own duty to the bank, and is taking the bank's funds for his own ends, irregularly, and without authority from the directors, the assistant cashier has no more right to aid in or connive at such appropriation than if it were being perpetrated by a stranger. (Ib.)
50. A bond conditioned for the proper performance by a cashier of his duties "for and during all the time he shall hold the said office" binds the sureties for all such time, irrespective of the fact that he is reappointed at the beginning of each year. (Westervelt *v.* Mohrenstecher et al., 76 Fed. Rep., 118.)
51. In an action on a cashier's bond for damages arising from breach thereof by his misappropriation of money and making of excessive loans, the fact that the bank and its receiver have sued and obtained judgment upon notes taken by the cashier for such misappropriated money and excessive loans is no defense. (Ib.)

Release of sureties.

52. Where a cashier's bond is given to the "National Bank of Sumter," the sureties are not released from liability for a default of the cashier because such default was permitted by the negligence and misconduct of the president and board of directors. (Phillips *v.* Bossard et al., 35 Fed. Rep., 99.)

Action on bond of bank officer.

53. Where a motion for leave to file a plea in abatement for nonjoinder of parties was erroneously denied, and at the time of such ruling there appeared

OFFICERS—Continued.

BOND OF OFFICERS—continued.

of record all the facts essential to such a plea, an appellate court will order the same judgment as if the plea had been filed and sustained. (Walker et al. *v.* Windsor Nat. Bank, 56 Fed. Rep., 76.)

54. A suit on the official bond of the cashier of a national bank, conditioned for the faithful performances of the duties thereof "according to law and the by-laws" of the bank, involves a Federal question, and is maintainable in a Federal court irrespective of the citizenship of the parties. (Ib.)

DIRECTORS.

GENERALLY.

Term of office, resignation.

1. A director of a national bank is not precluded from resignation within the year by the provision in Revised Statutes, section 1545, that when elected he shall hold office for one year and until his successor is elected. (Briggs *v.* Spaulding, 141 U. S., 132.)

Are officers within meaning of section 5209.

2. Directors of a national bank are "officers" within the meaning of Revised Statutes, section 5209, which makes it a misdemeanor for bank officers to make false entries in any book, report, or statement of the bank, with intent to deceive any of its officers. (United States *v.* Means et al., 42 Fed. Rep., 599.)

Oath of director.

3. By the provisions of section 44 of the national banking act, upon conversion of a State bank to a national bank, all the directors of the former become those of the latter until an election or an appointment by the national bank. Semble that no oath is required from these ad interim directors, the oath prescribed by section 9 of the aforesaid act being designated for those regularly elected by the national bank; but assuming its necessity, a majority of those who were the directors of the State bank before its conversion is necessary to make a quorum of the board of the national bank. (Lockwood *v.* The American National Bank, 9 R. I., 308; 1 N. B. C., 895.)
4. In all cases where an act is to be done by a corporate body, or a part of a corporate body, and the number is definite, a majority of the whole number is necessary to constitute a legal meeting, although at a legal meeting where a quorum is present a majority of those present may act. (Ib.)
5. Hence a by-law adopted at a meeting of six ad interim directors of a national bank which had twelve directors before its conversion is invalid, because not adopted by a majority or quorum of the board. (Ib.)
6. Prior to the act of February 26, 1881, a notary public holding his commission under a State had no authority to administer the oath required by section 5211, Revised Statutes; and therefore a cashier who made oath before such notary to a false statement of the condition of his association was not guilty of perjury. (United States *v.* Curtis, 107 U. S., 671.)

Oath of, as to ownership of stock.

7. A notary of the city of Alexandria is authorized to administer the oath required by law to be taken by a director of the First National Bank of that city as to his ownership of the capital stock of such bank. (United States *v.* Neale, 14 Fed. Rep., 767.)
8. When the oath is taken and subscribed by the accused it is complete, so far as the accused can make it, and if the notary, in certifying the fact of the oath having been taken, erroneously used the term "county" instead of "city," and used the seal of said bank instead of his own official seal, such error did not affect the oath taken. (Ib.)
9. If accused took an oath in which he stated that he was the bona fide owner in his own right of the number of shares of stock then standing in his name on the books of the bank, and that the said shares were not hypothecated or in any way pledged as security for any loan or debt, and if he took it willfully, and not believing that he was stating the truth, it is perjury, if in point of fact he was not the owner of said stock or had pledged the same for a loan or debt. (Ib.)

OFFICERS—Continued.

DIRECTORS—Continued.

GENERALLY—continued.

Directors' duties continue until receiver appointed.

10. It is a mistake to suppose that the directors of national banks cease to be such, and that their duty to the bank lapses, when an examiner is put in charge of its fund, properties, and books by the Comptroller. (Robinson *v.* Hall et al., 63 Fed. Rep., 222.)
11. They were still as much the advisers of the bank examiner as they had been of the cashier, notwithstanding they were not invested by law with the control over him which they were empowered to exercise over the cashier. (Ib.)
12. Their duty as directors does not cease until after the appointment of a receiver. (Ib.)

POWERS OF DIRECTORS.

Individual directors do not represent corporation.

1. The board of directors of a bank is a body recognized by law, and to all purposes of dealing with others constitutes the corporation. (Burrill *v.* President, Directors, etc., of the Nahant Bank, 2 Metcalf, 163.)
2. The election of an individual as a director does not constitute him an agent of the corporation with authority to act separately and independently of his fellow-members. It is the board duly convened and acting as a unit that is made the representative of the association. The assent or determination of the members of the board, acting separately and individually, is not the assent of the corporation. The law proceeds upon the theory that the directors shall meet and counsel with each other, and that any determination affecting the association shall be arrived at and expressed only after a consultation at a meeting of the board, attended by at least a majority of its members. (National Bank *v.* Drake, 35 Kans., 564.)
3. To bind a national bank the directors must act together as a board; their separate individual assent is ineffectual. (First National Bank of Fort Scott *v.* Drake, 35 Kans., 564; 57 Am. Rep., 193; 3 N. B. C., 445.)

Sale of land by committee of directors.

4. A board of bank directors may delegate authority to a committee of its members to alienate or mortgage real estate; and such authority to convey real estate necessarily implies authority to execute proper instruments for that purpose and to affix the corporate seal thereto. (Burrell *v.* President, Directors, etc., of the Nahant Bank, 2 Metcalf, 163.)
5. Where a board of bank directors authorized a committee of its members "to sell and transfer any estate owned by the bank," and the committee gave mortgage of the real estate of the bank to a creditor who had recovered judgment against the bank on its bills, and took from him at the same time a bond conditioned that he would not put those bills in circulation, and the board of directors accepted said bond and acted on it, and the cashier paid the costs of the suit in which said judgment was recovered, according to the agreement made between said creditor and said committee, it was *held* that, whether the committee had or had not authority to mortgage the estate, the mortgage had been ratified by the board of directors. (Ib.)

Directors may empower officer to indorse its paper.

6. In June, 1892, the United States National Bank of New York, by letter solicited the business of the First National Bank of Little Rock, Ark. The latter, through its president, accepted the proposition, and opened business by inclosing for discount notes to a large amount. This business continued for some months, the discounted notes being taken up as maturing, until the Arkansas bank suspended payment and went into the hands of a receiver. At that time the New York bank held notes to a large amount, which it had acquired by discounting them from the Arkansas bank. These notes have been duly protested for nonpayment, and payment of the fees of protest, made by the New York bank, had been charged to the Arkansas bank in account. The receiver refused to pay or allow them. At the time of the failure of the Arkansas bank there was a slight

OFFICERS—Continued.

DIRECTORS—Continued.

POWERS OF DIRECTORS—continued.

balance due it from the New York bank, which the latter credited to it on account of the sum which was claimed to be due on the notes after the refusal of the receiver to allow them. The New York bank commenced this suit against the receiver to recover the balance which it claimed was due to it. The receiver denied all liability, and asked judgment in his favor for the small balance in the hands of the New York bank. It was also set up that the notes discounted by the New York bank were not for the benefit of the Arkansas bank, but for the benefit of its president, and that the New York bank was charged with notice of this. The judgment of the trial court, which was affirmed by the circuit court of appeals, was for the full amount of the notes, less the set-off. In this court motion was made to dismiss the writ of error on the ground that jurisdiction below depended on diversity of citizenship, and hence was final. *Held*, (1) that the receiver, being an officer of the United States, the action against him was one arising nnder the laws of the United States, and this court had jurisdiction; (2) that it was competent for the directors of the Arkansas bank to empower the president, or cashier, or both, to indorse the paper of the bank, and that, under the circumstances, the New York bank was justified in assuming that the dealings with it were authorized, and were executed as authorized; (3) that the set-off having been allowed by the New York bank in account, the receiver was entitled to no other relief. (Auten *v.* United States National Bank of New York, 174 U. S. Rep., 125.)

Directors must authorize gratuitous bailment.

7. The executive officers of an association can not bind it as a gratuitous bailee unless they have a special authority from the board of directors so to do or there exists a general custom or usage to that effect. (First National Bank of Lyons *v.* Ocean National Bank, 60 N. Y., 278.)

Ratification by directors.

8. A contract by which a national bank assumed the liabilities of another bank was ratified by the directors of the national bank at a meeting where the presence of a certain member of its board of directors, who was a stockholder in the other bank, was necessary to constitute a quorum. There was no charge that such ratification constituted a fraud or imposition upon the national bank. *Held*, that the ratification was not void because voted for by such director. (Schofield *v.* State Nat. Bank of Denver, Colo., 2 Banking Cases, 182.)

Director's action proved by parol.

9. The act of the directors of a bank in releasing a mortgage by resolution may be proved by parol, witness testifying that he did not think this action appeared on their records, and there being no evidence that it did so appear. (In re Bank of West Superior, Goodvin *v.* Nichols, 3 Banking Cases, 322.)

Quorum of directors.

10. The law proceeds upon the theory that the directors shall meet and counsel with each other, and that any determination affecting the association shall be arrived at and expressed only after a consultation at a meeting of the board attended by at least a majority of its members. (National Bank *v.* Drake, 35 Kans., 564.)
11. If it be customary to allow less than a quorum of directors to act, the doings of such less number will bind the corporation in regard to acts authorized by the customary mode of proceeding. (National Security Bank *v.* Cushman, 121 Mass., 490.)

Notice of meetings of directors.

12. Unless the articles of association or by-laws or a statute provides otherwise, the notice of a meeting of directors need not state the object of the meeting unless business out of the usual nature is transacted. (Savings Bank *v.* Davis, 8 Conn., 191.)
13. If the directors of a bank have long pursued an established custom of holding meetings and transacting business at the bank during business hours whenever a sufficient number were present, the custom would carry with it a

OFFICERS—Continued.

DIRECTORS—Continued.

POWERS OF DIRECTORS—continued.

standing notice to each director and enable those present to proceed, in the absence of a controlling by-law or statute. (American Exchange Nat. Bank of New York *v.* First Nat. Bank of Spokane Falls et al., 82 Fed. Rep., 961.)

14. Unless it is otherwise provided, notice need not be given of fixed and stated meetings of directors. (American Exchange Nat. Bank of New York *v.* First Nat. Bank of Spokane Falls et al., 82 Fed. Rep., 961; Western Imp. Co. *v.* Des Moines Nat. Bank, 103 Iowa, 455.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Director's pledge of his stock.

1. An irrevocable power of attorney given by the accused, wherein he constituted and appointed a third party his attorney for the purposes therein set forth, being a general power covering any indebtedness of accused to said third party, is a pledge of the shares of stock owned by accused mentioned therein as long as there was any debt due by the accused to such third party. (United States *v.* Neale, 14 Fed. Rep., 767.)

Disqualification of judge who is director.

2. A judge who is a director of a national bank can not try a case to which it is a party, since, by Revised Statutes, section 5146, he must necessarily be interested as a stockholder. (Williams *v.* City National Bank, 27 S. W., 147.)

CASHIER.

TERM OF OFFICE.

1. The office of cashier of a national bank is not an annual office, but the term of the incumbent continues until he resigns or until he is removed or a successor is appointed by the board of directors of the bank. (Westervelt *v.* Mohrenstecher et al., 76 Fed. Rep., 118.)
2. Since the national-bank act expressly provides that the cashier of a national bank shall hold his office subject to the pleasure of the board of directors, a by-law providing that a cashier shall hold his office for one year, and shall be elected annually, is nugatory, as is a reappointment in accordance with such by-law at the beginning of each year. (Ib.)

POWERS OF CASHIER.

IN GENERAL.

Is agent of corporation, and his acts bind it.

1. The cashier of an incorporated bank is the general executive officer to manage its concerns in all things not peculiarly committed to the directors; he is agent of the corporation, not of the directors. (Bissell *v.* The First National Bank of Franklin, 69 Pa. St., 415.)
2. A bank cashier is the agent of the bank in financial transactions with customers, and his acts will bind it, unless contrary to the provisions of the charter, or of general law, or against public policy. (Squires *v.* First National Bank, 59 Ill. App., 134.)
3. The vice-president of a bank, to procure a loan from another bank, represented that the loan was for his bank, and gave a note signed by himself and another director and indorsed by the bank by its president. Thereafter the note was renewed by another, executed by the same parties, except that the indorsement by the bank was signed by the cashier. The lending bank knew who were directors of the borrowing bank and that the cashier who made the indorsement transacted all of its business. *Held*, that although the indorsement was not authorized by the board of directors and the proceeds of the loan were not, in fact, received by the bank, but were misapplied by the officers who procured it, the bank was liable. (First Nat. Bank *v.* Arnold, 156 Ind., 487.)

Usage of bank as affecting cashier authority.

4. Under an allegation that the guaranty sued on was executed by the defendant bank in the name of its cashier, and that such cashier was authorized

OFFICERS—Continued.

CASHIER—Continued.

POWERS OF CASHIER—continued.

IN GENERAL—continued.

by a general usage to bind the bank to similar contracts, the plaintiff may prove any competent authority to the cashier, and is not restricted to proof of usage. (Seeber *v.* Commercial National Bank of Ogden, 77 Fed. Rep., 957.)

5. The cashier of the Q. bank, who, in addition to his usual powers as such, was allowed by the officers to have full control of its business, applied to a bank in another city for accommodation, sending to the latter bank what purported to be the signatures of the officers of the Q. bank and a resolution of its directors authorizing him to borrow money and rediscount paper. Thereafter loans were made to the Q. bank on its notes, signed by the cashier in its name. It was customary for banks in the region where the Q. bank was located to borrow at certain seasons, and everything connected with the transaction was apparently done in the usual and regular course of business. *Held*, that the Q. bank was liable on the notes signed by the cashier, though it afterwards appeared that the signatures of the officers and the resolutions sent by him to the lending bank were forgeries, and the proceeds of the loans were used by him for his own benefit. (City National Bank of Quanah, Tex., *v.* Chemical National Bank of St. Louis, Mo., 80 Fed. Rep., 859.)

WHAT CASHIER MAY DO.

May receive offers for bank's securities.

1. It is within scope of general authority of cashier to receive offers for purchase of securities held by the bank, and to state whether or not bank owns securities in its possession. (Xenia Bank *v.* Stewart et al., 114 U. S., 224.)

May reassign collateral on payment.

2. It is within the general authority of the cashier of a bank to sign, in its behalf, a blank transfer upon a certificate of stock in the name of the banks held by it as collateral security for a loan, and deliver the certificate to the pledgor on payment of the loan. (Matthews *v.* The Massachusetts National Bank, 1 Holmes, 396.)

May certify checks when drawer has funds.

3. The cashier of a bank, as one of its financial officers, in its daily and ordinary business transactions, has authority to certify checks drawn on the bank by its customers in all cases where any officer could do the same and bind the bank. (Clarke National Bank *v.* The Bank of Albion, impleaded, etc., 52 Barb., 592.)
4. This authority is regarded as general, growing out of a cashier's position in the bank, and persons dealing with the bank are not in any way affected or bound by the special restrictions and limitations imposed upon him by the corporation whose agent he is. (Ib.)
5. A cashier has no power, however, to make the certification unless he has the funds of the drawer in hand to meet the check. This limitation on his general authority is, in the law, presumed to be known by all the bank's customers and others, who act upon the statements and representations of its agent. (Ib.)
6. Neither has the cashier power, as the agent of the bank, to certify a check until on or after the day the same is made payable. (Ib.)
7. M. and S., who was cashier of defendant's bank, went to plaintiffs' bank and bought gold, paying for it by M.'s checks on defendants' bank, which S., as such cashier, certified to be "good." The defendants' bank refused to pay the checks, alleging that the cashier had no authority to certify them. It was not shown what became of the gold. Both banks had power to buy and sell coin; and defendants' by-laws conferred upon their cashier large general powers, although the power to certify checks or to buy gold was not specifically mentioned. Cashiers of other banks in the same locality testified that they exercised the same powers, and were authorized to borrow and lend the moneys of their bank of and to each other, and to pledge the credit of their banks; and that these transactions were uniformly con-

OFFICERS—Continued.

CASHIER—Continued.

POWERS OF CASHIER—continued.

WHAT CASHIER MAY DO—continued.

ducted on the faith of the cashier's implied powers. There was no proof that either S. or any of them had ever certified checks or purchased gold. *Held*, (1) That if the gold actually went into defendant's bank, the bank was liable for money had and received, irrespective of the cashier's authority; (2) if it did not, it was a question for the jury under the evidence of the powers exercised by the cashier and the usages of the banks, whether his power to bind the bank by his contract might not fairly be inferred, applying the rule that where an innocent party deals with a corporation unaware of any defect in its agent's authority, and there is nothing to excite suspicion, if the contract can, in fact, be valid under any circumstances, the party has a right to presume their existence, and the corporation is estopped to deny it. (Merchants' National Bank *v.* State National Bank, 1 N. B. C., 47.)

Ratification of cashier's acts.

8. When the act of a bank cashier in crediting a customer by the proceeds of a draft presented to the bank was properly authorized and ratified, authority was thereby created in the cashier, by implication, to bind the bank by subsequent similar acts. (German Nat. Bank *v.* Grinstead et al., 2 Banking Cases, 50.)

WHAT CASHIER MAY NOT DO.

When can not bind bank to pay draft on customer.

1. Under section 5136 of the national-bank act the cashier of a national bank has no power to bind it to pay the draft of a third person on one of its customers, to be drawn at a future day, when it expects to have a deposit from him sufficient to cover it, and no action lies against the bank for its refusal to pay such a draft. (Flannagan et al. *v.* California National Bank et al., 56 Fed. Rep., 959.)

May not release bank's debtor without payment.

2. Ordinarily the cashier of a bank has no authority to discharge its debtors without payment, or to bind the bank by an agreement that a surety should not be called upon to pay a note he had signed, or that he would have no further trouble from it. (Cochecho National Bank *v.* Haskell et al., 51 N. H., 116.)
3. Where a statute creating a banking corporation provides that its affairs shall be managed by a board of directors, who shall appoint and remove a cashier and other employees, the power to discharge a surety on a note without payment can not be exercised by the cashier unless expressly delegated to him by the board of directors. (People's Savings Bank *v.* Hughes, 1 Mo. App. Rep'r, 549.)

May not take property for safe-keeping without authority.

4. The cashier or other executive officer of a national bank has not, in the absence of special authority from the directors, or of a usage or practice so to do, power to receive, on behalf of the bank, property for safe-keeping. (First National Bank of Lyons *v.* Ocean National Bank, appellant, 60 N. Y., 278; 1 N. B. C., 728.)

May not certify his own check.

5. The cashier of a bank has no authority, by virtue of his office, to bind the bank by a certification of his own individual check drawn thereon; and as in this case he had neither real nor apparent authority, the certification was invalid. (Gale *v.* Chase Nat. Bank, 104 Fed. Rep., 214.)
6. A creditor who receives payment of his debt in money in due course of business, and in good faith, can not be required to repay the money to one from whom the debtor illegally obtained it. (Ib.)

May not bind bank on promise to pay his own note.

7. A cashier of a bank has no implied authority to bind the bank by a pledge of its credit to secure a discount of his own notes for the benefit of a corporation in which he was a stockholder. (State National Bank *v.* Newton National Bank, 66 Fed. Rep., 691.)

OFFICERS—Continued.

CASHIER—Continued.

POWERS OF CASHIER—continued.

WHAT CASHIER MAY NOT DO—continued.

May not issue cashier's drafts for his own debt.

8. The cashier of a bank, as such, has no authority to issue cashier's drafts to his own order in payment of his individual debts, and a creditor accepting a draft so drawn takes the risk of such lack of authority. (Gale *v.* Chase Nat. Bank, 104 F. R., 214.)
9. To warrant the finding that the cashier of a bank had implied authority to issue cashier's drafts to his own order in payment of his individual debts, such as will bind the bank and protect a creditor in accepting a draft so drawn for a sum so large as to be out of the usual line of conduct in the banking business, a settled course of business must be shown, by which he was permitted, with the acquiescence of the directors, to exercise such authority during a series of years or in numerous transactions; and evidence that he had drawn not exceeding nine drafts in all in payment of his own debts, only four of which were to his own order, and all of which were issued within the preceding six months, is insufficient. (Ib.)

EFFECT OF ACTS OUTSIDE CASHIER'S AUTHORITY.

Officer acting outside his official duties not presumed to be authorized.

1. One who deals with the cashier of a national bank, professing to act on its behalf, in a transaction known to be outside the legitimate sphere of its operations, has no right to presume that the acts of the cashier have been sanctioned by the board of directors or other governing body, as no act done by an officer of an incorporated company in furtherance of a business venture which is in excess of the corporate powers can be said to be an act which is within the scope of the customary powers of such officer. (Farmers and Merchants' National Bank *v.* Smith, 77 Fed. Rep., 129.)
2. Plaintiff bought a bond and mortgage from the defendant national bank through its agents, knowing, or having reason to believe, that the bank was acting only as a broker. After the purchase he accepted a guaranty against loss through defects in the title to the mortgaged premises, executed by the cashier of the bank, as such, making no inquiry as to the cashier's authority, but relying on his acting within the apparent scope of his duties. The bank received none of the proceeds of the sale, and profited in no way by the transaction. *Held*, that the bank was not bound by the alleged guaranty, nor estopped to deny the cashier's authority to execute it. (Ib.)

Those dealing with cashier outside his ordinary official authority do so at their peril.

3. The cashier of a bank kept an account with the defendants, who were brokers, and bought and sold stocks for him, and from time to time the defendants received checks of his bank upon another bank, its correspondent, drawn by him in his official capacity, and collected them from the bank upon which they were drawn, and applied the avails to the cashier's individual account. In an action brought by a receiver of the bank of the cashier to recover of defendants the amount of the checks received by them, *Held*, the checks being made payable to the order of the defendants, for the cashier's individual use, the defendants took them under an obligation to ascertain at their peril that the cashier had authority outside of his ordinary official authority to make the checks, and could not assume that he was acting within the scope of his official duties. A purchaser of commercial paper made by an agent can not acquire any title to it as against the principal, unless he can show that it was made by the agent upon due authorization; and when he knows that the agent has made it in the name of the principal for his own use, he must be prepared to show that special authority in that behalf was delegated by the principal, and can not rely upon the implied or ostensible authority of the agent to make such paper in the ordinary business of the principal. (Anderson *v.* Kissam et al., 35 Fed. Rep., 699.)
4. It having been shown that the cashier had no authority to make the checks, and that the checks were paid by the bank upon which they were drawn, the defendants were prima facie liable in action of trover for the face amount of the checks. (Ib.)

OFFICERS—Continued.

CASHIER—Continued.

POWERS OF CASHIER—continued.

EFFECT OF ACTS OUTSIDE CASHIER'S AUTHORITY—continued.

5. The circumstance that the cashier clandestinely deposited funds with the bank upon which the checks were drawn to the credit of his own bank, which deposits were credited to his own bank, is not competent in mitigation of damages. When credited to the cashier's bank the deposits became the property of that bank as against the cashier and the defendants. The case of the plaintiff was complete when it appeared that the checks had been paid by the bank upon which they were drawn, out of funds standing to the credit of the cashier's bank; the plaintiff was then entitled to recover the full amount, and it was then incumbent upon the defendants, if they sought to reduce the damages, to show that, notwithstanding the wrongful conversion of the paper, the cashier's bank did not suffer loss. (Ib.)
6. The fact that some of the moneys thus clandestinely deposited by the cashier were paid in by the defendants, at his request, does not affect the defendants' liability, or go in mitigation of damages. (Ib.)
7. Evidence of a usage that bankers and brokers regard payments made by means of such checks as ordinary payments of cash made by individuals for their own account is not admissible. (Ib.)

False statement outside official authority.

8. A bank can not be charged with responsibility as principal for the action of its cashier, performed as a director of a manufacturing company, in assisting to promulgate false statements as to the company's financial condition for the purpose of defrauding all of its creditors, including the bank, so as to affect the validity of the bank's claims against the company. (Hadden *v.* Dooley, 92 Fed. Rep., 274.)
9. In an action by a bank as the indorsee of promissory notes, the fraud of its cashier, the indorser, by which the maker was induced to give the notes, can not be imputed to plaintiff, it not appearing that the bank had any knowledge of the fraud, except that inferable from the fact that the fraud was that of its cashier. (First Nat. Bank of Willimantic *v.* Bevin, 2 Banking Cases, 340.)

Indorsement of bank's note to innocent holder.

10. A national bank is bound by the act of its cashier in indorsing a negotiable note belonging to it, when such note is taken by one without notice of the cashier's want of authority to indorse for the bank. (Auten *v.* Manistee Nat. Bank, 2 Banking Cases 215.)

When cashier interested in transaction.

11. Plaintiffs were the assignees of a corporation which had a considerable deposit with the defendant bank. At the time of the assignment the defendant held three of the corporation's notes, which defendant's cashier, who was treasurer of the corporation, had personally indorsed. On the assignment the plaintiffs informed defendant's cashier of the same, who agreed to transfer the deposit account of the corporation to plaintiffs, and to honor the checks of them. *Held,* in an action to recover the balance of the deposits retained by the bank as a payment for the unpaid notes, that the defendant's cashier was not the proper bank officer with whom the plaintiffs should have dealt, because of his interest in the affairs of the corporation, and hence the agreement to transfer the deposit, being repudiated by the directors, was void. (Ellis et al. *v.* First Nat. Bank of Woonsocket, 3 Banking Cases, 346.)

Cashier paying individual debt to correspondent bank with bank's funds—By sending $8,000 of bank's currency—By sending draft on another bank made by himself to himself—By sending his own illegally certified check.

12. The cashier of a bank in Elmira, owing individually to the New York correspondent bank $15,012.50, tendered $8,000 in currency and a draft for $7,000 made to himself by himself as cashier on a Philadelphia bank with which the Elmira bank had funds. The New York bank declined to accept the draft on Philadelphia on account of risk and delay in collection, and demanded funds current in New York. Thereupon the cashier drew his own check on the Elmira bank for the entire amount and certified it him-

OFFICERS—Continued.

CASHIER—Continued.

POWERS OF CASHIER—continued.

EFFECT OF ACTS OUTSIDE CASHIER'S AUTHORITY—continued.

self as cashier, making it payable at the New York bank, with which the Elmira bank had sufficient balance to pay the same without the $7,000 draft. The New York bank accepted this check in payment of the debt and charged it to the Elmira bank's account. At the same time it credited that bank with the $8,000 currency and took from the cashier the $7,000 draft, which was then made payable to himself as cashier, and after the proceeds had been collected, credited the Elmira bank with them also. It subsequently developed that the cashier had no balance to his individual account in the Elmira bank, and that he had stolen from it the $8,000 of currency. In the court below it was found as fact that there was no evidence of bad faith on the part of the New York bank in the transaction, and it was also found that there was no evidence to justify any departure from the rule that a person accepting the check of a cashier certified by himself and in payment of an individual debt does so at his peril and without recourse against the bank in case the cashier does not actually have the funds on deposit wherewith to meet the check. In regard to the contention of the New York bank that it was entitled either to charge the $15,012.50 check against the Elmira bank or to retain both the $8,000 in currency and the proceeds of the $7,000 draft in payment of the debt, it was held: (1) That as no exception was saved as to the rulings of the court below in regard to the illegality of the $15,012.50 check that question is not open to controversy in this court. (2) As to the $8,000 currency that the New York bank was entitled to retain the same, as one who has in good faith and in payment of an existing debt received currency can not be compelled to repay the same, even though it subsequently develops that it had been embezzled, and the burden of showing fraud is on the person claiming the repayment. (3) As to the $7,000 draft that the New York bank could not retain the proceeds thereof as it was simply an order transferring funds belonging to the Elmira bank from the Philadelphia bank to the New York bank and could not be used in payment of an individual debt due from the cashier which had, prior to the collection of such proceeds, actually been paid by the charging up of the $15,012.50 check. (Rankin *v.* Chase National Bank, 188 U. S., 557.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bank may sue on note payable to cashier.

1. A bank may sue as payee on a note payable to its cashier, alleging either that the promise was made to the cashier for it, or that the cashier's name was used by adoption for that of the bank. (Darby *v.* Berney National Bank, 11 So., 881; 97 Ala., 643.)

When only bank may question his authority.

2. The power of a bank cashier to transfer notes and securities held by the bank can be questioned only by the bank or its representative. (Haugan *v.* Sunwal, Minn., 62 N. W., 398.)

When bank liable for his deceit.

3. 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. (Hindman *v.* First Nat. Bank of Louisville et al., 112 Fed. Rep., 931.)
4. To sustain an action for fraud and deceit, based on false representations by defendant by which plaintiff was induced to purchase property, it must be shown (1) that the representation was false and (2) that the person making it knew it to be false; but if the fact was one within his means of knowledge, and he had no knowledge of it, a jury is authorized to find that the statement was knowingly false. (Ib.)

OFFICERS—Continued.

CASHIER—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS—continued.

Cashier's violation of directions.

5. A bank cashier, by discounting a note which the board of directors had ordered him not to discount, violated his bonds. (Cassell *v.* Mercer Nat. Bank of Harrodsburg, 3 Banking Cases, 64.)
6. The bank, by making efforts to collect the note, did not estop itself from suing on the cashier's bond for the loss sustained. (Ib.)

PRESIDENT.

POWERS OF.

Requires special authority to execute notes.

1. The president of a national bank has no power inherent in his office to bind the bank on the execution of a note in its name; but power to do so may be conferred on him by the board of directors, either expressly by resolution to that effect, or by subsequent ratification, or by acquiescence in transactions of a similar nature, of which the directors have notice. (National Bank of Commerce *v.* Atkinson, 55 Fed. Rep., 465.)

Authority incident to office.

2. The inherent powers of a president of a bank by virtue of his office are very limited, and it is difficult to say what powers he inherently possesses, if any, other than the power to take charge of the litigation of the bank by employing counsel and otherwise. (The First National Bank of Wellsburg *v.* Kimberlands, 16 W. Va., 555.)
3. Where the members of the board of directors of a bank have for months ceased to exercise the functions of their offices, and have abandoned the management and control of the corporation business entirely to the president of the bank, it will be presumed that such officer was authorized to do, in the name of the bank, whatever the bank might lawfully do, and no special authorization or ratification of his acts need be shown. (Tourtelot *v.* Whitehead, 3 Banking Cases, 15.)

What authority may be conferred by directors.

4. A president of a bank may be authorized by its directors to do any act which they are authorized by their charter to do, unless the act to be done can by the charter be done only by the directors themselves. (The First National Bank of Wellsburg *v.* Kimberlands, 16 W. Va., 555.)

Authority to borrow money.

5. If a president of a bank exercised the functions of a cashier and was the sole managing officer of the bank, he had authority to borrow money for the use of the bank in the regular course of its business. (Simons et al. *v.* Fisher, 55 Fed. Rep., 905.)

May employ counsel without special authority.

6. The president of a banking corporation has power to employ counsel and manage the litigation of the bank in the absence of any order of the board of directors depriving him of such power. (Citizens' National Bank of Kingman *v.* Berry, Kans., 37 P., 131.)

May assign judgment.

7. The president of a bank has authority by virtue of his office to make a valid assignment of a judgment in favor of the bank. (Guernsey *v.* Black Diamond Coal and Mining Co., Iowa, 68 N. W., 777.)

When authority to execute guaranty presumed.

8. The authority of the president of a national bank to guarantee notes of third parties held and sold by the bank will be presumed in favor of a purchaser, without notice to the contrary. (Thomas *v.* City National Bank, 58 N. W., 943.)

Special authority may be implied from conduct.

9. Such authority need not be proven by showing that it was expressly conferred by the board of directors, but may be proven by showing the existence of

OFFICERS—Continued.

PRESIDENT—Continued.

POWERS OF—continued.

such facts as constitute clearly a public holding out that the particular act done or contract entered into was within the scope of his legitimate delegated authority. (First National Bank of Wellsburg *v.* Kimberlands, 16 W. Va., 555.)

10. The inference that such authority has been impliedly conferred may be legitimately drawn by proving that he was in the habit of doing acts or making contracts of the same general character as the particular act or contracts which he has done or made and that these acts or contracts which he was in the habit of doing, though applied to different subjects, involved the same general power, except when the acts and contracts which he was in the habit of doing or making were so very numerous and so variant in their character as clearly to justify the inference that he was authorized impliedly to do all acts and make all contracts which the directors had the power to do or to make and to confer on the president the right to do or to make. (Ib.)

Effect of deed by president.

11. The president of a national bank, who had exclusive charge of its affairs and owned a controlling interest, executed a deed to certain property of the bank under what purported to be a certified copy from the minutes of the board of directors to secure an advance to the bank, made in good faith, when the bank was legally in contemplation of insolvency. The deed was recorded on the day upon which the bank closed its doors. It did not appear from the minutes of the board of directors that the president had any authority to execute the deed. *Held*, that the deed was valid as an equitable mortgage, and sufficient to bind the bank's receiver. (Stapylton *v.* Stockton et al., 1 Banking Cases, 262.)

When, may indorse for rediscount without special authority.

12. A rediscount by a bank of its bills receivable, though it indorses the same and becomes contingently liable for their payment, is not a borrowing of money by the bank, but has more the characteristics of a sale. (United States National Bank *v.* First National Bank of Little Rock et al., 79 Fed. Rep., 296.)
13. It is within the scope of the implied powers of the president of a bank to indorse negotiable paper in the ordinary transaction of the bank's business, and a special authority to that end need not be conferred by the board of directors. (Ib.)
14. When a bank has long been in the habit of rediscounting its bills receivable in large amounts, all other banks in the same locality pursuing the same practice, and the president and cashier of such bank propose to its regular correspondent a rediscount of its bills, and there are no circumstances attending such proposal to arouse suspicion, the bank to which it is made may safely act upon it, without further inquiry, on the assumption that the act has either been specially authorized or that the officers are acting within the purview of their general powers. (Ib.)
15. Where the directors of a bank have known for many months that its paper was being rediscounted in large amounts, under the president's direction, and without consulting the board, and that the money so obtained was being used in the business of the bank, and they have made no inquiry as to how the paper was indorsed, the bank is estopped to dispute the authority of the president to indorse such paper for rediscount. (Ib.)
16. The president of a national bank, who has the actual management of its operations, is authorized to procure the discount of its paper. (Hanover National Bank of City of New York *v.* First National Bank of Burlingame, Kans., 109 Fed. Rep., 421.)

WHAT PRESIDENT MAY NOT DO.

May not subscribe donations.

1. The president of a national bank has no authority to subscribe money from the bank on condition that certain parties would erect a paper mill in the town. (Robertson *v.* Buffalo County National Bank, 58 N. W., 715.)

OFFICERS—Continued.

PRESIDENT—Continued.

WHAT PRESIDENT MAY NOT DO—continued.

May not bind bank away from place of business.

2. As a general rule, acts done by an officer of a bank away from its place of business, and not authorized or ratified, are not binding upon it. (Jones *v.* First Nat. Bank of Lincoln, 4 Banking Cases, 566.)

May not check on bank's account with another bank.

3. The president of a national bank has not necessarily, by virtue of his office, power to draw checks against an account kept by his bank with another bank. (Putnam *v.* United States, 16 S. Ct., 923.)

May not surrender securities without consideration.

4. It is doubtful whether a general authority in the president of a bank to make discounts could empower him to make an arrangement under which the bank would surrender securities on receiving others, which, it was at the same time agreed, should be mere nullities so far as the sureties were concerned. (The First National Bank of Sturgis *v.* Bennett et al., 33 Mich., 520.)

Use of bank's funds to pay individual debt.

5. C., in order to obtain a credit in his personal account with a bank of which he was the president, procured the defendants, a banking firm, to discount his individual note, credit the amount to the bank, and notify the bank that he had deposited the amount with them to the credit of the bank. The bank had previously given C. credit for the amount, and after being notified by the defendants that the deposit had been actually made with them, allowed C. to overdraw his account. Thereafter, and while his account with the bank was overdrawn, C., in his official character as president, authorized the defendants to charge the note to the account of the bank, and the defendants did so. *Held*, in a suit by the receiver of the bank to recover the deposit, that, unless expressly authorized to do so, the president of the bank could not use the funds of the bank to pay his personal obligation, and, there being no proof of such express authority, the authorization given by him to the defendants was not a defense to the claim. (Chrystie et al. *v.* Foster, 61 Fed. Rep., 551.)

Use of bank funds to pay officer's debts.

6. In the absence of special authority from the directors of a bank, its president has no authority to draw drafts on its funds in payment of personal debts. (Lamson *v.* Beard, C. C., 94 Fed. Rep., 30.)

When may not execute guaranty.

7. A guaranty against loss or liability for signing as sureties, given by a bank president in his own name and without authority from the directors, to those whom he had solicited thus to sign a note given to the bank to retire a prior note held by it against their principal, is held to be the individual contract of the president, and not binding upon the bank. (The First National Bank of Sturgis *v.* Bennett et al., 33 Mich., 520.)

President may not prefer himself to bank.

8. The president of a bank, a large creditor, or his minor nephew, who promised, when the bank advanced money to such minor, that it should be repaid before he would attempt to collect his debt, and thereby made himself liable to the bank for such advance, can not in equity assert a preference lien for his own claim, given him in a deed of trust by the insolvent minor, as against the claim of the bank. (31 S. W., 216, affirmed; Brown *v.* Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, Tex. Sup., 31 S. W., 285.)

RATIFICATION OF PRESIDENT'S ACTION.

1. The retention by a national bank of the proceeds of the sale and guaranty of notes owned by the bank is a ratification of the president's act in such selling, whether he was authorized to execute the guaranty or not. (Thomas *v.* City National Bank, 58 N. W., 943.)
2. The directors of a bank may ratify any act done or contract made by the president without authority which they could have authorized him to do or to make. (The First National Bank of Wellsburg *v.* Kimberlands, 16 W. Va., 555.)

OFFICERS—Continued.

PRESIDENT—Continued.

RATIFICATION OF PRESIDENT'S ACTION—continued.

3. The acceptance of the benefits of a contract made by the president for the bank is an implied ratification of such contract, and if money is received by its cashier for the bank under such contract, even when such receipt was unknown to the directors, it will be a confirmation of the contract unless the money so received is returned when its receipt becomes known to the directors. (Ib.)
4. Ratification of the unauthorized act of a national-bank officer in borrowing $200,000 for the bank can only be made, if at all, by the board of directors, acting with knowledge of the material facts, and can not be inferred from the mere fact that by direction of the same officer the money was placed to the credit of the bank, when it appears that it was drawn out by him and the assistant cashier and that no part of it came to the use or benefit of the bank. (Western National Bank *v.* Armstrong, 4 S. Ct., 572; 152 U. S., 346.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

When directors may remove president.

1. Where the articles of association of a national bank, signed by all the original stockholders, and giving express authority to the board of directors to remove the president, have been transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency, who has, on receiving the same, issued circulating notes to the bank, he will be deemed to have approved the articles, and the directors will have the power to remove the president, even though the bank has never legally adopted any by-laws. (Taylor *v.* Hutton, 43 Barb., 195; 1 N. B. C., 755.)

When president required to pay overdrafts.

2. Where the president of a bank has agreed to answer to a bank for the overdrafts of another person, the fact that the bank, in accordance with its custom, which was well known to the president, requires such person to give notes for his overdrafts at different times, which action was explained to the president, and not objected to by him, did not release him from liability for the amounts. (Brown *v.* Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, Tex. Civ. App., 31 S. W., 216.)

When president promises to pay loan.

3. The president of a national bank who requests the cashier to make advances to a minor, verbally promising that he will see them repaid, is liable to the bank for any loss sustained, by reason of said loans, as having been guilty of a breach of trust. (Brown *v.* Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, Tex. Sup., 31 S. W., 285.)

Notice to president as affecting bank.

4. Where the president of a bank had been frequently told of a third ownership in property subsequently levied on by the bank, the bank was charged with that information, though the president gained it in his private business. (Campbell *v.* First National Bank, Colo. Sup., 43 P., 1007.)

Liability of bank for fraud of president.

5. In an action for damages against the receiver of a national bank, for deceit and fraud practiced upon plaintiff, by which it was induced to pay out a large sum of money for the worthless note of an insolvent company, it appeared that the president of the bank, as such, was endeavoring to collect a debt due it, for this purpose, the note was executed and delivered to him, and negotiated by him to plaintiff; that his letter to plaintiff by which he effected the sale of the note by making fraudulent statements as to the maker's condition, was written upon paper upon which was the bank's letter head; that he assumed in such letter that he was acting for the bank, and directed plaintiff to remit the proceeds to the bank, and signed the letter as president; and that it was his duty, as president, to endeavor to collect the debt. *Held*, that the bank was liable for the damages occasioned by this fraud, at least to the extent of the benefit received by it from the fraud. (Binghampton Trust Co. *v.* Auten, 2 Banking Cases, 502.)

OFFICERS—Continued.

PRESIDENT—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS—continued.

Negligent purchase of note subject to defenses.

6. The purchase of a note by the president and managing officer of a bank for which he paid from its funds over $20,000, with knowledge that it was burdened with a guaranty made by the payee which might defeat its collection, is such negligence as renders him liable to account to the bank or its creditors for any loss which resulted. (Stearns *v.* Lawrence, 83 Fed. Rep., 738.)

VICE-PRESIDENT.

Power to borrow money.

1. The vice-president and general executive officer of a national bank has no power to borrow so large a sum as $200,000 at four months' time for the bank in the absence of special authority from the board of directors, and persons dealing with him are presumed to know the extent of his powers in this regard. (Western National Bank *v.* Armstrong, 4 S. Ct., 572; 152 U. S., 346.)

Fraud of vice-president.

2. A bank is not estopped by the false representations of its vice-president unless they are relied upon. (Waxahachie Nat. Bank *v.* Beilharz, 3 Banking Cases, 354.)

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COMMON LAW LIABILITY FOR DECEIT.

Directors liable at common law for deceit.

1. The liability of directors of a national bank to a common-law action of deceit for false and fraudulent representations made by them in the pretended performance of duties imposed upon them by the national banking law is not precluded by the liability imposed in that law for violation of its provisions. (Prescott *v.* Haughey, 65 Fed. Rep., 653.)

OFFICERS, CIVIL LIABILITY OF—Continued.

COMMON LAW LIABILITY FOR DECEIT—continued.

2. Complaint alleging false and fraudulent representations by directors of a national bank in advertisements, statements, and reports as to its condition, whereby plaintiffs, relying thereon, were induced to deposit money with the bank, and were deceived and damaged. *Held*, to state a common-law cause of action for deceit, not removable as involving a Federal question. (Ib.)
3. The directors of an insolvent national bank are personally liable, at the suit of one purchasing the stock of such bank, for damages sustained by the reason of the insolvency of the corporation, when the plaintiff is induced to make such purchase by false representations of solvency, contained in reports made by the bank to the Comptroller of the Currency, and attested by the directors, and published in pursuance of law, even though the directors were unaware that such reports and representations were false or untrue, and were made without intention to defraud. (Gerner *v.* Mosher et al., 1 Banking Cases, 457.)

Liability of directors for deceit by false reports.

4. Directors of a national bank who, in simulated performance of the duties prescribed by the law applicable to such an institution, relative to the preparation and publications of advertisements, statements, and reports, knowingly make and publish false statements and reports of the financial condition of the bank, with intent to deceive, and such matters are believed and acted upon by parties, to their damage, are liable for the damages in an action for the deceit. (Stuart *v.* Bank of Staplehurst, 1 Banking Cases, 518.)
5. The liabilities which are fixed in the national banking law for violations of its provisions are not exclusive, and do not preclude the action for deceit. (Ib.)
6. The petition in the case at bar held to state a cause of action for deceit, and not for relief under the national banking law, and to present no Federal question for adjudication. (Ib.)
7. The statements and reports which are required and are made to the Comptroller, and published in the newspapers, have among their purposes that of conveyance of information to those persons, each or all, who contemplate dealings with the bank, in which its financial condition enters as a vital matter. (Ib.)

LIABILITY OF DIRECTORS FOR MISMANAGEMENT.

Misappropriation of funds.

1. When a loss has been caused by the misappropriation of the funds of a national bank, its officers, chargeable with the fault occasioning the loss are all jointly and separately liable for the entire amount divested. (Cooper et al. *v.* Hill, 1 Banking Cases, 524.)

Directors not liable to creditors for negligence.

2. The defendant directors of an incorporated savings bank, before its insolvency, failed to discover that many loans were being made by the bank in violation of an express statutory provision, and to insolvent persons, and they left the entire management of its business to the cashier. Many of the sums of money so loaned having been lost by reason of the insolvency of the debtors, the bank became insolvent and made an assignment. *Held*, that such insolvency was the result of failure on the part of the directors to exercise ordinary care in the discharge of their duties. (Union Nat. Bank of Kansas City et al. *v.* Hill et al., 1 Banking Cases, 443.)
3. For the mere failure of such directors to exercise ordinary diligence and care as such in the management of the business affairs of the bank, by reason of which the bank became insolvent, they could not be held responsible at the suit of the bank's general creditors. (Ib.)

Delegation of authority does not release directors.

4. A board of directors of a banking corporation is elected primarily for the management of the corporate affairs; and when the board delegates its authority to the executive officers and through their carelessness and mismanagement disaster and loss to the stockholders and creditors ensue, the individual members of the board can not escape liability by showing that they

OFFICERS, CIVIL LIABILITY OF—Continued.

LIABILITY OF DIRECTORS FOR MISMANAGEMENT—continued.

did not know of the unfortunate transactions and were ignorant of the business of the corporation. (Warren et al. *v.* Robinson et al., 1 Banking Cases, 541.)

Officers jointly and severally liable for conversion.

5. When a loss has been caused to a national bank by the appropriation of its funds to a purpose unauthorized by law, or by culpable negligence, or conversion of its funds, the officers who participated in or consented to the act are jointly and severally liable for the entire amount. (Cooper *v.* Hill, C. C., 94 Fed. Rep., 582.)

Officers liable for interest on funds converted.

6. When the directors and officers of a bank have misappropriated its funds, they are liable for interest on the amount from the date of the misappropriation as damages, and no statute is necessary to authorize the allowance of such interest by a court of equity. (Cooper *v.* Hill, C. C., 94 Fed. Rep., 582.)

Increase of stock on fictitious assets is fraudulent.

7. The increase of the capital stock of a bank based on a fictitious value of assets, and on notes given by the directors with an understanding that they were not to be paid, is in violation of Revised Statutes, section 5142, and the directors of the bank participating are liable for all losses resulting to the creditors. (Cockrill *v.* Cooper et al., 86 Fed. Rep., 7.)

Checking their own deposits after insolvency.

8. If directors were depositors, and knew two months or more before suspension that that event was inevitable, and that the bank could pay only a percentage of its deposits, and yet checked for the whole of their own balances, thereby diminishing the percentage to which other creditors would be entitled, they certainly defrauded to the extent of the diminution the creditors whose interests they were relied upon to protect, and should be held to strict accountability. (Robinson *v.* Hall et al., 63 Fed. Rep., 222.)

9. Directors of a national bank left its management for more than three years almost wholly to its cashier, who had but little property, and of whom they required no bond; and they knowingly permitted loans to be made to individuals and firms largely in excess of the amounts allowed by law. They failed to record mortgages given to secure large debts due the bank after they were aware of its insolvency, and erroneously advised an examiner who had taken charge of the bank that it was not necessary to record them. *Held*, that the directors were personally liable for the losses caused by such neglect and the fraud and defalcations of the cashier. (Briggs *v.* Spaulding, 11 S. C., 924; 141 U. S., 132, distinguished; ib.)

Limitations in action against directors—Renewal of certificate of deposit.

10. The issuance by a bank of a certificate of deposit for the amount of a former certificate which has matured does not create a new debt, but merely operates to extend the time of payment of the old debt, and a right of action in favor of the holder against directors of the bank, who, under the statute, have previously become liable for the payment of any debt "then existing or incurred while they remain in office," accrues at the time of the maturity of the certificate existing at the time the penalty was incurred, and not on the maturity of the new certificate. (Patterson *v.* Wade, 115 Fed. Rep., 770.)

Director not liable after sale of stock and resignation.

11. A director of a national bank who, before the expiration of his term, sells his stock and orally resigns his office to the president, in his place of president at the bank, and afterwards receives the money for his stock prior to the sustaining of losses by the bank, ceases to be a director and can not be held liable for subsequent losses caused by the negligence of the directors. (Movius, Receiver, *v.* Lee et al., 30 Fed. Rep., 737.)

Not liable for frauds during his leave of absence.

12. If a director of a national bank is seriously ill, it is within the power of the other directors to give to him leave of absence for a term of one year instead of requiring him to resign, and if frauds are committed during

OFFICERS, CIVIL LIABILITY OF—Continued.

LIABILITY OF DIRECTORS FOR MISMANAGEMENT—continued.

his absence and without his knowledge, whereby the bank suffers loss, he is not responsible for them. (Briggs *v.* Spaulding, 141 U. S., 132.)

13. The president of a national bank, being in failing health, was anxious to resign his position, but at a suggestion of a majority of the directors consented to take a year's leave of absence, and during such absence, and without any fault on his own part, losses were sustained by the bank, and it became insolvent. *Held*, in a suit by the receiver to charge the directors with such losses, that he was not liable. (Movius, Receiver, *v.* Lee et al., 30 Fed. Rep., 298.)

DEGREE OF CARE REQUIRED OF DIRECTORS.

1. The degree of care required of directors of corporations depends upon the subject to which it is to be applied, and each case is to be determined in view of all the circumstances. (Briggs *v.* Spaulding, 141 U. S., 132.)
2. Directors of a corporation are not insurers of the fidelity of the agents whom they appoint who become by such appointment agents of the corporation; nor can they be held responsible for losses resulting from the wrongful acts or omissions of other directors or agents unless the loss is a consequence of their own neglect of duty. (Ib.)
3. Persons who are elected into a board of directors of a national bank about which there is no reason to suppose anything wrong, but which becomes bankrupt in ninety days after their election, are not to be held personally responsible to the bank because they did not compel an investigation or personally conduct an examination. (Ib.)
4. Directors of a national bank must exercise ordinary care and prudence in the administration of the affairs of a bank, and this includes something more than officiating as figureheads. They are entitled under the law to commit the banking business, as defined, to their duly authorized officers; but this does not absolve them from the duty of reasonable supervision, nor ought they to be permitted to be shielded from liability because of want of knowledge of wrongdoing, if that ignorance is the result of gross inattention. (Ib.)
5. The directors of a national bank which has become insolvent by reason of losses caused by the discount from time to time of paper not properly secured, indorsed by a director who is a man of wealth and the largest stockholder in the bank, and in whom the other directors have reason to place confidence, can not be held liable for the mere failure to discover the illegal transactions and to prevent such director from continuing therein. (Movius, Receiver, *v.* Lee et al., 30 Fed. Rep., 298.)
6. The officers of an insolvent national bank can not be held personally responsible to creditors for losses on loans and discounts made by them in good faith, and, as they thought at the time, for the best interests of the bank, merely because such loans and discounts appear to have been unwise and hazardous when looked back upon. (Witters, Receiver, etc., *v.* Sowles et al., 31 Fed. Rep., 1.)
7. Bank directors can not be held personally liable for money paid out for dividends "to a greater amount than net profits, after deducting losses and bad debts" (Rev. Stat., sec. 5204), because there were debts bad in fact, but supposed to be good when the dividends were declared and paid. Bad judgment on the part of the directors as to the condition of the assets, without bad faith, does not make them individually liable. (Ib.)
8. Directors of a national bank can not be held to the common-law liability for inattention to duty as directors in not preventing a hazardous, imprudent, and disastrous loan if such loan was made by their associates without their knowledge, connivance, or participation. (Ib.)
9. The duty of the board of directors is not discharged by merely selecting officers of good reputation for ability and integrity, and then leaving the affairs of the bank in their hands without any other supervision or examination than mere inquiry of such officers, and relying upon their statement until some cause for suspicion attracts their attention. The board is bound to maintain a supervision of the bank's affairs, to have a general knowledge of the character of the business and the manner in which it is conducted, and to know at least on what security its large lines of credit are given. (Gibbons *v.* Anderson et al., 80 Fed. Rep., 345.)
10. In an action by the receiver of a national bank to charge the directors with liability for its losses, proof of general looseness of management on their

OFFICERS, CIVIL LIABILITY OF—Continued.

DEGREE OF CARE REQUIRED OF DIRECTORS—continued.

part is not sufficient to cast upon them the burden of exonerating themselves, as the court can only charge them with losses shown to have resulted from their negligence. (Warner *v.* Penoyer, 91 Fed. Rep., 587.)

11. The cashier of a national bank permitted an outside corporation in which he was interested to become indebted to the bank, by overdraft and discounts for the corporation and its members, in the sum of $72,000, which was the principal cause of the bank's failure. The directors had appointed a discount and an examining committee, and acted upon their reports approving the statements of the cashier. The committees, in fact, made no independent examination, but merely checked the notes with a list furnished by the cashier. Such list, upon which they acted several months before the failure, showed eight notes for $5,000 each. Though the bank's capital was but $50,000, the members of the committee testified that they had no knowledge of such notes, nor of the fact of the large indebtedness of the corporation. *Held*, that they were guilty of negligence, which rendered them liable for the losses so sustained, but that the other directors were not liable, there being no evidence that they knew of the negligent manner in which the committees acted. (Ib.)
12. The directors of a national bank are not liable for losses occurring through malversations of the cashier, unless, by the performance of their own duty of general supervision in good faith and with ordinary care and intelligence, such losses would have been prevented. (Ib.)
13. The defendant directors of an incorporated savings bank before its insolvency failed to discover that many loans were being made by the bank in violation of an express statutory provision, and to insolvent persons, and they left the entire management of its business to the cashier. Many of the sums of money so loaned having been lost by reason of the insolvency of the debtors, the bank became insolvent and made an assignment. *Held*, that such insolvency was the result of failure on the part of the directors to exercise ordinary care in the discharge of their duties. (Union Nat. Bank of Kansas City et al. *v.* Hill et al., 1 Banking Cases, 443.)
14. For the mere failure of such directors to exercise ordinary diligence and care, as such, in the management of the business affairs of the bank, by reason of which the bank became insolvent, they could not be held responsible at the suit of the bank's general creditors. (Ib.)

LIABILITY OF DIRECTORS FOR ASSENTING TO EXCESSIVE LOAN.

1. Under Revised Statutes, section 5200, directors of a national bank who make or assent to the making of a loan to any one person of a sum exceeding one-tenth of the capital stock of the bank become personally and individually liable for all loss sustained thereby; but where the borrower in such a case is also one of the directors he is not so liable, but simply as a debtor to the bank. (Witters, Receiver, etc., *v.* Sowles et al., 31 Fed. Rep., 1.)
2. A national bank was organized with a capital of $60,000. The promoter of the bank took 380 shares of stock in his own name and procured the defendants to be directors, as well as a person to be elected cashier by them. The directors were not acquainted with the banking business. The proposed cashier was known to the directors, at least by reputation, and was supposed by them to be competent and trustworthy and of considerable experience in the business, and they had full confidence in his integrity and ability to take charge of the bank. The cashier acted as manager of the loan and discount business of the bank, and the directors merely as advisers when applied to. The promoter of the bank knew, and the other stockholders were presumed to know, that the directors were wholly unused to the banking business. *Held*, that the directors were not liable for the acts of the cashier in violation of the banking law done without their participation or knowledge. (Clews et al. *v.* Bardon et al., 36 Fed. Rep., 617.)
3. The cashier made loans in excess of 10 per cent of the capital to a manufacturing corporation supposed by him and by the public to be entirely solvent. None of the directors knew of the loans when made, but after a loan of $3,000 in excess of the lawful limit had been made the cashier informed one of them of such loan, and was by him advised to call it in when due; and thereafter such director's advice was asked as to a further discount to the same corporation, and he disapproved of it, and it was not

OFFICERS, CIVIL LIABILITY OF—Continued.

LIABILITY OF DIRECTORS FOR ASSENTING TO EXCESSIVE LOAN—continued.

made. Afterwards further loans or discounts were made to the same corporation without the knowledge or consent of any of the directors. About eight months after the bank commenced business one or more of the debtors of the bank failed, and the directors thereupon took the active management into their own hands. *Held*, that none of the directors had knowingly violated or knowingly permitted to be violated any of the provisions of the banking law, and were not liable for such violation by the cashier. (Ib.)

4. Under the banking law the management of a national bank may be exercised either by the directors or by the cashier or other officers; therefore the directors are not liable for the illegal or negligent acts of the cashier or other officers by whom the bank is managed if they have no knowledge of such acts and do not connive at them or willfully shut their eyes and permit them. (Ib.)
5. It seems that the liability of directors of a national bank is substantially the same under the banking law as at the common law. (Ib.)

DIRECTORS' LIABILITY ON PUBLIC STATEMENT.

1. Defendants, as directors, during a run on their bank posted conspicuously in the bank a notice, signed by them and addressed to the general public, representing the bank to be solvent. Plaintiff saw the notice, and, after a consultation with the directors, loaned the bank money, which was lost. *Held*, that the notice, not being addressed to plaintiff, could not entitle it to recover from the directors under R. L. Vt., section 983, which provides that no action shall be brought to charge any person upon a representation concerning the credit of another unless such a representation is in writing and signed by the party to be charged; and the fact that the notice was signed by defendants as directors would prevent a recovery from them individually, even if the notice were a sufficient representation in writing. (First National Bank of Plattsburg *v.* Sowles et al., 46 Fed. Rep., 731.)

WHEN BANK OFFICER PERSONALLY LIABLE TO DEPOSITOR.

1. A bank depositor, on rumors of its insolvency, went to withdraw his deposits, but was informed by the vice-president and director that the bank was perfectly solvent, and that "we have got all the money you want. You need never have any fears of this bank as long as I am in it." Such depositor, relying on such representations, permitted his deposit to remain. It was in fact insolvent when the representations were made. *Held*, that such vice-president and director was personally liable to such depositor for the money lost by the failure of the bank. (Townsend *v.* Williams (N. C.), 23 S. E., 461.)
2. Where a director discovers the insolvency of the bank he will be liable for deposits thereafter received, unless he calls a meeting of the board of directors, or communicates with the superintendent of the banking department, or instructs the cashier to discontinue the taking of deposits, or warns individual depositors of such insolvency. (Cassidy *v.* Uhlmann et al., 63 N. E. Rep., 554; 4 Banking Cases, 439.)
3. An officer of a bank can not avail himself of the statute of frauds, requiring a promise to answer for the debt of another to be in writing to sustain an action thereon, to protect him from liability arising from a false and fraudulent statement made by him to a depositor in regard to the condition of the bank, by reason of which the depositor suffered loss. (Kemp et al. *v.* National Bank of the Republic of New York, 3 Banking Cases, 652.)
4. Directors of a national bank, who on its suspension issue a circular declaring the solvency of the bank, and that they hope to reopen within sixty days, and authorize the bank officers to receive money on special deposit, and keep it in the vaults of the bank, subject only to the check of the depositor, and subsequently, on the appointment of a receiver for the bank, turn over to him deposits made pursuant to the circular, are personally liable to the depositors for the amount of such deposits. (Miller *v.* Howard et al., 32 S. E., 305.)

OFFICERS, CIVIL LIABILITY OF—Continued.

PRESIDENT'S LIABILITY FOR MISMANAGEMENT.

President's liability for loan to relative; receiver's laches.

1. In a suit by the receiver of a bank to charge its president with losses arising from his negligent management, where it is fairly inferable from the evidence that the facts constituting such negligence were not disclosed by the president to the directors until long after their occurrence, and until disclosed by the bringing of a suit by a third party, and the judgment therein, the lapse of more than the statutory period of limitation since the actual occurrence of the negligence can not be imputed to the receiver as laches. (Lawrence *v.* Stearns, 79 Fed. Rep., 878.)
2. Where the president of a bank, having the management of its business, has loaned to a near relative a large share of the capital of the bank, and, with knowledge that securities offered to the bank by such relative are subject to conditions likely to eat away much of their value, has accepted the securities at their face value, crediting his relative therewith, and surrendering obligations, good at the time, he is liable to the bank, because of such negligent management, for a loss resulting from the depreciation of the securities so accepted. (Ib.)

PERSONAL LIABILITY OF CASHIER.

Liable for reasonable care, skill, and diligence.

1. A cashier is bound to exercise reasonable skill, care, and diligence in the discharge of his duties, and if he fails so to do, and the bank suffer damage in consequence, he is liable therefor. (Vance *v.* Mottley, 21 S. W., 593; 92 Tenn., 310.)
2. He is liable for loss on loans made by him through want of care, diligence, and reasonable skill. (Ib.)
3. A cashier on whom, by continued absence of the directors, has devolved the duty of making loans and discounts will be liable for losses through overdrafts and discounts made by him only where it appears that he failed to make reasonable inquiry into the financial standing of those making the overdrafts, and those whose paper was discounted, and failed to exercise the care and discretion which an ordinarily prudent man would exercise in his own business. (Pryse *v.* Farmers' Bank, Ky., 33 S. W., 532.)

Liability for making excessive loans.

4. If a cashier, without authority from the directors so to do, makes a loan in excess of one-tenth of the capital of the association, he will be liable, in case of loss, for the amount of the excess. (Second National Bank of Oswego *v.* Burt 93, N. Y., 233.)

Concealment of defalcation, limitation.

5. Where the cashier of a bank conceals the defalcation of another officer the statute of limitations will not begin to run in favor of such cashier or his estate until such defalcation is disclosed to the directors or stockholders. (Vance *v.* Mottley, 21 S. W., 593; 92 Tenn., 310.)

Cashier's tort may be waived.

6. Though the act of the cashier which occasions the loss is a tort, the tort may be waived and an action for value maintained against him or his estate. (Vance *v.* Mottley, 92 Tenn., 310.)

LIABILITY UNDER STATE STATUTES.

Personal liability of officer under State statutes.

Arkansas.

1. Sand. & H. Dig. Ark., section 1337, requires the president and secretary of every corporation to annually make and file a certificate showing the condition of the affairs of the corporation in certain designated particulars either on the 1st day of January, in which case the certificate shall be filed on or before February 15 following, or on the 1st day of July, in which case it shall be filed on or before August 15 following. Section 1347 provides that if such officers shall neglect or refuse to file such certificate they shall be jointly and severally liable to an action founded on the statute for all debts of the corporation "contracted during the period of any such neglect or refusal." *Held*, that under such statute the officers had their

OFFICERS, CIVIL LIABILITY OF—Continued.

LIABILITY UNDER STATE STATUTES—continued.

election as to whether the certificate should relate to January 1 or July 1, but that it must be filed each year not later than August 15, and that if not so filed the officers were individually liable for any debt thereafter contracted by the corporation during the remainder of the year. (Continental Nat. Bank of Memphis, Tenn., *v.* Buford, 107 Fed. Rep., 188.)

2. A right of action to enforce such statutory liability accrues at once when the debt of the corporation is contracted, and continues for three years under the statute of limitations of the State; and the time for bringing the action can not be extended beyond such three years by extensions of the note of the corporation by which the debt is evidenced; the action being based upon the statute, and not upon the note. (Ib.)
3. A complaint in an action against the president of a corporation to enforce his individual liability under such statute must clearly state the date when the debt of the corporation was contracted and facts showing that at such time the officers were in default for having failed to file the certificate required by the statute for the then current year. (Ib.)

Colorado.

4. Mills's Annotated Statutes, section 2911, imposes a limitation within which actions based on fraud must be commenced. Section 2912 limits the time within which action based on the existence of a trust must be instituted. *Held*, that these sections should be read together—the former applying to frauds by those not bearing fiduciary relations to the party defrauded—the latter where trust relations exist; and hence an action by a stockholder of a bank to set aside a sale by it to its directors for fraud comes within the provisions of the latter section. (Morgan et al. *v.* King, 63 Pac. Rept., 416; 3 Banking Cases, 101.)

Oregon.

5. An action to charge directors with liability for a debt of the corporation, under a State statute, because of their having declared dividends when the corporation was insolvent, is one to recover a statutory penalty, which under the statute of Oregon (1 Hill's Ann. Laws Oreg., p. 136) must be brought within three years after the cause of action accrues. (Patterson *v.* Wade, 115 Fed. Rep., 770.)

ACTIONS TO ENFORCE LIABILITY.

METHOD OF ENFORCING LIABILITY.

Creditor may not sue after receiver appointed.

1. A creditor of an insolvent national bank that is in the hands of a receiver can not sue to enforce against officers and directors who have violated the banking laws the personal liability imposed by Revised Statutes, section 5239, as such liability is an asset belonging equally to all creditors, and must be enforced by the receiver. (Bailey *v.* Mosher, 63 Fed. Rep., 488.)

Actions against directors under sections 5234 and 5239.

2. Revised Statutes, sections 5234 and 5239, prescribing the method of enforcing the liability of the directors of national banks for violation of the banking law, are exclusive of other remedies, and a creditor of an insolvent bank, for which a receiver has been appointed, can not sue its directors for the purpose of making them personally liable for the mismanagement of the bank. (National Exchange Bank *v.* Peters et al., 44 Fed. Rep., 13.)
3. A suit by a receiver of an insolvent national bank against its officers and directors to compel restitution of funds unlawfully diverted by them is one to execute a trust, and involves an accounting as to trust funds, and hence is of equitable cognizance. (Cooper et al. v. Hill, 94 Fed. Rep., 582.)
4. A bank for which certain mill property was held in trust caused the same to be conveyed to a corporation, organized among its own officers and directors, with a view to loaning to such corporation money wherewith to repair and operate the mills and make them salable. The bank directors who subscribed for stock in the mill corporation had a secret agreement with the bank that, after a sale of the property was effected, the proceeds should be first applied to repay the amount of their subscriptions. The money was loaned accordingly, the bank taking the mill company's notes,

OFFICERS, CIVIL LIABILITY OF—Continued.

ACTIONS TO ENFORCE LIABILITY—Continued.

METHOD OF ENFORCING LIABILITY—continued.

and discounting them with innocent third parties. No sale was effected, and the bank and mill company failed, and all their property went into the hands of the bank's receiver. Thereafter the mill company gave to such subscribers its own notes, secured by mortgage, for the amounts paid on the stock, and the notes were then transferred to alleged innocent purchasers. *Held*, that these notes were without consideration, that this was a futile attempt to divert the property of an insolvent corporation from its creditors to its stockholders, and that the proceeds of the receiver's sale of the mill property must be equally distributed among the holders of the notes given by it to the bank for the borrowed money, the receiver taking for the bank's creditors the proportion applicable to such of the notes as were retained by the bank. (Ib.)

5. An action against the directors of a national bank under the provisions of Revised Statutes, section 5239, can be maintained only by a receiver of the bank; and an action by a private individual against such directors for damages arising from the making of false reports or other violations of the national banking act can only be maintained as an action at the common law in the nature of an action of deceit. (Gerner *v.* Thompson et al., 74 Fed. Rep., 125.)

CONDITION PRECEDENT TO ENFORCEMENT OF LIABILITY.

Directors may be sued before charter forfeited.

1. The forfeiture of the bank charter in a suit brought by the Comptroller of the Currency is not a condition precedent to the maintenance of a suit against its directors, under Revised Statutes, sections 5200, 5239, for excessive loans. (Cockrill *v.* Cooper et al., 86 Fed. Rep., 7.)
2. The right to maintain an action under Revised Statutes, section 5239, to recover from a bank director the damages sustained by his bank in consequence of excessive loans made by him while serving in the capacity of director, is not affected by the fact that the Comptroller has or has not procured a forfeiture of the bank's charter. (Stephens *v.* Overstolz, 43 Fed. Rep., 771.)

CONTRA.

Forfeiture prerequisite to actions under section 5239.

3. It seems that to maintain a suit by the receiver of a national bank to enforce the liability of its directors, arising under the provisions of Revised Statutes, section 5239, it must appear that a forfeiture of the charter of the bank has been adjudged by a court of the United States, at the suit of the Comptroller of the Currency as provided in that section. (Welles *v.* Graves, 41 Fed. Rep., 459, reaffirmed. Hayden *v.* Thompson, 17 C. C. A., 592; 71 Fed. Rep., 60, distinguished. Stephens *v.* Overstolz, 43 Fed. Rep., 771, disapproved. Gerner *v.* Thomson et al., 74 Fed. Rep., 125.)

ACTION AT LAW OR IN EQUITY.

In equity, actions under sections 5200, 5204, and 5239.

1. The personal liability of directors of a national bank for violation of Revised Statutes, section 5204, by declaring dividends in excess of net profits, and of section 5200, for loaning to separate persons, firms, or corporations amounts exceeding one-tenth of the capital stock, can not be enforced in an action at law. (Welles *v.* Graves et al., 41 Fed. Rep., 459.)
2. A court of equity has jurisdiction of a suit against the directors of a national bank for excessive loans, under Revised Statutes, sections 5200, 5239, where the suit is against a large number of directors whose terms of service were not identical, where the excessive loans were inaugurated by one set of directors and continued, renewed, or enlarged by another, and where the directors were also charged with a violation of Revised Statutes, section 5204, in declaring dividends. (Cockrill *v.* Cooper et al., 86 Fed. Rep., 7.)

At law, actions by receiver against director.

3. An action by a receiver of a bank whose charter has been forfeited under above statute against a director is properly brought at law, there being

OFFICERS, CIVIL LIABILITY OF—Continued.

ACTIONS TO ENFORCE LIABILITY—Continued.

ACTION AT LAW OR IN EQUITY—continued.

no necessity for invoking the aid of a court of chancery, either because of the nature of the issues involved or to avoid a multiplicity of actions. (Stephens *v.* Overstolz, 43 Fed. Rep., 771.)

4. In such action plaintiff may state the aggregate amount of the excessive loans made to each party and the damage resulting therefrom in each case, accompanying each allegation with an exhibit showing the dates and amounts of the several loans that go to make up the aggregate sum stated in the petition, and is not compelled to declare in a separate count for each loan made. (Ib.)

Nature of action under section 5239, Revised Statutes.

5. The right of action against the directors of a national bank, for violation of the provisions of the national banking act, given by Revised Statutes, section 5239, is for a tort, and comes within the common-law definition of actions on the case. (Cockrill *v.* Butler et al., 78 Fed. Rep., 679.)

Limitations.

6. If the personal liability imposed by Revised Statutes, section 5239, upon directors for violation of the provisions of the banking act in favor of anyone injured thereby can be enforced without reference to whether the charter has been forfeited or not, it is not a penalty within the meaning of section 1047, limiting actions for penalties to five years. (Welles *v.* Graves et al., 41 Fed. Rep., 459.)

ACTIONS BY BANK AGAINST FORMER OFFICERS.

Action against former officers for excessive loan.

1. A suit by a national bank against its former managing officers to charge them with losses sustained by reason of their having made loans to one individual in excess of 10 per cent of the capital stock, and other loans without personal security, in violation of the national banking statutes, the right of recovery being claimed under Revised Statutes, section 5239, is one arising under the laws of the United States. (National Bank of Commerce of Tacoma, Wash., *v.* Wade et al., 84 Fed. Rep., 10.)
2. A national bank may maintain a suit against its directors to enforce their liability under Revised Statutes, section 5239, for losses resulting from a violation of the statutory requirements in conducting the business of the bank. A suit by the Comptroller for dissolution of the association and an adjudication of such violations is not a condition precedent to the enforcement of such liability. (Ib.)
3. A suit by a national bank against its former officers and directors under Revised Statutes, section 5239, to recover for losses resulting from their mismanagement in violation of the provisions of the national banking law, is cognizable in equity, where the transactions involved are complicated, and the conversion of securities into money is required before the extent of the liability can be ascertained, and when, therefore, the remedy at law is not complete or adequate. (Ib.)
4. The fact that a suit by the Comptroller for the forfeiture of the charter of a national bank for violations of the banking statutes is barred by limitation does not operate to bar a suit by the bank against its officers and directors, under Revised Statutes, section 5239, to charge them with losses resulting from such violations. (Ib.)
5. The statute does not commence to run against a suit by a national bank against its managing officers to enforce their liability under Revised Statutes, section 5239, for losses resulting from acts in violation of the national banking law, until such officers have surrendered control of the bank to their successors. (Ib.)

ACTIONS BY SHAREHOLDERS.

Shareholder's remedy, when equitable.

1. A stockholder in a national bank can not maintain an action at law against the officers and directors thereof to recover damages for willful waste of the assets, whereby the value of his shares was decreased and he became liable to an assessment thereon. His remedy must be sought in equity. (Hirsh *v.* Jones et al., 56 Fed. Rep., 137.)

OFFICERS, CIVIL LIABILITY OF—Continued.

ACTIONS TO ENFORCE LIABILITY—Continued.

ACTIONS BY SHAREHOLDERS—continued.

When shareholder can sue.

2. But where the receiver refuses to bring an action against negligent directors to recover the amount which the shareholders have been compelled to contribute to pay the debts of the association, an action against such directors may be brought by a shareholder on behalf of himself and the other shareholders. (Nelson *v.* Burroughs, 9 Abb. N. C., 280; Brinckerhoof *v.* Bostwick, 88 N. Y., 52; Wallace *v.* Lincoln Savings Bank, 89 Tenn., 630; Ackerman *v.* Halsey, 37 N. J. Eq., 356.)
3. 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. (Zinn *v.* Baxter et al., 4 Banking Cases, 74.)
4. In such case a shareholder can not 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. (Ib.)
5. One who has been a shareholder in a national bank, but has parted with his stock, can not maintain such action against the directors before the dissolution of the bank by the proper proceedings in a Federal court. Whether he can do so after such dissolution is not involved in this case, and is not hereby decided. (Ib.)
6. Stockholders have no standing in court to interfere for the protection of their company until the board of directors of the company have neglected or refused an application to take the proper steps to protect the interests of the company. (Hobbs *v.* Western National Bank, 8 Weekly Notes of Cases, 131; 2 N. B. C., 187.)
7. Where one of the directors of a national bank charged with negligence in the management of its affairs, which is alleged to have resulted in its insolvency, is its receiver, a shareholder may maintain a suit against the directors to have them decreed to pay the amount lost by such negligence; and the refusal of such receiver to bring the suit in behalf of the bank is not a prerequisite to the filing of the bill. (Flynn *v.* Third Nat. Bank et al., 2 Banking Cases, 212.)

Action by one shareholder for all.

8. And when the receiver is a director and one of the parties charged with misconduct and against whom a remedy is sought, the action may be brought by a shareholder on behalf of himself and the other shareholders. (Brinckerhoff *v.* Bostwick, 88 N. Y., 52; Richmond *v.* Irons, 121 U. S., 27.)

When intent to impair sufficiently charged.

9. A charge that if the defendant "either embezzled or willfully misapplied" the moneys and credits of the bank, "whereby, as a necessary, natural, or legitimate consequence, its capital was reduced, or placed beyond the control of the directors, or its ability to meet its engagements or obligations, or to continue in business, was lessened or destroyed, the intent to injure or defraud the bank may be presumed," is correct. (Agnew *v.* United States, 165 U. S., 136.)

Limitation of action against director for impairment.

10. An action by stockholders of a national bank against directors to recover for negligence which resulted in a loss of the bank's capital may be brought at any time within ten years. (Hanna *v.* People's Nat. Bank, 71 N. Y. S., 1076; 35 Misc. Rep., 517.)

Actions by stockholders against directors, injunction.

11. The circuit court has jurisdiction, at the suit of a stockholder, to enjoin the officers of a national bank from any misapplication of its funds which might result from any act not warranted by its charter, or which would amount to a breach of trust. (Shoemaker *v.* The National Mechanics' Bank, 1 N. B. C., 169.)

OFFICERS, CIVIL LIABILITY OF—Continued.

ACTIONS TO ENFORCE LIABILITY—Continued.

ACTIONS BY SHAREHOLDERS—continued.

Where shareholder can sue.

12. A stockholder of an insolvent national bank may bring a suit in a State court, in behalf of the bank and himself, as a representative stockholder, against the directors, to recover money alleged to have been lost through their negligence and breach of trust, when the bank's officers, the receiver, and the Comptroller of the Currency have all refused to bring such a suit. (Ex parte Chetwood, 165 U. S., 443.)
13. The State courts have jurisdiction of an action brought by a shareholder on behalf of himself and other shareholders to recover of the directors of an insolvent association damages for injuries resulting from their negligence and misconduct. (Brinckerhoff *v.* Bostwick, 88 N. Y., 52.)

When shareholder can not sue.

14. A shareholder of a national banking association can not maintain an action against the directors to recover damages sustained for neglect and mismanagement of the affairs of the association whereby it became insolvent and its stock was rendered worthless. Such an action can be brought only by the corporation itself. (Conway *v.* Halsey, 15 Vroom, 462; Howe *v.* Barney, 45 Fed. Rep., 668.)

Stockholder may not sue after receiver appointed.

15. A stockholder in an insolvent national bank for which a receiver has been appointed can not sue its directors to make them personally liable for the mismanagement of the bank, as the right of action is in the receiver and not in the individual stockholder. (Howe *v.* Barney et al., 45 Fed. Rep., 668.)

RECEIVER'S SUIT AGAINST DIRECTORS.

Receiver's suit against directors; action; practice.

1. A bill brought to charge the directors of an insolvent national bank with the amount of losses caused by the bank's failure alleged that one of the defendants sold and transferred his stock on the day named, but the evidence showed that defendant had not paid anything for the stock, but delivered it to a messenger of another one of the defendants, from whom he had agreed to purchase it, and that such defendant then sold and indorsed the stock to a third party, as it was agreed he might do if he so desired. Plaintiff moved to amend the bill to conform to the proofs and make it allege that the transfer was merely formal. *Held*, unnecessary. (Movius, Receiver, *v.* Lee et al., 30 Fed. Rep., 298.)
2. A receiver of an insolvent national bank, in his own name or in the name of a bank, may enforce against the directors, for the benefit of the stockholders, depositors, and other creditors of the bank, any right or claim resting upon the nonperformance or negligent performance of their duties that the bank itself could have enforced. (Ib.)

Receiver may sue directors for fraud.

3. A receiver of an insolvent national bank has a right to maintain a suit in his own name against directors to charge them for losses that may have been sustained by the corporation and its creditors through their wrongful or fraudulent acts. (Cockrill *v.* Abeles et al., 86 Fed. Rep., 505.)

Receiver may sue director for gross negligence.

4. An action may be brought by a receiver of a national bank against its directors to recover damages sustained by their gross negligence. (Brinckerhoff *v.* Bostwick, 88 N. Y., 52; 3 N. B. C., 591.)
5. If the receiver is one of the directors, such action may be maintained by the stockholders, or, when they are numerous, by one or more in behalf of all. (Ib.)
6. It is not necessary to allege in the complaint a direction from the Comptroller, or a demand upon him and a refusal, to direct the receiver to bring the action, or a refusal of the receiver to sue. (Ib.)
7. Such action may be brought in a State court. (Ib.)
8. The bank and the receiver, as such, are necessary parties defendant to such an action. (Ib.)

OFFICERS, CIVIL LIABILITY OF—Continued.

ACTIONS TO ENFORCE LIABILITY—Continued.

RECEIVER'S SUIT AGAINST DIRECTORS—continued.

9. A receiver of a national bank may sue the directors to hold them responsible for the malfeasance of the managing officer when it appears that they were so negligent as to make practically no examination of its books or affairs, and to hold meetings only at rare intervals, and then to limit their business almost wholly to the election of directors and the declaration of dividends. In such case their liability for losses should begin at a time when they ceased to discharge the duty of giving proper supervision to the conduct of the bank's affairs. In the circumstances of the present case they were held liable from the time when, by reason of the failure to earn dividends for more than a year, their attention should have been drawn to the necessity of making a thorough examination. (Ib.)

OFFICERS, SET-OFF AGAINST LIABILITY.

1. Where the vice-president and attorney of an insolvent bank was indebted to it on notes secured by mortgage, he was estopped to set up claims arising from a liability accruing against him as surety on an attachment bond, and for money which he borrowed on his personal credit and gave to the bank's cashier, as a set-off against his liability on the debt due the bank; and hence he was not entitled to maintain a bill to restrain the receiver of the bank from foreclosing the mortgage. (Chapman et al. *v.* Cutler, 3 Banking Cases, 280.)

SURVIVAL OF ACTIONS.

Survival of actions against director.

1. An act of Congress imposing a legal liability on the directors of a national bank for certain things which they may do which shall result in an injury to the bank, its stockholders, or creditors, and making them liable for the amount of the damage, is a remedial and not a penal statute, and therefore an action under it survives against the estate of a director. (Stephens *v.* Overstolz, 43 Fed. Rep., 465.)
2. Where a bank director makes a wrongful loan of money from which loss occurs, it is no defense to an action by the receiver of the bank against the director's estate that the insolvency of the person to whom the loan was made was not discovered until after the death of the director and the appointment of the receiver. (Ib.)
3. Whether a suit against a director for negligent performance of his duties, as required by the statutes of the United States and the by-laws of the association, will survive against the executor or administrator, depends upon State laws. (Witters *v.* Foster, 26 Fed. Rep., 737.)
4. Such action is not prescribed by the limitation of one year in Louisiana. (Case *v.* Bank, 100 U. S., 446.)

When action against, for negligence abates.

5. Under the laws of Vermont an action against a director of a national bank for the negligent performance of duty in not requiring a bond from the cashier, and otherwise mismanaging the affairs of the bank, abates by his death, and can not be revived against his administrator. (Witters, Receiver, etc., *v.* Foster, Administrator, etc., 26 Fed. Rep., 737.)

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GENERALLY.

Offenses under section 5209.

1. The first clause of section 5209 of the Revised Statutes provides for three distinct offenses: First, embezzlement; second, abstraction; and, third, willful misapplication of the moneys, funds, or credits of the bank by any president, director, cashier, teller, clerk, or agent of any association organized as a national banking association. (United States *v.* Lee, 12 Fed. Rep., 816.)

Not criminally liable for bad judgment.

2. Directors or the managing committee of a national bank may, in the honest exercise of official discretion, make loans or discounts for the actual or supposed benefit of the association, and, although the transaction may be injudicious and actually result in loss or damage to the bank, there is no criminal liability, so long as their acts are not in bad faith, for the purpose of personal gain or private advantage to the officials. (United States *v.* Harper, 33 Fed. Rep., 471.)

Liable if not acting in good faith.

3. The exercise of official discretion in good faith, without fraud, for the advantage or the supposed advantage of the association, is not punishable; but if official action be taken in bad faith, for personal advantage and with fraudulent intent, it is punishable. (United States *v.* Fish, 24 Fed. Rep., 585.)

4. A bank president, not acting in good faith, has no right to permit overdrafts when he does not believe, and has no reasonable ground to believe, that the moneys can be repaid; and, if coupled with such wrongful act, the proof establishes that he intended by the transaction to injure and defraud the bank, the wrongful act becomes a crime. (Coffin *v.* United States, 162 U. S., 664.)

What held to be not a violation of section 5209.

5. It is not a conspiracy against United States, under section 5540, Revised Statutes, nor a willful misapplication of money of bank, under section 5209, for

OFFICERS, CRIMINAL LIABILITY OF—Continued.

GENERALLY—continued.

president and director of bank to cause shares of its stock to be purchased with its money and held on trust. (United States *v.* Britton, 108 U. S., 192.)

6. It is not a willful misapplication of bank money by the president, under section 5209, for him to procure the discount by bank for his own benefit of an unsecured note on which both maker and indorser are insolvent to his knowledge. (Ib., 193.)
7. Nor is president liable for a criminal violation of that section solely by reason of permitting a depositor who is largely indebted to bank to withdraw his deposits without first paying such indebtedness. (Ib.)
8. The procuring by two or more directors of the declaration of a dividend at a time when there are no net profits to pay it is not a willful misappropriation of money of bank within section 5204, Revised Statutes. (Ib., 199.)
9. Purchase of stock in violation of section 5201, Revised Statutes, made with intent to defraud, and by officers named in section 5209, is not punishable under latter section. (United States *v.* Britton, 107 U. S., 655.)
10. The president of a national bank can not be convicted, under Revised Statutes, section 5209, of the crime of making false entries in reports made by such bank to the Comptroller upon evidence that he signed and verified reports containing false entries where it is also shown that such entries were not made by him or by his direction. (United States *v.* Booker, 98 Fed. Rep., 291.)

What held to be not a violation of section 5430.

11. Bills issued by a bank for circulation are not obligations or securities "engraved and printed after the similitude of an obligation and security issued under the authority of the United States," within the meaning of the Revised Statutes, section 5430, since they do not purport to be obligations or securities of the United States, and an indictment for a violation of said section does not charge an offense where it shows that the instruments referred to are such bank bills. (United States *v.* Conners, 111 Fed. Rep., 734.)

EMBEZZLEMENT.

What constitutes embezzlement.

1. To constitute embezzlement by an officer of funds of a national bank, within the meaning of Revised Statutes, section 5209, with intent to defraud the bank, there must be an unlawful conversion by the officer to his own use of funds intrusted to him, with intent to injure or defraud the bank, while abstraction or misapplication consists of the conversion, with a like intent, of funds not especially intrusted to his care. (Ib.; U. S. *v.* Youtsey, C. C., 91 Fed. Rep., 864.)
2. The word "embezzle," as found in the United States Revised Statutes, is used to describe a crime which a person has an opportunity to commit by reason of some office or employment, and which may include some breach of confidence or trust. (United States *v.* Conant, 9 Cent. L. J., 129; 2 N. B. C., 148.)
3. Where the president, charged as a trustee with the administration of the funds of the bank in his hands, converts them to his own use without authority for so doing, he embezzles and abstracts them within the meaning of section 5209, Revised Statutes. (In the matter of Van Campen, 2 Ben., 419.)

ABSTRACTION OF FUNDS.

What constitutes willful abstraction.

1. To constitute the offense of willful abstraction by an officer, defined by the statute, it is necessary that the money or funds of the association should be withdrawn by the officer or by his direction; that such taking or withdrawing should be without the knowledge or consent of the bank, or of its board of directors; that the money or funds so taken or withdrawn should be converted to the officer's own use or for the benefit and advantage of some person other than the association, and that this should be done with intent to injure and defraud the association. (United States *v.* Harper, 33 Fed. Rep., 471.)

OFFICERS, CRIMINAL LIABILITY OF—Continued.

WILLFUL MISAPPLICATION OF FUNDS.

What constitutes willful misapplication of funds.

1. It was the intention of Congress to make criminal the misapplication and conversion of the funds of national banking associations without regard to whether or not the party so misapplying received any of the funds or other advantage, directly or indirectly. (United States *v.* Lee, 12 Fed. Rep., 816.)
2. If it appears that the funds of the banking association have been abstracted or willfully misapplied by defendant, he is precluded from denying that it was done with unlawful intent. (Ib.)
3. It is not necessary that the officer should personally misapply the funds of the association. He will be guilty as a principal offender though he merely procures or causes the misapplication. (United States *v.* Fish, 24 Fed. Rep., 485.)
4. A loan in bad faith, with intent to defraud the association, is a willful misapplication within the meaning of the statute. (Ib.)
5. If, with intent to defraud the association, an officer allows a firm in which he is a member to overdraw its account, he will be guilty of misapplying the funds of the association. (In the matter of Van Campen, 2 Ben., 419.)
6. To constitute the offense of a willful misapplication of the moneys, funds, or credits of the association within section 5209, Revised Statutes, it is not necessary that the person charged with the offense should have been previously in the actual possession of such moneys, funds, and credits under or by virtue of any trust, duty, or employment committed to him. Nor is it necessary to the commission of this offense that the officer making the willful misapplication should derive any personal benefit therefrom. When the funds or assets of the bank are unlawfully taken from its possession, and afterwards willfully misapplied by converting them to the use of any person other than the bank, with intent to injure and defraud, the offense as described in the statute is committed. (United States *v.* Harper, 33 Fed. Rep., 471.)
7. This criminal act may be done directly and personally, or it may be done indirectly through the agency of another. If the officer charged with it has such control, direction, and power of management, by virtue of his relation to the bank, as to direct an application of its funds in such manner and under such circumstances as to constitute the offense of willful misapplication, and actually makes such direction or causes such misapplication to be made, he is equally as guilty as if it was done by his own hands. (Ib.)
8. An indictment under Revised Statutes, section 5209, against officers of a national bank and a depositor, charged willful misapplication of the funds of the bank, with intent to injure and defraud the bank. On the trial it appeared that the depositor made and deposited fictitious checks, which were credited to his account. *Held*, that it was necessary to show that some portion of the funds were withdrawn from the possession or control of the bank, or a conversion in some form was made thereof, so that the bank would be deprived of the benefit thereof. (Dow et al. *v.* United States, 82 Fed. Rep., 904.)
9. The mere fact of payment by the officers of a national bank of a check which creates an overdraft does not necessarily constitute a fraudulent misapplication of the funds of the bank. (Ib.)
10. Misapplication of assets of national bank by agent appointed to assist in liquidation is an offense, within Revised Statutes, section 5209. (Jewett *v.* United States, 100 Fed. Rep., 832.)
11. President of national bank, appointed as agent to assist in liquidation, is liable to indictment for misapplication of assets as agent, under Revised Statutes, section 5209, though he is also a trustee for creditors. (Ib.)
12. President of national bank, appointed to close its affairs in liquidation, is an agent, within meaning of Revised Statutes, section 5209, punishing misapplication of assets of national bank. (Ib.)
13. Under indictment for misapplying assets of national bank, under Revised Statutes, section 5209, defendant may be convicted of misapplication of assets in his actual possession. (Ib.)
14. The willful misapplication of the funds of a national bank by an officer without the knowledge or consent of the bank, in violation of Revised Statutes, section 5209, is not changed, as to its criminal character, by the fact that the act subsequently became known to the officers of the bank, and that

OFFICERS, CRIMINAL LIABILITY OF—Continued.

WILLFUL MISAPPLICATION OF FUNDS—continued.

they impliedly consented thereto by taking no action in regard to it. (Rieger *v.* United States, 107 Fed. Rep., 916.)

15. To constitute the offense of willful misappropriation of the funds of a national bank, under Revised Statutes, section 5209, it is not essential that the money should be actually withdrawn from the bank, but the offense may be consummated by giving fraudulent credits and the transfer of the same in the usual way by means of checks. An indictment for such offense, alleged to have been committed by discounting a certain note, is sustained by proof that defendant, as president of the bank, without the knowledge or consent of the directors, discounted such note, which he knew to be worthless and insufficiently secured, crediting the proceeds on the books of the bank to the maker, subject to his check; that the maker drew a check for the amount in favor of a third person, who indorsed the same to defendant; and that defendant by means of such check paid a note held by the bank for which he was himself liable. (Ib.)

FALSE ENTRIES.

On books of bank.

1. Any entry on the books of the bank which is intentionally made to represent what is not true or what does not exist, with intent either to deceive its officers or defraud the association, is a false entry within the meaning of the statute. (United States *v.* Harper, 33 Fed. Rep., 471.)
2. It may be made personally or by direction. (Ib.)
3. The erasure of figures already written in the books of a national bank and the substitution of other figures which falsify the state of the account constitute a "false entry" within the meaning of section 5209, Revised Statutes, by which it is declared to be a misdemeanor to make any "false entry in any book, report, or statement of the association, with intent to injure or defraud," etc. (United States *v.* Crecelius, 34 Fed. Rep., 30.)
4. A conviction can not be had under section 5209 where it appears that the officers alleged to have been deceived were accomplices in the speculation, to hide which the false entries were made. (United States *v.* Means et al., 42 Fed. Rep., 598.)
5. If an overdraft is made and allowed under circumstances justifying it, or even under circumstances making it a fraud upon the bank, the entry of the transaction just as it occurred on the books of the bank is not a false entry, under section 5209, Revised Statutes. (Dow et al. *v.* United States, 82 Fed. Rep., 904.)
6. Where a transaction by a national-bank officer with intent to defraud is entered on a deposit slip, entry of the contents of such slip upon the books of the bank by him, or by his direction, is making a "false entry" within Revised Statutes, section 5209. (Agnew *v.* United States, 165 U. S., 36.)
7. In a prosecution of an officer for making false entries in the books of a national bank and in the report made to the Comptroller, with intent to deceive the bank's directors and any agent of the Comptroller, proof that the entries made were false, and known to be so by defendant; that they were made in the books, and afterwards carried into a report made by the bank to the Comptroller, and were calculated to deceive the agent of the Comptroller, raises a presumption that such was the intention in making them, though such presumption is not conclusive. (United States *v.* Youtsey, C. C., 91 Fed. Rep., 864.)
8. Under the provisions of Revised Statutes, section 5209, making it a crime for an officer, clerk, or agent of a national bank to make any false entry in any book, report, or statement of the association, with intent to defraud or to deceive any officer of the bank, or any agent appointed to examine the affairs of the bank, an officer is chargeable for a false entry made by a clerk under his direction, the same as though he had made it in person. (Ib.)
9. Where defendant, as cashier of a national bank, discounted certain notes, credited the proceeds to the makers, procured the credit to be transferred to himself, and with it paid certain other notes then held by the bank, thus effecting a substitution of securities, the fact that he knew the makers of the notes taken up to be solvent, and the makers of the new notes to be insolvent, and the collateral security deposited therewith to be insufficient in value to pay them, raises a presumption that he intended by the transaction to injure or defraud the bank, though such presumption is not conclusive. (Ib.)

OFFICERS, CRIMINAL LIABILITY OF—Continued.

FALSE ENTRIES—continued.

In reports to Comptroller.

10. A report of condition of a national bank, whether called for by the Comptroller of the Currency or not, which is a report in the usual form made by an officer of the bank in his official capacity, if it contains a false entry made with intent to deceive, is within Revised Statutes, section 5209, which declares such false entries to be a misdemeanor. (United States *v.* Hughitt, 45 Fed. Rep., 47.)
11. The fact that a depositor in a national bank has given the bank an "overdraft note," which has not in fact been discounted, does not warrant the bank in reporting an overdraft by such depositor under the head of "loans and discounts." (Bacon *v.* United States (C. C. A.), 97 Fed. Rep., 35.)
12. To constitute the offense of making a false report of the condition of a national bank, within Revised Statutes, section 5209, it is not necessary that such report, when made by an officer of the bank to the Comptroller, should have been made in response to a call or request of the Comptroller. (Ib.)
13. A "false entry" in a report by a national-bank officer or a director to Comptroller of the Currency within the meaning of section 5209 is not merely an incorrect entry made through inadvertent negligence or mistake, but is an entry known to the maker to be untrue and incorrect and by him intentionally entered while so knowing its false and untrue character. (United States *v.* Graves, 53 Fed. Rep., 634.)
14. It is not necessary to complete the offense of making a "false entry" in a report to the Comptroller of the Currency of the condition of a national bank, with intent to deceive or defraud, that any person shall have been in fact actually deceived or defrauded, for the making of such a "false entry" with the intent to deceive or defraud is sufficient. (Ib.)
15. Under section 5209 of the national-bank act it is an indictable offense to make a false entry in a report to the Comptroller of the Currency, or to aid and abet the making of such an entry. (United States *v.* French et al., 57 Fed. Rep., 382.)
16. The assistant cashier of a bank is indictable under Revised Statutes, section 5209, for making a false entry in a report to the Comptroller, although he is not one of the officers authorized by section 5211 to make such a report; for he may be regarded as within the category of "clerk or agent," within the terms of section 5209. (Cochran *v.* United States, 15 S. Ct., 628.)

In statements to examiner.

17. If money is left with a national bank in a sack, with the express understanding that it is not to be mingled with the bank's funds, but the identical bills or coins are to be returned in the same condition, and this is done to make a showing of money to a bank examiner, as if it were the money of the bank, then the entry thereof on the books of the bank as a deposit is a false entry. (United States *v.* Peters, 87 Fed. Rep., 984.)

In due course of business.

18. It is not a necessary ingredient of the offense of making a false entry in a report, under Revised Statutes, section 5209, that the report shall be one of those mentioned in sections 5211, 5212, or one which the bank is bound by law to make. It is sufficient if the report is one made in due course of business. United States *v.* Potter, 56 Fed. Rep., 83, disapproved. (United States *v.* Booker, 80 Fed. Rep., 376.)

Principal and accessories.

19. Where false entries are made by a clerk at the direction of the president, the latter is a principal. (In the matter of Van Campen, 2 Ben., 419; United States *v.* Fish, 24 Fed. Rep., 585.)
20. The president and assistant cashier of a national bank are indictable as principals, under Revised Statutes, section 5209, for making a false entry in a report, although neither of them actually signed or attested the report. (Cochran *v.* United States, 15 S. Ct., 628.)
21. Any persons not officers of a national bank may be liable as aiders and abettors of the president in the violation of the statute as to false entries. (Coffin *v.* United States, 156 U. S., 432.)

What is not a false entry under section 5209.

22. Where false entries were made by a bookkeeper in a statement requested by a national-bank examiner, purporting to give the balance due to depositors, which statement it was the duty of the examiner to make and not

OFFICERS, CRIMINAL LIABILITY OF—Continued.

FALSE ENTRIES—continued.

the bookkeeper, an indictment for making "false entries in a statement of the association" will not be sustained. (United States *v.* Ege, 49 Fed. Rep., 852.)

23. It is not a "false entry" to enter under heading of "Loans and discounts" items which, on books of the bank and for convenience of its officers, have been temporarily withdrawn from that heading, and which are, from day to day, carried on the books of the bank under heading of "Suspended loans" while awaiting action of directors as to same being withdrawn from character of loans and entered up as a loss on profit and loss account. (United States *v.* Graves, 53 Fed. Rep., 634.)

Limitations.

24. The provisions of section 1024, Revised Statutes, United States, relating to limitations of actions, apply to the offense of making false entries in books of national banks. (United States *v.* Folsom, 38 Pac. R., 70.)

AIDERS AND ABETTORS.

Persons who are not officers indictable under section 5209.

1. Revised Statutes, section 5209, relating to national banks, provides that officers or agents thereof who willfully misapply any of its moneys, or who make any false entry or reports with intent to injure or defraud it, or to deceive any officer of a bank, or any agent appointed to examine its affairs, and "every person" who, with like intent, aids or abets any officer or agent in any violation of the section, shall be guilty, etc. *Held*, that persons not officers or agents of a national bank may be aiders and abettors of the president of the bank in violation of such statute. (Coffin *v.* United States, 15 S. Ct., 394.)
2. One who has an interest in a company, for the benefit of which the president of a national bank criminally misapplies its funds, may be guilty as an aider and abettor in such misapplication, although the president has no interest in or relation to him or to said company, and although he has no interest in the bank, or with the president thereof, of any kind. (State *v.* Teahan, 50 Conn., 92, distinguished; Coffin *v.* United States, 16 S. Ct., 943.)
3. It is not necessary to the guilt of aiders and abettors who are not officers of the bank that they should have a common purpose with the principal to subserve joint interests with him by the misapplication of the bank's funds. (Ib.)
4. A depositor may knowingly overdraw his account, and be innocent of any unlawful purpose; but if he does so for considerable amounts, without the knowledge and consent of the proper officials, and with a fraudulent intent that the moneys of the bank shall be applied to their payment by the teller without the knowledge or consent of the proper officials, he is guilty. (United States *v.* Kenney, C. C., 90 Fed. Rep., 257.)
5. An intent to injure or defraud a national bank, within the meaning of Revised Statutes, section 5209, does not necessarily involve malice or ill will toward the bank. It is sufficient that the unlawful intent is such as, if carried into execution, will necessarily or naturally injure or defraud the bank. (Ib.)
6. If, at the time defendant drew checks upon a national bank, he knew or had reason to believe that they were to be fraudulently paid by the teller out of the funds of the bank, and not from any funds to which defendant could legitimately resort, he had a guilty intent; and it is immaterial that he intended finally to recompense the bank, through successful operations in stocks or otherwise. (Ib.)
7. If there was a fraudulent understanding between defendant and the paying teller that checks drawn by defendant in favor of a firm of stockbrokers were to be paid out of funds of the bank, when defendant had no funds or only insufficient funds to his credit, and that such debts were not to be charged in his account, but were to be fraudulently concealed until he should make deposits sufficient to meet them, defendant had a guilty intent to injure or defraud the bank. (Ib.)

Death of principal before indictment no obstacle.

8. The death of the principal before indictment is no obstacle to the prosecution and punishment of one charged with aiding and abetting an officer, clerk, or agent of a national bank to abstract, misapply, or embezzle the funds thereof, in violation of Revised Statutes, section 5209, which makes such offense a misdemeanor. (Gallot *v.* United States, 87 Fed. Rep., 446.)

OFFICERS, CRIMINAL LIABILITY OF—Continued.

WRONGFUL CERTIFICATION OF CHECK.

1. In order to convict a national-bank officer of wrongfully certifying checks, it is not necessary to show that he had actual knowledge that the account against which the checks were drawn was not sufficient; it is enough if he willfully refrained from investigation in order to avoid knowledge. (Spurr *v.* United States, 87 Fed. Rep., 701.)

PROSECUTIONS.

INDICTMENT.

IN GENERAL.

Indictments for violations of section 5209.

1. Section 1025 of the Revised Statutes provides: "No indictment * * * shall be deemed insufficient * * * in a matter of form only." *Held*, that anything that forms a part of the description of the crime is not a "matter of form." (United States *v.* Conant, 2 N. B. C., 148.)
2. Embezzlement, abstraction, and willful misapplication of the moneys, funds, etc., of a national bank, as described in Revised Statutes, section 5209, constitute three separate crimes or offenses, which, under Revised Statutes, section 1024, may be joined in one indictment, but must be stated in separate counts. (United States *v.* Cadwallader, 59 Fed. Rep., 677.)
3. An indictment against a defendant for the embezzlement and abstraction of the property of a national banking association is not demurrable because it charges the receipt of the property by him in different capacities, both as an officer and as an agent of the association. (United States *v.* Jewitt, 84 Fed. Rep., 142.)
4. An averment in an indictment against an officer and agent of a national banking association that the defendant "did steal, abstract, take, and carry away" property of the association does not charge two offenses. (Ib.)
5. An allegation that defendant, an officer and agent of a national banking association, did secretly, in a manner and by particulars to the jurors unknown, willfully, unlawfully, and fraudulently convert to his own use, and misapply, from said association to himself, certain funds, sufficiently charges the offense of "willful misapplication" of property, under Revised Statutes, section 5209. (Ib.)
6. Under Revised Statutes, section 5209, which makes it a criminal offense for an officer or agent of a national bank to do either of certain acts therein enumerated, "with intent in either case to injure or defraud the association," etc., such intent is an essential element of every offense therein specified, which must be charged in the indictment and proved. (McKnight *v.* United States, 111 Fed. Rep., 735.)
7. An indictment against its president for defrauding a national bank, described the bank as the "National Granite State Bank," "carrying on a national banking business at the city of Exeter." The evidence showed that the authorized name of the bank was the "National Granite State Bank of Exeter." *Held*, that the variance was immaterial. (Putnam *v.* United States, 162 U. S., 687.)

WHEN EVIDENCE GIVEN BY BANK OFFICER OR OTHER WITNESS BEFORE GRAND JURY MAY BE USED AS BASIS FOR HIS INDICTMENT.

Witnesses—appearance before grand jury—privilege.

1. Code of Criminal Procedure of New York, section 393, declaring that the defendant in all cases may testify as a witness in his own behalf, but his neglect or refusal to testify does not create any presumption against him, applies only to "defendants," or persons against whom a charge has been brought, and is not the same as the constitutional provision declaring that no person shall be compelled to testify against himself, which provision includes not only defendants, but all witnesses. (United States *v.* Kimball et al. (C. C.), 117 Fed. Rep., 156.)

Indictment—use of evidence.

2. Where an investigation before a grand jury is in progress for the purpose of ascertaining whether a crime has been committed, not based on any complaint or formal accusation, evidence given in such investigation by persons subsequently indicted is not used elsewhere, in violation of Revised

OFFICERS, CRIMINAL LIABILITY OF—Continued

PROSECUTIONS—Continued.

INDICTMENT—continued.

WHEN EVIDENCE GIVEN BY BANK OFFICER OR OTHER WITNESS BEFORE GRAND JURY MAY BE USED AS BASIS FOR HIS INDICTMENT—continued.

Statutes of the United States, section 860, declaring that any evidence voluntarily given by a witness can not be used against him in any criminal prosecution. (Ib.)

3. That a person subsequently indicted was subpœnaed before the grand jury and compelled to take the usual oath was not an infringement of his constitutional right not to testify against himself, he not being able to claim his constitutional privilege until he had been sworn as a witness. (Ib.)

Compulsion.

4. Where defendants were subpœnaed to appear before a grand jury and testify in an investigation concerning matters in which they were the principal actors, and before any complaint or accusation had been brought against them, and before appearing had time to consult counsel, and on appearing stated that they were desirous of an opportunity to testify, and made no claim of their constitutional privilege to refrain from testifying, they were not "compelled" to testify, within the constitutional prohibition declaring that no person shall be compelled to testify against himself, so as to invalidate an indictment subsequently found on evidence disclosed. (Ib.)
5. Where a witness, on appearing before a Federal grand jury in response to a subpœna, stated that he had been advised not to answer any questions in regard to the subject under investigation, on the ground that his answers might tend to incriminate him, and he was thereupon fully informed that he could not be so compelled to testify, and he continued to answer questions or not, according to his free will, he could not there after claim, on a motion to quash an indictment against him, that his constitutional privilege was violated. (Ib.)
6. An indictment should be quashed when it appears that defendant was compelled by subpœna to attend before the grand jury, and give material testimony, without knowing that his own conduct was under investigation. (U. S. *v.* Edgerton, 80 Fed. Rep., 374.)

EMBEZZLEMENT.

1. Where the facts averred in an indictment against an officer of a national bank for embezzlement show that defendant wrongfully used the bank's money in his care and under his control for the purpose of bribing certain city officials in his own interest it sufficiently avers an appropriation to his own use, and is not vitiated by further averments that there was an intent to wrongfully convert the money to the use of such officials, and that it was so converted. (McKnight *v.* U. S., 97 Fed. Rep., 208.)
2. An indictment under the national banking laws, which, following the words of the statute, charges the president of the bank with embezzling, abstracting, and misapplying moneys, funds, and credits of the bank at various times, need not specify how much was moneys, how much funds, and how much credits. (167 Breese *v.* United States, 106 U. S., 680.)
3. An averment in an indictment under Revised Statutes, section 5209, for embezzlement by an officer of a national bank, that the money embezzled was lawful legal-tender money of the United States, is surplusage and need not be proved. (Porter *v.* United States, C. C., 91 Fed. Rep., 494.)
4. An indictment on Revised Statutes, section 5209, is sufficient which avers that the defendant was president of the national banking association; that by virtue of his office he received and took into his possession certain bonds (described), the property of the association, and that, with intent to injure and defraud the association, he embezzled the bonds and converted them to his own use. (Claasen *v.* United States, 142 U. S., 140.)
5. In a criminal case a general judgment upon an indictment containing several counts and a verdict of guilty on each count can not be reversed on error if any count is good and is sufficient to support the judgment. (Ib.)

OFFICERS, CRIMINAL LIABILITY OF—Continued.

PROSECUTIONS—Continued.

INDICTMENT—continued.

ABSTRACTION OF FUNDS.

1. A form of indictment which sufficiently describes and identifies the crime of abstracting the funds of a national bank created by Revised Statutes, section 5209, sufficiently states the character and capacity of the bank. (U. S. *v.* Northway, 129 U. S., 327.)

WILLFUL MISAPPLICATION OF FUNDS.

1. An indictment against the president of a national bank alleging that he "unlawfully and willfully and with intent to injure and defraud the said association for the use, benefit, and advantage of himself did misapply certain of the money and funds of the association which he * * * then and there, with the intent aforesaid, paid and caused to be paid" to certain persons named, was bad for failure to allege the fact that made such payment unlawful or criminal. (United States *v.* Eno, 56 Fed. Rep., 218.)
2. It is not essential that such indictment should allege that the acts charged were done without the knowledge and assent of the directors of the association. (Ib.)
3. In indictment under Revised Statutes, section 5209, for willfully misapplying the funds of a national bank, it is not necessary to charge that the funds had been previously intrusted to defendant, since such act may be done by an officer or agent of the association without his having previously received the funds into his manual possession. (United States *v.* Northway, 129 U. S., 327.)
4. In indictment charging president of a bank with aiding and abetting its cashier in the misapplication of its funds, it is not necessary to aver that he then and there knew that the person so aided and abetted was the cashier. (Ib.)
5. An indictment for willfully misapplying funds of a national bank (Rev. Stat., sec. 5209), charging in general words fraudulent misapplication and intent to defraud the bank, and describing specifically funds misapplied and the manner of misapplication, need not negative every possible theory consistent with the honest purpose in the disposition of the funds specified. (Evans *v.* United States, 14 S. Ct., 934; ib., 939.)
6. Indictment charging one, as president, director, and agent of national bank, with willfully misapplying its assets, is not bad for duplicity. (Jewett *v.* United States (C. C. A.), 100 Fed. Rep., 832.)
7. Indictment for misapplying assets of national bank *held* not bad, for want of certainty, because it does not allege how funds were misapplied by defendant. (Ib.)
8. Indictment for misapplying assets of national banking association need not allege that association is carrying on a banking business. (Ib.)
9. The willful misapplication of the moneys and funds of the bank, which is made an offense by section 5209, means something different from the acts of official maladministration referred to in section 5239, and it must be a willful misapplication for the use or benefit of the party charged, or of some person or company, other than the association, with intent to injure and defraud the association, or some other body corporate, or some natural person, and it must be charged in the indictment that such misapplication was so made, and where the counts in an indictment charge the fraudulent purchase by the defendant, as president of a banking association, of certain shares of stock "in trust for the use of said association, and which shares of stock were not purchased as aforesaid in order to prevent loss upon any debts theretofore contracted with said association in good faith," they do not charge a criminal misapplication of funds, but a mere maladministration of the affairs of the bank. (United States *v.* Britton, 107 U. S., 655.)
10. An indictment under Revised Statutes, section 5209, for willfully misapplying the moneys, funds, and credits of a national bank of which defendant was president, as well as a director and agent, must supplement the allegation of willful misapplication by allegations showing how the misapplication was made, and that it was an unlawful one. (Batchelor *v.* United States, 15 S. Ct., 446.)

OFFICERS, CRIMINAL LIABILITY OF—Continued.

PROSECUTIONS—Continued.

INDICTMENT—continued.

WILLFUL MISAPPLICATION OF FUNDS—continued.

11. In an indictment under Revised Statutes, section 5209, charging an officer of a national banking association with the willful misapplication of certain moneys, funds, and credits of the bank by using the same to discount an unsecured note of a person known to be insolvent, such note does not constitute the subject-matter of the offense, and need not be set out in hæc verba. A description by giving the date and amount and the name of the maker, so as to advise the accused with reasonable certainty what note is intended, is sufficient. (Rieger *v.* United States, 107 Fed. Rep., 916.)
12. It is not a substantial defect in such an indictment to aver that the misapplication of the funds was without the knowledge "and" consent of the bank, its directors, etc., instead of using the disjunctive form. (Ib.)
13. An averment that defendant misapplied "certain moneys, funds, and credits" of the bank does not render the indictment bad for indefiniteness where it is followed by an explicit statement that the misapplication was committed by means of discounting a note, sufficiently described, which was known by him to be worthless. (Ib.)
14. An averment that such note was "made and drawn" by a person designated by his full first and surnames is supported by proof that it was made by such person, although it is not shown whether it was signed with his full first name or by his initials. (Ib.)
15. The indictment averred that the note was dated on the 8th day of December, 1894, and was due and payable "on the 11th day of April, A. D. 1894." The proof corresponded with the indictment as to date, but showed that the note was due on the 11th day of April, 1895. *Held*, that the mistake in the indictment was one so obvious that it could not have misled the accused to his prejudice, and that the variance was not fatal. The note not being the subject-matter of the offense, and the averment of the date of its maturity one which was immaterial and unnecessary to its identification, the allegation as to the day of maturity might be rejected as surplusage. (Ib.)
16. An averment in the indictment that the misapplication of funds by the accused was for the benefit of himself "and other persons to the grand jurors aforesaid unknown" did not entitle the defendant to have the question whether the grand jury did in fact know, or should have known, the names of such other persons, submitted to the jury for the purpose of establishing a variance, since the failure to state such names, even if they might have been stated, could not have been prejudicial to defendant. (Ib.)
17. Where an indictment, under Revised Statutes, section 5209, for a criminal misapplication of the funds of a national bank, fully describes the act constituting the alleged offense, so as to advise the accused of the particular transaction which is called in question, and the act is averred to have been done willfully and with intent to injure and defraud the bank, and without its knowledge or consent, it is sufficient to allege generally that it was done for the use, benefit, and advantage of the accused, or some company or person other than the bank, and a conversion of the fund or credit need not be averred. (Ib.)

FOR MAKING FALSE ENTRIES.

1. An indictment charging directors of a national banking association with making false entries in a report of condition to the Comptroller of the Currency can not be sustained under section 5209. (United States *v.* Potter, 56 Fed. Rep., 83.)
2. The use in an indictment, under section 5209, of the words "then and there," in alleging that the defendant was president or director of such bank and made alleged false entries, is not uncertain or repugnant merely because in one place they may refer to the whole of a day and in another to only one instant of the day. (Ib.)
3. The omission of the signs for dollars and cents in the recital of alleged false entries in reports and misnomer of reports are immaterial where reports are set out by their tenor in the indictment. (Ib.)
4. It is not necessary to allege specifically in such indictment that the reports were transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency or that they were published. (Ib.)

OFFICERS, CRIMINAL LIABILITY OF—Continued.

PROSECUTIONS—Continued.

INDICTMENT—continued.

FOR MAKING FALSE ENTRIES—continued.

5. When indictment alleges that the false entries indicated that there was then in the paying teller's department of the bank certain amount in gold, legal tenders, and gold certificates, when in fact such amount was not there, it is not necessary that it should further allege that such amount was not then in other departments of the bank. (United States *v.* Potter, 56 Fed. Rep., 97.)
6. In addition to the entries themselves, the indictment need set out the context only when it so modifies the entries as to be in presumption of law a part of them. (Ib.)
7. The fact that the note teller's and paying teller's books, in which the president is charged with making the false entries, are usually kept by those officers without interference by the president does not invalidate indictment thereon. (Ib.)
8. Counts charging false entries by the president in reports of condition of the bank, which allege that reports were made in conformity to the law, and then set them out by their tenor, are bad for their failure to allege specifically that the reports were verified and attested by the cashier. (Ib.)
9. Where the entry whose tenor is set forth contains the words "See schedule," it is not a valid objection to the indictment that these words are not explained. (United States *v.* French et al., 57 Fed. Rep., 382.)
10. It is sufficient if the indictment allege the substance of the reports in question without setting them out in full. (Ib.)
11. An allegation in an indictment under section 5209 that defendant "did make a certain false entry in a certain report of the association" will not be construed to mean that the entry was made after the report was completed and was, in fact, an alteration. (Ib.)
12. The preparation and completion of the report, the making of the false entry therein, its verification, attestation, and delivery to the Comptroller may be considered as simultaneous, and there is no repugnance in failing to allege that any or all of these things occurred in consecutive order. (Ib.)
13. Though the counts in an indictment under this section for aiding and abetting the cashier in making such false entries described defendant as "being then and there a director" of the bank in question, it can not be held that they charge him in aiding and abetting in his official capacity. (Ib.)
14. Counts in such indictment which charge defendants with procuring and counseling the false entry before the facts are valid, for such acts are covered by the clause of the section extending the penalty to anyone who "abets" an officer or agent in the acts prohibited. (Ib.)
15. Where an officer of a national bank is charged with several offenses, under Revised Statutes, section 5209, in making at different times false entries in the books, reports, or statements of the association, such offenses may be charged in different counts of the same indictment, as provided in Revised Statutes, section 1024, as "acts or transactions of the same class of crimes or offenses." (United States *v.* Berry (D. C.), 96 Fed. Rep., 842.)
16. If, in an indictment under Revised Statutes, section 5209, it is the purpose of the Government to charge the making of false entries in the books of the bank, because of the receiving and crediting of checks drawn thereon by parties who had no funds there, the indictment should set forth a description of the checks, with an averment of the reasons why they were to be deemed false or valueless. (Dow et al. *v.* United States, 82 Fed. Rep., 904.)
17. An indictment of the president of a national bank for causing a false entry to be made in the books of the bank *held* sufficient, in the absence of an application for a bill of particulars, although it did not specify the manner in which the defendant "caused" the entry to be made. (McKnight *v.* United States, 98 Fed. Rep., 208.)
18. An indictment under Revised Statutes, section 5209, for making a false entry in a report to the Comptroller need not allege that such report was made by the banking association, or that it was actually verified by the oath or affirmation of the president or cashier, or attested by the directors, as required by section 5211; but it is sufficient to aver that defendant made such false entry "in a certain report of the condition of the First National Bank, * * * made to the Comptroller of the Currency in accordance with the provisions" of Revised Statutes, section 5211. (Cochran *v.* United States, 15 S. Ct., 628.)

OFFICERS, CRIMINAL LIABILITY OF—Continued.

PROSECUTIONS—Continued.

INDICTMENT—continued.

FOR MAKING FALSE ENTRIES—continued.

19. Averments in an indictment that the defendant was appointed agent in liquidation for a national banking association, and accepted that office, are not inconsistent with further averments that he afterwards acted as president, clerk, and director of the association. (United States *v.* Jewitt, 84 Fed. Rep., 142.)
20. Where an officer of a national bank is charged with several offenses under Revised Statutes, section 5209, in making at different times false entries in the books, reports, or statements of the association, such offenses may be charged in different counts of the same indictment, as provided in Revised Statutes, section 1024, as "acts or transactions of the same class of crimes or offenses." (United States *v.* Berry et al., 96 Fed. Rep., 842.)
21. A count of an indictment charging one person with the commission of an offense as principal, and another as aiding and abetting its commission, is not open to the objection that it constitutes two separate counts, one against each defendant, because the formal closing, "contrary to the form of the statute," etc., is used at the close of each charge. The charges in such case are properly joined in one count, and the use of the formula at the close of the charge against the principal is surplusage, and will be disregarded. (Ib.)
22. A count of an indictment charging that defendant, as president of a national banking association, caused a false entry, which is set out, to be made in the books of the bank, purporting to show that a customer had deposited a certain sum to his general credit, when in fact, as defendant well knew, no such deposit had been made, is not insufficient, in the absence of an application for a bill of particulars, because it does not allege the manner in which defendant "causes" the entry to be made. (McKnight *v.* United States, 97 Fed. Rep., 208.)
23. In an indictment of an officer of a national bank, under section 5209, Revised Statutes, for making false entries in a book, report, or statement of such association, with an intent to injure and defraud the association, or deceive an agent appointed to examine the affairs of such association, it is not necessary to aver that the false entry was made "in an account of, and in due course of the business of the bank." (United States *v.* Britton, 107 U. S., 655.)
24. An indictment charging a defendant as an officer of a national bank with having made a false statement in a report made to the Comptroller is not required to set out such report in full, but is sufficient if it identifies the report by its date and sets out the particular statement claimed to be false. (Dorsey *v.* United States (C. C. A.), 101 Fed. Rep., 746.)

Charge of intent.

25. An indictment against the president of a national bank, under section 5209, for making false entries in the books of the bank, charging that it was done "with intent to defraud said association and certain persons to the grand jurors unknown," is sufficient so far as concerns the allegations of intent. (United States *v.* Potter, 56 Fed. Rep., 97.)
26. Under Revised Statutes, section 5209, which makes it a criminal offense for an officer or agent of a national bank to do either of certain acts therein enumerated, "with intent in either case to injure or defraud the association," etc., such intent is an essential element of every offense therein specified, which must be charged in the indictment and proved. (McKnight *v.* United States, 111 Fed. Rep., 735.)

For perjury for false statement under section 5211, Revised Statutes.

27. Indictment for perjury against officer for false statement under section 5211, Revised Statutes, is bad if, prior to act of 1881, chapter 82, his oath verifying report was taken before notary appointed by a State. (United States *v.* Curtis, 107 U. S., 671.)

AIDERS AND ABETTORS.

1. An indictment charging defendants with aiding and abetting a director in a willful misapplication of the money of an association must state facts to show that there has been such misapplication committed by the director. (United States *v.* Warner, 26 Fed. Rep., 616.)

OFFICERS, CRIMINAL LIABILITY OF—Continued.

PROSECUTIONS—Continued.

INDICTMENT—continued.

AIDERS AND ABETTORS—continued.

2. An indictment of persons for aiding and abetting a president of a national bank in misapplying its funds and making false entries in its books, with intent to defraud it, in violation of Revised Statutes, section 5209, need not specifically set out the act or acts by which the aiding and abetting were consummated. (Coffin *v.* United States, 15 S. Ct., 394.)
3. An indictment of H. and other persons for violation of Revised Statutes, section 5209, averred that "said H., then and there being president" of a certain national bank, "by virtue of his said office as president, aforesaid," "misapplied the funds," with intent to defraud, etc., and that such other persons did unlawfully, feloniously, "knowingly," and with intent to defraud, aid and abet the "said H., as aforesaid." *Held*, that the indictment averred that the aiders and abettors knew that H. was president of the bank at the time it is averred the acts were committed. (Ib.)
4. Such indictment charged that H. did misapply the moneys of the bank with intent to convert a certain sum to the use of a specified company by causing it to be paid out of the moneys of the bank on a check drawn on the bank by such company, which check was then and there cashed and paid out of the bank's funds, which sum, and no part thereof, was such company entitled to withdraw from the bank, because it had no funds therein, and that said company was then and there insolvent, as H. well knew, whereby said sum became lost to the bank. *Held*, that the indictment averred the actual conversion of the sum misapplied. (Ib.)
5. Where an indictment under Revised Statutes, section 5209, against a president of a national bank and others, for misapplying the funds of the bank, avers that such funds were misapplied with intent to convert the same to the use of a certain company, "and to other persons to the grand jury unknown," the Government need not prove want of knowledge in the grand jury as to such persons; and, in the absence of evidence on the subject, the verity of the averment will be presumed. (Ib.)
6. Persons who have no official relation to a national bank may be indicted, under Revised Statutes, section 5209, as aiders and abettors of some officer of the bank in criminal misapplication of its funds, or in the making of false entries in its books. (Coffin *v.* United States, 16 S. Ct., 943.)
7. If a violation of the statute is committed by an officer of the bank and by an outsider, the officer must be prosecuted as the principal, and the other can only be prosecuted, under the terms of the statute, as an aider and abettor. (Ib.)
8. An indictment charging the aiding and abetting of an officer of a national bank in making false entries, etc., is not defective because it charges the principal offender with having made the false entry with intent to injure and defraud the bank, and also with intent to deceive agents appointed to examine the bank's affairs, whereas it merely charges the aider and abettor with an intent to deceive such agents; for it is immaterial that the principal offender may have had several intents, if both principal and aider and abettor were actuated by the criminal intent to deceive such agents. (Ib.)
9. An indictment for aiding and abetting one H., the president of a bank, in the criminal misapplication of its funds, charged that, on a specified date, the said H. misapplied a named sum, by causing the same to be paid out on the checks of a company having no moneys in the bank. The aiding and abetting clause charged that the accused did "on [specifying the same date] aid and abet said H., as aforesaid, to wrongfully," etc., misapply the moneys of the bank, "to wit," specifying an identical sum. *Held* (overruling a contention that the words "said" and "as aforesaid" did not refer to the same moneys previously charged to have been misapplied by the president), that the language sufficiently connected the acts charged against the aider and abettor with the offense stated against the principal. (Ib.)
10. An indictment for violating the national banking laws averred that the bank in question had been "heretofore" created and organized under the laws of the United States. *Held*, that even if it were assumed that the word should have been "therefore" in order to make it certain that the bank had been incorporated prior to the finding of the indictment, the result was only an imperfect statement of what the law implies to be true after verdict. (Ib.)

OFFICERS, CRIMINAL LIABILITY OF—Continued.

PROSECUTIONS—Continued.

INDICTMENT—continued.

AIDERS AND ABETTORS—continued.

11. Coffin *v.* United States (156 U. S., 432), affirmed on the following points: (1) That the offense of aiding or abetting an officer of a national bank in committing one or more of the offenses set forth in Revised Statutes, section 5202, may be committed by persons who are not officers or agents of the bank, and consequently it is not necessary to aver in an indictment against such an aider or abettor that he was an officer of the bank or occupied any specific relation to it when committing the offense; (2) that the plain and unmistakable statement of the indictment in that case and this, as a whole, is that the acts charged against Haughey were done by him as president of the bank, and that the aiding and abetting was also done by assisting him in the official capacity in which alone it is charged he misapplied funds. (Coffin *v.* United States, 162 U. S., 664.)
12. When the principal offender in the commission of the offense, made criminal by Revised Statutes, section 5209, and the aider and abettor were both actuated by the criminal intent specified in the statute, it is immaterial that the principal offender should be further charged in the indictment with having had other intents. (Ib.)

FOR WRONGFULLY CERTIFYING CHECK.

1. An indictment under act of July 12, 1882, amending section 5208, making it a misdemeanor to "certify any check" drawn by a person not then having on deposit sufficient money to meet same, need not allege delivery of check by bank after certification. (United States *v.* Potter, 56 Fed. Rep., 83.)
2. When indictment alleges certification as accomplished, authentication will not be presumed as an essential part thereof, and hence it is unnecessary to allege absence of required credit or deposit at time of authentication. (Ib.)
3. The indictment in charging, in the language of section 5208, that the drawer of the check had not on deposit, at the time it was certified, "an amount of money equal to that specified" in the check is sufficient. (Ib.)
4. The indictment does not charge two offenses in the same count, because it alleges therein that the check was certified "before the amount thereof had been entered to the credit of the drawer on the books of the bank," and also at a time when the drawer did not "have on deposit an amount of money equal to" the amount of the check. (Ib.)
5. An indictment against the president for aiding and abetting the cashier in certifying checks under the prohibited circumstances can not be sustained, for the statutes are of narrow range, and are directed only against the person who committed the act directly, or perhaps by so intimidating or overpowering another that the latter became the mere physical instrument of the former. (Ib.)

WHEN INDICTMENT SHOULD BE QUASHED.

1. No person, other than a witness undergoing examination and the Government attorney, can be present at the sessions of a grand jury; and an indictment should be quashed where an expert witness remained in the jury room while another witness was being examined and the expert permitted to question him. (United States *v.* Edgerton, 80 Fed. Rep., 374.)
2. An indictment should be quashed when it appears that defendant was compelled by subpœna to attend before the grand jury, and give material testimony, without knowing that his own conduct was under investigation. (Ib.)
3. Revised Statutes, section 1025, forbidding the court to quash an indictment for defect of form, makes it unnecessary, in criminal indictments, to repeat an averment contained in the first count, where subsequent counts refer back to the first, and are thereby rendered sufficiently explicit in stating the offense. (United States *v.* Peters, 87 Fed. Rep., 985.)

MOTION IN ARREST.

1. Judgment will not be arrested on motion for insufficiency of the indictment if any one of the counts therein is good. (United States *v.* McClure, 170 U. S., 268.)

OFFICERS, CRIMINAL LIABILITY OF—Continued.

PROSECUTIONS—Continued.

INDICTMENT—continued.

MOTION IN ARREST—continued.

2. A count in an indictment for aiding the misapplication of national-bank funds in violation of Revised Statutes, section 5209, with ample allegations of fraudulent intent and purpose, distinctly charged embezzlement by the cashier of a national bank on many different days and times between May 24, 1897, and March 24, 1900, for the benefit and gain of defendant by a pretended discount of paper, contrary to the express direction of the directors, whereby defendant obtained $140,000 of its moneys and funds, and converted the same to his own use. *Held*, good on motion in arrest, in view of section 1024, declaring the form of an indictment to be immaterial, provided the substance is there; the word "embezzlement," as used therein, showing a misapplication by the cashier of the property in his official possession, within the meaning of the statute, and the punishment prescribed being not so much for each offense, but so much for every officer or agent who commits such offenses, and every person who aids or abets, irrespective of the number of times. (Ib.)

EVIDENCE.

IN GENERAL.

1. Conversations with a person took place in August, 1893. In December, 1893, he testified to them before the grand jury which found the indictment in this case. On the trial of this case his evidence before the grand jury was offered to refresh his memory as to those conversations. *Held*, that that evidence was not contemporaneous with the conversations, and would not support a reasonable probability that the memory of the witness, if impaired at the time of the trial, was not equally so when his testimony was committed to writing; and that the evidence was therefore inadmissible for the purpose offered. (Putnam *v.* United States, 162 U. S., 687.)
2. On the trial of a national-bank president for defrauding a bank, a witness for the Government was asked, on cross-examination, as to the amount of stock held by the president. This being objected to, the question was ruled out as not proper on cross-examination, the Government "not having opened up affirmatively the ownership of the stock." *Held*, that as the order in which evidence shall be produced is within the discretion of the trial court, and as the matter sought to be elicited on the cross-examination for the accused was not offered by him at any subsequent stage of the trial, no prejudicial error was committed by the ruling. (Ib.)
3. The proof of guilt in this case was sufficient to warrant the court in leaving to the jury to decide the question of the guilt of the accused. (Ib.)
4. On trial of the president of a bank for conversion of its funds, the cashier who has testified as a witness for defendant may be asked, on cross-examination, whether he did not resign because of transactions of the defendant similar to that charged in the indictment. (Agnew *v.* United States, 165 U. S , 36.)
5. Evidence of the commercial rating of a president of a bank at the time of an alleged conversion by him of its funds, by purchasing for the bank, without authority, and having placed to his credit, worthless bonds, which he had guaranteed, and the testimony of the cashier of another bank as to whether, at the time of transaction, he considered defendant's guaranty for such an amount good, are irrelevant. (Ib.)
6. Under such an indictment, where the issues involve the intent with which certain acts were done, the trial court is justified in giving a reasonably wide latitude to the introduction of evidence tending to show the relations of the parties, the mode in which the business was carried on, and the knowledge which the officers had of the character of the operations carried on by the depositor. (Dow et al. *v.* United States, 82 Fed. Rep., 904.)
7. Upon the trial of the president of a national bank for certifying checks without funds, evidence of speculations by the cashier with funds of the bank, with defendant's knowledge, is admissible for its bearing upon the right of the latter to rely upon the former's representations as to the state of the customers' accounts. (Spurr *v.* United States, 87 Fed. Rep., 701.)

OFFICERS, CRIMINAL LIABILITY OF—Continued.

PROSECUTIONS—Continued.

EVIDENCE—Continued.

IN GENERAL—continued.

8. The period of time within which collateral transactions offered to show a guilty intent must have occurred is largely discretionary with the court. (Ib.)
9. Upon the trial of a national-bank officer for official misconduct, evidence as to the defendant's reputation for honesty and integrity should be limited to such reputation down to the time of the failure of the bank. (Ib.)
10. In general, where no attempt has been made to impeach the defendant's testimony, he may not add to the weight of his evidence by evidence of his general reputation for truthfulness. (Ib.)
11. An indictment charged the making of false entries in the books of a national bank for the purpose of showing that on a certain date a county treasurer deposited $10,000 "special," which was drawn out again a few days later. Evidence was offered by the Government to prove that no such deposit was made, and the treasurer himself was called by it, and testified that he had some recollection of having deposited a large sum about the time in question. Thereupon his books were produced, and after he had testified that he believed them to be correct he was permitted to testify as to the entries therein on the dates referred to. By these entries it did not appear that $10,000 had been either deposited in bank or drawn from the cash on hand. The treasurer, however, then reiterated his former statement, and was even more positive that he had made the deposit. *Held*, that, in view thereof, there was no prejudicial error in admitting his testimony as to the book entries. (United States *v.* Peters, 87 Fed. Rep., 985.)
12. A letter taken by some person from a box marked as containing private papers of the president of a national bank, and given to officers of the United States, is not, by reason of the manner in which it was obtained, inadmissible in evidence on behalf of the Government in a prosecution of the president for a violation of the national banking law. (Bacon v. United States (C. C. A.), 97 Fed. Rep., 35.)
13. Books of account of a national bank, in which the record of its daily business was kept, are admissible, without further proof, against an officer of the bank on trial for making false returns of its condition. (Ib.)
14. Books of a national bank, obtained by the officers of the United States from the receivers of a State bank, which succeeded such national bank, are not inadmissible against an officer of such bank on trial for making false reports on the ground that they were obtained in violation of the constitutional provision against unreasonable searches and seizures. (Ib.)
15. Prior false reports *held* admissible on the question of intent, on the trial of the president of a national bank for making a false report. (Ib.)
16. The admission of expert testimony as to the meaning of certain entries in a report made by a national bank to the Comptroller against an officer of the bank on trial for making a false report of its condition is not prejudicial error, where it appears that such entries were correctly interpreted. (Ib.)
17. Evidence *held* sufficient to support a conviction for unlawful abstraction of money from a national bank by an officer. (Dorsey *v.* United States (C. C. A.), 101 Fed. Rep., 746.)
18. In a prosecution of an officer of a national bank for making false entries in its books, evidence *held* sufficient to show that certain notes shown to have been owned by the bank and to have been rediscounted, but which had become lost or destroyed, bore the bank's indorsement. (Ib.)
19. On the trial of a defendant charged with offenses against the national banking law while acting as an officer of a bank, evidence of other transactions, not counted upon, but taking place at about the same time as those charged, and showing that defendant acted in bad faith toward the bank, is admissible on the question of intent. (Ib.)
20. In the prosecution of a bank teller for embezzling funds of the bank in violation of Revised Statutes, section 5209, the Comptroller's certificate of the organization of the bank and the extension of its powers and privileges was admissible. (Tyler *v.* United States, 106 Fed. Rep., 137.)
21. Evidence as to how he conducted himself in the performance of his duty as teller was competent. (Ib.)

OFFICERS, CRIMINAL LIABILITY OF—Continued.

PROSECUTIONS—Continued.

EVIDENCE—Continued.

IN GENERAL—continued.

22. A deposit slip introduced in evidence was delivered to accused by the clerk of the depositor at the time he deposited money and checks specified therein, and the deposit was made with the accused as teller; and the depositor's pass book showed the entry, in the handwriting of the accused, of $274, the amount of the deposit. *Held*, that an entry by the accused of a deposit of the same amount in the ledger of the bank under a subsequent date, as made by a depositor of the same surname, but different initials, was not res inter alios, especially as the book was not in his charge or kept by him. (Ib.)
23. A teller in a bank, testifying to checks on it, may refresh his memory by examining entries in its books, though some of them were not written by him. (Breese *v.* United States, 106 U. S., 680.)
24. As evidence that overdrafts on a bank by its president were made with intent to abstract or misapply its funds, it may be shown that at the time of the overdrafts it was hopelessly insolvent, that this was due to its assets being notes of wholly irresponsible persons, and that these notes had been used by the president in connivance with the cashier, who was a director, and another director, to give him a fictitious credit. (Ib.)
25. On the question of whether or not a bank president is guilty of abstracting or misapplying its moneys, it is immaterial that he drew out some of it for his children. (Ib.)
26. The acts and intent of the president of a bank in obtaining money from it on worthless securities being such as to make him guilty of embezzlement, abstraction, or willful misapplication of its funds, it is immaterial that his acts were permitted, sanctioned, or ratified by the other officers of the bank, with knowledge of the facts. (Ib.)
27. Though the president of a bank, in appropriating and converting its funds to his own use, does it in such a way that it can be easily discovered, and he is liable to a civil action, and does not abscond, or otherwise avoid the civil suit, he may be convicted of embezzlement. (Ib.)
28. It is within the discretion of the judge to refuse to charge that there is no evidence in the case justifying a conviction. (Ib.)
29. An expression of opinion by the judge that defendant is guilty is not error, he having cautioned the jury that they were the sole judges of the facts, and should not be governed by the opinion of the court. (Ib.)
30. On a prosecution under Ill. Starr & C. Ann. St., c. 38, section 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. (Paulsen *v.* People, 63 N. E. Rep., 144; 4 Banking Cases, 351.)
31. On a prosecution under Ill. Starr & C. Ann. St., c. 38, section 168, providing for the punishment of an officer of a bank receiving deposits when it is insolvent, it was 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. (Ib.)
32. Under an indictment for embezzlement by an officer of a national bank, by causing money of the bank to be paid out to insolvent persons on their note, with intent to injure and defraud the bank, the insolvency of such persons is an important consideration for the jury, going to the question of fraudulent intent. (McKnight *v.* United States, C. C. A., 115 Fed. Rep., 972.)
33. An averment, in an indictment charging an officer of a national bank with embezzlement by paying out money on a note which he knew to be worthless, with intent to injure and defraud the bank, that the transaction was without the knowledge or consent of the directors or the discount committee, need not be specifically proved, where the transaction which the evidence tends to prove was one to which it can not be presumed the directors or committee would consent; but in such case, if consent is relied on, it must be proved as matter of defense, and by evidence showing that it was given in good faith and with knowledge of the facts. (Ib.)

Confessions—Corroboration as to corpus delicti.

34. A defendent in a criminal case can not be convicted on his extrajudicial confession unless it is corroborated in a material and substantial manner by

OFFICERS, CRIMINAL LIABILITY OF—Continued.

PROSECUTIONS—Continued.

EVIDENCE—Continued.

IN GENERAL—continued.

evidence aliunde as to the corpus delicti. Such evidence, however, need not be such as to alone establish that fact beyond a reasonable doubt, but it is sufficient if, when considered in connection with the confession, it satisfies the jury beyond a reasonable doubt that the offense was committed, and that the defendent committed it. (Flower *v.* U. S., 116 Fed. Rep., 241.)

Evidence considered.

35. Evidence considered, and *held* sufficient, when considered in connection with defendant's confession, made to different persons, to sustain a verdict finding him guilty of embezzlement of the funds of a national bank of which he was paying teller.

Witnesses—Cross-examination—Scope.

36. It is the general rule in the Federal courts that a party has no right to cross-examine a witness, without leave of court, as to any facts or circumstances not connected with matters stated in his direct examination. (McKnight *v.* U. S., 122 Fed. Rep., 926.)

Indictment for embezzlement as bank officer—Proof of official capacity.

37. An entry in a book identified as the minute book of a national bank, showing the election of defendant as a director and as president of the bank, together with evidence that he acted as such, is sufficient, prima facie, to support an averment that he was president of the bank in an indictment charging him with embezzlement as such officer. (Ib.)

Secondary evidence of documents—Demand on defendant to produce.

38. In a criminal case it is not necessary to prove notice or demand to produce an incriminating document, shown by the testimony of a witness to have been in possession of the defendant, as a foundation for the introduction of secondary evidence of its contents, since the defendant could not be compelled to produce it to be used as evidence against himself; but the requiring of such demand and the making of it in open court, where the jury had been first excused, was not error prejudicial to the defendant, nor was a statement by the court to the district attorney in the presence of the jury that he could introduce a copy of the document, "provided you gave the necessary notice," where it was not stated what notice was meant, nor to whom. (Ib.)

Same—Constitutional rights of defendant—Demand for production of incriminating documents.

39. To permit a demand to be made on the defendant in a criminal case, in the presence of the jury, to produce a paper or document containing incriminating evidence against him, is a violation of the immunity secured to him by the fifth amendment to the Constitution, providing that no person in any criminal case shall be compelled to be a witness against himself, even though no order for the production of the paper is made, and the demand is made solely because of its supposed necessity to authorize the introduction of secondary evidence. (McKnight *v.* U. S., 115 Fed. Rep., 972.)

Same—Remarks of court or counsel—Reference to defendant's right to testify.

40. It is prejudicial error for the court or counsel to call to the attention of the jury, in a criminal case, in any manner, the right of the defendant, under the statute, to testify in his own behalf; and such an error can only be cured, if at all, by a clear and emphatic statement by the court that the jury are not permitted to attach any importance to the failure of the defendant to testify. Such comment is not rendered harmless by the fact that the defendant does afterwards testify, since it virtually compels him to do so to avoid unfavorable inferences by the jury. (Ib.)

OFFICERS, CRIMINAL LIABILITY OF—Continued.

PROSECUTIONS—Continued.

EVIDENCE—Continued.

INTENT AS AN ELEMENT IN FALSE ENTRIES, EVIDENCE OF.

1. In determining whether a certain false entry, made by a national-bank officer in a report to the Comptroller, was made with intent to deceive or defraud, etc., within the meaning of the statute, the jury are authorized to infer the intent if the natural and legitimate result of such false entry would be to deceive any other officer or officers of the bank or any agent appointed to examine into its affairs. (United States *v.* Graves, 53 Fed. Rep., 634.)
2. In determining whether defendant made a "false entry" within the meaning of the statute when he included in such reports as "Loans and discounts" of the bank amounts which were being carried on the books of the bank as "overdrafts," the jury will not consider whether other national banks followed the same practice; but the jury, in determining whether such entry, if a "false entry," was made with intent to deceive and defraud, may consider whatever knowledge defendant is shown to have had as to practice of any other national bank in this respect. (Ib.)
3. Under Revised Statutes, section 5209, prohibiting "every * * * cashier * * * of any" national bank from making "any false entry in any * * * report * * * with intent to injure or defraud," etc., and prescribing a like penalty for "every person who, with like intent, aids or abets any officer," etc., the intent is a material ingredient under each clause; and therefore an indictment which, after duly charging the act and intent in respect to the cashier, merely charges another person with aiding and abetting him to make said false entries "in manner and form as aforesaid," is open to demurrer. (United States *v.* Berry et al., 85 Fed. Rep., 208.)
4. The jury are warranted in finding that false entries were made with guilty intent from the testimony of defendant that the said entries were made under his direction, with the knowledge that they were not transactions of the day on which they were entered in the books of the bank. (United States *v.* Folsom, 38 P., 70.)
5. The "false entry" in the books or reports of a bank, which is punishable under Revised Statutes, section 5209, is an entry that is knowingly and intentionally false when made. It is not the purpose of the statute to punish an officer who, through honest mistake, makes an entry in the books or reports of the bank which he believes to be true, when it is in fact false. (United States *v.* Allis, 73 Fed. Rep., 165.)
6. If a president or cashier makes a false entry in a report of the condition of the bank to the Comptroller of the Currency, the jury are authorized to presume, from the false entry itself, in the absence of any explanation or of any other testimony, that he knew it to be false. This presumption results from the fact that it is the duty of the officer who verifies the report to know the condition of the bank, and if the report is false there is a prima facie presumption that he knew it. (Ib.)
7. A false entry, either in the books of the bank or in a report of its condition, is punishable only when the jury find that it was made by the defendant, or by his direction, with the intent either (1) to injure or defraud the bank, or some other corporation, or some firm or person; or (2) to deceive some officer of the bank; or (3) to deceive some agent appointed or thereafter to be appointed to examine the affairs of the bank. If any one of these intents is present the offense is complete. (Ib.)
8. Where an entry in the books or in a report of the bank's condition is in fact false, the jury are authorized to infer, from the false entry itself, an intent of the defendant to injure or defraud the bank, or some other corporation or individual, or to deceive some officer of the association, or an agent appointed to examine into the condition of the bank, if such would be the natural and probable consequence of the false entry. (Ib.)
9. A false entry made in the books or reports of a bank by a clerk, bookkeeper, or other subordinate employee, by the command or direction of the president of the bank, is a false entry made by the president, and he is liable to punishment for it if he gives the direction knowing the entry to be false, or with the intent to defraud, deceive, etc. (Ib.)
10. If a false entry in the books or reports is made with a criminal intent, it is no defense that another false entry is also made, which offsets the former

entry with a like intent; but changes of this character are not as strong evidence of an intent to injure or defraud the bank, or to deceive its officers or examiners, as false entries which enable the officer making them to withdraw the funds of the bank without consideration. (Ib.)

11. Every overdraft, whether made by previous arrangement or not, whether secured or not, and whether drawing interest or not, is a loan, and is required by the law and the rules prescribed by the Comptroller to be listed and reported as an overdraft. It is, therefore, no defense to a charge of false entries in respect to overdrafts that they had been arranged for or secured, or that interest was to be paid upon them by agreement, if such false entries were made with a criminal intent; but in determining the intent the jury may consider the testimony of defendant that he considered the overdrafts as loans. (Ib.)
12. In view of the provisions of the national banking act requiring the books of a national bank to be truthfully kept, by making it an offense to make false entries therein, proof that books are those of a national bank in which the record of its daily business was kept raises a presumption that they were properly kept, which renders them admissible in evidence without further proof when offered by the Government in a criminal suit against an officer of the bank for making false reports. (Bacon *v.* United States, 97 Fed. Rep., 35.)
13. Under an indictment based upon Revised Statutes, section 5209, charging an officer of a national bank with having made false entries in its books with the intent to deceive the officers and directors of the bank and any agent appointed by the Comptroller to examine the affairs of the bank and to injure and defraud the association, it is sufficient to prove the wrongful intent in either particular charged. (McKnight *v.* United States, 97 Fed. Rep., 208.)
14. On the trial of a defendant upon charges of having, while an officer of a national bank, unlawfully abstracted money from such bank and having made false entries in report made to the Comptroller, evidence that, at about the same time as the acts charged, the defendant made other reports to the Comptroller, containing similar false statements, and that he also procured the execution by an irresponsible third party of a note without consideration, which he discounted on behalf of the bank and appropriated the proceeds, is admissible on the question of intent, as showing that defendant had acted in bad faith toward the bank in such transactions, although such acts are not counted upon in the indictment. (Dorsey *v.* United States, 101 Fed. Rep., 746.)
15. In prosecutions for making false reports to the Comptroller of the condition of a national bank, a preceding report of the condition of the bank to the Comptroller of the Currency, attested by defendant as its president, and containing a false entry reporting an overdraft as so much cash on hand, was admissible to show with what intent any false entry found in the false report alleged in the indictment was made by the defendant, as the bank examiner who discovered such false entry testified that he had called defendant's attention to the error within four months preceding the making of the false report alleged in the indictment. (Bacon *v.* United States, 2 Banking Cases, 27.)

National banks—Offenses by officers or agents—Proof of intent.

16. In a prosecution, under Revised Statutes, section 5209, against an officer or clerk of a national bank for embezzlement or the making of false entries, with intent to injure or defraud the bank or to deceive, if the acts charged are proved the intent must be inferred therefrom; and, while such inference or presumption is not conclusive, it throws the burden of proof upon the defendant, and the evidence upon him in rebuttal to do away with that presumption of guilty intent must be sufficiently strong to satisfy the jury, beyond a reasonable doubt, that there was no such guilty intent in the transaction, though, if the use of the words "beyond a reasonable doubt" was technically erroneous, such use was not prejudicial to the case, when the charge is viewed as a whole and in connection with the uncontradicted evidence of the acts which constituted the prima facie case. (United States *v.* German, 115 Fed. Rep., 987.)

OFFICERS, CRIMINAL LIABILITY OF—Continued.

PROSECUTIONS—Continued.

TRIAL AND ITS INCIDENTS.

JURISDICTION.

1. When an offense against the provisions of Revised Statutes, section 5209, is begun in one State and completed in another, the United States court in the latter State has jurisdiction over the prosecution of the offender. (Putnam *v.* United States, 162 U. S., 687.)

INSUFFICIENT DEFENSES.

1. In an indictment of an officer of a national bank under section 5209, Revised Statutes, for making false entries in a report to the Comptroller of the Currency, it is no defense that such entries were made by a clerk and verified by the officer without actual knowledge of their truth, since it was his duty to inform himself. (United States *v.* Allen, 47 Fed. Rep., 696.)
2. If the president of a bank makes or causes to be made false entries in its books, or in reports to the Comptroller, with the intent to deceive or defraud, etc., it is no defense that he struggled to save the bank from failure and to provide money to pay its depositors by sacrificing his own property and borrowing money from others. (United States *v.* Allis, 73 Fed. Rep., 165.)
3. It is no defense to a charge of embezzlement, abstraction, or misapplication of the funds of a national banking association that the funds were used with the knowledge and consent of the president and some of the directors. The intent to defraud is to be conclusively presumed from the commission of the offense. (United States *v.* Taintor, 11 Blatch., 374.)
4. Where, during the trial, a juror becomes disqualified, and the court adjudges a mistrial, a plea of former jeopardy is not good on a second trial, even though all parties were willing to proceed with eleven jurors. (Gardes *v.* United States; Girault *v.* same, 87 Fed. Rep., 172.)
5. Where defendants have been arraigned, and have waived reading of the indictment, they may not subsequently complain if the whole indictment is not read at the trial, but such parts of it are read and such explanations made of the other parts as may give the jury the clearest comprehension of it. (Ib.)
6. A plea of former jeopardy set up certain prior proceedings had in the same court under the same indictment. Counsel for the Government having objected thereto, the court treated his objection as a demurrer to its sufficiency in law, and thereupon overruled the plea. The trial then went on, without objection by defendant to the subsequent proceedings. *Held*, that there was no error in thus proceeding with the cause without first setting down the plea for trial, as the only question arising thereon was one of law, which was finally disposed of by the former ruling. (United States *v.* Peters, 87 Fed. Rep., 985.)

INSTRUCTIONS TO JURY.

1. On the trial of persons charged with aiding and abetting the president of a national bank in criminally misapplying its funds and making false entries in its books, the court charged that if the jury were satisfied that the president did knowingly and purposely make, or cause to be made, the false entries as charged, they could not find the defendants guilty as aiders and abettors, unless they were satisfied that defendants, "with like intent, unlawfully and knowingly did or said something showing their consent to, and participation in, the unlawful and criminal acts" of the said president, "and contributing to their execution." *Held*, that this language was not open to the objection that the expression "unlawful and criminal acts" might have been understood as relating to unlawful and criminal acts of the president generally. (Coffin *v.* United States, 16 S. Ct., 943.)
2. Instructions requested may be properly refused when fully covered by the general charge of the court. (Coffin *v.* United States, 162 U. S., 664.)
3. When the charge, as a whole, correctly conveys to the jury the rule by which they are to determine, from all the evidence, the question of intent, there is no error in refusing the request of the defendant to single out the absence of one of the several possible motives for the commission of the offense, and instruct the jury as to the weight to be given to this particular fact independent of the other proof in the case. (Ib.)

OFFICERS, CRIMINAL LIABILITY OF—Continued.

PROSECUTIONS—Continued.

TRIAL AND ITS INCIDENTS—Continued.

INSTRUCTIONS TO JURY—continued.

4. The refusal to give, when requested, a correct legal proposition does not constitute error, unless there be evidence rendering the legal theory applicable to the case. (Ib.)
5. When it is impossible to determine whether there was evidence tending to show a state of facts adequate to make a refused instruction pertinent, and there is nothing else in the bill of exceptions to which the stated principle could apply, there is no error in refusing it. Several other exceptions are examined and held to be without merit. (Ib.)
6. When an officer of a national bank, indicted under Revised Statutes, section 5209, for making false entries in the report of the condition of such bank in respect to amounts of overdrafts and of loans and discounts, has testified that certain overdrafts, in respect to which the depositors had consulted the bank officers and obtained permission to overdraw, were treated by the officers and directors of the bank as temporary loans, and were reported by him among loans, and not among overdrafts, in the belief that they might properly be so reported, it is error to charge the jury that the defendant was required by law to place, under the heading "Overdrafts" in the report, all sums drawn out by depositors in excess of their deposits, and that the transfer of any such sums to the heading "Loans and discounts" was the making of a false entry, since such charge takes from the jury the right to consider, upon the question of intent, the explanation given by the defendant, while, if they believed such explanation, and that the defendant acted in good faith, the entries were not false within the meaning of the statute. Mr. Justice Harlan dissenting. (Graves *v.* United States, 165 U. S., 323.)
7. The evidence showed that defendant, president of a national bank, without authority of the directors, purchased $20,000 bonds, of little value, at a great discount, and had them placed in the assets of the bank, and to his credit at face value, giving his written guaranty for the principal and interest, which, by reason of his financial condition, was almost worthless. *Held*, that it was not error to refuse to charge that, from the guaranty, the jury might find that there was no intent to defraud the bank. (Agnew *v.* United States, 165 U. S., 36.)
8. A charge to the effect that if defendant, a bank president, purchased bonds which were worthless, or of but little value, placed them among the assets of the bank at a greatly exaggerated value, and had such exaggerated value placed to his own credit, these facts create a presumption of an intent to defraud the bank, which "throws the burden of proof upon the defendant," and that evidence to overcome the presumption "must be sufficiently strong to satisfy you beyond a reasonable doubt that there was no such guilty intent," is not error where the character of such evidence and the nature of a reasonable doubt are sufficiently explained in other portions of the charge. (Ib.)
9. A charge that if the defendant "either embezzled or willfully misapplied" the funds or credits of the bank, "whereby, as a necessary, natural, or legitimate consequence, its capital was reduced, or placed beyond the control of the directors, or its ability to meet its engagements or obligations, or to continue its business, was lessened or destroyed, the intent to injure or defraud the bank may be presumed," is correct. (Ib.)
10. It is not reversible error to refuse to charge that if defendant used the proceeds of a check belonging to the bank, and which he had caused to be placed to his credit, in the payment of a debt of the bank, the jury must find that he did not fraudulently embezzle the amount, especially where defendant's explanation of the transaction is satisfactory. (Ib.)
11. An instruction on a trial for violating the banking law that "in his opinion it was the duty of the jury to convict the defendant," was ground for a new trial, as calculated to mislead the jury, who would, perhaps, construe the language as a direction on the part of the court. (Breese *v.* United States, 108 Fed. Rep., 804.)
12. In such a case, a statement by the court to the jury that under a State statute it is made a misdemeanor to draw a check on a bank where there are no funds to meet it, tends to mislead the jury, and constitute error. (Dow et al. *v.* United States, 82 Fed. Rep., 904.)

OFFICERS, CRIMINAL LIABILITY OF—Continued.

PROSECUTIONS—Continued.

TRIAL AND ITS INCIDENTS—Continued.

INSTRUCTIONS TO JURY—continued.

13. In a prosecution against a national-bank president for unlawfully certifying checks, it is not error to instruct the jury that the presumption is that he had knowledge of the condition of the account upon which the checks were drawn, where the same instruction cautions them that such presumption may be rebutted by evidence that the defendant did not in fact have such knowledge. (Spurr *v.* United States, 87 Fed. Rep., 701.)
14. If the jury be charged that a false entry on the books of a national bank alone gives rise to the presumption, not only that the entry was made with criminal intent, but also with knowledge of its falsity, but elsewhere in the charge it was said that a false entry must be known to be false, and designed and intended to deceive, the charge is not erroneous. (United States *v.* Peters, 87 Fed. Rep., 985.)
15. Where the court has several times stated to the jury that the indictment charges the making of false entries in the books of the bank, with intent to deceive the bank examiner, and the making of false reports, with intent to deceive the Comptroller, it is not misleading to thereafter say that defendant is guilty if he made such false entries and report "with the intent mentioned in the statute," although the statute mentions several other intents. (Ib.)
16. A special instruction requested by a defendant in a prosecution for violation of the national banking law, and refused, *held* to have been covered by the general charge. (Dorsey *v.* United States (C. C. A.), 101 Fed. Rep., 746.)
17. Where a defendant was charged in several counts with making false entries in the books of a national bank, an instruction to find for defendant on such counts was properly refused where there was sufficient evidence to go to the jury on any one of them. (Ib.)
18. A jury returned into court and requested the judge to reread the portion of his instructions relating to the particular charge made in one count of the indictment. The judge did so, and the attorney for defendant then requested that the portion of the charge relating to the presumption of innocence and reasonable doubt be also reread. This request the court refused, after having asked the jury if they desired to have such parts reread, and received a reply, through the foreman, that they did not. *Held*, that such action by the court was not error. (Rieger *v.* United States, 107 Fed. Rep., 916.)
19. The refusal of the court in a criminal case to instruct the jury, as requested, that they might find the defendant guilty or innocent of some of the offenses charged in the indictment, and return a verdict of disagreement as to others, can not be held error prejudicial to the defendant, where he was found guilty upon one count and acquitted upon the others. It must be presumed that the verdict would have been the same had such instruction been given. (Ib.)
20. Where the court, in a prosecution under Revised Statutes, section 5209, for embezzlement by an officer of a national bank, refused to charge, as requested, that the defendant could not be convicted unless the jury found that the acts of embezzlement were committed with intent to injure or defraud the bank, as charged in the indictment, but charged that the averment of such intent was surplusage, such action was reversible error, notwithstanding it defined embezzlement in the charge as the fraudulent appropriation by defendant of the funds of the bank to his own use. (McKnight *v.* United States, 111 Fed. Rep., 735.)
21. A charge in a criminal case, in which intent was an essential ingredient of the offense, was erroneous, where, after correctly stating that the burden rested upon the Government to prove such intent beyond a reasonable doubt, but that it might be inferred from the acts of the defendant who was presumed to have intended the natural and probable consequences of his acts, it was further stated that, if the acts proven were such as to raise an inference of guilty intent, the burden was thrown upon defendant to rebut such inference by evidence sufficiently strong to satisfy the jury beyond a reasonable doubt that there was no guilty intent; and the error can not be held harmless where the general instruction that the burden of proof rested on the Government, and continued throughout the case, was

OFFICERS, CRIMINAL LIABILITY OF—Continued.

PROSECUTIONS—Continued.

TRIAL AND ITS INCIDENTS—Continued.

INSTRUCTIONS TO JURY—continued.

qualified by the words, "subject to what will be thereafter said upon the question of proof of intent." (McKnight *v.* United States, 115 Fed. Rep., 972.)

PRACTICE, JURY.

1. When it is made to appear to the court during the trial of a criminal case that, either by reason of facts existing when the jurors were sworn, but not then disclosed and known to the court, or by reason of outside influences brought to bear on the jury pending the trial, the jurors, or any of them, are subject to such bias or prejudice as not to stand impartial between the Government and the accused, the jury may be discharged and the defendant put on trial by another jury; and the defendant is not thereby twice put in jeopardy, within the meaning of the fifth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. (Simmons *v.* United States, 142 U. S., 148.)
2. The judge presiding at a trial, civil or criminal, in any court of the United States may express his opinion to the jury upon the questions of fact which he submits to their determination. (Ib.)
3. Where an indictment contains many counts, all alike, except as to amounts of money and dates of misapplication, it is sufficient to read one count in full to the jury, explain the difference, and state the amount and date charged in each of the other counts. (Gallot *v.* United States, 87 Fed. Rep., 446.)
4. Where an indictment consists of numerous counts, the trial court may, in the exercise of sound judicial discretion, require the Government to elect certain counts upon which it will ask conviction; but where the counts are all for transactions connected together, or of the same class, their joinder is proper under Revised Statutes, section 1024, and the exercise of the court's discretion will not be disturbed, except in a clear case of improvidence or abuse. (Gardes *v.* United States; Girault *v.* Same, 87 Fed. Rep., 172.)
5. Where, after mistrial, and before a new trial, amendments are made to purely formal parts of certain counts of an indictment, and the defendants are not rearraigned, even if the irregularity is material, it can affect only the counts so amended, and the error is cured by arrest of judgment on such counts. (Ib.)
6. An issue as to the guilt of a defendant on a charge of making false entries in a report made as an officer of a national bank, *held* to be for the jury under the evidence. (Dorsey *v.* United States, C. C. A., 101 Fed. Rep., 746.)
7. In determining the number of peremptory challenges to which a bank teller accused of embezzling funds of the bank in violation of Revised Statutes United States, section 5209, is entitled, the offense will be considered a misdemeanor, regardless of the penalty attached thereto, since the statute defining and creating it explicitly says that a party guilty thereof "shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor." (Tyler *v.* United States, 106 U. S., 137.)
8. A juror who says he has an impression or opinion as to guilt or innocence of defendant, formed from newspapers and rumors, that it would require evidence to remove it, but that it would yield to evidence, and that he can and will give the defendant a fair and impartial trial according to the evidence that may be adduced before him, is competent. (Gallot *v.* United States, 87 Fed. Rep., 446.)

JURORS' DUTY AS TO REASONABLE DOUBT.

1. If much the larger number of the jury are for conviction, a dissenting juror should consider whether a doubt in his own mind is a reasonable one which makes no impression upon the minds of others equally honest and equally intelligent with himself, who have heard the same evidence with an equal desire to arrive at the truth, and under the sanction of the same oath. On the other hand, if a majority are for acquittal, the minority ought to seriously ask themselves whether they may not reasonably, and

OFFICERS, CRIMINAL LIABILITY OF—Continued.

PROSECUTIONS—Continued.

TRIAL AND ITS INCIDENTS—Continued.

JURORS' DUTY AS TO REASONABLE DOUBT—continued.

ought not to, doubt the correctness of a judgment which is not concurred in by most of those with whom they are associated, and to distrust the weight and sufficiency of that evidence which fails to carry conviction to the minds of their fellows. (United States *v.* Allis, 73 Fed. Rep., 165.)

VERDICT.

1. One indictment in thirty-six counts charged defendant with aiding in the abstraction of thirty-six specified amounts of money, at thirty-six specified dates. Another indictment charged him with aiding in the misapplication of the same amounts, upon the same dates. The two were tried together, and the jury returned a verdict of "guilty as charged." *Held*, that the verdict was definite, certain, responsive to the issues, and not a double conviction, the sentence imposed by the court being imprisonment for a less term than the maximum under any one count. (Gallot *v.* United States, 87 Fed. Rep., 446.)
2. Where the jury finds accused guilty upon all counts of an indictment, "Guilty as charged," without specifying the counts, is a proper form of verdict. (Gardes *v.* United States; Girault *v.* Same, 87 Fed. Rep., 172.)
3. Where the verdict is sustained by one good count in the indictment, it must stand, even if all the other counts are bad. (Ib.)
4. A verdict in favor of one defendant and against another, based upon conflicting evidence, which is the same as to both defendants, can not be permitted to stand as to either. (Garner *v.* Yates et al., 3 Banking Cases, 95.)

Submitting question of insanity at time of trial.

5. Where the question whether a defendant in a criminal case was insane at the time of the trial is submitted to the jury for a preliminary finding, a unanimous verdict of insanity is required to authorize the court to take action thereon. (U. S. *v.* German, 115 Fed. Rep., 987.)

SENTENCE.

1. The sentence on both counts having been distinct as to each, the entire amount of punishment imposed will be undergone, although the conviction and sentence as to the second count are set aside. (Putnam *v.* United States, 162 U. S., 687.)
2. Upon a plea of guilty to three indictments found under section 5209, Revised Statutes, United States, one for the misapplication of funds of a national bank by the accused while cashier thereof, one for false entries to conceal such misapplication, and the third for making a false statement with intent to deceive the examining officers, the district court pronounced sentence upon the accused as follows: "That the prisoner be confined at hard labor in the State prison of the State of New Jersey for the term of five years upon each of the three indictments above named, said terms not to run concurrently, and from and after the expiration of said terms until the costs of this prosecution shall have been paid." *Held*, that the words "said terms not to run concurrently" are uncertain and incapable of application, and therefore void; and that the sentences commenced at once and ran concurrently. (United States *v.* Patterson, Keeper, etc., 29 Fed. Rep., 775.)
3. Where the statute under which a prisoner is sentenced provides for imprisonment, but not at hard labor, the words "at hard labor" should not be inserted in the sentence, even if hard labor is a part of the discipline of the prison at which the sentence is to be served. (Gardes *v.* United States; Girault *v.* Same, 87 Fed. Rep., 172.)
4. The record in a misdemeanor case not showing that defendant was present when sentenced, the case will be remanded for new sentence. (Breese *v.* United States, 106 U. S., 680.)

APPEAL.

1. In a criminal case a general judgment upon an indictment containing several counts and a verdict of guilty on each count can not be reversed on error

OFFICERS, CRIMINAL LIABILITY OF—Continued.

PROSECUTIONS—Continued.

TRIAL AND ITS INCIDENTS—Continued.

APPEAL—continued.

if any count is good and is sufficient to support the judgment. (Claasen *v.* United States, 142 U. S., 140.)

2. Upon writ of error no error in law can be reviewed which does not appear upon the record, or by bill of exceptions made part of the record. (Ib.)
3. Under section 5 of the act of March 3, 1891, entitled "An act to establish circuit courts of appeals, and to define and regulate in certain cases the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States, and for other purposes," a writ of error may, even before July 1, 1891, issue from this court to a circuit court in the case of a conviction of a crime under section 5209 of the Revised Statutes where the conviction occurred May 28, 1890, but a sentence of imprisonment in a penitentiary was imposed March 18, 1891. (In re Claasen, 140 U. S., 200.)
4. A crime is "infamous" under that act where it is punishable by imprisonment in a State prison or penitentiary, whether the accused is or is not sentenced or put to hard labor. (Ib.)
5. Such writ of error is a matter of right, and under section 999 of the Revised Statutes the citation may be signed by a justice of this court as an authority for the issuing of the writ under section 1004. (Ib.)
6. At the time of the conviction no writ of error from this court in the case was provided for by statute, nor was any bill of exceptions, with a view to a writ of error, provided for by statute or rule, and therefore a mandamus will not lie to the judge who presided at the trial to compel him to settle a bill of exceptions which was presented to him for settlement after the sentence, nor can the minutes of the trial, as settled by the judge by consent, and signed by him, and printed and filed in July, 1890, and on which a motion for a new trial was heard in October, 1890, be treated by this court, on the return to the writ of error, as a bill of exceptions properly forming part of the record. (Ib.)
7. A criminal court in the southern district of New York, sitting as a circuit court therein, under section 613 of the Revised Statutes, and composed of the three judges named in that section, to hear a motion for a new trial and an arrest of judgment in a criminal case previously tried by a jury before one of them, is a legally constituted tribunal. (Ib.)
8. A justice of this court on allowing such writ and signing a citation had authority also to grant a supersedeas and stay of execution. (Ib.)
9. The judgment of the district and circuit courts of the United States in criminal cases is final, and can not be reviewed by writ of error; but if a judgment, or any part thereof, is void, either because the court that renders it is not competent to do so for want of jurisdiction, or because it is rendered under a law clearly unconstitutional, or because it is senseless and without meaning, and can not be corrected, or for any other cause, the party imprisoned by virtue of such judgment may be discharged on habeas corpus. (United States *v.* Patterson, Keeper, etc., 29 Fed. Rep., 775.)
10. On a habeas corpus the decision should be made upon the actual status of the case at the time of the decision, and not according to the state of things when the writ was allowed. When, at the time the writ of habeas corpus for the discharge of a prisoner, under three sentences of five years, each running concurrently, was allowed, the first term of five years had not expired by lapse, although at least one of the sentences had been satisfied by means of remissions for good conduct. *Held*, that the five years having entirely elapsed since the allowance of the writ, the question of the applicability of the remission for good conduct to all the sentences may be waived and the prisoner discharged. (Ib.)
11. Under rule 11 of the circuit court of appeals (21 C. C. A., cxi, and 78 Fed. Rep., cxi), requiring the assignment of errors to quote the full substance of evidence alleged to have been erroneously admitted or rejected, and to set out the part of the charge referred to totidem verbis, assignments that "the court erred in permitting evidence as shown in bills of exceptions numbers two and three," which errors can only be ascertained by a careful reading of a voluminous record, and that "the court erred in its charge," etc., referring to marked lines and numbers in the written opinion for instructions erroneously given and refused, will not be considered. (Gallot *v.* United States, 87 Fed. Rep., 446.)

OFFICERS, CRIMINAL LIABILITY OF—Continued.

LIABILITY OF NATIONAL BANK OFFICERS UNDER STATE STATUTES.

1. The officers of a national banking association may be prosecuted under State statutes for fraudulent conversion of the property of individuals deposited with and in the custody of the association. (Commonwealth *v.* Tenney, 97 Mass., 50; State *v.* Tuller, 34 Conn., 280.)
2. As the national banking law makes the embezzlement, abstraction, or willful misapplication of the funds of a national banking association merely a misdemeanor, a person who procures such an offense to be committed can not be punished under a State statute which provides that a person who procures a felony to be committed may be indicted and convicted of a substantive felony. (Commonwealth *v.* Felton, 101 Mass., 204.)
3. An officer of a national banking association can not be punished under State laws for embezzling the funds of the association. (Commonwealth ex rel. Torrey *v.* Ketner, 92 Penn. St., 372; Commonwealth *v.* Felton, 101 Mass., 204.)
4. State courts have no jurisdiction of the offense of embezzlement of the funds of a national bank. (People *v.* Fonda, 62 Mich., 401; 3 N. B. C., 501.)
5. The offense of making false entries in the books of a bank, for which an officer of the bank is liable to punishment under section 5209, Revised Statutes, since it is not a crime of which the State courts have concurrent jurisdiction, under section 5328, Revised Statutes, is exclusively cognizable by the Federal courts. (In re Eno, 54 Fed. Rep., 669.)
6. Defendant, a bookkeeper in a national bank, without authority filled a draft signed in blank by the assistant cashier, issued it, and fraudulently changed his book entries to cover the crime. *Held*, on an indictment for forgery, that the crime was within the jurisdiction of the State courts. (Hoke *v.* People, 122 Ill., 511; 3 N. B. C., 372.)
7. Where the offense committed by an officer is properly a larceny of the funds, and not an embezzlement, he may be indicted under a State law. (Commonwealth *v.* Barry, 116 Mass., 1.)
8. It is competent for a State by penal enactments to protect its citizens in their dealings with national banking associations located within the State. (State *v.* Tuller, 34 Conn., 280.)
9. And an officer may be punished under State laws for making false entries in the books of the association with intent to defraud it. (Luberg *v.* Commonwealth, 94 Penn. St., 85.)
10. Acts eighteenth general assembly, chapter 153, sections 1 and 2, making it a felony for "any officer" of a bank to receive deposits with knowledge that the bank is insolvent, apply to officers of national as well as other banks. (State *v.* Fields (Iowa), 62 N. W., 653.)
11. Acts eighteenth general assembly, chapter 153, sections 1 and 2, making it a felony for "any officer" of a bank to receive deposits with knowledge that the bank is insolvent, are not void, in so far as they apply to national bank officers, as an attempt to control and regulate the operations of national banks. (Ib.)
12. An indictment under Revised Statutes, 1889, section 3581, charging a bank officer with receiving a deposit knowing that the bank was insolvent, is not defective because each count concludes with the words "did take, steal, and carry away." (State *v.* Sattley (Mo. Sup.), 33 S. W., 41.)
13. Revised Statutes, 1889, section 3581, providing that any bank officer who shall receive or assent to the reception of a deposit, or who shall create or assent to the creation of any indebtedness by the bank, knowing that it is in a failing condition, shall be guilty of larceny, and punished, etc., sufficiently prescribes the nature of the crime, as required by Constitution, article 12, section 27. (Ib.)
14. The receiving of a deposit, and issuing of a certificate therefor, creates "an indebtedness," within Revised Statutes, 1889, section 3581, making it a crime for any bank officer to create or assent to the creation of any indebtedness by the bank, knowing its insolvency, etc. (Ib.)
15. On the trial of a bank officer for receiving deposits knowing that the bank was insolvent, evidence that depositors demanded their money, and of the refusal of the bank employees to pay them, is admissible, whether or not defendant personally heard the demands, to show the failure of the bank to meet its obligations in the ordinary course of business. (Ib.)
16. If a bank employee, by authority of his superior officer given before the latter had knowledge that the bank was insolvent, receives a deposit after its insolvency, such officer, unless he revoked the authority after he became aware of the condition of the bank, will be liable to prosecution

OFFICERS, CRIMINAL LIABILITY OF—Continued.

LIABILITY OF NATIONAL BANK OFFICERS UNDER STATE STATUTES.—Continued.

under Revised Statutes, 1889, section 3581, making it a crime for a bank officer to assent to the receipt of a deposit knowing that the bank is in failing circumstances. (Ib.)

17. An instruction, in the language of the statute, that the failure of the bank "is prima facie evidence of knowledge on the part of its cashier that the same was in failing circumstances," coupled with a statement that "prima facie evidence is such that raises such a degree of probability in its favor that it must prevail unless it be rebutted or the contrary proved," is not erroneous. (Ib.)
18. Where an indictment under Revised Statutes, 1889, section 3581, contains a count for receiving a deposit knowing that the bank is insolvent, and another count for assenting to the creation of an indebtedness by the bank with such knowledge, and the evidence shows but one transaction, which consisted in receiving a deposit and issuing a certificate therefor, a general verdict of guilty, without specifying on which count, is sufficient. (Ib.)
19. Under Revised Statutes, section 3581, making it a crime for any bank officer to "receive or assent" to the reception of any deposit of money, knowing the bank to be insolvent, a conviction can not be had on an indictment charging merely that defendant "did receive" the deposit, on proof of an "assent" to the reception of the deposit. (State *v.* Wells (Mo. Sup.), 35 S. W., 615.)
20. Two or more persons, partners as bankers, may jointly commit the crime of receiving deposits with knowledge that they and the bank are insolvent. (State *v.* Smith (Minn.), 64 N. W., 1022.)
21. On trial of an indictment of a banker for receiving deposits when insolvent, it was proper to charge that, though the deposit was received by defendant's son after defendant had instructed him to refuse deposits, if defendant, on learning that the deposit was so received, placed it among the funds of the bank, he "knowingly accepted and received" it within the statute. (State *v.* Eifert (Iowa), 65 N. W., 309.)
22. Iowa Code, section 1885, making it a felony for any person connected with a bank to accept deposits with knowledge that the bank was insolvent, is not void, in so far as it applies to national bank officers, on the ground that it is an attempt to control and regulate the receipt of deposits by national banks, and in conflict with the law of the United States authorizing national banks to accept deposits. (State *v.* Easton, 85 N. W. Rep., 795; 113 Iowa, 516.)
23. Iowa Code, section 1885, making it a felony for any officer, manager, member, or person connected with a bank, firm, etc., doing a banking business, to receive deposits with knowledge that the bank, firm, etc., is insolvent, is applicable to officers of national banks, though the chapter in which such section is found is a chapter prescribing how State and savings banks shall be managed. (Ib.)
24. Under the provisions of chapter 219, General Laws, 1895, which makes it a felony for anyone connected with a banking concern, either public or private, to receive deposits while such institution is insolvent, it is not material in what capacity the interested or guilty party is connected with the bank—whether as an ostensible partner or as a secret conspirator with the actual operator of the same—provided any substantial aid is given by him tending to violate the statute in letter or spirit. (State *v.* Clements, 85 N. W. Rep., 229; 3 Banking Cases, 153.)
25. On trial on an indictment under Compiled Statutes 1895, sections 637, 638, for receiving a deposit in an insolvent bank, defendant offered to show that the deposit was made by a customer whose account was at the time overdrawn in an amount larger than the deposit. *Held*, that the evidence was admissible as tending to show that the deposit was made and accepted as an application on the depositor's indebtedness to the bank. (Nichols *v.* State, Nebr., 65 N. W. Rep., 774.)
26. An indictment under a statute declaring it an offense if an officer of a bank shall receive a deposit, "knowing, or having good reasons to believe, the establishment to be insolvent," is not sufficient where it does not allege the insolvency, but merely follows the words of the statute, as there would be no offense if the bank was not insolvent, though the officer believed it was. (State *v.* Bardwell, Miss., 18 So. Rep., 377.)
27. The only remedy for the making of a false return to the auditor, by the cashier of a bank, of the resources and liabilities of the bank, for the pur-

poses of taxation, is afforded by Revised Statutes of Ohio, section 2679, which provides that the auditor may examine the books of the bank, and any officer or agent of it under oath, and make out the statement; and any officer of the bank may be fined not exceeding $100 for failing to make the statement, or for willfully making a false one. (Miller *v.* First National Bank, 21 N. E., 860.)

State can make special laws applicable to State banks making certain acts criminal offenses, but it can not make such laws applicable to national banks.

28. While a State has the legitimate power to define and punish crimes by general laws applicable to all persons within its jurisdiction, and it may declare, by special laws, certain acts to be criminal offenses when committed by officers and agents of its own banks and institutions, it is without lawful power to make such special laws applicable to banks organized and operated under the laws of the United States. (Easton *v.* Iowa, 188 U. S., 220.)

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GENERALLY.

Law of what place governs.

1. Set-off must be governed by the law of the place where, in case of controversy, suit must be brought to settle the rights of the parties. (Savary *v.* Savary, 3 Clark, 271; Gibbs *v.* Howard, 2 N. H., 296; Vose *v.* Philbrook, 3 Story, 335; Ruggles *v.* Kuler, 3 Johns, 263.)
2. The right to set-off, except as it is enforced in equity, is a matter of local legislation; and the Federal courts, sitting in any State, when dealing with the subject, will follow the rules established by the tribunals of the State. (Charnley *v.* Sibley et al., 73 Fed. Rep., 980.)

Must be mutuality.

3. A separate demand can not be set off against a joint one, or a joint debt against a separate one. (Gray *v.* Rollo, 18 Wall., 629; Scammon *v.* Kimball, 92 U. S., 362.
4. An executor, administrator, or public officer is not entitled to set-off against his liability as such any indebtedness from bank to himself individually, nor contra. (Scammon *v.* Kimball, 92 U. S., 362; Benton *v.* Holmes, Executor, 1 A. K. Marsh, 19; Stowe *v.* Yarwood, 14 Ill., 424.)
5. A judgment obtained in another than the attachment suit can not be set off against damages claimed for a wrongful attachment. (Imperial Roller Milling Company *v.* First National Bank, 27 S. W., 49.)
6. Debts of a partner and his firm to a bank can not, in equity, be set off by a receiver of the bank against trust moneys which the partner, after the

OFFSETS—Continued.

GENERALLY—continued.

debts were contracted, mingled with the firm deposits, without the bank's knowledge, and the whole amount of which remained continuously in the bank until it failed. (Fisher *v.* Knight, 61 Fed. Rep., 491.)

7. The receiver of an insolvent national bank sued A and B on their joint note given to the bank. They claimed to set off notes given by the bank, and C and D, who were also insolvent, as joint makers, to D alone, and maturing after the receiver's appointment, and growing out of a distinct transaction from the note in suit. *Held,* not a proper set-off. (Balch *v.* Wilson, 25 Minn., 299; 2 N. B. C., 274.)
8. In an action on a note by a firm, to which it is payable, defendant can not offset a claim against a copartner of such firm. (Woolman *v.* Capital National Bank, Colo. App., 31 P., 235.)
9. No reply is required to an answer, in an action on a note, admitting the execution and delivery of the note, but denying that plaintiff has any interest in the same, and alleging that the action is brought under a conspiracy between plaintiff and a copartner of the payee firm to prevent a set-off by defendant against such partner. (Ib.)
10. Under an assignment for the benefit of creditors, a note given for obligations of the firm should be allowed against the firm assets, though it was signed by the partners individually. (Union National Bank *v.* Henry Dreyfus & Co., 61 Ill. App., 323.)
11. One of two joint makers of a note to a bank can not defeat the right of the bank to set off his individual deposit by showing the partnership character of the debt, the bank not having had notice thereof. (Merchants' Nat. Bank *v.* Maple, 65 Ill. App., 484.)

Exception to rule requiring mutuality.

12. Where, however, a note is signed by one as principal and others as sureties, the indebtedness of the bank to the principal may be set off. (Andrews *v.* Varrell, 46 N. H., 17; Himrod *v.* Baugh, 85 Ill., 435.)

Attorney's lien does not affect.

13. An attorney's lien upon a judgment is subject to any existing right of set-off in the other party to the suit. (National Bank of Winterset *v.* Eyre et al., 8 Fed. Rep., 733.)

Maker's claim against intermediate indorser as set-off.

14. As against the assignee or holder of promissory note, suing the maker, the doctrine of set-off has never been carried further than to put him in the place of the payee, or party having the beneficial interest; and a set-off in favor of the maker, against an intermediate holder, has been uniformly disallowed, in the absence of an agreement founded on new consideration, between the maker and such intermediate holder. (Goldthwaite *v.* National Bank, 67 Ala., 549.)
15. In the absence of all intervening equities, courts of equity put the same construction on statutes of set-off as do courts of law. Insolvency is recognized as a ground for the allowance of a set-off in equity, when it would not be allowed at law, but it is only the insolvency of the original creditor against whom the claim is asserted; and while the assignee of nonnegotiable paper takes it subject to all equities to which it was subject in the hands of the assignor, this means only the equities between the original parties, and does not include equities which may arise between other parties in the course of its transfer. (Ib.)

When voluntary payment waives set-off.

16. The voluntary payment by the maker of a promissory note, with a full knowledge of all the facts, operates as an abandonment and waiver of all right to set off cross demands or independent debts, and a bill disclosing such facts presents no case for equitable relief by way of equitable set-off. (United States Bung Manufacturing Co. *v.* Armstrong, 34 Fed. Rep., 94.)

When torts can not be set-off against contracts.

17. Where the State statute of set-off, as in Illinois, does not authorize a set-off, in action on contract, of unliquidated damages arising out of contracts or torts not connected with the subject-matter of the suit, there can be no set-off, in an action at law, of such damages, even as against an insolvent or nonresident plaintiff. (Charnley *v.* Sibley et al., 73 Fed. Rep., 980.)

OFFSETS—Continued.

GENERALLY—continued.

Inconsistent claims as offsets.

18. It is no objection to a set-off, claimed by a defendant, that it is inconsistent with another set-off previously claimed by him and rejected as improper. (Charnley *v.* Sibley et al., 73 Fed. Rep., 980.)

Special deposit, payment by third party as offset.

19. In an action against a bank and its officers and receivers for the conversion of a special deposit, a set-off will be allowed for the payment of part of the deposit by an agent bank in a foreign country, also in the hands of a receiver, to which the deposit had been transferred. (El Paso National Bank *v.* Fuchs, Tex. Civ. App., 34 S. W., 203.)

Set-off of judgments against each other.

20. A company borrowed money from a national bank at a rate of interest in excess of that prescribed by Revised Statutes, United States, section 5197, and gave its note to the bank for $5,000. The bank also discounted, from time to time, sundry notes indorsed by the company to the bank in the ordinary course of business. Before the maturity of any of the notes the company became insolvent, and a receiver was appointed, who took charge of all its property. The receiver thereafter recovered a judgment against the bank for twice the amount of interest paid by the company to the bank on the note for $5,000, as the penalty provided for taking interest in excess of the rate prescribed by the statute. Subsequently to the recovery of that judgment, the bank obtained two judgments in the same court in which the receiver brought his action—one for the balance due on the note for $5,000, and one against the company for the amount due on the discounted notes indorsed by the company to the bank. *Held*, in an action to enjoin the collection of a balance due on the judgment in favor of the receiver and for other relief, that the judgments in favor of the bank were, on principles of equity, a proper subject of set-off against the judgment in favor of the receiver. (Barbour *v.* National Exch. Bank, Ohio Sup., 33 N. E., 542.)

Set-off must be held when suit is brought.

21. A cross demand, to be available as a set-off at law, must be such as would support an independent action at law by the defendant, at the commencement of the suit; hence, a payment of his principal's debt by the surety, after the commencement of suit against him on a debt due to his principal, is not available as a set-off in the action. (Goldthwaite *v.* National Bank, 67 Ala., 549.)

Dividends may be set off against stockholder's debt to bank.

22. A bank may lawfully set off indebtedness of a stockholder to the bank against dividends accruing on such stockholder's shares. (First National Bank *v.* De Morse, 26 S. W., 417.)

State statutes.

23. In an action against a bank, commenced prior to the going into effect of the new code, by the personal representatives of a deceased customer, to recover a deposit which was due and payable to the deceased in his lifetime, *held*, that the defendant could not, as matter of law and in the absence of facts entitling it to equitable relief, set off a claim against the deceased which did not become due until after his death. (Jordan, Administratrix, etc., *v.* The National Shoe and Leather Bank of New York, 74 N. Y., 467.)

24. A demand, to be set off in such an action, must have been due and payable from the decedent in his lifetime. (Ib.)

25. A certificate of deposit issued by a national bank is not a promissory note within the meaning of General Statutes, chapter 53, section 10; and in an action thereon by a person to whom it has been transferred by the depositor the bank is not entitled to set off the amount due upon a promissory note given by the depositor to and discounted by the bank, the certificate being issued for the proceeds of such note. (Shute *v.* Pacific National Bank, 136 Mass., 487.)

26. Under the statute of Arkansas, Gould, Digest Arkansas, page 1020, section 5, in an action at law against the receiver of a national bank, defendant may set off against plaintiff's demand a debt due the bank by plaintiff, and thereby have the amount due plaintiff reduced. (Auten *v.* United States Nat. Bank of New York, 1 Banking Cases, 416.)

OFFSETS—Continued.

OFFSETS BETWEEN INSOLVENT BANKS AND THEIR CREDITORS.

Rules of set-off applicable to insolvent banks.

1. Acts of Congress in relation to the administration of the assets of insolvent banks authorize no other rules of set-off than those recognized by courts in the settlement of the affairs of other insolvent corporations. (Yardley *v.* Clothier, 49 Fed. Rep., 337; Scott *v.* Armstrong, 146 U. S., 499.)

Bank must hold claim at time of failure.

2. Even if such an indebtedness to the bank has not matured, if the depositor becomes insolvent, the bank, by virtue of the right of equitable set-off, may apply the deposits with it of such debtor to his indebtedness. (Hodgin *v.* People's Nat. Bank, 1 Banking Cases, 498.)
3. As against the holder of a check against an account of a depositor, the bank of deposit may not apply the amount of the account to the payment of the indebtedness of the depositor to the bank which is not yet due, although the depositor may be insolvent. (Columbus Nat. Bank *v.* German Nat. Bank, 1 Banking Cases, 43.)
4. Under the statutes of North Carolina a deposit by defendant in the plaintiff bank, made after the bringing of the action, can not be set up as a counter-claim, and does not entitle the depositor to equitable interference in his behalf upon the insolvency of plaintiff and the substitution of its receiver as party plaintiff. (Piedmont Bank of Morgantown et al. *v.* Wilson et al., 2 Banking Cases, 42.)

Set-off of deposit against debt to bank.

5. A person liable upon a note to an insolvent national bank may set off, against his indebtedness, the amount of his deposits with the bank. (Platt *v.* Bentley, 1 N. B. C., 758; 11 Am. L. Reg., 171.)
6. When a bank closes its doors and commits an act of insolvency, its deposits, whether on account or certificate, at once become due without demand or notice, and are to be set off against a depositor's debt due the bank. (Davis *v.* Industrial Mfg. Co., 19 S. E., 371.)
7. On the failure of a national bank a depositor was indebted to it on eleven notes to the amount of $5,000, and had on deposit some $2,900. The receiver of the bank agreed that this sum should go as a set-off on the indebtedness, the depositor to pay the notes first coming due, and the deposit to be applied on the last-maturing notes. After paying the first two notes it was found that the others were in the hands of third parties and the depositor was compelled to pay them, and filed a bill to authorize the receiver to refund the money paid under a mutual mistake. This bill was heard by the district judge of the western district of Tennessee, sitting in the circuit court of the southern district of Ohio. *Held*, that the deposit should properly be set off against the claim of the bank and the depositor should recover the sum paid by him; but as the district judge of the southern district of Ohio had held, in an action between the same bank and a creditor, the circuit judge concurring therein, that the plea of set-off was not available, in order that there might not be different rules of set-off in the same court in the case of the same insolvent, and as the case can not be appealed, it will be remanded for reargument before the regular judges, who may, in their discretion, provide for a dissent of record, or do what may to them seem right in the premises. (Snyder's Sons Co. *v.* Armstrong, 37 Fed. Rep., 18.)
8. The indorser of a note discounted by a national bank, and which matures after the bank becomes insolvent and a receiver is appointed, is entitled to set off against the note the amount of his deposit in the bank at the time of its failure. (Yardley *v.* Clothier, 51 Fed. Rep., 506.)
9. Where a promissory note was discounted by a national bank, and bills of exchange issued for a part of the proceeds, which were dishonored because of the subsequent failure of such bank, and part of the residue of the proceeds still remained to the credit of the maker of such note: *Held*, that in an action on such note by the receiver of the bank the maker could set off the amount of the bills of exchange and the amount still standing to his credit on the books of the bank. (Adams *v.* Spokane Drug Company, 57 Fed. Rep., 888.)
10. Where a depositor is sued by the temporary receiver of a bank on a note payable thereto, set-off to the amount of his deposit may be allowed defendant, on application to the court. (People *v.* St. Nicholas Bank, 28 N. Y. S., 114; 76 Hun, 522, followed. Sickles *v.* Herold, Com. Pl., 36 N. Y. S., 488.)

OFFSETS—Continued.

OFFSETS BETWEEN INSOLVENT BANKS AND THEIR CREDITORS—continued.

11. In an action by the temporary receiver of a bank against a depositor on a note payable to the bank, where the amount of defendant's deposit, which bears no interest, is allowed as a set-off, the receiver will not be required to pay interest thereon, in the absence of proof that the money earned any interest while in his hands. (Ib.)
12. A bank may set off against a general deposit a debt due it from the depositor. (People's Bank and Trust Co. *v.* Tufts, N. J. Sup., 35 A., 792.)
13. The indorser of a note held by an insolvent bank may have his money on deposit in the bank set off against the note, though the note was not due when the bank assigned, if the maker is insolvent and the indorser has no security. (O'Connor *v.* Brandt, Sup., 42 N. Y. S., 1079.)
14. A national bank received on deposit a check drawn by plaintiff on another bank, and carried the amount to the credit of his agent, upon the agreement that he would take for part of the sum a draft drawn on another bank and would not immediately check out the balance. Before the draft was presented the drawer bank, which was insolvent, passed into the hands of a receiver, without having provided any funds with which to pay it. The check, payment of which had been stopped, came into the possession of the receiver, and the draft belonged to plaintiff. *Held,* that plaintiff was entitled in equity to have the amount of the draft set off against his liability on the check. (Armstrong *v.* Warner, Ohio Sup., 31 N. E., 877.)
15. Where a bank held two notes of a depositor, secured by personal indorsement, and such depositor became insolvent before service on the bank of a garnishment in a suit against him, which service was prior to maturity of the notes, the bank was entitled to offset such notes against the deposit. (Neely *v.* Grayson County Nat. Bank, 61 S. W., 559.)
16. Revised Statutes of United States, section 5234, relating to receivers of national banks, requires them to collect all debts, dues, and claims, and, on the order of the court, to compound debts. Section 5242 declares void any application of the assets in preference of creditors after the commission of an act of insolvency or in contemplation thereof. *Held,* that an act of a receiver of a national bank, in allowing a certificate of deposit issued by such bank as an offset to a note due the bank, signed by the holder of the certificate and another, was void, in the absence of an order of court authorizing it, where such certificate was transferred to such holder after the bank became insolvent. (Beckham *v.* Shackelford, Tex., 29 S. W., 200.)
17. Such receiver was not estopped from collecting such note from a surety, who released security held by him on the faith of such offset, and the surrender of the note by the receiver, though the receiver knew he was a surety only, and that he held such security. (Ib.)
18. The Third National Bank in New York was the correspondent of the Albion bank, a country bank. W., during part of the time in which the transactions in controversy took place, was cashier, and during the remainder was president of the Albion bank. During all the time W. practically managed that bank, and his codirectors and other officers had little or no oversight of its affairs. He was engaged in stock speculations on his own account in New York, and drew from time to time for his own purposes in favor of K. & Co., his brokers, on the bank balance with the Third National Bank. K. & Co. from time to time returned to that bank sums to be credited to the Albion bank. The latter bank eventually became insolvent, being ruined by fraudulent operations of W., who disappeared, and was put in the hands of a receiver, who brought suit against K. & Co. to recover the sums so paid to them by W. out of the balance to the credit of the bank with the Third National. K. & Co. claimed to offset the return payments made by them to the Third National, but the trial court ruled that they were not entitled to do it, and no question in respect of them was submitted to the jury. *Held,* that the defendants were entitled to have it submitted to the jury whether the other directors and officers of the Albion bank might not in the exercise of proper and reasonable care have ascertained that these moneys had been deposited to the credit of the Albion bank, and whether they would or would not have accepted such deposits as the return of the moneys to the bank. (Kissam *v.* Anderson, 145 U. S., 435.)

Set-off of collection against debt to bank.

19. The plaintiffs seek to offset the amount of their credit on the books of a defunct bank against the promissory notes received by the bank for dis-

OFFSETS—Continued.

OFFSETS BETWEEN INSOLVENT BANKS AND THEIR CREDITORS—continued.

count before its failure. *Held*, that if the bank held the notes at the time of its failure and was entitled to receive the amounts due thereon when they matured, such offset might be made; but an offset of this kind can not be allowed where it appears that the notes were not the property of the bank at the time of its failure, but had been indorsed away for value. (Balbach et al. *v.* Frelinghuysen, Receiver, etc., 15 Fed. Rep., 675.)

20. The plaintiff, who was surety for the repayment of certain sums deposited in defendant bank, which were due and payable at the time the bank suspended, owed certain notes to the bank which became due before a receiver was appointed for such bank. On account of the time required to fix plaintiff's liability he did not pay the creditors for some time after suspension. *Held*, that payment will be deemed to relate back and to have been made at the time of suspension, and the amount so paid may be set off against the notes held by the bank against plaintiff. (Kilby *v.* First Nat. Bank, 66 N. Y. S., 579, 32 Misc. Rep., 370.)

Claim on bank must be held at time of failure.

21. But a debtor can not set off the amount of a deposit assigned to him after the act of insolvency committed. (Venango National Bank *v.* Taylor, 56 Penn. St., 14.)
22. One indebted to bank can not set off a claim against bank acquired subsequent to its suspension. (Scott *v.* Armstrong, 146 U. S., 499; Venango National Bank *v.* Taylor, 56 Penn. St., 14; Colt *v.* Brown, 12 Gray, 233.)
23. A national bank having become insolvent, a depositor therein assigned his deposit to a debtor of the bank: *Held*, that the latter could not offset such deposit against his debt in an action thereon. (The Venango National Bank *v.* Taylor, 56 Penn. St., 14; 1 N. B. C., 842.)
24. Under Revised Statutes United States, section 5236, providing that the Comptroller of the Currency, after providing for the redemption of the notes of an insolvent national bank, shall make a ratable dividend of the money paid him by its receiver among those who proved claims against it, and section 5242, providing that transfers of notes owing a national bank, made after it has committed an act of insolvency, to prevent such application of its assets, shall be void, the maker of a note held by an insolvent national bank can not, in defense to an action thereon by its receiver, offset a claim against the bank which was assigned to him after the bank suspended and before the receiver was appointed. (Davis *v.* Knipp, Sup., 36 N. Y. S., 705.)
25. A debtor of an insolvent bank can not set off against his debt a claim against it which he bought after its insolvency. (Dyer *v.* Sebrell, 4 Banking Cases, 414.)
26. A right of set-off, perfect and available against a bank at the time of the appointment of a receiver, may be pleaded in an action by the receiver. (Hade, Receiver, *v.* McVay, 2 N. B. C., 353.)
27. A depositor in an insolvent bank may set off the deposit standing to his credit when the bank closed its doors against his notes payable to the bank, but not then due. (Thompson *v.* Union Trust Co., 4 Banking Cases, 549.)
28. Section 2193, Revised Statutes, is directed against certain transactions taking place after the commission of an act of insolvency by banks, or in contemplation thereof, made with a view to the preference of one creditor to another. Where a party owes the bank a note, and also has a credit to his deposit account for deposits made while the bank is solvent, and not in contemplation of its insolvency, and the bank officials and such party, after the bank becomes insolvent, enter the amount of the balance due such party on his deposit account as a credit on the note, the statute is not violated, and such credit may be pleaded as a payment on the note in an action brought to recover on such note by a receiver subsequently appointed. (Robinson *v.* Aird, 3 Banking Cases, 309.)
29. Where, between suspension by a bank and commencement of an action for and resulting in its dissolution and appointment of a receiver, one liable to it as indorser on notes takes assignments of deposit accounts, he may offset them against his liability, in an action by the receiver, unless it be shown that the bank was insolvent at the time of the assignment of the accounts; and this is not shown by the recital in an agreed statement of facts that, at the commencement of the action to dissolve, the bank "was insolvent, having suspended its business" on a certain day. (Higgins *v.* Worthington, Sup., 35 N. Y. S., 815.)

OFFSETS—Continued.

OFFSETS BETWEEN INSOLVENT BANKS AND THEIR CREDITORS—continued.

When claims grow out of same transaction.

30. The ordinary equity rule of set-off in case of insolvency is that where the mutual obligations have grown out of the same transaction, insolvency, on the one hand justifies the set-off of the debt due on the other, and there is nothing in the statutes relating to national banks which prevents the application of that rule to the receiver of an insolvent national bank under circumstances like those in this case. (Scott *v.* Armstrong, 146 U. S., 499.)
31. A customer of a national bank who, in good faith, borrows money of the bank, gives his note therefor due at a future day, and deposits the amount borrowed to be drawn against, any balance to be applied to the payment of the note when due, has an equitable (but not a legal) right, in case of the insolvency and dissolution of the bank, and the appointment of a receiver before the maturity of the note, to have the balance to his credit at the time of the insolvency applied to the payment of his indebtedness on the note. (Ib.)

Offsets need not be due at time of suspension.

32. Right of set-off is allowable whether the indebtedness sought to be set off had or had not matured at time of bank's suspension. (Scott *v.* Armstrong, 146 U. S., 499; Skiles *v.* Houston, 110 Penn. St., 254; Drake *v.* Rolio, 3 Biss., 273.)
33. While, as a general rule in the administration of the estate of an insolvent debtor, equality among creditors is equity, courts are not required to ignore the principle that only the balance, in case of mutual debts, is the real sum owing by or to the insolvent. (Hughitt *v.* Hayes, 136 N. Y., 163.)
34. Claims will be regarded by a court of equity as due, notwithstanding the absence of a technical demand, when equitable considerations require that they shall be applied each to the other. (Ib.)
35. In the application of cross demands to the satisfaction of each other the insolvency of one of the parties is a material circumstance, and although the debt owing by the insolvent may not be due the creditor may waive the credit, and a court of equity will then apply it upon the debt from the insolvent, if that has matured. (Ib.)
36. At common law a depositor may set off the balance due on his deposit account against his note to the bank in the possession of its receiver, even though the note did not mature after the insolvency of the bank, and no demand has been made for the deposit. And this rule is not changed by the statutes of Maryland. (Colton et al. *v.* Dover Perpetual Building and Loan Ass'n of Baltimore, 2 Banking Cases, 243.)

Contra.

37. Where a debtor of a bank has deposits, the certificates of which have not yet matured, the fact of the bank being insolvent will not give the debtor the right to have such deposits offset against his liability. (Stadler *v.* First Nat. Bank, 56 P., 111.)

Specific performance between bank and depositor.

38. The First National Bank entered into an oral contract with plaintiff to sell him certain real estate for a price specified. Plaintiff took possession under the contract and made large and valuable improvements, with the knowledge and consent of the bank, which had authorized its cashier to execute a conveyance pursuant to the contract. Plaintiff had a deposit account with the bank. Shortly before the failure he, for the third time, requested the cashier to execute the conveyance; this the latter promised to do without further delay. Thereafter plaintiff accumulated his deposits with intent to use the balance to his credit in paying for the land when the deed was delivered; this was known to the cashier. Plaintiff also, with the knowledge of the cashier, purchased a certificate of deposit, issued by the bank, with a view of applying it toward the payment. Plaintiff also did work and furnished materials for the bank, the account for which he rendered to it before the failure, and it was agreed that it should be adjusted on the final settlement for the purchase. Plaintiff, until the bank closed its doors, had no knowledge of its insolvency or of any fact affecting its credit. In an action against the receiver of the bank for a specific performance, *held*, that plaintiff was entitled to the relief sought, and that he was entitled to be credited on the purchase price the balance due him on the deposit account, the amount of the certificate of deposit, and of the account for work and materials. (Hughitt *v.* Hayes, 136 N. Y., 163.)

OFFSETS—Continued.

OFFSETS BETWEEN INSOLVENT BANKS AND THEIR CREDITORS—continued.

Claim for services to bank as a set-off.

39. A claim for pay for services, due before a bank closes its doors, is a set-off to a liability on bills discounted. (Davis *v.* Industrial Manufacturing Co., 19 S. E., 371.)

Section 5242 does not prevent offsets against insolvent banks.

40. Revised Statutes, United States, section 5242, which requires a pro rata distribution of the assets of an insolvent national bank and forbids preferences, does not prevent a debtor of the bank from setting off against his indebtedness the amount of a claim he holds against the bank; and it is immaterial whether or not the debt due to the bank had matured at the time of its insolvency. (Scott *v.* Armstrong, 13 S. Ct., 148—146 U. S., 449, followed; Mercer *v.* Dyer, Mont., 39 P., 314.)

41. Revised Statutes, United States, section 5242, by providing that no national bank, when insolvent or in contemplation of insolvency, shall so dispose of its assets as to prevent their proper application to the redemption of its circulating notes and the ratable distribution of the remainder among its creditors, does not prohibit the allowance of any valid set-off, legal or equitable, which a debtor of the bank has against any obligation owing by him to it at the time of its solvency, the allowance of such set-off not being the creation of a preference. (Armstrong *v.* Warner, Ohio Sup., 31 N. E., 877.)

Contra.

42. In an action against the indorser of a promissory note which matured in the hands of plaintiff as receiver of an insolvent national bank, defendant's deposit in the bank can not be made the subject of a set-off, and as the claim therefor existed before the receiver's right accrued, and its allowance would be contrary to the spirit of Revised Statutes, United States, section 5242, making payments of money by an insolvent national bank to shareholders or creditors, with a view to preference, or to evading the disposition of assets, as required by statute, null and void, and section 5234, requiring the receiver, after collecting debts, etc., to turn over all money to the United States Treasurer for a ratable distribution among creditors. (Stephens *v.* Schuchmann, 32 Mo. App., 333.)

Offsets between banks.

43. In an action by an assignee for benefit of creditors of a bank, to recover a balance due from another bank, a check drawn on the insolvent bank, which came into the hands of defendant prior to the assignment, and to which no defense is set up, should be allowed as a set-off, though defendant is not the owner of the check, but holds it for collection. (Penn Bank *v.* Farmers' Deposit National Bank, Pa., 20 A., 150; 130 Pa. St., 209.)

Offsets between banks and clearing house.

44. A note deposited before maturity by a bank with a clearing-house committee, to secure payment of the bank's daily balances and other indebtedness due from the bank to other members of the clearing-house association, is not in the hands of the committee subject to set-off by the maker of any sum due him from the bank. (Philler *v.* Jewett, Pa., 31 Atl. Rep., 204.)

Bona fide owner for value before maturity holds free of offsets.

45. An affidavit of defense in a suit by a receiver of an insolvent bank on a note of which the bank was a bona fide holder for value before maturity, alleging that defendant was an accommodation maker, and that the indorsers, who were not parties to the suit, had a certain sum on deposit in the bank when it became insolvent, which occurred after the note became due, but containing no allegations showing that they still owned such deposit, or that they desired to have the same used by the maker as a set-off in the suit against him, is insufficient to entitle him to set off the amount of such deposit on the ground that he was merely surety on the note, which was discounted by the bank in due course of business, in ignorance of his relation to the indorsers. (Earle *v.* Miller, 102 Fed. Rep., 600.)

WHEN DEPOSITOR INSOLVENT.

General deposits may be offset against debt.

1. General deposits received by a bank in the regular course of business simply constitute an indebtedness from the bank to the depositor, and, upon the

OFFSETS—Continued.

WHEN DEPOSITOR INSOLVENT—continued.

insolvency of the depositor, the bank may offset it against a sum owing to it by the depositor; and this right is not affected by the fact that the officers of the bank also endeavor to illegally prefer themselves as the de facto officers of the depositor (bank) by having a check drawn in favor of the bank for the amount on deposit. (Slack *v.* Northwestern Nat. Bank of Superior, 2 Banking Cases, 66.)

Right to set off debt not yet due.

2. A bank has the equitable right to set off, against deposits made with it by an insolvent, before making an assignment for the benefit of creditors, a debt due it from the insolvent which at the time of the assignment was not yet due. (Kentucky Flour Co.'s Assignee *v.* Merchants' National Bank, Ky.,13 S. W., 910.)

Contra.

3. A bank can not set off against the deposit of an insolvent depositor notes owing to it by him which had not matured at the time of his assignment in insolvency. (Homer *v.* National Bank of Commerce, Mo. Sup., 41 S. W., 790.)
4. Where a bank informed a depositor that unless his account was more satisfactory it would discontinue discounting and loaning to him, and he promised to keep a fair balance to justify the credit extended, an agreement that in case of his insolvency the bank might apply his deposit to payment of its unmatured demand against him could not be implied. (Ib.)
5. Where a depositor made an assignment, having at the time a deposit in the bank, which held three of its notes, two of which had matured and had not been paid, the bank could only retain from the deposit a sum sufficient to pay the two notes matured at the time of the assignment; the unmatured note not being a set-off under General Laws, chapter 239, section 11, providing that a set-off must be a demand which existed at the time of the commencement of the action. (Ellis *v.* First Nat. Bank of Woonsocket, 48 A., 936; 22 R. I., 565.)

When claims must be due in order to be used as offsets.

6. A bank on which a check is drawn, though not knowing that the drawer is insolvent, can not, as against the payee, set off against the deposit its indebtedness from the drawer not yet due. (Merchants' National Bank *v.* Robinson, Ky., 31 S. W., 136.)
7. Defendant bank discounted for W. a draft which was subsequently paid by the drawee, and placed the proceeds to W.'s credit, not knowing that plaintiff was entitled thereto. Afterwards, and while part of the proceeds remained to W.'s credit, plaintiff notified defendant of his claim. *Held,* that defendant could not set off against plaintiff's claim to such balance a claim against W. on paper discounted before the draft, but maturing after the notice of plaintiff's claim. (Heidelbach *v.* National Park Bank, Sup., 33 N. Y. S., 794.)
8. A bank has no right to retain the balance of a customer's deposit to apply to an indebtedness of the customer of the bank not yet matured, unless it is authorized to do so by contract. (Ib.)

ORGANIZATION.

When national bank becomes corporation.

1. A national bank does not become a corporation until the articles of association and the organization certificate are filed with the Comptroller of the Currency pursuant to the United States Revised Statutes, sections 5133–5136. (Regester *v.* Medcalf, 71 Md., 528.)

Requirements of organization certificates.

2. By the provisions of Revised Statutes, United States, section 5134, subsection 2, requiring an association formed for the purpose of conducting a national bank to designate in its organization certificate "the place where its operations of discount and deposits are to be carried on," the town or city is meant, and not the office or building. (61 Ill. App., 33, affirmed; McCormick *v.* Market National Bank, Ill. Sup., 44 N. E., 381.)

ORGANIZATION—Continued.

Bank organized outside of State.

3. A bank created under the national banking act of the United States is not within Revised Statutes, section 571, which provides that "all corporations, except foreign insurance companies, formed under the laws of this or any other State," shall at all times have a place of business in the State, and that no corporation shall do business in the State until it shall have filed a statement designating the location of its office and the name of its agent. (First National Bank *v.* Commonwealth, 33 S. W. Rep., 1105.)

Proof of organization, Comptroller's certificate.

4. In an action by a national bank against the maker of a promissory note, the fact that the note is made payable at the plaintiff bank is not conclusive evidence that such bank is a corporation. (Hungerford National Bank *v.* Van Nostrand, 106 Mass., 559; 1 N. B. C., 589.)
5. A national bank brought an action, describing itself as "The Washington County National Bank, a corporation duly established by law, and doing business in Greenwich, in the State of New York," and to prove its corporate existence introduced an organization certificate of "The Washington County National Bank of Greenwich, to be located in the town of Greenwich, county of Washington and State of New York," and a certificate of the Comptroller of the Currency that "The Washington County National Bank of Greenwich, in the county of Washington and State of New York," had been duly organized. *Held*, that in the absence of the evidence of the existence at Greenwich of another bank named "The Washington County National Bank of Greenwich," the evidence would warrant the inference of the plaintiff's due organization. (Washington County National Bank *v.* Lee, 112 Mass., 521.)
6. In an action by "The West River National Bank of Jamaica, Vermont," *held*, that the certificate of the Comptroller of the Currency of the existence of a corporation under the name of "The West River National Bank of Jamaica," described as located in the town of Jamaica, Vt., was admissible under the general issue for the purpose of proving the plaintiff's corporate existence. (Thatcher *v.* West River National Bank, 1 N. B. C., 622; 19 Mich., 196.)
7. It is no objection to the admission in evidence of the certificate of the organization of a national bank that the notary before whom it was acknowledged was one of the shareholders of the bank. The Comptroller's certificate of compliance with the act of Congress removes any objection which otherwise might have been made to the evidence on which he acted. (Ib.)
8. National banking associations are not foreign corporations within the Colorado rule of practice requiring foreign corporations under a general denial to prove their incorporation. (Hummel *v.* First National Bank, 32 Pac. Rep., 72.)
9. Under the national banking act a copy of the certificate of the organization of a United States bank, which is certified by the Comptroller of the Currency and authenticated by his seal of office, is competent evidence in a State court. (Tapley *v.* Martin, 116 Mass., 275; 1 N. B. C., 611.)
10. A copy of the organization certificate of a national bank, with the certificate and seal of the Comptroller attached, is sufficient proof of its incorporation. (Hanover Nat. Bank *v.* Johnson, 90 Ala., 549; First Nat. Bank of Memphis *v.* Kidd, 20 Minn., 234.)
11. A certificate by the Comptroller of the organization of a national bank, when filed, becomes a public record and may be proved by an authenticated copy. (Tapley *v.* Martin, 116 Mass., 275.)
12. Under section 5169, Revised Statutes United States, which authorizes the Comptroller of the Currency to issue a certificate to an association lawfully entitled to commence a banking business, that such association has complied with all the provisions required by law before commencing such business, and that it is authorized to commence business, such certificate is conclusive evidence of the incorporation of the association to which it is issued. (Citizens' Nat. Bank *v.* Great Western Elevator Co., 82 N. W. Rep., 186.)
13. The Comptroller's certificate of organization is competent evidence tending to prove the incorporation of a national bank. (National Bank of Commonwealth *v.* Galland, 45 Pac. Rep., 35.)
14. The fact of the incorporation of a national bank is established by evidence of the de facto existence thereof, together with a copy of the organization

ORGANIZATION—Continued.

certificate and of the Comptroller's certificate of authority to do business under his seal. (Merchants' Exchange Nat. Bank *v.* Cardozo, 35 N. Y. Sup. Ct., 162.)

15. In an action by a national bank on a note, where the existence of the corporation is denied, the certificate of the Comptroller of the Currency, under section 22 of the national banking act, that the association had complied with the law and was authorized to do banking business was competent evidence, and in connection with proof that the association had done banking business for several years and the fact that the note was in terms payable at the bank, makes a prima facie case. (Mix *v.* National Bank of Bloomington, 91 Ill., 20; 2 N. B. C., 232; Merchants' Nat. Bank of Bangor *v.* Glendon, 120 Mass., 97.)
16. The certificate of the Comptroller of the Currency that an association has complied with all the provisions required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, is admissible in evidence upon a plea of nul tiel corporation; and such certificate, together with proof that the association has been acting as a national banking association for a long time, is amply sufficient evidence to establish, at least prima facie, the existence of the corporation. (Mix *v.* The National Bank of Bloomington, 91 Ill., 20; Merchants' National Bank of Bangor *v.* Glendon, 120 Mass., 97.)
17. And in a suit against the association or its shareholders such certificate of the Comptroller is conclusive as to the completeness of the organization. (Casey *v.* Galli, 94 U. S., 673.)

Parol evidence of organization; de facto existence.

18. In an action by a national bank plaintiff may prove that it is a corporation de facto by parol evidence; that it is carrying on a general banking business as a national bank, authorized by the general laws of the United States, under the name by which it has sued, the court taking judicial notice of such laws. (Yakima National Bank *v.* Knipe, 33 P., 834; 6 Wash., 348.)

Allegation of organization.

19. The declaration described the plaintiff as "The Third National Bank of Baltimore." *Held*, on demurrer, that this was not equivalent to an averment that the plaintiff was a banking association established in the district of Maryland, nor that it was established under the law of the United States providing for national banking associations. *Held, also*, that the declaration was demurrable for want of an averment that the plaintiff was a corporation. (Third Nat. Bank of Baltimore *v.* Teal, 5 Fed. Rep., 503.)

Allegation of place of business.

20. The complaint alleged that the plaintiff is a corporation organized under the national banking act of the United States; that defendant made his promissory note for $5,000 payable to the plaintiff at said bank for value received, with interest, and containing an agreement which recites that the defendant "having deposited with the bank as collateral security" a certain certificate of stock, "giving the plaintiff full power in case of default in the payment of the note at maturity to sell the stock at private or public sale and apply the proceeds to the payment of the note;" that the note was not paid at maturity, and that the stock has not been sold or the lien foreclosed, and demands judgment for $5,000, and that the lien upon the stock be foreclosed, etc. *Held*, that the complaint alleges a good cause of action. The complaint alleged that the plaintiff had done business in Buffalo, N. Y., upward of ten years, and the name "Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank of Buffalo" is recited in the complaint. *Held*, that there was sufficient evidence to fix the location at Buffalo, N. Y., under Code Civil Procedure, section 1775. (Farmers and Merchants' National Bank of Buffalo *v.* Rogers, 3 N. B. C., 683.)

Organization by consolidation.

21. Where a national bank consolidated with another national bank, taking all the assets and assuming all the liabilities of the latter bank, it, in effect, became a new corporation, whose shareholders were the shareholders of each corporation before consolidation; and hence stockholders of the first bank had no right to the new shares brought in which increased the capital stock, since this would unjustly deprive the stockholders of the other bank of their rights and property without compensation. (Bonnet *v.* First Nat. Bank, 60 S. W., 325.)

ORGANIZATION—Continued.

22. The national-bank act (Rev. Stat. U. S., sec. 5223), providing that associations winding up their business for the purpose of consolidation with another association shall not be required to deposit, etc., authorizes consolidation of banks, and the consolidation of two national banks with the approbation of the Comptroller of the Currency, whereby one contracted to assume the liabilities of the other, and issued its own increased shares to the stockholders of the first bank, was not ultra vires and void. (Ib.)

Conflict of laws.

23. The provisions of the national banking act as to the proof of the organization of national banks are not derogatory of State statutes. (First Nat. Bank *v.* Randall, 1 W. and W. Civ. Cas., Ct. App., 972.)

Presumption from use of name.

24. A bank, using as a title the name of a national bank, will be presumed to have been duly organized as such under the national banking act. (Slaughter *v.* First Nat. Bank, 109 Ala., 157.)

Contracts during organization invalid; ratification.

25. An agreement made by a cashier of a national bank prior to its organization does not bind it unless such agreement is ratified after the organization is perfected under the national banking act. (McDonough *v.* National Bank of Houston, 34 Tex., 309.)
26. When bonds are especially deposited with an old bank and a national bank is organized therefrom and the cashier of the new bank recognizes its possession of such bonds by paying interest on the same the national bank will be held liable for such bonds. (Monmouth First Nat. Bank *v.* Strang, 138 Ill., 347.)
27. Whatever the terms of such an agreement, being made before the date of the drawee bank's certificate of authorization, it is invalid under Revised Statutes, United States, section 5136, providing that no banking association "shall transact any business except such as is incidental and necessarily preliminary to its organization, until it has been authorized by the Comptroller of the Currency to commence the business of banking." (Armstrong *v.* Second Nat. Bank of Springfield, 38 Fed. Rep., 883.)
28. Under Revised Statutes, United States, section 5136, providing that no banking association shall transact any business except such as is incidental and necessarily preliminary to its organization, until it has been authorized by the Comptroller to commence the business of banking, correspondence between one bank and a person who became the president of a bank afterwards formed can not constitute an agreement controlling the business between the banks, but may be referred to in connection with other evidence to show what was their understanding. (First Nat. Bank of Wellston *v.* Armstrong, 42 Fed. Rep., 193.)

Estoppel as to validity of organization.

29. The organization of a national bank under the national banking act may be put in issue by a party who has not estopped himself. But a party who has accepted as payee a promissory note payable at a banking institution which the parties style a national bank, and has sold and transferred the note to such banking institution, can not be allowed to raise that issue by merely averring want of knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to whether such institution is a body corporate, etc. (Huffaker *v.* National Bank of Monticello, 1 N. B. C., 504.)
30. A stockholder in a de facto national bank, who has participated in its transactions as such and received dividends, is estopped from denying the legality of the incorporation. (Whellock *v.* Kost, 77 Ill., 296.)
31. One who subscribes for and receives shares of a national bank is estopped from denying the validity of its incorporation. (Davis Estate *v.* Watkins, 76 N. W. Rep., 575.)
32. One accustomed to deal with a national bank as such, and who so deals with it in respect to a promissory note, is estopped from denying the incorporation of the bank in an action on the note. (National Bank of Fairhaven *v.* The Phœnix Warehousing Company, 1 N. B. C., 784.)

Name.

33. The national banking act prohibits the use of the word "national" as part of the name of all banks not organized under said act. (People *v.* National Savings Bank, 129 Ill., 618.)

ORGANIZATION—Continued.

34. The prohibition in section 5243 of the national banking act against the use of the word "national" by banking concerns not organized under said act does not apply to building and loan associations. (Lomb *v.* Pioneer Building and Loan Company, 106 Ala., 591.)
35. There is nothing in the national banking act to prevent a national banking association from adopting any name it pleases, subject to the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency. (Third National Bank of Baltimore *v.* Teal, 5 Fed. Rep., 503.)

PASS BOOKS

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Pass book a receipt.

1. A pass book given by a bank to a depositor is not a written contract, but is a mere receipt for the amount deposited; and an action thereon is barred by the three-year limitation. (Talcott *v.* First National Bank, 36 P., 1066.)

PLACE OF BUSINESS.

Place of business.

1. The provisions requiring "the usual business" of the association to be transacted "at an office or banking house in the place specified in its organization certificate" must be construed reasonably, and a part of the legitimate business of the association which can not be transacted at the banking house may be done elsewhere. (Merchants' National Bank *v.* State National Bank, 10 Wall., 604.)
2. Although the general business of a national banking association is to be transacted at its place of business, yet, if the association is fully advised of the facts and does not object, and there is no fraud, its officers, when acting within the general scope of their authority, may bind it by acts done at another place. (Burton *v.* Burley, 9 Biss., 253.)
3. Under Revised Statutes, section 5190, providing that "the usual business of each national banking association shall be transacted at an office or banking house located in the place specified in its organization certificate," a national bank can not make a valid contract for the cashing of checks upon it at a different place from that of its residence, through the agency of another bank. (Armstrong *v.* Second National Bank of Springfield, 38 Fed. Rep., 883.)
4. A national bank located in New Jersey, for the convenience of persons in Philadelphia, kept a clerk in that city who received deposits. *Held*, that the bank did not become located in Philadelphia, so as to be liable to taxation. (National State Bank of Camden *v.* Pierce, 18 Albany Law Journal, 16; 2 N. B. C., 177.)
5. National banking associations located outside of a State are subject to its restraining acts prohibiting all corporations, not authorized by the law of the State, from keeping therein offices for the purpose of discount and deposit. (National Bank of Fairhaven *v.* The Phœnix Warehousing Company, 6 Hun., 71.)
6. A bank created under the national banking act of the United States is not within Revised Statutes, section 571, which provides that "all corporations, except foreign insurance companies formed under the laws of this or any other State," shall at all times have a place of business in the State, and that no corporation shall do business in the State until it shall have filed a statement designating the location of its office and the name of its agent. (First Nat. Bank *v.* Commonwealth, 33 S. W. Rep., 1105.)

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Office of cross complaint.

1. A cross bill is brought either to aid in the defense of the original suit or to obtain a complete determination of the controversies between the original complainant and the cross complainant over the subject-matter of the original bill. If its purpose is other than this, it is not a cross bill. A cross bill may not interpose new controversies between codefendants to the original bill, the decision of which is unnecessary to a complete determination of the controversies between the complainant and the defendants over the subject-matter of the original bill. If it does so, it becomes an original bill and must be dismissed, because there can not be two original bills in the same case. (Stuart *v.* Hayden, 72 Fed. Rep., 402.)

Complaint held multifarious.

2. Complainant's bill sought to subject defendant to liability for an indebtedness of a railroad company to complainant on four grounds, viz: That defendant was the owner of stock in the railroad company upon which a part of the subscription, exceeding the railroad company's indebtedness, was unpaid; that, through various transactions in the issue, cancellation, and reissue of stock, and the purchase of shares owned by other parties with funds of the railroad company, there had been a misappropriation of the railroad company's property applicable to the payment of its debts, for which defendant was responsible; that defendant, and others confederating with him, had caused real estate of the railroad company to be conveyed to defendant without consideration; that defendant, combining with others, had misrepresented the financial condition of the railroad company, thereby inducing complainant to loan it money, which he had lost. *Held*, that, though the first and second grounds of liability, growing out of the defendant's connection with the railroad company as an officer

PLEADING AND PRACTICE—Continued.

and stockholder therein, might be united, the third and fourth grounds had no legal connection with the former, and the bill was multifarious. (First National Bank of Sioux City *v.* Peavey, 75 Fed. Rep., 154.)

Agreement to hearing in vacation.

3. A stipulation that a cause should be "heard" at the place where the judge resided, which was other than that of holding court, coupled with the fact that the evidence was submitted there, that two terms of court were afterwards held before the expiration of the judge's term of office, and that neither party took any steps to have the decision made at either of said terms, although they must have known that it could not otherwise be made by the then judge, except in vacation, amounts to an agreement that it might be made in vacation. (Babcock *v.* Wolf, 28 N. W., 490; 70 Iowa, 676, followed. Shenandoah National Bank *v.* Read (Iowa), 53 N. W., 96.)

Amendment of pleading.

4. In an action against a bank on a deposit, the bank answered by a general denial. During the trial it undertook to prove payment. Objection being made to the relevancy of the proof, an agreement was made in open court whereby the bank was allowed twenty days to amend its answer "in any manner" with the same effect as if presently filed, and the trial proceeded. The instructions given excluded from the jury the consideration of the issue of payment which was finally tendered by the amended answer, filed after trial, but within the stipulated time. *Held*, that the plaintiff was bound by the terms of his stipulation, and that the judgment must be reversed for failure to submit the issues finally framed to the jury. (Tecumseh National Bank *v.* Harmon (Nebr.), 66 N. W., 1128.)

Discretion of court as to filing of affidavits.

5. The court below, after giving the parties ample opportunity to present affidavits on a motion for the appointment of a receiver, did not abuse its discretion in refusing to hear more affidavits, not presented at the proper time. (Farmers' National Bank *v.* Backus (Minn.), 66 N. W., 5.)

Discretion of court as to arguments in presence of jury.

6. It is within the discretion of the court to have the jury retire during arguments as to the admissibility of evidence. (Birmingham National Bank *v.* Bradley (Ala.), 19 So., 791.)

Parties.

7. A national bank, having discounted a note for an indorser, and having sued the maker, may receive payment from the indorser and assign the note and the suit to the indorser, and he may prosecute it in the name of the bank for his own benefit against the maker. (Ticonic National Bank *v.* Bagley, 68 Me., 249; 2 N. B. C., 245.)

8. To a suit brought against a bank to recover money deposited with it by a corporation, which plaintiffs claimed acted as their agent in making the deposit, and which deposit the bank had applied to the payment of a debt to it from the depositor, the corporation making the deposit was a proper, and even necessary, party; but as, on the rendition of the decree in favor of complainants, that company appeared entitled to no right or relief, and was not subjected to any liability, a dismissal as to it was proper. (Union Stock Yards National Bank *v.* Moore et al., 79 Fed. Rep., 705.)

In action against accommodation indorser.

9. A national bank agreed with the maker of notes to procure their discount for a commission, and indorsing them under an accommodation indorser, procured their discount by another national bank, before maturity, in good faith and without notice. The notes being dishonored, the bank indorser took them up and sued the accommodation indorser. *Held*, that the action was maintainable. (National Bank of Gloversville *v.* Wells, 15 Hun., 51; 2 N. B. C., 333.)

In foreclosure of lien on collaterals.

10. The complaint alleged that the plaintiff is a corporation organized under the national banking act of the United States; the defendant made his promissory note for $5,000, payable to the plaintiff, at said bank, for value received, with interest, and containing an agreement which recites that the defendant "having deposited with the bank, as collateral security," a certain certificate of stock "giving the plaintiff full power, in case of

PLEADING AND PRACTICE—Continued.

default in the payment of the note at maturity, to sell the stock at private or public sale, and apply the proceeds to the payment of the note;" that the note was not paid at maturity, and that the stock has not been sold or the lien foreclosed, and demands judgment for $5,000 and that the lien upon the stock be foreclosed, etc. *Held*, that the complaint alleges a good cause of action. (Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank of Buffalo *v.* Rogers, Buff. Super. Ct., June 29, 1889; 3 N. B. C., 683.)

Allegation as to location of bank.

11. The complaint alleged that the plaintiff had done business in Buffalo, N. Y., upward of ten years, and the name "Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank of Buffalo" is recited in the complaint. *Held*, that there was sufficient to fix the location at Buffalo, N. Y., under Code of Civil Procedure, section 1775. (Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank of Buffalo *v.* Rogers, 3 N. B. C., 683.)
12. Although the plaintiff had the right under the agreement to sell the stock without action, he may come into court and ask its direction. (Ib.)

Joinder of causes of action.

13. Under Code of Civil Procedure, section 484, such as were formerly denominated legal or equitable, or both, may be joined in the same complaint. (Farmers and Mechanics' Nat. Bank *v.* Rogers, 3 N. B. C., 683.)
14. A complaint on bills of exchange, filed by the payee against the drawer, may be amended by joining an additional cause of action based on defendant's promise to pay certain checks of a third party, upon which plaintiff had advanced the amount therein called for, since this is kindred in character to the original causes of action and might originally have been joined with them. (Bowen *v.* Needles National Bank, 79 Fed. Rep., 51.)

What considered on appeal, special finding.

15. When the finding in the circuit court involves mixed questions of law and fact, and is general in its form, nothing is open to review in the circuit court of appeals except the rulings made in the progress of the trial, the findings being conclusive as to the facts. (Humphreys *v.* Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, 75 Fed. Rep., 852.)
16. When a jury is waived in the circuit court, a party wishing to raise any question of law upon the merits in the court above should request special findings of fact, framed like the verdict of a jury, and reserve his exceptions to those special findings if he deems them not sustained by the evidence; and if he wishes to except to the conclusions of law drawn by the court from the facts found he should have them separately stated and excepted to. (Ib.)
17. Where the case is tried by the circuit court without a jury, and it makes a special finding of facts, with conclusions of law, alleged errors of fact are not, on a writ of error, subject to revision by this court, if there was any evidence on which such findings could be made. (Hathaway *v.* First National Bank of Cambridge, 134 U. S., 494.)
18. Where the circuit court finds ultimate facts which justify the judgment rendered, its refusal to find certain specified facts, and certain propositions of law based on those facts, will not be reviewed by this court, on a writ of error, if they were either immaterial facts or incidental facts, amounting only to evidence bearing on the ultimate facts found. (Ib.)

Removal, diligence.

19. The law requires diligence on the part of the applicant for removal. He can not remain passive, and then after the lapse of several terms of the State court make an application for removal. (National Bank of Clinton, Iowa, *v.* Dorset Pipe and Paving Co., 20 Fed. Rep., 707.)
20. Court can not take judicial notice of matters that do not appear in the record. (Ib.)

Intervention.

21. A receiver of a corporation, appointed after the commencement of a suit against the corporation, may intervene in such action to defend the rights of the corporation. (Andrews *v.* Steele City Bank et al., 1 Banking Cases, 76.)

Mandamus.

22. A national bank was closed by order of the Comptroller of the Currency and a receiver appointed. An assessment was made upon the holders of stock.

PLEADING AND PRACTICE—Continued.

Overton and Hoffer were among those who were assessed, and payment not having been made, suit was brought against them. Service was made upon H., but not upon O., who was very ill, and who died without service having been made upon him. He left a will, under which J. P. O. was duly appointed his executor. The executor was summoned into the suit by a writ of scire facias. A motion was made to set aside the scire facias and the attempted service thereof, which motion was granted. The executor being substituted in the place of the deceased as defendant, the court decided that it had acquired no jurisdiction over the deceased and could acquire none over his executor. Thereupon the receiver applied to this court for a writ of mandamus to the judges of the circuit court of the United States for the ninth circuit, commanding them to take jurisdiction and proceed against J. P. O. as executor of the last will and testament of O., deceased, in the action brought by the receiver to recover the assessments. *Held:* (1) That mandamus was the proper remedy, and the rule was made absolute; (2) that the action of the circuit court in setting aside the scire facias was here for review; (3) that scire facias was the proper mode for bringing in the executor, and under Revised Statutes, section 955, it gave the court jurisdiction to render judgment against the estate of the deceased party in the same manner as if the executor had voluntarily made himself a party. (In re Connaway, Receiver, 178 U. S. Rep., 421.)

National bank, when a foreign corporation.

23. A national banking association is a foreign corporation within the meaning of a State statute requiring corporations created by the laws of any other State or country to give security for costs before prosecuting a suit in the courts of the State. (National Park Bank *v.* Gunst, 1 Abb. N. C., 292.)

Pleading.

24. A complaint in an action on a note alleged its execution, and in a third paragraph alleged that "no part of said sum has been paid, and the same is wholly due;" and the answer admitted the execution of the note, but denied "each and every allegation in paragraph three." *Held,* that the denial was bad, as a negative pregnant. (Columbia National Bank *v.* Western Iron and Steel Co., Wash., 44 P., 145.)

Bank's action on note to cashier, allegations.

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

Creditor's action.

26. A judgment creditor, after an execution has been issued and returned nulla bona, may maintain a suit in equity to make his judgment effective as a lien upon the land, by removing obstructions calculated to make an execution sale unproductive. (First National Bank of Plattsmouth *v.* Gibson et al., 3 Banking Cases, 61.)
27. A party who is not prejudicially affected by a judgment or decree can not secure its modification or reversal. (Ib.)

Erroneous instructions.

28. Where both parties to an action claim title to land under legal proceedings, those through which defendant derives title being alleged to be fraudulent, it is reversible error to instruct the jury that upon the record evidence the title is vested in the plaintiff, whereas in fact the defendant has the better title unless it is defeated by fraud. (Short et al. *v.* Hepburn, 75 Fed. Rep., 113.)
29. In an action involving the validity of a title claimed by defendants to have been acquired under attachment and execution against one C., while plaintiff charges that C. was a fictitious person and the deed to him and the proceedings against him were parts of a scheme of his supposed grantor to defraud his creditors, it is error to charge the jury either that if C.'s whereabouts were unknown it would make his title to the property immaterial or that the fact that C. was a fictitious person would entitle the plaintiff to recover irrespective of the circumstances under which defendant acquired his title. (Ib.)

PLEADING AND PRACTICE—Continued.

When judgment on default will be reversed.

30. A judgment entered on failure of defendant to appear on trial, an answer being on file reciting that defendants have failed to appear and wholly made default, will be reversed, no evidence appearing in the record, though the judgment further recites that the issues of fact as well as law were submitted to the court. (Hepburn *v.* Danville National Bank, Tex. Civ. App., 34 S. W., 988.)

Bill of discovery.

31. A bill by a judgment creditor for discovery, showing that when the execution was returned unsatisfied, and when the bill was filed, there was property, within the knowledge of the creditor, subject to levy on execution, fails to show that the legal remedy has been exhausted, and is demurrable. (Merchants' National Bank of Chicago et al. *v.* Sabin et al., 34 Fed. Rep., 492.)

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IN GENERAL.

Congress is sole judge as to extent of powers which should be conferred on national banks.

1. Congress having power to create a system of national banks, is the judge as to the extent of the powers which should be conferred upon such banks, and has the sole power to regulate and control the exercise of their operations. Congress having dealt directly with the insolvency of national banks by giving control to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency, who are authorized to suspend the operations of the banks and appoint receivers thereof when they become insolvent, or when they fail to make good any impairment of capital, and full and adequate provision having been made for the protection of creditors of national banks by requiring frequent reports to be made of their condition, and by the power of visitation of Federal officers, it is not competent for state legislatures to interfere, whether with hostile or friendly intentions, with national banks or their officers in the exercise of the powers bestowed upon them by the General Government. (Easton *v.* Iowa, 188 U. S., 220.)

Incidental powers.

2. To the enumerated powers of national banking associations are to be superadded all the powers incidental to the business of banking. (Pattison *v.* Syracuse National Bank, 80 N. Y., 82.)
3. Under national banking act one can exercise only the powers expressly granted and those necessarily incidental. (Logan County National Bank *v.* Townsend, 139 U. S., 67.)
4. The enumeration of banking powers in the national banking act is not significant of an intention to place any special restrictions upon national banks as distinguished from State banks. The enumeration is of the general, not the incidental powers. (Pattison *v.* Syracuse National Bank, 80 N. Y., 82.)
5. Since the national banking act is an enabling act, a national bank is limited to those powers specified in such act, or those strictly incidental to the business of banking. (Casey *v.* La Société de Crédit Mobilier, 1 N. B. C., 285.)
6. What are incidental powers is a question of mixed law and fact, to be determined under the circumstances of each case. (Chemical Nat. Bank *v.* Armstrong, 76 Fed. Rep., 339.)

May buy check.

7. A national bank may buy a check drawn upon another bank, and whether the check is payable to order or to bearer is immaterial. (First National Bank of Rochester *v.* Harris, 108 Mass., 514.)
8. A draft, with a bill of lading attached thereto and payable to a national bank, by which it is discounted, is a bill of exchange, and a national bank may purchase the same. (Union National Bank *v.* Rowan, 23 S. C., 339; 55 Am. R., 26.)

May hold special deposit as security.

9. A national banking association may receive a deposit to be held by it as security for the faithful performance of a contract between the depositor and another. (Bushnell *v.* The Chautauqua County National Bank, 10 Hun., 378.)

May buy and sell coin.

10. The provisions of the national-bank act, requiring "the usual business" of the bank to be transacted "at the office or banking house in the place specified in its organization certificate," does not prevent the purchase of coin by one bank at the banking house of another. (Merchants' Nat. Bank *v.* State Nat. Bank, 1 Banking Cases, 47.)

May take mortgage on chattels.

11. A national bank may take a chattel mortgage as additional security for a preexisting indebtedness. (Gaar *v.* Centralia Nat. Bank, 20 Ill. App., 611; Barker *v.* Livingston Co. Nat. Bank, 30 Ill. App., 591, 607; Spafford *v.* First Nat. Bank of Tama City, 37 Iowa, 181.)

May transact no business before authorization.

12. Whatever the terms of an arrangement being made before the date of the drawee bank's certificate of authorization, it is invalid under Revised

POWERS—Continued.

IN GENERAL—continued.

Statutes, section 5136, providing that no banking association "shall transact any business except such as is incidental and necessarily preliminary to its organization until it has been authorized by the Comptroller of the Currency to commence the business of banking." (Armstrong *v.* Second National Bank of Springfield, 38 Fed. Rep., 883.)

13. Under Revised Statutes, section 5136, providing that no banking association shall transact any business except such as is incidental and necessarily preliminary to its organization, until it has been authorized by the Comptroller to commence the business of banking, correspondence between one bank and the person who became the president of a bank afterwards formed can not constitute an agreement controlling the business between the banks, but may be referred to, in connection with other evidence, to show what was their understanding. (First National Bank of Wellston *v.* Armstrong, 42 Fed. Rep., 193.)

May contract to give stock for patronage.

14. Where an association has made or ratified a contract to give a person a certain number of the shares of its stock, upon condition that he will continue to do his business with it, and derives the benefit from this contract, the other party may recover of the association the value of the shares. (Rich *v.* State National Bank of Lincoln, 7 Nebr., 231.)

May sell pledged property.

15. As the national currency act of 1864 authorizes banks created under it to buy and sell coin, such bank, having coin in pledge, may sell and assign its special property therein. (Merchants' National Bank *v.* State National Bank, 10 Wall., 604.)

May empower cashier to employ clerks.

16. It is not negligence for a bank to intrust its cashier to select and hire and pay out of his salary all the clerks and other servants employed in the banking room, no negligence being shown in the selection of the cashier. (Smith *v.* First National Bank in Westfield, 99 Mass., 605.)

May take married woman as security.

17. An indorsement by a married woman, expressly charging her estate with the payment of a note, is such a security as a national bank may take. (Third National Bank *v.* Blake, 73 N. Y., 260; 2 N. B. C., 300.)

May provide real estate necessary for its business.

18. A national bank empowered by charter to provide necessary real estate for its business may make a contract to prevent the erection of buildings on adjacent land so as to secure light and air for its banking house. (Trustees of First Presbyterian Church *v.* National State Bank, 29 A., 320.)

May employ counsel.

19. Under Revised Statutes United States, section 5136, subdivision 4, authorizing national banks "to sue and be sued, complain, and defend in any court of law or equity, as fully as natural persons," such banks have power to employ attorneys to prosecute or defend suits, and the president may agree as to their compensation. (National Bank *v.* Earl, Okla., 39 P., 391.)

May form clearing-house association and issue clearing-house certificates.

20. The national banks of a city formed a clearing-house association to facilitate the settlement of daily balances between them at a fixed place, and agreed, in order to dispense with the handling of money, that the several banks should deposit in the hands of a committee either cash or securities at a fixed ratio on their capital stock, for which the committee should issue certificates to be used in paying balances against the several banks. Subsequently the association, for the purpose of enabling the members to afford assistance to the mercantile and manufacturing community, and also to facilitate the daily interbank settlements, authorized the committee to receive from any member additional deposits of cash or securities and issue certificates therefor in such amounts and to such percentage as they deemed advisable, which certificates should be accepted in payment of daily balances on condition that the deposits

POWERS—Continued.

IN GENERAL—continued.

therefor should be held by the committee as a special deposit, pledged for the redemption of the certificates, and the committee were made the trustees for all the members of the association and authorized to collect such deposits. *Held*, that there was no violation of the laws relating to national banks. (Philler *v.* Patterson, Pa., 32 A., 26.)

May have property held in trust by officer.

21. Where an assignment of a judgment belonging to a bank is made by one of its officers, in its name, to an individual, who, in consideration thereof, transfers property to the bank officer, such transfer constitutes a valid consideration moving to the bank, since a trust results in its favor as to the property transferred to its officer. (Cox *v.* Robinson, 70 Fed. Rep., 760.)

Officers presumed to have powers publicly assumed.

22. The officers of a national bank, acting for it, are presumed to have the powers which they assume publicly, with the knowledge and acquiescence of the board of trustees, who are presumed to see what is made apparent before the eyes of the public in the action of their agents. (Cox *v.* Robinson, 70 Fed. Rep., 760.)
23. When the directors of a bank permit an officer to hold himself out to the public as being invested with absolute power to manage and control its affairs, in such manner and for such length of time as to lead innocent persons to make contracts with him, honestly believing that he has the authority he claims, the bank can not repudiate such contracts. (Cox *v.* Robinson, 82 Fed. Rep., 277.)
24. A national bank, owner of a judgment for the payment of which defendant was bound, through its vice-president assigned such judgment to defendant, the consideration being the transfer by defendant to the vice-president of another judgment, which the latter had obligated himself individually to pay, but in the interest of the bank. The vice-president had no express authority from the directors to make the assignment, but he was the largest stockholder, a director, and had long been the principal acting officer of the bank, and general manager of its business, exercising the power of transferring its property and indorsing its notes, with the knowledge and acquiescence of the directors, and he was generally reputed in the community to be its owner. *Held*, in an action by the receiver of the bank, that the jury were justified in finding that the vice-president had authority to make the assignment, and that the bank received a consideration therefor. (Ib.)

Unauthorized transfer of judgment.

25. When a judgment belonging to a national bank is transferred without collecting it, the presumption is that the transfer is unauthorized. (Cox *v.* Robinson, 70 Fed. Rep., 760.)

May borrow money.

26. A national bank has power to borrow money on call for the purposes of its business. (Chemical National Bank of New York *v.* Armstrong, 76 Fed. Rep., 339.)
27. The vice-president of a national bank, who is the acting president, may, in conformity with established custom, without special authority from the board of directors, borrow money on behalf of the bank from another bank. (Bank *v.* Armstrong, 14 Sup. Ct., 572; 152 U. S., 346, distinguished. (Ib).

Valid oral agreement by.

28. A national bank may make a binding oral agreement to repay money it borrows, and to pay notes it procures to be discounted. (Hanover Nat. Bank *v.* First Nat. Bank, 109 Fed. Rep., 421.)

May receive deposit to be disbursed on condition.

29. The discounting of commercial paper, and the receipt of the proceeds on deposit to disburse to a certain person when a certain service is performed are within the powers of a bank, and such power may be exercised by the cashier or managing officer. (Kansas National Bank *v.* Quinton (Kan. Sup.), 48 P., 20.)

POWERS—Continued

IN GENERAL—continued.

May give bond to secure deposit.

30. Giving bond to secure funds deposited with it is within the power of a national bank, and sureties on such bond are liable. (State of Nebraska *v.* Nat. Bank of Orleans, 88 Fed. Rep., 947.)

Rediscount.

31. A national bank has the authority to rediscount its bills receivable. (United States Nat. Bank *v.* First Nat. Bank, 79 F. R., 296.)

May not make donation.

32. National banks have no power to make donations of money. They can use the same only for banking purposes. (McCrory *v.* Chambers, 48 Ill., App., 445.)

Contract to buy assets of another bank not ultra vires.

33. The fact that a director of a national bank, whose presence was necessary to constitute a quorum at a meeting where, by the action of the directors, in which he participated, a contract by the bank to assume and pay the liabilities of another bank was ratified, was also a stockholder in such other bank, in the absence of any allegation of fraud in the transaction, is not sufficient to render the contract invalid. (Scofield *v.* State Nat. Bank, 97 Fed. Rep., 282.)

34. A contract by a national bank to assume and pay the liabilities of another bank in consideration of the transfer to it by the other bank of its office furniture and lease and its cash and cash assets, and the further assignment to a trustee for its benefit of bills receivable and securities, is not ultra vires, but is within its powers conferred by statute to conduct a general banking business. (Ib.)

Compromise with creditors.

35. In an action for an alleged balance, it appeared that defendants McG. and W. illegally undertook to corner the lard market; that McG. was a partner in the firm through whom the transactions were carried on, but that W. was not; that the deal ruined the firm, and that the receiver for it undertook to effect a settlement; that defendants were personally liable for a part of the indebtedness by their indorsements on the firm's notes, and that at the receiver's solicitation they agreed to contribute a certain sum each on consideration of a release from all creditors; that the receiver thereupon submitted the firm's proposition to pay 50 per cent of the indebtedness, in full settlement of all unsecured claims, stating that the affairs of the firm were in great confusion and that unless the compromise were effected the matter would "only terminate after long, vexatious, and fruitless litigation;" that all of the creditors accepted the payment and signed a release in full. *Held*, that the transaction was a valid compromise. (Winslow and Pinney, JJ., dissenting.) (Continental National Bank *v.* McGeoch (Wis.), 66 N. W., 606.)

Bank has right to accumulate a surplus before declaring dividend.

36. A bank has a right to accumulate a surplus before declaring dividends on its stock. (Reynolds *v.* Bank of Mt. Vernon (Sup.), 39 N. Y. S., 623.)

POWER TO DEAL IN BONDS.

National bank may negotiate its United States bonds.

1. Where a national bank received on deposit United States bonds of one class for the purpose of converting the same into bonds of another class, *Held*, that the business of receiving one class of United States bonds to be converted into another is within the scope of the powers conferred upon national banks by the act of Congress under which they are organized. (Leach *v.* Hale, receiver, 31 Iowa, 69.) Semble, that national banks can deal in and exchange Government securities. (Van Leuven *v.* First National Bank, 54 N. Y., 671.)

Power to purchase bonds.

2. Section 5736, United States Revised Statutes, confers express power on a national bank to discount and negotiate promissory notes, bills of exchange, and other evidences of debt. *Held*, that bonds are evidences of debt and national banks are therefore authorized to purchase corpo-

POWERS—Continued.

POWER TO DEAL IN BONDS—continued.

rate and municipal bonds. (Court of Appeals of Ky. in case of Newport National Bank *v.* Board of Education.)

3. A national bank having without authority purchased bonds, may retain them until the consideration is repaid. (Logan Bank *v.* Townsend, 139 U. S., 67.)
4. A national banking association is not authorized to act as a broker or agent in the purchase of bonds and stocks. (First National Bank of Allentown *v.* Hoch, 89 Penn. St., 324; Weckler *v.* The First National Bank of Hagerstown, 42 Md., 581.)
5. A municipality having sold its bonds to a national bank is estopped to plead that the purchase was ultra vires. (Town Council of Lexington *v.* Union Nat. Bank, 22 S. R., 291.)

May deal in Government securities.

6. National banking associations can engage in the business of dealing in and exchanging Government securities. (Van Leuven *v.* First National Bank, 54 N. Y., 671; Yerkes *v.* National Bank of Port Jervis, 69 N. Y., 383; Leach *v.* Hale, 31 Iowa, 69.)

May discount coupons of municipal bonds.

7. A national banking association may take and hold the coupons of municipal bonds, and may maintain actions thereon. (First National Bank of North Bennington *v.* Town of Bennington, 2 N. B. C., 437; Lyons *v.* Lyons National Bank, 19 Blatch., 279.)
8. It is not within the power of a national bank to engage in the business of selling mortgage bonds on commission. (Farmers and Merchants' National Bank *v.* Smith, 77 Fed. Rep., 129.)

POWER TO PURCHASE ITS OWN STOCK OR LOAN MONEY ON SECURITY THEREOF.

May not buy its own stock.

1. A national bank purchased some of its own stock and divided it among some of its directors. One of the directors took some of the stock, giving his note for it, the bank retaining the certificate, but the stock being transferred to him on the bank books, and he receiving dividends on it. This director becoming bankrupt, he transferred the stock to the bank teller, the bank retaining his note. In an action by the assignee to set aside the transfer as a preference, *held*, that the bank had no power to purchase or convey the stock, and no title to it passed. (Meyers *v.* Valley National Bank, 2 N. B. C., 156.)

May not buy its own stock, exception.

2. The purchase of its own stock by a national bank, not for the purpose of preventing, or necessary to prevent, a loss upon a debt previously contracted, is illegal, and the bank may maintain an action at law to recover the money paid therefor without tendering back the stock. (Burrows *v.* Niblack, 84 Fed. Rep., 111; Myers *v.* Valley Nat. Bank, 2 N. B. C., 156; Wallace *v.* Hood, 89 Fed. Rep., 11.)

Bank may make lawful sale of stock unlawfully bought.

3. The fact that a national bank purchased shares of its own stock ultra vires does not render its subsequent sale of such stock to another unlawful, or the stock void in the hands of the purchaser; nor does it constitute any defense to an action by a receiver of the bank against such purchaser to recover an assessment made after the bank's insolvency. (Lantry *v.* Wallace, 97 Fed. Rep., 865.)
4. The statutory inhibition against the purchase by a national bank of its own stock does not render stock so purchased void; and where, in such case, the stock is held for the bank by a nominal owner, a subsequent purchaser for value received by the bank acquires a good title, which can not be questioned by the bank or its creditors. (Wallace *v.* Hood, 89 Fed. Rep., 11.)

When may take its own stock as collateral.

5. National banks can make valid loans or discounts on the security of their own stock only when necessary to prevent loss on debts previously contracted in good faith. (Bank *v.* Lanier, 78 U. S., 369; Feckheimer *v.* Nat. Exchange Bank, 79 Va., 80.)

POWERS—Continued.

POWER TO PURCHASE ITS OWN STOCK OR LOAN MONEY ON SECURITY THEREOF—continued.

6. An assignee in bankruptcy can not maintain an action against a national bank for the value of shares of its stock belonging to the bankrupt, and which the bank, claiming a lien on them for a debt due to it from the bankrupt, refused to transfer to the assignee. (Meyers *v.* Valley National Bank, 2 N. B. C., 156.)

No penalty for violation of section 5201, Revised Statutes.

7. The national banking act prescribes no penalty either on the borrower or on the bank for a loan in violation of section 5201, and the prohibition can be urged by some one else than the Government only before the contract is executed. (Nat. Bank of Xenia *v.* Stewart, 107 U. S., 676; Waldon Nat. Bank *v.* Birch, 130 N. Y., 221.)
8. A contract lien of a national bank on shares of its capital stock to secure a loan made by it thereon is valid, since Revised Statutes, United States, section 5201, forbidding national banks to loan on their capital stock, provides no penalty for its violation, and only subjects the bank to proceedings by the United States to annul its charter. (Buffalo German Ins. Co. *v.* Third Nat. Bank, 43 N. Y. S., 550.)
9. The national banking act of 1864 provided that no national bank should make a loan on the security of its capital stock. *Held*, that a contract made in opposition to this provision is enforceable in the absence of any declaration in the act itself prohibiting its enforcement. (Buffalo German Ins. Co. *v.* Third Nat. Bank, 51 N. Y. S., 667.)

Parties to violation of section 5201 will not be relieved.

10. The parties to a loan of a national bank on the security of its own stock, being in pari delicto, will not be relieved by the court. After the shares have been sold by the consent of the borrower, and the proceeds set off against his loan, the courts will not interpose. (Chapins *v.* Merchants' Nat. Bank, 14 N. Y. St., 272.)

Lien of bank on shares, remedy, dividends.

11. A national bank has a lien on and the right to hold a cash dividend as pledge for the indebtedness of the shareholder to the bank. (Hager *v.* Union Nat. Bank, 1 N. B. C., 523.)
12. A national bank may attach the shares of a stockholder therein for his debt due the bank. (Ib.)
13. A national bank sued a shareholder therein for money due and attached his shares. Pending suit he demanded payment of the dividends declared upon the attached shares, which was refused. He afterwards settled the suit and brought an action for his dividends, without renewing his demands. *Held*, that the demand while the shares were attached was a nullity, and as dividends were not payable until demanded, the action could not be maintained. (Ib.)

PURCHASE OF STOCK IN OTHER BANKS.

1. An agreement between the officers of a national bank and the maker of a note payable to the bank that it may be paid by the transfer to the bank of stock of another bank is illegal, and the receiver of the bank is not estopped from denying its validity by reason of having realized on securities transferred to the bank as a part of the transaction, such securities having been received by such maker as trustee for the bank. (Tillinghast *v.* Carr, 82 Fed. Rep., 298.)
2. It is ultra vires on the part of a national bank to purchase with its surplus funds, as an investment, and hold as such, shares of stock in another national bank. (First National Bank of Concord, N. H., *v.* Hawkins, 1 Banking Cases, 635.)
3. A national bank which has purchased, as an investment, and holds as such, shares of stock in another national bank is not estopped in an action by the receiver of the latter to enforce the stockholder's liability arising under an assessment by the Comptroller of the Currency to protect itself by alleging the unlawfulness of its own action in so purchasing and holding the stock. (Ib.)

POWERS—Continued.

PURCHASE OF STOCKS IN GENERAL.

National banks may not deal in stocks.

1. A national banking association can not deal in stocks. The prohibition is to be implied from the failure to grant the power. (First National Bank *v.* National Exchange Bank, 92 U. S., 122.)
2. The banking act does not empower national banks to deal in stock. Purchase of stock by a national bank is ultra vires and void and no rights or liabilities can be based upon it. (California National Bank *v.* Kennedy, 167 U. S., 362.)
3. A national bank can not lawfully sell stock on commission for others. (Smith *v.* Philadelphia National Bank, 1 Walk., Pa., 318; Searle *v.* First National Bank, 2 Walk., Pa., 395; Pepperday *v.* Citizens' National Bank of Latrobe, 183 Pa. St., 519.)
4. A national bank has no authority to deal in the stock of other corporations and may set up such ultra vires act in defense to any liability because thereof. (Chemical National Bank *v.* Haverman, 52 Pac. Rep., 1071.)

May not acquire stock as an investment.

5. The purchase by a corporation, only empowered by its charter to transact a banking business, of the stock of another corporation, as an investment, and not as security or in payment of a debt, is ultra vires and void, and can not be validated by estoppel. Hence such a corporation can not be held liable for an assessment as a stockholder of a national bank, where it purchased the stock as an investment, although it retained such stock until the national bank became insolvent, and received dividends thereon. (Schofield *v.* Goodrich Bros. Banking Co., 98 Fed. Rep., 271; California Nat. Bank *v.* Kennedy, 167 U. S., 362.)

May not act as broker in sale of stocks.

6. The selling of stock by a national bank for another person is outside the banking business and its chartered powers. (Smith *v.* Phila. Nat. Bank, 1 Walk., 318; Farmers and Merchants' Nat. Bank *v.* Smith, 77 Fed. Rep., 129; Searle *v.* First Nat. Bank, 2 Walk., 295; Pepperday *v.* Citizens' Nat. Bank of Latrobe, 183 Pa. St., 519; Chemical Nat. Bank *v.* Haverman, 52 Pac. Rep., 1071; Weckler *v.* First Nat. Bank of Hagerstown, 1 N. B. C., 533; First Nat. Bank of Allentown *v.* Hoch, 2 N. B. C., 375.)

May acquire stock in compromise of claim or to secure existing debt.

7. A national banking association, in the compromise of a claim growing out of its legitimate business, may take railroad stock. (First National Bank of Charlotte *v.* National Exchange Bank of Baltimore, 92 U. S. 122.)
8. And when necessary to do so, it may pay the difference between the value of the stock and the amount of the claim. (Ib.)
9. In adjusting and compromising claims growing out of a legitimate banking transaction, it may take stocks of other corporations with a view to selling them at a profit. (First National Bank *v.* National Exchange Bank, 92 U. S., 122.)
10. A national bank may receive stock in a corporation in order to secure an existing indebtedness, but not for speculation. (First National Bank *v.* National Exchange Bank, 39 Md., 600.)

National bank may take stock in corporation as collateral.

11. The transfer to a national bank, as security for a loan of stock of a corporation whose property is solely real estate, is not invalid within the national banking act as a loan upon a mortgage security. (Baldwin *v.* State National Bank of Minneapolis, 1 N. W. Rep., 261; 2 N. B. C., 278.)
12. A national bank may lend money upon the personal obligation of the borrower, secured by a pledge of stock of a corporation as collateral security. (Shoemaker *v.* The Nat. Mechanics' Bank, 1 N. B. C., 169.)
13. A national bank loaned money and took stock in a corporation as collateral security therefor. *Held*, that it had not exceeded its powers. (Canfield *v.* State Nat. Bank of Minneapolis, 1 N. B. C., 312.)
14. When G. bank loaned money and took as collateral therefor shares of stock in the C. bank, which were duly transferred in the books of the C. bank, and afterwards the G. bank transferred these shares to one of its clerks, with an understanding that he should retransfer on request, and the C. bank was then in a failing condition, *held*, that the G. bank was liable to contribute as a stockholder to the debts of the C. bank. (Germania Nat. Bank of New Orleans *v.* Case, Receiver, 96 U. S., 628; 2 N. B. C., 25.)

POWERS—Continued.

PURCHASE OF STOCKS IN GENERAL—continued.

May take warehouse receipt as collateral.

15. A national bank may take a warehouse receipt as collateral security for a loan. (Cleveland, Brown & Co. *v.* Shoeman, 40 Ohio St., 176.)

PURCHASE OF NEGOTIABLE PAPER.

What is discount and purchase.

1. When the indorser or his agent brings the note to a national bank and receives the proceeds therefor, the transaction is a discounting of such note. (Prescott Nat. Bank *v.* Butler, 157 Mass., 548; 32 N. E. R., 909.)
2. The word "discount" as used in the banking business includes "purchase." (Danforth *v.* Nat. State Bank, 48 F. R., 271.)
3. When a national bank receives notes and they are placed to the credit of a depositor, it constitutes a discount and purchase, though no interest was charged in advance or no money passed over the counter. (Ellerbee *v.* Nat. Bank, 109 Mo., 445; 19 S. W. R., 241.)

May purchase negotiable paper.

4. A bank empowered to discount negotiable notes has power to purchase such notes. (Pape *v.* Capitol Bank of Topeka, 20 Kans., 440; 27 Am. Rep., 183; 2 N. B. C., 238.)
5. A national bank may purchase negotiable paper. (First National Bank of Greenville *v.* Sherburne, 14 Bradw., 566; 3 N. B. C., 382.)

May acquire negotiable paper to secure debt.

6. National banks have the power to receive promissory notes to secure a previous debt, and when they so acquire them they are bona fide holders. (Philler *v.* Essler, 1 Pa. Dist. Rep., 282.)

May not purchase negotiable paper.

7. A national banking association can not purchase negotiable paper. (Lazear *v.* National Union Bank of Baltimore, 52 Md., 78; First National Bank of Rochester *v.* Pierson, 24 Minn., 140; Farmers and Mechanics' Bank *v.* Baldwin, 23 Minn., 198. But see Smith *v.* The Exchange Bank of Pittsburg, 26 Ohio St., 141.)

Only United States can object to purchase of note.

8. In an action by a national bank upon a promissory note it can not be pleaded by an indorser as a defense that the bank acquired the note by purchase; for even if such purchase is in excess of the power of the bank, this can be availed of only in proceedings by the Government to forfeit the franchises of the bank. (Prescott National Bank of Lowell *v.* Benjamin F. Butler, 32 N. E., 909; 157 Mass., 548.)
9. Even if a national bank does not get the legal title to the promissory note bought in the market, it may maintain a suit as the holder thereof. (Ib.)

Only United States may question ultra vires act.

10. When no penalty is prescribed by the national banking act for acts prohibited to the bank and its officers, the validity of such acts can not be questioned by private parties, but by the United States alone. (Thompson *v.* St. Nicholas Nat. Bank, 146 U. S., 240.)
11. A national bank can not avoid an ultra vires purchase of negotiable paper, both parties to the purchase being in pari delicto. (Attleboro Nat. Bank *v.* Rogers, 125 Mass., 339.)
12. The plea of an ultra vires purchase of negotiable paper can not be made to defeat a recovery by a national bank on the same. (Merchants' Nat. Bank *v.* Hanson, 33 Minn., 40; overruling First Nat. Bank *v.* Pierson, 24 Minn., 140.)
13. Want of authority in plaintiff national bank to purchase a negotiable note can not be pleaded by the maker of the note in defense. (First National Bank *v.* Smith, S. D., 65 N. W., 437.)

Contra.

When national bank can not sue on purchased note.

14. As a national banking association can acquire no title to a note purchased by it "for speculative purposes," it can maintain no action thereon in a State where the person suing must be owner of the paper. (First National Bank of Rochester *v* Pierson, 24 Minn., 140.)

POWERS—Continued.

POWER TO ISSUE CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT. (NOT POST NOTES.)

1. A certificate of deposit, indorsed by payee, is not in violation of section 5183, Revised Statutes, which forbids national banks to issue any other notes to circulate as money than such as are authorized by the provisions of the statute. (In re Hunt, 141 Mass., 515.)
2. Certificates of deposit in the ordinary form, issued by a national bank to depositors and payable to order, are not post notes within the prohibition of section 5183, Revised Statutes. (Riddle *v.* First National Bank of Butler, 27 Fed. Rep., 503.)

POWER TO HOLD OR ACQUIRE REAL ESTATE.

May purchase realty to secure previous debt.

1. To secure a preexisting debt in good faith, a national bank may acquire title to real estate by direct conveyance or judicial sale, although such real estate may be encumbered. (Mapes *v.* Scott, 88 Ill., 352; 2 N. B. C., 228.)
2. A national bank may take title to real estate in discharge of previous indebtedness. (Turner *v.* First National Bank of Madison, 78 Ind., 19; 3 N. B. C., 408.)

When may purchase more than amount of debt.

3. The amount of real estate which a national banking association may purchase to secure a preexisting debt is not limited to the exact amount of the debt, but as much may be purchased as is necessary to secure the debt due, so long as the security of such debt is the real object of the purchase. (Upton *v.* National Bank of South Reading, 120 Mass., 153.)
4. Where the purpose is to secure a debt previously contracted, a national banking association may take a conveyance of real estate worth more than the debt, and pay the difference between the debt and the value of the property. (Libby *v.* Union National Bank, 99 Ill., 622.)

May purchase at sheriff's sale and sell.

5. A national bank may purchase, at sheriff's sale, land mortgaged to it as security for a previous debt. (Heath *v.* Second National Bank of Lafayette, 70 Ind., 106; 3 N. B. C., 406)
6. National banks may hold and convey real estate which they purchase at sales under judgments, decrees, or mortgages held by them to secure debts due them. (Wherry *v.* Hale, 77 Mo., 20; 3 N. B. C., 521.)

Bank may buy undivided interest in realty.

7. Where a national bank has lawfully acquired an interest in real property in satisfaction of a debt, it may purchase other undivided interests therein or incumbrances existing thereon, provided such action is necessary to enable it to manage or dispose of the property to better advantage. (Cockrill *v.* Abeles et al., 86 Fed. Rep., 505.)
8. Where a national bank acquired certain mill property in satisfaction of a debt, and the directors organized a corporation among themselves for the purpose of operating the mills as the bank's agent, using its funds, and operated them for the bank at a loss of $23,000, the directors of the bank participating are liable to the creditors for the loss. (Ib.)

May sell timber on land bought at foreclosure sale.

9. A national bank that has loaned money on timber land may, to protect itself and collect the debt, purchase the land at foreclosure sale and cut and sell the timber. (Roebling Sons' Co. *v.* First National Bank et al., 30 Fed. Rep., 744.)

Deed to third party in trust for bank.

10. To avoid the supposed effect of certain provisions of the national banking act a national bank caused certain real estate which it was taking for debt to be conveyed to an individual. *Held*, that the conveyance created a trust in favor of the bank, and a subsequent conveyance by the grantee to a trustee for a receiver of the bank was valid. (Wherry *v.* Hale, 77 Mo., 20; 3 N. B. C., 521.)

Ultra vires purchase voidable only.

11. Where a national banking association acquires real estate which it is not authorized to take, the conveyance to it is not void, but only voidable, and the title of the association to such real estate is good until assailed

POWERS—Continued.

POWER TO HOLD OR ACQUIRE REAL ESTATE—continued.

in a direct proceeding by the Government. (National Bank *v.* Matthews, 98 U. S., 621; National Bank *v.* Whitney, 103 U. S., 99; Swope *v.* Leffingwell, 105 U. S., 3; Reynolds *v.* First National Bank, Crawfordsville, 112 U. S., 405; Fortier *v.* New Orleans Bank, 112 U. S., 439.)

When purchase part void and part voidable.

12. The fact that bank, at judgment sale of land mortgaged to it, purchases the mortgaged property and also other property which it was not authorized to acquire, does not invalidate its title as to the mortgaged property. (Reynolds *v.* Crawfordsville Bank, 112 U. S., 405.)

Leasing and improvement of real estate.

13. The power conferred on national banks by Revised Statutes, section 5137 (U. S. Comp. St., 1901, p. 3460), to purchase and hold such real estate "as shall be necessary for its immediate accommodation in the transaction of its business" includes the power to lease real estate for such purpose, and a bank does not exceed its powers by leasing ground for a term of years under an agreement with the owner that it will erect a building thereon for its use, provided it acts in good faith, and for the purpose of obtaining an eligible location and a suitable building in which to conduct its business. Nor is it limited to the construction of a building only sufficient for its own use, but where it has acquired property by purchase or lease for the purpose authorized by the statute it may improve the same in any manner that other prudent owners would do, so as to render it most productive. (Brown *v.* Schleier et al., C. C. of App., 118 Fed. Rep., 981.)
14. A lease of property by a national bank for ninety-nine years is not ultra vires and void because the term will outlast its corporate life. Being authorized by the statute to purchase real estate in fee simple for specified purposes, it may acquire any lesser estate or interest which is vendible. (Ib.)

Indebtedness—Obligation to pay rent.

15. Nor is such a lease invalid because the aggreate rental which the bank agrees to pay during the term in monthly installments exceeds its capital stock. Such an agreement does not create an indebtedness for the aggregate amount of the installments within the meaning of Revised Statutes, section 5202 (U. S. Comp. St., 1901, p. 3494). (Ib.)

Acts ultra vires—Liability of third parties.

16. A lessor of real estate to a national bank for a long term, in which the bank covenants to erect a bank building which shall become part of the realty, can not be held accountable to the stockholders or creditors of the bank because it may have exceeded its powers by expending more money in the erection of the building than it was authorized to do under the law and more than was required by the terms of the lease, nor can such excessive expenditure be charged as a lien upon the property in favor of creditors after the same has passed into the hands of the lessor. (Ib.)

WHEN NATIONAL BANK MAY TAKE MORTGAGE.

May take mortgage to secure previous debt.

1. A mortgage of real estate executed to a national bank as security for a matured antecedent loan is not void. (Warren *v.* De Witt County National Bank, 3 Bradwell, 305; 2 N. B. C., 222.)
2. A national bank can not loan money on real-estate security, but after a creditor has made default, or after a loan has been actually made, the bank may take real-estate security therefor, unless the transaction be colorable for the purpose of evading the statute. (Merchants' National Bank *v.* Mears, 10 Chicago Leg. News, 180; 1 N. B. C., 353.)
3. National banks are authorized to take mortgages on real estate in good faith to secure debts previously contracted. A national bank extended the time of payment of indebtedness at a usurious rate of interest, and took therefor notes and a mortgage made by the debtor to a third person, the notes being indorsed by the latter. *Held*, that the usury only avoided the interest, and that to the extent the debt was valid the mortgage was a bona fide security and that the bank, by becoming the owner of the notes, acquired the equity in the mortgage. (Allen *v.* The First Nat. Bank of Xenia, 1 N. B. C., 828.)

POWERS—Continued.

WHEN NATIONAL BANK MAY TAKE MORTGAGE—continued.

National bank may take mortgage for antecedent debt.

4. A national bank has a right to take a chattel mortgage for the purpose of securing a previously contracted debt, and to enforce the same. (Spafford *v.* The First National Bank of Tama City, 37 Iowa, 181; 1 N. B. C., 486.)
5. A national bank may take a mortgage of real estate to secure an antecedent indebtedness at the time of renewing and under an agreement for future renewals of the notes evidencing the debt. (Howard National Bank of Burlington *v.* Loomis, 51 Vt., 349; 2 N. B. C., 424.)

Deed of trust to bank may be enforced.

6. A national bank loaned money and took as security therefor an assignment of a note and deed of trust of real estate. *Held*, that the deed of trust was not void and that the bank would not be enjoined from selling thereunder. (Union Nat. Bank et al. *v.* Matthews, 98 U. S., 658; 2 N. B. C., 12.)
7. While a national bank is prohibited by law from loaning money on real-estate security, yet if it does make a loan on such security the security is not void but may be enforced. (Ib.)

May buy and enforce secured note subject only to forfeiture.

8. If a national bank discounts a note secured by deed of trust on real estate, the security passes to and may be enforced by the bank, subject only to forfeiture of its charter, which penalty can be invoked only by the United States. (Thornton *v.* National Exchange Bank, 71 Mo., 221; 3 N. B. C., 513.)

May buy additional note to protect its claim.

9. A national bank may buy a note of its debtor, in order to gain the whole benefit from the mortgage collateral to such note, and having done this may take a new mortgage for the whole sum. (Oldham *v.* Bank, 3 N. B. C., 688.)

When may acquire and enforce prior liens.

10. A national banking association, having taken a mortgage on real estate to secure a debt previously contracted, may, in order to protect itself, pay off a prior lien on the said real estate; and the lien which it thus acquires it may enforce. (Ornn *v.* Merchants' National Bank, 16 Kans., 341; Holmes *v.* Boyd, 90 Ind., 332.)

Agreement that bank may enforce indorser's indemnity valid.

11. An agreement by a national banking association to the effect that, in case a note discounted by it shall not be paid, a mortgage given by the maker to his indorser shall inure to the benefit of the association, is not inhibited by the national banking law. (First National Bank *v.* Haire, 36 Iowa, 443; National Bank *v.* Matthews, 98 U. S., 621.)

May take mortgage for purchase price of realty sold.

12. Where a national banking association sells real estate, it may take a mortgage thereon to secure the payment of the purchase money. (New Orleans National Bank *v.* Raymond, 29 La. Ann., 355.)

May take, as collateral, stock representing only realty.

13. A national banking association may take as security for a loan the stock of a corporation whose entire capital is invested in real estate. Such a loan does not amount to a lending upon a mortgage. (Baldwin *v.* Canfield, 27 Minn., 43.)

Borrower may mortgage to another for bank.

14. The national banking act does not prohibit a borrower from mortgaging real estate to another to be held by such mortgagee as security to a national bank for money advanced to the first party. (First Nat. Bank *v.* Haire, 1 N. B. C., 480.)

POWER TO MAKE CONTRACT OF GUARANTY.

May guarantee payment of note.

1. A national bank is not prohibited by law from guaranteeing payment of a note. (People's Bank *v.* National Bank, 101 U. S , 181.)
2. A national bank may guarantee the payment of commercial paper as incidental to the exercise of its power to buy and sell the same. (Thomas *v.* City National Bank, 58 N. W., 943.)

POWERS—Continued.

POWER TO MAKE CONTRACT OF GUARANTY—continued.

When bank's indemnity contract valid.

3. A contract by a national bank to indemnify one for loss incurred as surety on an attachment bond is not void on the ground of public policy, the loss having occurred, though the bond is not given for the benefit of the bank. (Seeber *v.* Commercial National Bank of Ogden, 77 Fed. Rep., 957.)

Authority of bank officers to execute guaranty for bank.

4. Where one purchased negotiable paper from the president of a bank with a guaranty of payment executed by him apparently in behalf of the bank, on his representation that the paper belonged to the bank, and the transaction occurred in the banking house where the president was apparently engaged in performing his duties as such, the bank was liable on the guaranty. (City National Bank *v.* Thomas (Nebr.), 65 N. W., 895.)
5. The vice-president of a national bank, upon making a transfer for value of certain notes belonging to the bank (the bank being the correspondent of the transferee), executed this guaranty: "In accordance with your telegram I herewith hand you ten notes of $5,000 each." "We debit your account $50,000." "This bank hereby guarantees the payment of the principal sum and interest of said notes." This was done in behalf of the bank, and the notes were also indorsed by the same individual as vice-president of the bank. It was done with the knowledge and consent of the president and cashier of the bank, but without authority of the directors, as a board, or the majority of its members individually. *Held*, that the bank was liable on the guaranty. (People's Bank of Belleville *v.* Manufacturers' National Bank of Chicago, 101 U. S., 181; 2 N. B. C., 97.)
6. A national bank went into voluntary liquidation in September, 1873. Before that it had become liable to a State bank as guarantor on sundry notes made by a third person, and which were discounted for it by the State bank. In August, 1874, transactions took place between the maker of the notes and the State bank and the person who acted as the president of the national bank whereby the maker was released from further liability on the notes, but such acting president attempted to continue by agreement the liability of the national bank as guarantor. In a suit begun in October, 1876, a judgment on the guaranty was obtained in May, 1880, by the State bank against the national bank. In a suit brought by a creditor against the national bank and its stockholders to enforce their statutory liability for its debts, the court, on an application made in June, 1887, inquired into the liability of the stockholders to have the claim of the State bank enforced as against them in view of the transactions of August, 1874, and disallowed that claim. *Held*, (1) it was proper to reexamine the claim; (2) the judgment against the bank was not binding on the stockholders, in the sense that it could not be reexamined; (3) the guaranty of the bank was released as to the stockholders by the release of the maker of the notes; (4) the rights of the stockholders could not be affected by the acts of the president done after the bank had gone into liquidation. (Schrader *v.* Manufacturers' National Bank of Chicago, 133 U. S., Jan. 20, 1890, page 67.)

Contract of guaranty by bank is ultra vires.

7. A national bank advised plaintiff that it would pay all checks of a third person, although such person had no funds on deposit, as was known to both plaintiff and the bank. In reliance on such promise, plaintiff cashed checks of such person and transmitted them to the bank for payment. The bank issued and sent to plaintiff its drafts on a correspondent for the amount of the checks, which drafts were refused payment. *Held*, that the contract was one purely of guaranty, and was ultra vires on the part of the bank, and the transaction gave plaintiff no right of action against it on the drafts. (Bowen *v.* Needles Nat. Bank, 94 Fed. Rep., 925.)
8. When a letter of credit from a national bank is not purchased, but is merely a guaranty of the payment of an account to be created in the future, it is not binding on the bank, as such an institution has no power to thus jeopardize its capital. (Thilmany *v.* Iowa Paper Bag Co. et al., 2 Banking Cases, 97.)
9. A purchaser of drafts with bills of lading covering corn shipped to plaintiff for sale on commission sent the drafts to defendant national bank for collection, with instructions to deliver each bill of lading only on payment of the draft attached thereto. Plaintiff would not accept the corn, and the purchaser wrote to the bank, authorizing it to accept drafts drawn by

POWERS—Continued.

POWER TO MAKE CONTRACT OF GUARANTY—continued.

plaintiff on the shipper in part payment of the drafts attached to the bills of lading, representing differences in the price for which the corn was sold; but the plaintiff paid the original drafts to the bank in full, and drew on the shipper for the difference, which drafts the bank promised to pay, without authority from the purchaser, and without consideration, and which drafts the shipper refused to pay when presented. *Held*, that since a national bank has no power to loan its credit, except in the ordinary course of banking, defendant bank was not liable on the drafts drawn on the shipper for the differences, and therefore an action could not be maintained on them against the purchaser (who was a resident of another county) in the county of the bank's domicile by joining it as a party defendant. (Groos *v.* Brewster, 55 S. W. Rep., 590.)

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

ULTRA VIRES ACTS AND CONTRACTS.

GENERALLY.

May not prospect for ore.

1. It is ultra vires of a national bank to expend its money in prospecting for ore on its property. (Cooper et al. *v.* Hill, 1 Banking Cases, 524.)

May not contract to recover stolen property.

2. A national bank can not enter into a valid contract to undertake the business of the recovery of the stolen property of special depositors. (Wylie *v.* Northampton National Bank, 15 Fed. Rep., 428.)

May not agree to procure insurance business for a customer.

3. Under Revised Statutes United States, section 5136, clauses 3, 7, empowering a national bank to make contracts and to exercise all powers necessary to carry on the banking business, an agreement by a national bank to procure a person applications for insurance if he would procure for it a customer is ultra vires. (Dresser *v.* Traders' National Bank, Mass., 42 N. E., 567.)

May not apply collection otherwise than as directed.

4. A bank which receives drafts with instructions to apply the proceeds to the payment of a certain note held by it for collection can not apply them to any other account. (First National Bank *v.* Munzesheimer, 26 S. W., 428.)

When bank may not retain purchased bonds.

5. That act does not give a national bank an absolute right to retain bonds coming into its possession by purchase under a contract which it was without legal authority to make. Although the bank is not bound to surrender possession of them until reimbursed the full amount due to it, and may hold them as security for the return of the consideration paid, yet when such amount is returned, or tendered back to it, and the return of the bonds demanded, its authority to retain them no longer exists; and from the time of such demand and its refusal to surrender the bonds to the vendor or owner it becomes liable for their value upon grounds of implied contract, apart from the original agreement under which it obtained them. It could not rightfully hold them under or by virtue of the contract and at the same time refuse to comply with the terms of purchase. (Logan County National Bank *v.* Townsend, 139 U. S., 67.)

WHEN ULTRA VIRES CONTRACTS WILL BE ENFORCED.

When ultra vires contract will be enforced.

1. A contract entered into by a corporation which is ultra vires of its character, can not be ratified or become binding on the ground of estoppel, and the only ground on which the corporation can become liable to the payment of money on account of such a contract, which has been performed by the other party, is that it has received a benefit or advantage thereby which it can not justly retain. (Bowen *v.* Needles National Bank, 94 Fed. Rep., 925.)

POWERS—Continued.

ULTRA VIRES ACTS AND CONTRACTS—Continued.

WHEN ULTRA VIRES CONTRACTS WILL BE ENFORCED—continued.

Ultra vires, when no defense.

2. By authority of the directors of a national bank in Chicago, which had acquired some of its own stock, the individual note of its cashier, secured by a pledge of that stock, was, through a broker in Portage, sold to a bank there. The note not being paid at maturity, the Portage bank sued the Chicago bank in assumpsit, declaring specially on the note, which it alleged was made by the bank in the cashier's name, and also setting out the common counts. The bank set up that the purchase of its own stock was illegal, and that money borrowed to pay a debt contracted for that purpose was equally forbidden by Revised Statutes, section 5201. The trial court was requested by the Chicago bank to rule several propositions of law, and declined to do so. Judgment was then entered for the Portage bank. The supreme court of the State of Illinois held that the Portage bank was entitled to recover under the common counts, and that it was not necessary to consider whether the trial court had ruled correctly on the proposition of law submitted to it. *Held*, that that court, in rendering such judgment, denied no title, right, privilege, or immunity specially set up or claimed under the laws of the United States, and that the writ of error must be dismissed. (Chemical Bank *v.* City Bank of Portage, 156 Ill., 149.)
3. A person borrowing money from a bank through its president can not deny the authority of the president either to loan the money to him or to dictate the terms of such loan. (Roe *v.* Bank of Versailles, 67 S. W. Rep., 303; 4 Banking Cases, 474.)
4. Where a bank received the proceeds of a sale of bonds held by it for speculative purposes, accomplished by means of fraud on the part of its managing officers, it can not escape liability on the ground that the acts of the officer were individual acts and its business of buying and selling bonds was not within the scope of its powers. (Carr *v.* Nat. Bank and Loan Co., 167 N. Y., 375.)

Executed ultra vires contracts, when not void.

5. A contract of a corporation that is ultra vires, not because prohibited by positive law, or inherently vicious, and not because the corporation could not, under any circumstances, make the contract, but solely because of the existing circumstances and conditions under which it was made, is never void, and the plea of ultra vires will not avail either party to such contract when the contract has been fully executed by the other party. (Tourtelot *v.* Whitehead, 84 N. W. Rep., 8; 3 Banking Cases, 15.)

BANK MAY NOT REPUDIATE UNAUTHORIZED CONTRACT AND RETAIN ITS FRUITS.

1. A national bank which entered into a contract not authorized by its charter can not repudiate the contract and at the same time retain its fruits. (Casey *v.* La Société de Crédit Mobilier de Paris, 2 Woods, 77; 1 N. B. C., 285.)
2. Where a bank has received and retained the benefit of a contract made by its officers, it can not plead that the contract was unauthorized by the directors or beyond the power of the bank or its officers to make. (Tootle et al. *v.* First National Bank of Port Angeles, 33 P., 345; 6 Wash., 181.)
3. A national bank indorsed upon a contract of sale and delivery between A and B that B had deposited $2,500 in the bank, "to be held by us as collateral security for the faithful fulfillment of the within contract." *Held*, (1) that the bank had the power to receive the deposit and enter into the said contract; (2) but that, even if the contract was ultra vires, the bank would be estopped from setting up that defense in action by A, as he performed his part of the agreement, relying on the undertaking of the bank. (Bushnell *v.* The Chautauqua County Nat. Bank, 10 Hun., 378; 1 N. B. C., 794.)
4. Where a national bank has acted as a partner in the sale of horses and has shared in the profits of such sale, it is estopped from denying its power to enter into such partnership when attempting to enforce the collection of the notes given by the purchaser for the property. (Gill *v.* First Nat. Bank, 1 Banking Cases, 28.)

POWERS—Continued.

ULTRA VIRES ACTS AND CONTRACTS—Continued.

BANK MAY NOT REPUDIATE UNAUTHORIZED CONTRACT AND RETAIN ITS FRUITS—continued.

5. H., as vice-president of a Cincinnati bank, made application to a New York bank for a loan of $300,000. The request was granted, and that amount was placed to the credit of the Cincinnati bank upon the books of the New York bank. Immediately thereafter H. fraudulently caused himself to be personally credited upon the books of his own bank with a like sum of $300,000. The action of H. in negotiating the above loan with the New York bank was unauthorized by the board of directors of the Cincinnati bank, but after the arrangement had been made that bank drew out by check the money that had been placed to its credit by the New York bank and used the same in discharging its valid obligations. *Held*, that by so using the money obtained from the New York bank by H. in his capacity of vice-president the Cincinnati bank became bound to account for the same as for money had and received, and could not escape liability to the New York bank upon the mere ground, supposing it to be true, that it was not permitted by its charter to borrow money. The fraud perpetrated by H. upon his own bank in having himself personally credited upon its books with the amount of the loan was a matter with which the New York bank had no connection, and its right to recover could not be affected thereby. The liability of the Cincinnati bank rested upon the fact, and the implied obligation arising therefrom, that that bank used in its business and for its benefit the money which the other bank placed to its credit in consequence of the loan negotiated by H., who assumed to represent it. There is nothing in the acts of Congress authorizing or permitting a national bank to appropriate and use the money or property of others without incurring liability for so doing. This case and Western National Bank *v.* Armstrong (152 U. S., 346), distinguished. (Aldrich *v.* Chemical Nat. Bank, 176 U. S. Rep., 618.)
6. A national bank which has received and retained the fruits of its contract to pay for goods sold on its credit and delivered to a depositor in pursuance of the contract can not avoid payment on the ground that the contract was ultra vires. (First Nat. bank *v.* Greenville Oil and Cotton Co., 60 S. W. Rep., 828.)
7. A bank which becomes absolute owner of shares of a joint stock company taken by it as security for a loan can not set up in defense to liability for the company's debts that the ownership of such shares was ultra vires because making the bank a partner in the joint stock company. (Wehrman *v.* McFarlan, 6 Ohio N. P., 333.)

Beneficiary of ultra vires contract may not impeach it.

8. Where a national banking association has entered into a contract which it is not authorized to make, a party who has enjoyed the benefit of such contract can not question its validity. (Casey *v.* La Société de Crédit Mobilier, 2 Woods, 77; German National Bank *v.* Meadowcroft, 95 Ill., 124.)
9. Where officer of a bank guaranteed payment in name of bank and sold the note, the bank by retention and enjoyment of the proceeds is estopped to deny officer's act. (People's Bank *v.* National Bank, 101 U. S., 181.)
10. A corporation which received and used the proceeds of a discount of notes by its president is estopped to deny his authority to discount the paper. (German National Bank *v.* Louisville Butchers' Hide and Tallow Co. (Ky.), 29 S. W., 882.)
11. A bank which causes property owned by it to be conveyed by a deed regular in form to a worthless corporation, organized by its own directors, and then loans such corporation money, takes its notes and discounts them with strangers, by representing them as prime paper and on the strength of such corporation's apparent ownership of such property, is thereafter estopped, as against the holders of the notes, to assert that the conveyance was ultra vires. (Butler et al. *v.* Cockrill, 73 Fed. Rep., 945.)
12. A national bank purchased the stock of a dealer in wall paper at a sale under an execution in its favor, and afterwards organized a corporation to take and dispose of this stock, such corporation being managed by the officers of the bank and controlled by it. In order to dispose of the stock with advantage, new stock was purchased on credit, the bank, through its cashier, informing the seller, upon inquiry, of the relation between the bank and the corporation, and that the bank would see that the bills were

POWERS—Continued.

ULTRA VIRES ACTS AND CONTRACTS—Continued.

BANK MAY NOT REPUDIATE UNAUTHORIZED CONTRACT AND RETAIN ITS FRUITS—continued.

paid if the goods were sold. *Held*, that whether or not it was within the powers of the bank to purchase new stock to help the sale of that bought on execution sale, the bank, having received and appropriated the proceeds of the goods purchased, was estopped to set up in a suit for the price a want of power to make the purchase. (American National Bank *v.* National Wall Paper Co., 77 Fed. Rep., 85.)

When estopped to deny liability as stockholder.

13. Where a national bank holds stock in a savings bank and receives dividends thereon, it is estopped, in an action against it to enforce its liability as such stockholder to a depositor in the savings bank, from claiming that it is ultra vires for it to hold such stock in the absence of a statute expressly prohibiting it. (Kennedy *v.* California Savings Bank et al., 35 P., 1039.)

WHEN NATIONAL BANK MAY PLEAD THAT ITS ACT WAS ULTRA VIRES.

When receipt of fruits of ultra vires contract does not estop.

1. The fact that a party to a contract which is void as against public policy has received the benefits therefrom does not estop him, when sued thereon, from setting up such defense. (Brown *v.* First National Bank, Ind. Sup., 37 N. E., 158.)
2. The investment by the First National Bank of Concord, N. H., of a part of its surplus funds in the stock of the Indianapolis National Bank, of Indianapolis, Ind., was an act which it had no power or authority in law to do, and which is plainly against the meaning and policy of the statutes of the United States and can not be countenanced; and the Concord corporation is not liable to the receiver of the Indianapolis corporation for an assessment upon the stock so purchased, made under an order of the Comptroller of the Currency to enforce the individual liability of all stockholders to the extent of the assessment. The doctrine of estoppel does not apply to this case. (First National Bank of Concord *v.* Hawkins, 174 U. S., 364.)

WHEN ONLY UNITED STATES MAY COMPLAIN OF ULTRA VIRES ACT.

1. Where the provisions of the national banking act prohibit certain acts by banks or their officers without imposing any penalty or forfeiture applicable to particular transactions which had been executed, their validity can be questioned by the United States only, and not by private parties. (Thompson *v.* St. Nicholas National Bank, 146 U. S., 240.)
2. The objection that an executed purchase of property by a national bank is ultra vires can be urged only by the Government of the United States. (Hennessy *v.* City of St. Paul et al., 55 N. W., 1123; 54 Minn., 219.
3. The fact that a contract made by a national bank is ultra vires because in violation of the national-bank act can not be set up in defense to an action growing out of such contract. (Volz *v.* Nat. Bank, 158 Ill., 532.)
4. Want of authority in plaintiff national bank to purchase a negotiable note can not be urged by the maker of the note in defense. (First Nat. Bank *v.* Smith, 65 N. W., 437.)
5. The question whether a national bank may loan money, taking a trust deed as security, can not be raised by a borrower, but only by the United States. (Camp *v.* Land, 54 Pac. Rep., 839.)
6. A national bank having joined with other persons in a partnership to operate a mill, can not be estopped from recovering moneys loaned to the firm on the ground that it had no authority to become a partner. (Cameron *v.* First Nat. Bank, 34 S. W. Rep., 178.)
7. Though a national bank is forbidden to loan money on real estate security, it can enforce such security if taken; and where it takes a note without knowledge that it is so secured, it has the right to claim and enforce the same when afterwards discovered. (George *v.* Somerville, 54 S. W. Rep., 491; 153 Mo., 7.)
8. A mortgage on real estate taken by a national bank in violation of the national banking act is not invalid. (Fifth Nat. Bank *v.* Pierce, 75 N. W. Rep., 1058.)

POWERS—Continued.

ULTRA VIRES ACTS AND CONTRACTS—Continued.

WHEN ONLY UNITED STATES MAY COMPLAIN OF ULTRA VIRES ACT—continued.

9. The acceptance of a deed in trust by a national bank, though ultra vires, does not make the conveyance void, but only voidable. Only the sovereign can interfere. (Hall *v.* Farmers and Merchants' Bank, 46 S. W. Rep., 1000.)

Only United States may attack ultra vires lease.

10. The receiver of a national bank can not attack the validity by which the bank leased ground for ninety-nine years for the purpose of building thereon, on the ground that it was ultra vires, since the bank was authorized to purchase and hold in fee real estate for certain specified purposes, and the question whether it exceeded its powers either in making the lease, or in the erection of the building, is one which can only be raised by the Government. (Brown *v.* Schleier et al., 112 Fed. Rep., 577.)

Ultra vires, who can plead.

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

VALIDITY OF MORTGAGES WHEN TAKEN ULTRA VIRES.

Mortgage for present loan voidable by United States only.

1. A real mortgage to a national bank to secure a present debt or future advances is not void. (First National Bank of Waterloo *v.* Elmore, 3 N. W., 547; 2 N. B. C., 237.)
2. But where such security has been taken, no one but the Government can be heard to complain that the association has exceeded its powers. (National Bank *v.* Matthews, 98 U. S., 621; National Bank *v.* Whitney, 103 U. S., 99; Swope *v.* Leffingwell, 105 U. S., 3; Reynolds *v.* First National Bank, Crawfordsville, 112 U. S., 405; Fortier *v.* National Bank, 112 U. S., 439.)
3. The objection that a national bank has loaned money on real estate in violation of the prohibition of the national banking laws does not lie in the mouth of the delinquent debtor of such loan, and does not disable the bank from enforcing the same by foreclosing the mortgage. The United States alone can complain of such violation. (State National Bank *v.* Flathers, 45 La. Ann., 75; 12 So., 243.)
4. If a national bank violates the national banking act in dealing with real estate, the Government alone can take advantage of it. (Wherry *v.* Hale, 77 Mo., 20; 3 N. B. C., 521.)

Only United States can object to loans on mortgage security.

5. A loan of money made by a national bank on the security of a mortgage is not in violation of the national banking act. (Fortier *v.* New Orleans National Bank, 112 U. S., 439; 3 N. B. C., 140.)
6. A national bank has power to take an assignment of a mortgage on land to secure a loan made at the time of the assignment. (First National Bank of Aberdeen *v.* Andrews et al.; Young *v.* Same, 34 P., 913; 7 Wash, 261.)
7. The United States only can question the power of a national bank to loan money on a trust deed as security. (Camp *v.* Land, 54 Pac. Rep., 839; Fifth Nat. Bank *v.* Pierce, 75 N. W. Rep., 1058; Wherry *v.* Hale, 77 M. O., 20.)
8. A national bank is not forbidden from collecting by judicial means a debt secured by a mortgage taken contrary to the provisions of the national banking law, and only takes such mortgage subject to the risk of dissolution. (State Nat. Bank *v.* Flathers, 45 L. A. Ann., 75.)
9. The provision in the national banking law against loans on real estate security was intended for the benefit of the Government alone. (Wortens, Assignee, *v.* Armat, 2 N. B. C., 426.)
10. A mortgage to a national bank, to secure a present loan by the discount of commercial paper in the usual course of business, is not void but only voidable at the election of the Government. (Graham *v.* Nat. Bank of New York, 2 N. B. C., 293.)
11. No one but the Government can object that a national bank has exceeded its authority in accepting real estate security for present or future advances. (Nat. Bank of Genesee *v.* Whitney, 103 U. S., 99; 3 N. B. C., 5; Swope *v.* Leffingwell, 105 U. S., 3; Reynolds *v.* Nat. Bank, 112 U. S., 405; Fortier *v.* Nat. Bank, 112 U. S., 439; 3 N. B. C., 140; Union Nat. Bank *v.* Matthews, 98 U. S., 658; 2 N. B. C., 12; Gadsden *v.* Thrush, 15 Bk. L. J., 707.)

POWERS—Continued.

ULTRA VIRES ACTS AND CONTRACTS—Continued.

VALIDITY OF MORTGAGES WHEN TAKEN ULTRA VIRES—continued.

12. Only the State can object to an ultra vires conveyance of realty to a national bank. (Hall *v.* Farmers and Merchants' Bank, 46 S. W. Rep., 1000.)
13. After a contract is executed the defense of ultra vires by a debtor can not be made against a national bank. (Farmers and Merchants' Nat. Bank *v.* Robinson, 53 Pac. Rep., 762.)

Mortgages in violation of statute enforceable.

14. A party who has secured a loan from a national bank, and given real estate security therefor, can not be heard to deny the right of the bank to enforce the provisions of the mortgage because of the section of the United States statutes prohibiting the taking of real-estate security for a loan negotiated by a national bank. (First Nat. Bank of Sutton *v.* Grosshans, 85 N. W. Rep., 542; 3 Banking Cases, 283.)
15. Where security on real estate has been taken by a national bank on a contemporaneous loan, the same may be enforced notwithstanding the provisions of the United States statute prohibiting that character of security. (Ib.)

Mortgages for present or future advances invalid.

16. National banks can not take mortgages on real estate to secure future advances. (Crocker *v.* Whitney, 1 N. B. C., 745.)
17. A national bank has no power to take a deed of trust or mortgage on real estate to secure a contemporaneous loan, and a sale under such deed or mortgage to satisfy the loan will be enjoined. (Matthews *v.* Skinner, 62 Mo., 329; 1 N. B. C., 647.)
18. National banking associations are, by implication, prohibited from taking mortgages on real estate as security for contemporaneous loans. (National Bank *v.* Matthews, 98 U. S., 621; Fowler *v.* Scully, 72 Penn. St., 456; Kansas Valley National Bank *v.* Rowell, 2 Dill., 371; Commonwealth Bank *v.* Clark, 4 Mo., 59; Crocker *v.* Whitney, 71 N. Y., 161; Fridley *v.* Bowen, 87 Ill., 151.)
19. A mortgage to a national bank is valid as to preexisting debts, but void as to future loans. (Woods *v.* People's Nat. Bank of Pittsburg, 83 Pa. St., 57; 1 N. B. C., 888.)
20. F gave to a national bank a mortgage to secure notes thereafter to be discounted for him. *Held*, that under the national currency act of June 3, 1864, the mortgage was void and could not be enforced against the assignee of F. (Fowler *v.* Scully, 1 N. B. C., 854; Commonwealth Bank *v.* Clark, 4 Mo., 59; First Nat. Bank of Waterloo *v.* Elmore, 3 N. W. Rep., 547; Penn *v.* Borman, 102 Ill., 523.)
21. A real mortgage executed to a bank officer at the time of, and to secure a loan by the bank, is void. (Friedley *v.* Bowen, 2 N. B. C., 224.)
22. A national bank may take a mortgage in order to secure a debt previously contracted, but not to secure contemporaneous or future advances. (Kansas Valley Nat. Bank *v.* Rowell, 1 N. B. C., 264; Merchants' Nat. Bank *v.* Mears, 1 N. B. C., 353; First Nat. Bank *v.* Haire, 1 N. B. C., 480; Ornn *v.* Merchants' Nat. Bank, 1 N. B. C., 490; Mathews *v.* Skiner, 1 N. B. C., 647; Crocker *v.* Whitney, 1 N. B. C., 745; Allen *v.* First Nat. Bank, 1 N. B. C., 828; Fowler *v.* Scully, 1 N. B. C., 854; Wood *v.* People's Nat. Bank, 1 N. B. C., 888; Mathews *v.* Abbott, 2 Hask., 289.)

May take mortgages for present and future advances.

23. A national bank may lawfully take a mortgage to secure future indebtedness. (Simons *v.* First Nat. Bank of Union Springs, 93 N. Y., 269.)
24. The limitations of the national banking act apply to transactions in real property independent of legitimate banking operations and not the mortgage security. (Richards *v.* Kountze, 1 N. B. C., 652.)
25. Real-estate security taken by a national bank for present or future advances is valid. (Winton *v.* Little, 94 Penn. St., 64; 3 N. B. C., 725.)

WHEN ULTRA VIRES ACT AMOUNTS TO CONVERSION.

Conversion.

1. A national bank which assumed to sell for another certain notes owned by him, but which, instead of selling them to a third person, without his knowledge, sold them to itself, violated its duty to the owner, the same as

POWERS—Continued.

ULTRA VIRES ACTS AND CONTRACTS—Continued.

WHEN ULTRA VIRES ACT AMOUNTS TO CONVERSION—continued.

if it had full power under the law to act as such agent, and was, therefore, guilty of a conversion of such notes, notwithstanding its agency was ultra vires. (Anderson *v.* First National Bank, N. D., 67 N. W., 821.)

2. A national bank which, being authorized by the owner of notes in its possession to sell them to a third party, purchases them itself and converts them to its own use, is liable to their owner for their value, as for a conversion, even though it was not within its power to sell them as the owner's agent. (First National Bank *v.* Anderson, 172 U. S., 573.)
3. The fact that a contract, made by a national bank, to receive and collect securities, and reinvest the proceeds for the owner, contained provisions which were ultra vires, does not relieve the bank of the legal obligation to return the securities or account to the owner for their value. (Emmerling *v.* First Nat. Bank, C. C. A., 97 Fed. Rep., 739.)
4. A national bank which has wrongfully converted to its own use the property of another is estopped from denying its liability to account therefor upon the ground that it received and held the property in carrying on the business of a warehouseman, outside the powers conferred by its charter. (German Nat. Bank *v.* Meadowcraft, 2 N. B. C., 462.)

ULTRA VIRES REPRESENTATIONS BY BANK.

1. Representations by a bank that an insurance company has a certain amount of paid-up capital stock and surplus are ultra vires. (Hindman *v.* First National Bank of Louisville et al., 86 Fed. Rep., 1013.)
2. Representations by the officers of a bank to an insurance commissioner that an insurance company had on deposit in such bank a certain amount which had been paid in as capital stock and net surplus are not ultra vires. (Ib.)
3. A bank whose officers make false representations to an insurance commissioner concerning the amount which an insurance company has on deposit with it, whereby the commissioner is induced to issue a license, is not liable to a third person who was induced to purchase shares in the company by the fact that such license had been granted. (Ib.)
4. Although it was no part of the business of the defendant bank to make representations or statements regarding the financial responsibility of C., or the value of certain mining stock, if they were false, and made in pursuance of an agreement with C., and indirectly for the benefit of the bank, and such benefit was received and retained by the bank, it could not escape liability upon the ground that it was ultra vires on its part to make the representation. (American Nat. Bank of Denver *v.* Hammond, 1 Banking Cases, 409.)
5. A national bank or other corporation may be liable in a civil action, at the suit of the injured party, for every wrong which it commits, however foreign to its nature or beyond its granted powers the wrongful transactions may be, in such cases the doctrine of ultra vires having no application. (Pronger *v.* Old Nat. Bank, 1 N. B. C., 399.)
6. In an action against a national bank, its president and cashier, for damages arising from fraud alleged to have been perpetrated upon plaintiff by defendants, it appeared that certain notes were the property of the bank; that the notes were worthless, the payer being insolvent; and that defendants, without the consent of plaintiff, caused the notes to be forwarded to him, and his account with the bank to be charged with the face value of the notes, falsely representing that the notes were taken for a loan of plaintiff's money made by one of defendants to the maker of the notes, that the maker was insolvent, and that the maker would be paid on demand; and that the plaintiff was injured thereby to the amount of the verdict. *Held*, that the evidence made a prima facie case against defendants. (Ib.)

ILLEGAL CONTRACTS; DEFENSES.

1. An action can not be maintained on a contract that is illegal or against public policy, where both parties are equally culpable. (Hanover Nat. Bank *v.* First Nat. Bank, 109 Fed. Rep., 421.)
2. A contract in whose consideration and performance nothing illegal or against public policy inheres may be enforced although it may incidentally aid one in evading or violating a law. (Ib.)

POWERS—Continued.

ULTRA VIRES ACTS AND CONTRACTS—Continued.

ILLEGAL CONTRACTS; DEFENSES—continued.

3. Where a statute commands certain parties to do, or prohibits them from doing, certain acts, and prescribes the penalties for their violation of its commands, courts may not inflict other penalties for its violation upon other parties not named in the law by the avoidance of their contracts. (Ib.)
4. One who has received the benefits of the performance by the plaintiff of a contract which was neither malum in se nor malum prohibitum can not successfully defend an action for the payment of his indebtedness arising therefrom on the ground that he intended to do some illegal act, which was neither a part of the consideration or of the performance of the agreement. (Ib.)

PREFERENCES.

CROSS REFERENCES:
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Preferences in insolvency 793

Preference of bank as creditor of individual.

1. A bank holding a large portion of the stock of a bank indebted to it, as security for the debt, is entitled to use its influence to induce the corporation to sell its effects and apply the proceeds to the extinguishment of such debt, a private corporation having, as a general rule, the same power to prefer creditors as that possessed by an individual. (Nat. Bank of Commerce in Denver *v.* Allen et al., 1 Banking Cases, 53.)
2. 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, and making 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 therein. (Mt. Sterling Nat. Bank *v.* Priest et al., 64 S. W. Rep., 972; 4 Banking Cases, 41.)

Dividends, when part of claim secured by mortgage.

3. Where a claim proved against the estate of an insolvent consists of two items, one of which is secured by mortgage, and is afterwards paid in full out of the proceeds of the mortgaged property, it is error after such payment to order that the claimant be paid dividends proportioned to his entire claim as proved, instead of to the residue of his claim. (In re Bates, 9 N. E., 257; 118 Ill., 524, distinguished. First National Bank *v.* Commercial National Bank, Ill. Sup., 37 N. E., 1019.)

When payment by third person invalid.

4. The directors of an insolvent corporation, being liable as indorsers upon certain indebtedness owing to a bank, transferred the property and assets of the corporation to one of their number, who assumed all the debts, and agreed to pay the same in eighteen months. The assignee sold a portion of such assets to E., who gave the bank a note for the purchase price, secured by mortgage on the property, and the amount of the note was credited upon the debt due to the bank by the corporation. *Held*, that the transaction was fraudulent and void as to other creditors. (Berney National Bank *v.* Guyon, Ala., 20 So., 520.)

Lien of attachment.

5. Though a corporation is insolvent, a creditor not connected with the corporation may obtain preference, before a court of equity obtains jurisdiction over it for winding up its affairs, by attaching the property of the corporation, though he is advised so to do by a director of the corporation. (La Grande Butter Tub Co. *v.* National Bank of Commerce, Mo. Sup., 26 S. W., 710.)

When labor claims have not priority over mortgage.

6. Where a railroad company is in the hands of a receiver, though at the instance of the holders of a mortgage, the court has no power to appro-

PREFERENCES—Continued.

priate the corpus of the property to the payment of claims for operating expenses in preference to the prior mortgage debts, in the absence of a statute, at the time the mortgage was executed, giving such claims a prior lien on the corpus of the property. (Farmers and Merchants' National Bank *v.* Waco Electric Railway and Light Co. (Tex. Civ. App.), 36 S. W., 131; Metropolitan Trust Co. *v.* Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, ib.)

Fraudulent conveyance—Necessity of recording—Conveyance in trust under Pennsylvania statute.

7. The provision of act of Pennsylvania March 24, 1818, requiring all assignments in trust by debtors on account of inability at the time to pay their debts to be recorded within thirty days, and declaring them to be void if not so recorded, does not apply to a transfer made directly to a creditor for his benefit alone, and the transfer of property to the receiver of a national bank to secure a debt due to the bank is, in effect, one to the bank itself and not in trust and is not within the statute. (McCartney et al. *v.* Earle, 115 Fed. Rep., 462.)

Same—Preferential conveyance—Fraudulent intent.

8. No presumption of a fraudulent intent to hinder and delay other creditors arises from a transfer of property as security to a bona fide creditor whose debt is due, although it is understood by the parties that the effect of the transfer will be to give such creditor a preference, nor can such an intent be inferred from a provision of the instrument of transfer that the property shall be returned in case a certain contemplated adjustment of the affairs of the debtor shall be made, which provision is favorable to other creditors. (Ib.)
9. Evidence *held* insufficient to establish the invalidity of a transfer of property by an insolvent debtor to the receiver of a national bank by way of security for a debt due the bank, either on the ground of undue influence, duress, a fraudulent intent to hinder and delay creditors, or the insanity of the debtor. (Ib.)

CONSTRUCTION OF STATE STATUTES RELATING TO FRAUDLENT CONVEYANCES.

What construction accepted.

1. This court accepts the construction given to a State statute against fraudulent conveyances by the highest court of the State as controlling. (Peters *v.* Bain, Griffin *v.* Peters, 133 U. S., 670, March 3, 1890.)

Construction of Virginia statute as to fraudulent conveyances.

2. It is settled law in Virginia that an assignment by a debtor for the benefit of creditors will not be declared void, as given "with intent to delay, hinder, or defraud creditors, purchasers," etc., unless such an inference is so irresistible as to preclude any other; that the fact that creditors may be delayed or hindered is not of itself sufficient to vacate the instrument, and that one creditor may be preferred over another. (Peters *v.* Bain, Griffin *v.* Peters, 133 U. S., 670, March 3, 1890.)
3. When an assignment for the benefit of partnership and individual creditors includes all the property of the grantors as partners and individually, it should be construed distributively, partnership assets being applied to the payment of partnership debts and individual assets to individual liabilities. (Ib.)
4. As respects fraud in law, as distinguished from fraud in fact, in a conveyance, if that which is invalid can be separated from that which is valid without defeating the general intent, the maxim "Void in part, void in toto" does not necessarily apply, but the instrument may be sustained notwithstanding the invalidity of a particular provision. (Ib.)
5. An assignment for the benefit of creditors, with preferences, authorized the trustees to "make sale of the real and other personal estate hereby conveyed, at public auction or private sale, at such time or times, and place or places, and after such notice as to them shall seem best, and they may make such sale upon such terms and conditions as to them shall seem best, except that at any sale of said property, real or personal, at public auction, any creditor secured by this deed in the second class above enumerated shall have the right to purchase any part or parcel of said property so sold, and pay the said trustees therefor, at its full face value, the amount found due such purchaser secured by this deed, or so much thereof as may be necessary to enable such creditor to complete the payment of his purchase

PREFERENCES—Continued.

CONSTRUCTION OF STATE STATUTES RELATING TO FRAUDULENT CONVEYANCES—continued.

money, and to enable as many creditors as possible to become bidders on these terms, the said trustees may have the real estate hereby conveyed, or any part thereof, laid off into lots or parcels, as they may think best." *Held*, that the deed was not void in law because of the insertion of this provision. (Ib.)

6. The individual members of a private banking house, who were also the controlling directors in a national bank, made an assignment of their property for the benefit of creditors, which assignment was assailed as fraudulent in several matters, among which were alleged frauds upon the national bank, and frauds upon their own depositors previous to the assignment. *Held*, that violations of their fiduciary relations to the bank, or their treatment of their own depositors, did not render the assignment of all their property for the benefit of their creditors fraudulent for that reason. (Ib.)
7. The knowledge by a director and stockholder in a national bank that the bank is insolvent does not invalidate an assignment of all his property for the benefit of his creditors, with preferences made with such knowledge. (Ib.)
8. The court below was right in finding no evidence in this case of a fraudulent intent on the part of the firm or either of its members to hinder and delay their creditors. (Ib.)
9. The individual partners in a private bank were also directors in a national bank, and by reason of their position became possessed of a large part of the means of the national bank, which they used in their own business. They assigned all their property to trustees for the benefit of their creditors. The national bank also suspended, and went into the hands of a receiver. *Held*, (1) that the receiver was entitled to the surrender of such of the property as had been actually purchased with the moneys of the bank as he might elect, but that purchases made and paid for out of the general mass could not be claimed by the receiver unless it could be shown that moneys of the bank in the general fund at the time of the purchase were appropriated for that purpose; (2) that the receiver was not estopped by such election and taking from receiving the full benefit of the deed of trust in favor of the national bank. (Ib.)
10. In Virginia, trustees and beneficiaries in a deed of trust to secure bona fide debts occupy the position of purchasers for a valuable consideration. (Ib.)
11. When the counsel of an insolvent debtor draws an assignment of his client's property to himself as trustee for the benefit of creditors, he may be presumed to have had knowledge of the dealings of the insolvent with his creditors. (Ib.)
12. Under the circumstances of this case a decree directing the payment of the costs of suit out of the trust fund is correct. (Ib.)
13. Under the laws of Virginia as they existed in 1896, a debtor, although insolvent, had the right to prefer certain creditors, if done in good faith and for a valid consideration, and such preferences are not invalid because they operate to hinder and delay other creditors. (Kemp et al. *v.* Nat. Bank of the Republic of New York, 3 Banking Cases, 652.)

Construction of Massachusetts statute as to fraudulent conveyances.

14. The provisions of sections 96 and 98 of chapter 157 of the public statutes of Massachusetts, invalidating preferences made by insolvent debtors and assignments or transfers made in contemplation of insolvency, do not conflict with the provisions contained in Revised Statutes, sections 5136 and 5137, relating to national banks and to mortgages of real estate made to them in good faith by way of security for debts previously contracted, and are valid when applied to claims of such banks against insolvent debtors. National Bank *v.* Commonwealth (9 Wall., 353) affirmed to the point that it is only when a State law incapacitates a national bank from discharging its duties to the Government that it becomes unconstitutional; and Davis *v.* Elmira Savings Bank (161 U. S., 275) affirmed to the point that national banks are instrumentalities of the Federal Government, created for a public purpose, and as such necessarily subject to the paramount authority of the United States, and the two distinct propositions held to be harmonious. (McClellan *v.* Chipman, 164 U. S., 347.)

PRESIDENT. (*See* OFFICERS.)

PROTEST.

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REAL ESTATE.

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When secret trust in realty void.

1. Where one conveys property to another and by some secret agreement retains an interest, such conveyance is fraudulent as to subsequent creditors. (Hutchinson National Bank *v.* Crow, 56 Ill. App., 558.)

Action to make judgment effective against realty.

2. A judgment creditor, after an execution has been issued and returned nulla bona, may maintain a suit in equity to make his judgment effective as a lien upon land, by removing obstructions calculated to make an execution sale unproductive. (First Nat. Bank of Plattsmouth *v.* Gibson et al., 84 N. W. Rep., 259; 3 Banking Cases, 61.)

Fraudulent conveyance of realty.

3. Deeds executed by one who was largely indebted as indorser of notes of a corporation in which he was a stockholder, conveying property to his children, for a consideration that was not inadequate, and which was fully paid by taking up such of the obligations upon which the father was indorser as he directed, are not fraudulent as to other creditors of the grantor, where preferences were permitted by the laws of the State, nor are they rendered fraudulent by the fact that after their delivery they were withheld from record, by one to whom they were intrusted to be recorded, in the interests of the corporation, to enable it to secure renewals of other notes or new loans on the credit of the grantor as indorser, where such withholding was not in pursuance of any agreement between the parties, and was without the direction or knowledge of the grantees. (Corwine et al. *v.* Thompson Nat. Bank of Putnam et al., 105 Fed. Rep., 196.)
4. A grantee of land conveyed to her by her father for an adequate consideration authorized her husband to act for her in the transaction. The father was an indorser in a large amount for an insolvent corporation in which both he and the grantee's husband were interested. The conveyance, together with others made at the same time to other children, included practically all the grantor's property, and the consideration received therefor was applied in payment of certain of the notes on which he was liable. After the delivery of the deeds they were intrusted to a third person to be recorded, but at the instance of the grantee's husband he withheld them from record for several months, during which time the husband, by concealing the fact of the conveyances from the creditors of the corporation, secured further renewals of its notes as well as new loans upon the indorsement of the grantor. *Held*, that as against those who were so induced to renew their notes to make loans on the faith of the indorser's solvency, such grantee was estopped by the acts of her agent to claim title to the property, and as to such creditors the deed to her was void. (Ib.)

REAL ESTATE—Continued.

5. Where a daughter, who owned an undivided three-fourths interest in certain lands, the other one-fourth being owned by her father, had made valuable improvements on such lands, and a conveyance to her by her father of his one-fourth interest was held void as against his creditors, she is entitled to an allowance for the enhanced value of such interest by reason of her improvements. (Ib.)

Presumption of regularity of bank's proceedings.

6. The fact that trustees holding lands in trust for a national bank formally and regularly execute a deed thereof to a third party itself raises a presumption that the deed was made pursuant to a regular resolution of the bank's board of directors, and the deed must be *held* sufficient to convey the legal title where there is nothing to rebut the presumption. (Butler et al. *v.* Cockrill, 73 Fed. Rep., 945.)

RECEIVERS. (*See* INSOLVENCY AND RECEIVERS.)

REDISCOUNT.

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REDUCTION OF CAPITAL STOCK. (*See* CAPITAL STOCK.)

REPORT OF CONDITION.

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Form and contents of reports to the Comptroller.

1. A national bank is not required to conform the headings of the various accounts on its books to any prescribed names, nor to the names stated in the form of report prescribed by the Comptroller, and therefore when a report is called for, if the person making it enters, under the headings in the prescribed form, a statement of the bank's condition which is true with respect to the headings in said form, he has fulfilled the demands of the law. (United States *v.* Graves, 53 Fed. Rep., 634.)
2. The entry of "Loans and discounts" in reports to the Comptroller does not guarantee the solvency of the makers of the paper, but is a statement that in truth and fact, at the date named in the report, the bank actually held and owned loans and discounts to the aggregate so reported. (Ib.)
3. Where the form of report as prescribed by the Comptroller contains heading of "Loans and discounts," and also of "Overdrafts," it is the duty of the bank officer to make his entries in such report in such manner that each of these headings shall truthfully state the condition of his bank as to such heading. (Ib.)
4. A director of a bank is personally liable to the bank on paper made to it by a firm of which he is a member, and in making a report of the condition of the bank to the Comptroller the amount of such paper should be entered under the heading of "Liabilities of directors (individual and firm) as payers." (Ib.)
5. The "liabilities" of a national bank, which are required by Revised Statutes, section 5211, to be stated in the reports of the Comptroller of the

REPORT OF CONDITION—Continued.

Currency, include contingent as well as absolute liabilities; and hence an unmatured note, payment of which at maturity is guaranteed by the bank, should be included in the list of liabilities. (Cochran *v.* United States, 15 S. Ct., 628.)

6. The written report of an officer of a national bank to the Comptroller of the Currency, made pursuant to section 5211, Revised Statutes of the United States, does not purport to give the actual or estimated value of the bank's property, and is incompetent, alone, as a basis from which to deduce the actual value of the bank's stock. (Patterson *v.* Plummer, 86 N. W. Rep., 111; 3 Banking Cases, 424.)

RESIDENCE.

Residence.

1. A national bank is a citizen of the State wherein it is located. (Davis *v.* Cook, 9 Nevada, 134; 1 N. B. C., 656.)
2. It will be presumed, so far as the question of jurisdiction is concerned, that the stockholders of a national bank are citizens of the State where the bank is located. (Manufacturers' Nat. Bank *v.* Bach, 1 N. B. C., 161.)

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RIGHTS OF SHAREHOLDERS.

WHAT IS A SHAREHOLDER.

What is a shareholder.

1. A "shareholder" in a corporation, within Revised Statutes, sections 5139, 5151, creating individual liability against shareholders of national banks, is one who has a proportionate interest in its assets and is entitled to take part in and control and receive its dividends. (Beal *v.* Essex Savings Bank, 67 Fed. Rep., 816.)

One may be shareholder without a certificate.

2. Subscription to stock and payment in full and entry of name on books as a stockholder makes subscriber a shareholder without taking out a certificate. (Pacific National Bank *v.* Eaton, 141 U. S., 227; Thayer *v.* Butler, Ib., 134; Butler *v.* Eaton, Ib., 240.)

SHAREHOLDERS—Continued.

RIGHTS OF SHAREHOLDERS—Continued.

RIGHT OF SHAREHOLDER TO EXAMINE BOOKS OF BANK.

Section 1677, Alabama Code (1886), applies to national banks.

1. Code of Alabama, 1886, section 1677, which provides that stockholders of all corporations have the right to have access to and inspection and examination of the books, records, and papers of the corporat on at all reasonable and proper times, applies to national banks located within the State; and mandamus will lie against the officer having custody of the books to enforce the right. (Winter *v.* Baldwin, 7 So., 734; 89 Ala., 483.)
2. The rights of stockholders are not curtailed, nor the statute in conflict with United States Revised Statutes, which provide that national banks shall not be subject to visitorial powers other than those authorized by Congress or vested in the courts of justice. (Ib.)

A shareholder or other person having a real interest and laudable object may examine books of a bank.

3. A shareholder or other person with a laudable object to accomplish, or a real and actual interest upon which to predicate his request for information disclosed by the books of the bank, is given by the fundamental law the right to inspect them. (State ex rel. Burke *v.* Citizens' Bank of Jennings, 1 Banking Cases, 369.)
4. The claim that the right of inspection is strictly personal to the shareholder and can not be exercised by another for him and in his stead, as an agent or executor, is without force; for, if it were true, the possession of the right would be futile in many instances. (Ib.)
5. A by-law of a corporation which provides that no stockholder or other person shall have the right to inspect the books without special authority from the board of directors must be subordinated to the provisions of the charter and the general and fundamental law. (Ib.)

Notes to State ex rel. Burke v. Citizens' Bank of Jennings. 3 Banking Cases, 369. (1899.)

6. *Right of stockholder to inspect corporate books—Common law.*—At common law stockholders have the right to examine and inspect the books and records of the corporation of which they are members, at all reasonable times, in order that they may thereby be informed of the condition of the corporation, its purpose, and business. The doctrine of the law is that the books and papers of an incorporated company, although of necessity kept in the hands of some proper officer or agent, are the property of all the shareholders. (Lewis *v.* Brainerd, 53 Vt., 519; Commonwealth *v.* Phoenix Iron Co., 105 Pa. St., 111; Huyler *v.* Cragin Cattle Co., 40 N. J. Eq., 392; 12 Am. & Eng. Corp. Cas., 159; Rosenfeld *v.* Einstein, 46 N. J. L., 479; People *v.* Throop, 12 Wend. (N. Y.), 183; Cockburn *v.* Union Bank, 13 La. Ann., 289; Field on Corporation, sec. 118; Angell & Ames on Corporation, sec. 681; Cook on Stock and Stockholders, sec. 311.)

   Same—Statutes.—And this common-law right is confirmed by statute in most of the States of this country and in England. And it has been held that the common-law right of inspection remains, although a special statutory right is also given. (People *v.* Lake Shore & M. S. R. Co., 11 Hun., N. Y., 1.) A State statute giving a stockholder right to inspect the books of a corporation applies to national banks located within the State. (Winter *v.* Baldwin, 89 Ala., 583; 31 Am. & Eng. Corp. Cas., 406.) And sections 5240 and 5241, Revised Statutes of the United States, providing for national-bank examiners and the exemption of these corporations from all visitorial powers other than those authorized by Congress or vested in courts of justice, does not affect this statutory right of the stockholder. (Winter *v.* Baldwin, 89 Ala., 583; 31 Am. & Eng. Corp. Cas , 406.)

   Same—Qualifications of rule.—The stockholders, directors, or incorporators of a corporation or banking company may, at proper times, and for special and proper purposes, inspect and copy the books of the corporation or company. (Rex *v.* Merchant Tailors' Co., 2 B. & Ad., 115; 22 E. C. L., 40; In re Burton and Saddlers' Co., 31 L. J. Q. B., 62; Rex *v.* Babb, 3 T. R., 579; Williams *v.* Prince of Wales Ins. Co., 23 Beav., 338; Hatch *v.* City Bank, 1 Rob., La., 470; Brouwer *v.* Cotheal, 10 Barb., N. Y., 216; 5 N. Y., 562; People *v.* Mott, 1 How. Pr., N. Y., 247; People *v.* Cornell, 47 Barb., N. Y., 329; 35 How. Pr., N. Y., 31; Central Nat. Bank *v.* White, 37 N. Y. Sup. Ct., 297; 70 N. Y., 220; Ferry *v.* Williams, 4 N. J. L., 332; Foster *v.*

SHAREHOLDERS—Continued.

RIGHTS OF SHAREHOLDERS—Continued.

RIGHT OF SHAREHOLDERS TO EXAMINE BOOKS OF BANK—continued.

White, 86 Ala., 467; Huyler *v.* Cragin Cattle Co., 40 N. J. Eq., 392, 42 N. J. Eq., 139; Phoenix Iron Co. *v.* Com., 113 Pa. St., 513.)

Same—By agents.—And such inspection may be made through an expert or other agent. (Williams *v.* Prince of Wales Ins. Co., 23 Beav., 338; Bonnardet *v.* Taylor, 1 J. & H., 386; Draper *v.* Manchester, etc., R. Co., 7 Jur. N. S., pt. 1, 86; Hide *v.* Holmes, 2 Moll., 372; Blair *v.* Massey, L. R., 5 Ir. Eq., 623; In re Joint Stock Discount Co., 36 L. J. Eq., 150; Atty. Gen. *v.* Whitwood, 40 L. J. Ch., 592; Lindsay *v.* Gladstone, L. R., 9 Eq., 132; State *v.* Bienville Oil Works Co., 28 La. Ann., 304; Foster *v.* White, 86 Ala., 467; Ballin *v.* Ferst, 55 Ga., 546; but see Bartley *v.* Bartley, 1 Drew., 233; Summerfield *v.* Pritchard, 17 Beav., 9; Draper *v.* Manchester R. Co., 3 De G. F. & J., 23; In re West Devon, etc., Mine, 27 Ch. D., 106; Bank of Utica *v.* Hilliard, 6 Cow., N. Y., 62.)

Same—Mandamus.—The right of the shareholder to inspect the books of the company is one which he can enforce by mandamus, in the discretion of the court. (Cockburn *v.* Union Bank, 13 La. An., 289; American R. Frog. Co. *v.* Haven, 101 Miss., 398; 3 Am. Rep., 377; St. Luke's Church *v.* Slack, 61 Mass., 1 Cush., 226; State *v.* Goll, 31 N. J. L., 2 Vr., 285; In re Sage *v.* Lake Shore & M. S. R. Co., 70 N. Y., 220; People *v.* Pacific Mail Steamship Co., 50 Barb., N. Y., 280; People *v.* Mott, 1 How., N. Y., Pr., 247; People *v.* Lake Shore & M. S. R. Co., 11 Hun., N. Y., 1; People *v.* Throop, 12 Wend., N. Y., 183.

7. 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. *v.* Iron Nat. Bank of Plattsburg et al., 62 N. E. Rep., 761. 4 Banking Cases, 300.)
8. Where the discretion of the supreme court in issuing a writ of mandamus to compel directors of a national bank in liquidation to allow stockholders to examine its books and papers has been lawfully exercised, the act will not be reviewed by the court of appeals. (Ib.)

RIGHTS OF SHAREHOLDERS IN GENERAL.

Rescission of fraudulent stock sale.

1. The receipt by a bank of the proceeds of a fraudulent sale of stock belonging to it, and the subsequent appointment of a receiver, give its creditors no such right in the proceeds as will prevent the purchaser from rescinding the sale and requiring restitution. (Merrill *v.* Florida Land and Improvement Co., 60 Fed. Rep., 17.)
2. While the N. Bank was in embarrassed circumstances, plaintiff was induced, by the fraudulent misrepresentations of its cashier, to subscribe, in May, 1890, for 62 shares of a proposed increase of its capital stock, and to pay in a large sum of money therefor. In the following November the bank failed, and the plaintiff, who lived at a distance, in another State, receiving then his first intimation that anything was wrong, proceeded to make inquiries, and, as a result, instituted proceedings before the Comptroller of the Currency to have the stock standing in his name declared void, and himself not a stockholder. These proceedings failing, he took steps in May, 1891, to have a bill filed to rescind his subscription. At the request, however, of parties who were trying to reorganize the bank, he consented to withdraw such suit, and surrender his stock to be canceled, upon an express agreement that it should be without prejudice to his right to sue the bank for the fraud by which he had been induced to subscribe and pay his money therefor. Plaintiff did not participate in the reoganization, and consistently maintained that he was not a stockholder, and that the bank was liable to him for the money paid. Upon the reorganization the creditors of the bank accepted in settlement a payment in cash and certain certificates of indebtedness. In November, 1891, plaintiff brought this action against the bank to recover the money paid by him as a deposit. In December, 1892, the bank failed again. *Held*, that the occurrence of the insolvency of the bank before the commencement of plaintiff's action did not preclude

SHAREHOLDERS—Continued.

RIGHTS OF SHAREHOLDERS—Continued.

RIGHTS OF SHAREHOLDERS IN GENERAL—continued.

him from rescinding his subscription and recovering the money paid for his stock. (Newton National Bank *v.* Newbegin, C. C. A., 74 Fed. Rep, 135.)

3. One who has been induced to purchase bank stock by deceit of president as to bank's condition does not forfeit his right to rescind by the fact that he was shortly afterwards elected cashier, and did not, during his services as such, attempt rescission, if he had no knowledge of the condition of the bank. (National Bank *v.* Taylor, S. D., 58 N. W., 297.)
4. A subscription to the stock of a national bank, though induced by the fraud of its officers, is not void, but voidable only at the election of the subscriber; and where he remains and acts as a stockholder for years, and until the bank is placed in liquidation, though without knowledge of the fraud, or means of ascertaining it, he can not then, as against the bank's creditors, exercise the option to rescind the contract of subscription, whatever his rights may have been as against the corporation. (Scott *v.* Latimer, C. C., 89 Fed. Rep., 843.)
5. Even though a stockholder in a national bank has been induced to become such through fraud which would render his purchase or subscription voidable as between himself and the bank, yet, if he has knowingly permitted himself to be registered upon the corporate books as a shareholder prior to its insolvency, and has remained such for any considerable length of time, and until its insolvency has intervened, he can not then be permitted to rescind his purchase or subscription, so far as the corporate creditors are concerned. (Lantry *v.* Wallace, 2 Banking Cases, 314.)

When shareholders may act.

6. Stockholders have no standing in court to interfere for the protection of their company until the board of directors of the company have neglected or refused an application to take the proper steps to protect the interests of the company. (First Nat. Bank of Pittsburg *v.* Pittsburg and Castle Shannon Railroad Company, 1 Fed. Rep., 190; 2 N. B. C., 190.)

State laws affecting shareholders.

7. A State statute required, under a penalty for his neglect or refusal, the cashier of each bank within the State to transmit annually to the clerks of the several towns in which any stock or share holder should reside a true list of the names of such stock or share holders on the books of such banking association, together with the amount of money actually paid in on each share. *Held*, that the statute was valid. (Waite *v.* Dowley, 94 U. S., 527; 1 N. B. C., 137.)

California—When statute relating to sale of stock for delinquent assessment does not apply and party holding the stock as security can compel bank to recognize it as stockholder.

8. Where a bank levied assessments on certain shares, and not on others, the shares being sold at public auction for delinquency, and one-fourth of its capital stock had not been subscribed, which is a condition precedent to the power to levy assessment by Civil Code, section 331, such assessments were void, and an action by a party holding such stock as security, to compel the bank to recognize it as a stockholder, is not barred by, or included within, section 347, providing that no action must be sustained to recover stock sold for delinquent assessment on the ground of irregularity in the assessment, unless the sum for which the stock is sold be first tendered, or within Code of Civil Procedure, section 341, subsection 2, providing that an action must be commenced within six months to recover stock sold for a delinquent assessment, as provided in Civil Code, section 347. (Herbert Craft Co. Bank *v.* Bank of Orland et al., 3 Banking Cases, 478.)

RIGHT TO VOTE AT MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

1. The provision of section 2144, Revised Statutes, which disqualifies shareholders "whose liability is past due and unpaid" from voting at meetings of shareholders, applies only to liability for unpaid subscriptions for stock. (United States ex rel. *v.* Barry, 36 Fed. Rep., 246.)

SHAREHOLDERS—Continued.

RIGHTS OF SHAREHOLDERS—Continued.

RIGHT TO VOTE AT MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS—continued.

2. Under the act of Congress, July 12, 1882, extending for the purpose of liquidation the franchises of such national banking associations as do not extend the periods of their charters and making applicable to them the statute relating to liquidation of banking associations, such an association may continue to elect officers and directors for the purpose of effecting liquidation. But after the expiration of the term of its charter the stock of such an association is not transferable so as to give the transferee the right to share in the election of directors, and such transferee, not being a stockholder, is ineligible as a director under Revised Statutes, section 5145. (Richards *v.* Attleboro National Bank, 148 Mass., 187; 3 N. B. C., 495.)
3. A stockholder who, by power of attorney, has authorized another to vote his stock at any and all stockholders' meetings "In the same manner as I should do were I there personally present," is estopped by the vote of his proxy as respects any irregularity in the proceedings or calls of the meeting, which he could have waived if personally present. (79 Fed Rep., 558, reversed; Columbia National Bank of Tacoma et al. *v.* Matthews, 85 Fed. Rep., 934.)
4. Where the articles of association of a bank provided that meetings of shareholders might be called by the board of directors, or by any three shareholders, a resolution carried at a meeting called by the president and cashier was not a valid act of the corporation, all the shareholders not being present. (Matthews *v.* Columbia Nat. Bank et al., 79 Fed. Rep., 558.)
5. A stockholder in a corporation is estopped from questioning the validity of a stockholders' meeting by reason of his participation in the proceedings by proxy, although his agent was only authorized to act at lawful meetings. (Ib.)

TRANSFER OF STOCK.

RIGHT OF HOLDER TO TRANSFER.

1. A shareholder in a national bank, while it is a going concern, has the absolute right, in the absence of fraud, to make a bona fide and actual sale and transfer of his shares at any time to any person capable in law of purchasing and holding the same and of assuming the transferrer's liabilities in respect thereto; and this right is not in such cases subject to the control of the directors or other stockholders. (Johnson *v.* Laflin, 5 Dill., 65.)
2. Stock in a national bank is transferable only on the bank's books and by no other person than the shareholder, except on proof of authority so to do. (Weyer *v.* Second Nat. Bank, 57 Ind., 198; Koons *v.* Bank, 89 Ind., 178.)
3. The officers of a national bank are the custodians of the stock books of such bank, and it is their duty to see that all transfers of stock are correctly made thereon by the shareholders themselves or by persons having sufficient authority. (Telegraph Co. *v.* Davenport, 97 U. S., 369.)
4. Mandamus may issue to compel officers of a national bank to permit the transfer of stock on the books of the bank when such officers refuse to make proper transfers. (State *v.* First Nat. Bank, 89 Ind., 302.)

State can not limit transferable quality of stock.

5. It is not competent for State legislation to limit or interfere with the transferable quality of national-bank stock, as the same is left by the statutes of the United States. (Doty *v.* First National Bank, N. D., 53 N. W., 77.)

Purpose of entry of transfer in bank's books.

6. The entry of the transaction in the books of the association is required, not for the translation of the title, but for the protection of the parties and others dealing with the association, and to enable it to know who are its stockholders. (Johnson *v.* Laflin, 103 U. S., 800.)
7. Semble, that shares in national banks are in the nature of choses in action. They are mere demands for dividends as they become due. The certificates of stock are merely evidence of the holder's title to a given share in the property and franchises of the corporation of which he is a member. The bank is the trustee of the stockholders, who must come to its counter for their dividends and their share of assets on final liquidation, and no transfer of stock can be completed until shown upon the books of the bank. (First National Bank of Mendota *v.* Smith, 65 Illinois, 44; 1 N. B. C., 390.)

SHAREHOLDERS—Continued.

TRANSFER OF STOCK—Continued.

RIGHT OF HOLDER TO TRANSFER—continued.

Rules governing transfer.

8. The transfer of shares in national banking associations is not governed by different rules from those which are ordinarily applied to the transfer of shares in other corporate bodies. (Johnson *v.* Laflin, 103 U. S., 800.)
9. Under the pretense of prescribing the manner thereof, an association can not clog the transfer with useless restrictions. (Johnson *v.* Laflin, 5 Dill., 65.)
10. The rules which regulate the transfer of the stock of national banks are to be found in the statutes of the United States. The national banking act prescribes no exclusive method of transfer, but authorizes every association to do so. The decisions of the courts of the State in which the bank may be located do not control it. (Scott et al. *v.* Pequonnock National Bank, 15 Fed. Rep., 494.)

WHEN SALE COMPLETE.

When sale is complete and title passes.

1. When a shareholder, acting in good faith, delivers his certificates of stock, with a blank power of attorney for making the transfer, and receives the purchase money, the sale is complete and the title passes. (Johnson *v.* Laflin, 5 Dill., 65.)
2. Title to stock passes on delivery of certificates to purchaser with authority to have shares transferred on books of bank. (Johnson *v.* Laflin, 103 U. S., 800.)
3. Defendant, being indebted to the bank of which he was cashier, transferred to it on the books of another bank the stock which he held in the latter, but did not deposit the certificates for such stock in his own bank and take up his paper held by it until some time later. *Held*, that the title of defendant's bank to the stock transferred dated from the deposit of the certificates with it and not from the transfer on the books of the other bank. (Witters *v.* Sowles et al., 32 Fed. Rep., 762.)

Transferrer liable until transfer noted on books.

4. A shareholder who disposes of his stock will continue to be liable thereon until the transfer is noted on the books of the association. (Bowdell *v.* Farmers and Merchants' National Bank of Baltimore, 2 N. B. C., 146.)

When purchaser of stock estopped to deny sale was real.

5. The sale by the president of a national bank, to himself and the cashier, of the stock of the bank owned by the bank may be ratified by the bank or its legal representative; but a sale by himself to the bank of its own stock, where he acts in the double capacity of seller and buyer, can not be ratified when the purchase of the stock by the bank is not necessary to prevent loss upon a debt previously contracted. In the one case the sale of the stock is enjoined by law, and its sale by the president may be ratified, however irregular it may have been in the first instance; but the purchase of its own stock by the bank is interdicted by law, and for this act there can be no authorization in advance and no ratification afterwards. (Bundy *v.* Jackson, 24 Fed. Rep., 628.)

When bank must recognize transfer by foreign executor.

6. In the absence of any provision in the by-laws or articles of association of a national bank to the contrary, such a bank is bound under the laws of Pennsylvania to recognize a transfer of its stock by a foreign executor duly appointed in another State. (Hobbs *v.* Western National Bank, 8 Weekly Notes of Cases, 131; 2 N. B. C., 187.)

WHEN UNRECORDED TRANSFER PREVAILS OVER ATTACHMENT AGAINST VENDOR.

1. Precedence should be given to unrecorded transfers of shares of stock of a national bank which had passed no by-law on the subject, located in a State whose courts leaned strongly against such transfers, but whose statutes gave the attaching creditor no peculiar rights, by delivery of certificates and a written assignment with power to transfer, both executed in blank, over subsequent attachment of a creditor of the original vendor in whose name the shares still stood on the books of the bank. (Scott et al. *v.* Pequonnock National Bank, 15 Fed. Rep., 494.)

SHAREHOLDERS—Continued.

TRANSFER OF STOCK—Continued.

WHEN UNRECORDED TRANSFER PREVAILS OVER ATTACHMENT AGAINST VENDOR—continued.

2. Where no specified acts are by positive requirement made prerequisite to the vesting of a valid new title, creditors without notice take their debtor's property subject to all bona fide liens and equitable transfers. No registry being required, nonrecording was not evidence of fraud. The tendency is to regard State certificates, attached to an executed blank assignment and power to transfer, as approximating to negotiable securities and to favor attaching creditors less than when attachment and sale on execution alone could compel payment of a claim out of debtor's property. Federal courts have so decided. (Ib.)
3. The courts of Connecticut and Massachusetts have quite rigidly maintained that where a statute or charter prescribes an exclusive manner of transfer of the stock of a corporation, an unrecorded transfer shall not be valid against the attaching creditors of vendor; and the courts of the former have strongly leaned toward a construction of the charters of its corporations compelling record of such transfers. (Ib.)
4. On December 30, 1875, A sold certain shares of bank stock to B, and assigned them by transfer written on the back of the certificate. By the by-laws of the bank, stock was transferable only on the books of the company. On December 14, 1878, the shares were attached by a judgment creditor of A and sold and transferred to C. Neither the bank nor the creditor had knowledge of the transfer to B. In January, 1880, B presented his certificate and transfer to the officers of the bank and demanded a transfer of the stock, which was refused, whereupon he brought suit against the bank for such refusal. *Held*, that the bank was liable in damages for the refusal to transfer the shares. (Hazard *v.* National Exchange Bank of Newport, 26 Fed. Rep., 94.)
5. Revised Statutes, United States, section 5139, providing that the stock of a national bank shall be "transferable on the books of the association in such manner as may be prescribed in the by-laws or articles of association," is for the benefit of the corporation, its shareholders and creditors, only; and the rights of a transferee of national-bank stock, under an unrecorded transfer, good at common law, are superior to the rights of a subsequent attaching creditor of the transferrer without notice. (Doty *v.* First National Bank, N. D., 53 N. W., 77.)
6. An attachment of the shares by the bank, after notice of the assignment, is ineffectual to defeat the prior right of the assignee. (Nicollet National Bank *v.* City Bank, Minn., 35 N. W. Rep., 577.)

EFFECT OF ASSIGNMENT WITHOUT TRANSFER ON BOOKS.

1. Though the shares of stock in defendant bank were made transferable only on the books of the bank, an assignment without such transfer invested the assignee with an equitable title, which would be protected as against all persons not showing a superior right. (Nicollet National Bank *v.* City Bank, Minn., 35 N. W. Rep., 577.)
2. An assignment of stock transferable only on the books, without such transfer, for the purpose of collateral security, is effectual as against the bank asserting a lien for the debt of the stockholder (contrary to the Minnesota statute of 1881); and its refusal, because of such asserted lien, to make the proper transfer on its books renders it liable to the assignee as for conversion of the stock. (Ib.)

BANK'S LIABILITY FOR REFUSAL TO TRANSFER.

1. B., having duly sold stock of a national bank of Louisiana pledged to him by A., applied to the cashier to have it transferred on the bank books, but the cashier refused, on the ground that A. was indebted to the bank. The bank having failed before the transfer could be enforced, B. brought an action of damages against the receiver. *Held*, (1) that the action was not barred by the statute of limitations of one year; (2) the cashier having been intrusted by the directors with the duty of transferring the stock of the bank, his refusal was imputable to the bank; (3) the court below had power to order the receiver to pay the claim or certify it to the Comptroller. (Case, Receiver, *v.* Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, 100 U. S., 446; 2 N. B. C., 47.)

SHAREHOLDERS—Continued.

TRANSFER OF STOCK—Continued.

BANK'S LIABILITY FOR REFUSAL TO TRANSFER—continued.

When cashier liable for refusal to transfer.

2. Bank cashier refusing to transfer, on books of bank, shares of capital stock pledged and sold for debt of one of its stockholders, receiver of bank is liable for value of stock at that time if bank had no lien thereon to justify such refusal. (Case *v.* Bank, 100 U. S., 446.)

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS RELATING TO TRANSFER OF STOCK.

When specific performance of contracts to sell denied.

1. In an equitable action to enforce specific performance of an agreement to sell shares in a national bank, which the purchaser wished to obtain for the purpose of securing control of the bank, *held*, that specific performance would not be decreed (1) because, generally, equity will not enforce specific execution of a contract relating to personal chattels, and (2) because a decree enforcing the agreement in question would be against public policy. (Foll's Appeal, 21 Alb. L. J., 27; 2 N. B. C., 411.)

After end of term of charter transfers prohibited.

2. Under the act of Congress July 12, 1882, extending for the purpose of liquidation the franchises of such national banking associations as do not extend the periods of their charters and making applicable to them the statute relating to liquidation of banking associations, such an association may continue to elect officers and directors for the purpose of effecting liquidation. But after the expiration of the term of its charter the stock of such an association is not transferable so as to give the transferee the right to share in the election of directors, and such transferee, not being a stockholder, is ineligible as a director under Revised Statutes, section 5145. (Richards *v.* Attleboro National Bank, 148 Mass., 187; 3 N. B. C., 495.)

Bank's purchase and transfer to its directors of its own stock void.

3. Where a national banking association purchases shares of its own stock and divides them among its directors, to whom the shares are transferred upon the stock books, the transaction is void, and no title passes. (Meyers *v.* Valley National Bank, 13 National Bankruptcy Register, 34; 2 N. B. C., 156.)

Vendee of stock liable for unpaid subscription.

4. One who takes an assignment of stock, accompanied by a transfer to his name on the books, and receives a certificate from the corporation, issued to him in his own name, reciting that he is entitled to so many shares, on each of which a certain sum has been paid, leaving a specified amount "to be paid when called for," is liable as a subscriber for the balance due on the stock. (Glen *v.* Porter, 73 Fed. Rep., 275.)

When transfer of certificate waives right to dividends.

5. Where one to whom the dividends on certain stock were bequeathed during her life or widowhood, after which the stock was to go to her daughter, consented to the transfer of the certificate of the stock to her daughter, she waived all claim to the dividends thereon. (Kennedy *v.* First National Bank, N. C., 20 S. E., 375.)

LIABILITIES OF SHAREHOLDERS.

LIABILITY WHEN MONEY BORROWED BY ORDER OF SHAREHOLDERS.

1. Where stockholders of an insolvent national bank authorize the trustee of the bank to borrow money on their credit to pay the bank's liabilities, and agree to repay the deficiency between the sum borrowed and the sum realized from the bank's assets, the bank, its assets having been exhausted, and trustee are not necessary parties to an action to recover the money so loaned. (Hanover Nat. Bank *v.* Cocke et al., 37 S. E. Rep., 507; 3 Banking Cases, 249.)
2. Where a guardian who holds stock for his ward in an insolvent national bank enters into an agreement with the other stockholders authorizing the trustee of the bank to borrow money on their credit to pay its liabilities for the purpose of avoiding unnecessary expense, the agreement is binding upon the ward. (Ib.)

SHAREHOLDERS—Continued.

ASSESSMENTS.

NATURE AND EXTENT OF LIABILITY FOR ASSESSMENT.

Liability statutory.

1. The personal liability of a stockholder in a national banking association is statutory. (Kennedy *v.* Gibson, 75 U. S., 498; Scott *v.* Latimer, 89 Fed. Rep., 843; Foster *v.* Broas, 2 Banking Cases, 700 and note at end of case.)
2. A suit by the receiver of an insolvent national bank to collect an assessment by the Comptroller upon the stock from a stockholder who has made an alleged fraudulent transfer of his shares is based upon the statutory liability of the stockholder and not upon any injury growing out of the fraudulent transfer; and therefore the statute of limitations begins to run from the date the assessment becomes due and not from the discovery of the fraud. (Thompson *v.* German Ins. Co. et al., 77 Fed. Rep., 258; Thompson *v.* German Ins. Co. et al., 76 Fed. Rep., 892.)
3. The liability of a stockholder in a national bank, who has made full payment for his stock, to pay assessments for the benefit of the bank's creditors is not contractual, but is a conditional liability, imposed by law as an incident to ownership of the stock. (Aldrich *v.* Skinner, C. C., 98 Fed. Rep., 375.)
4. The statutes and the settled law of the land at the time a contract is made become a part of it, and must be read into it. (Deweese *v.* Smith et al., 106 U. S., 438.)

Liability several, how fixed.

5. The liability of a stockholder of a national bank is several, and is fixed by his taking stock in the corporation. (Bailey *v.* Sawyer, 4 Dill., U. S., 463; Kennedy *v.* Gibson, 75 U. S., 498.)
6. A person who becomes a stockholder in a national bank thereby submits himself to the provisions of the national-bank act and becomes liable to be assessed to the extent of his statutory liability for all debts of the bank existing while he holds his stock. (Young *v.* Wempe et al., 46 Fed. Rep., 354.)

Liability that of principal, not surety.

7. The liability which shareholders in national banks incur under section 12 of the act of 1864, which provides for a liability "to the extent of the amount of their stock therein, at the par value thereof, in addition to the amount invested in such shares," is that of principals, not of sureties. (Hobart, Receiver, etc., *v.* Johnson, 8 Fed. Rep., 493.)

Liability not that of guaranty.

8. Such a liability is not one on a "promise to pay the debt, or answer for the default or liability, of any other person," within the meaning of the proviso to section 5 of the revised statutes of New Jersey of 1874, page 469. (Hobart, Receiver, etc., *v.* Johnson, 8 Fed. Rep., 493.)
9. On the principle of estoppel, one can not take advantage of certain statutory provisions without incurring thereby the attendant liabilities. (Ib.)

Assessment may be to pay any liability of bank.

10. The individual liability of the shareholders of an insolvent association may be enforced for the purpose of paying all of its liabilities, and not merely for the purpose of paying its "debts," technically so called. (Stanton *v.* Wilkeson, 8 Ben., 357.)

Liability proportionate to shares owned.

11. The amount contributed by each shareholder should bear the same proportion to the whole amount of the deficit as his own stock bears to the whole amount of the capital stock at its par value. And the solvent shareholders can not be made to contribute more than their proportion to make good the deficiency caused by the insolvency of other shareholders. (United States *v.* Knox, 102 U. S., 422.)

Stockholders may dispute validity of debts to pay which assessment is made.

12. The fact of an assessment by the Comptroller upon the stockholders of a national bank does not conclude such stockholders as to the validity of the debts to pay which the assessment is made, and they are entitled to their day in court upon that question before being required to pay the

SHAREHOLDERS—Continued.

ASSESSMENTS—Continued.

NATURE AND EXTENT OF LIABILITY FOR ASSESSMENT—continued.

assessment in an action against them by the receiver. Where the defendants in such an action assert the invalidity of a judgment against the bank which is the basis of the assessment, the appropriate procedure would seem to be for them to file a bill in equity to determine the validity of such judgment, and to enjoin the action against them, giving bond for the payment of the judgment therein in case the injunction should dissolved after hearing. (Moss *v.* Whitzel, 108 Fed. Rep., 579.)

Recovery of assessment paid under mistake of fact, parties.

13. The Comptroller of the Currency and the Treasurer of the United States are not necessary parties defendant in an action against the receiver of an insolvent national bank to recover an assessment made by the Comptroller, and paid by the plaintiff under the erroneous belief that he was a stockholder. (Brown *v.* Tillinghast, 84 Fed. Rep., 71.)

When discharge in bankruptcy releases shareholder.

14. A discharge in bankruptcy releases a shareholder of a national bank from his statutory individual liability to creditors of the bank where, at the time of his discharge, the claims of such creditors were provable, not merely contingent. (Irons et al. *v.* Manufacturers' National Bank et al., 27 Fed. Rep., 591.)

Invalid assessments considered on final distribution.

15. Shareholders in a national bank who, in good faith, paid an invalid assessment on their stock, on the subsequent winding up of the affairs of the bank by a receiver, and the payment of outside creditors, are entitled, as against the other shareholders, to repayment of the amount so paid before a general distribution of the remaining assets. (In re Hulitt (C. C.), 96 Fed. Rep., 785.)

Who not a creditor.

16. The individual liability of the stockholders must be restricted in its meaning to such contracts, debts, and engagements of the association as have been duly contracted in the ordinary course of its business. And, therefore, creditors of an association who make settlements *after the association is put into liquidation* and receive from the president payment of their claims in paper of the association, or of the individual notes of the president himself, indorsed or guaranteed in the name of the association, are not to be considered as creditors of the association entitled to subject the stockholders to individual liability, for these are new contracts. (Richmond *v.* Irons, 121 U. S., 27.)

When liability of shareholders discharged.

17. Under the laws of Wisconsin, if the stockholders of an insolvent bank that has made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors voluntarily pay into the trust fund thus created the full amount of their double liability created by law, and such additions to such fund be distributed to and received by the creditors according to their right to participate in the benefits of such liability, it is thereby discharged. (Killen *v.* State Bank of Manitowoc et al., 2 Banking Cases, 343.)

When whole amount of assessment may be collected from one of the owners of undivided stock.

18. Although the whole amount of an assessment on shares of national-bank stock is enforced, pursuant to a State statute, against one to whom there has been an allotment of national-bank stock in indivision, to the extent of the distributive share of the estate received by him, he is not entitled to complain, under the Federal statute providing that each shareholder in a national bank can only be liable to the extent of the amount of his stock therein. (Mattison et al. *v.* Dent, receiver, 2 Banking Cases, 469.)

CONCLUSIVENESS OF COMPTROLLER'S ACTION.

What sufficient.

1. A letter addressed to the receiver, and signed by the Comptroller of the Currency, directing him to institute legal proceedings to enforce the indi-

SHAREHOLDERS—Continued.

ASSESSMENTS—Continued.

CONCLUSIVENESS OF COMPTROLLER'S ACTION—continued.

vidual liability of every stockholder, under the statute, is sufficient evidence that the Comptroller decided, before the suit, that it was necessary to enforce the personal liability of the stockholders. (Bowden *v.* Johnson, 107 U. S., 251; 3 N. B. C., 55.)

2. The original order of the Comptroller of the Currency levying an assessment on the shares of a national bank, over his official signature and seal, proves itself, and fixes the liability of the shareholders from its date, no demand being necessary. (Brown *v.* Ellis, 103 Fed. Rep., 834.)

Conclusive as to amount.

3. Where a national banking association is insolvent, order of Comptroller of Currency declaring to what extent the individual liability of stockholders shall be enforced is conclusive. (Kennedy *v.* Gibson, 8 Wall., 498; Casey *v.* Galli, 94 U. S., 673; National Bank *v.* Case, 99 U. S., 628; Deweese *v.* Smith, 97 Fed. Rep., 309; O'Connor *v.* Witherby, 111 Cal., 523; Aldrich *v.* Campbell, 2 B. C., 481; Germania National Bank *v.* Case, 99 U. S., 628; Bailey *v.* Sawyer, 4 Dillon (U. S.), 463; Young *v.* Wempe et al., 46 Fed. Rep., 346.)

Conclusive as to necessity for.

4. The question whether there is a deficiency of assets, and when it is necessary to enforce the individual liability of shareholders, is for the Comptroller to determine; and his decision in this matter is final and conclusive. (Kennedy *v.* Gibson, 8 Wall., 498; National Bank *v.* Case, 99 U. S., 628; Casey *v.* Galli, 94 U. S., 673; Strong *v.* Southworth, 8 Ben. (U. S.), 331; Bailey *v.* Sawyer, 4 Dill. (U. S.), 463.)
5. It has been repeatedly settled by this court that the Comptroller of the Currency has power to appoint a receiver of a defaulting or insolvent national bank, and to call for a ratable assessment upon the stockholders of such bank without a previous judicial ascertainment of the necessity for such action; and the contention that there is presented in this case a constitutional question not considered in the prior cases is an assumption with no foundation in fact. (Bushnell *v.* Leland, 164 U. S., 684.)
6. The action of Comptroller of the Currency in making an assessment against the stockholders of an insolvent national bank is conclusive as to the necessity of such assessment, which can not be questioned collaterally. (Deweese *v.* Smith, 97 Fed. Rep., 309.)
7. The action of the Comptroller in ordering an assessment against the stockholders of an insolvent national bank is conclusive on the stockholders of the necessity for such assessment which can not be questioned by them, either at law or in equity. (Aldrich *v.* Campbell, C. C. A., 97 Fed. Rep., 663; Aldrich *v.* Yates, 95 Fed. Rep., 78; Kennedy *v.* Gibson, 8 Wall, 498; Casey *v.* Galli, 94 U. S., 673; Bank *v.* Case, 99 U. S., 628; Richmond *v.* Irons, 121 U. S., 127; Bank *v.* Mathews, 85 Fed. Rep., 934; Nead *v.* Wall, 70 Fed. Rep., 806; Wells *v.* Stout, 38 Fed. Rep., 67.)

RIGHT OF COMPTROLLER TO MAKE SUCCESSIVE ASSESSMENTS.

1. The ultimate liability of a stockholder of an insolvent national bank, under the statute, is for the full amount of the par value of his stock, if that amount is required, and when the Comptroller makes an assessment for a smaller amount he has power to make a second assessment, if the first proves insufficient to pay the debt of the bank. (Aldrich *v.* Yates, C. C., 95 Fed. Rep., 78.)
2. Under the national banking act (Rev. Stat., sec. 5151), requiring that the shareholders of every national bank shall be held individually responsible, equally and ratably, and not one for another, for all debts of the bank, to the extent of the amount of their stock, at the par value thereof, in addition to the amount invested in such stock, a stockholder can not be required to make good the failure of another stockholder to pay his assessment; and, where an assessment has been made, it must be considered, for the purpose of making a second assessment, as if the entire assessment had been paid. (Lease *v.* Barschall et al., 106 Fed. Rep., 762.)
3. Where stockholders of a national bank have paid an assessment to a receiver of the bank, the receiver becomes the trustee of the creditors; and any loss he may sustain by investments, in endeavoring to save the debts of the bank, can not be charged to the shareholders and made the subject of an additional assessment. (Ib.)

SHAREHOLDERS—Continued.

ASSESSMENTS—Continued.

RIGHT OF COMPTROLLER TO MAKE SUCCESSIVE ASSESSMENTS—continued.

4. The Comptroller of the Currency is authorized to make a second assessment upon the shareholders of an insolvent national-bank association where the first assessment proves insufficient to pay the debts and liabilities of the bank, by United States Revised Statutes, section 5234, empowering him, if necessary to pay the debts of such association, to enforce the individual liability of its shareholders, which, by section 5151, is measured by the par value of their stock in addition to the amount invested therein, so long as both assessments do not exceed that amount. (Studebaker *v.* Perry, Receiver, etc., 22 Supt. Ct. Rep., 463 (1902).)
5. The statutes and the settled law of the land at the time a contract is made becomes a part of it, and must be read into it. (Deweese *v.* Smith et al, 106 U. S., 438.)
6. The liability of the shareholders of national banks for their debts under section 5151 of the Revised Statutes is based upon contract. (Ib.)
7. The contract of the shareholder of a national bank with the bank and its creditors regarding its debts is that, to an amount not exceeding the par value of his shares of stock, and not exceeding his equal and ratable proportion, he will pay, at such times and in such amounts as the Comptroller of the Currency shall demand, the debts and obligations of his bank. (Ib.)
8. A judgment for a part of an entire, indivisible demand, all of which is due when the action is commenced, is an election to take the part in satisfaction of the whole, and it estops the plaintiff from recovering the residue. (Ib.)
9. But a judgment for a part of such a demand which is due does not estop the plaintiff from maintaining another action for another part of the demand which becomes due subsequent to the commencement of the first action. (Ib.)
10. A judgment in favor of the receiver of an insolvent national bank for the recovery of an assessment made by the Comptroller upon a shareholder does not estop him from maintaining a second action against the same shareholder for another assessment which had not been made or was not due when the first action was commenced. (Ib.)
11. While the construction of statutes by the officers to whom Congress has intrusted their execution and the uniform practice of such officers are persuasive and entitled to careful consideration, yet a court can not lawfully renounce its judicial powers; and it is its duty, if satisfied upon reason or authority that a correct determination of the question before it requires a decision contrary to such construction and practice, to render that decision. (Ib.)
12. The decision of the Comptroller of the Currency that it is necessary to collect, and his requisition of a certain percentage of the liability of the shareholders of a national bank, in order to pay its debts is not a decision that a larger percentage will not be necessary, and he has plenary power to make successive assessments until the full liability of the shareholder is exhausted. (Ib.)
13. The statute of limitations does not commence to run against the enforcement of the entire liability or against the enforcement of any particular portion of the liability of the shareholder of a national bank to pay its debts until the time when the Comptroller has declared the entire liability or the particular portion of it in issue to be due. (Ib.)
14. One who would attack in a Federal court the decision of a quasi-judicial officer for mistake of fact must proceed in equity, and must allege and prove the evidence before the officer from which the mistake resulted, the way in which it was made, and the fact that in its absence his decision would have been otherwise, before a court can enter upon a reconsideration of the issue before the officer. (Ib.)
15. Under the acts of Congress the Comptroller of the Currency is constituted a quasi-judicial tribunal to determine at what times and what amounts, not exceeding the full liability of the stockholders, it is necessary to collect from them to pay the debts of the bank. His decisions of these questions are impervious to collateral attack and open to avoidance by a court only in a direct attack upon them for error of law, fraud, or mistake. (Ib.)

Assessment limited to amount needed.

16. Where, to discharge liabilities of an insolvent bank, Comptroller assessed against shareholders a sufficient per cent on par value of stock held by each, some being insolvent, he can not provide for deficiency by new assessment. (United States *v.* Knox, 102 U. S., 422.)

SHAREHOLDERS—Continued.

ASSESSMENTS—Continued.

WHO DEEMED TO BE SHAREHOLDERS FOR ASSESSMENT.

One who appears on books as owner is chargeable with assessment.

1. One who appears on the books of the association as the owner of shares of its stock is individually liable, though he hold the stock merely as collateral security. (National Bank *v.* Case, 99 U. S., 628; Moore *v.* Jones, 3 Woods, 53; Bowdell *v.* Farmers and Merchants' National Bank of Baltimore, 2 N. B. C., 146; Hale *v.* Walker, 31 Iowa, 344; Wheelock *v.* Kost, 77 Ill., 296.)
2. If the trusteeship of one who holds stock in trust does not appear upon the books of the association he will be individually liable. (Davis *v.* Essex Baptist Society, 44 Conn., 582.)
3. One who knowingly permits his name to be entered upon the stock books of a national bank as the owner, individually, of stock therein can not be permitted, as against creditors, or a receiver of the bank representing them, to show that he was not the owner of the stock; and he is liable for an assessment thereon, though he held the stock, in fact, as trustee for the bank itself. (Lewis *v.* Switz, C. C., 74 Fed. Rep., 381.)
4. L. was president of the defendant national bank, and had substantial control and management. He bought fifty shares of defendant's outstanding stock and paid for it with the proceeds of a note, signed by M., the cashier, which he indorsed and placed in the bank as discounted paper. He afterwards bought one hundred and forty-eight shares, and paid for them by an ordinary call loan from defendant. On subsequently selling a portion of the stock, L. applied the proceeds to the note and call loan. He did not assume to act for defendant, and the stock was transferred to him individually, and was in his name on the books. He had no actual authority to buy the stock for defendant, but the evidence tended to show that the purpose of the purchase was to get the stock into the hands of persons who would be useful to defendant. In an action for fraud in a subsequent sale of such stock by L., *held*, that defendant could not be charged as owner of the stock. (Prosser *v.* First National Bank of Buffalo, 106 N. Y., 677; 3 N. B. C., 646.)
5. On the question whether the president represented defendant to be the owner of the stock, plaintiff testified that in the conversation resulting in the sale the president stated that "we can sell you some of our stock at 160," and that that was "the price that the bank took it in at." Plaintiff did not inquire as to the ownership. The president testified that while he might have stated that "we have some stock," his best recollection was that he did not say "the bank took it in." No motive appeared for his representing defendant to be the owner. *Held*, that the evidence sustained a finding negativing such representations. (Ib.)
6. An appeal from an order of reversal which does not state that the reversal was upon questions of fact brings up for review only questions of law. (Ib.)
7. A finding of fact by the trial court upon sufficient evidence, and not reversed by the general term, is conclusive on appeal to the court of appeals. (Ib.)
8. The binding character of the obligation of one whose name appears as a stockholder on the books of a corporation is on the principle of estoppel, which precludes him from denying a relation he has assumed, and upon the strength of which others have acted. (Stufflebeam *v.* De Lashmutt, 83 Fed. Rep., 449.)
9. S. bought shares in a national bank and caused them to be transferred to E., who was in his employ, S. remaining the real owner *Held*, that S. was liable as stockholder upon the failure of the bank. (Davis, Receiver, *v.* Stevens, 20 Alb. L. J., 490; 2 N. B. C., 158.)
10. Under section 5151, Revised Statutes, owners of stock in a national bank are liable for its debts, and persons who hold themselves out or allow themselves to be held out as owners of stock are also liable, whether they own stock or not. (Case, Receiver, *v.* Small et al., 10 Fed. Rep., 722.)
11. When bank stock was sold, but not transferred on the books of the bank, and the bank afterwards failed, the executors of the person in whose name the stock stood on the books were held liable for assessment, although said stock had been paid for by a purchaser buying at the request of the president of the bank, who gave him a cashier's check for that purpose, placing the money so furnished to the credit of said pur-

SHAREHOLDERS—Continued.

ASSESSMENTS—Continued.

WHO DEEMED TO BE SHAREHOLDERS FOR ASSESSMENT—continued.

chaser on the books of the bank as a temporary loan, the intention being ultimately to transfer said shares to a third party as part of a larger proposed investment in stock, for which funds had been placed in the hands of the president of the bank. (Price, Receiver, *v.* Whitney et al., 28 Fed. Rep., 297.)

12. As a general rule, the legal owner of stock in a national banking association—that is, the one in whose name stock stands on the books of the association—remains liable for an assessment so long as the stock is allowed to stand in his name on the books, and, consequently, although the registered owner may have made a transfer to another person, unless it has been accompanied by a transfer on the books of registry of the association, such registered owner remains liable for contributions in case of the insolvency of the bank. The exceptions to this general rule, so far as established by decisions of this court, are: (1) That where a transfer has been fraudulently or collusively made to avoid an obligation to pay assessments, such transfer will be disregarded and the real owner be held liable; (2) that where a transfer of stock is made and delivered to officers of a bank, and such officials fail to make entry of it, those acts will operate a transfer on the books and extinguish the liability, as stockholder, of the transferrer; (3) where stock was transferred in pledge, and the pledgee, for the purpose of protecting his contract, caused the stock to be put in his name as pledgee, and a registry did not amount to a transfer to the pledgee as owner. (Matteson *v.* Dent, 176 U. S. Rep., 521.)

Real owner liable for assessment.

13. The real owner of the stock is liable as a stockholder, though when he purchased the stock he had it transferred upon the books to another. (Davis *v.* Stevens, 17 Blatch., 259.)
14. The real owner of shares of stock in a national bank, which, by his procurement or permission, stand on the books of the bank in the name of an agent, and have never been in his own name, may be charged as a shareholder for an assessment made on the bank's insolvency, and the receiver may bring an action at law for the collection of such assessment directly against him, without regard to the liability of the agent. (Houghton *v.* Hubbell, 91 Fed. Rep., 453.)
15. Defendant acquired stock of a national bank through his agents, in whose names the shares were registered on the books of the bank, and so appeared when the bank became insolvent. Defendant had all the time held the certificates, so indorsed that he might have had the shares registered in his own name. *Held*, that the receiver can recover from defendant an assessment on said stock for the benefit of creditors, though he might have proceeded against those in whose names the shares appeared on the bank's stock register. (Hubbell *v.* Houghton, 86 Fed. Rep., 547.)
16. Where a national bank issues certificates of its shares to a subsequent purchaser in lieu of the certificates of the prior owner, without observing its by-law in regard to a transfer on its books, so far as creditors of the bank are concerned a party taking and holding such shares of stock will be subject to the liabilities imposed by section 5151 of the national banking law. (Laing *v.* Burley, 101 Ill., 591; 3 N. B. C., 369.)
17. A stockholder sold certain stock several months before the insolvency of the bank, but the transfer was not made on the books till the date of the bank's failure. *Held*, that the stockholder incurred the statutory liability. (Richmond *v.* Irons, 121 U. S., 27.)

Director presumed to know when stock stands to his name.

18. While it is undoubtedly the rule as regards stockholders that one put upon the books as a stockholder without his consent can not be held for any liability in respect to such stock, yet where the person to whom the stock is transferred is a director of the bank, and is concerned in the management of its affairs, he must be presumed to have knowledge of the fact that the stock stood in his name, and if he has not repudiated the transfer to himself, is liable as the holder of such stock. (Brown *v.* Finn, 34 Fed. Rep., 124.)

SHAREHOLDERS—Continued.

ASSESSMENTS—Continued.

WHO DEEMED TO BE SHAREHOLDERS FOR ASSESSMENT—continued.

Incorporation papers filed with secretary of state as evidence.

19. Parties dealing with a corporation have a right to rely upon the evidence contained in its organization papers, filed in the office of the secretary of state, as to who are subscribers for its stock. (Kesner *v.* World's Fair Hippodrome, etc., Co., 62 Ill. App., 89.)

Assignee of shareholder liable.

20. Under Revised Statutes, United States, section 5151, making the shareholders of a national bank liable personally for the debts of the bank, an assignee for the benefit of creditors of a shareholder is bound to pay the assessment levied by the receiver of the bank after its insolvency, though it is levied after the assignment. (Graham *v.* Platt, 65 P., 30.)

WHO NOT CHARGEABLE WITH ASSESSMENTS.

1. Plaintiffs subscribed for certain shares of stock in the E. Bank, to be issued for the purpose of increasing its capital and changing it into a national bank, and paid certain installments on their subscription to the bank, to be held in trust until the whole subscription was paid and the shares legally issued. Subsequently they consented that the E. Bank should be consolidated with the F. National Bank, the capital of the latter increased from $100,000 to $200,000, and that their subscriptions should stand as subscriptions to such increase of the stock of the F. National Bank. They afterwards made some further payments on their subscriptions. Some preliminary steps were taken by the F. National Bank for the increase of its stock, but the Comptroller of the Currency refused to consent to an increase to more than $150,000, and before that amount had been paid in and before any certificate had been made by the Comptroller declaring an increase the F. National Bank was declared insolvent and placed in the hands of a receiver. *Held*, that the plaintiffs had never become stockholders in the F. National Bank. (McFarlin et al. *v.* First Nat. Bank of Kansas City, Kans., et al., 68 Fed. Rep., 868.)
2. Where, on an issue as to whether defendant was liable as a stockholder of an insolvent national bank, it appears from an agreed statement as to what the bank books and reports show that at the time the four shares in question, purported to have been transferred to him by the president, the latter's stock was all pledged, it must be held that defendant acquired no stock, and never in reality became a legal shareholder, and hence is not subject to a shareholder's liability. (Burt *v.* Richmond, 107 Fed. Rep., 387.)
3. Title of C. to stock in a bank is devested, so as to relieve him of liability for an assessment levied four years thereafter, on the bank becoming insolvent, where he employed auctioneers to sell it, and put into their hands his stock certificate, having indorsed thereon an assignment in blank, and a power of attorney in blank to transfer the stock, duly executed by him, and they knocked down the stock to S., who was cashier of the bank, and took the certificate to the banking house, and delivered it to S., "as cashier" of the bank, and requested him to transfer the shares to the purchaser thereof; and this, notwithstanding a by-law of the bank that "no officer * * * shall, without permission of the directors, hold stock in the bank"—the inference from the payment of semiannual dividends to S. for the four years being that the bank had accepted him as a stockholder. (Earle *v.* Coyle, 97 Fed. Rep., 410.)

VALIDITY AND EFFECT OF TRANSFER.

Right to transfer when bank is insolvent.

1. A stockholder has the right, even when the bank is insolvent, to make a bona fide sale of his own stock to any person, whether resident or nonresident, capable in law of taking and holding the same, and of assuming the liabilities of the transferrer under such statute in respect thereto. (Ib.; Foster *v.* Broas et al., 2 Banking Cases, 701.)
2. The mere fact that a transfer of stock is not registered on the books of the bank will not prevent it from relieving the transferrer from liability under such statute. (Ib.)

SHAREHOLDERS—Continued.

ASSESSMENTS—Continued.

VALIDITY AND EFFECT OF TRANSFER—continued.

3. Although the bank is insolvent, a stockholder having no knowledge of such fact may relieve himself from liability under such statute by making a bona fide transfer by gift to his son, although the latter is insolvent at the time of the transfer. (Ib.)
4. The presumption of liability of a stockholder of a national bank begotten by the presence of the name on the stock register may be rebutted if the jury finds the fact to be that a bona fide sale of the stock had been made and every duty had been performed which the law imposed in order to secure a transfer on the registry of the bank. The mere reduction of the reserve of a national bank below the legal limit does not affect with a legal presumption of bad faith all transactions made with or concerning the bank during the period while the reserve is impaired. (Earle *v.* Carson, 188 U. S., p. 42.)
5. The power of a stockholder to transfer stock in a national bank, like other personal property, is not limited by the mere fact that at the time of the transfer the bank, which was a going concern, was insolvent in the sense that its assets, if liquidated, would not discharge its liabilities, unless it be shown that the seller was aware of the facts and had sold the stock in order to avoid the impending double liability. (Ib.)
6. Nor is such a bona fide sale void if the person to whom the stock is sold is, owing to his insolvency, unable to respond to the double liability, if the fact of such insolvency was, at the time of the sale, unknown to the seller. (Ib.)

When transferrer's liability ceases.

7. Where a shareholder who has sold his stock has delivered to the bank the certificate of stock and a power of attorney, with the request that the transfer be made upon the books of the bank, and has had no reason to suppose that such transfer was not made, he will not, should the bank afterwards become insolvent, be held liable as a shareholder, although he still appears as such on the books of the bank. (Whitney *v.* Butler, 118 U. S., 655.)
8. But where the president of the bank is himself the purchaser of the stock, then the delivery of the certificates and power of attorney to him with the request to make the transfer upon the books of the bank would not be sufficient to discharge the seller from liability as a stockholder. (Richmond *v.* Irons, 121 U. S., 27.)
9. Where a shareholder of a national bank makes a bona fide sale of his stock and goes with the purchaser to the bank, indorses the certificate, and delivers it to the cashier of the bank, with directions to make the transfer on the books, he has done all that is incumbent upon him to discharge his liability, and he is not liable, though the cashier failed to make the transfer, upon the subsequent suspension of the bank, for an assessment made by the Comptroller of the Currency, under Revised Statutes, section 5151, to pay the bank's debts. (Hayes *v.* Shoemaker, 39 Fed. Rep., 319.)
10. A stockholder in a national bank whose stock was sold at auction and purchased by the cashier of the bank, to whom the certificate, with a duly executed power of attorney to transfer indorsed thereon, was delivered by the auctioneers with a request to transfer the stock, *Held* not liable for an assessment made on the stock on the subsequent insolvency of the bank, though no transfer was ever made of the stock on the books of the bank. (Earle *v.* Coyle, C. C., 95 Fed. Rep., 99.)
11. In an action by the receiver of a national bank to enforce an assessment under Revised Statutes, section 5151, against one credited on the transfer books as a stockholder, it appeared that nearly a year before the failure he had sold his stock to a broker for an undisclosed principal; that he indorsed the same, and requested the broker to inform the cashier of the transaction and to have the stock transferred; that the broker accordingly handed the stock to the cashier, gave him the necessary information, and requested him to make the transfer. This the cashier promised to do, but in fact the transfer was never made. The certificate recited that it was transferable on the books of the company "by indorsement hereon and surrender of this certificate." *Held*, that in requesting the cashier to make the transfer the broker acted as the seller's agent, and that the latter did all that was required of him as a prudent business man, and could not be held liable as a stockholder. (Young *v.* McKay, 50 Fed. Rep., 394.)

SHAREHOLDERS—Continued.

ASSESSMENTS—Continued.

VALIDITY AND EFFECT OF TRANSFER—continued.

12. Defendant, who was the owner of stock in a national bank which, under its by-laws, was transferable only on the books of the bank, sold the same, and, after executing a written assignment to the purchaser and a power of attorney in blank to make the transfer, indorsed on her certificate of stock, delivered the certificate to the president of the bank, who promised to make the proper transfer on its books, but failed to do so, though the certificate was thereafter treated and used by the bank as the property of the purchaser. *Held*, that defendant was not liable as a stockholder. (Cox *v.* Elmendorf, (Tenn. Sup.,) 37 S. W., 387.)
13. In an action against the executors of a deceased shareholder of a national bank to hold the estate liable for debts of the bank, which had become insolvent, it appeared that the defendants had, before the failure of the bank, sold the stock and received the pay for it, and surrendered the certificates and power of attorney for transfer to the president, who knew all the facts and the name of the purchaser but who neglected to make the transfer on the books of the bank. *Held*, not maintainable. (Whitney *v.* Butler, 118 U. S., 655; 3 N. B. C., 177.)
14. An owner of shares in a national bank who sold the same in good faith, without knowledge or reason to believe that the bank was insolvent, and who did everything that was reasonably possible to have the proper formal transfer made on the books of the bank, can not be treated as a shareholder and held liable to an assessment made by the Comptroller upon the subsequent closing of the bank as insolvent, upon evidence showing that the bank was in fact insolvent at the time the sale was made, and that the purchaser was also insolvent. The statute imposes no restriction upon the right to transfer shares because of the insolvency of the bank or the transferee, nor do considerations of public policy justify it where the seller has exercised due diligence and has acted in the transaction in fairness and good faith. (Earle *v.* Carson, 107 Fed. Rep., 639.)
15. E., when a stockholder in a solvent bank, and when he was liable to it for an overdraft, sold his stock to its cashier, who purchased it for himself, and delivered the stock certificate properly signed to the latter, who had control of the stock register. E. received as payment for the stock a credit on his pass book to the amount of the overdraft, authorized by the cashier; but when the bank closed its doors E. was a registered stockholder, as appeared by the books of the bank, and the overdraft appeared thereon unpaid. *Held*, that such transfer discharged E. from liability as a stockholder, as much so as if the cashier had paid the purchase money from his own pocket and had registered the transfer. (Foster *v.* Broas et al., 2 Banking Cases, 700.)

When vendee liable though transfer not made on books.

16. One S. subscribed for 50 shares of the stock of a national bank, borrowing the money to pay for them from C., the cashier of the bank. As collateral security for the money so borrowed, he indorsed over the certificate to C., and left it with him. A few months later he sold the stock to C. for the amount of the loan and accrued interest, the certificate remaining in C.'s hands. The bank was solvent at the time, and so continued for five years, during which C. collected the dividends on the stock, as shown by the bank's dividend book, but the stock was never actually transferred to C. on the books of the bank. The by-laws of the bank provided that dividends should be paid to the stockholders in whose names the stock should stand; that certificates should be issued by the president and cashier; and that, when stock was transferred, the certificate should be canceled and a new one issued. Long after the sale of S.'s stock to C. the bank became insolvent, an assessment was made upon the stockholders, and the receiver of the bank, finding S.'s name as a stockholder on the books of the bank, brought suit against him. On the trial of the suit the foregoing facts were shown. C. was dead at the time of the trial. *Held*, that it might be inferred as a fact, from the evidence, that the bank had notice of the transfer of the stock by S. to C., and the termination of S.'s relation to the bank as stockholder, from which fact the legal presumption would follow that the bank would cause such acts to be done in relation to the

SHAREHOLDERS—Continued.

ASSESSMENTS—Continued.

VALIDITY AND EFFECT OF TRANSFER—continued.

transfer as its officers were called on to do, and that the jury should be permitted to draw such inference. (Snyder *v.* Foster, 73 Fed. Rep., 136.)

Fraudulent transfer to escape individual liability.

17. Shareholders in a national bank, knowing it to be insolvent, transferred their shares for the purpose of escaping liability to creditors. *Held*, that as to such creditors the transfer was void. (Bowden *v.* Santos, 1 N. B. C., 271.)
18. It is not necessary, in order to hold liable for an assessment upon the shareholders of an insolvent national bank one who has transferred his stock to an irresponsible person, to show that the transferrer had actual knowledge of the insolvency of the bank at the time of the transfer, but it is sufficient if he had good ground to apprehend its failure, and made the transfer with intent to relieve himself from individual liability. (Cox *v.* Montague, 78 Fed. Rep., 845.)

Transfer after insolvency fraudulent as to creditors.

19. After a national bank has become insolvent and has closed its doors for business, its shareholders' liability to creditors is so far fixed that any transfer of their shares must be held fraudulent and inoperative as against the creditors of the bank. (Irons, executor, etc., et al. *v.* Manufacturers' National Bank et al., 17 Fed. Rep., 308.)

Transfer without consideration to insolvent person.

20. And where a shareholder, who has knowledge of the insolvent condition of the bank, transfers his shares without consideration to a person unable to respond to the assessment the transfer may be set aside. (Bowden *v.* Johnson, 107 U. S., 251.)
21. Under Revised Statutes United States, section 5151, making shareholders in a national bank liable for the debts of the association, and section 5139, providing for the transfer of shares, with a provision that the transferee shall "succeed to all the rights and liabilities of the prior stockholders of such shares; and no change shall be made in the articles of the association by which the rights, remedies, and securities of the existing creditors of the association shall be impaired," a transfer of stock, though without consideration and to an irresponsible person, can not be set aside by the receiver, if made in good faith without knowledge of the failing condition of the bank. (Sykes *v.* Holloway et al., 81 Fed. Rep., 432.)
22. A stockholder in a national bank, with knowledge that the bank is in a failing condition, can not make a voluntary transfer of his stock to one financially irresponsible, and thereby escape liability for assessments. (Baker *v.* Reeves et al., 85 Fed. Rep., 837.)
23. The owner, by assignment of stock in a national bank at the time of its failure, is liable for assessments thereon, though his assignor, who transferred it knowing that the bank was in a failing condition, is also liable. (Ib.)

Transfer to avoid liability voidable; parties, practice, proof.

24. A transfer of shares for the purpose of avoiding liability, though made "out and out," is void. (National Bank *v.* Case, 99 U. S., 628; Bowden *v.* Santos, 1 Hughes, 158.)
25. One who holds shares of national-bank stock—the bank being at the time insolvent—can not escape the individual liability imposed by the statute by transferring his stock with intent to avoid that liability, knowing or having reason to believe, at the time of the transfer on the books of the bank, that it is insolvent or about to fail. (Stuart *v.* Hayden, 169 U. S., 1; Gruetter *v.* Stuart, ib.)
26. A transfer with such intent and under such circumstances is a fraud upon the creditors of the bank, and may be treated by the receiver as inoperative between the transferrer and himself, and the former held liable as a shareholder without reference to the financial condition of the transferee. (Ib.)
27. The right of creditors of a national bank to look to the individual liability of shareholders, to the extent indicated by the statute, for its contracts, debts, and engagements, attaches when the bank becomes insolvent; and the shareholder can not, by transferring his stock, compel creditors to

SHAREHOLDERS—Continued.

ASSESSMENTS—Continued.

VALIDITY AND EFFECT OF TRANSFER—continued.

surrender this security as to him, and force the receiver and creditors to look to the person to whom his stock has been transferred. (Ib.)

28. If the bank be solvent at the time of the transfer—that is, able to meet its existing contracts, debts, and engagements—the motive with which the transfer is made is immaterial, as a transfer under such circumstances does not impair the security given to creditors; but if the bank be insolvent, the receiver may, without suing the transferee and litigating the question of his liability, look to every shareholder who, knowing or having reason to know at the time that the bank was insolvent, got rid of his stock in order to escape the individual liability to which the statute subjected him. (Ib.)

29. Whether, the bank being in fact insolvent, the transferrer is liable to be treated as a shareholder in respect of its existing contracts, debts, and engagements, if he believed in good faith at the time of the transfer that the bank was solvent—not decided; although he may be so treated, even where acting in good faith, if the transfer is to one who is financially irresponsible. (Ib.)

30. Where the circuit court and the circuit court of appeals agree as to what facts are established by the evidence, this court will not take a different view unless it clearly appears that the facts are otherwise. (Ib.)

31. One C. was the holder of stock in the D. national bank, and was also an officer of the L. bank, which held stock in the D. bank. In the latter capacity he was informed of an urgent demand upon the L. bank to send $5,000 by telegraph in aid of the D. bank. Within a week after this demand, L. transferred his stock in the D. bank, without consideration, to his five children, one of whom was a married woman, and two were minors. Within five months thereafter the D. bank failed, and an assessment was made on the stockholders. *Held*, that the transfer must have been made by L. in contemplation of the liability, and that both he and his transferees were liable for the assessment, the latter because the liability was cast upon them by law when they became stockholders. (Foster *v.* Lincoln, C. C., 74 Fed. Rep., 382.)

32. The burden is on the receiver of a national bank to show that a transfer of stock was made by the transferrer for the fraudulent purpose of avoiding liability as a stockholder; and evidence showing that the husband of the transferrer had knowledge of the embarrassed condition of the bank before the transfer was made, and that she had admitted that she never transacted any business without the advice of her husband, is not sufficient for that purpose, as against the positive statement of the transferrer that no one ever suggested to her to transfer the stock for the purpose of relieving herself from liability, or suggested to her that the bank was in a failing condition, and that she made the transfer to her daughter as an advancement. (Sykes *v.* Holloway et al., 81 Fed. Rep., 432.)

33. In an action in equity to cancel a transfer of stock as fraudulently made by defendant to avoid a stockholder's liability, and for a decree against defendant for an assessment on the stock, a demurrer to the bill because plaintiff had an adequate remedy at law by ignoring the transfer and suing defendant as actual owner will be overruled, since the plaintiff is entitled to the relief prayed for, which could not be had at law, though such relief be only a technical advantage to plaintiff. (Hedlund *v.* Dewey, 105 Fed. Rep., 541.)

34. One to whom stock has been transferred in pledge or as collateral security for money loaned, and who appears on the books of the corporation as the owner of the stock, is liable as a stockholder for the benefit of creditors. Where the owner, holder, or pledgee of stock transfers it out and out for the purpose of escaping liability as a shareholder to one who is unable to meet such liability, or when the transfer is colorable and not absolute, the transfer is ineffective as to creditors and the transferrer will be still liable. Therefore when the G. bank loaned money and took as collateral therefor shares of stock in the C. bank, which were duly transferred in the books on the C. bank, and afterwards the G. bank transferred these shares to one of its clerks, with an understanding that he should retransfer on request, and the C. bank was then in failing condition, *held*, that the G. bank was liable to contribute as a stockholder to the debts of the C. bank. (Germania National Bank of New Orleans *v.* Case, receiver, 2 N. B. C., 25.)

SHAREHOLDERS—Continued.

ASSESSMENTS—Continued.

LIABILITY OF TRUSTEE.

1. Where a guardian, as such, is owner of shares in a national bank, neither the guardian nor the ward are personally liable but only the estate of the ward in the guardian's hands is liable. (Clark *v.* Ogilvie, 63 S. W., 429.)
2. A person appearing on the books of a national bank to be absolute owner of stock is subject to stockholders' liability, though holding it as trustee. (Kerr *v.* Urie, Md., 37 A., 789.)
3. A trustee holding shares in a national bank can not avail himself of his exemption from personal liability for debts of the bank unless his trusteeship appears on the books of the bank. (Davis *v.* Essex Baptist Society, 44 Conn., 582; 2 N. B. C., 110.)
4. With a bequest of money a religious society purchased, and held in its own name, shares in a national bank. The society had other donations otherwise invested. *Held*, that the society was not a trustee, but an ordinary stockholder, and liable to assessment for debts of the insolvent bank. (Ib.)
5. A trustee, though not appointed by a will or an order of a court or judge, is not personally liable for assessments against stock of an insolvent national bank owned by this cestui que trust, but standing in his name, where he has been guilty of no fraud, concealment, or negligence. (Lucus *v.* Coe, 86 Fed. Rep., 972.)
6. In fixing the liability for assessments against stock of an insolvent national bank, the effort of the court should be to ascertain who is the actual owner, and to hold him, releasing the apparent owner if he has done nothing to deceive or mislead. (Ib.)
7. A person who is entered on the books of a national bank as the owner of stock, but who is admitted to hold the stock in trust for the true owner, is not liable as a stockholder for the debts of the bank, when the true owner has been adjudged so liable, although nothing is realized upon the execution of such judgment. (Yardley *v.* Wilgus, 56 Fed. Rep., 965.)

Who not a trustee within section 5152, Revised Statutes.

8. Defendant purchased bank stock with his own means, held it for a year, and collected and appropriated all the dividends thereon, and, when notified by the bank that the stock stood in his name on the books, gave no notice that he held it in trust for another person, but permitted the bank to deal with him as the beneficial owner and did not tender the stock to or demand reimbursement from any other person. *Held*, that he was estopped to claim after the insolvency of the bank, that he held the stock merely as trustee for another. (Horton *v.* Mercer, 71 Fed. Rep., 153.)
9. One who purchases stock in a national bank with his own money on the suggestion of another person that the latter would buy such stock as the former "could get hold off," without being under any obligation to convey the stock to the other, is not a trustee within the meaning of Revised Statutes, section 5152, exempting a person holding stock as trustee from personal liability as a shareholder. (Ib.)

LIABILITY OF PLEDGEE.

When pledgee becomes owner and chargeable.

1. The pledgee of stock under a contract to sell on default of the payment of a note for which the stock is pledged, who, by judicial proceedings, has compelled the transfer on the books of the stock to himself, will be deemed, in the absence of complaint by the debtor, to have acquired the stock as owner. (Succession of Lanaux (La.), 17 So., 200; Appeal of Hibernia National Bank, Ib.)
2. Persons who hold stock of a national bank in pledge, the certificates of which stand on the books of the bank in the name of the pledgee, are, in contemplation of the national banking act, stockholders, and so long as they thus hold the stock in pledge are responsible to the creditors of the bank in proportion to the amount so held. (Magruder *v.* Colston, 1 N. B. C., 554.)
3. One who procures a transfer to himself, on the books of a national bank, of stock in such bank, becomes liable for the engagements of the bank as prescribed in the national-bank act, although such stock was pledged to him by the owner simply as security for a debt. (Moore *v.* Jones, 3 Woods, 53; 2 N. B. C., 144.)

SHAREHOLDERS—Continued.

ASSESSMENTS—Continued.

LIABILITY OF PLEDGEE—continued.

4. One in whose name shares of the stock of a national bank stand on the bank books is subject to the individual liability of a shareholder, although his holding of the stock was originally as collateral security for a loan and the loan has been repaid and the stock certificate surrendered with an executed power of attorney for transfer. (Bowdell *v.* Farmers and Merchants' National Bank of Baltimore, 14 Bankers' Magazine, 387; 2 N. B. C., 146.)

Pledgee who appears as owner on books liable.

5. Party who, as security for a loan, accepts stock which he causes to be transferred to him on the books, incurs liability as a stockholder and is not relieved by colorable transfer with understanding that he may have it back on request. (National Bank *v.* Case, 99 U. S., 628.)

When pledgee not liable.

6. A corporation which receives shares of national-bank stock in pledge, with power to use and sell, and which, in good faith, without suspicion of the bank's insolvency, causes new certificates to be issued in the name of one of its employees, merely because it is unwilling they should stand in the name of the original owners, remains a mere pledgee, and is not liable, as a shareholder, to assessment on the stock. (National Park Bank of City of New York *v.* Harmon, 79 Fed. Rep., 891.)
7. A pledgee of shares of stock in a national bank who does not appear by the books of the bank or otherwise to be the owner is not liable for an assessment upon the shares on the insolvency of the bank, under Revised Statutes, section 5151, rendering shareholders liable for the debts of the association to the extent of the par value of their stock. (Welles *v.* Larrabee et al., 36 Fed. Rep., 866.)
8. One to whom the shares are assigned in trust as security for a debt due a third person, and following whose name on the stock book of the bank is the word "trustee," is not liable for the assessment under section 5151, and is also within the provision of section 5152, exempting from such liability persons holding stock as trustees. (Ib.)
9. But a pledgee of shares of stock in a national bank who, in good faith and with no fraudulent intent, takes the security for his benefit in the name of an irresponsible trustee for the avowed purpose of avoiding individual liability as a shareholder, and who exercises none of the powers or rights of a stockholder, incurs no liability as such to creditors of the bank in case of its failure. (Anderson, Receiver, *v.* Phila. Warehouse Company, 111 U. S., 479.)
10. A pledgee of shares of stock in a national bank, with a power of attorney in blank to transfer the same indorsed thereon and signed by the pledgor, does not become liable as owner for an assessment thereon by causing them to be transferred on the books of the bank to a third person for the purpose of being held by him as trustee for both parties, and in accordance with the contract of pledge, although the pledgor did not expressly authorize such transfer. (Hayes *v.* Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe-Deposit Co., 105 Fed. Rep., 160.)
11. A pledgee of shares of stock in a national bank as collateral security for a debt due him from the owner, with power of attorney to transfer the same on the books of the bank, does not become a stockholder and liable to assessment as such for the failure of the bank, contrary to his intention, by causing the stock to be transferred into the name of an employee, who holds it for the benefit of all parties interested, nor by any other action which is required or is proper for the protection of both his own interests and those of the pledgor and not inconsistent with his retention of the stock merely as pledgee, such as paying an assessment required by the Comptroller to make good the impaired capital of the bank and charging the amount to the pledgor. (Higgins *v.* Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe-Deposit Co., 108 Fed. Rep., 475.)
12. A pledgee of national-bank stock is not liable as a stockholder for assessments except by estoppel. (Baker *v.* Old National Bank of Providence, R. I., et al., 86 Fed. Rep., 1006.)
13. Where shares of an insolvent bank are registered on the books "F. A. Cranston, cashier Old National Bank, Providence, R. I.," the latter bank, in a

SHAREHOLDERS—Continued.

ASSESSMENTS—Continued.

LIABILITY OF PLEDGEE—continued.

suit by the receiver to hold it liable as a shareholder for assessments, is not estopped by the registry from setting up the fact that it holds the stock merely as a pledge. (Ib.)

14. And the cashier, individually, is not estopped from avoiding liability on the same ground. (Ib.)
15. A pledgee of stock of a national bank, who sells it in accordance with the terms of the pledge and becomes the purchaser, but never has it transferred on the books of the bank, is not liable for an assessment made under Revised Statutes, section 5151, on the bank's insolvency. (Robinson *v.* Southern National Bank of New York, 94 Fed. Rep., 964.)
16. A pledgee of stock of a national bank, with a power of attorney to have the shares transferred on the books, so long as he holds the shares as security, without intending to assume liability as a stockholder, can not be treated as one and subjected to an assessment under Revised Statutes, section 5151, on the insolvency of the bank, although he has caused the shares to be transferred to a third person under an agreement that they are still to be held as security for the debt. (Wilson *v.* Merchants' Loan and Trust Co. of Chicago, Ill., C. C., 98 Fed. Rep., 688.)
17. A pledgee can only be subjected to liability for an assessment on national-bank stock where facts exist which estop him to show that he was not the owner. (Frater *v.* Old Nat. Bank, C. C. A., 101 Fed. Rep., 391.)
18. A pledgee of national-bank stock can be held liable for an assessment thereon only on the ground of estoppel, and the burden of showing such estoppel rests upon the receiver suing to recover such assessment. (Tourtelot *v.* Stolteben (C. C.), 101 Fed. Rep., 362.)

Pledgee not liable unless stock is in his name.

19. A national bank, having so received stock of another national bank, was sued as a stockholder. *Held*, that loan by national bank on such security is not prohibited, and if it were, defendant could not avoid liability by its own illegal act. (National Bank *v.* Case, 99 U. S., 628.)
20. The State National Bank of Vernon, Tex., having become insolvent, Robinson was appointed receiver, and the Comptroller made an assessment upon the stock and its owners. This action was brought to recover such assessment from the Southern National Bank. One hundred and eighty shares of the stock so assessed were the property of one Curtis. His certificates were deposited with the Southern Bank as collateral, but the stock remained in his name and so continued to the commencement of this suit. *Held*, that the case was not one in which the bank was estopped by having assumed an apparent ownership of the stock. (Robinson *v.* Southern National Bank, 180 U. S., 295.)
21. By the mere act of bidding in this stock at a nominal price the Southern National Bank is not to be regarded as having subjected itself to liability as the real owner thereof. (Ib.)
22. As between the Southern National Bank and Curtis and Thomas the bank is under no legal or equitable obligation to assume or answer for the assessment made by the Comptroller on the stock. (Ib.)
23. California Bank *v.* Kennedy (167 U. S., 362) and Concord Bank *v.* Hawkins (174 U. S., 364) followed, but this court is not disposed at present to push the principle of these cases so far as to exempt such banks from liability as other shareholders when they have accepted and hold stock of other corporations as collateral security for money advanced (which is not decided.) (Ib.)
24. There is a presumption in such cases against any intention on the part of the lending bank to become an owner of the collateral shares. (Ib.)
25. A creditor who receives from his debtor a transfer of shares in a national bank as security for his debt, and who surrenders the certificates to the bank and takes out new ones in his own name, in which he is described as pledgee, and holds them afterwards in good faith as such pledgee and as collateral security for the payment of his debt, is not a shareholder subject to the personal liability imposed upon shareholders by Revised Statutes, section 5151. (Pauly *v.* State Loan and Trust Company, 165 U. S., 606.)

SHAREHOLDERS—Continued.

ASSESSMENTS—Continued.

GENERAL PROPOSITIONS AS LAID DOWN BY THE SUPREME COURT IN REGARD TO LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

1. The previous cases relating to the liability of such shareholder examined and held to establish:

   1. That the real owner of the shares of the capital stock of a national banking association may, in every case, be treated as a shareholder within the meaning of section 5151 (Pauly *v.* State Loan and Trust Company, 165 U. S., 606);

   2. That if the owner transfers his shares to another person as collateral security for a debt due to the latter from such owner, and if, by the direction or with the knowledge of the pledgee, the shares are placed on the books of the association in such way as to imply that the pledgee is the real owner, then the pledgee may be treated as a shareholder within the meaning of section 5151 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and therefore liable upon the basis prescribed by that section for the contracts, debts, and engagements of the association;

   3. That if the real owner of the shares transfers them to another person, or causes them to be placed on the books of the association in the name of another person, with the intent simply to evade the responsibility imposed by section 5151 on shareholders of national banking associations, such owner may be treated, for the purposes of that section, as a shareholder, and liable as therein prescribed;

   4. That if one receives shares of the stock of a national banking association as collateral security to him for a debt due from the owner, with power of attorney authorizing him to transfer the same on the books of the association, and being unwilling to incur the responsibilities of a shareholder as prescribed by the statute, causes the shares to be transferred on such books to another, under an agreement that they are to be held as security for the debt due from the real owner to his creditor—the latter acting in good faith and for the purpose only of securing the payment of that debt without incurring the responsibility of a shareholder—he, the creditor, will not, although the real owner may, be treated as a shareholder within the meaning of section 5151; and

   5. That the pledgee of personal property occupies toward the pledgor somewhat of a fiduciary relation, by virtue of which, he being a trustee to sell, it becomes his duty to exercise his right of sale for the benefit of the pledgor. (Ib.)

2. The following propositions may be considered as settled in regard to the liability of shareholders of national banks under section 5151, Revised Statutes. (Rankin *v.* Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, 189 U. S., 242.)

   1. Liability may be established by allowing one's name to appear upon the books of the corporation as owner, though in fact he be only a pledgee. Nor can the real owner exonerate himself from the responsibility by making a colorable transfer of the stock, with the understanding that at his request it shall be retransferred. (Ib.)

   2. Stockholders of record are liable for unpaid installments, though in fact they may have parted with their stock, or held it for others. (Ib.)

   3. A mere pledgee, however, who receives from his debtor a transfer of shares, surrenders the certificate to the bank and takes out new ones in his own name, in which he is described as "pledgee," and holds them afterwards in good faith, and as collateral security for the payment of his debt, is not subject to personal liability as a shareholder. But it is otherwise, if he allow his name to appear on the book as owner, or being the owner, makes a colorable transfer of the stock. (Ib.)

   Where it was shown that a trust company loaned on shares of a then solvent and dividend-paying national bank, and accepted its stock as collateral, and subsequently the pledgor failed, and the trust company caused the stock to be transferred to one of its employees, paid an assessment subsequently levied upon the stock, and charged it to the pledgor, and frequently wrote to ascertain if there was any market for the stock, stating that it was held as collateral. *Held*, that although the construction of written instruments is one for the court, where the case turns upon the proper conclusions to be drawn from a series of letters, particularly of a commercial character taken in connection with other facts and circumstances, it is one which is properly referred to a jury, and as this case

SHAREHOLDERS—Continued.

ASSESSMENTS—Continued.

GENERAL PROPOSITIONS AS LAID DOWN BY THE SUPREME COURT IN REGARD TO LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS—continued.

really turned upon the actual ownership of the shares, such question of ownership was properly left to the jury as one of fact.

Held, that the pledgee is not bound by statements made without its knowledge by the assignees of the pledgors upon the schedules of liability to the effect that the pledgee had converted the stock. (Ib.)

LIABILITY OF MARRIED WOMAN.

1. Where a married woman is by the State law capable of holding stock in a national bank in her own right, she is liable to an assessment upon her shares, though the law of the State does not authorize married women to bind themselves by contracts for the payment of money. The law annexes her obligations by its own force; no act or capacity to act on her part is required. (Witters *v.* Sowles, 32 Fed. Rep., 767; 35 Fed. Rep., 640; In re First Nat. Bank of St. Albans, 49 F. R., 120; Bundy *v.* Cocke, 128 U. S., 185; Robinson *v.* Turrentine, 59 F. R., 554.)
2. Married women who are permitted by the laws of the State in which they reside to become shareholders in national banks are liable to assessments under the national banking laws. (In re First National Bank of St. Albans, 49 Fed. Rep., 120.)
3. The coverture of a married woman who is a shareholder in a national bank does not prevent the receiver of the bank from recovering judgment against her for the amount of an assessment levied upon the shareholders equally and ratably under the statute. (Keyser *v.* Hitz, 133 U. S., 138.)
4. Code of North Carolina, section 1826, provides that no woman during coverture shall be capable of making any contract to affect her real and personal estate without the written consent of her husband. *Held*, that a purchase of stock by a married woman is not a "contract" within the terms of the statute, and that the wife is liable upon an assessment, although the stock was purchased without the written consent of her husband. (Robinson *v.* Turrentine et al., 59 Fed. Rep., 554.)
5. Where one residing in Maryland subscribes for stock of a national bank of another State and then transfers it to his wife, also a resident of Maryland, she becomes owner thereof, and is subject to stockholders' liability, under Revised Statutes United States, section 5152, without regard to the laws of the other State relative to contract by married women. (Kerr *v.* Urie (Md.), 37 A., 789.)

LIABILITY OF HEIRS AND LEGATEES.

Devise of stock, transfer by executor.

1. One D., a stockholder in the W. bank, died in 1882, leaving a will by which he gave all his property to his wife for life, "to be hers absolutely," and at her death to go to his son and daughter, to be divided between them as his wife might think proper. D.'s wife qualified as executrix and took possession of the estate, but did not transfer the bank stock. She died in 1888, leaving a will disposing of the property, upon the assumption that she had entire power of disposition of it, and her disposition of it was acquiesced in by her son and daughter. One F., who was appointed executor of Mrs. D.'s will, qualified as such, and thereby became executor of D. He caused the bank stock to be transferred to his name as "executor," and testified that he meant thereby executor of Mrs. D. The bank officer who made the transfer testified that he understood the stock was transferred to F., as executor of Mrs. D. At the time of the transfer, in 1888, the bank was solvent and prosperous. The stock was held by F. as part of a trust fund created by Mrs. D.'s will for her daughter, as a means of paying a debt from D. to the daughter, in such a way as to keep the money beyond the control of the daughter's husband. The W. bank failed in 1891, and the receiver sought to hold the estate of D. responsible for an assessment on the stockholders. *Held*, that as the stock could only have been transferred by the act of D.'s executor, and as F. declared, and the bank understood when the transfer was made, that it was made to him as executor of Mrs. D., and he had power to receive it in that capacity, without regard to the terms of the wills, the bank, and consequently the receiver, were estopped to claim that D. and his estate had not ceased to

SHAREHOLDERS—Continued.

ASSESSMENTS—Continued.

LIABILITY OF HEIRS AND LEGATEES—continued.

hold stock at the time of the transfer, there being no ground to impute bad faith to any of the parties. (Ricaud *v.* Wilmington Savings and Trust Co. et al., 70 Fed. Rep., 424.)

2. M. bequeathed to his wife "for life or widowhood" 40 shares of stock in a national bank, together with other personal property, providing that she might use any of such personal property if necessary for her comfortable support, and that, at her death or marriage whatever should remain of such property should go in equal shares to his four children. The administrator with the will annexed of M.'s estate transferred the stock on the books of the bank to M.'s widow. The bank having become insolvent, and an assessment having been made by the Comptroller on the shareholders, for which a judgment was obtained against M.'s widow, which remained unsatisfied, the receiver of the bank brought suit against M.'s administrator to compel payment of the assessment out of M.'s general estate. *Held*, that whether the widow took an absolute title to the stock by virtue of her power of disposal, or a life interest with remainder to the children, the beneficial ownership of the stock, in either case, had passed from M.'s estate, and the estate could not be made liable for the assessment. *Held*, further, that the administrator properly transferred the stock to the widow, and was not required to hold the legal title thereto, as administrator or trustee, during her life or widowhood, but that such transfer made no difference to the liability of the estate of M., since the beneficial interest would in either case have been in the widow and children. (Blackmore *v.* Woodward et al., 71 Fed. Rep., 321.)

LIABILITY WHEN STOCK IS PURCHASED IN NAME OF MINORS.

1. A father purchased stock in a bank in the name of his minor son. Thereafter the bank failed, and an assessment was made on the stock. After the assessment, but before suit was brought to recover it, the son became of age and assented to holding the stock. *Held*, that, as the cause of action accrued at the time of the assessment, and the son was incapable of assenting at that time, the father became and remained liable for the assessment. (Foster *v.* Wilson et al., 75 Fed. Rep., 797.)
2. One buying stock in a national bank in the names of his minor children himself becomes liable to assessment as a shareholder, for minors are incapable of assenting to become stockholders, so as to bind themselves to the liabilities thereof. (Foster *v.* Chase et al., 75 Fed. Rep., 797.)

LIABILITY OF OTHER NATIONAL BANK OWNING STOCK IN INSOLVENT BANK.

(*See also* LIABILITY OF PLEDGEE, ANTE.)

Bank may take corporate stock as collateral.

1. The statutes of the United States relating to the organization and powers of national banks prohibit such banks from purchasing or subscribing to the stock of another corporation, although they may, as incidental to the power to loan money on personal security, accept stock of another corporation as collateral, and thus become subject to liability as other stockholders. (California Bank *v.* Kennedy, 167 U. S., 362.)
2. The want of such authority may be set up by a bank to defeat an attempt to enforce against it the liability of a stockholder. (Ib.)

Purchase of stock by national bank.

3. The investment by the First National Bank of Concord, N. H., of a part of its surplus funds in the stock of the Indianapolis National Bank, of Indianapolis, Ind., was an act which it had no power or authority in law to do, and which is plainly against the meaning and policy of the statutes of the United States and can not be countenanced; and the Concord corporation is not liable to the receiver of the Indianapolis corporation for an assessment upon the stock so purchased made under an order of the Comptroller of the Currency to enforce the individual liability of all stockholders to the extent of the assessment. The doctrine of estoppel does not apply to this case. (First National Bank of Concord *v.* Hawkins, 174 U. S., 364.)

SHAREHOLDERS—Continued.

ASSESSMENTS—Continued.

LIABILITY OF OTHER NATIONAL BANK OWNING STOCK IN INSOLVENT BANK—cont'd.

4. The fact that a national bank acquired shares of its own stock by the unlawful use of its funds is no defense in a suit by its receiver against the holder of such shares to recover an assessment on the stock which was levied solely for the benefit of the bank's creditors. (Lantry *v.* Wallace, 2 Banking Cases, 314.)
5. It is ultra vires of a banking corporation, upon which has been conferred only the power to do a banking business, to purchase stock in another corporation merely as an investment, and such a purchase can not be validated by estoppel, so as to render the bank liable as a stockholder. (Schofield *v.* Goodrich Bros. Banking Co., 2 Banking Cases, 253.)
6. In an action against a national bank upon its double liability as a stockholder in another corporation, it was alleged in the petition that it acquired such stock in a particular manner. The evidence showed that it acquired it in a different manner, neither of which was ultra vires: *Held*, that there was not a fatal variance between allegations and proof; the vital fact being, was the bank a stockholder, not how did it become such. (First Nat. Bank of Cherryvale *v.* Montgomery County Nat. Bank, 67 Pac. Rep., 458 (1902).)

National bank may plead that its purchase of stock in another national bank was ultra vires.

7. A national bank which deals in stocks of another corporation, in violation of the national banking law, may plead its want of authority in avoidance of liability as a stockholder; and this, though it accepted dividends on such stock. (Chemical National Bank *v.* Haverman, 52 Pac. Rep., 1071.)

LIABILITY OF STATE BANK OR INSURANCE COMPANY OWNING STOCK IN NATIONAL BANK.

1. A State bank which, under its charter, had power to accept stock in a national bank as security for a loan, or to acquire such stock by levy and sale under execution to satisfy a debt due to it, but which had no power to purchase such stock as an investment, purchased shares of the stock of a national bank, which were transferred to it on the books of the national bank. The latter bank subsequently became insolvent, and an assessment upon the stockholders was made by the Comptroller of the Currency, payment of which was resisted by the State bank on the ground that the purchase of the stock was ultra vires. *Held*, that as the purchase of the stock was merely the exercise, for an unauthorized purpose, of a power existing for other and legitimate purposes, the defense of ultra vires was not available. (Citizens' State Bank of Noblesville *v.* Hawkins, 71 Fed. Rep., 369.)
2. The decision in Bank *v.* Hawkins, 71 Fed. Rep., 369, followed and applied to the case of an insurance company, authorized to hold stock of a national bank as an investment of surplus but not of capital, which had invested a part of its capital in such stock. (Cooper Insurance Company *v.* Hawkins, 71 Fed. Rep., 372.)

ASSESSMENT ENFORCEABLE AGAINST SHAREHOLDER'S ESTATE.

1. Under the national banking act, the individual liability of the stockholder survives as against the personal representatives of a deceased stockholder. (Richmond *v.* Irons, 121 U. S., 27; 3 N. B. C., 211.)
2. And the fact that the title to the stock of a deceased shareholder vests in his administrator does not relieve the estate from the burden of an assessment. (Davis *v.* Weed, 44 Conn., 569; Richmond *v.* Irons, 121 U. S., 27; Wickham *v.* Hull, 60 Fed. Rep., 336.)
3. The estate of a deceased owner of national-bank stock is liable (Rev. St., sec. 5152) to an assessment levied against his executors in consequence of the failure of the bank after his death. (Wickham *v.* Hull et al., 60 Fed. Rep., 326.)
4. Nor will the fact that the administration is complete and all the assets have been distributed defeat an action brought to recover the assessment. (Davis *v.* Weed, 44 Conn., 569.)
5. The assessment is not a lien against the estate of the deceased stockholder and is not a preferred claim. (In re Beard's Estate, 50 Pac. Rep., 226, Wyo., 1897.)

SHAREHOLDERS—Continued.

ASSESSMENTS—Continued.

ASSESSMENT ENFORCEABLE AGAINST SHAREHOLDER'S ESTATE.—continued.

6. The widow of a deceased stockholder of an insolvent national bank, who by authority of the will undertook to settle the estate as executrix without judicial proceedings, but failed to transfer such stock to herself or other person, can not, on the ground that the estate is fully settled, escape liability as executrix for assessments on such stock to the extent of assets of the estate under her control. (Baker *v.* Beach et al., 85 Fed. Rep., 836.)
7. Allottees, to whom there has been an allotment of national-bank stock in division, in proportion to their interest in the estate, are liable, under United States Revised Statutes, sections 5139, 5151, 5152, etc., to assessments upon such stock, although it is registered on the books of the bank in the name of the intestate, the bank not having been notified of the allotment, upon the subsequent insolvency of the bank. (Matteson *v.* Dent, receiver, 2 Banking Cases, 469; Blackmore *v.* Woodward et al., 71 Fed. Rep., 321.)
8. The fact that the time for filing claims against a deceased shareholder's estate has elapsed does not prevent the estate of the distributees from being held for the assessment. (Ib.)
9. The personal liability of a deceased stockholder's estate in the hands of his personal representatives should be assessed against those for whose use the stock is held and a judgment against the personal representative for the liability should not be satisfied out of the general assets of the estate. (Blackmore *v.* Woodward et. al., 71 Fed. Rep., 321.)
10. The estate in the hands of an executrix at the date of the failure of a national bank is liable for the assessment on stock belonging to the estate in the same manner as if deceased was living (Rev. St., sec. 5152); and the fact that the time for filing claims against the estate has expired is no bar to an action to fix such liability. (Zimmerman *v.* Carpenter, 84 Fed. Rep., 747.)
11. An executor who receives certificates of national-bank stock as part of the assets of decedent's estate, and includes them in his inventory returned to the probate court, is a shareholder, and liable as such for an assessment under Revised Statutes, section 5151, subject to the relief granted by section 5152. (Parker *v.* Robinson, C. C. A., 71 F., 256.)
12. An executrix is liable as such, under Revised Statutes 5152, for assessment made by the Comptroller on shares of stock in a national bank held by her and issued to the estate of her testator in exchange for shares held by the testator in his lifetime and surrendered by her on a reduction of the capital stock of the bank. (Brown *v.* Ellis, 103 Fed. Rep., 834.)
13. A testator directed by his will that a daughter's share in his estate should remain in the hands of his executors and be invested by them, and the income paid to the daughter during her life, and at her death the part of the estate so "held in reserve" by the executors should revert to the general estate.
14. The executors set apart as a portion of the daughter's share certain shares of stock in a national bank held by the testator and caused the same to be transferred on the books of the bank to themselves as "trustees." *Held*, that the legal title to such shares devolved upon them as executors, and they have no power to divest themselves of such title by any transfer and that an action to recover an assessment on the stock was properly brought against them as executors, and especially where the assessment was not made until after the daughter's death. (Earle *v.* Rogers et al., 105 Fed. Rep., 208.)

COMPOUNDING SHAREHOLDER'S LIABILITY.

When ineffectual.

1. A court has no power, under section 5324, United States Revised Statutes, to order the receiver of a national bank to compound debts which are not "bad or doubtful," and a composition under such an order of debts not "bad or doubtful," as the debt of a shareholder arising on his subscription to the stock, is ineffectual. (Price *v.* Yates, 19 Alb. L. J., 295)

Compounding, when not allowed.

2. A Federal court will not, even if it has the power under Revised Statutes, section 5234, grant an order authorizing a receiver of a national bank to

SHAREHOLDERS—Continued.

ASSESSMENTS—Continued.

COMPOUNDING SHAREHOLDER'S LIABILITY—continued.

compound the statutory liability of certain stockholders by accepting payment of a gross sum, less than is due, in satisfaction and discharge thereof, although more money would thus be realized than by proceeding to collect the same in the usual way, when it appears probable that such stockholders have fraudulently conveyed their property to avoid their legal obligations as stockholders, or to shield themselves from injury and exposure by litigation. (In re Certain Shareholders of the California National Bank of San Diego, 53 Fed. Rep., 38.)

3. A judgment recovered by the receiver of an insolvent national bank against a stockholder on an assessment made by the Comptroller, although uncollectible, is not a "bad or doubtful debt," which a court may authorize the receiver to compound under Revised Statutes, section 5234. (In re Earle, 96 Fed. Rep., 678.)

INTEREST ON ASSESSMENT.

1. The assessments made by the Comptroller upon the shareholders of an insolvent association bear interest from the date of the order. (Casey *v.* Galli, 94 U. S., 673.)
2. The liability of the stockholders bears interest from the date of a letter of the Comptroller of the Currency directing enforcement of stockholders' personal liability. (Bowden *v.* Johnson, 107 U. S., 251.)
3. A shareholder in a national bank, who is liable for its debts, is liable for interest thereon to the extent of the bank's liability, and not in excess of the maximum liability fixed by statute. (Richmond *v.* Irons, 121 U. S., 27.)
4. An assessment levied by the Comptroller of the Currency on a stockholder of a national bank draws interest from the date such assessment is made payable. (Davis's Estate *v.* Watkins, 76 N. W., 575.)

SHAREHOLDER CAN NOT PREFER CREDITOR.

Stockholder's mortgage after bank's failure void.

1. Section 2, act Congress June 30, 1876 (19 Stat. L., 63), provides that the individual liability of shareholders of an insolvent national bank, fixed by Revised Statutes, section 5151, "may be enforced by any creditor of such association by a bill in equity in the nature of a creditor's bill, brought by such creditor on behalf of himself and all other creditors." *Held*, that a mortgage of all his individual property executed by a cashier and stockholder of such bank, after it had closed its doors, to secure a depositor, amounted to a preference, and was void as against the judgment recovered against the cashier by the receiver under Revised Statutes, section 5151, either in the hands of the receiver or in those of a purchaser from him for value. (Gatch *v.* Fitch et al.; Sunman *v.* Gatch et al., 34 Fed. Rep., 566.)

SET-OFF AGAINST ASSESSMENT.

When allowed.

1. In an action by the receiver of an insolvent national bank to recover of a stockholder an assessment on his shares, the defendant alleged as a counterclaim that the Comptroller of the Currency had directed the bank to restore the value of certain securities held by it which had been reported worthless by an examiner; that certain of the stockholders, including defendant, had raised a fund which was placed in the hands of trustees to apply so much as might be from time to time required by the Comptroller to retire such securities; that the fund was deposited with the bank with full notice of the purpose to which it was to be applied; that a portion had been used to retire the securities designated, and that when the bank failed the balance of the fund came into the hands of the receiver, and was now claimed by him as a part of the ordinary assets of the bank; that a certain portion of this balance belonged to defendant, which amount he asked to set off against plaintiff's demand. *Held*, that a general demurrer based on the ground that no set-off or counterclaim was available in such an action would be overruled, as the claim could be set off if it was of such a nature that the holder would be entitled to receive the full amount before distribution by the receiver to general creditors. (Welles *v.* Stout, 38 Fed. Rep., 807.)

SHAREHOLDERS—Continued.

ASSESSMENTS—Continued.

SET-OFF AGAINST ASSESSMENT—continued.

2. When a subscriber to unauthorized increases of stock in a national bank pays thereon, he may, on the insolvency of the bank, set off such payment against his debt due the bank. (Armstrong *v.* Law, 27 W. L. Bul., 100 (Ohio, 1892). Contra: Rand et al. *v.* Columbia Nat. Bank of Tacoma, Wash., et al., 87 Fed. Rep., 520.)

Dividends may be set off against an assessment.

3. The indebtedness of the stockholders on their individual liability, together with the other assets of the insolvent bank, constitute a trust fund for the benefit of its creditors; and in equity such indebtedness of a stockholder who is insolvent may be set off against a dividend payable out of the trust fund, on a balance due him on his deposit account with the bank at the time of its failure. (King et al. *v.* Armstrong, Receiver, 34 N. E., 163; 50 O. St., 222.)
4. An assignment by the stockholder of his claim against the bank, before the direction of the Comptroller to enforce his liability, but after the insolvency of the bank, does not affect the right to set off his liability against the dividend due on his claim, nor does the fact that the Comptroller, at the time of the assignment, had not determined the amount necessary to be collected from the stockholders for the payment of the creditors. It is sufficient that such direction has been given, and amount so determined when the set-off is made. (Ib.)

When not allowed.

5. Payments of assessments by stockholder in national bank on increased stock can not be applied, in law or in equity, to discharge assessments by Comptroller in final liquidation of the bank. (Pacific National Bank *v.* Eaton, 141 U. S., 227; Thayer *v.* Butler, ib., 234; Butler *v.* Eaton, ib., 240; Morrison *v.* Price, Receiver, 23 F. R., 217.)
6. A stockholder can not set off his individual claim on a national bank against his liability for an assessment. (U. S. D. C., Hobart, Receiver, *v.* Gould, 8 F. R., 57.)
7. The amount of a stockholder's deposit in a national bank can not be set off against an assessment made by the Comptroller against his stock. (U. S. C. A., Wingate *v.* Orchard, 75 F. R., 241. Contra: (Ohio, 1880) Brownell *v.* Armstrong, 20 W. L. B., 465.)
8. In an action by a receiver of an insolvent bank to charge the estate of a shareholder with an assessment on his shares, the executor claimed, by way of set-off, that property belonging to the estate had been delivered to the bank, upon the understanding that it should be applied on the assessment if the bank should fail. *Held*, not a proper subject to set off, even though the bank examiner assented to the agreement. (Witters, Receiver, etc., *v.* Sowles, Ex'r, 32 Fed. Rep., 130.)
9. Defendant, for the purpose of helping a bank, of which complainant was a stockholder, in a financial crisis loaned it certain securities belonging to complainant, and when complainant was informed of the fact she did not object. She was assured by the bank's officers that if the bank was saved the securities would be returned, and if it failed the avails would be credited on her assessment as a stockholder. The bank failed, and the securities were not returned. *Held*, that she was not entitled, as against other creditors, to set off the value of the securities against her assessment, but was, as to such value, on the same footing as any other creditor. (Sowles *v.* Witters et al., 39 Fed. Rep., 403.)
10. The F. National Bank suspended business for lack of funds, and was placed in charge of a bank examiner, who required that $50,000 should be raised and placed in the bank before it could resume business. The stockholders, including one B., the president, thereupon raised this sum, in amounts equal to 50 per cent of their stock, and placed it in the bank. The examiner caused entries to be made on the books indicating that this contribution was a voluntary assessment, subject, after one year, to the liabilities of the bank, and permitted the bank to resume. B., at a meeting of the directors subsequently held, protested against these book entries, but afterwards signed reports in which the $50,000 was included as surplus. At the time of the advance the bank held two notes of B., and discounted another note of his a few days before the expiration of a year from the

SHAREHOLDERS—Continued.

ASSESSMENTS—Continued.

SET-OFF AGAINST ASSESSMENT—continued.

advance. Shortly after the expiration of the year the bank again suspended payment. *Held*, that the advance to the bank was a voluntary assessment, and not a loan, and could not be set off by B. in an action against him on the notes by the receiver of the bank. (Broderick *v.* Brown, 69 Fed. Rep., 497.)

11. Where shareholders have assessed themselves to the amount of the par value of the stock for the purpose of restoring impaired capital, the contributions made in pursuance of such assessment, though all used in paying the debts of the association, will not so operate as to discharge the shareholders from their individual liability. (Delano *v.* Butler, 118 U. S., 634.)
12. One in whose name stock of an insolvent national bank stood paid an assessment thereon under a threat by the receiver to sue therefor, though he claimed that he had sold the stock. More funds were collected than were required to pay the creditors of the bank. *Held*, that such payment could not be recovered as having been made under a mistaken belief by the payor that the whole amount would be required to pay the creditors of the bank. (Holt *v.* Thomas, (Cal.,) 38 P., 891.)
13. A shareholder in a national bank in the process of liquidation can not set off his distributive share in the assets against his liabilities. (First Natl. Bank *v.* Riggins, 32 S. E., 801.)

Fraud may not be offset against assessment.

14. In such a suit, a defendant stockholder can not offset against the stock assessment damages incident to the fraud of the bank in inducing him to become a shareholder. (Lantry *v.* Wallace, 2 Banking Cases, 314.)

ACTIONS TO ENFORCE LIABILITY.

ACTIONS BY RECEIVER.

IN GENERAL.

Action by receiver.

1. Each shareholder of a national banking association is individually liable for its debts to the extent of the amount of his stock at its par value, in addition to the amount invested in the shares held by him, and a receiver appointed to wind up the affairs of such an association that has become insolvent is authorized, under the direction of the Comptroller of the Currency, to enforce the liability of its stockholders, and to collect from each of them the necessary amount, up to the extent of his liability, for the payment of the creditors. (King et al. *v.* Armstrong, Receiver, 34 N. E., 163; 50 Ohio St., 222.)

Enforcement of shareholder's personal liability.

2. On a bill filed by receiver against stockholders under section 50, where bank fails to pay its notes, action by Comptroller must precede institution of suit by receiver and be set forth therein. (Kennedy *v.* Gibson, 8 Wall., 498.)
3. Creditors of the bank are not proper parties to such bill. (Ib.)

Satisfaction of judgment for personal liability discharges shareholder.

4. A receiver has authority to institute proceedings and collect assessments ordered by the Comptroller of the Currency against stockholders of an insolvent national bank on their individual liability, and satisfaction of a judgment obtained in such proceedings satisfies and obliterates the obligation, regardless of the disposition made of the proceeds of such assessment by the receiver of such national bank. (Shaberg's Estate *v.* McDonald, 83 N. W., 737.)

Security for costs.

5. A receiver of a national bank, bringing suit against stockholders in a circuit court in another jurisdiction, is not exempted by Rev. St., sec. 1001, from being required by the court to give security for costs. (Platt *v.* Adriance, 90 Fed. Rep., 772.)

SHAREHOLDERS—Continued.

ACTIONS TO ENFORCE LIABILITY—Continued.

ACTIONS BY RECEIVER—continued.

IN GENERAL—continued.

When receiver can not bring suit to enforce individual liability of stockholder.

6. A creditor's bill was filed against a national bank before the passage of the act of Congress of June 30, 1876 (19 Stat. L., 63), and a receiver was appointed who took possession of the property of the bank. An amended bill was filed in the cause, after the passage of that act, to secure the benefits of the act, to which all stockholders were made parties. Subsequently the Comptroller of the Currency appointed a receiver to wind up the affairs of the bank, and this suit was brought by him against one of the stockholders. *Held*, on demurrer to a plea in abatement, which set forth these facts, that the defendant is entitled to judgment on the ground that, as the stockholder's liability can be completely enforced in a suit in equity, the general rule applies that a debtor shall not be vexed by two suits in the same jurisdiction for the same cause of action. (Harvey, Receiver, etc., *v.* Lord, 10 Fed. Rep., 236.)

ACTIONS AT LAW.

1. When an assessment upon the stockholders is ordered by the Comptroller, a suit at law is the proper remedy to enforce it. (Bailey *v.* Sawyer, 4 Dill., U. S. 463; Young *v.* Wempe et al., 46 Fed. Rep., 354.)
2. When the full personal liability of shareholders is to be enforced the action must be at law. (Kennedy *v.* Gibson, 8 Wall., 498; Casey *v.* Galli, 94 U. S., 673.)
3. And it may be at law, though the assessment is not for the full value of the shares; for, since the sum each shareholder must contribute is a certain exact sum, there is no necessity for invoking the aid of a court of equity. (Bailey *v.* Sawyer, 4 Dill., 463; 1 N. B. C., 356.)

ACTIONS IN EQUITY.

1. But the suit may be in equity. (Kennedy *v.* Gibson, 8 Wall., 498.)
2. Where the amount of shareholder's liability is not fixed, but must be computed on bank's capital stock, assets, and liabilities, a suit in equity is the proper remedy to enforce an assessment. (Mills *v.* Scott, 99 U. S., 25.)
3. The bill alleging that the married woman is possessed of property in her own right sufficient to pay the assessment and praying for a decree of payment therefrom, and the bill of revivor filed after her death against her husband, praying for relief out of the assets received by him as her legatee, devisee, or executor, the case is one of equitable cognizance. (Bundy *v.* Cocke, 128 U. S., 185.)
4. The bar of a statute of limitations will be enforced, when applicable, in equity as well as at law. (Thompson *v.* German Ins. Co. et al., 76 Fed. Rep., 892.)
5. Where bank stock was transferred by an executrix to herself individually, and she admits before suit is brought, and again in her answer, that the transfer was without consideration, and is void, such admission does not vacate the transfer, and a bill in equity will lie to determine the liability of the estate on an assessment of the face value of the stock. (Zimmerman *v.* Carpenter, 84 Fed. Rep., 747.)
6. Where, at the hearing, the defendant raises the point that the claimant has a plain, speedy, and adequate remedy at law, the court will not make a decree if there is a plain defect of jurisdiction, but the bill will be construed more liberally than if the point had been raised by demurrer. (Ib.)
7. The receiver of an insolvent national bank may maintain a suit in equity to enforce an assessment against stockholders, where such assessment is less than the full amount of their liability; and where the question of law involved is common as to a number of the stockholders, and rests upon substantially the same facts, they may be joined as defendants. (Bailey *v.* Tillinghast, 99 Fed. Rep., 801.)
8. To authorize a plaintiff to maintain a suit in equity against a number of persons, it is not essential that there should be a community of interest between them; but where a common question of law arising upon similar facts is involved between the plaintiff and each defendant, equity has jurisdiction on the ground of preventing a multiplicity of suits. (Ib.)

SHAREHOLDERS—Continued.

ACTIONS TO ENFORCE LIABILITY—Continued.

ACTION BY RECEIVER—continued.

PARTIES, ALLEGATIONS, EVIDENCE, BURDEN OF PROOF, PRACTICE.

Parties.

1. Bill filed by receiver against transferrer and transferee to enforce such liability will lie, where it is for discovery as well as relief, as the transfer would be good between the parties. (Bowden *v.* Johnston, 107 U. S., 251.)
2. It is no objection to a bill against stockholders within the jurisdiction of the court that other stockholders, not within such jurisdiction, are not codefendants. (Ib.; Case *v.* Bank, 100 U. S., 446.)
3. Where less than the entire liability of stockholders is sought to be enforced, proceedings may be had in equity and an interlocutory decree may be taken for contribution. Where contribution only is sought, all the stockholders who can be reached by the process of the court may be joined in a suit, and it will be no objection that there are others beyond the jurisdiction of the court who can not for that reason, be made codefendants. (Kennedy *v.* Gibson, 1 N. B. C., 17.)

Allegations.

4. It is not essential in an action to enforce the individual liability of the shareholders of an insolvent national banking association to aver and prove that the assessment was necessary, for the decision of the Comptroller on this point is conclusive. (Strong *v.* Southworth, 8 Ben., 331; Kennedy *v.* Gibson, 8 Wall., 498; Casey *v.* Galli, 94 U. S., 673; Young *v.* Wempe et al., 46 F. R., 354.)
5. The complaint, in an action by the receiver of an insolvent national bank to enforce an assessment on the shareholders, made by the Comptroller of the Currency, need not aver that there was a necessity therefor, or that the Comptroller determined that there was such necessity, though the law provides that the Comptroller may enforce the individual liability of the stockholders, if necessary to pay the debts of the bank. It is enough that the complaint alleges that the Comptroller made the assessment and directed its enforcement. (O'Connor *v.* Witherby (Cal.), 44 P., 227.)
6. The allegation of the complaint, in an action for an assessment on shareholders in a bank, that "defendant, though demanded, has failed and refused to pay said assessment, or any part thereof," is a sufficient averment as against a general demurrer of nonpayment at the time action was commenced. (Ib.)
7. In an action by the receiver of a national bank to enforce the individual liability of a stockholder, an allegation in the complaint that on a given date the Comptroller, having ascertained and determined that the assets, property, and credits of the bank were insufficient to pay its debts and liabilities, and, as provided by the act of Congress, made an assessment and requisition on the shareholders of the said bank of a given sum upon each share held and owned by them, respectively, at the time of its default, and directed the receiver to take all necessary steps to enforce the liability, is sufficient. (Kennedy *v.* Gibson, 8 Wall., 498, distinguished; Nead *v.* Wall (C. C.), 70 F., 806.)
8. Where the statutory liability of a stockholder to corporation creditors is, by statute, declared to be directly to the creditors, an averment in a declaration to enforce such liability that the corporation is in the hands of a receiver is immaterial. (Hancock National Bank *v.* Ellis (Mass.), 44 N. E., 349.)
9. The declaration in an action to enforce the liability of a stockholder of a foreign corporation which averred that under the statute of the foreign State, as interpreted by the decisions of the court of last resort of that State, defendant's liability as stockholder was contractual, and arose upon the subscription made by him to the capital stock, and that in subscribing he guaranteed payment to the creditors of the corporation of an amount equal to the par value of the stock held by him, which should be payable to the judgment creditors of the corporation who first pursued their remedy under the statute; and that an action to enforce that liability was transitory, and could not be brought in any court of general jurisdiction in the State where personal service could be made upon the stockholder—stated a cause of action of which the courts of Massachusetts had jurisdiction. (Ib.)

SHAREHOLDERS—Continued.

ACTIONS TO ENFORCE LIABILITY—Continued.

ACTIONS BY RECEIVER—continued.

PARTIES, ALLEGATIONS, EVIDENCE, BURDEN OF PROOF, PRACTICE—continued.

Evidence.

10. Upon the trial of a suit brought by the receiver of an insolvent national bank to collect an assessment from one who had transferred his stock, a letter written by the defendant to a bank examiner, in reply to an inquiry about the bank, in which defendant admits his transfer of his stock when the bank was embarrassed, is not a privileged communication, though the bank examiner's letter, to which it is a reply, is marked "Confidential." (Cox *v.* Montague, 78 Fed. Rep., 845.)
11. In an action by the receiver of a national bank to recover an assessment on stock alleged to be held by the defendant as executrix, a copy of entries in the stock book of the bank showing the issuance of a certificate of stock to the estate of the defendant's testator, identified as a true copy by the deposition of the former cashier, who testified with the book before him, is admissible against the defendant to prove such entries. (Brown *v.* Ellis, 103 Fed. Rep., 834.)
12. As between the shareholders of a national banking association, the books of the bank are public records, and the entries therein are admissible against them as evidence of the facts they show. (Ib.)
13. The original order of the Comptroller of the Currency levying an assessment on the shares of a national bank, over his official signature and seal, proves itself, and fixes the liability of the shareholders from its date, no demand being necessary. (Ib.)
14. Depositions taken under a commission issued to "A. C. Strong," a notary public of a certain county, are not inadmissible because they were taken and certified by "Alfred C. Strong" as a notary public of such county, who is shown to be the same person. (Ib.)
15. Where depositions are taken for use in a Federal court under the provisions of Revised Statutes, 863–865, upon a commission issued to a notary public, it is not essential that he should attach his official seal to his certificate. (Ib.)
16. Where, in the taking of depositions for use in a Federal court under the provisions of Revised Statutes, 863–865, both parties were present by counsel, and the testimony on both direct and cross examination was taken in shorthand and reduced to writing by the stenographer in the presence of the magistrate, witnesses, and counsel, a failure to object to such proceedings, either at the time of taking or when the depositions were offered in evidence, was a waiver of the right to have them excluded because the testimony was not reduced to writing by either the magistrate or the witnesses, as required by section 864. (Ib.)

Burden of proof.

17. Defendant held shares of stock in a national bank as collateral security. The bank was subsequently consolidated with another bank, and stock of the latter was issued in lieu of stock of the former. Defendant surrendered the shares it held, and caused stock in the consolidated bank to be issued in lieu thereof in the name of an employee, but continued to hold the same as security for the original debt. *Held*, in an action by the receiver of the consolidated bank to recover an assessment from the defendant, in which he alleged that defendant had purchased and become the owner of the stock, on the theory that its having caused the substituted stock to be issued amounted to a conversion of the collateral, that the burden of proof rested on the plaintiff to prove that the exchange was made without the consent of the pledgor. (Wilson *v.* Merchants' Loan and Trust Co., of Chicago, Ill., 98 Fed. Rep., 688; Tourtelot *v.* Stolteben, 101 Fed. Rep., 362.)

    In an action to enforce such liability, the burden is upon the receiver of the bank to show that a transfer of stock was made by the stockholder for the fraudulent purpose of avoiding liability as such stockholder. (Foster *v.* Broas, 2 Banking Cases, 701.)

Practice.

19. An action was brought against the executors of an estate to establish its liability for an assessment on certain shares of national-bank stock. The estate was at the time in possession of an Iowa probate court for

SHAREHOLDERS—Continued.

ACTIONS TO ENFORCE LIABILITY—Continued.

ACTIONS BY RECEIVER—continued.

PARTIES, ALLEGATIONS, EVIDENCE, BURDEN OF PROOF, PRACTICE—continued.

purposes of administration, for which reason the Federal court could not enforce the liability, if adjudged to exist. Defendant set up the limitations contained in the Iowa statute (Code, sec. 2421) regulating the settlement of estates. *Held*, that the Federal court would not pass upon the question whether this provision debarred complainant from sharing in the estate, for, as the claim established in the Federal court must be presented for allowance in the probate proceedings, the better practice was to remit the question to the probate court. (Wickman *v.* Hull et al., 60 Fed. Rep., 326.)

20. An assignment of error based on the refusal of an instruction submitting to the jury a question of fraudulent intent in including in a mortgage certain items of indebtedness of a third party to the mortgagee raises no question which can be considered, where the bill of exceptions does not set out the evidence, but merely gives its substance, and contains a recital that there was evidence tending to show that such indebtedness had previously been assumed by the mortgagor, and that there was no evidence tending to show that its inclusion was with any fraudulent purpose. (Carson et al. *v.* Commercial Nat. Bank of Independence, Kans., et al., 104 Fed. Rep., 733.)
21. Where, during the proceedings of the trial of a case in the district court, the plaintiff, the receiver of an insolvent national bank, dies, and a successor is appointed, and such facts are suggested to the court, supported by affidavit, with a request for the substitution of the successor, and defendant files objections to such substitution: *Held*, that the issuance of summons or conditional order of revivor was thereby waived, and that, upon the hearing of such application and objections, a positive order substituting such successor as plaintiff in the action was proper, no sufficient reason why the same should not be done having been shown on the objections raised. (Schaberg's Estate *v.* McDonald, 83 N. W., 737.)

INSUFFICIENT DEFENSES.

Former judgment bars only matters litigated.

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

Shareholder can not set up as a defense against his liability the fact that he was induced to purchase said stock by fraud.

2. A stockholder of a national bank can not avoid liability for an assessment, after the bank's insolvency, on the ground that his subscription was induced by the fraud of the bank's officers, which would entitle him to a rescission as between himself and the corporation, unless it is affirmatively shown that there are no creditors who became such while he was a registered stockholder. (Lantry *v.* Wallace (C. C.), A., 97 Fed. Rep., 865.)
3. In an action by the receiver of a national bank against a stockholder to recover an assessment, the defendant can not set up, by way of counterclaim, a claim for damages against the bank for fraudulent representations made to induce his purchase of the stock. (Ib.)
4. The fact that a national bank purchased shares of its own stock ultra vires, and thereafter sold them to another, does not constitute any defense to an action by a receiver of the bank, after insolvency, against the purchaser, to recover an assessment. (Ib.)
5. A stockholder by purchase in a national bank can not defend against an action by a receiver to recover an assessment on the ground that the original capital stock of the bank was never paid in. (Wallace *v.* Hood, C. C., 89 Fed. Rep., 11.)

SHAREHOLDERS—Continued.

ACTIONS TO ENFORCE LIABILITY—Continued.

ACTIONS BY RECEIVER—continued.

INSUFFICIENT DEFENSES—continued.

6. One induced by the fraud of a national bank to purchase stock therein, which the bank in reality owned, can not make an effectual tender of rescission which will support an action at law to recover the purchase price after the bank has passed into the hands of a receiver. (Ib.)
7. In an action by the receiver of a national bank to enforce an assessment against a stockholder, the latter can not maintain a cross petition to recover the purchase price paid for his stock on the ground of the fraud of the bank inducing his purchase. (Ib.)
8. The statutory inhibition against the purchase by a national bank of its own stock does not render stock so purchased and held in the name of a third person invalid after its sale to another for value. (Ib.)
9. One induced to purchase stock of a national bank by fraudulent representations, who retains it until a receiver is appointed, can only escape liability for an assessment against stockholders by alleging and proving every fact entitling him to be discharged from his contract as against the creditors of the bank. (Ib.)
10. A decree of a State court, rescinding for fraud a contract for the purchase of stock in a national bank, may be pleaded in the answer of the purchaser, in an action against him by the receiver of the bank to enforce an assessment on the stock, as conclusive on the question of fraud, where the receiver was a party to the decree, although it does not constitute a bar to the action. (Stufflebeam *v.* De Lashmutt, C. C., 101 Fed. Rep., 367.)
11. In an action by the receiver of a national bank to recover an assessment from defendant as a stockholder, an answer setting up facts showing that defendant's purchase of the stock was induced by fraud, *held*, not demurrable. (Ib.)
12. A stockholder, after having purchased his stock and registered it, and permitted depositors to rely upon his ownership, can not repudiate his liability under such statute on the ground that he was induced to purchase such stock through fraudulent representations made as to its value by the officers of the bank. (Foster *v.* Broas et al., 2 Banking Cases, 701.)
13. The mere fact that his stock was never transferred to him on the books of the bank is no defense in an action against a transferee of stock to enforce such liability. (Ib.)
14. Revised Statutes 1898, section 2024, subsection 47, provides that stockholders in every banking corporation organized under this act shall be individually responsible to the amount of their respective shares for all its indebtedness and liabilities of every kind. S., the promoter of the bank, secured the signatures of W. R. and R. R. to the articles of incorporation, with the understanding that they were not to be liable unless the signature of M. R. should be secured, and his consent that the firm of R.'s sons should take 25 shares. M. R. refused to sign the articles, and S., after being informed of such refusal, and without the knowledge of W. R. and R. R., filed the articles of incorporation with their signatures, and subsequently tendered 25 shares to the firm, which were refused. In all the reports of the bank to the State treasurer W. R. and R. R. were returned as stockholders. *Held*, that W. R. and R. R. became stockholders in the bank, and hence were individually liable under the statute, since it would be against public policy to allow them to impeach the record as against the intervening rights of creditors by showing the conditional signature of the articles. (Rehbein et al. *v.* Rahr et al., 85 N. W. Rep., 315.)

Receiver, unlawful disposing of claim for assessment by, no defense against assessment.

15. It is no defense to a stockholder in an insolvent national bank, who is sued by the receiver on his individual liability upon an assessment ordered by the Comptroller of the Currency, to say that the receiver has unlawfully disposed of such claim, and that the creditors of such bank will not receive of the proceeds thereof as much as they are entitled to. (Schaberg's estate *v.* McDonald, 83 N. W., 737.)

The fact that the stock was bought of the bank itself no defense.

16. The illegality of a purchase by a national bank of its own stock does not relieve one who subsequently buys it from the bank from liability as a stockholder. (Ib.)

SHAREHOLDERS—Continued.

ACTIONS TO ENFORCE LIABILITY—Continued.

ACTIONS BY RECEIVER—continued.

INSUFFICIENT DEFENSES—continued.

Increase of capital stock. When failure to pay in the whole amount no defense against liability on the amount paid in.

17. Section 5142 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, providing for the increase of the capital stock of a national bank, and declaring that no increase of capital stock shall be valid until the whole amount of the increase is paid in and until the Comptroller of the Currency shall certify that the amount of the proposed increase has been duly paid in as part of the capital of such association, does not make void a subscription or certificate of stock based upon capital stock actually paid in, simply because the whole amount of any proposed or authorized increase has not in fact been paid into the bank; certainly the statute should not be so applied in behalf of a person sought to be made liable as shareholder, when, as in the present case, he held at the time the bank suspended and was put into the hands of a receiver a certificate of the shares subscribed for by him, enjoyed, by receiving and retaining dividends, the rights of a shareholder, and appeared as a shareholder upon the books of the bank, which were open to inspection, as of right, by creditors. (Scott *v.* Deweese, 181 U. S., 202.)
18. As between the bank and the defendant, the latter, having paid the amount of his subscription for shares in the proposed increase of capital, was entitled to all the rights of a shareholder, and therefore, as between himself and the creditors of the bank, became a shareholder to the extent of the stock subscribed and paid for by him. (Ib.)
19. That the bank, after obtaining authority to increase its capital, issued certificates of stock without the knowledge or approval of the Comptroller and proceeded to do business upon the basis of such increase before the whole amount of the proposed increase of capital had been paid in, was a matter between it and the Government under whose laws it was organized, and did not render void subscriptions or certificates of stock based upon capital actually paid in nor have the effect to relieve a shareholder who became such by paying into the bank the amount subscribed by him from the individual liability imposed by section 5151. (Ib.)
20. Upon the failure of a national bank the rights of creditors attach under section 5151, and a shareholder who was such when the failure occurred can not escape the individual liability prescribed by that section upon the ground that the bank issued a certificate of stock before, strictly speaking, it had authority to do so. (Ib.)
21. If a subscriber to the stock of a national bank becomes a shareholder in consequence of frauds practiced upon him by others, whether they be officers of the bank or officers of the Government, he must look to them for such redress as the law authorizes, and is estopped, as against creditors, to deny that he is a shareholder within the meaning of section 5151 if at the time the rights of creditors accrued he occupied and was accorded the rights appertaining to that position. (Ib.)
22. Defendant subscribed for new stock in the reorganization of a bank, and received a certificate on the basis of a total subscription of $500,000. The actual increase was $461,300. He protested against the same, and refused to vote on the stock, but retained his certificate until the bank went into the hands of a receiver several months later. *Held*, that he was liable to the receiver on his subscription, and it was too late to claim that the increase as to him was invalid. (Butler, Receiver, *v.* Aspinwall, 33 Fed. Rep., 217.)

The fact subscriber to new stock was given old stock in place of new no defense.

23. A subscriber to an increased issue of stock of a national bank who was given original stock instead, but who retained the same without objection for three years, and until the bank had become insolvent, *held*, precluded from escaping liability as a stockholder on the ground that he never subscribed for such stock. (Bailey *v.* Tillinghast, 99 Fed. Rep., 801.)
24. It is incompatible with the policy and purpose of the national banking laws to permit irregularities, or even fraudulent practices, in the organization or management of a bank created thereunder, to invalidate its action and give ground for a stockholder to repudiate his obligations to the public. (Ib.)

SHAREHOLDERS—Continued.

ACTIONS TO ENFORCE LIABILITY—Continued.

ACTIONS BY RECEIVER—continued.

INSUFFICIENT DEFENSES—continued.

25. Subscribers to the capital stock of a national bank previously organized and carrying on business, who accepted certificates of stock representing a portion of the original capital stock, obtained by the bank in some manner from the former holders, are estopped, after the lapse of five years, during which they retained the stock, received two dividends, and paid one assessment thereon, to deny that they are stockholders, in a suit by the receiver, on the bank's insolvency, to collect a further assessment, on the ground that they supposed they were purchasing a part of an issue of increased stock which the bank had voted to issue, but the issuance of which had not then been authorized by the Comptroller. (Rand *v.* Columbia National Bank, 94 Fed. Rep., 349; Same *v.* Tillinghast, ib.)

Contra.

26. One who subscribes and pays for a specified number of shares of a "proposed increase" of the capital stock of a national bank, which increase is in fact never issued, and to whom the bank officials transfer, instead, old stock of the bank without his knowledge or consent, is not a "shareholder" within the meaning of Revised Statutes, section 5151, imposing individual liability on the shareholders for the debts of national banks. (Stephens *v.* Follett et al., 43 Fed. Rep., 842.)

27. The fact that the subscriber for the new shares received a dividend on the old shares so transferred to him does not estop him from denying his liability as a shareholder, where such dividend was received in the belief that it was paid to him by virtue of his subscription to the new stock. (Ib.)

Cashier presumed to know stock stood in his name on books, although certificate had not been issued him.

28. Fifty shares of the stock of a national bank were transferred to F. on the books of the bank October 29. A certificate therefor was made out, but not delivered to him. He knew nothing of the transfer, and did not authorize it to be made. On October 30 he was appointed a director and vice-president. On November 21 he was authorized to act as cashier. He acted as vice-president and cashier from that day. On December 12 he bought and paid for 20 other shares. On January 2 following, while the bank was insolvent, a dividend on its stock was fraudulently made, and $1,750 therefor placed to the credit of F. on its books. He, learning on that day of the transfer of the 50 shares, ordered D., the president of the bank, who had directed the transfer of the 50 shares, to retransfer it, and gave to D. his check to the order of D. individually for $1,250 of the $1,750. The bank failed January 22. In a suit by the receiver of the bank against F. to recover the amount of an assessment of 100 per cent by the Comptroller of the Currency in enforcement of the individual liability of the shareholders, and to recover the $1,750, *held*, first, in view of provisions of sections 5146, 5147, and 5210, Revised Statutes, it must be presumed conclusively that F. knew from November 21 that the books showed he held 50 shares; second, F. did not get rid of his liability for $1,250 by giving to D. his check for that sum in favor of D. individually. (Finn *v.* Brown, 142 U. S., 56.)

Overissue—Shareholders who received new certificates for stock purchased can not claim not to be liable thereon because the old certificates were sold instead of canceled, thereby creating an overissue.

29. Stock of a bank was purchased by defendants, of the president thereof, at a time when there was no overissue, and when the amount purchased was credited to him on the books. At the time, or shortly afterwards, the stock, by his direction, was transferred from his account to theirs on the stock journal and stock ledger and new certificates were issued to them. Thereafter they were treated by the bank as the lawful owners of the stock and were allowed to vote the same and receive the dividends thereon. The bank having failed, suit was brought to collect an assessment made against defendants as shareholders. *Held*, that they were estopped from claiming that they were not stockholders, although the president neglected to cancel the old certificates, and afterwards hypothecated part of them, thereby creating an overissue. (Burt *v.* Bailey et al., 73 Fed. Rep., 693.)

SHAREHOLDERS—Continued.

ACTIONS TO ENFORCE LIABILITY—Continued.

ACTIONS BY RECEIVER—continued.

JURISDICTION.

1. An assessment against the estate of an owner of national-bank stock, in the hands of his executrix, is enforceable in the Federal courts, though proceedings for settlement of the estate are pending in the probate court of Vermont. (Brown *v.* Ellis, 86 Fed. Rep., 357.)
2. As by Revised Statutes United States, section 5242, an attachment issued before final judgment from a State court against a national bank is prohibited, such an attachment does not operate as notice to the absent defendant, so as to give the court jurisdiction of the party or subject-matter. (Safford *v.* First National Bank (Vt.), 17 A., 748.)
3. The circuit court has jurisdiction of an action to ascertain or fix the liability upon shares of an insolvent national bank which are alleged to have been transferred with a fraudulent intent to escape such liability when the amount of the assessment exceeds $2,000, exclusive of interest and costs. (Thompson *v.* German Ins. Co. et al., 76 Fed. Rep., 892.)
4. Where the jurisdiction of the Federal courts depends on the diverse citizenship of the parties, the Federal courts of the residence of stockholders of an insolvent corporation, organized under the laws of another State, have no jurisdiction of a suit brought by a creditor of the corporation for an accounting and a receivership, and to enforce the individual liability of the stockholders, if the corporation has not voluntarily appeared in the action. In such case the nonresident corporation can not be compelled to appear. Smith *v.* Lyon, 10 Sup. Ct., 303, 133 U. S., 315, and Improvement Co. *v.* Gibney, 16 Sup. Ct., 272, 160 U. S., 217, followed and applied. (Elkhart Natl. Bank, of Elkhart, Ind., *v.* Northwestern Guaranty and Loan Co. of Minneapolis, Minn. et al., 84 Fed. Rep., 76.)
5. In such a case the defendant stockholders who appear may set up this defense by demurrer. (Ib.)
6. When an executor refuses to recognize, as a claim against decedent's estate, an assessment by the Comptroller of the Currency upon national-bank stock belonging to the deceased, a Federal court will assume jurisdiction of an action against the executor to determine the liability, although the estate is in the course of administration in the probate court. (Zimmerman *v.* Carpenter, 84 Fed. Rep., 747.)
7. The United States district court has jurisdiction of an action at law brought by the receiver of a national bank to recover an assessment made upon a stockholder, and the action may be maintained in such event against the executor of a deceased stockholder. (Stephens *v.* Bernays, 41 Fed. Rep., 401.)
8. Circuit courts have jurisdiction of actions by receivers of national banks to collect assessments made by the Comptroller, without regard to the amount involved. (Brown *v.* Smith, 88 Fed. Rep., 565.)
9. The receiver of an insolvent national bank may maintain a suit in equity to enforce an assessment against stockholders, where such assessment is less than the full amount of their liability; and, where there is a common question of law involved as to a number of the stockholders, they may be joined as defendants. (Bailey *v.* Tillinghast, 99 Fed. Rep., 801.)

Separate actions allowed.

10. Separate actions may be brought to enforce the personal liability of stockholders. (Stanton *v.* Wilkerson, 8 Ben., 357.)

LIMITATIONS.

1. A suit brought in the United States courts by a receiver against a stockholder to recover an assessment is governed, in the absence of any special provision by Congress, by the State statute of limitations. (Butler *v.* Poole, 44 Fed. Rep., 586; Price *v.* Yates, 2 N. B. C., 204.)
2. A right of action by the receiver of an insolvent national bank against a stockholder to recover an assessment does not arise until the necessity for the assessment has been determined and the assessment made by the Comptroller; hence limitation runs against such an action only from that time. (Aldrich *v.* Yates, C. C., 95 Fed. Rep., 78.)

SHAREHOLDERS—Continued.

ACTIONS TO ENFORCE LIABILITY—Continued.

ACTIONS BY RECEIVER—continued.

LIMITATIONS—continued.

3. The liability of the stockholders of a national bank to an assessment on the bank's insolvency is so far conditioned upon the sufficiency of the general assets to pay its indebtedness that the receiver is only authorized to proceed against a stockholder after the Comptroller has determined the necessity of the assessment and the amount required; hence the statute of limitations does not commence to run against an action to enforce the stockholder's liability until such determination has been made. (DeWeese *v.* Smith, 97 Fed. Rep., 309; Butler *v.* Poole, 44 Fed. Rep., 586; Campbell *v.* City of Haverhill, 155 U. S., 610; Tapley *v.* McPike, 50 Mo., 589; King *v.* Armstrong, 34 N. E., 163; Hawkins *v.* Glenn, 131 U. S., 319; Glenn *v.* Liggett, 135 U. S., 533; Glenn *v.* Marbury, 145 U. S., 499; Thompson *v.* Insurance Co., 76 Fed. Rep., 892.)
4. Under the statutes of limitations of Washington an action against a stockholder of an insolvent national bank to recover an assessment must be brought within two years. (Aldrich *v.* Skinner, C. C., 98 Fed. Rep., 375.)
5. In an action by the receiver of a national bank to enforce the liability of a shareholder, it appeared that the date of the defendant's subscription to the stock was prior to May, 1866, when the receiver was appointed; that the Comptroller of the Currency decided on the 28th of June, 1876, that the enforcement of this liability to its full extent was necessary, and instructed the receiver accordingly, and that this action was thereupon brought. *Held*, that although such decision and order of the Comptroller were necessary preliminaries to a suit against the shareholder, yet, having been delayed without sufficient apparent reason for more than six years from the date of the subscription, the statute of limitations was a bar to the action, the State courts having decided that an act necessarily preliminary to the commencement of a suit upon a contract must be done within six years, unless sufficient reason for the delay is shown. (Price, Receiver, *v.* Yates, 19 Alb. L. J., 295; 2 N. B. C., 204.)
6. A claim against the estate of a deceased person must be presented for examination and allowance to the probate judge or commissioners appointed for that purpose within the time allowed by statute, as fixed by order of the probate court. (Schaberg's estate *v.* McDonald, 83 N. W., 737.)
7. The failure to exhibit a certain claim within the time limited by the court for that purpose forever bars such claim against such estate, either as a demand or as being used as a set-off in any action whatever. (Ib.)
8. The rendition of a judgment in favor of the receiver of an insolvent national bank against a guardian for the amount of an assessment on stockholders to pay debts, on which execution was directed to issue against the estate of the ward, even if construed as a personal judgment, if obtained by fraud or rendered without service of process, was equivalent to no judgment, and the statute of limitations would apply. (Clark *v.* Ogilvie, 63 S. W., 429.)
9. The rendition of a judgment in favor of the receiver of an insolvent national bank against a guardian for the amount of the assessment on stockholders to pay debts, on which execution was directed to issue against the estate of the ward, did not stop the running of the statute of limitations in favor of the ward, even if they were personally liable. (Ib.)
10. A cause of action to recover an assessment from a stockholder of an insolvent national bank does not accrue until the receiver is authorized by law to bring suit therefor, which is not until the assessment has been ordered by the Comptroller, and the time fixed for its payment, before it shall become delinquent has expired. (Aldrich *v.* Skinner, 98 Fed. Rep., 345.)
11. A demand which starts the running of the statute of limitations against the right of a receiver of a national bank to enforce the statutory liability of its shareholders is shown by the allegations of the bill filed by the receiver to enforce such liability, that on a specified date the Comptroller of the Currency made an assessment upon the shareholders of such bank and "did thereby make demand upon each and every share of the capital stock of said association," and directed the receiver to take proceedings by suit to enforce the individual liability of the shareholders. (McDonald, Receiver, *v.* Thompson, 4 Banking Cases, 209; 22 Sup. Ct. Rep., 297.)

SHAREHOLDERS—Continued.

ACTIONS TO ENFORCE LIABILITY—Continued.

ACTIONS BY RECEIVER—continued.

LIMITATIONS—continued.

12. No limit of time having been prescribed by the Federal statutes within which an action must be brought to enforce an assessment against a stockholder in an insolvent national bank, such an action is governed as to limitation by the statute of the State where it is brought, by virtue of Revised Statutes, page 721. (Aldrich *v.* Skinner, 98 Fed. Rep., 345.)

In California.

13. A statute of California provides that actions to recover deposits shall be brought within three years "after the liability was created." *Held,* that the day on which a deposit in such bank was made should be excluded in determining whether an action to enforce the liability of the bank's stockholders on account of such deposit was barred by the statute. (Dingley *v.* McDonald et al., 2 Banking Cases, 153.)

In Nebraska.

14. An action in Nebraska by the receiver of a national bank to recover an assessment against a stockholder is barred by the statute of limitations of the State in four years from the time fixed by the Comptroller for the payment of such assessment. (McDonald *v.* Thompson, C. C. A., 101 Fed. Rep., 183.)

15. An action brought by a receiver of a national bank under United States Revised Statutes, section 5234, to enforce the individual liability of a shareholder prescribed by section 5151 is not an action upon a "contract or promise in writing" within the meaning of the Nebraska statute of limitations, but is governed by the provisions of that statute requiring actions "upon a contract not in writing, express or implied," or "upon a liability created by statute," to be begun within four years. (McDonald, Receiver, etc., *v.* Thompson, 22 Sup. Ct. Rep., 297, 1902.)

In Washington.

16. If a stockholder in a national bank is a resident of Washington, and the bank is located there, a suit to enforce his personal liability is governed by Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes, section 4800, subsection 3, which provides that an action on a contract or liability, express or implied, which is not in writing, and does not arise out of any written instrument, may be commenced within three years after the cause of action shall have accrued. (Aldrich *v.* McClaine, 106 Fed. Rep., 791.)

17. Under the statute of limitations of Washington, an action against a stockholder of an insolvent national bank to recover an assessment must be brought within two years after such assessment has been made by the Comptroller and has become delinquent. (Aldrich *v.* McClaine, C. C., 98 Fed. Rep., 378; Aldrich *v.* Skinner, 98 Fed. Rep., 345.)

ACTIONS BY CREDITORS.

Creditor must seek remedy through Comptroller.

1. The creditors of an insolvent association must seek their remedy through the Comptroller, in the mode prescribed by the statute; they can not proceed directly in their own names against stockholders or the debtors of the bank. (Kennedy *v.* Gibson, 8 Wall., 498.)

Creditor's only action against stockholders is under act of June 30, 1876; jurisdiction, practice.

2. The act of June 30, 1876, did not create any new liability on the part of the stockholders, or provide for enforcing such liability against them under circumstances where it could not have been enforced before that act was passed. This act is not retroactive, and does not create rights which did not exist prior to its passage as against existing stockholders, though it may be construed as limiting the tribunal in which proceedings are to be instituted for enforcing the stockholder's liability to a United States court, instead of allowing creditors to resort to any competent tribunal with equity power. (Irons, Ex'r, etc., et al. *v.* Manufacturers' National Bank of Chicago et al., 17 Fed. Rep., 308.)

SHAREHOLDERS—Continued.

ACTIONS TO ENFORCE LIABILITY—Continued.

ACTIONS BY CREDITORS—Continued.

3. Where the jurisdiction of the Federal courts depends on the diverse citizenship of the parties, the Federal courts of the residence of stockholders of an insolvent corporation, organized under the laws of another State, have no jurisdiction of a suit brought by a creditor of the corporation for an accounting and a receivership, and to enforce the individual liability of the stockholders, if the corporation has not voluntarily appeared in the action. In such case the nonresident corporation can not be compelled to appear. Smith *v.* Lyon, 10 Sup. Ct., 303, 133 U. S., 315, and Improvement Co. *v.* Gibney, 16 Sup. Ct., 272, 160 U. S., 217, followed and applied. (Elkhart National Bank, of Elkhart, Ind., *v.* Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, of Minneapolis, Minn., et al., 84 Fed. Rep., 76.)
4. In such a case the defendant stockholders who appear may set up this defense by demurrer. (Ib.)
5. The only authorized procedure for enforcing the individual liability of shareholders of a national bank which has gone into voluntary liquidation is by a bill in equity in the nature of a creditor's bill, brought by a creditor "on behalf of himself and of all other creditors of the association." The trustee appointed by the stockholders has no authority to enforce this liability. The suit must be brought in the district in which the bank is situated. (Williamson et al. *v.* American Bank et al., 109 Fed. Rep., 36.)
6. Where a national bank goes into voluntary liquidation, the only authorized procedure for the enforcement of the individual liability of its stockholders is that prescribed by act of June 30, 1876 (19 Stat. L., 63), by a suit in equity in the nature of a creditor's suit brought in behalf of all creditors in a court for the district in which the bank is located, in which the necessity and extent of the ratable enforcement of the stockholders' liability shall be determined. Such suit should be against the bank and all its stockholders, and, in case ancillary proceedings should be necessary for the collection from nonresident stockholders of their ratable proportion of the amount necessary to pay creditors, such suits should be authorized by the courts of original jurisdiction, and brought by a receiver or by other person appointed by such court. (Williamson et al. *v.* American Bank et al., 115 Fed. Rep., 793; 4 Banking Cases, 699.)

Action in equity by one creditor for all, complaint, amendment.

7. The bill contemplated by the second section of the act of June 30, 1876, to enforce the individual liability of stockholders in a national banking association that has gone into liquidation, need not purport expressly on its face to be filed by the complainant on behalf of himself and all other creditors, for the law would give it that effect and the court would so treat it; but, if this was necessary, the bill might be amended in that respect by leave of the court. (Irons, Ex'r, etc., et al. *v.* Manufacturers' National Bank of Chicago et al., 17 Fed. Rep., 308.)
8. The manifest intention of the national banking act is a distribution of its assets, in case a bank becomes insolvent, equally among all the unsecured creditors, and the diligence of a creditor who files a creditor's bill can give him no greater rights than are given any other creditor to share in the distribution of the assets, and a prayer in the bill that such creditor be given priority over other creditors will not be granted. (Ib.)
9. Entering an order that "the complainants confessing the pleas of bankruptcy of defendants, it is ordered that this case be stayed as to them," does not amount to a final decree, but simply confesses the facts set up in the plea, leaving the court to adjudge the law upon such facts whenever the main cause is heard. (Ib.)
10. Where the original bill was filed February 3, 1875, before the passage of the act of June 30, 1876, and a receiver was appointed February 26, 1875, thereunder, and an amended bill, making the individual stockholders defendants, was filed October 5, 1876, and after the filing of the amended bill certain of the defendants were adjudged bankrupts, their pleas of bankruptcy will constitute a sufficient bar in their behalf. (Ib.)
11. Where the original bill filed before the passage of the act of June 30, 1876, was amended after the passage of that act so as to make the individual shareholders defendants, and subject them to liability, such bill will not be considered on that account multifarious. (Ib.)
12. Where it is admitted by the defendants that they were shareholders in a national bank, but the number of shares respectively held by them is not admitted, the names of the shareholders and the number of shares held by each, as shown by the stock ledger and stubs of the stock certificates

SHAREHOLDERS—Continued.

ACTIONS TO ENFORCE LIABILITY—Continued.

ACTIONS BY CREDITORS—Continued.

and the dividend sheets of the bank on which they respectively drew the last dividends, will be prima facie proof of the number of shares held, and, unless rebutted, sufficient. (Ib.)

13. Under the original act respecting national banks, and before the act of June 30, 1876, a court of equity had jurisdiction of suit to prevent or redress maladministration or fraud against creditors, in voluntary liquidation of such bank, whether contemplated or executed; and such suit by one creditor must be for all. (Richmond *v.* Irons, 121 U. S., 27.)

Parties.

14. In an action by a depositor in an insolvent bank against the stockholders to recover the balance due him at the time of the suspension of the bank, it is not necessary to join as defendants persons who signed the articles of incorporation but have since transferred their stock, though such transfer was not made in the manner provided by the articles of incorporation. (Wadsworth *v.* Hocking, 61 Ill. App., 156; Same *v.* Duncan, ib.; Same *v.* Laurie, ib.)

15. Where a person holds stock in a banking association as trustee, he is a proper party defendant, to the exclusion of his beneficiary, in an action brought by a depositor against the stockholders to recover the balance due him at the time of the suspension of the bank. (Ib.)

16. To a bill by a creditor of a corporation averring its insolvency and demanding the appointment of a receiver, an accounting, and the enforcement of the individual liability of the stockholders, the corporation is a necessary party defendant. (Elkhart National Bank, of Elkhart, Ind., *v.* Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, of Minneapolis, Minn., et al., 84 Fed. Rep., 76.)

Intervention.

17. A judgment creditor may intervene after a creditor's bill has been properly filed in a Federal court, although his judgment is for less than $2,000. (National Bank of Commerce in Denver *v.* Allen et al., 1 Banking Cases, 53.)

Creditor may sue for both individual liability and claim.

18. A national bank in voluntary liquidation may still sue and be sued by its name for the purpose of closing its business, and a creditor may maintain a suit upon a disputed claim, although he has filed a bill under the act of June 30, 1876, section 2, to enforce the individual liability of shareholders. (Central National Bank of Baltimore *v.* Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, 104 U. S., 54; 3 N. B. C., 20.)

Action by creditors under Wisconsin statute.

19. Section 1755, revised statutes of Wisconsin, relating to the liability of stockholders of a corporation to its directors, can be invoked only by creditors existing at the time of the commission of the act upon which the liability depends and to the extent the capital stock is diminished by such violation. (Killen *v.* State Bank of Manitowoc et al., 2 Banking Cases, 342.)

Actions by creditors.

20. The constitutionality of a statute can not be questioned for the first time on appeal. (Zang et al. *v.* Wyant et al., 1 Banking Cases, 349.)

21. The additional liability of stockholders imposed by the statute of Colorado providing that the shareholders in banks, etc., shall be held individually responsible for debts, contracts, and engagements of such associations in double the amount of the par value of the stock owned by them, respectively, constitutes a fund for the benefit of all the creditors, which may be pursued in equity for the common benefit by or for all; and an assignee whose trust relates only to the corporate assets acquires no right to enforce such statutory obligation. (Ib.)

22. Where an insolvent corporation has made an assignment, its creditors are not required to wait the collection of doubtful claims before enforcing the stockholders' liability under such statute. (Ib.)

SIGNATURE AND SEAL.

Signature and seal.

1. In the absence of charter or statutory requirements to the contrary, a corporation may make a contract, through its authorized agents, without affixing its corporate seal. (Columbia Bank *v.* Patterson, 7 Cranch, U. S., 299; Gollfried *v.* Miller, 104 U. S., 527; Fleckner *v.* U. S. Bank, 8 Wheat., U. S., 388; Bank of Metropolis *v.* Guttschlick, 14 Pet., U. S., 19.)

SPECIAL DEPOSITS. (*See* DEPOSITS.)

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I. GENERALLY.

Power of Congress as to taxation of national banks.

1. Congress has the constitutional right to establish national banks in any State and to provide that the shares of their capital stock shall be exempt from taxation by other States. (Flint *v.* Board of Aldermen of Boston, 99 Mass., 141; 1 N. B. C., 571.)

States can not tax capital stock in solido.

2. A State can not tax the capital stock of a national bank as such. The tax must be assessed upon the shares of the different stockholders. (Collins *v.* Chicago, 4 Biss., 472.)
3. Under Revised Statutes, section 5219, which declares that nothing in the national banking act shall prevent all the shares of stock of a national bank from being included in the assessment of the personal property of the owners of such shares, an assessment of the entire stock of a national bank *in solido* against the bank itself, is invalid. (National Bank of Virginia *v.* City of Richmond et al., 42 Fed. Rep., 877.)
4. The assessment of the entire capital stock of a national bank *in solido* against the bank itself is invalid. The bank may pay the tax assessed upon the shares of its different stockholders, and it will have a lien thereon when it pays such tax until the same is satisfied. But if for any cause the tax levied upon the different stockholders is not paid by the bank the property of the individual stockholders will be liable therefor. (First National Bank of Leoti *v.* Fisher, 45 Kans., 726.)
5. Revised Statutes, section 5219, providing that shares of national-bank stock may be taxed as a part of the personalty of the owner and that each State may tax them in its own manner, except that the taxation shall not be at a greater rate than is imposed on other "money capital" owned by citizens of the State, and that the shares of nonresidents shall only be taxed in the city wherein the bank is located, do not authorize the taxation of the stock of a bank *in solido* by the city in which it does business, but only the shares of individual owners residing in the city are taxable, and they must be taxed separately, in order that the owner may deduct from their value the amount of his personal indebtedness, where the State laws or municipal ordinances permit such deductions and require equality of taxation. (First National Bank of Richmond *v.* City of Richmond et al., 39 Fed. Rep., 309; Whitbeck *v.* Mercantile Bank, 127 U. S., 193.)
6. Assessment of taxes against national-bank stock must be made against the shareholders personally, and the refusal of the officers of the bank to furnish the assessor with a list of shareholders does not justify making the assessment and enforcing the tax against the property of the bank. (City of Springfield *v.* First National Bank of Springfield, 87 Mo., 441; 3 N. B. C., 524.)

TAXATION—Continued.

I. GENERALLY—continued.

7. The assessment by a municipal corporation of a tax upon the shares of a national bank in gross or upon its capital stock is void, but the remedy is at law and not by injunction, although the municipal corporation is insolvent. (National Commercial Bank of Mobile *v.* Mayor, etc., of Mobile, 62 Ala., 284; 2 N. B. C., 440.)
8. An assessment upon the capital stock of a national bank in gross is invalid, and a provision that the same "shall be paid by each such association for the shareholders thereof," when dependent upon such invalid provision, and incapable of independent enforcement, is also inoperative, and imposes no duty on the bank to pay such tax. (Sumter County *v.* National Bank of Gainesville, 62 Ala., 464; 2 N. B. C., 449.)
9. The taxes which it was sought to enjoin in this suit were imposed upon the franchises and property of the bank, and not upon the shares of stock in the names of the shareholders, and were therefore illegal because in violation of the act of Congress. (Third National Bank of Louisville *v.* Stone, 174 U. S., 432.)
10. The Montana statute (Pol. Code, sec. 3692) provides for assessing shares of bank stock to the owners thereof, and, to aid the assessors in determining their value, requires the bank to furnish a verified statement showing the amount and number of shares of its capital stock, surplus, etc. An assessor, instead of demanding the statement here required, presented to a national bank a blank form for listing property subject to taxation. The bank did not return a verified list, but its assistant cashier handed to the assessor a statement beginning, "Capital, $800,000," followed by items of surplus, undivided profits, United States bonds, and real estate. The assessor deducted the amount of the bonds and real estate from the "capital" and assessed the remainder to the bank as stock. *Held*, that the tax was illegal, as the capital of national banks is exempt from taxation under the Federal laws, and as both the State and Federal laws require the shares to be taxed to their owners; and that the form of the return did not warrant the assumption that the bank owned its own shares. (Brown *v.* French, 80 Fed. Rep., 166.)
11. The personal property of national banks can not be directly assessed to them by the State for purpose of taxation. (City and County of San Francisco *v.* Crocker-Woolworth Nat. Bank of San Francisco, 1 Banking Cases, 318.)
12. National banks and their property have been withdrawn from the domain of State taxation, except so far as Congress has expressly consented that they may be taxed, and therefore the personal assets of a national bank are exempt from State taxation. (People *v.* National Bank of D. O. Mills & Co., 1 Banking Cases, 341.)
13. There is no authority in the statutes of the State, nor of the United States, for listing and valuing the shares in a national bank in the aggregate, and placing such aggregate on the tax list in the name of the bank. Such shares when listed and valued for taxation are required to be placed on the proper tax list in the names of the respective owners. (Miller *v.* First National Bank, 3 N. B. C., 711.)
14. The listing of the shares for taxation is provided for and secured by section 2765, Revised Statutes, and the correction of returns made by the cashier of the bank to the county auditor is provided for by section 2769 and not by section 2782, Id. (Ib.)
15. Revised Statutes, United States, section 5219, providing that shares of national-bank stock may be taxed as part of the personalty of the owner, and that each State may tax them in its own manner, except that the taxation shall not be at a greater rate than is imposed on other "moneyed capital" owned by citizens of the State, and that the shares of nonresidents shall only be taxed in the city wherein the bank is located, does not authorize the taxation of the stock of a bank in solido by the city in which it does business, but only the shares of individual owners residing in the city are taxable, and they must be taxed separately in order that the owner may deduct from their value the amount of the personal indebtedness, where the State laws or municipal ordinances permit such deductions and require equality of taxation. (First National Bank *v.* City of Richmond, 39 Fed. Rep., 309.)
16. An assessment in a lump sum of all the personal property of a national bank to the bank itself can not be regarded as one against the stockholders on their shares. (Stapylton *v.* Thaggard, C. C., 91 Fed. Rep., 93.)

TAXATION—Continued.

I. GENERALLY—continued.

Habitual payment of taxes levied in solido does not estop bank.

17. A bank is not estopped from denying liability to pay tax levied on its capital stock as the personal property of the bank by the fact that for several years it had paid taxes so levied. (Farmers and Traders' National Bank *v.* Hoffman (Iowa), 61 N. W., 418.)

State may tax shares in national bank to owner.

18. The shares of a national bank are taxable to the owners, and the bank is not liable, primarily or as the agent of the shareholders, under the act of Congress or of the various laws of the State or Territory, for the payment of a tax levied upon such shares; but if such bank, through its proper officers, voluntarily lists such shares as the property of the bank for taxation, and the taxing officers of the State or Territory, in pursuance of such erroneous listing, tax the same in the name of the bank, equity will not relieve the bank from the payment of such tax by enjoining its collection, in the absence of proper application to all the statutory tribunals authorized to hear such matter and determine and grant the proper relief. (Albuquerque National Bank *v.* Perea, 147 U. S., 87.)
19. An assessment of tax on the stock of a national bank in New Jersey, owned by a stockholder residing in the city where the bank is located, can not be sustained by the presumption that the stockholder resided in the ward in which the bank was located, but the assessment must be made against the stockholder. (State, North Ward National Bank, pros., *v.* Newark, 11 Vroom, 559; 2 N. B. C., 290.)
20. Under Revised Statutes, United States, section 5219, providing that shares of national-bank stock may be taxed as part of the personalty of the owner, and that each State may tax them in its own manner, except that the taxation shall not be at a greater rate than is imposed on other moneyed capital owned by citizens of the State, a State may tax national-bank shares held by its corporate or individual citizens as an investment, subject to the restriction that the tax shall not exceed the burden upon similar property in the State. (First National Bank of Wilmington *v.* Herbert, State Treasurer, 44 Fed. Rep., 158.)
21. National banks being the creatures of Congress, and the right of the States to tax anything pertaining to them being wholly derived from the grant made by Congress, the power to tax shares in such banks for State purposes must be accepted with all the conditions and reservations annexed to its exercise. (Maguire *v.* Board of Revenue and Road Commissioners of Mobile County, 71 Ala., 401.)
22. The Supreme Court of the United States has the reserved power of revising, and, if need be, of reversing the rulings of the State courts bearing on the exercise by the States of the power to tax shares in national banks, and hence the decisions of that court on that subject must be adopted and followed by State courts. (Ib.)
23. Touching the power conferred by Congress on the States to tax, that body has carefully discriminated between the capital stock of national banks and the shares in such capital stock, the power to tax the former being withheld from the States, while the power to tax the latter is granted with stated conditions and reservations. (Ib.)
24. A State is wholly without power to levy any tax, either direct or indirect, upon national banks, their property, assets, or franchises, except when permitted so to do by the legislation of Congress. (Owensboro National Bank *v.* Owensboro, 173 U. S., 664.)
25. Section 5219 of the Revised Statutes is the measure of the power of States to tax national banks, their property or their franchises, that power being confined to a taxation of the shares of stock in the names of the shareholders, and to an assessment of the real estate of the bank. (Ib.)
26. The taxing law of the State of Kentucky, under the provisions of which the tax in controversy in this case was imposed, is beyond the authority conferred by Congress on the States, and is void for repugnancy to that act. (Ib.)
27. The tax here complained of having been assessed on the franchise or intangible property of the corporation was not within the purview of the authority conferred by the act of Congress, and was therefore illegal. (Ib.)

When new shares taxable.

28. New shares issued by a national banking association can not be taxed until the increase of capital has been approved by the Comptroller of the Currency. (Charleston *v.* People's National Bank, 5 S. C., 103.)

TAXATION—Continued.

I. GENERALLY—continued.

National bank taxable with its shares in another national bank.

29. The manifest intention of the law is to permit the State in which a national bank is located to tax, subject to the limitations prescribed, all the shares of its capital stock without regard to their ownership; and, therefore, a national bank may be taxed upon the shares which it holds in another national bank. (Bank of Redemption *v.* Boston, 126 U. S., 60.)

National bank taxable with its stock in other corporations.

30. The statute of Washington under which the value of the stock of other corporations acquired by a national bank in the ordinary course of its business, to prevent loss, is properly included in the assessment of the aggregate value of its stock for taxation is not in conflict with the section of the Federal statute providing that a State shall not tax national-bank stock at a greater rate than other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of the State; as under such statute there is no unjust discrimination between the taxation of national-bank shares as the personal property of the shareholder and the taxation of the personal property of a citizen not a holder of national-bank stock. (Pacific Nat. Bank of Tacoma *v.* Pierce County et al., 2 Banking Cases, 293.)

31. Under the laws of Washington, in assessing for taxation the aggregate value of the stock of a national bank it is proper to include in such valuation the stock of other corporations acquired by the bank in the ordinary course of its business, to prevent loss, although the property of such corporations is located, assessed, and taxed within the State, double taxation not being forbidden by the State constitution. (Ib.)

Undivided surplus, when taxable.

32. The undivided surplus of a national banking association, unless invested in Federal securities, may be lawfully taxed by the State. (North Ward National Bank of Newark *v.* City of Newark, 39 N. J., 380; First National Bank *v.* Peterborough, 56 N. H., 38.)

33. But, of course, if the surplus is taken into consideration in estimating the taxable value of the shares, it is not to be taxed separately. (North Ward National Bank *v.* City of Newark, supra.)

NOTE.—But it has been held in Maryland that the stock of an association represents its whole property, and where a tax is assessed upon the shares a separate tax upon the real or personal estate amounts to double taxation; and, therefore, where the organic laws of the State prohibit double taxation, such a tax upon the property of an association is void. (County Commissioners *v.* Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank, 48 Md., 117; National State Bank *v.* Young, 25 Iowa, 311, wherein it was held that the State could tax only the shares eo nomine and the real estate.)

34. The surplus fund of a national banking association is not excluded in the valuation of its shares for taxation. (Strafford National Bank *v.* Dover, 59 N. H., 316.)

State law must authorize taxation of shares.

35. Municipal officers can not assess a tax on shares of stock of a national bank unless authorized by a law of the State. (Stetson *v.* City of Bangor, 56 Maine, 274; 1 N. B. C., 520.)

36. A statute authorizing "the taxation of all shares in moneyed corporations" held sufficient authority to tax shares in national banks. (Ib.)

37. Assessors of taxes possess no authority except such as is conferred upon them by statute, and they must see to it that they are within the authority committed to them. (National Bank of Chemung *v.* Elmira, 53 New York, 49; 1 N. B. C., 715.)

38. Assessors assessed a tax on the capital stock of a national bank, which was expressly prohibited by statute. The property of the bank was seized by the collector of taxes and sold to pay such tax, and the proceeds paid over to the municipal treasurer. *Held*, that the assessment was void, and that an action lay on behalf of the bank against the municipal corporation to recover the money. (Ib.)

Privileges of revenue officers.

39. Under section 3177 of the Revised Statutes United States, authority is given to any collector, deputy collector, or inspector of internal revenue to enter in the daytime any building or place within his district where any articles

TAXATION—Continued.

I. GENERALLY—continued.

or objects subject to such taxation are made, produced, or kept, so far as it may be necessary for the purpose of examining such objects or articles, and the provision is that any owner of such building or place, or any person having the agency or superintendence of the same, who refuses to admit such officer or suffer him to examine such articles or objects shall for every such refusal forfeit five hundred dollars. *Held*, that under this provision paid bank checks, which were duly and sufficiently stamped at the time they were made, signed, and issued, are not articles or objects subject to taxation, and an officer of a bank where such checks are may lawfully refuse to suffer the collector to examine such checks. (United States, Plaintiff in Error, *v.* Mann, 95 U. S., 580; 1 N. B. C., 154.)

Effect of State law taxing shares and requiring bank to pay.

40. A State tax upon shares is valid, though the tax is collected from the bank. (National Bank *v.* Commonwealth, 9 Wall., 353.)
41. And the State may require the banks to pay a tax rightfully laid upon the shares. (Ib.)
42. And where the tax on shares is payable by the association the collection of the tax may be enforced by distraint of its property. (First National Bank *v.* Douglas County, 3 Dillon, 330.)
43. But where the tax laws of the State make the bank the *mere agent* for paying the tax on shares, and direct it to retain so much of the dividends as will answer that purpose, other agents being required to pay taxes for their principals only when they have under their control the property, money, or credit of such principals, the bank can not be made liable unless it has the control of the property, etc., of its shareholders, or has dividends in its possession or has failed to retain them. (Hershire *v.* First National Bank, 35 Iowa, 272.)
44. Act Louisiana, 1888, section 27, providing that shares in banks shall be assessed to shareholders, but requiring the bank to pay taxes so assessed and authorizing it to collect the same from the shareholders, imposes a tax, not upon the bank, but upon its shares, as permitted by act of Congress providing that a State may determine the manner of taxing the shares of national banks located in the State. (Whitney National Bank *v.* Parker, 41 Fed. Rep., 402.)
45. The imposition of a tax upon the shares of the bank according to the Louisiana statute, which requires the bank to pay the tax and then look to the dividends upon the shares and to the stockholders for reimbursement, is a tax upon the bank itself. (Citizens' Bank of Louisiana *v.* Board of Assessors, 54 Fed. Rep., 73.)
46. In 1856 the State of Tennessee granted to the Bank of Commerce a charter which provides that the bank "shall have a lien on the stock for debts due it by the stockholders, and shall pay to the State an annual tax of one-half of one per cent on each share of capital stock, which shall be in lieu of all other taxes." *Held*, that this charter exempts from taxation the property of the bank as well as the individual property of the shareholders in the corporate stock and its shares, and such construction is not affected by the fact that the United States Supreme Court decided that the charter tax was a tax on the shareholder only, and an exemption, therefore, of the shareholder, since such decision does not exclude from the exemption the corporation and its property. (State of Tennessee et al. *v.* Bank of Commerce et al., 53 Fed. Rep., 735.)
47. A State statute provided that "the stockholders of every national bank located in this State, or of any bank incorporated under the laws of the State, shall be assessed and taxed on the value of their shares of stock therein, subject to the restriction that taxation of such shares shall not be at a greater rate than is assessed upon any other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of this State in the county or precinct where such bank is located. The taxes against such shares shall be levied against the holder of the same, and shall be paid by the bank." *Held*, that a tax so imposed on the shares of a national bank was valid, and that payment thereof could be enforced by distraint of the property of the bank. (First National Bank *v.* Douglas County, 3 Dillon, 330.)
48. The making the national bank the agent of the State to collect such taxes is a mere matter of procedure, and there is no discrimination against the national banks in the fact that the State banks are not so compelled, but the auditor generally looks to the stockholders directly. (Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank *v.* Pennsylvania, 167 N. S., 461.)

TAXATION—Continued.

I. GENERALLY—continued.

49. Under Code, section 819, providing for the taxation of shares of bank stock, and requiring the officers to furnish the assessors "the name of each person owning shares, and the amount owned by each," an assessment on the capital stock as the personal property of the bank, without mention of the shareholders, is void. (Farmers and Traders' National Bank *v.* Hoffman, 61 N. W., 418.)
50. Under Code, section 819, providing that banks shall be liable for the tax on shares of capital stock as the agent of the shareholders, and that they "shall retain so much of any dividend belonging to any shareholder as shall be necessary to pay any taxes levied on his shares," a bank is not liable unless it has money or property belonging to the delinquent shareholder. (Ib.)
51. Evidence that a bank had not declared a dividend for a year previous to the levy of an assessment on its capital stock, and that the surplus which it reported after the assessment was made was worthless, by reason of the shrinkage of the securities composing it, will sustain a finding that, after the assessment, the bank had no money of the shareholder with which to pay the tax. (Ib.)

When dividends subject to taxation.

52. If a bank by mistake declares a dividend or adds to its surplus when it is not in condition to do so, such dividend is subject to taxation and the mistake can not be corrected in action to recover the tax. (Central National Bank *v.* United States, 137 U. S., 355.)

Shares of stock in national bank are personalty.

53. Shares of stock in national banks are personal property, and the law creating them could give them a *situs* of their own, apart from owners, for purpose of taxation. This was done by act of 1864, section 41. (Tappan *v.* Merchants' National Bank, 19 Wall., 490.)

State law requiring list of stockholders valid

54. State statute is not void which requires, for purposes of taxation, that the cashier of each national bank within the State transmits to clerks of several towns in State a true list of its stockholders residing there. (Waite *v.* Dowley, 94 U. S., 527.)

Taxation during conversion.

55. While a State bank is changing to a national bank, and before the requirements of the State statute are fully complied with, it is subject to State taxation. (Commonwealth *v.* Manufacturers and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia, 2 Pearson's Decisions, 386; 2 N. B. C., 459.)
56. A State bank being converted into a national bank is a subject of State taxation until there has been a strict compliance with all the requirements of the statute. (Commonwealth *v.* Manufacturers and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia, 2 N. B. C., 459.)

When State law requiring tax after conversion void.

57. A State bank was by its charter required to pay the State a tax or bonus on its capital paid in. A statute afterwards authorized State banks to reorganize as national banks, provided that all sums required by their charter to be paid to the State continued to be paid as theretofore. *Held*, that a State bank had the right to surrender its charter, and by so doing discharge itself from its obligation to pay the required bonus, and that the State could not require it, in reorganizing as a national bank, to pay any bonus. (State *v.* The National Bank of Baltimore, 33 Maryland, 75; 1 N. B. C., 527.)

Liability for sale of shares subject to lien of taxes.

58. The statute of Wisconsin made taxes assessed on shares of stock in national banks a lien on such stock. The defendant sold to plaintiff shares of stock in a national bank, upon which was an unpaid tax. Defendant gave plaintiff a written statement purporting to contain all facts affecting the value of the stock, but in which the tax was not mentioned. The tax was paid by the bank. *Held*, that plaintiff could recover damages of the defendant to the amount of the tax. (Simmons *v.* Aldrich, 41 Wisconsin, 240.)

TAXATION—Continued.

I. GENERALLY—continued.

Purpose of act of Congress of June, 1864.

59. The act of Congress of June, 1864, in relation to the taxation of national banks, does not curtail State power as to the subject of taxation, or cut off the right to except certain kinds of property if a legislature chooses to do so. Its only object is to prevent unfriendly discrimination against national banks. (Adams *v.* Mayor, etc., of Nashville, 95 U. S., 19; 1 N. B. C., 148.)

Personal taxation of national-bank officers.

60. The words of an act which impose a tax on the presidents "of each of the banks of the State" include the presidents of all banks doing business in the State. Such an act, however, is inoperative when sought to be applied to the presidents of national banking associations organized under the acts of Congress, because such associations are instrumentalities created by Congress, and designed to aid in the administration of an important branch of the public service. The business of such an association not being subject to be taxed by the laws of the State, and the president being an officer prescribed by the act of Congress, through whom, in part, the business of the association must be carried on, a tax on the president, as such, would tend to retard and burden the operation of the law which provides for the creation and maintenance of such institutions. (Linton, Tax Collector, *v.* Childs, 1 Banking Cases, 306.)

Meaning of "moneyed capital."

61. "Moneyed capital" in Revised Statutes, section 5219, embraces capital employed in national banks and that used by individuals in business for profit by use of it as money, but does not include that in the hands of a corporation, even if its business be such as to make its shares moneyed capital when in the hands of individuals, or if it invests its capital in securities payable in money. (Mercantile Bank *v.* New York, 121 U. S., 138; Newark Banking Co. *v.* Newark, ib., 163; Talbot *v.* Silverbow County, Mont., 139 U. S., 438.)

62. The term "moneyed capital" has a more limited meaning than the term "personal property," and applies to such capital as is readily solvable in money. (Mercantile National Bank of City of New York *v.* Mayor, etc., of City of New York and Another, 28 Fed. Rep., 776.)

63. Stock in railroad, insurance, and manufacturing corporations is not regarded as "moneyed capital." (Mercantile Nat. Bank *v.* Shields, 59 Fed. Rep., 952.)

64. By the provisions of section 5219 of the Federal Statutes respecting national banks, the shares of their stock may be taxed to the owners thereof by the States, subject to the restriction that such taxation shall not be at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of such State. This restriction having been construed by the Federal courts to relate to such other moneyed capital as, by its use, comes into competition with the business of national banks, the owners of national-bank stock may require the courts to consider and determine whether such other moneyed capital is taxed by State laws at a less rate than is imposed thereby upon national-bank stock. (Mechanics' Nat. Bank of Trenton *v.* Baker, Tax Receiver, 3 Banking Cases, 430.)

65. It is equality of assessment with other moneyed capital that is sought to be obtained by section 5219 of the United States Revised Statutes, providing that national-bank shares shall not be taxed at "a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of such State," and not equality with personal property generally. And railroad companies, manufacturing or mining companies, and the various commercial enterprises in which capital is employed, are not within the contemplation of such provision. (National Bank of Baltimore *v.* Mayor, etc., of Baltimore et al., 2 Banking Cases, 665.)

66. Wherever money is employed in the carrying on of a business, the object of which is the making of profit by its use as money, it is moneyed capital within the meaning of such section of the Federal statute. So, when such capital is invested in loans or securities of a permanent or temporary character, it is so invested with a view to sale and reinvestment for the purpose of making money by the operation, it is moneyed capital within the meaning of such section, but the securities themselves do not necessarily come within the definition. (Ib.)

TAXATION—Continued.

I. GENERALLY—continued.

67. The term "moneyed capital," as used in section 5219 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, does not include capital which does not come in competition with the business of national banks, and exemptions from taxation, however large, such as deposits in saving banks or of moneys belonging to charitable institutions, which are exempted for reasons of public policy, and not as an unfriendly discrimination as against investments in national-bank shares, can not be regarded as forbidden by the Federal statute. (First Nat. Bank of Wellington, Ohio, *v.* Chapman, Treasurer of Lorain County, Ohio, 1 Banking Cases, 325.)
68. The term "moneyed capital," as employed in United States Revised Statutes, section 5219, forbidding greater taxation of shareholders of national banks than is imposed on other moneyed capital, does not include capital which does not come in competition with the business of national banks. (Commercial National Bank of Ogden, Plff. in Err., *v.* Alma D. Chambers, as Treasurer of Weber County, Utah, 3 Banking Cases, 585.)

NATIONAL BANKS NOT SUBJECT TO LICENSE TAX.

State can not impose license tax.

1. Section 1644 of the Revised Statutes of the State of Idaho, imposing a license tax upon persons, associations or corporations engaged in the occupation of banking, does not apply to national banks, as it is not within the power of the State to impose upon national banking associations a license to do business. (State of Idaho *v.* First National Bank of Boise City; decided by the District Court of Idaho in 1902 but not reported.)

City can not impose license tax.

2. National banking associations can not be subjected to a license or privilege tax. (Mayor *v.* First National Bank of Macon, 59 Ga., 648.)
3. A city has no power to exact a license fee from a national bank. (City of Carthage *v.* First National Bank of Carthage, 2 N. B. C., 279; 71 Mo., 508.)
4. National banks are not liable to a privilege tax imposed by city ordinance on occupation and business transactions, although "banks and banking" are in terms included. (National Bank of Chattanooga *v.* Mayor, 8 Heiskell, 814; 1 N. B. C., 903.)

TAXATION OF REAL ESTATE.

State may tax bank's realty.

1. A State can not tax a national bank except upon its real property. (Stapylton *v.* Thaggard, 91 Fed. Rep., 93.)

When bank's realty should not be taxed.

2. Where shares of stock are assessed at their actual cash value, without any deduction for the real estate owned by the association, the real estate should not be taxed eo nomine. (Commissioners of Rice County *v.* Citizens' National Bank of Faribault, 23 Minn., 280.)
3. General Statutes 1888, section 3882, provides for the taxation of the property of every corporation whose stock is not taxable, and whose property is not exempt by law. Section 3833 provides that real estate owned by any corporation, not required in its business, shall be taxable as provided in the preceding section. Section 3836 provides that shares of capital stock of national banks shall be taxed to the shareholders, but so much of the capital as may be invested in real estate on which it pays a tax shall be deducted from the market value of its stock. *Held*, that property of a national bank used in the transaction of its business is not subject to direct taxation. (Middletown National Bank *v.* Town of Middletown, 51 Atl. Rep., 138; 4 Banking Cases, 377.)

When bank's realty exempt from taxation.

4. Under a statute requiring shares in national banks to be taxed at their actual value without reduction for real estate, the banking office and lot, owned and occupied as its place of business by a national bank created, is not liable to assessment and taxation as real estate *eo nomine* against the bank. (Board of County Commissioners of Rice County *v.* Citizens' National Bank of Faribault, 23 Minn., 280; 1 N. B. C., 629.)

TAXATION—Continued.

TAXATION OF REAL ESTATE—continued.

5. Where part of the capital of a national bank is invested in a building used for banking purposes, and the bank pays into the State tax prescribed upon the par value of all its shares, the building can not be taxed for county purposes, although the cashier occupies part of it as a residence. (County of Lancaster *v.* Lancaster County National Bank, 7 Weekly Notes of Cases, 29; 2 N. B. C., 415.)
6. A State may tax the real property or the capital stock of a national bank, but not both. (County Commissioners of Frederick County *v.* Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank of Frederick, 48 Md., 117; 2 N. B. C., 252.)

Bank's real estate part of its "assets."

7. Real estate owned by a bank constitutes part of its assets, within the meaning of Code of Mississippi providing that banks shall pay a privilege tax, whose amount varies with their "capital stock or assets," in lieu of all other taxes. (Vicksburg Bank *v.* Worrell, 7 So., 219.)

RIGHT OF STATE OFFICERS TO EXAMINE BOOKS.

Books of a national bank may be examined by State officers for purposes of taxation.

1. A national bank may be compelled to disclose the names of its depositors and the amounts of their deposits under the compulsory process of a State court, in order to ascertain whether any money deposited therein, subject to taxation within the county, has not been duly returned for that purpose by the owners. (First National Bank of Youngstown *v.* Hughes and another, 6 Fed. Rep., 737.)
2. A Federal court can not, in such case, stay the proceedings in the State court by writ of injunction. (Ib.)
3. The officers of a national bank can not be compelled to exhibit the books of the bank to State officers for the purpose of furnishing a basis for State taxation of the deposits as against the depositors. (First National Bank of Youngstown *v.* Hughes et al.; Second National Bank *v.* Same, 2 N. B. C., 176.)
4. Under Burns's Revised Statutes (Indiana), 1894, section 8444, providing that for the purpose of properly listing property for taxation the assessor may inspect the books of corporations, he can not examine the account of any depositor in a bank, regardless of whether he is bound to pay taxes in the State. (Applegate *v.* State, ex rel. Bowling, Assessor, 63 N. E. Rep., 16.)

Section 3177, Revised Statutes, United States, held not to apply to examination, for purposes of taxation, of paid bank checks duly stamped.

5. Under section 3177 of the Revised Statutes, United States, authority is given to any collector, deputy collector, or inspector of internal revenue to enter in the daytime any building or place within his district where any articles or objects subject to such taxation are made, produced, or kept, so far as it may be necessary for the purpose of examining such objects or articles, and the provision is that any owner of such building or place, or any person having the agency or superintendence of the same, who refuses to admit such officer or suffer him to examine such articles or objects shall for every such refusal forfeit $500. *Held*, that under this provision paid bank checks, which were duly and sufficiently stamped at the time they were made, signed, and issued, are not articles or objects subject to taxation, and an officer of a bank where such checks are may lawfully refuse to suffer the collector to examine such checks. (United States, plaintiff in error, *v.* Mann, 95 U. S., 580; 1 N. B. C., 154.)

Under section 3177, Revised Statutes, United States, internal-revenue officers may examine bank books.

6. The law under which national banks are incorporated does not exempt them from examination by the internal-revenue officers, mentioned in section 3177 of the Revised Statutes. A clerk of a supervisor of internal revenue is, however, not such an officer. (The United States *v.* Rhaum, 1 N. B. C., 358.)

Section 8444, Burns's Revised Statutes of Indiana, 1894, construed.

7. Under Burns's Revised Statutes, 1894, section 8444, providing that for purpose of properly listing property for taxation the assessor may inspect the

TAXATION—Continued.

RIGHT OF STATE OFFICERS TO EXAMINE BOOKS—continued.

books of corporations, he can not examine the account of any depositor in a bank, regardless of whether he is bound to pay taxes in the State. (Applegate *v.* State ex rel. Bowling, Assessor, 63 N. E. Rep., 63.)

8. The petition for mandamus and the alternative writ to compel a bank to allow inspection of its books by the tax assessor under Burns's Revised Statutes, 1894, section 8444, are insufficient, they proceeding on the theory that he can examine the account of any depositor regardless of whether he is bound to pay taxes in the State, and not alleging what taxpayer had omitted to make returns of deposits therein, or that any taxpayer who was a depositor therein had omitted to make proper return. (Ib.)

DEDUCTIONS.

When portion of capital invested in United States bonds.

1. The entire interests of the shareholders may be taxed without any deduction for that portion of the capital which is invested in United States securities. (Van Allen *v.* The Assessors, 3 Wall., 573.)
2. Under act Louisiana, 1888, section 27, relating to taxation of national-bank shares, making no deduction for that part of the bank's property entering into their value which consists of nontaxable State and national securities, which deduction may, under the act, be made by individuals, a tax on national-bank shares violates Revised Statutes, section 5219, prohibiting the assessment of such shares at a greater rate than moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens; and it is immaterial that the same discrimination is made against other corporations. (Whitney National Bank *v.* Parker, 41 Fed. Rep., 402.)
3. An assessment upon national-bank stocks is not violative of a constitutional provision declaring that taxation shall be equal and uniform, though in such assessment the owners of such stocks are denied the right to deduct from the value of such shares the amount of capital invested by the banks in United States bonds and legal-tender notes, and such a deduction is given to private bankers. (Adair, Tax Collector, *v.* Robinson et al., 25 S. W., 734.)
4. Nor is such an assessment for this reason in violation of the Federal statute. (Ib.)
5. Action to recover taxes. The defendant was a State bank, with a capital of $1,000,000. It was possessed of less than $200,000 worth of real estate. The plaintiff city assessed it, in addition to its real estate, for the sum of $700,000 as its capital or money at interest. The bank refused to pay the tax on the ground that its capital not invested in real estate consisted of United States legal-tender notes, not taxable. *Held*, that the tax was lawfully levied. (New Orleans Canal and Banking Company *v.* City of New Orleans, 99 Otto, 97; 2 N. B. C., 22.)

When State law discriminates in favor of "moneyed capital."

6. A State law which does not permit a deduction to be made from the assessed value of bank shares for all debts due by the holder thereof, while authorizing such a deduction to be made from the assessed value or moneyed capital otherwise invested, is void. (People ex rel. Williams *v.* Weaver, 100 U. S., 539, reversing S. C., 67 N. Y., 516, and overruling People *v.* Dolan, 36 N. Y., 59.)
7. Where the tax laws of a State deny to the holders of national-bank stock the right to deduct from the value of their shares their bona fide indebtedness, while conferring this right upon other moneyed capital, an assessment upon national-bank stock will be void. (Mercantile National Bank *v.* Shields, 59 Fed. Rep., 952.)
8. It is immaterial that such deductions are not allowed to the holder of stock in railroad, insurance, and manufacturing corporations, since such stock is not regarded as "moneyed capital." (Ib.)
9. Nonresident stockholders are entitled to the same deductions as resident stockholders. (Ib.)
10. A State statute, independent of and designed as a substitute for all other provisions for taxation, which permits any debtor assessed upon personal property to deduct the amount of his debts from the valuation of all his personal property, including money capital, except bank shares, is wholly unconstitutional and invalid as to national-bank shares, and affords no authority for making any assessment upon such shares; and an injunction

TAXATION—Continued.

DEDUCTIONS—continued.

to restrain the enforcement of such tax will issue at the suit of a bank the shares of whose capital are thus illegally assessed against the shareholders. (National Albany Exchange Bank *v.* Hills, 2 N. B. C., 456.)

11. Where a tax law of a State allows taxpayers to deduct their debts from the assessed value of a class of credits which constitute a material portion of the moneyed capital of the State in the hands of its citizens, but denies to the owners of national-bank stock the right to deduct their debts from the assessed value of such stock, it is an invalid discrimination under section 5219, United States Revised Statutes. (Wasson *v.* First National Bank of Indianapolis, 3 N. B. C., 419.)
12. A construction of a State statute by a State court, on the question of deductions for purposes of taxation, is binding on the Supreme Court of the United States. (Commercial National Bank of Ogden, Plff. in Err., *v.* Alma D. Chambers, as Treasurer of Weber County, Utah, 3 Banking Cases, 585.)
13. The refusal to deduct the value of real estate owned in other States by a national bank, from the value of its shares of stock, does not make an unlawful discrimination against such banks under United States Revised Statutes, section 5219, or deny them the equal protection of the laws, where such a deduction is not authorized by the laws of the State in valuing shares of stock of other corporations. (Ib.)
14. Under sections 2, 3, article 13, Constitution, and subdivisions 6, 7, section 2505, and sections 2506–2508, Revised Statutes, 1898, the only deductions authorized in the assessment for taxes of the shares of any national bank or other corporation, organized and doing business in this State, are deductions from the value of the shares of the value of the real estate which is represented by the stock, and which has been assessed, and deductions of bona fide debts from credits, and there is no unfriendly discrimination therein in favor of State corporations and against national banks. (Commercial Nat. Bank *v.* Chambers, County Treasurer, 2 Banking Cases, 682.)

Deduction of debt of shareholders.

15. In the assessment and taxation of shares of national bank stock the owners thereof, having no other credits or moneyed capital, are entitled to deduct their bona fide debts from the value of such shares of stock. (Wasson *v.* Bank, 8 N. E., 97.)
16. The taxation of national-bank shares by the statute of Indiana without permitting the owner of them to deduct from their assessed value the amount of his bona fide indebtedness, as he may in the case of other investments of moneyed capital, is a discrimination forbidden by the act of Congress. (Britton *v.* Evansville National Bank, 105 U. S., 322.)
17. State statutes taxing shares without permitting owner to deduct his indebtedness, as allowed to owners of other personal property, make a discrimination forbidden by acts of Congress. (Supervisors *v.* Stanley, 105 U. S., 305; Evansville Bank *v.* Britton, ib., 322.)
18. The tax laws of Ohio do not authorize the deduction from the value of shares in a national bank, entered on the duplicate for taxation, of legal, bona fide debts owing by the holder of such shares of stock. (Niles *v.* Shaw, 50 Ohio St., 370; 34 N. E., 162.)
19. An act of the legislature of the State of New York, passed April 23, 1866, provided in substance that a bank shareholder who had been assessed upon the value of his shares was not entitled to any deduction on account of his debts, although the general laws of the State provided that in the assessment of personal property a deduction should be made for the debts owing by the person so assessed. *Held*, that such provision of the act of 1866, so far as it related to the shares of a national banking association, violated the restriction contained in section 5219, Revised Statutes, which provided that the taxation of such shares should not be at a greater rate than was assessed on other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of the State. (National Albany Exchange Bank *v.* Hills et al., 5 Fed. Rep., 248.)
20. In the assessment and taxation of shares of national-bank stock, the owners thereof, having no other credits or moneyed capital, are entitled to deduct their bona fide debts from the value of such shares of stock. (Bressler *v.* Wayne County, 25 Nebr., 468; 3 N. B. C., 564.)
21. The revenue act of North Carolina (act 1885, chapter 177, section 12) enumerates what shall be deemed "solvent credits," and provides that the party taxed "may deduct from the amount of solvent credits owing to him the amount of collectible debts owing by him as principal debtor." *Held*,

TAXATION—Continued.

DEDUCTIONS—continued.

that the holder of stock of a national bank located in said State was entitled to deduct his indebtedness from the valuation of his shares of said stock, although national-bank stock was not included in the statute enumeration of "solvent credits." (McAden *v.* Commissioners of Mecklenburg County, 97 N. C., 355; 3 N. B. C., 694.)

22. Under the statutes of Ohio, as construed by its supreme court, where proper return has been made of the stock of a national bank for taxation, from the value of which stockholders have been allowed to deduct their indebtedness as in case of other moneyed capital, a county auditor has no power, in a subsequent year, to place the amount of such deductions on the duplicate list as an omission, and collect taxes thereon, although the deductions were not authorized by law. (Mercantile Nat. Bank *v.* Lander, 109 Fed. Rep., 21.)
23. The doctrine of res judicata can not be applied to judgments or decrees which merely interpret general statutes, and the obligations of citizens under them, except in so far as such judgments or decrees involve findings of fact to which such interpretation has been applied. A decree enjoining the collection of taxes levied in one year can not be given effect as an adjudication of the nonliability of the complainant for similar taxes levied on the same property in a subsequent year, although there has been no change in the laws by legislation, since the complainant can not, by such decree, acquire a vested and permanent right to have such laws interpreted in the same way as applied to him, although they may be enforced as to others, in accordance with a later and different interpretation. (Ib.)
24. By a decision of the supreme court of Ohio rendered in 1888, stockholders in national banks were held entitled to deduct from the valuation of their shares for purposes of taxation the amount of their indebtedness, and subsequently such deductions were allowed and made. In 1897 the court rendered a contrary decision upon the same statutes, which was affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States. *Held*, that all stockholders, including those who were parties to the first decision, were subject to taxation in accordance with the later decision, after it was rendered, but that such decision was not retroactive, so as to authorize the State or municipalities to collect taxes on the amount of deductions made in previous years under the former decision, while such decision was the law of the State. (Ib.)
25. The taxation of the shares of stock in national banks, under the act of April 1, 1869 (3 Gen. St., 3302), is substantially taxation of all of the property of the banks, so that debtors of such banks, who have secured the debts by mortgaging their real estate, may properly claim to deduct the debts from the assessed value of the realty. (State (Myers, Prosecutor) *v.* Campbell, Collector of the Town of Newton, 2 Banking Cases, 195.)
26. The act of March 28, 1895 (3 Gen. St., 3455), does not impair the right to have debts which are due to national banks, and are secured by mortgage on real estate, deducted from the assessed value of the realty, for the purpose of taxation. (Ib.)
27. The term "moneyed capital," employed in section 5219, Revised Statutes United States, does not require that where, under a system of taxation such as ours, debts may be deducted from credits, the individual debts of a shareholder in a national bank must be deducted from the value of his stock; neither does the term include money which does not come into competition with the business of the bank. Debts disconnected from such business can not be deducted from the amount of the capital, and the shares of stock can not be treated as credits. (Commercial Nat. Bank *v.* Chambers, County Treasurer, 2 Banking Cases, 682.)
28. The owners of shares in national banks are, under section 5219, Revised Statutes, United States, entitled to the right of deduction given to taxpayers under section 814 of the Code of Iowa, which provides that from the gross amount of money and credits held by one liable to taxation may be deducted all debts due and owing. (Richards et al., *v.* Incorporated Town of Rock Rapids, Iowa, 31 Fed. Rep., 505.)

Unauthorized deductions—Ohio Statute for supplying omissions.

29. Rev. St. Ohio, § 2781a, enacted March 22, 1900, and which is supplementary to the original section 2781, under the decisions of the State supreme court construing the original and cognate sections, does not authorize a county auditor to place upon the duplicate tax list sums which have been

TAXATION—Continued.

DEDUCTIONS—continued.

allowed as deductions from the valuation of national-bank stock in previous years on account of the indebtedness of the stockholders, as property omitted from taxation or not taxed according to its true value, although such deductions were not authorized by law. (Lander *v.* Mercantile Nat. Bank, 118 Fed. Rep., 785.)

ASSESSMENT OF SHARES.

At what place national-bank shares taxable.

1. A national bank located in New Jersey, for the convenience of persons in Philadelphia, kept a clerk in that city who received deposits. *Held*, that the bank did not become located in Philadelphia, so as to be liable to taxation. (National State Bank of Camden *v.* Pierce, 18 Albany Law Journal, 16; 2 N. B. C., 177.)
2. Under section 41 of the national banking act of 1864 it is unlawful for a State to impose a tax on shares owned by an inhabitant thereof in the capital stock of a national bank located in another State. (Flint *v.* Board of Aldermen of Boston, 99 Massachusetts, 141; 1 N. B. C., 571.)
3. Under a State constitution requiring all property not specifically exempt to be taxed, State assessors must tax the shares of national-bank stock belonging to nonresidents of the State in the city or town where the bank is located, although there is no State statute expressly directing such taxation. (Kyle *v.* The Mayor, etc., 75 North Carolina, 445; 1 N. B. C., 808.)
4. The requirement of such act that the stock shall be taxed at the place where the bank is located is not invalid where the owner of the stock lives in another county or State. (Whitney et al., Appellants, *v.* Ragsdale, Treasurer, 33 Indiana, 107; 1 N. B. C., 429.)
5. By general law of a State, shares of stock in national banks were to be taxed in the township where the bank was located, except that where a stockholder resided in another township in the same county his shares were to be there taxed. A village charter authorized the taxation of "all property, real and personal, within the limits of said village." *Held*, not to authorize a tax on shares of stock in a national bank located in such village, owned by a resident of another township in the same county. (Howell *v.* The Village of Cassopolis, 35 Michigan, 471; 1 N. B. C., 627.)
6. A statute made it the duty of every shareholder in a national bank to give notice to the bank of his true residence each year, and, in case of neglect, made the shares taxable where the bank was located as well as where the shareholder resided. *Held*, that a shareholder was rightfully taxed upon his shares in the town where he resided, although he had, through an honest mistake, notified the cashier that his residence was in another town. (Goldsbury *v.* Inhabitants of Warwick, 112 Massachusetts, 384; 1 N. B. C., 592.)
7. A State statute providing that shares of stock in national banks shall be taxed in the county, town, or district where such banks are situated, whether the shareholders reside in such county, town, or district or not, is valid. (First National Bank of Mendota *v.* Smith, 65 Illinois, 44; 1 N. B. C., 390.)
8. A State statute required the assessors of each city and town in which any shareholder in national banks resided to include such shares in the assessment of such person. The defendant resided in Boston, owned shares in several national banks there situated, and was there assessed on such shares. He refused to pay the tax on the ground that the State statute was in violation of the national banking act permitting States to tax shares of national banks "at the place where such bank is located and not elsewhere." *Held*, that as in this case the assessment was in conformity to the act of Congress, the defendant had no cause for complaint and could not impeach the validity of the State statute. (Austin *v.* The Aldermen, 7 Wall., 694; 1 N. B. C., 15.)
9. National-bank shares owned by residents may be assessed at their residence or at the location of the bank, as the State legislature may direct, and a State law directing the assessment where the person required to list them resides is valid. (Buie *v.* Commissioners of Fayetteville, 75 N. C., 267; 2 N. B. C., 343.)
10. Although a national bank is organized under the banking act of the United States, if it is located in this State and conducting its business here, all

TAXATION—Continued.

ASSESSMENT OF SHARES—continued.

its property not exempt, situate, or held, owned, and used within this jurisdiction is within the taxing power of this State under the provisions of section 5219, Revised Statutes United States, and such power extends to every species of property which exists within the limits of the State by its authority or which is introduced by permission of the State, unless such power be excluded expressly or by necessary implication. (Commercial Nat. Bank *v.* Chambers, County Treasurer, 2 Banking Cases, 682.)

11. Under the power of taxation property must be treated as it exists within the jurisdiction of such taxing power and without reference to the powers of another State over which there is no jurisdiction whatever. (Ib.)
12. A State has the right to fix the particular situs of the stock of a corporation doing business within its limits for the purposes of taxation, and its value for such purposes can not be diminished by deducting therefrom the value of property not situated or taxable within the State and over which the State can exercise no control. (Ib.)

When "moneyed capital" given advantage is inconsiderable.

13. The mere fact that a State statute permits some debts to be deducted from some moneyed capital for the purpose of assessment for taxation, but not from that which is invested in the shares of national banks, does not show a violation of Revised Statutes, section 5219, forbidding State taxation of national-bank shares to be at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens, there being nothing to show that the amount of moneyed capital in the State from which debts may be deducted, as compared to the moneyed capital invested in national-bank shares, was so large and substantial as to amount to an illegal discrimination against national-bank shareholders. (First National Bank *v.* Ayers, 16 S. Ct., 412.)
14. The single fact that the statutes of Kansas regulating the assessment and taxation of shares in national banks permit some debts to be deducted from some moneyed capital, but not from that which is invested in the shares of national banks, is not sufficient to show that the amount of moneyed capital in the State of Kansas from which debts may be deducted, as compared with the moneyed capital invested in shares of national banks, is so large and substantial as to amount to an illegal discrimination against national-bank shareholders in violation of the provisions of Revised Statutes, section 5219. (First National Bank of Garnett *v.* Ayers, 660 Fed. Rep., 160.)
15. Courts will take judicial notice that the moneyed capital from which the taxpayer may so deduct his debts is a material portion of the whole moneyed capital of the State. (See 5 Am. St. Rep., 846, note; Wasson *v.* First National Bank of Indianapolis, 3 N. B. C., 419.)

When State can not tax shares of national-bank stock.

16. Where the State banks are taxed upon the capital, no tax can be imposed upon the shares of national banking associations; for, as the capital of the State banks may consist of the bonds of the United States, which are exempt from State taxation, a tax on capital is not equivalent to a tax on shares. (Van Allen *v.* The Assessors, 3 Wall., 573; Bradley *v.* The People, 4 Wall., 459.)
17. But though the tax upon the State banks is not *eo nomine* a tax on shares, *yet if it is equivalent to such a tax* the shares in the national banking associations located in that State may be taxed. (Frazer *v.* Seibern, 16 Ohio St., 614; Van Slyke *v.* State, 2 Wis., 655; Boynoll *v.* State, 25 Wis., 112.)

Same rate required on State and national bank shares.

18. Where by local legislation different rates are prescribed for different classes of moneyed capital, the rate imposed upon shares of national banks should approximate as closely as may be the rate imposed upon other moneyed capital of the same or similar class, viz, shares of State banks. (City National Bank *v.* Paducah, 5 Cent. L. J., 347; 1 N. B. C., 300.)
19. Congress meant no more than to require of the States, as a condition to the exercise of the power to tax the shares in national banks, that they should, as far as they had the capacity, tax in like manner the shares of banks of issue of their own creation. (Lionberger *v.* Rouse, 9 Wall., 468.)
20. Therefore, where a State has previously contracted with the banks which it has chartered that they shall not be taxed above a certain rate, a tax

TAXATION—Continued.

ASSESSMENT OF SHARES—continued.

upon national-bank shares at a greater rate is not invalid, if this rate is not greater than that assessed upon all the moneyed capital within the State, except that of the State banks. (Ib.)

21. The intention of Congress was that the rate of taxation of the shares should be the same as, or no greater than, the tax upon the moneyed capital of the individual citizen which is *subject and liable to taxation.* (People *v.* The Commissioners, 4 Wall., 244.)
22. New York act of 1865, subjecting shares of national banks to taxation, but not providing that the tax should not exceed rate imposed on State banks, is void, as there was no tax on shares of State banks—only on the capital. (Van Allen *v.* Assessors, 3 Wall., 573.)

Effect of partial or complete exemption of State bank shares.

23. Merely a partial exemption of other moneyed capital will not invalidate a tax upon shares in national banking associations. (St. Louis National Bank *v.* Papin, 3 Cent. L. J., 669; 1 N. B. C., 326.)
24. The fact that by the statutes creating them, which statutes were passed prior to the national banking law, State banks are entirely exempt from taxation will not render a tax upon the shares of national banking associations void. (City of Richmond *v.* Scott, 48 Ind., 568.)
25. A case of discrimination against national banks, within the purview of section 5219, Revised Statutes United States, arises only when the moneyed capital employed in the hands of individual owners in carrying on operations of the same character as those by national banks is some considerable amount and is exempt by operation of law or by the willful act of the assessors. (Washington National Bank *v.* King County, Wash., 38 P., 219; Commercial National Bank *v.* Same, ib.; Washington National Bank *v.* City of Seattle, ib.; Commercial National Bank *v.* Same, ib.; First National Bank *v.* Same, ib.; Boston National Bank *v.* Same, ib.; National Bank of Commerce *v.* Same, ib.; Puget Sound National Bank *v.* Same, ib.; Seattle National Bank *v.* Same, ib.)
26. State banks were exempt from taxation under a statute passed prior to the national banking act. *Held,* that shares in national banks could nevertheless be taxed. (City of Richmond *v.* Scott, 48 Indiana, 568; 1 N. B. C., 445.)
27. A tax was levied on money belonging to plaintiff on the 1st day of January. In March he bought with this money shares in the stock of a national bank. *Held,* that the shares could be also assessed under a statute providing that persons should be assessed for bank stock held by them on April 1. (Ib.)
28. The restriction upon the power of a State to tax the shares of any national bank within its borders "at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of such State" (Rev. Stat., sec. 5219) is intended to secure equality of valuation in the assessment of the stock, as well as equality in the rate of the tax after the assessment has been made. (Albany City National Bank *v.* Maher, Receiver, etc., 6 Fed. Rep., 417.)
29. An act for the taxation of corporations generally does not exempt individuals from assessment or taxation upon their personal property or moneyed capital invested in the shares of such corporations. (Ib.)
30. Therefore the imposition of a higher assessment and heavier tax upon the shares of a national bank than those imposed upon the capital stock and personal property of other corporations within the State does not contravene section 5219 of the Revised Statutes. (Ib.)
31. National-bank shares can not be subjected to State taxation where a large part relatively of other moneyed capital in hands of individual citizens in same taxing district is exempted. (Boyer *v.* Boyer, 113 U. S., 689.)
32. If the taxation laws of a State subject to taxation the capital stock of certain corporations, but exempt the shares held by the several stockholders, while the shares of national-bank stock are subject to taxation in the hands of the shareholders, but the capital stock itself is exempt, *held,* that there is no such discrimination against capital invested in national banks as to run counter to the provisions of Revised Statutes United States, section 5219. (Mercantile National Bank of City of New York *v.* Mayor, etc., of City of New York and another, 28 Fed. Rep., 776.)
33. The exemption from taxation by the laws of New York of shares of life-insurance companies, of stocks and bonds of New York City, of bonds of other State municipalities, and of deposits in savings banks is justified

TAXATION—Continued.

ASSESSMENT OF SHARES—continued.

by public policy and does not indicate any unfriendly discrimination on the part of the State as between the shares of national banks and moneyed capital generally. (Ib.)

34. Money invested in corporations or in individual enterprises that carry on the business of railroads, of manufacturing enterprises, mining investments, and investments in mortgages does not come into competition with the business of national banks, and is therefore not within the meaning of the provision in Revised Statutes, section 5219, forbidding State taxation of its shares at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of the citizen of the State. (Aberdeen Bank *v.* Chehalis County, 166 U. S., 440.)
35. Insurance stocks may be taxed on income instead of on value, and deposits in savings banks and moneys belonging to charitable institutions may be exempted without infringing the provisions of that section of the Revised Statutes. (Ib.)
36. The allegations of the complaint do not show that any moneyed capital of the bank of the character defined by the decisions of this court was omitted or intended to be omitted by the assessor, and those allegations are so general in these respects that they can not be made the basis of action. (Ib.)
37. When a State taxing statute by its terms is designed to operate equally upon all banks, State or national, but, through the application of the doctrine of res judicata, certain State banks are exempted from its operation, this does not result in such a discrimination against national banks as is forbidden by Revised Statutes United States, section 5219. (First National Bank *v.* City of Richmond, 39 Fed. Rep., 309.)
38. And a State tax upon shares in national banking associations is not rendered invalid by an exemption of the shares of other corporations, the capital of which consists of property required to be listed for taxation as such. (McIver *v.* Robinson, 53 Ala., 456.)
39. But though Congress did not contemplate that there should be an absolute equality (which in the nature of things is impossible), yet it did intend that there should be a substantial equality; and therefore if the exemptions in favor of other moneyed capital are so palpable as to show that there is a serious discrimination against capital invested in the shares of national banking associations, the tax will be declared unlawful. (Boyer *v.* Boyer, 113 U. S., 690.)
40. The main purpose of Congress in fixing limits to State taxation on investments in the shares of national banks was to render it impossible for the State in levying such a tax *to create and foster an unequal and unfriendly competition by favoring institutions or individuals carrying on similar business and operations and investments of a like character;* and the language of the law is to be read in the light of this policy. And therefore the exemption of shares of stock in corporations *the business of which does not come into competition with that of the national bank* (e. g., railroad companies, mining companies, manufacturing companies, and insurance companies) does not invalidate a tax upon national-bank shares. Capital thus employed is not "moneyed capital" within the meaning of the act of Congress. (Mercantile Bank *v.* New York, 121 U. S., 138; Newark Banking Co. *v.* Newark, ib., 163; Bank of Redemption *v.* Boston, 125 ib., 60.)
41. Although deposits in savings banks constitute moneyed capital in the hands of individuals within the terms of any definition which can be given of that phrase, yet they are not within the meaning of the act of Congress in such a sense as to require that, if they are exempted from taxation, shares of stock in national banks must thereby also be exempted from taxation; for it can not be supposed that savings banks come into any possible competition with national banks. (Ib.)
42. Section 5219, Revised Statutes, United States, provides that shares in the national banks may be subjected to the imposition of a State tax, but the same shall not be at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of such State. Under this section, before the assessment of the shares in a national bank can be held invalid, it must be shown that there is in fact a higher burden of taxation imposed upon money thus invested than is imposed upon other moneyed capital, and it is insufficient to show merely that the State laws provide a different mode or manner of taxing moneyed capital invested in savings banks or other corporations. (Richards et al. *v.* Incorporated Town of Rock Rapids, 31 Fed. Rep., 505.)

TAXATION—Continued.

ASSESSMENT OF SHARES—continued.

43. Sections 818-820, Code, Iowa, providing for the taxation of the shares of national banks, and chapter 60 of the Laws of 1874, providing for the organization of saving banks, and enacting that the shares of stock therein are taxable, but that deposits are not, are not in contravention of section 5219, Revised Statutes of the United States, there being no discrimination against national banks or the capital therein invested. (Ib.)
44. The bonds of municipal corporations are not within the reason of the rule established by Congress for the taxation of national banks. (Central National Bank *v.* United States, 137 U. S., 355.)
45. The exemption from taxation of the shares of various corporations under the provisions of a State statute does not exempt "moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens," within the meaning of section 5219 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the taxation of national-bank shares. (First National Bank of Utica *v.* Waters and another, 7 Fed. Rep., 152.)
46. The omission of a city clerk to extend upon the assessment roll the amount to be paid by each shareholder until after such roll has been delivered to the city treasurer does not render the taxation of such shares void. (Ib.)
47. In such case, therefore, the tax collector is protected by his warrant, when both such warrant and assessment were apparently regular when they came to his hands. (Ib.)

Effect of exemption of choses in action.

48. The nontaxation of credits of individuals, such as accounts, promissory notes, and mortgages, is not unlawful discrimination against national banks whose capital is taxed. (First National Bank of Aberdeen *v.* Chehalis County et al., 32 P., 1051.)
49. Revised Statutes, United States, section 5219, which prohibits the legislature of each State from taxing national-bank stock at a greater rate than assessed upon the "moneyed capital" in the hands of individual citizens of the State, is intended merely to prevent moneyed capital invested in national banks from being placed at a disadvantage as compared with moneyed capital in the hands of citizens of the State, used for practically an identical purpose with that invested in the stock of national banks; and the nontaxation of credits owing to individual citizens, such as accounts, promissory notes, and mortgages, is not an unlawful discrimination against national banks whose capital is taxed. (Ib.)

No discrimination in assessment allowed.

50. Any system of assessment of taxes which exacts from the owner of the shares of a national banking association a larger sum in proportion to the actual value of those shares than it does from other moneyed capital, valued in like manner, taxes the shares at a greater rate, notwithstanding that the percentage of tax on the valuation is the same as that applied to other moneyed capital. (Pelton *v.* Commercial National Bank, 101 U. S., 143.)
51. Where shares in national banking associations are purposely valued proportionately higher than the other moneyed capital in the State, the assessment is void. (Ib.)
52. And the collection of what is in excess of the rate imposed on the other moneyed capital may be enjoined. (Ib.)
53. A State statute creating a system of taxation of banks which does not discriminate against national banks is not unconstitutional. (Davenport Bank *v.* Davenport, 123 U. S., 83.)
54. Section 5219, Revised Statutes, does not require perfect equality between State and national banks, but only a system of taxation which shall work no discrimination between them. (Ib.)
55. Section 5219 prohibits an adverse discrimination by a local government in the valuation of national-bank stock for assessments as compared with an assessment by the same government for the same year of other moneyed capital invested so as to make a profit from the use thereof as money. (Puget Sound National Bank of Seattle *v.* King County et al., 57 Fed. Rep , 433.)
56. The auditor of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, fixed the taxable value of shares in a national bank at 60 per cent of their true value in money, in accordance with the practice adopted for the valuation of other moneyed capital of individuals in the courts and State, and transmitted the same to the State board of equalization for incorporated banks. That board increased the

TAXATION—Continued.

ASSESSMENT OF SHARES—continued.

valuation to 65 per cent, and this value, being certified back to the auditor, was placed by him on the tax list without a corresponding change being made in the valuation of other moneyed capital of individuals. *Held*, that this was such a discrimination as is forbidden by section 5219 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. The statutes of Ohio regulating assessments for taxation allow an owner of moneyed capital other than shares in a national bank to have a deduction equal to his *bona fide* indebtedness made from the amount of the assessment of the value of such moneyed capital; but they make no provision for a similar deduction from the assessed value of shares in a national bank, and provide no means by which such a deduction may be obtained. *Held*, (1) that the owners of such shares are entitled to have a deduction of their indebtedness made from its assessed value as in the case of other moneyed capital; and (2) that the right to it is not lost by not making a demand for it until the entire process of appraisement and equalization of the value of the shares for taxation is completed and the tax duplicate is delivered to the treasurer for collection. The laws of Ohio regulating the taxation of shares in national banks considered. (Whitbeck *v.* Mercantile National Bank of Cleveland, 127 U. S., 193.)

57. The provision of the act of June 13, 1867, requiring the assessment of shares in banks to be made for the year 1867, with regard of the 1st day of July, 1867, instead of the first day of the preceding April, does not violate the principle of equality and uniformity established by the Constitution. (McVagh *v.* City of Chicago et al., 49 Illinois, 318.)

58. Bank stock should be assessed at its full and true value, and, therefore, where assessors assessed stock at its par value, when its actual or market value was in excess of the par value, *held*, error. (People ex rel. Williams *v.* Assessors of Albany, 5 Thompson & Cook, 155; 1 N. B. C., 776.)

59. The relators were owners of stock in the N. bank, which was assessed at par, but which was worth more than par in the market. The shares of the M. bank, located in the same city, were also assessed at par, although they were worth more than the shares in the N. bank. The relators demanded a reduction of the assessment on their stock, either by a direct order of the court or by reassessment, on the ground that their stock, being less valuable than that of the M. bank, was erroneously taxed at the same rate. *Held*, (1) that the assessment was erroneous; (2) that, although the assessment on the shares of the relators would be increased on a reassessment of their property pursuant to the statute, yet, as their shares were worth less than those of the M. bank, the failure to tax the latter at their full value increased the ratio of taxation upon the shares of the relators, and thereby injured them; (3) that, as the return to the certiorari did not set forth the value of all the bank stock worth more than par in the city or ward, the court had not the facts from which to determine the real extent of the injury, and could not, therefore, direct a reduction of the assessment, and (4) that the court could not, under the circumstances, direct a reassessment. (Ib.)

60. Shares of national banks in the Territories are taxable like other personalty. (Commissioners of Silver Bow County *v.* Davis, 6 Mont., 306; 3 N. B. C., 546.)

61. In Minnesota stocks or shares in any bank or company are taxable except where the entire capital stock is invested in property assessable in the Territory; in Silver Bow County mining claims not patented were not taxed, and when patented were assessed at $5 an acre; the entire capital of a large number of mining companies were assessable, and part of their property was mining claims; defendant's shares of bank stock were assessed at the market value. *Held*, that there was no discrimination. (Ib.)

62. A county assessor assessed the stock of all the banks in the county, both State and national, at the par value. The actual value of the shares of the National Albany Exchange Bank was from twenty-five to thirty per cent above par. The actual value of the shares of all the banks in the county, with one exception, was above par from ten to over one hundred per cent. In a suit by a shareholder of said national bank to recover the amount paid upon his stock on the ground of discrimination, *held*, that the discrimination not being designed by the assessor, the assessment was valid. (Williams *v.* Board of Supervisors of the County of Albany, 122 U. S., 154; 3 N. B. C., 278.)

TAXATION—Continued.

ASSESSMENT OF SHARES—continued.

63. Where the assessors are required by statute to complete the assessment roll by a certain date, and to make oath to it in a prescribed form, and these requirements are necessary to enable notices to be published specifying a time when they would meet to review the assessments on the application of any person aggrieved, the noncompletion of the assessment roll by the specified date, and departure from the prescribed form of oath, may be cured by remedial statute subsequently enacted, providing the right of the taxpayers aggrieved by the assessment to have their objections passed upon is saved. (Ib.)
64. Under Public Statutes of Massachusetts, chapter 13, section 8, which provides that all bank shares shall be assessed at their cash value, and at no greater rate than other moneyed capital in the hands of citizens, taxes are not invalid, either under Statutes of Massachusetts or United States Revised Statutes, section 5219, because the tax on savings banks is based on the amount of their deposits, excepting deposits invested in loans secured on taxable real estate. (National Bank of Redemption *v.* City of Boston, 125 U. S., 60; 3 N. B. C., 300.)
65. A tax levied under Public Statutes of Massachusetts, chapter 13, section 8, is not "at a greater rate than other moneyed capital in the hands of citizens" because disproportionate and unequal to the tax imposed under Public Statutes of Massachusetts, chapter 13, relative to the taxation of the corporate franchise of corporations, excepting banks; on life insurance companies, based on the number of policies; on trust and like companies, based on the amount of deposits, and on telephone companies, based on the number of telephones used. (Ib.)
66. If it appears that the capital represented by national-bank shares is subjected in a State to a higher rate of taxation than is assessed upon the moneyed capital generally of the taxpayers, there can be no valid assessment of national-bank shares for taxation in that State, and these shares will be relieved from any contribution whatever to the general burden of taxation under Revised Statutes United States, section 5219. (Mercantile National Bank of the City of New York *v.* Mayor, etc., of City of New York and another, 28 Fed. Rep., 776.)
67. Under the Ohio system of taxation there is not an unfavorable discrimination against national bank shareholders and in favor of unincorporated banks or bankers, in assessing the value of capital employed in business, as in both cases all the debts of the business itself are deducted from the capital employed before reaching the sum which is assessed for taxation, and in neither case can the debts of the individual simply as an individual be deducted from the value of the capital assessed for taxation. (First Nat. Bank of Wellington, Ohio, *v.* Chapman, Treasurer of Lorain County, Ohio, 1 Banking Cases, 325.)
68. A constitutional provision requiring "a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation" does not necessarily require uniform methods of assessment. (Pacific Nat. Bank of Tacoma *v.* Pierce County et al., 2 Banking Cases, 293.)

Valuation of shares.

69. In estimating the value of the shares for the purpose of taxation, reference may be had to all the property and values of the bank. (St. Louis National Bank *v.* Papin, 3 Cent. L. J., 669; 1 N. B. C., 326.)
70. If no excessive valuation is complained of, and a correct result is arrived at, equity will not restrain the collection of a tax because the method of computation was erroneous. (Ib.)
71. Under the statute of New York, shares in national banking associations should be taxed at their real or market value. (People *v.* The Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, 94 U. S., 415.)
72. In assessing shares of stock in national banks in New York the assessors must determine the actual value of the shares, taking into consideration all the capital of the bank, whether surplus or in real estate or otherwise, and then deduct from such value such sum as represents the proportion which the assessed value of the real estate bears to the assessed value of the entire capital. (People ex rel. Tradesmen's National Bank *v.* Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, 1 N. B. C., 752.)
73. Thus the capital of a national bank was $1,000,000, and was represented by 25,000 shares of $40 each. The assessors assessed the shares at $56 each,

TAXATION—Continued.

ASSESSMENT OF SHARES—continued.

making in the aggregate $1,400,000, and the real estate at $200,000. *Held*, that they should deduct from the assessed value of each share $8, being one-seventh, or the proportion which the real estate bore to the aggregate assessed value of the shares. (Ib.)

74. National-bank shares can not be included in the valuation for taxation by or under State authority at more than the par value thereof; the par value is the fixed value for taxation. (Union National Bank *v.* City of Chicago, 3 Biss., 82.)
75. The shares may be valued for taxation at an amount exceeding their face value if this amount is not at a greater rate than the valuation set upon other moneyed capital in the State. (Hepburn *v.* School Directors, 23 Wall., 480.)
76. The reason is that under the national-currency act, as construed by the Supreme Court of the United States, the limited State taxation permitted is one of the conditions annexed to the grant of the franchise, and the shares are subjected to it without regard to the capital, property, or investments of the bank, and therefore such taxation is in the nature of a royalty upon the nominal value of the share. (Ib.)
77. Such taxation above the par value is not merely an irregularity, but renders the whole tax inoperative and void. Taxes levied in the absence of persons or property are ultra vires and void. Jurisdiction is as essential to valid legislative as judicial action. (Ib.)
78. Shares of stock represent a property interest, separate from the capital and property of the corporation, and, being incorporeal and intangible, are incapable of having an actual situs, save at the owner's domicile. (Ib.)

Ohio—Increase of valuation without notice.

79. Revised Statutes Ohio, sections 2808, 2809, which require the State board of equalization for incorporated banks to meet annually, on a fixed date, to examine the returns of said banks to the county auditors, and the value of their shares as fixed by the auditors, and to hear complaints and equalize the value of said shares "according to the rules prescribed in title 13, for valuing and equalizing the values of real and personal property," when read in connection with the provisions of said title 13, confer no power on the board to change the valuation of bank shares without reasonable notice to the parties interested and an opportunity for a full hearing; and an increase in the valuation of the shares of a national bank made by such board at a subsequent meeting, to which no adjournment was shown by its records, and without notice to the bank or its shareholders, is not merely irregular, but is void for want of jurisdiction. (Mercantile Nat. Bank of Cleveland *v.* Hubbard, County Treasurer, 3 Banking Cases, 130.)
80. This suit was brought in the circuit court of the United States for the northern division of Ohio, eastern district, to restrain the collection of certain taxes levied by the officers of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, upon the appellee bank. The grounds of the suit were that the acts of the taxing officers of said county were in violation of the "rights of the plaintiff (appellee) and of its shareholders accorded to them by section 5219 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, securing to said shareholders a restriction of the rate and limit of taxes assessed upon their said shares to that assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of the State of Ohio." The bill alleged that the plaintiff (appellee) was a national bank, and stated the capital stock of the bank and the number of shares into which it was divided; that its cashier made the proper returns of the resources and liabilities of the bank to the county auditor; that the latter fixed the value thereof, as required by section 2766 of the Revised Statutes of the State, after deducting the assessed value of the real estate of the bank, and transmitted a statement of his action, and a copy of the report made by the cashier to the State board of equalization for incorporated banks and that board, professing to act under sections 2808 and 2809 of the Revised Statutes of the State, increased the valuation of the shares without notice to the bank or to its shareholders, and that the board was hence without jurisdiction to make such increase, and "its action in respect thereto was void and of no effect." It was averred "that said State board of equalization knowingly and designedly did fix a much higher per centum of valuation and assessment for taxation upon the shares of the plaintiff's capital stock than was assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of the State of Ohio,

TAXATION—Continued.

ASSESSMENT OF SHARES—continued.

and much higher than that fixed on other moneyed capital in the hands of such citizens in said county of Cuyahoga and said city of Cleveland." After the answer was filed, the case was referred to a master, and upon the coming in of his report, and, after considering the exceptions of the parties to it, the court dissolved the injunction which had been granted and dismissed the bill. That action was reversed by the circuit court of appeals and the cause remanded, with instructions to enter a decree in favor of the complainant (appellee here). Thereupon an appeal was taken. *Held*, that the judgment of the court of appeals should be reversed, and the judgment of the circuit court should be affirmed. (Lander *v.* Mercantile Bank, 186, U. S. 458.)

COLLECTION OF TAX.

Bank may be garnisheed for taxes against stockholders.

1. The State has a right to resort to the bank as a garnishee for the collection of its claims against stockholders for taxes, and legislation may require assessment of stock to be made to the bank *in solido*. (First National Bank of Aberdeen v. Chehalis County et al., 32 P., 1051.)

Bank's property may not be seized for tax on shares.

2. A collector of taxes has no authority to seize the property of a national bank to satisfy a tax assessed against a shareholder. (First National Bank *v.* Hershire, 31 Iowa, 18; 1 N. B. C., 465.)
3. A warrant for the collection of a tax assessed to the shareholders on shares of stock in a national bank directed the collector "to levy the same on the goods and chattels of such persons." *Held*, that the collector could not thereon seize the property of the bank to pay the tax. (First National Bank of Sandy Hill *v.* Fancher, 48 New York, 524; 1 N. B. C., 697.)

Bank not liable for tax on shares unless it has dividends.

4. Under the statute of Iowa a national bank is not liable for the tax assessed against a shareholder unless it have in its possession dividends or property belonging to such shareholder. (Hershire *v.* The First National Bank, 35 Iowa, 272; 1 N. B. C., 476.)

INJUNCTION.

Bank may enjoin collection of unequal tax on shares.

1. Where the tax on shares is collected from the association it may bring a suit to enjoin the collection of an illegal tax. (Cummings *v.* National Bank, 101 U. S., 153; Pelton *v.* Commercial National Bank, 101 U. S., 143; Boyer *v.* Boyer, 113 U. S., 689.)
2. Bank may on behalf of stockholders maintain suit to enjoin collection of State tax unlawfully assessed on shares. (Hills *v.* Exchange Bank, 105 U. S., 319.)
3. Banks may sue to enjoin collection of an illegal tax assessed against them on their stock. (Jones *v.* Rushville National Bank, 37 N. E., 338; Conzman *v.* First National Bank, Ib., 392.)
4. The shares of stock of a national bank were taxed at their full value, while other property was assessed at from thirty to forty per cent of its real value. *Held*, that the discrimination was illegal and unjust, and that the bank was a proper party to maintain a bill to restrain the collection of the tax beyond the proportion assessed on other property. (Merchants' National Bank of Toledo *v.* Cumming, 1 N. B. C., 926.)
5. The constitution of Ohio declares that "laws shall be passed taxing by a uniform rule all moneys, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint-stock companies, or otherwise; and also all the real and personal property, according to its true value in money." And the legislature has passed laws providing separate State boards of equalization for real estate, for railroad capital, and for bank shares, but there is no State board to equalize personal property, including all other moneyed capital. The equalizing process as to all other personal property and moneyed capital ceases with the county boards. Throughout a large part of the State of Ohio, including Lucas County, in which the plaintiff bank is located, perhaps all over the State, the officers charged with the valuation of property for purposes of taxation adopted a settled rule or system by which real estate was esti-

TAXATION—Continued.

INJUNCTION—continued.

mated at one-third of its true value, ordinary personal property about the same, and moneyed capital at six-tenths its true value. The State board of equalization of bank shares increased the valuation of these shares to their full value. This court holds: (1) That the act creating the board for equalizing bank shares is not void as a violation of the constitution of Ohio, because if the local assessors would discharge their duty by assessing *all property* at its actual cash value the operation of the equalizing board would work no inequality of taxation, and a law can not be held to be unconstitutional which in itself does not conflict with the constitution because of the injustice produced by its maladministration; (2) The rule or principle of unequal valuation of different classes of property for taxation, adopted by local boards of assessment, is in conflict with the constitution and works manifest injustice to the owners of bank shares; (3) When a rule or system of valuation for purposes of taxation is adopted by those whose duty it is to make the assessment which is intended to operate unequally, in violation of the fundamental principles of the constitution, and when this principle is applied not solely to one individual, but to a large class of individuals or corporations, equity may properly interfere to restrain the operation of the unconstitutional exercise of power; (4) The appropriate mode of relief in such cases is, upon payment of the amount of the tax which is equal to that assessed on other property, to enjoin the collection of the illegal excess. (Merchants' National Bank of Toledo *v.* Cumming, 101 U. S., 153.)

6. A national bank may maintain a suit in a Federal court to enforce the right given by Revised Statutes of Ohio, section 5848, to enjoin the collection of taxes levied on an illegal assessment. (Mercantile Nat. Bank of Cleveland *v.* Hubbard, County Treasurer, 3 Banking Cases, 130.)

7. Under 2 Ballinger's Annual Codes and Statutes, section 4825, authorizing a trustee of an express trust to bring suit in his own name without joining the person for whose benefit the suit was brought, a national bank may bring suit for relief against an excessive tax on its stock without joining its stockholders, since a trust is imposed on the bank for the payment of such taxes. (Citizens' Nat. Bank of Dayton *v.* Columbia County et al., 3 Banking Cases, 660.)

Injunction against collection of taxes.

8. A Federal court will enjoin a sale of real estate of a national bank to enforce payment of taxes illegally assessed against its capital stock, under a law which would make the sale a cloud on its title, though the State law gives an action at law to recover back taxes illegally exacted. (Brown *v.* French, 80 Fed. Rep., 166.)

Illegal assessment—Statutory remedy by injunction.

9. The remedy given by Rev. St. Ohio, § 5848, expressly authorizing suits to enjoin the illegal levy of taxes or assessments or the collection thereof, may be enforced on the equity side of the Federal courts. (Lander *v.* Mercantile Nat. Bank, 118 Fed. Rep., 785.)

Collateral attack of assessment in suit for taxes.

10. P. was a resident in the city of New York and a stockholder in a national bank situated there. In 1881 his shares in the bank were assessed at a valuation of $247,635. This valuation was entered by the tax commissioners in the annual Record of Valuations for 1881, a book which was kept open for public inspection from the second Monday of January, 1881, to May 1, 1881, and a public advertisement thereof was made. Before April, 1881, P. appeared before the commissioners and claimed a reduction, and they reduced the valuation to $190,635. On May 1 the assessment rolls were prepared from that record, with the valuation of P.'s shares at the latter sum, and he was assessed at that valuation. The tax rolls were completed on this basis, and notice was given that they would be open for inspection. P.'s tax, upon the reduced valuation, was $4,994.63. The tax rolls were confirmed, and due notice was given to all taxpayers that the taxes were due and payable. P. paid $1,310 of this tax, but declined to pay the further sum of $3,684.63. The collector of taxes thereupon proceeded against him in the court of common pleas for the city and county of New York, under c. 230 of the laws of New York of 1843, for the enforcement of the payment of the sum remaining due. He appeared

TAXATION—Continued.

INJUNCTION—continued.

and answered, and judgment was given against him, which judgment was affirmed by the court of appeals, and the case was remanded to the court of common pleas. A writ of error was sued out from this court to review that judgment. *Held*, (1) that this court was bound by the decision of the court of appeals as to P.'s failure to comply with the State statute in relation to the method of procedure, form of assessment, etc.; (2) that the assessment was not made in contravention of the Constitution or laws of the United States, and was, therefore, not void for that reason; (3) that the mode provided by the statute of New York for the collection of the tax was "due process of law," and did not deprive P. of the equal protection of the laws; but that it was a purely executive process to collect the tax after the liability of the party was finally fixed. When a law provides a mode for confirming or contesting an assessment for taxation, with appropriate notice to the person charged, the assessment can not be said to deprive the owner of his property without due process of law. Assessors should give all persons taxed an opportunity to be heard; but it is sufficient if the law provides for a board of revision authorized to hear complaints respecting the justice of the assessment, and prescribes the time during which, and the place where, such complaints may be made. (Palmer *v.* McMahon, 133 U. S. Reports, 660.)

11. Where the assessor made an unauthorized assessment of the shares of bank stock to the bank, and the bank did not ask the board of equalization to correct such erroneous assessment, it could not enjoin the collection of the taxes, in the absence of a valid excuse for its failure to apply to such board. (First National Bank *v.* Bailey, Mont., 39 P., 83.)
12. Where bank stock is erroneously assessed to the bank instead of the stockholders the board of equalization may correct the assessment. (Ib.)
13. Where an assessor states to the officers of a national bank, when it presents its list of stock to him for taxation, that such stock will be assessed at a certain value, but he assesses it at a higher value, and the bank is given no notice thereof, it may maintain an action for relief against such excessive valuation, though it does not go before the board of equalization and ask for a reduction, since the act of the assessor was a fraud on the bank. (Citizens' Nat. Bank of Dayton *v.* Columbia County, 3 Banking Cases, 660.)

When illegal taxes can not be recovered, may be enjoined.

14. Where there is no means of recovering back from the State taxes illegally assessed and paid into the treasury, a court of equity will enjoin their collection; and when both State and county taxes are included in one warrant, and are for a common reason illegal, the court will at the same time determine the validity of both the State and county taxes. (First National Bank of Omaha *v.* County of Douglas, 1 N. B. C., 267.)
15. State authorities will be enjoined from collecting a tax on the capital stock of a national bank invested in United States securities. (Ib.)

When property assessed below cash value.

16. When the statute requires property to be assessed for taxation at its cash value, a bill to enjoin the collection of a tax solely on the ground that the property of other persons is assessed below its cash value can not be maintained by a person whose property is also assessed below that value. (Albuquerque National Bank *v.* Perea, 147 U. S., 87.)

When State board acts without an appeal.

17. Where the State board of tax commissioners raised the assessment on plaintiff's property without an appeal from the county board of review, the action was void and the collection of the tax on the increased value should be enjoined. (First National Bank *v.* Brodhecker, 37 N. E., 340.)

Injunctions not granted for irregularities of officers.

18. The collection of taxes which plaintiff ought to pay will not be restrained for mere irregularities by the taxing officers. (Dutton *v.* Citizens' National Bank (Kans.), 36 P., 719; Same *v.* First National Bank, ib., 724; First National Bank *v.* Ayers, ib.)
19. In such case, however, the failure of the assessors to place the names of the shareholders upon the assessment roll, in accordance with the requirement of the State statute, renders such tax illegal and void, although a separate list, with the knowledge of the shareholders, was kept by such assessors,

TAXATION—Continued.

INJUNCTION—continued.

showing the names of all such shareholders, with the number of shares held by each, and the assessable value of all such shares. (Albany City National Bank *v.* Maher, Receiver, etc., 6 Fed. Rep., 417.)

20. The collection of such tax will not, however, be enjoined upon the application of a shareholder upon the mere ground of such illegality. (Ib.)
21. In order to prevent a multiplicity of suits, however, the collection of such tax will be enjoined upon the application of the bank, where the latter is required by the statute under which the assessment was made to retain so much of any dividend or dividends belonging to such shareholders as shall be necessary to pay any taxes assessed in pursuance of the act. (Ib.)

Injunction will not lie while any valid tax unpaid.

22. A court of equity will not enjoin the collection of a local tax upon national-bank shares on the ground that the assessment is partial, unequal, and unjust, as compared with that upon other property, there being no offer to pay any tax, and the effect of an injunction being to declare the whole tax of a State for the year void. (German National Bank of Chicago *v.* Kimball, 103 U. S., 732; 3 N. B. C., 9.)

When two banks can not join in action.

23. Two banks, against whose stock illegal taxes have alike been separately assessed, can not join in a suit to enjoin the collection. (Jones *v.* Rushville National Bank, 37 N. E., 338; Conzman *v.* First National Bank, ib., 392.)

Excessive assessments.

24. Excessive assessments should be corrected by the statutory course or by injunction. (Stanley *v.* Board of Supervisors of the County of Albany, 121 U. S., 535; 3 N. B. C., 268.)

Tax must be illegal and extraordinary relief necessary.

25. A Federal court will not enjoin the collection of taxes levied under the authority of a State upon the shares of a national bank, unless it clearly appears not only that the tax is illegal, but also that there are special circumstances which bring the case within some recognized ground of equity jurisdiction, and render such relief necessary to the adequate protection of the complainant's rights. (People's Nat. Bank of Lynchburg *v.* Marye, Auditor of Public Accounts; First Nat. Bank of Lynchburg *v.* Same; Lynchburg Nat. Bank *v.* Same; National Exch. Bank of Lynchburg *v.* Same, 107 Fed. Rep., 570.)
26. A bank can not maintain a suit in equity on behalf of its shareholders to enjoin the collection of taxes levied on their shares where the shareholders themselves could not maintain such suit, and where the statute under which the taxes are levied imposes no duty or liability on the bank in respect to the same. (Ib.)
27. Act Virginia, March 6, 1890, providing for the taxation of bank shares, required the banks to pay the taxes levied thereunder against their stockholders, and provided that, in case a bank failed to make such payment within a certain time, the cashier and his sureties should be liable therefor, with an added penalty, to be recovered at suit of the State. Act March 3, 1896, providing for the collection of delinquent taxes on bank shares, left it optional with a bank to pay such taxes levied against its stockholders, and provided that, in case it did not elect to make such payment after notice, suits should be instituted for the collection of the same from the stockholders individually. *Held*, that whether the latter act be regarded as repealing the provision of the one under which the taxes were levied, authorizing suit against the cashier, or as merely providing a cumulative remedy, a national bank could not maintain a suit to enjoin the officers of the State from proceeding to collect such taxes, upon an allegation that the statute imposing the same was discriminative and invalid, under the laws of the United States, as applied to national-bank shares, where it was not alleged that any action was threatened or contemplated against the bank itself, since, in suits against the stockholders under the later act, they had full opportunity to make any defense, and neither they nor the bank in their behalf had any ground for injunction. (Ib.)
28. The jurisdiction of equity on the ground of preventing a multiplicity of suits can be invoked only where such suits will be against the same per-

TAXATION—Continued.

INJUNCTION—continued.

son, and a bank can not maintain a suit on that ground to enjoin separate suits against its stockholders for the collection of taxes levied upon their shares. (Ib.)

29. Where a statute providing for the taxation of bank shares imposes duties and liabilities on the bank, as by requiring it to withhold dividends from its stockholders and apply the same to the payment of the taxes on their stock, and subjecting it to heavy penalties for a failure to comply with such requirements, it may maintain a suit in equity on behalf of its stockholders to test the validity of such statute and to enjoin its enforcement if found invalid. (Ib.)
30. A statute imposing taxes upon bank shares is not invalid because it requires the assessment of such shares at their market value without making any deduction of account of the real estate owned by the bank, which is separately taxable—the shares being the property of the stockholder, while the real estate is the property of the corporation; nor can such statute be held discriminative and invalid under Revised Statutes, section 5219, as to national-bank shares, where it applies to all banks. (Ib.)
31. That the statutes of a State permit a taxpayer to deduct the amount of his indebtedness from the amount of all bonds, notes, and other evidences of debts which he is required to return for taxation does not render the assessment of national-bank shares at their market value without allowing the holder to deduct his indebtedness, an unlawful discrimination against such shares, and in favor of moneyed capital, under Revised Statutes, section 5219, where the same rule of assessment applies to all bank shares. (Ib.)
32. A statute providing for the taxation of bank shares which requires the banks themselves to make returns showing the market value of their shares, and itself fixes the rate of tax which shall be levied on such valuation, is not unconstitutional as depriving the shareholders of their property without due process of law, although it provides for no notice to them of the assessment or opportunity to be heard thereon, and makes the tax bills self-executing and enforceable by levy without suit, since no judicial act is done by any officer in relation to such assessment, and no action is taken after the return is made by the bank which could in any way be affected by a notice or hearing. (Ib.)

STATE AND FEDERAL STATUTES CONSTRUED.

Section 41 of national banking act.

1. Section 41 of the national banking act imposing certain taxes upon the average amount of the notes in circulation of a banking association, now found in the Revised Statutes, is not a revenue bill within the meaning of the clause of the Constitution declaring that "all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills." Whether in determining such a question the courts may refer to the journals of the two Houses of Congress for the purpose of ascertaining whether the act originated in the one House or the other is not decided. (Twin City Bank *v.* Nebeker, 167 U. S., 196.)

California.

2. The provision of section 3640 of the California Political Code, as amended March 22, 1880, so far as it applies to national banks, is in violation of section 5219, United States Revised Statutes, forbidding the taxation of national-bank shares at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of the State. (Miller *v.* Heilbron, 58 Cal., 133; 3 N. B. C., 330.)
3. The amendment to Political Code of California, section 3608, providing for the taxation of national-bank shares (Stat., 1899, p. 96), which went into effect March 14, 1899, was not retroactive, and did not authorize the assessment of such shares for the fiscal year beginning in 1899. (Dodge, assessor, *v.* Nevada Nat. Bank of San Francisco, 4 Banking Cases, 140.)

Illinois.

4. The statute of Illinois provided that the stockholders in banks, whether State or national, should be assessed on the value of their shares in the county, town, district, village, or city where the bank was located,

TAXATION—Continued.

STATE AND FEDERAL STATUTES CONSTRUED—continued.

whether such stockholder resided there or not, but not at a greater rate than was assessed on other moneyed capital where such bank was located; that each bank should keep a list of the names, residences, and number of shares of each shareholder, which should be open to the inspection of the revenue officers; that the assessors should ascertain and report to the county clerk a correct list of the names and residences of all stockholders, with the number and assessed value of their shares; that the county clerk should enter the assessed valuation of such shares in the tax list and compute and extend the taxes thereon; that such tax should be a lien on the shares, and that the bank officers should retain the dividends on such stock until the tax was paid. *Held*, constitutional. (Nickerson *v.* Kimball, 1 N. B. C., 409.)

5. Under the statutes of Illinois anyone may complain to the board of equalization that another is assessed too low, but such complaint is not to be acted upon until the person so assessed or his agent has been notified of such complaint, if a resident of the county, and no error or informality in the proceedings of any of the officers connected with the assessment, levying, or collecting of the taxes, not affecting the substantial justice of the tax itself, shall vitiate, or in any manner affect, the tax or the assessment thereof. *Held*, (1) that notice of the complaint to the person assessed was not essential to give the board jurisdiction; (2) that the bank was the agent of the shareholders, and service of notice on the officers of the bank was sufficient; (3) that the complaint need not specify each person claimed to be assessed too low, but a description of them as "shareholders in" a particular bank was sufficient. (Ib.)
6. A national bank alleged that it had been assessed on both its shares of stock and its real estate, and that the value of the real estate was not deducted from the gross value of the stock. It appeared that the aggregate assessed valuation of both the stock and the real estate was less than half their real value. *Held*, that the bank had no cause to complain. (Ib.)

Indiana.

7. Revised Statutes, 1881, sections 6357, 6358, provide that certain corporations organized under the State laws shall list their stock, and direct the auditor to lay such list before the board of equalization for original valuation. *Held*, that these provisions do not apply to national banks. (Eaton *v.* Union County National Bank, Ind., 40 N. E., 693.)
8. Under tax law, 1891 (Rev. Stat., 1894, sec. 8469), national banks are not required to make the statements therein provided for as a basis for valuation. (Ib.)
9. By an act of the Indiana legislature passed in March, 1867, shares of the capital stock of national banks within the State were taxed for that year, and the cashier of each bank was required to represent each stockholder in listing and valuing his stock. *Held*, that the statute took effect from the 1st day of January, 1867, that it was a valid exercise of the taxing power, and that it did not conflict with the constitutional requirement of "a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation." (Whitney et al., appellants, *v.* Ragsdale, Treasurer, 33 Indiana, 107; 1 N. B. C., 429.)
10. Act March 6. 1891, page 199, section 114, empowers the county board of review to equalize valuations and correct lists, fixing true cash values, and, after notice, equalizing values. Section 125 allows appeals to the State board of tax commissioners, who shall have all the powers conferred on county boards of review. *Held*, that the State board has not original jurisdiction to fix assessments other than its express power over railroad property. (Jones *v.* Rushville National Bank, 37 N. E., 338; Conzman *v.* First National Bank, ib., 392.)
11. Under a statute of Indiana, national-bank stock was not taxable for municipal purposes. *Held*, that a tax for school purposes or for a donation by a township to aid in building a railroad was not a tax for "municipal purposes," and therefore not within the restriction. (Root *v.* Erdelmeyer, 37 Indiana, 225; 1 N. B. C., 432.)

Iowa.

12. But if, in making an assessment under that act, the valuation of the shares was determined on the 1st day of July, and the law required it should be determined as of the 1st day of April, it would be necessary for the owner of the shares, calling upon a court of equity for relief, to show

TAXATION—Continued.

STATE AND FEDERAL STATUTES CONSTRUED—continued.

that he was injured thereby; that by reason thereof the valuation put upon them on the 1st day of July was greater than they justly bore on the 1st day of April preceding, or that he was compelled to pay a double tax, first on the money listed for taxation on the 1st day of April, and again on the bank shares he purchased with this same money between that day and the 1st day of July. (McVeagh *v.* City of Chicago et al., 49 Illinois, 318.)

13. Where a particular species of property has been omitted from taxation for a given year, the legislature has the power to pass a special law to cure the omission. (Ib.)
14. So the tax on national-bank shares, not having been equally assessed for the year 1867, by reason of the defective law under which it was attempted, the act of June of that year was designed to supply the omission, and there was no want of constitutional power to enact it. (Ib.)
15. In assessing the shares in national banks under State authority it is not necessary that they shall be included in the personal property, so that upon aggregating the personal property, shares included, the taxable portion would be shown by what remained after the reduction for debts was made, as provided by the general revenue law. It is quite immaterial on what portion of the list these shares are found. (Ib.)
16. Under the act of 1867 a system of taxation for bank shares was designed, peculiar to itself and independent of the general revenue system of the State. The only deduction allowed by the act from the shares of each owner is a proportionate sum for the real estate in which a portion of the capital might be invested. No deduction for debts owing by the owner can be made from the valuation of his bank shares. (Ib.)
17. Should a collector be compelled to sell the bank shares for the nonpayment of taxes, under the act of 1867, and the bank refuse to transfer them to the purchaser on the books of the bank, a court of chancery, on a bill filed for such purpose, would compel the transfer. (Ib.)
18. Or if the taxes upon such shares remain unpaid through the dividends, as provided by this bank, the State could by mandamus compel the officers of the bank to appropriate the dividends or such portions as might be necessary to pay the taxes. (Ib.)
19. No actual notice of the assessment of bank shares is required to be given to the owner, the act requiring only that notice shall be published in a newspaper a certain length of time. (Ib.)
20. Nor is this discrimination in not allowing a deduction from the valuation of bank shares for debts owing by the owner, as is allowed to be made from the valuation of other personal property under the general revenue law of the State, contrary to the limitations imposed by the provisions of the forty-first section of the national banking act of June 3, 1864, which provides that shares in these banks shall not be taxed under State authority "at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of such States." The "rate" of taxation is not affected by the different modes adopted to ascertain the taxable value of the various kinds of property. (Ib.)

Kentucky.

21. The formal acceptance of the provisions of the Hewitt bill (Gen. Stat., chap. 92, art. 2), fixing a certain tax on bank stock and surplus, and exempting from further taxation those banks which should comply with the requirements of the act, constituted a contract, the consideration for which was the surrender by certain State banks, chartered prior to 1856, of their contract rights to pay a less tax, and the surrender by national banks of their exemption from taxation on Federal securities, thereby equalizing the taxation on all banks, and the adoption of a new constitution providing (secs. 174, 175) that corporate property should be taxed according to its value, and that the power to do so should not be suspended by any contract to which the Commonwealth shall be a party, as well as subsequent legislation (Stat., c. 108, subd. 2) imposing additional taxation, was, as to said banks, in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, Article I, section 10, prohibiting any State from passing a law impairing the obligation of contracts, and with the similar provision in the State constitution; therefore General Statutes, chapter 68, section 8, which was incorporated in said Hewitt bill, providing that charters thereafter granted should be within the control of the legislature, but that no amendment or repeal should impair

TAXATION—Continued.

STATE AND FEDERAL STATUTES CONSTRUED—continued.

rights previously vested, did not apply after the provisions of said bill were accepted. Lewis, Paynter, and Guffy, J. J., dissenting. (Commonwealth *v.* Farmers' Bank, Ky., S. W., 1013; Farmers' Bank *v.* Board of Councilmen of City of Frankfort, ib.; Same *v.* Franklin County, ib.; Bank of Kentucky *v.* Armstrong, ib.; Same *v.* Board of Councilmen of City of Frankfort, ib.; Commonwealth *v.* Bank of Kentucky, ib.; Same *v.* Deposit Bank, ib.; Deposit Bank *v.* Franklin County, ib.; Commonwealth *v.* Frankfort National Bank, ib.; Same *v.* State National Bank, ib.; Third National Bank *v.* City of Louisville, ib.; Louisville Banking Company *v.* Same, ib.; City of Louisville *v.* Bank of Kentucky, ib.; Northern Bank *v.* Bourbon County, ib.; City of Covington *v.* First National Bank, ib.; Same *v.* German National Bank, ib.; Farmers' Bank *v.* City of Henderson, ib.)

22. Act Kentucky March 21, 1900, section 3, which is a retroactive provision requiring the shares of national banks to be assessed and taxed for previous years during which an invalid law for the taxation of such banks was in existence is invalid as in violation of Revised Statutes, section 5219. (First National Bank *v.* City of Covington, C. C., 103 Fed. Rep., 523.)

23. A State law taxing national banks upon a valuation of their shares while State banks are taxed upon a valuation of their franchise is prima facie discriminative and invalid, and can only be sustained by proof that in operation the two methods of valuation are equivalent. (Ib.)

Louisiana.

24. It is no ground for annulling an assessment on shares of bank stock under acts 1890, No. 106, section 27, that the list of shareholders appears in a different part of the assessment book from where the amount is noted. (Castles *v.* City of New Orleans, 15 So., 199.)

Maryland.

25. A statute of Maryland provided, in substance, that all bonds, certificates of indebtedness, or evidences of debt, and all shares of stock in any bank or other corporation incorporated by any other State, owned by residents of Maryland, should be valued and assessed at their actual value in the market, and that no more than 30 cents on each $100 of valuation thereof should be paid for State, county, and municipal taxation, while the shares of the national banks in the city of Baltimore were taxed for municipal purposes at the rate of $2 upon every $100 of valuation. *Held*, that the contention that such statute was in violation of the restriction in section 5219 of the United States Revised Statutes, because it tended to create competition injurious to such national banks, by causing corporations and companies outside of the State to send large sums of money to Baltimore to be loaned, was without merit. (National Bank of Baltimore *v.* Mayor, etc., of Baltimore et al., 2 Banking Cases, 665.)

26. The contention that such statute enabled the private bankers in Baltimore, by investing their capital in the bonds, certificates of indebtedness, and evidences of debt described in subdivision 1 of section 201 of the Maryland statute, to compete unfairly with the national banks of the city was not sustained by the record, and therefore was without merit. (Ib.)

Massachusetts.

27. By the statute of June, 1868, chapter 349, of Massachusetts, entitled "An act concerning the taxing of bank shares," it was provided that the shares in national banks owned by nonresidents of the Commonwealth shall be assessed to the owners thereof in the cities or towns where the banks are located; that the rate of taxation shall be the same as on other moneyed capital; that the value of such shares shall be omitted from the valuation upon which the rate is to be based, and that the act shall "apply to taxes assessed and collected for the present year in the same manner and to the same effect as if it had been in force on the first day of May." *Held*, that the act was not unconstitutional, either as being in violation of the act of Congress of 1864, chapter 106, section 47, and 1868, chapter 7, or as levying a tax in a disproportional manner, or as being retrospective in its operation. (Providence Institution for Savings and Jewell *v.* City of Boston, 101 Massachusetts, 575; 1 N. B. C., 578.)

28. Massachusetts laws for taxation of national banks do not deny them the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Constitution, nor impose an equal tax in violation of the constitution of that State. (Bank of Redemption *v.* Boston, 125 U. S., 60.)

TAXATION—Continued.

STATE AND FEDERAL STATUTES CONSTRUED—continued.

Montana.

29. Section 1003 of chapter 53 of the fifth division of the revised statutes of Montana Territory, as amended by the act of February 22, 1881, Laws of 1881, page 67, is not in conflict with Revised Statutes, section 5219. (Adams *v.* Mayor, etc., of Nashville, 95 U. S., 19; 1 N. B. C., 148.)
30. Under the general Territorial system, as expressed in the various organic acts, the power of taxation is absolute, save as restricted by the Constitution or Congressional exactments. (Ib.)

New Jersey.

31. The New Jersey act of April 11, 1866, section 15, exempts from taxation thereunder corporations which, by virtue of any contract in their charters, or other contracts with this State, are expressly exempted from taxation, except mutual life insurance companies specially taxed, and deposits in savings banks. *Held*, that the assessments of the national banks were not invalid by reason thereof. (National Newark Banking Co. *v.* Mayor, etc., of City of Newark, 3 N. B. C., 265.)
32. By our law, owners of national-bank stock are to be taxed thereon at its true value. Trust companies organized under our law are authorized to engage in business which is in competition with the business of national banks, and are to be taxed to the amount of their capital stock issued and outstanding. (Mechanics' Nat. Bank of Trenton *v.* Baker, Tax Receiver, 3 Banking Cases, 430.)
33. By the true construction of the trust companies act the tax is to be imposed upon such companies as to the whole number of the shares of stock issued and outstanding, not at their par, but at their real value. (Ib.)

New York.

34. Laws of New York, 1880, chapter 596, section 3, which provides that the stockholders in banks and trust companies organized under the authority of the State or of the United States shall be assessed for the value of their shares of stock, but which omits to provide for the taxation of the shares of stock in other private corporations, does not contravene Revised Statutes, section 5219, which forbids the taxation of shares of national banks at a greater rate than is assessed on other "moneyed capital" in the hands of the individual citizen of the State. (Palmer *v.* McMahon, 133 U. S., 660; Central National Bank *v.* United States, 137 U. S., 355.)
35. Section 7 of chapter 302 of the laws of 1859, requiring the deputy tax commissioners to personally examine "each and every house, building lot, pier, and other accessible property," and furnish the commissioners of taxes a detailed statement of the same, etc., as such commissioners may require, etc., refers only to real property. (In re McMahon *v.* Palmer, 102 N. Y., 176; 3 N. B. C., 636.)
36. The oath required by the act to be made by the deputy to the statement returned to the commissioners may be taken at any time after examination of the property and before the filing of the statement on the second Monday of January thereafter. (Ib.)
37. The entry of assessments for national-bank shares upon a list or book separate from other assessments for personal property against individuals in the city of New York does not render the assessment void, and does not violate section 5219, United States Revised Statutes. (Ib.)
38. The assessment and collection of taxes constitute due process of law within the meaning of the Constitution. (Ib.)
39. Laws of New York, April 23, 1866, chapter 761, providing for the taxation of shares of stock in national banks, is in conflict with the act of Congress (Rev. Stat., sec. 5219) prohibiting such taxation at a greater rate than is imposed by the State upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of such State, in so far as it does not permit a stockholder of a national bank to deduct the amount of his just debts from the assessed value of his stock; but such assessment is not, therefore, invalid unless the stockholder has shown the assessors what his just debts are, and has taken the requisite steps to have his assessment made out in accordance therewith. (Stanley *v.* Board of Supervisors of the County of Albany, 121 U. S., 535; 3 N. B. C., 268.)
40. The rule adopted by the board of assessors of the city of Albany, to assess all shares of stock in State and national banks in the city of Albany at par, without regard to their actual or market value, but making the

TAXATION—Continued.

STATE AND FEDERAL STATUTES CONSTRUED—continued.

requisite reduction for real estate owned by the banks, is not in conflict with the national-bank act. (Ib.)

41. Taxation laws of the State of New York considered, and held to be designed to subject to equality of burden all taxable property, both real and personal, except investments in life insurance companies, deposits in savings banks, the public stocks, and the bonds of the municipalities of the State. (Mercantile National Bank of City of New York *v.* Mayor, etc., of City of New York and another, 28 Fed. Rep., 776.)
42. Section 5219, Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to State taxation of national-bank stock, was not intended to control the power of the State on the subject of taxation, or to prohibit the exemption of particular kinds of property, but to protect the capital invested in national-bank shares from unfriendly discrimination by the States in the exercise of the taxing power. (Ib.)
43. It does not destroy the equality of a State's system of taxation that, in spite of the laws, a part of the moneyed capital of citizens which is invested in forms that enable it to be easily traced does not escape by evasion or oversight, and is consequently more effectually reached and taxed than the bulk of the moneyed capital of individuals. (Ib.)
44. The capital stock of a corporation and the shares held by the several stockholders are distinct species of property for the purpose of taxation—as distinct as real estate and the mortgage by which it may be encumbered. (Ib.)

North Carolina.

45. A statute empowering the authorities of a town to impose the same taxes for municipal purposes upon nonresidents pursuing their ordinary avocations within the corporate limits as upon the inhabitants, with a proviso that nonresidents so taxed shall have the right to vote at municipal elections, is not abrogated by a change in the State constitution which deprives the nonresident taxpayer of his vote and authorizes a tax upon the shares in a national bank located in the town and held by one who conducts his ordinary business therein, but whose residence is in the county outside the corporate limits. (Moore *v.* Mayor and Commissioners of Fayetteville, 80 N. C., 154; Am. Rep., 75; 2 N. B. C., 350.)

Pennsylvania.

46. Act of June 8, 1891 (P. L., 240), providing that banks paying a certain rate on their shares of capital stock into the State treasury shall be exempt from local taxation, and that banks failing to do so shall be assessed both locally and by the State, at a lower and uniform rate upon the appraised value of their shares, is not repugnant to Constitution, Article IX, section 1, which provides that all taxes shall be uniform on the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax. (Commonwealth *v.* Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank, Pa., 31 Atl. Rep., 1065.)
47. The decision of the supreme court of Pennsylvania that the act of June 8, 1891, in respect to the taxation of national banks, does not conflict with the constitution of that State is conclusive in this court. (Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank *v.* Pennsylvania, 167 N. S., 461.)
48. There is no lack of uniformity of taxation under that act which renders it obnoxious to that part of the fourteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution which forbids a State to "deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws," as the right of election, which if not availed of by all may produce an inequality, is offered to all. (Ib.)
49. That act treats State banks and national banks alike, gives to each the same privileges, and there is no discrimination against national banks as such. (Ib.)
50. The statute, by fixing the time when the bank shall make its report, and directing the auditor-general to hear any stockholder who may desire to be heard, provides "due process of law" in these respects. (Ib.)

Washington.

51. This court is bound by the decision of the supreme court of the State of Washington (in which it concurs), that section 21 of the act of that State of March 9, 1891, relating to the taxation of national banks in that State, is

TAXATION—Continued.

STATE AND FEDERAL STATUTES CONSTRUED—continued.

to be read in connection with section 23 of the same act, and that when so read they do not impose upon such banks a tax forbidden by Revised Statutes, section 5219. National Bank *v.* Commonwealth, 9 Wall., 353, affirmed and followed in this matter. (Aberdeen Bank *v.* Chehalis County, 166 U. S., 440.)

Taxation in Territories.

52. The same power of taxation in respect to national banks exists in the Territories that does in the States. (Talbott *v.* Silverbow County, 139 U. S., 438.)

TAXATION UNDER WAR-REVENUE ACT.

Internal revenue—War-revenue act—Capital invested in banking—National banks—Meaning of "surplus" in assessment of capital.

1. War-revenue act 1898 (30 Stat., 448) § 2, provides that bankers, and persons and firms engaged in various other similar occupations, employing a capital not exceeding $25,000, shall pay a certain tax, and a certain additional amount for every $1,000 of capital above $25,000, and that in estimating capital surplus shall be included. *Held* that, inasmuch as the act does not refer exclusively to national banks, the word "surplus" as used in the act will not be restricted, in assessing a national bank, to the meaning given it in previous national-bank legislation, as covering only so much of the surplus profits as the board of directors have set apart for a reserve capital, but includes the entire surplus of assets over liabilities. (Leather Mfrs. Nat. Bank *v.* Treat, 116 Fed. Rep., 774.)

TRANSFER OF STOCK. (*See* SHAREHOLDERS.)

TRUSTS.

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ISSUANCE OF STOCK TO PARENT AS TRUSTEE FOR CHILDREN.

1. A valid trust arises as against everyone except the donor's creditors where an owner of the bank stock surrenders his certificate, and has it reissued to himself as trustee for the benefit of his children, and such trust remained unrevoked at his death. (Mize *v.* Bates County National Bank, 1 Mo. App. Rep., 99.)

WHEN DEPOSIT IMPRESSED WITH A TRUST.

1. A trustee who deposits in a bank and causes to be credited to his private account money of the trust fund without giving notice that it is not his private property or making any special agreement in regard to it, thereby converts it to his own use; so that the bank, in the absence of any notice that it is not his private property, may apply it as such. (School District *v.* First National Bank, 102 Mass., 174.)
2. Where an agent deposits in a bank, to his own account, the proceeds of property sold by him for his principal under instructions thus to keep it, a trust is imposed upon the deposit in favor of the principal, and his right thereto is not affected by the fact that the agent at the same time deposits other moneys belonging to himself; nor is it affected by the fact that the agent, instead of depositing the identical moneys received by him on account of his principal, substitutes other moneys therefor. (Van Allen *v.* The American National Bank, 52 N. Y., 1.)
3. Where an agent or trustee has deposited money belonging to his principal or beneficiary in a bank to which he is himself indebted, and the bank, without his authority and in ignorance of the true ownership of the fund, has applied it on the debt, the owner is not debarred from recovering it from the bank if it can be identified. (Burnett, admr., *v.* The First National Bank, 38 Mich., 630.)
4. Where a bank knows that money deposited with it to the general credit of a depositor is held in trust by such depositor, the bank has no right to apply such deposit to the payment of a note due to it from the depositor; 57 Ill. App., 107, reversed. (Clemmer *v.* Drovers' National Bank, Ill. Sup., 41 N. E., 728.)
5. Where the officers of a bank, when they received a deposit which they applied to the payment of a debt due from the depositor to the bank, knew or had reason to believe that the deposit contained moneys belonging to others, for whom the depositor was but the agent or factor, the persons who were in equity the owners of the money were entitled to recover it from the bank. (Union Stock Yards National Bank *v.* Moore et al., 79 Fed. Rep., 705.)
6. A trust can not be implied from a mere deposit in a bank by one person of his own money in the name of another. (Beaver *v.* Beaver, N. Y., 22 N. E., 940; 117 N. Y., 421.)
7. Although the relation between a bank and its depositor is that merely of debtor and creditor, yet the fund does not change its character from the fact that the money has been deposited in bank to the credit of the depositor. If the money in his hands was impressed with a trust in favor of another the deposit will remain subject to the same trust. (Third National Bank *v.* Stillwater Gas Co., 30 N. W., 440; 36 Minn., 75.)
8. When an agent rightfully in possession of his principal's money deposits it in a bank of which he is president to his own credit and as a part of his general deposit account, and tells the cashier the name of the person to whom it belongs, and instructs him to remit it to the owner, but the remittance is not made, and the agent in a short time checks against the general balance of the account, inclusive of the deposit in question, reducing it far below the amount of such deposit, the bank has the right to presume that the agent knows the remittance has not been made and has revoked the order to make it, and that the checking out of the deposit by the agent is within the authorized terms of his agency; and in such case the bank will not be charged with notice of a trust in favor of the owner of the money to the extent of the deposit made by the agent. (First Nat. Bank of Sharon, Pa., *v.* Valley State Bank of Hutchinson et al., 1 Banking Cases, 698.)
9. Nor does the trust in favor of the owner of the money arise if subsequently, and at a time when the agent's general deposit is below the amount of his principal's money deposited by him, he discovers that the remittance has not been made, and therefore directs that the balance to his credit be

TRUSTS—Continued.

WHEN DEPOSIT IMPRESSED WITH A TRUST—continued.

applied upon his debt due to his principal, if he is also at the same time indebted to the bank, and it chooses to assert its lien upon his funds for its protection; but the bank may refuse to do as directed, and instead thereof may apply the balance of his account to the payment of a debt which the agent in his individual liability owes to it. (Ib.)

10. Where the trustee of an incompetent person deposits the trust funds in his personal bank account, and there is nothing to show that they are not the trustee's individual property, and the bank appropriates them as a part of such account, to satisfy notes given to it by the trustee, the succeeding trustee can not recover such funds in behalf of his ward's estate. (Meyers *v.* New York County Nat. Bank, 1 Banking Cases, 72.)
11. Where deposits are received by a bank with knowledge that it is a trust fund, under an agreement to repay it with interest, and such fund is used by the bank in its business, and the bank subsequently makes a general assignment for the benefit of its creditors, the cestui que trust are not entitled to have the deposits refunded out of the assets in the hands of the bank's assignee, to the exclusion of general creditors, unless it appears that the trust fund was contained in the assets of the bank which came into the hands of the assignee; and the fact that the trust fund was carried upon the books of the bank to the credit of the depositor as trustee is immaterial in this connection. (New Farmers' Bank's Trustee *v.* Cockrell, 1 Banking Cases, 687.)
12. Recovery can not be had of a bank of the amount of checks of which an administrator received in such capacity, deposited to his personal account and afterwards drew out and appropriated. (Safe-Deposit and Trust Co. *v.* Diamond Nat. Bank, 2 Banking Cases, 408.)
13. If knowledge comes to a bank that an agent allowed to check upon funds of his principal on deposit with it is about to commit a breach of trust in drawing checks upon such funds, it is the duty of the bank to protect the rights of the principal; but, to acquire such knowledge, the bank is not required to exert itself beyond the channels of its business. (Merchants' and Planters' Nat. Bank *v.* Clifton Mfg. Co., 2 Banking Cases, 128.)
14. Where a bank knew that the surviving partner of a dissolved copartnership made deposits in such capacity, it was bound to know that he held them in trust for the payment of the debts of the dissolved firm, and, therefore, it had no right to apply them to the payment of a debt due it and created by the partnership prior to its dissolution. (Hodgin *v.* People's Nat. Bank, 2 Banking Cases, 222.)
15. 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 to the real owner. (Hanna et al. *v.* Drovers' Nat. Bank, 62 N. E. Rep., 556; 4 Banking Cases, 174.)
16. 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. (Globe Sav. Bank *v.* Nat. Bank of Commerce of New London, Conn., et al., 89 N. W. Rep., 1030; 4 Banking Cases, 397.)
17. 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. (Ib.)
18. 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. (Ib.)
19. In an action against a bank for money deposited by a trustee to his own account, evidence of payment by the bank on checks subsequently drawn by such trustee in good faith, relying on his apparent title to said fund, is inadmissible under general denial. Such fact, to be available as a defense, must be specially pleaded. (Cady *v.* Bank, 65 N. W. Rep., 907; 46 Nebr., 756, followed; Union Stock Yards Nat. Bank *v.* Haskell et al., 90 N. W. Rep., 233; 4 Banking Cases, 426.)
20. Trust funds do not lose their character as such by being deposited in a bank by a trustee to his own account. (Cady *v.* Bank, supra, followed. Ib.)

TRUSTS—Continued.

OWNER OF MONEY DEPOSITED WRONGFULLY HAS LIEN.

1. Where a depositor in a bank, known at the time by its officers to be insolvent, finding a mistake in the amount which he intended to deposit, told the teller to "put the money to one side," until he returned from his office, and the teller responded, "All right," but immediately mingled the deposit with the other funds of the bank, the deposit was impressed with a trust, and could be recovered in full, though not traceable directly into the hands of the assignee. (In re Commercial Bank, Ct. Insolv., 2 Ohio N. P., 170.)
2. An agreement between two banks, by which one agrees to "handle" the items of exchange and commercial paper of the other within a certain territory, crediting the amount of such items to the account of the other on receipt, and under which the sending bank transmits such items as collections, indorsed payable to "any national or State bank," with directions to protest and return if unpaid, is an agreement for the making of collections only, and not of purchase and sale of the paper, and does not create the relation of debtor and creditor between the two banks as to items received and credited, but uncollected, at the time of the failure of the receiving bank; and any such items, or their proceeds, which can be identified as having come into the hands of its receiver, may be recovered by the sending bank. (Richardson *v.* Continental National Bank, 94 Fed. Rep., 450.)

LIEN OF OWNER OF COLLECTION.

1. Where a bank receives a note for collection and remittance, and did not remit, and fails with cash on hand less than the amount of the collection, the lien for trust funds converted is limited to the amount on hand, and does not extend to their assets, where there was no proof that they were obtained with the money converted. (Boone County National Bank *v.* Latimer, 67 Fed. Rep., 27.)

WHAT NECESSARY TO IMPRESS DEPOSIT WITH TRUST.

1. A trust was not impressed upon funds deposited on day the bank closed its doors in the absence of proof that the deposit had not gone into the general funds of the bank and lost its identity before reaching the receiver. (In re North River Bank, 14 N. Y., 261.)
2. No knowledge by any of the officers of a bank of its insolvency is sufficient to avoid transactions between the bank and its customers, on the ground of fraud, unless the evidence clearly shows that the directors, who represent the corporation, also had such knowledge. (Balbach et al. *v.* Frelinghuysen, Receiver, etc., 15 Fed. Rep., 675.)
3. Where complainant sent a draft to a bank for collection, charged with a trust to pay the proceeds thereof when collected to complainant, the bank being insolvent at the time, and its officers knew of its insolvency and that the bank would be obliged to suspend within a day or two, and the bank received the draft of an agent of the owner to remit the proceeds thereof, when converted into a draft on another bank, to the credit of complainant, but instead of so remitting the proceeds thereof it kept the same, and mingled the proceeds of such draft with its own funds. *Held*, that such conversion by the bank was fraudulent, but that in an action by complainant for the recovery of such proceeds it is incumbent upon the complainant to trace the fund misappropriated into the hands of the receiver substantially appointed for the insolvent bank before the latter can be charged with recognizing complainant's equitable title thereto. (Illinois Trust and Savings Bank *v.* First National Bank and another, Receiver, etc., 15 Fed. Rep., 858.)
4. A cestui que trust can not follow his fund into the hands of an assignee in bankruptcy, or of an executor of such trustee, but must occupy the position of a general creditor of the estate, unless he can identify his fund. (Ib.)
5. The right to follow a trust fund ceases when the means of ascertainment and identification fail, as where the subject-matter is turned into money and mixed and confounded in a general mass of property of the same description. (Ib.)
6. The right to fasten a special trust upon funds held by a receiver of an insolvent bank in Iowa not having been created by any statute of that State, but depending upon the general principles of law and equity

TRUSTS—Continued.

WHAT NECESSARY TO IMPRESS DEPOSIT WITH TRUST—continued.

applicable to the circumstances, decisions of the supreme court of that State in relation thereto, if not in accord with the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States or the decided weight of authority, do not constitute a rule of property binding on the Federal courts. (Beard *v.* Independent District of Pella City, 88 Fed. Rep., 375, reversing 83 Fed. Rep., 5.)

7. In order that a trust fund may constitute a preferential claim against the funds of a national bank in the hands of a receiver, it must appear that these funds were actually augmented by the receipt of the trust fund. And if the trust fund was created merely by a check on the same bank, drawn by a general depositor in favor of the trustee, the amount of which was then shifted to the latter's credit, there is no right to a preference. (Ib.)

RIGHTS OF OWNER OF CLAIM IMPRESSED WITH A TRUST.

1. The amount of the draft collected by defendant's correspondent so far retained its identity as to be traceable to the hands of the receiver, and the plaintiff has a preferential claim against the funds in the hands of the receiver for the amount collected on the draft. (Guignon *v.* First Nat. Bank of Helena et al., 1 Banking Cases, 290.)
2. The owner of trust funds wrongfully invested by the trustee in securities which remain in his hands may follow the same and impress a trust on the securities. (City of Spokane *v.* First National Bank, 68 Fed. Rep., 982.)
3. A transaction by which a loan was to be made through a bank, which was to take the security from the borrower and draw on the lender for the money, *held* to be not one of banking, but of mere agency, which entitled the lender to recover from the receiver of the bank the proceeds of a draft which he paid after the suspension of the bank, and which came into the receiver's hands. (Greer *v.* The Dalles Nat. Bank, C. C., 98 Fed. Rep., 681.)
4. A bank *held* liable for public funds misappropriated by the treasurer of a city park board, which were deposited in such bank to the credit of an insolvent firm of which the treasurer was a member, and largely used in paying indebtedness from the firm to the bank, with the knowledge of its officers. (McNulta *v.* West Chicago Park Com'rs, C. C. A., 99 Fed. Rep., 900; West Chicago Park Com'rs *v.* McNulta, ib.)
5. The rule permitting the owner of a fund, which has been misappropriated by one who held it in trust or for a specific purpose, to follow the trust property in the hands of the trustee, or of a receiver, in case of insolvency, does not extend beyond permitting such owner to pursue the fund in kind, or in specific property into which it has been converted, or, if the fund has been mingled with the trustee's other property, to establish a charge on the mass of such property for the amount of such fund, and it does not give to the owner of such fund any rights, in preference to other creditors of the trustee, in property into which the trust fund has in no way entered. (Bank *v.* Latimer, 67 Fed. Rep., 27, reaffirmed. Metropolitan National Bank of Kansas City, Mo., *v.* Campbell Commission Co., 77 Fed. Rep., 705.)

WHEN ASSETS IMPRESSED WITH TRUST IN FAVOR OF CREDITOR.

1. A statement by the president of a bank, for the purpose of procuring from another bank a discount of paper, that such former bank is in good condition, when in fact it is hopelessly insolvent in consequence of the president's own malversation, is a fraud, and entitles the discounting bank to recover back the proceeds of the discount. (Fisher *v.* United States National Bank, C. C. A., 64 Fed. Rep., 710.)
2. On the insolvency of a bank which has collected notes sent to it for collection, and failed to remit the proceeds, a trust will be imposed on the assets of the bank in favor of the person sending them, as against the general creditors of the bank, if it is proven that the moneys collected were deposited in the bank and commingled with other funds of the bank, or if they went into property represented by the assets in the hands of the assignee of the bank. (Winstandley *v.* Second National Bank, Ind. App., 41 N. E., 956.)
3. Where a bank, knowing its insolvency, receives a check, which it credits to the depositor as cash, and then sends to a correspondent, who, after the failure of said bank, but without notice thereof, credits the check to it

TRUSTS—Continued.

WHEN ASSETS IMPRESSED WITH TRUST IN FAVOR OF CREDITOR—continued.

as cash, and subsequently pays over the proceeds to the receiver, the depositor may recover such proceeds as a preferred claim. (Bruner *v.* First Nat. Bank, Tenn. Sup., 37 S. W. Rep., 286.)

4. A check deposited in a bank on the day it closed its doors, and when it was known by its officers to be insolvent, remains the property of the depositor, who may recover the proceeds from the receiver, where they are shown to have come into his possession. (Richardson *v.* Olivier, 105 Fed. Rep., 277.)
5. The rights of a depositor in a national bank, as such, in case of the bank's insolvency, are not affected by the fact that he is also a stockholder, his duties and liabilities as stockholder being measured by the provisions of the statute; and he has the same right to reclaim a deposit fraudulently received from him when the bank was known by its officers to be in a failing condition as any other depositor, where he had no knowledge of the bank's condition, and did not participate in the frauds of its officers. (Ib.)
6. A suit by a depositor in a bank against its receiver to recover the proceeds of a check fraudulently received by the officers of the bank after its insolvency, and which came into the hands of the receiver, commenced within three years after the insolvency, is not barred by laches, in the absence of a statute of limitations which would bar an action at law of like character, where no injury to anyone has resulted from the delay, which was due solely to a misunderstanding of his rights by complainant, caused in part, at least, by statements made to him by the receiver. (Ib.)
7. Complainant was a depositor in a national bank, and on the day the bank closed its doors, and when it was known by its officers to be insolvent, he deposited a check. On the statement of the receiver that the proceeds of the check had gone into the general funds of the bank, he included the amount of the check in the proof of his claim in the insolvency proceedings, and received partial dividends on such claim. In fact, the check was collected by the bank examiner after the suspension, and the proceeds went into the hands of the receiver. *Held*, that the action of complainant in including the amount of the check in his claim under such circumstances did not amount to an election of a remedy, or create an equitable estoppel which precluded him, on learning the facts, from maintaining a suit against the receiver to recover the proceeds of the check as his property, on tendering back the dividends received thereon, before the closing of the estate in insolvency, and while the money was still in the receiver's hands. (Ib.)
8. A bank to accommodate a trust company accepted its check in exchange for the face value of the check in $2 bills in a package, at a time when the officers of the trust company knew that it was insolvent. The trust company made an assignment on the next day and turned over the package of bills to its assignee. The bank filed a bill in equity praying that the assignee be required to restore such package to it unopened. *Held*, That such relief should have been granted, the package of money having been impressed with a trust, the title never having passed from the bank, because the fact that the trust company's doors were kept open on that day was a misrepresentation to the public as to its financial conditions. (Corn Exchange Nat. Bank *v.* Solicitor's Loan and Trust Company et al., 1 Banking Cases, 120.)
9. To entitle a claimant to priority over other creditors of an insolvent bank on the ground that he is a cestui qui trust, and not a creditor, as to the proceeds of drafts sent by him to the bank for collection, and collected by the bank, but not remitted, he must show that such proceeds, in some form, have gone into the assets of the bank; and if he fails to do so he must share ratably with other creditors in the distribution of the assets. (White *v.* Commercial and Farmers' Bank of Rockhill et al., 38 S. E. Rep., 453; 3 Banking Cases, 403.)
10. Money collected by a bank for another on notes or drafts and retained is held in trust for the owner, and does not become a part of the assets of the bank; and if the bank thereafter becomes insolvent, and a receiver is appointed, the one for whom the collection is made is a preferred creditor. (State *v.* Bank of Commerce of Grand Island et al., 3 Banking Cases, 46; 85 N. W., 43.)
11. Where trust funds are wrongfully converted, the beneficiary is entitled to the funds, or the proceeds thereof, so long as he can definitely trace them, until they reach the hands of an innocent holder. (Ib.)

TRUSTS—Continued.

WHEN ASSETS IMPRESSED WITH TRUST IN FAVOR OF CREDITOR—continued.

12. The claim of a beneficiary for trust money may be preferred to the extent of the cash found among the assets of an insolvent trustee at the time of his failure, where it is not affirmatively shown that the cash assets are not part of the trust fund. Rule applied. (Ib.)
13. Where trust money has been wrongfully commingled by a trustee with his own, and he makes payment from the common fund, it will be presumed that he paid out his own, and not trust, money. (Ib.)
14. A receiver of an insolvent national bank may maintain a suit in equity in any district against all the stockholders within the court's jurisdiction to recover back unearned dividends received by them, and unlawfully paid from the bank's capital when insolvent, on the ground that it is a suit to follow trust funds. (Hayden *v.* Brown et al., 94 Fed. Rep., 15.)
15. Where the money of a ward was placed in a bank without right, and mingled with the funds of the bank, so that its assets were augmented and bettered in a tangible way, a trust is impressed upon the assets; and where the bank subsequently becomes insolvent, and a receiver is appointed, who sells a portion of the assets, and it appears that not only the bank and the receiver had knowledge of the trust, but also the purchaser himself had such knowledge, it will be held that such purchaser is himself a trustee of the fund, and liable in equity to the ward for the same. (Reeves *v.* Pierce, 67 Pac. Rep., 1108; 4 Banking Cases, 545.)
16. Paper delivered to a bank by a depositor for collection and deposit at a time when its officers knew that it was insolvent and which had not been collected when the bank closed its doors, remains the property of the depositor, although its indorsement to the bank was without qualification; and on its subsequent collection by the bank examiner its proceeds may be recovered from the bank's receiver, if the funds in his hands have been increased thereby. (Richardson *v.* New Orleans Coffee Co., Limited, 2 Banking Cases, 522.)

WHEN ASSETS NOT IMPRESSED WITH TRUST IN FAVOR OF CREDITOR.

1. A creditor will not have a lien upon the funds of the association because checks given in settlement of balances were fraudulent and were given at a time when the bank was hopelessly insolvent and its officers were contemplating flight. (Citizens' National Bank *v.* Dowd, 35 Fed. Rep., 340.)
2. A depositor who receives an ordinary certificate of deposit, and whose money is mingled with the other funds of a bank, is not entitled, on the insolvency of the bank, to any preference over other creditors, even though the banker promised him to keep his money separate from the other funds. (Bayor *v.* American Trust and Savings Bank, Ill. Sup., 41 N. E., 622.)
3. Where a plaintiff sent a note and mortgage to a bank with directions to collect the same and "forward draft" for the amount, less its collection fee, the money received by the bank in payment thereof was not impressed with a trust in plaintiff's favor so as to entitle her to recover the whole amount as a preferred claim from a receiver appointed for the bank after the collection was made, though said bank was insolvent at the time it received said note and mortgage, and though payment was made by the mortgagor with a check drawn on the bank. (Sayles *v.* Cox, Tenn., 32 S. W., 626.)
4. Where a check payable to two persons as Government officers is indorsed by one of them for both, by indorsement showing their official character, and deposited in a bank to be credited to his individual account, and thereby becomes mingled with the funds of the bank, the fact that the check was intrusted to them as officers can not be urged by the payees to charge the proceeds as a trust fund in the hands of an assignee in insolvency of the bank, in an action to which the Government is not party, and in which the authority of the depositing payee to act for his copayee is not denied. (Meldrum *v.* Henderson, Colo. App., 43 P., 148.)
5. Where a bank, knowing its insolvency, receives from a customer as cash a check on a foreign bank and sends the paper to its correspondent, who credits the check to it as cash, and subsequently pays the proceeds thereof to a receiver appointed for it in the meantime, it is presumed, in an action by the depositor against the receiver to recover the proceeds, that the correspondent credited the check to the bank before its failure. (Friberg *v.* Cox, Tenn. Sup., 37 S. W., 283.)

TRUSTS—Continued.

WHEN ASSETS NOT IMPRESSED WITH TRUST IN FAVOR OF CREDITOR—continued.

6. The burden is on one who transferred a draft to a bank prior to its failure, and who seeks to follow and reclaim the proceeds as against a receiver, to show that they were not received and mingled with the other funds of the bank before the failure; and, where they were placed to its credit by a correspondent on the same day the receiver was appointed, in the absence of further proof as to the exact time it will be presumed that the credit was given before the receiver was appointed. (Klepper *v.* Cox, Tenn. Sup., 37 S. W., 284.)
7. Money received by a bank and entered to the depositor's general credit as cash can not be reclaimed after the insolvency of the bank on the ground that the bank officials had knowledge of the insolvency when they received the deposit, there being no means of identifying and separating it from the funds on hand when the receiver took charge. (Bruner *v.* First National Bank, Tenn. Sup., 37 S. W., 286.)
8. Where a depositor in a bank obtains from it two drafts upon another bank, paying therefor by checks against his deposit, the relation between the bank and the depositor with respect to such drafts remains that of debtor and creditor, and is not changed to a fiduciary relation, entitling the depositor, upon the bank becoming insolvent before the drafts are paid, to have the assets in the hands of its receiver applied by preference to the payment of such drafts in full. (Jewett et al. *v.* Yardley, 81 Fed. Rep., 920.)
9. Where it is not shown that a certain collection made by a receiver of an insolvent national bank was transmitted by a correspondent of the bank, nor included in the list of its items sent, it is not sufficiently traced; and this though the receiver testified that the item was collected for the transmitting bank. (Richardson *v.* Louisville Banking Co., of Louisville, Ky., 94 Fed. Rep., 442.)
10. The usual and ordinary custom by which banks are generally controlled in collecting paper does not require them to hold the money collected separate and apart from its own funds and remit the identical money collected. And when the money is collected and the proper credit given to the person by whom the paper was sent for collection, as a general rule the relation of debtor and creditor is created between the bank and such person, and the relation of trustee and cestui qui trust does not arise. And the fact that the bank is insolvent when the proceeds of the paper are mingled with its own funds is immaterial in this connection, if its officers are not aware of its insolvency. (Union Nat. Bank *v.* Citizens' Bank of Union City et al., 1 Banking Cases, 712.)

CLAIM NOT PREFERRED WHEN NOT IMPRESSED WITH TRUST.

1. The plaintiff bank sent items to another bank for collection, and they were collected by the latter bank by charging the accounts of certain of its depositors, with their consent, and crediting plaintiff therewith, at a time when the collecting bank had no funds on hand, except a small amount, not a dollar of which had been received from the depositors owing the collections. Plaintiff had not received payment for any portion of such collection items when the collecting bank became insolvent and assigned. *Held*, that plaintiff was not entitled to a preference over general creditors on account of such collections, it not appearing that the assets in the hands of the assignee had been augmented thereby. (Midland Nat. Bank of Kansas City *v.* Brightwell, 1 Banking Cases, 379.)
2. Plaintiffs sent a draft to the defendant bank for collection. The bank collected it, and issued its own New York draft, payable to plaintiffs, for the amounts so collected, less exchange, and sent it to plaintiffs, who accepted it and forwarded it for collection. The latter draft, however, was not paid, owing to the defendant bank's suspension. *Held*, that the bank was a debtor, and not a trustee, of plaintiffs. (Bowman *v.* First National Bank, Wash., 38 P., 211.)
3. The owner of property intrusted to another, by whom it was misapplied, is not entitled to a general lien on the assets of the trustee for the value of the property. (Spokane County *v.* First National Bank, 68 Fed. Rep., 979.)
4. Plaintiff bank sent a New York draft to the C. bank, to be deposited to plaintiff's credit; and the C. bank, which was insolvent, sent the draft to the N. bank, in New York, to be deposited to its credit. The N. bank applied

TRUSTS—Continued.

CLAIM NOT PREFERRED WHEN NOT IMPRESSED WITH TRUST—continued.

the draft to reduce a debt due it by the C. bank, the draft being paid by the drawees, after some delay, under express directions from plaintiff. *Held*, that plaintiff was not entitled to payment of the amount of the draft by the receiver of the C. bank as a preferred claim, the amount of the assets for distribution among creditors not having been increased in that amount by the deposit of the draft. (City Bank of Hopkinsville *v.* Blackmore, 75 Fed. Rep., 771.)

5. The national banks in Philadelphia organized, for their convenience, a clearing-house association, with rules for its business, set forth in detail in the statement in the opinion. Among these rules, one provided for the deposit of securities in fixed amounts by each bank as collateral for their daily settlements, and another for the hours of the day in which settlements were to be made, and the mode of making exchanges. The Keystone Bank made its deposit in conformity with the rule; but having become indebted to the clearing house by reason of the receipt of clearing-house certificates to a large amount, the securities deposited by it were surrendered and were redeposited by it as security for the payment of the certificates. In the clearing of March 19, 1891, the Keystone Bank presented charges against other banks to the amount of $155,136.41, and the other banks presented charges against it for $240,549, making the Keystone Bank a debtor in the clearing for $75,359.08. In accordance with the rule, the Keystone Bank, between the hours of 11 and 12, paid the $75,000 in cash, or its equivalent, and gave its duebill to the manager of the clearing house for the fractional sum of $359.08, which was deposited by the manager and checked against by him as cash. In the runner's exchange of that day the Keystone Bank owed a balance of $23,021.34, which balance it settled by giving its duebill to the manager for deposit in accordance with the system above stated. In operating the clearing on the morning of March 20, the Keystone Bank, through its runner, delivered to the respective clerks of the various banks packages containing claims held by the Keystone Bank amounting to $70,005.46, and the settling clerk of the Keystone Bank received from the runners of the other banks packages containing $117,035.21, leaving the Keystone Bank debtor in the clearing for $47,029.75. The packages containing the demands which the Keystone Bank held against other banks, and which had been delivered to the agent of each of those banks, were by them taken away at the termination of the clearing. The packages containing the charges presented against the Keystone Bank, which in the aggregate amounted to $117,035.21, instead of being taken away by its settling clerk, were, under the arrangement which we have stated, turned over by him to the manager of the clearing house, to be retained until at the hour named the Keystone Bank paid the balance due by it. Before the hour for making the payment, however, the Keystone Bank, by order of the Comptroller of the Currency, was closed, and subsequently was placed in the hands of a receiver. On the failure of the Keystone to make the payment of $47,029.75, the committee of the association instructed the manager to call on the banks by whom claims had been presented against the Keystone "to redeem the packages against the Keystone Bank." The manager thereupon gave the proper notification, and the various banks notified sent their checks and redeemed the packages in question. Among the obligations for $117,035.21, however, were duebills amounting to $41,197.36. These duebills came from the fractional amounts arising by the settlement made on the morning of the 19th, to wit, $359.08; for the duebill given at the runner's settlement on the morning of the 19th, $23,031.44, and for duebills given to various banks during the course of business on the 19th, amounting to $17,806.84. Thereupon, and as part of the same transaction, the manager paid from the $70,005.36, which, by his settlement sheet, appeared to the credit of the Keystone as owing from other banks to the Keystone Bank for the checks surrendered by that bank, the amount of the duebills referred to, viz, $41,197.36. This left to the credit of the Keystone the sum of $28,808.10, and this amount was by the manager, acting under directions of the committee of the association, credited on the loan-certificate account of the Keystone Bank with the association. In a suit by the receiver of the bank to determine the rights of the parties, *held*, (1) that the claim of the receiver that the Keystone Bank was entitled to be paid $70,005.36 of credit, irrespective of the outstanding duebills which it had been expressly agreed between the parties were to be paid by way of set-

TRUSTS—Continued.

CLAIM NOT PREFERRED WHEN NOT IMPRESSED WITH TRUST—continued.

off in the clearing, was without foundation; (2) that the clearing-house association, having been in possession of the $28,808.10 as the fiduciary agent of the Keystone Bank, without a lien or right upon it, its appropriation of the same after the insolvency of the Keystone Bank to the debt owing for loan certificates was obviously a preference within the inhibition of the statute against preferences in the cases of insolvent banks, Revised Statutes, section 5242. (Yardley *v.* Philler, 167 U. S., 344.)

6. A deposit of public funds, on which, under the law, interest must be paid, can not be special or in trust, and in case of insolvency of the depositary, stands on the same footing with other demands. (McNulta *v.* West Chicago Park Comrs., 99 Fed. Rep., 900; West Chicago Park Comrs. *v.* McNulta, ib.)

FRAUDULENT CLAIM NOT IMPRESSED WITH TRUST.

1. A creditor of an insolvent national bank, whose demand grows out of a fraudulent transaction perpetrated by the officers of the bank in contemplation of the immediate wrecking of their corporation, does not thereby become entitled to a preference over the general creditors of the bank. (Citizens' National Bank *v.* Dowd, 35 Fed. Rep., 340.)
2. On the 22d and 23d of March plaintiff, a bank in Raleigh, N. C., received in the ordinary course of business checks drawn on the State National Bank of that city, which, after deduction had been made of its checks received by the latter bank, amounted to $17,000. It paid the same by its checks on a bank in New York. The president of the State National Bank knew when he signed such checks that they would not be honored, and was making preparations to abscond with the assets of his bank. *Held*, that plaintiff is not entitled to any preference over other unsecured creditors. (Ib.)

WHEN DEPOSIT TO RESTORE IMPAIRED CAPITAL NOT A TRUST FUND.

1. The Comptroller having notified a national bank that its capital was impaired, it was agreed that it might continue business on the directors putting in $100,000 in cash and retiring that amount of objectionable securities. That sum was contributed; the account being opened with trustees appointed by the directors to manage the fund, with full power as far as the bank was concerned, and to account therefor to the contributors in such manner as to protect the equities of each individual and the bank in relation to the bank and its legal rights. It was understood between the trustees and the examiner that the securities to be retired were to be designated by the Comptroller or examiner, but there was no such understanding with the Comptroller. The full amount of objectionable securities had not been selected and given to the trustees when the bank was closed, the receiver taking and proceeding to collect the whole assets. *Held*, that the receiver was not required to account for the balance of the $100,000 as a special trust fund, but merely as a debt. (Booth et al. *v.* Welles, 42 Fed. Rep., 11.)

WHAT AMOUNTS TO AN EQUITABLE ASSIGNMENT.

1. A draft given to a bank in the ordinary course of business does not constitute an equitable assignment of the fund, nor is it sufficient that draft be drawn by bank against its reserve fund in another city and given in exchange for clearing-house certificates upon the president's representation that it owes a heavy debt at the clearing house, which it is unable to meet, and his statement showing the amount of the reserve fund against which the draft was drawn. (Fourth Street National Bank *v.* Yardley, Receiver, 55 Fed. Rep., 850.)
2. In a package of miscellaneous bonds was the memorandum of the date, amount, and time when due, and also the words "$6,500 due Putnam." *Held*, that these facts did not show any equitable assignment by the bank to the plaintiff of $6,500 worth of bonds. To constitute an equitable assignment of property there must be an appropriation or separation, and the mere intent to appropriate is not sufficient. (Putnam Savings Bank *v.* Beal, 54 Fed. Rep., 577.)
3. It is also settled that a check drawn in the ordinary form does not, as between the maker and the payee, constitute an equitable assignment pro tanto of an indebtedness owing by the bank upon which the check has been drawn,

TRUSTS—Continued.

WHAT AMOUNTS TO AN EQUITABLE ASSIGNMENT—continued.

and that the mere giving and receipt of the check does not entitle the holder to priority over general creditors in a fund received from such bank by an assignee under a general assignment made by the debtor for the benefit of his creditors. (Fourth Street Nat. Bank of Philadelphia *v.* Yardley, 165 U. S., 634.)

4. That the owner of a chose in action or of property in the custody of another may assign a part of such rights, and that an assignment of this nature, if made, will be enforced in equity, is also settled doctrine of this court. (Ib.)
5. The Keystone Bank, through its president, solicited the Fourth Street Bank to give to the former $25,000 of gold certificates, for which the Keystone Bank was to give its check against its reserve account in the Tradesmen's National Bank of New York City. At the same time that this request was made the president of the Keystone Bank made the further statement that his bank owed a balance at the clearing house, which it could not meet "because its funds were in the city of New York," and exhibited a memorandum showing the amount to its credit with the Tradesmen's Bank to be in the neighborhood of $27,000. In reliance upon such representations and the statements made, supported by the memorandum exhibited, the Fourth Street Bank delivered to the Keystone Bank the certificates requested, and there was delivered a check for $25,000 upon the Tradesmen's National Bank of New York. The draft in question was at once forwarded to the city of New York, and was presented for payment at the Tradesmen's Bank on the following morning, when payment was refused. At the time of presentment the Tradesmen's Bank had to the credit of the Keystone Bank $19,725.62 in cash and collection items amounting to $7,181.70; in all, $26,907.32. Of this amount, $18,056.21 had been remitted by the Keystone Bank on the day previous. *Held*, (1) that, it being established that it was the intention and agreement of the parties to the transaction that the check drawn generally should be paid out of a particular fund, such check, as between the parties, is to be treated as though an order for payment out of the specific designated fund; (2) that as the Fourth Street Bank contracted and parted with its money on the faith of the representations of the Keystone Bank that there was to its credit in the Tradesmen's Bank a specific sum, and the fund which came into the hands of its voluntary assignee was the fund as to which the representations were made, the Keystone Bank and its assignee were in equity estopped from asserting, to the prejudice of the Fourth Street Bank, that the character and condition of the fund was otherwise than it was represented to be. (Ib.)

RECOVERY OF TRUST FUNDS FROM RECEIVER.

1. Plaintiff furnished securities to the cashier of a bank, the insolvency of which was concealed from her, to be pledged as security for a note of the cashier, the proceeds of which were placed to the credit of such bank with its reserve bank. A portion of such proceeds was applied to the payment of an overdraft due the reserve bank, and the remainder stood to the credit of the insolvent bank at the time a receiver was appointed therefor and came into his hands. *Held*, that plaintiff having paid the note to release her securities was entitled to recover from the receiver the portion of the proceeds which came into his hands, and, as to the remainder, was entitled to be subrogated to the right to dividends of the reserve bank whose indebtedness it paid. (Hallett *v.* Fish, C. C. Vt., 123 Fed. Rep., 201.)

Interest on trust funds.

2. One recovering money which came into the hands of the receiver of an insolvent national bank as a trust fund, of which she was owner, is not entitled to interest thereon. (Hallett *v.* Fish, C. C. Vt., 123 Fed. Rep., 201.)

ULTRA VIRES. (*See* POWERS.)

USURY. (*See* INTEREST AND USURY.)

VICE-PRESIDENT. (*See* OFFICERS.)

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