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Dividend Notices.

AMALGAMATED COPPER COMPANY.

42 Broadway, New York, October 18th, 1906.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) and an extra dividend of ONE-HALF PER CENT. (½%) was declared, payable November 26, 1906, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, October 25, 1906. Transfer books close at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, October 25, 1906, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Monday, November 12, 1906.

A. H. MELIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

CAR SHORTAGE HURTING BOSTON.

Steamers Unable to Get Full Loads of Grain at That Port.

Boston, Oct. 20.—A shortage of freight cars on nearly all the railroad lines carrying grain to this port is interfering to a considerable extent with Boston's export grain business. The Leyland Line steamer Cambrian, which was scheduled to sail yesterday morning for London, was unable to start because of the slow arrival of her consignment of grain. Eighty-eight thousand bushels were scheduled as a part of her cargo, but up to last night, when her clearing papers were issued, she had received only 25,000 bushels.

Nearly every steamer in the grain carrying business which has sailed from this port this week has met with the same delay and has been forced to depart with only a part of the scheduled cargo. Until the car shortage is overcome, the shippers and steamship interests say they are unable to make plans for future shipments.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

The following petitions in bankruptcy were filed yesterday with the clerk of the United States District Court:

An involuntary petition against Max Zurkow, of No. 127 Mulberry street, by creditors—Endicott, Johnson & Co., $113; Lazarus Fried, $122; Standard Shoe Company, $138, and Thomas Boyd, $130. Preferential payments and transfer of assets are alleged. Henry S. Moses was appointed referee, with a bond of $500.

The schedule of Louis Goldman shows debts of $11,477, and no assets. The principal creditors are Hull & Tynson, $1,058, and the Brohrenbug Brothers Company, $213.

A voluntary petition was filed by Max Elkind and Borris Schwartz, fur dealers, of No. 101 Prince street, showing liabilities of $15,904 and assets of $2,868. The assets consist of stock in trade, $1,800; accounts $218, and deposits in bank, $850. A petition filed against the firm in 1904 was dismissed.

Schedules of Isaacsohn & Sons Inc., show debts of $8,338 and nominal assets of $2,706. The principal creditors are Joseph B. Schmidt, $2,147; Mendelsohn & Linkel, $1,216, and Singer & Harris, $2,418.

FOREIGN COMMERCE.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE AT NEW YORK.

Week ended Oct. 20—	1906.	1905.	1904.
Drygoods	$2,982,859	$2,763,098	$2,458,849
General merchandise	12,206,044	12,877,349	10,962,175
Totals	$15,188,903	$15,640,447	$13,421,024
From January 1—			
Drygoods	$130,907,584	$114,750,974	$97,710,715
General merchandise	587,277,085	448,373,196	381,548,183
Totals	$718,184,669	[illegible]	[illegible]

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE FROM NEW YORK. [illegible]

EXPORTS OF SPECIE. [illegible]

IMPORTS OF SPECIE. [illegible]

FURTHER BREAK IN STOCKS.

VALUES DECLINE ON RENEWED LIQUIDATION.

Bank Statement Shows Heavy Loss in Reserve—Loans Increase—London Market Weak.

Closing prices of stocks dealt in, with net changes, follow: [illegible]

*Unlisted.

Closing prices of active bonds dealt in, with net changes, follow:

Japan 6s	97½	— ⅜	Erie conv 4s	104⅛	—1⅞
do 2d series	97⅛	— ⅜	Int-Met 4½s	83	— ½
A T&SF gen 4s	101	— ⅛	Penn conv 1915	96	— ¾
do conv 4s	104¾	— ¼	St L & S F ref 4s	83⅞	— ⅛
B R T 4s	95	— ¾	South Pac 4s	91	— ¾
Cent Leather 5s	98½	— ¼	U S Steel 5s	100⅛	— ¾
C R I&P R R 4s	79½	— ¾	Wabash D Bs	80½	—1½
D & H conv 4s	108½	— ½			

STOCK MARKET OPERATIONS.

In the greater part of the two hours of trading stocks were weak throughout the list on a heavy volume of business which represented liquidation and bear pressure. Further declines in the London market and active selling on this exchange for foreign account, together with the expectation of an unfavorable bank statement, were factors which naturally disturbed speculative sentiment and led to large offerings, which, however, were absorbed by substantial market interests. The larger interests see in the present decline no reason for uneasiness; indeed, they believe that the current liquidating movement will serve to increase the market's chances of higher prices later on in the season. Perhaps the best support of the day was in United States Steel common, which was relatively firm in spite of large sales for London account. In Amalgamated Copper there also was some evidence of support at times, but in the general list the downward movement was permitted to run without any attempt on the part of the chief interests to bring about a rally, their operations being confined merely to the acceptance of stocks offered for sale.

Losses of from 1 to 4 points were recorded in the active list, while in some cases declines were heavier, notably in Canadian Pacific, Great Northern and Reading. In American Smelting, Baltimore & Ohio, St. Paul, Colorado Fuel, Amalgamated Copper, Anaconda, Northern Pacific and Union Pacific net losses were more than 3 per cent. There was no evidence of rallying power at any time, and following the publication of the bank statement a fresh outbreak of liquidation occurred, embracing about every stock on the list. A large amount of stock was sold by operators who have been carrying their holdings in the London market, many weak commission house accounts came on the market and bear traders were aggressive in all sections of the list, particularly in the highly speculative issues. There was no topic of conversation in the Street outside of the advance in the Bank of England's discount rate, and the probability of a still further increase in the event of continued withdrawals of gold for outside account. Egypt took another $5,000,000 from the bank yesterday. Bank statement figures showed a heavy falling off in reserve, the decline in this item being nearly twice as heavy as the loss in cash, this being due to a large increase in loans. Cash decreased $3,934,300, while reserve above legal requirements declined $6,823,450 to $6,200,950, as compared with $12,583,150 at this time a year ago and $17,853,925 in 1904. Perhaps the decline in stocks yesterday and Friday will take the place of the usual ante-election break, which has been predicted to take place a week or so before November 6.

The money market week has been one of surprises, but there have been no developments to discourage the holders of American investment issues. While the advance in the Bank of England may be considered a warning to speculators that London will no longer finance the needs of Wall Street, it is well to bear the fact in mind that our recent heavy obligations abroad have been materially reduced, if not liquidated entirely, the latter idea being held in many circles, through our large excess of exports over imports, and that London practically has been compelled to send gold to this side of the ocean. The Bank of England, the largest concern of the kind in the world, announces that it must protect itself against American demands, and the very fact that the United States has been able to force that great institution to advance its rate of discount is a favorable argument on American industries and American securities. It shows the remarkable strength of conditions in the United States, and it reflects the control which New York has had of the international exchange market in the last few months. Money rates doubtless will rule at a firm level here, but conditions are such throughout the country that high rates for funds are not interfering with business expansion, and while they may serve to check great activity in securities for a time, there is little reason to suppose that the position of money will bring about great liquidation in the securities markets. Stocks are in the hands of strong people, where they are quite likely to remain for a long time to come. Probably pending the outcome of the election, the market will remain in the hands of traders, but with favorable election results the prospects for better quotations will be materially improved.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

The following shows yesterday's closing quotations for government bonds, compared with Friday's:

	—Oct. 19.— Bid.	Asked.	—Oct. 20.— Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 2s, registered, 1930	104	104¾	104	104¾
U. S. 2s, coupon, 1930	104	104¾	104	104¾
U. S. 3s, registered, 1918	102½	103½	102½	103¼
U. S. 2s, coupon, 1918	103¼	104	103¼	104
U. S. 3s, S. B., 1918	102¼	—	102¼	—
U. S. 4s, registered, 1907	102	102¾	102	102¾
U. S. 4s, coupon, 1907	102	102¾	102	102¾
U. S. 4s, registered, 1925	129¾	130½	130	130¾
U. S. 4s, coupon, 1925	130¾	131½	131	131½
District of Columbia, 3-65s	115	—	131	131½
Philippine 4s	109	—	109	—
Panama Canal 2s, registered	104	105	104	105
Panama Canal 2s, coupon	104½	105½	104½	105½

BOND MARKET SALES.

[illegible]

Total sales of bonds, $1,481,500.

WEEKLY STOCK CHANGES.

Active issues.	Saturday, Oct. 13.	Saturday, Oct. 20.	Net changes.
[illegible]			

Total sales for the week 4,816,596
Total sales in preceding week 5,300,478

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights.

AMERICAN SECURITIES ABROAD.

London, Oct. 20, 1 p. m.—The market for American securities was weak, closing at the lowest of the day. Last quotations follow:

	London close.	N. Y. equivalent.	N. Y. close.	Changes.
[illegible]				
New York Central	139½	135	*131	—1¾
Ontario & Western	46¼	44¾	45⅝	— ⅞
Pennsylvania	72⅝	140⅝	141¾	—1⅛
Reading	75⅝	146¼	147¾	—1½
do 1st pref	46¼	89½	—	
do 2d pref	50	97	98	—1
Rock Island	27¾	26¾	27½	— ¾
Southern Railway	34⅞	33⅝	34¼	— ⅝
do pref	98	95	95¾	— ¾
Southern Pacific	95⅛	92⅛	92⅝	— ½
St. Paul	178	172¼	173¼	—1
Union Pacific	189¼	183¼	184¾	—1½
do pref	95	92	93	—1
U. S. Steel	48¾	47⅛	47¾	— ⅝
do pref	109	105¾	106⅝	— ⅞
Wabash	20	19⅜	19¾	— ⅝
do pref	46½	45	45¾	— ¾
do deb "B"	84	81⅜	82	— ⅝

*Ex-rights. †Ex-dividends.

FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.—Call money in London, 4½@4¾ per cent. Open market discount rate for short bills, 5⅞@6 per cent; long bills, 5⅞@6 per cent. Berlin discount rate, 5 per cent. Berlin exchange on London, 20 marks 49½ pfennigs. Paris discount rate, 3 per cent. Paris exchange on London, 25 francs 22½ centimes. Bar gold, 77s 10⅛d.

FOREIGN SECURITIES.—British consols for money, 85¾; for the account, 85⅞. French rentes, 95 francs 67½ centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

MONEY MARKET.—Money on call, 6 per cent; quoted at 5¼ per cent for sixty days, 5¾ per cent for ninety days and four months, and 5½@5¾ per cent for six months. Commercial paper was quoted at 6 per cent for sixty to ninety days and four months, and 6½ per cent for others.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—Market closed excited. Actual closing rates follow:

	Cables.	Sight.	Sixty days.
Sterling	4.8530	4.85¼@4.85¾	4.80@4.80½
Francs	5.18¾	*5.19⅜@*5.18¾	5.22½@*5.21⅞
Reichsmarks	94⅞	94¾@94⅞	93⅞@94
Guilders	——	40@40 1-16	80 11-16@39¾

*Less 1-16.

Bankers' posted rates were as follows:

	Sixty days.	Demand.
Sterling	4.80½	4.85½
Germany reichsmarks	94	95
Paris francs	5.21¼	5.18⅛
Belgium francs	5.22½	5.19⅜
Switzerland francs	5.20⅝	5.18⅛
Holland guilders	39⅞	40⅛

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.—Boston—20c discount. Chicago—40c discount. Charleston—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 1-10c premium. St. Louis—50c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 3c premium; telegraph, 6c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 discount. Cincinnati—Par to 10c discount. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium.

SILVER MARKET.—Bar silver, 70c; Mexican silver dollars, 54c. Bar silver in London closed at 32⅜d.

GOLD PREMIUM.—In Madrid, 8.75; Lisbon, 1.

MEXICAN EXCHANGE.—Mexican exchange on New York is quoted at 196½.

RAILROAD AND OTHER STOCKS.

[illegible]

1,029,865 Total sales for the day. *Unlisted.

BANK STATEMENT IN DETAIL.

Banks.	Capital.	Net profits.	Loans.
[illegible]			
Bank of the Metropolis	1,000,000	1,625,500	9,791,8[illegible]
West Side	200,000	807,600	4,294,[illegible]
Seaboard National	1,000,000	1,183,500	15,383,[illegible]
First National, Brooklyn	300,000	677,600	4,699,0[illegible]
Liberty National	1,000,000	2,183,100	10,635,1[illegible]
New York Produce Exchange	1,000,000	564,900	5,989,8[illegible]
New Amsterdam National	1,000,000	254,000	5,894,[illegible]
Astor National	350,000	710,300	4,979,[illegible]
State	100,000	1,422,600	13,306,0[illegible]
Totals	119,150,000	155,176,800	1,082,358,500

Reserve on total deposits, decrease $6,823,450; reserve on deposits other than United States, decrease $[illegible].
*United States deposits included, $26,369,000.

THE WEEK'S BANK CHANGES.

	October 13.	October 20.	Changes.
Loans	$1,065,657,800	$1,082,358,500	Inc. $16,700,700
Specie	202,511,200	200,395,700	Dec. 2,115,500
Legal tenders	73,207,200	71,388,400	Dec. 1,818,800
Deposits	1,050,776,000	*1,062,332,600	Inc. 11,556,600
Circulation	46,154,800	46,471,700	Inc. 316,900

*United States deposits included, $26,369,000.

The following shows the relation between the total reserve and the total deposits on the respective dates:

	October 13.	October 20.	Changes.
Specie	$202,511,200	$200,395,700	Dec. $2,115,500
Legal tenders	73,207,200	71,388,400	Dec. 1,818,800
Totals	$275,718,400	$271,784,100	Dec. $3,934,300
Cash required against deposits	262,694,000	265,583,150	Inc. 2,889,150
Reserve	$13,024,400	$6,200,950	Dec. $6,823,450

The following are the changes for the corresponding week for the three preceding years: 1905—Loans decreased $3,594,200, cash increased $1,797,200, deposits decreased $2,298,200 and surplus reserve increased $2,371,750. 1904—Loans increased $3,917,000, cash increased $3,535,800, deposits increased $3,535,800 and surplus reserve increased $1,896,050. 1903—Loans decreased $1,166,500, cash decreased $3,000, deposits decreased $2,056,800 and surplus reserve increased $511,200.

The following table shows the bank holdings on the respective dates:

	Oct. 20, '06.	Oct. 21, '05.	Oct. 22, '04.
Loans	$1,082,358,500	$1,026,690,100	$1,137,930,400
Specie	200,395,700	193,161,300	240,215,500
Legal tenders	71,388,400	75,386,700	77,587,600
Deposits	*1,062,332,600	1,023,859,400	1,199,796,700
Circulation	46,471,700	54,680,500	42,990,800

*United States deposits included, $26,369,000.

The following shows the relation between the total reserve and the total deposits on the respective dates:

	Oct. 20, '06.	Oct. 21, '05.	Oct. 22, '04.
Specie	$200,395,700	$193,161,300	$240,215,500
Legal tenders	71,388,400	75,386,700	77,587,600
Total reserve	$271,784,100	$268,548,000	$317,803,100
Total reserve agst. deposits	265,583,150	255,964,850	299,949,175
Reserve	$6,200,950	$12,583,150	$17,853,925
P. c. of reserve	25.5	26.2	26.4

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

STOCKS.

Shares sold.		Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Last sale.
10	Allis-Chalmers	17	17	17	17
35,690	Amal Copper	113¾	113¾	111⅝	111⅝
690	Am Car & Fdry	43⅞	44	43	43
30	Am Ice	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
280	Am Locomotive	74¼	74¼	72½	72½
2,540	Am Smelting	155¾	155¾	153	153
550	Am Sugar	134⅜	134⅜	132	132
1,170	At Top & S F	100⅝	100¾	99¾	99¾
850	Balt & Ohio	118⅝	119	116¾	116¾
1,500	Brooklyn R T	78¾	78¾	76¾	76¾
[illegible]					

128,600 Total sales.

MINING STOCKS.

Shares sold.		Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Last sale.
500	Atlanta	.26	.26	.26	.26
300	Best & Belcher	.87	.87	.87	.87
1,000	Brunswick	.65	.65	.65	.65
500	Jim Butler	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40
500	Mary McKinny	.65	.65	.65	.65
600	Mohawk Ext	.21	.21	.20	.20
200	Sandstorm	.75	.75	.75	.75

3,600 Total sales.

WHEAT.

Sales.		Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Last sale.
1,960,000	Dec option	73¼	73¼	73	73

WALL STREET AND EXCHANGES.

FOREIGN TRADING.—Foreign houses were again active sellers in the local market, sales amounting to 75,000 shares. In London further liquidation was reported, with especial pressure in the copper stocks and the Canadian issues. Consols declined ⅛ and Continental bonds were weak. Money was, of course, the dominating influence in London and is likely to continue so for some time to come. The fortnightly settlement begins on Wednesday, and it will probably be necessary by that time to transfer all the stock carried in London for American account. There is certain to be a very general calling of stock exchange loans at the settlement, and in any case it is now cheaper to carry stocks here than in London.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONDITIONS.—Schumacher & Co. say:

When we issued our last market report prime demand sterling was selling at 4.85, since which time the market gradually declined, and on Thursday sold as low as 4.84. The greater part of the sharp decline in foreign exchange during the last week we believe was due to manipulation by some of the prominent banks here, their object being to obtain more gold to help the manipulation of the stock market. When the governors of the Bank of England realized that America was again in the London market to buy gold they took summary action this morning (Friday) and raised the minimum rate of discount of the Bank of England to 6 per cent—a figure not previously ruling since the sensational Baring panic, which came like a bomb upon our security market, as well as on that of England. In consequence of the above action, prime demand sterling opened here from ½ to ⅝ cents a pound above last night's quotations, and private discount rates abroad rose to the bank rates, which naturally caused a decline in long bills of from ⅜ to ⅝ cent per pound.

Whether the Bank of England's action was entirely due to the fear of losing more gold to America or to renewed anxiety over the Russian situation it is hard to say. There seems to be a growing belief that it is only a question of time when it will be impossible for the Russan government to meet its interest obligations on the large amount of bonds outstanding or to again force another enormous loan, which would either be impossible of negotiation or at terms very detrimental to Russian credit. The future of the foreign exchange market is a puzzle, but from the action of the Bank of England we feel quite sure that all the foreign banks and bankers will reduce their American credits materially, which will result in our American banks and bankers being forced to pay off the majority of their finance bills. This, we think, is quite likely to force liquidation in our security markets in order to obtain funds with which to liquidate their foreign loans.

LARGER EXPORT CREDITS AHEAD.—The impression is current that our grain surplus has not been doing its full duty in assisting this country to command the credit of importing countries. But the facts do not bear out this view. Grain exports from the United States and Canada since July 1 have reached 53,000,000 bushels of wheat and nearly 12,000,000 bushels of corn. Last year only 23,000,000 bushels of wheat and 17,000,000 bushels of corn were exported to date, at a total market value of $25,000,000, but this year the showing is a good deal better in quantity of wheat and nearly 70 per cent greater in total value. Wheat alone, at a rate of 70 cents a bushel, gives a credit of over $37,000,000 in our account with Europe. Corn, at 42 cents, adds over $5,000,000 more, making $42,000,000. Yet this is only the beginning of the heavier autumn export, the effect of which will be to make the rate of exchange still more favorable to this side of the ocean than that which a few days ago was apparently so great a factor in placing the Bank of England rate at 6 per cent. Nor is this all. Besides oats and barley, there have been shipped since September 1 1,000,000 bales of cotton, valued at $50,000,000. It is safe to say that, from cotton and grain alone, since midsummer this country has added $100,000,000 to its credit in Europe alone.

STRUCTURAL STEEL.—Unless inquiries now pending develop into orders, the amount of new business in structural steel this month will show a material falling off, as compared with the preceding month. A large number of contracts in this city and elsewhere have been held up for some reason or other. It is suggested that builders in this city will await the outcome of the state election in November before they let their contracts. Not a large building order has been placed this month.

MOVEMENT OF COTTON.—"The Financial Chronicle" reports the total receipts of cotton for the week ended October 19 at 271,668 bales, against 345,062 bales in the preceding week, making the total receipts since September 1, 1906, 1,703,733 bales, against 1,935,302 bales for the same period of 1905, showing a decrease since September 1, 1906, of 231,570 bales.

BANK CLEARINGS.—The total bank clearings of the United States for the week ended October 20 (one day estimated) were $3,212,978,017, against $3,243,798,828 in the preceding week and $2,829,904,498 for the corresponding week last year.

PULLMAN DIVIDEND UNCHANGED.—Directors of the Pullman Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable November 15 to stock of record October 31.

CURB MARKET TRADING.

The market for outside securities suffered a further decline on continued selling, although at no time were the offerings of any great extent. Prices broke from ¼ to more than 1 per cent, although the general list did not suffer as severely as Friday. The trading, as a whole, was less active, and slight rallies in a number of leading specialties followed low figures. Utah Copper broke from 35 to 32⅝. Nipissing sold down from 22⅞ to 22⅛, but later recovered fractionally. Butte Coalition declined 1⅝. United, after a break of 1⅝, advanced sharply 4 points. Cumberland-Ely and Nevada Consolidated were down ¼ to ½. Tennessee was off a point, Newhouse ¾, and Micmac, Old Hundred and, in fact, the entire list showed fractional recessions. The industrials were heavy, but inactive. The Butte Copper and Zinc Company's mines, the stock of which has been active on the local and Boston curb, are situated in the heart of the Butte district, 2,000 feet from the Anaconda. It is said that a syndicate of copper interests are buying the stock with the view of ultimate control.

ACTIVE CURB STOCKS.

INDUSTRIAL.

[illegible]

RAILROAD.

[illegible]

MINING.

[illegible]

BONDS.

[illegible]

*Odd lots.