Rare Woods Are Made to Your Order

METHODS OF FORGERY

Near-Mahogany and Almost-Walnut Sometimes Manufactured From Pulp.

By Mary W. Mount.

"Did you know," remarked a prominent New York decorator, in reference to changes in the fashion of furniture and wood trim this season, "that new processes exist by which almost any wood you want can be made to order? You can get mahogany trim to match your Chippendale, built of the best West Indian product, that never grew near a mahogany tree. In like manner other fine woods are closely imitated. Even Circassian walnut—of which there is not much in the market—possesses a rival in near-Circassian that is treated and tinted in the Northwest. The American imitation does not succeed in achieving quite that lovely, soft, grayish hue that has made Circassian walnut the rage, nor can any process of manufacture reproduce the exquisite markings peculiar to this Eastern product.

"While experimenting with chemicals to evolve a method which might be employed to preserve wood indefinitely, quite accidentally a process was discovered by which both the grain and coloring of costly woods could be imitated in cheap ones. This process is being kept secret, but I am told that in some instances logs are reduced to pulp and another variety of wood actually formed from this mass.

"Then, too, there is a Mission wood manufacturing company which manufactures wood and grains, colors and finishes it so that it will tone in with, exactly match or pleasingly contrast with the color scheme of rooms."

A Fifth avenue importer of rare lumber asserts that even if cheap wood is stained through and through a mahogany color, its artificial graining is always apparent to any but the uninitiated. As the number of these is not inconsiderable, their investments in spurious mahogany are only limited by the honesty of the dealer from whom purchases are made.

A man does not, in these progressive days, purchase his furniture hangings and decorations to harmonize with the color scheme of his house and the woodwork of its interior finish. If he possesses foresight, he determines upon the color motive of his prospective domicile and then proceeds to assemble the materials which will develop it.

GATHERED FROM MANY POINTS.

Donegal and Bruges begin to knot his carpets, Lyons to weave his draperies. Paris to tint and decorate these, art shoppers to seek out suitable objects of vertu, and cabinet makers to turn furniture for the proposed dwelling, the while American manufactories are producing its wood trim and its parquetry. Circassia and the West Indies supplying its bedroom and drawing room furniture materials, and the Orient its hall and dining room floors of natural colored teak.

The vogue for floors of unstained teakwood is in the ascendant, and the home of Thomas F. Ryan and the Wysong residence, in 76th street, have just been enriched with these costly floors.

Cultivated people discover a fascination about planning a color scheme for their future homes, which is communicated to the artist, who works out the designs and whose duty it is to see that tints and materials are so blended as to achieve the most satisfying results. This task completed, it is a simple matter to order exquisite woods and all the supplementary materials and fabrics manufactured to carry out the scheme.

One wholesale dealer in high class lumber says that both birch and beech have for years been treated to pass as mahogany, and that birch, which is of that family, can be made to resemble the rare imported wood so closely that only experts can detect the difference between true mahogany and its black birch cousin.

African manufactories are not as highly developed as ours in the art of woodcraft, but Africa grows a "false mahogany" which is near of kin to its tropical American sister, and is imported for use as a substitute, as well as on its own merits.

Some idea of the value of mahogany can be gathered from the fact that for veneering purposes two hundred sheets to the inch can be taken from a single log.

REVIVAL OF OLD STYLES.

The leading fashionable woods for furniture are mahogany and Circassian walnut. The latter is used principally and extensively for bedrooms, where wall panels and trim match the lovely soft tones in carved beds and chairs, and combine exquisitely with the new mulberry, amaranth and blue repp, corded stuff and velour hangings that are now so fashionable. These same colors and materials are considered to blend admirably with mahogany. Indeed, the general revival of old styles and stains of mahogany and the great impulse that exists toward Elizabethan, Jacobean and Francis I styles of furniture in old oak are responsible for the revival of fabrics and colors of a long past era. A certain stateliness of fold and texture exists in these new weaves of Old World fabrics; richer, stronger colorings dominate them, and the decorative designs are simple and marked by a tendency to combine blue with brown and the latter with lavender, a tint much employed this season, both by way of novelty and because it tones in well with the fashionable wood trims and furniture of the day.

The relation of wood to the fabrics that hang against it is so close in modern decorative schemes that it is well to note the juxtaposition of plain brown velours with blue brocade, upon which are brown wreaths, garlands, or delicate arabesques, in a room trimmed and furnished with Circassian walnut. This wood admits of richer embellishment, heavier forms of decoration and broader surfaces than does mahogany, because of its softer tone and quiet coloring and texture which lend themselves with especial charm to panel effects.

Mahogany, on the other hand, is now demanded in Chippendale, Adam, Hepplewhite and Sheraton designs, all of which contribute something to the patterns used for fine cabinet work in other woods.

PROBLEM OF DECORATORS.

The universality of certain types in English and French furniture and interior architecture during the time of Louis XV and XVI. when Adam, Sheraton and Hepplewhite dominated English architecture and cabinet work, makes it possible to possess partly French and purely English rooms of that period, which exist in entire harmony one with the other. On the other hand, the great impulse toward Elizabethan and Jacobean furniture in dark and black oak, introduces a different note that demands architectural surroundings in harmony with it. Decorators are confronted with the problem of so arranging doorways and draperies that halls, dining rooms, libraries and lounging rooms furnished in elaborately carved dark oak, with the straight, highly embellished heavy outlines peculiar to Jacobean and Elizabethan furniture, will not clash with the widely differing types of later English and French apartments into which they open.

Decorators solve this problem as best they can, and endeavor by subtle methods to convince a patron that rooms of inharmonious periods might just as well be confined to different floors of the same dwelling. Jacobean settles are claiming places in New York foyers, and their owners point to the fact that the Jacobean period is responsible for the shaping and ornamenting of settles into objects at once useful and decorative, if not as ornate as the early Italian coffers which suggested them.

Scroll, sunflower patterns, duting, carved panelling, gadrooning, flat scrollwork and round arches in black oak are typical of Jacobean designs in furniture, and New Yorkers are learning to be expert in distinguishing a true Jacobean sideboard and settle from a black imitation.

So far, however, the vogue for things Elizabethan and Jacobean has stopped short of the bed. Those mammoth, roofed over richly carved four-posters in which Henry III, King Richard I and Queen Elizabeth took such pride are not for Gotham. New York women are supplied with more gewgaws and hat boxes than were enjoyed by their ancestors of several centuries ago, and they cannot contemplate being obliged by reason of modern architectural requirements to dispose of these either under the beds or on top of their corniced testers.

TESTAMENT OF SHAKESPEARE.

Were modern lovers of Shakespeare to own such pieces of furniture they might better understand why the great playwright was in his will so careful as to the disposition of his beds and so indifferent to that of his plays.

Quite as important as the relation of furniture to its architectural and decorative surroundings is the relation to-day of the floor to these and to the furniture upon it. Importers of fine floor woods say that while the wood trim of rooms is not always the same as that in the floors, these must harmonize in color with the rest of the trim, furniture and draperies. Strong contrast in floors is always avoided. These are stained to match woodwork or furniture or anything in the room with which they are intended to blend.

Floor treatments were quite different a few seasons ago, when strong contrasts were so much in vogue that one of the wealthiest bankers in this country paid a small fortune to have a floor laid in vermilion wood, with peacock blue borders that matched the hangings in the room.

Besides natural teak for flooring, the fashionable woods for this purpose are natural oak, light mahogany and maple. In addition to these panelling and trimmings are to be found most in rich nut brown African oak, African redwood, maple, cherry, walnut, dark oak and, occasionally, in such foreign materials as African tigerwood, greenish-gold jalapa, red gold courbaril, Sandwich Island walnut, golden ebony, rose red mahagua and a satin textured variety of white maple.

New York decorators have discovered some very beautiful varieties of hardwood in Cuba. These present colors and markings that are new in decorative woods and are being utilized for walls and trimmings in rooms, the furniture of which is stained to harmonize with them.

Such are the materials which fashion decrees shall be used in working out a color plan for the interior of a modern home. How the exterior is taken into consideration also is another story, but an illustration of it may be found in new houses of olden types that are appearing in New York, and even in a house of bluestone, erected to act as a sort of introduction to the blue Scandinavian furniture within it.

AMERICAN NOBLES WHO EARNED TITLES.

Violet Halls, the American actress whom the Czar recently made a countess, as a reward for her saving Count Vladimir Rosanova's only son from drowning in the Neva, is not the first citizen of the United States to have obtained a noble title through means other than marriage. Ransford D. Buckman, the former superintendent of Cramps' shipyard, Philadelphia, who delivered the Turkish cruiser Medjidia at Constantinople, so impressed Sultan Abdul Hamid that the latter elevated him to the noble rank of pacha and made him his side-de-camp. And the present Sultan has made him vice-admiral of the imperial Ottoman fleet. Then there is Albert Kirby Fairfax, the Wall Street broker and native of Maryland, whose claim to the title Baron Fairfax of Cameron was recently confirmed by the House of Lords. There are also living among us to-day several Americans bearing titles of duke, marquis and count, conferred by the Popes of Rome.

CHAMP CLARK'S RELIGION.

Champ Clark, the newly elected Democratic Speaker, is a Campbellite by faith. He also holds the record of having been the youngest American college "prexy." When only twenty-three he was elected president of Marshall College, West Virginia.

OLFACTORY EVIDENCE.

A typical oldtime "circuit rider" died recently in Alabama—a man whose godly, unselfish life will long be remembered. Many were the eccentricities of this rugged old man, and many anecdotes are current among the Methodist ministers of the state concerning him. He was noted for two things—his denunciation of sin in no uncertain tones and the familiarity with which he addressed the Lord in prayer.

On one occasion he had been preaching in a log meeting house in the piny woods of North Alabama. There were several young fellows on hand who had been celebrating by patronizing a still hard by. After a long, fiery sermon the preacher made a call for mourners, and soon the rude altar was filled, mostly by the aforementioned young fellows. The old man looked them over for a moment, and with keen intuition felt that it was perhaps a "lark" on the boys' part, but he knelt to pray.

"O Lord," he began, "here's a crowd of young fellows kneeling round Your altar. They've been cussin' and swearin' and drinkin' and spendin' their time in riotous livin', but they've come up here seemingly penitent. They look like penitents, Lord, and I hope they are. They weep like penitents, Lord, and I hope You'll forgive 'em if they are; but, O Lord, I declare they don't smell like penitents!"—Youth's Companion.

THE BORN ORATOR.

It is narrated that one day Sir William Allan, the late M. P. for Gateshead, meeting Sir Charles Palmer in Trafalgar Square, where a huge crowd had gathered, was asked, "What is the meaning of this?" to which Sir William replied, "Charles Bradlaugh is making a speech. He is a born orator, you know."

"What do you mean by a born orator?" said Sir Charles, quizzingly.

"Well, if you or I were asked how many two and two make we should reply, four; but when you ask a born orator, he replies, 'When in the course of human events it becomes necessary to take an integer of the second denomination and add it, sir, to an integer of the same denomination, the result, sir—and I have the science of mathematics to back me in my judgment—the result, sir, and I say it without fear of contradiction sir, the result is four.' That, Sir Charles, is a born orator."—Tit-Bits.

INVINCIBLE MODESTY.

Modesty was a prominent feature in the character of the eminent physicist, J. Willard Gibbs, for many years professor of mathematical physics at Yale. He had a just appreciation of the value of his own discoveries, says the author of the biographical sketch of Professor Gibbs contained in "Leading American Men of Science," but shrank from any form of praise or publicity.

In 1901 the Copley Medal of the Royal Society of London, which is awarded for the most important scientific work done in any country, was given to Mr. Gibbs. He deprecated the congratulations of his friends who had read the announcement.

"Better not say anything about it," he urged. "Very likely it is an error."—Youth's Companion.

NEVER HAD ANY LUCK.

"I never did have any luck, nohow," wailed an old man in a train. "I've been up to town to see my son-in-law an' get him to help me, but he won't do a thing. I don't know what I'm goin' to do for a livin'. All this comes from bein' so foolish as to stick to one of them old customs.

"How was that?"

"Well, you see, some years ago I was purty well off—had two shops an' a lot of stock, an' money in the bank. The chap what's now my son-in-law came along an' courted my darter. He was as poor as a church mouse, an' so I opposed the match. But the old woman was for it, an' I had to give in, as I usually do. I wasn't very cheerful durin' the weddin', an' was all the time thinkin' of the cheek o' that chap marryin' my darter on $2 a week. After it was all over an' they were just about to start, they asked me to throw my shoe after 'em for luck. Well, I did, an' that was the cause of all the trouble. The young man has had all the luck, an' is now worth $20,000, while I am poor as a mouse. Yesterday I asked him to lend me a hundred for a little while, an' he refused me pointblank. You see, he hasn't forgotten the time I threw my shoe after him."

"Why should he be so angry about that?"

"My foot was inside the shoe, confound the luck."—Tit-Bits.

WEEK'S BANK CHANGES.

CLEARING HOUSE BANKS—ACTUAL CONDITION FRIDAY.

	March 18.	March 25.	Increase.
Loans	$1,347,255,700	$1,357,860,700	$10,605,000
Specie	305,078,200	*304,525,100	*553,100
Legal tders	73,546,900	75,716,300	2,169,400
Deposits	1,385,804,200	†1,397,685,500	11,881,200
Circulation	46,602,300	46,614,500	12,200

*Decrease. †United States deposits included $1,568,200.

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

	March 18.	March 25.	Increase.
Specie	$305,078,200	$304,525,100	*$553,100
Legal tenders	73,546,900	75,716,300	2,169,400
Totals	$378,625,100	$380,241,400	$1,616,300
Cash required agt. deposits	346,451,075	349,421,375	2,970,300
Reserve	$32,174,025	$30,820,025	*$1,354,000

*Decrease.

CLEARING HOUSE BANKS—DAILY AVERAGE.

	March 18.	March 25.	Increase.
Loans	$1,345,477,600	$1,352,120,400	$6,242,800
Specie	304,650,700	304,883,900	233,200
Legal tders	72,818,600	74,095,000	1,276,400
Deposits	1,384,376,100	†1,391,715,700	7,339,600
Circulation	46,540,600	46,518,900	*21,700

*Decrease. †United States deposits included $1,634,500.

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

	March 18.	March 25.	Increase.
Specie	$304,650,700	$304,883,900	$233,200
Legal tenders	72,818,600	74,095,000	1,276,400
Totals	$377,469,300	$378,978,900	$1,509,600
Cash required agt. deposits	346,094,025	347,928,925	1,834,900
Reserve	$31,375,275	$31,049,975	*$325,300

*Decrease.

The following table compares the Clearing House (average) statement with the statements of corresponding dates in 1910 and 1909.

	Mar. 25, 11.	Mar. 26, 10.	Mar. 27, 09.
Loans	$1,352,120,400	$1,241,813,300	$1,298,602,100
Specie	304,883,900	260,678,000	271,694,800
Legal tenders	74,095,000	64,536,500	81,434,600
Deposits	1,391,715,700	1,243,087,200	1,345,398,900
Circulation	46,518,900	48,296,800	48,537,800

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

	Mar. 25, 11.	Mar. 26, 10.	Mar. 27, 09.
Specie	$304,883,900	$260,678,000	$271,694,800
Legal tenders	74,095,000	64,536,500	81,434,600
Totals	$378,978,900	$325,014,500	$353,129,400
Total reserve agt. deposits	347,028,925	310,771,800	336,349,725
Reserve	$31,949,975	$14,242,700	$16,779,675
Percentage of reserve	27.2	26.1	26.2

SUMMARY OF STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK NOT REPORTING TO THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE.

		Decrease.
Loans	$1,110,581,100	$8,252,000
Specie	112,571,600	1,904,000
Legal tenders	20,910,600	100,500
Total deposits	$1,223,901,200	*$5,148,100
Total deposits eliminating amounts due from reserve depositories and from other banks and trust companies in New York City	1,062,498,700	6,764,400

*Increase.

RESERVE.

		P.C.
State banks—		
Cash in vault	$12,948,800	14.29
Deposits in banks and trust cos.	16,877,800	17.33
Totals	$29,826,600	30.62
Trust companies—		
Cash in vault	$120,562,000	16.35
Deposits in banks and trust cos.	6,270,100	0.86
Totals	$126,833,000	17.41

Aggregate reserve on deposits, $156,659,600, decrease, $2,671,700; percentage of legal reserve, 17.60.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The Tribune has printed the gross earnings of thirty-six railroads or systems for the second week in March. Of these nineteen return gains of $628,681, or 8.7 per cent, and seventeen return losses of $981,392, or 7.4 per cent. The whole shows a gain of $246,961, or 1 per cent. The Tribune has also printed the gross earnings of ten railroads or systems for the third week in March, of which three return gains of $85,172, or 12.9 per cent, and seven return losses of $377,665, or 12.1 per cent. The whole showed a loss of $292,291, or 8.1 per cent.

23 wk in Mch—	1911.	1910.	Inc.	P.C.
19 companies	$8,194,178	$7,565,495	$628,683	8.3
17 companies	4,756,984	5,139,376	*382,392	7.4
Total 36 cos	$12,951,162	$12,705,071	$246,091	2.0
3 wks in Mch—				
3 companies	$561,377	$476,205	$85,172	17.9
7 companies	2,726,936	3,104,600	*377,462	12.1
Total 10 cos	$3,288,313	$3,580,604	*$292,291	8.1

*Decrease.

CANADIAN NORTHERN.

3d week in Mch.	$297,900	$221,300	$169,400
July 1-Mch. 21.	10,457,500	8,887,700	7,122,400

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

3d wk. in Mch.	$1,972,000	$1,723,000	$1,436,000
July 1-Mch. 21.	73,299,850	66,772,938	54,569,517

COLORADO & SOUTHERN LINES.

3d wk. in Mch.	$254,594	$321,672	$269,929
July 1-Feb. 21.	12,229,828	12,276,794	11,924,766

INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN.

3d week in Mch.	$163,000	$176,000	$145,000
July 1-Mch. 21.	6,993,000	6,321,000	6,037,084

MISSOURI PACIFIC.

3d week in Mch.	$951,000	$1,092,000	$883,000
July 1-Mch. 21.	38,848,950	38,490,731	33,903,559

TEXAS & PACIFIC.

3d week in Mch.	$275,525	$307,476	$268,202
Jan. 1-Mch. 21.	3,252,007	3,444,957	3,143,191

ATCHISON.

Month of Feb.—			
Mileage	10,367	9,935	9,869
Gross earnings	$8,090,818	$7,920,098	$7,227,314
Exp. and taxes	6,079,277	5,993,707	4,731,769
Net earnings	$1,981,541	$1,926,991	$2,495,544
July 1-Feb. 28—			
Gross earnings	$72,265,390	$68,801,690	$61,981,994
Exp. and taxes	49,471,900	47,943,295	39,981,563
Net earnings	$22,793,909	$20,858,395	$22,000,430

COLORADO & SOUTHERN LINES.

Month of Feb.—			
Gross earnings	$1,091,559	$1,293,325	$1,168,986
Exp. and taxes	896,789	872,909	890,945
Net earnings	$194,770	$420,716	$278,041
Other income	33,810	*14,049	23,120
Total income	$228,580	$406,667	$329,161
Charges	235,761	220,861	218,071
Deficit	87,111	†$185,205	†$111,090
July 1-Feb. 28—			
Gross earnings	$11,461,453	$11,345,160	$10,523,324
Exp. and taxes	7,744,537	7,284,957	7,130,183
Net earnings	$3,716,916	$4,060,203	$3,393,141
Other income	5,094	142,402	237,727
Total income	$3,722,010	$4,202,605	$3,630,868
Charges	1,851,209	1,764,654	1,794,623
Surplus	$1,870,801	$2,438,551	$1,836,245

*Debit. †Surplus.

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN.

Month of Feb.—			
Gross earnings	$779,847	$789,479	$989,723
Exp. and taxes	541,628	547,881	441,708
Net earnings	$198,207	$232,598	$245,015
July 1-Feb. 28—			
Gross earnings	$8,874,592	$6,166,390	$5,854,899
Exp. and taxes	4,595,156	4,244,643	3,817,161
Net earnings	$2,279,436	$1,921,747	$2,037,738

TWIN CITY LINES.

Month of Feb.—			
Gross earnings	$576,935	$536,935	$483,101
Oper. expenses	305,485	281,018	273,784
Net earnings	$271,450	$255,317	$209,317
Ch'ges and taxes	140,079	140,229	133,963
Surplus	$131,371	$115,197	$75,354
Jan. 1-Feb. 28—			
Gross earnings	$1,195,874	$1,120,917	$1,008,762
Oper. expenses	642,279	584,259	539,610
Net earnings	$553,595	$536,607	$449,152
Ch'ges and taxes	280,158	280,458	267,926
Surplus	$273,437	$256,209	$181,226

NORTHERN OHIO TRACTION & LIGHT.

	1911.	1910.	Increase.
3d wk. in Mch.	$87,156	$83,777	$3,379
Jan. 1-Mch. 21.	413,536	367,383	46,153

BACK TO THE DICTIONARY.

Where are those words so sharp and brisk
That gambolled light and free?
The "dazzle" is not prone to frisk
As once it used to be.
The "mollycoddle" all serene
Pursues his languid way.
And now the "muckrake" neat and clean
Upon the shelf must stay!

Old "Ananias" takes a rest,
Delighted lags near by
And "malefactor," once hard pressed,
In slumber soft doth lie.
The "short and ugly" is not heard,
And other terms, they say,
Which morn and night were once bestirred
Are on a holiday!

—Washington Star.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, March 25.—WHEAT—Spot dull; futures quiet; March, 6s 7¾d; May, 6s 7¾d; July, 6s 7½d. CORN—Spot steady; American mixed, new, 4s 5½d; American mixed, old, 5s; futures steady; May, 4s 3½d; July, 4s 4¾d. FLOUR—Winter patents, 27s. HOPS in London (Pacific Coast), £4 10s@£5 5s. BEEF—Extra India mess, 107s 6d. PORK—Prime mess Western, 82s 6d. HAMS—short cut, 52s. BACON—Cumberland cut, 57s 6d; short rib, 60s; clear bellies, 54s; long clear middles, light, 57s; heavy, 55s 6d; short clear backs, 52s. SHOULDERS—Square, 47s. LARD—Prime Western, tierces, 45s; American refined, pails, 46s. CHEESE—Canadian finest white, new, 61s 6d; colored, 62s 6d. TALLOW—Australian in London, 34s 4½d. TURPENTINE—Spirits, 74s 3d. ROSIN—Common, 18s 9d. PETROLEUM—Refined, 6½d. LINSEED OIL, 29s 6d. COTTONSEED OIL—Hull refined, spot, 29s 9d.

DIVIDENDS AND INTEREST.

DIVIDENDS.

	Books close.	Books open.	Rate.	When payable.
American Agricultural Chemical pref.	Mch. 21	April 1	3%	April 1
†American Beet Sugar pref.	Mch. 21	—	1¾%	April 1
†American Brake Shoe & Foundry	Mch. 21	—	1¾%	Mch. 31
†American Brake Shoe & Foundry pref.	Mch. 21	—	1¾%	Mch. 31
†American Can pref.	Mch. 17	—	1¾%	April 1
†American Car & Foundry	Mch. 10	—	1½%	April 1
†American Car & Foundry pref.	Mch. 10	—	1¾%	April 1
†American Express	Feb. 28	—	3%	April 1
*American Locomotive pref.	April 4	April 24	1¾%	April 21
*†American Malt Corporation pref.	April 15	May 3	1%	May 2
American Smelting & Refining	Mch. 24	Mch. 31	1%	April 15
American Smelting & Refining pref.	Mch. 10	Mch. 29	1¾%	April 1
†American Snuff	Mch. 15	—	5% & 2% ex.	April 1
†American Snuff pref.	Mch. 15	—	1½%	April 3
†American Sugar Refining	Mch. 1	—	1¾%	April 3
†American Sugar Refining pref.	Mch. 1	—	1¾%	April 3
†American Telephone & Telegraph	Mch. 31	—	2%	April 15
†American Tobacco pref.	Mch. 15	—	1½%	April 1
†American Writing Paper pref.	Mch. 15	—	1%	April 1
American Woolen pref.	Mch. 27	April 10	1¾%	April 15
*†Atchison	April 28	—	1½%	June 1
†Beech Creek Railroad	Mch. 23	—	1%	April 1
†Brooklyn Rapid Transit	Mch. 10	—	1½%	April 1
Brooklyn Union Gas	Mch. 18	April 1	2%	April 1
†Canadian Pacific Railway	Mch. 1	—	2½%	April 1
Central Coal & Coke	Mch. 31	April 17	1½%	April 15
Central Coal & Coke pref.	Mch. 31	April 17	1¾%	April 15
†Central Leather pref.	Mch. 1	—	1¾%	April 10
†Central Railroad of New Jersey	April 19	—	2%	May 1
*†General & South American Telegraph	Mch. 31	—	1½%	April 1
Chatham National Bank	Feb. 16	Mch. 29	100%	Mch. 17
†Chesapeake & Ohio	Mch. 10	—	1¼%	Mch. 31
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	Mch. 27	April 4	2%	April 1
†Chicago & Eastern Railroad	Mch. 17	—	1½%	April 1
†Chicago & Northwestern	Mch. 13	—	1¾%	April 1
†Chicago & Northwestern pref.	Mch. 13	—	2%	April 1
†Chicago Junct. Rys. & Union Stock Yards	Mch. 13	—	2%	April 1
†Chicago Junct. Rys. & Union Stock Yards pref.	Mch. 13	—	1½%	April 1
†Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	Mch. 17	—	1½%	Mch. 31
†Citizens' Central National Bank	Mch. 20	—	1½%	April 1
Colorado & Southern 1st pref.	Mch. 22	April 3	2%	April 1
Colorado & Southern 2d pref.	Mch. 22	April 3	2%	April 1
*Commerce National Bank of	Mch. 31	April 3	2%	April 1
†Consolidated Products Refining pref.	Mch. 21	—	2%	April 10
†Crucible Steel pref.	Mch. 20	—	1¾%	Mch. 31
†Cuban-American Sugar pref.	Mch. 25	—	1¾%	April 1
†Detroit Edison Company	April 1	—	1¾%	April 15
*†Distillers' Securities Corporation	April 8	—	½ of 1%	April 29
†Duluth Superior Traction	Mch. 15	—	1%	April 1
†Duluth Superior Traction pref.	Mch. 15	—	1%	April 1
†Eastman Kodak	Feb. 28	—	2½% & 5% ex.	April 1
†Eastman Kodak pref.	Feb. 28	—	1½%	April 1
E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder	April 15	April 20	1½%	April 25
*†Electric Storage Battery	Mch. 25	—	1%	April 1
†Evansville & Terre Haute pref.	Sept. 15	—	2½%	April 15
*†First National Bank	Mch. 31	—	2%	April 1
*Fourth National Bank	Mch. 21	April 1	2%	April 1
†General Chemical pref.	Mch. 21	—	1½%	April 1
†General Electric	Mch. 4	—	2%	April 15
*†Goldfield Consolidated Mines	Mch. 31	—	50c. a share	April 29
†Hanover National Bank	Mch. 21	April 1	4%	April 1
Homestake Mining Company	Mch. 20	Mch. 27	50c. a share	Mch. 25
†International Harvester	Mch. 25	—	1¼%	April 15
†Irving National Exchange Bank	Mch. 21	April 3	2%	April 1
*†Kansas City Southern pref.	Mch. 31	—	1%	April 15
†Keokuk & Des Moines pref.	Mch. 24	—	2½%	April 1
†Knickerbocker Ice pref.	Mch. 15	—	2%	April 1
†Laclede Gas Light com. and pref.	Mch. 27	—	50% in stock	April 6
†Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	Mch. 17	—	6%	Mch. 31
†Mackay Companies	Mch. 11	—	1¼%	April 1
†Mackay Companies pref.	Mch. 11	—	1%	April 1
†Manhattan Railway	Mch. 18	—	1¾%	April 1
*Manila Electric & R. R. Light Corporation	Mch. 20	—	1¾%	April 1
*Market and Fulton National Bank	Mch. 21	April 1	8%	April 1
Mercantile National Bank	Mch. 25	April 3	1½%	April 1
†Mergenthaler Linotype	Mch. 10	—	2½% & ½% ex.	Mch. 31
*†Mexican Telegraph	Mch. 31	—	2½%	April 15
Michigan State Telephone pref.	April 15	May 2	1½%	May 1
†Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie	Mch. 31	—	3½%	April 15
†Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie pref.	Mch. 31	—	3½%	April 15
†Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. M. leased line	Mch. 29	—	2%	April 1
†Mount Morris Bank	Mch. 20	April 1	3%	April 1
†National Biscuit	Mch. 28	—	1¾%	April 15
National Enameling & Stamping pref.	Mch. 10	April 1	1¾%	Mch. 31
National Enameling & Stamping pref.	June 19	July 1	1¾%	June 30
National Lead	Mch. 10	Mch. 16	¼ of 1%	Mch. 31
National Surety	Mch. 22	April 3	2% & 1% ex.	April 1
Nevada Consolidated Copper	Mch. 17	Mch. 22	25c.	Mch. 31
*New Orleans Railway & Light	Mch. 31	April 11	1¾%	April 10
†New York & Harlem pref.	Mch. 22	—	1½%	April 1
†New York & Harlem	Mch. 22	—	1½%	April 1
*†New York Air Brake	April 5	—	1½%	April 28
New York Central	Mch. 29	April 19	1¼%	April 15
*†New York City stocks and bonds	Mch. 15	April 1	—	April 1
*†New York City stocks and bonds	April 10	May 1	—	May 1
*†New York Dock pref.	April 1	—	1½%	April 15
†New York, Lackawanna & Western	Mch. 15	—	1½%	April 1
N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R.	Mch. 15	—	2%	Mch. 31
*N. Y. N. H. & H. sub. rcts., part paid	Mch. 15	—	$1.50 a share	Mch. 31
†New York State Railways pref.	Mch. 18	—	1¼%	April 1
†Niagara Falls Power	April 1	—	2%	April 15
†Norfolk & Western pref.	April 29	—	1%	May 18
†North American Company	Mch. 16	—	1¼%	April 1
Pacific Telephone & Telegraph pref.	Mch. 31	April 17	1½%	April 15
*†Park National Bank	Mch. 21	—	4%	April 1
†Phelps, Dodge & Co.	Mch. 20	—	2½%	Mch. 30
*†Philadelphia Company	April 1	—	1½%	May 1
*†Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	April 15	—	1¼%	April 25
*†Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. L. pref.	April 15	—	1¼%	April 25
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago gtd.	Mch. 11	April 5	1¾%	April 4
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago special gtd.	Mch. 15	April 3	1¾%	April 1
†Reading Company 2d pref.	April 22	—	2%	May 1
†Republic Iron & Steel pref.	Mch. 16	—	1¾%	April 1
St. Louis & San Francisco stock trust certificates for Chicago & Eastern Illinois pref.	Mch. 17	April 3	1½%	April 1
St. Louis & San Francisco stock trust certificates for K. C., Ft. S. & M. pref.	Mch. 17	April 3	1%	April 1
†Seaboard National Bank	Mch. 25	—	3%	April 1
†Sears, Roebuck & Co.	Mch. 15	—	33⅓% in stock	April 1
†Sears, Roebuck & Co. pref.	Mch. 15	—	1¾%	April 1
†Second National Bank	Mch. 20	—	3%	April 1
†Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron pref.	Mch. 18	—	1¾%	April 1
†Southern Pacific	—	—	1%	April 1
†South Porto Rico Sugar	Mch. 24	—	2%	April 1
†South Porto Rico Sugar pref.	Mch. 24	—	2%	April 1
Southern Railway, M. & O. stock trust ctfs.	Mch. 15	April 1	2%	April 1
*†Southern Railway pref. stock trust ctfs.	April 1	—	1%	April 24
Texas Company	Mch. 18	—	2½%	Mch. 31
†Toledo, St. Louis & Western pref.	Mch. 31	—	1%	April 15
†Twin City Rapid Transit	Mch. 11	—	1¼%	April 1
†Twin City Rapid Transit pref.	Mch. 11	—	1¼%	April 1
*†Underwood Typewriter pref.	Mch. 26	—	1¾%	April 1
Union Bag & Paper pref.	Mch. 15	April 17	1%	April 15
†Union Pacific Railroad	Mch. 1	—	2½%	April 1
†Union Pacific Railroad pref.	Mch. 1	—	2%	April 1
†United Fruit Company	Mch. 25	—	2%	April 15
United States Steel Corporation	Mch. 31	Mch. 13	1¼%	Mch. 30
†Utah Copper	Mch. 17	Mch. 22	75c. a share	Mch. 31
†Utica & Black River Railroad	Mch. 20	—	2%	Mch. 30
Virginia-Carolina Chemical	May 5	May 16	1¾%	May 15
Virginia-Carolina Chemical pref.	Mch. 31	April 17	2%	April 15
Western Union Telegraph	Mch. 20	—	¼ of 1%	April 15
*Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. pref.	April 5	April 17	1¾% & 1% ex.	April 15

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