THE IMPORTS OF MANILA

Statistical Statement for the First Quarter of the Fiscal Year.

A Remarkable Showing—The Boundless Possibilities of Trade With the Philippines Indicated by the Extent of the Operations of a Single Port for Three Months.

The War Department has just made public a statement showing the imports at the port of Manila for the three months of July, August, and September last, being the first official data relating to imports during so long a period since American occupation.

The volume and character of the trade shown by this statement is little short of astonishing, when it is remembered that these were the months preceding the arrival of General Otis' re-enforcements, and the consequent opening to trade of large sections formerly overrun by insurgents.

The total value of merchandise entered at Manila custom house for the three months named was $5,802,581. In addition there was $52,520 in gold coin and $255,294 in silver coin from British India, and $332,707 in silver coin from China, bringing the aggregate of imports up to $6,443,102, or at the rate of more than $25,300,000 a year for Manila alone.

The growing nature of the trade is shown by a comparison with the amounts for all Philippine ports for the fifteen years ending with 1894, during which time the average yearly imports of the archipelago only amounted to $17,039,044, or approximately two-thirds of the valuation indicated by the trade of the three months ending with September, 1899, for Manila alone.

The valuation of importations of merchandise from the various countries which furnished more than the United States are given as follows:

China, $2,454,103; United Kingdom, $916,501; Spain, 663,405; Australia, $410,452; Germany, $357,828; United States, $329,114.

Eleven other countries furnished goods in amounts ranging from $93,521 from the Netherlands down to $793 from Denmark.

The total value of cotton and its manufactures imported into Manila during July, August, and September was $1,374,210, of which the United States furnished goods amounting to $1,479. That is, other countries supplied cotton goods valued at $9.29 for every cent's worth supplied by this country. The United Kingdom furnished a total value of $563,818; Spain, China, Germany, British East Indies, the Netherlands, Switzerland, France, Italy, and Belgium, all led this country, and only Japan and Russia appear further down the list.

Iron and steel in bars and other unfinished forms were imported to the value of $37,541, of which amount $760 worth came from the United States. Cutlery and side arms valued at $14,470 were furnished by other countries and none by this.

Of electrical machinery, $1,400 worth of a total of $1,580 is credited to this country, though it shipped none of the six sewing machines entered. Other machinery was valued at some $24,000, of which our share was only $2,381.

Of the 260,405 gallons of refined mineral oils imported, all excepting the odd hundreds came from Russia. The value of olive and other vegetable oils reached $53,412, in which this country shared to the modest extent of $227.

Of the $19,930 worth of mineral waters and other non-alcoholic beverages imported $419 worth came from the United States; of the $21,328 worth of fresh or dried fruits imported $616 worth came from the United States; of the $63,260 worth of potatoes and all other vegetables, $738 worth came from the United States; of the $694 worth of barley, all but $29 worth came from the United States; of the $10,704 worth of other breadstuffs, $1,220 worth came from the United States; of the $97,935 worth of preparations for food, $2,098 worth came from the United States; of the $7,003 worth of confectioneries, $1,376 worth came from the United States; of the $41,892 worth of fish, $763 worth came from the United States; of the $210 worth of honey, $78 worth came from the United States; of the $18,698 worth of lard and tallow, $759 worth came from the United States, and $17,415 worth from China; of the $19,586 worth of butter and oleomargarine, $791 worth came from the United States; of the $10,444 worth of cheese, $1,474 worth came from the United States. The following alimentary items made a more favorable showing:

There was imported from the United States, 2,123 barrels of wheat flour, valued at $15,708; from China and Japan, 10,604 barrels, valued at $59,818. Meat from the United States valued at $7,648; from other countries, $25,432, and of miscellaneous provisions, $6,362 from the United States, and from other countries, $18,274.

Among the larger items appearing in the statement are wines and cordials, of which Spain supplied 38,783 gallons, valued at $76,689, while the United States came second with 9,282 gallons, valued at $18,570. This country furnished more brandy and other compounded spirits than any other, it furnishing 13,601 proof gallons, valued at $54,404, and other countries $37,004 worth.

The largest single item of importation aside from cotton goods and coal appears to have been rice, of which 14,760 tons were entered, having a value of $487,591.

Paper and manufactures of the same also make a good showing, the total valuation being $146,945, of which two-thirds came from Germany and Spain, the United States following with the value of $15,284.

The entries of glass and glassware from this country during the three months named amounted to $105,399, which was about two-fifths of the total, and more than double the showing of any other country.

The statement shows the following relative positions of the countries shipping to the Philippines, according to the value of the merchandise imported by each during the three months named: China, $2,454,103; United Kingdom, $916,501; Spain, $663,405; Australia, $410,252; Germany, $357,828; United States, $329,114; British East Indies, $298,364; Netherlands, $93,521; Japan, $73,522; France, $65,146; Russia, $35,343; Belgium, $30,967; Switzerland, $27,242; Dutch East Indies, $21,993; Italy, $17,117; Austria-Hungary, $7,170; Denmark, $793.

While the import trade of the Philippines with the United States, as indicated in the foregoing statement, is small compared with that of other countries, it shows that already we are exporting in considerable quantities a share of all the leading articles, and when the conditions there are placed upon a stable basis, and with additional facilities for transportation, it is believed that a ready market will be found for a vast amount of the manufactures and products of this country. A noticeable feature of the imports as shown is the item of cotton and its manufactures. Out of a total of $1,500,000 worth imported during the three months named, the share of the United States was only $1,479.

What is true of cotton goods is also true of many other articles, all tending to show the possibilities of vastly increased trade in the Far East when the facts are brought to the attention of the manufacturers and exporters in this country.

American Graphophone Stock.

A quarterly dividend (No. 19) of 2 per cent has been declared on the preferred stock of the American Graphophone Company, payable February 15, to stockholders of record February 1.

Deafness of 12 Years' Standing.—Protracted Catarrh produces deafness in many cases. Capt. Ben. Connor, of Toronto, Canada, was deaf for 12 years from Catarrh, all treatments failed to relieve. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder gave him relief in one day, and in a very short while the deafness left him entirely. It will do as much for you. Sold by F. S. Williams, Ninth and F Streets; Edmonds & Williams, Third and Pennsylvania Avenue.—42.

STOCK MARKET GOSSIP.

The Bank Statement Figures More Encouraging Than Expected.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The chief gossip among street people yesterday afternoon and today was the unexpectedly fine showing of the bank statement. There had been most optimistic predictions everywhere, but none of them were quite equal to the actual figures. Money has been easy for a week or more, and several of the leading banks have expressed the opinion that the extremely large return flow of cash to this city from all points, Canada also contributing, foreshadows an extended period of low money rates. The banks may not countenance heavy loans on the newer industrials for some time to come, but it seems certain that people with the good railway securities for collateral will be able to secure the easiest of terms. The effect of this return of easy money rates is of the utmost importance to the stock market. The friends of higher prices and the bears also are beginning to recognize this fact, and the bank statement yesterday, although it did not result in an immediate advance in prices, undoubtedly will have its effect on the market of the coming week.

The situation in South Africa has been for more than a week the chief influence in shaping speculation, or rather in preventing it. Many optimistically inclined market people believe that this somewhat ludicrous subjection will be given up under the influence of good conditions nearer home, and that this week will see a more buoyant market. This is not improbable, but too much faith in an immediately broader and stronger market should not be encouraged.

The market during the past week, while dull and superficially of not much importance, has been characterized by steady investment buying on a small scale which surely indicates the optimism of the people that must be relied on finally to start the upward movement of prices. Conservatism is apparent, and after the slump of a month ago this attitude is undoubtedly commendable. Conservatism accompanied by buying of good securities does not mean that there is any lack of faith among these interests. It does mean that some of the new industrials may be neglected for a time, when the important market people are ready to see the advance in prices begin.

New York Stock Market.

Corrected daily by W. B. Hibbs & Co., members of the New York Exchange, 1419 F Street.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Clos.
Amer. Cot. Oil	53½	53¾	53⅝	53⅝
A. S. Wire	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
A. S. Wire pfd	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
American Sugar	117¾	119	117¾	117⅞
American Tobacco	100⅞	101	99⅞	99⅞
Archison	19⅞	20	19⅞	20
Atchison pfd	61⅞	61⅞	61	61
B. & O. pfd	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	75¼
Baltimore & Ohio	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	71	71⅞	70⅞	70⅞
Chesapeake & Ohio	30⅞	30¼	30⅞	30⅞
C. C. C. & St. L.	61⅞	61⅞	61	61
C. B. & Q.	122¼	122⅞	122⅞	122⅞
Chicago & Northwestn.	161⅞	161⅞	161⅞	161⅞
Chicago Gas	104	104⅞	103⅞	104⅞
C. M. & St. Paul	118⅞	119⅞	118⅞	118⅞
C. R. I. & P.	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
Chi. & Great West'n	13	13⅞	12⅞	12⅞
Con. Tobacco	33	33	32⅞	32⅞
Con. Tobacco pfd	85	85	85	85
Delaware & Hudson	115	115	115	115
Federal Steel	51⅞	51⅞	50⅞	51⅞
Federal Steel pfd	74⅞	74¾	73⅞	74⅞
General Electric	125	123	123	123
Louisville & Nashville	81	81⅞	81	81
Metropolitan Traction	165	165	163	163⅞
Manhattan Elevated	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
Missouri Pacific	43	43⅞	42⅞	43⅞
M. K. & T. pfd	33	34	33	33
National Lead Co	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
New Jersey Central	117	117⅞	116⅞	117⅞
New York Central	134⅞	134⅞	134⅞	134⅞
Northern Pacific	54⅞	52¼	52	52⅞
Pacific Mail	44	44	44	44
Penn. Railroad	130⅞	130⅞	130	130
Reading firsts	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞
Southern Pacific	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞
Southern Railway	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
Southern Railway pfd	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
Texas Pacific	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
Tenn. Coal & Iron	86	86¼	85⅞	85⅞
Union Pacific	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
Union Pacific pfd	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞
U. S. Leather pfd	76	76	76	76
Wabash pfd	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
Colorado Fuel & Iron	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
Leather	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	18½

Transactions on the stock exchange during the week just ended aggregated the very small total of 1,582,159 shares. Of this amount 1,027,846 were furnished by twelve stocks, leaving 554,313 as the total of the other 179 properties in which there were dealings. Here are the twelve:

Sugar	237,495	Adv. 1¼
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	137,142	Adv. 1⅞
Tobacco	121,500	Dec. ¼
Leather	101,616	Adv. ⅝
Missouri Pacific	79,900	Adv. 2⅞
Southern Pacific	65,500	Adv. ⅞
Union Pacific	59,820	Adv. ⅞
Metropolitan Street	57,967	Dec. 1¼
Atchison preferred	44,151	Adv. ⅝
Steel and Wire	37,729	Adv. ⅞
Burlington	33,625	Adv. 1⅞
Norfolk and Western	33,020	Adv. 1⅞

As was pointed out yesterday in this column the movement of prices during the week, although small, was generally upward. Of the more active securities mentioned it will be seen that two only had declines and twelve advances. Tobacco shows a net loss of 1-4 and Metropolitan Traction a decline of 1 1-4. The advances of the week range from a fraction in most cases to 2 3-4 points in Missouri Pacific. It is interesting to note that the active list includes Missouri Pacific, Southern Pacific, and Union Pacific and two of the grangers, certainly a most encouraging sign of the intrinsic strength of the market.

The importance of the stock market of the great developments in the railway world cannot be overestimated. It is one of the strongest arguments in the entire long list why a buoyant advance in prices should be expected during the coming months. It is now beyond question that all the great trunk lines of the country have formed an alliance for the maintenance of rates and the abolition of the ruinous practice of granting secret concessions to favored shippers. The most gratifying feature to investors of this railroad combination is the fact that it is committed to a policy wholly at variance with the practices of former joint traffic associations. Instead of persistently antagonizing the Interstate Commerce Commission and defying the laws which Congress has passed to restrain the railways from overstepping the bonds set by the public weal for common carriers, it will hold up the hands of the Commission and aid it in every possible way to enforce the law and attain the object of its creation by Congress. This new course of conduct, astute investors recognize, opens up new opportunities for profits to the railroad systems of the country, and is bound to result in the improving of the intrinsic value of their securities. Credit for this wise change of policy on the part of the railroads is generally given to Messrs. Cowen & Murray, the late receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. As officers of the Federal courts they considered themselves bound to uphold the Federal law. They therefore set a wholesome example to the country by inviting the Interstate Commerce Commission to co-operate with them in enforcing the interstate commerce law throughout their system and to aid them in punishing infractions of it by competing lines.

The Pacific securities generally are attracting particular attention because of their intrinsically low prices and because of evidences that the cliques are beginning to operate in them again. The prominence of the group among the active stocks last week is evidence of this. There are rumors that the Northern Pacific contemplates building an extension from its main line between Fargo and Bismarck into one of the best wheat growing sections in the Dakotas. This line, if built, will be a direct competitor of the "Soo," and its building will very likely be considered as a hostile act by Canadian Pacific. It is said that Canadian Pacific surveyors have been watching movements along the line of Northern Pacific, and have discovered that preparations are being made to begin work in the spring. Canadian Pacific officials are said to admit that they will retaliate by building lines into the same territory and extending construction plans westward into territory now served exclusively by Northern Pacific.

Missouri Pacific was the leader in the Gould stocks during the latter part of the week. The buying in the stock was believed to come from the inside. Dividend rumors were again in circulation, but there is nothing to verify this report. The meeting of the company takes place on March 15, and some people are inclined to believe that action in regard to a dividend may be taken. It is common knowledge that the earnings of the company have been very good, but at the same time most people are inclined to believe that the company wants to acquire a good surplus fund before paying any dividend. Insiders are said to be against any payment of dividend at the present time, and they feel that if they once commence they must continue.

The demand for securities of the various Mexican properties has been a somewhat notable feature of recent days. The rapid strides which are being made by Mexico, both in its internal trade and foreign business, has recently attracted large amounts of capital to that republic. The heavy traffic which naturally follows after the development of the heretofore dormant resources of the country is being shown by the increased earnings of the various railway properties. In mining in particular Mexico is rapidly coming to the front. The liberal offers of the government for the development of its gold mines have naturally been followed by a large increase in the output of this precious metal. The high prices prevailing for copper and quicksilver have likewise quickened these industries, causing almost a doubling of the production.

Representatives of both the Third Avenue Railroad Company and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., who head the bankers' syndicate which has agreed to take up the floating debt of the company, announce that all arrangements have been practically completed, and confirm the statement of the signing of the agreement by the directors of the Third Avenue Company. It was also stated on the best of authority that the plan outlined in the agreement signed provided for the issue of short term, low interest bearing notes, secured by collateral and otherwise, and that the other means of security would probably be such as to render it unnecessary for any further issue of stock at the present time.

"Reorganization without receivership" is the term applied to the transaction in Wall Street, and it is believed that the plan of relief will permit the line to work out its own salvation in time. Metropolitan interests have appeared as fairly large buyers of Third Avenue stock. It is reported that most of the purchases on Friday and Saturday were for this account. It is said by some that the syndicate which has arranged to finance the floating debt of the Third Avenue is at least indirectly connected with the Manhattan Elevated. Before undertaking this deal the bankers interested either received in advance or were assured the possession of certain blocks of stocks which would enable them to dominate the company, it is said. Naturally, the Metropolitan would desire to have some representation in the company. When the property was offered to the Whitney syndicate some months ago and refused, the price was very much above the prevailing market quotation. Although dividends on Third Avenue stock are out of the question for the present, the property will in time become valuable enough to make the present control desirable to interests in the local traction field.

Chicago Grain and Provision Market.

Corrected daily by W. B. Hibbs & Co., members of the New York Exchange, 1419 F Street.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Clos.
WHEAT.				
May	65¾	66⅛-¼	65⅞-⅜	66
July	66⅝	66⅞-¾	65⅞	66⅛-⅜
CORN.				
May	32¾	33¼-⅜	32⅞	33⅛-¼
July	33⅞	34	33⅞	33⅞
OATS.				
May	22⅞-¾	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞-¾
July	22⅞-23	22⅞-23	22⅞-¾	22⅞-23
PORK.				
May	10.87	10.90	10.80	10.85
July	10.95	10.97	10.95	10.95
LARD.				
May	6.10	6.05	6.00	6.05
July	6.07	6.10	6.07	6.12
RIBS.				
May	5.75	5.80	5.75	5.77

New York Cotton Market.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Clos.
January	7.51	7.51	7.51	7.54
March	7.46	7.51	7.45	7.52
May	7.47	7.51	7.45	7.50
August	7.45	7.48	7.44	7.47

CHICAGO HARD UP FOR CASH.

The Banks Decide That the City Has No Power to Borrow.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 21.—Local banks have decided that it is illegal under the new revenue law to loan any money to the city on tax warrants issued against appropriations based on future assessments. The city administration, in consequence, finds itself in a worse predicament for ready cash than ever before. Although a recent supreme court decision gave it more money than it has had in years, yet that money will not be available for some time and meanwhile the city is powerless to borrow for its immediate needs.

"The situation is a serious one," said Controller Kerr. "I can see my way clear until March 1, but how I am to tide over the period from March 1 until October 1, when the new fiscal year begins, is beyond me."

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ENGLAND IN THE LEAD

A Close Race for Supremacy in the World's Export Trade.

The United States Rapidly Drawing Up to Great Britain in the Commercial Contest—The Gratifying Progress of the Past Twenty-Five Years — Comparative Statistics.

Great Britain shows a "nose ahead" at the 1899 quarter pole in the neck-and-neck race between the United Kingdom and the United States for supremacy in the world's export trade. Domestic exports from the United Kingdom in 1899, according to official reports just received by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, were $1,287,971,000, while those from the United States were $1,253,486,000, making a difference of $34,000,000 in favor of the United Kingdom in the year's exportation of domestic products. Compared, however, with relative conditions at the 1875 quarter pole, the record of 1899 must prove quite gratifying to the average American citizen. In 1875 the exports of domestic merchandise from the United Kingdom were $1,087,497,000, against $497,263,737 from the United States, her excess over the United States at that time being $590,233,000, against $34,000,000 in 1899. From 1875 to 1899 Great Britain's domestic exports increased from $1,087,497,000 to $1,287,971,000, or 19 per cent, while those from the United States increased from $497,263,737 to $1,253,486,000, an increase of 152 per cent. Adding to the domestic exports of each country those brought in from other parts of the world and re-exported, it is noted that the total exports of the United Kingdom, including "domestic, foreign, and colonial," were in 1875 $1,376,465,000, and in 1899, $1,640,388,674, an increase of 20 per cent; and those from the United States, including "domestic and foreign," were in 1875 $510,947,422, and in 1899 $1,275,486,641, an increase of 150 per cent.

Turning to the import side of the account, the figures are equally interesting. Great Britain's imports in 1875 were $1,319,779,000, and in 1899, $2,369,620,000, while those of the United States, which in 1875 were $563,152,936, were in 1899 $799,834,620. A comparison of the import figures with those of total exports shows an excess of exports from the United States in every year during the last twenty-five years, except 1888, and in the case of the United Kingdom an excess of imports in every year during the period. In the case of the United States the excess of exports over imports in 1875 was $7,794,486, and in 1899 it was $475,652,021, while in the case of the United Kingdom the excess of imports over exports was in 1875 $449,314,000, and in 1899, $756,231,315. During the twenty-five years under consideration the foreign commerce account of the United States shows a total excess of exports over imports amounting to $3,970,564,000, while that of the United Kingdom shows an excess of imports over exports amounting to $14,489,004,000.

The following table, compiled from official reports, shows the exports of domestic merchandise from the United States and the United Kingdom respectively, in each calendar year from 1875 to 1899, and indicates the relative growth during that period.

Year.	Exports of Domestic Merchandise from—United States.	United Kingdom.
1875	$497,263,737	$1,087,497,000
1876	656,625,804	976,410,000
1877	692,266,495	967,013,000
1878	727,986,891	938,500,000
1879	734,656,733	932,000,000
1880	823,564,075	1,085,321,000
1881	914,162,951	1,128,873,000
1882	749,811,309	1,175,000,000
1883	777,523,718	1,160,982,000
1884	733,708,764	1,134,016,000
1885	672,593,596	1,037,124,000
1886	699,519,430	1,035,226,000
1887	703,319,602	1,079,944,000
1888	679,567,477	1,141,365,000
1889	814,154,864	1,211,442,000
1890	845,990,603	1,282,474,000
1891	857,253,551	1,293,169,000
1892	923,337,315	1,193,747,000
1893	854,729,454	1,092,162,000
1894	807,319,116	1,051,193,000
1895	807,742,415	1,100,495,000
1896	998,890,080	1,168,671,000
1897	1,050,824,296	1,139,825,000
1898	1,233,564,828	1,135,542,000
1899	1,253,486,000	1,287,971,000

DESTROYED BY A DECISION.

A South Dakota Town Wiped Off the Map by the Court.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Jan. 21.—The death knell of St. Lawrence, one of the participants in the long-drawn-out and sensational Miller-St. Lawrence feud, apparently has been sounded by the decision of the State Supreme Court affirming the lower court in the case brought to prevent the removal of buildings from St. Lawrence to Miller.

This decision is of peculiar interest to E. A. Driver, a wealthy board of trade man of Chicago, who is the owner of what is left of the original town property of St. Lawrence. The town has a bonded debt of about $25,000, and the case just decided by the State Supreme Court was instituted to prevent entire dissolution of the town and the saddling of this indebtedness on a few adjoining farms, which were taken into the corporation some years ago to swell its facilities for bonding.

The struggle between the two towns, which are situated only two miles apart on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, between Huron and Pierre, developed one of the few instances in which a town attempted to preserve its existence by application to the courts. The strife has continued ever since the towns were located in the early '80s. They were the rivals in two bitter contests for the county seat of Hand county, in which Miller was victorious.

The case just decided by the State Supreme Court was the outgrowth of an attempt on the part of County Auditor Gross to tear down a brick block he had purchased in St. Lawrence and move the same to Miller. His effort was opposed upon the claim that the property could not be moved until the bonded indebtedness, for which St. Lawrence is obligated shall have been paid. A temporary injunction against removal of the property was first obtained from Judge Campbell, of the Aberdeen circuit. Contempt proceedings were also instigated against Auditor Gross for having broken open the doors of his building with a sledge, not yet having obtained the keys from a former renter. The contempt case was dismissed by Judge Gaffey, and on August 2 last he dissolved the injunction after a full presentation of the case by State Attorney S. V. Christ, for Mr. Gross, and Representative Wilmarth and Judge Simmons, of Huron, for St. Lawrence. A bond to indemnify Mr. Gross against loss was immediately put up by St. Lawrence, and the case was carried to the State Supreme Court, where it has just been disposed of as stated.

Miller first won the county seat in 1882, but this did not settle the matter, for in 1885 the adherents of St. Lawrence secured petitions asking the county commissioners to order another vote upon the question. This was stoutly opposed by the Millerites, and after a fierce legal battle St. Lawrence won out, and a vote was ordered, which occurred on October, 1888.

St. Lawrence received about 100 majority. But as the law required a two-thirds majority for removal, Miller retained the coveted prize.

This was the beginning of the end of St. Lawrence. From that time her energetic citizens lost heart. They bonded the town for artesian wells, but got little water for their money. Gradually one man after another gave up the fight and moved away, and a couple of years ago the town began going rapidly.

The town at one time had two flouring mills and eight or ten grain elevators, all doing an active business. Two good newspapers furnished the lively literary end of political and county seat campaigns, and over thirty business houses were actively engaged in commerce.

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TRUSTEES' SALES.

THOS. DOWLING & CO., Auctioneers.

By virtue of a deed of trust, duly recorded among the land records of the District of Columbia, in Book 1547, at folio 428 et seq., and at the request of the holder of the note secured thereby, the undersigned trustees will offer for sale at public auction in front of the premises, beginning at FOUR O'CLOCK P. M., THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1900, the following described real estate situated in the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia, to wit: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 19 to 24, both inclusive, in block 11; lots 1 to 21, both inclusive, in block 12; lots 1 to 3, both inclusive, in block 13; lots 1 to 8, both inclusive, in block 14; lots 1 to 19, both inclusive, in block 15, and lots 1 to 6, both inclusive, in block 16, of Jacob P. Clark and Edward B. Cottrell, subdivision of lot 3 and part of lot 2 of part of White Haven, according to the plat or plan of the same, as recorded in Book 7, at page 99, of the records in the Office of the Surveyor of the District of Columbia.

Terms of sale: One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash, and the balance in equal installments, one and two years from the date of sale, secured by deed of trust on the property sold, with interest upon the deferred payments at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the date of sale until paid, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser. A deposit of $25 will be required on each lot at the time of sale, the terms of sale to be complied with in fifteen days from the date of sale, or the trustees reserve the right to resell at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser or purchasers after five days previous advertisement of such resale. Cost of conveyancing, recording, revenue stamps, etc., to be paid by the purchaser or purchasers.

EDWIN C. CUTTER,
EDWARD T. FLETCHER,
Trustees.

THOS. DOWLING & CO., Auctioneers.

By virtue of a deed of trust duly recorded in Liber 1547 at Folio 424, et seq., among the land records of the District of Columbia, and at the request of the holder of the note secured thereby the undersigned trustees will offer for sale, at public auction, in front of the premises, beginning at FOUR O'CLOCK P. M., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1900, the following described real estate, situated in the County of Washington, in the District of Columbia, to wit: Blocks 2, block 3, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, and 9, in block 4, of Jacob P. Clark and Edward B. Cottrell, trustees' subdivision of lot 3 and part of lot 2, of part of White Haven, according to the plat or plan of the same as recorded in Liber 7, p. 99, of the records in the Office of the Surveyor of the District of Columbia.

Terms of sale—One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash and the balance in equal installments, one and two years after the date of sale, secured by deed of trust on the property sold, with interest upon the deferred payments, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the date of sale until paid, or all cash at the option of the purchaser. A deposit of $25 will be required at the time of sale on each of said lots, and a deposit of $100 on each of said blocks. Terms of sale to be complied with in fifteen days from the date of sale, or the trustees reserve the right to resell at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser or purchasers after five days' previous advertisement of such resale. All conveyancing, recording, and revenue stamps at the cost of the purchaser, or purchasers.

EDWIN C. CUTTER,
EDWARD T. FLETCHER,
Trustees.
ja16-d&ds,em

C. G. SLOAN & CO., Auctioneers, 1407 G st.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF DESIRABLE UNIMPROVED PROPERTY, LOCATED ON E ST., AT INTERSECTION OF 18TH ST. N. E., IN SUBDIVISION OF "ISHERWOOD."

By virtue of a certain deed of trust, dated the 19th day of September, 1891, and duly recorded in Liber, No. 1009, at folio 429 et seq., one of the land records of the District of Columbia, and at the request of the party secured thereby, we will sell, at public auction, in front of the premises, on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1900, at 4:30 o'clock p. m., the following described land and premises, situate in the County of Washington, District of Columbia, and designated as all of lot numbered one (1), in block numbered fifteen (15), in the subdivision, known as "Isherwood," as said subdivision is recorded in Liber County A. R. Shepherd, folio 13.

Terms: One-third cash, balance in one and two years, with interest at 6 per cent, payable semi-annually, and secured by deed of trust on the property sold, or all cash at purchaser's option. A deposit of $100 will be required at time of sale. All conveyancing, recording, revenue stamps, and notarial fees at cost of purchaser; terms to be complied with in fifteen days from day of sale, otherwise the trustees reserve the right to resell at risk and cost of defaulting purchaser, after five days' notice published in some Washington newspaper.

A. M. McLACHLEN,
ROBINSON WHITE,
Trustees.
ja12-d&ds,ex8,em

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Open to 4:30 p. m. and Saturdays to 8 p. m.
jy25-1yr-em

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Is the cheapest place to borrow money on Household Furniture, Pianos, etc. No removal. Business confidential.
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613 F St. N. W.
ja7-tf

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no6-tf

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Money to Loan
ON
Household Furniture, Pianos, etc.
If you are in need of money, we desire to