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OF THE

COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

TO THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

OF

THE UNITED STATES.

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# REPORT

OF

## THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,  
*Washington, December 6, 1897.*

SIR: I beg leave to herewith submit for the consideration of Congress the annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency for the year ended October 31, 1897.

In view of the interest attaching to that which is termed the banking and currency question, I have deemed it best to briefly review the history of the legislation which, taken as a whole, constitutes the present national-bank act. In previous reports to Congress amendments to the act have been suggested, many of which remain as yet unconsidered and unacted upon. To such as I have heretofore made, in many cases being but a repetition of those suggested by my predecessors in office, I again respectfully call attention without specifically repeating them.

The national currency act, which became a law February 25, 1863, was in its original form unsymmetrical in arrangement, inconsistent in many of its provisions, obscure in certain others, and in consequence very difficult of construction. It at once became apparent that a law of such far-reaching importance to the financial progress of the country, and which daily was to be interpreted by people of widely different scholastic and business training, should be couched in clear and precise language, entirely consistent in all its provisions, and methodically and logically arranged. In consequence not a few of the provisions in the original currency act of 1863 at once became subject to criticism by those charged with the supervision and control of the banks organized in pursuance of the law.

The first to be criticised was section 13, which had reference to the increase of the capital stock of a national bank. That section, as originally passed, provided for an increase, by a vote of the shareholders, from time to time, of such capital stock, subject to the limitations of the act. It was at once discovered that as a matter of fact there was no limitation of any kind or nature embodied in the original act fixing the amount to which the capital could be increased. The same section provided that no increase of the capital would be valid until it was all paid in and the Comptroller of the Currency so notified, and his certificate obtained specifying the amount of the increase and that the amount had been duly paid to the association. That which should have been enacted, and which was years afterward, was the grant of power to the banks to increase their capital stock, such increase to be

approved by the Comptroller of the Currency, and his certificate certifying to the increase issued when he was assured of the payment in full.

Section 15 of the act was inconsistent with section 30, in that the former required that every association before the commencement of the business of banking should deposit with the Treasurer of the United States interest-bearing bonds to an amount not less than one-third of the paid-up capital stock, while the latter provided, among other things, that the Comptroller of the Currency "may direct the return of any of said bonds" to the depositing association upon cancellation of a proportionate amount of the circulating notes of the bank, which provision construed by itself might have entirely defeated, or partially nullified, the provisions of section 15.

Section 37 was intended to prohibit the making of loans or discounts by an association on the security of its own shares of stock, and to prohibit general stock speculation, but the section was so inartificially drawn that a literal construction, might prevent banks from loaning or discounting with stocks of other corporations as collateral security. Many other sections were criticised, some in part, others in toto. Some were recommended to be stricken out entirely, others partially amended. In the year following, on June 3, 1864, the national currency act was thoroughly revised and reenacted. This act was embodied in the sixty-second title of the Revised Statutes, which contained all the national statutes which were in force December 1, 1873. On the 20th of June, 1874, Congress declared that the act shall hereafter be known as the national bank act.

Acting on certain suggestions made by the first Comptroller of the Currency, Congress remodeled the original law on the lines indicated, making the act clear where it was obscure and definite where different constructions were possible. In its amended form it received Executive approval on the 3d day of June, 1864, and, as then revised, the act constitutes in the largest measure the law governing the national-banking system to-day.

The revised act was still found to be defective in many of its important features, and the then Comptroller urged upon Congress the necessity of passing acts amendatory thereof. In the law of June 3, 1864, no provision was made for the appointment of a receiver by the Comptroller of the Currency whenever he was possessed of satisfactory evidence that a particular association was not carrying on the proper and legitimate business for which it was organized, that it was making reports required by law in a false and fraudulent manner, willfully misapplying the funds of the association, or committing overt acts of insolvency.

The same report recommended an amendment to section 29 of the bank act extending the provisions contained therein so that the limitation to one-tenth of the capital would apply to all liabilities for money loaned or deposited, except balances due from one national-banking association to another. Still other amendments of more or less importance were suggested, viz, to section 38, providing for a reduction in the capital stock of the association to meet impairment; to section 34, relative to doing away with quarterly statements at stated intervals, and to section 59, regarding penal offenses and counterfeiting.

All of these recommendations failed to receive action at the hands of Congress, and the law remained as it was, notwithstanding the forceful reasons presented in their favor. The only amendment passed by Congress in 1865 was the one amending section 21 of the law of 1864 in reference to the amount of circulating notes which a bank was entitled



to receive, in what ratio to the bonds deposited, and in what ratio to the capital of the association.

In 1867 the Comptroller recommended but a single amendment, and that was a reiteration of one of the principal amendments urged in the report of the year previous. Under the existing law at that time banks were required to make detailed statements of their affairs at the beginning of each quarter, together with a statement showing the average circulation, deposits, lawful money, and balances available for the redemption of their circulating notes at the beginning of each month. The monthly statement required was more or less vague, and so general that it failed to give anything like correct or reliable information as to the actual condition of the bank, and in lieu of the report so required a statement exhibiting in detail the affairs of each bank on the first Monday of each month was suggested.

Congress failing to act upon this recommendation, it was repeated in the report of 1868, with an exceedingly strong statement of reasons for better legislation on the subject. The law as originally passed required every national banking association to make a report exhibiting in detail its resources and liabilities on the first Monday of January, April, July, and October of each year, and in addition a report on the first Tuesday of each month showing the average amount of loans and discounts, deposits, and circulation. The argument against the policy of this law, repeatedly made to Congress by those intrusted with its administration, was that these quarterly reports came upon certain specified days, known in advance to all, and because of this if a bank cared to make any preparation or change in its affairs so as to exhibit a different condition from that actually existing it had time and ample notice to do so.

Another argument presented on the subject was that the law as it stood was a menace to business, and operated harshly against those associations which would not resort to unfair statements of any kind in making reports. It was well known to gold and stock speculators that on a day certain the national banks would strive to have in their vaults the required amount of lawful money, and taking advantage of this necessity combinations were organized with the sole object of creating a stringent money market, and thereby forcing a depression of the price of securities. Besides a forced depression in the value of securities, commercial transactions were hampered through the rates of interest prevailing, caused by this artificially created stringency in the money market. A state of affairs such as this, which had before been twice fully laid before Congress, called for a remedy both prompt and complete in the interest of all commercial transactions, and as a matter of fairness to honest methods of banking.

The amendment to the law suggested was that section 34 of the act of June 3, 1864, be amended so as to authorize the Comptroller of the Currency to call upon the banks for five detailed statements or reports during each year, fixing upon some past day to such call for the date of the report. This method would ascertain the condition of the banks at irregular intervals, for which preparation could not be made, and would prevent currency speculators from knowing when to blackmail the legitimate trade of the country. On March 3, 1869, after five years of urgent solicitation, a law was passed by Congress embodying the recommendation relative to reports, and the amended law as passed in 1869 is the law to-day.

Another defect in the original bank act was the provision relating to associations in voluntary liquidation. Section 42 of the currency act

provided that any association might go into liquidation, and be closed by a vote of shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock; and at any time after the expiration of one year from the time of publishing the notice of the liquidation, the association was required to pay to the Treasurer of the United States the amount of lawful money required to redeem its outstanding notes, and take up the bonds on deposit with the Treasurer as security for its circulating notes. Under that law there was no reason why a bank could not vote to go into voluntary liquidation, pay off all existing liabilities, and do no business of any kind, and yet reap the benefit of its circulation.

A remedy for this was suggested to Congress in 1868 and urged with added vigor in 1869. It required banks going into voluntary liquidation to provide for their outstanding circulation by a deposit of lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States within three or six months after going into liquidation. Upon July 14, 1870, the provision which has remained unchanged, requiring all banks liquidating after that date to deposit lawful money to retire the outstanding circulation within six months from the date of the vote to go into liquidation, in default of which authority was given to the Comptroller to sell the bonds pledged for the circulation of the banks for the redemption and cancellation of the circulation, was enacted into law.

A further examination of the course of bank legislation during this period develops that laws of more or less importance were enacted. On March 2, 1867, an act to provide ways and means for the payment of compound-interest notes was passed, which authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to issue temporary interest-bearing loan certificates payable on demand in lawful money, said certificates to be allowed to be held by national banks as part of the reserve required by law. This law was supplemented by another act, approved July 25, 1868, providing for a further issue of temporary loan certificates for the purpose of redeeming and retiring the remainder of the outstanding compound-interest notes. Section 2 of the act approved March 26, 1867, entitled "An act to exempt wrapping paper made from wood or cornstalks from internal tax, and for other purposes," provided for a 10 per cent tax to be paid by banks upon the notes of any town, city, or municipal corporation paid out by them after the 1st of May, 1867.

The law of 1864, section 41, relating to State taxation, provided that the shares of a national banking association should be included in the valuation of the personal property of a person or corporation at the place where such bank is located, and not elsewhere; but this seemingly explicit statement of where the shares were to be taxed became so much the subject of almost endless litigation that an act approved February, 10, 1868, provided that "the place where the bank is located, and not elsewhere," shall be construed to mean the State within which the bank is located, and, also, that the shares of any national bank owned by nonresidents of any State shall be taxed in the city or town where said bank is located.

Early in the history of the national currency act it was demonstrated that a prohibition would be necessary against the practice of loaning money upon United States notes, and on February 19, 1869, an act was passed to the effect that no national bank should thereafter offer or receive United States notes or national bank notes as security for any loan of money or for a consideration agree to withhold the same from use, nor offer or receive the same as collateral security; and a violation of this law was a misdemeanor which carried a heavy fine. In the same year two additional acts to prevent unlawful practices were passed,

one making it unlawful for any officer of a national bank to certify a check drawn upon it unless the person or company drawing said check had on deposit at the time an amount of money equal to the amount specified in the check, and providing for the appointment of a receiver by the Comptroller for any certifications contrary to the restrictions imposed, and the other made it a crime punishable by imprisonment and fine for any person aiding or abetting with intent to defraud or deceive any officer or agent of any association in doing any of the acts enumerated in the fifty-fifth section of the law of June 3, 1864.

Another amendment of importance to the act was approved July 12, 1870. It purported to provide merely for the redemption of the 3 per cent temporary loan certificates and for an increase of national-bank notes, but that title gave a very inadequate idea of its scope and effect. It did provide for an additional circulation of \$54,000,000, to be distributed pro rata among the States and Territories according to the census of 1870. The really important feature of the statute was the establishment by section 3 thereof of national banks authorized to issue circulation, redeemable in gold coin, to 80 per cent of the par value of the bonds deposited.

The United States bonds required to be deposited as security for this circulation were those bearing interest payable in gold only, and the associations organized under this statute were subject to all the requirements and provisions of the national currency act, with a few minor exceptions, chief among which was the privilege granted to any one association of issuing circulation to \$1,000,000, while section 1 of the same act limited the amount of the circulation to other banking associations organized after 1870 to \$500,000.

Within the period embraced between 1864 and 1872, the internal-revenue laws of the country enacted during that time contained provisions of much importance to national banks on the subject of taxation. Under title of an amendatory act to the act passed in 1864 to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes, permission was given in 1865 to State banks to convert to the national system, and where such State banks had branches, to retain and keep in operation such branches after conversion.

The great defect in the law as it existed in 1870 was that no provision was made whereby a bank whose capital stock had become seriously impaired by losses or otherwise could be forced to make good its impaired capital within a reasonable time, or finally wound up by a receivership or voluntary liquidation. The only aid which the Comptroller could invoke in cases where the capital of a bank was impaired was to prohibit it from declaring any dividends during the period of impairment. This was wholly inadequate to reach the necessities of the case, and was entirely ineffective, because it permitted the carrying on of business by unsound institutions, whose usefulness was seriously crippled or possibly entirely destroyed. The remedy suggested to Congress was that a bank with impaired capital be required forthwith to make good the impairment by an assessment on its shareholders, and if the capital was not promptly restored the affairs of the bank should be placed in the hands of a receiver. This recommendation was renewed annually until 1873, when the act of March 3 of that year, now section 5205 of the Revised Statutes, was passed, giving authority to the Comptroller to appoint a receiver for any national bank which did not restore its impaired capital within three months after receiving notice of such impairment, or go into liquidation.

Congress in 1873 had before the proper committees bills embodying amendments to the act, providing for bank consolidations, defining definitely the duties of receivers of such as were insolvent, and for other changes, but no action was taken on them. In 1874, however, legislation of importance was enacted, the principal features of which were the abolishment of lawful-money reserve on circulation except as to national gold banks, and the establishment of a redemption fund with the Treasurer of the United States.

By this act also were abolished redemption agencies in cities, and banks were permitted to withdraw bonds deposited in proportion to amount of circulation retired. In 1875 a law repealing the provisions limiting the aggregate amount of circulating notes, and also the provisions for the withdrawal of currency, went into effect. The same year the law limiting the circulation of banking associations organized for the purpose of issuing notes payable in gold, severally to \$1,000,000, was also repealed.

In the year 1876 the national-bank act was again materially amended. This law provided, in section 1, for the appointment of receivers for any violation of law, or neglect of any association to pay any judgment obtained against it, or in case of insolvency. The second section of this act is to the effect that when any association goes into liquidation the individual liability of the shareholders may be enforced by any creditor by a bill in equity, in the nature of a creditors' bill, brought by such creditor or behalf of himself and of all other creditors of the association, against the shareholders thereof, in any court of the United States having original jurisdiction in equity for the district in which such association may be located. Section 3 of this act, amended by the law of August 3, 1892, has special reference to the election of an agent to manage the affairs of an association after the payment in full of every creditor thereof, not including shareholders who are creditors, together with the expenses of the receivership. The manner in which the meeting of shareholders shall be called is fully explained, and the powers and duties of the agent enumerated.

In the same act it is made incumbent upon all savings banks or savings and trust companies organized under authority of any act of Congress to report to the Comptroller of the Currency, and all savings or other banks then or subsequently organized in the District of Columbia were subjected to all provisions of the Revised Statutes, and of all acts of Congress applicable to national banking associations.

From 1876 to 1881 there was comparatively little banking legislation, and few recommendations were made to Congress by the Comptroller of the Currency. In 1882, however, was passed an act to enable national banking associations to extend their corporate existence for an additional period of twenty years, by an amendment to the articles of association of the bank.

The amendment was to be authorized by the consent in writing of stockholders owning two-thirds of the stock, upon which the certificate of the Comptroller approving the extension would issue. All the rights, privileges, immunities, liabilities, and restrictions of extended associations were continued exactly as they existed before the extension of its period of succession. The statute providing for the extension of the corporate existence of national banks is to be accounted the most important law referring to the national system of banking enacted since 1864.

After specifying how shareholders not assenting to the extension shall proceed; for the redemption of the circulating notes of extended

associations at the Treasury; for the deposit of lawful money for such redemption within three years from the date of extension, and for various other things, Congress, after ten years of continued and repeated recommendations for legislation against the constant and flagrant abuse of certification of checks drawn against fictitious balances, by section 13 of this act, made it a misdemeanor punishable by a fine and imprisonment for any officer, clerk, or agent of any national banking association who shall certify checks before the amount thereof shall have been properly entered to the credit of the drawer upon the books of the bank.

In the year succeeding (1883), as a part of the general statute reducing internal-revenue taxation, the tax on capital and on deposit of banks was repealed.

Thus far no provision had been made in the law enabling national banking associations to increase their stock, nor for a change of title or location, but by section 1 of the act of May, 1836, a national bank could, with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, by a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock, increase its capital to any sum approved by the Comptroller, notwithstanding the limits fixed in the original articles of association. It also made it possible for banks to change their name and location without the necessity of a special act of Congress by complying with certain formalities set out in section 2, and by section 3 it was expressly stipulated that all the debts, liabilities, rights, provisions, and powers of the banks under the old name shall devolve upon and inure to the association under the new name.

The law of 1876 authorizing the appointment of receivers of national banks made no provision for the termination or continuation of a receivership after the creditors had been paid in full. In 1892, legislation to that end was passed, and on August 3, 1892, an act was approved which has materially changed the manner of caring for the affairs of insolvent banks after satisfying in full the demands of all creditors. Under existing law, when a receiver has paid every creditor in full, not including shareholders, and all the expenses of the receivership, and the circulating notes of the association have been redeemed, it is the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to call a meeting of the shareholders, and at such meeting the shareholders shall determine whether the receiver shall be continued to wind up the affairs of the bank or whether an agent shall be elected for that purpose.

In case an agent is determined upon, the person so elected shall execute and file a bond to the satisfaction of the Comptroller of the Currency conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties devolving upon said agent, whereupon the Comptroller of the Currency and the receiver shall transfer to the agent so elected all the remaining assets of the trust, which shall be collected by the agent and distributed in accordance with the specific directions contained in the law.

On July 28, 1892, an act was passed which by indirection changed the law relative to the signing of circulation. In sections 5172 and 5182 of the Revised Statutes certain officers of the bank are designated to sign its circulating notes, and no one else could sign for them, no matter how great the inconvenience or emergency. But this law made it obligatory upon every national bank to redeem all notes issued to or received by it, even if such notes were lost by or stolen from the bank and put in circulation without the signature or upon the forged signature of the president or vice-president and cashier.

Since the enactment of this law, however, while this office has not sanctioned nor authorized any change regarding the signing of circu-

lation as established in the original law, the rule indicated has not been enforced, as the banks are now liable for the redemption of all notes issued to them, whether signed or not.

All the law relating to the agent of shareholders will be found in section 3 of the act of June 30, 1876, as amended by the acts of August 3, 1892, and March 2, 1897. The original act of June 30, 1876, as amended by that of August 3, 1892, defined the rights and duties of such agent in a most explicit and satisfactory manner, but was grossly defective in the one great particular, that there was no provision of law for any procedure in case the agent first elected should refuse to serve, or die, resign, or be removed.

This amendatory law of March 2, 1897, remedied that defect, and enacted that upon the happening of any one of the four enumerated contingencies any shareholder may call a meeting of the shareholders to elect another agent, who, when elected in accordance with the conditions stated, shall execute a bond to the shareholders for the faithful performance of his duties.

#### BANK-NOTE CIRCULATION.

It is noticeable that in all the changes which have been wrought in the national-currency act from its inception to the present time the feature subject to criticism but which was intended should constitute the principal benefit to be conferred has remained comparatively unchanged, namely, the note-issuing function. Whatever justification there was in the first instance for restricting the issuing of notes against the bonds of the Government deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to 90 per cent of the par value thereof, long since ceased. In the report of every Comptroller of the Currency during the past twenty years the wisdom of changing the existing law so that the banks and through them the communities in which located might have the additional benefit of an added loanable capital has been urged. Despite all this the law still remains without amendment. Not only should the bank act be amended in this particular, but Congress should seriously consider such a change in the method of bank-note issues as will enable the banks of the country to more adequately meet the demands of trade and commerce in all sections of the country. The business of banking, like every other form of investment, must be made attractive to capital. If it is placed upon a footing different from other undertakings, embarrassed through unnecessary restrictions, and deprived of proper sources of profit, the result can not be otherwise than that investible capital will seek other means of employment, and to such extent deprive the people of the benefits of the agency most requisite to commercial activity.

It is considered by every great commercial nation except the United States to be the sole province of the banks to issue the paper which circulates as currency. The belief in a bank-note currency as being better and safer than Government-paper currency prevailed almost unquestioned in this country until, under the apparent exigencies of the war, the Government undertook to issue paper currency. Even under such circumstances the promise was always given, however, that it should be retired at the earliest practicable moment and the admission freely made that it was neither a wise measure nor a safe form of currency.

Between the competition of the Government note issues on the one hand and the unnecessary restrictions imposed by law upon the other, together with the increasing price of bonds required to be deposited as

security, the note-issuing function of the banks has been permitted to become merely an incident to the conduct of the national banking associations of the country. It has been seriously suggested more than once that the bank-note issues be done away with and all paper be issued by the Government instead. The danger of such a course is not to be overestimated. The experience of every government has been that governmental currency paper is a source of weakness and danger. In the United States, where there has been the nearest approach to success, but with the volume of the Federal paper comparatively limited in amount, the credit of the Government has more than once been put in jeopardy through it and the business interests of the country subjected to unnecessary loss and confusion.

The argument that the Government, better than the banks, can provide for the redemption of paper-note issues will not stand the test of a careful analysis. The Government has no means for caring for its demand liabilities except through borrowing and through the levying of taxes. Upon the other hand the banks have assets which can be promptly converted into cash to meet their outstanding notes when presented. Their ability to command gold has always been beyond that of the Government, for in each financial exigency which has confronted the Government the banks have furnished to it the amounts necessary to maintain its solvency. It is impossible to believe that with a system of bank-note issues, based in part upon securities and in part upon bank assets, the country can not be provided with a sound, safe, and elastic bank-note issue, always commensurate with and responsive to the demands of trade. The Bank of England, the Bank of Scotland, and the Bank of Ireland have been found to be ample in their resources to provide the note issues for use in the trade of Great Britain. The same is true of the Bank of France. The Deutsche Reichsbank, or German Imperial Bank, has for more than twenty years issued bank-note paper against assets which has maintained its value and has been so controlled as to successfully meet the commercial needs of the Empire.

It may be of value, in the light of a consideration which it is hoped will be given to this whole subject, to call the attention of Congress particularly to the Deutsche Reichsbank, which was created in 1875, as in its organization and conduct have entered elements of success that justify the position taken by many thoughtful students of the country's banking and currency needs, that the issuing of notes against assets, regulated by a tax, is the only way that at all times and under all circumstances the banks can be made to fulfill their proper function in the business world.

By the terms of the statute of its creation that bank is subject to Imperial supervision and direction. Its functions are to regulate the money circulation within the jurisdiction of the German Empire, to facilitate settlements and utilize available capital. The notes are issued against its general assets, but are not legal tender, the Imperial decree stating that there shall be no obligation to accept bank notes in case of those payments which are to be legally discharged in coin. The fact, however, that the notes are not a legal tender has in no way hindered or prevented their general circulation and they are freely accepted both at home and abroad. At all times, however, the bank is required to maintain a coin and bullion reserve amounting to at least one-third of the notes in circulation.

The authorized circulation of the bank, without tax, was fixed arbitrarily, and this circulation required a reserve of one-third in cash or its equivalent, and the other two-thirds may be covered by discounted

bills not maturing later than three months from date, and protected usually by three (never less than two) solid and accredited vouchers. All notes issued beyond the limit so fixed were to be covered by a cash reserve, but this restriction on note circulation having always been a source of weakness to banks of issue because of inelasticity, the German Government, by the act of creation, provided that when the Imperial Bank issued its uncovered notes in excess of the limit provided, a tax of 5 per cent per annum on such uncovered notes must be paid. It was not until six years after the bank's creation that any notes subject to this 5-per-cent tax were issued, and only on a few occasions has the German Imperial Bank been obliged to issue its uncovered notes subject to this tax.

The latest returns obtainable for the whole year of the outstanding note circulation of the German Imperial Bank show that during the year 1896 the lowest amount was 973,484,000 marks, on February 23, while the highest, 1,257,925,000 marks, was reached December 31, the average for the year being 1,083,497,000 marks, against an average for the year 1895 of 1,095,593,000 marks. The amount of uncovered notes allotted to the bank in accordance with section 9 of the bank law was exceeded in the year 1896 on the following dates and in the following amounts: On January 7, by 35,811,520 marks; on March 31, by 41,008,225 marks; on June 30, by 34,328,672 marks; on September 30, by 119,558,561 marks; on October 7, by 78,352,771 marks; on December 31, by 134,149,422 marks. On these amounts a tax was paid of 464,801.22 marks, which is carried as an item in the liabilities of the bank.

The latest obtainable statements of the bank from August 7, 1897, to October 23, 1897, show that within this time the rate of discount advanced from 3 per cent to 5 per cent. The rate continued from August 7 to August 31 at 3 per cent; advanced on September 7 and continued until October 7 at 4 per cent, and reached 5 per cent on October 15 and 23. At these various periods the outstanding circulation is shown to have been as follows: 1,052,132,000 marks, 1,038,446,000 marks, 1,030,931,000 marks, 1,070,683,000 marks, 1,066,774,000 marks, 1,056,156,000 marks, 1,080,822,000 marks, 1,286,923,000 marks, 1,242,109,000 marks, 1,168,414,000 marks, 1,125,550,000 marks.

A study of these statistics, together with an observation of the promptness with which the increase or reduction of note issues was made, shows how in each instance the operation of the bank conformed to the volume and necessities of trade. It is impossible for any bank of issue, no matter how well or skillfully managed, to attain the highest beneficial results where the note issues are based entirely upon a prerequired deposit of bonds. There is no strength in the argument of a greater safety to the note holder by such deposit as against the continual inconvenience and loss worked to trade through its operation.

The tendency of modern banking and legislation has been rather toward the increase of freedom of note issues instead of in the line of restriction. Not only does this appear in the German Imperial Bank, but the provision for bank note-issue without metallic cover, but subject to the restraint of a heavy tax, has also been adopted by the reorganized Bank of Austro-Hungary.

It is respectfully suggested that a careful study of the needs of the sections of the United States now deprived of proper currency facilities could be improved by such amendment to the law as under proper control would incorporate into the national bank act provision for bank-note issue as against bankable assets and limited in volume by the restraining influence of a properly graduated tax.



## ORGANIZATIONS, EXTENSIONS AND LIQUIDATIONS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The total number of national banks organized from the date of the granting of the first certificate of authority on June 20, 1863, to the close of the year embraced in this report has been 5,095, making an average for each year of 150. On the 31st of October last there were in active operation 3,617 banks, having an authorized capital stock of \$630,230,295. The total outstanding circulating notes of the banks in active operation was \$229,199,880, of which \$202,994,555 was secured by bonds of the United States and the balance by lawful money deposited with the Treasurer. The total of all national-bank circulation outstanding on October 31 was \$230,131,005, of which amount \$1,558,800 was secured by bonds held for account of insolvent and liquidating banks and \$26,205,325 by lawful money deposited for their account and by active banks reducing circulation. The net decrease in the amount of circulation secured by bonds during the year was \$12,584,334, and the gross decrease in the total circulation \$4,851,292.

In geographical divisions the 3,617 banks in operation are divided as follows: Five hundred and eighty-eight banks with authorized capital stock of \$159,191,620 in the New England States; 956 banks with capital stock of \$195,124,275 in the Eastern States; 546 banks with capital stock of \$66,761,900 in the Southern States; 1,046 banks with capital stock of \$160,163,967 in the Middle States; 357 banks with capital stock of \$32,654,100 in the Western States, and 124 banks with capital of \$17,465,000 in the Pacific States.

In point of number of active banks Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Ohio, Illinois and Texas lead with 427, 326, 267, 249, 220, and 202 banks, respectively. Arranged according to capital stock Massachusetts is first, with \$94,327,500; New York second, with \$83,169,940; Pennsylvania third, with \$75,193,390; followed by Ohio, with \$45,235,967; Illinois, \$37,296,000, and Texas, \$19,985,000.

The paid-in capital stock of national banks in each State on October 31, 1897, arranged in order of amount of capitalization, is shown in the following table:

State.	Capital.	State.	Capital.
Massachusetts.....	\$94,327,500	Virginia.....	\$4,646,300
New York.....	83,664,940	Georgia.....	4,016,000
Pennsylvania.....	75,345,240	Montana.....	3,855,000
Ohio.....	45,630,100	Alabama.....	3,455,000
Illinois.....	37,326,000	West Virginia.....	3,451,000
Connecticut.....	21,641,070	Louisiana.....	3,360,000
Texas.....	20,106,200	District of Columbia.....	3,127,000
Rhode Island.....	19,337,050	Oregon.....	3,070,000
Maryland.....	17,079,960	North Carolina.....	2,801,000
Missouri.....	15,065,000	Delaware.....	2,083,985
New Jersey.....	14,445,000	North Dakota.....	1,985,000
Indiana.....	14,237,000	South Carolina.....	1,890,100
Minnesota.....	13,865,000	Utah.....	1,750,000
Iowa.....	13,500,000	South Dakota.....	1,745,000
Michigan.....	12,295,000	Florida.....	1,485,000
Kentucky.....	11,664,900	Arkansas.....	1,220,000
Maine.....	11,171,000	Wyoming.....	860,000
Nebraska.....	10,775,000	Mississippi.....	755,000
Wisconsin.....	10,310,000	Idaho.....	675,000
Tennessee.....	8,760,000	Indian Territory.....	620,000
Kansas.....	8,717,100	New Mexico.....	600,000
California.....	7,369,000	Arizona.....	400,000
Vermont.....	6,985,000	Oklahoma.....	300,000
New Hampshire.....	5,805,000	Nevada.....	82,000
Colorado.....	5,222,000		
Washington.....	4,738,000	Total.....	637,615,445

There were organized during the report year 44 banks, located in 18 States and 2 Territories, with an aggregate capital stock of \$4,420,000. Of this number 9 were in Pennsylvania, 5 in Illinois, 3 each in Indiana, Iowa, New York, Ohio, Texas, and Indian Territory, and 1 each in California, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Oklahoma Territory. The number located in the New England States is 2, the capital stock aggregating \$100,000; in the Eastern States 14, with a combined capital stock of \$760,000; in the Southern States 6, having a total capital stock of \$1,445,000; in the Middle States 16, with an aggregate capital stock of \$1,815,000; in the Western States 5, the capital stock aggregating \$250,000, and in the Pacific States 1, having a capital stock of \$50,000. The State of Tennessee is first in amount of capital stock, having \$1,000,000; Ohio has \$750,000, and Pennsylvania \$510,000.

The corporate existence of 17 national banks in 12 States, with capital stock of \$2,139,000 and a total circulation of \$722,700, has been extended during the year. New York has 3, Colorado, Michigan, and Ohio, 2 each, and the following States 1 each: Georgia, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, and Texas. Of the total capital New York aggregates \$605,000; Colorado, \$155,000; Michigan, \$100,000; Ohio, \$279,000; Georgia, \$150,000; Iowa, \$50,000; Maine, \$100,000; Massachusetts, \$150,000; Nebraska, \$100,000; New Hampshire, \$100,000; Pennsylvania, \$100,000, and Texas, \$250,000.

Under the act of July 12, 1882, providing for the extension of national banks, the corporate existence of 1,650 banks, representing an aggregate capital stock of \$405,386,115, has been extended. Of these New York has 236, with capital stock of \$74,177,460; Massachusetts, 229, with capital stock of \$92,742,200; Pennsylvania, 205, with capital stock of \$53,876,000, followed by Ohio with 114, and an aggregate capital of \$18,758,000.

The number of banks leaving the system by reason of the expiration of their corporate existence was 2, having capital stock of \$150,000 and circulation of \$61,200. These banks were located in New York and Indiana, and were succeeded by new associations with capital stock of \$100,000 and circulation of \$24,750.

During the year ending October 31, 1898, the corporate existence of 23 banks, with a capital stock aggregating \$2,679,000 and circulation of \$1,032,975, will expire. They are located as follows: 5 in New York, 4 in Pennsylvania, 3 in Illinois, 2 each in Kentucky and Massachusetts, and 1 each in Delaware, District of Columbia, Indiana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont, and Washington. In the succeeding ten years, from 1898 to 1907, inclusive, the corporate existence of 1,099 banks, having capital stock of \$161,228,150 and circulation of \$43,683,158, will expire.

The number of banks leaving the system during the year through voluntary liquidation was 71, having capital stock of \$9,659,000 and circulation of \$1,729,040.

A comparison of the data of this year with that set forth in the report of this Bureau for the year 1896 shows the number of active banks to have decreased 62, with a decrease in capital stock of \$11,090,500. The number of banks organized increased 16, and the number going into voluntary liquidation, 33. There has been an increase of 10 in the number of receivers appointed, and a decrease of 9 in the number of extensions of corporate existence. The loss through expiration of charters increased 1, and the number of banks organized to succeed expiring associations increased 1.

## DIAGRAM.

The Comptroller's report for 1886 contained a diagram, exhibiting in a clear and concise way the principal items entering into the statements of the national banks, and showing how each had varied during the twenty-one years of the life of the system, commencing with January 1, 1866. This method so graphically presents the history of the growth of, and changes in, the national banking system that it has been reproduced in this report and made to cover the entire period of its existence—from October 5, 1863, to October 5, 1897, both dates inclusive. To make its meaning still clearer, vertical lines have been introduced at certain points to mark the dates of financial crises and other events which have had a notable effect upon the then existing condition of the banks. The items of resources and liabilities selected are those which most distinctively indicate extension and growth and bear more or less close relation to each other, namely: (1) Capital stock; (2) aggregate of capital stock, surplus, and undivided profits; (3) individual deposits; (4) lawful money reserves held against deposits; (5) national-bank notes on hand; (6) loans and discounts; (7) aggregate of United States bonds held for circulation, Government deposits, and for investment; and (8) national-bank circulation.

The lines in the diagram show the variations in the several items at each date for which reports of condition were made by the banks to the Comptroller, commencing with October 5, 1863, the date on which the first report was made. It is shown by the diagram that there was a steady and substantial increase in the items of loans and discounts, individual deposits and capital stock, aggregate of capital stock, surplus and profits, and circulation until September 12, 1873, when, as the result of speculation, inflation of the currency, and resulting causes, the financial panic of 1873 occurred. This is marked in the sudden falling off in deposits of \$80,000,000, and in loans and discounts, respectively, between September 12 and December 26 of that year. Following such condition there was a rapid, though brief, recovery until June 30, 1875, when a steady downward movement in the items of deposits, loans and discounts, capital stock, aggregate of capital stock, surplus, and profits set in, continuing until January 1, 1879.

A period of reaction from high prices measured in a depreciated paper currency and the readjustment of values to a specie basis between the period of the passage of the resumption act in January, 1875, and the successful resumption of specie payments provided for by that act on January 1, 1879, followed. From the latter date the expansion of loans and discounts and of deposits was rapid, while the increase in capital stock, surplus, and profits, though less marked, was continually steady and upward. The first break in this upward movement occurred on April 24, 1884, when the lines on the diagram show a sudden drop of \$80,000,000 in the item of deposits between that date and June 20, with a corresponding reduction in the volume of loans and discounts, and a falling off of surplus and profits. This continued until July, 1885, when bank deposits again reached and exceeded the point attained on April 24, 1884.

The same upward tendencies are to be noted in the items of loans and discounts, capital stock and aggregate of capital stock, surplus and profits, until October 2, 1890, when again by December 19, owing to the financial disturbance of that year, a sudden drop of about \$78,000,000 in deposits followed. Accompanying this was a similar decrease in the volume of loans and discounts. At the latter date the

movement of loans and discounts, individual deposits, capital stock and aggregate of capital stock, surplus and profits again became upward and continued steadily until May 4, 1893, the date of the well-defined inception of the most serious financial crisis in the history of the system. The far-reaching extent of this crisis is measured by the lines on the diagram, which show a falling off in deposits between May 4, and July 12, 1893, of \$200,000,000, and a further falling off between July 12 and October 3 of that year of \$100,000,000 more, making a total withdrawal of deposits within a period of five months of about \$300,000,000.

Following this was a contraction of loans and discounts of \$140,000,000 between May 4 and July 12, 1893, and a further contraction of nearly \$180,000,000 additional between July 12 and October 3 of that year, making a total reduction of nearly \$320,000,000.

Within the year following October 2, 1893, \$280,000,000 of the \$300,000,000 deposits withdrawn during the panic returned to the banks, and the loans and discounts, though at a slower rate, expanded to the amount of \$160,000,000. Thereafter in both the deposits and loans and discounts of the banks is shown more or less variation, with a general downward tendency, until the lowest point was touched on October 6, 1896, the date of the reports of condition made a month before the Presidential election in November. The increase in deposits then became rapid and marked, the line indicating this item having touched on October 5, 1897, the highest point in the history of the system. The expansion of loans, though steady, was in smaller measure. In connection with the period from 1890 to 1897 it is worthy of note that the silver-purchasing act was passed in July, 1890, and repealed in August, 1893, and that this period covered the period of greatest activity in the agitation for the free coinage of silver.

In contrast with the upward movement of deposits from October, 1893, to October, 1897, the diagram shows a continually downward movement both for capital stock and for the aggregate capital, surplus, and profits, forcibly illustrating how the shrinkage of values through losses and liquidation during the period of reaction after 1893 either wasted the capital invested in some of the banks or caused its withdrawal because it could no longer be profitably employed.

National-bank circulation is shown, with slight variation, to have kept pace with the capital stock relatively in its increase and decrease from the beginning of the system until December 31, 1881, after which, while capital stock of the banks steadily increased until 1893, circulation steadily decreased until October 2, 1890, when the lowest point at any report date was touched, namely, \$122,928,084. Between December 31, 1881, and October 2, 1890, capital stock increased by \$184,000,000, while circulation decreased by \$202,000,000, the decrease being chiefly due to the compulsory redemption by the Government between 1883 and 1888 of the 3 per cent bonds, of which the banks in 1883 held over \$200,000,000 as security for circulation. With the organization of new banks and the legal requirement as to the deposit of bonds to secure circulation a gradual expansion set in until 1893, when, between May 4 and October 3, under the exigencies of the currency famine, the extent of the expansion of bond secured circulation was \$31,000,000. This expansion of the circulation strongly contrasts with the contraction in deposits of \$300,000,000, withdrawn from the banks during the same period.

It is interesting to note how rapidly after each financial crisis, in 1873, 1884, and 1893, was lawful money reserve accumulated by the banks.

The accumulation after the panic of 1893 amounted between July 12 and December 19 of that year to \$125,000,000, and continued until May 4, 1894, when the national banks held \$163,000,000 more cash than they held on July 12, and more than they held at any time in their history. This exhibition of ability on the part of the banks to provide money with which to meet payment of demand obligations, by conversion of their assets into cash, contrasts strongly to the weakness of the Government in times of panic or distrust to maintain payment of its demand obligations except by borrowing large sums of money on interest-bearing bonds. It was distinctly manifest in 1893 and the years following that the banks were meeting their obligations by converting their accumulated assets into cash while the Government to sustain itself was increasing its bonded indebtedness. In the end the Government had to appeal to the banks and through their aid only was enabled to maintain solvency. The difference must be accounted for by the fact that the liabilities of the banks were secured by assets readily convertible into cash, and margined by a large amount representing their capital stock, surplus, and profits, while the demand obligations of the Government were supported by a percentage of cash, considered adequate during periods of quiet and confidence, but totally insufficient in time of panic and distrust. The Government was possessed of no asset which could be changed immediately into money. It had only an ability to borrow and then pay its borrowings through funds resulting from taxation. Under such conditions it, at the best, was poorly equipped to maintain itself against the claims of its creditors, holding demand obligations similar in character to the demand evidences of indebtedness held by depositors against a bank.

Outstanding circulation decreased from October 3, 1893, until December, 1894, after which the increase was gradual until March, 1897, followed by a decrease until October, 1897, the changes being influenced by the fluctuations during this period of the prices of United States bonds required to be deposited to secure circulation.

The item of United States bonds held for circulation, Government deposits, and for investment necessarily in the main bears a close relation to the circulation outstanding based thereon. There is a marked variation between January 1 and October 2, 1879, due to the part then taken by the national banks in the refunding operations of the Government. The change between December 9, 1893, and October 5, 1897, shows the extent to which national banks invested in the bonds then issued by the Government.

The line representing national-bank notes on hand demonstrates the very limited amounts to which the notes of other national banks are held in the total cash of the banks, the average holdings throughout the whole period being about \$20,000,000.

One noticeable feature of the diagram is the zigzag course of the line indicating individual deposits, marking the frequent variations in volume, in times of prosperity as well as of panic, and in close relation to deposits is the singular course exhibited by the line indicating lawful money reserve held against deposits.

#### ANALYSIS OF REPORTS OF 1897.

An analysis of the abstracts of the reports made by the banks in response to the five calls required by law, to be found in the appendix, shows the following changes which have characterized the status of the banks at different periods covered by these reports:

The change in the item of individual deposits during the report year of 1897 is shown to be as follows: It increased from \$1,597,891,058 on

October 6, 1896, to \$1,639,688,393 on December 17, 1896; to \$1,669,219,961 on March 9, 1897; to \$1,728,083,971 on May 14, 1897; to \$1,770,480,563 on July 23, 1897, and to \$1,853,349,128 on October 5, 1897, being \$255,000,000 more than the amount shown on October 6, 1896.

The number of banks holding these deposits on October 6, 1896, was 3,676, with a capital stock of \$648,540,325, as against 3,610 on October 5, 1897, with capital stock of \$631,488,095.

The surplus fund of the banks on October 6, 1896, was \$247,690,074, and their net undivided profits \$88,652,759. On October 5, 1897, the former had decreased to \$246,345,020, while the latter had decreased to \$88,406,980.

On October 6, 1896, national-bank notes outstanding secured by bonds deposited amounted to \$209,944,019. The returns under each call show variations in the amounts held during the year, the amount on December 17, 1896, being \$210,689,985; on March 9, 1897, \$202,655,403; on May 14, 1897, \$198,278,310; on July 23, 1897, \$196,590,790, and on October 5, 1897, \$198,920,670.

The amount due to other national banks, which on October 6, 1896, stood at \$269,043,386, increased to \$317,860,025 on December 17, 1896; to \$369,287,235 on March 9, 1897; decreased to \$363,219,013 on May 14, 1897, and then again increased to \$388,117,906 on July 23, 1897, and to \$418,614,281 on October 5, 1897.

The amount due to State banks and bankers, which on October 6, 1896, was \$146,058,794, increased steadily throughout the year, being \$168,635,982 on December 17, 1896; \$194,150,435 on March 9, 1897; \$195,001,040 on May 14, 1897; \$208,876,900 on July 23, 1897, and \$227,063,685 on October 5, 1897.

The liabilities of the national banks for money borrowed in different forms aggregated on October 6, 1896, \$38,967,450, had decreased on March 9, 1897, to \$18,193,210, and varied very slightly until October 5, 1897, when the amount had increased to \$22,930,232.

The total liabilities, which on October 6, 1896, were \$3,263,685,313, increased steadily throughout the year, being \$3,705,133,707 on October 5, 1897.

On the side of resources the loans and discounts, which on October 6, 1896, amounted to \$1,893,268,839, increased to \$1,901,160,110 on December 17, 1896, decreased slightly on March 9, 1897, after which it steadily increased, reaching \$2,066,776,113 on October 5, 1897, a gain in this item of \$173,507,274 since October 6, 1896.

The amount of United States bonds to secure circulation, which on October 6, 1896, was \$237,291,650, decreased to \$227,483,950 on October 5, 1897.

The banks held on October 6, 1896, \$25,135,500 United States bonds other than those securing circulation. On December 17, 1896, the amount had decreased to \$24,274,550, then increased on March 9, 1897, to \$30,429,900, and to \$32,490,750 on October 5, 1897.

The investment of assets in stocks, securities, etc., on October 6, 1896, was \$188,995,352. It had increased on October 5, 1897, to \$208,831,563.

The investment in banking house, furniture, and fixtures, which on October 6, 1896, was \$78,046,817, showed but slight variations during the year, being on October 5, 1897, \$79,113,954.

Other real estate and mortgages owned on October 6, 1896, amounted to \$27,403,155, and increased to \$29,303,532 on October 5, 1897.

The amount due from other national banks (not reserve agents) on October 6, 1896, was \$111,830,935; increased to \$125,382,562 on December 17, 1896; again increased to \$133,467,636 on March 9, 1897, and to

\$140,940,788 on May 14, 1897; then decreased to \$135,587,688 on July 23, 1897, after which the increase is marked, the amount due on October 5, 1897, being \$155,980,447.

The amount due from State banks and bankers on October 6, 1896, was \$29,583,299; increased to \$35,971,045 on May 14, 1897; decreased to \$34,275,424 on July 23, 1897, and then increased to \$41,410,311 on October 5, 1897.

The amount due from approved reserve agents increased from \$190,077,533 on October 6, 1896, to \$258,430,252 on March 9, 1897, then decreased to \$251,948,640 on May 14, 1897, and again increased to \$297,017,805 on October 5, 1897.

Exchanges for clearing house, which on October 6, 1896, amounted to \$76,760,416, increased to \$84,976,088 on December 17, 1896; decreased to \$74,830,987 on March 9, 1897; increased to \$84,350,553 on May 14, 1897; to \$89,457,189 on July 23, 1897, and to \$112,305,535 on October 5, 1897.

The specie held by the banks on October 6, 1896, was \$200,808,632, while on October 5, 1897, it was \$239,387,702.

The amount of legal-tender notes and United States certificates of deposit for such notes, which on October 6, 1896, aggregated \$142,334,730, increased to \$186,332,852 on March 9, 1897; decreased to \$174,144,992 on May 14, 1897, and continued to decrease until October 5, 1897, when the amount held was \$149,494,929.

#### RECEIVERSHIPS.

During the year covered by this report the affairs of 38 banks have been placed under the supervision of receivers. Of this number, 1 has been restored to solvency and resumed business. Of all the insolvent banks, 26 have been finally closed during this year, ending October 31, 1897, on which date 127 trusts still remained under the care of receivers in the process of active liquidation.

There are 46 banks still in the hands of receivers on the inactive list, the affairs of which are practically wound up, but the trusts can not be finally closed because of pending litigation or the possession of valuable assets, the immediate disposition of which would entail an unwarranted sacrifice in value. The expenses of a trust in this condition are nominal and limited to just what is actually necessary for the payment of proper and careful attention to the matters not yet settled. If a considerable period of time elapses before the litigation is finally settled or the remaining assets sold without unnecessary sacrifice, a final dividend is paid from the office of the Comptroller of the Currency after the active supervision of the trust by the receiver is terminated.

A strenuous effort has been made during the period embraced in this report to formally close several receiverships, the available assets of which have been already realized on, but undetermined legal controversies have generally been the barrier preventing the realization of the desires and efforts of the Comptroller in this direction. During the year just closed the crisis, through which the country has been passing for the last four years, has continued and when the enormous shrinkage of values is considered it is a matter of agreeable surprise that many receivers of national banks have so managed their trusts that a total of dividends has been paid which, at the time of failure, seemed impossible.

The increase in rate per cent paid to creditors of, apparently, many hopelessly insolvent institutions is due in part to the greater efficiency and economy in conducting the liquidations, and shows conclusively that governmental supervision is growing more and more effective as new and improved methods are evolved from experience in managing the affairs

of insolvent associations. The criticism, which it is to be said is not frequent, against receivers because they do not convert the assets into cash quicker than they do and thus pay dividends, is largely because of a failure to appreciate all the difficulties surrounding the situation.

Receivers are not to blame if the trusts to which they are appointed have very little of value in their assets. While banking is free in every part of the country, associations will often be formed by men without business tact, training, or judgment, or, worst of all, without even a rudimentary knowledge of the first principles of commercial banking. Associations formed and managed by such inexperienced men will be, at least, unskillfully managed, and inevitably result in disaster. And, on the other hand, so long as dishonest men see in banking a fair chance to further their schemes they will embark in it, and defalcations and embezzlements will be, accordingly, prevalent. Saddled with either one or the other, or possibly both, of these misfortunes, a bank struggles on through a precarious existence of a few years and ultimately fails. A receiver is appointed, and at once begins an earnest effort to bring order out of confusion so far as possible, and to realize the utmost possible for the creditors from a rather hopeless mass of what generally proves to be slow or doubtful, or absolutely worthless, assets. The commercial paper which comes into his hands is always slow, and most of it either doubtful, bad, or absolutely worthless. With this mass of paper, much of which requires litigation to collect either in whole or in part, the receiver finds his position one of perplexity and frequently of disappointment. The creditors are importunate, the debtors proverbially and almost universally obdurate. With generally no cash on hand to start with, the best commercial paper either rediscounted or hypothecated as collateral security, and often burdened with unsalable real estate, the receiver begins his work of making what collections he can from this mass of almost inconvertible assets. As a rule he is successful, and the records show how much more has been realized from the assets of failed national banks than from those of any other class of banking institutions or other business undertakings.

#### PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS DURING THE YEAR JUST CLOSED.

Notwithstanding these conditions, which have always existed to a greater or less extent in connection with insolvent banks, there was paid to creditors within the year covered by this report the sum of \$13,169,781 in dividends. The magnitude of this unequaled record will be the more forcibly illustrated if considered in the light of what has been accomplished heretofore in the way of dividend payments to creditors of insolvent institutions. In 1893 there was paid in dividends to creditors of failed national banks the sum of \$3,433,646; in 1894, \$5,124,577; in 1895, \$3,380,552; in 1896, \$2,451,959, and in 1897, \$13,169,781, making a total of dividends paid within the five years from 1893 to 1897 of \$27,560,515, or 30 $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent of all the dividends that have ever been paid to creditors of insolvent national banks.

The unprecedented work of receivers during the last year is more conspicuously shown when the fact is realized that since the origin of the national banking system in 1863 there has been paid to creditors of insolvent associations down to and including 1897, a period of thirty-four years, the sum of \$75,935,925, and in the one year embraced in this report there has been paid, as above stated, the sum of \$13,169,781, or 17 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of all the dividends that have ever been paid to the creditors of the 368 banks that have been placed in the charge of receivers.

Since October 31, the date of the closing of this report, seventeen additional dividends, aggregating about \$625,000, have been ordered.



The following table sets forth in detail the names, location, capital stock, and condition of the assets of failed banks of the year at the time of the appointment of receivers therefor:

THE NATIONAL BANKS IN EACH STATE AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISION WHICH WERE PLACED IN THE CHARGE OF RECEIVERS DURING THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1897, WITH THEIR CAPITAL, NOMINAL ASSETS, AND LIABILITIES AT DATE OF SUSPENSION.

Name and location of bank.	Capital.	Assets.				Liabilities. <sup>b</sup>
		Estimated good.	Estimated doubtful.	Estimated worthless.	Total. <sup>a</sup>	
First National Bank, Niagara Falls, N. Y. ....	\$100,000	\$95,791	\$135,119	\$40,713	\$271,623	\$161,283
National Bank of Potsdam, N. Y. ....	200,000	152,125	455,334	29,745	637,204	397,365
Keystone National Bank, Erie, Pa. ....	150,000	116,234	426,436	107,053	649,723	492,789
<b>Eastern States.....</b>	<b>450,000</b>	<b>364,150</b>	<b>1,016,889</b>	<b>177,511</b>	<b>1,558,550</b>	<b>1,051,437</b>
First National Bank, Asheville, N. C. ....	100,000	21,514	52,969	259,747	334,230	215,428
Merchants' National Bank, Ocala, Fla. ....	100,000	32,877	98,236	120,875	247,088	150,611
Merchants' National Bank, Jacksonville, Fla. ....	100,000	153,080	139,008	53,805	346,493	232,154
Mutual National Bank, New Orleans, La. ....	200,000	162,646	269,016	65,848	497,510	290,557
First National Bank, Tyler, Tex. ....	200,000	44,287	182,330	470,037	696,654	441,052
City National Bank, Gatesville, Tex. ....	50,000	11,103	47,888	30,198	89,289	37,405
First National Bank, Newport, Ky. ....	200,000	204,993	344,896	264,025	813,914	650,243
German National Bank, Louisville, Ky. ....	251,500	233,745	306,123	92,185	632,053	370,367
<b>Southern States.....</b>	<b>1,201,500</b>	<b>864,245</b>	<b>1,436,266</b>	<b>1,356,720</b>	<b>3,657,231</b>	<b>2,387,817</b>
Missouri National Bank, Kansas City, Mo. ....	250,000	541,307	765,013	208,361	1,514,681	1,248,993
First National Bank, Franklin, Ohio. ....	50,000	23,792	98,255	4,985	127,032	80,706
Second National Bank, Rockford, Ill. ....	200,000	168,784	208,257	246,955	623,996	354,120
National Bank of Illinois, Chicago, Ill. ....	1,000,000	7,636,207	1,490,358	4,778,553	13,905,118	11,578,896
First National Bank, East Saginaw, Mich. ....	100,000	231,479	128,033	223,650	583,162	385,562
Big Rapids National Bank, Big Rapids, Mich. ....	100,000	1,065	30,693	23,490	55,248	27,552
First National Bank, Benton Harbor, Mich. ....	50,000	46,597	81,685	10,649	138,931	92,040
First National Bank, Decorah, Iowa. ....	75,000	63,259	134,526	131,758	329,543	245,383
First National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa. ....	100,000					
First National Bank, Griswold, Iowa. ....	50,000	7,576	64,514	39,474	111,564	56,775
Marine National Bank, Duluth, Minn. ....	200,000	50,552	267,451	103,573	421,576	224,091
Columbia National Bank, Minneapolis, Minn. ....	200,000	150,763	202,616	85,057	438,436	253,345
Union National Bank, Minneapolis, Minn. ....	500,000	16,217	507,068	253,976	777,201	282,145
Second National Bank, Grand Forks, N. Dak. ....	50,000	76,049	166,004	7,370	189,423	140,632
Citizens' National Bank, Fargo, N. Dak. ....	100,000	80,160	308,641	76,712	465,513	324,787
Merchants' National Bank, Devils Lake, N. Dak. ....	50,000	48,522	42,074	7,296	97,892	48,683
Dakota National Bank, Sioux Falls, S. Dak. ....	50,000	42,510	157,962	98,495	298,967	212,616
First National Bank, Garnett, Kans. ....	50,000	38,719	85,796	7,624	132,139	74,777
First National Bank, Alma, Nebr. ....	50,000	1,681	71,923	67,503	141,107	87,866
First National Bank, Orleans, Nebr. ....	50,000	7,219	32,549	49,631	89,399	36,682
<b>Western States.....</b>	<b>3,275,000</b>	<b>9,232,458</b>	<b>4,783,418</b>	<b>6,425,052</b>	<b>20,440,928</b>	<b>15,755,651</b>
The Dalles National Bank, The Dalles, Oreg. ....	50,000	54,801	144,445	21,644	220,890	154,373
Moscow National Bank, Moscow, Idaho. ....	75,000	14,878	95,440	95,325	205,643	100,608
Northwestern National Bank, Great Falls, Mont. ....	250,000	422,388	329,075	217,675	969,138	679,050
Merchants' National Bank, Helena, Mont. ....	350,000	619,922	755,503	287,311	1,662,736	1,220,624
Merchants and Miners' National Bank, Phillipsburg, Mont. ....	50,000	9,259	42,170	47,862	99,291	44,123
First National Bank, Olympia, Wash. ....	100,000	77,572	127,122	18,807	223,501	100,493
First National Bank, Eddy, N. Mex. ....	50,000	41,160	57,295	17,090	115,545	54,729
<b>Pacific States and Territories...</b>	<b>925,000</b>	<b>1,239,980</b>	<b>1,551,050</b>	<b>705,714</b>	<b>3,496,744</b>	<b>2,354,000</b>
<b>United States.....</b>	<b>5,851,500</b>	<b>11,700,833</b>	<b>8,787,623</b>	<b>8,664,997</b>	<b>29,153,453</b>	<b>21,548,905</b>

<sup>a</sup> Exclusive of United States bonds on deposit to secure circulation.

<sup>b</sup> Exclusive of capital, circulation, surplus, and undivided profits.

<sup>c</sup> Formerly in voluntary liquidation.

<sup>d</sup> Restored to solvency and resumed business.

## XXVIII REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

The number, capital, assets, and liabilities of national banks, in each State, which failed during the past year are shown in the following table:

State.	Banks.	Capital.	Assets. a				Liabilities.
			Estimated good.	Estimated doubtful.	Estimated worthless.	Total.	
New York	2	\$300,000	\$247,916	\$590,453	\$70,458	\$908,827	\$558,648
Pennsylvania	1	150,000	116,234	426,436	107,053	649,723	492,789
North Carolina	1	100,000	21,514	52,969	259,747	334,230	215,428
Florida	2	200,000	185,957	232,944	174,680	593,581	382,765
Louisiana	1	200,000	162,646	269,016	65,848	497,510	290,557
Texas	2	250,000	55,390	230,318	500,235	785,943	478,457
Kentucky	2	451,500	438,738	651,019	356,210	1,445,967	1,020,610
Missouri	1	250,000	541,307	765,013	208,361	1,514,681	1,248,993
Ohio	1	50,000	23,792	98,255	4,985	127,032	80,706
Illinois	2	1,200,000	7,804,991	1,698,615	5,025,508	14,529,114	11,933,016
Michigan	3	250,000	279,141	240,411	257,789	777,341	505,154
Iowa	3	225,000	70,835	199,040	171,232	441,107	301,458
Minnesota	3	900,000	217,532	977,135	442,546	1,637,213	760,281
North Dakota	3	200,000	204,731	456,719	91,378	752,828	514,102
South Dakota	1	50,000	42,510	157,962	98,495	298,967	212,616
Kansas	1	50,000	38,719	85,796	7,624	132,139	74,777
Nebraska	2	100,000	8,900	104,472	117,134	230,506	124,548
Oregon	1	50,000	54,801	144,445	21,644	220,890	154,373
Idaho	1	75,000	14,878	95,440	95,325	205,643	100,608
Montana	3	650,000	1,051,569	1,126,748	552,848	2,731,165	1,943,797
Washington	1	100,000	77,572	127,122	18,807	223,501	100,493
New Mexico	1	50,000	41,160	57,295	17,090	115,545	54,720
Total	38	5,851,500	11,700,833	8,787,623	8,664,997	29,153,453	21,548,905

a Exclusive of one bank in Iowa restored to solvency.

The number of failures of national banks in each year, capital stock, circulation issued, claims proved, and dividends paid by the trusts appear in the following table:

Year.	Number of failures.	Capital.	Circulation.	Claims proved.	Dividends paid.
1865	1	\$50,000	\$44,000	\$122,089	\$70,811
1866	2	500,000	265,000	1,104,044	267,156
1867	7	1,370,000	928,900	3,357,563	2,455,515
1868	3	210,000	141,800	308,112	238,322
1869	2	300,000	174,700	239,886	193,259
1872	6	1,806,100	1,388,393	2,558,660	2,200,236
1873	11	3,825,000	2,522,100	6,930,123	5,052,958
1874	3	250,000	230,000	376,579	200,704
1875	5	1,000,000	638,676	2,566,239	644,686
1876	9	965,000	540,609	1,392,406	1,021,056
1877	10	3,344,000	951,728	3,636,723	3,576,632
1878	14	2,612,500	1,322,725	2,739,079	2,334,156
1879	8	1,230,000	516,825	1,108,644	884,454
1880	3	700,000	506,143	778,966	724,328
1882	3	1,561,300	999,400	5,948,150	3,746,278
1883	2	250,000	108,200	609,765	451,375
1884	11	1,285,000	850,120	6,356,830	4,812,642
1885	4	600,000	486,550	3,775,062	2,915,978
1886	8	650,000	328,385	856,802	811,629
1887	8	1,550,000	386,597	5,263,402	3,220,654
1888	8	1,900,000	557,811	3,590,481	2,832,257
1889	2	250,000	56,250	564,794	569,908
1890	9	750,000	171,450	1,108,014	811,864
1891	25	3,622,000	663,852	6,804,464	2,449,860
1892	17	2,450,000	623,153	10,856,609	8,740,575
1893	65	10,935,000	1,886,404	13,929,579	8,645,861
1894	21	2,770,000	626,786	3,063,050	1,156,120
1895	36	5,235,020	963,752	6,144,847	2,730,209
1896	27	3,805,060	784,400	6,576,106	1,814,935
1897	38	5,851,500	1,229,118	18,501,118	10,861,509
Total	368	61,627,420	20,893,827	121,768,186	75,935,925

## DISTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL BANK STOCK.

In 1876, in compliance with a resolution of Congress, a compilation was made of the number of shares of national bank stock issued, the number of shareholders, the location, etc., of the stock and the shareholders. A similar compilation was made ten years later and continued in 1887, 1888 and 1889. Prior to 1887 shares were taken at the par value, varying from \$10 to \$200 each, as converted State banks were permitted to reorganize as national banks without change of original divisions of stock; subsequently the shares of every bank were reduced in compiling the returns to a par of \$100 each. The abstracts of the reports for 1876 and 1886 are shown separately, the stock being based, as hereinbefore stated, on the varying par values of shares, and differ materially in that respect from the later compilations.

Of the 6,337,114 shares issued on July 5, 1897, 5,464,037 are held by residents of the States in which the banks are located, 873,077 by non-residents, of which 21,729 are held by residents of foreign countries. The number owned by women is 1,418,542.

The investments by residents in the New England and Eastern States in the stock of the national banks located in the Southern States amount to \$5,294,600; in the Middle States, \$8,678,200; in the Western States, \$4,507,300; in the Pacific States, \$1,823,600, and in all these sections, \$20,303,700.

The shareholders number 281,225, of which 270,149 are natural persons, including 101,944 women. The corporations which are shareholders number 11,076. The average investment by each shareholder is about \$2,250. A further classification shows that 169,948 persons or corporations hold stock of the par value of \$1,000 or less; 79,756, over \$1,000 or less than \$5,000; 29,541, \$5,000 or less than \$30,000, and 1,980, \$30,000 or over.

The distribution, etc., of stock and number of shareholders is shown in detail in the appendix. The condensed abstracts of the returns for 1876, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, and 1897 are given herewith.

# XXX REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

## DISTRIBUTION OF SHARES OF STOCK, ETC., OF NATIONAL BANKS ON THE FIRST MONDAY OF JULY IN 1876 AND 1886.

	1876.		1886.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
National banks in existence .....	2, 091	.....	2, 868	.....
Shares held by—				
State residents .....	5, 820, 908	89. 5	6, 426, 320	90. 3
Non-State residents.....	655, 361	10. 1	690, 574	9. 7
Foreigners.....	29, 061	. 4		
Natural persons .....			6, 524, 143	91. 7
Corporations.....			592, 751	8. 3
Total issue .....	6, 505, 930	.....	7, 116, 834	.....
Total issue at par of \$100 each .....	5, 054, 824	.....	5, 452, 065	.....
Shareholders—				
Natural persons .....			215, 879	96. 5
Corporations.....			7, 704	3. 5
Resident.....	183, 996	88. 3	198, 151	88. 6
Nonresident .....	24, 490	11. 7	25, 432	11. 4
Owning 10 shares or less.....	104, 976	50. 4	117, 974	52. 8
Owning over 10 and not more than 50.....	77, 496	37. 2	78, 781	35. 2
Owning over 50 and not more than 300.....			24, 770	11. 1
Owning over 50 and not more than 500.....	25, 247	12. 1		
Owning over 300.....			2, 058	. 9
Owning over 500.....	767	. 3		
Total .....	208, 486	.....	223, 583	.....

## DISTRIBUTION OF SHARES OF STOCK (AT PAR VALUE OF \$100 EACH), ETC., OF NATIONAL BANKS ON THE FIRST MONDAY OF JULY IN 1887, 1888, 1889, AND 1897.

	1887.		1888.		1889.		1897.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
National banks in existence ...	3, 009	.....	3, 120	.....	3, 235	.....	3, 615	.....
Shares held by—								
State residents.....	5, 034, 325	87. 8	5, 111, 408	86. 7	5, 209, 402	85. 4	5, 464, 037	86. 2
Non-State residents.....	697, 400	12. 2	785, 186	13. 3	888, 521	14. 6	873, 077	13. 8
Natural persons .....	5, 205, 728	90. 8	5, 317, 110	90. 2	5, 426, 279	89	5, 698, 822	89. 9
Religious, charitable, and educational institutions.....	52, 963	. 9	63, 876	1. 1	72, 320	1. 2	53, 529	. 9
Municipal corporations.....	4, 094	. 1	2, 926	. 1	4, 325	. 1	6, 580	. 1
Savings banks, loan and trust and insurance companies.....	467, 173	8. 1	503, 833	8. 5	572, 510	9. 4	532, 205	8. 4
All other corporations.....	1, 767	.....	8, 879	. 1	22, 510	. 3	45, 978	. 7
Women.....							1, 418, 542	23. 4
Foreigners.....							21, 729	. 3
Shares issued, total.....	5, 731, 725	.....	5, 896, 594	.....	6, 097, 983	.....	6, 337, 114	.....
Shareholders:								
Natural persons .....	233, 680	96. 9	234, 950	96. 1	241, 192	95. 6	270, 149	96. 1
Corporations.....	7, 492	3. 1	9, 573	3. 9	11, 106	4. 4	11, 076	3. 9
Resident.....	212, 272	88	210, 703	86. 2	200, 038	79. 3	239, 010	85
Nonresident .....	28, 900	12	33, 820	13. 8	52, 320	20. 7	42, 215	15
Women.....							101, 944	36. 3
Owning \$1,000 or less.....	139, 843	57. 9	141, 683	58	141, 685	56. 1	169, 948	60. 4
Owning over \$1,000 or less than \$5,000.....	73, 205	30. 4	73, 132	29. 9	\$1, 522	32. 3	79, 756	28. 4
Owning \$5,000 or less than \$30,000.....	26, 442	11	27, 965	11. 4	27, 434	10. 9	29, 541	10. 5
Owning \$30,000 or over.....	1, 682	. 7	1, 743	. 7	1, 717	. 7	1, 980	. 7
Total .....	241, 172	.....	244, 523	.....	252, 358	.....	281, 225	.....

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. XXXI

The foreign holdings of national-bank stock are shown in the table following:

NUMBER OF SHARES OF STOCK OF NATIONAL BANKS, LOCATED IN EACH GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISION OF THE COUNTRY, OWNED ABROAD, JULY 5, 1897.

Countries.	New England States.	Eastern States.	Southern States.	Middle States.	Western States.	Pacific States.	Total.
Australia.....					65		65
Austria.....	57			50			107
Canada.....	1,578	1,327	83	248	500	175	3,911
Central America.....			6				6
Chile.....	10						10
China.....	11	3	4	15			33
Cuba.....		13	10			20	43
Denmark.....		20		5	13		38
England.....	870	3,110	682	1,143	2,271	50	8,126
France.....	378	2,559	136	136	60	260	3,529
Germany.....	2	1,517	552	272	63	47	2,453
Hawaii.....		7				469	476
Holland.....	50	105				20	175
India.....	60		41				101
Italy.....	76	272	9	3			360
Jamaica.....		12					12
Japan.....		65	25			10	100
Korea.....						90	90
Mexico.....		50	311	15		5	381
Norway.....			1				1
Persia.....		5	9		10		30
Peru.....	6						6
Russia.....	3						3
Spain.....	5	6					11
Sweden.....		282		90			381
Switzerland.....		5			40		45
West Indies.....	5	913	37				955
Europe (not shown).....	100	57			1		158
Asia.....	17	70					87
Africa.....	10						19
Foreign (not shown).....	6						6
	17						17
Total.....	3,270	10,398	1,006	1,980	3,023	1,146	21,729

## WOMEN EMPLOYEES OF NATIONAL BANKS.

In 1893 the national banks submitted information relative to the number and compensation of women employees. At that time the number was only 383 and their average compensation \$485.11. The reports made on July 5, 1897, indicate the employment of 499 women and that their average compensation is \$477.62, or an aggregate of \$238,331. The number of such employees in the New England States is 92; in the Eastern States, 125; in the Southern States, 33; in the Middle States, 190; in the Western States, 48, and in the Pacific States, 11. This information, in connection with the investment by women in national-bank stock, is shown in detail in the appendix.

## EARNINGS AND DIVIDENDS OF NATIONAL BANKS AND TAXES PAID BY THE BANKS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

Six years after the passage of the national-bank act an amendment thereto was passed (sec. 5212, Rev. Stat.), which provided that within ten days after the declaration of a dividend every national bank should report to the Comptroller of the Currency the amount of such dividend and the amount of net earnings in excess of such dividend. While the dividend periods of a majority of the banks are semiannual, some are quarterly and a few bimonthly; but all returns are compiled semiannually, in March and September. In the current report are shown the last semiannual abstracts by reserve cities, States, and geographical

divisions, of the capital, surplus, gross and net earnings, losses, premiums, expenses and taxes charged off, dividends paid and ratios of net earnings to capital and surplus, dividends to capital and dividends to capital and surplus. In another table are set forth the ratios for every semiannual period from March 1, 1893, to September 1, 1897. This character of information is further supplemented by a table which gives the average number of banks, capital stock, surplus fund, the amount of net earnings and dividends, and the ratios of dividends to capital, dividends to capital and surplus, and net earnings to capital and surplus, from March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1897. The net earnings and dividends paid during the last year were \$48,612,927 and \$43,215,818, respectively; the percentage of dividends to capital was 6.7, dividends to capital and surplus 4.8, net earnings to capital 7.5, and to capital and surplus 5.4. The average annual net earnings and dividends for the past twenty-eight years were \$54,417,014 and \$44,425,549, respectively. The average rate per cent of dividends to capital was 8.3, dividends to capital and surplus 6.3, and net earnings to capital and surplus 7.8.

The national banks have paid to the General Government \$81,411,384.54 in the form of semiannual duty on their circulation. In addition to this amount they paid taxes on capital and deposits to the amount of \$7,855,887.74 and \$60,940,067.16, respectively. The aggregate taxes thus paid from 1863 to June 30, 1897, amount to \$150,207,339.44. The act of March 31, 1883, repealed the provision requiring the payment of a tax on capital and deposits.

#### STATE BANKS AND BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

In 1873 Congress enacted legislation providing for the collection and publication by the Comptroller of the Currency in his annual report to Congress of statements showing the resources and liabilities and condition of banks and banking companies and savings banks organized under State and Territorial authority, the necessary information to be obtained from reports made by such institutions to the State legislatures or officers, and the deficiency to be supplied from any other authentic source. In that year, for the first time, returns obtainable from State officials formed a portion of the report, and were confined to 9 States—3 New England, 3 Eastern, and 3 Western. The number of banks reporting is not stated, but the aggregate resources is shown to have been nearly \$179,000,000. The amount of capital was \$42,700,000 and deposits \$110,800,000. In 1887 the Comptroller, owing to the fact that in so many States legislation had not been enacted providing for the supervision of State banks, inaugurated a systematic attempt to secure reports of their condition through direct correspondence with banks located in such States. That this plan was productive of good results is shown by the increase in the number of banks from which reports were received over the prior year, viz, 564. The assets of the banks reporting in that year (1887) were about \$685,000,000—capital \$141,000,000, and deposits \$446,000,000. To secure the necessary returns the same means have been resorted to each year since the above date, but the work incident thereto has been almost constantly lessened by legislative action in a number of the States and Territories in the establishment of banking departments, through which media the desired information has been obtained.

With the exception of Delaware and Maryland, legal provision has been made for the collection and publication of bank returns in each of the New England, Eastern, and Central States. Delaware has but one

State bank (with three branches). This bank is required to submit statements of condition to the governor, but as they do not appear to be made public this Bureau depends upon the special reports made thereto each year. In Maryland the banks are required to make semi-annual statements to the State treasurer of taxable assets, but there is no publication of abstracts of reports of condition. Through the courtesy of the officer above mentioned reports have been obtained from banks which have failed to respond to the Comptroller's request for statements. In Virginia and North Carolina banks are required to make reports on the same days as are national banks, but in the former State no provision is made for the publication of the consolidated returns. Semiannual statements are made by the Florida banks, abstracts of which are obtainable. In Mississippi quarterly reports are called for. In Kentucky five reports are required each year, and abstracts are furnished by the secretary of state. In 1876 Texas legislated against the creation of corporations with banking and discounting privileges and the renewal or extension of the charters of those then doing business. Those still in operation, chartered prior to 1876, are required to make semiannual reports to the secretary of state, from whom copies are obtainable. With these exceptions, it is impossible to obtain any official information relative to the condition of the banks in the Southern States.

Within a recent period it has been possible to obtain quite full returns relative to the condition of the banks in Nebraska, Kansas, North and South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, and Oklahoma. With the exception of North Carolina, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Kansas, the Dakotas, Wyoming, and California, dependence for information relative to private banks and bankers is placed upon the reports made voluntarily to this Bureau by those addressed. By reference to the comparative statements of the resources and liabilities of State banks from 1873 to 1897 (p. 570) it will be noted that with but one exception (1896) there has been an uninterrupted increase in the number of banks reporting, which is due rather to legislative action providing for the collection of banking statistics than to an actual increase in the number of existing banks of that character, although there has been a normal increase each year.

In January last a personal letter was addressed to the governor of each State and Territory, in which the request was made that necessary legislation be recommended providing for the submission to the proper officer of returns from banks and banking institutions organized under State authority coinciding in time and corresponding in manner with reports required from national banks. Special attention was directed to the desirability of obtaining statements of condition on at least one date of each year, preferably the 1st of July, as on or about that date reports are required from national banks. Reports received on this date could be compiled in ample time for use by the Comptroller in his next succeeding report to Congress. It was also urged that the reports should be required to show in detail the character and amount of actual money held by the banks and also the amount of earnings and dividends declared during the preceding year.

The resulting correspondence developed the fact that in many of the States existing laws fully meet the suggestions with respect to the character of the returns. In other States correspondents indicate a willingness to recommend the necessary legislation, and in a few others unwillingness was expressed to change existing arrangements.

## CONDITION OF STATE BANKS AND BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

From statements of State banks and banking institutions, obtained through the courtesy of officials having supervision of their general operations and from returns made directly to this Bureau by banks in States not requiring reports to be made to State officials, information has been received relative to 5,088 institutions incorporated under State authority, approximately 90 per cent of the number in operation in the year 1897. In addition, statements have been obtained from 759 private banks and bankers, a total of 5,847 incorporated and private banks, and an increase over the prior year of 132. In the appendix to this report appear abstracts of the returns, by classes, States, and geographical divisions.

The principal items of resources and liabilities of these banks in 1893 to 1897 inclusive are shown herewith:

Items.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Loans .....	\$2,348,193,077	\$2,133,628,978	\$2,417,468,494	\$2,279,515,283	\$2,231,013,262
Bonds .....	1,009,604,350	1,010,248,230	1,375,026,025	1,210,827,389	1,248,150,146
Cash .....	205,645,203	229,373,004	237,743,303	169,198,601	193,094,029
Capital .....	406,007,240	398,735,390	422,052,618	400,831,399	380,090,778
Surplus and undivided profits .....	346,206,287	352,424,784	370,397,003	362,602,702	382,436,990
Deposits .....	3,070,402,680	2,973,414,101	3,185,245,810	3,276,710,916	3,324,254,807
Resources .....	3,979,008,533	3,868,474,997	4,138,990,529	4,200,124,955	4,258,677,065

The aggregate resources show an increase over 1896 of \$58,552,110, and over 1894, the lowest point during the period mentioned, of \$390,202,068. Loans and discounts and capital stock have decreased during the year \$48,502,021 and \$20,740,621, respectively, but bond and stock investments have increased \$37,322,757; cash in bank, \$23,895,428; surplus and other profits, \$19,834,288, and deposits, \$47,543,891.

The capital of the reporting State banks aggregates \$228,677,088; surplus and other profits, \$102,359,024; deposits, \$723,640,795. Loans and discounts amount to \$669,973,556; United States bonds, \$1,135,609; other bonds, stocks, etc., \$105,471,239; cash in bank, \$116,849,749, and total resources, \$1,138,185,402. Comparing these figures with the returns in 1896, an increase is shown of 149 in number of banks, and \$30,997,894 in aggregate resources. The increase in deposits is \$27,980,881. These banks held in cash 16.8 per cent of their net deposits, and the credit balance with other banks was 11.5 per cent. The net deposits, cash in bank, and credit with other banks, by States, appear in the table in the appendix.

An attempt was made to ascertain the amount and rate per cent of dividends paid by these financial institutions, but the result is only fairly satisfactory, as the returns are confined to 557 banks, with \$37,841,887 capital stock, about one-sixth of the capital of banks reporting their resources and liabilities. The amount of dividends paid was \$2,688,248, an average rate of 7 per cent.

## CONDITION OF SAVINGS BANKS.

Returns relative to the savings banks in the United States are practically complete, but their value is somewhat impaired by the want of uniformity in dates, showing the condition of the institutions. The latest obtainable information from savings banks in Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Minnesota is from reports made at various dates from October to December, 1896, and in



the other States from January to July, 1897. The number of institutions covered by this report is 980, 8 less than reported in 1896. It is satisfactory to note, however, that there has been an increase in resources of \$55,517,311; in deposits, \$47,947,096, and in surplus and other undivided profits, \$9,224,585. The increase in number of depositors, 135,638, is about one fifth of 1 per cent greater than the percentage of increase of deposits, and, in consequence, the average deposit shows a reduction from \$376.50 to \$372.88. Depositors number 5,201,132, and the amount to their credit is \$1,939,376,035. This does not include \$44,037,529 of deposits subject to check in stock savings banks, which are operated under charters permitting both a commercial and savings-bank business. These two classes show total deposits of \$1,983,413,564. The surplus and undivided profit account amounts to \$183,939,578, about 9.3 per cent of liabilities to depositors. Nearly 50 per cent (\$1,066,507,686) of the resources of the savings banks is represented by loans, of which \$822,012,228 are on real estate security and \$244,495,458 on other collateral.

Investments in United States bonds amount to \$163,886,928, and in other bonds, stocks, etc., \$772,374,743. Balances due from other banking institutions and cash on hand aggregate \$90,403,074 and \$42,507,816 respectively, about 6.7 per cent of the net deposits. The savings-bank returns are exhibited in detail, by States and classes, in the table on page 566. The mutual institutions, that is, those conducted solely for the benefit of depositors, number 668, and, with the exception of 11 (4 in Ohio, 5 in Indiana, and 1 each in West Virginia and Wisconsin), are located in the New England and Eastern States. The deposits and total resources of the mutual savings banks are about 88 per cent and 87 per cent, respectively, of the deposits and resources of all savings institutions. The depositors number 4,691,444, and they have to their credit \$1,737,099,370 (of which but \$694,545 is subject to check), an average savings deposit of \$370.12, an increase of \$1.92 over the average for the prior year. The largest average deposit, \$504.48, is held by the depositors in the Rhode Island banks; Connecticut follows with \$419.41; New York, \$413.46; the minimum average being \$208.53 in Delaware. The average deposit in the banks in the New England States is \$363.81, and in the Eastern States, \$376.71. With the exception of Rhode Island, in which there has been a reduction of only about \$50,000 in deposits, and New Hampshire (banks in charge of assignees and in liquidation, with resources of about \$13,000,000, heretofore included with active banks, but now omitted), substantial gains are shown, the increase in resources and deposits being \$56,903,528 and \$49,081,708, respectively. The surplus and undivided profit account has increased from \$158,595,655 in 1896 to \$166,650,990; that is, \$8,055,335. Of the resources, \$877,476,103 represents loans, \$714,600,413 being on real-estate security; \$162,804,101, United States bonds; \$728,671,010, other bonds and stocks; \$66,069,649 with other banks and bankers; \$24,480,907, cash on hand, and \$34,034,105, bank premises and other real estate.

Nearly 47 per cent of the deposits are held by banks in the New England States, and over 51 per cent by those in the Eastern States. The deposits in the banks of Massachusetts, which are 26 per cent of the total, paid interest at a rate slightly exceeding 4 per cent; the interest rates in the other New England States are, Maine, 3.72; New Hampshire, 3.5; Vermont, 4; Rhode Island, 4.5, and Connecticut, 4. The New York savings banks hold nearly 42 per cent of the total, and pay an average rate of 3.54 per cent. The rate in New Jersey is 3,

Maryland 3.5, and in Delaware, West Virginia, Ohio, and Wisconsin 4, and in Indiana 4 and 5 per cent. Summarized, it appears that 92 per cent of all deposits in savings banks earn from 3.5 to 4.5 per cent; that is, \$876,957,718 (50 per cent) earning 3.5 to 3.72 and \$738,746,712 (12 per cent) 4 per cent or over. Information relative to the cost of management has been obtained from but two states, Maine and Massachusetts. In the former the rate is one-fifth of 1 per cent, and in the latter one-fourth of 1 per cent of deposits. Returns showing the classification of deposits are confined to Maine and Connecticut, and are given herewith:

Classification of deposits.	Depositors.		Deposits.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
<b>MAINE.</b>				
\$500 or less .....	126,614	77	\$15,713,392	28
Over \$500 and less than \$2,000 .....	32,241	20	30,813,841	54
\$2,000 and less than \$5,000 .....	4,078	2	9,297,083	16
\$5,000 and over .....	182	1	1,552,579	2
Total .....	163,115	.....	57,476,895	.....
<b>CONNECTICUT.</b>				
\$1,000 or less .....	311,937	88	60,334,104	40
Over \$1,000 and less than \$2,000 .....	31,035	8	41,538,191	28
Over \$2,000 and less than \$10,000 .....	13,274	3	44,761,970	30
\$10,000 or over .....	199	1	2,862,291	2
Total .....	356,445	.....	149,496,556	.....

The assets of the 312 stock savings banks, from which reports have been received, amount to \$292,014,025, about 13 per cent of the assets of all reporting savings institutions. The capital of these banks aggregates \$26,199,430; surplus and other profits, \$17,288,588; savings deposits, \$202,971,210, and deposits subject to check, \$43,342,984. The number of depositors is 509,688, and the average savings deposit, \$398.22. This high average is mainly due to the fact that the deposits and number of depositors in the California banks represent about 63 per cent and 80 per cent, respectively, of the total deposits and number of depositors in all stock savings banks. The average deposit in the California banks is \$687.69. The total amount of loans of this class of institutions is \$189,031,583, nearly 60 per cent of which is secured by real estate. Investments in United States and other bonds, stocks, etc., amount to \$43,703,733; credits with other banks, \$24,333,425; cash on hand, \$18,026,909; bank premises and other real estate, \$13,377,961. These banks hold in cash about 7 per cent of their net deposits, and including credits with other banks, nearly 17 per cent.

#### LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Reports have been received relative to the condition of 251 loan and trust companies, all located in the New England and Eastern States, except 4 in Indiana, 11 in Illinois, and 8 in Minnesota. The capital of these companies is \$106,968,253; surplus and undivided profits, \$89,025,267; deposits, \$566,922,205. The loans aggregate \$445,629,725; United States bonds owned, \$39,097,761; other bonds, stocks, etc., \$162,030,259; cash on hand and with other institutions, \$28,587,626 and \$88,606,800, respectively; real estate, etc., \$32,572,077; total resources, \$843,713,745. About 18 per cent of the net deposits is held in cash and in credits with other financial institutions. The highest rate of dividends paid on stock during the year was 13.9 per cent, paid

by the New York State corporations, and the average rate was 7.8 per cent.

Early in the year the editor of the New York Financier inaugurated an investigation relative to the number, capital, deposits, etc., of all trust companies in the country. Returns nearest to January 1, 1897, were obtained from 458 corporations with capital of \$141,278,000, an average of \$203,500. The surplus and undivided profits amounted to \$97,853,000 (69.27 of the capital); deposits, \$675,100,000, the average per company being \$1,517,000; dividends paid by the New York City companies averaged for the prior year 15.33, nearly one-third higher than the average rate paid by any other class of banking institutions in that metropolis, and about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent higher than the average rate paid by trust companies of the State of New York.

#### PRIVATE BANKS AND BANKERS.

Owing to the fact that in but few of the States and Territories are statistics collected by State officials relating to the condition of private banks and bankers and also to the disinclination of many proprietors to intrust any public official with statements of their banking business, notwithstanding the assurance given that such information will be treated as confidential and used only to obtain for the public a knowledge of the aggregate amount of resources and liabilities of the banks of this character, returns have been received from but 759 concerns, only about 20 per cent of the number doing business. The aggregate resources of the reporting banks are \$77,953,444. The loans aggregate \$48,902,295; United States bonds, \$879,898; other bonds and stocks, \$3,273,709, and cash on hand, \$5,148,838. The capital is \$18,246,007; surplus and undivided profits, \$7,113,121, and deposits, \$50,278,243.

In the following table are exhibited the principal items of resources and liabilities of these banks and banking institutions:

Items.	State banks.	Loan and trust companies.	Savings banks.	Private banks.	Total.
Loans .....	\$669, 973, 556	\$445, 029, 725	\$1, 066, 507, 686	\$48, 902, 295	\$2, 231, 013, 262
United States bonds .....	1, 135, 609	39, 097, 761	163, 886, 928	879, 898	205, 000, 196
Other bonds .....	105, 471, 239	162, 030, 259	772, 374, 743	3, 273, 709	1, 043, 149, 950
Cash .....	116, 849, 749	28, 587, 626	42, 507, 816	5, 148, 838	193, 094, 029
Capital .....	228, 677, 088	106, 968, 253	26, 199, 430	18, 246, 007	380, 090, 778
Surplus and profits .....	102, 359, 024	89, 025, 267	185, 949, 578	7, 113, 121	382, 436, 990
Deposits .....	723, 640, 795	566, 922, 205	1, 983, 413, 564	50, 278, 243	3, 324, 254, 807
Total resources .....	1, 138, 185, 402	843, 713, 745	2, 198, 824, 474	77, 953, 444	4, 258, 677, 065

For the purpose of comparison, and in order to present in the most concise form the principal items of resources and liabilities of banks from which returns have been received, the following table is given. Information with respect to national banks is from the reports of July 23.

Items.	3,610 national banks.	5,847 other banks.	9,457, total banks.
Loans .....	\$1, 966, 891, 501	\$2, 231, 013, 262	\$4, 197, 904, 763
United States bonds .....	261, 901, 200	205, 000, 196	466, 901, 396
Other bonds .....	204, 932, 235	1, 043, 149, 950	1, 248, 082, 185
Cash .....	435, 106, 500	193, 094, 029	628, 200, 529
Capital .....	632, 153, 042	380, 090, 778	1, 012, 243, 820
Surplus and profits .....	330, 267, 222	382, 436, 990	712, 704, 212
Deposits .....	1, 786, 871, 422	3, 324, 254, 807	5, 111, 126, 229
Total resources .....	3, 563, 408, 054	4, 258, 677, 065	7, 822, 085, 119

The capital stock of national banks on July 23, and of all other banks, as exhibited by the latest returns to this Bureau, is shown to have been

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\$1,012,243,820, a decrease during the year of \$39,732,434. The averages per capita of population from 1893 to 1897, inclusive, were \$16.29, \$15.61, \$15.44, \$14.71, and \$13.86, respectively. In contrast with the decrease in capital stock is the enormous increase in aggregate banking funds—that is, capital, surplus and undivided profits, and deposits—which amount to \$6,822,326,870, as against \$6,695,486,521 in 1896, an increase of \$126,840,349. The per capita average in all banks is \$93.43; in national banks, \$37.45; State banks, \$14.45; loan and trust companies, \$10.45; savings banks, \$30.04, and in private banks, \$1.04.

In the following table are shown the banking funds of national and other banking institutions, arranged in the order of magnitude, followed by the average per capita of population and the average population per square mile:

CAPITAL, SURPLUS, UNDIVIDED PROFITS, AND INDIVIDUAL DEPOSITS OF NATIONAL BANKS ON JULY 23, 1897, AND OF OTHER BANKS AND BANKING INSTITUTIONS AT DATE OF LATEST REPORTS TO THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY IN 1896-97; THE PER CAPITA BANKING FUNDS, AND THE AVERAGE POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE.

States.	Capital, etc.	Average per capita of population.	Average population per square mile.
New York.....	\$2, 071, 531, 083	\$239.23	140.65
Massachusetts.....	917, 577, 104	344.69	320.14
Pennsylvania.....	692, 925, 290	115.31	132.89
Illinois.....	311, 622, 202	69.08	79.63
California.....	286, 082, 372	191.36	9.44
Ohio.....	269, 066, 742	63.65	102.94
Connecticut.....	242, 169, 665	284.57	170.54
Missouri.....	160, 168, 064	50.02	46.12
New Jersey.....	159, 747, 994	89.75	217.73
Rhode Island.....	142, 987, 148	358.36	319.20
Michigan.....	141, 251, 785	59.42	40.34
Maryland.....	125, 556, 731	106.40	96.64
Iowa.....	116, 894, 615	54.80	38.07
Maine.....	98, 787, 054	144.42	20.70
Wisconsin.....	94, 183, 940	45.85	36.65
Minnesota.....	91, 407, 613	51.70	21.20
Indiana.....	80, 888, 258	33.04	67.35
Kentucky.....	78, 933, 299	37.86	51.60
New Hampshire.....	70, 080, 781	180.15	41.81
Texas.....	61, 357, 710	22.45	10.28
Kansas.....	54, 533, 251	40.64	16.34
Vermont.....	53, 646, 584	160.62	34.91
Nebraska.....	53, 535, 031	38.24	18.06
Virginia.....	45, 989, 210	26.01	41.64
Colorado.....	40, 478, 503	78.29	4.97
Tennessee.....	39, 409, 194	20.48	45.75
Louisiana.....	35, 446, 503	28.09	25.90
District of Columbia.....	30, 083, 839	103.03	4, 171.42
West Virginia.....	27, 982, 028	31.65	35.67
Georgia.....	27, 307, 616	12.73	36.08
Delaware.....	18, 932, 507	102.34	78.38
Washington.....	18, 830, 090	40.23	6.76
North Carolina.....	17, 464, 975	9.82	34.06
Montana.....	17, 055, 731	75.80	1.54
Mississippi.....	15, 751, 384	10.91	30.85
South Carolina.....	14, 848, 744	11.60	41.87
Oregon.....	14, 412, 186	93.28	4.50
Alabama.....	12, 780, 608	7.63	32.05
South Dakota.....	12, 565, 117	32.47	4.98
North Dakota.....	10, 205, 968	40.50	3.55
Utah.....	9, 431, 792	34.67	3.20
Florida.....	8, 503, 006	17.14	8.45
Arkansas.....	8, 178, 032	6.01	25.25
New Mexico.....	4, 437, 312	22.52	1.60
Wyoming.....	4, 270, 585	49.65	1.87
Idaho.....	3, 543, 551	23.47	1.78
Oklahoma.....	3, 101, 892	14.16	5.01
Arizona.....	3, 008, 798	41.22	6.64
Indian Territory.....	2, 174, 545	10.40	6.65
Nevada.....	1, 196, 653	26.59	4.40
Total.....	6, 822, 326, 870		

The amount of coin and other currency held by the banks on similar dates was \$628,200,529, classified as follows: Gold, \$242,353,002; silver, \$53,691,730; legal tenders, etc., \$246,948,495; specie not classified and fractional currency, \$2,678,853, and cash not classified, \$82,528,449. The last-named amount unquestionably includes an appreciable quantity of gold and silver, but what proportion it is impossible to state, owing to the failure of many bank officers and public officials to report the amount of each kind of currency held. The holdings of gold have been increased during the year, \$41,372,171; silver, \$4,859,063; legal tenders, etc., \$40,425,543; cash not classified, \$10,421,299; the aggregate increase being \$96,344,016.

#### EXISTING BANKS AND BANK FAILURES.

The records show that 12,817 incorporated and private banks were in existence in the country on or about July 1, 1897, and that during the year 160 have failed, of which 38 were national, 56 State banks and trust companies, 19 savings banks, and 47 private banks and bankers. The assets and liabilities of the banks other than national, as shown by reports to the Bradstreet Company, were \$17,929,163 and \$24,090,879, respectively.

The following table shows the number of each class of banks in existence in 1897 and the number and percentage of failures during the year:

Class.	Number of banks in existence in July, 1897.	Failures.	
		Number.	Per cent.
National banks.....	3,619	38	1.05
State banks and trust companies.....	4,090	56	1.36
Savings banks.....	1,273	19	1.49
Private banks and bankers.....	3,826	47	1.23
Total.....	12,817	160	1.25

A statement of the resources and liabilities of the 38 chartered banks of the Dominion of Canada on September 30, 1897, will be found in the appendix. The capital of these banks is \$62,279,925; circulation, \$38,616,211; deposits, \$211,819,044; total resources, \$352,950,583. The percentage of specie, bank notes, and checks to deposits was 16.2. The average rate of dividends paid on stock for the past year was 7.4 per cent. During the month of September the average amount of specie and Dominion notes held was \$8,743,943 and \$17,462,464, respectively, and the greatest amount of circulation outstanding was \$39,077,427.

The appendix to this report contains in detail, by classes, States, etc., statistical information relative to the condition of the financial institutions hereinbefore mentioned.

#### BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

In a bulletin issued in May last by the Commissioner of Labor appear statistics and general information relative to building and loan associations in fourteen States for the year 1895-96, and comparisons with the returns from the same States from reports made to that Bureau in 1893. While incomplete, the present returns enable very satisfactory comparisons to be made in view of the fact that, based on the returns

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in 1893, about 76 per cent of the number of associations and nearly 80 per cent of the total assets are represented by associations located in the States named. The current returns show an increase in every item, as follows: Number of associations, 2 per cent; shares outstanding, 5.1 per cent; dues paid, paid-up and prepaid stock, and profits, 21.4 per cent; and total assets, 21.4 per cent. The tables showing the assets and liabilities of the associations in the States reporting in 1895-96, number of associations reporting, shares outstanding, and assets of associations in the fourteen States in 1893 and in 1895-96 are reproduced herewith.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF ASSOCIATIONS IN 14 STATES, 1895-96.

States.	Assets.				Liabilities.		
	Loans.	Cash on hand.	All other.	Total.	Installment dues paid in and paid-up and prepaid stock.	Profits.	All other.
California.....	\$18,843,284	\$545,374	\$2,081,651	\$21,470,309	\$14,191,923	\$5,147,605	\$2,130,781
Conn.....	1,804,753	80,167	46,713	1,931,663	1,497,753	94,168	389,742
Illinois.....	72,586,419	2,856,919	7,195,920	82,639,258	57,954,956	17,780,821	6,908,481
Indiana.....	32,035,955	1,268,089	1,042,979	34,347,023	28,460,286	4,369,589	1,517,148
Maine.....	2,304,802	84,375	80,707	2,469,884	2,356,549	(i)	113,335
Mass.....	19,278,530	795,397	478,740	20,552,667	17,217,776	13,186,038	148,853
Missouri.....	23,304,140	485,139	2,563,676	26,352,955	17,356,496	4,570,375	4,426,084
Nebraska.....	3,085,930	62,890	775,958	3,924,778	2,744,414	880,329	300,035
New Hamp.....	1,742,747	67,818	42,505	1,853,070	1,334,417	445,479	73,174
New Jersey.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	38,882,110	29,843,237	8,070,538	968,335
New York.....	44,215,710	2,057,703	3,895,270	50,168,683	35,001,030	8,573,364	6,594,289
Ohio.....	83,309,560	4,719,307	4,092,784	92,121,651	78,792,664	(i)	13,328,987
Pa.....	90,151,526	2,701,886	6,666,506	99,519,918	78,604,994	10,382,782	2,442,142
Tennessee.....	9,663,913	378,504	3,388,348	13,425,765	10,144,093	12,551,372	730,300
Total.....	c402,327,299	c16,103,568	c32,351,757	d489,659,734	m383,590,588	m66,052,460	40,016,686

a Not reported.

b This total, although \$5,000 less than the sum of the items, is apparently correct.

c Not including amount for New Jersey not reported.

d See preceding notes.

e Including unearned premiums.

f Including profits in 2 associations.

g Profits in 2 associations included in dues paid in.

h Including profits.

i Profits included in dues paid in.

j Including items of premium, interest, and fines.

k Including matured shares in 1 and profits in 7 associations.

l Profits in 7 associations included in dues paid in.

m See preceding notes.

ASSOCIATIONS REPORTING, SHARES OUTSTANDING, AND ASSETS OF ASSOCIATIONS IN 14 STATES, JANUARY 1, 1893, AND 1895-96.

States.	Number of associations reporting.		Shares outstanding.		Assets.	
	1893.	1895-96.	Jan. 1, 1893.	1895-96.	Jan. 1, 1893.	1895-96.
California.....	133	147	391,222	362,856	\$18,093,591	\$21,470,300
Connecticut.....	15	13	18,266	55,912	477,345	1,931,663
Illinois.....	669	726	2,672,183	2,330,436	75,771,559	82,639,258
Indiana.....	445	501	573,263	814,811	26,623,795	34,347,023
Maine.....	29	33	33,472	42,817	1,375,227	2,469,884
Massachusetts.....	115	119	366,100	461,913	13,653,330	20,552,667
Missouri.....	366	288	465,388	299,663	35,841,560	26,352,955
Nebraska.....	70	78	51,567	70,615	3,073,563	3,924,778
New Hampshire.....	17	18	55,406	(a)	1,447,489	1,853,070
New Jersey.....	288	301	577,163	693,810	31,714,681	38,882,110
New York.....	418	361	1,294,746	1,414,166	33,008,552	50,168,683
Ohio.....	721	745	1,036,184	1,256,872	67,626,374	92,121,651
Pennsylvania.....	1,079	1,131	1,603,787	1,796,311	81,870,964	99,519,918
Tennessee.....	78	70	362,008	385,817	12,897,365	13,425,765
Total.....	4,443	4,531	9,500,755	10,985,999	403,475,395	489,659,734

a Not reported.

b Not including shares for New Hampshire not reported.

## POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

In order to bring within the compass of a single report as much information and as many statistics as possible bearing upon the different kinds of banks and banking systems in the world, I herewith present such data as it has been possible to collect concerning postal savings banks. The system originated in the United Kingdom, and the establishing act, passed May 17, 1881, reads as follows:

CAP. XIV.—An act to grant additional facilities for depositing small savings at interest, with the security of the Government for due repayment thereof.

Whereas it is expedient to enlarge the facilities now available for the deposit of small savings, and to make the general post-office available for that purpose, and to give the direct security of the State to every such depositor for repayment of all monies so deposited by him, together with the interest due thereon:

*Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same:*

1. It shall be lawful for the postmaster-general, with the consent of the commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury, to authorize and direct such of his officers as he shall think fit to receive deposits for remittance to the principal office, and to repay the same, under such regulations as he, with the concurrence of the commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury, may prescribe in that respect.

2. Every deposit received by any officer of the postmaster-general appointed for that purpose shall be entered by him at the time in the depositor's book, and the entry shall be attested by him and by the dated stamp of his office, and the amount of such deposit shall, upon the day of such receipt, be reported by such officer to the postmaster-general, and the acknowledgment of the postmaster-general, signified by the officer whom he shall appoint for the purpose, shall be forthwith transmitted to the depositor, and the said acknowledgment shall be conclusive evidence of his claim to the repayment thereof, with the interest thereon, upon demand made by him on the postmaster-general; and, in order to allow a reasonable time for the receipt of said acknowledgment, the entry by the proper officer in the depositor's book shall also be conclusive evidence of title from ten days from the lodgment of the deposit; and if the said acknowledgment shall not have been received by the depositor through the post within ten days, and he shall before or upon the expiry thereof demand the said acknowledgment from the postmaster-general, then the entry in his book shall be conclusive evidence of title during another term of ten days, and toties quoties: *Provided always*, That such deposits shall not be of less amount than one shilling, nor of any sum not a multiple thereof.

3. On demand of the depositor or party legally authorized to claim on account of a depositor, made in such form as shall be prescribed in that behalf, for repayment of any deposit, or any part thereof, the authority of the postmaster-general for such repayment shall be transmitted to the depositor forthwith, and the depositor shall be absolutely entitled to repayment of any sum or sums that may be due to him within ten days at farthest after his demand shall be made at any post-office where deposits are received or paid.

4. The officers of the postmaster-general engaged in the receipt or payment of deposits shall not disclose the name of any depositor nor the amount deposited or withdrawn, except to the postmaster-general, or to such of his officers as may be appointed to assist in carrying this act into operation.

5. All monies so deposited with the postmaster-general shall forthwith be paid over to the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt; and all sums withdrawn by depositors, or by parties legally authorized to claim on account of depositors, shall be repaid to them out of the said monies, through the office of Her Majesty's postmaster-general.

6. If at any time the fund to be created under the authority of this act by the investment of the deposits shall be insufficient to meet the lawful claims of all depositors, it shall be lawful for the commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury, upon being duly informed thereof by the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, to issue the amount of such deficiency out of the consolidated fund of the United Kingdom, or out of the growing produce thereof; and the said commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury shall certify such deficiency to Parliament.

7. The interest payable to the parties making such deposit shall be at the rate of two pounds ten shillings per centum per annum, but such interest shall not be calculated on any amount less than one pound or some multiple thereof, and not com-

mence until the first day of the calendar month next following the day of deposit, and shall cease on the first day of the calendar month in which such deposit is withdrawn.

8. Interest on deposits shall be calculated to the 31st day of December in every year, and shall be added to and become part of the principal money.

9. The monies remitted to the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt under the authority of this act shall be invested in some or in all of the securities in which the funds of savings banks established under the existing laws may be invested; and a separate and distinct account shall be kept by the said commissioners of all receipts, investments, sales, and repayments; and a balance sheet of such account from the first day of January to the thirty-first of December in every year shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament not later than the thirty-first of March in every year.

10. If any depositor making deposit under this act shall desire to transfer the amount of such deposit to a savings bank established under the acts relating to savings banks, he shall, upon application to the chief office of the postmaster-general, be furnished with a certificate stating the whole amount which may be due to him, with interest, and thereupon his account under this act shall be closed; and upon delivery of such certificate to the trustees or managers of the savings bank to which it is proposed by the depositor to transfer such deposit they shall, if they think fit, open an account for the amount stated in such certificate for such depositor, who shall thereupon be subject to the rules of such savings bank; and the amount so transferred shall, upon such certificate being forwarded to the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, be written off in the books of the said commissioners from the amount of monies received under the authority of this act, and shall be carried to the account of the savings bank to which such transfer shall have been made; and in like manner, if any depositor in a savings bank, established under the savings bank acts, shall desire to transfer the amount due to him, with interest, from such savings bank to the postmaster-general for deposit under the provisions of this act, the trustees or managers of such savings bank shall, upon his request, furnish such depositor with a certificate, in a form to be approved by the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, signed by two trustees of such savings bank, and thereupon his account with such savings bank shall be closed, which certificate the depositor may deliver to any officer of the postmaster-general authorized to receive deposits under this act, and such certificate shall, for the amount therein set forth, be considered to be a deposit made under the authority of this act, and, being forwarded to the said commissioners, the said amounts shall then be transferred in the books of the said commissioners from the account of the said savings bank to the credit of the account of monies deposited under the authority of this act: *Provided always*, That nothing contained in this act respecting savings banks shall render it necessary to have the rules and regulations of any savings bank again certified if the same have been before certified according to law.

11. The postmaster-general, with the consent of the commissioners to Her Majesty's treasury, may make and, from time to time, as he shall see occasion, alter regulations for superintending, inspecting, and regulating the mode of keeping and examining the accounts of depositors, and with respect to the making of deposits and to the withdrawal of deposits and interest and all other matters incidental to the carrying this act into execution in his department, and all regulations so made shall be binding on the parties interested in the subject-matter thereof to the same extent as if such regulations formed part of this act; and copies of all regulations issued under the authority of this act shall be laid before both houses of Parliament within fourteen days from the date thereof, if Parliament shall be then sitting, and if not, then within fourteen days from the next reassembling of Parliament.

12. An annual account of all deposits received and paid under the authority of this act, and of the expenses incurred during the year ended the thirty-first of December, together with a statement of the total amount due at the close of the year to all depositors, shall be laid by the postmaster-general before both houses of Parliament not later than the thirty-first of March in every year.

13. The annual accounts of the postmaster-general, and of the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, to the thirty-first of December in each year in respect to all monies deposited or invested under the authority of this act shall annually, prior to the thirty-first of March in each year, be submitted for examination and audit to the commissioners for auditing public accounts.

14. All the provisions of the acts now in force relating to savings banks as to matters for which no other provision is made by this act shall be deemed applicable to this act so far as the same are not repugnant thereto.

15. All expenses incurred in the execution of this act shall be paid out of the monies received under the authority of this act.

The operations of the system in the United Kingdom demand special attention for the further reason that the accumulations at last reports



amounted to about 48 per cent of the total deposits in postal savings banks of the world, and the number of depositors to nearly 40 per cent.

The growth of the system is remarkable when it is known that the rate of interest paid on deposits,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, is much below the average allowed on savings deposits in other countries, and that the investment of funds is confined mainly to Government securities. The rate of interest has remained unchanged, and interest ceases when principal and accrued interest of any one account amount to £200. In 1893 the amount receivable from any one depositor in one year was increased from £30 to £50. As a result, the increase in total deposits in 1894 and 1895 was about double the annual increase in prior years. The increase from December 31, 1893, to December 31, 1895 (latest returns), was about £28,500,000 (say \$142,000,000). On this point a correspondent of the London Economist of date March 27, 1897, says:

The investment of these millions has been the chief figure in raising the price of consols from  $98\frac{1}{2}$  to 112, a price at which they yield to the investor a present annual return of only £2 9s. per cent. \* \* \* The treasury finds itself obliged to accept millions of money, repayable on demand, for which it has no employment, at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, a higher rate of interest than it could borrow at on perpetuities, and to the interest has to be added the expenses of management, so that the deposits are costing the post-office department £2 18s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cent, and can only be invested in securities to yield a return of £2 9s. per cent at present prices of consols. If the loss thus to arise were of small amount and was being incurred in the interest of the class for whose benefit savings banks were founded, there would be few, if any, to raise a voice against it. But in respect of post-office banks the loss (£3,791) is only at its commencement. \* \* \* These institutions, it has to be remembered, were established for the safe custody and increase solely of the small savings of the industrial classes. But it has long been manifest that they are being utilized by classes of the community who have no claim to the special advantages which they afford to depositors.

The following statement by the correspondent referred to shows, by classes, the number of depositors and amount of deposits at the close of the year 1895:

Class.	Deposits not exceeding—	Deposits.		Depositors.	
		Amount.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
A.....	£50	£35,306,192	36	5,858,191	90
B.....	100	23,967,268	24	346,463	6
C.....	200	38,595,515	40	248,943	4
Total.....		97,868,975		6,453,597	

It is noted that to 90 per cent of the depositors belong only about one-third of the deposits, the average deposit being only about \$30. To the remaining 10 per cent belong two-thirds of the deposits, the average being about \$525.

The same correspondent states that in view of the fact that deposits are increasing at the rate of about £10,000,000 annually, and that this increase is mainly in the accounts of depositors in the C class, "people who are presumably capable of taking care of their money without the paternal assistance of the Government and have no claim to have their banking accounts conducted for them at a loss to the public," there should be an immediate return to the £30 limit, and that the rate of interest on Class B accounts should be reduced to 2 per cent, and on Class C to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; the  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent rate to continue on all deposits not exceeding £50 each.

In addition to investing depositors' funds in Government stocks, for which there are special regulations, the postmaster-general is empowered to insure the lives of persons of either sex for not less than £5 or

more than £100. An insurance may be effected by any person not over the age of 65 years or under 14, or if the amount does not exceed £5, not under 8 years of age. The postmaster-general is also empowered to grant immediate or deferred annuities for not less than £1 nor more than £100 to any person not under the age of 5 years. All premiums for life insurance or annuities are payable through the medium of the savings-bank deposit accounts and will be accepted in addition to ordinary deposits and deposits for immediate investment in Government stock. All persons insuring their lives or purchasing annuities necessarily become savings-bank depositors and their premiums are deducted from their deposits. (Senate Ex. Doc. No. 154, Fifty-fifth Congress, first session.)

The investments at the close of the year ended December 31, 1895, aggregated a trifle over \$525,000,000, classified as follows: Consols, \$337,118,355; stocks, \$60,377,295; miscellaneous securities, \$51,000,000; annuities, \$46,540,565; treasury bills, \$16,955,675; advances, \$8,207,810; dividends accrued but not paid, \$3,200,765; bonds, \$1,625,625; balance in Bank of England, \$294,930.

From the last (1896) annual report of the postmaster-general are taken the following tables, which show minutely the transactions of the post-office savings banks from 1886 to 1895, inclusive, the amount and character of securities held, and the balance sheet on December 31, 1895:



## AGGREGATE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE NATIONAL

1881.

Resources.	MARCH 11.	MAY 6.	JUNE 30.	OCTOBER 1.	DECEMBER 31.
	2,004 banks.	2,102 banks.	2,115 banks.	2,132 banks.	2,164 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$1,073,786,749.70	\$1,093,049,382.18	\$1,144,988,949.45	\$1,173,790,083.09	\$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	40,806,750.00	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 ...	7,810,930.53	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	147,761,543.95	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.	386,560.83	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	18,456,000.14	17,251,868.22	17,472,595.96	18,097,923.40
Total.....	2,140,110,944.78	2,270,226,817.76	2,325,832,760.75	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.	2,230 banks.	2,269 banks.	2,308 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$1,182,661,609.53	\$1,180,094,820.35	\$1,208,932,655.92	\$1,243,203,210.08	\$1,230,456,213.67
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	64,430,688.18	65,274,999.32	66,691,369.56	66,168,916.64	66,998,620.36
Due from res've ag'ts	117,452,719.75	124,189,945.25	118,455,012.38	113,277,227.87	122,006,166.75
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	16,344,688.65	17,105,468.44	18,405,748.49
Real estate, etc .....	47,073,247.45	46,950,574.28	46,425,351.40	46,537,066.41	46,993,408.41
Current expenses ...	8,494,636.21	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	5,615,155.03	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	153,951,194.81
Bills of other banks ..	19,440,689.00	25,226,186.00	21,405,758.00	20,689,425.00	25,344,775.00
Fractional currency.	389,508.07	390,256.36	373,725.83	396,367.64	401,314.70
Specie .....	109,984,111.04	112,415,806.73	111,694,292.54	102,857,778.27	106,427,153.40
Legal-tender notes ..	56,633,572.00	65,969,522.00	64,019,518.00	63,813,517.00	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	2,393,833,676.84	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	\$1,285,501,902.19	\$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	49,540,760.85
Current expenses ...	8,949,615.28	7,754,958.86	8,829,778.26	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	96,353,211.76	134,545,273.98
Bills of other banks ..	19,739,526.00	22,655,833.00	26,279,856.00	22,675,447.00	28,890,699.00
Fractional currency.	431,931.15	446,818.94	456,447.36	443,951.12	427,734.35
Specie .....	97,962,366.34	103,607,266.32	113,354,394.62	107,817,963.53	114,276,158.04
Legal-tender notes ..	60,848,068.00	68,256,468.00	73,832,458.00	70,672,097.00	80,559,796.00
U. S. cert's of deposit	8,405,000.00	8,420,000.00	10,085,000.00	9,970,000.00	10,840,000.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	16,726,451.80	17,497,694.31	17,407,906.20	16,586,712.60	16,865,938.83
Total.....	2,298,918,163.11	2,360,102,235.85	2,364,833,122.44	2,372,656,364.82	2,445,880,917.49

# XLVI REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

## POST-OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS

### I. Table showing the business

Year.	Number of post-officesavings banks.	Number of deposits.	Amount of deposits.	Average amount of each deposit.	Interest credited to depositors.	Number of withdrawals.	Amount of withdrawals.	Average amount of each withdrawal.	Expenses of management.	Average cost of each transaction.	Number of accounts opened.
			£	£ s. d.	£		£	£ s. d.	£	d.	
1886.	8, 351	*6, 562, 395	*15, 696, 852	2 7 10	1, 169, 590	†2, 300, 655	†13, 689, 943	5 14 6	†290, 555	7 3	758, 270
1887.	8, 720	*6, 910, 327	*16, 535, 932	2 7 10	1, 244, 074	†2, 496, 294	†14, 680, 279	5 17 7	†288, 418	7 3	794, 592
1888.	9, 022	*7, 540, 625	*19, 052, 226	2 10 6	1, 332, 838	†2, 633, 808	†15, 802, 735	6 0 0	†326, 990	7 3	887, 469
1889.	9, 353	*8, 101, 120	*19, 814, 308	2 8 11	1, 443, 186	†2, 757, 848	†16, 814, 268	6 1 11	†336, 954	7 3	924, 010
1890.	9, 681	*8, 776, 568	*20, 990, 692	2 7 10	1, 553, 355	†2, 892, 006	†17, 908, 860	6 3 10	†326, 394	6 1	997, 283
1891.	10, 063	*8, 941, 431	*21, 334, 903	2 7 9	1, 658, 148	†3, 126, 231	†19, 019, 856	6 1 8	†343, 614	6 1	992, 155
1892.	10, 519	*9, 478, 339	*22, 845, 031	2 8 2	1, 746, 263	†3, 335, 068	†20, 346, 217	6 2 0	†354, 008	6 1	1, 036, 622
1893.	11, 018	*9, 838, 198	*24, 649, 024	2 10 1	1, 860, 104	†3, 618, 721	†21, 764, 566	6 0 3	†367, 566	6 1	1, 027, 130
1894.	11, 323	*10, 973, 651	*30, 439, 449	2 15 6	2, 015, 903	†3, 863, 886	†23, 786, 927	6 3 1	†414, 557	6 1	1, 135, 525
1895.	11, 518	*11, 384, 977	*32, 078, 660	2 16 4	2, 222, 545	†4, 102, 659	†25, 698, 296	6 5 3	†414, 625	6 1	1, 153, 236

\* Including, as well as ordinary deposits, (a) deposits for immediate investment in stock; (b) amounts realized by sale of stock and stock certificates obtained, the amount when stock is sold or a stock certificate obtained being placed to the credit of the savings-bank account so as to be dealt with as a withdrawal; (c) dividends; (d) deposits for purchase of annuities and payment of insurance premiums, and (e) amounts credited to accounts in respect of sums payable to annuitants and insurants and their representatives. For particulars see statements of Government stock business and annuity and insurance business.

† Including, as well as ordinary withdrawals, (a) withdrawals for investment in stock, with commission; (b) withdrawals consequent on sale of stock and obtaining stock certificates, with commission and fees; (c) withdrawals for purchase of annuities and payment of insurance premiums, and (d) amounts paid to annuitants and insurants and their representatives. For particulars see statements of Government stock business and annuity and insurance business.

‡ The charges of management in 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, and 1895 include the sums of £23,212, £19,073, £40,988, £20,663, £752, £846, £832, £762, £33,631, and £2,386, respectively, for purchase of land, while the charges in 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, and 1895 also include £17,733, £7,751, £2,274, £3,446, £2,111, £1,774, and £21,502, respectively, for new buildings. Omitting these amounts, but adding interest at the rate of 5 per cent thereon, the cost per transaction will be in 1886, 7½d.; in 1887, 6½d.; in 1888, 6½d.; in 1889, 6½d.; in 1890, 6½d.; in 1891, 6½d.; in 1892, 6½d.; in 1893, 6½d.; in 1894, 6½d.; and in 1895, 6d., and the percentage of expenses to capital, 10s. 4½d., 10s., 9s. 10d., 9s. 6½d., 9s. 5½d., 9s. 6½d., 9s. 2½d., 9s. 0½d., 8s. 6½d., and 8s., respectively. Prior to the passing of the post office savings-bank act, 1861, it was estimated (see Parliamentary Paper No. 523, 1861) that the average cost of each transaction would be 7d.

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. XLVII

OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

done during the last ten years.

Number of accounts closed.	Number of accounts remaining open at close of the year.	Amount, inclusive of interest, standing to credit of all open accounts at close of the year.	Average amount standing to credit of each open account at close of the year.	Rate per cent of expenses of management to total amount standing to credit of depositors.	Total sum standing to credit of post-office savings banks on books of national debt commissioners at close of the year.	Balance in hands of Postmaster-General after making provision for outstanding warrants at close of the year.	Estimated value of the Central Savings Bank premises in Queen Victoria street.	Total value of assets applicable to payment of depositors at close of the year.	Number, at close of the year, of old savings banks and post-office banks combined.	Number, at close of the year, of depositors in old savings banks and post-office banks combined.
562,499	3,731,421	£ 50,874,338	£ s. d. 13 12 8	s. d. 5 11	£ 52,074,387	£ 272,263	£ 154,000	£ 52,500,650	£ 8,756	5,322,225
574,252	3,951,761	53,974,065	13 13 2	8 10	56,248,599	322,553	174,000	56,745,152	9,120	5,556,371
618,294	4,220,927	58,556,394	13 17 5	11 2	60,860,563	266,071	219,000	61,345,034	9,404	5,800,473
637,128	4,507,809	62,999,620	13 19 6	10 8	64,786,212	253,615	257,000	65,296,827	9,699	6,059,403
677,778	4,827,314	67,634,807	14 0 3	9 7	68,954,754	155,673	266,000	69,376,477	10,005	6,363,096
701,074	5,118,395	71,608,002	13 19 10	9 7	72,417,045	173,982	269,000	72,860,027	10,366	6,628,677
702,701	5,452,316	75,853,079	13 18 3	9 4	78,123,988	176,056	273,000	78,573,044	10,800	6,954,236
731,237	5,748,239	80,597,641	14 0 5	9 1	82,857,698	415,073	276,000	83,548,771	11,285	7,219,385
775,001	6,108,763	89,266,066	14 12 3	9 3	94,497,364	497,743	312,000	95,307,107	11,580	7,579,709
808,402	6,453,597	97,868,975	15 3 4	8 5	105,064,203	384,181	336,000	105,784,384	11,763	7,960,826

# XLVIII REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

GOVERNMENT

II.—Table showing the business

Year.	Number of stock accounts opened.	Number of stock accounts closed.	Number of stock accounts remaining open at close of the year.	Number of investments.	Number of sales.	Number of stock certificates obtained.	Number of transfers to the Bank of England.	Amount of money invested.	Amount of commission.	Amount of Bank of England fees.	Amount of stock bought.
								£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
1886...	9,653	4,945	35,305	16,563	8,918	59	.....	845,606	1,725 17 6	7 6 0	841,121
1887...	10,669	5,704	40,270	18,204	10,216	50	.....	927,614	1,917 1 0	5 10 0	915,047
1888...	11,629	8,575	43,324	19,413	11,459	44	36	996,217	2,168 2 6	5 2 0	1,003,164
1889...	11,261	7,592	46,993	19,766	11,882	27	126	985,352	2,168 8 3	3 9 0	1,003,368
1890...	14,606	10,536	51,063	22,385	12,096	23	204	1,089,257	2,332 12 6	4 0 0	1,125,310
1891...	11,516	7,494	55,085	20,841	12,500	23	258	989,293	2,332 9 0	3 17 0	1,025,310
1892...	14,110	8,356	60,839	23,976	13,727	27	360	1,234,398	2,745 7 6	3 14 0	1,264,104
1893...	17,195	8,903	69,131	29,298	15,283	26	427	1,533,027	3,218 13 0	3 2 0	1,544,506
1894...	13,188	11,015	71,304	23,532	18,315	12	159	1,650,875	3,227 8 6	1 7 0	1,625,674
1895...	9,725	12,080	68,949	18,090	19,608	17	164	1,185,720	2,837 0 0	3 2 0	1,112,568

a Dividends on 3 per cent stock converted paid quarterly instead of half yearly.

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. XLIX

## STOCKS.

done during the last ten years.

Average amount of each purchase of stock.			Amount of stock sold.			Average amount of each sale of stock.			Amount realized by sale of stock.			Amount of stock certificates obtained.			Amount of transfers to the Bank of England.			Amount of stock transferred from old savings banks.			Amount of stock transferred to old savings banks.			Number of dividends credited to stockholders.			Amount of dividends credited to stockholders.			Amount of stock remaining to credit of stockholders at close of the year.			Average amount of stock remaining to credit of each stock account at close of the year.										
£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s.	d.												
50	15	8	389,965	43	14	6	392,053	7,300	.....	1,181	348	65,339	77,908	2,896,941	82	1	1	2,430	1,027	74,748	91,169	3,345,106	83	1	4	51	13	6	573,304	50	0	7	572,113	5,100	6,420	23,079	912	127,918	110,878	3,785,611	87	7	7
50	5	4	462,785	45	6	0	469,656	5,500	.....	2,430	1,027	74,748	91,169	3,345,106	83	1	4	51	13	6	573,304	50	0	7	572,113	5,100	6,420	23,079	912	127,918	110,878	3,785,611	87	7	7								
50	15	3	605,359	50	18	11	535,631	3,450	21,931	18,154	760	171,270	114,460	4,175,634	88	17	1	50	15	3	605,359	50	18	11	535,631	3,450	21,931	18,154	760	171,270	114,460	4,175,634	88	17	1								
50	5	5	590,907	48	17	0	573,168	4,000	37,490	6,819	271	189,109	118,326	4,680,168	91	13	1	50	5	5	590,907	48	17	0	573,168	4,000	37,490	6,819	271	189,109	118,326	4,680,168	91	13	1								
49	3	11	607,637	48	12	2	583,658	3,850	42,778	36,991	438	207,970	131,913	5,087,766	92	7	3	49	3	11	607,637	48	12	2	583,658	3,850	42,778	36,991	438	207,970	131,913	5,087,766	92	7	3								
52	14	5	683,385	50	2	11	668,689	3,700	67,417	6,776	124	223,538	142,760	5,593,020	92	0	7	52	14	5	683,385	50	2	11	668,689	3,700	67,417	6,776	124	223,538	142,760	5,593,020	92	0	7								
52	14	4	711,468	46	11	1	704,329	3,100	72,960	9,036	540	251,625	169,270	6,364,494	92	1	3	52	14	4	711,468	46	11	1	704,329	3,100	72,960	9,036	540	251,625	169,270	6,364,494	92	1	3								
69	1	8	978,091	53	8	0	993,450	1,350	22,774	41,220	976	279,362	183,179	7,028,197	98	11	4	69	1	8	978,091	53	8	0	993,450	1,350	22,774	41,220	976	279,362	183,179	7,028,197	98	11	4								
61	10	0	1,163,930	59	7	2	1,238,491	3,100	27,611	4,477	653	282,099	193,605	6,949,948	100	16	0																										

b In 1889 856 persons holding £59,975 redemption money under the provisions of the national debt redemption act 1889 were paid off, and £4,114 of the amount was reinvested free of commission in one or other of the new Government stocks.

c In April, 1890, the residue of redemption money amounting to £248,532 was reinvested in 2½ per cent consolidated stock at 98, this being the final operation connected with the conversion scheme. The balance of stock was thus increased by £5,072.



ANNUITIES AND LIFE INSURANCES.

III.—Table showing the business done during the last ten years.

Year.	ANNUITIES.										LIFE INSURANCES.						
	Immediate.					Deferred.					Contracts entered into.		Receipts.		Payments.		
	Contracts entered into.		Receipts.		Payments.		Contracts entered into.		Receipts.								Payments.
	No.	Amount of annuities.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount of annuities.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount of insurances.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount of claims on death and surrender.
1886 .....	823	£17,388	£211,570	16,234	£153,878	87	£1,772	859	£10,510	246	£3,122	506	£34,188	12,187	£12,623	158	£5,942
1887 .....	912	19,299	234,174	16,556	164,546	90	1,628	869	9,721	264	5,020	585	36,168	12,069	13,492	182	5,976
1888 .....	935	23,404	286,762	17,050	178,160	138	2,719	900	10,853	301	3,877	580	34,819	12,016	14,121	190	5,538
1889 .....	988	23,361	292,846	17,537	193,140	131	2,858	934	11,464	343	4,097	671	32,832	12,275	15,112	343	7,473
1890 .....	948	21,956	273,578	17,976	206,422	116	2,527	914	14,283	412	4,644	468	25,466	11,799	14,422	196	6,841
1891 .....	968	23,673	296,882	18,195	217,595	142	2,183	959	12,578	475	6,341	529	28,930	11,627	15,073	232	8,581
1892 .....	1,157	28,155	355,723	18,523	230,370	214	4,253	1,096	13,360	478	6,932	1,983	80,307	15,517	16,099	190	7,354
1893 .....	1,420	36,746	461,599	19,344	251,474	159	3,091	1,297	16,148	535	8,070	853	44,000	19,365	17,227	228	9,226
1894 .....	1,565	41,495	540,277	20,418	275,243	164	3,772	1,283	17,202	600	9,130	1,128	56,010	20,107	18,229	291	9,641
1895 .....	1,898	49,816	665,363	21,911	305,712	169	4,038	1,300	23,863	646	8,957	720	38,358	20,903	19,140	290	9,861

IV. TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF BUSINESS ON 17TH OF APRIL, 1865, TO THE 31ST OF DECEMBER, 1895, AND THE NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF CONTRACTS IN EXISTENCE ON THE 31ST OF DECEMBER, 1895.

	Contracts entered into—				Total.	
	From April 17, 1865, to Dec. 31, 1894.		From Jan. 1, 1895, to Dec. 31, 1895.			
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Contracts for annuities entered into from the commencement of business on April 17, 1865, to Dec. 31, 1895, viz, immediate annuities.....	24,489	£ 449,699 7 0	1,898	£ 49,816 3 10	26,387	£ 499,515 10 10
Deferred annuities and monthly allowances; money not returnable.....	765	13,354 10 6	57	1,252 11 0	822	14,607 1 6
Deferred annuities and monthly allowances; money returnable.....	1,637	35,171 4 0	112	2,785 10 6	1,749	37,956 14 6
Contracts for sums payable at death entered into from the commencement of business on April 17, 1865, to Dec. 31, 1895..	15,122	983,380 5 4	720	33,358 9 0	15,842	1,021,738 14 4
Contracts for annuities in existence on Dec. 31, 1895, viz, immediate annuities.....					14,727	336,614 1 0
Deferred annuities and monthly allowances; money not returnable.....					713	12,495 4 0
Deferred annuities and monthly allowances; money returnable.....					995	21,298 13 6
Contracts for sums payable at death in existence on Dec. 31, 1895.....					10,024	616,522 7 2

V. RETURN OF BALANCE SHEETS OF POST-OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS ON DEC. 31, 1895, SHOWING BALANCE DUE DEPOSITORS, ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF EXPENSES REMAINING UNPAID, VALUE OF SECURITIES ACCORDING TO AVERAGE PRICE OF THE DAY ON DEC. 31, 1895, AMOUNT OF CASH IN HAND AND DIVIDENDS ACCRUED BUT NOT RECEIVED AT END OF YEAR, AND SURPLUS OR DEFICIENCY OF FUNDS TO MEET LIABILITIES (SO FAR AS RELATES TO NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE).

Securities standing in the names of the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt on account of the post-office savings-banks fund.	Amount.	Value of securities at price of Dec. 31, 1895.	Dividends accrued but not received at the end of the year.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2½ per cent consols .....	54,485,191 15 7	58,026,729 0 0	352,044 19 11
2½ per cents .....	9,079,170 15 8	9,396,942 0 0	53,630 17 3
Local loans 3 per cent stock .....	10,977,090 5 1	12,075,450 0 0	77,858 1 6
2½ per cent annuities (1905) .....	75,000 0 0	78,469 0 0	437 12 1
Book debt, per act 55 and 56 Vict., c. 26 .....	10,200,000 0 0	10,200,000 0 0	66,313 17 2
Egyptian guaranteed 3 per cent bonds .....	303,500 0 0	325,124 0 0	.....
Treasury bills .....	3,482,900 0 0	3,391,135 0 0	89,817 11 4
Advances per 43 Vict., c. 4; 43 and 44 Vict., c. 14, and 45 and 46 Vict., c. 62, repayable by Irish Land Commission, per 44 and 45 Vict., c. 71 .....	850,000 0 0	850,000 0 0	.....
Advance under British Museum (purchase of land) act, 1894, 57 and 58 Vict., c. 34, s. 1 .....	200,000 0 0	200,000 0 0	1,418 9 6
Annuity for a term of years in lieu of annuities converted per national debt act, 1883, 46 and 47 Vict., c. 54, s. 5, and national debt act, 1885, 48 and 49 Vict., c. 43 .....	321,918 0 0	a 2,566,322 0 0	.....
Annuities for terms of years in lieu of stock canceled per national debt act, 1883, 46 and 47 Vict., c. 54; national debt act, 1885, 48 and 49 Vict., c. 43, and national debt and local loans act, 1887, 50 and 51 Vict., c. 16 .....	574,570 0 0	ab 4,071,035 0 0	.....
Annuity for a term of years granted to repay advances per 32 and 33 Vict., c. 42, payable by Irish Land Commission per 44 and 45 Vict., c. 71 .....	138,800 0 0	a 652,660 0 0	.....

a Value, inclusive of interest, to Dec. 31, 1895.

b Cash value (at the price of consols on Dec. 31, 1895) of the amount of 2½ per cent consols, estimated to have been unreplaced at Dec. 31, 1895, out of the amount of stock originally canceled in exchange for these annuities. (Act 54 and 55 Vict., c. 24.)

# LII REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

## V. RETURN OF BALANCE SHEETS OF POST-OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS ON DEC. 31, 1895, SHOWING BALANCE DUE DEPOSITORS, ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF EXPENSES REMAINING UNPAID, VALUE OF SECURITIES ACCORDING TO AVERAGE PRICE OF THE DAY ON DEC. 31, 1895, AMOUNT OF CASH ON HAND AND DIVIDENDS ACCRUED BUT NOT RECEIVED AT END OF YEAR, AND SURPLUS OR DEFICIENCY OF FUNDS TO MEET LIABILITIES (SO FAR AS RELATES TO NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE)—Continued.

Securities standing in the names of the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt on account of the post office savings-banks fund.	Amount.	Value of securities at price of Dec. 31, 1895.	Dividends accrued but not received at the end of the year.
Annuity for a term of years per national debt act, 1884, 47 Vict., c. 2, s. 2	£ s. d. 35,121 0 0	£ s. d. a250,101 0 0	£ s. d. .....
Annuities for terms of years per 46 Vict., c. 1, s. 2	6,398 8 6	a40,007 0 0	.....
Red Sea and India telegraph annuity, expiring Aug. 4, 1908.	3,100 0 0	34,100 0 0	.....
Annuities for terms of years granted to repay advances under imperial defense act, 1888, 51 and 52 Vict., c. 32.	60,481 16 0	a282,976 0 0	.....
Annuity for a term of years granted to repay advance under Russian Dutch loan act, 1891, 54 and 55 Vict., c. 26	35,176 18 0	a330,227 0 0	.....
Annuities for terms of years granted to repay advances under telegraph act, 1892, 55 and 56 Vict., c. 59	19,078 18 0	a256,837 0 0	.....
Annuities for terms of years granted to repay advances under public accounts and charges act, 1891, 54 and 55 Vict., c. 24, s. 4	55,108 4 0	a387,285 0 0	.....
Annuity for a term of years granted to repay advances under barracks act, 1890, 53 and 54 Vict., c. 25	13,576 17 0	a164,186 0 0	.....
Annuities for terms of years granted to repay advances made under the pensions commutation act, 34 and 35 Vict., c. 36	36,433 6 0	a193,908 0 0	.....
Advances under pensions commutation act, 34 and 35 Vict., c. 36, during year ended Dec. 31, 1895, in respect of which an annuity had not been granted.	31,561 13 0	31,562 0 0	521 1 7
Advances under public accounts and charges act, 1891, 54 and 55 Vict., c. 24, s. 4, during year ended Dec. 31, 1895, in respect of which an annuity had not been granted.	40,000 0 0	40,000 0 0	937 16 1
Advances under telegraph act, 1892, 55 and 56 Vict., c. 59, during year ended Dec. 31, 1895, in respect of which an annuity had not been granted.	145,000 0 0	145,000 0 0	2,644 2 0
Advances under naval works act, 1895, 58 and 59 Vict., c. 35, during year ended Dec. 31, 1895, in respect of which an annuity had not been granted.	375,000 0 0	375,000 0 0	3,445 0 8
Total		104,365,064 0 0	640,153 9 1
Add value of securities			104,365,064 0 0
Cash balance in Bank of England			58,986 0 3
Total			105,064,203 9 4

a Value, inclusive of interest, to Dec. 31, 1895.

G. W. HERVEY, *Comptroller-General.*

NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE, June 6, 1896.

## VI. BALANCE SHEET.

*Return of balance sheets of post-office savings banks for 1895, showing balance due depositors, amount of expenses remaining unpaid, value of securities according to average price of the day on December 31, 1895, amount of cash in hand and dividends accrued but not received at end of year, etc., and surplus of assets over liabilities.*

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance due to depositors on Dec. 31, 1895 (including interest).....	97,868,974	15 5	Value of securities according to the average price of the day on Dec. 31, 1895.....	105,005,217	9 1
Amount of expenses remaining unpaid (partly estimated)....	29,750	7 10	Amount of cash in hands of commissioners for the reduction of the national debt.....	58,986	0 3
Surplus of assets over liabilities .....	7,885,658	19 10		105,064,203	9 4
			Amount in the hands of Her Majesty's postmaster-general. Less amount required to meet warrants issued to depositors but not cashed on Dec. 31, 1895.	457,089	15 0
				72,909	1 3
				384,180	13 9
			Value of the Central Savings bank premises in Queen Victoria street, E. C.....	336,000	0 0
Total.....	105,784,384	3 1	Total .....	105,784,384	3 1

	£	s. d.
Total amount received from depositors, including interest, to Dec. 31, 1895 .....	445,005,805	4 8
Total amount repaid to depositors to Dec. 31, 1895.....	347,136,830	9 3
Number of transactions:		
Deposits .....	163,601,	652
Withdrawals .....	57,308,	157
Number of accounts:		
Opened.....	20,457,	018
Closed.....	14,003,	421
Remaining open .....	6,453,	597

The total number of transactions, i. e., deposits and withdrawals, from the commencement of post-office savings-bank business to the end of the year 1895 was 220,909,809.

The sums of £126,279 14s. 11d., £147,116 16s. 0d., £77,787 12s. 1d., £125,345 4s. 11d., £144,879 3s. 11d., £145,799 10s. 1d., £123,139 0s. 1d., £93,794 10s. 2d., £93,040 11s. 5d., £64,608 15s. 11d., £67,001 13s. 3d., £78,805 8s. 9d., £72,495 1s. 8d., £36,050 9s. 4d., £65,662 12s. 2d., £51,117 19s. 2d., £29,922 8s. 3d., £35,100 9s. 10d., and £3,836 10s. 3d. have been paid into the exchequer out of the funds of the post-office savings banks in the years 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, and 1895, respectively, under sec. 14 of the act 40 Vict., c. 13, being the excess of interest which had accrued during the years 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, and 1894. The sum of £218,145, the cost of the site of the new savings bank buildings in Queen Victoria street, and £111,119 toward the cost of the new building, have been paid for out of the funds of the post-office savings banks.

Referring to Table I, it is noted that between 1886 and 1895 the number of banks increased from 8,351 to 11,518; number of deposits from 6,562,395 to 11,384,977; number of accounts opened, from 3,731,421 to 6,453,597; deposits, from £50,874,338 to £97,868,975; average account, from £13 12s. 8d. to £15 3s. 4d.; assets, from £52,500,650 to £105,784,384. The cost of each transaction declined between the same periods from 7½d. to 6½d., and the per cent of expenses to deposits from 11s. 5d. to 8s. 5½d.

Tables II and III set forth, from 1886 to 1895, the transactions in Government stocks and annuities and life insurances; Table IV, number and amount of contracts entered into since 1865; Table V, character and amount of securities, and Table VI the balance sheet for the year 1895.

The London Bankers' Magazine of November, 1897, contains a brief synopsis of the last annual report (just issued) of the postmaster-general relative to the postal savings banks of the United Kingdom for the year ended on December 31, 1896. On that date the deposits aggregated £108,098,641, an addition during the year of £10,229,666, an increase unparalleled in the history of the postal savings banks. The number of accounts opened during the year was 408,438, against 344,834 in 1895. The total number of accounts at the close of 1896 was nearly 7,000,000. It is stated that about 60½ per cent of the depositors consist of women and children. The average sum to the credit of each account at the end of the year was £15 15s. 1d., against £15 3s. 4d. in 1895. The balance sheet shows a loss on the work of the department during the year of about £32,000. Since the organization of the system the Government has lost but £10,000 through fraud, default, and accident.

The postal savings-bank system is also in operation in France, Netherlands, Sweden, Austria, Hungary, Italy, India, Canada, and in a number of English colonies, but nowhere does it attain the importance, either in magnitude of transactions or relatively to other savings institutions in those countries, that it does in the United Kingdom and its dependencies.

In France the system was established in 1882. Its growth has been so rapid that in volume of deposits it stands second to the United Kingdom, though in number of depositors it is third, being exceeded by Italy. The minimum deposit received is 50 centimes and the maximum 1,500 francs. All deposits are paid over to the Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations, a Government board acting as official trustee. Deposits are invested mainly in Government securities, but to some extent in municipal stocks, mortgage bonds, real estate and other loans. The interest rate is 2½ per cent. At the close of 1895 the accounts numbered 2,488,075; deposits, \$150,000,000, approximately, and the average deposit about \$60.

Italy, states Mr. H. W. Wolff, in the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society for June, 1897, is the original home of savings banks, the Monti di Pieta, nominally pawn shops, but which transacted general banking business and received and invested savings deposits. It was not until 1875, however, that the postal saving system, based on that of the United Kingdom, was called into existence. At the close of 1895 the banks numbered 4,763, over 90 per cent of the total number of saving institutions in the country, having 2,896,768 accounts and about \$90,000,000 deposits, the average being about \$31. There are no deposit limits, and interest is paid at the rate of 3 per cent.

On May 28, 1882, was enacted legislation establishing postal saving banks in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the act taking effect on the 1st day of the following January. Herewith is given a translation of the act, the ministerial decree establishing the board of council, and an article relative to the act from the Neue Freie Presse of October 14, 1882. These translations are reprinted from Senate Doc. No. 154, Fifty-fifth Congress, first session.

LAW OF MAY 28, 1882, REGARDING THE INTRODUCTION OF POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS IN THE COUNTRIES REPRESENTED IN THE REICHSRATH.

With the consent of both houses of the Reichsrath I am pleased to order as follows:  
 ARTICLE I. Under the administration and security of the state there will be established in Vienna a Government savings bank, belonging to the department of the minister of commerce and subject to the postmaster-general, under the title "K. K. Postsparcassen-Amt" (Imperial Royal Postal Savings Bank).

The sphere of action, organizing, and number of persons employed will be made known by special decree.

As depositories of the postal savings banks shall serve the post-offices designated for this purpose by the minister of commerce in the countries represented in the Reichsrath.

The postal savings bank is charged with the administration and carrying out of the business specified by this law; it represents publicly to this end the State Government.

For rendering advice as well as for proposals in matters which concern the postal savings banks a board of council will be established.

The regulations concerning the formation of this board as well as the rules governing its sphere of action will be made known by special decree.

ART. 2. The postal savings bank receives the deposits made at the post-offices and pays out again deposits notified for withdrawal through the post-offices.

ART. 3. All deposits in excess of the current expenses will be invested at interest by the savings bank. Interest on deposits will be procured by purchase of Austrian Government securities paying interest.

ART. 4. Interest, as well as the total expenses of administration and other outlays, will be defrayed from the proceeds of the savings thus invested.

As long as these proceeds are not sufficient to pay the interest and the expenses of administration, the deficit, as well as the expenses of establishing the institution, will be covered by loans advanced by the post-office department.

These loans are to be repaid to the post-office department out of realized surpluses at the close of the fiscal year, without any interest.

The surplus remaining after the redemption of the above-mentioned loans will be used for the formation of a reserve fund.

ART. 5. Every depositor will receive from the post-office where he makes his first deposit a deposit book, in which is entered every deposit made, amount drawn out, and amount of capitalized interest. Each subsequent deposit can be entered in the book at whatever post-office it is made.

The person in whose favor the deposit was made will be regarded as the depositor. The deposit book will be given free of charge and is exempt from stamp duty.

The postal savings bank will open an account with every depositor.

ART. 6. The deposit book will bear the name of the person for whom the deposit was made and contain the memoranda necessary to the identity of the same, as well as the signature of the depositor.

Depositors who can not write must bring with them a reliable person who can vouch for the identity of the depositor and sign the deposit book in his stead.

A transfer of the deposit book to another person will be considered valid only when the act of transfer has taken place before a post-office official authorized by the postal savings bank.

When this is done, the person to whom the transfer was made will be regarded as the owner of the deposit book. (Article 21, line 3.)

Minors likewise are entitled to make deposits, independently, and to draw out money, provided the legal guardian makes no written protest at the postal savings bank against it.

In case a deposit book is lost, a duplicate will be issued in accordance with the provision prescribed in article 14.

For one and the same person only one postal savings bank deposit book can be issued.

Whoever takes out two or more deposit books loses the interest on the capital inscribed in the second book or in those issued subsequently. If, however, the total amount of the deposits in two or more deposit books which the depositor had caused to be issued exceeds 1,000 florins, or if the depositor had deposited more than 300 florins within one year in the two or more books issued to him, then will the depositor lose, in the first case, that part of the capital which surpasses 1,000 florins, and in the second case the part of the capital which surpasses 300 florins.

The minister of commerce is authorized, for reasons worthy of consideration, to remit the loss of capital resulting from the foregoing clause.

The post-office employees are prohibited from giving information to anyone whomsoever, except to their superiors, concerning the names of depositors and amounts paid in by them.

ART. 7. Each deposit must amount to at least 50 kreuzers or a multiple of 50 kreuzers. The total amount deposited in one year shall not exceed three hundred florins, after deducting the sums which have been drawn out during the year.

The amount due to a depositor, in deposits made and interest on capital, shall not exceed the sum of 1,000 florins after deducting the amounts which have been drawn out.

Deposits to the amount of 50 kreuzers may be made in postage stamps or in special postal savings marks as soon as the issue of such by the minister of commerce takes

place. They must be pasted upon blank forms, which will be furnished free of charge.

ART. 8. The rate of interest for deposits is fixed at 3 per centum per annum. The rate of interest can be changed only by legislation.

ART. 9. The interest on the deposits begins on the 1st and 16th of the month following the day the deposit was made, and ends on the last or 15th of the month preceding the day on which the notice of withdrawal was received at the post-office in Vienna. Amounts of less than one florin will not bear interest. On the 31st of December of each year the interest will be added to the capital, and will likewise henceforth bear interest.

For calculations of interest, the month will be taken at thirty days.

The officially prepared table of interest will be posted up publicly at the places for collection (post-offices).

ART. 10. An amount exceeding the sum of 1,000 florins will not bear interest.

ART. 11. The office of the postal savings bank is obliged to notify the depositor by registered letter to reduce his capital as soon as the deposits and capitalized interest of a depositor exceeds 1,000 florins. If the depositor has not reduced his credit during the month following this notice, there will be purchased for his account, after the lapse of this period, Government bonds of the common state debt, paying interest in paper to the nominal value of 200 florins at the current rate of exchange, of which proceeding the depositor will be notified.

No interest will be paid for the time which elapses between giving notice and the period when the reduction of the credit of a depositor takes place.

In case the respective depositor shall not have taken possession of the securities bought for his account, the office of the postal savings bank shall draw the interest of these bonds which are in its keeping, and place it as a new deposit to the credit of the respective depositor in the books of the institution.

A book shall be issued to the depositor for such Government bonds as are deposited for him in the office of the postal savings bank.

ART. 12. At the wish of the depositor, and in accordance with the sufficiency of his credit, may the deposits be devoted to the purchase of Austrian Government securities.

ART. 13. The repayment of the credit, or a part of the same, to the depositor or to his legal successor or attorney shall take place upon a notice of withdrawal, which may be done at any place of collection (post-office) designated by the party giving notice.

The payment is made at the place of collection designated in the notice (post-office) on presentation of the deposit book, by virtue of an order from the office of the postal savings bank, except in cases where the provisions as mentioned in article 14 are applicable, or where a protest which has been made (articles 6 and 17) prevents it.

Notified amounts up to 10 florins will be ordered by the office of the postal savings bank to be paid at the places of collection (post-offices) by return of mail, and will be cashed immediately after arrival of the order of the office of the postal savings bank.

The payment of amounts between 10 and 100 florins will take place at the latest in fifteen days; that of amounts between 100 and 500 at the latest in a month; that of amounts above 500 florins at the latest in two months after the arrival of the notice.

ART. 14. If a deposit book is lost, the following proceedings take place: The owner, in order to obtain a duplicate, shall immediately inform the office of the postal savings bank, either direct or through the nearest place of collection, of the loss, with the most accurate description possible of the marks of the book.

The office of the postal savings banks shall note immediately upon its books a memorandum, to the end that for the present payment upon the lost deposit book may be made to no one. At the same time the office of the postal savings banks shall publicly post up at the post-office which issued the lost book, and at that one to which the book would perhaps be presented, an edict by which all are reminded that after the expiration of one month from the date of publication, if within that time no claim for the lost book was made, it will be declared null and void, and a new book will be issued.

If no claim is made within a month, a duplicate will be issued by the office of the postal savings banks on payment of 10 kreuzers, and the deposit book which was lost will be declared as null and void. If a claim is established within a month, the office of the postal savings bank must refer the party to the proper judge for decision, and neither permit the issue of a duplicate nor allow any disposition of the lost book to be made until judgment in regard to the claim set up has been given by competent authority.

ART. 15. The provisions of paragraph 1480 of the common civil law, according to which demands of arrears of interest cease after a lapse of three years, will not be applied to deposits made in the postal savings banks. In regard to the prescription of postal-savings-bank deposits, the general provisions of the common law are in force.

Deposits falling under the law of prescription revert to the post-office department. Prescription is interrupted by every new deposit, by every notice of withdrawal, and by every entry of interest on the deposit book.

ART. 16. The Government securities purchased by the administrators or at the request of the depositor and held in safe-keeping by the savings bank shall revert to the post-office department if no one applies during forty years either for the securities themselves or for the interest, or if the depositor has never during that length of time made any other application whatever to the postal savings bank concerning the capital or the interest.

ART. 17. Deposits made in the postal savings banks, as well as deposit books, are neither subject to attachment nor can they be mortgaged. Neither is the executive surrender of a postal-savings-bank deposit book admissible. These provisions have no application in regard to the books issued for purchased state *rentes*, as mentioned in articles 11 and 12.

If a depositor is in bankruptcy, the administrator is empowered to give notice to the postal savings bank to draw out and receipt for the balance to his credit.

A protest against the return payment of deposits can receive consideration only in a case of a suit at law for the ownership of the deposit book or under the presumption mentioned in article 6. Such a protest must be made in writing, addressed to the office of the postal savings bank in Vienna, accompanied by the proofs necessary to form a judgment.

ART. 18. The reserve fund, the immediate purpose of which is to cover possible losses which the postal savings bank may possibly encounter, is to be formed by depositing the surpluses which have remained at the close of the fiscal year, after deduction of defrayed interest, expenses of administration, and other outlays, and the return of advances made by the post-office department.

The reserve fund is gradually to be increased until it reaches 5 per centum of the total amount of deposits. It shall not, however, exceed 2,000,000 florins, Austrian currency.

ART. 19. The sums forming the reserve fund are to be invested at interest, and the occasional profits will be added to the reserve fund until the latter has reached the fixed maximum.

When the reserve fund has reached the prescribed limit, the entire surplus will be accredited receipts to the post-office department.

ART. 20. The office of the postal savings banks will render due accounts of all deposits made at the places of collection (post-offices), and will be controlled by the chief comptroller.

At the end of every calendar year the minister of commerce will report to both houses of the Reichsrath the general condition of and the business done by the postal savings banks and will cause it to be published in the official part of the *Wiener Zeitung*.

The office of the postal savings banks will periodically publish in the *Wiener Zeitung* the condition of the institution.

ART. 21. The correspondence of the office of the postal savings banks and employes with the depositors is free of postage.

The income of the postal savings banks is free from taxes. The deposits addressed to the office of the postal savings banks, to the officers and employes by depositors or by persons empowered by them, as well as the documents for a transfer, as mentioned in article 6, are free from taxes and stamps, and the interest on the deposits is exempt from income tax or any tax taking its place.

ART. 22. The time when the office of the postal savings banks in Vienna and the places of collections will commence operations will be fixed by the minister of commerce.

ART. 23. The minister of commerce is intrusted with carrying out of this law.  
Schönbrunn, May 28, 1882.

FRANCIS JOSEPH.  
TAAFE.  
PINO.

#### THE BOARD OF COUNCIL OF THE POSTAL SAVINGS BANK.

First. The board of council established by virtue of article 1 of the law of May 28, 1882, shall be an advisory body to the minister of commerce in regard to the business of the office of the postal savings banks.

Second. The board of council consists of nine members, viz:

1. A president, nominated by His Majesty the Emperor, for the term of five years.  
2. Four experts, nominated by the minister of commerce from the industrial and mercantile classes.

3. Three Government officials in active service, nominated likewise by the minister of commerce.

4. The director of the imperial royal office of the postal savings bank.



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Third. Two members, experts, taken from the industrial and mercantile classes, and one member taken from among the Government officers, will go out each year according to the turn established in the first year by drawing lots. In the places of those whose term of office has expired, the board of council will elect two members from the industrial and mercantile classes of the population, and the minister of commerce will nominate a new member from the ranks of Government officials. The ex-members of the board of council can be reelected, respectively renominated. The minister of commerce has the right to dissolve the board of council at any time, in which case, however, he will take pains that an immediate formation of a new board takes place.

Fourth. Members who die or are lost to the board of council by other means are replaced in the same manner and at the same time in the category to which they belonged as if they had left in the turn decided by lot.

Fifth. The members of the board must have their domicile in Vienna, with exception of the president and two members taken from the technical men of the industrial and mercantile circles, whose domicile is not limited to Vienna.

Sixth. As members of the board of council can be elected, only such persons who, by virtue of the law of April 2, 1873, R. G. B. No. 41, are eligible to the Reichsrath (paragraphs 19 and 20).

Members who, during their term of office, should lose their right to be elected are to be regarded as members whose term of office has expired.

Seventh. The board of council shall meet in the rooms of the office of the postal savings bank by invitation of the president presiding. In case the president be prevented from being present, the minister of commerce shall nominate a deputy for the time of prevention.

Eighth. The regular annual meeting of the board of council shall take place after the yearly balance has been struck by the office of the postal savings bank—that is to say, upon communication from the director to the president. Aside from this, the board of council shall meet as often as the minister of commerce orders, the director desires, or at least four members of the board demand it. The respective communications are to be addressed to the president. Upon invitation of the presiding officer, functionaries of the ministry of commerce or other persons may be invited as experts. These experts have no right to vote.

Ninth. Those members of the board of council who are not Government officials shall lay their affirmation into the hands of the minister of commerce.

The office of a member of the board of council is honorary and without remuneration. Those members who reside outside Vienna have a claim to a remuneration of 8 florins per day and traveling expenses, according to a schedule to be made.

Tenth. The board of council shall have the right to examine the books and accounts of the office of the postal savings bank, and to ask information of the directors concerning the condition and business manipulation of the office. The board of council shall make suggestions concerning improvements in the business manipulations of the office of the postal savings bank, either in consequence of intimation of the minister of commerce or of its own accord, and submits the respective bills to the minister of commerce. Changes in the regulations of the general management, as well as in the fundamental outlines for the organization of the office of the postal savings bank, and the statutes of organization for the board of council, shall not be made unless the board of council has given its opinion in regard to the utility of the alteration.

Eleventh. The board of council shall take its resolutions by a simple majority of the votes of the members present in the assembly, convoked according to rule. To a valid resolution of the board of council the presence of at least six members, aside from the president, is required. A record of his resolutions shall be kept by the directors of the office of postal savings bank, to be submitted to the minister of commerce.

The director shall have a right, in a given case, to put on record his negative vote, and to represent it in a separate petition.

Twelfth. The board of council shall regulate its own business management, subject to approval of the minister of commerce.

### THE PRACTICAL USES OF THE SAVINGS BANKS.

[Translation of an article appearing in the *Nene Freie Presse* of October 14, 1882, on the formation of the postal savings bank in Austria.]

The regulations necessary to carry out the law of May 28, 1882, concerning the postal savings bank have been approved by the Emperor.

At the beginning of next year the postal savings bank will commence its operations, and if the institution shall prosper, it must be free from the bureaucratic spirit from which so many institutes in Austria suffer.

An effort to accomplish this is seen partially in the regulations of the organization,

but particularly from the blank forms prepared for the use of the public. They excel in brevity and clearness of text, convenience, and perspicuity; for instance, the forms for the transfer of deposit books, for the protest against payment to minors, for the request for the purchase or sale of Government securities, for authorizing the drawing out of one or more deposits, the forwarding of interest coupons, &c. All these blank forms can be had free of charge at the post-offices, are exempt from taxes and stamp duty, and will be sent free of charge when declared as mail matter containing deposits or as registered letter.

The deposit book is handy, practical, and neatly gotten up, which can not be said of all Government blank forms.

Every depositor finds in his book a short enumeration of the most important regulations and privileges, being an advantage over all deposit books of existing postal savings banks; a table of postal savings banks; a table of interest from which he can learn at a glance the amount of interest due on any capital and for any space of time, as well as the amount due him in a separate column, much more distinctly than in the books of other countries.

We wish now to describe, for the clear understanding of the public, the method of making a deposit as provided by the law. A person wishing to make a deposit in the postal savings bank goes to the nearest post-office, pays over the amount desired, which, however, can not be less than 50 kreuzers, and receives thereupon a deposit book bearing his name, which henceforth he can present at any time at any post-office in the Austrian Empire to make further deposits, which will be placed immediately to his credit by the official, with signature and seal, and be separately receipted for by the office of the postal savings bank by letter, free of postage, wherein he is informed of the receipt of his last deposit and the amount now due him, which must correspond with the entries made on his book. If this should not be the case, he must immediately remonstrate, which he can do by tearing off a perforated blank form attached to the book, fill it out, and put it in the nearest letter box. This insures safety to the depositor and serves as a control over the post officials. The interest will always be added by the office of the postal savings bank on the 31st December. To this end the depositor must send his deposit book, postpaid, on the anniversary of his first deposit to the office of the postal savings bank in Vienna, in conformity with the rules of the English post-office savings bank. Of course he will not lose his interest should he fail to send in his deposit book. Simultaneously with the deposit book the depositor receives a notice book which contains ten blank forms of notice of withdrawal. These notices bear the printed number and series of the book.

If he wishes to draw a certain amount, he simply takes his notice book, fills out the blank with the sum he desires to draw, names the post-office where he wishes the payment to be made, and puts it in the nearest letter box. If he wishes registration, he must ask for it at the post-office, where it will be granted free of charge.

By return of mails he receives a check, upon presentation of which at the post-office singled out by him he will immediately receive payment. He must bring with him his deposit book, in which the payment will be entered. Should he not desire to draw the amount himself, then he must authorize a person for the single case. A depositor may therefore give notice in Graz demanding payment to be made in Prague, and authorize a person in Prague to receive the amount.

This convenience and novelty benefits especially the traveling workingman, who in this manner may send home his savings; the merchant, who thus can send money to his commercial traveler, and the small tradesman, who by these means may fulfill his obligations in the city. It was proposed that the money should be paid by the letter carrier at the same time that he brought the check, which for the present, however, could not be done, owing to existing post-office regulations, which is much to be regretted.

According to the provisions of the law, a depositor is not allowed to have more than one deposit book. However, for a third person a deposit book may be taken and deposits made; for instance, a father for his children or an office servant for his institution. It is likewise provided that not more than 300 florins be deposited in one book in a single year, and altogether not more than 1,000 florins. To watch over this is the duty of the office of the postal savings bank. These maximums, however, may be reduced by payments or by the purchase of Government interest-bearing securities.

In order to make it possible to save smaller amounts than 50 kreuzers, the following provision has been made:

Oblong pieces of white cardboard will be issued, having a 5-kreuzer postage stamp imprinted in one corner, with a space for pasting on nine additional postage stamps of 5 kreuzers each. Such a "savings card" can be bought for 5 kreuzers wherever postage stamps are sold. When the savings card is filled up with ten postage stamps, including the one imprinted, it represents the minimum of a deposit of 50 kreuzers, and may be offered as such at any post-office, and if it is the depositor's

first deposit, then a book will be issued to him. Children will in this manner be stimulated to deposit their savings by having an opportunity to watch, so to speak, the growing of their savings with every new 5 kreuzer postage stamp pasted on.

If a deposit book is lost, the nearest post-office is to be advised, and after one month's delay, if not recovered, the book will be canceled free of charge; payment in the meantime to anyone on the book is stopped and a new one will be issued free of charge. The officials and chief of the post-office are bound to treat the personal matters of the depositors as office secrets to their fullest extent; they are not allowed to give information to anyone except their superiors, otherwise they are liable to discharge.

All blank forms employed are printed either in German alone or in two languages, and are lettered, which serves at the same time as marking the series in the deposit books.

The post-offices must render their accounts daily to the chief office in Vienna of all moneys received or disbursements made, on the basis of which the latter makes its daily balance. The deficit or surplus which results is settled every day by the cashier's office of Lower Austria in Vienna.

The organization of the office of the postal savings bank is as follows: At the head is a director, who receives his orders direct from the minister of commerce. The number of employees will be taken partly from the ranks of Government officials and partly be made up from persons engaged for the purpose on monthly pay.

A pension fund will be raised for these from rates deducted from their wages, according to the profits realized by the institution. The remuneration of the post-office officials is for the present fixed at the following rates: One kreuzer for every deposit made at that particular office; five kreuzers for every book issued by that particular office and existing at the end of the year (first deposit); for every thousand florins paid in, deducting the payments up to 20,000 florins, 1 florin and 50 kreuzers; up to 40,000 florins, 1 florin and 25 kreuzers; higher amounts, 1 florin. This remuneration is a trifle higher than the one received by the officials in England and Italy, for this reason, that, particularly in Austria, these employees will have to use their influence to make the institution popular, to which end they are best adapted.

The postal savings banks have, moreover, everything in their favor, since the communication between the depositors and the savings banks and the office of the postal savings bank in Vienna is carried on by about four thousand post-office officials now in existence, with each one of whom they can without difficulty make deposits and receive payments.

No depositor is henceforth required to make long journeys to deposit his savings, as has been the case heretofore in the provinces. He will no longer be compelled to lose a working day to make a deposit or receive a payment.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that the post-office savings banks will flourish here in Austria as they do in England and in Italy. It is greatly to be desired, for economy is the mother of wealth.

The operation of the check or banking department is very fully described by United States Minister Tripp in his report to this Bureau in 1896 on banking in the Empire, as follows:

The depositor uses the postal bank not only as an ordinary bank of deposit, which allows the depositor 2 per cent on open accounts, but also as a means of paying all bills and collecting all indebtedness in every part of the city or country, free of all postage or charges to the depositor. The system in vogue, which is both simple and practical, is briefly as follows: If a depositor wishes to pay a debt to a creditor in any part of Austria-Hungary, he simply fills out a postal check to the order of his creditor, with address of same, together with the date and amount, incloses it in one of the special envelopes addressed to the general office in Vienna, and the post-office authorities find the payee, pay the amount, and take his receipt for same. Within twenty-four hours the depositor receives through the post-office, from the central office of the bank in Vienna, a statement showing the transaction. It contains date, name of depositor, number of the check, amount, and name of post-office where it has been paid; also cash balance of the depositor. These statements reach the depositor after every transaction. If there have been several transactions in one day, they all appear on the statement of the day. The depositor is thus kept informed as to the condition of his account every twenty-four hours, provided he has drawn or made a deposit during the previous day. The check of the depositor, forwarded as above, thus becomes a post-office order without incurring the trouble, time, and expense which the latter system involves. The depositors pay all their bills in this manner, whether in the same city or in different parts of Austria-Hungary. The receiver of the money sends his usual receipt by mail to the payer, and in addition the latter has the daily statement from the postal bank that such a numbered check for such an amount was paid on such a day. Furthermore, if the creditor to

whose order the check is paid is also a depositor in the postal bank, as it is the custom for all business houses who are depositors in the postal bank to have their deposit number printed on all their bills, statements, receipts, and business cards, the debtor fills in the check with the name and deposit number of his creditor, forwards it in the same manner, free of postage, to the general office in Vienna, and the creditor receives his daily statement that his account has been credited by so much from depositor No. — (giving number of debtor), and likewise the debtor or issuer of check receives his daily statement that his account has been debited by a like amount paid to account of depositor No. — (giving the number of creditor). Thus an enormous amount of transactions take place without the cash being withdrawn from the bank.

The deposit blanks consist of two parts, each containing the name, address, and number of depositor printed on their face, in addition to which each blank contains its special number in its order in the book, which number appears on both divisions of the blank. The blanks are used in two ways: If a depositor wishes to make a cash deposit, he fills in a blank with the amount and date, presents it with the cash in person or otherwise, at the nearest post-office (there are 125 post-offices in Vienna alone). The postmaster or his deputy receives the deposit, places the date stamp of the post-office on both portions of the blank, separates the latter, affixes his signature to one portion, which he gives to the depositor as a receipt. The other portion is turned into the general office with the cash at the end of the day. Within twenty-four hours the depositor receives his daily statement, showing his account credited with the above transaction and inclosing the other half of the deposit blank. If a depositor sends a bill to one of his debtors he usually incloses one of his deposit blanks; the person receiving the bill fills in the amount of the bill on both portions of the deposit blank, adds his name and address, and presents it or sends it with the money to the nearest post-office, receiving half of the deposit blank, signed and stamped as above, which he attaches to the original bill as a receipt. When the depositor receives his next daily statement from the bank, he sees at once that his account has been credited by the amount of the bill he has sent to his debtor, and with the statement he receives the other half of the deposit blank which was presented by his debtor at the post-office when the latter made the deposit in his favor. In order that the depositors may enjoy all of the above privileges and conveniences, together with free postage and 2 per cent interest on deposit, each depositor is required to keep a constant balance of 100 florins on deposit unless he express a desire to close up his account; therefore the daily statements are most useful and necessary. Any check he may draw, the payment of which would reduce his balance to 1 kreutzer below 100 florins, would be refused payment; therefore all payments are made direct from the one central office in Vienna, though they may be made through any post-office in the monarchy.

The table on page 587 shows the extent to which use is made of the check department as well as the savings department. Depositors in both branches number 1,418,786. The average saving deposit is only about \$20, while the check deposit averages nearly \$962. This is stated to be the only country in which the check business is operated through the post-office, and that so well and cheaply is the work performed that transactions of this character are almost entirely monopolized by the postal savings banks. Funds are invested in public securities, railway debentures, and mortgage bonds. Interest on deposits is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent in the savings department, and 2 per cent in the banking department. On each transaction in the latter department there is a charge of 2 kreutzers, the same amount on each check issued in addition to a slight fee on entries on the debit side of accounts.

The postal-savings system in the Netherlands was inaugurated in 1881. The minimum deposit accepted is 25 cents (Dutch), and interest at the rate of 2.64 per cent is allowed on accounts not exceeding 800 florins (say \$320). Deposits are invested at the discretion of the department in public and private securities, and in advances on securities, etc. At the close of 1895 the depositors numbered 448,581; the deposits amounted to \$17,762,323, and the average account to \$39, approximately.

In 1865 a law was passed establishing savings banks in Belgium, under the control, direction, and guaranty of the state, and creating a

bureau belonging to the department of finance. The necessary machinery was provided, books printed, notices published, blanks furnished free of cost or tax, rates of interest fixed, and disposition of funds directed. All branches of the Banque Nationale act as agents and depositaries. This law was supplemented by an act passed in 1869 which organized the postal system of the country as an auxiliary to the savings banks, and subsequently public schools were added. The savings deposits on each day are transmitted to the central office at the seat of government, leaving only sufficient funds on hand for current daily needs. Unless directed to the contrary by the depositor, all savings are invested in Government securities, but the depositor may direct the investment in certain other specified securities, but at his own risk. The rate of interest was fixed at 3 per cent, but in 1881 the rate was reduced to 2 per cent on sums over \$2,400. Sums under \$20 can be withdrawn on demand, but for larger amounts notice may be required. Postal savings stamps are issued in denominations from 2 centimes (two-fifths of a cent) to \$200. Stamps of similar denominations are made use of largely by school children under special regulations. From the year 1865 to 1877 expenses of the savings banks were met by a tax of one-half of 1 per cent on deposits, and since 1877 by a tax of three-eighths of 1 per cent. The number of depositors in the Belgium savings banks on December 31, 1895, was 882,370, and their deposits \$63,693,274; average deposit, \$72.18.

The operation of the postal savings system in Sweden began in 1883. The management is conferred on a board, of which the postmaster-general is the chairman, by whom investments are made in public securities, stock, mortgage bonds, municipal loans, etc. The minimum deposit received is 1 kronor (26.8 cents). The interest rate on all accounts not exceeding 2,000 kronor (\$536) is 3.6 per cent. At the close of 1895 there were 408,288 accounts and \$10,696,745 deposits, the average account amounting to \$26.20.

In Canada the postal savings system has been in operation since 1868, although not extended to the entire Dominion until 1885. In 1882 depositors numbered 51,463 and the deposits aggregated \$9,473,661. On January 30, 1895, there were 120,628 depositors, with a credit balance of \$26,805,542, an average deposit of \$222.22. The minimum and maximum deposits are \$1 and \$1,000 respectively, and the maximum balance \$3,000. Interest on deposits, which are turned over to the treasury, is allowed at the rate of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The following synopsis of the laws and regulations of postal savings banks of the Dominion is reproduced from Senate Doc. 154.

"With a view of enlarging the facilities for the deposit of small savings, the Dominion post-office department was made available by Parliament in April, 1868, for that purpose, and savings banks were established under its auspices, the Government being made directly responsible for the deposits therein, as well as for accumulated interest thereon.

"Under the act the postmaster-general has authority, with the consent of the governor in council, to direct such postmasters as he may deem proper to receive deposits, which shall be remitted daily to him at Ottawa. It is required that each deposit shall be promptly entered in the depositors' books by the postmaster, and the entry attested by him as well as by the dated stamp of his office.

"Upon the receipt of the deposit at Ottawa the postmaster-general shall cause the same to be acknowledged to the depositor, which shall be conclusive evidence of the latter's claim thereto, and such interest as may from time to time accrue thereon.

"In order, however, that the depositor shall run no risk during the time intervening between the deposit and the receipt of the postmaster-general's acknowledgment, the law provides that the entry in the depositor's book at the post-office of deposit shall be conclusive evidence as to his right to the deposit for ten days from the date thereof. At the expiration of this period, should the postmaster-general's acknowledgment have failed to reach the depositor, the latter may demand it, and the entry in the book in question in such case shall be conclusive evidence of his title to the amount for an additional ten days. A deposit can not be less than \$1, nor of any sum not a multiple thereof.

"Money deposited can not be seized or detained while in the hands of the postmaster-general or while in transit to or from that officer, under legal process against the depositor.

"Upon complying with certain rules, the depositor or his representative may withdraw the amount of the deposit, or any part thereof, and the authorities shall allow no unnecessary delay to ensue in this connection.

"Postmasters and others connected with the post-office at which deposits are made or repaid are not allowed to disclose the names of the depositors, the amount of the deposit, or of that withdrawn, to other than the postmaster-general, or such of his officers as may be appointed in connection with the post-office savings bank system.

"All moneys deposited with the postmaster-general on account of this system are immediately paid over to the receiver-general of Canada, who credits them to the post-office savings bank account, and all sums withdrawn by depositors or others authorized are repaid from this fund through the postmaster-general.

"The interest on deposits of this character is 4 per cent, and dates from the 1st of the month following the deposit and ceases on the 1st of the month in which the deposit may be withdrawn.

"The accumulated interest is added to the principal and becomes part thereof on the 30th of June each year.

"A report is required to be made as soon as possible after the expiration of each month, to the auditor of public accounts, of the moneys received and paid during the preceding month, as well as of the total amount on deposit, by the postmaster-general. This statement is published in the Canada Gazette, the official organ of the Government, for the information of depositors and others.

"The postmaster-general is also required to render a statement to Parliament, within ten days after its following session, of the deposits received and the amount withdrawn, the expenses incurred in connection therewith during the fiscal year preceding, together with an exhibit of the total amount due to depositors on the 30th of June as indicated.

"The postmaster-general, subject to the conditions of the act, is empowered to frame regulations governing deposits and all other matters appertaining thereto. He is, however, required to submit such regulations to Parliament fourteen days after they shall have been framed, should it be in session, but if not, then fourteen days after the next ensuing session.

"A deposit of any one person can not exceed \$300 in any fiscal year, excepting in special cases and by express authority of the postmaster-general. Interest is not allowed on sums over \$1,000 during any period.

"A depositor, upon making his first deposit, is required to give his name in full, and his vocation and residence, to the postmaster or other

officer of the post-office department, and to make and sign the declaration provided by law and regulations, which must be witnessed by the officer receiving the deposit or some person known to him, or by a justice of the peace.

"Should the declaration or any part thereof not be true, the depositor loses all right and title to the deposit.

"Depositors are not required to continue making their deposits at the original office of deposit, but may do so at any office of deposit in the Dominion. This applies to withdrawing deposits also.

"In changing from one office of deposit to another no notice to the authorities or change of pass book is required.

"Depositors are required, on the anniversary of their first deposit, in each year, to forward their books to the postmaster-general in order that the entries therein may be compared with the entries in the books of his department, as well as for the purpose of adding the accumulated interest to the principal.

"Books for the use of depositors are furnished free by the post-office department. No postage is charged on these books when in transit through the mails to the postmaster-general. Married women, or women who may afterwards marry, have sole control of their deposits."

The postal savings-bank system is in operation in New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand. The minimum deposit is uniformly 1 shilling, and the maximum, on which interest is allowed, ranges from £150, in Tasmania, to £500, in South Australia and New Zealand. The lowest rate of interest is 3 per cent and the highest 4 per cent, paid only by the New Zealand banks. Investments authorized vary, the principal being in government securities, debentures, stock, and mortgages. In 1895 the depositors in the Australasian postal savings banks numbered 474,635, and the deposits amounted to £14,007,785.

Postal savings-bank returns from Australasia, India, and the Cape Colony have been incorporated with like returns from other countries published in the June, 1897, number of the Bulletin de Statistique, and presumably represent with approximate correctness the deposits, etc., in the world's institutions of this character. The deposits held by postal savings banks in the United Kingdom and dependencies are about 61 per cent of the amount in all such depositaries. The number of depositors, amount of deposits, and average account are shown in the following table:

POSTAL SAVINGS-BANK RETURNS, 1895.

Country.	Number of depositors.	Deposits. <i>a</i>	Average deposit.
United Kingdom.....	6,453,957	\$489,344,875	\$75.82
France <i>b</i> .....	2,488,075	150,691,705	60.56
Italy.....	2,896,768	89,724,465	30.97
Australasia.....	474,635	70,038,925	147.56
Belgium.....	882,370	63,693,274	72.18
Austria:			
Savings department.....	1,110,091	22,124,156	19.93
Banking department.....	28,363	27,270,964	961.50
Hungary:			
Savings department.....	276,565	5,420,098	19.63
Banking department.....	3,767	3,634,108	964.72
Canada.....	125,353	29,252,784	233.86
India.....	653,892	28,413,460	43.45
Netherlands.....	499,963	18,557,651	37.12
Sweden.....	408,288	10,696,745	26.20
Cape Colony.....	43,672	7,075,270	175.75
Total.....	16,345,759	1,016,547,480	62.19

*a* Returns in pounds and francs converted to dollars on the basis of £1=\$5 and francs 5=\$1.

*b* Including Algeria and Tunis.

Credit for a large portion of the foregoing information is due to Mr. H. W. Wolff, who in the June (1897) number of the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society gives a very elaborate description of savings banks at home and abroad. The statistical results of his investigations, set forth in great detail in the table reproduced on page 587, show the population of the countries, the character and number of savings banks, rates of interest paid, deposit limits, aggregate deposits, average deposits, etc., to which is appended a column indicating the mode of investment of deposits. The returns very generally are for the year 1895.

In order that the information above referred to may be presented in the most concise form, the returns from the various classes of savings institutions in each country have been consolidated in the following table. The most notable as well as most satisfactory feature is the enormous amount of deposits in savings banks of the United States, not only relatively, but actually, being nearly 28 per cent of the aggregate in reporting savings banks of the world. This is the more remarkable when it is considered that over 23 per cent of the total is held by the mutual savings banks of the New England States and New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland. The average savings account is \$378.31 and the average deposit per inhabitant \$26.73. Second to the United States in amount of deposits is Prussia. The savings banks of that country hold only about one-half the amount of those in the United States, although they have nearly one-third more depositors.

With nearly 5,000,000 depositors the Austro-Hungarian banks hold 13.4 per cent of the total, being exceeded only by the United States and Prussia. France follows Austria-Hungary in volume of deposits (12.6 per cent of the aggregate), although occupying the first place of all countries in number of patrons, nearly 9,000,000. Second only to France, in number of depositors, is the United Kingdom, and in amount of deposits it is only slightly behind that country. Including her dependencies the United Kingdom holds 16 per cent of the total deposits, but the United Kingdom alone only 12.3 per cent. The savings deposits in the Australasian banks amount to over \$130,000,000; in banks of Canada and Newfoundland, about \$60,000,000; India, over \$28,000,000, and other Crown colonies over \$21,000,000. Next in importance both in respect of deposits and depositors is Italy, the former amounting to \$331,330,100 and the latter numbering 4,137,908.

The proportionate extent to which savings banks are used in each country is shown in the column indicating the percentage of population who are depositors. The maximum is 45.4 per cent in Denmark, where also is the largest average deposit per inhabitant (\$75.42). In Switzerland the percentage is 39.8 and the per capita average \$59.60. In the United Kingdom the percentage is 20.9 and the average \$21.47; in France, 23.6 per cent and \$21.84; in Prussia, 19.5 per cent and \$29.37; in Austria-Hungary, 11.4 per cent and \$20.60; in Italy, 13.3 per cent and \$11.01, and in the United States, 7.1 per cent and \$26.73. Looking to the column showing the average savings account it is seen that, with a single exception (Newfoundland), the United States has by far the highest average, viz, \$378.31; Canada follows with an average of \$327.97. Austria-Hungary has \$180; Denmark, \$165.95; Prussia, \$150.23; Switzerland, \$149.42; United Kingdom, \$102.35; France, \$92.33; Italy, \$80.07.



# LXVI REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

The following is the table referred to:

DEPOSITORS, AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS, AND AVERAGE DEPOSIT IN ALL SAVINGS BANKS, POPULATION OF THE COUNTRIES, PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION WHO ARE DEPOSITORS, AND AVERAGE DEPOSIT PER INHABITANT, 1895.

Country.	Depositors.	Deposits.	Average deposit.	Population.	Number of depositors to population.	Deposit per inhabitant.
					<i>Per cent.</i>	
Austria.....	3,924,902	\$658,921,560	\$167.88	25,000,000	15.7	\$26.35
Hungary.....	995,397	226,151,760	227.19	18,000,000	5.5	12.56
Bavaria.....	665,943	57,638,605	86.55	6,000,000	11.1	9.60
Belgium.....	1,145,408	113,500,080	99.09	6,850,000	16.7	16.59
Denmark.....	999,854	165,920,525	165.95	2,200,000	45.4	75.42
France.....	8,986,631	829,783,735	92.23	38,000,000	23.6	21.84
Italy.....	4,137,908	331,330,100	80.07	31,000,000	13.3	11.01
Netherlands.....	740,024	43,073,460	58.20	4,250,000	17.4	10.13
Norway.....	540,053	60,533,905	112.08	2,000,000	27	30.26
Prussia.....	6,255,507	939,757,555	150.23	32,000,000	19.5	29.37
Sweden.....	1,460,858	98,170,720	67.20	5,000,000	29.2	19.63
Switzerland.....	1,196,590	178,792,290	149.42	3,000,000	39.8	59.60
United Kingdom.....	7,969,826	815,686,750	102.35	38,000,000	20.9	21.47
Australasia.....	894,879	130,485,880	145.81	4,200,000	21.3	31.07
Canada.....	175,560	57,578,975	327.97	5,250,000	3.3	10.97
Cape Colony.....	50,161	8,490,920	169.21	1,600,000	3.1	5.31
India.....	653,892	28,413,460	43.60	290,000,000	.2	.01
Natal.....	6,963	861,520	123.01	550,000	1.3	1.57
Newfoundland.....	6,401	2,821,420	440.71	198,000	3.2	14.25
Crown colonies, other.....	114,491	12,275,455	107.22	2,000,000	5.7	6.14
United States.....	4,875,519	1,844,357,798	378.31	69,000,000	7.1	26.73
Total.....	45,796,767	6,604,546,473	144.21	584,098,000	7.8	11.31

a Partially estimated.

## THE WORLD'S BANKING POWER.

Mr. M. G. Mulhall, the most distinguished of English statisticians, in his History of Prices, issued in 1885, gives statistics relative to the banking power, viz, capital, circulation, and deposits, of the world. For that year the figures for Europe, Australia, and Canada are £2,043,000,000, or \$10,215,000,000. In his Industries and Wealth of Nations, issued in 1896, it is stated that in 1894 the banking power of Europe, Australia, Cape Colony, Canada, and Argentina amounted to £2,307,000,000, say \$11,535,000,000, the deposits of savings banks being excluded from the calculation. In order to make the returns upon the subject as complete as possible, an investigation has been made by the Comptroller by means of a letter of inquiry sent in March last, through the courtesy of the Department of State, to each diplomatic and consular officer of the United States, in which a request was made for a statement of the resources and liabilities of each class of banks in operation in the country to which the officer addressed was accredited.

The blanks accompanying the letter called for a statement of resources and liabilities in the most concise form, and yet, with the elimination of details ordinarily obtained from banks in this country, the returns are only measurably satisfactory. In some instances investments in stocks, bonds, etc., are joined with loans and discounts; all currency united in one item; surplus and undivided profits added to capital, and balances due from other banks included in deposits. In other cases the correspondents were compelled to accept statements no more recent than 1895 (none late have been made public), and the returns for 1896 run from January to December. It has been necessary in a few instances to draw upon the Economist and Bankers' Magazine (London) for the necessary data, where the correspondents fail to obtain

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or make returns. The information obtained, however, must be regarded as adding to the fund extant on this subject. The number of banks and branches (1,760 and 6,142 respectively) relative to which information has been received appears comparatively small, but it is to be remembered that, especially in Europe, there is a great concentration of banking capital, the six hundred banks in that division having resources aggregating over ten and a quarter billion dollars, nearly 83 per cent of the total resources of foreign banks. The capital, including surplus and undivided profits, circulation and deposits, and non-classified liabilities, aggregate \$12,358,411,246, or about \$823,000,000 in excess of the estimate of Mr. Mulhall in 1894. The returns by countries are shown in detail in the table on page 591, and are consolidated in the following statement:

## RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF FOREIGN COMMERCIAL BANKS AND BANKS OF ISSUE.

	Europe.	Other countries.	Total.
<b>RESOURCES.</b>			
Loans and discounts .....	\$3,899,335,668	\$1,292,012,848	\$5,191,348,516
Stocks, bonds, etc. ....	2,016,592,501	145,226,094	2,161,818,595
Banking premises .....	28,172,506	18,080,698	41,253,064
Gold .....	a 974,119,774	20,819,646	994,939,420
Silver .....	475,519,053	57,047,778	533,566,831
Specie .....	528,890,578	138,693,319	667,583,897
Other currency .....	938,444,785	108,362,079	1,046,806,864
All other resources .....	1,397,988,012	323,706,047	1,721,694,059
<b>Total.</b> .....	<b>10,253,862,737</b>	<b>2,104,548,509</b>	<b>12,358,411,246</b>
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>			
Capital .....	904,609,720	363,509,370	1,268,119,090
Surplus and other undivided profits .....	337,437,978	107,791,194	445,229,172
Circulation .....	2,714,768,668	235,939,769	2,950,708,437
Deposits .....	4,942,011,246	1,151,706,375	6,093,717,621
All other liabilities .....	1,855,035,125	245,601,801	1,600,636,926
<b>Total.</b> .....	<b>10,253,862,737</b>	<b>2,104,548,509</b>	<b>12,358,411,246</b>
Number of banks .....	600	1,160	1,760
Number of branches .....	4,349	1,793	6,142

a Includes \$200,000,000, the approximate amount stated to be held by the Bank of England.

Referring again to Mulhall's statement for 1894, it is noted that the banking power of the United States in that year was 30.9 per cent of that of the world. The combined banking power of foreign banks in 1896, as shown by the foregoing table, was \$10,757,771,320, and of the United States (excluding savings institutions) \$5,293,366,029, a total of \$16,051,137,349, the proportion of the United States being 32.9 per cent.

Inquiry as to the minimum and maximum rates of interest charged on loans and discounts shows the following: In Europe 1 to 7 per cent, Asia 3.5 to 12.41, Australasia 4.5 to 7, Mexico 7 to 7.5, Central America 12 to 18, South America 6 to 17, Pacific and West India islands 3.5 to 18. Interest paid on deposits varies from 0 to 6 in Europe, 0 to 5.5 in Asia, 3.5 in Australasia, 3.25 to 3.5 in Mexico, 5 to 6 in Central America, 3 to 5 in the Pacific and West India islands. The average rate of dividends paid by the joint stock banks of the United Kingdom was approximately 11 per cent during the year ended on June 30, 1896. In the other European States the rate varied, as reported, from 4 to 10 per cent, in Asia and Africa 3 to 12.26 per cent, Canada 7.5, Mexico 3 to 13.5, Central America 8 to 27, South America 8 to 25, and the islands 4 to 40.

It has been thought best to reproduce the correspondence accompanying the banking returns, except mere letters of transmittal, containing, as it does, valuable information not specially called for, but of interest as bearing indirectly on the subject. The correspondence will be found in the appendix.

# BANKS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The returns of the joint stock and private banks of the United Kingdom and of colonial and foreign joint stock banks with London officers, from statements submitted on or about June 30 and December 31 of each year, are published semiannually as a supplement to the London Economist. The returns for the last three semiannual statements are reproduced in the following table, the hundreds being omitted. The number of banks and branches in the United Kingdom on June 30, 1896, was, it will be seen, 147 and 4,332, respectively; on December 31, 1896, 145 and 4,601, respectively, and on June 30, 1897, 139 and 4,725. The assets of these banks on the earliest date mentioned were £957,311,000, capital £84,835,000; deposits and accounts current, £754,049,000, and circulation, £41,593,000. On December 31 of that year the assets were £950,589,000; capital, £84,993,000; deposits, etc., £744,189,000, and circulation, £41,421,000. On the date of the last report the resources amounted to £957,675,000; capital, £84,403,000; deposits, £757,311,000, and circulation, £42,878,000. It will be noted that the notes in circulation of the Bank of England amount to about 65 per cent of the total circulation outstanding. The resources of the colonial and foreign banks on June 30, 1896, were £397,452,000; on December 31, 1896, £394,648,000, and on June 30, 1897, £382,264,000. The following is the table referred to:



LXX REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF JOINT-STOCK AND PRIVATE BANKS OF

[000's omitted.]

JUNE 30, 1896.

	Num- ber of banks.	Number of branches.	Resources.		
			Loans and discounts.	Govern- ment and other se- curities.	Cash and money at call and short no- tice.
Bank of England.....	1	11	£29,051	£32,027	£49,156
Banks of England and Wales, including Bank of England.....	97	2,794	361,271	149,957	173,892
Banks of Scotland.....	10	1,015	63,465	30,236	21,937
Banks of Ireland.....	9	509	32,858	18,381	10,214
Banks of Isle of Man and Channel Islands...	4	14	1,322	932	359
Total .....	120	4,332	458,916	199,506	206,403
Banks, private, of England and Wales.....	27	.....	25,785	17,532	12,717
Total joint-stock and private banks.....	147	4,332	484,701	217,038	219,120
Colonial joint-stock banks with London offices.....	29	1,585	163,776	15,905	59,556
Foreign joint-stock banks with London offices.....	24	168	141,063	14,180	27,402
Grand total.....	200	6,085	789,540	247,123	306,078

DECEMBER 30, 1896.

	1	11	£34,563	£30,553	£34,159
Bank of England.....					
Banks of England and Wales, including Bank of England.....	95	3,062	372,588	148,024	150,029
Banks of Scotland.....	10	1,016	64,691	30,530	22,005
Banks of Ireland.....	9	509	34,042	18,180	9,423
Banks of Isle of Man and Channel Islands...	4	14	1,251	1,074	286
Total .....	118	4,601	472,572	197,808	181,743
Banks, private, of England and Wales.....	27	.....	26,878	19,357	13,211
Total joint-stock and private banks.....	145	4,601	499,450	217,165	194,954
Colonial joint-stock banks with London offices.....	28	1,500	161,674	13,541	55,693
Foreign joint-stock banks with London offices.....	24	173	110,737	14,091	24,977
Grand total.....	197	6,334	771,861	244,797	275,624

JUNE 30, 1897.

	1	11	£35,373	£30,748	£36,880
Bank of England.....					
Banks of England and Wales, including Bank of England.....	91	3,170	376,229	149,174	160,881
Banks of Scotland.....	10	1,019	64,845	30,364	22,452
Banks of Ireland.....	9	513	35,025	17,634	3,921
Banks of Isle of Man and Channel Islands...	3	14	1,248	811	251
Total .....	113	4,725	477,347	197,983	192,505
Banks, private, of England and Wales.....	26	.....	25,933	18,883	12,511
Total joint-stock and private banks.....	139	4,725	503,280	216,866	205,016
Colonial joint-stock banks with London offices.....	29	1,573	164,414	14,579	48,844
Foreign joint-stock banks with London offices.....	23	172	104,581	12,257	24,242
Grand total.....	191	6,470	772,275	243,702	278,102

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. LXXI

THE UNITED KINGDOM IN JUNE AND DECEMBER, 1896, AND JUNE, 1897.

[000's omitted.]

JUNE 30, 1896.

Resources.		Liabilities.					
All other assets.	Total assets.	Capital.	Reserve fund.	Dividends unpaid and other profits.	Notes in circulation.	Deposits and current accounts.	All other liabilities.
.....	£110, 234	£14, 553	£3, 000	£89	£27, 034	£65, 426	£132
£25, 005	711, 025	59, 704	29, 608	2, 615	28, 146	564, 538	26, 414
6, 738	122, 376	9, 302	5, 820	968	7, 275	94, 337	4, 605
1, 286	62, 739	7, 109	3, 129	449	5, 907	45, 566	579
31	2, 644	125	115	24	53	2, 310	16
33, 960	898, 785	76, 241	38, 742	4, 056	41, 381	706, 751	31, 614
2, 491	58, 526	8, 594	.....	.....	211	47, 298	2, 422
36, 451	957, 311	84, 835	38, 742	4, 056	41, 593	754, 049	34, 036
8, 402	247, 639	31, 734	7, 712	1, 243	7, 502	172, 726	26, 723
3, 108	149, 813	21, 569	6, 917	2, 293	2, 993	86, 625	29, 475
48, 021	1, 354, 763	138, 138	53, 371	7, 532	52, 088	1, 013, 400	90, 234

DECEMBER 30, 1896.

.....	£99, 275	£14, 553	£3, 000	£193	£26, 664	£54, 736	£129
£28, 152	698, 793	59, 756	29, 763	3, 314	27, 675	549, 969	28, 316
7, 068	124, 293	9, 302	6, 044	933	7, 335	95, 695	4, 934
1, 236	62, 882	7, 109	3, 151	503	6, 134	45, 553	432
32	2, 643	125	117	26	53	2, 306	14
36, 488	888, 611	76, 292	39, 075	4, 826	41, 197	693, 523	33, 696
2, 532	61, 978	8, 701	.....	.....	224	50, 666	2, 386
39, 020	950, 589	84, 093	39, 075	4, 826	41, 421	744, 189	36, 082
11, 468	242, 376	34, 142	7, 739	1, 332	7, 721	162, 901	28, 539
2, 465	152, 272	21, 922	7, 422	2, 350	3, 045	79, 927	37, 594
52, 953	1, 345, 237	141, 057	54, 236	8, 517	52, 187	987, 017	102, 215

JUNE 30, 1897.

.....	£103, 002	£14, 553	£3, 000	£98	£28, 485	£56, 716	£149
£21, 595	707, 879	59, 318	29, 617	2, 893	29, 447	565, 006	21, 598
7, 267	124, 029	9, 302	6, 145	1, 006	7, 370	95, 882	5, 223
1, 161	62, 739	7, 114	3, 251	475	5, 795	45, 580	525
23	2, 334	105	98	22	54	2, 045	9
30, 046	897, 881	75, 839	39, 111	4, 396	42, 666	708, 513	27, 355
2, 465	59, 794	8, 564	.....	.....	212	48, 798	2, 219
32, 511	957, 075	84, 403	39, 111	4, 396	42, 878	757, 311	29, 574
10, 660	238, 497	33, 795	7, 820	1, 330	7, 567	156, 320	31, 061
2, 687	143, 767	21, 850	7, 403	2, 242	2, 854	72, 604	36, 802
45, 858	1, 339, 939	140, 057	54, 334	7, 968	53, 299	936, 235	98, 040

# LXXII REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

## FOREIGN BANKS OF ISSUE.

The specie, circulation, ratio of specie to circulation, deposits and accounts current, loans and discounts, and rates of discount of the principal European banks of issue on March 31, 1897, are shown in the April number of the Bulletin de Statistique, the amounts being expressed in millions of francs. The statement is reproduced herewith:

Banks.	Specie.	Gold.	Silver.	Circulation.	Specie to circulation.	Current accounts and deposits.	Loans and discounts.	Discount rate.
Imperial Bank of Germany	<i>Francs.</i> 1,076.2	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i> 1,501.6	<i>Per ct.</i> 71	<i>Francs.</i> 513.8	<i>Francs.</i> 1,032.7	<i>Per ct.</i> 3.5
Bank of Austria-Hungary		654.8	265	1,272.2	72	24.7	701.2	4
National Bank of Belgium	108.7			467.9	23	46.1	422.9	3
National Bank of Bulgaria	9.6			2	489	50.1	72.2	8
National Bank of Denmark		78.8		114	70	12.5	51.9	4
Bank of Spain		213.2	269.4	1,055.8	46	462.7	444.6	5
Bank of Finland		20.1	3.6	67.7	35	13.4	36.4	5
Bank of France		1,918.4	1,226.8	3,702	85	487.3	1,138.8	2
National Bank of Greece	2.7			112.9	2	41.7	57.8	0.5
Bank of Italy, of Naples, and Sicily		444.1	74.8	1,025.2	56	331.9	380.1	5
Bank of Norway		36.4		69.8	52	13.7	52	4.5
Bank of The Netherlands		66.4	176.8	413.4	58	10.7	217.1	3.5
Bank of Portugal		26.7	48	322.9	23	11.2	94.3	5.5
National Bank of Roumania		59.8	2	120.3	47	13.9	54.6	5
Bank of England, of Scotland, and of Ireland		1,166	30	1,011.4	118	965	747.5	3
Imperial Bank of Russia		2 421.4	96.4	2,533.8	99	447.2	692.7	4.5
Bank of Servia		7	4.9	24.7	48	1.1	14.9	0
Royal Bank of Sweden and private banks		43.8	19	168	37	569.1	533.6	4.5
Banks of Switzerland		87.1	8	190.6	50	325.3	697.9	3.5
Imperial Ottoman Bank	33.7			14.2	240	130.3	98.5	8.5
Total	1,230.9	7,244	2,224.7	14,199.4	75	4,471.7	7,541.7	.....

## MONETARY SYSTEMS AND WORLD'S STOCK OF MONEY.

The Director of the Mint has courteously enabled a presentation to be made in this report of the latest compiled statistics relative to the world's monetary systems and the stock of gold, silver, and paper currency. To the returns from 34 countries reported in 1896, are now added those from the Cape Colony and South African Republic. There has been no change during the past year in the monetary systems, nor have the ratios of gold to silver been disturbed. The stock of gold has increased from \$4,143,700,000 in 1896 to \$4,359,600,000 in 1897; the stock of silver from \$4,236,900,000 to \$4,268,300,000, and the uncovered paper from \$2,558,000,000 to \$2,565,800,000. The greater portion of the gold, \$3,293,700,000 (about 75 per cent), is held in the United States, United Kingdom, France, Germany, and Russia. About 78 per cent of the silver is held in the following-named countries: India, \$950,000,000; China, \$750,000,000; United States, \$631,000,000; France, \$441,000,000; Straits Settlements, \$242,000,000; Germany, \$212,000,000; United Kingdom, \$121,000,000. The South American States have in circulation \$550,000,000 of uncovered paper currency; Russia, \$467,200,000; United States, \$397,000,000; Austria-Hungary,

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. LXXIII

\$177,600,000; Italy, \$161,000,000; Germany, \$123,800,000; France, \$119,200,000, and the United Kingdom \$112,100,000.

During the year Russia increased her supply of gold \$98,300,000; the United States, \$24,100,000, and Austria-Hungary, \$11,300,000. The gold stock of the United Kingdom and France is practically unchanged, but Germany and Italy have lost \$20,500,000 and \$3,500,000, respectively. There has been but a slight increase in the stock of silver, Germany having added only about \$5,800,000 and the United States \$3,100,000. The supply of silver in France has decreased about \$48,300,000. No other material changes are noted in the specie held.

The amount of uncovered paper circulation outstanding in the United States has been reduced \$27,400,000. In Austria-Hungary the currency of this character has decreased \$26,900,000; in Italy, \$7,500,000, and in Germany, \$2,300,000. The only material increase is in France, namely, \$21,200,000. The uncovered paper currency in Russia, Spain, and the South American States stands at about the same figures as in 1896.

A very interesting feature of this statement is the per capita amount of each kind of money in the countries named. The per capita averages in the principal countries of the world are as follows: United States, 23.70; United Kingdom, 20.65; France, 34.68; Germany, 18.95; Austria-Hungary, 9.33, and Russia, 8.95. The information referred to is shown in the following table:

MONETARY SYSTEMS, POPULATION, AND APPROXIMATE STOCKS OF MONEY IN THE AGGREGATE IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD IN 1897.

Countries.	Monetary system.*	Ratio between gold and full legal tender silver.	Ratio between gold and limited tender silver.	Population.	Stock of gold.	Stock of silver.			Uncovered paper.	Per capita.			
						Full tender.	Limited tender.	Total.		Gold.	Silver.	Pa-per.	To-tal.
		1 to	1 to	Mil-lions.	Mil-lions.	Mil-lions.	Mil-lions.	Mil-lions.	Mil-lions.				
United States†	G. and S.	15.98	14.95	72.9	\$696.3	\$558.7	\$75.8	\$634.5	\$397	\$9.55	\$8.70	\$5.45	\$23.70
United Kingdom	G. ....		14.28	39.0	a 584	b 386	a 121.7	121.7	b 112.1	14.75	3.07	2.83	20.65
France	G. and S.	15½	14.38	38.5	b 772	b 386	b 57.9	443.9	b 119.2	22.05	11.53	3.10	34.68
Germany	G. ....		13.957	52.3	c 654.5	c 95.2	c 117.6	212.8	b 123.8	12.51	4.07	2.37	18.95
Belgium	G. and S.	15½	14.33	6.4	d 35	d 50	d 7	57	b 72.5	5.47	8.91	11.32	25.70
Italy	do	15½	14.38	31.3	b 96.9	b 18.9	b 26.5	45.4	b 161	3.10	1.45	5.14	9.69
Switzerland	do	15½	14.38	3	k 24		k 10.7	10.7	b 14.2	8	3.56	4.77	16.33
Greece	do	15½	14.38	2.2	d 5		d 1	1.5	b 26	.23	.68	11.81	12.72
Spain	do	15½	14.38	18	d 45		d 49	49	b 103	2.50	2.72	5.72	10.94
Portugal	G. ....		14.08	5.1	d 5.5		d 9.5	9.5	b 49.8	1.08	1.86	9.76	12.70
Roumania	G. and S.			5.4	b 38.6		b 10.6	10.6	b 11.8	7.15	1.96	2.19	11.30
Servia	do			2.3	b 2.7		b 1.7	1.7	b 2.4	1.18	2.04	1.04	4.26
Austria-Hungary	G. ....		13.69	45	b 178.5	b 23.7	b 40	63.7	b 177.6	3.97	1.41	3.95	9.33
Netherlands	G. and S.	15½	15	4.9	b 21.9	b 52.8	b 3.3	56.1	b 37.9	4.47	11.45	7.73	23.65
Norway	G. ....		14.88	2	b 7.5		b 2	2	b 5.8	3.75	1	1.90	6.65
Sweden	do		14.88	5	b 10.6		b 4.9	4.9	b 19	2.12	.98	3.80	6.90
Denmark	do		14.88	2.3	b 15.4		b 5.4	5.4	b 6.4	6.70	2.35	2.78	11.83
Russia	S. ....	15½	12.90	126	f 589.9	b 32.3	d 41.9	74.2	b 497.2	4.66	.59	3.70	8.95
Turkey	G. and S.	15½	15.875	22	d 50	d 30	c 10	40	b 22.5	26.42	1.40	4.50	32.32
Australasia	G. ....		14.28	5	b 132.1		d 7	7	b 22.5	26.42	1.40	4.50	32.32
Egypt	do		15.68	7.8	c 129.3		b 6.4	6.4		16.58	.82		17.40
Mexico	S. ....	10½		13.0	d 8.6	b 106		106	b 4	.67	8.15	3.07	11.89

\* G. (gold) S. (silver).

† National bank notes, gold and currency certificates and United States notes outstanding, less gold coin and bullion in the Treasury.

a Money and Prices, United States State Department.

b Information furnished through United States representatives.

c Haupt.

d Estimate Bureau of the Mint.

f London Economist.

k C. Cramer Frey.

‡ July 1, 1897; all other countries January 1, 1897.



## LXXIV REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

## MONETARY SYSTEMS, POPULATION, AND APPROXIMATE STOCKS OF MONEY IN THE AGGREGATE IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD IN 1897—Cont'd.

Countries.	Monetary system.*	Ratio between gold and full legal tender silver.	Ratio between gold and limited tender silver.	Population.	Stock of gold.	Stock of silver.			Uncovered paper.	Per capita.			
						Full tender	Limited tender	Total.		Gold.	Silver.	Pa-per.	Total.
Central American States..	S.....	1 to —	1 to —	Mil- lions. 3.3	Mil- lions. d \$1	Mil- lions. \$18.9		Mil- lions. \$18.9	Mil- lions. b \$8.4	\$0.30	\$5.73	\$2.54	\$8.57
South American States..	do.....	15½		37.5	d 65	d 25	d \$10	35	d 550	1.73	.93	14.67	17.33
Japan.....	G and S	16.18		45	b 80.1	75.5	18.5	94		1.78	2.09		3.87
India.....	do.....	15		296		g 950		950	h 37		3.21	.12	3.33
China.....	S.....			360		d 750		750			2.08		2.08
Straits Settlements.....	do.....			i 3.8		e 240	e 2	242			63.68		63.68
Canada.....	G.....		14.28	5.3	b 16		b 5	5	b 35	3.01	.95	6.60	10.56
Cuba.....	G and S	15½		1.8	d 5	d 1.5		1.5		2.78	.83		3.61
Haiti.....	do.....	15½		1	b 4	b 3	d 1.5	4.5	b 4.1	4	4.50	4.10	12.60
Bulgaria.....	do.....	15½	14.38	3.3	d 1	d 3.4	d 3.4	6.8		.30	2.06		2.36
Siam.....	S.....			5	b 20	b 193.4		193.4		4	38.68		42.68
Hawaii.....	G and S	15.98	14.95	.1	b 5	b 1		1		50	10		60
Cape Colony.....	G.....			1.7	a 37.5		a 1	1		22.06	.58		22.64
South African Republic.....	G.....			.8	a 29.2		a 1.2	1.2		36.50	1.50		38
Total.....				4,359.63	6,615.8	652.54	268.32	565.8					

\* G. (gold), S. (silver).  
a Money and Prices, United States State Department.

b Information furnished through United States representatives.

c Haupt.

d Estimate Bureau of the Mint.

e Except Venezuela and Chile.

g F. C. Harrison.

h Indian Currency Committee Report.

i Includes Aden and Perim, Ceylon, Hongkong, Labuan, and Straits Settlements.

## DIGEST.

Some years since the increasing importance of a knowledge on the part of bankers of the law, as laid down by the Federal and State courts, affecting the conduct of the banks, warranted the undertaking of a compilation of decisions rendered in bank cases. In the report herewith presented the digest is enlarged to 227 pages, embracing about 1,400 decisions, accompanied by a table of cases alphabetically arranged, together with an index of subjects affected by the court decisions cited.

## APPENDIX AND VOLUME II.

To the statistical information usually contained in the appendix of the report several valuable tables have been added, notably classification of the capital of national banks by States and geographical divisions; comparative statement of the capital, bonds, and circulation by States, etc.; resources, liabilities, specie, and lawful money reserve by States, etc., at the date of every report during the year, and a condensed statement of the principal items of the resources and liabilities of the national banks in every State at the date of the last annual call, from October 5, 1863, to October 5, 1897. Volume II contains statements of the resources and liabilities of every national bank on October 5, 1897. The statements are arranged, alphabetically, by towns and States.

## CONCLUSION.

In closing this, my final report to Congress, I can not forbear paying a special tribute of respect to those who have been associated with me during my incumbency of the office of Comptroller of the Currency. The Deputy Comptrollers, the chief clerk, the chiefs of divisions, the clerks, and all others in the office at Washington have been faithful in their attention to duty and earnest in their efforts to promote the efficiency of the service. The labor involved by the increased number of bank examinations and the unprecedented number of bank failures has more than doubled the work necessary to be done, but no increase in the force of employees has been made.

Not less intelligent and careful have been the bank examiners in the field and the receivers in charge of failed banks. The effort of the receivers is shown by the amount of money paid to creditors within the past year, equaling one-sixth of the total amount of dividends paid out to creditors of all failed banks in the history of the system. The difficulties confronting the examiners during the period of prolonged uncertainty affecting the banks of the country have been at times many and intricate. In the first report which I submitted to Congress I recommended that a change be made in the method of compensating examiners from the fee system at present controlling to that of a fixed salary, with an allowance for necessary traveling and other expenses.

This salary should be paid from a fund to be collected from the banks by an assessment in lieu of the fee now charged against them for examinations when made. The expense to the banks would not be increased, but a more even distribution of salaries would be obtained. With a fixed salary, instead of an already-determined fee, examiners would be in position to apportion their time, in making examinations, in accordance with the needs of the banks examined. Only in this way can be had that complete scrutiny of a bank's affairs which is due to the officers and shareholders and to its patrons and the general public.

JAMES H. ECKELS,  
*Comptroller of the Currency.*

To the SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

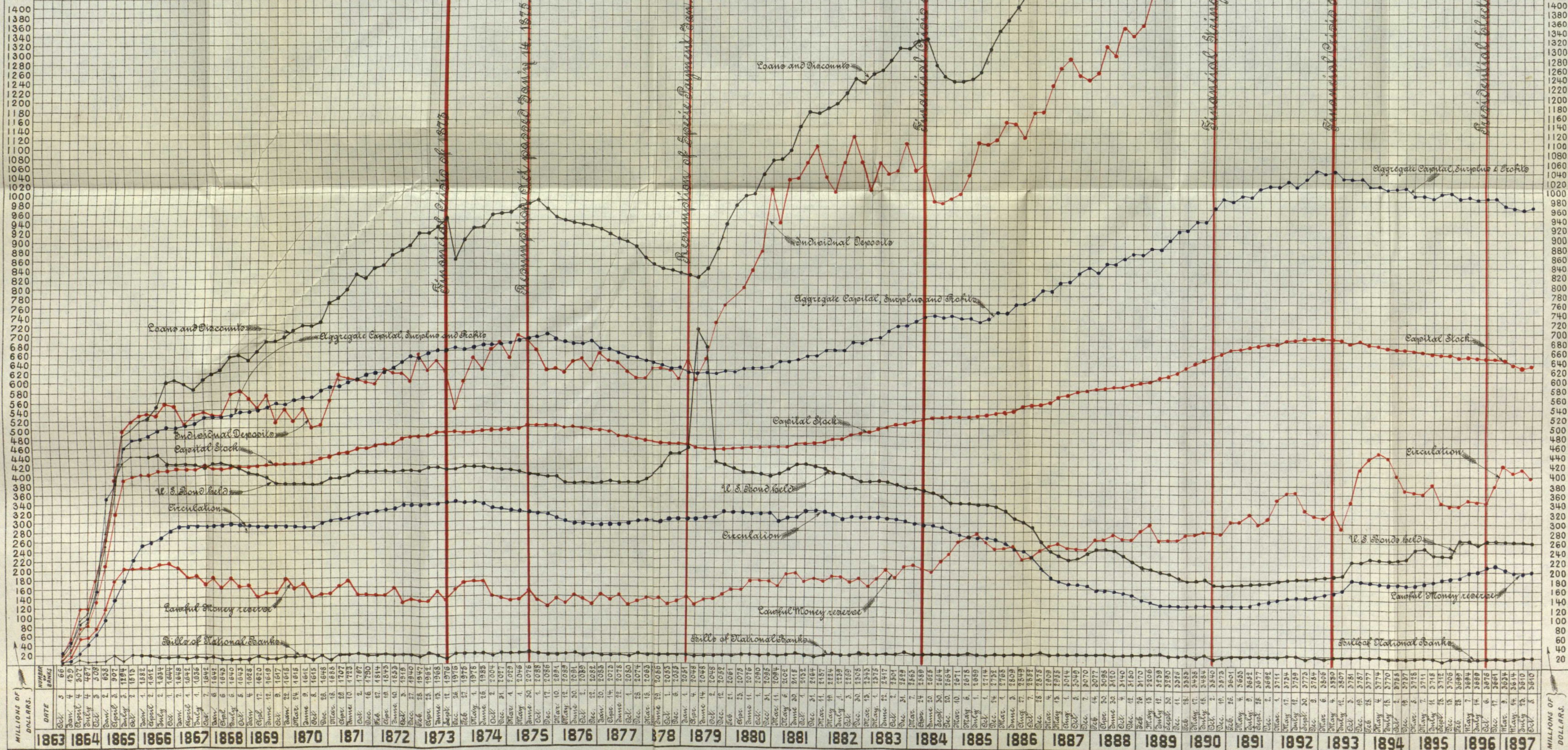




# DIAGRAM

Exhibiting the Actual and Relative Variations, at stated periods, beginning October 5, 1863, and ending October 5, 1897, in the Number of National Banks and in the Aggregate Amounts of the chief items of their Resources & Liabilities.

Note. - Each item is represented by a line connecting points which indicate by their position on the Diagram the amount of that item in millions of dollars.





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# THE NATIONAL-BANK ACT

AS AMENDED,

WITH OTHER LAWS RELATING TO  
NATIONAL BANKS.

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# THE NATIONAL-BANK ACT, AS AMENDED, WITH OTHER LAWS RELATING TO NATIONAL BANKS.

(Index to sections of Revised Statutes, p. 83.)

## CHAPTER ONE.

### THE CURRENCY BUREAU.

- |   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. The national-bank act.                 | 7. Office clerks.                   |
| 2. Comptroller of the Currency.           | 8. Seal of office.                  |
| 3. His appointment, term, and salary.     | 9. Offices, vaults, etc.            |
| 4. His qualification.                     | 10. Annual report.                  |
| 5. Deputy Comptroller.                    | 11. When report is printed.         |
| 6. Interest in national banks prohibited. | 12. Number of copies to be printed. |

1. **THE NATIONAL-BANK ACT.**—Sec. 1 of the act of June 20, 1874, provides that the act entitled “An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof,” approved June third, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, shall hereafter be known as the “National-Bank Act.”

2. **COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.** (SEC. 324.) There shall be in the Department of the Treasury a Bureau charged with the execution of all laws passed by Congress relating to the issue and regulation of a national currency secured by United States bonds, the chief officer of which Bureau shall be called the Comptroller of the Currency, and shall perform his duties under the general direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

3. **HIS APPOINTMENT, TERM, AND SALARY.** (SEC. 325.) The Comptroller of the Currency shall be appointed by the President, on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold his office for the term of five years, unless sooner removed by the President, upon reasons to be communicated by him to the Senate; and he shall be entitled to a salary of five thousand dollars a year.

4. **HIS QUALIFICATION.** (SEC. 326.) The Comptroller of the Currency shall, within fifteen days from the time of notice of his appointment, take and subscribe the oath of office; and he shall give to the United States a bond in the penalty of one hundred thousand dollars, with not less than two responsible sureties, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office.

5. **DEPUTY COMPTROLLER.** (SEC. 327.) There shall be in the Bureau of the Comptroller of the Currency a Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, to be appointed by the Secretary, who shall be entitled to a salary of two thousand eight hundred dollars a year, and who shall possess the power and perform the duties attached by law to the office of Comptroller during a vacancy in the office or during the absence or inability of the Comptroller. The Deputy Comptroller shall also take

the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and shall give a like bond in the penalty of fifty thousand dollars.

6. **INTEREST IN NATIONAL BANKS PROHIBITED.** (SEC. 329.) It shall not be lawful for the Comptroller or the Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, either directly or indirectly, to be interested in any association issuing national currency under the laws of the United States.

7. **OFFICE CLERKS.** (SEC. 328.) The Comptroller of the Currency shall employ, from time to time, the necessary clerks, to be appointed and classified by the Secretary of the Treasury, to discharge such duties as the Comptroller shall direct.

8. **SEAL OF OFFICE.** (SEC. 330.) The seal devised by the Comptroller of the Currency for his office, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall continue to be the seal of office of the Comptroller, and may be renewed when necessary. A description of the seal, with an impression thereof, and a certificate of approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

9. **OFFICES, VAULTS, ETC.** (SEC. 331.) There shall be assigned, from time to time, to the Comptroller of the Currency, by the Secretary of the Treasury, suitable rooms in the Treasury building for conducting the business of the Currency Bureau, containing safe and secure fire-proof vaults, in which the Comptroller shall deposit and safely keep all the plates not necessarily in the possession of engravers or printers, and other valuable things belonging to his department; and the Comptroller shall from time to time furnish the necessary furniture, stationery, fuel, lights, and other proper conveniences for the transaction of the business of his office.

10. **ANNUAL REPORT.** (SEC. 333.) The Comptroller of the Currency shall make an annual report to Congress, at the commencement of its session, exhibiting—

First. *Condition of national banks.*—A summary of the state and condition of every association from which reports have been received the preceding year, at the several dates to which such reports refer, with an abstract of the whole amount of banking capital returned by them, of the whole amount of their debts and liabilities, the amount of circulating notes outstanding, and the total amount of means and resources, specifying the amount of lawful money held by them at the times of their several returns, and such other information in relation to such associations as in his judgment may be useful.

Second. *Closed banks.*—A statement of the associations whose business has been closed during the year, with the amount of their circulation redeemed and the amount outstanding.

Third. *Amendments proposed.*—Any amendment to the laws relative to banking by which the system may be improved and the security of the holders of its notes and other creditors may be increased.

Fourth. *Condition of other banks.*—A statement exhibiting under appropriate heads the resources and liabilities and condition of the banks, banking companies, and savings banks organized under the laws of the several States and Territories, such information to be obtained by the Comptroller from the reports made by such banks, banking companies, and savings banks to the legislatures or officers of the different States and Territories, and, where such reports can not be obtained, the deficiency to be supplied from such other authentic sources as may be available.

Fifth. *Employés and expenses.*—The names and compensation of the clerks employed by him, and the whole amount of the expenses of the banking department during the year.



**11. WHEN ANNUAL REPORT IS PRINTED.** (SEC. 3811.) When the Annual Report of the Comptroller of the Currency upon the national banks and banks under State and Territorial laws is completed, or while it is in process of completion, if thereby the business may be sooner dispatched, the work of printing shall be commenced, under the superintendence of the Secretary, and the whole shall be printed and ready for delivery on or before the first day of December next after the close of the year to which the report relates.

**12. NUMBER OF COPIES TO BE PRINTED.**—The act of January 12, 1895, provides that there shall be printed of the Annual Report of the Comptroller of the Currency ten thousand copies; one thousand for the Senate, two thousand for the House, and seven thousand for distribution by the Comptroller of the Currency.

## CHAPTER TWO.

### ORGANIZATION AND POWERS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

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| 13. Articles of association.                 | 30. Qualifications of voters at elections.                                 |
| 14. Organization certificate.                | 31. Oaths of directors.  |
| 15. Execution of organization certificate.   | 32. Failure to hold annual election.                                       |
| 16. Corporate powers.                        | 33. Vacancies in board of directors.                                       |
| 17. Amount of capital stock required.        | 34. President shall be a director.   |
| 18. Shares of stock.                         | 35. Organization of gold banks.  |
| 19. Payment of capital stock.                | 36. Conversion of gold banks.  |
| 20. Enforcing payment of capital.            | 37. Conversion of State banks.   |
| 21. Restoration of capital.                  | 38. Capital of State banks.  |
| 22. Examination of organization proceedings. | 39. Converted banks may retain branches.                                   |
| 23. Certificate of officers and directors.   | 40. Personal liability of shareholders.                                    |
| 24. Deposit of United States bonds.          | 41. Exception for trustees, etc.   |
| 25. Comptroller's certificate of authority.  | 42. Amendment of articles restricted.                                      |
| 26. Publication of certificate of authority. | 43. Increase of capital stock.   |
| 27. Number and election of directors.        | 44. When increase becomes valid.   |
| 28. Qualifications of directors.             | 45. Reduction of capital stock.  |
| 29. Qualifications of directors in Oklahoma. | 46. Change of title and location.  |
|  | 47. Status of national banks organized under the act of February 25, 1863. |

**13. ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.** (SEC. 5133.) Associations for carrying on the business of banking under this Title may be formed by any number of natural persons, not less in any case than five. They shall enter into articles of association, which shall specify in general terms the object for which the association is formed, and may contain any other provisions, not inconsistent with law, which the association may see fit to adopt for the regulation of its business and the conduct of its affairs. These articles shall be signed by the persons uniting to form the association, and a copy of them shall be forwarded to the Comptroller of the Currency, to be filed and preserved in his office.

**14. ORGANIZATION CERTIFICATE.** (SEC. 5134.) The persons uniting to form such an association shall, under their hands, make an organization certificate, which shall specifically state—

First. *Title.*—The name assumed by such association; which name shall be subject to the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency.

Second. *Location.*—The place where its operations of discount and deposit are to be carried on, designating the State, Territory, or District, and the particular county and city, town, or village.

Third. *Capital stock.*—The amount of capital stock and the number of shares into which the same is to be divided.

Fourth. *Shareholders*.—The names and places of residence of the shareholders and the number of shares held by each of them.

Fifth. *Object of certificate*.—The fact that the certificate is made to enable such persons to avail themselves of the advantages of this Title.

15. EXECUTION OF ORGANIZATION CERTIFICATE. (SEC. 5135.) The organization certificate shall be acknowledged before a judge of some court of record or notary public, and shall be, together with the acknowledgment thereof, authenticated by the seal of such court or notary, transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency, who shall record and carefully preserve the same in his office.

16. CORPORATE POWERS. (SEC. 5136.) Upon duly making and filing articles of association and an organization certificate, the association shall become, as from the date of the execution of its organization certificate, a body corporate, and as such, and in the name designated in the organization certificate, it shall have power—

First. *Seal*.—To adopt and use a corporate seal.

Second. *Term of existence*.—To have succession for the period of twenty years from its organization, unless it is sooner dissolved according to the provisions of its articles of association, or by the act of its shareholders owning two-thirds of its stock, or unless its franchise becomes forfeited by some violation of law.

Third. *Contracts*.—To make contracts.

Fourth. *Suits*.—To sue and be sued, complain and defend, in any court of law and [or] equity, as fully as natural persons.

Fifth. *Officers*.—To elect or appoint directors, and by its board of directors to appoint a president, vice-president, cashier, and other officers, define their duties, require bonds of them and fix the penalty thereof, dismiss such officers or any of them at pleasure, and appoint others to fill their places.

Sixth. *By-laws*.—To prescribe, by its board of directors, by-laws not inconsistent with law, regulating the manner in which its stock shall be transferred, its directors elected or appointed, its officers appointed, its property transferred, its general business conducted, and the privileges granted to it by law exercised and enjoyed.

Seventh. *Incidental powers*.—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, bills of exchange, and other evidences of debt; by receiving deposits; by buying and selling exchange, coin, and bullion; by loaning money on personal security; and by obtaining, issuing, and circulating notes according to the provisions of this Title; but no 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.

17. AMOUNT OF CAPITAL STOCK REQUIRED. (SEC. 5138.) No association shall be organized under this Title with a less capital than one hundred thousand dollars, except that banks with a capital of not less than fifty thousand dollars may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, be organized in any place the population of which does not exceed six thousand inhabitants. No association shall be organized in a city the population of which exceeds fifty thousand persons with a less capital than two hundred thousand dollars.

18. SHARES OF STOCK. (SEC. 5139.) The capital stock of each association shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and

be deemed personal property, and transferable on the books of the association in such manner as may be prescribed in the by-laws or articles of association. Every person becoming a shareholder by such transfer shall, in proportion to his shares, succeed to all the rights and liabilities of the prior holder of such shares.

19. **PAYMENT OF CAPITAL STOCK.** (SEC. 5140.) At least fifty per centum of the capital stock of every association shall be paid in before it shall be authorized to commence business; and the remainder of the capital stock of such association shall be paid in installments of at least ten per centum each, on the whole amount of the capital, as frequently as one installment at the end of each succeeding month from the time it shall be authorized by the Comptroller of the Currency to commence business; and the payment of each installment shall be certified to the Comptroller, under oath, by the president or cashier of the association.

20. **ENFORCING PAYMENT OF CAPITAL.** (SEC. 5141.) Whenever any shareholder, or his assignee, fails to pay any installment on the stock when the same is required by the preceding section to be paid, the directors of such association may sell the stock of such delinquent shareholder at public auction, having given three weeks' previous notice thereof in a newspaper published and of general circulation in the city or county where the association is located, or if no newspaper is published in said city or county, then in a newspaper published nearest thereto, to any person who will pay the highest price therefor, to be not less than the amount then due thereon, with the expenses of advertisement and sale; and the excess, if any, shall be paid to the delinquent shareholder. If no bidder can be found who will pay for such stock the amount due thereon to the association, and the cost of advertisement and sale, the amount previously paid shall be forfeited to the association, and such stock shall be sold as the directors may order, within six months from the time of such forfeiture, and if not sold it shall be canceled and deducted from the capital stock of the association.

21. **RESTORATION OF CAPITAL.** (SEC. 5141.) If any such cancellation and reduction shall reduce the capital of the association below the minimum of capital required by law, the capital stock shall, within thirty days from the date of such cancellation, be increased to the required amount; in default of which a receiver may be appointed, according to the provisions of section fifty-two hundred and thirty-four, to close up the business of the association.

22. **EXAMINATION OF ORGANIZATION PROCEEDINGS.** (SEC. 5168.) Whenever a certificate is transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency, as provided in this Title, and the association transmitting the same notifies the Comptroller that at least fifty per centum of its capital stock has been duly paid in, and that such association has complied with all the provisions of this Title required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking, the Comptroller shall examine into the condition of such association, ascertain especially the amount of money paid in on account of its capital, the name and place of residence of each of its directors, and the amount of the capital stock of which each is the owner in good faith, and generally whether such association has complied with all the provisions of this Title required to entitle it to engage in the business of banking.

23. **CERTIFICATE OF OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.** (SEC. 5168.) And shall cause to be made and attested by the oaths of a majority of the directors, and by the president or cashier of the association, a statement of all the facts necessary to enable the Comptroller to determine

whether the association is lawfully entitled to commence the business of banking.

**24. DEPOSIT OF UNITED STATES BONDS. (SEC. 5159.)** Every association, after having complied with the provisions of this Title, preliminary to the commencement of the banking business, and before it shall be authorized to commence banking business under this Title, shall transfer and deliver to the Treasurer of the United States, as security for its circulating notes, any United States registered bonds bearing interest, to an amount where the capital is one hundred and fifty thousand dollars or less, of not less than one-fourth of the capital, and fifty thousand dollars where the capital is in excess of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. (NOTE.—As amended by sec. 8 of the act of July 12, 1882.)

**25. COMPTROLLER'S CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY. (SEC. 5169.)** If, upon a careful examination of the facts so reported, and of any other facts which may come to the knowledge of the Comptroller, whether by means of a special commission appointed by him for the purpose of inquiring into the condition of such association, or otherwise, it appears that such association is lawfully entitled to commence the business of banking, the Comptroller shall give to such association a certificate, under his hand and official seal, that such association has complied with all the provisions required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, and that such association is authorized to commence such business. But the Comptroller may withhold from an association his certificate authorizing the commencement of business whenever he has reason to suppose that the shareholders have formed the same for any other than the legitimate objects contemplated by this title.

**26. PUBLICATION OF CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY. (SEC. 5170.)** The association shall cause the certificate issued under the preceding section to be published in some newspaper printed in the city or county where the association is located, for at least sixty days next after the issuing thereof; or, if no newspaper is published in such city or county, then in the newspaper published nearest thereto.

**27. NUMBER AND ELECTION OF DIRECTORS. (SEC. 5145.)** The affairs of each association shall be managed by not less than five directors, who shall be elected by the shareholders at a meeting to be held at any time before the association is authorized by the Comptroller of the Currency to commence the business of banking, and afterward at meetings to be held on such day in January of each year as is specified therefor in the articles of association. The directors shall hold office for one year, and until their successors are elected and have qualified.

**28. QUALIFICATIONS OF DIRECTORS. (SEC. 5146.)** Every director must, during his whole term of service, be a citizen of the United States, and at least three-fourths of the directors must have resided in the State, Territory, or District in which the association is located for at least one year immediately preceding their election, and must be residents therein during their continuance in office. Every director must own, in his own right, at least ten shares of the capital stock of the association of which he is a director. Any director who ceases to be the owner of ten shares of the stock, or who becomes in any other manner disqualified, shall thereby vacate his place.

**29. QUALIFICATIONS OF DIRECTORS IN OKLAHOMA.—**Sec. 17 of the act of May 2, 1890, provides "that the provisions of Title sixty-two of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to national banks, and all amendments thereto, shall have the same force and effect in the Territory of Oklahoma as elsewhere in the United States:

*"Provided, That persons otherwise qualified to act as directors shall not be required to have resided in said Territory for more than three months immediately preceding their election as such."*

30. **QUALIFICATIONS OF VOTERS AT ELECTIONS.** (SEC. 5144.) In all elections of directors, and in deciding all questions at meetings of shareholders, each shareholder shall be entitled to one vote on each share of stock held by him. Shareholders may vote by proxies duly authorized in writing; but no officer, clerk, teller, or bookkeeper of such association shall act as proxy; and no shareholder whose liability is past due and unpaid shall be allowed to vote.

31. **OATHS OF DIRECTORS.** (SEC. 5147.) Each director, when appointed or elected, shall take an oath that he will, so far as the duty devolves on him, diligently and honestly administer the affairs of such association, and will not knowingly violate, or willingly permit to be violated, any of the provisions of this Title, and that he is the owner in good faith, and in his own right, of the number of shares of stock required by this Title, subscribed by him, or standing in his name on the books of the association, and that the same is not hypothecated or in any way pledged as security for any loan or debt. Such oath, subscribed by the director making it, and certified by the officer before whom it is taken, shall be immediately transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency, and shall be filed and preserved in his office.

32. **FAILURE TO HOLD ANNUAL ELECTION.** (SEC. 5149.) If, from any cause, an election of directors is not made at the time appointed, the association shall not for that cause be dissolved, but an election may be held on any subsequent day, thirty days' notice thereof in all cases having been given in a newspaper published in the city, town, or county in which the association is located; and if no newspaper is published in such city, town, or county such notice shall be published in a newspaper published nearest thereto. If the articles of association do not fix the day on which the election shall be held, or if no election is held on the day fixed, the day for the election shall be designated by the board of directors in their by-laws, or otherwise; or if the directors fail to fix the day, shareholders representing two-thirds of the shares may do so.

33. **VACANCIES IN BOARD OF DIRECTORS.** (SEC. 5148.) Any vacancy in the board shall be filled by appointment by the remaining directors, and any director so appointed shall hold his place until the next election.

34. **PRESIDENT SHALL BE A DIRECTOR.** (SEC. 5150.) One of the directors, to be chosen by the board, shall be the president of the board.

35. **ORGANIZATION OF GOLD BANKS.** (SEC. 5185.) Associations may be organized in the manner prescribed by this Title for the purpose of issuing notes payable in gold.

36. **CONVERSION OF GOLD BANKS.**—The act of February 14, 1880, provides that any national gold bank organized under the provisions of the laws of the United States may, in the manner and subject to the provisions prescribed by section fifty-one hundred and fifty-four of the Revised Statutes of the United States, for the conversion of banks incorporated under the laws of any State, cease to be a gold bank and become such an association as is authorized by section fifty-one hundred and thirty-three, for carrying on the business of banking, and shall have the same powers and privileges, and shall be subject to the same duties, responsibilities, and rules, in all respects, as are by law prescribed for such associations: *Provided, That* all certificates of organization which shall be issued under this act shall bear the date of the original organization of each bank respectively as a gold bank.

**37. CONVERSION OF STATE BANKS. (SEC. 5154.)** Any bank incorporated by special law, or any banking institution organized under a general law of any State, may become a national association under this Title by the name prescribed in its organization certificate; and in such case the articles of association and the organization certificate may be executed by a majority of the directors of the bank or banking institution; and the certificate shall declare that the owners of two-thirds of the capital stock have authorized the directors to make such certificate, and to change and convert the bank or banking institution into a national association. A majority of the directors, after executing the articles of association and organization certificate, shall have power to execute all other papers, and to do whatever may be required to make its organization perfect and complete as a national association. The shares of any such bank may continue to be for the same amount each as they were before the conversion, and the directors may continue to be the directors of the association until others are elected or appointed in accordance with the provisions of this chapter; and any State bank which is a stockholder in any other bank, by authority of State laws, may continue to hold its stock, although either bank, or both, may be organized under and have accepted the provisions of this Title. When the Comptroller of the Currency has given to such association a certificate, under his hand and official seal, that the provisions of this Title have been complied with, and that it is authorized to commence the business of banking, the association shall have the same powers and privileges, and shall be subject to the same duties, responsibilities, and rules, in all respects, as are prescribed for other associations, originally organized as national banking associations, and shall be held and regarded as such an association. But no such association shall have a less capital than the amount prescribed for associations organized under this Title.

**38. CAPITAL OF STATE BANKS. (SEC. 3410.)** The capital of any State bank or banking association which has ceased or shall cease to exist, or which has been or shall be converted into a national bank, shall be assumed to be the capital as it existed immediately before such bank ceased to exist or was converted as aforesaid.

**39. CONVERTED BANKS MAY RETAIN BRANCHES. (SEC. 5155.)** It shall be lawful for any bank or banking association, organized under State laws and having branches, the capital being joint and assigned to and used by the mother bank and branches in definite proportions, to become a national banking association in conformity with existing laws and to retain and keep in operation its branches, or such one or more of them as it may elect to retain, the amount of the circulation redeemable at the mother bank and each branch to be regulated by the amount of capital assigned to and used by each.

**40. PERSONAL LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. (SEC. 5151.)** The shareholders of every national banking association shall be held individually responsible, equally and ratably, and not one for another, for all contracts, debts, and engagements of such association to the extent of the amount of their stock therein, at the par value thereof, in addition to the amount invested in such shares, except that shareholders of any banking association now existing under State laws having not less than five millions of dollars of capital actually paid in and a surplus of twenty per centum on hand, both to be determined by the Comptroller of the Currency, shall be liable only to the amount invested in their shares; and such surplus of twenty per centum shall be kept undiminished, and be in addition to the surplus provided for in this

Title; and if at any time there is a deficiency in such surplus of twenty per centum such association shall not pay any dividends to its shareholders until the deficiency is made good; and in case of such deficiency the Comptroller of the Currency may compel the association to close its business and wind up its affairs under the provisions of chapter four of this Title.

41. EXCEPTION FOR TRUSTEES, ETC. (SEC. 5152.) Persons holding stock as executors, administrators, guardians, or trustees shall not be personally subject to any liabilities as stockholders; but the estates and funds in their hands shall be liable in like manner and to the same extent as the testator, intestate, ward, or person interested in such trust funds would be if living and competent to act and hold the stock in his own name.

42. AMENDMENT OF ARTICLES RESTRICTED.—Sec. 5139 provides that no change shall be made in the articles of association of a national bank by which the rights, remedies, or security of the existing creditors of the association shall be impaired.

43. INCREASE OF CAPITAL STOCK. (SEC. 5142.) Any association formed under this Title may, by its articles of association, provide for an increase of its capital from time to time, as may be deemed expedient, subject to the limitations of this Title. But the maximum of such increase to be provided in the articles of association shall be determined by the Comptroller of the Currency. Sec. 1 of the act of May 1, 1886, provides that any national banking association may, with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, by the vote of shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of such association, increase its capital stock, in accordance with existing laws, to any sum approved by the said Comptroller, notwithstanding the limit fixed in its original articles of association and determined by said Comptroller; and no increase of the capital stock of any national banking association either within or beyond the limit fixed in its original articles of association shall be made except in the manner herein provided.

44. WHEN INCREASE BECOMES VALID. (SEC. 5142.) And no increase of capital shall be valid until the whole amount of such increase is paid in, and notice thereof has been transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency, and his certificate obtained specifying the amount of such increase of capital stock, with his approval thereof, and that it has been duly paid in as part of the capital of such association.

45. REDUCTION OF CAPITAL STOCK. (SEC. 5143.) Any association formed under this Title may, by the vote of shareholders owning two-thirds of its capital stock, reduce its capital to any sum not below the amount required by this Title to authorize the formation of associations, but no such reduction shall be allowable which will reduce the capital of the association below the amount required for its outstanding circulation, nor shall any such reduction be made until the amount of the proposed reduction has been reported to the Comptroller of the Currency and his approval thereof obtained.

46. CHANGE OF TITLE AND LOCATION.—Secs. 2, 3, and 4 of the act of May 1, 1886, provide:

SEC. 2. That any national banking association may change its name or the place where its operations of discount and deposit are to be carried on to any other place within the same State, not more than thirty miles distant, with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, by the vote of shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of such association. A duly authenticated notice of the vote and of the new name or location selected shall be sent to the office of the Comptroller

of the Currency, but no change of name or location shall be valid until the Comptroller shall have issued his certificate of approval of the same.

SEC. 3. That all debts, liabilities, rights, provisions, and powers of the association under its old name shall devolve upon and inure to the association under its new name.

SEC. 4. That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as in any manner to release any national banking association under its old name or at its old location from any liability, or affect any action or proceeding in law in which said association may be or become a party or interested.

47. STATUS OF NATIONAL BANKS ORGANIZED UNDER THE ACT OF FEBRUARY 25, 1863. (SEC. 5156.) That nothing in this Title shall affect any appointments made, acts done, or proceedings had or commenced prior to the third day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, in or toward the organization of any national banking association under the act of February twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-three; but all associations which on the third day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, were organized or commenced to be organized under that act shall enjoy all the rights and privileges granted, and be subject to all the duties, liabilities, and restrictions imposed by this Title, notwithstanding all the steps prescribed by this Title for the organization of associations were not pursued, if such associations were duly organized under that act.

## CHAPTER THREE.

### BANK CIRCULATION.

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|---|---|
| 48. United States bonds defined.            | 65. Worn-out or mutilated circulation.              |
| 49. Security for circulation.               | 66. Provisions for redeeming circulation.           |
| 50. Relation of bond deposit to capital.    | 67. Withdrawing circulation.                        |
| 51. Exchange of bonds.                      | 68. General provisions for withdrawing circulation. |
| 52. Bonds held by Treasurer.                | 69. Circulation of extended banks.                  |
| 53. Record of bond transfers.               | 70. Circulation of liquidating banks.               |
| 54. Notice of transfer.                     | 71. Circulation of closed banks.                    |
| 55. Examination of bonds and records.       | 72. Regulations for redemption records.             |
| 56. Annual examination of bonds.            | 73. Redeemed notes to be canceled.                  |
| 57. General provisions respecting bonds.    | 74. Redemption in United States notes.              |
| 58. Amount of circulation obtainable.       | 75. Disposition of redemption account.              |
| 59. Preparation of bank circulation.        | 76. Redemption of incomplete circulation.           |
| 60. Circulations shall bear charter number. | 77. Banks take circulation at par.                  |
| 61. Control of plates and dies.             | 78. Issue of other notes prohibited.                |
| 62. Examination of plates and dies.         | 79. Fraudulent notes to be marked.                  |
| 63. Circulation, for what receivable.       |   |
| 64. Circulation of gold banks.              |   |

48. UNITED STATES BONDS DEFINED. (SEC. 5158.) The term "United States bonds," as used throughout this chapter, shall be construed to mean registered bonds of the United States.

49. SECURITY FOR CIRCULATION. (SEC. 5159.) Every association, after having complied with the provisions of this Title, preliminary to the commencement of the banking business, and before it shall be authorized to commence banking business under this Title, shall transfer and deliver to the Treasurer of the United States, as security for its circulating notes, any United States registered bonds, bearing interest, to an amount, where the capital is one hundred and fifty thousand dollars or less, not less than one-fourth of the capital, and fifty thou-



sand dollars where the capital is in excess of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Such bonds shall be received by the Treasurer upon deposit, and shall be by him safely kept in his office until they shall be otherwise disposed of in pursuance of the provisions of this Title; and such of those banks having on deposit bonds in excess of that amount are authorized to reduce their circulation by the deposit of lawful money as provided by law: *Provided*, That the amount of such circulating notes shall not exceed in any case ninety per centum of the par value of the bonds deposited as herein provided. (NOTE.—As amended by sec. 4 of the act of June 20, 1874, and sec. 8 of the act of July 12, 1882.)

50. RELATION OF BOND DEPOSIT TO CAPITAL. (SEC. 5160.) The deposit of bonds made by each association shall be increased as its capital may be paid up or increased, so that every association shall at all times have on deposit with the Treasurer registered United States bonds to the amount required by law. And any association that may desire to reduce its capital or close up its business and dissolve its organization may take up its bonds upon returning to the Comptroller its circulating notes in the proportion hereinafter required, or may take up any excess of bonds beyond the amount required by law, and upon which no circulating notes have been delivered.

51. EXCHANGE OF BONDS. (SEC. 5161.) To facilitate a compliance with the two preceding sections, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to receive from any association, and cancel, any United States coupon bonds, and to issue in lieu thereof registered bonds of like amount, bearing a like rate of interest, and having the same time to run.

52. BONDS HELD BY TREASURER. (SEC. 5162.) All transfers of United States bonds made by any association under the provisions of this Title shall be made to the Treasurer of the United States in trust for the association, with a memorandum written or printed on each bond, and signed by the cashier, or some other officer of the association making the deposit. A receipt shall be given to the association, by the Comptroller of the Currency, or by a clerk appointed by him for that purpose, stating that the bond is held in trust for the association on whose behalf the transfer is made, and as security for the redemption and payment of any circulating notes that have been or may be delivered to such association. No assignment or transfer of any such bond by the Treasurer shall be deemed valid unless countersigned by the Comptroller of the Currency.

53. RECORD OF BOND TRANSFERS. (SEC. 5163.) The Comptroller of the Currency shall keep in his office a book in which he shall cause to be entered, immediately upon countersigning it, every transfer or assignment by the Treasurer, of any bonds belonging to a national banking association, presented for his signature. He shall state in such entry the name of the association from whose account the transfer is made, the name of the party to whom it is made, and the par value of the bonds transferred.

54. NOTICE OF TRANSFER. (SEC. 5164.) The Comptroller of the Currency shall, immediately upon countersigning and entering any transfer or assignment by the Treasurer of any bonds belonging to a national banking association, advise by mail the association from whose accounts the transfer is made of the kind and numerical designation of the bonds and the amount thereof so transferred.

55. EXAMINATION OF BONDS AND RECORDS. (SEC. 5165.) The Comptroller of the Currency shall have at all times, during office hours, access to the books of the Treasurer of the United States for the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of any transfer or assignment of the bonds

deposited by an association, presented to the Comptroller to countersign; and the Treasurer shall have the like access to the book mentioned in section fifty-one hundred and sixty-three, during office hours, to ascertain the correctness of the entries in the same; and the Comptroller shall also at all times have access to the bonds on deposit with the Treasurer to ascertain their amount and condition.

56. ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF BONDS. (SEC. 5166.) Every association having bonds deposited in the office of the Treasurer of the United States shall, once or oftener in each fiscal year, examine and compare the bonds pledged by the association with the books of the Comptroller of the Currency and with the accounts of the association, and, if they are found correct, to execute to the Treasurer a certificate setting forth the different kinds and the amounts thereof, and that the same are in the possession and custody of the Treasurer at the date of the certificate. Such examination shall be made at such time or times during the ordinary business hours as the Treasurer and the Comptroller, respectively, may select, and may be made by an officer or agent of such association, duly appointed in writing for that purpose; and his certificate before mentioned shall be of like force and validity as if executed by the president or cashier. A duplicate of such certificate, signed by the Treasurer, shall be retained by the association.

57. GENERAL PROVISIONS RESPECTING BONDS. (SEC. 5167.) The bonds transferred to and deposited with the Treasurer of the United States by any association for the security of its circulating notes shall be held exclusively for that purpose until such notes are redeemed, except as provided in this Title. The Comptroller of the Currency shall give to any such association powers of attorney to receive and appropriate to its own use the interest on the bonds which it has so transferred to the Treasurer; but such powers shall become inoperative whenever such association fails to redeem its circulating notes. Whenever the market or cash value of any bonds thus deposited with the Treasurer is reduced below the amount of the circulation issued for the same the Comptroller may demand and receive the amount of such depreciation in other United States bonds at cash value, or in money, from the association, to be deposited with the Treasurer as long as such depreciation continues. And the Comptroller, upon the terms prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, may permit an exchange to be made of any of the bonds deposited with the Treasurer by any association for other bonds of the United States authorized to be received as security for circulating notes if he is of opinion that such an exchange can be made without prejudice to the United States; and he may direct the return of any bonds to the association which transferred the same, in sums of not less than one thousand dollars, upon the surrender to him and the cancellation of a proportionate amount of such circulating notes: *Provided*, That the remaining bonds which shall have been transferred by the association offering to surrender circulating notes are equal to the amount required for the circulating notes not surrendered by such association, and that the amount of bonds in the hands of the Treasurer is not diminished below the amount required to be kept on deposit with him, and that there has been no failure by the association to redeem its circulating notes, nor any other violation by it of the provisions of this Title, and that the market or cash value of the remaining bonds is not below the amount required for the circulation issued for the same.

58. AMOUNT OF CIRCULATION OBTAINABLE.—Sec. 10 of the act of July 12, 1882, provides that upon a deposit of bonds as described by

sections fifty-one hundred and fifty-nine and fifty one hundred and sixty, the association making the same shall be entitled to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency circulating notes of different denominations, in blank, registered and countersigned as provided by law, equal in amount to ninety per centum of the current market value, not exceeding par, of the United States bonds so transferred and delivered, and at no time shall the total amount of such notes issued to any such association exceed ninety per centum of the amount at such time actually paid in of its capital stock.

59. PREPARATION OF BANK CIRCULATION. (SEC. 5172.) In order to furnish suitable notes for circulation, the Comptroller of the Currency shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, cause plates and dies to be engraved, in the best manner to guard against counterfeiting and fraudulent alterations, and shall have printed therefrom, and numbered, such quantity of circulating notes, in blank, of the denominations of five dollars, ten dollars, twenty dollars, fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, and one thousand dollars, as may be required to supply the associations entitled to receive the same. Such notes shall express upon their face that they are secured by United States bonds, deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, by the written or engraved signatures of the Treasurer and Register, and by the imprint of the seal of the Treasury; and shall also express upon their face the promise of the association receiving the same to pay on demand, attested by the signatures of the president or vice-president and cashier; and shall bear such devices and such other statements, and shall be in such form, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall, by regulation, direct.

60. CIRCULATION SHALL BEAR CHARTER NUMBER.—Sec. 5 of the act of June 20, 1874, provides that the Comptroller of the Currency shall, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, cause the charter numbers of the associations to be printed upon all national-bank notes which may be hereafter issued by him.

61. CONTROL OF PLATES AND DIES. (SEC. 5173.) The plates and special dies to be procured by the Comptroller of the Currency for the printing of such circulating notes shall remain under his control and direction.

62. EXAMINATION OF PLATES AND DIES. (SEC. 5174.) The Comptroller of the Currency shall cause to be examined, each year, the plates, dies, but pieces [bad pieces], and other material from which the national-bank circulation is printed, in whole or in part, and file in his office annually a correct list of the same. Such material as shall have been used in the printing of the notes of associations which are in liquidation, or have closed business, shall be destroyed, under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Comptroller of the Currency and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. The expenses of any such examination or destruction shall be paid out of any appropriation made by Congress for the special examination of national banks and bank-note plates.

63. CIRCULATION, FOR WHAT RECEIVABLE. (SEC. 5182.) After any association receiving circulating notes under this Title has caused its promise to pay such notes on demand to be signed by the president or vice-president and cashier thereof, in such manner as to make them obligatory promissory notes, payable on demand at its place of business, such association may issue and circulate the same as money. And the same shall be received at par in all parts of the United States

in payment of taxes, excises, public lands, and all other dues to the United States, except duties on imports; and also for all salaries and other debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations, and associations within the United States, except interest on the public debt, and in redemption of the national currency.

64. CIRCULATION OF GOLD BANKS. (SEC. 5185.) Associations may be organized in the manner prescribed by this Title for the purpose of issuing notes payable in gold; and upon the deposit of any United States bonds bearing interest payable in gold with the Treasurer of the United States, in the manner prescribed for other associations, it shall be lawful for the Comptroller of the Currency to issue to the association making the deposit circulating notes of different denominations, but none of them of less than five dollars, and not exceeding in amount eighty per centum of the par value of the bonds deposited, which shall express the promise of the association to pay them, upon presentation at the office at which they are issued, in gold coin of the United States, and shall be so redeemable.

65. WORN-OUT OR MUTILATED CIRCULATION. (SEC. 5184.) It shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to receive worn-out or mutilated circulating notes issued by any banking association, and also, on due proof of the destruction of any such circulating notes, to deliver in place thereof to the association other blank circulating notes to an equal amount. Such worn-out or mutilated notes, after a memorandum has been entered in the proper books, in accordance with such regulations as may be established by the Comptroller, as well as all circulating notes which shall have been paid or surrendered to be canceled, shall be macerated in presence of four persons, one to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, one by the Comptroller of the Currency, one by the Treasurer of the United States, and one by the association, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. A certificate of such maceration, signed by the parties so appointed, shall be made in the books of the Comptroller, and a duplicate thereof forwarded to the association whose notes are thus canceled.

66. PROVISIONS FOR REDEEMING CIRCULATION.—Sec. 3 of the act of June 20, 1874, provides that every association organized, or to be organized, under the provisions of the said act, and of the several acts amendatory thereof, shall at all times keep and have on deposit in the Treasury of the United States, in lawful money of the United States, a sum equal to five per centum of its circulation, to be held and used for the redemption of such circulation; which sum shall be counted as a part of its lawful reserve, as provided in section two of this act; and when the circulating notes of any such associations, assorted or unassorted, shall be presented for redemption, in sums of one thousand dollars or any multiple thereof, to the Treasurer of the United States, the same shall be redeemed in United States notes. All notes so redeemed shall be charged by the Treasurer of the United States to the respective associations issuing the same, and he shall notify them severally, on the first day of each month, or oftener, at his discretion, of the amount of such redemptions; and whenever such redemptions for any association shall amount to the sum of five hundred dollars, such association so notified shall forthwith deposit with the Treasurer of the United States a sum in United States notes equal to the amount of its circulating notes so redeemed. And all notes of national banks, worn, defaced, mutilated, or otherwise unfit for circulation, shall, when received by any assistant treasurer, or at any designated depository of

the United States, be forwarded to the Treasurer of the United States for redemption as provided herein. And when such redemptions have been so reimbursed, the circulating notes so redeemed shall be forwarded to the respective associations by which they were issued; but if any of such notes are worn, mutilated, defaced, or rendered otherwise unfit for use, they shall be forwarded to the Comptroller of the Currency and destroyed, and replaced as now provided by law: *Provided*, That each of said associations shall reimburse to the Treasury the charges for transportation and the costs for assorting such notes; and the associations hereafter organized shall also severally reimburse to the Treasury the cost of engraving such plates as shall be ordered by each association respectively; and the amount assessed upon each association shall be in proportion to the circulation redeemed, and be charged to the fund on deposit with the Treasurer.

67. WITHDRAWING CIRCULATION.—Sec. 4 of the act of June 20, 1874, provides that any association organized under this act, or any of the acts of which this is an amendment, desiring to withdraw its circulating notes, in whole or in part, may, upon the deposit of lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States in sums of not less than nine thousand dollars, take up the bonds which said association has on deposit with the Treasurer for the security of such circulating notes, which bonds shall be assigned to the bank in the manner specified in the nineteenth section of the national-bank act; and the outstanding notes of said association, to an amount equal to the legal-tender notes deposited, shall be redeemed at the Treasury of the United States, and destroyed as now provided by law: *Provided*, That the amount of the bonds on deposit for circulation shall not be reduced below fifty thousand dollars.

68. GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR WITHDRAWING CIRCULATION.—Secs. 8 and 9 of the act of July 12, 1882, provide: (SEC. 8.) That the national banks which shall hereafter make deposits of lawful money for the retirement in full of their circulation shall, at the time of their deposit, be assessed for the cost of transporting and redeeming their notes then outstanding, a sum equal to the average cost of the redemption of national-bank notes during the preceding year, and shall thereupon pay such assessment; and all national banks which have heretofore made or shall hereafter make deposits of lawful money for the reduction of their circulation shall be assessed, and shall pay an assessment in the manner specified in section three of the act approved June twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, for the cost of transporting and redeeming their notes redeemed from such deposits subsequently to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-one.

SEC. 9. That any national banking association now organized, or hereafter organized, desiring to withdraw its circulating notes, upon a deposit of lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States, as provided in section four of the act of June twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, or as provided in this act, is authorized to deposit lawful money and withdraw a proportionate amount of the bonds held as security for its circulating notes in the order of such deposits; and no national bank which makes any deposit of lawful money in order to withdraw its circulating notes shall be entitled to receive any increase of its circulation for the period of six months from the time it made such deposit of lawful money for the purpose aforesaid: *Provided*, That not more than three millions of dollars of lawful money shall be deposited during any calendar month for this purpose: *And provided further*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to bonds

called for redemption by the Secretary of the Treasury, nor to the withdrawal of circulating notes in consequence thereof.

69. CIRCULATION OF EXTENDED BANKS.—Sec. 6 of the act of July 12, 1882, provides that the circulating notes of any association so extending the period of its succession which shall have been issued to it prior to such extension shall be redeemed at the Treasury of the United States, as provided in section three of the act of June twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, entitled “An act fixing the amount of United States notes, providing for redistribution of national bank currency, and for other purposes,” and such notes when redeemed shall be forwarded to the Comptroller of the Currency, and destroyed, as now provided by law; and at the end of three years from the date of the extension of the corporate existence of each bank the association so extended shall deposit lawful money with the Treasury of the United States sufficient to redeem the remainder of the circulation which was outstanding at the date of its extension, as provided in sections fifty-two hundred and twenty-two, fifty-two hundred and twenty-four, and fifty-two hundred and twenty-five of the Revised Statutes; and any gain that may arise from the failure to present such circulating notes for redemption shall inure to the benefit of the United States; and from time to time, as such notes are redeemed or lawful money deposited therefor as provided herein, new circulating notes shall be issued as provided for by this act, bearing such devices, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, as shall make them readily distinguishable from the circulating notes heretofore issued: *Provided, however*, That each banking association which shall obtain the benefit of this act shall reimburse to the Treasury the cost of preparing the plate or plates for such new circulating notes as shall be issued to it.

70. CIRCULATION OF LIQUIDATING BANKS. (SEC. 5225.) Whenever the Treasurer has redeemed any of the notes of an association which has commenced to close its affairs, he shall cause the notes to be mutilated and charged to the redemption account of the association; and all notes so redeemed by the Treasurer shall, every three months, be certified to and destroyed in the manner prescribed in section fifty-one hundred and eighty-four.

71. CIRCULATION OF CLOSED BANKS.—Sec. 8 of the act of June 20, 1874, provides: And it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, assistant treasurers, designated depositaries, and national bank depositaries of the United States to assort and return to the Treasury for redemption the notes of such national banks as have failed, or gone into voluntary liquidation for the purpose of winding up their affairs, and of such as shall hereafter so fail or go into liquidation.

72. REGULATIONS FOR REDEMPTION RECORDS. (SEC. 5232.) The Secretary of the Treasury may, from time to time, make such regulations respecting the disposition to be made of circulating notes after presentation at the Treasury of the United States for payment, and respecting the perpetuation of the evidence of the payment thereof, as may seem to him proper.

73. REDEEMED NOTES TO BE CANCELED. (SEC. 5233.) All notes of national banking associations presented at the Treasury of the United States for payment shall, on being paid, be canceled.

74. REDEMPTION IN UNITED STATES NOTES.—Sec. 3 of the act approved June 20, 1874, provides that when the circulating notes of any such associations, assorted or unassorted, shall be presented for redemption, in sums of one thousand dollars or any multiple thereof, to the Treasurer of the United States, the same shall be redeemed in United States notes.

**75. DISPOSITION OF REDEMPTION ACCOUNT.**—Sec. 6 of the act of July 14, 1890, provides that upon the passage of this act the balances standing with the Treasurer of the United States to the respective credits of national banks for deposits made to redeem the circulating notes of such banks, and all deposits thereafter received for like purpose, shall be covered into the Treasury as a miscellaneous receipt, and the Treasury of the United States shall redeem from the general cash in the Treasury the circulating notes of said banks which may come into his possession subject to redemption; and upon the certificate of the Comptroller of the Currency that such notes have been received by him and that they have been destroyed and that no new notes will be issued in their place, reimbursement of their amount shall be made to the Treasurer, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, from an appropriation hereby created, to be known as “national-bank notes, redemption account.” But the provisions of this act shall not apply to the deposits received under section three of the act of June twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, requiring every national bank to keep in lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States a sum equal to five per centum of its circulation, to be held and used for the redemption of its circulating notes; and the balance remaining of the deposits so covered shall, at the close of each month, be reported on the monthly public debt statement as debt of the United States bearing no interest.

**76. REDEMPTION OF INCOMPLETE CIRCULATION.**—The act of July 28, 1892, provides that the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the United States, providing for the redemption of national-bank notes, shall apply to all national bank notes that have been or may be issued to, or received by, any national bank, notwithstanding such notes may have been lost by or stolen from the bank and put in circulation without the signature or upon the forged signature of the president or vice-president and cashier.

**77. BANKS TAKE CIRCULATION AT PAR.** (SEC. 5196.) Every national banking association formed or existing under this Title shall take and receive at par, for any debt or liability to it, any and all notes or bills issued by any lawfully organized national banking association. But this provision shall not apply to any association organized for the purpose of issuing notes payable in gold.

**78. ISSUE OF OTHER NOTES PROHIBITED.** (SEC. 5183.) Nonnational banking association shall issue post notes or any other notes to circulate as money than such as are authorized by the provisions of this Title.

**79. FRAUDULENT NOTES TO BE MARKED.**—Sec. 5 of the act of June 30, 1876, provides that all United States officers charged with the receipt or disbursement of public moneys, and all officers of national banks, shall stamp or write in plain letters the word “counterfeit,” “altered,” or “worthless” upon all fraudulent notes issued in the form of and intended to circulate as money which shall be presented at their places of business; and if such officer shall wrongfully stamp any genuine note of the United States, or of the national banks, they shall, upon presentation, redeem such notes at the face value thereof.

## CHAPTER FOUR.

## TAX ON CIRCULATION.

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| <p>80. Tax on circulation.<br/> 81. Semiannual return of circulation.<br/> 82. Proceedings on default.<br/> 83. Enforcing tax on circulation.<br/> 84. Refunding excess tax.<br/> 85. Circulation, when exempt from tax.<br/> 86. Tax on unauthorized circulation.</p> | <p>87. Semiannual return of taxable circulation.<br/> 88. Failure to make such return.<br/> 89. Tax on converted bank circulation.<br/> 90. Tax provisions restricted.<br/> 91. Taxation of notes, etc.</p> |
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80. **TAX ON CIRCULATION.** (SEC. 5214.) In lieu of all existing taxes, every association shall pay to the Treasurer of the United States, in the months of January and July, a duty of one-half of one per centum each half year upon the average amount of its notes in circulation.

81. **SEMIANNUAL RETURN OF CIRCULATION.** (SEC. 5215.) In order to enable the Treasurer to assess the duties imposed by the preceding section, each association shall, within ten days from the first days of January and July of each year, make a return, under the oath of its president or cashier, to the Treasurer of the United States, in such form as the Treasurer may prescribe, of the average amount of its notes in circulation for the six months next preceding the most recent first day of January or July. Every association which fails so to make such return shall be liable to a penalty of two hundred dollars, to be collected either out of the interest as it may become due such association on the bonds deposited with the Treasurer, or, at his option, in the manner in which penalties are to be collected of other corporations under the laws of the United States.

82. **PROCEEDINGS ON DEFAULT.** (SEC. 5216.) Whenever any association fails to make the half-yearly return required by the preceding section, the duties to be paid by such association shall be assessed upon the amount of notes delivered to such association by the Comptroller of the Currency.

83. **ENFORCING TAX ON CIRCULATION.** (SEC. 5217.) Whenever an association fails to pay the duties imposed by the three preceding sections, the sums due may be collected in the manner provided for the collection of United States taxes from other corporations; or the Treasurer may reserve the amount out of the interest, as it may become due, on the bonds deposited with him by such defaulting association.

84. **REFUNDING EXCESS TAX.** (SEC. 5218.) In all cases where an association has paid or may pay in excess of what may be or has been found due from it, on account of the duty required to be paid to the Treasurer of the United States, the association may state an account therefor, which, on being certified by the Treasurer of the United States, and found correct by the Comptroller of the Treasury, shall be refunded in the ordinary manner by warrant on the Treasury.

85. **CIRCULATION, WHEN EXEMPT FROM TAX.** (SEC. 3411.) Whenever the outstanding circulation of any bank, association, corporation, company, or person is reduced to an amount not exceeding five per centum of the chartered or declared capital existing at the time the same was issued, said circulation shall be free from taxation; and whenever any bank which has ceased to issue notes for circulation deposits in the Treasury of the United States, in lawful money, the amount of its outstanding circulation, to be redeemed at par, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, it shall be exempt from any tax upon such circulation.



86. **TAX ON UNAUTHORIZED CIRCULATION.**—Secs. 19, 20, and 21 of the act of February 8, 1875, provide:

SEC. 19. That every person, firm, association, other than national-bank associations, and every corporation, State bank, or State banking association shall pay a tax of ten per centum on the amount of their own notes used for circulation and paid out by them.

SEC. 20. That every such person, firm, association, corporation, State bank, or State banking association, and also every national banking association, shall pay a like tax of ten per centum on the amount of notes of any person, firm, association, other than a national banking association, or of any corporation, State bank, or State banking association, or of any town, city, or municipal corporation, used for circulation and paid out by them.

SEC. 21. That the amount of such circulating notes, and of the tax due thereon, shall be returned, and the tax paid at the same time, and in the same manner, and with like penalties for failure to return and pay the same, as provided by law for the return and payment of taxes on deposits, capital, and circulation imposed by the existing provisions of internal-revenue law.

87. **SEMIANNUAL RETURN OF TAXABLE CIRCULATION.** (SEC. 3414.) A true and complete return of the monthly amount of circulation, as aforesaid, and of the monthly amount of notes of persons, town, city, or municipal corporation, State banks, or State banking associations paid out as aforesaid for the previous six months, shall be made and rendered in duplicate on the first day of December and the first day of June by each of such banks, associations, corporations, companies, or persons, with a declaration annexed thereto, under the oath of such person, or of the president or cashier of such bank, association, corporation, or company, in such form and manner as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that the same contains a true and faithful statement of the amounts subject to tax, as aforesaid; and one copy shall be transmitted to the collector of the district in which any such bank, association, corporation, or company is situated, or in which such person has his place of business, and one copy to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

88. **FAILURE TO MAKE SUCH RETURN.** (SEC. 3415.) In default of the returns provided in the preceding section the amount of circulation, and notes of persons, town, city, and municipal corporations, State banks, and State banking associations paid out, as aforesaid, shall be estimated by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, upon the best information he can obtain. And for any refusal or neglect to make return and payment any such bank, association, corporation, company, or person so in default shall pay a penalty of two hundred dollars, besides the additional penalty and forfeitures provided in other cases.

89. **TAX ON CONVERTED BANK CIRCULATION.** (SEC. 3416.) Whenever any State bank or banking association has been converted into a national banking association, and such national banking association has assumed the liabilities of such State bank or banking association, including the redemption of its bills, by any agreement or understanding whatever with the representatives of such State bank or banking association, such national banking association shall be held to make the required return and payment on the circulation outstanding, so long as such circulation shall exceed five per centum of the capital before such conversion of such State bank or banking association.

90. **TAX PROVISIONS RESTRICTED.** (SEC. 3417.) The provisions of this chapter relating to the tax on the circulation of banks and to

their returns, except as contained in sections thirty-four hundred and eleven, thirty-four hundred and twelve, thirty-four hundred and thirteen, and thirty-four hundred and sixteen, and such parts of sections thirty-four hundred and fourteen and thirty-four hundred and fifteen as relate to the tax of ten per centum on certain notes, shall not apply to associations which are taxed under and by virtue of Title "NATIONAL BANKS."

91. TAXATION OF NOTES, ETC. (SEC. 3701.) All stocks, bonds, Treasury notes, and other obligations of the United States shall be exempt from taxation by or under State or municipal or local authority. The act of August 13, 1894, provides: (SEC. 1.) 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.

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.

## CHAPTER FIVE.

### REGULATION OF THE BANKING BUSINESS.

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| 92. Laws governing certain associations.                 | 110. Restriction on loans.                       |
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| 94. Reserve cities and reserve requirements.             | 112. Restriction on bank's liability.            |
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|  | 128. Examinations in District of Columbia.       |
|  | 129. Limitation of visitorial powers.            |
|  | 130. Use of "National" in titles.                |

92. LAWS GOVERNING CERTAIN ASSOCIATIONS. (SEC. 5157.) The provisions of chapters two, three, and four [three, five, and seven of this edition] of this Title, which are expressed without restrictive words, as applying to "national banking association," or to "associations," apply to all associations organized to carry on the business of banking under any act of Congress.

93. PLACE OF BUSINESS. (SEC. 5190.) 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.

**94. RESERVE CITIES AND RESERVE REQUIREMENTS. (SEC. 5191.)** Every national banking association in either of the following cities: Albany, Baltimore, Boston, Cincinnati, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Louisville, Milwaukee, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Saint Louis, San Francisco, and Washington, shall at all times have on hand, in lawful money of the United States, an amount equal to at least twenty-five per centum of the aggregate amount of its deposits; and every other association shall at all times have on hand, in lawful money of the United States, an amount equal to at least fifteen per centum of the aggregate amount of its deposits.

**95. RESERVE NOT MAINTAINED. (SEC. 5191.)** Whenever the lawful money of any association in any of the cities named shall be below the amount of twenty-five per centum of its deposits, and whenever the lawful money of any other association shall be below fifteen per centum of its deposits, such association shall not increase its liabilities by making any new loans or discounts otherwise than by discounting or purchasing bills of exchange payable at sight, nor make any dividend of its profits until the required proportion between the aggregate amount of its deposits and its lawful money of the United States has been restored. And the Comptroller of the Currency may notify any association, whose lawful-money reserve shall be below the amount above required to be kept on hand, to make good such reserve; and if such association shall fail for thirty days thereafter so to make good its reserve of lawful money, the Comptroller may, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, appoint a receiver to wind up the business of the association, as provided in section fifty-two hundred and thirty-four.

**96. RESERVE AGENTS' BALANCES COUNTED AS RESERVE. (SEC. 5192.)** Three-fifths of the reserve of fifteen per centum required by the preceding section to be kept may consist of balances due to an association from associations approved by the Comptroller of the Currency, organized under the act of June three, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, or under this Title, and doing business in the cities of Albany, Baltimore, Boston, Charleston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Louisville, Milwaukee, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Richmond, Saint Louis, San Francisco, and Washington.

**97. CLEARING-HOUSE CERTIFICATES COUNTED AS RESERVE.—**Clearing-house certificates, representing specie or lawful money specially deposited for the purpose, of any clearing-house association shall also be deemed to be lawful money in the possession of any association belonging to such clearing house, holding and owning such certificate, within the preceding section.

**98. REDEMPTION FUND COUNTED AS RESERVE.—**Sec. 3 of the act of June 20, 1874, provides that the five per cent redemption fund, which shall at all times be kept on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States, shall be counted as a part of the lawful reserve.

**99. UNITED STATES NOTE CERTIFICATES COUNTED AS RESERVE. (SEC. 5193.)** The Secretary of the Treasury may receive United States notes on deposit, without interest, from any national banking associations, in sums of not less than ten thousand dollars, and issue certificates therefor in such form as he may prescribe, in denominations of not less than five thousand dollars, and payable on demand in United States notes at the place where the deposits were made. The notes so deposited shall not be counted as part of the lawful-money reserve of the association; but the certificates issued therefor may be counted as part of its lawful-money reserve, and may be accepted in the settlement

of clearing-house balances at the places where the deposits therefor were made.

100. REDEMPTION OF SUCH CERTIFICATES. (SEC. 5194.) The power conferred on the Secretary of the Treasury, by the preceding section shall not be exercised so as to create any expansion or contraction of the currency; and United States notes for which certificates are issued under that section, or other United States notes of like amount, shall be held as special deposits in the Treasury and used only for redemption of such certificates.

101. UNITED STATES GOLD CERTIFICATES COUNTED AS RESERVE.—Sec. 12 of the act of July 12, 1882, provides that the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to receive deposits of gold coin with the Treasurer or assistant treasurers of the United States, in sums not less than twenty dollars, and to issue certificates therefor in denominations of not less than twenty dollars each, corresponding with the denominations of United States notes. The coin deposited for or representing the certificates of deposit shall be retained in the Treasury for the payment of the same on demand. Said certificates shall be receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued; and such certificates, as also silver certificates, when held by any national banking association, shall be counted as part of its lawful reserve; and no national banking association shall be a member of any clearing house in which such certificates shall not be receivable in the settlement of clearing-house balances: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall suspend the issue of such gold certificates whenever the amount of gold coin and gold bullion in the Treasury reserved for the redemption of United States notes falls below one hundred millions of dollars; and the provisions of section fifty-two hundred and seven of the Revised Statutes shall be applicable to the certificates herein authorized and directed to be issued.

102. RESERVE REQUIREMENTS FOR GOLD BANKS. (SEC. 5186.) Every association organized for the purpose of issuing notes payable in gold shall at all times keep on hand not less than twenty-five per centum of its outstanding circulation, in gold or silver coin of the United States; and shall receive at par in the payment of debts the gold notes of every other such association which at the time of such payment is redeeming its circulating notes in gold coin of the United States, and shall be subject to all the provisions of this Title: *Provided*, That, in applying the same to associations organized for issuing gold notes, the terms "lawful money" and "lawful money of the United States" shall be construed to mean gold or silver coin of the United States; and the circulation of such association shall not be within the limitation of circulation mentioned in this Title.

103. RESERVE DEPOSIT IN CENTRAL RESERVE CITY. (SEC. 5195.) Each association organized in any of the cities named in section fifty-one hundred and ninety-one may keep one-half of its lawful-money reserve in cash deposits in the city of New York. But the foregoing provision shall not apply to associations organized and located in the city of San Francisco for the purpose of issuing notes payable in gold. This section shall not relieve any association from its liability to redeem its circulating notes at its own counter at par in lawful money on demand.

104. ADDITIONAL RESERVE CITIES.—Sec. 1 of the act of March 3, 1887, provides that whenever three-fourths in number of the national banks located in any city of the United States having a population of fifty thousand people shall make application to the Comptroller of the

Currency, in writing, asking that the name of the city in which such banks are located shall be added to the cities named in sections fifty-one hundred and ninety-one and fifty-one hundred and ninety-two of the Revised Statutes, the Comptroller shall have authority to grant such request, and every bank located in such city shall at all times thereafter have on hand, in lawful money of the United States, an amount equal to at least twenty-five per centum of its deposits, as provided in sections fifty-one hundred and ninety-one and fifty-one hundred and ninety-five of the Revised Statutes.

105. **ADDITIONAL CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES.**—Sec. 2 of the act of March 3, 1887, provides that whenever three-fourths in number of the national banks located in any city of the United States having a population of two hundred thousand people shall make application to the Comptroller of the Currency, in writing, asking that such city may be a central reserve city, like the city of New York, in which one-half of the lawful-money reserve of the national banks located in other reserve cities may be deposited, as provided in section fifty-one hundred and ninety-five of the Revised Statutes, the Comptroller shall have authority, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to grant such request, and every bank located in such city shall at all times thereafter have on hand, in lawful money of the United States, twenty-five per centum of its deposits, as provided in section fifty-one hundred and ninety-one of the Revised Statutes.

106. **REAL ESTATE. (SEC. 5137.)** A national banking association may purchase, hold, and convey real estate for the following purposes, and for no others:

First. Such as shall be necessary for its immediate accommodation in the transaction of its business.

Second. Such as shall be mortgaged to it in good faith by way of security for debts previously contracted.

Third. Such as shall be conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in the course of its dealings.

Fourth. Such as it shall purchase at sales under judgments, decrees, or mortgages held by the association, or shall purchase to secure debts due to it.

But no such association shall hold the possession of any real estate under mortgage, or the title and possession of any real estate purchased to secure any debts due to it, for a longer period than five years.

107. **INTEREST. (SEC. 5197.)** Any association may take, receive, reserve, and charge on any loan or discount made, or upon any note, bill of exchange, or other evidences of debt, interest at the rate allowed by the laws of the State, Territory, or District where the bank is located, and no more, except that where by the laws of any State a different rate is limited for banks of issue organized under State laws, the rate so limited shall be allowed for associations organized or existing in any such State under this Title. When no rate is fixed by the laws of the State, or Territory, or District, the bank may take, receive, reserve, or charge a rate not exceeding seven per centum, and such interest may be taken in advance, reckoning the days from which the note, bill, or other evidence of debt has to run. And the purchase, discount, or sale of a bona fide bill of exchange, payable at another place than the place of such purchase, discount, or sale, at not more than the current rate of exchange for sight drafts in addition to the interest, shall not be considered as taking or receiving a greater rate of interest.

108. **PENALTY FOR UNLAWFUL INTEREST. (SEC. 5198.)** The taking, receiving, reserving, or charging a rate of interest greater than is

allowed by the preceding section, when knowingly done, shall be deemed a forfeiture of the entire interest which the note, bill, or other evidence of debt carries with it, or which has been agreed to be paid thereon. In case the greater rate of interest has been paid, the person by whom it has been paid, or his legal representatives, may recover back, in an action in the nature of an action of debt, twice the amount of the interest thus paid from the association taking or receiving the same, provided such action is commenced within two years from the time the usurious transaction occurred.

109. **SURPLUS AND DIVIDENDS.** (SEC. 5199.) The directors of any association may semiannually declare a dividend of so much of the net profits of the association as they shall judge expedient; but each association shall, before the declaration of a dividend, carry one-tenth part of its net profits of the preceding half year to its surplus fund until the same shall amount to twenty per centum of its capital stock.

110. **RESTRICTION ON LOANS.** (SEC. 5200.) The total liabilities to any association, of any person, or of any company, corporation, or firm for money borrowed, including in the liabilities of a company or firm the liabilities of the several members thereof, shall at no time exceed one-tenth part of the amount of the capital stock of such association actually paid in. But the discount of bills of exchange drawn in good faith against actually existing values, and the discount of commercial or business paper actually owned by the person negotiating the same shall not be considered as money borrowed.

111. **ASSOCIATIONS MUST NOT HOLD THEIR OWN STOCK.** (SEC. 5201.) No association shall make any loan or discount on the security of the shares of its own capital stock, nor be the 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; and stock so purchased or acquired shall, within six months from the time of its purchase, be sold or disposed of at public or private sale; or, in default thereof, a receiver may be appointed to close up the business of the association, according to section fifty-two hundred and thirty-four.

112. **RESTRICTION ON BANK'S LIABILITY.** (SEC. 5202.) No association shall at any time be indebted, or in any way liable, to an amount exceeding the amount of its capital stock at such time actually paid in and remaining undiminished by losses or otherwise, except on account of demands of the nature following:

First. Notes of circulation.

Second. Moneys deposited with or collected by the association.

Third. Bills of exchange or drafts drawn against money actually on deposit to the credit of the association, or due thereto.

Fourth. Liabilities to the stockholders of the association for dividends and reserve profits.

113. **IMPROPER USE OF BANK CIRCULATION.** (SEC. 5203.) No association shall, either directly or indirectly, pledge or hypothecate any of its notes of circulation for the purpose of procuring money to be paid in on its capital stock, or to be used in its banking operations, or otherwise; nor shall any association use its circulating notes, or any part thereof, in any manner or form, to create or increase its capital stock.

114. **UNEARNED DIVIDENDS PROHIBITED.** (SEC. 5204.) No association, or any member thereof, shall, during the time it shall continue its banking operations, withdraw, or permit to be withdrawn, either in the form of dividends or otherwise, any portion of its capital. If losses have at any time been sustained by any such association equal to or exceeding its undivided profits then on hand, no dividend shall be

made; and no dividend shall ever be made by any association, while it continues its banking operations, to an amount greater than its net profits then on hand, deducting therefrom its losses and bad debts. All debts due to any associations, on which interest is past due and unpaid for a period of six months, unless the same are well secured, and in process of collection, shall be considered bad debts within the meaning of this section. But nothing in this section shall prevent the reduction of the capital stock of the association under section fifty-one hundred and forty-three.

115. ASSESSMENT FOR IMPAIRMENT OF CAPITAL. (SEC. 5205.) Every association which shall have failed to pay up its capital stock, as required by law, and every 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 the Treasurer of the United States shall withhold the interest upon all bonds held by him in trust for any such association, upon notification from the Comptroller of the Currency, until otherwise notified by him. 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, according to the provisions of section fifty-two hundred and thirty-four.

116. PROVISION FOR ENFORCEMENT OF ASSESSMENT.—Sec. 4 of the act of June 30, 1876, provides that if any shareholder or shareholders of a bank shall neglect or refuse, after three months' notice, to pay the assessment, as provided in this section, it shall be the duty of the board of directors to cause a sufficient amount of the capital stock of such shareholder or shareholders to be sold at public auction (after thirty days' notice shall be given by posting such notice of sale in the office of the bank and by publishing such notice in a newspaper of the city or town in which the bank is located, or in a newspaper published nearest thereto) to make good the deficiency; and the balance, if any, shall be returned to such delinquent shareholder or shareholders.

117. PROHIBITION AGAINST UNCURRENT NOTES. (SEC. 5206.) No association shall at any time pay out on loans or discounts, or in purchasing drafts or bills of exchange, or in payment of deposits, or in any other mode pay or put in circulation the notes of any bank or banking association which are not, at any such time, receivable, at par, on deposit, and in payment of debts by the association so paying out or circulating such notes; nor shall any association knowingly pay out or put in circulation any notes issued by any bank or banking association which at the time of such paying out or putting in circulation is not redeeming its circulating notes in lawful money of the United States.

118. LIST OF SHAREHOLDERS. (SEC. 5210.) The president and cashier of every national banking association shall cause to be kept at all times a full and correct list of the names and residences of all the shareholders in the association, and the number of shares held by each, in the office where its business is transacted. Such list shall be subject to the inspection of all the shareholders and creditors of the association, and the officers authorized to assess taxes under State authority, during business hours of each day in which business may be legally transacted. A copy of such list, on the first Monday of July of each year, verified by the oath of such president or cashier, shall be transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency.

**119. REPORTS OF CONDITION. (SEC. 5211.)** Every association shall make to the Comptroller of the Currency not less than five reports during each year, according to the form which may be prescribed by him, verified by the oath or affirmation of the president or cashier of such association, and attested by the signature of at least three of the directors. Each such report shall exhibit, in detail and under appropriate heads, the resources and liabilities of the associations at the close of business on any past day by him specified, and shall be transmitted to the Comptroller within five days after the receipt of a request or requisition therefor from him, and in the same form in which it is made to the Comptroller shall be published in a newspaper published in the place where such association is established, or if there is no newspaper in the place, then in one published nearest thereto in the same county, at the expense of the association; and such proof of publication shall be furnished as may be required by the Comptroller. The Comptroller shall also have power to call for special reports from any particular association whenever in his judgment the same are necessary in order to a full and complete knowledge of its condition.

**120. VERIFICATION OF SUCH REPORTS.—**The act of February 26, 1881, provides that the oath or affirmation required by section fifty-two hundred and eleven of the Revised Statutes, verifying the returns made by national banks to the Comptroller of the Currency, when taken before a notary public properly authorized and commissioned by the State in which such notary resides and the bank is located, or any other officer having an official seal, authorized in such State to administer oaths, shall be a sufficient verification as contemplated by said section fifty-two hundred and eleven: *Provided*, That the officer administering the oath is not an officer of the bank.

**121. REPORTS OF DIVIDENDS AND EARNINGS. (SEC. 5212.)** In addition to the reports required by the preceding section, each association shall report to the Comptroller of the Currency, within ten days after declaring any dividend, the amount of such dividend and the amount of net earnings in excess of such dividend. Such reports shall be attested by the oath of the president or cashier of the association.

**122. PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO REPORT. (SEC. 5213.)** Every association which fails to make and transmit any report required under either of the two preceding sections shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars for each day after the periods, respectively, therein mentioned, that it delays to make and transmit its report. Whenever any association delays or refuses to pay the penalty herein imposed, after it has been assessed by the Comptroller of the Currency, the amount thereof may be retained by the Treasurer of the United States, upon the order of the Comptroller of the Currency, out of the interest, as it may become due to the association, on the bonds deposited with him to secure circulation. All sums of money collected for penalties under this section shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

**123. REPORTS OF OTHER BANKS.—**Sec. 6 of the act of June 30, 1876, provides that all savings banks or savings and trust companies organized under authority of any act of Congress shall be, and are hereby, required to make, to the Comptroller of the Currency, and publish, all the reports which national banking associations are required to make and publish under the provisions of sections fifty-two hundred and eleven, fifty-two hundred and twelve, and fifty-two hundred and thirteen of the Revised Statutes, and shall be subject to the same penalties for failure to make or publish such reports as are therein provided; which penalties may be collected by suit before any court of the United States in



the district in which said savings banks or savings and trust companies may be located. And all savings or other banks now organized, or which shall hereafter be organized in the District of Columbia, under any act of Congress, which shall have capital stock paid up in whole or in part, shall be subject to all the provisions of the Revised Statutes, and of all acts of Congress applicable to national banking associations, so far as the same may be applicable to such savings or other banks: *Provided*, That such savings banks now established shall not be required to have a paid-in capital exceeding one hundred thousand dollars.

124. STATE TAXATION OF NATIONAL BANKS. (SEC. 5219.) Nothing herein shall prevent all the shares in any association from being included in the valuation of the personal property of the owner or holder of such shares, in assessing taxes imposed by authority of the State within which the association is located; but the legislature of each State may determine and direct the manner and place of taxing all the shares of national banking associations located within the State, subject only to the two restrictions, that the taxation shall not be at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of such State, and that the shares of any national banking association owned by nonresidents of any State shall be taxed in the city or town where the bank is located, and not elsewhere. Nothing herein shall be construed to exempt the real property of associations from either State, county, or municipal taxes, to the same extent, according to its value, as other real property is taxed.

125. NATIONAL-BANK EXAMINERS. (SEC. 5240.) The Comptroller of the Currency, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall, as often as shall be deemed necessary or proper, appoint a suitable person or persons to make an examination of the affairs of every banking association, who shall have power to make a thorough examination into all the affairs of the association, and in doing so to examine any of the officers and agents thereof on oath; and shall make a full and detailed report of the condition of the association to the Comptroller.

126. QUALIFICATION FOR EXAMINER. (SEC. 5240.) But no person shall be appointed to examine the affairs of any banking association of which he is a director or other officer.

127. COMPENSATION OF EXAMINERS. (SEC. 5240.) All persons appointed to be examiners of national banks not located in the redemption cities specified in section five thousand one hundred and ninety-two of the Revised Statutes of the United States, or in any one of the States of Oregon, California, and Nevada, or in the Territories, shall receive compensation for such examination as follows: For examining national banks having a capital less than one hundred thousand dollars, twenty dollars; those having a capital of one hundred thousand dollars and less than three hundred thousand dollars, twenty-five dollars; those having a capital of three hundred thousand dollars and less than four hundred thousand dollars, thirty-five dollars; those having a capital of four hundred thousand dollars and less than five hundred thousand dollars, forty dollars; those having a capital of five hundred thousand dollars and less than six hundred thousand dollars, fifty dollars; those having a capital of six hundred thousand dollars and over, seventy-five dollars; which amounts shall be assessed by the Comptroller of the Currency upon, and paid by, the respective association so examined, and shall be in lieu of the compensation and mileage heretofore allowed for making said examinations; and persons appointed to make examinations of national banks in the cities named in section five thousand one hundred and ninety-two of the Revised Statutes of the United States, or in any

one of the States of Oregon, California, and Nevada, or in the Territories, shall receive such compensation as may be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury upon the recommendation of the Comptroller of the Currency; and the same shall be assessed and paid in the manner hereinbefore provided.

128. EXAMINATIONS IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. (SEC. 332.) The Comptroller of the Currency, in addition to the powers conferred upon him by law for the examination of national banks, is further authorized, whenever he may deem it useful, to cause examination to be made into the condition of any bank in the District of Columbia organized under act of Congress. The Comptroller, at his discretion, may report to Congress the results of such examination. The expense necessarily incurred in any such examination shall be paid out of any appropriation made by Congress for special bank examinations.

129. LIMITATION OF VISITORIAL POWERS. (SEC. 5241.) No association shall be subject to any visitorial powers other than such as are authorized by this Title, or are vested in the courts of justice.

130. USE OF "NATIONAL" IN TITLES. (SEC. 5243.) All banks not organized and transacting business under the national currency laws, or under this Title, and all persons or corporations doing the business of bankers, brokers, or savings institutions, except savings banks authorized by Congress to use the word "national" as a part of their corporate name, are prohibited from using the word "national" as a portion of the name or title of such bank, corporation, firm, or partnership; and any violation of this prohibition committed after the third day of September, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, shall subject the party chargeable therewith to a penalty of fifty dollars for each day during which it is permitted or repeated.

## CHAPTER SIX.

### EXTENSION OF CORPORATE EXISTENCE.

131. Corporate existence may be extended.  
132. Consent of two-thirds necessary.  
133. Special examination of bank.

134. Status not changed by extension.  
135. Dissenting shareholders may withdraw.

131. CORPORATE EXISTENCE MAY BE EXTENDED.—The act of July 12, 1882, provides: (SEC. 1) That any national banking association organized under the acts of February twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, June third, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and February fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, or under sections fifty-one hundred and thirty-three, fifty-one hundred and thirty-four, fifty-one hundred and thirty-five, fifty-one hundred and thirty-six, and fifty-one hundred and fifty-four of the Revised Statutes of the United States, may, at any time within the two years next previous to the date of the expiration of its corporate existence under present law, and with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, to be granted as hereinafter provided, extend its period of succession by amending its articles of association for a term of not more than twenty years from the expiration of the period of succession named in said articles of association, and shall have succession for such extended period, unless sooner dissolved by the act of shareholders owning two-thirds of its stock, or unless its franchise becomes forfeited by some violation of law, or unless hereafter modified or repealed.

132. CONSENT OF TWO-THIRDS NECESSARY. (SEC. 2.) That such amendment of said articles of association shall be authorized by the consent in writing of shareholders owning not less than two-thirds of the capital stock of the association; and the board of directors shall cause such consent to be certified under the seal of the association, by its president or cashier, to the Comptroller of the Currency, accompanied by an application made by the president or cashier for the approval of the amended articles of association by the Comptroller; and such amended articles of association shall not be valid until the Comptroller shall give to such association a certificate under his hand and seal that the association has complied with all the provisions required to be complied with and is authorized to have succession for the extended period named in the amended articles of association.

133. SPECIAL EXAMINATION OF BANK. (SEC. 3.) That upon the receipt of the application and certificate of the association provided for in the preceding section, the Comptroller of the Currency shall cause a special examination to be made, at the expense of the association, to determine its condition; and if after such examination or otherwise it appears to him that said association is in a satisfactory condition, he shall grant his certificate of approval provided for in the preceding section, or if it appears that the condition of said association is not satisfactory, he shall withhold such certificate of approval.

134. STATUS NOT CHANGED BY EXTENSION. (SEC. 4.) That any association so extending the period of its succession shall continue to enjoy all the rights and privileges and immunities granted and shall continue to be subject to all the duties, liabilities, and restrictions imposed by the Revised Statutes of the United States and other acts having reference to national banking associations, and it shall continue to be in all respects the identical association it was before the extension of its period of succession.

135. DISSENTING SHAREHOLDERS MAY WITHDRAW. (SEC. 5.) That when any national banking association has amended its articles of association as provided in this act, and the Comptroller has granted his certificate of approval, any shareholder not assenting to such amendment may give notice in writing to the directors, within thirty days from the date of the certificate of approval, of his desire to withdraw from said association, in which case he shall be entitled to receive from said banking association the value of the shares so held by him, to be ascertained by an appraisal made by a committee of three persons, one to be selected by such shareholder, one by the directors, and the third by the first two; and in case the value so fixed shall not be satisfactory to any such shareholder, he may appeal to the Comptroller of the Currency, who shall cause a reappraisal to be made, which shall be final and binding; and if said reappraisal shall exceed the value fixed by said committee, the bank shall pay the expenses of said reappraisal, and otherwise the appellant shall pay said expenses; and the value so ascertained and determined shall be deemed to be a debt due, and be forthwith paid, to said shareholder, from said bank; and the shares so surrendered and appraised shall, after due notice, be sold at public sale, within thirty days after the final appraisal provided in this section: *Provided*, That in the organization of any banking association intended to replace any existing banking association, and retaining the name thereof, the holders of stock in the expiring association shall be entitled to preference in the allotment of the shares of the new association in proportion to the number of shares held by them respectively in the expiring association.

## CHAPTER SEVEN.

## LIQUIDATION AND RECEIVERSHIP.

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| <p>136. Two-thirds vote required for liquidation.<br/> 137. Notice of voluntary liquidation.<br/> 138. Deposit of lawful money.<br/> 139. No deposit required for consolidation.<br/> 140. Bonds of liquidating banks.<br/> 141. Banks whose existence has expired.<br/> 142. Protest of bank circulation.<br/> 143. Bonds forfeited if circulation is dishonored.<br/> 144. Bank may enjoin further proceedings.<br/> 145. Where proceedings must be brought.<br/> 146. Suspension of business after default.<br/> 147. Notice to present circulation for redemption.<br/> 148. Bonds sold at public auction.<br/> 149. First lien for redeeming circulation.</p> | <p>150. Bonds sold at private sale.<br/> 151. Appointment and duties of receiver.<br/> 152. When receiver may be appointed.<br/> 153. Notice to creditors of insolvent banks.<br/> 154. Distribution of assets of insolvent banks.<br/> 155. Expenses of receivership—how paid.<br/> 156. Forfeiture of charter.<br/> 157. Individual liability of directors.<br/> 158. Receiver may purchase property to protect his trust.<br/> 159. Taxes on insolvent national banks remitted.<br/> 160. Appointment and qualification of shareholders' agent.<br/> 161. Duties of shareholders' agent.<br/> 162. Illegal preference of creditors.<br/> 163. Creditor's bill against shareholders.</p> |
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**136. TWO-THIRDS VOTE REQUIRED FOR LIQUIDATION. (SEC. 5220.)** Any association may go into liquidation and be closed by the vote of its shareholders owning two-thirds of its stock.

**137. NOTICE OF VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION. (SEC. 5221.)** Whenever a vote is taken to go into liquidation it shall be the duty of the board of directors to cause notice of this fact to be certified, under the seal of the association, by its president or cashier, to the Comptroller of the Currency, and the publication thereof to be made for a period of two months in a newspaper published in the city of New York, and also in a newspaper published in the city or town in which the association is located, or if no newspaper is there published, then in the newspaper published nearest thereto, that the association is closing up its affairs, and notifying the holders of its notes and other creditors to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

**138. DEPOSIT OF LAWFUL MONEY. (SEC. 5222.)** Within six months from the date of the vote to go into liquidation the association shall deposit with the Treasurer of the United States lawful money of the United States sufficient to redeem all its outstanding circulation. The Treasurer shall execute duplicate receipts for money thus deposited, and deliver one to the association and the other to the Comptroller of the Currency, stating the amount received by him, and the purpose for which it has been received; and the money shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, and placed to the credit of such association upon redemption account.

**139. NO DEPOSIT REQUIRED FOR CONSOLIDATION. (SEC. 5223.)** An association which is in good faith winding up its business for the purpose of consolidating with another association shall not be required to deposit lawful money for its outstanding circulation; but its assets and liabilities shall be reported by the association with which it is in process of consolidation.

**140. BONDS OF LIQUIDATING BANKS. (SEC. 5224.)** Whenever a sufficient deposit of lawful money to redeem the outstanding circulation of an association proposing to close its business has been made, the bonds deposited by the association to secure payment of its notes shall be reassigned to it, in the manner prescribed by section fifty-one hun-

dred and sixty-two. And thereafter the association and its shareholders shall stand discharged from all liabilities upon the circulating notes, and those notes shall be redeemed at the Treasury of the United States. And if any such bank shall fail to make the deposit and take up its bonds for thirty days after the expiration of the time specified, the Comptroller of the Currency shall have power to sell the bonds pledged for the circulation of said bank at public auction in New York City, and, after providing for the redemption and cancellation of said circulation, and the necessary expenses of the sale, to pay over any balance remaining to the bank or its legal representatives.

141. **BANKS WHOSE EXISTENCE HAS EXPIRED.**—Sec. 7 of the act of July 12, 1882, provides that national banking associations whose corporate existence has expired or shall hereafter expire, and which do not avail themselves of the provisions of this act, shall be required to comply with the provisions of sections fifty-two hundred and twenty-one and fifty-two hundred and twenty-two of the Revised Statutes in the same manner as if the shareholders had voted to go into liquidation, as provided in section fifty-two hundred and twenty of the Revised Statutes; and the provisions of sections fifty-two hundred and twenty-four and fifty-two hundred and twenty-five of the Revised Statutes shall also be applicable to such associations, except as modified by this act; and the franchise of such associations is hereby extended for the sole purpose of liquidating their affairs until such affairs are finally closed.

142. **PROTEST OF BANK CIRCULATION.** (SEC. 5226.) Whenever any national banking association fails to redeem in the lawful money of the United States any of its circulating notes, upon demand of payment duly made during the usual hours of business, at the office of such association, the holder may cause the same to be protested, in one package by a notary public, unless the president or cashier of the association whose notes are presented for payment offers to waive demand and notice of the protest, and, in pursuance of such offer, makes, signs, and delivers to the party making such demand an admission in writing, stating the time of the demand, the amount demanded, and the fact of the nonpayment thereof. The notary public, on making such protest, or upon receiving such admission, shall forthwith forward such admission or notice of protest to the Comptroller of the Currency, retaining a copy thereof. If, however, satisfactory proof is produced to the notary public that the payment of the notes demanded is restrained by order of any court of competent jurisdiction, he shall not protest the same. When the holder of any notes causes more than one note or package to be protested on the same day, he shall not receive pay for more than one protest.

143. **BONDS FORFEITED IF CIRCULATION IS DISHONORED.** (SEC. 5227.) On receiving notice that any national banking association has failed to redeem any of its circulating notes, as specified in the preceding section, the Comptroller of the Currency, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, may appoint a special agent, of whose appointment immediate notice shall be given to such association, who shall immediately proceed to ascertain whether it has refused to pay its circulating notes in the lawful money of the United States, when demanded, and shall report to the Comptroller the fact so ascertained. If from such protest, and the report so made, the Comptroller is satisfied that such association has refused to pay its circulating notes and is in default, he shall, within thirty days after he has received notice of such failure, declare the bonds deposited by such association forfeited to the United States, and they shall thereupon be so forfeited.

**144. BANK MAY ENJOIN FURTHER PROCEEDINGS. (SEC. 5237.)** Whenever an association against which proceedings have been instituted, on account of any alleged refusal to redeem its circulating notes as aforesaid, denies having failed to do so, it may, at any time within ten days after it has been notified of the appointment of an agent, as provided in section fifty-two hundred and twenty-seven, apply to the nearest circuit, or district, or Territorial court of the United States to enjoin further proceedings in the premises; and such court, after citing the Comptroller of the Currency to show cause why further proceedings should not be enjoined, and after the decision of the court or finding of the jury that such association has not refused to redeem its circulating notes, when legally presented, in the lawful money of the United States, shall make an order enjoining the Comptroller, and any receiver acting under his direction, from all further proceedings on account of such alleged refusal.

**145. WHERE PROCEEDINGS MUST BE BROUGHT. (SEC. 736.)** All proceedings by any national banking association to enjoin the Comptroller of the Currency, under the provisions of any law relating to national banking associations, shall be had in the district where such association is located.

**146. SUSPENSION OF BUSINESS AFTER DEFAULT. (SEC. 5228.)** After a default on the part of an association to pay any of its circulating notes has been ascertained by the Comptroller, and notice thereof has been given by him to the association, it shall not be lawful for the association suffering the same to pay out any of its notes, discount any notes or bills, or otherwise prosecute the business of banking, except to receive and safely keep money belonging to it, and to deliver special deposits.

**147. NOTICE TO PRESENT CIRCULATION FOR REDEMPTION. (SEC. 5229.)** Immediately upon declaring the bonds of an association forfeited for nonpayment of its notes, the Comptroller shall give notice, in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall, by general rules or otherwise direct, to the holders of the circulating notes of such association, to present them for payment at the Treasury of the United States; and the same shall be paid as presented in lawful money of the United States; whereupon the Comptroller may, in his discretion, cancel an amount of bonds pledged by such association equal at current market rates, not exceeding par, to the notes paid.

**148. BONDS SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION. (SEC. 5230.)** Whenever the Comptroller has become satisfied, by the protest or the waiver and admission specified in section fifty-two hundred and twenty-six, or by the report provided for in section fifty-two hundred and twenty-seven, that any association has refused to pay its circulating notes, he may, instead of canceling its bonds, cause so much of them as may be necessary to redeem its outstanding notes to be sold at public auction in the city of New York, after giving thirty days' notice of such sale to the association.

**149. FIRST LIEN FOR REDEEMING CIRCULATION. (SEC. 5230.)** For any deficiency in the proceeds of all the bonds of an association, when thus sold, to reimburse to the United States the amount expended in paying the circulating notes of the association, the United States shall have a paramount lien upon all its assets; and such deficiency shall be made good out of such assets in preference to any and all other claims whatsoever, except the necessary costs and expenses of administering the same.

**150. BONDS SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE. (SEC. 5231.)** The Comptroller may, if he deems it for the interest of the United States, sell at private

sale any of the bonds of an association shown to have made default in paying its notes, and receive therefor either money or the circulating notes of the association. But no such bonds shall be sold by private sale for less than par, nor for less than the market value thereof at the time of sale; and no sales of any such bonds, either public or private, shall be complete until the transfer of the bonds shall have been made with the formalities prescribed by sections fifty-one hundred and sixty-two, fifty-one hundred and sixty-three, and fifty-one hundred and sixty-four.

151. **APPOINTMENT AND DUTIES OF RECEIVER.** (SEC. 5234.) On becoming satisfied, as specified in sections fifty-two hundred and twenty-six and fifty-two hundred and twenty-seven, that any association has refused to pay its circulating notes as therein mentioned, and is in default, the Comptroller of the Currency may forthwith appoint a receiver, and require of him such bond and security as he deems proper. Such receiver, under the direction of the Comptroller, shall take possession of the books, records, and assets of every description of such association, collect all debts, dues, and claims belonging to it, and, upon the order of a court of record of competent jurisdiction, may sell or compound all bad or doubtful debts, and, on a like order, may sell all the real and personal property of such association, on such terms as the court shall direct; and may, if necessary to pay the debts of such association, enforce the individual liability of the stockholders. Such receiver shall pay over all money so made to the Treasurer of the United States, subject to the order of the Comptroller, and also make report to the Comptroller of all his acts and proceedings.

152. **WHEN RECEIVER MAY BE APPOINTED.**—Sec. 1 of the act of June 30, 1876, provides that whenever any national banking association shall be dissolved, and its rights, privileges, and franchises declared forfeited, as prescribed in section fifty-two hundred and thirty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States, or whenever any creditor of any national banking association shall have obtained a judgment against it in any court of record, and made application, accompanied by a certificate from the clerk of the court stating that such judgment has been rendered and has remained unpaid for the space of thirty days, or whenever the Comptroller shall become satisfied of the insolvency of the national banking association, he may, after due examination of its affairs, in either case, appoint a receiver, who shall proceed to close up such association, and enforce the personal liability of the shareholders, as provided in section fifty-two hundred and thirty-four of said statutes.

A receiver may also be appointed, under the provisions of section fifty-two hundred and thirty-four of the Revised Statutes of the United States, for the following violations of law:

Where the capital stock of a national bank has not been fully paid in and it is thus reduced below the legal minimum and remains so for thirty days. (Sec. 5141, R. S.)

For failure to make good the lawful-money reserve within thirty days after notice. (Sec. 5191, R. S.)

Where a bank purchases or acquires its own stock, other than to prevent loss upon a debt previously contracted in good faith, and the same is not sold or disposed of within six months from the time of its purchase. (Sec. 5201, R. S.)

Where an association fails to make good any impairment in its capital stock and refuses to go into liquidation within three months after receiving notice. (Sec. 5205, R. S.)

The act of any officer, clerk, or agent of any association in violation of the provisions relating to the false certification of checks shall subject such bank to the appointment of a receiver. (Sec. 5208, R. S.)

**153. NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF INSOLVENT BANKS. (SEC. 5235.)** The Comptroller shall, upon appointing a receiver, cause notice to be given, by advertisement in such newspapers as he may direct, for three consecutive months, calling on all persons who may have claims against such association to present the same and to make legal proof thereof.

**154. DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS OF INSOLVENT BANKS. (SEC. 5236.)** From time to time, after full provision has been first made for refunding to the United States any deficiency in redeeming the notes of such association, the Comptroller shall make a ratable dividend of the money so paid over to him by such receiver on all such claims as may have been proved to his satisfaction or adjudicated in a court of competent jurisdiction, and, as the proceeds of the assets of such association are paid over to him, shall make further dividends on all claims previously proved or adjudicated; and the remainder of the proceeds, if any, shall be paid over to the shareholders of such association, or their legal representatives, in proportion to the stock by them respectively held.

**155. EXPENSES OF RECEIVERSHIP—HOW PAID. (SEC. 5238.)** All fees for protesting the notes issued by any national banking association shall be paid by the person procuring the protest to be made, and such association shall be liable therefor; but no part of the bonds deposited by such association shall be applied to the payment of such fees. All expenses of any preliminary or other examinations into the condition of any association shall be paid by such association. All expenses of any receivership shall be paid out of the assets of such association before distribution of the proceeds thereof.

**156. FORFEITURE OF CHARTER. (SEC. 5239.)** If the directors of any national banking association shall knowingly violate, or knowingly permit any of the officers, agents, or servants of the association to violate, any of the provisions of this Title, all the rights, privileges, and franchises of the association shall be thereby forfeited. Such violation shall, however, be determined and adjudged by a proper circuit, district, or Territorial court of the United States, in a suit brought for that purpose by the Comptroller of the Currency, in his own name, before the association shall be declared dissolved.

**157. INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY OF DIRECTORS. (SEC. 5239.)** And in cases of such violation every director who participated in or assented to the same shall be held liable in his personal and individual capacity for all damages which the association, its shareholders, or any other person shall have sustained in consequence of such violation.

**158. RECEIVER MAY PURCHASE PROPERTY TO PROTECT HIS TRUST.—**The act of March 29, 1886, provides: (SEC. 1.) That whenever the receiver of any national bank duly appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency, and who shall have duly qualified and entered upon the discharge of his trust, shall find it in his opinion necessary, in order to fully protect and benefit his said trust, to the extent of any and all equities that such trust may have in any property, real or personal, by reason of any bond, mortgage, assignment, or other proper legal claim attaching thereto, and which said property is to be sold under any execution, decree of foreclosure, or proper order of any court of jurisdiction, he may certify the facts in the case, together with his opinion as to the value of the property to be sold and the value of the equity his said trust may have in the same, to the Comptroller of the Currency, together with a request for the right and authority to use and employ so much of the money of said trust as may be necessary to purchase such property at such sale.

**SEC. 2.** That such request, if approved by the Comptroller of the Currency, shall be, together with the certificate of facts in the case and



his recommendation as to the amount of money which in his judgment should be so used and employed, submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, and if the same shall likewise be approved by him the request shall be by the Comptroller of the Currency allowed, and notice thereof, with copies of the request, certificate of facts, and indorsement of approvals, shall be filed with the Treasurer of the United States.

SEC. 3. That whenever any such request shall be allowed as hereinbefore provided, the said Comptroller of the Currency shall be, and is, empowered to draw upon and from such funds of any such trust as may be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States for the benefit of the bank in interest to the amount as may be recommended and allowed and for the purpose for which such allowance was made: *Provided, however,* That all payments to be made for or on account of the purchase of any such property and under any such allowance shall be made by the Comptroller of the Currency direct, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, for such purpose only and in such manner as he may determine and order.

159. TAXES ON INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS REMITTED.—The act of March 1, 1879, provides that whenever and after any bank has ceased to do business by reason of insolvency or bankruptcy no tax shall be assessed or collected, or paid into the Treasury of the United States, on account of such bank, which shall diminish the assets thereof necessary for the full payment of all its depositors; and such tax shall be abated from such national banks as are found by the Comptroller of the Currency to be insolvent; and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, when the facts shall so appear to him, is authorized to remit so much of said tax against insolvent State and savings banks as shall be found to affect the claims of their depositors.

160. APPOINTMENT AND QUALIFICATION OF SHAREHOLDERS' AGENT.—Sec. 3 of the act of June 30, 1876, as amended by acts of August 3, 1892, and March 2, 1897, provides that whenever any association shall have been or shall be placed in the hands of a receiver, as provided in section fifty-two hundred and thirty-four and other sections of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and when, as provided in section fifty-two hundred and thirty-six thereof, the Comptroller of the Currency shall have paid to each and every creditor of such association, not including shareholders who are creditors of such association, whose claim or claims as such creditor shall have been proved or allowed as therein prescribed, the full amount of such claims, and all expenses of the receivership and the redemption of the circulating notes of such association shall have been provided for by depositing lawful money of the United States with the Treasurer of the United States, the Comptroller of the Currency shall call a meeting of the shareholders of such association by giving notice thereof for thirty days in a newspaper published in the town, city, or county where the business of such association was carried on, or if no newspaper is there published, in the newspaper published nearest thereto. At such meeting the shareholders shall determine whether the receiver shall be continued and shall wind up the affairs of such association, or whether an agent shall be elected for that purpose, and in so determining the said shareholders shall vote by ballot, in person or by proxy, each share of stock entitling the holder to one vote, and the majority of the stock in value and number of shares shall be necessary to determine whether the said receiver shall be continued, or whether an agent shall be elected. In case such majority shall determine that the said receiver shall be continued, the said receiver shall

thereupon proceed with the execution of his trust, and shall sell, dispose of, or otherwise collect the assets of the said association, and shall possess all the powers and authority, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities originally conferred or imposed upon him by his appointment as such receiver, so far as the same remain applicable. In case the said meeting shall, by the vote of a majority of the stock in value and number of shares, determine that an agent shall be elected, the said meeting shall thereupon proceed to elect an agent, voting by ballot, in person or by proxy, each share of stock entitling the holder to one vote, and the person who shall receive votes representing at least a majority of stock in value and number shall be declared the agent for the purposes hereinafter provided; and whenever any of the shareholders of the association shall, after the election of such agent, have executed and filed a bond to the satisfaction of the Comptroller of the Currency, conditioned for the payment and discharge in full of each and every claim that may thereafter be proved and allowed by and before a competent court, and for the faithful performance of all and singular the duties of such trust, the Comptroller and the receiver shall thereupon transfer and deliver to such agent all the undivided or uncollected or other assets of such association then remaining in the hands or subject to the order and control of said Comptroller and said receiver, or either of them; and for this purpose said Comptroller and said receiver are hereby severally empowered and directed to execute any deed, assignment, transfer, or other instrument in writing that may be necessary and proper; and upon the execution and delivery of such instrument to the said agent the said Comptroller and the said receiver shall by virtue of this act be discharged from any and all liabilities to such association and to each and all the creditors and shareholders thereof.

161. DUTIES OF SHAREHOLDERS' AGENT.—Sec. 3 of the act of June 30, 1876, as amended by acts of August 3, 1892, and March 2, 1897, provides: Upon receiving such deed, assignment, transfer, or other instrument, the person elected such agent shall hold, control, and dispose of the assets and property of such association which he may receive under the terms hereof for the benefit of the shareholders of such association, and he may in his own name, or in the name of such association, sue and be sued and do all other lawful acts and things necessary to finally settle and distribute the assets and property in his hands, and may sell, compromise, or compound the debts due to such association, with the consent and approval of the circuit or district court of the United States for the district where the business of such association was carried on, and shall at the conclusion of his trust render to such district or circuit court a full account of all his proceedings, receipts, and expenditures as such agent, which court shall, upon due notice, settle and adjust such accounts and discharge said agent and the sureties upon said bond. And in case any such agent so elected shall refuse to serve, or die, resign, or be removed, any shareholder may call a meeting of the shareholders of such association in the town, city, or village where the business of the said association was carried on, by giving notice thereof for thirty days in a newspaper published in said town, city, or village, or if no newspaper is there published, in the newspaper published nearest thereto, at which meeting the shareholders shall elect an agent, voting by ballot, in person or by proxy, each share of stock entitling the holder to one vote, and when such agent shall have received votes representing at least a majority of the stock in value and number of shares, and shall have executed a bond to the shareholders conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties, in the penalty fixed by the shareholders

at said meeting, with two sureties, to be approved by a judge of a court of record, and file said bond in the office of the clerk of a court of record in the county where the business of said association was carried on, he shall have all the rights, powers, and duties of the agent first elected as hereinbefore provided. At any meeting held as hereinbefore provided administrators or executors of deceased shareholders may act and sign as the decedent might have done if living, and guardians of minors and trustees of other persons may so act and sign for their ward or wards or cestui que trust. The proceeds of the assets or property of any such association which may be undistributed at the time of such meeting or may be subsequently received shall be distributed as follows:

"First. To pay the expenses of the execution of the trust to the date of such payment.

"Second. To repay any amount or amounts which have been paid in by any shareholder or shareholders of such association upon and by reason of any and all assessments made upon the stock of such association by the order of the Comptroller of the Currency in accordance with the provisions of the statutes of the United States; and

"Third. The balance ratably among such stockholders, in proportion to the number of shares held and owned by each. Such distribution shall be made from time to time as the proceeds shall be received and as shall be deemed advisable by the said Comptroller or said agent."

162. **ILLEGAL PREFERENCE OF CREDITORS.** (SEC. 5242.) All transfers of the notes, bonds, bills of exchange, or other evidences of debt owing to any national banking association, or of deposits to its credit; all assignments of mortgages, sureties on real estate, or of judgments or decrees in its favor; all deposits of money, bullion, or other valuable thing for its use, or for the use of any of its shareholders or creditors; and all payments of money to either, made after the commission of an act of insolvency, or in contemplation thereof, made with a view to prevent the application of its assets in the manner prescribed by this chapter, or with a view to the preference of one creditor to another, except in payment of its circulating notes, shall be utterly null and void. No attachment, injunction, or execution shall be issued against such association or its property before final judgment in any suit, action, or proceeding in any State, county, or municipal court.

163. **CREDITOR'S BILL AGAINST SHAREHOLDERS.**—Sec. 2 of the act of June 30, 1876, provides that when any national banking association shall have gone into liquidation under the provisions of section five thousand two hundred and twenty of said statutes, the individual liability of the shareholders provided for by section fifty-one hundred and fifty-one of said statutes may be enforced by any creditor of such association, by bill in equity in the nature of a creditor's bill, brought by such creditor on behalf of himself and of all other creditors of the association, against the shareholders thereof, in any court of the United States having original jurisdiction in equity for the district in which such association may have been located or established.

## CHAPTER EIGHT.

## CRIMES, JURISDICTION, ETC.

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| <p>164. Penalty for improper countersigning or delivering circulation.</p> <p>165. Penalty for pledging United States notes or bank circulation.</p> <p>166. Penalty for imitating bank circulation for advertising purposes.</p> <p>167. Penalty for mutilating circulation.</p> <p>168. Penalty for counterfeiting circulation.</p> <p>169. What are obligations of the United States.</p> <p>170. Penalty for illegal possession or use of material for circulation.</p> <p>171. Penalty for passing counterfeit circulation.</p> <p>172. Penalty for taking unauthorized impressions of tools.</p> <p>173. Penalty for having such impressions.</p> <p>174. Penalty for dealing in counterfeit circulation.</p> | <p>175. Penalty for issuing circulation of expired associations.</p> <p>176. False certification of checks.</p> <p>177. Penalty for false certification of checks.</p> <p>178. Penalty for official malfeasance.</p> <p>179. Jurisdiction of circuit courts to enjoin Comptroller.</p> <p>180. General jurisdiction of national-bank cases.</p> <p>181. Sealed certificates of Comptroller are competent evidence.</p> <p>182. Certified copy of organization certificate as evidence.</p> <p>183. Suits against United States officers or agents.</p> <p>184. Indian Territory.</p> |
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**164. PENALTY FOR IMPROPER COUNTERSIGNING OR DELIVERING CIRCULATION. (SEC. 5187.)** No officer acting under the provisions of this Title shall countersign or deliver to any association, or to any other company or person, any circulating notes contemplated by this Title, except in accordance with the true intent and meaning of its provisions. Every officer who violates this section shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not more than double the amount so countersigned and delivered, and imprisoned not less than one year and not more than fifteen years.

**165. PENALTY FOR PLEDGING UNITED STATES NOTES OR BANK CIRCULATION. (SEC. 5207.)** No association shall hereafter offer or receive United States notes or national-bank notes as security or as collateral security for any loan of money, or for a consideration agree to withhold the same from use, or offer or receive the custody or promise of custody of such notes as security, or as collateral security, or consideration for any loan of money. Any association offending against the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars and a further sum equal to one-third of the money so loaned. The officer or officers of any association who shall make any such loan shall be liable for a further sum equal to one-quarter of the money loaned; and any fine or penalty incurred by a violation of this section shall be recoverable for the benefit of the party bringing such suit. Sec. 12 of the act of July 12, 1882, provides that the provisions of this section shall apply to the United States certificates of gold and silver coin.

**166. PENALTY FOR IMITATING BANK CIRCULATION FOR ADVERTISING PURPOSES. (SEC. 5188.)** It shall not be lawful to design, engrave, print, or in any manner make or execute, or to utter, issue, distribute, circulate, or use any business or professional card, notice, placard, circular, handbill, or advertisement in the likeness or similitude of any circulating note or other obligation or security of any banking association organized or acting under the laws of the United States which has been or may be issued under this Title, or any act of Congress, or to write, print, or otherwise impress upon any such note, obligation, or security any business or professional card, notice, or advertisement, or any notice or advertisement of any matter or thing whatever. Every person who violates this section shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars, recoverable one-half to the use of the informer.

167. **PENALTY FOR MUTILATING CIRCULATION.** (SEC. 5189.) Every person who mutilates, cuts, defaces, disfigures, or perforates with holes, or unites or cements together, or does any other thing to any bank bill, draft, note, or other evidence of debt, issued by any national banking association, or who causes or procures the same to be done, with intent to render such bank bill, draft, note, or other evidence of debt unfit to be reissued by said association, shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars, recoverable by the association.

168. **PENALTY FOR COUNTERFEITING CIRCULATION.** (SEC. 5415.) Every person who falsely makes, forges, or counterfeits, or causes or procures to be made, forged, or counterfeited, or willingly aids or assists in falsely making, forging, or counterfeiting, any note in imitation of, or purporting to be in imitation of, the circulating notes issued by any banking association now or hereafter authorized and acting under the laws of the United States; or who passes, utters, or publishes, or attempts to pass, utter, or publish, any false, forged, or counterfeited note purporting to be issued by any such association doing a banking business, knowing the same to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, or who falsely alters, or causes or procures to be falsely altered, or willingly aids or assists in falsely altering any such circulating notes, or passes, utters, or publishes, or attempts to pass, utter, or publish as true, any falsely altered or spurious circulating note issue, or purporting to have been issued, by any such banking association, knowing the same to be falsely altered or spurious, shall be imprisoned at hard labor not less than five years nor more than fifteen years, and fined not more than one thousand dollars.

169. **WHAT ARE OBLIGATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.** (SEC. 5413.) The words "obligation or other security of the United States" shall be held to mean all bonds, certificates of indebtedness, national-bank currency, coupons, United States notes, Treasury notes, fractional notes, certificates of deposit, bills, checks, or drafts for money drawn by or upon authorized officers of the United States, stamps and other representatives of value, of whatever denomination, which have been or may [be] issued under any act of Congress.

170. **PENALTY FOR ILLEGAL POSSESSION OR USE OF MATERIAL FOR CIRCULATION.** (SEC. 5430.) Every person having control, custody, or possession of any plate, or any part thereof, from which has been printed, or which may be prepared by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury for the purpose of printing, any obligation or other security of the United States, who uses such plate, or knowingly suffers the same to be used for the purpose of printing any such or similar obligation, or other security, or any part thereof, except as may be printed for the use of the United States by order of the proper officer thereof; and every person who engraves, or causes or procures to be engraved, or assists in engraving, any plate in the likeness of any plate designed for the printing of such obligation or other security, or who sells any such plate, or who brings into the United States from any foreign place any such plate, except under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury or other proper officer, or with any other intent, in either case, than that such plate be used for the printing of the obligations or other securities of the United States; or who has in his control, custody, or possession any metallic plate engraved after the similitude of any plate from which any such obligation or other security has been printed, with intent to use such plate, or suffer the same to be used in forging or counterfeiting any such obligation or other security, or any part thereof; or who has in his possession or custody, except under authority from the Secretary of the Treasury or other proper officer, any obligation or other security, engraved and printed after

the similitude of any obligation or other security issued under the authority of the United States, with intent to sell or otherwise use the same; and every person who prints, photographs, or in any other manner makes or executes, or causes to be printed, photographed, made, or executed, or aids in printing, photographing, making, or executing any engraving, photograph, print, or impression in the likeness of any such obligation or other security, or any part thereof, or who sells any such engraving, photograph, print, or impression, except to the United States, or who brings into the United States from any foreign place any such engraving, photograph, print, or impression, except by direction of some proper officer of the United States, or who has or retains in his control or possession, after a distinctive paper has been adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury for the obligations and other securities of the United States, any similar paper adapted to the making of any such obligation or other security, except under the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury or some other proper officer of the United States, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment at hard labor not more than fifteen years, or by both.

171. **PENALTY FOR PASSING COUNTERFEIT CIRCULATION.** (SEC. 5431.) Every person who, with intent to defraud, passes, utters, publishes, or sells, or attempts to pass, utter, publish, or sell, or brings into the United States with intent to pass, publish, utter, or sell, or keeps in possession or conceals, with like intent, any falsely made, forged, counterfeited, or altered obligation, or other security of the United States, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars and by imprisonment at hard labor not more than fifteen years.

172. **PENALTY FOR TAKING UNAUTHORIZED IMPRESSION OF TOOLS.** (SEC. 5432.) Every person who, without authority from the United States, takes, procures, or makes, upon lead, foil, wax, plaster, paper, or any other substance or material, an impression, stamp, or imprint of, from, or by the use of, any bedplate, bedpiece, die, roll, plate, seal, type, or other tool, implement, instrument, or thing used or fitted, or intended to be used, in printing, stamping, or impressing, or in making other tools, implements, instruments, or things, to be used, or fitted or intended to be used, in printing, stamping, or impressing any kind or description of obligation or other security of the United States, now authorized or hereafter to be authorized by the United States, or circulating note or evidence of debt of any banking association under the laws thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor not more than ten years, or by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars, or both.

173. **PENALTY FOR HAVING SUCH IMPRESSIONS.** (SEC. 5433.) Every person who, with intent to defraud, has in his possession, keeping, custody, or control, without authority from the United States, any imprint, stamp, or impression, taken or made upon any substance or material whatsoever, of any tool, implement, instrument, or thing used, or fitted, or intended to be used for any of the purposes mentioned in the preceding section; or who, with intent to defraud, sells, gives, or delivers any such imprint, stamp, or impression to any other person, shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor not more than ten years, or by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars.

174. **PENALTY FOR DEALING IN COUNTERFEIT CIRCULATION.** (SEC. 5434.) Every person who buys, sells, exchanges, transfers, receives, or delivers any false, forged, counterfeited, or altered obligation or other security of the United States, or circulating note of any banking association organized or acting under the laws thereof, which has been or may hereafter be issued by virtue of any act of Congress, with the intent that the same be passed, published, or used as true and genuine, shall

be imprisoned at hard labor not more than ten years, or fined not more than five thousand dollars, or both.

175. **PENALTY FOR ISSUING CIRCULATION OF EXPIRED ASSOCIATIONS.** (SEC. 5437.) In all cases where the charter of any corporation which has been or may be created by act of Congress has expired or may hereafter expire, if any director, officer, or agent of the corporation, or any trustee thereof or any agent of such trustee, or any person having in his possession or under his control the property of the corporation for the purpose of paying or redeeming its notes and obligations, knowingly issues, reissues, or utters as money, or in any other way knowingly puts in circulation any bill, note, check, draft, or other security purporting to have been made by any such corporation whose charter has expired, or by any officer thereof, or purporting to have been made under authority derived therefrom, or if any person knowingly aids in any such act, he shall be punished by a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not less than one year nor more than five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment. But nothing herein shall be construed to make it unlawful for any person, not being such director, officer, or agent of the corporation, or any trustee thereof, or any agent of such trustee, or any person having in his possession or under his control the property of the corporation for the purpose hereinbefore set forth, who has received or may hereafter receive such bill, note, check, draft, or other security, bona fide and in the ordinary transactions of business, to utter as money and otherwise circulate the same.

176. **FALSE CERTIFICATION OF CHECKS.** (SEC. 5208.) It shall be unlawful for any officer, clerk, or agent of any national banking association to certify any check drawn upon the association unless the person or company drawing the check has on deposit with the association, at the time such check is certified, an amount of money equal to the amount specified in such check. Any check so certified by duly authorized officers shall be a good and valid obligation against the association; but the act of any officer, clerk, or agent of any association, in violation of this section, shall subject such bank to the liabilities and proceedings on the part of the Comptroller as provided for in section fifty-two hundred and thirty-four.

177. **PENALTY FOR FALSE CERTIFICATION OF CHECKS.**—Sec. 13 of the act of July 12, 1882, provides that any officer, clerk, or agent of any national banking association who shall willfully violate the provisions of section fifty-two hundred and eight of the Revised Statutes of the United States, or who shall resort to any device, or receive any fictitious obligation, direct or collateral, in order to evade the provisions thereof, or who shall certify checks before the amount thereof shall have been regularly entered to the credit of the dealer upon the books of the banking association, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, on conviction thereof in any circuit or district court of the United States, be fined not more than five thousand dollars, or shall be imprisoned not more than five years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

178. **PENALTY FOR OFFICIAL MALFEASANCE.** (SEC. 5209.) Every president, director, cashier, teller, clerk, or agent of any association who embezzles, abstracts, or willfully misapplies any of the moneys, funds, or credits of the association, or who, without authority from the directors, issues or puts in circulation any of the notes of the association; or who, without such authority, issues or puts forth any certificate of deposit, draws any order or bill of exchange, makes any acceptance, assigns any note, bond, draft, bill of exchange, mortgage, judgment, or decree; or who makes any false entry in any book, report, or statement of the association, with intent, in either case, to injure or defraud the associa-

tion or any other company, body politic or corporate, or any individual person, or to deceive any officer of the association or any agent appointed to examine the affairs of any such association; and every person who with like intent aids or abets any officer, clerk, or agent in any violation of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not less than five years nor more than ten.

179. JURISDICTION OF CIRCUIT COURTS TO ENJOIN COMPTROLLER. (SEC. 629.) The circuit courts shall have original jurisdiction of all suits brought by any banking association established in the district for which the court is held, under the provisions of Title "THE NATIONAL BANKS," to enjoin the Comptroller of the Currency, or any receiver acting under his direction, as provided by said Title.

180. GENERAL JURISDICTION OF NATIONAL-BANK CASES.—Sec. 4 of the act of July 12, 1882, provides that the jurisdiction for suits hereafter brought by or against any association established under any law providing for national banking associations, except suits between them and the United States or its officers and agents, shall be the same as, and not other than, the jurisdiction for suits by or against banks not organized under any law of the United States which do or might do banking business where such national banking associations may be doing business when such suits may be begun. And all laws and parts of laws of the United States inconsistent with this proviso be, and the same are hereby, repealed. Sec. 4 of the act of March 3, 1887, provides that all national banking associations established under the laws of the United States shall, for the purposes of all actions by or against them, real, personal, or mixed, and all suits in equity, be deemed citizens of the States in which they are respectively located; and in such cases the circuit and district courts shall not have jurisdiction other than such as they would have in cases between individual citizens of the same State. 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.

181. SEALED CERTIFICATES OF COMPTROLLER ARE COMPETENT EVIDENCE. (SEC. 884.) Every certificate, assignment, and conveyance executed by the Comptroller of the Currency, in pursuance of law, and sealed with his seal of office, shall be received in evidence in all places and courts; and all copies of papers in his office, certified by him and authenticated by the said seal, shall in all cases be evidence equally with the originals. An impression of such seal directly on the paper shall be as valid as if made on wax or wafer.

182. CERTIFIED COPY OF ORGANIZATION CERTIFICATE AS EVIDENCE. (SEC. 885.) Copies of the organization certificate of any national banking association, duly certified by the Comptroller of the Currency and authenticated by his seal of office, shall be evidence in all courts and places within the jurisdiction of the United States of the existence of the association and of every matter which could be proved by the production of the original certificate.

183. SUITS AGAINST UNITED STATES OFFICERS OR AGENTS. (SEC. 380.) All suits and proceedings arising out of the provisions of law governing national banking associations, in which the United States or any of its officers or agents shall be parties, shall be conducted by the district attorneys of the several districts under the direction and supervision of the Solicitor of the Treasury.

184. INDIAN TERRITORY.—Sec. 31 of the Act of May 2, 1890, provides that all laws relating to national banking associations shall have the same force and effect in Indian Territory as elsewhere in the United States.



## CHAPTER NINE.

## TRUST COMPANIES, ETC., DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

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185. **PROVISION FOR ORGANIZATION.**—The act of October 1, 1890, sec. 1, provides that corporations may be formed within the District of Columbia for the purposes hereinafter mentioned in the following manner: Any time hereafter any number of natural persons, citizens of the United States, not less than twenty-five, may associate themselves together to form a company for the purpose of carrying on in the District of Columbia any one of the three classes of business herein specified, to wit:

First. A safe deposit, trust, loan, and mortgage business.

Second. A title insurance, loan, and mortgage business.

Third. A security, guaranty, indemnity, loan, and mortgage business: *Provided*, That the capital stock of any of said companies shall not be less than one million of dollars: *Provided further*, That any of said companies may also do a storage business when their capital stock amounts to the sum of not less than one million two hundred thousand dollars.

186. **ORGANIZATION CERTIFICATE OF COMPANY. (SEC. 2.)** That such persons shall, under their hands and seals, execute, before some officer in said District competent to take the acknowledgment of deeds, an organization certificate, which shall specifically state—

First. *Title.*—The name of the corporation.

Second. *Purposes.*—The purposes for which it is formed.

Third. *Period of existence.*—The term for which it is to exist, which shall not exceed the term of fifty years, and be subject to alteration, amendment, or repeal by Congress at any time.

Fourth. *Officers.*—The number of its directors, and the names and residences of the officers who for the first year are to manage the affairs of the company.

Fifth. *Capital stock.*—The amount of the capital stock and its subdivision into shares.

187. CHARTER OBTAINED FROM DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS. (SEC. 3.) That this certificate shall be presented to the Commissioners of the District, who shall have power and discretion to grant or to refuse to said persons a charter of incorporation upon the terms set forth in the said certificate and the provisions of this act.

188. NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR CHARTER. (SEC. 4.) That previous to the presentation of the said certificate to the said Commissioners notice of the intention to apply for such charter shall be inserted in two newspapers of general circulation printed in the District of Columbia at least four times a week for three weeks, setting forth briefly the name of the proposed company, its character and object, the names of the proposed corporators, and the intention to make application for a charter on a specified day, and the proof of such publication shall be presented with said certificate when presentation thereof is made to said Commissioners.

189. CHARTER FILED WITH RECORDER OF DEEDS FOR THE DISTRICT. (SEC. 5.) That if the charter be granted as aforesaid it, together with the certificate of the Commissioners granting the same indorsed thereon, shall be filed for record in the office of the recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, and shall be recorded by him. On the filing of the said certificate with the said recorder of deeds as herein provided, approved as aforesaid by the said Commissioners, the persons named therein and their successors shall thereupon and thereby be and become a body corporate and politic, and as such shall be vested with all the powers and charged with all the liabilities conferred upon and imposed by this act upon companies organized under the provisions hereof: *Provided, however,* That no corporation created and organized under the provisions hereof, or availing itself of the provisions hereof as provided in section eleven, shall be authorized to transact the business of a trust company, or any business of a fiduciary character, until it shall have filed with the Comptroller of the Currency a copy of its certificate of organization and charter and shall have obtained from him and filed the same for record with the said recorder of deeds a certificate that the capital stock of said company has been paid in and the deposit of securities made with said Comptroller in the manner and to the extent required by this act.

190. TRUST COMPANIES UNDER COMPTROLLER'S SUPERVISION. (SEC. 6.) That all companies organized hereunder, or which shall under the provisions hereof become entitled to transact the business of a trust company, shall report to the Comptroller of the Currency in the manner prescribed by sections fifty-two hundred and eleven, fifty-two hundred and twelve, and fifty-two hundred and thirteen, Revised Statutes of the United States, in the case of national banks, and all acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, and with similar provisions for compensating examiners, and shall be subject to like penalties for failure to do so. The Comptroller shall have and exercise the same visitorial powers over the affairs of the said corporation as is conferred upon him by section fifty-two hundred and forty of the Revised Statutes of the United States in the case of national banks. He shall also have power, when in his opinion it is necessary, to take possession of any such company for the reasons and in the manner and to the same extent as are provided in the laws of the United States with respect to national banks.

191. POWERS OF THESE COMPANIES. (SEC. 7.) That all companies organized under this act are hereby declared to be corporations possessed of the powers and functions of corporations generally, and shall have power—

First. *Contracts*.—To make contracts.

Second. *Suits*.—To sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, in any court as fully as natural persons.

Third. *Seal*.—To make and use a common seal and alter the same at pleasure.

Fourth. *Loans*.—To loan money.

Fifth. *Special powers*.—When organized under subdivision one of the first section of this act to accept and execute trusts of any and every description which may be committed or transferred to them, and to accept the office and perform the duties of a receiver, assignee, executor, administrator, guardian of the estates of minors, with the consent of the guardian of the person of such minor, and committee of the estates of lunatics and idiots whenever any trusteeship or any such office or appointment is committed or transferred to them, with their consent, by any person, body politic or corporate, or by any court in the District of Columbia, and all such companies organized under the first subdivision of section one of this act are further authorized to accept deposits of money for the purposes designated herein upon such terms as may be agreed upon from time to time with depositors, and to act as agent for the purpose of issuing or countersigning the bonds or obligations of any corporation, association, municipality, or State, or other public authority, and to receive and manage any sinking fund on any such terms as may be agreed upon, and shall have power to issue its debenture bonds upon deeds of trust or mortgages of real estate to a sum not exceeding the face value of said deeds of trust or mortgages, and which shall not exceed fifty per centum of the fair cash value of the real estate covered by said deeds or mortgages, to be ascertained by the Comptroller of the Currency. But no debenture bonds shall be issued until the securities on which the same are based have been placed in the actual possession of the trustee named in the debenture bonds, who shall hold said securities until all of said bonds are paid; and when organized under the second subdivision of the first section of this act said company is authorized to insure titles to real estate and to transact generally the business mentioned in said subdivision; and when organized under the third subdivision of section one of this act said company is hereby authorized, in addition to the loan and mortgage business therein mentioned, to secure, guaranty, and insure individuals, bodies politic, associations, and corporations against loss by or through trustees, agents, servants, or employees, and to guaranty the faithful performance of contracts and of obligations of whatever kind entered into by or on the part of any person or persons, association, corporation or corporations, and against loss of every kind: *Provided*, That any corporation formed under the provisions of this act when acting as trustee shall be liable to account for the amounts actually earned by the moneys held by it in trust in addition to the principal so held; but such corporation may be allowed a reasonable compensation for services performed in the care of the trust estate.

192. COMPETENT TO ACT AS TRUSTEE, ETC. (SEC. 8.) That in all cases in which application shall be made to any court in the District of Columbia, or wherever it becomes necessary or proper for said court to appoint a trustee, receiver, administrator, guardian of the estate of a minor, or committee of the estate of a lunatic, it shall and may be lawful for said court (but without prejudice to any preference in the order of any such appointments required by existing law) to appoint any such company organized under the first subdivision of section one of this act, with its assent, such trustee, receiver, administrator,

committee, or guardian, with the consent of the guardian of the person of such minor: *Provided, however,* That no court or judge who is an owner of or in any manner financially interested in the stock or business of such corporation shall commit by order or decree to any such corporation any trust or fiduciary duty.

193. QUALIFICATIONS OF SUCH TRUSTEE, ETC. (SEC. 9.) That whenever any corporation operating under this act shall be appointed such trustee, executor, administrator, receiver, assignee, guardian, or committee as aforesaid, the president, vice-president, secretary, or treasurer of said company shall take the oath or affirmation now required by law to be made by any trustee, executor, receiver, assignee, guardian, or committee.

194. SECURITY FOR FAITHFUL PERFORMANCE OF TRUST. (SEC. 10.) That when any court shall appoint the said company a trustee, receiver, administrator, or such guardian, or committee, or shall order the deposit of money or other valuables with said company, or where any individual or corporation shall appoint any of said companies a trustee, executor, assignee, or such guardian, the capital stock of said company subscribed for or taken, and all property owned by said company, together with the liability of the stockholders and officers as herein provided, shall be taken and considered as the security required by law for the faithful performance of its duties, and shall be absolutely liable in case of any default whatever.

195. PRIVILEGES EXTENDED TO EXISTING CORPORATIONS. (SEC. 11.) That any safe deposit company, trust company, surety or guaranty company, or title-insurance company now incorporated and operating under the laws of the United States or of the District of Columbia, or any of the States, and now doing business in said District, may avail itself of the provisions of this act on filing in the office of the recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia, or with the Comptroller of the Currency, a certificate of its intention to do so, which certificate shall specify which one of the three classes of business set out in section one it will carry on, and shall be verified by the oath of its president to the effect that it has in every respect complied with the requirements of existing law, especially with the provisions of this act; that its capital stock is paid in as provided in section twenty-one of this act and is not impaired, and thereafter such company may exercise all powers and perform all duties authorized by any one of the subdivisions of section one of this act in addition to the powers now lawfully exercised by such company.

196. REAL ESTATE. (SEC. 12.) That any company operating under this act may lease, purchase, hold, and convey real estate, not exceeding in value five hundred thousand dollars, and such in addition as it may acquire in satisfaction of debts due the corporation, under sales, decrees, judgments, and mortgages. But no such association shall hold the possession of any real estate under foreclosure of mortgage, or the title and possession of any real estate purchased to secure any debts due to it, for a longer period than five years.

197. PERIOD OF CORPORATIONS' EXISTENCE. (SEC. 13.) That the charters for incorporations named in this act may be made perpetual, or may be limited in time by their provisions, subject to the approval of Congress.

198. PROVISIONS RELATING TO CAPITAL STOCK. (SEC. 14.) That the capital stock of every such company shall be at least one million dollars, and at least fifty per centum thereof must have been paid in, in cash or by the transfer of assets as hereinafter provided in section

twenty-one of this act, before any such company shall be entitled to transact business as a corporation, except with its own members, and before any company organized hereunder shall be entitled to transact the business of a trust company, or to become and act as an administrator, executor, guardian of the estate of a minor, or undertake any other kindred fiduciary duty, it shall deposit, either in money or in bonds, mortgages, deed of trust, or other securities equal in actual value to one-fourth of the capital stock paid in, with the Comptroller of the Currency, to be kept by him upon the trust and for the purposes hereinafter provided; and the said Comptroller may from time to time require an additional deposit from any such company, to be held upon and for the same trust and purposes, not exceeding, however, in value one-half the paid-in capital stock; and the said Comptroller shall not issue to any corporation the certificate heretofore provided for until said deposit with him of securities required by this section. Within one year after the organization of any corporation under the provisions of this act, or after any corporation heretofore existing shall have availed itself of the powers and rights given by this act in the manner herein provided for, its entire capital stock shall have been paid in.

199. ENFORCEMENT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS TO STOCK. (SEC. 15.) That the capital stock of every such company shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. It shall be lawful for such company to call for and demand from the stockholders, respectively, all sums of money by them subscribed, at such time and in such proportions as its board of directors shall deem proper, within the time specified in section fourteen, and it may enforce payment by all remedies provided by law; and if any stockholder shall refuse or neglect to pay any installment as required by a resolution of the board of directors, after thirty days' notice of the same, the said board of directors may sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, so many shares of said stock as shall pay said installment, under such general regulations as may be adopted in the by-laws of said company, and the highest bidder shall be taken to be the person who offers to purchase the least number of shares for the assessment due.

200. ANNUAL REPORT TO COMPTROLLER. (SEC. 16.) That every such company shall annually, within twenty days after the first of January of each year, make a report to the Comptroller of the Currency, which shall be published in a newspaper in the District, which shall state the amount of capital and of the proportion actually paid, the amount of debts, and the gross earnings for the year ending December thirty-first then next previous, together with their expenses, which report shall be signed by the president and a majority of the directors or trustees, and shall be verified by the oath of the president, secretary, and at least three of the directors or trustees.

201. TAX ON GROSS EARNINGS. (SEC. 16.) And said company shall pay to the District of Columbia, in lieu of personal taxes for each next ensuing year, one and a half per centum of its gross earnings for the preceding year, shown by said verified statement, which amount shall be payable to the collector of taxes at the times and in the manner that other taxes are payable.

202. LIABILITY FOR FAILURE TO REPORT. (SEC. 17.) That if any company fails to comply with the provisions of the preceding section, all the directors or trustees of such company shall be jointly and severally liable for the debts of the company then existing, and for all that shall be contracted before such report shall be made: *Provided*, That in case of failure of the company in any year to comply with the pro-

visions of section sixteen of this act, and any of the directors shall, on or before January fifteenth of such year, file his written request for such compliance with the secretary of the company, the Comptroller of the Currency, and the recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia, such director shall be exempt from the liability prescribed in this section.

203. PERJURY AND LARCENY. (SEC. 18.) That any willful false swearing in regard to any certificate or report or public notice required by the provisions of this act shall be perjury, and shall be punished as such according to the laws of the District of Columbia. And any misappropriation of any of the money of any corporation or company formed under this act, or any money, funds, or property intrusted to it, shall be held to be larceny, and shall be punished as such under the laws of said District.

204. TRANSFER OF STOCK. (SEC. 19.) That the stock of such company shall be deemed personal estate, and shall be transferable only on the books of such company in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of the company; but no shares shall be transferable until all previous calls thereon shall have been fully paid, and the said stock shall not be taxable, in the hands of individual owners, the tax on the capital stock, gross earnings of the company hereinbefore provided being in lieu of other personal tax. All certificates of the stock of any company organized under this act shall show upon their face the par value of each share and the amount paid thereon.

205. LIABILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS. (SEC. 20.) That all stockholders of every company incorporated under this act, or availing itself of its provisions under section eleven, shall be severally and individually liable to the creditors of such company to an amount equal to and in addition to the amount of stock held by them, respectively, for all debts and contracts made by such company.

206. MONEY PAYMENT OF CAPITAL STOCK REQUIRED. (SEC. 21.) That nothing but money shall be considered as payment of any part of the capital stock, except that in the case of any company now doing business in the District of Columbia in any of the classes herein provided for, or under any act of Congress or by virtue of the laws of any of the States, and which company has actually received full payment in money of at least fifty per centum of the capital stock required by this act and which company desires to obtain a charter under this act, all the assets or property may be received and considered as money, at a value to be appraised and fixed by the Comptroller of the Currency: *Provided*, That all such assets and property are also transferred to and are thereafter owned by the company organized under this act.

207. NUMBER AND ELECTION OF DIRECTORS. (SEC. 22.) That the stock, property, and concerns of such company shall be managed by not less than nine nor more than thirty directors or trustees, who shall, respectively, be stockholders and at least one-half residents and citizens of the District of Columbia, and shall, except the first year, be annually elected by the stockholders at such time and place and after such published notice as shall be determined by the by-laws of the company, and said directors or trustees shall hold until their successors are elected and qualified.

208. APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS. (SEC. 23.) That there shall be a president of the company, who shall be a director, also a secretary and a treasurer, all of whom shall be chosen by the directors or trustees: *Provided*, That only one of the above-named offices shall be held by the same person at the same time. Subordinate officers may be appointed by the directors or trustees, and all such officers may be

required to give such security for the faithful performance of the duties of their office as the directors or trustees may require.

209. **BY-LAWS.** (SEC. 24.) That the directors or trustees shall have power to make such by-laws as they deem proper for the management or disposal of the stock and business affairs of such company, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, and prescribing the duties of officers and servants that may be employed, for the appointment of all officers, and for carrying on all kinds of business within the objects and purposes of such company.

210. **DIRECTORS LIABLE FOR PAYMENT OF UNEARNED DIVIDENDS.** (SEC. 25.) That if the directors or trustees of any company shall declare or pay any dividend, the payment of which would render it insolvent, or which would create a debt against such company, they shall be jointly and severally liable as guarantors for all of the debts of the company then existing, and for all that shall be thereafter contracted, while they shall, respectively, remain in office.

211. **DIRECTORS' LIABILITY MAY BE AVOIDED.** (SEC. 26.) That if any of the directors or trustees shall object to declaring of such dividend or the payment of the same, and shall at any time before the time fixed for the payment thereof file a certificate of their objection in writing with the secretary of the company and with the recorder of deeds of the District they shall be exempt from liability prescribed in the preceding section.

212. **RESPONSIBILITY OF DIRECTORS FOR EXCESS LIABILITIES.** (SEC. 27.) That if the liabilities of any company shall at any time exceed the amount of the fair cash value of the assets, the directors or trustees of such company assenting thereto shall be personally and individually liable for such excess to the creditors of the company after the additional liability of the stockholders has been enforced.

213. **TRUSTEE, ETC., NOT LIABLE ON STOCK ASSESSMENT.** (SEC. 28.) That no person holding stock in such company as executor, administrator, guardian, or trustee shall be personally subject to any liability as stockholder of such company, but the estate and funds in the hands of such executor, administrator, guardian, or trustee shall be liable in like manner and to the same extent as the testator or intestate or the ward or the person interested in such trust fund would have been if he had been living and competent to act and hold the stock in his own name.

214. **INCREASE OF CAPITAL.** (SEC. 29.) That any corporation which may be formed under this chapter may increase its capital stock by complying with the provisions of this chapter to any amount which may be deemed sufficient and proper for the purposes of the corporation.

215. **CERTIFIED COPY OF INCORPORATION CERTIFICATE COMPETENT EVIDENCE.** (SEC. 30.) That a copy of any certificate of incorporation filed in pursuance of this chapter, certified by the recorder of deeds to be a true copy and the whole of such certificate, shall be received in all courts and places as presumptive legal evidence of the facts therein stated.

216. **NO BOND OR OTHER SECURITY REQUIRED OF TRUST COMPANIES.** (SEC. 31.) That no bond or other collateral security, except as hereinafter stated, shall be required from any trust company incorporated under this act for or in respect to any trust, nor when appointed trustee, guardian, receiver, executor, or administrator, with or without the will annexed, committee of the estate of a lunatic or idiot, or other fiduciary appointment; but the capital stock subscribed for or taken,

and all property owned by said company and the amount for which said stockholders shall be liable in excess of their stock, shall be taken and considered as the security required by law for the faithful performance of its duties and shall be absolutely liable in case of any default whatever; and in case of the insolvency or dissolution of said company the debts due from the said company as trustee, guardian, receiver, executor, or administrator, committee of the estate of lunatics, idiots, or any other fiduciary appointment, shall have a preference.

217. DISTRICT SUPREME COURT HAS JURISDICTION OF TRUST COMPANIES. (SEC. 32.) That the supreme court of the District of Columbia, or any justice thereof, shall have power to make orders respecting such company whenever it shall have been appointed trustee, guardian, receiver, executor, or administrator, with or without the will annexed, committee of the estate of a lunatic, idiot, or any other fiduciary, and require the said company to render all accounts which might lawfully be made or required by any court or any justice thereof if such trustee, guardian, receiver, executor, administrator, with or without the will annexed, committee of the estate of a lunatic or idiot, or fiduciary were a natural person. And said court, or any justice thereof, at any time, on application of any person interested, may appoint some suitable person to examine into the affairs and standing of such companies, who shall make a full report thereof to the court, and said court, or any justice thereof, may at any time, in its discretion, require of said company a bond with sureties or other securities for the faithful performance of its obligations, and such sureties or other security shall be liable to the same extent and in the same manner as if given or pledged by a natural person.

218. ALL SIMILAR DISTRICT CORPORATIONS SUBJECT TO THIS ACT. (SEC. 33.) That no corporation or company organized by virtue of the laws of any of the States of this Union and having its principal place of business within the District of Columbia, shall carry on, in the District of Columbia, any of the kinds of business named in this act without strict compliance in all particulars with the provisions of this act for the government of such corporations formed under it, and each one of the officers of the corporation or company so offending shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment in some State's prison not exceeding one year, or by both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court. This section shall not take effect till six months after the approval of this act.

219. PROVISIONS FOR AMENDMENT. (SEC. 34.) That Congress may at any time alter, amend, or repeal this act, but any such amendment or repeal shall not, nor shall the dissolution of any company formed under this act, take away or impair any remedy given against such corporation, its stockholders or officers, for any liability or penalty which shall have been previously incurred: *Provided*, That the courts of the District of Columbia shall not have power to appoint any trustee, trustees, guardians, receivers, or other trustee of a fund or property located outside of the District of Columbia, or belonging to a corporation or person having a legal residence or location outside of said District.



## CHAPTER TEN.

## GOVERNMENT DEPOSITARIES.

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| 220. Designation and duties of public depositaries.<br>221. Deposit and withdrawal of public moneys.<br>222. Provisions for deposits by certain postmasters. | 223. Penalty for misapplication of money-order funds.<br>224. Penalty for unauthorized deposit of public money.<br>225. Penalty for unauthorized receipt or use of public money. |
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220. DESIGNATION AND DUTIES OF PUBLIC DEPOSITARIES. (SEC. 5153.) All national banking associations, designated for that purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be depositaries of public money, except receipts from customs, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary; and they may also be employed as financial agents of the Government; and they shall perform all such reasonable duties, as depositaries of public moneys and financial agents of the Government, as may be required of them. The Secretary of the Treasury shall require the associations thus designated to give satisfactory security, by the deposit of United States bonds and otherwise, for the safe-keeping and prompt payment of the public money deposited with them, and for the faithful performance of their duties as financial agents of the Government. And every association so designated as receiver or depositary of the public money shall take and receive at par all of the national currency bills, by whatever association issued, which have been paid into the Government for internal revenue, or for loans or stocks.

221. DEPOSIT AND WITHDRAWAL OF PUBLIC MONEYS. (SEC. 3620.) It shall be the duty of every disbursing officer having any public money intrusted to him for disbursement to deposit the same with the Treasurer or some one of the assistant treasurers of the United States, and to draw for the same only as it may be required for payments to be made by him in pursuance of law; and draw from the same only in favor of the persons to whom payment is made, and all transfers from the Treasurer of the United States to a disbursing officer shall be by draft or warrant on the Treasurer or an assistant treasurer of the United States. In places, however, where there is no Treasurer or assistant treasurer, the Secretary of the Treasury may, when he deems it essential to the public interest, specially authorize in writing the deposit of such public money in any other public depository, or, in writing, authorize the same to be kept in any other manner and under such rules and regulations as he may deem most safe and effectual to facilitate the payments to public creditors.

222. PROVISIONS FOR DEPOSITS BY CERTAIN POSTMASTERS. (SEC. 3847.) Any postmaster, having public money belonging to the Government, at an office within a county where there are no designated depositaries, treasurers of mints, or Treasurer or assistant treasurers of the United States, may deposit the same, at his own risk and in his official capacity, in any national bank in the town, city, or county where the said postmaster resides; but no authority or permission is or shall be given for the demand or receipt by the postmaster, or any other person, of interest, directly or indirectly, on any deposit made as herein described; and every postmaster who makes any such deposit shall report quarterly to the Postmaster-General the name of the bank where such deposits have been made, and also state the amount which may stand at the time to his credit.

**223. PENALTY FOR MISAPPLICATION OF MONEY-ORDER FUNDS. (SEC. 4046.)** Every postmaster, assistant, clerk, or other person employed in or connected with the business or operations of any money-order office who converts to his own use, in any way whatever, or loans, or deposits in any bank, except as authorized by this Title, or exchanges for other funds, any portion of the money-order funds, shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement, and any such person, as well as every other person advising or participating therein, shall, for every such offense, be imprisoned for not less than six months nor more than ten years, and be fined in a sum equal to the amount embezzled; and any failure to pay over or produce any money-order funds intrusted to such person shall be taken to be *prima facie* evidence of embezzlement; and upon the trial of any indictment against any person for such embezzlement it shall be *prima facie* evidence of a balance against him to produce a transcript from the money-order account books of the Sixth Auditor. But nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit any postmaster depositing, under the direction of the Postmaster-General, in a national bank designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose, to his own credit as postmaster, any money-order or other funds in his charge, nor prevent his negotiating drafts or other evidences of debt through such bank, or through United States disbursing officer, or otherwise, when instructed or required to do so by the Postmaster-General for the purpose of remitting surplus money-order funds from one post-office to another, to be used in payment of money orders. Disbursing officers of the United States shall issue, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, duplicates of lost checks drawn by them in favor of any postmaster on account of money-order or other public funds received by them from some other postmaster.

**224. PENALTY FOR UNAUTHORIZED DEPOSIT OF PUBLIC MONEY. (SEC. 5488.)** Every disbursing officer of the United States who deposits any public money intrusted to him in any place or in any manner, except as authorized by law, or converts to his own use in any way whatever, or loans with or without interest, or for any purpose not prescribed by law withdraws from the Treasurer or any assistant treasurer, or any authorized depository, or for any purpose not prescribed by law transfers or applies any portion of the public money intrusted to him, is, in every such act, deemed guilty of an embezzlement of the money so deposited, converted, loaned, withdrawn, transferred, or applied; and shall be punished by imprisonment with hard labor for a term not less than one year nor more than ten years, or by a fine of not more than the amount embezzled or less than one thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

**225. PENALTY FOR UNAUTHORIZED RECEIPT OR USE OF PUBLIC MONEY. (SEC. 5497.)** Every banker, broker, or other person not an authorized depository of public moneys, who knowingly receives from any disbursing officer, or collector of internal revenue, or other agent of the United States, any public money on deposit, or by way of loan or accommodation, with or without interest, or otherwise than in payment of a debt against the United States, or who uses, transfers, converts, appropriates, or applies any portion of the public money for any purpose not prescribed by law, and every president, cashier, teller, director, or other officer of any bank or banking association, who violates any of the provisions of this section, is guilty of an act of embezzlement of the public money so deposited, loaned, transferred, used, converted, appropriated, or applied, and shall be punished as prescribed in section fifty-four hundred and eighty-eight.

## CHAPTER ELEVEN.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**226. LEGAL TENDER AND LAWFUL MONEY.**—The following statement concerning the legal-tender properties of money of the United States is based upon United States Revised Statutes, sections 3585, 3586, 3587, 3588, 3589, and 3590, and the acts amendatory thereof and additional thereto:

Gold coin, standard silver dollars, subsidiary silver, minor coins, United States notes, and Treasury notes of 1890 have the legal-tender quality as follows: Gold coin is legal tender for its nominal value when not below the limit of tolerance in weight; when below that limit it is legal tender in proportion to its weight; standard silver dollars and Treasury notes of 1890 are legal tender for all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract; subsidiary silver is legal tender to the extent of \$10, minor coins to the extent of 25 cents, and United States notes for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt. Gold certificates, silver certificates, and national-bank notes are nonlegal-tender money. Both kinds of certificates, however, are receivable for all public dues, and national-bank notes are receivable for all public dues except duties on imports, and may be paid out for all public dues, except interest on the public debt.

The term "lawful money" is understood to apply to every form of money which is endowed by law with the legal-tender quality. (See Opinions of Attorneys-General, vol. 17, p. 123.)

**227. MISCELLANEOUS ACTS.**—*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That The First National Bank of Annapolis, now located in the city of Annapolis and State of Maryland, is hereby authorized to change its location to the city of Baltimore, in said State. Whenever the stockholders representing three-fourths of the capital of said bank, at a meeting called for that purpose, determine to make such change, the president and cashier shall execute a certificate, under the corporate seal of the bank, specifying such determination, and shall cause the same to be recorded in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and thereupon such change of location shall be effected, and the operations of discount and deposit of said bank shall be carried on in the city of Baltimore.

**SEC. 2.** That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as in any manner to release the said bank from any liability or affect any action or proceeding in law in which the said bank may be a party or interested. And when such change shall have been determined upon, as aforesaid, notice thereof, and of such change, shall be published in two weekly papers in the city of Annapolis not less than four weeks.

**SEC. 3.** That whenever the location of said bank shall have been changed from the city of Annapolis to the city of Baltimore, in accordance with the first section of this act, its name shall be changed to The Traders' National Bank of Baltimore, if the board of directors of said bank shall accept the new name by resolution of the board, and cause a copy of such resolution, duly authenticated, to be filed with the Comptroller of the Currency.

**SEC. 4.** That all the debts, demands, liabilities, rights, privileges, and powers of The First National Bank of Annapolis shall devolve upon

The Traders' National Bank of Baltimore whenever such change of name is effected.

SEC. 5. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, June 7, 1872.

Acts of a similar nature to the one preceding have been enacted by Congress for the following purposes:

Authorizing The Manufacturers' National Bank of New York to change its location from the city of New York to the city of Brooklyn. (Approved July 27, 1868.)

Authorizing The City National Bank of New Orleans, Louisiana, to change its name to The Germania National Bank of New Orleans. (Approved March 1, 1869.)

Authorizing The Second National Bank of Plattsburgh, New York, to change its name to The Vilas National Bank of Plattsburgh. (Approved March 1, 1869.)

Authorizing The First National Bank of Delhi, New York, to change its location and name to The First National Bank of Port Jervis, New York. (Approved May 5, 1870.)

Authorizing The First National Bank of Fort Smith, Arkansas, to change its location and name to The First National Bank of Camden, Arkansas. (Approved July 1, 1870.)

Authorizing the Jersey Shore National Bank, Pennsylvania, to change its location and name to The Williamsport National Bank, Pennsylvania. (Approved December 22, 1870.)

Authorizing the Worcester County National Bank of Blackstone, Massachusetts, to change its location and name to The Franklin National Bank, Massachusetts. (Approved February 9, 1871.)

Authorizing The Farmers' National Bank of Fort Edward, New York, to change its location and name to The North Granville National Bank, New York. (Approved February 18, 1871.)

Authorizing The Worthington National Bank of Cooperstown, New York, to change its location and name to The First National Bank of Oneonta, New York. (Approved February 27, 1871.)

Authorizing The Warren National Bank of South Danvers, Massachusetts, to change its name to The Warren National Bank of Peabody, Massachusetts. (Approved March 12, 1872.)

Authorizing The First National Bank of Seneca, Illinois, to change its location and name to The First National Bank of Morris, Illinois. (Two acts, approved April 5, 1872, and June 18, 1874.)

Authorizing The Railroad National Bank of Lowell, Massachusetts, to change its location and name to The Railroad National Bank of Boston, Massachusetts. (Approved May 31, 1872.)

Authorizing The National Bank of Lyons, Michigan, to change its location and name to The Second National Bank of Ionia, Michigan. (Approved December 24, 1872.)

Authorizing The East Chester National Bank of Mount Vernon, New York, to change its location and name to The German National Bank of Evansville, Indiana. (Approved January 11, 1873.)

Authorizing The First National Bank of Newnan, Georgia, to change its location and name to The National Bank of Commerce, Atlanta, Georgia. (Approved January 23, 1873.)

Authorizing The First National Bank of Watkins, New York, to change its location and name to The First National Bank of Penn Yan, New York. (Approved February 19, 1873.)

Authorizing The National Bank of Springfield, Missouri, to change its name to The First National Bank of Springfield, Missouri. (Approved March 3, 1873.)

Authorizing The Kansas Valley National Bank of Topeka, Kansas, to change its name to The First National Bank of Topeka, Kansas. (Approved March 3, 1873.)

Authorizing The First National Bank of Saint Anthony, Minnesota, to change its location and name to The Merchants' National Bank of Minneapolis, Minnesota. (Approved January 8, 1874.)

Authorizing The Second National Bank of Havana, New York, to change its name to The Havana National Bank of Havana, New York. (Approved January 9, 1874.)

Authorizing The Passaic County National Bank of Paterson, New Jersey, to change its name to The Second National Bank of Paterson, New Jersey. (Approved April 15, 1874.)

Authorizing The Citizens' National Bank of Hagerstown, Maryland, to change its location and name to The Citizens' National Bank of Washington City, District of Columbia. (Approved May 1, 1874.)

Authorizing The Irasburg National Bank of Orleans, at Irasburg, Vermont, to change its location and name to The Barton National Bank, Vermont. (Approved June 3, 1874.)

Authorizing The Farmers' National Bank of Greensburg, Pennsylvania, to change its location and name to the Fifth National Bank of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. (Approved June 23, 1874.)

Authorizing The Citizens' National Bank of Sanbornton, New Hampshire, to change its name to The Citizens' National Bank of Tilton, New Hampshire. (Approved February 19, 1875.)

Authorizing The Second National Bank of Jamestown, New York, to change its name to The City National Bank of Jamestown, New York. (Approved March 3, 1875.)

Authorizing The Second National Bank of Watkins, New York, to change its name to The Watkins National Bank, New York. (Approved March 3, 1875.)

Authorizing The Slater National Bank of North Providence, Rhode Island, to change its name to The Slater National Bank of Pawtucket, Rhode Island. (Approved March 3, 1875.)

Authorizing The Auburn City National Bank of Auburn, New York, to be consolidated with The First National Bank of Auburn, New York. (Approved March 3, 1875.)

Authorizing The Miners' National Bank of Braidwood, Illinois, to change its location and name to The Commercial National Bank of Wilmington, Illinois. (Approved January 31, 1878.)

Authorizing The Windham National Bank, Windham, Connecticut, to change its location to the village of Willimantic, Connecticut. (Approved February 10, 1879.)

Authorizing The National Bank of Commerce of Cincinnati, Ohio, to change its name to The National Lafayette and Bank of Commerce. (Approved April 29, 1879.)

Authorizing The City National Bank of Manchester, New Hampshire, to change its name to The Merchants' National Bank of Manchester. (Approved June 11, 1880.)

Authorizing The Blue Hill National Bank of Dorchester, Massachusetts, to change its location and name to The Blue Hill National Bank of Milton, Massachusetts. (Approved January 13, 1881.)

Authorizing The First National Bank of Meriden, West Meriden, Connecticut, to change its name to The First National Bank of Meriden, Connecticut. (Approved March 1, 1881.)

Authorizing The National Mechanics' Banking Association of New York, New York, to change its name to Wall Street National Bank. (Approved February 14, 1882.)

Authorizing The Lancaster National Bank of Lancaster, Massachusetts, to change its location and name to The Lancaster National Bank of Clinton, Massachusetts. (Approved February 25, 1882.)

Authorizing The National Bank of Kutztown, Pennsylvania, to change its location and name to The Keystone National Bank of Reading, Pennsylvania. (Approved June 27, 1882.)

Joint resolution authorizing The National Bank of Winterset, Iowa, to change its name to The First National Bank of Winterset, Iowa. (Approved January 18, 1883.)

Authorizing The Second National Bank of Xenia, Ohio, to increase its capital stock. (Approved February 17, 1883.)

Authorizing The First National Bank of West Greenville, Pennsylvania, to change its name to The First National Bank of Greenville, Pennsylvania. (Approved February 26, 1883.)

Authorizing The West Waterville National Bank of Oakland, Maine, to change its title to The Messalonskee National Bank of Oakland, Maine. (Approved April 15, 1884.)

Authorizing The Hillsborough National Bank, Ohio, to change its name to The First National Bank of Hillsborough, Ohio. (Approved December 18, 1884.)

Authorizing The Slater National Bank of North Providence, Rhode Island, to change its name. (Approved January 8, 1885.)

Authorizing The First National Bank of Omaha, Nebraska, to increase its capital stock. (Approved January 10, 1885.)

Authorizing The National Bank of Bloomington, Illinois, to change its name to The First National Bank of Bloomington, Illinois. (Approved January 27, 1885.)

Authorizing The Manufacturers' National Bank of New York to change its name to The Manufacturers' National Bank of Brooklyn, New York. (Approved February 20, 1885.)

Authorizing The Commercial National Bank of Chicago, Illinois, to increase its capital stock. (Approved February 28, 1885.)

Authorizing The First National Bank of Larned, Kansas, to increase its capital stock. (Approved March 3, 1885.)

Authorizing The First National Bank of Fort Benton, Montana, to change its location and name. (Approved December 18, 1890.)

Authorizing a national bank at Chicago, Illinois, to establish a branch office upon the grounds of the World's Columbian Exposition. (Approved May 12, 1892.)

Authorizing The First National Bank of Sprague, Washington, to change its location and name. (Approved March 20, 1896.)

Authorizing the Interstate National Bank of Kansas City, Kansas, to change its location. (Approved March 2, 1897.)

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## ABATEMENT:

1. An action brought by the creditor of a national bank is abated by a decree of a district or circuit court dissolving the corporation and forfeiting its franchises. *First National Bank of Selma v. Colby*, 21 Wall., 600.
2. A creditor's bill was filed against a national bank before the passage of the act of Congress of June 30, 1876 (19 St. at 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 the 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 stockholders' liability can be completely enforced in the 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.
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.
4. 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 stockholders' 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. St., sec. 5522; Northern Nat. Bank v. Maumee Rolling Mill Co. (Com. Pl.)*, 2 Ohio N. P., 260.

## ACCOMMODATION PAPER:

1. A national banking association can not guarantee the paper of a customer for his accommodation. *Seligman v. Charlottesville National Bank*, 3 Hughes, 647.
2. The accommodation paper of a national banking association is void in the hands of one who takes it with knowledge of its character. *Johnston v. Charlottesville National Bank*, 3 Hughes, 657.
3. A national bank can not become an accommodation indorser. *National Bank of Commerce v. Atkinson*, 55 Fed. Rep., 465.
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 (Ala.)*, 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 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.
7. 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 accordingly 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 then sued in equity for the amount placed to their credit, according to the agreement. *Held*, that they are not entitled to two judgments for the same debt and to divi-

## ACCOMMODATION PAPER—Continued.

- depends 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.
8. 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. *Erismann v. Delaware County Nat. Bank*, 1 Pa. Super. Ct., 144, 37 W. N. C., 518.
  9. 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 Nat. Bank v. Bank of Commerce* (Sup.), 39 N. Y. S., 554.
  10. 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 Nat. Bank v. Wood* (Tex. Civ. App.), 28 S. W., 384.
  11. 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 Nat. Bank v. Barnard* (Sup.), 28 N. Y. S., 922.
  12. 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 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' Nat. Bank v. Thomas* (Sup.), 29 N. Y. S., 837.
  13. 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 Nat. Bank v. Sneed* (Tenn. Sup.), 33 S. W., 716.
  14. 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.
  15. 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. *Id.*

## ACTIONS: See Jurisdiction.

1. 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.

ACTIONS: See Jurisdiction—Continued.

2. As a national banking association can acquire no title to *negotiable* paper purchased by it, 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.
3. 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.
4. The provision of the banking law, section 5198, Rev. Stat., 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. Under section 57 of act of 1864, suits may be brought by, as well as against, any association. *Kennedy v. Gibson*, 8 Wall., 498.
6. 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. *Casey v. Adams*, 102 U. S., 66.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. Suit may be brought against a national banking association though it is in the hands of a receiver. *Bank of Bethel v. Pahquioque Bank*, 14 Wall., 383; *Security National Bank v. National Bank of the Commonwealth*, 2 Hun., 287; *Green v. The Wallkill National Bank*, 7 Hun., 63.
10. 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.
11. 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.
12. 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.
13. A receiver may sue either in his own name or the name of the bank. *National Bank v. Kennedy*, 17 Wall., 19.
14. 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. *Bank of Bethel v. Pahquioque Bank*, 14 Wall., 383.
15. But section 380, Rev. St., 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.*
16. Receivers may sue in the courts of the United States by virtue of the act, without reference to the locality of their personal citizenship. *Ib.*
17. 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. *Staunton v. Wilkeson*, 8 Ben., 357.
18. Under section 1001, Rev. St., no bond for the prosecution of the suit, or to answer in damages or costs, is required on writs of error or appeals



## ACTIONS: See Jurisdiction—Continued.

- 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. Minter*, 114 U. S., 463.
19. The State statute of limitations applies to a suit brought by the receiver of a national bank against a shareholder to recover an assessment upon his stock to pay the debts of the bank. *Buller v. Poole*, 44 Fed. Rep., 586.
  20. 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.
  21. Such action is not prescribed by the limitation of one year in Louisiana. *Case v. Bank*, 100 U. S., 446.
  22. 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.
  23. Creditors of the bank are not proper parties to such bill. *Ib.*
  24. 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 Phila., 616; 3 N. B. C., 759.
  25. An action may be brought against a national bank, notwithstanding a receiver of it has been appointed. *Security Bank of New York v. National Bank of the Commonwealth*, 4 Thompson & Cook, 518; 1 N. B. C., 774. *Green v. The Wallkill National Bank*, 7 Hun., 63; 1 N. B. C., 786.
  26. An action against the directors of a national bank under the provisions of Rev. St., § 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*, 74 Fed. Rep., 125.
  27. 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 stands to the credit of the drawer on the books of the bank a sum more than sufficient to meet the check. *Cincinnati, H. & D. R. Co. v. Metropolitan Nat. Bank (Ohio Sup.)*, 42 N. E., 700.
  28. 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.
  29. 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.
  30. In an action involving the validity of a title claimed by defendant 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.*
  31. 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, Id.*; *Same v. Laurie, Id.*
  32. 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.*
  33. An instrument headed by the name of a bank and a list of its officers,

## ACTIONS: See Jurisdiction—Continued.

- 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 Nat. Bank*, 59 Ill. App., 134.
34. 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. *Crook v. First Nat. Bank (Wis.)*, 52 N. W., 1131.
  35. 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 Nat. Bank*, 61 Ill. App., 272.
  36. In an action to recover the amount paid to the payee and indorser of a check alleged to have been fraudulently altered as to amount, where experienced cashiers were allowed to testify as experts for defendant to the genuineness of the check, and chemical experts had testified for plaintiff that writing could be removed by the use of acids without any trace being left, 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. *Birmingham Nat. Bank v. Bradley (Ala.)*, 19 So., 791.
  37. 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 Nat. Bank v. Western Iron & Steel Co. (Wash.)*, 44 P., 145.
  38. In an action by the assignee of an invalid, nonnegotiable 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' Nat. Bank v. Spates (W. Va.)*, 23 S. E., 681.
  39. 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 Nat. Bank (N. J. Ch.)*, 29 A., 203.
  40. 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. Id.*, 24; *Same v. Union Nat. Bank Id.*, 95.
  41. 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 Nat. Bank (Cal.)*, 37 P., 500.
  42. 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 it 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 Rev. Stat., 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

ACTIONS: *See Jurisdiction—Continued.*

- 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*, 646 Fed. Rep., 160.
43. 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 National Bank*, 61 N. H., 589; 60 Am. Rep., 334; 3 N. B. C., 568.
44. 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.
45. Where the causes of action are different, and the decree in a former suit does not show on its face that the question involved in the present one was directly and necessarily determined, evidence aliunde, consistent with the record, may be received to show that it was actually determined. *Ib.*
46. 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.
47. 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 Nat. Bank (Ga.)*, 25 S. E., 620.
48. In an action by a bank upon a negotiable note payable to order, the title to which, by appropriate endorsement, 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 Nat. Bank (Ga.)*, 25 S. E., 348.
49. 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.
50. 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 Nat. Bank (Miss.)*, 22 So., 291.

## AGENT OF SHAREHOLDERS:

1. 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.
2. 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. *Ib.*

## AGENT OF SHAREHOLDERS—Continued.

3. 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.
4. A duly elected "agent," who is substituted under the act of June 30, 1876 (19 Stat., 63), as amended by the act of August 3, 1892 (27 Stat., 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. *Ib.*
5. 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 Nat. Bank (Cal.)*, 45 P., 854.
6. 27 Stat., 345, c. 360, § 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 controller 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. *Ib.*

## APPEAL:

1. 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 Nat. Bank of Des Moines*, 71 Fed. Rep., 97.
2. 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 Nat. Bank et al.*, 74 Fed. Rep., 597.
3. 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.
4. 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. *Ib.*
5. 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

**APPEAL**—Continued.

- of exceptions if it fully appears upon the record proper. *Wilson v. Pauly*, 72 Fed. Rep., 129.
6. 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 Nat. Bank v. Gilcrest (Neb.)*, 66 N. W., 850.
  7. 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 Nat. Bank v. Cass County (Neb.)*, 66 N. W., 300.
  8. 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 & Merchants' Nat. Bank v. Waco Electric Railway & Light Co. (Tex. Sup.)*, 34 S. W., 737.
  9. 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 Nat. Bank v. Kirchway (City Ct. N. Y.)*, 37 N. Y. S., 1140.
  10. Where the record fails to show that notice of appeal was given, the appeal will be dismissed. *Merchants' Nat. Bank v. Ault (Wash.)*, 44 P., 129.
  11. A finding on conflicting evidence can not, on appeal, be disturbed. *Lehman v. Rothbarth (Ill. Sup.)*, 42 N. E., 777; *Smith v. Sabin (Cal.)*, 43 P., 538; *Merchants' Nat. Bank v. McAnulty (Tex. Sup.)*, 33 S. W., 963.
  12. A rehearing will not be granted for consideration of a question not raised on the original hearing. *Arnau v. First Nat. Bank (Fla.)*, 18 So., 790.
  13. 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 Nat. Bank (Cal.)*, 37 P., 500.
  14. An objection and exception to the introduction of certain evidence, for which no ground was assigned, can not be considered on appeal. *Tubor v. Commercial Nat. Bank (C. C. A.)*, 62 F., 333.
  15. 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.*
  16. 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 Nat. Bank v. Canniff (Ill. Sup.)*, 37 N. E., 898.
  17. 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.*
  18. 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' Nat. Bank v. Peet (Wash.)*, 37 P., 290.
  19. 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.

**ASSESSMENT:** See Insolvent banks; Receiver; Shareholders; Transfer of stock.

1. Where 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.
2. 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.
3. 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.

ASSESSMENT: See Insolvent banks; Receiver; Shareholders, etc.—Continued.

4. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. 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.
10. Nor will the fact that the administration is complete, and all the assets have been distributed, defeat an action brought to recover the assessment. *Ib.*
11. 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.
12. 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.
13. 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. *Ib.*
14. 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.
15. 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 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. *Ib.*
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.

ASSESSMENT: See Insolvent banks; Receiver; Shareholders, etc.—Continued.

17. 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 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 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*, 99 U. S., 628; 2 N. B. C., 25.
18. A letter addressed to the receiver, and signed by the Comptroller of the Currency, directing him to institute legal proceedings to enforce the individual 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.
19. The liability of the stockholders bears interest from the date of said letter. *Ib.*
20. 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.
21. 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. *Ib.*
22. 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, Rev. St., 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.
23. In winding up an insolvent national bank, the Comptroller of the Currency is vested with authority to determine when a deficiency of assets exists, so that the individual liability of the stockholders may be enforced, and no appeal lies from his decision. *Bailey v. Sawyer*, 1 N. B. C., 356; 4 Dill., 463.
24. The liability of a stockholder of a national bank is several, and is fixed by his taking stock in the corporation. *Ib.*
25. When an assessment upon the stockholders is ordered by the Comptroller, a suit at law is the proper remedy to enforce it. *Ib.*
26. 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., 583; 2 N. B. C., 110.
27. 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

ASSESSMENT: See Insolvent banks; Receiver; Shareholders, etc.—Continued.

- ordinary stockholder, and liable to assessment for debts of the insolvent bank. *Ib.*
28. 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.*
  29. 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.*
  30. The determination of the Comptroller as to the necessity of an assessment on stockholders of an insolvent national bank for the payment of debts is conclusive, and in a suit to enforce such an assessment the necessity need not be alleged. *Strong, Receiver, v. Southworth, 8 Ben., 331; 2 N. B. C., 172.*
  31. 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.*
  32. 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.*
  33. Actions by the receiver of a national bank against stockholders for assessments on the stock are subject to State statutes of limitations. *Butler v. Poole, 44 Fed. Rep., 536.*
  34. A court has no power, under sec. 5324, U. S. Rev. St., 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. *Ib.*
  35. A stockholder of an insolvent national bank, who happens also to be one of its creditors, can not cancel or diminish the assessment to which the provisions of sec. 5151, Rev. St., make him liable by offsetting his individual claim against it. *Hobart, Receiver, etc., v. Gould, 8 Fed. Rep., 57.*
  36. Section 5151, Rev. St., among other things, provides that the shareholders of every national banking association shall be held individually responsible for all contracts, etc., to the extent of the amount of their stock therein, at the par value thereof, in addition to the amount invested in such shares. *Held*, that upon the insolvency of such a bank a shareholder who happens to be one of its creditors can not cancel or diminish the assessment, to which the provisions of this section make him liable, by offsetting his individual claim against it. *Ib.*
  37. 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.*
  38. 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, p. 469. *Ib.*
  39. On the principle of estoppel, one can not take advantage of certain statutory provisions without incurring thereby the attendant liabilities. *Ib.*



ASSESSMENT: See Insolvent banks; Receiver; Shareholders, etc.—Continued.

40. Under sec. 5151, Rev. St., 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., 16 Fed. Rep., 722.*
41. A married woman who owns stock in a national bank is not exempt on account of her coverture from the liability imposed by the national currency acts upon all stockholders in such banks. *Anderson v. Line, 14 Fed. Rep., 465.*
42. 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 et al. v. Manufacturers' National Bank of Chicago et al., 17 Fed. Rep., 308.*
43. 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 Currency was notified to that effect, and he notified the bank, under Rev. St., sec. 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 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 Rev. St., sec. 5151, on the ground that the increase of capital was illegal and void, and that the voluntary assessment, under Rev. St., sec. 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.*
44. 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.*
45. 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 purchaser 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.*
46. 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.*
47. 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 Rev. St., sec. 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., 366.*

ASSESSMENT: *See* Insolvent banks; Receiver; Shareholders, etc.—Continued.

48. 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.*
49. 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.*
50. 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 Rev. St., sec. 5151, to pay the bank's debts. *Hayes v. Shoemaker, 39 Fed. Rep., 319.*
51. 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.*
52. 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 Rev. St., sec. 5151, imposing individual liability on the shareholders for the debts of national banks. *Stephens v. Follett et al., 43 Fed. Rep., 842.*
53. 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.*
54. 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.*
55. In an action by the receiver of a national bank to enforce an assessment under Rev. St., sec. 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

ASSESSMENT: See Insolvent banks; Receiver; Shareholders, etc.—Continued.

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.

56. A Federal court will not, even if it has the power under Rev. St., sec. 5234, grant an order authorizing a receiver of a national bank to 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 proceedings 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.
57. 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.
58. 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.
59. 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.
60. But the suit may be in equity. *Kennedy v. Gibson*, 8 Wall., 498.
61. 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.
62. 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.
63. 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.
64. 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.
65. The individual liability of the stockholders is enforceable only in behalf of all the creditors, and any security given by a stockholder for his liability in this respect should likewise be for the benefit of all the creditors. Accordingly, a mortgage of all the individual property of a stockholder, made after the bank has closed its doors, for the purpose of securing a single depositor, is void as against a judgment obtained against such stockholder in an action by the receiver to recover the amount of his individual liability. *Gatch v. Fitch*, 34 Fed. Rep., 566.
66. 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.
67. 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.

ASSESSMENT: See Insolvent banks; Receiver; Shareholders, etc.—Continued.

68. 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.*
69. 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.*
70. Code N. C., sec. 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.*
71. 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.*
72. 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. *Brodrick v. Brown, 69 Fed. Rep., 497.*
73. 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.*

ASSESSMENT: See Insolvent banks; Receiver; Shareholders, etc.—Continued.

74. The capital, the unpaid subscriptions to the capital stock, and the liability of the holders of the paid-up stock to pay an additional amount equal to the par value of their stock under section 5151, Rev. St., constitute a trust estate sacredly pledged for the security of the creditors of a national banking association. The willful destruction or diminution of any part of this trust estate or the diversion of the proceeds of any of it from the creditors of the bank is a fraud upon these creditors, and subjects its perpetrator to a suit by them or their legal representative for proper relief. *Stuart v. Hayden et al.*, 72 Fed. Rep., 402.
75. 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*, 74 Fed. Rep., 381.
76. 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 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 et al.*, 74 Fed. Rep., 382.
77. 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.
78. 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.
79. 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 Rev. St., § 5151, subject to the relief granted by section 5152. *Parker v. Robinson (C. C. A.)*, 71 F., 256.
80. 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.
81. 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. *Id.*
82. 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, the necessity of the Comptroller's making as large an assessment as that in suit can not be litigated. *Id.*
83. 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

ASSESSMENT: See Insolvent banks; Receiver; Shareholders, etc.—Continued.

- 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., and others v. Manufacturers' Nat. Bank of Chicago and others*, 17 Fed. Rep., 308.
84. 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.*
  85. 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.*
  86. 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. *Ib.*
  87. 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.*
  88. 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.*
  89. 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, 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.*
  90. A bill to enforce against the separate estate of a married woman an assessment upon shares of national-bank stock is not open to the objection that it does not allege that she had the capacity to become a stockholder, whether she became such before or after marriage, where it alleges that she was the owner of the shares, and where a statute of the State in which the bank is located (Dig. St. Ark. 1874, sec. 4194) provides that a married woman may transfer her property, carry on any business and perform any services on her separate account, and that her earnings shall be her separate property and may be used or invested by her in her name. *Bundy v. Cocke*, 128 U. S., 185; 3 N. B. C., 316.
  91. 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. *Ib.*
  92. 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.
  93. On a bill by the receiver of an insolvent national bank to collect an assessment by the Comptroller on the stock from a former stockholder, on the

ASSESSMENT: See Insolvent banks; Receiver; Shareholders, etc.—Continued.

- ground that, to escape liability, he had transferred his shares, within six months of the failure of the bank, to one having no means, it appeared that the transfer was made on the books of the bank, no concealment thereof being attempted, and that the receiver made no inquiry as to the nature of the transfer, and took no action against defendant until the assessment had become barred. *Held*, that equity would not relieve against the bar of the statute. *Ib.*
94. 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 transferor 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.*
  95. 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." *Ib.*
  96. 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.*
  97. L., a stockholder in the D. national bank, transferred his stock shortly before its failure to his married daughter and other minor children. It appeared from the circumstances surrounding the transaction that L., though perhaps not supposing the D. bank to be actually insolvent, was advised of facts not generally known, which indicated such uncertainty as to its ability to stand a run, which had apparently begun, as to make it safer for him to dispose of his stock forthwith, and that the transfer was made with the intent that, if all came out well, his children should have the stock, while, if the bank met with disaster, he would not be obliged to throw good money after bad. *Held*, that the transfer so made could not stand against the creditors of the bank, and L. was liable at the suit of its receiver for an assessment on the stock. *Foster v. Lincoln's Ex'r, 79 Fed. Rep., 170.*
  98. A national bank which has purchased from a third party shares of stock in another national bank as an investment, and which appears on the books of the latter bank as a stockholder, is estopped, after the latter's failure to deny liability to an assessment on the stock on the ground that its purchase thereof was ultra vires. *First Nat. Bank of Concord v. Hawkins, 79 Fed. Rep., 51. Overruled in California National Bank v. Kennedy, 167 U. S., 362.*
  99. The liability of a shareholder in a national bank to an assessment on his shares is not a contractual liability flowing from his acquisition of the shares, but a liability which arises by force of the statute authorizing the assessment. *Ib.*
  100. 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.*
  101. The right of the receiver of an insolvent national bank to enforce the liability of stockholders, though created by United States statute, may be barred by the running of a State statute of limitations. *Campbell v. City of Haverhill, 15 Sup. Ct., 217; 155 U. S., 610. Ib.*
  102. The bar of a statute of limitations will be enforced, when applicable, in equity as well as at law. *Ib.*
  103. The action of the Comptroller in making an assessment against the stockholders of an insolvent national bank creates a right of action against the stockholders, but is not the institution of a suit to enforce it so as to stop the running of limitation. The statute begins to run from the date the assessment becomes due. *Ib.*

ASSESSMENT: See Insolvent banks; Receiver; Shareholders, etc.—Continued.

104. 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.
105. 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;
  - (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.*
106. 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, § 5152, without regard to the laws of the other State relative to contract by married women. *Kerr v. Urie (Md.)*, 37 A., 789.
107. 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. *Ib.*
108. 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.
109. As by Rev. St., U. S., sec. 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 Nat. Bank (Vt.)*, 17 A., 748.

#### ATTACHMENT:

1. 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.



## ATTACHMENT—Continued.

2. No State court can issue an attachment against the funds of a national bank. Although the provision forbidding attachments was evidently made to secure equality among the general creditors in the division of the proceeds of the property in an insolvent bank, its operation is by no means confined to cases of actual or contemplated insolvency; but the remedy is taken away altogether and can not be used under any circumstances. The effect of the provision in sec. 5242, Rev. St., is to write into all State attachment laws an exception in favor of national banks, and all such laws must be read as if they contained an exception in favor of national banks. *Pacific National Bank v. Mixer*, 124 U. S., 721.
3. No attachment can issue from United States circuit court in an action against a national bank before final judgment in the cause, and a bond given on such attachment is illegal. *Ib.*
4. An attachment can issue against a national bank from a State court. *Robinson v. National Bank of Newbern*, 53 How. Pr., 306; 2 N. B. C., 309.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. 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. Eliot National Bank et al.*, 7 Fed. Rep., 369.
10. 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.
11. Where shares of corporation stock are attached, the subsequently declared dividends are as much bound by the attachment as the corpus of the stock itself is. *Ib.*
12. 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.*
13. 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.
14. 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. Mixer*, 124 U. S., 721.
15. 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.
16. An attachment issued against an insolvent national bank is invalid (U. S. R. S., 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.

## ATTACHMENT—Continued.

17. 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.*
18. 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.
19. 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.*
20. 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 U. S. Rev. St., sec. 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.
21. 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. *National Bank v. Colby*, 21 Wall., 609.
22. Where service is made on a national bank only by attachment and publication or service out of the State the attachment, being prohibited by Rev. St., sec. 5242, should be vacated and the service set aside. *Garner v. Second National Bank (C. C.)*, 66 F., 369.
23. 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.
24. 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 Lillianthal*, *ib.*
25. 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.
26. An attaching creditor of an insolvent corporation acquires no right superior to other creditors. *Farmers & Merchants' Nat. Bank v. Waco Electric Railway & Light Co. (Tex. Civ. App.)*, 36 S. W., 131; *Metro-politan Trust Co. v. Farmers & Merchants' Nat. Bank*, *ib.*
27. 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.*
28. 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 Nat. Bank v. Clement (Ala.)*, 19 So., 814.
29. 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.*

ATTACHMENT—Continued.

30. A national bank holding funds belonging to a bankrupt estate as depository of a bankrupt court can not be garnished in proceedings supplementary to execution. *Havens v. National City Bank of Brooklyn, 6 Thompson & Cook, 346; 1 N. B. C., 783.*
31. Under U. S. Revised Statutes, section 5242, providing that no attachment before final judgment shall be issued in any State court against a national bank, and U. S. 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. Mixer, Same v. Whitney, Same v. Demmon, 124 U. S., 721; 3 N. B. C., 291.*
32. A bond given to release property from an illegal attachment is void. *Ib.*
33. 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.*

BONDS OF OFFICERS:

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. 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.*
3. 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.*
4. 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.*
5. The contract of 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.*
6. 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.*
7. 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. *Ib.*
8. 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. *Ib.*
9. 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.*
10. 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 of the guaranty. *Ib.*

## BONDS OF OFFICERS—Continued.

11. 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.*
12. 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 not only embezzlements made during the year actually preceding their discovery, but also 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. *Consolidation National Bank v. Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York (C. C.), 67 F., 874.*
13. 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 Co. of North America et al., 71 Fed. Rep., 363.*
14. 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 & Casualty Co. of New York v. Consolidated Nat. Bank, 71 Fed. Rep., 116.*
15. 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 Nat. Bank v. Still (Tex. Civ. App.), 32 S. W., 61.*
16. 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*

## BONDS OF OFFICERS—Continued.

- jury. *Held*, further, that the terms of the bond did not require notice to be given of suspicions of dishonest acts. *American Surety Co. v. Pauly*, 72 Fed. Rep., 470.
17. 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 12th 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 12th, 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.*
  18. 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.*
  19. 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.*
  20. 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.*

## BOOKS, INSPECTION OF:

1. Code of Alabama, 1886, sec. 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 corporation 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 U. S. Rev. St., which provide that national banks shall not be subject to visitatorial powers other than those authorized by Congress or vested in the courts of justice. *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.

## BRANCH BANKS:

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 Phoenix Warehousing Co., 6 Hun., 71; 1 N. B. C., 784.*
2. Under Rev. St., sec. 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.*

## BROKER:

- 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.*

## CAPITAL STOCK. See Shareholders; Transfer of stock.

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.*
2. 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 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., 90.*
3. 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.*
4. 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 Nat. Bank of Sioux City v. Peavey, 69 Fed. Rep., 455.*
5. 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. *Id.*
6. The A. Co. was organized with a capital of \$1,000,000, in 40,000 shares, of \$25 each, all of which were subscribed for by the eight incorporators of the company. No cash was paid on the subscriptions, but property, valued at \$220,000, was conveyed to the company in payment for the stock, without application to any specific shares. Immediately after the organization of the company it was agreed by all the subscribers, at a stockholders' meeting, that 16,000 shares should be contributed by the

## CAPITAL STOCK. See Shareholders; Transfer of stock—Continued.

subscribers to secure working capital, and that such shares should be issued to trustees, who were authorized to sell the same as full paid and nonassessable stock, at not less than \$3 per share, two-fifths of the proceeds to be paid to the incorporators and three-fifths into the treasury of the corporation. It did not appear that enough of the stock so contributed was sold to equal \$220,000 at par value; but defendant purchased from one W., who was engaged on behalf of the company in selling the stock, 800 shares, in the belief that they were owned by W., and were fully paid, as they were stated on their face to be, having no knowledge or notice of the transactions leading to the sale of the stock or of the facts in regard to its payment. Afterwards, the company having become insolvent, a receiver of its property sued defendant for the amount of an assessment of \$15 per share on the subscriptions to the stock. *Held*, that the proceedings for the sale of the stock, as full paid, must be construed as an appropriation, by the shareholders and the corporation, of the unapplied credit of \$220,000 to the 16,000 shares contributed for sale, or to such of them as should be issued; and as it did not appear that enough of the stock was sold to equal the \$220,000, the stock purchased by defendant, in the belief that it was full paid, must be treated as being so in fact, and, accordingly, the defendant was not liable for the assessment. *Rood v. Whorton*, 74 Fed. Rep., 118.

7. 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 Nat. Bank v. Peavey (C. C.)*, 75 F., 154.
8. National banks have no authority to increase their capital stock except as provided by Rev. St., sec. 5142, and act of Congress May 6, 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.
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 non-compliance with such requirements there is a failure of consideration. *Ib.*
10. 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.*
11. The receiver stands in the shoes of the bank, and can assert no rights against the subscribers which the bank could not have asserted. *Ib.*
12. 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.*
13. 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 N. B. v. Eaton*, 141 U. S., 227.
14. 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.*

## CAPITAL STOCK. See Shareholders; Transfer of stock—Continued.

15. But if such subscriber has assented to or ratified the change he will be held a shareholder. *Delano v. Butler*, 118 U. S., 634.
16. 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.
17. 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.*
18. 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.
19. The conditions imposed by Rev. St., sec. 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.
20. 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.
21. 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., 398.
22. 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 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 Nat. Bank of Tacoma et al.*, 77 Fed. Rep., 372.
23. Where a vote by the stockholders of a bank to increase the capital stock to a certain amount never became effective because only one-half the proposed increase was subscribed and paid for, the board of directors was not authorized to cancel one-half the proposed additional stock which had not been subscribed for, nor to give the assent of the corporation to an increase to any amount, the shareholders alone being authorized to determine whether there should be any increase, and to fix the amount. And a stockholder who subscribed and paid for new stock issued under the original plan is entitled to recover back the amount thus paid, even though there was afterwards a valid vote of the stockholders to increase the stock to the smaller amount, as he never assented to a subscription for stock under the new plan.—*Matthews v. Columbia Nat. Bank et al.*, 79 Fed. Rep., 558.
24. 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



CAPITAL STOCK. *See* Shareholders; Transfer of stock—Continued.

- 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. *Ib.*
25. A stockholder in a corporation is not estopped from questioning the validity of a stockholders' meeting by reason of his participation in the proceedings by proxy, as his agent was only authorized to act at lawful meetings. *Ib.*
  26. Under the national banking law (Rev. St., § 5142), and the amendment of May 1, 1886 (24 Stat., 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.
  27. 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*, *id.*, 64, followed. *Ib.*
  28. 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.*
  29. 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 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.*
  30. 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.
  31. 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.
  32. Under Comp. Laws, secs. 3539, 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.
  33. 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.*

CASHIER. *See* Officers.

## CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT:

1. National-banking associations may issue certificates of deposits. *Riddle v. First National Bank*, 27 Fed. Rep., 503.
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 sec. 5188, Rev. St. *Ib.*

## CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT—Continued.

3. A certificate of deposit, payable to the order of the depositor on the return of the certificate, is not due or payable until demand made and return of the certificate. *Ib.*
4. 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., 963.*
5. 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. *The First National Bank of Lacon v. Myers, 83 Ill., 507.*
6. 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.*
7. 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." *The National State Bank of Lafayette v. Ringel, 51 Ind., 393.*
8. *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.*
9. 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.*
10. A bank, on receiving certain notes as a special deposit, issued a certificate for the amount of the notes, made out a printed form; from which the words "in current funds" were erased, and the words "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 cashier was directed to return the certificate, but, as the signature was torn, he was instructed to prepare and transmit a duplicate. 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 of 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. *Niblack v. Cosler, 74 Fed. Rep., 1000.*
11. Knowledge by a member of a firm of the true consideration of a certificate of deposit, which the firm discounted with a bank, and which had been negligently altered in making out a duplicate, *held*, to be the knowledge of the bank, where such member was also its cashier, and, as such, acted as the sole representative of the bank in discounting the certificate. *Ib.*
12. 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 OF DEPOSIT—Continued.

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.

## CERTIFICATION OF CHECKS: See Collections.

1. A national banking association may "certify" a check. *Merchants' National Bank v. State National Bank*, 10 Wall., 604.
2. 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., 407; 58 N. Y. St., 712.
3. 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.
4. 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.*
5. 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 to 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 sec. 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.
6. 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., 638.
7. 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. *The Clarke National Bank v. The Bank of Albion, impleaded, etc.*, 52 Barb., 592.
8. 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.*
9. 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.*
10. 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.*
11. 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

## CERTIFICATION OF CHECKS: See Collections—Continued.

- 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.*
12. 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.*
  13. 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.*
  14. 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.*
  15. 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.*
  16. 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.*
  17. 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.*
  18. 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.*
  19. 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. *Ib.*
  20. 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*

## CERTIFICATION OF CHECKS: See Collections—Continued.

- 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 obligation. *Thompson v. Sioux Falls National Bank*, 150 U. S., 231.
21. 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.
  22. 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.
  23. 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. App., 322.
  24. 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.*
  25. 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.*
  26. 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.
  27. 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 Nat. Bank of Shendoah*, 74 Fed. Rep., 276.
  28. 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.*

## CHECKS: See Certification of checks; Collections.

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 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. *Ib.*

CHECKS: See Certification of checks; Collections—Continued.

4. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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.*
7. 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.
8. 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.*
9. 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.*
10. 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. & 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.
11. 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.
12. 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.*
13. 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: See Certification of checks; Collections—Continued.

14. 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., 235.
15. 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.
16. 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.
17. 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.*
18. 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.*
19. 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.*
20. 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 from the relations existing between him and the drawer, however intimate, unless connected with inculpatory facts or circumstances. *Ib.*
21. 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.
22. 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. *Ib.*

## CHECKS: See Certification of checks; Collections—Continued.

23. 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.
24. 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.*
25. In such case a finding by the court that the check was received as a cash deposit is erroneous. *Ib.*
26. 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 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.
27. 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.
28. The act of Congress of March 3, 1869 (Rev. St., 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 National Bank v. Merchants' National Bank*, 7 W. Va., 544; 1 N. B. C., 915.
29. 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.*
30. 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.
31. 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.*
32. The ordinary amount of damages in such case would be the amount of check, interests, and costs. *Ib.*
33. 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.*
34. 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 Neb., 744.
35. 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.*
36. They are also due upon presentation and not entitled to days of grace. *Ib.*
37. A check operates as an equitable assignment pro tanto from the time it is drawn and delivered, as between the drawer and the payee or holder. *Hulings v. Hulings Lumber Company et al.*, 18 S. E., 620; 38 W. Va., 351.
38. 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. *Ib.*
39. 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.
40. Evidence of a custom of passing checks payable to a person "or bearer" by delivery only does not affect the operation of Code, sec. 1761, requir-



CHECKS: See Certification of checks; Collections—Continued.

- ing such checks to be construed as payable to a person "or order."  
*First National Bank v. Nelson (Ala.)*, 16 So., 707.
41. 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. *Heidelberg v. National Park Bank (Sup.)*, 33 N. Y. S., 794.
  42. 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. Trademen's National Bank (Sup.)*, 33 N. Y. S., 864.
  43. A tender of bank checks payable in sixty and ninety days is not a tender of payment. *Cady v. Case (Wash.)*, 39 P., 375.
  44. A check, unless objected to, is a sufficient tender. *Wright v. Robinson et al.*, 32 N. Y. S., 463.
  45. 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.
  46. 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 Neb., 500, affirmed; *First National Bank v. Miller (Neb.)*, 62 N. W., 195.
  47. 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 Nat. Bank (Tenn. Sup.)*, 36 S. W., 387.
  48. 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 Nat. Bank (Cal.)*, 31 P., 51.
  49. 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 Nat. Bank v. Clark (N. Y. App.)*, 32 N. E., 38.
  50. 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' Nat. Bank*, 53 Ill. App., 395.
  51. 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 Nat. Bank v. Wills Creek Coal Co. (Mich.)*, 68 N. W., 232.
  52. The holder of a check can not sue the bank on which it is drawn until such check is accepted by the bank. *Commercial Nat. Bank v. First Nat. Bank (N. C.)*, 24 S. E., 524.
  53. A stipulation, stamped on the face of a check, that it will not be paid to a certain company or its agents, is valid. *Id.*
  54. 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 Nat. Bank v. O'Neal (Tex. Civ. App.)*, 34 S. W., 344.
  55. 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

## CHECKS: See Certification of checks; Collections—Continued.

- 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.*
56. 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 Nat. Bank v. Bloch. Ib.*
  57. 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 Nat. Bank v. Bradley (Ala.), 15 So., 440.*
  58. Bank checks are due on presentation, and are not entitled to days of grace. *Wood River Bank v. First Nat. Bank (Neb.), 55 N. W., 239.*
  59. 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 and another, 20 Fed. Rep., 664.*
  60. 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 Nat. Bank (Indian Ter.), 37 S. W., 50.*
  61. 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.), 37 S. W., 282.*
  62. 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.*
  63. 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. *Shoualter v. Cox (Tenn. Sup.), 37 S. W., 286.*
  64. 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 Nat. Bank (Pickle v. Muse), 12 S. W., 919; 88 Tenn., 380.*

## CIRCULATION:

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.*
2. The State can not tax the circulating notes of national banking associations. *Horne v. Greene, 52 Miss., 452.*
3. 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.*
4. 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.*
5. The power of a State to tax the circulation of the national banks depends

## CIRCULATION—Continued.

upon whether such circulation is for the use of the United States Government or for private profit. Congress can protect the circulation of those 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.

6. The tax of 10 per cent imposed by the act of July 13, 1866 (14 Stat. at Large, 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.
7. 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.*
8. 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.
9. 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.

## COLLATERAL SECURITIES:

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. 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.
5. Where stockholder borrows money from bank and gives as security certificate of his shares of its stock, he is not entitled to recover when, on nonpayment of loan, the bank sold his stock and applied proceeds to his credit. *First National Bank of Xenia v. Stewart*, 107 U. S., 676.
6. Creditor of insolvent bank has the right to prove and have dividends upon his entire claim, irrespective of collateral security he may hold. *Peoples v. Remington*, 121 N. Y., 328.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. 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.
10. For an unauthorized sale of stock pledged as collateral security amounting to a conversion, the pledgor is entitled to recover, as damages, the

## COLLATERAL SECURITIES—Continued.

- 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.*
11. 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.*
  12. 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.*
  13. 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.*
  14. 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.*
  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 nonnegotiable 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.*
  17. 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., 33.*
  18. 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.*
  19. 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. *Sharpe v. National Bank of Birmingham, 87 Ala., 644.*
  20. 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.*
  21. 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. *Ib.*
  22. Rev. St., sec. 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

## COLLATERAL SECURITIES—Continued.

- correspondent to the insolvent bank. *Bell v. Hanover National Bank*, 57 Fed. Rep., 821.
23. 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.*
  24. 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.
  25. Rev. St. U. S., sec. 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.
  26. 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.
  27. 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.*
  28. It (the Third National) could not obtain possession through the agency of the sublessee, who held possession for his lessor, the defendant. *Ib.*
  29. A pledge can not be made perfect by the sublessee's delivery of possession without the consent of his lessor. *Ib.*
  30. 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.*
  31. 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.
  32. 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.
  33. 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

## COLLATERAL SECURITIES—Continued.

- balances, becomes an owner, for value, of the securities. *Philler v. Paterson* (Pa. Sup.), 32 A., 26.
34. 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.
  35. 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. *Id.*
  36. 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 National Bank v. Mann* (Tenn.), 27 S. W., 1015.
  37. 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.
  38. 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 damage 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 Nat. Bank of Killingley*, 69 Fed. Rep., 798.
  39. 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 & Trust Co. et al. v. Lombard Inv. Co. of Kans. et al.*, 73 Fed. Rep., 537.
  40. 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 Nat. Bank* (Colo. Sup.), 45 P., 440.
  41. 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 Nat. Bank v. Newcombe* (Sup.), 37 N. Y. S., 271.
  42. 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 Nat. Bank v. Newcombe* (Sup.), 37 N. Y. S., 271.
  43. 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 Nat. Bank v. J. Thompson & Sons Manufg Co.* (C. C. A.), 71 F., 113.
  44. 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 Nat. Bank* (N. J. Ch.), 29 A., 203.
  45. 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 & Manufacturers' Nat. Bank v. Cummings* (Sup.), 29 N. Y. S., 782.
  46. 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

## COLLATERAL SECURITIES—Continued.

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.

## COLLECTIONS: See Checks; Certified checks.

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.
2. 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 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.
3. 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. *Ib.*
4. 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.
5. 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.*
6. 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.*
7. 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.
8. 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.*
9. 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.*
10. 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.
11. 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.
12. The Winters National Bank sent to the Fidelity Bank a note of \$2,000 for collection and indorsed: "Pay Fidelity National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio,

## COLLECTIONS: See Checks; Certified checks—Continued.

- 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.
13. 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.
  14. *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. *Id.*
  15. *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. *Id.*
  16. 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 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.
  17. 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.
  18. 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. *Id.*



COLLECTIONS: See Checks; Certified checks—Continued.

19. 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.
20. 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.
21. 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.
22. 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 of 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 has 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.
23. A bank which had received a draft for collection sent it 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.
24. 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.*
25. 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.*
26. 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

COLLECTIONS: See Checks; Certified checks—Continued.

- between the owner of the draft and the principal without making such agent a party. *Ib.*
27. 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. *Bulbach et al. v. Frelinghuysen, Receiver, etc., 15 Fed. Rep., 675.*
  28. 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.*
  29. 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.*
  30. 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.*
  31. 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.*
  32. 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.*
  33. 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 funds, 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.*
  34. A bank in Ohio contracted with a bank in Pennsylvania to collect for it at par, at all points west 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.*
  35. 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.*
  36. 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.*

COLLECTIONS: See Checks; Certified checks—Continued.

37. 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 hands 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. Stoddart*, 28 Atl. Rep., 1111.
38. 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.
39. 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.*, 33 P., 211.
40. 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.
41. 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.
42. 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.
43. 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.*
44. 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 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.
45. Whether the title to a check deposited with a bank passes to the bank before collection, so as to immediately create the relation of debtor and creditor between it and the depositor is a question of fact, depending upon the circumstances and course of dealing in each particular case. *City of Somerville v. Beal*, 49 Fed. Rep., 790.

COLLECTIONS: See Checks; Certified checks—Continued.

46. 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.*
47. 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., 634.*
48. Where checks and drafts sent from one bank to another indorsed "For collection" and credited "subject to payment" according to the dealings between the banks, and 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, the amount paid the receiver should be accounted for as a trust fund, but the balance as a general debt. *First National Bank v. Armstrong, 42 Fed. Rep., 193.*
49. 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.*
50. 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 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.*
51. 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.*
52. 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.*
53. Where 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., 394.*
54. Whether the title to a check deposited with a bank passes to the bank before collection, so as to immediately create the relation of debtor and creditor between it and the depositor, is a question of fact, depending upon the circumstances and course of dealing in each particular case. *City of Somerville v. Beal, Receiver, 49 Fed. Rep., 790.*
55. 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.*

## COLLECTIONS: See Checks; Certified checks—Continued.

56. 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.
57. 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.
58. 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.
59. 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.*
60. 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 Nat. Bank v. Davis (Ga.)*, 23 S. E., 190.
61. A bank which, as collecting agent of another bank, collects at the sub-treasury 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 Nat. Bank (D. C.)*, 70 F., 232.
62. 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., 119.
63. 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.
64. 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., 389; *In re Friend*. *Ib.*
65. 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 Nat. Bank v. Craig (Kan. App.)*, 42 P., 830.
66. 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 Nat. Bank v. Mansfield Savings Bank*, 10 Ohio Cir. Ct. R., 233.

COLLECTIONS: See Checks; Certified checks—Continued.

67. 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.*
68. 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.*
69. 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.*
70. 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. Nat. Bank (Pa. Sup.), 34 A., 296.*
71. 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 Nat. Bank v. City Nat. Bank (Tex. Civ. App.), 34 S. W., 453.*
72. 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.*
73. 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 Nat. Bank, 59 Ill. App., 587.*
74. 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 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 Nat. Bank of Richmond v. Wilmington & W. R. Co., 77 Fed. Rep., 401.*
75. When a bank indorses commercial paper "for collection" and forwards the same to another bank, the latter, 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 other moneys in its possession and to remit the identical money, nor is the payer required to see that the identical money is remitted. *Ib.*
76. Transfer of a note to a bank for collection gives it such ownership thereof that it can sue the maker thereon. *First Nat. Bank v. Hughes (Cal.), 46 P., 272.*
77. 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 Nat. Bank (Neb.), 70 N. W., 34.*

COLLECTIONS: *See* Checks; Certified checks—Continued.

78. 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 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. Phoenix Nat. Bank (Sup.)*, 45 N. Y. S., 533.
79. 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 Nat. Bank (Pa.)*, 13 A., 202.
80. 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 & Color Co. v. Commercial Nat. Bank*, 9 P., 709; 4 Utah, 353.
81. 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 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.

#### CONSTITUTIONALITY:

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. 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.
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. 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.

## CONSTRUCTION OF LAW:

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 Farmer's National Bank of Valparaiso, Ind., v. Sutton Mfg. Co.*, 52 Fed. Rep., 191.
2. 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.
3. The Federal courts are not bound by decisions of State courts upon questions of general commercial law. *Ib.*
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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. Nat. Bank*, 25 Int. Rev. Record, 266; 2 N. B. C., 128.
7. 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. Mittelbuscher, Collector, et al.*, 15 Fed. Rep., 225.
8. 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 justice. *United States v. Vorhees*, 9 Fed. Rep., 143.
9. 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., 438.
10. 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. Soules et al.*, 32 Fed. Rep., 758.
11. 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.
12. By the provisions of Rev. Stat. U. S., § 5134, subd. 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 Nat. Bank (Ill. Sup.)*, 44 N. E., 381.

## CONVERSION:

1. 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.
2. And it is liable, after the conversion, for all the obligations of the old insti-



## CONVERSION—Continued.

- tution. *Coffee v. The National Bank of Missouri*, 46 Mo., 140; *Kelsey v. The National Bank of Crawford*, 69 Penn. St., 426.
3. 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.
  4. And such association will be liable to the depositors of the former bank. *Eans v. Exchange Bank*, 79 Mo., 182.
  5. 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.
  6. 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.
  7. 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.
  8. 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.
  9. 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.*
  10. 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., 637.
  11. 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.
  12. 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.
  13. 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.*
  14. 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.
  15. The conversion of a State bank into a national bank, under the act of Congress of June 3rd, 1864, did not work an annihilation or dissolution, but only a change of the bank. *Maynard v. Bank*, 1 Brewster, 483.
  16. Such change does not adeem 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.*

## CONVERSION—Continued.

17. A State statute authorizing the State banking institutions to become banking associations under the laws of the United States, and providing for the surrender and extinction of their State charter, and "that said bank, etc., may continue to use its corporate name for the purpose of protecting and defending suits instituted by or against it, and of enabling it to close its affairs, but not for the purpose of continuing under the laws of this State its business," etc., is not in conflict with the national banking act. *Thomas v. Farmers' Bank of Maryland*, 46 Md., 43; 2 N. B. C., 248.

## CRIMINAL LAW: See False entries; Indictment.

1. The willful misapplication of the moneys and funds of a national banking association, made an offense by sec. 5209, Rev. St., must be for the use or benefit of the party charged, or of some person or company other than the association. *United States v. Britton*, 107 U. S., 655.
2. 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., 535.
3. A loan in bad faith, with intent to defraud the association, is a willful misapplication within the meaning of the statute. *Ib.*
4. 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.
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. Allowing the withdrawal of the deposit of one indebted to the association can not be charged as a misapplication of the money of the association. *United States v. Britton*, 108 U. S., 193.
7. It is not a willful misapplication of the moneys of the association within the meaning of sec. 5209, Rev. St., for a president who is insolvent to procure the discounting by the association of his note not well secured. *Ib.*
8. To constitute the offense of a willful misapplication of the moneys, funds, or credits of the association within sec. 5209, Rev. St., 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.
9. 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.*
10. 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.
11. 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.

## CRIMINAL LAW: See False entries; Indictment—Continued.

12. It is not a conspiracy against United States, under sec. 5440, Rev. St., nor a willful misapplication of money of bank, under sec. 5209, for 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.
13. It is not a willful misapplication of bank money by the president, under sec. 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. *Id.*, 193.
14. 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. *Id.*
15. 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 sec. 5204, Rev. St. *Id.*, 199.
16. 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 sec. 5209, Rev. St. *In the matter of Van Campen*, 2 Ben., 419.
17. 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. *Id.*; *United States v. Harper*, 33 Fed. Rep., 471.
18. 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.
19. But 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.
20. The word "embezzle," as found in the United States Rev. St., is used to described 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.
21. Section 1025 of the Rev. St. 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." *Id.*
22. Embezzlement, abstraction, and willful misapplication of the moneys, funds, etc., of a national bank, as described in Rev. St., sec. 5209, constitute three separate crimes or offenses, which, under Rev. St., sec. 1024, may be joined in one indictment, but must be stated in separate counts. *United States v. Cadwallader*, 59 Fed. Rep., 677.
23. 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.
24. 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.
25. 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.
26. Purchase of stock in violation of sec. 5201, Rev. St., made with intent to defraud, and by officers named in sec. 5209, is not punishable under latter section. *United States v. Britton*, 107 U. S., 655.
27. Rev. St., sec. 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

CRIMINAL LAW: See False entries; Indictment—Continued.

- "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.
28. Acts eighteenth general assembly, chap. 153, secs. 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.
  29. Acts eighteenth general assembly, chap. 153, secs. 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.*
  30. An indictment under Rev. St., sec. 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.
  31. 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 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.
  32. An indictment under Rev. St., 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.
  33. Rev. St., 1889, § 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 Const., art. 12, § 27. *Ib.*
  34. The receiving of a deposit, and issuing of a certificate therefor, creates "an indebtedness," within Rev. St., 1889, § 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.*
  35. 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.*
  36. 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 under Rev. St., 1889, § 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.*
  37. 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.*
  38. Where an indictment under Rev. St., 1889, § 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.*

CRIMINAL LAW: See False entries; Indictment—Continued.

39. 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.
40. 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.
41. Where there has been no administration on the estate of a deceased insolvent who had fraudulently conveyed his property in his lifetime, a simple contract creditor is not debarred from filing a bill against the fraudulent grantee to subject the property fraudulently conveyed to the satisfaction of his claim. *Merchants' Nat. Bank v. McGee (Ala.)*, 19 So., 356.
42. 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.
43. 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 subvert joint interests with him by the misapplication of the bank's funds. *Ib.*
44. Persons who have no official relation to a national bank may be indicted, under Rev. St., § 5209, as aiders and abettors of some officer of the bank in the criminal misapplication of its funds, or in the making of false entries in its books. *Ib.*
45. 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.*
46. 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 entries 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.*
47. 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.*
48. 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 "theretofore," 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.*
49. 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

## CRIMINAL LAW: See False entries; Indictment—Continued.

- 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. *Ib.*
50. Under Rev. St., § 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.
  51. 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.
  52. 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. *Ib.*
  53. 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.*
  54. When an offense against the provisions of Rev. Stat., 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. *Ib.*
  55. 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.*
  56. 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. *Ib.*
  57. *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 Rev. Stat., section 5209, 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 the funds. *Coffin v. United States*, 162 U. S., 664.
  58. Instructions requested may be properly refused when fully covered by the general charge of the court. *Ib.*
  59. 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.*

CRIMINAL LAW: See False entries; Indictment—Continued.

60. 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.*
61. 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.*
62. 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. *Ib.*
63. When the principal offender in the commission of the offense, made criminal by Rev. Stat., 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.*
64. The first clause of section 5209 of the Revised Statutes provides for three distinct offenses: First, embezzlement; second, abstraction; and, third, wilful 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.*
65. 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. *Ib.*
66. 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.*
67. It is not a necessary ingredient of the offense of making a false entry in a report under Rev. St., § 5209, that the report shall be one of those mentioned in sections 5311, 5312, or one which the bank is bound by law to make. It is sufficient if the report is one made in the due course of business. *United States v. Potter, 56 Fed. Rep., 83, 97, disapproved; United States v. Booker, 80 Fed. Rep., 376.*
68. 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.*
69. 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.*
70. An indictment on Rev. Stat., sec. 5209, is sufficient which avers that the defendant was president of a 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.*
71. In a criminal case a general judgment upon an indictment containing several counts and a verdict of guilty on each count cannot be reversed on error if any count is good and is sufficient to support the judgment. *Ib.*
72. 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.*
73. Under sec. 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

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- circuit court in the case of a conviction of a crime under sec. 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.
74. 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.*
  75. Such writ of error is a matter of right, and under sec. 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 sec. 1004. *Ib.*
  76. 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.*
  77. A criminal court in the southern district of New York, sitting as a circuit court therein, under sec. 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.*
  78. 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.*
  79. Upon a plea of guilty to three indictments found under section 5209, Rev. St., U. S., 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's 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.
  80. 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. *Ib.*
  81. 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.*
  82. When an officer of a national bank, indicted under Rev. St., § 5209, for making false entries in a 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



## CRIMINAL LAW: See False entries; Indictment—Continued.

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.

83. 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 Rev. St. § 5209. *Agnew v. United States* 165 U. S., 36.
84. 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. *Ib.*
85. 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. *Ib.*
86. 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.*
87. 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.*
88. 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 unsatisfactory. *Ib.*
89. 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 the transaction, he considered defendant's guaranty for such an amount good, are irrelevant. *Ib.*

## DEPOSITS:

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 Aetna National Bank v. The Fourth National Bank*, 46 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

## DEPOSITS—Continued.

- between the bank and the depositor, is simply that of debtor and creditor. *Collins v. State*, 15 So., 214.
4. 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.
  5. A trustee who deposits in a bank and causes to be credited to his private account money of the trust fund without giving any 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.
  6. 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 impressed 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.
  7. 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, Adm'r, v. The First National Bank*, 38 Mich., 630.
  8. 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.
  9. 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. *Balbach et al. v. Frelinghuysen, Receiver, etc.*, 15 Fed. Rep., 675.
  10. 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 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.
  11. 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.
  12. 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.
  13. 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.*
  14. 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—Continued.

- deposits a sum to make good a shortage in his balance, the bank can not apply it in discharge of a debt due to him personally. *United States v. National Bank of Asheville et al.*, 73 Fed. Rep., 379.
15. 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. *Ib.*
  16. 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' Nat. Bank (Ill. Sup.)*, 41 N. E., 728.
  17. An indictment under a statute declaring it an offense if an officer of a bank shall receive a deposit, "knowing, or having good reason 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., 377.
  18. 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 depositor is not created. *Miller v. Western Nat. Bank (Pa. Sup.)*, 33 A., 684.
  19. Where a bank positively and repeatedly denies one's right to make any claim upon it in respect of currency and checks mailed by him to it for deposit, the depositor need not make demand before bringing suit on account of such deposit. *Ib.*
  20. On trial on an indictment under Comp. St. 1895, §§ 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 (Neb.)*, 65 N. W., 774.
  21. When a customer of a bank who has overdrawn his account makes a deposit, the presumption is, in the absence of evidence, that the deposit was general, and was made and received toward the payment of the overdraft. *Ib.*
  22. 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 deposits 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.
  23. 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.*
  24. 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.
  25. 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 Gunterville v. Webb (Ala.)*, 19 So., 14.

## DEPOSITS—Continued.

26. 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.*
27. 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.*
28. 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 a receiver for collection only. *Ib.*
29. 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.*
30. One who draws a check on a bank in which he has sufficient 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.*
31. 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 greater than the sum on deposit. *Ib.*
32. 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 Nat. Bank v. Peltz (Pa. Sup.), 35 A., 218.*
33. Decedent deposited bonds and coupons with a bank, and took a writing, signed by the cashier, acknowledging their receipt, and that they were "to be sold, and the proceeds placed to her credit." Held, that a delivery of the receipt, with an indorsement thereon, signed by decedent, requesting the cashier to "let" plaintiff "have the amount of the within bill," and with the intention to pass title thereto, constituted a valid gift of the money due from the bank. *Crook v. First Nat. Bank (Wis.), 52 N. W., 1131.*
34. 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 Nat. Bank v. Clark (N. Y. App.), 32 N. E., 38.*
35. 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.*
36. Designating a national bank as a depositary of public moneys does not constitute it an agent of the Government, or render the Government liable

## DEPOSITS—Continued.

- for moneys lost by a failure of such bank. *Branch v. The United States, 1 N. B. C., 363.*
37. 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.*
  38. 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.*
  39. 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.*
  40. 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.*
  41. 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 Nat. Bank v. Moore et al., 79 Fed. Rep., 705.*
  42. 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' Nat. Bank of Pueblo, 30 Fed. Rep., 912.*
  43. Money deposited in a bank without stipulation as to place of payment is payable to the depositor at the bank. *McBee v. Purcell Nat. Bank (Indian Ter.), 37 S. W., 55.*
  44. 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 express 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.*
  45. 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. *Ib.*
  46. 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.*
  47. Although the relation between a bank and its depositor is that merely of

## DEPOSITS—Continued.

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 Nat. Bank v. Stillwater Gas Co.*, 30 N. W., 440; 36 Minn., 75.

48. 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 Nat. Bank (Pa.)*, 13 A., 707.

## 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 Rev. St., par. 5154. *Keyser v. Hitz*, 133 U. S., 138.
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. Wempe 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 56th (now 153d) 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.*

## DIVIDENDS:

1. 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.
2. 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.*
3. 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.*
4. 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.*
5. 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. *Ib.*
6. 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.*
7. 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.*

## DIVIDENDS—Continued.

8. 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.*
9. 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.
10. 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.
11. Liquidation dividends of a national bank 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 (Me.)*, 36 A., 996.

## ESTOPPEL:

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 Phoenix Warehousing Company*, 6 Hun., 71.
2. 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.
3. 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 Credit Mobilier*, 2 Woods, 77; *German National Bank v. Meadowcroft*, 95 Ill., 124.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. Where 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.
9. 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.*
10. 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.*

## ESTOPPEL—Continued.

11. 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.
12. A person who received dividends on shares of stock standing in his name on the books of a national bank is estopped from denying his liability on the ground that he returned the same by check to an officer of the bank. He is presumed to be the owner of the stock when his name appears upon the books of the bank, and the burden of proof is upon him to show that he is not in fact the owner. *Finn v. Brown*, 142 U. S., 56.
13. 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.
14. In such suit stockholder is estopped to deny existence or validity of corporation. *Ib.*
15. The legality of the appointment of the receiver can not be questioned by the debtors of the bank when sued by him. The bank may move to have the appointment set aside, but the debtors can not. *Cadle v. Baker*, 20 Wall., 650; *Platt v. Beebe*, 57 N. Y., 339.
16. 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., 522.
17. 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.
18. Where the president of a bank procures advancements to be made to a relative by the bank, promising to become liable therefor, and not to receive payment of any part of the amount which such relative owes him individually until the bank was paid, he is estopped to claim the benefit of a priority given his debt in a mortgage executed by such relative over that due the bank, and whatever benefit accrues to him under such mortgage is subordinate to the claim of the bank. *Brown v. Farmers and Merchants' National Bank (Tex. Civ. App.)*, 31 S. W., 216.
19. 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.
20. 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' Nat. Bank v. Waco Electric Railway & Light Co. (Tex. Civ. App.)*, 36 S. W., 131; *Metropolitan Trust Co. v. Farmers & Merchants' Nat. Bank*, *Ib.*
21. 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 Nat. Bank v. Rice (Neb.)*, 67 N. W., 165.
22. 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 Nat. Bank v. Fletcher (Vt.)*, 34 A., 38.
23. 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 Nat. Bank v. Dovetail Body & Gear Co. (Ind. Sup.)*, 42 N. E., 924.
24. 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



## ESTOPPEL—Continued.

- 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 Nat. Bank v. Marshall & Isley Bank (Mich.)*, 65 N. W., 604.
25. 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. *Id.*
  26. 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 Nat. Bank v. Lynch (Tex. Civ. App.)*, 25 S. W., 1042.
  27. 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 Nat. Bank v. Carter (Tex. Civ. App.)*, 20 S. W., 836.
  28. 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 Nat. Bank (Ind. Sup.)*, 37 N. E., 158.
  29. 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 Nat. Bank (Ala.)*, 15 So., 435.
  30. 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 Nat. Bank v. Ming. (N. J. Ch.)*, 27 A., 920.
  31. 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.
  32. H., being indebted to a national bank for a considerable sum, for which the bank held certain corporate stock as collateral security, in writing authorized the president and directors of the bank to sell at their discretion all the stock and apply the proceeds of the sale upon his indebtedness. Thereafter, after giving H. ample notice of an intention to sell, the stock was sold and transferred to three of the directors of the bank, at a price above the market value, and the amount received from the sale applied upon the indebtedness of H. H. received an itemized statement of the proceeds of the sale and of its application upon his indebtedness, to all of which he made no objection. Five years thereafter H. commenced an action against the bank for the purpose of obtaining a decree redeeming the stock, and for an accounting. *Held*, that the action could not be maintained: First, because by his silence he was estopped; and second, because of delay in bringing suit. *Hayward v. Eliot National Bank*, 96 U. S., 611; 2 N. B. C., 1.
  33. 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 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

## ESTOPPEL—Continued.

- 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 Nat. Bank v. National Wall Paper Co.*, 77 Fed. Rep., 85.
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.*

## EVIDENCE:

1. 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 *null 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.
2. The certificate of the Comptroller of the Currency duly made is sufficient evidence of the appointment of the receiver in an action brought by him. *Platt v. Beebe*, 57 N. Y., 339; 1 N. B. C., 725.
3. 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.
4. Under the national banking act, a copy of the certificate of organization of a United States national 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.
5. 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, Vermont, was admissible under the general issue for the purpose of proving the plaintiff's corporate existence. *Thatcher v. West River National Bank*, 19 Mich., 196; 1 N. B. C., 622.
6. 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 might otherwise have been made to the evidence on on which he acted. *Ib.*
7. 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 Rev. St., sec. 5154. *Aspinwall v. Butler*, 133 U. S., 595.
8. A letter from the Comptroller directing the receiver to institute suit, if not objected to at the time, is sufficient evidence that the Comptroller has decided that the enforcement of the individual liability of the shareholders is necessary. *Bowden v. Johnson*, 107 U. S., 251.
9. 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.
10. In accordance with the provisions of the Minnesota statute (Gen. St., 1878, c. 26, § 8; Gen. St., 1894, § 2275) making the certificate of protest of a bill or note of any notary public of that or another State evidence of the

## EVIDENCE—Continued.

- facts therein certified, such a certificate is competent evidence, in a Federal court sitting in Minnesota, of the presentment, demand, dishonor, or notice of dishonor of a note drawn in Minnesota, and payable and protested in Connecticut. *Nelson v. First Nat. Bank of Killingley*, 69 *Fed. Rep.*, 798.
11. 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.*
  12. 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. *Ib.*
  13. 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.*
  14. 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.*
  15. 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 & Traders' Nat. Bank of Covington, Ky., v. Greene et al.*, 74 *Fed. Rep.*, 439.
  16. 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.
  17. 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.*
  18. 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.
  19. On an issue as to whether the deposits of plaintiffs' 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. *McLoughlin v. National Mohawk Valley Bank (Sup.)*, 20 *N. Y. S.*, 171.
  20. 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 Nat. Bank v. Crow*, 56 *Ill. App.*, 553.
  21. The certificate of organization of a national bank, issued by the Comptroller of the Currency, is competent evidence of the incorporation of the bank. *National Bank of Commerce v. Galland (Wash.)*, 45 *P.*, 35.

## EVIDENCE—Continued.

22. 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' Nat. Bank v. McNeir (Minn.)*, 53 N. W., 178.
23. 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 17th Gen. Assem., c. 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 Nat. Bank v. District Tp. of Doon (Iowa)*, 53 N. W., 301.
24. Depositing in the post-office a letter properly addressed, with postage prepaid, is prima facie evidence that the sendee received it. *Ripley Nat. Bank v. Latimer*, 2 Mo. App. Rep'r, 967.
25. 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 with-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 Nat. Bank v. Bradley (Ala.)*, 19 So., 791.
26. 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. *Ib.*
27. 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 Nat. Bank v. Rice (Neb.)*, 67 N. W., 165.
28. 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 Nat. Bank v. McKinney (Neb.)*, 66 N. W., 230.
29. 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.
30. 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. *Ib.*
31. 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.*
32. 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 Nat. Bank v. Hellyer (Kan.)*, 37 P., 130.
33. 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 Nat. Bank v. Leonard (Neb.)*, 59 N. W., 107.

## EVIDENCE—Continued.

34. 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.*
35. 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 Nat. Bank v. Emerson (Mich.)*, 60 N. W., 981.
36. 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 Nat. Bank (Neb.)*, 56 N. W., 727.
37. 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 Nat. Bank v. California Nat. Bank (Cal.)*, 35 P., 639.
38. 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 Nat. Bank (S. C.)*, 19 S. E., 487.
39. Where a written instrument belongs exclusively to a party and, according to the course of business, ought to be in his possession, parol evidence of its contents may be given after he has disregarded a notice to produce it.
40. An unsigned entry on a deed is inadmissible to show the time it was filed for record. *First Nat. Bank v. Cody (Ga.)*, 19 S. E., 831.
41. 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' Nat. Bank v. McAnulty (Tex. Civ. App.)*, 31 S. W., 1091.
42. 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 Nat. Bank (Utah)*, 33 P., 941.
43. In an action by a national bank against a 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.
44. 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 Nat. Bank v. Knapp*, 119 U. S., 357; 3 N. B. C., 184.
45. 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 Nat. Bank of Cincinnati*, 75 Fed. Rep., 852.
46. 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

## EVIDENCE—Continued.

- not, by receiving part payments on the compromise notes after their maturity, waive the right to sue the indorser on the original note. *CC Fed. Rep.*, 872, affirmed. *Ib.*
47. 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.*
48. 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. *Ib.*

## EXECUTION:

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.
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.
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 Nat. Bank v. Rulison*, 61 Ill. App., 388.
4. 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.
5. 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' Nat. Bank of Chicago et al. v. Sabin et al.*, 34 Fed. Rep., 492.

## EXPIRATION OF CORPORATE EXISTENCE:

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 Rev. St., sec. 5145. *Richards v. Attleboro National Bank*, 148 Mass., 187; 3 N. B. C., 495.

## EXTENSION OF CORPORATE EXISTENCE:

1. 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.
2. 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. Brennenman's Executors*, 114 Penn. St., 315; 3 N. B. C., 755.

## FALSE ENTRIES:

1. 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 purposes of taxation, is afforded by revised statutes of Ohio, section 2679, which provides that the auditor may examine the books of the bank, and

## FALSE ENTRIES—Continued.

- 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.
2. 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.
  3. It may be made personally or by direction. *Ib.*
  4. 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 sec. 5209, Rev. St., 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.
  5. 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.
  6. 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 Rev. St., sec. 5209, which declares such false entries to be a misdemeanor. *United States v. Hughtitt*, 45 Fed. Rep., 47.
  7. 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 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.
  8. In an indictment of an officer of a national bank under sec. 5209, Rev. St., 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.
  9. A "false entry" in a report by a national-bank officer or a director to Comptroller of the Currency within the meaning of sec. 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.
  10. 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. *Ib.*
  11. 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.*
  12. 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.*
  13. Under sec. 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.
  14. 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,

## FALSE ENTRIES—Continued.

- 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.*
15. The president and assistant cashier of a national bank are indictable as principals, under Rev. St., sec. 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.*
  16. The assistant cashier of a bank is indictable under Rev. St., sec. 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. *Ib.*
  17. An indictment under Rev. St., sec. 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 Rev. St., sec. 5211. *Ib.*
  18. 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 F., 70.*
  19. The "false entry" in the books or reports of a bank, which is punishable under Rev. St., sec. 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.*
  20. 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.*
  21. 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.*
  22. 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.*
  23. A false entry made in the books or reports of a bank by a clerk, book-keeper, 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.*
  24. 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.*
  25. 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



**FALSE ENTRIES—Continued.**

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.*

26. 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. *Ib.*

**FORFEITURE OF CHARTER:**

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 Rev. St., sec. 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 sec. 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.
3. The forfeiture of the rights, privileges, and franchises of a bank authorized by Rev. St., sec. 5239, for violation by its directors of the provisions of the banking act, comes within sec. 1047, limiting suits for any penalty or forfeiture accruing under the laws of the United States to five years. *Ib.*
4. The right to maintain an action under Rev. St., sec. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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.*
7. 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 Rev. St., § 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. *Germer v. Thomson et al.*, 74 Fed. Rep., 125.

**FORGERIES:**

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

## FORGERIES—Continued.

- 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.*
  5. 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.
  6. 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.
  7. 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.
  8. 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.
  9. 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 Nat. Bank*, 70 Fed. Rep., 232.
  10. 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

## FORGERIES—Continued.

- 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 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.
11. The forgery of the maker's name to a renewal note delivered by the payee to the holder of the original note does not discharge the maker from liability on such original note, as the giving of a forged note in lieu of it does not operate as payment. *Second Nat. Bank v. Wentzel (Pa. Sup.)* 24 A., 1087.
  12. 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. *Ib.*
  13. 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.*
  14. 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.*
  15. 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.*
  16. 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.*
  17. 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 Nat. Bank v. Fletcher (Vt.)*, 34 A., 38.
  18. 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 Nat. Bank*, 28 Fed. Rep., 357.
  19. A bank clerk, whose duty it was to prepare exchange for the cashier's signature, so drew a draft for \$35 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

## FORGERIES—Continued.

- proximate cause of the loss, and the bank was not liable therefor. *Exchange Nat. Bank of Spokane v. Bank of Little Rock*, 58 Fed. Rep., 140.
20. 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.*

## GUARANTY:

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 on by the guarantee, though no notice of the acceptance of the guarantee 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.
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 of their respective claims" (Rev. St. Mo. 1889, § 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. 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. *Ib.*
4. 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 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.*
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. *Ib.*
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. *Ib.*

## GUARANTY—Continued.

7. 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 Nat. Bank v. Love*, 62 Mo. App., 378.
8. 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 co-sureties. *Farmers & Traders' Nat. Bank v. Snodgrass (Or.)*, 45 P., 758.
9. 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 Nat. Bank v. Thomas (Neb.)*, 65 N. W., 895.
10. 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 defence 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.
11. 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 Nat. Bank of Ogden*, 77 Fed. Rep., 957.
12. 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 endorsed 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.
13. 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 defence 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 defence 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 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

## GUARANTY—Continued.

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*, 143 U. S., 28.

14. 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, enquired 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.
15. 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.
16. 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.*

INCREASE OF CAPITAL STOCK. See Capital stock.

INDICTMENT: See False entries.

1. An indictment under act of July 12, 1882, amending sec. 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 sec. 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" cashier in certifying check under prohibition can not be sustained. *Ib.*
6. 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.

INDICTMENT: *See False entries—Continued.*

7. 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.*
8. 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.*
9. In indictment under Rev. St., sec. 5209, for willfully misapplying the funds of a national bank, it is not necessary to charge that the funds had been previously entrusted 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.*
10. 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.*
11. A form of indictment which sufficiently describes and identifies the crime of abstracting the funds of a national bank created by Rev. St., sec. 5209, sufficiently states the character and capacity of the bank. *Ib.*
12. An indictment for willfully misapplying funds of a national bank (Rev. St., 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 an honest purpose in the disposition of the funds specified. *Evans v. United States, 14 S. Ct., 934; Ib., 939.*
13. 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 sec. 5209. *United States v. Potter, 56 Fed. Rep., 53.*
14. The use in an indictment, under sec. 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.*
15. 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.*
16. 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.*
17. Allegations that the false entries were made with intent to "injure and defraud the said association and certain persons to the grand jurors unknown" are sufficient. *Ib.*
18. An indictment against the president of a national bank, under sec. 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.*
19. 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. *Ib.*
20. 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.*
21. 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.*
22. 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,

INDICTMENT: See False entries—Continued.

- 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.*
23. 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.
  24. It is sufficient if the indictment allege the substance of the reports in question without setting them out in full. *Ib.*
  25. An allegation in an indictment under sec. 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.*
  26. 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.*
  27. 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.*
  28. Counts in such indictment which charge defendant with procuring and counseling the false entry before the fact 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.*
  29. Indictment against president for false entry on books, held sufficient in form and averments. *United States v. Britton*, 107 U. S., 655.
  30. Indictment against president for fraudulent purchase of stock of the bank is bad if it fails to state for whose use purchase was made, or if it states that it was for use of the bank, or if it does not aver that it was not made to prevent loss on previous debt. *Ib.*
  31. Indictment for perjury against officer for false statement under sec. 5211, Rev. St., 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.
  32. 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 Rev. St., sec. 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.
  33. An indictment of H. and other persons for violation of Rev. St., sec. 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.*
  34. 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.*
  35. Where an indictment under Rev. St., sec. 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.*
  36. 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 put questions to him. *United States v. Edgerton*, 80 Fed. Rep., 374.



INDICTMENT: *See False entries—Continued.*

37. An indictment should be quashed when it appears that defendant was compelled by subpoena to attend before the grand jury, and give material testimony, without knowing that his own conduct was under investigation. *Ib.*

INJUNCTION:

1. Section 5242, Rev. St., 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.
2. 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.
3. The provisions of the national-bank act, forbidding such injunctions, were not repealed by St. U. S. 1882, c. 290, sec. 4, or St. U. S. 1887, c. 373, sec. 4, or St. U. S. 1888, c. 866, sec. 4. *Ib.*
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., 398.
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 Nat. Bank v. Read (Iowa)*, 53 N. W., 96.
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 Nat. Bank v. Thaurber (C. C. A.)*, 59 F., 913.
7. 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 Nat. Bank v. Ming (N. J. Ch.)*, 27 A., 920.
8. 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, Rev. St., § 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.*, 73 Fed. Rep., 394.
9. A Federal court will enjoin a sale of the 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.
10. 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

## INJUNCTION—Continued.

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.

## INSOLVENT BANKS: See Preferred claims; Receiver.

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 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.
3. 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.
4. The directors of a national bank voted to increase the capital stock "to \$1,000,000," and that the stockholders "have the right to take new stock at par to an equal amount to that then held by them." No subscription books were opened, and the plaintiff did not subscribe for any of the new stock, but paid the bank a sum equal to the amount of stock then held by her, taking a receipt therefor "on account of subscription to new stock." The new stock subscribed for and paid in did not amount to enough to make the capital stock \$1,000,000, and the directors then voted that the capital stock be increased by the sum paid in. The Comptroller of the Currency was notified that the capital stock of the bank had been increased to that extent, and he issued a certificate authorizing the bank to carry on business with that amount of capital stock. The amount paid in, as above, was used by the bank in its general business, and lost within a month after the certificate was issued, the bank having suspended. The plaintiff demanded back the amount paid in by her. *Held*, that she was entitled to recover it, with interest from the date of her demand. *Eaton v. Pacific National Bank*, 144 *Mass.*, 200; 3 *N. B. C.*, 483.
5. 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 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.
6. Rev. St. secs. 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.
7. 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. Pagauioque Bank*, 14 *Wall.*, 383.
8. Such associations may be sued, though a receiver has been appointed and is administering its concerns. *Ib.*
9. 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.
10. The personal property of an insolvent bank in hands of a receiver is exempt from State taxation. *Rosenblatt v. Johnston*, 104 *U. S.*, 462.

INSOLVENT BANKS: See Preferred claims; Receiver—Continued.

11. When 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. *Armstrong v. American Exchange National Bank*, 133 U. S., 433.
12. 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.
13. 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.
14. A suit against a national bank to enforce the collection of a demand is abated by a decree dissolving the corporation and forfeiting its rights and franchises. *National Bank v. Colby*, 21 Wall., 609; 1 N. B. C., 109.
15. The claims of depositors in a suspended national bank are, when proved 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.
16. 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.
17. 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.
18. 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.*
19. 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.*
20. 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.
21. 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.*
22. 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.*

## INSOLVENT BANKS: See Preferred claims; Receiver—Continued.

23. 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*, 2 Woods, 77; 1 N. B. C., 285.
24. 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.
25. 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 Rev. St., secs. 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.
26. 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.
27. 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 Co. v. Johnston*, 133 U. S., 566.
28. 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.
29. Where 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 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.
30. 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 recovery 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. *Id.*
31. The appointment of a receiver for an insolvent national bank under act of Congress of June 30, 1876, sec. 1, which authorizes the Comptroller, when satisfied of the insolvency of a banking association, to appoint a receiver, "who shall proceed to close up such association and enforce the personal liability of the shareholders," does not dissolve the corporation. *Chemical National Bank v. Hartford Deposit Company* (Ill. Sup.), 41 N. E., 225.
32. 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 F., 701.
33. 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 F., 706.
34. 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

## INSOLVENT BANKS: See Preferred claims; Receiver—Continued.

- the amount of the lien has been ascertained. *Fisher v. Continental National Bank (C. C. A.)*, 64 F., 707.
35. 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 F., 710.
  36. The fact that an insolvent national bank has gone into voluntary liquidation does not absolve it from liability to be garnished. *Birmingham National Bank v. Mayer (Ala.)*, 16 So., 520.
  37. Rev. Stat., sec. 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.
  38. 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 (C. C. A.)*.
  39. 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 (C. C. A.)*.
  40. 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.
  41. 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, 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. *Id.*
  42. 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. *Baylor v. American Trust & Savings Bank (Ill. Sup.)*, 41 N. E., 622.
  43. 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

INSOLVENT BANKS: *See Preferred claims; Receiver—Continued.*

- 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 Nat. Bank*, (Ind. App.) 41 N. E., 956.
44. The California "Bank Commissioners' Act" (St. 1877-78, p. 740, as amended by St. 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 F., 341.
  45. Where 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.
  46. 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.
  47. 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.
  48. 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., 372; 16 U. S. App., 465, followed. *Merrill v. First Nat. Bank of Jacksonville*, 75 Fed. Rep., 148.
  49. It seems that an accounting of the assets which have come to the hands of the receiver of an insolvent national bank can not be decreed in a suit to which the Comptroller of the Currency is not a party. *Ib.*
  50. 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.*
  51. Where a railroad company is in the hands of a receiver, though at the

## INSOLVENT BANKS: See Preferred claims; Receiver—Continued.

- instance of the holders of a mortgage, the court has no power to appropriate 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 & Merchants' Nat. Bank v. Waco Electric Railway & Light Co.* (Tex. Civ. App.), 36 S. W., 131; *Metropolitan Trust Co. v. Farmers & Merchants' Nat. Bank*, ib.
52. 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 reorganization, 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 him from rescinding his subscription and recovering back the money paid for his stock. *Newton Nat. Bank v. Newbegin* (C. C. A.), 74 F., 135.
53. One who, through his own fault, fails to present his claim against an assigned estate within the time prescribed by law in conformity with the order of the county court is forever barred from participating in the distribution. *Commercial Nat. Bank v. Lipp* (Neb.), 65 N. W., 5777.
54. 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 terminated 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 Nat. Bank v. McGeoch* (Wis.), 66 N. W., 606.
55. 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. *Id.*
56. 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 Nat. Bank v. Dovetail Body & Gear Co.* (Ind. Sup.), 42 N. E., 924.
57. Remittances made by a national bank to its correspondents, in the ordinary course of business, before the commission of any act of insolvency, are not void under Rev. St., § 5242, though the bank is in fact insolvent at the time, and is closed by the bank examiner before the remittances

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are actually received by the correspondent banks. *Hayden v. Chemical Nat. Bank*, 80 Fed. Rep., 587.

58. 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.
59. 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.
60. 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. *Ib.*
61. 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.*
62. 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 Rev. Laws Vt., sec. 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 and others*, 32 Fed. Rep., 762.
63. Other securities were deposited by the cashier with his bank and an equal amount of his own paper withdrawn. *Held*, that title to the securities immediately vested in the bank, and, such deposit taking place more than four months before the filing of the petition in insolvency, the transfer did not come within the purview of the statute. *Ib.*
64. 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. *Ib.*
65. 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 cannot bind it by any act done in its behalf. *Ib.*
66. 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 evi-



## INSOLVENT BANKS: See Preferred claims; Receiver—Continued.

- dence 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.
67. 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., 233.
  68. 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., 234.
  69. 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 Nat. Bank* (Tenn. Sup.), 37 S. W., 286.
  70. 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 as cash, and subsequently pays over the proceeds to the receiver, the depositor may recover such proceeds as a preferred claim. *Id.*
  71. 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.* (C. C. A.), 75 F., 769.
  72. 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.
  73. 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*, 31 Fed. Rep., 920.
  74. 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.

## INTEREST: See Usury; Insolvent banks.

1. The provision in sec. 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.
2. 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. *Id.*
3. 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 acquir-

INTEREST: See Usury; Insolvent banks—Continued.

- ing title to negotiable paper by discount is lawful for national banks. *National Bank v. Johnson*, 104 U. S., 271.
4. 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.*
  5. 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.
  6. Where the State law does not limit the rate of interest which may be charged on loans to corporations, a national banking association located in that State can not charge more than 7 per cent interest on such loans. *In re Wild*, 11 Blatch., 243.
  7. 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.
  8. Under Rev. St., sec. 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.
  9. 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 Rev. St., sec. 3181. *La Dow v. First National Bank*, 37 N. E., 11.
  10. 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 intentment 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.
  11. 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. *Timbertlake et al. v. First National Bank*, 43 Fed. Rep., 231.
  12. 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.*
  13. Under Code Miss., 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.*
  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. Tinsman*, 36 Legal Intelligence, 228; 2 N. B. C., 182.
  15. 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 Nat'l Bank v. Armstrong*, 59 Fed. Rep., 372.
  16. 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.*

INTEREST: *See Usury; Insolvent banks—Continued.*

17. 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.
18. 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.
19. 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.
20. Rev. St. U. S., sec. 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, sec. 2796, and Sess. 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. 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 Nat. Bank*, 29 A., 977; 86 Me., 177.

JURISDICTIONS: *See Actions.*

1. 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 sec. 5209 or sec. 5239, Rev. St., the circuit court has no jurisdiction. *Whittemore v. Amoskeag National Bank*, 134 U. S., 527.
2. 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.
3. 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 *Claffin v. Houseman*, 93 U. S., 130.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. State courts have no jurisdiction of the case of an embezzlement of the funds of the association by one of its officers. *Commonwealth v. Felton*, 101 Mass., 204; *Commonwealth ex rel. Torrey v. Ketner*, 92 Penn. St., 372.
9. The defense of usury may be set up in action brought in a State court. *National Bank of Winterset v. Eyre*, 52 Iowa, 114.
10. A national banking association is for jurisdictional purposes a citizen of the State in which it is located. *Davis v. Cook*, 9 Nev., 134.

## JURISDICTIONS: See Actions—Continued.

11. The offense of making false entries in the books of a bank, for which an officer of the bank is liable to punishment under sec. 5209, since it is not a crime of which the State courts have concurrent jurisdiction, under sec. 5328, is exclusively cognizable by the Federal courts. *In re Eno*, 54 Fed. Rep., 669.
12. 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.
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.
14. 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.
15. 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.
16. 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. *Ib.*
17. 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.
18. The provision in act of July 12, 1882 (22 St., 163, chap. 290, sec. 4), respecting suits by or against national banks, refers only to suits brought after the passage of that act. *Ib.*
19. 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 Bank v. Townsend*, 139 U. S., 67.
20. When transaction of transfer of national-bank shares does not present a case arising under national banking act, and so involving a Federal question. *Le Sassier v. Kennedy*, 123 U. S., 521.
21. 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.
22. 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. *Metro-politan National Bank v. Claggett*, 141 U. S., 520.
23. 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.
24. Under St. U. S., 1888, chap. 866, sec. 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.

## JURISDICTIONS: See Actions—Continued.

25. 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.*
26. 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.
27. 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*, 23 Fed. Rep. 737.
28. An action between a receiver of an insolvent national bank and a depositor does not present a Federal question under Rev. St., sec. 5242, avoiding preferences to creditors of such an insolvent bank. *Tehan v. First National Bank et al.*, 39 Fed. Rep., 577.
29. A receiver of an insolvent national bank is an officer of the United States within the meaning of sec. 563, Rev. St., 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.
30. 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. *Ib.*
31. 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*, 38 N. Y., 52.
32. 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. Carll*, 7 Hun., 237.
33. 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.
34. 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.
35. 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.
36. 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.
37. The tenth subdivision of sec. 629, Rev. St., 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 sec. 4 of the act of July 12, 1882. *National Bank of Jefferson v. Fare et al.*, 25 Fed. Rep., 200.
38. A Federal court has jurisdiction of an action brought by the receiver 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.
39. 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.
40. 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

## JURISDICTIONS: See Actions—Continued.

- 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 determined by principles which differentiate legal and equitable jurisdiction. *First Nat. Bank of Sioux City v. Peavy*, 69 Fed. Rep., 455.
41. The California "Bank Commissioners' Act" (St. 1877-78, p. 740, as amended by St. 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 require 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*, 70 Fed. Rep., 341.
  42. The exercise by a court, in purely statutory proceedings, of a power not authorized by the statute, is null and void, and may be collaterally attacked. *Ib.*
  43. 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 Nat. Bank v. Crawford*, 69 Fed. Rep., 532.
  44. 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 Nat. Bank et al. v. Smith*, 72 Fed. Rep., 568.
  45. A national bank can not remove a suit upon the ground that it is a Federal corporation. *Ib.*
  46. A cause can not be removed upon the ground that it involves a Federal question unless that fact appears from the plaintiff's complaint. *Ib.*
  47. 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 Nat. Bank of Buchanan County v. Duel County*, 74 Fed. Rep., 373.
  48. 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.
  49. It is within the discretion of the court to have the jury retire during arguments as to the admissibility of evidence. *Birmingham Nat. Bank v. Bradley (Ala.)*, 19 So., 791.
  50. 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 Nat. Bank v. City Bank*, 16 S. Ct., 417.
  51. 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 Rev. St., § 629. *Thompson v. Pool (C. C.)*, 70 F., 725.
  52. 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 Exch. Bank (C. C. A.)*, 53 F., 9.

JURISDICTIONS: *See* Actions—Continued.

53. *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.
54. 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. *Ib.*
55. 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.
56. 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.
57. 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.
58. National banks may, by reason of their character as such, sue in the Federal courts. *First National Bank of Omaha v. County of Douglas*, 1 N. B. C., 267.
59. 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. at Large, 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.
60. A banking association organized under act of Congress of 1864, chapter 103, 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 *Massachusetts*, 240; 1 N. B. C., 575.
61. 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. Davis*, 29 *Louisiana Annual*, 315; 1 N. B. C., 510.
62. 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. *Ib.*
63. In an action by a national bank of New York against a national bank of West Virginia, *held*, that the defendant was not deprived of the right to demand a removal of the cause from the State court to a Federal court. National banks are "citizens" of the State in which they are organized and located. *Chatham National Bank of New York v. Merchants' National Bank of West Virginia*, appellant, 4 *Thompson & Cook*, 196; 1 N. B. C., 769.
64. Defendant served a notice of appearance on December 15, but did not file a petition for the removal of the cause from the 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 statute requiring the defendant "at the time of entering his appearance in the State court" to file his petition. *Ib.*
65. Section 7 of the act creating the circuit court of appeals (26 Stat., 838) 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.
66. The act of July 13, 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 courts. *Union Nat. Bank of Cincinnati v. Miller, Treasurer of Hamilton County, Ohio*, 15 *Fed. Rep.*, 703.
67. But national banks may, like other banks and citizens, sue in such courts,

## JURISDICTIONS: See Actions—Continued.

- 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 in 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.*
68. The power given the Federal courts to order the production of books and papers (Rev. St., sec. 724) includes power to grant an inspection before trial, with permission to make copies. *Exchange National Bank of Atchison v. Washita Cattle Co.*, 61 Fed. Rep., 190.
  69. 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.
  70. 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 Sup'rs of Albany Co.*, 6 Fed. Rep., 561.
  71. A suit by or against a corporation created by an act of Congress is a suit arising under the laws of the United States within the meaning of section 2 of the removal act of 1873, and may be removed from a State court. *Cruikshank v. Fourth Nat. Bank*, 16 Fed. Rep., 888.
  72. State courts have jurisdiction of suits against national banks to recover money paid as usury. *Dow v. Irasburgh National Bank of Orleans*, 50 Vt., 112; 28 Am. Rep., 493; 2 N. B. C., 421.
  73. 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 himself, 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.
  74. Defendant, a bookkeeper in a national bank, without authority filed 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.
  75. 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.
  76. An attachment can issue against a national bank from a State court. *Ib.*
  77. In an action of debt on sec. 5198, U. S. Rev. Stat., 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 Nat. Bank v. Knapp*, 119 U. S., 357; 3 N. B. C., 184.
  78. A Federal court has jurisdiction of a creditors' 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 Nat. Bank of Chicago v. Steinway et al.*, 77 Fed. Rep., 661.
  79. 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 Nat. Bank v. Wolfeborough Sav. Bank et al.*, 78 Fed. Rep., 517.
  80. 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.*
  81. 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.



JURISDICTIONS: *See Actions—Continued.*

82. 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.
83. 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.*
84. The Federal courts have jurisdiction over all suits by and against national banks, irrespective of subject-matter. Joining merely nominal or personal parties has no effect either to confer or exclude the jurisdiction; but trustees, executors, and the like are not formal parties, within the meaning of the rule, where in fact interested in the litigation. Accordingly, where two or three persons claiming a certain fund which was in the custody of a national bank, brought their bill in equity against the bank and a third claimant, and the bank exhibited its cross-bill, praying that the parties might interplead, held, to confer jurisdiction. *Foss v. First National Bank of Denver*, 3 Fed. Rep., 185; 2 N. B. C., 104.
85. Banks organized under the acts of Congress as national banks are not entitled by force of such act 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.
86. 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 Two 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.*
87. If the record presents a Federal question, that a right of action or defense arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States, the citizenship of the parties has nothing to do with it. *Ib.*
88. 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.
89. 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.
90. 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 statutes under which such officers are proceeding in making their assessment is in violation of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution and of Rev. St., § 5219. *Third Nat. Bank of Pittsburg v. Mylin, Auditor-General, et al.*, 76 Fed. Rep., 385.
91. A receiver of a national bank, appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency, when sued in a State court on a claim of less than \$500, has no power to remove the case to a Federal court. *Hallam v. Tillinghast*, 75 Fed. Rep., 849.
92. 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.
93. 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. *Germanica National Bank v. Case*, 131 U. S., CXLIV App.
94. 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

JURISDICTIONS: *See Actions*—Continued.

- 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. 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.
95. 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 Nat. Bank et al.*, 81 Fed. Rep., 3.
  96. 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.
  97. 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.*
  98. 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 Manuf'rs. Nat. Bank*, 29 Fed. Rep., 161.
  99. 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 and others v. Incorporated Town of Rock Rapids*, 31 Fed. Rep., 505.
  100. 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.*
  101. 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.*
  102. Section 5219, Rev. St. U. S., 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 saving banks or other corporations. *Ib.*
  103. 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 savings 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.*
  104. The owners of shares in national banks are, under section 5219, Rev. St. U. S., 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. *Ib.*

## JURISDICTIONS: See Actions—Continued.

105. Act Con., March 3, 1887, sec. 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.
106. 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.
107. 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 St. U. S., 434). *Sowles v. Witters et al.*, 43 Fed. Rep., 700.
108. 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 subpoena 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 subpoena 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.*
109. 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.
110. 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 Nat. Bank (C. C.)*, 81 Fed. Rep., 518.

## LEASE:

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.
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. *Ib.*
4. 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 Nat. Bank v. Hartford Deposit Co.*, 16 S. Ct., 439.
5. 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 Co. (Ill. Sup.)*, 41 N. E., 225.
6. The legal existence of a corporation is not cut short by its insolvency and the consequent appointment of a receiver; and there is nothing in the

## LEASE—Continued.

- statutes relating to national banks which takes them out of the operation of this general rule. *Chemical National Bank v. Hartford Deposit Company*, 161 U. S., 1.
7. 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. *Ib.*
  8. 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.
  9. 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:

1. Where a national banking association has taken collaterals to secure a loan, and, after the loan has been repaid, holds them to secure future advances, it is not a gratuitous bailee; and it is responsible for the loss of such collaterals occasioned by its lack of ordinary care and diligence, though at the time the bailor was not indebted to it. *Third National Bank of Baltimore v. Boyd*, 44 Md., 47.
2. 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.
3. 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. *Ib.*
4. 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.*
5. Where bank acquires title to real estate by conveyance from its president, who held same under deed reciting full payment of purchase money, and bank has no actual knowledge that purchase money was not in fact paid, it is an innocent purchaser without notice, and is not chargeable with

## LIABILITY OF BANK—Continued.

- constructive notice because of the knowledge of its president. *First National Bank of Sheffield et al. v. Tompkins*, 57 Fed. Rep., 20.
6. If a cashier, without authority to buy coin in behalf of his bank, does so buy it, and it goes into the funds of the bank, it is liable. *Merchants' National Bank v. State National Bank*, 10 Wall., 604.
  7. 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.
  8. 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.
  9. 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., 932.
  10. Checks drawn by the cashier of a bank, payable to fictitious persons, whose names he indorses thereon, are in effect payable to 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.*
  11. 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.*
  12. 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.
  13. 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.
  14. 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.
  15. 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.
  16. 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 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.

## LIABILITY OF BANK—Continued.

17. 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.*
18. 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.*
19. 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.
20. 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.
21. 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.*
22. 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.*
23. 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.*
24. 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.*
25. 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 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.
26. 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.
27. 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.*
28. Where a bank, on presenting a draft which it has for collection, receives a check drawn on a bank in the same place, it is bound to present the

## LIABILITY OF BANK—Continued.

- check on the same day, and, failing in this, is liable to the drawer thereof for the loss occasioned thereby, the bank drawn on having suspended at the end of the day. *Morris v. Eufaula National Bank (Ala.)*, 18 So., 11.
29. 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.
  30. 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.
  31. A debt incurred by a national bank, for which it receives and retains the consideration, is not void because incurred in violation of Rev. St. U. S., sec. 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.*
  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.
  33. 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.
  34. 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. *Johnston Fife Hat Co. v. National Bank (Okl.)*, 44 P., 192.
  35. A bank is liable to a special depositor for the loss of his deposit through its diversion by the bank's officers. *El Paso Nat. Bank v. Fuchs (Tex. Civ. App.)*, 34 S. W., 203.
  36. 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. Estey (Colo. Sup.)*, 45 P., 367.
  37. 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 Nat. Bank v. Spratlen (Colo. App.)*, 43 P., 1048.
  38. The president of a bank, having embezzled funds of the bank on deposit with its reserve agent, replaced such funds with money borrowed by

## LIABILITY OF BANK—Continued.

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 effected 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.

39. 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 mere 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 National Bank of Carlisle v. Graham* (79 Pennsylvania State, 106). *Affirmed* 100 U. S., 699.
40. 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 National Bank* (81 Pennsylvania State, 95).
41. In an action to recover of a bank the value of 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, plaintiff in error, v. National Bank of Chester Valley* (72 Pennsylvania State, 471).
42. A national bank received from a customer bonds as collateral security for a debt then existing, and for future obligations. Afterward, 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 National Bank of Baltimore, appellant, v. Boyd*, 44 Maryland, 47; 1 N. B. C., 545.
43. 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: See Preferred claims.

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.
2. 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.
3. Loans by bank to stockholders do not give lien to bank on his stock. *Id.*; *Bank v. Lanier*, 11 Wall., 369.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. A banker's lien for the amount of the balance of its general account does



## LIEN: See Preferred claims—Continued.

- 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.
7. 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.
  8. 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.
  9. 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 Rep'r, 64.
  10. One claiming a lien on attached property, superior to the attachment plaintiff, can not, in a crossbill, traverse the affidavit for attachment. *Farmers & Merchants' Nat. Bank v. Waco Electric Railway & Light Co.* (Tex. Civ. App.), 36 S. W., 131; *Metropolitan Trust Co. v. Farmers & Merchants' Nat. Bank*, Ib.
  11. 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 Nat. Bank v. City of Cleveland*, 10 Ohio Cir. Ct. R., 222.
  12. 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 Nat. Bank v. Huntington Distilling Co.* (W. Va.), 23 S. E., 792.
  13. 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 Nat. Bank* (Sup.), 34 N. Y. S., 598.
  14. 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 Nat. Bank* (Ill. Sup.), 33 N. E., 122.
  15. A vendor's lien expressly reserved in a deed is not affected by failure to record the deed or by its destruction after record. *Texarkana Nat. Bank v. Daniel* (Tex. Civ. App.), 31 S. W., 704.
  16. 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 Nat. Bank v. Lindenstruth* (Md.), 23 A., 807.
  17. 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, 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.
  18. 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.

## LIEN: See Preferred claims—Continued.

19. A national bank may be sued in the county where the plaintiff resides. *Ib.*
20. 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.*
21. 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.*
22. 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.*
23. 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.*
24. 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.*
25. Where the objection of want of jurisdiction in equity because of adequate remedy at law is not made until the hearing on appeal, and the subject-matter belongs to the class over which the court of equity has jurisdiction, this court is not necessarily obliged to entertain such objection, even though, if taken *in limine*, it might have been worthy of attention. *Ib.*
26. A contract lien of a national bank on shares of its capital stock to secure a loan which it has made 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 (Sup.), 43 N. Y. S., 550.*
27. 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.*

## 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.*
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. 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.*
4. 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.*
5. 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.*
6. 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

## LIQUIDATION—Continued.

- 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.
7. 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. *Ib.*
  8. 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. *Ib.*
  9. 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 new 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.
  10. 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.

## LOANS.

1. Section 5200, Rev. St., which provides that the total liabilities to any association of 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., 434.
2. The prohibition of Rev. St., sec. 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. 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.
5. 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 sec. 5200, Rev. St. *Allen v. The First National Bank of Xenia*, 23 Ohio St., 97.
6. Defendant sued by national bank for moneys it loaned him can not set up as bar that they exceed one-tenth of capital paid in. *Gold Mining Co. v. Rocky Mountain National Bank*, 96 U. S., 640.
7. Placing by one bank of its funds on permanent deposit with another is a loan within this enactment. *Bank v. Lanier*, 11 Wall., 369.
8. Rev. St., sec. 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 person can not set up the violation of the statute as a defense to his liability on the note. If a penalty

## LOANS—Continued.

- 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' Nat. Bank of Faribault*, 29 *Fed. Rep.*, 734.
9. Rev. St., sec. 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 Nat. Bank*, 50 *Fed. Rep.*, 735.
  10. Rev. St. U. S., sec. 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, 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.
  11. 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 Rev. St., sec. 5202, providing that national banks shall not contract liabilities in excess of their paid-up capital stock. The note being void as to the bank, it is not estopped to set up the defense in question. *Ib.*
  12. 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. *Ib.*
  13. 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.
  14. 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.
  15. 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.*, 233.
  16. 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.
  17. 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 Nat. Bank (Tex. Civ. App.)*, 34 *S. W.*, 178.
  18. 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 Nat. Bank v. Bank of Commerce (Sup.)*, 39 *N. Y. S.*, 554.
  19. 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 & Merchants' Nat. Bank v. Waco Electric Railway & Light Co. (Tex. Civ. App.)*, 36 *S. W.*, 131; *Metropolitan Trust Co. v. Farmers & Merchants' Nat. Bank*, *Ib.*
  20. 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 Northwestern Reporter)*, 173.

## LOANS—Continued.

21. 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 cannot 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.
22. 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.
23. 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 Townships Bank v. Vermont Nat. Bank of St. Albans and another*, 2 Fed. Rep., 186.
24. 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.

## MANDAMUS:

1. Mandamus is the proper remedy when a mandate of the U. S. Supreme Court has been disregarded. *In re City National Bank of Fort Worth*, 153 U. S., 246.
2. 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.
3. 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.*
4. 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 Nat. Bank of Buchanan County v. Duel County*, 74 Fed. Rep., 373.
5. 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.
6. This court cannot 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. *Ib.*
7. No appeal lies from a decree for costs. *Ib.*

## 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: See Real estate.

1. 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.
2. 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, § 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 Nat. Bank of Montpelier v. Sioux City Terminal Railroad & Warehouse Co. (Trust Co. of North America, Intervener)*, 69 Fed. Rep., 441.
3. A terminal and warehouse company executed a lease of its property for a term of 100 years, and shortly afterwards mortgaged the same to secure 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*, § 1611. *Ib.*
4. 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.*
5. 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.*
6. Where a corporation executed a lease for 100 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.*
7. 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 Nat. Bank v. Harding (Iowa)*, 53 N. W., 99.
8. 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 garnish-

## MORTGAGE: See Real estate—Continued.

- ment of the tenant by a creditor of the landlord after the execution of the mortgage. *Riddle v. Dow (Iowa)*, 66 N. W., 1066; *Thompson Nat. Bank v. Same, Ib.*
9. 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. *Bullinger Nat. Bank v. Bryan (Tex. Civ. App.)*, 34 S. W., 451.
  10. A mortgage taken for the purpose of defrauding creditors of a mortgagor is not merely voidable as to such creditors, but is void. *First Nat. Bank v. Marshall (Kan. Sup.)*, 43 P., 774.
  11. 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 Nat. Bank v. Sleight (Sup.)*, 37 N. Y. S., 155.
  12. 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 Nat. Bank v. Bayliss (Ga.)*, 23 S. E., 851.
  13. 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 Nat. Bank v. Lambert (Minn.)*, 65 N. W., 451.
  14. 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 Nat. Bank v. Marshall & Isley Bank (Mich.)*, 65 N. W., 604.
  15. 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.*
  16. 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' Nat. Bank (Sup.)*, 23 N. Y. S., 1079.
  17. 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 Nat. Bank v. Carter (Wash.)*, 33 P., 824.
  18. 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 Nat. Bank*, 75 Fed. Rep., 808.
  19. Nor can the instrument be ratified by the partner whose name was omitted. *Ib.*

## MORTGAGE: See Real estate—Continued.

20. A purchaser from the mortgagor may attack a mortgage as void because not properly executed. *Ib.*
21. A mortgage to a national bank is valid as to preexisting debts, but void as to future loans. *Woods v. People's National Bank of Pittsburgh, 83 Pennsylvania State, 57.*
22. 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 Nebraska, 200; 1 N. B. C., 652.*
23. 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 present violation of the national banking act. *Ib.*
24. 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.*
25. 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.*
26. 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.*
27. 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 Northwestern Reporter, 261; 2 N. B. C., 278.*
28. 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.*

## NEGOTIABLE PAPER:

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. 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. *Ib.*
3. 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.*
4. 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.*
5. 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.*
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



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- 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. 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.
  8. 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.
  9. 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 Proc., sec. 803, expressly authorizing the allowance of such fees. *Exchange National Bank v. Wolvorton (Wash.)*, 39 *P.*, 248.
  10. 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.
  11. 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.
  12. The plaintiff received from defendants the following certificate: "B. has deposited in this bank \$5,000 (eight thousand dollars), payable to the order of himself on the return of this certificate properly indorsed. Interest at 6 per cent if left 12 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.
  13. 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 (Neb.)*, 63 *N. W.*, 362.
  14. 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.
  15. 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 Nat. Bank of Kansas City*, 71 *Fed. Rep.*, 102.
  16. The wrongful act complained of by defendant's answer was so connected with the transaction set forth by plaintiff as to constitute a valid counterclaim under Gen. St. Kan., 1889, par. 4178. *Ib.*
  17. 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.
  18. A stockholder and director in a national bank, being aged and infirm of sight, was requested by the president of the bank to give him an accommodation note for \$10,000. He replied that if the purpose was to draw money on the note or put it in the bank he would not give it. The president then stated that the note was merely to be put into the hands of his personal creditor as security, and that no money would be needed. A note was accordingly made, but, without the knowledge of the maker, it was payable to the bank, and was, in fact, placed in the bank, and a

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- certificate of deposit for the amount issued to the president, and by him deposited with his creditor, who held it as security until the bank failed. *Held*, that the maker's stipulation that the note should not be used to take money from the bank was apparently made for the bank's benefit, and that, having given a valid accommodation note, he was liable thereon to the receiver of the bank, although his wishes in regard to the manner of its use had not been respected. *Linn County Nat. Bank v. Crawford*, 69 Fed. Rep., 532.
19. 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.
  20. 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 Nat. Bank v. Dunn* (Pa. Sup.), 25 A., 80; *Gardner v. Same*, *ib.*, 81 and 88.
  21. 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 Nat. Bank v. Faurot* (N. Y. App.), 44 N. E., 164.
  22. 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. *ib.*
  23. 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' Nat. Bank v. Wintler* (Wash.), 45 P., 38.
  24. 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 Nat. Bank v. Hewitt* (N. J. Sup.), 34 A., 988.
  25. The doctrine of *lis pendens* does not apply to a purchaser of negotiable bonds for value before maturity. *Farmers & Merchants' Nat. Bank v. Waco Electric Railway & Light Co.* (Tex. Civ. App.), 36 S. W., 131; *Metropolitan Trust Co. v. Farmers & Merchants' Nat. Bank*, *ib.*
  26. 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 Nat. Bank v. Bunnell & Eno Inv. Co.* (Sup.), 40 N. Y. S., 411.
  27. 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' Nat. Bank v. Blue* (Mich.), 67 N. W., 1105.
  28. Where plaintiff, in an action on a note, undertook, but failed, to establish

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- 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.*
29. 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.*
  30. 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 Nat. Bank v. Clark (Mass.), 43 N. E., 912.*
  31. Where the complaint in an action on a note alleged in the third paragraph that no part of the same had been paid, a denial of "each and every allegation in paragraph three," did not put in issue the question of payment. *Columbia Nat. Bank v. Western Iron & Steel Co. (Wash.), 44 P., 145.*
  32. 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 Nat. Bank v. Halsey (Ala.), 19 So., 522.*
  33. 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 Nat. Bank v. Collins (Mont.), 43 P., 499.*
  34. 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 Nat. Bank of Decorah v. Holan (Minn.), 65 N. W., 952.*
  35. 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 co-obligors of their pro rata share of the excess so paid. *Merchants' Nat. Bank v. McAnulty (Tex. Sup.), 33 S. W., 963.*
  36. 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' Nat. Bank v. Spates (W. Va.), 23 S. E., 681.*
  37. 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. *Ib.*
  38. 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 Nat. Bank v. Smith (S. D.), 65 N. W., 437.*
  39. 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

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- in the owner's name "for" the payee—a finding that he had no knowledge of the fraud was against the evidence. *First Nat. Bank v. Van Ness (Idaho)*, 43 P., 59.
40. 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 Nat. Bank v. Cecil (Or.)*, 31 P., 61.
  41. 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.*
  42. 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 Nat. Bank v. Boffenmyer (Pa. Sup.)*, 29 A., 855.
  43. The course of business between members of a firm may show the authority of one partner to act for and charge the firm. *Midland Nat. Bank v. Schoen (Mo. Sup.)*, 27 S. W., 547.
  44. 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.*
  45. 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.*
  46. 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.*
  47. 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 Nat. Bank v. Holm et al.*, 71 Fed. Rep., 489.
  48. 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. *Ib.*
  49. There is no presumption that a purchaser of a note was aware of existing defenses thereto. *Ib.*
  50. 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 Exch. Bank v. Wilgus's Ex'rs (Ky.)*, 25 S. W., 2.
  51. 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 Nat. Bank (Neb.)*, 56 N. W., 727.
  52. 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 Nat. Bank v. Humphreys (Minn.)*, 64 N. W., 148.
  53. Proof of fraud in the inception of a note casts on the indorser 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. *Ib.*

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54. 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 Nat. Bank v. Angell (R. I.)*, 29 A., 500.
55. If one signs a printed blank for a note and intrusts it to another to have the blanks filled up, he confess the right, and the note carries on its face an 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 & Fulton Nat. Bank v. Sargent*, 27 A., 192; 85 Me., 348.
56. 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. D.)*, 58 N. W., 297.
57. 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 Nat. Bank (Miss.)*, 16 So., 203.
58. 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 Nat. Bank v. Wood (Com. Pl. N. Y.)*, 20 N. Y. S., 642.
59. 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 Nat. Bank (C. C. A.)*, 60 F., 730; *Id.*, 736.
60. A national bank may recover upon negotiable paper purchased by it. *Merchants' National Bank of St. Paul v. Hanson*, 33 Minn., 40; 53 Am. Rep., 5; 3 N. B. C., 509.
61. The indorsement of a note "for collection" is notice to a purchaser that the indorsee is not the owner. *Ib.*
62. 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 Nat. Bank of Brandon*, 78 Fed. Rep., 281.
63. 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 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. *Ib.*
64. 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 Nat. Bank of Worcester, Massachusetts, v. Lock-Stitch Fence Co. and others*, 24 Fed. Rep., 221.
65. 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.*
66. 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 Nat. Bank v. Johnson and others*, 30 Fed. Rep., 538.
67. 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

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- 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 liability, or as a mere memorandum note, not intended to affect the title to the old note. *Ib.*
68. 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.*
69. 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 Nat. Bank v. Ferguson (Neb.)*, 68 N. W., 370.
70. 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 Nat. Bank v. Marston*, 27 A., 529; 85 Me., 483.
71. 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 Nat. Bank v. Trexler (Pa. Sup.)*, 34 A., 195.
72. 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 & Merchants' Nat. Bank v. Novich (Tex. Sup.)*, 34 S. W., 914.
73. One who indorses a note payable to another before its delivery to the payee is presumed to be liable as a subsequent indorser. *Lincoln Nat. Bank v. Butler (City Ct. N. Y.)*, 36 N. Y. S., 1112.
74. 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 maker of the note, though at maturity of the note he waived demand, notice, and protest. *Union Nat. Bank v. Grant (La.)*, 18 So., 705.
75. Defendant indorsed his debtor's note to be discounted, and the proceeds applied to his debt. Defendant was secured for his indorsement. The debtor having pledged the note as collateral security for a preexisting debt, defendant notified plaintiff of the purpose of the indorsement. Thereafter, plaintiff extended two of the debtor's notes, under an agreement made before receipt of such notice that plaintiff was to hold the indorsed note as additional collateral security. *Held*, that plaintiff was not a bona fide holder of the note in respect of the notes extended. *People's Nat. Bank v. Clayton (Vt.)*, 29 A., 1020.
76. 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. *Ib.*
77. 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 Nat. Bank v. Bonner (Tex. Civ. App.)*, 27 S. W., 698.

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78. 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.*
79. 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.*
80. 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.*
81. 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.*
82. 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.*
83. 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 Nat. Bank v. Hastings (N. Y. App.) 32 N. E., 71.*
84. 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 Nat. Bank v. Stuetzer (Sup.), 50 N. Y. S., 83.*
85. 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. Callin (Ill. Sup.), 37 N. E., 1023.*
86. 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 Nat. Bank v. Harris (Wash.), 34 P., 466.*
87. 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.*
88. A national bank may purchase a note in favor of a third party, and thereby acquire a collateral mortgage on land, and the claim may be incorporated with other indebtedness to the bank, and a new mortgage on land taken by the bank to secure the whole sum. *Oldham v. Bank, 85 N. C., 240; 3 N. B. C., 688.*
89. A promissory note payable to the order of the maker, being endorsed by him, was endorsed and delivered to another for his accommodation. The latter endorsed it and borrowed money upon it, waiving demand and protest. The waiver was stamped upon the back of the note by mistake

## NEGOTIABLE PAPER—Continued.

over both endorsements. *Held*, that the liability of the maker was not affected thereby. *Gordon v. Third Nat. Bank of Chattanooga*, 144 U. S., 97.

90. 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.
91. 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 & Trust Co. (C. C.)*, 79 F., 828.
92. 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 endorsee, 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. 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.

## NOTARY PUBLIC:

1. Before the passage of the act of February 26, 1881, notaries public in the several States had no authority to administer to officers of national banking associations the oath required by sec. 5211, Rev. St., and an indictment against an officer of a national bank under sec. 5292 for a willfully false declaration or statement in a report made under sec. 5211, so verified, would not lie. *United States v. Curtis*, 107 U. S., 671; 3 N. B. C., 91.
2. 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 Nat. Bank of Killingley*, 69 Fed. Rep., 798.

## NOTICE:

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



## NOTICE—Continued.

- 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. 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.
  4. 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*.
  5. 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*.
  6. 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.
  7. A certificate of deposit with provision that, "This deposit not subject to check; with interest at six 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.
  8. The form of the draft in such case does not convey notice to the creditor that the funds of the bank are being used to pay the private debt of the cashier. *Goshen National Bank v. State*, 36 N. E., 316.
  9. 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.
  10. 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.
  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.
  12. 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 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.
  13. 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. *Ib*.
  14. 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.

## NOTICE—Continued.

15. 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 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.*
16. 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.
17. 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.*
18. The fact that the discount was calculated by the officer offering the paper would not be material in such case. *Ib.*
19. 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.
20. A bank cashier who was indebted to the bank and also to a firm of which its president was a member gave another creditor a mortgage on sheep, which provided that the mortgagor might sell part of the sheep, and that the proceeds should be applied on the debt secured. The cashier took part of the sheep to market, and sent a draft for the proceeds, in a letter, to the vice-president of the bank, who acted as cashier in his absence, in which he simply said, "Place to my credit." The vice-president applied part of the draft to the debt due the bank, and the balance on the debt due such firm. *Held*, that the knowledge of the cashier that the draft was the proceeds of the mortgaged sheep was not imputable to the bank, and it was not bound by his acts. *Rock Springs National Bank v. Luman (Wyo.)*, 38 P., 678.
21. Where the president of a 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 Nat. Bank v. Luman (Wyo.)*, 42 P., 874.
22. 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.
23. Where there is a custom between brokers and bankers that on application

NOTICE—Continued.

- 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.
24. 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 a notice. *Nelson v. First Nat. Bank of Killingley*, 69 Fed. Rep., 798.
25. 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*, 73 Fed. Rep., 129.
26. 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.
27. 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 Nat. Bank v. School Committee of Town of Durham (N. C.)*, 24 S. E., 792.
28. 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 Nat. Bank v. Latimer*, 2 Mo. App. Rep'r, 967.
29. 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 Nat. Bank v. Rice (Neb.)*, 67 N. W., 165.
30. Notice to the cashier of a national bank is notice to the bank. *First Nat. Bank v. Ledbetter (Tex. Civ. App.)*, 34 S. W., 1042.
31. 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 Exch. Nat. Bank v. Crooks (Iowa)*, 66 N. W., 168; *Same v. Dugan*, Id.
32. 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 Nat. Bank v. Weston (Sup.)*, 34 N. Y. S., 558.
33. 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 been obtained from him by fraud will not be held notice to the bank, where it afterwards discounts the note. *Washington Nat. Bank v. Pierce (Wash.)*, 33 P., 972.
34. 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 Nat. Bank (Ga.)*, 20 S. E., 240.

## NOTICE—Continued.

85. 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 Plaine v. Blake*, 60 Fed. Rep., 78.
86. 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.
87. The pledgee of stock can not be said to acquiesce in the payment of dividends thereon to the pledgeor where he has no notice of it, actual or constructive. *Fairbanks v. Merchants' Nat. Bank*, 30 Ill. App., 28; reversed, 22 N. E., 524.

## OATH OF DIRECTOR:

1. By the provisions of sec. 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 sec. 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.
2. 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.*
3. 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.*
4. 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 sec. 5211, Rev. St.; 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.

## OFFICERS:

## A. In general—

1. 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.
2. The officers of a national banking association can hold their positions only by the tenure specified in sec. 5136, Rev. St., 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*.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. The president being the head of the board, a resignation to him is a resignation to the board. *Ib.*
6. 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.*
7. 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.

## OFFICERS—Continued.

## A. In general—Continued.

8. A national bank can not hire one of its officers for a specified time. *Har-  
rington v. First National Bank of Chittanooga, supra.*
9. Knowledge, without objection, by the directors of a bank that one is act-  
ing in its employ does not ratify the details of a contract for his employ-  
ment by the president unless they know of such details. *Ib.*
10. Creditor of insolvent national bank can not sue to enforce personal liability  
of officers and directors for violation of national-bank laws. The  
receiver alone can maintain the action. *Bailey v. Mosher, 63 Fed. Rep.,  
488.*
11. Directors of a national bank are "officers," within the meaning of Rev.  
St., sec. 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.*
12. 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 transac-  
tion. *First National Bank of Blaine v. Blake, 60 Fed. Rep., 78.*

## B. Cashier—

13. It is within scope of general authority of cashier to receive offers for pur-  
chase 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.*
14. 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.*
15. Under sec. 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.*
16. 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.*
17. 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  
bank, held by it as collateral security for a loan, and deliver the certifi-  
cate to the pledgor on payment of the loan. *Matthews v. The Massa-  
chusetts National Bank, 1 Holmes, 396.*
18. The cashier of an incorporated bank is the general executive officer to man-  
age 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.*
19. 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-keep-  
ing. *First National Bank of Lyons v. Ocean National Bank, appellant,  
60 N. Y., 273; 1 N. B. C., 728.*
20. The cashier of a bank, as one of its financial officers, in its daily and ordi-  
nary 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. *The Clarke National Bank v. The Bank of Albion,  
impleaded, etc., 52 Barb., 592.*
21. 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.*
22. 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 repre-  
sentations of its agent. *Ib.*

## OFFICERS—Continued.

## B. Cashier—Continued.

23. 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.*
24. 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., 581; 97 Ala., 643.*
25. 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.*
26. 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.*
27. 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 for 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.*
28. 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.*
29. 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.*
30. 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.*
31. 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. *Ib.*
32. He is liable for loss on loans made by him through want of care, diligence, and reasonable skill. *Ib.*
33. 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. *Ib.*
34. 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. Sunval (Minn.), 62 N. W., 398.*
35. 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.

## B. Cashier—Continued.

36. 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 Sav. Bank v. Hughes, 1 Mo. App. Rep'r, 549.*
37. 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.*
38. 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 Nat. Bank, 59 Ill. App., 134.*
39. 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.*
40. 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.*
41. 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. *Ib.*
42. 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.*
43. 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 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 Nat. Bank of Ogden, 77 Fed. Rep., 957.*
44. 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 Nat. Bank of Quanah, Tex., v. Chemical Nat. Bank of St. Louis, Mo., 80 Fed. Rep., 359.*

## C. Directors—

45. 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.*
46. 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.*

## OFFICERS—Continued.

## C. Directors—Continued.

47. A director of a national bank is not precluded from resignation within the year by the provision in Rev. St., sec. 5145, that when elected he shall hold office for one year and until his successor is elected. *Ib.*
48. 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.*
49. 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.*
50. 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 his absence and without his knowledge, whereby the bank suffers loss, he is not responsible for them. *Ib.*
51. 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.*
52. 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.*
53. 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.*
54. 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. *Ib.*
55. Under the laws of Vermont an action against a director of a national bank for 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.*
56. 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. Morius, Receiver, etc., v. Lee et al., 30 Fed. Rep., 298.*
57. A receiver of an insolvent national bank, in his own name or in the name of the 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.*
58. 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



## OFFICERS—Continued.

## C. Directors—Continued.

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. *Ib.*

59. 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. *Ib.*
60. 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. *Ib.*
61. 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. Soules et al., 31 Fed. Rep., 1.*
62. Under Rev. St., sec. 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. *Ib.*
63. 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. St., 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.*
64. 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.*
65. 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.*
66. A national bank was organized with a capital of \$60,000. The promotor 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 promotor 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.*
67. 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

## OFFICERS—Continued.

## C. Directors—Continued.

- 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 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.*
68. 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.*
  69. 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.*
  70. The personal liability of directors of a national bank for violation of Rev. St., sec. 5204, by declaring dividends in excess of net profits, and of sec. 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.
  71. If the personal liability imposed by Rev. St., sec. 5239, upon directors for violation of the provisions of the banking act, in favor of any one 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 sec. 1047, limiting actions for penalties to five years. *Ib.*
  72. Directors of a national bank are "officers" within the meaning of Rev. St., sec. 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.
  73. 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.
  74. 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.*
  75. 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 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. *Ib.*, 771.
  76. 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.*
  77. Rev. St., secs. 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 of Baltimore v. Peters et al.*, 44 Fed. Rep., 13.
  78. 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.

## OFFICERS—Continued.

## C. Directors—Continued.

79. 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. Soules et al.*, 46 Fed. Rep., 731.
80. 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.
81. An action may be brought by a receiver of a national bank against its directors to recover damages sustained by their gross negligence. *Brinckenhoff v. Bostwick*, 88 N. Y., 52; 3 N. B. C., 591.
82. 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.*
83. 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.*
84. Such an action may be brought in a State court. *Ib.*
85. The bank, and the receiver, as such, are necessary parties defendant to such an action. *Ib.*
86. 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.
87. 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. *Ib.*
88. 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.*
89. A stockholder in a national bank can not maintain an action against the president and directors for their neglect and mismanagement of the affairs of the bank, whereby insolvency ensued and the stock became worthless. *Conway v. Halsey*, 44 N. J. L., 462; 3 N. B. C., 571.
90. A judge who is a director of a national bank can not try a case to which it is a party, since, by Rev. St., sec. 5146, he must necessarily be interested as a stockholder. *Williams v. City National Bank*, 27 S. W., 147.
91. 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.
92. Stockholders have no standing in court to interfere for the protection of their company until the board of directors of the company have neg-

## OFFICERS—Continued.

## C. Directors—Continued.

- lected 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.
93. 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 funds, properties, and books by the Comptroller. *Robinson v. Hall et al.*, 63 *Fed. Rep.*, 222.
  94. 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.*
  95. Their duty as directors does not cease until after the appointment of a receiver. *Ib.*
  96. 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 interest they were relied upon to protect, and should be held to strict accountability. *Ib.*
  97. 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. Ct.*, 924; 141 *U. S.*, 132, distinguished. *Ib.*
  98. 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 Rev. St., sec. 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.
  99. 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.
  100. 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.*
  101. 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 60 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.
  102. On an issue whether the plaintiff bank had knowledge of the preference of a creditor of its debtor, it was proper to charge 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.
  103. 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.
  104. 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

## OFFICERS—Continued.

## C. Directors—Continued.

affairs of the bank in their hands, without any other supervision or examination than mere inquiry of such officers, and relying upon their statements 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.

105. 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.*
106. The right of action against the directors of a national bank, for violation of the provisions of the national banking act, given by Rev. St., § 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.

## D. President—

107. 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.
108. 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.
109. 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.
110. 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. *Ib.*
111. The president of a banking corporation has the power to employ counsel and manage the litigation of a bank, in the absence of any order of the board of directors depriving him of such power. *Citizens' National Bank of Kingman v. Berry et al.*, 37 P., 131.
112. 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.
113. 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.
114. 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. *Ib.*
115. 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

## OFFICERS—Continued.

## D. President—Continued.

- while his account with the bank was withdrawn, 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.
116. 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.
  117. 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. *Ib.*
  118. 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 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. *Ib.*
  119. 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.*
  120. 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. *Ib.*
  121. 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.*
  122. 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.
  123. 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, required 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 from the amounts. *Brown v. Farmers and Merchants' National Bank* (Tex. Civ. App.), 31 S. W., 216.
  124. 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.
  125. 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

## OFFICERS—Continued.

## D. President—Continued.

- liable to the bank for any loss sustained by reason of said loans, as having been guilty of a breach of trust. *Ib.*
126. 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 Nat. Bank (Colo. Sup.)*, 43 P., 1007.
127. 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. *Putman v. United States*, 16 S. Ct., 923.
128. 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' Nat. Bank of Kingman v. Berry (Kan.)*, 37 P., 131.
129. The president and secretary of a corporation are presumed to have authority to execute a note in the name of the corporation, and the holder of such note will not be affected by the fact that such authority did not exist unless he is shown to have had notice thereof. *American Exchange Nat. Bank v. Oregon Pottery Co. (C. C.)*, 55 Fed. Rep., 265.
130. 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.
131. 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.*
132. 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 Nat. Bank v. First Nat. Bank of Little Rock et al.*, 79 Fed. Rep., 296.
133. 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.*
134. 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.*
135. When 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.*
136. 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. *Ib.*

## E. Vice-President—

137. 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

## OFFICERS—Continued.

## E. Vice-President—Continued.

persons dealing with him are presumed to know the extent of his powers in this regard. *Western Nat. Bank v. Armstrong*, 4 S. Ct., 572; 152 U. S., 346.

138. 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. *Ib.*

## OFFSET:

1. 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. *Cook Co. National Bank v. United States*, 107 U. S., 445.
2. And upon the failure of any association its 5 per cent redemption fund can not be retained by the Treasurer 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.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. 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.
10. A demand, to be set off in such an action, must have been due and payable from the decedent in his lifetime. *Ib.*
11. 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 discount 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.
12. 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.
13. 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.
14. 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.



## OFFSET—Continued.

15. 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.
16. 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.*
17. 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.
18. 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.
19. 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.
20. 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.*
21. 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.*
22. 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. *Ib.*
23. 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 Manuf'g Co.*, 19 S. E., 371.
24. 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. *Ib.*
25. A certificate of deposit issued by a national bank is not a promissory note within the meaning of Gen. St., chap. 53, sec. 10; and in an action thereon by a person to whom it has been transferred by the depositor the bank

## OFFSET—Continued.

- 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. 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 Vcnango National Bank v. Taylor*, 56 Penn. St., 14; 1 N. B. C., 842.
  27. 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.
  28. 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.
  29. 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 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.
  30. 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.
  31. 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. *Id.*
  32. 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. *Id.*
  33. 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.
  34. 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 dis-

OFFSET—Continued.

- closing such facts presents no case for equitable relief by way of equitable set-off. *United States Bung Manuf'g Co. v. Armstrong*, 34 Fed. Rep., 94.
35. 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.
36. 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.
37. 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.
38. 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.*
39. In an action at law by a receiver of an insolvent national bank the defendant may set off any debt due from the bank to him at the time of the failure. *Adams v. Spokane Drug Company*, 57 Fed. Rep., 888.
40. 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. *Ib.*
41. 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.
42. 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.
43. Rev. St. U. S., sec. 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.
44. 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. *Heidelberg v. National Park Bank (Sup.)*, 33 N. Y. S., 794.
45. 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.*
46. By agreement, a national bank, instead of the usual deposit of securities

## OFFSET—Continued.

- 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.
47. Where 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., 258.
  48. The right of 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.
  49. 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. *Ib.*
  50. 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. *Ib.*
  51. Under Rev. St. U. S., § 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.
  52. 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., 532, followed. *Sickles v. Herold (Com. Pl.)*, 36 N. Y. S., 488.
  53. 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.*
  54. A holder of stock in a national bank is not entitled to offset against an assessment ordered by the Comptroller upon his stock the amount of his deposits at the time the bank became insolvent. *Wingate v. Orchard*, 75 Fed. Rep., 241.
  55. Rev. St. U. S., sec. 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

## OFFSET—Continued.

- it at the time of its insolvency, the allowance of such set-off not being the creation of a preference. *Armstrong v. Warner (Ohio Sup.)*, 31 N. E., 877.
56. 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. *Ib.*
  57. 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 Nat. Bank v. Henry Dreyfus & Co.*, 61 Ill. App., 323.
  58. 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 Nat. Bank v. Fuchs (Tex. Civ. App.)*, 34 S. W., 203.
  59. 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. *Woodman v. Capital Nat. Bank (Colo. App.)*, 31 P., 235.
  60. 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.*
  61. A company borrowed money from a national bank, at a rate of interest in excess of that prescribed by Rev. St. U. S., § 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.
  62. 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, cannot 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.
  63. A bank may set off against a general deposit a debt due it from the depositor. *People's Bank & Trust Co. v. Tufts (N. J. Sup.)*, 35 A., 792.
  64. 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.
  65. A bank cannot 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.
  66. 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

## OFFSET—Continued.

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.*

67. 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' Nat. Bank (Ky.)*, 13 S. W., 910.
68. 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 Nat. Bank (Pa.)*, 20 A., 150; 130 Pa. St., 209.
69. 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 therefore 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.

## PASS BOOK:

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:

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 cannot 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., 353.
3. Under Rev. St., sec. 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 Nat. Bank of Springfield*, 33 Fed. Rep., 883.
4. Whatever the terms of such an arrangement, being made before the date of the drawee bank's certificate of authorization, it is invalid under Rev. St., sec. 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." *Ib.*

## POST NOTES:

1. A certificate of deposit, indorsed by payee, is not in violation of sec. 5183, Rev. St., 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 sec. 5183, Rev. St. *Riddle v. First National Bank of Butler*, 27 Fed. Rep., 503.

## POWERS:

1. To the enumerated powers of national banking associations are to be super-added all the powers incidental to the business of banking. *Pattison v. Syracuse National Bank*, 80 N. Y., 82.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. And when necessary to do so, it may pay the difference between the value of the stock and the amount of the claim. *Ib.*
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. Whatever the terms of an arrangement being made before the date of the drawee bank's certificate of authorization, it is invalid under Rev. St., sec. 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.
8. 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 Neb., 231.
9. 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.
10. The clause requiring the usual business of the bank to be done at an office or banking house in the place selected does not prevent its purchase of coin at the banking house of another bank. *Ib.*
11. 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.
12. A national bank is not prohibited by law from guaranteeing payment of a note. *People's Bank v. National Bank*, 101 U. S., 181.
13. Under national banking act one can exercise only the powers expressly granted and those necessarily incidental. *Logan Bank v. Townsend*, 139 U. S., 67.
14. 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.
15. 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.
16. 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.
17. 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.
18. 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.

## POWERS—Continued.

19. 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*, 53 N. W., 943.
20. National banking associations can engage in the business of dealing in and exchanging Government securities. *Van Leuwen 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.
21. Under Rev. St., sec. 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.
22. 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*, 113 U. S., 439; 3 N. B. C., 140.
23. 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.
24. 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.
25. Even if a national bank does not get the legal title to a promissory note bought in the market, it may maintain a suit as the holder thereof. *Ib.*
26. 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.
27. Under Rev. St. U. S., sec. 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.
28. 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 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.
29. 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.



## POWERS—Continued.

30. 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 actions of their agents. *Ib.*
31. When a judgment belonging to a national bank is transferred without collecting it, the presumption is that the transfer is unauthorized. *Ib.*
32. A national bank can not loan its credit or become an accommodation indorser. *National Bank of Commerce v. Atkinson (C. C.), 55 F., 465.*
33. A national bank may purchase negotiable paper. *First National Bank of Greenville v. Sherburne, 14 Bradw., 566; 3 N. B. C., 382.*
34. 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. *Ib.*
35. A national bank has power to borrow money on call for the purposes of its business. *Chemical Nat. Bank of New York v. Armstrong, 76 Fed. Rep., 339.*
36. A 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.*
37. A bank dealing with the chief executive officer of another bank has a right to trust in his integrity, and transact business with him accordingly, there being nothing in the known state of the affairs of his bank or his relations to it to excite suspicion. *Ib.*
38. 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 Nat. Bank v. Quinton (Kan. Sup.), 48 P., 20.*

## PRACTICE:

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.*
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 and stockholder therein, might be united, the third and fourth grounds had no legal connection with the former, and the bill was multifarious. *First Nat. Bank of Sioux City v. Peavey, 75 Fed. Rep., 154.*
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 sought to be reached. *Ib.*

## PRACTICE—Continued.

4. 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 Nat. Bank v. Read* (Iowa), 53 N. W., 96.
5. 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. *Teumseh Nat. Bank v. Harmon* (Neb.), 66 N. W., 1128.
6. 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' Nat. Bank v. Backus* (Minn.), 66 N. W., 5.
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. 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.
9. 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 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.
10. 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 Civ. Pro., Sec. 1775. *Ib.*
11. 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.*
12. Under Code Civ. Pro., Sec. 484, such as were formerly denominated legal or equitable, or both, may be joined in the same complaint. *Ib.*
13. 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 Nat. Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio*, 75 Fed. Rep., 852.
14. 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 excep-

## PRACTICE—Continued.

- tions 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.*
15. 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 Nat. Bank*, 79 Fed. Rep., 51.
  16. 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 Nat. Bank v. Moore et al.*, 79 Fed. Rep., 705.
  17. Where a 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.*
  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 & Paving Co.*, 29 Fed. Rep., 707.
  20. Court can not take judicial notice of matters that do not appear in the record. *Ib.*

## PREFERENCE: See Preferred claims.

1. 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.
2. On examination of the circumstances of this case: *Held*, that the pledge should be sustained. *Ib.*
3. The word "insolvency," as used in sec. 52 of the act of 1864 (13 St. at Large, 115; Rev. St., sec. 5242), making void all transfers, assignments, payments, etc., "made after the commission of an act of insolvency or in contemplation thereof," is synonymous with the same word as used in the bankrupt act, and means a present inability to pay in the ordinary course of business. *Case v. Citizens' Bank of Louisiana*, 2 Woods 23; 1 N. B. C., 276.
4. To make transfers, assignments, etc., void under sec. 52, it is only necessary that the insolvency should be in the contemplation of the bank making transfers; the party receiving the transfers need not know of or contemplate such insolvency. *Ib.*
5. 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, Adm'r, etc.*, 24 Fed. Rep., 571.
6. 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. *Ib.*
7. 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. *Ib.*

PREFERENCE: See Preferred claims—Continued.

8. 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 such transfer was not made after the commission of an act of insolvency by the bank or in contemplation thereof, and with a view to a preference or to prevent the application of the assets as prescribed by the banking act. *Price, Receiver, v. Coleman et al.*, 22 Fed. Rep., 694. *Reversed in Butler v. Coleman*, 124 U. S., 721.
9. 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.
10. 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.
11. Section 2, act Congress June 30, 1876 (19 St. at Large, p. 63), provides that the individual liability of shareholders of an insolvent national bank, fixed by Rev. St., sec. 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 Rev. St., sec. 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.
12. To render a transfer by a national bank made after an act of insolvency, or in contemplation of insolvency, void under sec. 52 of the act of 1864 (Rev. St., 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.
13. The preference of one creditor to another mentioned in sec. 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. *Ib.*
14. Construction and application of Rev. St., sec. 5242, as to transfers by insolvent national banks. *National Bank v. Butler*, 129 U. S., 223.
15. What motive is sufficient under Rev. St., sec. 5242, to invalidate a transfer by a national bank. *Ib.*
16. The term "insolvency," as used in sec. 5242, Rev. St., 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.
17. 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 Rev. St., sec. 5242, declaring void all transfers of "evidence of debt" owing to any national bank made after insolvency, or in

## PREFERENCE: See Preferred claims—Continued.

- contemplation thereof, to prevent the application of the assets to 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.
18. The question whether a savings bank which was a depositor with a national bank which has become insolvent shall be paid in full pursuant to State statute is a question arising under the laws of the United States, and entitles the receiver of the bank when sued for such deposit to remove the case to the United States circuit court. *Auburn Savings Bank v. Hayes*, 61 Fed. Rep., 911.
  19. 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 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 sec. 5242, Rev. St., 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.
  20. Revised St., sec. 5242, which prohibits all transfers by any national banking association made after the commission of an act of insolvency, or in contemplation thereof, with the view to a 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 a 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.
  21. Section 5242, Rev. St., 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 collections runs from the date of the acceptance. *In re Armstrong*, 41 Fed. Rep., 381.
  22. 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 (sec. 5243), 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 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.
  23. 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

## PREFERENCE: See Preferred claims—Continued.

- 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. *Id.*
24. Under Rev. St., sec. 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.
  25. 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.
  26. 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.
  27. 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.
  28. 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.
  29. 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. F., 170.
  30. The provisions of the New York banking law, that debts due savings banks by an insolvent bank shall be preferred, is repugnant to Rev. St., 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 Sav. Bank*, 16 S. Ct., 502.
  31. 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.
  32. 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 vaults 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.
  33. Where a bank collected a certificate of deposit left with it for collection, and subsequently, without paying over the proceeds, made an assignment for the benefit of creditors, the assigned property is

PREFERENCE: See Preferred claims—Continued.

- 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.
34. 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 Nat. Bank (C. C.)*, 52 F., 59.
  35. 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 Nat. Bank v. Guyon (Ala.)*, 20 So., 530.
  36. 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 Nat. Bank v. Commercial Nat. Bank (Ill. Sup.)*, 37 N. E., 1019.
  37. 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 Grange Butter Tub Co. v. National Bank of Commerce (Mo. Sup.)*, 26 S. W., 710.
  38. 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.
  39. 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.*
  40. 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.*
  41. Section 130 of chapter 689 of the laws of New York of 1892, providing for the payment by the receiver of an insolvent bank, in the first place, of deposits in the bank by savings banks, when applied to an insolvent national bank, is in conflict with section 5236 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, directing the Comptroller of the Currency to make ratable dividends of the money paid over to him by such receiver, on all claims proved to his satisfaction, or adjudicated in a court of competent jurisdiction, and is therefore void when attempted to be applied to a national bank. *Davis v. Elmira Savings Bank*, 161 U. S., 275.
  42. 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 Nat. Bank (Ill. Sup.)* 37 N. E., 66.
  43. 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,

## PREFERENCE: See Preferred claims—Continued.

- 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., 27, reaffirmed. *Metropolitan National Bank of Kansas City, Mo., v. Campbell Commission Co.*, 77 Fed. Rep., 705.
44. 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 this 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 identifiable, and to decree their payment to the estate. *Tuttle v. Frelinghuysen*, 38 N. J. Eq., 12; 3 N. B. C., 576.
  45. 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.
  46. 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. *Ib.*
  47. 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.*
  48. 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.*
  49. 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 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.*
  50. The individual members of a private banking house, who were also the



## PREFERENCE: See Preferred claims—Continued.

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.*

51. 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.*
52. 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.*
53. 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.*
54. 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.*
55. 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.*
56. Under the circumstances of this case a decree directing the payment of the costs of suit out of the trust fund is correct. *Ib.*
57. 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 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.*
58. 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 Rev. St. U. S., sec. 5242, declaring void all preferences made by a national bank after or in contemplation of insolvency. *Ib.*
59. 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.*
60. The provisions of sections 96 and 98 of c. 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 Rev. St., secs. 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.

PREFERENCE: See Preferred claims—Continued.

*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.

61. 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.

PREFERRED CLAIMS: See Liens; Special deposits.

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.
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. *Ib.*
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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 an 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.
7. Where the treasurer and tax collector of a county, without authority of law, deposit county money 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 et al.*, 52 Fed. Rep., 59. (See *Multnomah County et al. v. Oregon National Bank et al.*, 61 Fed. Rep., 912.)
8. 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

PREFERRED CLAIMS: *See Liens; Special deposits—Continued.*

- 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.*
9. 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.*
  10. 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.*
  11. 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. 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.*
  12. 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.*
  13. 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.*
  14. 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., 588.*
  15. 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.*
  16. 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.*
  17. 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 under-

PREFERRED CLAIMS: *See Liens; Special deposits—Continued.*

- stood 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.
18. 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.
  19. 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.
  20. 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.
  21. 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. *Id.*
  22. 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 Rev. St., secs. 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.
  23. 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.
  24. The owner of property intrusted to another, by whom it was misapplied,

PREFERRED CLAIMS: *See Liens; Special deposits*—Continued.

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.*

25. 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.*
26. 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 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.*
27. 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 in 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 \$23,031.34, 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

PREFERRED CLAIMS: *See Liens; Special deposits—Continued.*

- 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-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, Rev. Stat., sec. 5242. *Yardley v. Philler*, 167 U. S., 344.
28. 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.
29. 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, 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. *Id.*
30. 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. *Id.*
31. 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. *Id.*

PRESIDENT. *See Officers.*

## REAL ESTATE:

1. 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 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. Crawfordville Bank*, 112 U. S., 405; *Fortier v. New Orleans Bank*, 112 U. S., 439.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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 mortgage. *Baldwin v. Canfield*, 26 Minn., 43.
5. 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.
6. 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. Crawfordville Bank*, 112 U. S., 405.
7. 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. National Bank of New York*, 32 N. J. Eq., 804; 2 N. B. C., 293.
8. A national bank may lawfully take a mortgage to secure future indebtedness. *Simons v. First National Bank of Union Springs*, 93 N. Y., 269; 3 N. B. C., 622.
9. 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.
10. 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.
11. 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.
12. 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.
13. 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.
14. 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.
15. 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.
16. 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.

## REAL ESTATE—Continued.

17. 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, supra; National Bank v. Whitney, 103 U. S., 99; Swope v. Leffingwell, 105 U. S., 3; Reynolds v. National Bank, 112 U. S., 405; Fortier v. National Bank, 112 U. S., 439.*
18. 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.*
19. 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, supra.*
20. 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.*
21. 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. *Roebeling Sons' Co. v. First National Bank et al., 30 Fed. Rep., 744.*
22. 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.*
23. 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.*
24. National banks can not take mortgages on real estate to secure future advances. *Crocker v. Whitney, 1 N. B. C., 745.*
25. 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.*
26. Where one conveys property to another, and by some secret agreement retains an interest, such conveyance is fraudulent as to subsequent creditors. *Hutchinson Nat. Bank v. Crow, 56 Ill. App., 553.*
27. 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.*
28. 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.*
29. 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. *Id.*
30. If a national bank violates the national banking act in dealing with real estate, the Government alone can take advantage of it. *Id.*
31. 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., 223.*

## RECEIVER: See Insolvent banks; Preferred claims; Collections.

1. 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.*
2. 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.*



RECEIVER: See Insolvent banks; Preferred claims; Collections—Continued.

3. 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.
4. 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.
5. The clause of sec. 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.
6. Receiver of national bank may sue for demands in his name as receiver or in name of bank. *Bank v. Kennedy*, 17 Wall., 19.
7. The receiver of a national bank is the instrument of the Comptroller and may be removed by him. *Kennedy v. Gibson*, 8 Wall., 505.
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.
9. 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.
10. 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.
11. 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.
12. Nor can he sell upon the terms in conflict with the order. *Ib.*
13. 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.*
14. 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.
15. The receiver can not charge the estate of the bank by any 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.*
16. 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.
17. 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. *Ib.*
18. 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 Rev. St., sec. 5234. *Hitz v. Jenks*, 123 U. S., 297; *Briggs v. Spaulding*, 141 U. S., 132.
19. 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.
20. 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.

RECEIVER: See Insolvent banks; Preferred claims; Collections—Continued.

21. 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.
22. Such a proceeding is not prohibited by sec. 5242, Rev. St. *Ib.*
23. A court has no power, under sec. 5324, Rev. St., 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.
24. A district court of the United States may order the receiver of a national bank to compromise doubtful debts under sec. 50 of the national banking act (13 St. at Large, 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.
25. 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*, 2 Benedict, 303; 1 N. B. C., 182.
26. 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.
27. 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. *Ib.*
28. A sale by a receiver of the property of a national bank, under an order of court, in accordance with the provisions of sec. 5234, Rev. St., constitutes a judicial sale. *In re Third National Bank*, 4 Fed. Rep., 775.
29. 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.*
30. Held, therefore, where a receiver has sold the property of a national bank, under an order of court, in accordance with sec. 5234, Rev. St., 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.*
31. The Comptroller of the Currency has no power to compound or settle claims of a national bank against its debtors; that requires the authority of the court, under Rev. St., sec. 5234. *Quære*: Can he direct their discontinuance? *Case, Receiver v. Small et al.*, 10 Fed. Rep., 722.
32. 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 sec. 2 of Article II of the Constitution of the United States. *Price, Receiver, v. Abbott*; *Same v. Colson*, 17 Fed. Rep., 506.
33. 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.
34. 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.*
35. 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.
36. 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.
37. 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 Cur-

RECEIVER: See Insolvent banks; Preferred claims; Collections—Continued.

- rency, 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 Nat. Bank et al.*, 47 Fed. Rep., 673.
38. 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 in such cases as the latter may have commenced and finished. *In re Herman*, 50 Fed. Rep., 517.
  39. 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.*
  40. Pub. St., Mass., ch. 13, secs. 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.
  41. Pub. St. Mass., ch. 13, secs. 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. *City of Boston v. Beal*, 55 Fed. Rep., 26.
  42. The power vested in the Comptroller of the Currency by act June 30, 1876 (19 St., 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 v. Eckels et al.*, 57 Fed. Rep., 870.
  43. The right to put a national bank in voluntary liquidation, given to stockholders by Rev. St., sec. 5220, does not affect the right of the Comptroller to appoint a receiver under the act of June 30, 1876. *Ib.*
  44. 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.*
  45. 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.*
  46. Rev. St. U. S., sec. 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.
  47. 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.*

RECEIVER: See Insolvent banks; Preferred claims; Collections—Continued.

48. 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.
49. 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.
50. 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., §§ 1963, 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 Nat. Bank of Denver v. National Benefit & Casualty Co. et al. (Wiswall, Intervener)*, 70 Fed. Rep., 420.
51. 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., 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.*
52. 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 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.
53. An embarrassed bank which organized a trust and safe deposit company to aid in its struggle 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.
54. 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.
55. 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

RECEIVER: See Insolvent banks; Preferred claims; Collections—Continued.

- is invalid and creates no lien on the property. *Connecticut River Banking Co. et al. v. Rockbridge Co.*, 73 Fed. Rep., 709.
56. The appointment of a receiver for an insolvent national bank, under act Cong. June 30, 1876, § 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 Nat. Bank v. Hartford Deposit Co.*, 16 S. Ct., 439.
  57. 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.
  58. 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 & Merchants' Nat. Bank v. Waco Electric Railway & Light Co.* (Tex. Civ. App.), 36 S. W., 131; *Metropolitan Trust Co. v. Farmers & Merchants' Nat. Bank*, *Ib.*
  59. 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 Nat. Bank* (Tex. Civ. App.), 34 S. W., 988.
  60. 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 F., 725.
  61. The appointment of a receiver for an insolvent national bank, under act Cong. June 30, 1876, § 1, which authorizes the Comptroller, when satisfied of the insolvency of a banking association, to appoint a receiver, "who shall proceed to close up such association, and enforce the personal liability of the shareholders," does not dissolve the corporation. *Chemical Nat. Bank v. Hartford Deposit Co.* (Ill. Sup.), 41 N. E. 225.
  62. 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. *Eccles v. Drovers & Mechanics' Nat. Bank* (Md.), 29 A., 963.
  63. 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).
  64. 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.
  65. 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.
  66. 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*, 30 Fed. Rep., 166.
  67. 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

RECEIVER: See Insolvent banks; Preferred claims; Collections—Continued.

- 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.
68. 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.*
  69. 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 & Casualty Co. (C. C. A.)*, 75 F., 359.
  70. 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 Rev. St. § 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.
  71. 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.
  72. 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 Rev. St., 629, cl. 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 F., 209.

REDUCTION OF CAPITAL STOCK. See Capital stock.

REPORT: See False entry.

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 Rev. St., sec. 5211, to be stated in the reports of the Comptroller of the 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., 638.

## RESIDENCE:

A national bank is a citizen of the State wherein it is located. *Davis v. Cook, 9 Nevada, 134; 1 N. B. C., 656.*

## RESTRAINING ACTS:

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 Phoenix Warehousing Company, 6 Hun, 71.*

## SAVINGS BANKS:

After the act of June 30, 1876 (19 St., 63), savings banks organized in the District of Columbia under an act of Congress, and having a capital stock paid up in whole or in part, were entitled to become national banking associations in the mode prescribed by Rev. St., sec. 5154. *Keyser v. Hitz, 133 U. S., 138.*

## SHAREHOLDERS: See Assessment; Transfer of stock.

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. And a subscription to stock of a national bank, and payment in full on the subscription and entry of the subscriber's name on the books as a stockholder, constitutes the subscriber a shareholder without taking out a certificate. *Pacific National Bank v. Eaton, 141 U. S., 227.*
3. 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., 532.*
4. 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.*
5. 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.*
6. 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.*
7. Where stockholder knowing that bank is to fail, collusively transfers his shares to an irresponsible person to avoid liability, his liability is not affected by such fraud. *Bowden v. Johnson, 107 U. S., 251.*
8. 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 on the execution of such judgment. *Yardley v. Wilgus, 56 Fed. Rep., 965.*
9. 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., 234; Butler v. Eaton, Ib., 240.*
10. A pledgee of stock who in good faith takes the security for his benefit in name of an irresponsible trustee for the avowed purpose of avoiding individual liability as shareholder incurs no liability as such. *Anderson v. Phila. Warehouse Co., 111 U. S., 479.*
11. The statutory liability of a shareholder in a national bank for the debts of the corporation survives against his personal representatives. *Richmond v. Irons, 121 U. S., 27.*
12. Shareholder in national bank continues liable for the company's debts until his stock is actually transferred or certificate surrendered for that purpose; a delivery to the president of the bank as vendee, and not as president, is insufficient to discharge the shareholder. *Ib.*

## SHAREHOLDERS: See Assessment; Transfer of stock—Continued.

13. 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 Lanauz (La.)*, 17 So., 200; *Appeal of Hibernia National Bank*, 1b.
14. 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.
15. A "shareholder" in a corporation, within Rev. St., secs. 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.
16. Plaintiffs subscribed for certain shares in a bank to increase the capital, and, after paying installments thereon, consented that the bank be consolidated with a national bank, and that the capital of the latter be increased, and that their subscriptions should stand as subscriptions to the increased capital of the national bank, and paid installments on their subscriptions. Some preliminary steps were taken by the national bank to increase its stock, but the Comptroller of the Currency refused to consent to the full increase, and before the amount of increase allowed by him was paid in, and a certificate therefor issued by him, the national bank was placed in the hands of a receiver. Held, that plaintiffs never became stockholders in the national bank. *McFarlin v. First National Bank*, 68 Fed. Rep., 868.
17. 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*, 70 Fed. Rep., 806.
18. 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 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.
19. 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 of," without being under any obligation to convey the stock to the other, is not a trustee within the meaning of Rev. St., § 5152, exempting a person holding stock as a trustee from personal liability as a stockholder. *Horton v. Mercer (C. C. A.)* 71, F., 153.
20. 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 F., 331.
21. 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 Nat. Bank v. Ellis (Mass.)*, 44 N. E., 849.



SHAREHOLDERS: See Assessment; Transfer of stock—Continued.

22. 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 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.*
23. 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.*
24. 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.*
25. 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.*
26. On the question whether the president represented defendant to be the owner of the stock, plaintiff testified that in the conversion resulting in the sale the president stated that "we can sell you some of our stock" at 100, 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 negating such representations. *Ib.*
27. 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.*
28. 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.*
29. The father's liability is not affected by the fact that after the assessment, but before suit was brought to recover it, the son became of age and assented to holding the stock. *Foster v. Wilson (C. C.) 75 F., 979.*
30. 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.*
31. 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

SHAREHOLDERS: See Assessment; Transfer of stock—Continued.

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.

32. 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.*

SPECIAL DEPOSITS: See Preferred claims.

1. A national banking association may receive special deposits. The provision in sec. 5228, Rev. St., 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.
2. Section 5228, Rev. St., which provides that it shall be lawful for a national bank after its failure to "deliver special deposits," is an effectual recognition of its power to receive them. *Ib.*
3. 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. *Ib.*
4. 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 any implied contract arising out of, such taking. *Wiley v. The First National Bank of Brattleboro*, 47 Vermont, 546; 1 N. B. C., 905.
5. 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.
6. 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. *Ib.*
7. 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.*
8. The power to receive special deposits is incidental to the business of banking. *Pattison v. The Syracuse National Bank*, 80 N. Y., 82.
9. 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.*
10. 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. *Ib.*
11. 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.
12. 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.
13. 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.
14. 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.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS: *See Preferred claims—Continued.*

15. 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 mandatory, but is responsible for the failure to deliver the bonds on demand. *Leach v. Hale, 31 Iowa, 69.*
16. 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.*
17. 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.*
18. 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 subpoena 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.*
19. 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.*
20. 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 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.*
21. 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.*
22. 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 \$10,253.90, 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.*

## SPECIAL DEPOSITS: See Preferred claims—Continued.

23. 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.
24. 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.
25. 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. *Ib.*
26. 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.*
27. 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.*
28. 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.*
29. 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. Guilmarin (Ga.)*, 21 S.E., 55.
30. 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.
31. 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 Nat. Bank v. Fuchs (Tex. Sup.)*, 34 S.W., 206.
32. 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' Nat. Bank v. Guilmarin (Ga.)*, 15 S.E., 331.
33. 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

## SPECIAL DEPOSITS: See Preferred claims—Continued.

- office after it knew, or ought to have known, that he was or had become untrustworthy. *Ib.*
34. 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.*
  35. 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, 39 Penn. St., 308; 2 N. B. C., 373.*
  36. 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. *Ib.*
  37. National banks may accept special deposits. *Bank v. Zent, 39 Ohio St., 105; 3 N. B. C., 698.*
  38. 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. *Ib.*
  39. 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.*
  40. 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 damages for failure. *Wylie v. Northampton Nat. Bank, 119 U. S., 361; 3 N. B. C., 188.*
  41. 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.*
  42. 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.*
  43. 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,

## SPECIAL DEPOSITS: See Preferred claims—Continued.

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., 1000, affirmed. Niblack v. Cosler, 80 Fed. Rep., 596.*

44. 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. Ib.*

## TAXATION:

1. 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.*
2. Under Rev. St., sec. 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., 43 Fed. Rep., 377.*
3. 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.*
4. The individual stockholders of a national bank are allowed the same deductions from the assessment against them upon their shares of stock as other taxpayers in the State owning moneyed capital are allowed. *Ib.*
5. "Moneyed capital" in Rev. St., sec. 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 Bank Co. v. Newark, ib., 163; Talbot v. Silverbow County, Montana, 139 U. S., 433.*
6. Laws N. Y., 1890, ch. 596, sec. 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 Rev. St., sec. 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.*
7. 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.*
8. 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.*

## TAXATION—Continued.

9. 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.
10. 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.
11. 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.
12. 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.
13. The surplus fund of a national banking association is not excluded in the valuation of its shares for taxation. *Stafford National Bank v. Dover*, 59 N. H., 316.
14. 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.
15. 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.
16. 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.
17. 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.
18. 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.
19. 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.
20. 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.
21. 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 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.*
22. 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, notwith-

## TAXATION—Continued.

- standing 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.
23. Where shares in national banking associations are purposely valued proportionately higher than the other moneyed capital in the State, the assessment is void. *Ib.*
  24. And the collection of what is in excess of the rate imposed on the other moneyed capital may be enjoined. *Ib.*
  25. 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.
  26. 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.*
  27. 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.
  28. Merely a partial exemption of other moneyed capital will not invalidate a tax upon shares in national banking associations. *Ib.*
  29. 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.
  30. 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.
  31. Section 5219, Rev. St., does not require perfect equality between State and national banks, but only a system of taxation which shall work no discrimination between them. *Ib.*
  32. 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.
  33. 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., 563.
  34. 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.
  35. 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.
  36. 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.
  37. 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.
  38. Rev. St., sec. 5218, providing that shares of national-bank stock may be taxed as a part of the personality 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, 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,



## TAXATION—Continued.

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.

39. 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 Bank Co. v. Newark*, 1b., 163; *Bank of Redemption v. Boston*, 125 Ib., 60.
40. 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.*
41. 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.
42. Under act Louisiana, 1888, sec. 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 Rev. St., sec. 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.
43. 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.
44. 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.
45. 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.*, 33 P., 1051.
46. The nontaxation of credits of individuals, such as accounts, promissory notes, and mortgages, is not unlawful discrimination against national banks whose capital is taxed. *Ib.*
47. A State tax upon shares is valid, though the tax is collected from the bank. *National Bank v. Commonwealth*, 9 Wall., 353.
48. And the State may require the banks to pay a tax rightfully laid upon the shares. *Ib.*
49. 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 Dill., 330.
50. 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

## TAXATION—Continued.

- 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.*
51. Act Louisiana, 1888, sec. 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.*
  52. National banking associations can not be subjected to a license or privilege tax. *Mayor v. First National Bank of Macon, 59 Ga., 648.*
  53. Municipal officers can not assess a tax upon the shares of national banking associations until authorized to do so by some law of the State. *Stetson v. City of Bangor, 56 Me., 274.*
  54. The officers of a national banking association can not be compelled to exhibit to the taxing officers of a State the books of the association showing the deposits of its customers. *First National Bank of Youngstown v. Hughes, 2 N. B. C., 176.*
  55. The tax imposed on State or national banks paying out the notes of individuals or State banks for circulation is constitutional. *Veazie Bank v. Fenno, 8 Wall., 533.*
  56. 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." *Veazie Bank v. Fenno, and Merchants' National Bank of Little Rock v. United States, supra.*
  57. 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.*
  58. 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.*
  59. 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.*
  60. 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. Perca, 147 U. S., 87.*
  61. 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.*
  62. 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.*
  63. 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

## TAXATION—Continued.

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 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.

64. The same power of taxation in respect to national banks exists in the Territories that does in the States. *Talbot v. Silverbow County*, 139 *U. S.*, 438.
65. 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 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.
66. 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.
67. New York act of 1865, subjecting shares of national banks to taxation,

## TAXATION—Continued.

- 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. *Ib.*
68. Shares of stock in national banks are personal property, and the law creating them could give them a *citius* of their own, apart from owners, for purpose of taxation. This was done by act of 1864, sec. 41. *Tappan v. Merchants' National Bank*, 19 Wall., 490.
  69. 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.
  70. 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.
  71. 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.
  72. 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.
  73. Act of 1866, taxing every national bank or State bank on the amount of State-bank notes paid out, is the proper restraint on the circulation of such notes. *Veazie Bank v. Fenno*, 8 Wall., 533.
  74. 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.
  75. 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.
  76. 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 Rev. St., sec. 5219. *Ib.*
  77. 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 enactments. *Ib.*
  78. A city has no power to exact a license fee from a national bank. *City of Carthage v. First Bank of Carthage*, 2 N. B. C., 279; 71 Mo., 508.
  79. It is no ground for annulling an assessment on shares of bank stock under acts 1890, No. 106, sec. 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.
  80. 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.
  81. 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.
  82. 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.
  83. 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.
  84. Nor is such an assessment for this reason in violation of the Federal statute. *Ib.*

## TAXATION—Continued.

85. 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.
86. Act March 6, 1891, p. 199, sec. 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. *Ib.*
87. Banks may sue to enjoin collection of an illegal tax assessed against them on their stock. *Ib.*
88. 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.
89. 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.*
90. Nonresident stockholders are entitled to the same deductions as resident stockholders. *Ib.*
91. 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.
92. 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*, 4 Colo., 580; 2 N. B. C., 216.
93. No suit for the collection of a tax under State statutes imposed upon the shares of stock of a national bank 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.
94. No suit can be maintained against the receiver of an insolvent national bank where the property represented by the shares has disappeared, under a statute which provides 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 upon the shares and all the rights of the shareholders in the bank property. *City of Boston v. Beal*, 55 Fed. Rep., 26.
95. The personal assets and personal property of an insolvent national bank in the hands of a receiver appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency, in accordance with the provision of sec. 5234, Rev. St., are exempt from taxation under State laws. *Rosenblatt v. Johnston*, 104 U. S., 463; 3 N. B. C., 32.
96. 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.
- 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.
97. The formal acceptance of the provisions of the Hewitt bill (Gen. St., chap. 92, art. 2), fixing a certain tax on bank stock and surplus, and exempting

## TAXATION—Continued.

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 1853, 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 (sections 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 (St., c. 108, subd. 3) imposing additional taxation, was, as to said banks, in conflict with Const. U. S., Art. I, sec. 10, prohibiting any State from passing a law impairing the obligation of contracts, and with the similar provision in the State constitution; therefore Gen. St., c. 68, sec. 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 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.), 8 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.

98. A case of discrimination against national banks, within the purview of section 5219, Rev. St. U. S., 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.
99. Rev. St., 1891, secs. 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.
100. Under tax law, 1891 (Rev. St., 1894, sec. 8469), national banks are not required to make the statements therein provided for as a basis for valuation. *Id.*
101. 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 Const., Art. IX, sec. 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.
102. 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.
103. Where bank stock is erroneously assessed to the bank instead of the stockholders the board of equalization may correct the assessment. *Id.*
104. A bank is not estopped from denying liability to pay a 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.

## TAXATION—Continued.

105. 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 owing 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. *Ib.*
106. 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.*
107. 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.*
108. 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 Rev. St., 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 with 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 Nat. Bank v. Ayers, 16 S. Ct., 412.*
109. 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 Rev. Stat., sec. 5219. *First National Bank of Garnett v. Ayers, 660 Fed. Rep., 160.*
110. Under Rev. St. U. S., § 5219, which authorizes the taxation of national-bank shares to the owner or holder, but which empowers the legislature of each State to determine the manner and place of taxing such shares, the State has a right to resort to the bank as a garnishee for the collection of its claims against the stockholders for taxes, and the legislature may require the assessment of the stock to be made to the bank *in solido*. *First Nat. Bank v. Chehalis County (Wash.), 32 P., 1051.*
111. Rev. St. U. S., § 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 non-taxation 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.*
112. The collection of taxes which plaintiff ought to pay will not be restrained for mere irregularities by the taxing officers. *Dutton v. Citizens' Nat. Bank (Kan.), 36 P., 719; Same v. First Nat. Bank, ib., 724; First Nat. Bank v. Ayres, ib.*
113. 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.*
114. State authorities will be enjoined from collecting a tax on the capital stock of a national bank invested in United States in securities. *Ib.*

## TAXATION—Continued.

115. 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.
116. 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.
117. 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., 308.
118. 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.
119. 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.
120. 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 Minnesota, 280; 1 N. B. C., 629.
121. 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.
122. A statute authorizing "the taxation of all shares in moneyed corporations," held sufficient authority to tax shares in national banks. *Ib.*
123. A State statute prohibiting the establishment of banking companies in the State without authority of the legislature does not apply to national banks. *Ib.*
124. 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 charters 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 discharged 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.
125. 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 Massachusetts, 141; 1 N. B. C., 571.
126. 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. *Ib.*
127. 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 of 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.



## TAXATION—Continued.

128. 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 first 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. *McVeagh v. City of Chicago et al.*, 49 Illinois, 318.
129. But if, in making an assessment under that act, the valuation of the shares was determined on the first day of July, and the law required it should be determined as of the first day of April, it would be necessary for the owner of the shares, calling upon a court of equity for relief, to show that he was injured thereby; that by reason thereof the valuation put upon them on the first day of July was greater than they justly bore on the first day of April preceding, or that he was compelled to pay a double tax, first on the money listed for taxation on the first day of April, and again on the bank shares he purchased with this same money between that day and the first day of July. *Ib.*
130. 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.*
131. 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.*
132. 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.*
133. 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.*
134. 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.*
135. 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.*
136. 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.*
137. 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.*
138. 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.*
139. 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. *Ib.*

## TAXATION—Continued.

140. 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.
141. 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.
142. 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.
143. A State statute providing that shares of stock in national banks shall be taxed in the county, town, or districts 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.
144. 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. *Ib.*
145. 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.
146. 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.*
147. 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.
148. 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, 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.*
149. 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.
150. A tax was levied on money belonging to plaintiff on the first 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 first. *Ib.*

## TAXATION—Continued.

151. 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.
152. 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.
153. 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.
154. 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. *Id.*
155. 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.
156. 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

## TAXATION—Continued.

- purposes of taxation adopted a settled rule or system by which real estate was estimated 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 of 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.
157. 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, 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.
  158. 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 formality 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. *Id.*
  159. 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. *Id.*
  160. 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.
  161. Section 5172 of the Revised Statutes provides how the notes contemplated

## TAXATION—Continued.

- by the national-bank act shall be printed and what they shall contain. No provision is made for a note for less than one dollar. A note for a fractional sum is not only unknown to the law, but its issue is unlawful. Section 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 the statute, and therefore not taxable. *Ib.*
162. 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, R. S., 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.
  163. 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.
  164. A Federal court can not, in such case, stay the proceedings in the State court by writ of injunction. *Ib.*
  165. 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 Nat. Bank of Utica v. Waters and another*, 7 Fed. Rep., 152.
  166. 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.*
  167. 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.*
  168. 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, U. S. Rev. Stat., 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.
  169. 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 a 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.
  170. 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. St., 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 Nat. Bank v. Maher, Receiver, etc.*, 6 Fed. Rep., 417.
  171. 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.*
  172. 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.*
  173. 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,

## TAXATION—Continued.

- although a separate list, with the knowledge of the shareholders, was kept by such assessors showing the names of all such shareholders, with the number of shares held by each, and the assessable value of all such shares. *Ib.*
174. The collection of such tax will not, however, be enjoined upon the application of a shareholder upon the mere ground of such illegality. *Ib.*
  175. 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.*
  176. 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.
  177. 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 Neb., 468; 3 N. B. C., 564.
  178. 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.
  179. 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.
  180. 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.*
  181. 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, U. S. R. S. *Ib.*
  182. The assessment and collection of taxes constitute due process of law within the meaning of the Constitution. *Ib.*
  183. 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.
  184. 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 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.*
  185. 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.
  186. 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.

187. 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.*
188. Laws of New York, April 23, 1866, chap. 761, providing for the taxation of shares of stock in national banks, is in conflict with the act of Congress (R. S., 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.
189. 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 values, but making the requisite reduction for real estate owned by the banks, is not in conflict with the national-bank act. *Ib.*
190. Excessive assessments should be corrected by the statutory course or by injunction. *Ib.*
191. Where a case is tried by the circuit court of the United States without a jury, the findings of the court upon questions of fact are not reviewable in the supreme court on a writ of error. *Ib.*
192. 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.
193. 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.
194. 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*, 4 Colo., 580; 2 N. B. C., 216.
195. 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 ten per centum 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.
196. 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 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.
197. 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.

## TAXATION—Continued.

198. 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.*
199. 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.*
200. 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.*
201. 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.*
202. The revenue act of North Carolina (act 1885, chap. 177, sec. 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*, 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.*
203. Under Pub. Stat. Mass., chap. 13, sec. 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 Stat. Mass. or U. S. R. S., 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.*
204. A tax levied under Pub. Stat. Mass., chap. 13, sec. 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 Pub. Stat. Mass., chap. 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.*
205. Under U. S. R. S., section 5219, which provides that all the shares of any banking association may be included in the valuation of the personal property of the owner or holder in the State within which the association is located, but that each State may determine the manner of taxing the shares of national banks, a State may tax the shares of a national bank owned by another national bank. *Ib.*
206. The Montana statute (Pol. Code, § 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



## TAXATION—Continued.

- 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.
207. Under section 3177 of the Revised Statutes U. S., 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 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.
208. If it appear 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 Rev. St. U. S., sec. 5219. *Mercantile Nat. Bank of City of New York v. Mayor, etc., of City of New York and another*, 28 Fed. Rep., 776.
209. 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. *Ib.*
210. Section 5219, Rev. St. U. S., 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.*
211. 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.*
212. 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.*
213. 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 Rev. St. U. S., sec. 5219. *Ib.*
214. 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. *Ib.*
215. 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 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.*
216. 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."

## TAXATION—Continued.

- 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.
217. This court is bound by the decision of the supreme court of the State of Washington (in which it concurs), that sec. 21 of the act of that State of March 9, 1891, relating to the taxation of national banks in that State, is to be read in connection with sec. 23 of the same act, and that when so read they do not impose upon such banks a tax forbidden by Rev. Stat., sec. 5219. *National Bank v. Commonwealth*, 9 Wall., 353, affirmed and followed in this matter. *Aberdeen Bank v. Chehalis County*, 166 U. S., 449.
  218. 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 Rev. Stat., sec. 5219, forbidding State taxation of its shares at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of the citizens of the State. *Ib.*
  219. 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.*
  220. 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.*
  221. 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.
  222. 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.*
  223. 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.*
  224. 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. *Ib.*
  225. 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.*
  226. Under Rev. St. U. S., sec. 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 Nat. Bank of Wilmington v. Herbert*, State Treasurer, 44 Fed. Rep., 158.
  227. 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.
  228. 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.*

## TAXATION—Continued.

229. 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.*
230. 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.*
231. 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.*
232. 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.*
233. 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.*
234. Revised Statutes United States, section 5319, providing that shares of national bank stock may be taxed as part of the personality 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 Nat. Bank v. City of Richmond, 39 Fed. Rep., 309.*

## TRANSFER OF STOCK: See Shareholders; Assessment.

1. 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. Laffin, 103 U. S., 800.*
2. 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. *Ib.*
3. 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 transferer'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. Laffin, 5 Dill., 65.*
4. Under the pretense of prescribing the manner thereof, an association can not clog the transfer with useless restrictions. *Ib.*
5. 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. *Ib.*
6. 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.*
7. 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 Registry, 34; 2 N. B. C., 156.*
8. A national-banking association can not acquire a lien on the stock of a shareholder. And a by-law prohibiting a transfer until all liabilities of the shareholder to the association are discharged, or a provision to that

TRANSFER OF STOCK: *See* Shareholders; Assessment—Continued.

- effect in the certificates of stock, is void. *Bullard v. National Bank, 18 Wall., 589; Bank v. Lanier, 11 Wall., 369; Conklin v. The Second National Bank, 45 N. Y., 655.*
9. An 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 Improvement Company, 60 Fed. Rep., 17.*
  10. 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.*
  11. 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.*
  12. 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.*
  13. 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 Rev. St., sec. 5151, to pay the bank's debts. *Hayes v. Shoemaker, 39 Fed. Rep., 319.*
  14. 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.*
  15. 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.*
  16. Title to stock passes on delivery of certificates to purchaser with authority to have shares transferred on books of bank. *Johnston v. Laytin, 103 U. S., 800.*
  17. 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.*
  18. 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.*
  19. And where stock has been transferred as collateral security for a loan, with the understanding that in case of default in the payment of the loan the shares shall be sold, the transferee, upon default made, and before the bank closes its doors, may sell the stock for a nominal consideration, though his purpose be to avoid a personal liability; and such a transaction can not be set aside as a fraud upon the creditors of the association. *Magruder v. Colton, 44 Md., 349.*
  20. 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, Ex'r, etc., et al. v. Manufacturers' National Bank et al., 17 Fed. Rep., 308.*
  21. 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

## TRANSFER OF STOCK: See Shareholders; Assessment—Continued.

- the bank may be located do not control it. *Scott et al. v. Pequonnock National Bank*, 15 Fed. Rep., 494.
22. 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. *Ib.*
  23. 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.*
  24. 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.*
  25. On December 30, 1875, A sold certain shares of bank stock to B, and assigned them by a 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.
  26. The sale which sec. 5201, Rev. St., requires a national bank to make of its 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 v. Jackson*, 24 Fed. Rep., 628.
  27. 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. *Ib.*
  28. 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.
  29. 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.
  30. S., the president and active manager of a bank, sold a number of shares of its capital stock to T., under representation of fact relied upon by T. and

## TRANSFER OF STOCK; See Shareholders; Assessment—Continued.

- 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.
31. 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.*
  32. 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.*
  33. 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.*
  34. 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.*
  35. 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.*
  36. 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.
  37. 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

TRANSFER OF STOCK: *See Shareholders; Assessment—Continued.*

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 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 & Trust Co. et al.*, 70 Fed. Rep., 424.

38. 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.
39. A shareholder of a national-banking association who, for the purpose of escaping his individual liability, transfers his shares in a failing bank to one who, for any reason, is unable to respond as promptly and effectually as he was to the liability their ownership imposes, commits a fraud upon the creditors of the bank, renders his transfer voidable at their election, and leaves himself subject to the individual liability imposed by the ownership of the stock if the creditors elect to pursue him. *Stuart v. Hayden*, 72 Fed. Rep., 402.
40. The receiver of a national bank is the proper party to maintain a suit on behalf of its creditors to set aside a fraudulent transfer of stock by one of its stockholders and to enforce his individual liability. *Ib.*
41. When the court has considered conflicting evidence, and made its finding and decree thereon, they must be taken to be presumptively correct; and unless an obvious error has intervened in the application of the law, or some serious or important mistake has been made in the consideration of the evidence, the decree should be permitted to stand. *Ib.*
42. The facts in this case considered, and the finding of the court that the stockholder Stuart had transferred his stock for the purpose of escaping individual liability, to the damage of the creditors, sustained. *Ib.*
43. A transfer of stock by the stockholders of a national bank for the double purpose of escaping individual liability and defrauding the purchaser is valid until disaffirmed, not void until affirmed; and it may be affirmed by the transferee and disaffirmed by the creditors of the bank, or vice versa. *Ib.*
44. The transferees of such stock, who are parties defendant to a suit by a receiver of the national bank to enforce the individual liability against the transferor on the ground that he transferred the stock to escape it, can not by a supposed cross bill inject into such a suit the litigation of the question whether or not the vendor deceived and defrauded them by the transfer. *Ib.*
45. Silence, delay, vacillation, acquiescence, or the retention and use of any of the fruits of a fraudulent sale or trade that are capable of restoration, for any considerable length of time after the discovery of the fraud, are fatal to the right to rescind the same. *Ib.*
46. 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.,

## TRANSFER OF STOCK: See Shareholders; Assessment—Continued.

- 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 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.
47. 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 *F.*, 382.
  48. Rev. St. U. S., sec. 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 transferor without notice. *Doty v. First Nat. Bank (N. D.)*, 53 *N. W.*, 77.
  49. 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. *Ib.*
  50. 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 Nat. Bank (N. C.)*, 20 *S. E.*, 375.
  51. The burden is on the receiver of a national bank to show that a transfer of stock was made by the transferor for the fraudulent purpose of avoiding liability as a stockholder; and evidence showing that the husband of the transferor 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 transferor 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.
  52. Under Rev. St. U. S., sec. 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. *Ib.*
  53. A national bank may, by a by-law, subject the shares of a stockholder to a lien for his debt to the bank, so as to prevent a transfer on the books until such debt is paid. *Bath Sav. Inst. v. Sagadahoc Nat. Bank (Me.)*, 38 *A.*, 996.
  54. 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. *Ib.*
  55. 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.*



TRANSFER OF STOCK: *See* Shareholders; Assessment—Continued.

56. 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 Nat. Bank v. City Bank (Minn.)*, 35 N. W. Rep., 577.
57. 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.*
58. An attachment of the shares by the bank, after notice of the assignment, is ineffectual to defeat the prior right of the assignee. *Ib.*

ULTRA VIRES:

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. 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.
3. 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.
4. National banks can make no valid loan or discount on security of their own stock unless necessary to prevent loss on debt previously contracted in good faith. *Bank v. Lanier*, 11 Wall., 369.
5. The national banking act does not give a bank an absolute right to retain bonds coming into its possession by purchase under a contract which it was without legal authority to make. *Logan Bank v. Townsend*, 139 U. S., 67.
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. A bank has not a right to retain the balance of a customer's deposit to pay or apply upon an indebtedness of a customer to the bank not yet matured. *Jordan, Administratrix, etc., v. The National Shoe and Leather Bank*, 74 N. Y., 467.
9. 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. C., 285.
10. 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. *Ib.*
11. 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.

## ULTRA VIRES—Continued.

12. 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.
13. 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.
14. 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.
15. 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.
16. 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 Ins. Co. v. Hawkins*, 71 Fed. Rep., 372.
17. Under Rev. St. U. S., § 5136, cls. 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' Nat. Bank (Mass.)*, 42 N. E., 567.
18. 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 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 Nat. Bank (N. D.)*, 67 N. W., 321.
19. Under the provision of the national banking law (Rev. St. U. S., § 5136), that "no 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," a lease by an association formed under said act, but not authorized by the Comptroller to commence the business of banking, of premises "to be used as a banking office, and for no other purpose," is ultra vires and void, and there can be no recovery against the association for the rental of such premises, except upon the ground and to the extent of the benefits received. *61 Ill. App., 33*, affirmed. *McCor-mick v. Market Nat. Bank*, (Ill. Sup.), 44 N. E., 381.
20. Where a decision is rendered in vacation by a court of equity at the place where the judge resides, and just before the expiration of his term of office, and is then delivered to an express company for transmission to the clerk of court, the fact that it does not reach the clerk until after the expiration of the said term does not render it invalid. *Babcock v. Wolf*, 23 N. W., 490; 70 Iowa, 676, followed. *Shenandoah Nat. Bank v. Read (Iowa)*, 53 N. W., 96.
21. Where a partner, whose firm is overdrawn at a bank, asks indulgence until they can collect some accounts, which will enable them to pay, but finally, when refused further credit, represents that the said accounts have been collected and applied to indebtedness due other banks, a voluntary conveyance by him of land to a brother, also partner, without the knowledge of the latter, based upon a consideration not then executed, or agreed to be executed, and consisting merely of the assumption

ULTRA VIRES—Continued.

- of certain debts after the conveyance and after attachment by the bank, can not be upheld as a bona fide transaction. *Farmers & Traders' Nat. Bank v. Connor (Ky.)*, 20 S. W., 265.
22. 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' Nat. Bank v. Smith* 77 Fed. Rep., 129.
  23. It is not within the powers of a national bank to engage in the business of selling mortgage bonds on commission. *Ib.*
  24. 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.*
  25. A California corporation was organized, as stated in the articles of incorporation, for the purpose of acquiring a certain piece of land, laying it out as a town, and reselling in lots, blocks, etc., and also of acquiring "street railroad or other rights and franchises, telegraph, telephone, or other similar franchises, and gas and electric light franchises, over the said property, or any part thereof." *Held*, that the corporation had no authority to subscribe for shares of stock in a manufacturing corporation, and such a subscription was ultra vires and void. *Pauly v. Coronado Beach Co.*, 56 Fed. Rep., 423.

USURY: See Interest.

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. The taking of illegal interest by a national banking association does not render the contract void. *Farmers and Mechanics' Bank v. Dearing*, *supra*.
4. It does not invalidate an indorsement or 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.
5. 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.
6. 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 Galton*, 22 Ohio St., 508.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. 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

## USURY: See Interest—Continued.

- 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.*
10. 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. *Barnet v. Muncie National Bank, 98 U. S., 555.*
  11. 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.*
  12. 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, 83 Penn. St., 490; Barnet v. Muncie National Bank, supra.*
  13. 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 Rev. St., sec. 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.*
  14. 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.*
  15. 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, 53 Md., 78.*
  16. Under Rev. St., sec. 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.*
  17. 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.*
  18. 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.*
  19. 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. & C. Ry. Co., 111. Supreme Court, May 9, 1893, 34 N. E., 135.*
  20. An act of a legislature providing that no corporation shall set up defense of usury in any action does not render contracts by corporations for usurious interest enforceable, and does not prevent corporations setting up a defense of illegality under sec. 5197, Rev. St. *Ib.*
  21. 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.*
  22. 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.*
  23. Remedy given by sec. 5198, Rev. St., 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.*

## USURY: See Interest—Continued.

24. The only forfeiture for usury declared by sec. 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.
25. 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.
26. 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.
27. 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 sec. 5198, Rev. St. *First National Bank of Tecumseh v. Overman*, 22 Neb., 116; 3 N. B. C., 556.
28. When an action is brought to recover a penalty under secs. 5197 and 5198, Rev. St., 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 Neb., 321; 3 N. B. C., 558.
29. 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.
30. Under act of Congress, June 3, 1864, sec. 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.
31. 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. *Ib.*
32. 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.
33. 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.
34. 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.
35. 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.
36. The remedy is an action of debt to recover back twice the amount paid. *Ib.*
37. 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. *Ib.*
38. 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: See Interest—Continued.

- usury. *Pickett v. Merchants' National Bank of Memphis*, 32 Ark., 346; 2 N. B. C., 209.
39. 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.
  40. One of two or more defendants can not set up an individual counterclaim unless, under the pleadings, there can be a several judgment against him. *Ib.*
  41. 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.
  42. A judgment on a note, whereon interest is forfeited because of usury, bears interest at 6 per cent, under General Statutes 1889, par. 3500, relating to interest on judgments, though the note provided for lawful interest after maturity. *Ib.*
  43. 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.
  44. 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.
  45. 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 Neb., 325; 3 N. B. C., 561.
  46. 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 80 of the national banking act (13 St. at Large, 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.
  47. 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 renewed 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.
  48. 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 one 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.
  49. 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.
  50. Section 5073, Rev. St., 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

USURY: See Interest—Continued.

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., 301.*

51. 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.*
52. 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.*
53. Neither can the bank recover any interest upon such renewal notes from the date the interest has been reduced to the legal rate. *Ib.*
54. 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' Nat. Bank v. Sevier et al., 14 Fed. Rep., 662.*
55. Such a stipulation in a note discounted by a national bank is void for the further reason that it is in excess of the powers of the bank, under its charter. *Ib.*
56. Section 5198, Rev. St., 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.*
57. The amount of penalty recoverable in an action against banks under sec. 5198, Rev. St., is twice the whole amount of the interest paid and not merely twice the amount paid in excess of the legal rate. *Ib.*
58. 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 sec. 5197, Rev. St., 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.*
59. 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.*
60. 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.*
61. 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. *Ib.*
62. Under sec. 1851, Rev. St., 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 incon-

## USURY: See Interest—Continued.

- sistent 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.*
63. 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.*
  64. 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.*
  65. 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.*
  66. Under Rev. St., sec. 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.*
  67. Any payments made upon any of such notes will be applied to the principal. *Ib.*
  68. 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.*
  69. The limitation of two years, within which suit may be brought against a national bank, under sec. 5198, Rev. St., 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.*
  70. 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.*
  71. The payment of usurious interest to a national bank can not be pleaded as a set-off or counter claim against the principal of the note so sued on. *Huggins et al. v. Citizens' National Bank of Kansas City, 24 S. W., 926.*
  72. 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.*
  73. 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. *Ib.*
  74. The limitation under Rev. St. U. S., sec. 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 (Neb.), 60 N. W., 866; Lanham v. Same, ib., 1041.*
  75. 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.*
  76. 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



USURY: *See Interest*—Continued.

- 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.
77. 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 (Neb.)*, 61 N. W., 833.
  78. Usury can not be pleaded against a national bank. 25 N. Y. S., 447, affirmed. *Chase Nat. Bank v. Faurot (N. Y. App.)*, 44 N. E., 164.
  79. Usury can not arise from the purchase from brokers of a note at a discount. *Ib.*
  80. 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 Nat. Bank v. Miller (Sup.)*, 38 N. Y. S., 503.
  81. Under U. S. Rev. St., §§ 5197, 5198, if usurious interest is paid a national bank, the payor may recover back twice the total amount of interest paid. *First Nat. Bank v. McInturff (Kan. App.)*, 43 P., 839.
  82. Under Rev. St. U. S., §§ 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. *Ib.*
  83. 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 Nat. Bank v. Ledbetter (Tex. Civ. App.)*, 34 S. W., 1042.
  84. Under Rev. St. U. S., §§ 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 Nat. Bank v. Turner (Kan. App.)*, 42 P., 936.
  85. In an action for the penalty for charging usurious interest a demand need not be shown. *Ib.*
  86. Interest is not recoverable on a penalty for receiving usurious interest prior to its merger into judgment. *Ib.*
  87. Under Rev. St. U. S., § 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. Mt. Sterling Nat. Bank (Ky.)*, 21 S. W., 1050.
  88. 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 Nat. Bank (C. C. A.)*, 60 F., 730; *Ib.*, 736.
  89. 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

## USURY: See Interest—Continued.

- 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, 1 N. B. C., 350.*
90. Whether other notes have been accepted by a bank in renewal of notes sued on is a question for the jury. *Cake v. The First National Bank of Lebanon, 1 N. B. C., 890.*
  91. 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. *Ib.*
  92. Under the 30th 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.*
  93. 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." *Ib.*
  94. 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. *Ib.*
  95. 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. *Higley v. The First National Bank of Beverly, 26 Ohio, 75; 1 N. B. C., 833.*
  96. The reservation of illegal interest by a national bank does not avoid the principal. *Shinkle v. The First National Bank of Ripley, 22 Ohio, 516; 1 N. B. C., 824.*
  97. Defendant being indebted to a national bank on certain promissory notes, made a new note and a mortgage to secure it, which were, by an agreement with the bank and for its use and benefit, executed and delivered to one S. without consideration from him, who also transferred them to the bank, and the old notes were thereupon delivered up and canceled. *Held*, (1) that there was a sufficient consideration for the note and mortgage; (2) that the bank had power to take notes and mortgages in such way and form for the purpose of securing its claim. *Ib.*
  98. 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. *Ib.*
  99. 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, 402; 1 N. B. C., 811.*
  100. 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. *Ib.*
  101. 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. *Ib.*
  102. 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.*
  103. An auditor appointed to distribute the proceeds of a sheriff's sale may not go behind a judgment regularly entered upon adverse proceedings without fraud and collusion. *Appeal of Second National Bank of Titusville;*

## USURY: See Interest—Continued.

- Henderson, to use of Second National Bank of Titusville, v. Waid, 96 Penn. St., 460; 3 N. B. C., 740.*
104. The taking of usurious interest under section 5197 of the Revised Statutes of the United States and the Pennsylvania act of May 28, 1853, does not prevent the recovery of the lawful interest. *Ib.*
  105. 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.*
  106. 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. *Ib.*
  107. 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.*
  103. 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. *Ib.*
  109. 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.*
  110. 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 usury as a defense. *National Bank of Winterset v. Eyre, 2 Northwestern Reporter, 995; 2 N. B. C., 234.*
  111. 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, 96 Penn. St., 327; 3 N. B. C., 735.*
  112. 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. *Ib.*
  113. A bill in equity will not lie to recover usury from a national bank. *Hambricht v. National Bank, 3 Lea, 40; 31 Am. Rep., 629; 2 N. B. C., 419.*
  114. 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., 373; 8 Weekly Notes of Cases, 113; 2 N. B. C., 382.*
  115. 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 six per cent interest. *Ib.*
  116. The general rate of interest allowed in Pennsylvania to be taken by State banks is only six 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.*
  117. In an action under U. S. R. S., sec. 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

USURY: *See Interest*—Continued.

- 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. *Morhouse v. Second National Bank of Oswego*, 98 N. Y. 503; 3 N. B. C., 631.
118. Inconsistent action by the defendant subsequent to the agreement did not affect its legal operation. *Ib.*
  119. Neither under the national banking act nor the Pennsylvania usury act of 1858 is the taking of more than six 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.
  120. 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.
  121. No bank in Pennsylvania can lawfully take more than six per cent interest. *Ib.*
  122. The person paying usurious interest may recover twice its amount, although the principal is not paid. *Ib.*
  123. In such suit the plaintiff may recover twice the entire amount of interest paid. *Ib.*
  124. In such suit the defendant can not set off a judgment held by it against the plaintiff. *Ib.*
  125. 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. at Large, 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 seven per cent, is void. *First National Bank of Whitehall, respondent, v. James Lamb et al., appellants*, 50 N. Y., 95.
  126. 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.*
  127. 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.*
  128. 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.

VICE-PRESIDENT. *See Officers.*

## VOTING:

The provision of sec. 5144, Rev. St., 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.

## CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO FOREIGN BANKS AND BANKING.

The following correspondence from diplomatic representatives of this Government, resulting from the request of the Comptroller of the Currency for statistics relative to the banking business of the countries to which the officers are accredited, is of interest as bearing more or less directly on the subject, and is reproduced with but slight eliminations. The correspondence is arranged alphabetically by countries.

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### ARGENTINA.

Buenos Ayres, *April 27, 1897.*

The three most important banks in the Argentine Republic are branches of London banks. They make no report of their business public here other than the yearly report of their head offices in London. Not being organized under Argentine law they are not required to publish a report. Those banks organized under the Argentine joint stock company law make public their reports every three months. Not being, however, as important as the three foreign banks, their reports do not attract the same attention given our bank reports. On a separate sheet I attach copies of the statement of such of these banks as I have been able to secure, together with bank advertisements showing the interest they pay and that charged by them.

WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN,  
*United States Minister.*

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### AUSTRALIA.

Melbourne, Victoria, *June 5, 1897.*

In compliance with your request of March 11, 1897, I inclose herewith the information desired with respect to the banking institutions of this colony, as shown by the returns on July 1, 1896. The form in which the law of the colony requires the publication of balance sheets does not permit me to compile the return in exactly the manner indicated in the blanks transmitted by you, but I trust the form in which the information is sent will be satisfactory. At present the conditions of the banking business of this colony are abnormal, owing to the reconstruction in 1893 of some 6 or 7 out of the 11 banks of the colony, since which time they have paid no dividends to their shareholders.

DANIEL W. MARATTA, *Consul-General.*

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### BELGIUM.

Ghent, *April 2, 1897.*

The following information is extracted from the report of the governor of the National Bank of Belgium for 1896, presented to the general meetings of the stockholders on February 22, last. The total amount of notes in circulation December 31st last was \$95,078,923.63; the value of notes on hand was \$19,756,076.37. The banks withdrew from circulation and canceled 68,000 notes of 1,000 francs (\$193) each; 24,000 of 500 francs (\$96.50) each; 410,000 of 100 francs (\$19.30) each; 220,000 of 50 francs (\$9.65) each, and 825,000 of 20 francs (\$3.86) each; together, 1,547,000 notes of a total value of \$28,467,500 in 1896. The cash on hand December 31 consisted of coined gold, \$16,665,992.27; of silver 5-franc pieces, \$1,908,577; odd coins

and bullion, \$1,097,270.98; a total of \$19,681,840.23. The liabilities of the bank outstanding on December 31, 1896, were: Bank notes in circulation, \$95,078,923.63, and the balances due on accounts current, \$17,495,409.21; total, \$112,574,332.84. The assets consisted of public funds of the bank and the reserve, \$14,530,939.24; metallic coin and bullion on hand, \$19,681,840.23; bills and notes due and in account current \$9,223,517.08; negotiable paper, \$77,138,900.87; loans on public funds, \$3,964,818.30; total, \$124,540,015.97. The net profit for the first half year of 1896 amounted to \$649,193.81, and the proportion allotted to stockholders was \$0.63 per share. (The face value of these shares is 1,000 francs (\$193); they are now quoted at \$501.80.) For the second half year it amounted to \$701,886.96, and the dividend paid on the stock was \$10.23 per share. The earnings of each share during the year amounted, therefore, to \$19.88. The profits set aside as reserve were \$115,836.54. The national treasury received during 1896: The quarter of the profits in excess of an interest of 6 per cent on the capital of the bank, amounting to \$193,020.19; sale of the stamp duty on negotiable paper, \$43,589.91; proportionate share of the bank in the expenses of the treasury throughout the provinces, \$33,775; license of the bank, \$24,014.79; one-fourth per cent on the average circulation of bank notes in excess of \$53,075,000, which per cent amounted to \$165,662.48; all of which items made a total of \$460,062.37 paid by the bank into the national treasury.

HENRY P. MORRIS, *Consul*.

## CHINA.

PEKING, *May 25, 1897.*

In reply to your circular of the 16th of March last I have the honor to state that no statistics relating to the subject of banking in China are obtainable. No record is kept by the Chinese Government of the number of banks in China, their resources and transactions, and no estimate thereof of any practical value can be made. There are eight large foreign banks doing business in China, as follows: Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China; Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporations; Deutsch Asiatische Bank; National Bank of China; Mercantile Bank of India; Bank of China and Japan; Yokohama Specie Bank, and Russo-Chinese Bank. These banks are all agencies of banks incorporated abroad, and the statistics concerning their resources and transactions will doubtless be found in any statistical work on the subject. No such work of recent date is accessible here, and my efforts to obtain the desired information in other ways have not met with success.

CHARLES DENBY,  
*United States Minister.*

CHUNGKING, *September 21, 1897.*

With the exception of copper cash, which is the standard of value, China is devoid of any specie currency of her own. The appreciation of cash in the last six or seven years has been phenomenal, as the market price of silver has gone down. One reason for this is attributed to the great scarcity of cash, which is not by any means sufficient to meet the public demands. This may be true, but commanding as they do in China the position that gold does in Europe and America, one may not be right in attributing the dearth of cash to their scarcity alone.

The Mexican dollar, which is current pretty much throughout China, with the exception of these western provinces, where sycee (silver bullion) is used instead, was valued in cash in the year 1890 at 1,100 odd. This year 800 odd is the value, a depreciation of about 30 per cent, which has been the corresponding drop in the price of silver as compared with gold, its standard in the same period. Now the tael, of which there are many, is worth in cash what the Mexican dollar was worth in 1890, the relative value between the dollar and tael being as 7 to 10.

The Chungking tael, which is stated to be worth 5 per cent more than the Shanghai tael, commands a less quantity of cash. Here I should say the question of scarcity comes into account for the difference.

At Chenghi, the provincial capital, there is a mint for copper cash, and a silver mint is in process of construction. This latter is for the purpose of coining dollars of about the same value as the Mexican. Machinery for this mint has been purchased in Europe and America, and it is expected to have the mint running about the end of this year. How the new currency will be received is difficult to tell, as the people have no faith in the officials and they will be suspected of having some sinister motive in view to better themselves.

In China, where the poverty of the lower classes is so great, a small fractional coin is indispensable. Such a coin of a uniform size and thickness, numbering 10

to the cent, or 1,000 to the dollar, would in time banish all the spurious and worn-out coins, which now make up the strings of cash in circulation, to the melting pot.

The great obstacle in the way of China, under the present government, ever adopting a currency of her own—that is, gold or silver—is that in doing so the squeezes which are now in vogue would be stopped, to the detriment of the great army of people who make a nice thing in exchanging silver for cash, and the great multiplicity of weights in use all over the country tends to enhance the profits of this class of people.

In Chungking the actual value in exchange between a commercial tael of this locality and a Hankow tael, our nearest port where foreign banking agencies are established, is often as low as 88 taels per 100 Hankow. This is during the spring and summer when silver is scarce, owing to its having been sent in the interior of the province to purchase opium and other products by the local merchants, the demand on the local banks being large. In the winter and fall better rates can be secured, ranging from 94 to 97 according to the time of year. Of course, if railroads or steam communication could be had with the ports down river there need not be this stringency, and the proper equivalent in exchange for the tael here could be obtained, viz, Chungking taels 100=Hankow taels 101.85, Shanghai, 105.30. As it is a great loss is sustained in exchange.

The following is from the customs decennial reports for 1892: "It would appear that there are sixteen Shansi banks established in Chung King, the managers of which, being all natives of either P'ing-Yao or Ch'i-hsien in the province named, are exceedingly clanish, and in fact monopolize the principal banking facilities of the whole neighborhood. Their head offices are at Chengtu, the provincial capital, whilst they are prepared to draw on agencies at Canton, Ch'ang-sha-fu, Foochow, Hankow, Kuci-yang-fu, Nan-ch'ang-fu, Peking, Shashih, Shanghai, Tientsin, Yunnan-fu, and Wuhu. Commanding a capital of from one to three lacs<sup>1</sup> of sycee each, they combine, if necessity requires, to oppose and taboo any competing establishments. A general audit of their accounts is held triennially, when questions as to retrenchment or the extension of business are discussed and decided on. Fully half of them may be looked on as semigovernment institutions, since they are the medium through which provincial remittances are made to the treasury of the board of revenue in Peking, and in addition they undertake the transmission of funds for the purchase of official rank and office, in exchange for which they obtain and hand over the diplomas, insignia, etc., required.

"In general business they restrict themselves almost exclusively to the issuing of credit notes. They do not care to advance on the title deeds of land or house property, and would only accept such documents as collateral security for a loan made more as an act of friendship than of business. Rarely, either, do they care to accept private funds on deposit; in fact, capital seems ample with them. If induced to accept a deposit their rate of interest would be as low as 5 per cent per annum, and certainly not higher than 8 per cent per annum under the most favorable circumstances. On specie loans, made only to the most reliable of individuals, they would require at least 7 per cent, and in most instances 10 per cent per annum. Drawing rates for credits vary considerably, according to the position and commercial importance of the place drawn on and the season of the year, but, as a rule, 100 taels of Chungking currency are held by them to be the equivalent of—

	Taels.		Taels.
Canton .....	95.75	Peking .....	98.11
Chang-Sha .....	99.81	Shanghai .....	105.30
Chengtu .....	99.75	Shashih .....	99.65
Hankow .....	101.85	Tientsin .....	97.65
Kuei-Yang .....	98.80	Yunnan .....	97
Nan-Chang .....	98.15		

"Probably no interests have benefited more by the introduction and extension of the telegraph system throughout China than those of the Shansi bankers."

There are, besides, numerous local banks from which good rates of interest on fixed deposits can be obtained for a month or more. Their rates are 8 taels a month on 1,000 taels, which is over 9 per cent per annum. I learn that they utilize the capital thus obtained in buying local products in the interior and bringing them to Chung-King, where they are disposed of at a good profit.

GEO. F. SMITHERS, *Consul.*

<sup>1</sup> A lac is 100,000 taels.

## COCHIN CHINA.

SAIGON, *June 4, 1897.*

In reply to the circular dated 16th of March, I beg to inform you that the only banking establishments here are Banque de l'Indo-Chine, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China. These are, however, mere branches, the head offices being, respectively, in Paris, Hongkong, and London. The Banque de l'Indo-Chine alone has the right to issue paper money in French Indo-China.

E. SCHNEEGANS,  
*United States Commercial Agent.*

## COLOMBIA.

John Bidlake, the consul at Barranquilla, United States of Colombia, under date of October 5, 1897, in connection with statements of banks, advises as follows: Exchange during the month of September (1897) was as follows: Ninety days on New York, 160.70 per cent premium for dollars; ninety days on London, 155.60 per cent premium for pounds; ninety days on Paris, 152.60 per cent premium for francs; ninety days on Hamburg, 150.57 per cent premium for marks.

## CUBA.

HABANA, *May 12, 1897.*

In obedience to instructions contained in the circular of the Department of State, dated the 16th of March last, I transmit herewith, for the use of the Comptroller of the Currency, the banking statistics for this island for the six months ending June 30 and December 31, 1896, made upon the form furnished by the Comptroller's office, to which I now add certain information on the subject. There is but one bank of issue in this island. The Banco Español de la Isla de Cuba, situated at Habana. It has several branches (sucursales) established in the principal cities of the island, and the only business done by them is the collection of government taxes. A recent report to the stockholders of the bank gives the differences of percentage in the sums collected for amount of government taxes, which may be considered a barometer of the falling off in the contributive forces of the country; for instances, of the taxes of 1894-95, 88.56 per cent; of 1895-96, 63.14 per cent, and of the present year (1896-97) but 36.42 per cent have been thus far collected, leaving pending 63.38 per cent. Bills of exchange, credits, etc., are bought and sold through mercantile banking houses and sugar dealers. Of such firms doing banking business alone there are in this city three first-class, viz, Borjes & Co., H. Upmann & Co., Hidalgo & Co. Other well-known and stable firms, such as G. Lawton Childs & Co. (Americans). Gelats & Co., Ruiz & Co., J. A. Bances, and the Spanish Steamship Company, also do banking business. The Bank of Commerce does business altogether in connection with the United Railway Companies. There was also a savings bank, but it has been in liquidation since 1894.

FITZHUGH LEE, *Consul-General.*

## ECUADOR.

QUITO, *May 10, 1897.*

In answer to your communication of March 11, 1897, asking for information in regard to the banking business in Ecuador, I have the honor to state that I am not able to comply fully with your request on account of my inability to secure the reports of all the banks during the year 1896. I therefore make a report, in accordance with the blanks furnished, of the condition of the Banco del Ecuador on the 30th of May, 1896, and of the condition of the Banco Comercial y Agrícola (the Bank of Commerce and Agriculture), as shown by a printed report of date June 30, 1896.

The reports of these banks, the assets and liabilities arranged as seemed best and most appropriate to the items in the blanks furnished, appear at the end of this report. The amounts set out represent sucres. One-half of these amounts, at the average rate of exchange during the year 1896, would represent dollars in English or American gold.



It is proper for me to state that the large items of "other resources" which appear in the statement of the Banco Commercial y Agrícola consist largely, almost entirely, of a debt due from the Government of Ecuador—a little over 1,000,000 sucres—and of unpaid stock which had not then been paid by the shareholders. These items were not classed with "loans and discount." In like manner the large items of "other liabilities" on the liability side of the statement are composed almost entirely of bonds issued by the bank or indorsed by the bank under its charter for the purpose of raising money to satisfy the demands for money on mortgages of real estate. In the statement of the Banco del Ecuador the large item of "other resources" is made up almost entirely of the amounts due from the Government of Ecuador, the municipality of Guayaquil, and sums deposited with correspondents in Europe and the United States. The published reports show no separate account of gold at the dates of the reports made use of in making this report. The two banks above mentioned held over 3,000,000 sucres in silver, the paper circulation being preferred to silver. It will be seen that the two together are charged in their liabilities with nearly 5,000,000 sucres of circulation.

There were in 1896, and now are, only four banks in Ecuador:

(1) The Bank of Ecuador, with a subscribed capital of 2,000,000 sucres. It has a reserve fund of 500,000 sucres, and has an existence of thirty years, having been founded in 1867. It is exclusively a bank of emission and discount of commercial paper, doing business on deposits, capital, and reserve fund.

(2) The Banco Commercial y Agrícola, established in 1895, and has a branch in Quito. It emits circulating notes and lends money on mortgages as well as on commercial paper, and to secure the money to carry mortgages for long periods issues bonds bearing 7 and 9 per cent interest.

(3) The Banco de Credito Hipotecario (Bank of Mortgage Credit). It has a subscribed capital of 1,000,000 sucres, of which 400,000 sucres is paid; it has a reserve of 150,000 sucres, and among its liabilities are bonds to the amount of 2,300,000 sucres. It began business in 1871 under an act of Congress passed in 1869.

(4) The Banco Territorial, with a paid-up capital of 400,000 sucres commenced business in 1886. Its business is exclusively that of lending money on mortgages. Among its liabilities are bonds to the amount of 1,127,600 sucres. It had a reserve fund on the 31st of December, 1896, of 38,935.11 sucres, and a deposit in the Bank of Ecuador of 119,385.45 sucres. The rate of interest charged on mortgage loans by the last two banks is 9 to 12 per cent.

I must acknowledge my indebtedness to Señor Julio Burbano Aguirre, one of the managers of the branch bank in Quito of the Banco Commercial y Agrícola, for assistance in procuring reports and statutes.

JAMES D. TILLMAN,  
*United States Minister.*

QUITO, August 30, 1897.

Exchange on New York is now quoted in Guayaquil at 135 per cent premium. This is largely due, of course, to the difference between gold and silver; but this difference does not justify so large a premium, since the sucre of Ecuador contains about the same amount of silver as the American silver dollar and is valued by the Superintendent of the United States Mint at 0.486 dollar in American gold.

JAMES D. TILLMAN,  
*United States Minister.*

## ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 6, 1897.

Referring to your circular instructions of the 16th of March last in relation to the banking statistics of this country and to subsequent correspondence upon the same subject, I have now the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a note which I have received from the Marquis of Salisbury, under date of the 3d instant (in reply to Mr. Carter's note of the 1st ultimo), stating that the banks of this country are not required by law to furnish the Government with returns specifying the particulars requested by the United States Government, but that joint stock banks have to publish a periodical statement of their affairs, which statements are digested by the Economist, newspaper, in a banking supplement issued with that paper at intervals of six months, and inclosing a copy of the newspaper in

question of the 17th of October, 1896, containing the latest published statement of the position of the joint stock banks and of such private banks as publish similar accounts, together with a copy of the Parliamentary Return No. 50 of 1896, and also a copy of the postmaster-general's annual report of 1895-96, all of which publications I have the honor to transmit herewith.

JOHN HAY, *Ambassador.*

## FRANCE.

PARIS, June 15, 1897.

Referring to your circular of March 16, asking at the instance of the Comptroller of the Currency for certain financial information, I return herewith one of the printed forms accompanying the circular, the blanks of which have been filled up by the governor of the Bank of France at the request of this embassy. There is no other bank in France besides the Bank of France.

HORACE PORTER, *Ambassador.*

## HAWAII.

HONOLULU, May 25, 1897.

Referring to your request of March 11, 1897, I have to say that the Hawaiian minister of foreign affairs has informed me that he is unable to answer the interrogatories in relation to the banking institutions of this country, as the two banking houses of this city are not under Government supervision. The banking houses referred to (Claus Spreckels & Co. and Bishop & Co.) have both informed me that, being strictly private concerns, they can not give the information sought.

ELLIS MILLS,  
*Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.*

## INDIA.

BOMBAY, April 17, 1897.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of circular from the Department of State, dated March 16, 1897, inclosing a circular letter from the Comptroller of the Currency, dated March 11, and some printed blanks to be used in making up banking returns, giving statistical information concerning all commercial, savings, and other classes of banking institutions and their branches doing business in this country. I have carefully examined an authentic list of banks having their principal places of business or branches in India, Burma, and Ceylon, and find the number of such different institutions to be 34, and that the total number of banking houses, principal offices, and branches established within the above limits is 146. Some of these have their principal places of business in India, while others have their head offices in London, Paris, or elsewhere, and have only branch banks in this country. Of these institutions one has banks in 18, one in 16, one in 11, two in 10, three in 8, one in 7, two in 6, two in 5, one in 3, and five in 2 different cities, while 15 have each only one place of business in the British East Indies.

I am informed by the manager of one of the largest banks doing business here that reports are not published showing separately the business of the several branches, but that one report is made of the combined business of the head office and all its branches. The bank managed by the gentleman above referred to is a branch of one of the largest banking institutions in the world, and yet it has but two branch banks in India, and it is obvious that no information of value in the present instance could be obtained from the statements of the business of that institution published by the head office in Europe. And in this particular instance, even if a report of the business of the Bombay branch were obtained, it would be impossible to state the proportion of "stocks, bonds, mortgages," etc., owned, "capital stock," "surplus and undivided profits," and other items that would probably belong to the business of this branch. And the same may be said of the Calcutta branch of the same bank and of all other banks whose head offices are not in this country or which have branches in other countries. It might be possible to get from some banks or branches separately reports of "loans and discounts," and such other resources as are under the control of each and deposits and other liabilities, etc.; but it would be next to impossible for one, without

authority to command it, to get these reports in such a regular form that they could be condensed in a summary, as it is contemplated in the blanks provided for the purpose, even if they would consent to give the information at all.

The way the different institutions are represented, through their various branches in many parts of India, Burma and Ceylon, it would seem to be important that one report should be made to cover the whole country. As the making up of these reports would be attended with some trouble to the managers of the different banks and branches, it is desirable that this should be reduced to a minimum, and that each bank should only be asked to make up one report for this purpose. And as the United States is represented by a consul-general at Calcutta, I would most respectfully beg to suggest the propriety of the whole matter of reporting on the banking statistics of India be referred to him for the reasons above stated. And as it takes so much time for correspondence between India and America, and this case seems to be urgent, I feel it to be my duty to write the consul-general at Calcutta direct upon this subject, suggesting to him that he make his report to cover the whole of the banking business of this country.

S. COMFORT, *Consul.*

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BOMBAY, *April 27, 1897.*

As the result of my inquiries of the manager of the leading bank here, I am informed that no such figures are published as is necessary to make up the report in the form required. I find on reference to the best authority available that there are at present about 34 different banking institutions in India, Burma, and Ceylon, and that these different institutions are doing business in about 146 different banking houses. There seems to be no other way to get at the facts required than to ask for reports from each and all of these banks and branches.

S. COMFORT, *Consul.*

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CALCUTTA, *July 9, 1897.*

After looking carefully through the list of questions you left with me, I do not think any of the exchange banks would care to have anything to do with replying to them. I should imagine they refer more to the local banks, and I would suggest your collecting their balance sheets and giving such information as you can from them. The balance sheets of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras, Alliance Bank of Simla, and all the others, are published about this time. The exchange banks have their head offices in London and can not be properly called Indian banks, as they have no local capital, as that is in sterling, with the exception of the Hongkong Bank, which has a capital raised in dollars.

J. B. LEE,  
*Manager Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.*

Acting Vice-Consul-General SIMMONS.

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CALCUTTA, *August 3, 1897.*

While it may not be possible to get the information desired from the exchange banks, as these banks have their head offices in London, and their branches would not feel authorized to furnish the information, I will make the most complete report possible from the information procurable here.

R. F. PATTERSON,  
*Consul-General.*

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## CEYLON.

COLOMBO, *May 29, 1897.*

Referring to the inclosed printed Form A, I regret being obliged to report that it can not be filled up in this colony. Every bank here (except the Government Savings Bank) is a branch or agency of either a London or Indian institution. For instance, the local banks, known severally as Mercantile Bank of India, Limited; Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, Australia, and China; National Bank of India, and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, are branches of the banks in London bearing those names, and the Bank of Madras is an agency of the bank of the same name established in Madras, India. None of these local agencies publish any local reports whatsoever, and they keep in most respects the

volume and nature of their business a profound secret to everybody, except the board of directors at headquarters. Their principal business is foreign exchange and local discounting. The rates of the former vary every day, and depend mostly upon the value of silver or gold (whichever way you like to put it) in London, and the latter (discount) depends largely upon the financial standing and character of the parties whose names are upon the paper.

For instance, the present rate is 12 per cent for three months' bills, but I believe that people of very high financial standing could get their paper discounted at 8 per cent. Depositors are allowed 2 per cent interest on balances exceeding 2,000 rupees, and 4 per cent is given on fixed deposits of twelve months' standing. More than this, respecting the operations of these banks, the public is not allowed to know. Respecting the Ceylon Savings Bank, which is a Government institution, in which sums ranging from 10 rupees upward may be deposited, the rate of interest allowed is 4 per cent on amounts under 1,000 rupees and 3 per cent on amounts of 1,000 rupees upward. I inclose herewith the report of this bank for the calendar year 1896, as published in the Ceylon Government Gazette, and regret that I can not at present furnish any further reliable statistics relating to local banks and banking.

W. MOREY, *Consul*.

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### KOREA.

SEOUL, *May 17, 1897.*

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, through the Department of State, of your circular letter of March 11, asking for information concerning the banking business of Korea. The banking business of this country is done altogether by the Japanese. There are in Seoul two Korean banks, so called, but they perform no real banking business; they are merely pawn shops of little capital, loaning money in small sums on movable security.

There are in Seoul 2 Japanese banks, in Chemulpo 2, in Wonsan (Gensan) 1, and in Fusan 2. The manager of the First National Bank of Japan in Seoul promises to give me answers to your questions at once, so far as his bank is concerned, and he offers to get me the same information from the other banks; but a month or more will be required to get the facts together. This seems my only way of getting the desired information, for I doubt whether it would be possible to accomplish anything by direct correspondence, and no reports are available. To send a letter to Fusan or Wonsan and get a reply means a month at the least. I shall make a full reply at the earliest possible date.

JOHN M. B. SILL, *Minister Resident*.

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### MADAGASCAR.

TAMATAVE, *July 7, 1897.*

The local agencies in Madagascar of the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris after much discussion have just declared that they can not furnish me the information desired. They assert that the head office in Paris might be willing to do so, however, if applied to direct. Under separate cover I transmit annual reports for 1896 and 1895 of the Comptoir, also the monthly statement for April, 1897. This bank does not issue notes.

EDW. TELFAIR WETTER, *Consul*.

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### MAURITIUS.

PORT LOUIS, *July 29, 1897.*

In pursuance of instructions, I forward inclosed three inclosures on this subject. No. 1 is that of the Bank of Mauritius giving the information requested, etc. It may be pertinent to remark that this bank is a resuscitation of the old Oriental Bank (of unsavory memory), but under a new name, new directors, and new management. Its capital is exclusively furnished by the English stockholders, and receives whatever money it may require at a very low rate of interest from England. Relative to the rate of interest allowed by the Mauritius Commercial Bank, I may remark that both these banks seem to have some delicacy in furnishing outsiders with any information other than that given in their published

balance sheets. The few items otherwise inclosed were given me by the managers as a sort of personal compliment. The Mauritius Commercial Bank is an old institution and strictly a local one; the capital stock is all owned here; the manager and directors are all Mauritians, it has a very good reputation and is conservative in its transactions; it has never failed during the number of years it has been in business. These are the only two banks in the island, and have no branches outside of Port Louis.

The only savings bank in the country is a colonial government institution, run in connection with the treasury department of the colony. It receives money on deposit under the guaranty of the colonial government, bearing interest under the following conditions: No person can deposit less than 50 cents, nor in the course of one year more than 750 rupees, or altogether more than 2,500 rupees, which sum may be increased by the accumulation of interest to 3,000 rupees, but interest is not allowed on any greater sum. The rate of interest allowed on deposits is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent per annum.

JOHN P. CAMPBELL, *Consul*.

## MOROCCO.

TANGIER, *May 25, 1897.*

Outside of Tangier there are no banks in Morocco. In this city are three private banks, operated respectively by English, Italian, and German capital, and a branch of Le Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris. No information is obtainable with respect to the business of the private banks, and that of the French branch appears in the report of the parent institution. There is no gold in circulation in Morocco, Moorish and Spanish silver constituting the circulating medium. The Moorish silver in circulation is coined in France and Germany, in denominations corresponding to our 5, 10, 25, and 50 cent pieces. The last Moorish coinage of silver amounted to about \$5,000,000, and was coined by a German firm. The amount of Moorish silver in circulation is estimated from \$2,000,000 to \$3,500,000, and the Spanish at \$1,500,000. The people are very poor, and but few of them are depositors in banks. Interest on deposits at the rate of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent is allowed, and the average rate of interest charged on loans about  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The merchants, exchange agencies, and steamship agencies of the coast towns buy and sell foreign gold and negotiate small drafts.

D. N. BURKE, *Consul-General*.

## NETHERLANDS.

THE HAGUE, *April 7, 1897.*

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With the exception of the Netherlands Bank at Amsterdam—the only one which has the privilege of issuing paper money—the banks of the Netherlands are perfectly free, and are not subject to any state control whatever.

W. H. DE BEAUFORT,  
*Minister of Foreign Affairs.*

## NICARAGUA.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, *July 19, 1897.*

For several months the ordinary revenues of the Government of Nicaragua have been insufficient to satisfy the demands upon the national treasury. The President issued a decree on the 21st ultimo, calling for a voluntary loan from the capitalists of the country in the sum of \$200,000. According to the local rate of exchange \$200,000 Nicaraguan currency is equivalent to less than \$84,000 gold. The decree provides that subscriptions shall be taken at the head office of each department until August 15. At least 50 per cent of the subscription shall be paid in cash within fifteen days from the date of subscription. Should the subscribers so elect, 50 per cent of the subscription may be paid in due bills heretofore

floated by the Government. Article 7 of the decree reads as follows: "The Government will reimburse the lenders with orders on the custom-houses payable to bearer. The orders will bear no interest and shall be in specified series and denominations."

THOS. O'HARA, *Consul.*

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PERSIA.

TEHERAN, *May 24, 1897.*

In regard to banking statistics, which I am instructed by your circular dispatch to obtain for the use of the Comptroller of the Currency, I have the honor to say that it is very difficult to obtain such information in Persia. This is, therefore, only a preliminary statement, to make known that I have taken the most available steps to secure such information as I can, and will send it forward at the earliest practicable moment. The only banking business in Persia conducted in a regular, systematic manner is that of the Imperial Bank of Persia, an English institution with many branches, the manager of which has promised to assist me, and I am awaiting his report. There are two Russian banks in this city, but they are branches of Moscow and St. Petersburg banks and are not communicative. There are a number of native bankers or brokers who do business in their own peculiar way, but it will be simply impossible to get any reliable information. I inclose the last printed statement of the Imperial Bank, which may, perhaps, be found useful to the Comptroller. I will transmit the facts and figures as soon as received.

ALEX. McDONALD, *Minister Resident.*

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TEHERAN, *May 27, 1897.*

Continuing my dispatch No. 297, May 24, concerning banking matters in Persia, I have the honor to forward the report of Mr. J. Rabino, manager of the Imperial Bank of Persia, and accompanying documents concerning the operations of that institution. It is very inadequate and does not furnish all the data desired by the Treasury Department, but it is the best that can be done. It is impossible to make out a tabulated statement from it according to the form sent, but perhaps these papers may prove of some value to the Comptroller. The native bankers do a large business, mainly as money changers and lenders, but it is impossible to get any information from them. They make loans on real estate, which the Imperial Bank does not. The two Russian banks doing business here are as sealed books in regard to giving out statistics. The Government makes no publication—indeed, I do not believe it has any figures covering the banking business of the Kingdom. These, therefore, are the difficulties with which I have to contend in seeking the banking statistics of Persia, and I am sorry that my report will prove so unsatisfactory.

ALEX. McDONALD, *Minister Resident.*

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TEHERAN, *May 19, 1897.*

In reply to your letter of the 11th instant I have the honor to forward our last two yearly reports. With regard to note issue, it may interest you to know that our circulation has arisen to about 700,000 tomans, say \$700,000. The bank which has the monopoly for issuing notes keeps a statutory metallic reserve of one-third of its issue under the Persian Government control, and the liability of our shareholders is £1,000,000 over and above the paid-up capital of £650,000. The current interest here is 12 per cent on advances; the bank allows 6 per cent on fixed deposits. The other banks here are the "Russian Banque de Prêts," with a capital of 3,000,000 francs, or \$600,000, which does not publish balance sheets. The International Bank of Moscow has a small agency here, but the figures apply to Russia and its accounts will be supplied you from there. You will understand from the foregoing that the figures required by the Comptroller of the Currency can not be supplied in an available form. It may be of interest to you to forward the inclosed observations on the information contained in The Monetary System of the World, by Maurice L. Muhlemann, deputy assistant treasurer United States, New York, 1896.

J. RABINO,  
*Manager Imperial Bank of Persia.*

ALEXANDER McDONALD, Esq.,  
*United States Minister.*

[Inclosure.]

Persia is a silver-standard country. Although gold coin exists, it is only used for presents or for hoarding. Weights, measures, and currency matters are so neglected that no authoritative documents can be quoted to determine the standards. The weights of the Imperial Bank of Persia, in comparison with those of the mint, give 37 ounces troy = 250 miscals. The kran (or 1,000 dinars) is a silver coin weighing 1 miscal of silver, 0.900 fine, or 71.04 grains troy. Coins are badly struck and very irregular in quality, due as much to ignorance and poor apparatus as to manipulations encouraged by the unwise system of farming the mint. The average quality of the coin struck since 1877 is about 2 per cent below the legal weight and fineness. Before 1877 coins were struck all over Persia at local mints, and the fineness and weights are very irregular indeed. Notwithstanding the lowness of the intrinsic value of the kran, the amount of currency is so small and so much is yearly exported to Central Asia that the kran may be said to have a purchasing power considerably above its real value, presuming it to be a perfect coin. The following are the coins of Persia:

## SILVER COINS.

One toman (ten krans), weight 10 miscals, or 710.40 grains troy.  
 Five krans, weight 5 miscals, or 355.20 grains troy.  
 Two krans, weight 2 miscals, or 142.08 grains troy.  
 One kran, weight 1 miscal, or 71.04 grains troy.  
 One-half kran (ten shahis), weight  $\frac{1}{2}$  miscal, or 35.52 grains troy.  
 One-fourth kran (five shahis), weight  $\frac{1}{4}$  miscal, or 17.76 grains troy.  
 One shahi (silver; a small coin used only for presents).

## GOLD COINS.

Ten tomans, weight 150 nokhods, or 444 grains troy.  
 Five tomans, weight 75 nokhods, or 222 grains troy.  
 Two tomans, weight 30 nokhods, or 88.80 grains troy.  
 One toman, weight 15 nokhods, or 44.40 grains troy.  
 One-half toman, weight  $7\frac{1}{2}$  nokhods, or 22.20 grains troy.  
 Two krans, weight 3 nokhods, or 8.88 grains troy.

The Imperial Bank of Persia issues bank notes in the following denominations: 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50, 100, 500, and 1,000 tomans. The statement that the balance sheet of the Imperial Bank for 1896 of £1,402,694, against £2,155,398 in 1894, shows a shrinkage of business of one-third, is inaccurate. The business is in silver, not gold, and the apparent shrinkage is due to the exchange having been brought from a fixed to a current rate of exchange.

## SIAM.

BANKOK, May 28, 1897.

Replying to your circular of March 16, 1897, in regard to the banking statistics of Siam, as desired by the Comptroller of the Currency, I beg to state that it is impossible to make out a report in detail on Siam, as indicated by the inquiries and blanks, although I am able to give a little general information, as follows:

There are no banking laws and there is no regular banking system yet in Siam. The only banks are branches of large institutions which have headquarters in foreign lands and are under the jurisdiction of their respective governments in accordance with the provisions of extraterritoriality. The only class, then, of banks in Siam is that of branches of foreign companies, which are allowed to operate in Siam by special charter of their governments. Permission is not even secured from the Siamese Government for their establishment.

There is no separate record of resources, etc., of these branches which is published. Such only appears as part of the report of all branches made from headquarters. Reference, however, can be made to circulating notes. The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation issue pical (60 cents silver) notes of convenient denominations, which are readily taken up and used as currency in Bankok. In the back country coin only will suffice. The pical is the Siamese unit, but the amount of pical notes that the bank can issue is determined by its charter, not by the Siamese Government. The other leading bank here, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, issues no Siamese notes at present, but may do so later on. The dollar notes of both these banks, issued in Singapore and Hongkong, also often pass for currency if parties are dealing in dollars instead of picals.

The average rate of interest charged on loans and discounts varies very much according to conditions. I can only speak authoritatively in regard to loans. The average rate charged by the banks is 7 per cent.

The average rate of interest paid to the depositors is 4 per cent.

The average rate of dividends is not included in the information issued by these local branches. It is, however, given out in the reports issued from headquarters, which should be found in the replies of my colleagues who are located in the cities of such headquarters.

JOHN BARRETT, *Minister Resident.*

## SOCIETY ISLANDS.

TAHITI, *July 17, 1897.*

The one institution established is hardly a bank in the strict sense; it is under exclusive government control, its capital stock consisting of bank notes guaranteed by the colony. The "Caisse Agricole," as its name implies, was established to aid agricultural enterprises. It, however, transacts to a limited extent ordinary banking business. I give in the appended statement the capital stock of this institution as circulation outstanding.

J. LAMB DOTY, *Consul.*

## SPAIN.

MADRID, *November 3, 1897.*

Spain is on a paper basis, gold not being in circulation here. Gold drafts drawn at Madrid on Paris, at sight, bore a premium in paper pesetas on July 1, 1896, of 18.40 per cent. On October 30, 1897, this premium had risen to 32.30 per cent, and the exchange is still slowly rising. The reduction of the pesetas into dollars in the banking statistics submitted has been made at the official rate of 19.3 cents per peseta. This would be accurate if Spain were on a specie basis, but as a peseta is worth to-day only about 13.5 cents, the amounts appearing in the statistics exceed by one-third the actual amounts according to the present rate of exchange.

STEWART L. WOODFORD,  
*United States Minister.*

## SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, *April 9, 1897.*

In compliance with the circular letter of the Treasury Department of March 11, 1897, I send directly to you, herewith inclosed, a statement showing the liabilities and resources of Swiss banks, to and including December 31, 1896. It should be stated that this applies only to the thirty-four banks of issue or emission in Switzerland. As to private banks, loan institutions, and saving banks, as we recognize that term, no governmental control whatever is exercised, no statistics kept, and no statements published. Moreover, demands for such information, governmental or personal, are resented as impertinent, such is the idea inborn in the Swiss people of personal liberty. Statistics for the banks of emission, which are all under cantonal control, are issued but once yearly. The report is made for the fiscal year, which is here identical with the calendar year, but is often several months after January 1 before the reports are collected and published. It will be, therefore, nearly a year before any new statistics are obtainable for Switzerland. \* \* \*

JOHN L. PEAK,  
*United States Minister.*

## WEST INDIES.

GUADELOUPE, *April 22, 1897.*

I have the honor to forward to you, agreeably to instructions of the honorable Secretary of State, the condition of the Banque de la Guadeloupe at the close of business on December 31, 1896, which is as near to the date asked for as possible. There was no material change in the condition of the bank between July and



December, as they have paid no dividends in a year, and the premium on ninety-day sight drafts on Paris is 30 per cent. The stockholders are difficult to arrive at, as the stock in the last year has depreciated from a premium of 100 per cent to par, viz, 500 francs per share. The entire stock is owned here and in France. The Credit Foncier does not do a banking business, issues no notes, but is largely interested in cane planting and mines, hence no report is obtainable; stock largely owned in France. There are also two small savings banks conducted by the colonial authorities at Pointe à Pitre and Basse Terre for poor people. No amount is received for less than 1 franc, nor for more than 1,500, from any one person. The transactions are small and not reported, but 4 per cent interest is paid. Will endeavor before the next report to give fuller statistics. Trusting the above statement may prove satisfactory to the honorable Department,

JACOB E. DART, *Consul.*

MARTINIQUE, May 1, 1897.

In accordance with the circular of the honorable Secretary of State dated Washington, March 16, 1897, calling for foreign banking statistics, I have the honor herewith to inclose the blanks furnished, properly filled, and at the same time report the following: This statement, showing the resources and liabilities of the French Bank of Martinique, has been drawn to show the situation to the 31st of July, 1896, that of the 1st of July of the year named differing but little from the former. I send this in preference, as during July new loans to the planters and sugar factories are issued by the bank, the item "loans and discounts" would show more clearly a principal phase of the operations of the bank. Of this item \$270,768.26 had already been loaned to the planters, and \$1,005,190.59 represents bills discounted, the rest showing loans having bank shares, merchandise, gold and silver plate, and jewelry as securities.

The coin in the bank is gold and silver, but I can not get the proportions of each, hence I can only put down this item as specie, the silver, in 5-franc pieces and small coin being maintained nominally at the value of gold. According to the statutes of the bank, based on the law of the 11th of July, 1851, and the decrees of December 22, 1851, and November 17, 1852, there must be in reserve and in specie at least one-third of the amount of bank notes in circulation. It will thus be seen that the specie, as per statement, is more than one-third of the "circulation outstanding." Similarly authorized the bank can issue, in paper (provided its specie reserve is up to the one-third mark), twice its capital. It lends to planters, after the reports of regularly appointed experts, one-third of the value of the estimated sugar crops at 5 per cent per annum, having by special legal privilege to this effect an exclusive claim on the sugar manufactured of the pending crops until the advances have been liquidated. Inasmuch as any balance due the bank after the crop has been realized becomes, legally, an ordinary and concurrent debt, it is the invariable custom, in order to secure the good will of the bank in the continuance of loans, for planters to agree that the balance due be transferred to next year's loan on crops, in order to secure this special privilege accorded to the bank.

The minister of the colonies (who has control to a certain extent over the bank, which is a quasi State establishment) ordered during 1895 that, in view of the gravity of the agricultural and financial crisis, the dividends that would otherwise have been distributed should be withheld against losses from pro notes unpaid, planters' debts, and general outstanding and prospective losses. Included in the "All other liabilities" are the debt to that date to the Comptoir d'Escompte of Paris, and a certain amount of pro notes in suspense with the probability of a loss, thus forming a special fund for notes in suspense, etc. The bank only draws on the Comptoir d'Escompte, and between the two there is a standing account current—drafts bought from producers remitted to be placed to the credit of the bank, and all drafts drawn being to its debit with the Comptoir d'Escompte. I have already in my lengthy report of October 8, 1896, No. 43, conveyed the laws and decrees whereby the bank was founded, as well as other facts connected therewith, to which I respectfully refer.

The Martinique agency of the British Colonial Bank of London does not publish any balance sheet of its monthly or yearly transactions, such being only published in London by the parent institution, including the situation of all the other branches. It does business with the paper of the Martinique bank, its own issue not being recognized here as legal tender. Its operations are somewhat restricted on this account, and, owing to the depressed condition of the trade and finance of the island, the Martinique bank has agreed to hand over to the British Colonial Bank one-quarter of the drafts the former gets from the sugar factories against

its paper held by the British bank, which in turn agrees not to exact specie at any time from the French bank in exchange for the latter's notes. In order that you may be able to compare the situation after the lapse of a year, I shall forward in due course the balance sheet of the French bank to the 31st of July of the current year.

*Savings bank*—The decree of the 23d of June, 1873, promulgated in the colony on the 20th of November, 1875, authorized the establishment of a savings bank at St. Pierre. The decree of the 21st of December, 1885, promulgated in the colony on the 31st of January, 1886, modifying previous decrees, decided that the amount that can be deposited by each person may reach the maximum of \$400 with interest. This establishment is administered by a council composed of the mayor of the town and nine directors named for three years by the municipal council, and is renewed by one-third each year. It furnishes at the beginning of each year to the governor, to be forwarded to the minister of the colonies, a statement showing the situation for the year ending December 31. It has no capital. It only receives deposits and allows 3 per cent interest on same. The money on deposit at the end of each month is handed over to the treasurer, who places it to the credit of the establishment at the rate of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, accounting for same to the central treasury at Paris. The one-fourth per cent difference pays for stationery and other petty expenses. Those who avail themselves of the savings bank are widows and workmen principally, showing, however, a small proportion in point of numbers of merchants, who generally make deposits in the names of their children. The deposits from January 1, 1896, to December 31, 1896, amounted to \$264,282.83, and during the same term the withdrawals amounted to \$245,115.20.

JULIUS G. TUCKER, *Consul*.

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MARTINIQUE, May 17, 1897.

Referring to my report dated May 12, 1897, in reply to your circular dated March 16, 1897, regarding foreign banking statistics for 1896, I have the honor to remark that at the time I sent my report statistics of the branch of the Colonial Bank of London situated here were not obtainable, as reported. Since then, however, I have had a conversation with the manager of the branch, Mr. L. H. Miller, through whose courtesy I have been enabled to copy the report of the 118th half-yearly meeting of the corporation, held in London on the 7th day of January, 1897. As this report fully elucidates the financial situation, not alone of Martinique but of all the branches in the West Indies, and as the report is very interesting, I have copied the whole proceedings verbatim for the information of the honorable Comptroller of the Currency, which I herein inclose.

JULIUS G. TUCKER, *Consul*.

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[Inclosure.]

#### COLONIAL BANK.

The one hundred and eighteenth half yearly meeting of this corporation was held on Thursday, January 7, 1897, at the bank house, No. 13 Bishopsgate street E. C., Harry Harkey Dobree, esq. (the chairman), presiding.

"I conclude," stated the chairman, "that as usual you will take the report as read. Now, gentlemen, comparing the figures laid before you with those for the previous corresponding half year, you will find on the debtor side of the account that the notes in circulation are £19,000, less the deposit at interest, and in current account £118,000 more, and bills payable and other liabilities £3,000 less; while on the assets side we have £24,000 less specie, £145,000 less cash at call and short notice, and £9,000 less invested, but bills receivable, etc., are £149,000 more, bills discounted £115,000 more, and there is £11,000 more due to the bank in the colonies on current accounts. Adding up the figures you will find that we have immediately available assets amounting to £2,753,000 to meet local liabilities of £4,066,000, or very nearly 70 per cent, so that although the figures have changed the financial position is about the same.

"It is satisfactory to be able to point out that the business transacted during the half year has somewhat increased. The gross profits are also £2,500 more, while the expenses amount to almost exactly the same as in the previous corresponding half year. So gloomy have been the newspaper accounts of the state of things prevailing in the West Indian sugar-producing colonies that I think it must have been an agreeable surprise to many of our shareholders to find that the bank has been able to hold its own, and that the directors are able to recommend a dividend at the

usual rate of 10 per cent per annum. I need hardly tell you, gentlemen, that in the existing state of things that dividend has not been earned without very great anxiety both to the directors and to the staff, and I think the staff particularly deserve some commendation for the results arrived at. I am not going to weary you with a lengthy retrospect of the condition of the produce markets during the past six or twelve months; suffice it to say that they have all been depressed and disappointing, and the continued low prices ruling for sugar and rum have caused so much anxiety and distress in Demerara and some other colonies which depend mainly, if not entirely, on the sugar industry that in response to their urgent solicitations the under secretary of state for the colonies has appointed a royal commission to examine into and report upon the causes of the depression and to suggest a remedy.

"We who are closely bound up with the West Indian sugar interest know only too well what is the cause of the depression—overproduction brought about by foreign countries on export—nor should we have much difficulty in suggesting a remedy. The question is whether any government, however friendly to the West Indies, can be found strong enough and courageous enough to apply the necessary remedy in the face of the howlings and whinings of the ultra free trade party, who will certainly oppose the application of the remedy. Still we have great hope that good will result from the labors of the royal commission, and that something will be done to relieve the burden which presses so heavily upon colonial sugar producers. So far, gentlemen, the accounts from the West Indies as to the condition and prospects of the crops now about to be reaped are most favorable, and for this we must be thankful. I can also assure you that the condition of the bank has never been sounder than it is at the present moment.

\* \* \* \* \*

"Continued depression in the prices ruling for almost every article produced in the British West Indies has prevented any material expansion in the business of the bank, but in the face of the depression profits have been maintained, thus enabling the directors to recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum. Seasons have been favorable and good crops are anticipated in the sugar-producing districts. A royal commission has been appointed to report on the general industrial condition of the West Indies, from which it is hoped some substantial benefit may accrue."

H. H. DOBREE, *Chairman.*

LONDON, *December 31, 1896.*

MARTINIQUE, *July 14, 1897.*

I have the honor to report that the old director of the Bank de la Martinique at St. Pierre has been superseded by Mr. Sevens, direct from Paris. The latter has seen fit to inaugurate a scheme hitherto unknown in banking circles. The scheme is this: The bank has given notice to merchants and planters that it will sell drafts on Paris only on each alternate Thursday. The amount to be sold varies from 100,000 to 150,000 francs. Any person desiring to procure a draft must send in a sealed bid for the amount wanted, which bids are opened on the Wednesday previous to the day of drawing, and the highest bidder gets the draft or drafts. They only draw ninety days' sight on Paris, which rules at this time at 10 per cent premium, but is likely to advance in the near future.

JULIUS G. TUCKER, *Consul.*



**NO. 1.—NAMES AND COMPENSATION OF OFFICERS AND CLERKS IN THE OFFICE OF  
THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, OCTOBER 31, 1897.**

Name.	Grade.	Salary.
James H. Eckels.....	Comptroller.....	\$5,000
George M. Coffin.....	Deputy Comptroller.....	2,800
Joseph Y. Paige.....	Chief clerk.....	2,500
George S. Anthony.....	Chief of division.....	2,200
Watson W. Eldridge.....	do.....	2,200
Lawrence O. Murray.....	do.....	2,200
Edmund E. Schreiner.....	Superintendent.....	2,200
Caleb C. Magruder.....	Teller.....	2,000
Theodore O. Ebaugh.....	Bookkeeper.....	2,000
Willis J. Fowler.....	Assistant bookkeeper.....	2,000
Edward A. Demaray.....	Clerk, class 4.....	1,800
Thomas P. Kane.....	do.....	1,800
Endicott King.....	do.....	1,800
George T. May.....	do.....	1,800
Charles A. Stewart.....	do.....	1,800
Charles Mc. Taylor.....	do.....	1,800
Walter Taylor.....	do.....	1,800
Ephraim S. Wilcox.....	do.....	1,800
Benjamin F. Blye.....	Clerk, class 3.....	1,600
Harriet M. Black.....	do.....	1,600
Willard E. Buell.....	do.....	1,600
William E. Colladay.....	do.....	1,600
George W. Collison.....	do.....	1,600
John B. Finna.....	do.....	1,600
Robert Le Roy Livingston.....	do.....	1,600
Franklin L. Mitchell.....	do.....	1,600
Ebenezer Southall.....	do.....	1,600
William D. Swanb.....	do.....	1,600
Arthur M. Wheeler.....	do.....	1,600
George H. Wood.....	do.....	1,600
Philo L. Bush.....	Clerk, class 2.....	1,400
William S. Davenport.....	do.....	1,400
Eliza R. Hyde.....	do.....	1,400
Mary L. McCormick.....	do.....	1,400
Loren H. Milliken.....	do.....	1,400
William A. Nestler.....	do.....	1,400
Morris M. Ogden.....	do.....	1,400
Carrie L. Penneck.....	do.....	1,400
Margaretta L. Simpson.....	do.....	1,400
Warren E. Sullivan.....	do.....	1,400
Eliza M. Barker.....	Clerk, class 1.....	1,200
Eveline C. Bates.....	do.....	1,200
Margaret L. Browne.....	do.....	1,200
Sarah M. Cartwright.....	do.....	1,200
Mary L. Conrad.....	do.....	1,200
Arthur L. Hitchcock.....	do.....	1,200
Frank T. Israel.....	do.....	1,200
Mario Richardson.....	do.....	1,200
Eliza A. Saunders.....	do.....	1,200
Adelia M. Stewart.....	do.....	1,200
Louisa Campbell.....	Clerk, class E.....	1,000
Virginia H. Clarke.....	do.....	1,000
Sarah G. Clemens.....	do.....	1,000
Geraldine Clifford.....	do.....	1,000
Alice M. Kennedy.....	do.....	1,000
Emma Lafayette.....	do.....	1,000
James A. Long.....	do.....	1,000
Julia A. Snell.....	do.....	1,000
William J. Tucker.....	do.....	1,000
Edwin I. Wade.....	do.....	1,000
Clara L. Willard.....	do.....	1,000
Jacob L. Bright.....	Engineer.....	1,000
Thomas H. Anstin.....	Clerk, class D.....	900
Mary E. Bates.....	do.....	900
James F. Bennett.....	do.....	900
John E. Briggs.....	do.....	900
Ellen Carey.....	do.....	900
Jesse P. Crawford.....	do.....	900
James W. Farrar.....	do.....	900

*a* Confidential clerk.

*b* Additional to bond clerk, \$200.

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#### No. 1.—NAMES AND COMPENSATION OF OFFICERS AND CLERKS IN THE OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, OCTOBER 31, 1897—Continued.

Name.	Grade.	Salary.
E. M. Guerard.....	Clerk, Class D.....	\$900
Mary B. Harvell.....	do.....	900
Charles S. Hyde.....	do.....	900
Romania Lazenby.....	do.....	900
Mary A. Martin.....	do.....	900
Daniel H. Mason.....	do.....	900
Mary E. Oliver.....	do.....	900
William V. Price.....	do.....	900
Edgar G. Quakenbush.....	do.....	900
Emma W. Stokes.....	do.....	900
George Thompson.....	do.....	900
William Griffiths.....	Messenger.....	840
Silas Holmes.....	Assistant messenger.....	720
John F. Robertson.....	do.....	720
Rudyard I. Smith.....	do.....	720
John Earle.....	Watchman.....	720
Percy H. Towson.....	do.....	720
Samuel M. Freeman.....	Fireman.....	720
James Neacey.....	Laborer.....	600
John Patterson.....	do.....	600
Harry W. Tobias.....	do.....	600

#### No. 2.—EXPENSES OF THE OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1897.

For special dies, plates, printing, etc.....	\$111,529.83
For salaries.....	102,767.84
For salaries, reimbursable by national banks.....	16,714.82
Total expenses of the office of the Comptroller of the Currency from its organization, May, 1863, to June 30, 1897.....	8,170,000.98

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. 3.—NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS ORGANIZED, NUMBER NOW IN OPERATION, AND THE NUMBER PASSED OUT OF THE SYSTEM SINCE FEBRUARY 25, 1863.

Total number organized.....	5,095
Number now in operation.....	3,617
Number passed out of the system.....	1,478
The latter number is accounted for as follows:	
Passed into voluntary liquidation to wind up their affairs.....	929
Less number placed in the hands of receivers.....	12
	917
Passed into liquidation for purpose of reorganization.....	101
Passed into liquidation upon expiration of corporate existence.....	107
Placed in the hands of receivers.....	368
	1,493
Less number restored to solvency and resumed business.....	15
Total passed out of system.....	1,478

NO. 4.—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.

Years.	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	79,306,950	3				450	79,306,950		
1865.....	1,014	242,542,982	6	\$330,000	1	\$50,000	1,007	242,162,382		
1866.....	62	8,515,150	4	659,000	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 <sup>a</sup>	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	18,938,000	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.....	30	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	2,294,500
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	30,068,300	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	20,068,350		
1884.....	191	16,042,230	30	3,647,250	13	1,285,000	150	11,109,980		
1885.....	145	16,938,000	85	17,806,590	4	600,000	56			1,518,500
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	4,435,000	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	7,969,000
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	71	9,659,000	38	5,851,500			<sup>a</sup> 64	11,090,500
Aggregate.....	5,095	727,818,182	1,126	150,595,600	368	61,627,420	3,863	565,374,282	261	49,779,120
Deduct decrease.....							261	49,779,120		
Net increase.....							3,602	515,595,162		
Add for banks restored to solvency.....							15	2,575,000		
Total net increase.....							3,617	518,170,162		

<sup>a</sup> Exclusive of 1 bank heretofore in voluntary liquidation, now in the hands of receiver.

<sup>b</sup> The total authorized capital stock on October 31 was \$638,015,295; the paid-in capital, \$637,615,445, including the capital stock of liquidating and insolvent banks which have not deposited lawful money for the retirement of their circulating notes.

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NO. 5.—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, 1897.

States and Territories.	Banks.			Capital stock paid.	United States bonds on deposit.	Circulation.		
	Organized.	In liquidation.	In operation.			Issued.	Redeemed.	Outstanding.
Maine.....	99	16	83	\$11, 171, 000	\$5, 952, 700	\$47, 491, 180	\$41, 645, 753	\$5, 845, 427
New Hampshire.....	61	10	51	5, 805, 000	3, 953, 750	32, 347, 145	28, 581, 573	3, 765, 572
Vermont.....	68	19	49	6, 985, 000	4, 275, 500	41, 034, 200	37, 169, 129	3, 865, 161
Massachusetts.....	288	21	267	94, 327, 500	30, 170, 900	379, 248, 865	347, 122, 362	32, 126, 503
Rhode Island.....	64	7	57	19, 337, 050	7, 319, 000	82, 859, 775	75, 103, 892	7, 755, 883
Connecticut.....	98	17	81	21, 641, 070	9, 021, 000	105, 490, 890	96, 952, 561	8, 538, 329
Total.....	678	90	588	159, 266, 620	61, 192, 850	688, 472, 145	526, 575, 270	61, 896, 875
New York.....	473	147	326	83, 664, 940	37, 531, 000	371, 694, 685	332, 513, 146	39, 181, 539
New Jersey.....	117	14	103	14, 445, 000	5, 677, 250	64, 456, 590	58, 962, 747	5, 493, 843
Pennsylvania.....	493	66	427	75, 345, 240	32, 821, 050	256, 548, 545	224, 661, 466	31, 887, 079
Delaware.....	18	.....	18	2, 093, 985	795, 000	8, 806, 985	8, 116, 494	690, 491
Maryland.....	72	3	69	17, 079, 960	4, 850, 750	47, 772, 030	42, 641, 480	5, 130, 550
Dist. Columbia.....	19	6	13	3, 127, 000	1, 179, 150	7, 699, 080	6, 491, 488	1, 207, 542
Total.....	1, 192	236	956	195, 746, 125	82, 854, 200	756, 977, 865	673, 386, 821	83, 591, 044
Virginia.....	54	19	35	4, 646, 300	2, 252, 250	16, 599, 430	14, 485, 279	2, 114, 151
West Virginia.....	41	8	33	3, 451, 000	1, 422, 650	10, 069, 320	8, 713, 740	1, 355, 580
North Carolina.....	37	10	27	2, 801, 000	748, 500	8, 415, 660	7, 541, 304	874, 356
South Carolina.....	21	5	16	1, 890, 100	537, 250	6, 774, 435	6, 240, 637	533, 798
Georgia.....	44	14	30	4, 016, 000	1, 211, 000	10, 902, 960	9, 674, 440	1, 228, 520
Florida.....	25	10	15	1, 485, 000	442, 500	1, 471, 580	1, 136, 727	334, 853
Alabama.....	39	13	26	3, 455, 000	1, 203, 500	7, 936, 840	6, 735, 763	1, 201, 077
Mississippi.....	15	5	10	755, 000	243, 150	1, 207, 820	984, 013	223, 807
Louisiana.....	27	8	19	3, 360, 000	1, 187, 000	12, 699, 060	11, 310, 651	1, 388, 409
Texas.....	266	64	202	20, 106, 200	4, 993, 700	18, 901, 650	14, 000, 546	4, 901, 104
Arkansas.....	14	5	9	1, 220, 000	251, 500	2, 032, 940	1, 771, 435	261, 505
Kentucky.....	109	34	75	11, 664, 900	4, 991, 750	44, 264, 775	38, 579, 852	5, 684, 923
Tennessee.....	78	29	49	8, 760, 000	1, 785, 250	14, 627, 590	13, 010, 418	1, 617, 172
Total.....	770	224	546	67, 610, 500	21, 270, 000	155, 904, 060	134, 184, 805	21, 719, 255
Missouri.....	124	61	63	15, 065, 000	3, 672, 050	23, 800, 535	20, 092, 210	3, 708, 325
Ohio.....	354	105	249	45, 630, 100	18, 890, 100	134, 771, 910	116, 362, 375	18, 400, 535
Indiana.....	186	71	115	14, 237, 000	5, 290, 050	62, 356, 085	56, 664, 312	5, 691, 773
Illinois.....	305	85	220	37, 326, 000	7, 611, 500	66, 189, 385	58, 539, 211	7, 650, 174
Michigan.....	168	84	84	12, 295, 000	4, 112, 000	38, 364, 940	33, 962, 975	4, 401, 965
Wisconsin.....	123	44	79	10, 310, 000	3, 107, 750	18, 995, 950	15, 882, 135	3, 113, 815
Iowa.....	238	73	165	13, 500, 000	4, 170, 450	30, 825, 160	26, 766, 218	4, 058, 942
Minnesota.....	110	39	71	13, 865, 000	1, 873, 500	16, 564, 570	14, 542, 958	2, 021, 612
North Dakota.....	43	16	27	1, 985, 000	555, 000	2, 428, 550	1, 900, 060	528, 490
South Dakota.....	53	26	27	1, 745, 000	523, 750	2, 807, 780	2, 293, 725	514, 055
Kansas.....	217	114	103	8, 717, 100	2, 445, 250	14, 836, 780	12, 252, 779	2, 584, 001
Nebraska.....	166	62	104	10, 775, 000	2, 318, 400	13, 169, 440	10, 820, 781	2, 348, 659
Total.....	2, 687	780	1, 307	185, 450, 200	54, 569, 800	425, 111, 085	370, 079, 739	55, 031, 346
Nevada.....	3	2	1	82, 000	33, 500	368, 150	339, 428	28, 722
Oregon.....	42	12	30	3, 070, 000	1, 051, 050	3, 884, 960	2, 870, 216	1, 014, 744
Colorado.....	65	24	41	5, 232, 000	1, 274, 000	8, 562, 170	7, 208, 567	1, 353, 603
Idaho.....	14	4	10	675, 000	206, 250	917, 090	743, 811	173, 279
Montana.....	44	23	21	3, 855, 000	739, 350	3, 916, 020	3, 153, 974	762, 046
Wyoming.....	15	4	11	860, 000	215, 000	1, 212, 350	1, 027, 878	184, 472
Washington.....	77	42	35	4, 738, 000	1, 004, 800	5, 133, 980	3, 994, 085	1, 139, 895
California.....	49	17	32	7, 360, 000	1, 788, 250	7, 531, 920	5, 858, 157	1, 673, 763
Utah.....	17	6	11	1, 750, 000	812, 500	2, 945, 090	2, 172, 861	772, 229
New Mexico.....	15	9	6	600, 000	340, 000	2, 291, 980	1, 948, 976	343, 004
Arizona.....	8	3	5	400, 000	150, 000	391, 180	234, 042	157, 138
Oklahoma.....	8	2	6	300, 000	103, 000	180, 780	133, 870	46, 910
Indian Territory.....	11	.....	11	620, 000	138, 000	278, 400	120, 360	158, 040
Total.....	368	148	220	29, 542, 000	7, 855, 700	37, 614, 070	29, 806, 225	7, 807, 845
Total currency banks.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 064, 079, 225	1, 834, 032, 860	230, 046, 365
Add gold banks.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 465, 240	3, 350, 600	84, 640
United States.....	5, 095	51, 478	3, 617	637, 615, 445	227, 742, 550	2, 067, 544, 465	1, 837, 413, 460	230, 131, 005

a Including \$26,205,325 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 15 banks formerly in the hands of receivers, which have been restored to solvency.



NO. 6.—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 1897.

Years.	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	420,220,739
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	3,070	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

NO. 7.—NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS IN OPERATION ON OCTOBER 31, 1897, AND NUMBER IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION AND INSOLVENT IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE SYSTEM.

States and Territories.	In operation.	In liquidation.	Insolvent.	States and Territories.	In operation.	In liquidation.	Insolvent.
Alabama	26	3	5	Nebraska	104	43	19
Arizona	5	3	.....	Nevada	1	1	1
Arkansas	9	1	4	New Hampshire	51	7	3
California	32	12	5	New Jersey	103	10	4
Colorado	41	17	7	New Mexico	6	5	4
Connecticut	81	14	3	New York	326	111	36
Delaware	18	.....	.....	North Carolina	27	6	4
District of Columbia	13	3	3	North Dakota	27	6	10
Florida	15	3	7	Ohio	249	93	12
Georgia	30	10	4	Oklahoma	6	1	1
Idaho	10	3	1	Oregon	30	6	6
Illinois	220	68	17	Pennsylvania	427	45	21
Indiana	115	61	10	Rhode Island	57	7	.....
Indian Territory	11	.....	.....	South Carolina	16	4	1
Iowa	165	63	10	South Dakota	27	17	9
Kansas	103	85	29	Tennessee	49	22	7
Kentucky	75	31	3	Texas	202	42	22
Louisiana	19	3	5	Utah	11	5	1
Maine	83	16	.....	Vermont	49	15	4
Maryland	69	3	.....	Virginia	35	13	6
Massachusetts	267	18	3	Washington	35	21	21
Michigan	84	74	10	West Virginia	33	8	.....
Minnesota	71	32	7	Wisconsin	79	41	3
Mississippi	10	3	2	Wyoming	11	2	2
Missouri	63	51	10				
Montana	21	13	10				
				Total	3,617	1,126	352

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## NO. 8.—NUMBER AND CAPITAL OF NATIONAL BANKS ORGANIZED IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY DURING THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1897.

States and Territories.	No. of banks.	Capital.	States and Territories.	No. of banks.	Capital.
Pennsylvania .....	0	\$510,000	New Hampshire.....	1	\$50,000
Illinois.....	5	450,000	New Jersey.....	1	50,000
New York.....	3	150,000	Minnesota.....	1	50,000
Texas.....	3	270,000	Missouri.....	1	100,000
Indiana.....	3	300,000	North Carolina.....	1	125,000
Ohio.....	3	750,000	North Dakota.....	1	50,000
Iowa.....	3	105,000	Oklahoma.....	1	50,000
Indian Territory.....	3	150,000	South Carolina.....	1	50,000
California.....	1	50,000	Tennessee.....	1	1,000,000
Maryland.....	1	50,000			
Massachusetts.....	1	50,000	Total.....	44	4,420,000

## NO. 9.—NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS IN OPERATION, AND CLASSIFICATION OF THEIR CAPITAL STOCK, IN EACH STATE AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISION, OCTOBER 31, 1897.

States and Territories.	No. of banks.	Capital.	Aggregate capital.	States and Territories.	No. of banks.	Capital.	Aggregate capital.
Maine .....	31	\$50,000	\$1,550,000	Massachusetts.....	21	\$300,000	\$3,300,000
	1	60,000	60,000		1	315,000	315,000
	4	75,000	300,000		1	350,000	350,000
	1	96,000	96,000		1	375,000	375,000
	21	100,000	2,100,000		9	400,000	3,600,000
	1	105,000	105,000		15	500,000	7,500,000
	1	110,000	110,000		2	600,000	1,200,000
	2	125,000	250,000		1	700,000	700,000
	6	150,000	900,000		4	750,000	3,000,000
	4	200,000	800,000		3	800,000	2,400,000
	2	250,000	500,000		1	900,000	900,000
	4	300,000	1,200,000		26	1,000,000	26,000,000
	2	400,000	800,000		5	1,500,000	7,500,000
	1	600,000	600,000		1	1,600,000	1,600,000
	1	800,000	800,000		2	2,000,000	4,000,000
	1	1,000,000	1,000,000		1	3,000,000	3,000,000
Total .....	83		11,171,000	Total .....	267		94,327,500
New Hampshire.....	10	50,000	500,000	Rhode Island.....	1	50,000	50,000
	1	60,000	60,000		1	80,000	80,000
	1	70,000	70,000		1	75,000	75,000
	3	75,000	225,000		11	100,000	1,100,000
	1	80,000	80,000		1	105,000	105,000
	13	100,000	1,300,000		2	120,000	240,000
	1	120,000	120,000		1	130,000	130,000
	1	125,000	125,000		5	150,000	750,000
	13	150,000	1,950,000		1	155,250	155,250
	7	200,000	1,400,000		6	200,000	1,200,000
Total .....	51		5,830,000		1	225,000	225,000
Vermont.....	7	50,000	350,000		1	250,000	250,000
	5	75,000	375,000		6	300,000	1,800,000
	18	100,000	1,800,000		1	450,000	450,000
	1	110,000	110,000		1	499,950	499,950
	7	150,000	1,050,000		11	500,000	5,500,000
	3	200,000	600,000		1	600,000	600,000
	6	300,000	1,800,000		3	1,000,000	3,000,000
	1	400,000	400,000		1	1,437,650	1,437,650
	1	500,000	500,000		1	1,709,200	1,709,200
Total .....	49		6,985,000	Total .....	57		19,337,050
Massachusetts.....	14	50,000	700,000	Connecticut .....	3	50,000	150,000
	1	52,500	52,500		3	75,000	225,000
	3	75,000	225,000		19	100,000	1,900,000
	54	100,000	5,400,000		1	110,000	110,000
	4	120,000	480,000		1	125,000	125,000
	3	125,000	375,000		1	130,000	130,000
	1	130,000	130,000		7	150,000	1,050,000
	27	150,000	4,050,000		8	200,000	1,600,000
	1	160,000	160,000		1	202,020	202,020
	1	175,000	175,000		1	205,000	205,000
	43	200,000	8,600,000		1	210,000	210,000
	1	240,000	240,000		1	215,850	215,850
	20	250,000	5,000,000		1	240,000	240,000
					2	250,000	500,000
					8	300,000	2,400,000

## NO. 9.—NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS IN OPERATION, ETC.—Continued.

States and Territories.	No. of banks.	Capital.	Aggregate capital.	States and Territories.	No. of banks.	Capital.	Aggregate capital.
Connecticut .....	1	\$310,000	\$310,000	Pennsylvania .....	120	\$50,000	\$0,000,000
	1	327,000	327,000		1	52,000	52,000
	1	332,100	332,100		9	60,000	510,000
	2	350,000	700,000		12	75,000	900,000
	1	369,300	369,300		4	80,000	320,000
	2	400,000	800,000		2	90,000	180,000
	1	464,800	464,800		1	92,220	92,220
	8	500,000	4,000,000		105	100,000	10,500,000
	1	525,000	525,000		2	105,000	210,000
	1	600,000	600,000		2	110,000	220,000
	1	650,000	650,000		1	120,000	120,000
	2	1,000,000	2,000,000		9	125,000	1,125,000
	1	1,200,000	1,200,000		1	130,000	130,000
					1	134,000	134,000
Total .....	81	.....	21,541,070		1	145,150	145,150
New York .....	79	50,000	3,950,000		25	150,000	3,750,000
	1	52,000	52,000		1	170,000	170,000
	2	55,000	110,000		1	180,000	180,000
	1	57,500	57,500		43	200,000	8,600,000
	4	60,000	240,000		1	210,000	210,000
	2	65,000	130,000		1	225,000	225,000
	8	75,000	600,000		11	250,000	2,750,000
	1	80,000	80,000		1	275,000	275,000
	1	85,000	85,000		1	280,000	280,000
	1	90,000	90,000		22	300,000	6,600,000
	80	100,000	8,000,000		1	350,000	350,000
	2	105,000	210,000		1	375,000	375,000
	3	110,000	330,000		7	400,000	2,800,000
	1	112,000	112,000		1	400,020	400,020
	8	125,000	1,000,000		2	450,000	900,000
	1	125,500	125,500		20	500,000	10,000,000
	1	130,000	130,000		3	600,000	1,800,000
	1	136,400	136,400		3	750,000	2,250,000
	1	147,440	147,440		2	800,000	1,600,000
	1	148,800	148,800		1	810,000	810,000
	21	150,000	3,150,000		4	1,000,000	4,000,000
	1	153,300	153,300		1	1,200,000	1,200,000
	1	160,000	160,000		2	1,500,000	3,000,000
	2	175,000	350,000		1	2,000,000	2,000,000
	1	180,000	180,000	Total .....	427	.....	75,193,390
	27	200,000	5,400,000	Delaware .....	5	50,000	250,000
	1	240,000	240,000		1	60,000	60,000
	10	250,000	2,500,000		1	60,800	60,800
	1	252,000	252,000		2	75,000	150,000
	20	300,000	6,000,000		3	80,000	240,000
	4	400,000	1,600,000		1	100,000	100,000
	1	450,000	450,000		1	110,000	110,000
	8	500,000	4,000,000		1	200,010	200,010
	4	600,000	2,400,000		1	203,175	203,175
	1	700,000	700,000		1	210,000	210,000
	2	750,000	1,500,000		1	500,000	500,000
	1	900,000	900,000	Total .....	18	.....	2,083,985
	10	1,000,000	10,000,000	Maryland .....	21	50,000	1,050,000
	1	1,200,000	1,200,000		1	55,000	55,000
	2	1,500,000	3,000,000		3	60,000	180,000
	4	2,000,000	8,000,000		3	75,000	225,000
	1	2,100,000	2,100,000		13	100,000	1,300,000
	1	3,200,000	3,200,000		2	125,000	250,000
	2	5,000,000	10,000,000		1	150,000	150,000
Total .....	326	.....	83,169,940		3	200,000	600,000
New Jersey .....	31	50,000	1,550,000		1	230,000	460,000
	1	53,000	53,000		1	251,700	251,700
	1	72,000	72,000		3	300,000	900,000
	4	75,000	300,000		1	400,000	400,000
	28	100,000	2,800,000		1	500,000	3,000,000
	1	110,000	110,000		1	512,560	512,560
	2	125,000	250,000		1	600,000	600,000
	7	150,000	1,050,000		1	650,000	650,000
	11	200,000	2,200,000		1	800,000	800,000
	5	250,000	1,250,000		1	900,000	900,000
	1	260,000	260,000		1	1,000,000	1,000,000
	3	300,000	900,000		1	1,110,000	1,110,000
	1	350,000	350,000		1	1,210,700	1,210,700
	2	400,000	800,000		1	1,500,000	1,500,000
	5	500,000	2,500,000	Total .....	69	.....	17,104,960
Total .....	103	.....	14,445,000				

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## No. 9.—NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS IN OPERATION, ETC.—Continued.

States and Territories.	No. of banks.	Capital.	Aggregate capital.	States and Territories.	No. of banks.	Capital.	Aggregate capital.
Dist. of Columbia..	1	\$100,000	\$100,000	Alabama.....	8	\$50,000	\$400,000
	6	200,000	1,200,000		1	60,000	60,000
	1	225,000	225,000		1	70,000	70,000
	1	250,000	250,000		1	75,000	75,000
	1	252,000	252,000		7	100,000	700,000
	2	300,000	600,000		1	125,000	125,000
	1	500,000	500,000		2	200,000	400,000
Total .....	13	.....	3,127,000		1	225,000	225,000
Virginia.....	12	50,000	600,000		1	250,000	250,000
	1	66,000	66,000		1	300,000	300,000
	1	75,000	75,000		1	350,000	350,000
	11	100,000	1,100,000		1	400,000	400,000
	1	150,000	150,000	Total .....	26	.....	3,355,000
	3	200,000	600,000	Mississippi.....	3	50,000	150,000
	1	205,000	205,000		1	75,000	75,000
	1	250,000	250,000		5	100,000	500,000
	2	300,000	600,000		1	130,000	130,000
	1	400,000	400,000	Total .....	10	.....	855,000
	1	600,000	600,000	Louisiana.....	8	50,000	400,000
Total .....	35	.....	4,646,000		1	60,000	60,000
West Virginia.....	8	50,000	400,000		2	100,000	200,000
	1	55,000	55,000		2	200,000	400,000
	2	60,000	120,000		4	300,000	1,200,000
	1	70,000	70,000		1	400,000	400,000
	1	75,000	75,000		1	500,000	500,000
	1	80,000	80,000	Total .....	19	.....	3,160,000
	2	85,000	170,000	Texas.....	84	50,000	4,200,000
	10	100,000	1,000,000		1	55,000	55,000
	1	125,000	125,000		13	60,000	780,000
	1	150,000	150,000		1	70,000	70,000
	1	156,000	156,000		13	75,000	975,000
	2	200,000	400,000		2	80,000	160,000
	1	250,000	250,000		49	100,000	4,900,000
	1	300,000	300,000		1	120,000	120,000
Total .....	33	.....	3,351,000		5	125,000	625,000
North Carolina.....	12	50,000	600,000		12	150,000	1,800,000
	1	51,000	51,000		7	200,000	1,400,000
	6	100,000	600,000		6	250,000	1,500,000
	2	125,000	250,000		3	300,000	900,000
	2	150,000	300,000		1	400,000	400,000
	1	175,000	175,000		3	500,000	1,500,000
	1	200,000	200,000		1	600,000	600,000
	1	225,000	225,000	Total .....	202	.....	19,985,000
	1	300,000	300,000	Arkansas.....	2	50,000	100,000
Total .....	27	.....	2,701,000		3	100,000	300,000
South Carolina.....	1	50,000	50,000		1	120,000	120,000
	1	60,000	60,000		2	200,000	400,000
	1	63,000	63,000		1	300,000	300,000
	3	75,000	225,000	Total .....	9	.....	1,220,000
	6	100,000	600,000	Kentucky.....	14	50,000	700,000
	1	150,000	150,000		3	60,000	180,000
	1	200,000	200,000		1	63,000	63,000
	1	250,000	250,000		1	64,000	64,000
	1	300,000	300,000		2	75,000	150,000
Total .....	16	.....	1,898,000		1	80,000	80,000
Georgia.....	11	50,000	550,000		19	100,000	1,900,000
	1	56,000	56,000		2	105,000	210,000
	1	60,000	60,000		1	125,000	125,000
	5	100,000	500,000		1	137,000	137,000
	4	150,000	600,000		8	150,000	1,200,000
	3	200,000	600,000		1	175,000	175,000
	3	250,000	750,000		9	200,000	1,800,000
	1	400,000	400,000		1	230,000	230,000
	1	500,000	500,000		4	300,000	1,200,000
Total .....	30	.....	4,016,000		1	350,000	350,000
Florida.....	8	50,000	400,000		2	400,000	800,000
	6	100,000	600,000		3	500,000	1,500,000
	1	150,000	150,000		1	800,000	800,000
Total .....	15	.....	1,150,000	Total .....	75	.....	11,664,900

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## No. 9.—NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS IN OPERATION, ETC.—Continued.

States and Territories.	No. of banks.	Capital.	Aggregate capital.	States and Territories.	No. of banks.	Capital.	Aggregate capital.
Tennessee .....	13	\$50,000	\$650,000		15	\$200,000	\$3,000,000
	1	53,000	55,000		1	225,000	225,000
	6	60,000	360,000		3	250,000	750,000
	1	70,000	70,000		3	300,000	900,000
	4	75,000	300,000		2	500,000	1,000,000
	9	100,000	900,000		1	750,000	750,000
	2	150,000	300,000		8	1,000,000	8,000,000
	1	175,000	175,000		3	2,000,000	6,000,000
	2	200,000	400,000		1	3,000,000	3,000,000
	1	250,000	250,000				
	2	300,000	600,000	Total .....	220		37,296,000
	3	500,000	1,500,000	Michigan .....	28	50,000	1,400,000
	2	600,000	1,200,000		1	55,000	55,000
	2	1,000,000	2,000,000		1	65,000	65,000
Total .....	49		8,760,000		4	75,000	300,000
Ohio .....	60	50,000	3,000,000		27	100,000	2,700,000
	1	52,100	52,100		1	125,000	125,000
	15	60,000	900,000		1	135,000	135,000
	1	70,000	70,000		6	150,000	900,000
	1	75,000	75,000		1	165,000	165,000
	3	80,000	240,000		4	200,000	800,000
	1	84,000	84,000		2	300,000	600,000
	65	100,000	6,500,000		1	400,000	400,000
	1	105,000	105,000		4	500,000	2,000,000
	1	115,000	115,000		1	700,000	700,000
	4	120,000	480,000		1	800,000	800,000
	4	125,000	500,000		1	1,000,000	1,000,000
	1	130,000	130,000	Total .....	84		12,145,000
	18	150,000	2,700,000	Wisconsin .....	30	50,000	1,500,000
	2	175,000	350,000		4	60,000	240,000
	23	200,000	4,600,000		1	65,000	65,000
	1	229,000	229,000		3	75,000	225,000
	6	250,000	1,500,000		1	80,000	80,000
	1	275,000	275,000		20	100,000	2,000,000
	1	280,867	280,867		2	125,000	250,000
	9	300,000	2,700,000		7	150,000	1,050,000
	3	350,000	1,050,000		2	200,000	400,000
	4	400,000	1,600,000		2	250,000	500,000
	10	500,000	5,000,000		3	300,000	900,000
	3	600,000	1,800,000		1	450,000	450,000
	1	700,000	700,000		1	500,000	500,000
	1	800,000	800,000		2	1,000,000	2,000,000
	4	1,000,000	4,000,000	Total .....	79		10,160,000
	2	1,200,000	2,400,000	Minnesota .....	37	50,000	1,850,000
	2	1,500,000	3,000,000		4	60,000	240,000
Total .....	249		45,235,967		1	70,000	70,000
Indiana .....	29	50,000	1,450,000		4	75,000	300,000
	2	60,000	120,000		1	80,000	80,000
	1	70,000	70,000		6	100,000	600,000
	4	75,000	300,000		2	150,000	300,000
	1	77,000	77,000		2	200,000	400,000
	47	100,000	4,700,000		1	225,000	225,000
	1	105,000	105,000		3	250,000	750,000
	2	120,000	240,000		3	500,000	1,500,000
	2	125,000	250,000		1	600,000	600,000
	5	150,000	750,000		5	1,000,000	5,000,000
	11	200,000	2,200,000		1	1,250,000	1,250,000
	2	250,000	500,000	Total .....	71		13,165,000
	4	300,000	1,200,000	Iowa .....	100	50,000	5,000,000
	1	350,000	350,000		3	60,000	180,000
	2	500,000	1,000,000		2	65,000	130,000
	1	1,000,000	1,000,000		4	75,000	300,000
Total .....	115		14,312,000		1	80,000	80,000
Illinois .....	37	50,000	4,350,000		39	100,000	3,900,000
	1	53,000	53,000		1	120,000	120,000
	5	60,000	300,000		2	150,000	300,000
	4	65,000	260,000		1	175,000	175,000
	12	75,000	900,000		8	200,000	1,600,000
	2	80,000	160,000		1	250,000	250,000
	59	100,000	5,900,000		2	300,000	600,000
	1	105,000	105,000		1	400,000	400,000
	1	108,000	108,000	Total .....	165		13,035,000
	1	110,000	110,000				
	3	125,000	375,000				
	7	150,000	1,050,000				

# 338 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

## NO. 9.—NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS IN OPERATION, ETC.—Continued.

States and Territories.	No. of banks.	Capital.	Aggregate capital.	States and Territories.	No. of banks.	Capital.	Aggregate capital.
Missouri.....	26	\$50,000	\$1,300,000	Colorado.....	1	\$75,000	\$75,000
1	55,000	55,000		1	87,000	87,000	
1	60,000	60,000		10	100,000	1,000,000	
2	75,000	150,000		1	200,000	200,000	
19	100,000	1,900,000		2	250,000	500,000	
3	200,000	600,000		1	300,000	300,000	
3	250,000	750,000		4	500,000	2,000,000	
1	600,000	600,000					
5	1,000,000	5,000,000		Total.....	41	.....	5,232,000
1	1,400,000	1,400,000		New Mexico.....	2	50,000	100,000
1	3,000,000	3,000,000		2	100,000	200,000	
				2	150,000	300,000	
Total.....	63	.....	14,815,000	Total.....	6	.....	600,000
North Dakota.....	21	50,000	1,050,000	Oklahoma.....	6	50,000	300,000
1	60,000	60,000					
4	100,000	400,000		Indian Territory...	8	50,000	400,000
1	150,000	150,000		1	60,000	60,000	
				2	100,000	200,000	
Total.....	27	.....	1,660,000	Total.....	11	.....	660,000
South Dakota.....	19	50,000	950,000	Washington.....	13	50,000	650,000
2	60,000	120,000		3	60,000	180,000	
1	75,000	75,000		9	100,000	900,000	
4	100,000	400,000		2	150,000	300,000	
1	150,000	150,000		1	180,000	180,000	
				3	200,000	600,000	
Total.....	27	.....	1,695,000	2	250,000	500,000	
Nebraska.....	64	50,000	3,200,000	1	400,000	400,000	
7	60,000	420,000		1	528,000	528,000	
5	75,000	375,000					
1	80,000	80,000		Total.....	35	.....	4,238,000
14	100,000	1,400,000		Oregon.....	18	50,000	900,000
2	150,000	300,000		2	60,000	120,000	
2	200,000	400,000		1	70,000	70,000	
1	250,000	250,000		2	75,000	150,000	
1	300,000	300,000		1	80,000	80,000	
4	400,000	1,600,000		2	100,000	200,000	
2	500,000	1,000,000		2	250,000	500,000	
1	1,000,000	1,000,000		2	500,000	1,000,000	
Total.....	104	.....	10,325,000	Total.....	30	.....	3,020,000
Kansas.....	64	50,000	3,200,000	California.....	5	50,000	250,000
2	60,000	120,000		1	75,000	75,000	
1	62,100	62,100		11	100,000	1,100,000	
1	70,000	70,000		4	150,000	600,000	
4	75,000	300,000		3	200,000	600,000	
1	80,000	80,000		1	250,000	250,000	
21	100,000	2,100,000		2	300,000	600,000	
1	110,000	110,000		1	400,000	400,000	
1	125,000	125,000		2	500,000	1,000,000	
2	150,000	300,000		1	1,000,000	1,000,000	
1	250,000	250,000		1	1,500,000	1,500,000	
2	300,000	600,000					
1	350,000	350,000		Total.....	32	.....	7,375,000
1	1,000,000	1,000,000		Idaho.....	8	50,000	400,000
				2	100,000	200,000	
Total.....	103	.....	8,667,100	Total.....	10	.....	600,000
Montana.....	7	50,000	350,000	Utah.....	4	50,000	200,000
1	75,000	75,000		2	100,000	200,000	
1	80,000	80,000		1	150,000	150,000	
3	100,000	300,000		2	200,000	400,000	
2	125,000	250,000		1	300,000	300,000	
2	150,000	300,000		1	500,000	500,000	
4	200,000	800,000					
1	500,000	500,000		Total.....	11	.....	1,750,000
				Nevada.....	1	82,000	82,000
Total.....	21	.....	2,655,000	Arizona.....	2	50,000	100,000
Wyoming.....	3	50,000	150,000	3	100,000	300,000	
1	60,000	60,000					
2	75,000	150,000		Total.....	5	.....	400,000
5	100,000	500,000					
Total.....	11	.....	860,000				
Colorado.....	19	50,000	950,000				
2	60,000	120,000					



# 340 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

## NO. 10.—SUMMARY OF THE NATIONAL BANKS IN OPERATION, WITH CLASSIFICATION OCTOBER

States and Territories.	\$50,000 banks.		Between \$50,000 and \$100,000 banks.		\$100,000 banks.		Between \$100,000 and \$200,000 banks.		\$200,000 banks.	
	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.
Maine.....	31	\$1,550,000	6	\$456,000	21	\$2,100,000	10	\$1,365,000	4	\$800,000
New Hampshire.....	10	500,000	6	435,000	13	1,300,000	15	2,195,000	7	1,400,000
Vermont.....	7	350,000	5	375,000	18	1,800,000	8	1,160,000	3	600,000
Massachusetts.....	14	700,000	4	277,500	54	5,400,000	37	5,370,000	43	8,600,000
Rhode Island.....	1	50,000	2	135,000	11	1,100,000	10	1,380,250	6	1,200,000
Connecticut.....	3	150,000	3	225,000	19	1,800,000	10	1,415,000	8	1,600,000
Total New England States.....	66	3,300,000	26	1,903,500	136	13,600,000	90	12,885,250	71	14,200,000
New York.....	79	3,950,000	21	1,444,500	80	8,000,000	45	6,333,440	27	5,400,000
New Jersey.....	31	1,550,000	6	425,000	28	2,800,000	10	1,410,000	11	2,200,000
Pennsylvania.....	120	6,000,000	29	2,084,220	105	10,500,000	44	6,184,150	43	8,600,000
Delaware.....	5	250,000	7	510,800	1	100,000	1	110,000		
Maryland.....	21	1,050,000	7	460,000	13	1,300,000	3	400,000	3	600,000
District of Columbia.....					1	100,000			6	1,200,000
Total Eastern States.....	256	12,800,000	70	4,924,520	228	22,800,000	103	14,437,590	90	18,000,000
Virginia.....	12	600,000	2	141,000	11	1,100,000	1	150,000	3	600,000
West Virginia.....	8	400,000	8	570,000	10	1,000,000	3	431,000	2	400,000
North Carolina.....	12	600,000	1	51,000	6	600,000	5	725,000	1	200,000
South Carolina.....	1	50,000	5	348,000	6	600,000	1	150,000	1	200,000
Georgia.....	11	550,000	2	118,000	5	500,000	4	600,000	3	600,000
Florida.....	8	400,000			6	600,000	1	150,000		
Alabama.....	8	400,000	3	205,000	7	700,000	1	125,000	2	400,000
Mississippi.....	3	150,000	1	75,000	5	500,000	1	130,000		
Louisiana.....	8	400,000	1	60,000	2	200,000			2	400,000
Texas.....	84	4,200,000	30	2,040,000	49	4,900,000	18	2,545,000	7	1,400,000
Arkansas.....	2	100,000			3	300,000	1	120,000	2	400,000
Kentucky.....	14	700,000	8	537,000	19	1,900,000	13	1,847,900	9	1,800,000
Tennessee.....	13	650,000	12	785,000	9	900,000	3	475,000	2	400,000
Total Southern States.....	184	9,200,000	73	4,928,000	138	13,800,000	52	7,448,900	34	6,800,000
Ohio.....	60	3,000,000	22	1,421,100	65	6,500,000	31	4,380,000	23	4,600,000
Indiana.....	29	1,450,000	8	567,000	47	4,700,000	10	1,345,000	11	2,200,000
Illinois.....	87	4,350,000	24	1,673,000	59	5,900,000	13	1,748,000	15	3,000,000
Michigan.....	28	1,400,000	6	420,000	27	2,700,000	9	1,325,000	4	800,000
Wisconsin.....	30	1,500,000	9	610,000	20	2,000,000	9	1,300,000	2	400,000
Minnesota.....	37	1,850,000	10	690,000	6	600,000	2	300,000	2	400,000
Iowa.....	100	5,000,000	10	690,000	39	3,900,000	4	595,000	8	1,600,000
Missouri.....	26	1,300,000	4	265,000	19	1,900,000			3	600,000
Total Middle States.....	397	19,850,000	93	6,336,100	282	28,200,000	78	10,993,000	68	13,600,000
North Dakota.....	21	1,050,000	1	60,000	4	400,000	1	150,000		
South Dakota.....	19	950,000	3	195,000	4	400,000	1	150,000		
Nebraska.....	64	3,200,000	13	875,000	14	1,400,000	2	300,000	2	400,000
Kansas.....	64	3,200,000	9	632,100	21	2,100,000	4	535,000		
Montana.....	7	350,000	2	155,000	3	300,000	4	550,000	4	800,000
Wyoming.....	3	150,000	3	210,000	5	500,000				
Colorado.....	19	950,000	4	282,000	10	1,000,000			1	200,000
New Mexico.....	2	100,000			2	200,000	2	300,000		
Oklahoma.....	6	300,000								
Indian Territory.....	8	400,000	1	60,000	2	200,000				
Total Western States.....	213	10,650,000	36	2,469,100	65	6,500,000	14	1,985,000	7	1,400,000
Washington.....	13	650,000	3	180,000	9	900,000	3	480,000	3	600,000
Oregon.....	18	900,000	6	420,000	2	200,000				
California.....	5	250,000	1	75,000	11	1,100,000	4	600,000	3	600,000
Idaho.....	8	400,000			2	200,000				
Utah.....	4	200,000			2	200,000	1	150,000	2	400,000
Nevada.....			1	82,000						
Arizona.....	2	100,000			3	300,000				
Total Pacific States.....	50	2,500,000	11	757,000	29	2,900,000	8	1,230,000	8	1,600,000
Total United States.....	1,166	58,300,000	309	21,318,220	878	87,800,000	345	48,978,740	278	55,600,000



# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 341

TION OF THEIR CAPITAL STOCK, IN EACH STATE AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISION,  
31, 1897.

Between \$200,000 and \$500,000 banks.		\$500,000 banks.		Between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000 banks.		\$1,000,000 banks.		Between \$1,000,000 and \$5,000,000 (inclu- sive) banks.		Total num- ber of banks.	Total au- thorized capital stock.
No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.		
8	\$2,500,000	---	---	2	\$1,400,000	1	\$1,000,000	---	---	83	\$11,171,000
7	2,200,000	1	\$500,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	51	5,830,000
54	16,180,000	15	7,500,000	11	8,200,000	26	26,000,000	9	\$16,100,000	49	6,985,000
10	3,224,950	11	5,500,000	1	600,000	3	3,000,000	2	3,146,850	287	94,327,500
24	7,276,070	8	4,000,000	3	1,775,000	2	2,000,000	1	1,200,000	57	19,337,050
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	81	21,541,070
103	31,381,020	35	17,500,000	17	11,975,000	32	32,000,000	12	20,446,850	588	159,191,620
37	11,042,000	8	4,000,000	8	5,500,000	10	10,000,000	11	27,500,000	326	83,169,940
12	3,560,000	5	2,500,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	103	14,445,000
49	15,165,020	20	10,000,000	9	6,400,000	4	4,000,000	4	6,200,000	427	75,193,390
3	613,185	1	500,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	18	2,083,985
7	2,011,700	6	3,000,000	5	3,462,560	1	1,000,000	3	3,820,700	69	17,104,960
5	1,327,000	1	500,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	13	3,127,000
113	33,713,905	41	20,500,000	22	15,422,560	15	15,000,000	18	37,520,700	956	195,124,275
5	1,455,000	---	---	1	600,000	---	---	---	---	35	4,646,000
2	550,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	33	3,351,000
2	525,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	27	2,701,000
2	550,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	16	1,898,000
4	1,150,000	1	500,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	30	4,016,000
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15	1,150,000
5	1,525,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	26	3,355,000
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10	855,000
5	1,600,000	1	500,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	19	3,160,000
10	2,800,000	3	1,500,000	1	600,000	---	---	---	---	202	19,985,000
1	300,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9	1,220,000
8	2,580,000	3	1,500,000	1	800,000	---	---	---	---	75	11,664,900
3	850,000	3	1,500,000	2	1,200,000	2	2,000,000	---	---	40	8,760,000
47	13,885,000	11	5,500,000	5	3,200,000	2	2,000,000	---	---	546	66,761,900
25	7,634,867	10	5,000,000	5	3,300,000	4	4,000,000	4	5,400,000	249	45,235,967
7	2,050,000	2	1,000,000	---	---	1	1,000,000	---	---	115	14,312,000
7	1,875,000	2	1,000,000	1	750,000	8	8,000,000	4	9,000,000	220	37,296,000
3	1,000,000	4	2,000,000	2	1,500,000	1	1,000,000	---	---	84	12,145,000
6	1,850,000	1	500,000	---	---	2	2,000,000	---	---	79	10,160,000
4	975,000	3	1,500,000	1	600,000	5	5,000,000	1	1,250,000	71	13,165,000
4	1,250,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	165	13,035,000
3	750,000	---	---	1	600,000	5	5,000,000	2	4,400,000	63	14,815,000
59	17,384,867	22	11,000,000	10	6,750,000	26	26,000,000	11	20,050,000	1,046	160,163,967
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	27	1,660,000
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	27	1,695,000
6	2,150,000	2	1,000,000	---	---	1	1,000,000	---	---	104	10,325,000
4	1,200,000	1	500,000	---	---	1	1,000,000	---	---	103	8,667,100
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	21	2,655,000
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	11	860,000
3	800,000	4	2,000,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	41	5,232,000
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6	600,000
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6	300,000
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	11	660,000
13	4,150,000	7	3,500,000	---	---	2	2,000,000	---	---	357	32,654,100
3	900,000	---	---	1	528,000	---	---	---	---	35	4,238,000
2	500,000	2	1,000,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	30	3,020,000
4	1,250,000	2	1,000,000	---	---	1	1,000,000	1	1,500,000	32	7,375,000
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10	600,000
1	300,000	1	500,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	11	1,750,000
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	82,000
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	400,000
10	2,950,000	5	2,500,000	1	528,000	1	1,000,000	1	1,500,000	124	17,465,000
345	103,469,792	121	60,500,000	55	37,875,560	78	78,000,000	42	79,517,550	3,617	631,360,862

a Includes two \$5,000,000 banks in New York City.

# 342 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

NO. 11.—NUMBER AND CAPITAL OF ALL NATIONAL BANKS IN EACH STATE EXTENDED UNDER THE ACT OF JULY 12, 1882.

States and Territories.	No. of banks.	Capital.	States and Territories.	No. of banks.	Capital.
Alabama .....	7	\$985,000	Nebraska .....	9	\$1,500,000
Arkansas .....	2	350,000	New Hampshire .....	42	5,305,000
California .....	6	3,050,000	New Jersey .....	61	11,530,350
Colorado .....	11	1,465,000	New Mexico .....	1	150,000
Connecticut .....	75	22,650,820	New York .....	236	74,177,460
Delaware .....	13	1,643,985	North Carolina .....	8	1,476,000
District of Columbia .....	5	1,277,000	South Carolina .....	10	1,635,000
Florida .....	1	50,000	Ohio .....	114	18,758,000
Georgia .....	11	2,056,000	Oregon .....	1	250,000
Idaho .....	1	100,000	Pennsylvania .....	205	53,876,000
Illinois .....	100	11,441,000	Rhode Island .....	59	19,959,800
Indiana .....	54	6,454,000	South Dakota .....	1	50,000
Iowa .....	55	5,445,000	Tennessee .....	15	2,740,000
Kansas .....	10	1,175,000	Texas .....	9	1,735,000
Kentucky .....	31	8,516,500	Utah .....	1	500,000
Louisiana .....	7	2,800,000	Vermont .....	37	6,681,000
Maine .....	63	10,860,000	Virginia .....	16	2,691,000
Maryland .....	30	12,144,000	West Virginia .....	14	1,566,000
Massachusetts .....	229	92,742,200	Wisconsin .....	25	2,535,000
Michigan .....	36	3,240,000	Wyoming .....	1	200,000
Minnesota .....	20	5,200,000			
Missouri .....	16	3,775,000	Total .....	1,650	405,386,115
Montana .....	2	650,000			

NO. 12.—NUMBER, CAPITAL, AND CIRCULATION, BY STATES, OF NATIONAL BANKS THE CORPORATE EXISTENCE OF WHICH WAS EXTENDED DURING THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1897.

States.	No. of banks.	Capital.	Circulation.	States.	No. of banks.	Capital.	Circulation.
Colorado .....	2	\$155,000	\$40,500	New Hampshire .....	1	\$100,000	\$67,500
Georgia .....	1	150,000	33,750	New York .....	3	605,000	204,750
Iowa .....	1	50,000	11,250	Ohio .....	2	279,000	83,700
Maine .....	1	100,000	22,500	Pennsylvania .....	1	100,000	90,000
Massachusetts .....	1	150,000	45,000	Texas .....	1	250,000	45,000
Michigan .....	2	100,000	56,250				
Nebraska .....	1	100,000	22,500	Total .....	17	2,139,000	722,700

NO. 13.—NATIONAL BANKS, THEIR CAPITAL AND CIRCULATION, THE CORPORATE EXISTENCE OF WHICH EXPIRED DURING THE YEAR, AND THE ASSOCIATIONS WHICH SUCCEED THEM.

Title and location.	Capital.	Circulation.
The Walden National Bank, Walden, N. Y. ....	\$50,000	\$16,200
The National Bank of Rockville, Ind. ....	100,000	45,000
Total .....	150,000	61,200
Succeeding associations:		
The National Bank of Walden, N. Y. ....	50,000	13,500
The Rockville National Bank, Rockville, Ind. ....	50,000	11,250
Total .....	100,000	24,750

NO. 14.—NATIONAL BANKS THE CORPORATE EXISTENCE OF WHICH WILL EXPIRE DURING THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1898, WITH THE DATE OF EXPIRATION, CAPITAL, AND AMOUNT OF UNITED STATES BONDS AND CIRCULATING NOTES.

Charter No.	Title and location.	State.	Date of expiration.	Capital.	Bonds.	Circulation.
			1897.			
2374	The Second National Bank of Richmond..	Ky ...	Nov. 3	\$200,000	\$50,000	\$45,000
2375	The Howard National Bank of Kokomo....	Ind....	Nov. 28	100,000	25,000	22,500
2376	The Exchange National Bank of Olean....	N. Y ...	Dec. 6	125,000	31,250	28,125
			1898.			
2377	The First National Bank of Fargo.....	N. Dak.	Feb. 13	150,000	37,500	33,750
2378	The Nyack National Bank, Nyack.....	N. Y ...	Feb. 28	50,000	12,500	11,250
2381	The National Bank of Smyrna.....	Del ...	Mar. 14	100,000	25,000	22,500
2380	The First National Bank of Walla Walla..	Wash.	Mar. 18	100,000	25,000	22,500
2382	The Central National Bank of Washing- ton City.	D. C ..	Apr. 11	100,000	100,000	90,000
2384	The Annville National Bank, Annville....	Pa ....	Apr. 17	100,000	50,000	45,000
2385	The Northampton County National Bank of Easton.	Pa ....	May 1	134,000	84,000	75,600
2386	The National State Bank of Bloomington..	Ill ....	May 3	200,000	50,000	45,000
2390	The Greene County National Bank of Car- rollton.	Ill ....	June 6	100,000	100,000	90,000
2391	The First National Bank of Deadwood....	S. Dak	June 27	100,000	25,000	22,500
2393	The National Exchange Bank of Lexington	Ky ...	July 17	100,000	25,000	22,500
2392	The Jefferson County National Bank of Brookville.	Pa ....	July 27	50,000	50,000	45,000
2395	The Bennington County National Bank of Bennington.	Vt ....	Aug. 7	100,000	25,000	22,500
2396	The Berkshire National Bank of North Adams.	Mass .	Aug. 28	200,000	05,000	45,000
2397	The Dillsburg National Bank, Dillsburg...	Pa ....	Aug. 31	60,000	60,000	54,000
2398	The First National Bank of Homer.....	N. Y ...	Sept. 7	100,000	100,000	90,000
2400	The National Herkimer County Bank of Little Falls.	N. Y ...	Oct. 14	250,000	50,000	45,000
2402	The First National Bank of Mount Sterling.	Ill ....	Oct. 28	50,000	12,500	11,250
2401	The National State Bank of Oneida.....	N. Y ...	Oct. 31	60,000	60,000	54,000
2404	The People's National Bank of Marlborough	Mass	....do ...	150,000	100,000	90,000
	Total (23 banks) .....			2,679,000	1,147,750	1,032,975

NO. 15.—NATIONAL BANKS THE CORPORATE EXISTENCE OF WHICH WILL EXPIRE DURING THE PERIOD OF TEN YEARS FROM 1898 TO 1907, INCLUSIVE.

Years.	No. of banks.	Capital.	Circulation.
1898 .....	22	\$2,404,000	\$971,100
1899 .....	29	4,170,000	1,896,750
1900 .....	44	7,747,100	2,922,885
1901 .....	99	13,263,150	4,699,150
1902 .....	188	34,092,300	7,624,493
1903 .....	178	23,556,500	5,405,500
1904 .....	138	21,137,100	4,096,230
1905 .....	116	12,803,000	3,332,195
1906 .....	132	21,610,000	6,774,430
1907 .....	153	20,445,000	5,960,425
Total.....	1,099	161,228,150	43,683,158

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NO. 16.—NATIONAL BANKS WHICH WERE CLOSED TO BUSINESS, BY VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION AND OTHERWISE, DURING THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1897, 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.	Re-deemed.	Out-standing.
Mutual National Bank, New Orleans, La.*	Nov. 10, 1871	Sept. 10, 1896	\$200,000	\$45,000	\$5,702	\$39,298
Fairhaven National Bank, Fairhaven, Wash.	Aug. 2, 1890	Oct. 10, 1896	50,000	11,250	8,050	3,200
First National Bank, Eddy, N. Mex.*	Oct. 31, 1890	Oct. 12, 1896	50,000	10,900	3,110	7,790
Marine National Bank, Duluth, Minn.*	Sept. 23, 1890	Oct. 13, 1896	200,000	45,000	13,860	31,140
Second National Bank, Rockford, Ill.*	Feb. 13, 1864	Oct. 14, 1896	200,000	49,100	11,381	37,719
First National Bank, Garnett, Kans.*	June 11, 1883	Nov. 3, 1896	50,000	11,700	3,210	8,490
First National Bank, Decorah, Iowa*	Aug. 6, 1864	Nov. 10, 1896	75,000	18,980	5,110	13,870
National Bank of Corning, Iowa.	Mar. 21, 1890	.....do.....	50,000	11,250	3,130	8,120
National Bank of Troy, N. Y.	Feb. 7, 1883	Nov. 16, 1896	200,000	45,000	13,260	31,740
First National Bank of Sioux City, Iowa*†	Dec. 28, 1870	Nov. 19, 1896	100,000	51,430	6,430	45,000
First National Bank of East Saginaw, Saginaw, Mich.*	Dec. 20, 1864	Nov. 21, 1896	100,000	37,422	9,541	27,881
Dakota National Bank, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.*	Dec. 19, 1882	.....do.....	50,000	11,250	2,170	9,080
Missouri National Bank, Kansas City, Mo.*	Dec. 30, 1890	Nov. 30, 1896	250,000	45,000	11,790	33,210
First National Bank, Tyler, Tex.*	Mar. 21, 1887	.....do.....	200,000	45,000	22,170	22,830
First National Bank, Niagara Falls, N. Y.*	Apr. 18, 1893	Dec. 10, 1896	100,000	21,880	10,520	11,360
First National Bank, Gothenburg, Nebr.	Mar. 18, 1893	.....do.....	50,000	11,910	6,200	5,710
Smelter National Bank, Durango, Colo.	July 13, 1892	Dec. 14, 1896	50,000	11,250	5,150	6,100
Exchange National Bank, Eldorado, Kans.	June 26, 1884	Dec. 17, 1896	50,000	22,500	8,375	14,125
First National Bank, Goldendale, Wash.	May 11, 1889	.....do.....	50,000	11,250	4,650	6,600
National Bank of Illinois, Chicago, Ill.*	Aug. 29, 1871	Dec. 21, 1896	1,000,000	52,980	18,460	34,520
Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, Cawker City, Kans.	Aug. 19, 1891	Dec. 22, 1896	50,000	21,058	7,580	13,478
First National Bank, Ness City, Kans.	July 27, 1886	Dec. 24, 1896	50,000	11,250	4,780	6,470
Columbia National Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.*	May 13, 1892	Dec. 29, 1896	200,000	45,000	11,920	33,080
First National Bank, Pierce, Nebr.	Apr. 7, 1890	Dec. 31, 1896	50,000	11,250	2,440	8,810
Big Rapids National Bank, Big Rapids, Mich.* ‡	May 9, 1883	.....do.....	100,000	20,880	12,770	8,110
Second National Bank, Grand Forks, N. Dak.*	May 17, 1886	.....do.....	50,000	10,870	3,230	7,640
First National Bank, Bridgeport, Ala.	June 30, 1891	Jan. 1, 1897	50,000	11,250	3,780	7,470
Crete National Bank, Crete, Nebr.	Dec. 2, 1892	.....do.....	50,000	11,250	4,210	7,040
Holliston National Bank, Holliston, Mass.	Feb. 14, 1865	.....do.....	100,000	37,458	14,760	22,698
Citizens' National Bank, Fargo, N. Dak.*	Dec. 14, 1886	Jan. 2, 1897	100,000	21,950	5,020	16,930
Merchants' National Bank, Devils Lake, N. Dak.*	May 24, 1887	Jan. 4, 1897	50,000	22,500	6,045	16,455
First National Bank, Alma, Nebr.*	Oct. 23, 1886	Jan. 9, 1897	50,000	11,250	3,130	8,120
City National Bank, Streator, Ill.	Nov. 23, 1890	Jan. 13, 1897	100,000	22,500	3,650	18,850
Merchants' National Bank, Ocala, Fla.*	Nov. 21, 1887	Jan. 14, 1897	100,000	22,500	9,692	12,808
First National Bank, Newport, Ky. §	June 15, 1875	Jan. 18, 1897	200,000	45,000	12,010	32,990
German National Bank, Louisville, Ky. §	Nov. 5, 1872	.....do.....	251,500	176,400	25,992	150,408
National Bank of Potsdam, N. Y. §	Mar. 7, 1865	Jan. 25, 1897	200,000	45,000	16,256	28,744
Walden National Bank, Walden, N. Y.	Feb. 7, 1877	.....do.....	50,000	15,800	7,002	8,798
First National Bank, Olympia, Wash. §	Aug. 11, 1883	Jan. 26, 1897	100,000	21,800	5,440	16,360

\* Failed, and in hands of a receiver.  
† Restored to solvency.  
‡ Formerly in voluntary liquidation.  
§ Insolvent, and in hands of a receiver.

## No. 16.—NATIONAL BANKS WHICH WERE CLOSED TO BUSINESS, BY VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION AND OTHERWISE, ETC.—Continued.

Name and location of bank.	Date of authority to commence business.	Date of closing.	Capital stock.	Circulation.		
				Issued.	Re-deemed.	Out-standing.
First National Bank, Cisco, Texas	Oct. 3, 1889	Jan. 29, 1897	\$50,000	\$11,250	\$3,060	\$8,190
Moscow National Bank, Moscow, Idaho*	June 17, 1891	Feb. 1, 1897	75,000	16,875	9,135	7,740
First National Bank, Oakesdale, Wash.	Sept. 16, 1889	.....do.....	50,000	11,250	2,610	8,640
First National Bank, Griswold, Iowa*	Sept. 15, 1883	Feb. 3, 1897	50,000	11,250	3,770	7,480
First National Bank, Arkansas City, Kans.	June 30, 1885	Feb. 4, 1897	100,000	22,500	16,550	5,950
First National Bank, Franklin, Ohio*	Jan. 23, 1865	Feb. 5, 1897	50,000	22,200	4,337	17,863
Northwestern National Bank, Great Falls, Mont. *	May 14, 1880	.....do.....	250,000	42,870	7,800	35,070
First National Bank, Philipsburg, Mont.	Dec. 5, 1891	Feb. 10, 1897	50,000	11,250	2,140	9,110
First National Bank, Nocona, Texas	Aug. 29, 1891	.....do.....	50,000	11,250	3,380	7,870
Merchants' National Bank, Helena, Mont. *	June 14, 1882	Feb. 13, 1897	350,000	50,040	7,380	42,660
First National Bank, Chester, Ill.	Dec. 23, 1889	Feb. 15, 1897	50,000	11,250	2,120	9,130
Merchants' National Bank, Redfield, S. Dak.	June 21, 1886	.....do.....	50,000	11,250	3,810	7,440
First National Bank, Sturgis, S. Dak.	June 29, 1887	.....do.....	50,000	11,250	4,690	6,560
First National Bank, Winston, N. C.	Feb. 2, 1876	.....do.....	100,000	45,000	9,880	35,120
Merchants' National Bank, Jacksonville, Fla. *	June 2, 1890	Feb. 16, 1897	100,000	22,500	8,460	14,040
Commercial National Bank, Roanoke, Va.	May 4, 1889	.....do.....	100,000	22,500	6,610	15,890
Atlas National Bank, Chicago, Ill.	May 15, 1886	Feb. 19, 1897	700,000	45,000	3,160	41,840
Snohomish National Bank, Snohomish, Wash.	Mar. 3, 1891	Feb. 25, 1897	50,000	11,250	4,110	7,140
Mercantile National Bank, Dallas, Tex.	Mar. 14, 1892	Feb. 27, 1897	150,000	33,750	6,800	26,950
First National Bank, Ionia, Mich.	Feb. 24, 1864	Mar. 2, 1897	100,000	25,356	6,230	19,126
First National Bank, Sutherland, Iowa.	Jan. 14, 1887	Mar. 15, 1897	50,000	11,250	1,780	9,470
Manufacturers' National Bank, Pittsburg, Kans.	Oct. 3, 1889	Mar. 16, 1897	100,000	22,500	4,070	18,430
Merchants' National Bank, Brownwood, Tex.	June 17, 1890	.....do.....	50,000	11,250	3,240	8,010
National Bank of Commerce, Duluth, Minn.	Mar. 27, 1889	Mar. 17, 1897	200,000	45,000	12,035	32,965
Union National Bank, Minneapolis, Minn. *	Oct. 12, 1882	Mar. 20, 1897	500,000	45,000	12,810	32,190
Citizens' National Bank, Fergus Falls, Minn.	Apr. 25, 1883	Mar. 22, 1897	75,000	16,920	2,990	13,930
Farmers' National Bank, Arkansas City, Kans.	Sept. 30, 1891	Mar. 24, 1897	100,000	22,500	9,680	12,820
First National Bank, Merrill, Wis.	May 12, 1887	Mar. 27, 1897	60,000	13,500	3,700	9,800
St. Paul National Bank, St. Paul, Nebr.	Feb. 27, 1884	Mar. 31, 1897	50,000	11,250	3,250	8,000
Chemical National Bank, St. Louis, Mo.	June 1, 1891	Apr. 1, 1897	500,000	45,850	7,950	37,900
State National Bank, St. Joseph, Mo.	Feb. 4, 1890	Apr. 3, 1897	500,000	45,000	12,598	32,402
City National Bank, Gatesville, Tex. †	Apr. 23, 1892	.....do.....	50,000	11,020	2,990	8,030
Anderson County National Bank, Garnett, Kans.	May 11, 1889	Apr. 5, 1897	50,000	11,250	1,700	9,550
First National Bank, Exeter, Nebr.	Feb. 7, 1884	Apr. 9, 1897	50,000	11,250	1,880	9,370
Wyandotte National Bank, Kansas City, Kans.	June 17, 1887	Apr. 13, 1897	100,000	22,500	2,200	20,300
First National Bank, Westmoreland, Kans.	Feb. 17, 1885	Apr. 15, 1897	50,000	11,250	2,580	8,670
German-American National Bank, St. Cloud, Minn.	July 19, 1883	Apr. 20, 1897	100,000	22,500	5,200	17,300
People's National Bank, Denver, Colo.	July 30, 1889	Apr. 27, 1897	300,000	45,000	6,550	38,450
Three Rivers National Bank, Three Rivers, Mich.	Mar. 5, 1884	.....do.....	64,000	14,400	1,840	12,560
Exeter National Bank, Exeter, Nebr.	Feb. 4, 1884	Apr. 30, 1897	50,000	11,250	2,855	8,395
First National Bank, Romeo, Mich.	Mar. 30, 1864	May 1, 1897	100,000	25,278	3,680	21,598
First National Bank, Hillsboro, Oreg.	Jan. 19, 1889	.....do.....	50,000	11,250	2,500	8,750

\* Insolvent, and in hands of a receiver.

† Failed and in hands of a receiver.

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## NO. 16.—NATIONAL BANKS WHICH WERE CLOSED TO BUSINESS, BY VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION AND OTHERWISE, ETC.—Continued.

Name and location of bank.	Date of authority to commence business.	Date of closing.	Capital stock.	Circulation.		
				Issued.	Re-deemed.	Out-standing.
Chanute National Bank, Chanute, Kans .....	May 16, 1889	May 6, 1897	\$60,000	\$13,500	\$7,040	\$6,460
The Dalles National Bank, The Dalles, Oreg.* .....	July 16, 1886	.....do .....	50,000	11,250	2,770	8,480
National Bank of Rockville, Ind..	June 16, 1877	May 14, 1897	100,000	45,000	8,940	36,060
National Bank of the Republic, St. Louis, Mo. ....	Feb. 13, 1890	May 18, 1897	300,000	45,000	1,050	43,950
First National Bank, Orleans, Nebr.* .....	May 19, 1885	May 20, 1897	50,000	11,250	2,510	8,740
Third National Bank, New York, N. Y. ....	Sept. 21, 1863	.....do .....	1,000,000	374,165	35,245	338,920
Hancock National Bank, Boston, Mass .....	July 15, 1865	.....do .....	400,000	60,400	0,850	53,550
Fourth National Bank, Columbus, Ohio .....	Apr. 23, 1879	June 16, 1897	100,000	76,500	7,830	68,670
National Bank of Heppner, Oreg.	Dec. 31, 1888	June 19, 1897	50,000	11,250	1,520	9,730
Keystone National Bank, Erie, Pa.* .....	Oct. 19, 1864	June 29, 1897	150,000	51,071	1,453	49,618
Metropolitan National Bank, Kansas City, Mo. ....	Nov. 12, 1890	June 30, 1897	500,000	45,000	4,390	40,610
South Milwaukee National Bank, South Milwaukee, Wis .....	Mar. 27, 1893	July 1, 1897	50,000	36,000	2,780	33,220
First National Bank, Alamosa, Colo .....	Jan. 26, 1884	.....do .....	50,000	11,250	1,310	9,940
First National Bank, St. Louis, Mich. ....	Aug. 23, 1884	July 6, 1897	50,000	11,250	1,050	10,200
Farmers National Bank, Culpeper, Va. ....	Oct. 14, 1886	July 12, 1897	50,000	11,250	1,500	9,750
Mercantile National Bank, Hartford, Conn .....	June 17, 1865	July 20, 1897	500,000	50,750	678	50,072
Merchants and Miners National Bank, Phillipsburg, Mont.* .....	Feb. 1, 1893	July 26, 1897	50,000	11,250	1,500	9,750
First National Bank, Asheville, N. C.* .....	Dec. 4, 1885	July 30, 1897	100,000	22,500	3,440	19,060
Wellsborough National Bank, Wellsboro, Pa. ....	Nov. 10, 1888	Aug. 6, 1897	50,000	11,250	1,560	9,690
National Bank of the Republic, Washington, D. C. ....	Mar. 10, 1865	Aug. 11, 1897	200,000	165,223	.....	165,223
Nebraska National Bank, York, Nebr. ....	Mar. 3, 1890	Aug. 21, 1897	50,000	11,250	980	10,270
First National Bank, Mason, Tex.	July 24, 1890	Aug. 23, 1897	50,000	11,250	4,050	7,200
Midland National Bank, Kansas City, Mo. ....	June 26, 1888	Aug. 25, 1897	500,000	45,000	12,970	32,030
First National Bank, Oberlin, Kans .....	May 26, 1886	Sept. 10, 1897	50,000	11,250	730	10,520
First National Bank, Benton Harbor, Mich.* .....	Mar. 15, 1890	Sept. 17, 1897	50,000	11,250	910	10,340
First National Bank, Liberty, Nebr. ....	July 24, 1889	Oct. 1, 1897	50,000	11,250	920	10,330
First National Bank, Dighton, Kans .....	May 28, 1888	.....do .....	50,000	11,250	440	10,810
Prairie State National Bank, Chicago, Ill. ....	May 8, 1898	Oct. 15, 1897	200,000	45,000	.....	45,000
Total .....			15,510,500	3,324,436	670,502	2,653,934

\* Failed and in hands of a receiver.

## NO. 17.—NATIONAL BANKS WHICH WERE CLOSED TO BUSINESS DURING THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1897, AND REMAIN AT DATE IN THE CHARGE OF NATIONAL-BANK EXAMINERS PENDING COMPLIANCE WITH CONDITIONS IMPOSED PRECEDENT TO RESUMPTION, REORGANIZATION, OR VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION, WITH DATE OF ORGANIZATION, 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.	Re-deemed.	Out-standing.
First National Bank, Greensburgh, Ind. ....	Mar. 31, 1864	Sept. 2, 1897	\$100,000	\$29,905	.....	\$29,905
National Bank of Asheville, N. C. ....	Aug. 15, 1889	Oct. 22, 1897	100,000	22,500	\$3,440	19,060
Total .....			200,000	52,405	3,440	48,965

NO. 18.—DISTRIBUTION, BY STATES, RESERVE CITIES, AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS, OF THE SHARES OF NATIONAL-BANK STOCK, AT A PAR OF \$100 PER SHARE, ON JULY 5, 1897.

States, etc.	No. of banks.	Number of shares held by—		Same, in detail, held by—						Total number shares issued, reduced to par value of \$100 each.	Number of shareholders—					Number of shareholders owning specific amounts.				States, etc.
		State residents.	Non-State residents.	Natural persons.	Religious, charitable, and educational institutions.	Municipal corporations.	Savings banks, loan and trust and insurance companies.	All other corporations.	Natural persons.		Corporations.	Resident.	Nonresident.	Total.	Owning shares to the par value of \$1,000 or less.	Over \$1,000 and less than \$5,000.	\$5,000 and less than \$30,000.	\$30,000 and over.		
Maine.....	83	103,625	8,085	78,813	3,453	160	26,843	2,441	111,710	7,215	852	7,221	846	8,067	5,856	1,766	433	12	Maine.	
New Hampshire.....	50	52,658	5,642	45,628	469	85	11,892	226	58,300	3,710	193	3,344	559	3,903	2,812	888	194	9	New Hampshire.	
Vermont.....	49	50,259	10,591	65,974	330	.....	3,404	142	69,850	3,838	100	3,380	558	3,938	2,584	1,076	260	18	Vermont.	
Massachusetts.....	213	408,259	31,516	333,622	7,165	448	77,548	992	439,775	30,746	1,556	29,113	3,189	32,302	23,383	7,383	1,470	66	Massachusetts.	
Boston.....	54	409,426	34,074	280,774	10,343	806	206,195	5,382	503,500	16,795	3,630	17,747	2,678	20,425	11,962	5,748	2,571	144	Boston.	
Rhode Island.....	57	181,846	11,524	152,346	7,532	2,218	29,937	1,337	193,370	10,096	735	10,467	1,264	11,731	7,599	3,361	734	37	Rhode Island.	
Connecticut.....	82	202,307	21,104	129,617	10,292	156	81,992	1,354	223,411	11,597	1,441	11,122	1,916	13,038	9,145	3,041	772	80	Connecticut.	
Total New England States.	588	1,477,380	122,536	1,106,774	39,584	3,873	437,811	11,874	1,599,916	84,897	8,507	82,394	11,010	93,404	63,341	23,263	6,434	366	Total New England States.	
New York.....	267	300,165	17,925	316,271	335	8	704	772	318,090	15,645	69	14,525	1,189	15,714	9,528	4,874	1,233	59	New York.	
New York City.....	48	339,798	146,202	445,614	4,129	13	34,821	1,423	486,000	14,964	452	9,167	6,249	15,416	6,404	5,480	3,186	346	New York City.	
Albany.....	6	14,205	1,295	14,953	23	.....	402	120	15,500	580	7	533	54	587	295	219	69	4	Albany.	
Brooklyn.....	5	11,862	1,658	13,470	.....	.....	50	.....	13,520	567	1	496	72	568	301	210	52	5	Brooklyn.	
New Jersey.....	103	128,314	16,136	141,692	665	61	1,721	311	144,450	11,101	98	9,992	1,207	11,199	8,043	2,611	531	17	New Jersey.	
Pennsylvania.....	354	383,436	26,098	403,951	1,879	49	2,170	1,485	409,534	30,240	299	29,031	1,468	30,499	21,740	7,232	1,480	47	Pennsylvania.	
Philadelphia.....	41	202,261	16,889	211,809	1,278	12	2,890	3,161	210,150	10,137	153	9,132	1,158	10,290	5,107	3,668	1,447	68	Philadelphia.	
Pittsburg.....	30	116,264	6,736	117,694	517	.....	2,973	1,816	123,000	4,971	88	4,777	382	5,059	2,668	1,752	607	32	Pittsburg.	
Delaware.....	18	17,690	3,650	20,136	472	.....	996	36	21,340	1,829	35	1,427	437	1,864	1,359	429	76	.....	Delaware.	
Maryland.....	46	36,146	1,971	36,521	221	1,039	310	26	38,117	2,912	43	2,795	160	2,955	2,112	707	133	3	Maryland.	
Baltimore.....	22	125,273	7,160	107,114	1,881	197	15,755	7,486	132,483	6,462	404	6,326	540	6,866	4,271	2,041	520	34	Baltimore.	
District Columbia.....	1	2,082	.....	2,311	80	.....	119	19	2,520	137	6	113	30	143	69	66	8	.....	District Columbia.	
Washington.....	13	27,432	3,318	30,483	6	.....	247	14	30,750	1,133	6	989	150	1,139	760	274	92	13	Washington.	
Total of Eastern States.	954	1,704,928	249,476	1,862,019	11,488	1,379	62,849	16,669	1,954,404	100,678	1,621	89,203	13,096	102,299	62,657	29,563	9,454	625	Total of Eastern States.	
Virginia.....	36	38,018	8,945	45,716	110	.....	1,117	20	46,963	2,172	22	1,735	459	2,194	1,368	583	235	8	Virginia.	
West Virginia.....	33	29,197	5,313	33,486	.....	800	107	117	34,510	1,791	11	1,476	326	1,802	1,148	510	134	10	West Virginia.	
North Carolina.....	28	24,639	3,371	27,883	20	.....	65	42	28,010	1,241	9	1,091	159	1,250	776	347	118	9	North Carolina.	

**NO. 18.—DISTRIBUTION, BY STATES, RESERVE CITIES, AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS, OF THE SHARES OF NATIONAL-BANK STOCK, AT A PAR OF \$100 PER SHARE, ON JULY 5, 1897—Continued.**

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States, etc.	No. of banks.	Number of shares held by—		Same, in detail, held by—						Total number shares issued, reduced to par value of \$100 each.	Number of shareholders—					Number of shareholders owning specific amounts.				States, etc.
		State residents.	Non-State residents.	Natural persons.	Religious, charitable, and educational institutions.	Municipal corporations.	Savings banks, loan and trust and insurance companies.	All other corporations.	Natural persons.		Corporations.	Resident.	Nonresident.	Total.	Owning shares to the par value of \$1,000 or less.	Over \$1,000 and less than \$5,000.	\$5,000 and less than \$30,000.	\$30,000 and over.		
South Carolina.....	16	17,523	1,457	18,179	41	.....	628	132	18,980	1,097	28	1,043	82	1,125	786	270	64	5	South Carolina.	
Georgia.....	28	21,939	10,721	31,072	1	.....	1,261	326	32,660	1,176	10	915	271	1,186	728	318	122	18	Georgia.	
Savannah.....	2	4,807	2,693	7,448	.....	.....	52	.....	7,500	253	1	200	54	254	138	67	46	3	Savannah.	
Florida.....	15	9,216	2,284	11,246	.....	.....	248	6	11,500	385	7	289	103	392	220	116	51	5	Florida.	
Alabama.....	26	26,217	7,333	33,215	.....	.....	228	107	33,550	1,088	9	745	352	1,097	581	341	164	11	Alabama.	
Mississippi.....	10	5,868	2,682	8,448	.....	.....	40	62	8,550	330	5	226	109	335	179	109	46	1	Mississippi.	
Louisiana.....	12	8,157	443	8,566	.....	.....	.....	21	8,600	373	5	352	26	378	239	97	37	5	Louisiana.	
New Orleans.....	7	17,881	5,119	22,752	13	.....	107	99	23,000	805	13	630	188	818	457	235	118	8	New Orleans.	
Texas.....	197	155,920	32,430	183,595	5	.....	2,488	2,262	188,350	5,786	94	4,341	1,539	5,880	3,141	1,763	908	68	Texas.	
Houston.....	5	7,530	3,970	11,061	.....	.....	398	41	11,500	394	10	202	202	404	248	91	63	2	Houston.	
Arkansas.....	9	10,360	1,840	11,999	.....	.....	.....	201	12,200	344	6	280	70	350	138	143	65	4	Arkansas.	
Kentucky.....	69	81,197	6,982	87,181	462	75	378	83	88,179	4,496	51	4,166	381	4,547	2,686	1,439	412	10	Kentucky.	
Louisville.....	5	25,876	4,124	29,564	103	.....	273	60	30,000	1,386	27	1,239	174	1,413	813	471	124	5	Louisville.	
Tennessee.....	49	72,138	15,462	84,312	130	.....	1,308	1,850	87,600	3,879	53	2,746	686	3,432	1,805	1,169	436	22	Tennessee.	
Total of Southern States.	547	556,483	115,169	655,723	927	875	8,698	5,429	671,652	26,496	361	21,676	5,181	26,857	15,451	8,069	3,143	194	Total of Southern States.	
Ohio.....	223	257,600	20,701	275,217	465	125	1,195	1,299	278,201	10,221	57	9,594	684	10,278	5,473	3,428	1,302	75	Ohio:	
Cincinnati.....	13	66,469	13,531	77,306	10	.....	2,512	172	80,000	1,581	28	1,387	222	1,609	466	673	439	31	Cincinnati.	
Cleveland.....	12	84,701	10,799	93,173	275	308	317	1,427	95,500	1,453	12	1,338	127	1,465	320	527	578	40	Cleveland.	
Indiana.....	114	125,186	17,434	141,283	.....	20	1,317	.....	142,620	3,857	9	3,410	456	3,866	1,719	1,350	737	54	Indiana.	
Illinois.....	200	162,786	12,694	174,648	.....	6	320	506	175,480	6,122	15	5,599	538	6,137	3,245	1,914	917	61	Illinois.	
Chicago.....	19	168,612	28,388	194,365	100	.....	2,190	345	197,000	2,159	19	1,543	635	2,178	590	637	837	114	Chicago.	
Michigan.....	80	78,632	10,818	88,869	.....	.....	205	376	89,450	3,130	14	2,802	342	3,144	1,481	1,133	517	13	Michigan.	
Detroit.....	6	30,993	2,007	32,950	.....	.....	.....	50	33,000	514	2	473	43	516	112	205	179	20	Detroit.	
Wisconsin.....	75	61,052	8,548	69,224	15	.....	218	143	60,600	2,512	14	2,193	333	2,526	1,350	743	426	7	Wisconsin.	
Milwaukee.....	5	28,298	4,202	32,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,500	395	.....	286	109	395	89	119	165	22	Milwaukee.	
Minnesota.....	60	36,093	12,557	48,243	9	.....	105	293	48,650	1,659	11	1,205	465	1,670	857	556	245	12	Minnesota.	
St. Paul.....	5	30,409	7,591	35,638	1	.....	2,170	191	38,000	730	23	519	234	753	311	254	168	20	St. Paul.	
Minneapolis.....	6	27,726	17,274	42,634	184	.....	1,869	313	45,000	998	31	591	438	1,029	421	348	235	25	Minneapolis.	



Iowa.....	159	103,435	16,765	119,139	52	774	235	120,200	4,389	17	3,668	738	4,406	2,351	1,343	678	34	Iowa:	
Des Moines.....	4	5,792	2,208	7,814		184	52	8,000	342	7	181	168	349	183	123	43		Des Moines.	
Missouri.....	49	31,724	4,926	36,194		455	1	36,650	1,592	7	1,816	283	1,599	907	511	173	8	Missouri:	
St. Louis.....	6	65,183	18,817	80,817	40	3,093	50	84,000	1,894	15	925	484	1,409	528	471	351	59	St. Louis.	
Kansas City.....	6	13,079	14,921	26,782	47	869	302	28,000	1,141	46	330	857	1,187	735	297	147	8	Kansas City.	
St. Joseph.....	2	2,453	1,047	3,408		55	37	3,500	176	3	104	75	179	113	56	9	1	St. Joseph.	
Total of Mid- dle States.	1,044	1,380,223	225,228	1,580,204	1,204	453	17,798	5,792	1,605,451	44,365	330	37,464	7,231	44,695	21,251	14,694	8,146	604	Total of Mid- dle States.
North Dakota.....	26	10,388	5,712	15,999	2	99		16,100	520	9	306	223	529	284	158	83	4	North Dakota.	
South Dakota.....	27	7,040	9,910	15,444		524	982	16,950	700	25	267	458	725	440	181	100	4	South Dakota.	
Nebraska.....	95	43,484	16,766	58,890	79	911	370	60,250	1,928	30	1,298	660	1,958	1,019	581	345	13	Nebraska:	
Lincoln.....	3	5,068	3,432	7,401		163	936	8,500	194	11	142	63	205	96	71	33	5	Lincoln.	
Omaha.....	8	24,665	12,835	37,015		338	147	37,500	314	13	182	145	327	104	98	93	32	Omaha.	
Kansas.....	105	49,860	36,811	84,106	187	1,121	1,257	86,671	3,220	67	1,692	1,595	3,287	1,925	920	414	28	Kansas.	
Montana.....	21	19,034	7,516	26,378		107	65	26,550	544	5	300	249	549	238	175	123	13	Montana.	
Wyoming.....	11	4,560	4,040	8,337		263		8,600	262	7	116	153	269	124	95	47	3	Wyoming.	
Colorado.....	42	43,290	9,530	52,082	8	275	455	52,820	1,376	32	918	490	1,408	791	367	233	17	Colorado.	
New Mexico.....	6	4,086	1,914	6,000				6,000	125		82	43	125	51	46	26	2	New Mexico.	
Oklahoma.....	5	1,680	820	2,500				2,500	54		36	18	54	21	15	18		Oklahoma.	
Indian Territory.....	9	3,446	1,654	5,100				5,100	211		106	105	211	127	50	34		Indian Territory.	
Total of West- ern States.	358	216,601	110,940	319,252	276	3,801	4,212	327,541	9,448	199	5,445	4,202	9,647	5,220	2,757	1,549	121	Total of West- ern States.	
Washington.....	35	23,514	20,366	42,373	39	255	1,213	43,880	1,019	16	509	526	1,035	419	354	246	16	Washington.	
Oregon.....	30	20,132	10,068	29,799	10	271	120	30,200	816	14	415	415	830	505	203	112	10	Oregon.	
California.....	30	42,951	7,799	50,231	1	147	371	50,750	1,229	9	1,083	155	1,238	542	429	245	22	California:	
San Francisco.....	2	22,904	2,096	24,980			20	25,000	136	1	115	22	137	17	40	63	17	San Francisco.	
Idaho.....	10	4,037	1,963	6,000				6,000	137		98	39	127	67	26	44		Idaho.	
Utah.....	11	12,538	4,962	16,647		575	278	17,500	807	18	537	288	825	437	314	70	4	Utah.	
Nevada.....	1	501	319	820				820	29		16	13	29	7	16	6		Nevada.	
Arizona.....	5	1,845	2,155	4,000				4,000	92		55	37	92	34	28	29	1	Arizona.	
Total of Pacific States.	124	128,422	49,728	174,850	50	1,248	2,002	178,150	4,265	58	2,828	1,495	4,323	2,028	1,410	815	70	Total of Pacific States.	
Total of United States.	3,615	5,464,037	873,077	5,698,822	53,529	6,580	532,205	45,978	6,337,114	270,149	11,076	239,010	42,215	281,225	169,948	79,756	29,541	1,980	Total of United States.

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## NO. 19.—WOMEN SHAREHOLDERS AND WOMEN EMPLOYED BY NATIONAL BANKS JULY 5, 1897.

States, etc.	Number of women share- holders.	Number of shares held by women.	Value of shares held by women.	Number of women employ- ees.	Annual wages paid to women.
Maine.....	3,289	27,218	\$2,721,800	15	\$6,044
New Hampshire.....	1,539	14,507	1,450,700	11	4,540
Vermont.....	1,055	20,165	2,916,500	4	1,200
Massachusetts.....	14,879	128,517	12,851,700	34	14,377
Boston.....	7,271	78,054	7,805,400	15	10,034
Rhode Island.....	5,735	60,427	6,042,700	5	2,266
Connecticut.....	5,715	48,794	4,879,400	8	2,756
Total.....	40,083	377,682	37,768,200	92	41,217
New York.....	5,647	87,393	8,739,300	40	16,003
New York City.....	6,094	110,077	11,007,700	18	11,926
Albany.....	258	4,325	432,500	1	500
Brooklyn.....	222	2,705	270,500	12	4,750
New Jersey.....	4,460	39,457	3,945,700	4	2,090
Pennsylvania.....	11,313	112,643	11,264,300	36	14,678
Philadelphia.....	3,916	51,048	5,104,800	5	2,090
Pittsburg.....	2,143	38,394	3,839,400	3	1,350
Delaware.....	917	8,422	842,200	1	420
Maryland.....	1,057	9,474	947,400	1	300
Baltimore.....	2,811	35,082	3,569,200	1	442
District of Columbia.....	54	822	82,200		
Washington.....	293	5,379	537,900	3	624
Total.....	39,185	505,831	50,583,100	125	55,173
Virginia.....	566	7,896	789,600	1	120
West Virginia.....	540	6,369	636,900	2	660
North Carolina.....	317	6,434	643,400	3	1,740
South Carolina.....	375	4,684	468,400		
Georgia.....	279	5,312	531,200		
Savannah.....	68	1,214	121,400		
Florida.....	69	1,025	102,500	1	200
Alabama.....	239	8,313	831,300		
Mississippi.....	114	2,157	215,700	2	840
Louisiana.....	79	1,423	142,300	1	520
New Orleans.....	200	4,396	439,600	1	480
Texas.....	1,156	23,948	2,394,800	7	4,722
Houston.....	79	2,504	250,400		
Arkansas.....	74	2,389	238,900	2	720
Kentucky.....	1,635	23,627	2,362,700	4	1,800
Louisville.....	507	8,545	854,500	4	2,340
Tennessee.....	976	17,572	1,757,200	5	1,930
Total.....	7,273	127,808	12,780,800	33	16,172
Ohio.....	3,547	78,308	7,830,800	36	15,066
Cincinnati.....	478	16,686	1,668,600	5	2,480
Cleveland.....	449	21,276	2,127,600	1	500
Indiana.....	1,081	36,725	3,672,500	24	11,776
Illinois.....	1,572	32,508	3,250,800	33	14,197
Chicago.....	535	36,961	3,696,100	11	8,038
Michigan.....	910	18,551	1,855,100	15	6,078
Detroit.....	143	7,391	739,100	3	1,680
Wisconsin.....	472	9,913	991,300	9	3,420
Milwaukee.....	107	6,357	635,700	1	720
Minnesota.....	397	8,314	831,400	7	2,500
St. Paul.....	260	10,513	1,051,300	4	2,460
Minneapolis.....	334	8,900	890,000	4	2,780
Iowa.....	989	18,617	1,861,700	16	6,810
Des Moines.....	88	1,585	158,500	2	840
Missouri.....	357	5,045	504,500	7	1,956
St. Louis.....	439	14,607	1,460,700	4	3,090
Kansas City.....	297	4,203	420,300	8	5,440
St. Joseph.....	40	511	51,100		
Total.....	12,495	336,971	33,697,100	190	89,771
North Dakota.....	107	2,552	255,200	4	10,685
South Dakota.....	155	2,972	297,200	8	3,000
Nebraska.....	366	7,174	717,400	7	2,892
Lincoln.....	39	520	52,000	1	420
Omaha.....	52	2,606	260,600	1	720
Kansas.....	772	12,228	1,222,800	16	4,956
Montana.....	95	2,860	286,000	1	1,200
Wyoming.....	61	1,308	130,800	3	900
Colorado.....	272	4,063	406,300	7	3,935

No. 19.—WOMEN SHAREHOLDERS AND WOMEN EMPLOYED BY NATIONAL BANKS  
JULY 5, 1897—Continued.

States, etc.	Number of women share- holders.	Number of shares held by women.	Value of shares held by women.	Number of women employ- ees.	Annual wages paid to women.
New Mexico .....	18	653	\$65, 300	.....	.....
Oklahoma .....	7	250	25, 000	.....	.....
Indian Territory .....	41	613	61, 300	.....	.....
Total .....	1, 985	37, 709	3, 779, 900	48	\$28, 798
Washington .....	177	5, 055	505, 500	1	420
Oregon .....	140	1, 920	192, 000	2	1, 200
California .....	313	10, 243	1, 024, 300	7	5, 169
San Francisco .....	45	10, 980	1, 098, 000	.....	.....
Idaho .....	17	701	70, 100	.....	.....
Utah .....	218	2, 900	290, 000	1	420
Nevada .....	3	87	8, 700	.....	.....
Arizona .....	10	565	56, 500	.....	.....
Total .....	923	32, 451	3, 245, 100	11	7, 200
Total United States .....	101, 944	1, 418, 542	141, 851, 200	499	238, 331

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NO. 20.—AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK OF THE NATIONAL BANKS ON THE FIRST DAY OF EACH MONTH FROM JANUARY 1, 1875, TO NOVEMBER 1, 1897, 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.	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.
1875.					
January.....	\$503,347,901	\$335,128,250	\$342,333,837	\$11,794,413	\$354,128,250
February.....	503,467,901	334,174,950	341,121,249	13,152,121	354,273,370
March.....	505,858,521	332,076,650	338,948,494	15,300,850	354,249,544
April.....	505,763,500	330,661,600	337,855,479	17,593,099	355,448,578
May.....	506,105,801	329,506,900	336,697,831	18,340,762	355,047,593
June.....	508,531,283	329,120,400	336,110,532	18,344,941	354,455,473
July.....	509,386,283	329,314,500	334,698,341	19,709,667	354,408,008
August.....	510,706,183	324,894,362	333,468,611	19,440,077	353,118,638
September.....	510,903,171	323,956,762	333,324,225	18,535,727	351,859,952
October.....	511,084,471	321,489,262	331,239,470	19,300,112	350,539,582
November.....	511,613,765	327,549,412	327,578,260	20,638,642	343,216,902
December.....	510,686,765	325,836,912	326,725,728	21,095,102	347,820,830
1876.					
January.....	511,155,865	323,601,662	324,484,539	21,995,217	346,479,756
February.....	510,619,965	321,430,462	321,319,645	22,648,884	343,968,529
March.....	510,189,171	350,732,150	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	338,830,912
June.....	506,013,371	344,463,850	307,012,468	28,753,462	336,665,930
July.....	506,008,371	341,394,750	305,417,013	27,581,323	332,098,336
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.....	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.....	497,335,071	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.....	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	343,187,550	309,890,415	11,782,090	321,672,505
February.....	484,836,371	343,302,050	310,240,005	11,839,305	322,079,310
March.....	482,952,071	340,522,550	310,301,472	11,688,519	321,989,991
April.....	482,144,671	340,350,250	310,008,832	12,184,682	322,193,514
May.....	481,019,071	347,711,850	310,826,422	12,315,257	323,141,079
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.....	477,038,296	349,040,450	313,154,792	10,294,370	323,449,162
October.....	476,335,396	343,560,650	313,159,592	9,988,127	323,147,719
November.....	473,865,396	343,408,900	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	315,623,252	13,516,558	329,144,910
June.....	463,223,515	353,422,300	316,335,949	13,203,462	329,559,411
July.....	462,843,515	354,254,600	317,315,879	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.....	462,892,515	363,802,400	324,054,279	13,127,139	337,811,418
December.....	461,642,515	365,194,900	326,684,059	13,381,719	340,065,771

## NO. 20.—AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK OF THE NATIONAL BANKS ON THE FIRST DAY OF EACH MONTH, ETC.—Continued.

Date.	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.
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	16,925,310	343,730,907
March.....	462,407,585	362,723,050	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	363,093,650	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	344,056,773
October.....	466,245,085	359,935,450	323,056,530	20,848,363	343,904,893
November.....	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
1881.					
January.....	467,039,084	359,823,550	322,832,101	21,523,102	344,355,205
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	309,304,317	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	355,012,675
August.....	470,322,685	362,684,000	323,478,586	33,846,027	357,824,613
September.....	471,282,935	364,285,500	325,324,746	32,675,940	358,000,696
October.....	472,565,935	365,751,500	326,518,546	32,237,394	358,750,940
November.....	466,307,335	369,608,500	329,180,122	31,164,128	360,344,250
December.....	467,907,335	371,336,100	331,729,532	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	331,230,311	30,713,969	361,944,287
April.....	475,411,240	369,900,700	331,242,702	30,383,935	361,026,630
May.....	478,013,940	366,359,650	327,729,622	33,340,677	361,070,299
June.....	482,954,940	364,079,350	323,919,522	35,955,812	359,875,334
July.....	486,511,385	361,212,700	320,312,832	38,429,202	358,742,034
August.....	487,803,635	362,736,500	319,895,161	39,017,621	358,822,732
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.....	491,591,635	362,505,650	324,304,343	38,423,404	362,727,747
December.....	493,176,935	362,174,250	323,820,480	38,723,848	362,544,328
1883.					
January.....	492,076,635	360,531,950	322,398,120	40,265,049	362,651,169
February.....	494,199,635	359,587,450	321,626,353	40,540,877	362,167,230
March.....	498,262,135	358,163,800	320,235,601	41,084,788	361,320,589
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	319,015,856	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	353,842,671
November.....	516,808,135	352,877,300	316,020,326	35,993,461	352,013,787
December.....	519,348,135	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.....	517,980,635	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	301,288,845	39,768,855	341,007,700
July.....	528,784,165	334,147,850	299,369,370	40,130,513	339,490,833
August.....	530,784,165	332,588,600	297,983,165	39,913,971	337,897,136
September.....	532,274,165	331,871,100	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.....	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	44,236,274	331,513,254

# 354 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

No. 20.—AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK OF THE NATIONAL BANKS ON THE FIRST DAY OF EACH MONTH, ETC.—Continued.

Date.	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.
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	42,784,063	326,912,558
March.....	530,590,165	315,854,500	282,772,315	41,838,596	324,060,911
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	318,803,827
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	39,503,507	317,380,342
September.....	532,749,965	309,768,050	277,371,525	39,613,802	316,985,327
October.....	532,034,965	309,074,550	277,149,061	40,274,772	317,424,433
November.....	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
1886.					
January.....	534,878,265	306,008,750	274,466,748	42,976,706	317,443,454
February.....	535,398,265	302,287,000	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.....	538,052,065	289,729,650	259,405,300	56,826,227	316,231,527
May.....	540,414,565	285,447,950	255,922,541	58,555,047	313,877,588
June.....	543,669,565	279,537,400	250,257,632	61,580,602	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.....	552,775,165	245,444,050	219,710,656	81,819,233	301,529,889
December.....	553,855,165	234,901,800	210,525,601	88,781,909	295,307,510
1887.					
January.....	555,865,165	229,438,350	205,816,106	91,455,875	296,771,981
February.....	557,634,165	223,926,650	200,268,346	92,806,395	293,074,741
March.....	559,986,665	213,639,150	191,004,726	96,089,485	289,004,211
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	282,300,891
July.....	574,703,665	191,966,700	171,629,341	107,588,447	279,217,788
August.....	578,826,215	189,445,800	160,303,430	107,150,847	276,454,277
September.....	581,046,215	190,096,950	169,951,385	104,313,124	274,204,509
October.....	582,683,715	189,917,100	169,931,680	102,962,170	272,893,850
November.....	583,188,715	188,828,000	169,215,067	102,826,136	272,041,203
December.....	584,203,715	187,117,000	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	150,642,657	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	173,230,250	155,365,068	88,236,639	243,601,707
November.....	596,796,015	170,003,350	152,866,328	87,018,909	239,385,237
December.....	597,457,315	166,796,550	149,487,373	86,955,704	236,443,167
1889.					
January.....	598,239,065	163,430,900	146,372,588	87,287,439	233,060,027
February.....	599,709,365	160,403,950	143,580,313	85,688,716	229,269,029
March.....	600,684,365	157,485,700	140,874,515	83,520,212	224,894,727
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	133,769,813	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	205,892,141
October.....	617,644,365	147,037,200	131,225,172	72,437,569	203,662,732
November.....	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	199,040,197

## No. 20.—AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK OF THE NATIONAL BANKS ON THE FIRST DAY OF EACH MONTH, ETC.—Continued.

Date.	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.
1890.					
January.....	\$623,791,365	\$142,849,900	\$127,742,440	\$69,487,965	\$197,230,405
February.....	630,003,865	142,206,750	126,747,030	67,895,250	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	189,586,379
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.....	659,782,865	140,190,900	124,958,736	54,796,907	179,755,643
December.....	662,947,865	140,427,400	125,253,195	53,315,181	178,568,376
1891.					
January.....	665,267,865	140,510,650	125,660,361	51,627,465	177,287,846
February.....	666,977,865	140,720,700	125,859,360	49,762,379	175,721,739
March.....	669,007,865	140,790,200	125,937,235	47,706,139	173,663,374
April.....	671,477,865	141,036,150	126,054,415	45,750,649	171,806,064
May.....	672,197,865	140,949,900	125,970,955	44,448,421	170,419,376
June.....	673,422,865	141,310,150	126,267,575	42,909,884	169,237,459
July.....	676,247,865	142,508,900	127,221,391	40,706,183	167,927,574
August.....	681,742,865	146,089,650	129,708,040	38,835,019	168,543,059
September.....	683,125,865	149,839,200	133,790,690	37,543,649	171,334,339
October.....	684,660,865	151,229,100	135,092,378	36,842,328	171,935,706
November.....	684,755,865	152,950,350	136,753,837	35,430,721	172,184,558
December.....	685,515,865	155,283,700	138,605,343	34,388,264	172,993,607
1892.					
January.....	685,762,265	157,205,950	140,064,203	32,994,382	173,078,585
February.....	687,332,265	158,515,050	141,435,288	31,770,208	173,205,496
March.....	688,332,265	159,513,800	142,319,978	30,301,897	172,621,875
April.....	688,923,665	160,447,300	143,355,178	29,174,273	172,529,451
May.....	689,298,665	161,352,550	143,954,506	28,522,069	172,476,575
June.....	690,908,665	162,549,050	144,680,363	27,818,986	172,499,349
July.....	692,123,665	163,190,050	145,683,023	27,000,827	172,683,839
August.....	694,428,665	163,500,550	146,132,463	26,395,250	172,527,713
September.....	695,263,665	164,012,050	146,490,033	26,190,390	172,656,429
October.....	695,563,665	164,498,550	147,191,593	25,595,167	172,786,760
November.....	693,668,665	164,883,000	147,241,063	25,191,083	172,432,146
December.....	695,308,665	166,511,500	148,010,239	25,604,632	173,614,871
1893.					
January.....	695,148,665	168,247,000	150,526,651	23,877,773	174,404,424
February.....	696,089,665	169,282,300	151,197,221	23,194,032	174,391,253
March.....	696,149,665	171,094,550	152,887,461	22,534,927	175,422,388
April.....	695,949,665	172,229,050	153,860,416	22,234,128	176,094,544
May.....	695,554,665	173,258,800	155,142,318	21,723,296	176,865,614
June.....	698,454,665	174,539,050	156,028,010	21,136,245	177,164,255
July.....	698,824,665	176,588,250	151,900,919	20,812,773	178,713,692
August.....	699,034,665	182,617,850	163,221,294	20,533,854	183,755,148
September.....	697,963,165	204,096,200	178,636,718	20,343,650	198,980,368
October.....	698,128,165	209,407,100	187,864,985	20,825,595	208,690,580
November.....	695,953,165	209,416,350	188,016,228	21,295,765	209,311,993
December.....	695,703,165	208,942,100	187,697,826	21,250,279	208,948,105
1894.					
January.....	693,353,165	205,961,600	185,194,522	23,344,322	208,538,844
February.....	691,893,165	203,594,500	182,887,853	24,974,254	207,862,107
March.....	684,690,165	202,052,350	181,148,710	26,330,810	207,479,520
April.....	682,538,165	202,933,850	181,606,268	26,209,427	207,875,695
May.....	680,438,165	201,330,250	180,601,247	27,231,785	207,836,032
June.....	678,998,165	201,251,500	180,613,585	26,631,434	207,245,019
July.....	678,023,165	201,691,750	180,662,521	26,690,723	207,353,244
August.....	677,258,165	202,268,500	181,149,511	26,589,555	207,539,066
September.....	676,568,165	202,276,950	181,306,217	26,211,998	207,592,215
October.....	674,866,365	200,953,700	180,251,065	27,220,463	207,471,501
November.....	672,671,365	199,706,200	179,401,864	28,071,239	207,472,603
December.....	671,471,365	197,349,700	177,073,359	29,612,978	206,686,337

# 356 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

## NO. 20.—AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK OF THE NATIONAL BANKS ON THE FIRST DAY OF EACH MONTH, ETC.—Continued.

Date.	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.
<b>1895.</b>					
January.....	\$670,906,365	\$196,707,700	\$176,667,467	\$29,938,243	\$206,605,710
February.....	669,156,365	195,826,100	175,674,250	29,623,321	205,297,571
March.....	668,146,365	197,116,200	176,485,063	28,558,588	205,043,651
April.....	667,193,265	201,176,700	179,847,883	27,693,828	207,541,211
May.....	665,893,265	204,356,800	182,534,324	27,185,526	209,719,850
June.....	665,123,265	206,652,300	184,969,578	26,509,138	211,478,716
July.....	666,363,265	207,680,800	186,062,098	25,628,937	211,691,035
August.....	664,659,265	207,832,800	186,577,433	24,794,612	211,372,045
September.....	664,855,265	209,447,550	187,990,343	24,348,857	212,339,200
October.....	664,425,265	210,196,550	188,605,877	24,255,057	212,860,934
November.....	664,136,915	211,717,800	190,180,961	23,706,669	213,887,630
December.....	664,001,915	212,048,950	190,469,526	23,491,072	213,960,598
<b>1896.</b>					
January.....	664,076,915	212,495,100	190,741,850	23,100,813	213,842,663
February.....	663,851,915	212,655,300	190,989,637	22,506,910	213,496,547
March.....	661,946,915	217,944,950	195,048,954	22,132,963	217,181,917
April.....	661,431,915	222,998,800	199,723,005	21,593,022	221,316,027
May.....	660,496,915	226,478,550	203,403,239	20,786,098	224,189,337
June.....	659,951,915	228,651,800	205,215,839	20,072,096	225,287,935
July.....	659,106,915	228,915,950	205,538,929	20,461,618	226,000,547
August.....	658,376,915	229,544,450	206,103,504	19,926,538	226,030,042
September.....	658,126,915	235,078,700	210,293,574	19,320,322	229,613,896
October.....	658,126,915	238,773,200	214,667,694	18,971,663	233,639,357
November.....	658,304,915	241,103,350	216,510,014	18,474,430	234,984,444
December.....	657,909,915	241,272,150	216,609,684	18,789,206	235,398,890
<b>1897.</b>					
January.....	655,334,915	240,236,150	215,860,307	19,812,810	235,673,117
February.....	654,174,915	237,190,100	213,183,712	21,907,950	235,094,662
March.....	653,719,895	234,787,800	210,915,414	23,320,912	234,256,326
April.....	650,806,395	233,693,350	209,767,702	24,027,439	233,795,141
May.....	648,613,395	232,606,300	208,768,549	24,119,434	232,887,983
June.....	646,788,395	230,928,050	207,139,382	24,736,459	231,875,841
July.....	643,474,517	230,471,550	206,690,339	24,751,347	231,441,686
August.....	641,229,395	230,111,300	206,498,857	24,345,299	230,844,256
September.....	639,488,295	229,471,100	205,755,976	24,857,697	230,593,673
October.....	638,903,295	229,348,550	205,604,781	25,205,779	230,810,560
November.....	638,015,295	227,742,550	203,925,680	26,205,325	230,131,005



# No. 21.—PROFIT ON NATIONAL-BANK CIRCULATION, BASED ON A DEPOSIT OF \$100,000 BONDS, ON OCTOBER 31, 1894, 1895, 1896, AND 1897.

[Prepared by the Government Actuary.]

1894.

Bonds.		Maximum circulation obtainable.	Receipts.			Deductions.							Net receipts.	Interest on cost of bonds at 6 per cent.	Profit on circu- lation.	
Class.	Market value.		Interest on cir- culation at 6 per cent.	Interest on bonds.	Gross receipts.	Tax.	Cost of redemp- tion.	Express charges.	Plates.	Agents' fees.	Sinking fund.	Total.			Amount.	Per cent.
2's.....	\$95.6750	\$86,107.50	\$5,166.45	\$2,000	\$7,166.45	\$861.07	\$45.00	\$3.00	\$7.50	\$7.00	.....	\$923.57	\$6,242.88	\$5,740.50	\$502.38	.525
4's.....	115.1712	90,000.00	5,400.00	4,000	9,400.00	900.00	45.00	3.00	7.50	7.00	\$808.07	1,770.57	7,629.43	6,910.27	719.16	.624
5's.....	119.0033	90,000.00	5,400.00	5,000	10,400.00	900.00	45.00	3.00	7.50	7.00	1,627.81	2,590.31	7,809.69	7,140.20	669.49	.562
6's.....	107.9945	90,000.00	5,400.00	6,000	11,400.00	900.00	45.00	3.00	7.50	7.00	1,980.60	2,943.10	8,456.90	6,479.67	1,977.23	1.831

1895.

2's.....	\$96.9215	\$87,229.35	\$5,233.76	\$2,000	\$7,233.76	\$872.29	\$45.00	\$3.00	\$7.50	\$7.00	.....	\$934.79	\$6,208.97	\$5,315.29	\$483.68	.499
4's a.....	111.4837	90,000.00	5,400.00	4,000	9,400.00	900.00	45.00	3.00	7.50	7.00	\$686.60	1,649.10	7,750.90	6,689.02	1,061.88	.952
4's b.....	121.7527	90,000.00	5,400.00	4,000	9,400.00	900.00	45.00	3.00	7.50	7.00	277.13	1,239.63	8,160.37	7,305.16	855.21	.702
5's c.....	114.7534	90,000.00	5,400.00	5,000	10,400.00	900.00	45.00	3.00	7.50	7.00	1,392.33	2,354.83	8,045.17	6,885.20	1,159.97	1.011
6's d.....	105.9945	90,000.00	5,400.00	6,000	11,400.00	900.00	45.00	3.00	7.50	7.00	2,104.80	3,067.30	8,332.70	6,359.67	1,973.03	1.861

1896.

2's.....	\$92.6712	\$83,404.08	\$5,004.24	\$2,000	\$7,004.24	\$834.04	\$45.00	\$3.00	\$7.50	\$7.00	.....	\$896.54	\$6,107.70	\$5,560.27	\$547.43	.591
4's a.....	107.6712	90,000.00	5,400.00	4,000	9,400.00	900.00	45.00	3.00	7.50	7.00	\$518.62	1,481.12	7,918.88	6,480.27	1,458.61	1.355
4's b.....	116.7527	90,000.00	5,400.00	4,000	9,400.00	900.00	45.00	3.00	7.50	7.00	229.57	1,192.07	8,207.93	7,005.16	1,202.77	1.030
5's c.....	110.1284	90,000.00	5,400.00	5,000	9,400.00	900.00	45.00	3.00	7.50	7.00	1,125.42	2,087.92	8,312.08	6,607.70	1,704.38	1.548
6's d.....	100.9945	90,000.00	5,400.00	6,000	11,400.00	900.00	45.00	3.00	7.50	7.00	576.25	1,538.79	9,861.21	6,059.67	3,801.54	3.774

1897.

2's.....	\$99.0000	\$90,000.00	\$5,400.00	\$2,000	\$7,400.00	\$900.00	\$45.00	\$3.00	\$7.50	\$7.00	.....	\$962.50	\$6,437.50	\$5,940.00	\$497.50	.503
4's a.....	114.0000	90,000.00	5,400.00	4,000	9,400.00	900.00	45.00	3.00	7.50	7.00	\$1,079.19	2,041.69	7,358.31	6,840.00	518.31	.458
4's b.....	128.3750	90,000.00	5,400.00	4,000	9,400.00	900.00	45.00	3.00	7.50	7.00	418.56	1,381.06	8,018.94	7,702.50	316.44	.246
5's c.....	116.0000	90,000.00	5,400.00	5,000	10,400.00	900.00	45.00	3.00	7.50	7.00	2,128.86	3,091.36	7,308.64	6,900.00	348.64	.301
6's d.....	102.3750	90,000.00	5,400.00	6,000	11,400.00	900.00	45.00	3.00	7.50	7.00	3,553.70	4,516.20	6,883.80	6,142.50	741.30	.724

a Maturing July 1, 1907.

c Maturing February 1, 1904.

e This profit is somewhat greater than shown, but is indeterminate, owing to uncertainty of date of maturity.

b Maturing February 1, 1925.

d Maturing July 1, 1898.

# 358 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

## NO. 22.—CHANGES IN CAPITAL, BONDS, AND CIRCULATION, BY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.

States and Territories.	Banks existing October 31, 1896.				Banks organized during year ended October 31, 1897.			
	No.	Capital.	Bonds.	Circulation.	No.	Capital.	Bonds.	Circulation.
Maine .....	83	\$11,156,000	\$5,815,200	\$5,233,680	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire .....	50	5,930,000	4,159,000	3,743,100	1	\$50,000	\$12,500	\$11,250
Vermont .....	49	6,985,000	4,036,500	3,632,850	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts .....	268	95,377,500	34,749,400	31,274,460	1	50,000	12,500	11,250
Rhode Island .....	57	19,337,050	8,082,500	7,274,250	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut .....	82	22,491,070	9,051,000	8,145,900	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. England States .....	589	161,276,620	65,893,600	59,304,240	2	100,000	25,000	22,500
New York .....	328	86,646,060	43,277,950	38,950,155	3	150,000	40,500	36,450
New Jersey .....	102	14,395,000	6,063,750	5,457,375	1	50,000	12,500	11,250
Pennsylvania .....	420	74,805,820	33,184,050	29,865,645	9	510,000	146,000	131,400
Delaware .....	18	2,133,985	795,000	715,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland .....	68	17,054,960	5,258,750	4,732,875	1	50,000	12,500	11,250
Dist. Columbia .....	14	3,327,000	1,154,150	1,038,785	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern States .....	950	198,362,825	89,733,650	80,760,285	14	760,000	211,500	190,350
Virginia .....	37	4,846,300	2,299,250	2,069,325	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia .....	33	3,451,000	1,288,000	1,159,200	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina .....	28	2,766,000	785,250	706,725	1	125,000	31,250	28,125
South Carolina .....	15	1,848,000	524,750	472,275	1	50,000	12,500	11,250
Georgia .....	30	4,116,000	1,358,500	1,222,650	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida .....	17	1,485,000	442,500	398,250	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alabama .....	27	3,560,000	1,215,500	1,093,950	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi .....	10	755,000	242,650	218,385	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana .....	20	3,560,000	1,215,000	1,093,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas .....	206	21,570,000	5,201,450	4,581,305	3	270,000	58,500	52,650
Arkansas .....	9	1,220,000	281,500	235,350	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky .....	77	13,084,400	5,124,250	4,611,825	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee .....	48	8,275,000	1,703,250	1,534,725	1	1,000,000	50,000	45,000
Southern States .....	557	70,481,700	21,663,850	19,397,465	6	1,445,000	152,250	137,025
Ohio .....	248	45,680,100	18,584,500	16,736,050	3	750,000	125,000	112,500
Indiana .....	118	14,212,000	5,293,550	4,764,195	3	300,000	77,500	69,750
Illinois .....	221	39,271,000	7,701,250	6,931,125	5	450,000	117,000	105,300
Michigan .....	90	13,159,000	4,668,000	4,201,200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin .....	81	10,730,000	3,422,350	3,180,115	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota .....	76	14,850,000	1,972,300	1,775,070	1	50,000	12,500	11,250
Iowa .....	166	13,495,000	4,234,450	3,811,005	3	165,000	41,250	37,125
Missouri .....	68	18,915,000	3,212,050	2,890,845	1	200,000	50,000	45,000
Middle States .....	1,063	170,312,100	49,088,450	44,279,605	17	2,015,000	448,250	403,425
North Dakota .....	29	2,060,000	542,000	487,800	1	50,000	13,000	11,700
South Dakota .....	30	1,960,000	579,750	521,775	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska .....	114	11,525,000	2,638,150	2,374,335	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas .....	116	9,812,100	2,695,500	2,425,950	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana .....	25	4,155,000	801,850	721,065	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming .....	11	860,000	240,000	216,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado .....	43	6,537,000	1,499,000	1,349,100	1	500,000	100,000	90,000
New Mexico .....	7	600,000	302,500	272,250	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma .....	5	250,000	90,500	81,450	1	50,000	12,500	11,250
Indian Territory .....	8	460,000	87,500	78,750	3	150,000	37,500	33,750
Western States .....	388	38,219,100	9,476,750	8,529,075	6	750,000	163,000	146,700
Washington .....	40	5,788,000	1,230,500	1,107,450	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon .....	33	3,170,000	1,031,300	946,170	.....	.....	.....	.....
California .....	31	7,525,000	1,773,750	1,598,175	1	50,000	12,500	11,250
Idaho .....	11	675,000	206,250	185,625	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah .....	11	1,900,000	812,500	731,250	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada .....	1	82,000	20,500	18,450	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona .....	5	400,000	150,250	135,225	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific States .....	132	19,540,000	5,247,050	4,722,345	1	50,000	12,500	11,250
United States .....	3,679	658,192,345	241,103,350	216,993,015	46	5,120,000	1,012,500	911,250

a Restored to solvency.

## NO. 22.—CHANGES IN CAPITAL, BONDS, AND CIRCULATION, BY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—Continued.

States and Territories.	Increase in capital, bonds, and circulation of banks existing October 31, 1896, 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.....								
New Hampshire.....					1	\$50,000	\$12,500	\$11,250
Vermont.....								
Massachusetts.....					1	50,000	12,500	11,250
Rhode Island.....								
Connecticut.....								
N. England States.....					2	100,000	25,000	22,500
New York.....					3	150,000	40,500	36,450
New Jersey.....					1	50,000	12,500	11,250
Pennsylvania.....	2	\$225,000	\$12,500	\$11,250	11	735,000	158,500	142,650
Delaware.....								
Maryland.....					1	50,000	12,500	11,250
Dist. Columbia.....								
Eastern States.....	2	225,000	12,500	11,250	16	985,000	224,000	201,600
Virginia.....								
West Virginia.....								
North Carolina.....					1	125,000	31,250	28,125
South Carolina.....					1	50,000	12,500	11,250
Georgia.....								
Florida.....								
Alabama.....								
Mississippi.....								
Louisiana.....								
Texas.....	1	25,000	6,250	5,625	4	295,000	64,750	58,275
Arkansas.....								
Kentucky.....					1	1,000,000	50,000	45,000
Tennessee.....								
Southern States.....	1	25,000	6,250	5,625	7	1,470,000	158,500	142,650
Ohio.....	1	100,000	85,000	76,500	4	850,000	210,000	189,000
Indiana.....					3	300,000	77,500	69,750
Illinois.....					5	450,000	117,000	105,300
Michigan.....								
Wisconsin.....								
Minnesota.....	1	50,000	12,500	11,250	2	100,000	25,000	22,500
Iowa.....	1	100,000			5	465,000	91,250	82,125
Missouri.....					1	100,000	25,000	22,500
Middle States.....	3	250,000	97,500	87,750	20	2,265,000	545,750	491,175
North Dakota.....					1	50,000	13,000	11,700
South Dakota.....								
Nebraska.....								
Kansas.....								
Montana.....								
Wyoming.....								
Colorado.....					1	500,000	100,000	90,000
New Mexico.....	1	50,000	50,000	45,000	1	50,000	50,000	45,000
Oklahoma.....					1	50,000	12,500	11,250
Indian Territory.....	1	50,000	13,000	11,700	4	200,000	50,500	45,450
Western States.....	2	100,000	63,000	56,700	8	850,000	226,000	203,400
Washington.....								
Oregon.....								
California.....					1	50,000	12,500	11,250
Idaho.....								
Utah.....								
Nevada.....								
Arizona.....								
Pacific States.....					1	50,000	12,500	11,250
United States.....	8	600,000	179,250	161,325	54	5,720,000	1,191,750	1,072,575

# 360 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

## NO. 22.—CHANGES IN CAPITAL, BONDS, AND CIRCULATION, BY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—Continued.

States and Territories.	Decrease in capital, bonds, and circulation, with number of banks concerned in such decrease.							
	Failed and liquidating banks.				By banks existing October 31, 1896.			
	No.	Capital.	Bonds.	Circulation.	No.	Capital.	Bonds.	Circulation.
Maine.....					1	\$50,000	\$27,500	\$24,750
New Hampshire.....								
Vermont.....								
Massachusetts.....	2	\$500,000	\$87,500	\$78,750	5	600,000	175,000	157,500
Rhode Island.....								
Connecticut.....	1	500,000	50,000	45,000	3	350,000		
N. England States.....	3	1,000,000	137,500	123,750	9	1,000,000	202,500	182,250
New York.....	5	1,550,000	189,000	170,100	6	1,266,100		
New Jersey.....								
Pennsylvania.....	2	200,000	62,500	56,250	2	100,000		
Delaware.....					1	50,000		
Maryland.....								
Dist. Columbia.....	1	200,000	180,000	162,000				
Eastern States.....	8	1,950,000	431,500	388,350	9	1,416,100		
Virginia.....	2	150,000	37,500	33,750				
West Virginia.....								
North Carolina.....	1	100,000	25,000	22,500				
South Carolina.....								
Georgia.....								
Florida.....	2	200,000	50,000	45,000				
Alabama.....	1	50,000	12,500	11,250				
Mississippi.....								
Louisiana.....	1	200,000	50,000	45,000	1	200,000		
Texas.....	7	600,000	150,000	135,000	5	480,000	8,000	7,200
Arkansas.....								
Kentucky.....	2	451,500	250,000	225,000	9	968,000	125,000	112,500
Tennessee.....					1	15,000		
Southern States.....	16	1,751,500	575,000	517,500	16	1,663,000	133,000	119,700
Ohio.....	2	150,000	110,000	99,000	6	625,000	525,000	472,500
Indiana.....	2	200,000	75,000	67,500	2	150,000		
Illinois.....	6	2,250,000	237,500	213,750	2	125,000	6,250	5,625
Michigan.....	7	564,000	151,000	135,900	3	450,000	400,000	360,000
Wisconsin.....	2	110,000	55,000	49,500	2	175,000	90,000	81,000
Minnesota.....	6	1,275,000	243,750	219,375	2	510,000		
Iowa.....	5	425,000	106,250	95,625	3	100,000		
Missouri.....	6	2,550,000	360,000	270,000	1	200,000		
Middle States.....	36	7,524,000	1,278,500	1,150,650	21	2,335,000	1,021,250	919,125
North Dakota.....	3	200,000	62,500	56,250				
South Dakota.....	3	150,000	37,500	33,750	1	15,000		
Nebraska.....	10	500,000	125,000	112,500	2	100,000	13,000	11,700
Kansas.....	13	860,000	240,500	210,450	1	125,000		
Montana.....	4	700,000	125,000	112,500				
Wyoming.....								
Colorado.....	3	400,000	75,000	67,500	3	405,000		
New Mexico.....	1	50,000	12,500	11,250				
Oklahoma.....								
Indian Territory.....								
Western States.....	37	2,860,000	678,000	610,200	7	645,000	13,000	11,700
Washington.....	5	300,000	75,000	67,500	4	265,000	10,000	9,000
Oregon.....	3	150,000	37,500	33,750				
California.....					1	200,000		
Idaho.....	1	75,000	18,750	16,875				
Utah.....								
Nevada.....					2	150,000		
Arizona.....								
Pacific States.....	9	525,000	131,250	118,125	7	615,000	10,000	9,000
United States.....	109	15,610,500	3,231,750	2,903,575	69	7,674,100	1,379,750	1,241,775

## No. 22.—CHANGES IN CAPITAL, BONDS, AND CIRCULATION, BY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS--Continued.

States and Territories.	Increase and decrease during year ended October 31, 1897.					
	Total increase.			Total decrease.		
	Capital.	Bonds.	Circulation.	Capital.	Bonds.	Circulation.
Maine .....						
New Hampshire .....	\$50,000	\$12,500	\$11,250	\$50,000	\$27,500	\$24,750
Vermont .....						
Massachusetts .....	50,000	12,500	11,250	1,100,000	262,500	236,250
Rhode Island .....						
Connecticut .....				850,000	50,000	45,000
New England States ..	100,000	25,000	22,500	2,000,000	340,000	306,000
New York .....	150,000	40,500	36,450	2,816,100	189,000	170,100
New Jersey .....	50,000	12,500	11,250			
Pennsylvania .....	735,000	158,500	142,650	300,000	62,500	56,250
Delaware .....				50,000		
Maryland .....	50,000	12,500	11,250			
Dist. Columbia .....				200,000	180,000	162,000
Eastern States .....	985,000	224,000	201,600	3,366,100	431,500	383,350
Virginia .....				150,000	37,500	33,750
West Virginia .....						
North Carolina .....	125,000	31,250	28,125	100,000	25,000	22,500
South Carolina .....	50,000	12,500	11,250			
Georgia .....						
Florida .....				200,000	50,000	45,000
Alabama .....				50,000	12,500	11,250
Mississippi .....						
Louisiana .....				400,000	50,000	45,000
Texas .....	295,000	64,750	58,275	1,080,000	158,000	142,200
Arkansas .....						
Kentucky .....				1,419,500	375,000	337,500
Tennessee .....	1,000,000	50,000	45,000	15,000		
Southern States .....	1,470,000	158,500	142,650	3,414,500	708,000	637,200
Ohio .....	850,000	210,000	189,000	775,000	635,000	571,500
Indiana .....	300,000	77,500	69,750	350,000	75,000	67,500
Illinois .....	450,000	117,000	105,300	2,375,000	243,750	219,375
Michigan .....				1,014,000	551,000	495,900
Wisconsin .....				285,000	145,000	130,500
Minnesota .....	100,000	25,000	22,500	1,785,000	243,750	219,375
Iowa .....	465,000	91,250	82,125	525,000	106,250	95,625
Missouri .....	100,000	25,000	22,500	2,750,000	300,000	270,000
Middle States .....	2,265,000	545,750	491,175	9,859,000	2,299,750	2,069,775
North Dakota .....	50,000	13,000	11,700	200,000	62,500	56,250
South Dakota .....				165,000	37,500	33,750
Nebraska .....				600,000	138,000	124,200
Kansas .....				985,000	240,500	216,450
Montana .....				700,000	125,000	112,500
Wyoming .....						
Colorado .....	500,000	100,000	90,000	805,000	75,000	67,500
New Mexico .....	50,000	50,000	45,000	50,000	12,500	11,250
Oklahoma .....	50,000	12,500	11,250			
Indian Territory .....	200,000	50,500	45,450			
Western States .....	850,000	226,000	203,400	3,505,000	691,000	621,900
Washington .....				565,000	85,000	76,500
Oregon .....				150,000	37,500	33,750
California .....	50,000	12,500	11,250	200,000		
Idaho .....				75,000	18,750	16,875
Utah .....						
Nevada .....				150,000		
Arizona .....						
Pacific States .....	50,000	12,500	11,250	1,140,000	141,250	127,125
United States .....	5,720,000	1,191,750	1,072,575	23,284,600	4,611,500	4,150,350

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## No. 22.—CHANGES IN CAPITAL, BONDS, AND CIRCULATION, BY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—Continued.

States and Territories.	Net increase and decrease in capital, bonds, and circulation.					
	Net increase.			Net decrease.		
	Capital.	Bonds.	Circulation.	Capital.	Bonds.	Circulation.
Maine .....						
New Hampshire.....					\$15,000	\$13,500
Vermont.....						
Massachusetts.....				\$1,050,000	250,000	225,000
Rhode Island.....						
Connecticut.....				850,000	50,000	45,000
New England States.....				1,900,000	315,000	283,500
New York.....				2,066,100	148,500	133,650
New Jersey.....	\$50,000	\$12,500	\$11,250			
Pennsylvania.....	435,000	96,000	86,400			
Delaware.....				50,000		
Maryland.....	50,000	12,500	11,250			
District of Columbia.....				200,000	180,000	162,000
Eastern States.....	535,000	121,000	108,990	2,916,100	328,500	295,650
Virginia.....				150,000	37,500	33,750
West Virginia.....						
North Carolina.....	25,000	6,250	5,625			
South Carolina.....	50,000	12,500	11,250			
Georgia.....						
Florida.....				200,000	50,000	45,000
Alabama.....				50,000	12,500	11,250
Mississippi.....						
Louisiana.....				400,000	50,000	45,000
Texas.....				785,000	93,250	83,925
Arkansas.....						
Kentucky.....				1,419,500	375,000	337,500
Tennessee.....	985,000	50,000	45,000			
Southern States.....	1,060,000	68,750	61,875	3,004,500	618,250	556,425
Ohio.....	75,000				425,000	382,500
Indiana.....		2,500	2,250	50,000		
Illinois.....				1,925,000	128,750	114,075
Michigan.....				1,014,000	551,000	495,900
Wisconsin.....				285,000	145,000	130,500
Minnesota.....				1,085,000	218,750	196,875
Iowa.....				60,000	15,000	13,500
Missouri.....				2,650,000	275,000	247,500
Middle States.....	75,000	2,500	2,250	7,669,000	1,756,500	1,580,850
North Dakota.....				150,000	49,500	44,550
South Dakota.....				185,000	37,500	33,750
Nebraska.....				600,000	138,000	124,200
Kansas.....				985,000	240,500	216,450
Montana.....				700,000	125,000	112,500
Wyoming.....						
Colorado.....		25,000	22,500	305,000	75,000	67,500
New Mexico.....		37,500	33,750			
Oklahoma.....	50,000	12,500	11,250			
Indian Territory.....	200,000	50,500	45,450			
Western States.....	250,000	125,500	112,950	2,905,000	665,500	598,950
Washington.....				565,000	85,000	76,500
Oregon.....				150,000	37,500	33,750
California.....		12,500	11,250	150,000		
Idaho.....				75,000	18,750	16,875
Utah.....						
Nevada.....				150,000		
Arizona.....						
Pacific States.....		12,500	11,250	1,090,000	141,250	127,125
United States.....	1,920,000	330,250	297,225	19,484,600	3,825,000	3,442,500

NO. 23.—DECREASE OR INCREASE OF NATIONAL-BANK CIRCULATION DURING EACH OF THE YEARS ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1889 TO 1897, INCLUSIVE, AND THE AMOUNT OF LAWFUL MONEY ON DEPOSIT AT THE END OF EACH YEAR.

Net circulation outstanding October 31, 1889.....	\$130, 207, 285
National-bank notes outstanding October 31, 1890, including notes of national gold banks.....	\$179, 755, 643
Less lawful money on deposit at same date, including deposits of national gold banks.....	54, 796, 907
	<u>124, 958, 736</u>
Net decrease of circulation.....	<u>5, 248, 549</u>
Net outstanding as above October 31, 1890.....	124, 958, 736
National-bank notes outstanding October 31, 1891, including notes of national gold banks.....	172, 184, 558
Less lawful money on deposit at same date, including deposits of national gold banks.....	35, 430, 721
	<u>136, 753, 837</u>
Net increase of circulation.....	<u>11, 795, 101</u>
Net outstanding as above October 31, 1891.....	136, 753, 837
National-bank notes outstanding October 31, 1892, including notes of national gold banks.....	172, 432, 146
Less lawful money on deposit at same date, including deposits of national gold banks.....	25, 191, 083
	<u>147, 241, 063</u>
Net increase of circulation.....	<u>10, 487, 226</u>
Net outstanding as above October 31, 1892.....	147, 241, 063
National-bank notes outstanding October 31, 1893, including notes of national gold banks.....	209, 311, 993
Less lawful money on deposit at same date, including deposits of national gold banks.....	21, 295, 765
	<u>188, 016, 228</u>
Net increase of circulation.....	<u>40, 775, 165</u>
Net outstanding as above October 31, 1893.....	188, 016, 228
National-bank notes outstanding October 31, 1894, including notes of national gold banks.....	207, 565, 090
Less lawful money on deposit at same date, including deposits of national gold banks.....	28, 163, 726
	<u>179, 401, 364</u>
Net decrease of circulation.....	<u>8, 614, 864</u>
Net outstanding as above October 31, 1894.....	179, 401, 364
National-bank notes outstanding October 31, 1895, including notes of national gold banks.....	213, 887, 630
Less lawful money on deposit at same date, including deposits of national gold banks.....	23, 706, 669
	<u>190, 180, 961</u>
Net increase of circulation.....	<u>10, 779, 597</u>
Net outstanding as above 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
	<u>216, 510, 014</u>
Net increase of circulation.....	<u>26, 329, 053</u>
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
	<u>203, 925, 680</u>
Net decrease of circulation.....	<u>12, 584, 334</u>
The gross decrease of circulation, including the notes of gold banks and those of failed and liquidated associations, was \$4,851,292.	

NO. 24.—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, 1896, AND AMOUNT REMAINING ON DEPOSIT, BY STATES, AT LATTER DATE.

States and Territories.	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.....	\$5,689,364	\$996,100	\$4,630,897	\$2,585,408	\$8,212,405	\$358,002
New Hampshire.....	3,915,645	758,416	2,790,555	1,481,522	5,030,493	328,159
Vermont.....	5,633,955	1,117,587	5,390,303	1,977,062	8,484,952	229,941
Massachusetts.....	59,970,499	2,425,323	62,700,519	24,919,726	90,045,568	4,937,278
Rhode Island.....	9,974,705	415,432	9,605,231	5,965,927	15,986,590	583,903
Connecticut.....	13,475,500	1,159,283	15,133,534	6,412,018	22,704,835	663,623
New York.....	77,915,078	10,954,994	71,237,432	15,566,155	97,758,581	5,570,116
New Jersey.....	8,317,820	1,431,988	9,609,540	3,191,854	14,233,382	618,262
Pennsylvania.....	52,167,410	5,133,277	42,204,866	15,964,719	63,302,862	2,671,552
Delaware.....	1,104,710	.....	1,137,400	458,645	1,596,045	44,188
Maryland.....	7,399,870	131,800	7,617,615	3,685,625	11,068,400	596,323
Dist. Columbia.....	1,856,520	620,887	1,015,220	153,937	1,788,044	224,238
Virginia.....	3,124,775	1,253,869	2,419,575	776,335	4,449,779	143,530
West Virginia.....	1,479,439	950,310	973,140	570,030	2,493,480	65,626
North Carolina.....	2,001,040	562,960	2,291,897	153,063	3,007,920	146,393
South Carolina.....	756,720	102,450	3,122,412	194,583	2,419,445	144,075
Georgia.....	1,858,600	551,055	1,879,102	574,253	3,004,410	189,174
Florida.....	538,750	131,590	.....	7,790	139,380	.....
Alabama.....	1,531,944	414,398	1,148,939	236,377	1,799,714	117,694
Mississippi.....	359,660	102,200	.....	38,450	140,650	31,137
Louisiana.....	3,163,287	774,301	3,702,703	976,137	5,453,141	201,306
Texas.....	6,523,040	1,362,110	1,225,428	120,625	2,708,163	392,659
Arkansas.....	708,140	151,265	421,119	70,456	642,840	38,695
Kentucky.....	10,834,948	2,502,619	9,366,309	1,602,357	13,471,285	1,017,983
Tennessee.....	2,916,085	1,251,851	2,191,206	511,148	3,954,205	194,274
Missouri.....	6,623,750	2,286,615	6,181,659	627,114	9,095,388	469,030
Ohio.....	30,895,250	8,356,802	22,900,101	5,255,802	36,512,705	1,385,587
Indiana.....	10,315,785	5,792,235	12,494,333	1,493,053	19,779,621	722,215
Illinois.....	11,187,761	4,294,690	12,513,818	1,941,523	18,750,041	920,084
Michigan.....	7,817,785	4,067,505	6,247,828	490,052	10,805,385	675,836
Wisconsin.....	5,054,855	1,546,028	3,120,880	669,866	5,236,774	361,208
Iowa.....	6,440,563	2,216,016	4,918,952	812,523	7,947,491	813,967
Minnesota.....	3,080,706	1,295,514	2,656,778	529,002	4,481,294	198,982
Kansas.....	4,302,204	2,316,028	1,179,436	128,361	3,623,825	405,570
Nebraska.....	3,848,935	966,746	1,389,989	250,245	2,606,980	284,600
Nevada.....	76,950	34,960	13,500	.....	48,460	22,153
Oregon.....	1,220,500	205,788	214,610	82,450	502,848	77,497
Colorado.....	2,411,940	828,945	712,720	286,025	1,827,690	202,820
Idaho.....	259,155	33,750	101,518	14,762	150,030	.....
Montana.....	1,298,385	507,289	335,110	36,436	878,835	81,985
Wyoming.....	300,955	86,050	65,700	12,090	163,840	34,396
North Dakota.....	953,570	230,140	208,170	.....	438,310	13,415
South Dakota.....	873,935	350,620	112,080	2,960	465,660	69,000
Washington.....	2,116,845	793,270	406,550	.....	1,199,820	167,928
California.....	3,598,250	524,290	1,348,800	78,480	1,951,570	121,515
Utah.....	1,161,050	259,131	527,547	42,903	829,581	34,065
New Mexico.....	519,280	169,130	295,200	16,520	480,850	45,191
Arizona.....	210,140	50,590	2,950	.....	53,540	.....
Oklahoma.....	90,000	33,050	.....	.....	33,050	7,500
Indian Territory	137,670	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lawful money deposited prior to June 20, 1874, and remaining at that date.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,813,675	.....
Total.....	a387,513,713	72,554,247	338,761,171	100,944,379	516,073,472	b26,120,685

a This includes circulation issued under act of July 12, 1882.

b Exclusive of \$84,640 on deposit to retire circulation of national gold banks.



NO. 25.—NATIONAL-BANK NOTES OUTSTANDING, 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, 1897, WITH THE CHANGES DURING THE PRECEDING YEAR AND THE PRECEDING MONTH.

National-bank notes.	Oct. 31, 1896.	Sept. 30, 1897.
<i>Total circulation.</i>		
Total amount outstanding at the dates named .....	\$234, 897, 657	\$230, 193, 900
Additional circulation issued during the intervals:		
To new banks .....	643, 120	93, 590
To banks increasing circulation .....	7, 484, 347	536, 080
Aggregate .....	243, 025, 124	230, 823, 570
Surrendered and destroyed during the intervals .....	12, 978, 759	777, 205
Total amount outstanding Oct. 30, 1897 <i>a</i> .....	230, 046, 365	230, 046, 365
Decrease in total circulation since Oct. 31, 1896 .....	4, 851, 292	
Decrease in total circulation since Sept. 30, 1897 .....		147, 535
<i>Circulation based on United States bonds.</i>		
Amount outstanding at the dates named .....	216, 510, 014	205, 604, 781
Additional issued during the intervals as above .....	8, 127, 467	629, 670
Less new notes due to banks Sept. 30, 1897, but not delivered at that date .....	224, 637, 481	206, 234, 451
Aggregate .....	224, 637, 481	205, 702, 860
Retired during the intervals through deposit of lawful money and withdrawal of bonds:		
By insolvent banks .....	1, 589, 099	65, 370
By liquidating banks .....	2, 188, 780	81, 750
By reducing banks .....	16, 933, 922	1, 630, 060
Total retired during the intervals .....	20, 711, 801	1, 777, 180
Outstanding against bonds Oct. 30, 1897 .....	203, 925, 680	203, 925, 680
Decrease in circulation since Oct. 31, 1896 .....	12, 584, 334	
Decrease in circulation since Sept. 30, 1897 .....		1, 147, 510
<i>Circulation secured by lawful money.</i>	Oct. 31, 1896.	Oct. 30, 1897.
Amount of outstanding circulation represented by lawful money on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States to redeem notes:		
Of insolvent national banks .....	\$647, 905	\$1, 338, 684
Of liquidating national banks .....	4, 888, 737	5, 398, 800
Of national banks reducing circulation under section 4 of the act of June 20, 1874 .....	2, 412, 724	9, 695, 613
Of national banks retiring circulation under section 6 of the act of July 12, 1882 .....	10, 438, 277	9, 687, 588
Total lawful money on deposit .....	18, 387, 643	26, 120, 685
Lawful money deposited in Oct., 1897 .....		1, 777, 180
National-bank notes redeemed in Oct., 1897 .....		777, 205
Increase in aggregate deposit since Oct. 31, 1896 .....	7, 733, 042	
Increase in aggregate deposit since Sept. 30, 1897 .....		999, 975
<i>United States registered bonds on deposit.</i>	To secure circulating notes.	To secure public deposits.
Pacific Railroad bonds, 6 percents .....	\$9, 030, 000	\$375, 000
Funded loan of 1891, 4½ percents, continued at 2 per cent .....	22, 039, 650	1, 240, 500
Funded loan of 1907, 4 percents .....	150, 288, 100	12, 545, 000
Five percents of 1894 .....	15, 910, 650	385, 000
Four percents of 1895 .....	80, 474, 150	2, 630, 000
Total on deposit Oct. 30, 1897 .....	227, 742, 550	17, 075, 500

*a* Circulation of national gold banks, not included in the above, \$84,640.

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NO. 26.—QUARTERLY INCREASE OR DECREASE IN NATIONAL-BANK CIRCULATION  
FROM JANUARY 14, 1875, TO OCTOBER 31, 1897.

Date.	Issued.	Retired.	Increased.	Decreased.
From January 14 to January 31, 1875.....	\$537, 580	\$255, 600	\$281, 980	.....
For quarter ended—				
April 30, 1875.....	4, 409, 220	3, 236, 804	1, 072, 416	.....
July 31, 1875.....	4, 124, 165	5, 423, 930		\$1, 229, 761
October 31, 1875.....	1, 915, 710	5, 553, 971		3, 638, 261
January 31, 1876.....	2, 504, 600	3, 852, 731		1, 348, 131
April 30, 1876.....	877, 580	5, 425, 530		4, 547, 950
July 31, 1876.....	1, 107, 110	9, 663, 984		8, 556, 874
October 31, 1876.....	2, 604, 390	8, 564, 727		5, 960, 333
January 31, 1877.....	3, 188, 630	4, 753, 015		1, 570, 386
April 30, 1877.....	4, 363, 010	5, 005, 596		642, 586
July 31, 1877.....	3, 000, 230	4, 984, 389		1, 984, 169
October 31, 1877.....	5, 754, 160	5, 516, 321	2, 237, 859	.....
January 31, 1878.....	0, 725, 585	2, 701, 885	4, 023, 700	.....
April 30, 1878.....	3, 036, 760	1, 906, 720	1, 130, 039	.....
July 31, 1878.....	4, 252, 980	5, 453, 080	797, 900	.....
October 31, 1878.....	2, 276, 360	2, 924, 430		648, 070
January 31, 1879.....	3, 097, 060	747, 327	2, 349, 733	.....
April 30, 1879.....	7, 039, 300	1, 822, 988	5, 216, 312	.....
July 31, 1879.....	3, 674, 830	2, 715, 524	959, 306	.....
October 31, 1879.....	9, 122, 300	1, 754, 558	7, 367, 742	.....
January 31, 1880.....	7, 289, 805	674, 129	6, 615, 676	.....
April 30, 1880.....	3, 163, 820	1, 555, 766	1, 608, 054	.....
July 31, 1880.....	1, 748, 660	2, 427, 398		678, 738
October 31, 1880.....	1, 199, 930	1, 535, 760		335, 830
January 31, 1881.....	2, 234, 780	1, 361, 534	873, 246	.....
April 30, 1881.....	12, 690, 890	4, 426, 596	8, 264, 294	.....
July 31, 1881.....	9, 569, 410	4, 734, 578	4, 834, 832	.....
October 31, 1881.....	6, 484, 550	3, 182, 551	3, 301, 999	.....
January 31, 1882.....	5, 625, 200	3, 354, 153	2, 271, 047	.....
April 30, 1882.....	2, 901, 400	4, 414, 865		1, 423, 465
July 31, 1882.....	4, 054, 740	5, 741, 456		1, 686, 710
October 31, 1882.....	9, 792, 910	5, 611, 497	4, 181, 413	.....
January 31, 1883.....	4, 588, 850	4, 927, 020		338, 170
April 30, 1883.....	3, 638, 650	6, 510, 245		2, 871, 595
July 31, 1883.....	3, 527, 100	6, 868, 245		3, 341, 145
October 31, 1883.....	2, 755, 600	6, 309, 273		3, 613, 673
January 31, 1884.....	2, 748, 270	5, 172, 714		2, 424, 444
April 30, 1884.....	2, 052, 294	8, 430, 804		6, 378, 510
July 31, 1884.....	2, 778, 960	7, 883, 997		5, 105, 037
October 31, 1884.....	2, 792, 170	6, 833, 874		4, 041, 704
January 31, 1885.....	1, 265, 520	7, 812, 055		6, 576, 535
April 30, 1885.....	2, 125, 260	8, 135, 112		6, 009, 852
July 31, 1885.....	2, 160, 110	5, 731, 673		3, 571, 563
October 31, 1885.....	5, 591, 760	6, 758, 154		1, 166, 394
January 31, 1886.....	7, 751, 794	5, 581, 261	2, 170, 533	.....
April 30, 1886.....	4, 700, 384	8, 397, 163		3, 696, 779
July 31, 1886.....	1, 469, 325	8, 425, 486		6, 956, 161
October 31, 1886.....	1, 566, 700	6, 468, 227		4, 901, 527
January 31, 1887.....	1, 243, 550	9, 580, 973		8, 337, 423
April 30, 1887.....	2, 961, 775	11, 014, 057		8, 052, 282
July 31, 1887.....	2, 936, 670	11, 307, 718		8, 371, 048
October 31, 1887.....	4, 021, 350	8, 421, 529		4, 400, 179
January 31, 1888.....	6, 144, 629	12, 190, 159		6, 045, 530
April 30, 1888.....	7, 755, 416	15, 005, 579		7, 250, 163
July 31, 1888.....	6, 188, 531	15, 115, 185		8, 926, 654
October 31, 1888.....	1, 049, 765	11, 277, 768		10, 228, 003
January 31, 1889.....	930, 445	11, 031, 498		10, 101, 053
April 30, 1889.....	1, 179, 165	11, 789, 161		10, 609, 996
July 31, 1889.....	1, 370, 200	11, 791, 039		10, 415, 438
October 31, 1889.....	1, 783, 920	7, 894, 453		6, 110, 533
January 31, 1890.....	1, 428, 895	8, 865, 001		7, 436, 106
April 30, 1890.....	3, 469, 345	8, 496, 305		5, 026, 960
July 31, 1890.....	2, 481, 090	7, 545, 116		5, 063, 126
October 31, 1890.....	1, 817, 525	6, 444, 175		4, 626, 650
January 31, 1891.....	1, 765, 540	5, 896, 594		4, 131, 054
April 30, 1891.....	1, 397, 135	6, 578, 579		5, 181, 444
July 31, 1891.....	4, 065, 775	5, 973, 521		1, 907, 740
October 31, 1891.....	8, 230, 000	4, 462, 560	3, 767, 150	.....
January 31, 1892.....	5, 241, 445	4, 220, 567	1, 020, 938	.....
April 30, 1892.....	3, 217, 945	3, 934, 429		716, 484
July 31, 1892.....	2, 992, 805	2, 824, 744	168, 061	.....
October 31, 1892.....	2, 271, 669	2, 439, 286		167, 617
January 31, 1893.....	4, 384, 625	2, 420, 418	1, 953, 207	.....
April 30, 1893.....	4, 735, 660	2, 267, 346	2, 468, 314	.....
July 31, 1893.....	8, 523, 700	1, 612, 297	6, 911, 403	.....
October 31, 1893.....	26, 721, 395	1, 183, 029	25, 538, 366	.....
January 31, 1894.....	1, 603, 245	3, 032, 641		1, 429, 396
April 30, 1894.....	3, 650, 970	3, 606, 743	44, 227	.....
July 31, 1894.....	3, 378, 819	3, 638, 425		259, 606

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 367

No. 26.—QUARTERLY INCREASE OR DECREASE IN NATIONAL-BANK CIRCULATION  
FROM JANUARY 14, 1875, TO OCTOBER 31, 1897—Continued.

Date.	Issued.	Retired.	Increased.	Decreased.
For quarter ended—				
October 31, 1894 .....	\$2, 479, 186	\$2, 378, 682	\$100, 504	.....
January 31, 1895 .....	1, 381, 517	3, 384, 417	.....	\$2, 000, 900
April 30, 1895 .....	8, 316, 721	3, 898, 443	4, 418, 278	.....
July 31, 1895 .....	5, 043, 521	3, 368, 614	1, 674, 907	.....
October 31, 1895 .....	4, 941, 965	2, 417, 945	2, 524, 020	.....
January 31, 1896 .....	2, 450, 024	2, 841, 157	.....	391, 133
April 30, 1896 .....	13, 722, 399	2, 994, 195	10, 728, 204	.....
July 31, 1896 .....	4, 690, 537	2, 778, 853	1, 911, 684	.....
October 31, 1896 .....	10, 751, 175	1, 630, 273	9, 120, 902	.....
January 31, 1897 .....	2, 550, 545	2, 440, 327	110, 218	.....
April 30, 1897 .....	1, 244, 337	3, 419, 146	.....	2, 174, 809
July 31, 1897 .....	1, 906, 999	3, 960, 707	.....	2, 053, 708
October 31, 1897 .....	2, 379, 936	2, 605, 833	.....	225, 347
Total .....	.....	487, 710, 533	.....	236, 956, 764
Surrendered to this office and retired from January 14, 1875, to October 31, 1897 .....	.....	17, 317, 925	.....	17, 317, 925
Grand total.....	382, 779, 213	505, 028, 458	132, 025, 444	254, 274, 689

**NO. 27.—NATIONAL-BANK NOTES ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING, BY DENOMINATIONS AND AMOUNTS, ON OCTOBER 31 IN EACH YEAR  
FROM 1864 TO 1897, INCLUSIVE.**

Years.		Ones.	Twos.	Fives.	Tens.	Twenties.	Fifties.	One hundreds.	Five hundreds.	One thou- sands.	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	89,485,750
	Redeemed.....	7,680	11,700	153,175	42,060	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.....	272,907	156,016	2,515,095	1,300,500	759,760	880,950	1,598,000	909,000	1,858,000	10,250,318	
	Outstanding.....	8,674,891	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.....	10,343,093	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	6,369,000	11,098,900	3,933,500	4,315,000	93,989,961	
	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	95,208,025	59,127,070	19,832,160	11,577,800	19,657,200	5,838,000	4,653,000	184,178,699	
	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	.....
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	15,035,530	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	2,982,146	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	14,963,280	296,568,165	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	82,026,940
	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	86,756,100
	Redeemed.....	22,776,403	15,293,440	425,853,955	357,999,280	201,838,860	70,807,150	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	.....

NO. 27.—NATIONAL-BANK NOTES ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING, BY DENOMINATIONS AND AMOUNTS, ON OCTOBER 31 IN EACH YEAR FROM 1864 TO 1879, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

Years.		Ones.	Twos.	Fives.	Tens.	Twenties.	Fifties.	One hundreds.	Five hundreds.	One thousands.	Total.	Issued during current year.
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	561,426,200	474,952,880	297,355,080	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	50,141,225	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	491,530,600	308,389,420	102,085,550	156,315,100	11,947,000	7,379,000	1,693,501,685	49,951,850
	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	1,689,962,008	.....
	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	73,098,580
	Redeemed.....	22,817,982	15,325,066	606,223,735	508,853,150	314,153,980	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	530,020,990	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	.....

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

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 371

## No. 28.—NATIONAL GOLD BANK NOTES ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING OCTOBER 31, 1897.

Denominations.	Issued.	Redeemed.	Outstanding.
Fives .....	\$364,140	\$345,315.00	\$18,825.60
Tens .....	746,470	719,920.00	26,550.00
Twenties .....	732,580	703,520.00	19,060.00
Fifties .....	404,850	398,350.00	6,500.00
One hundreds .....	809,700	798,100.00	11,600.00
Five hundreds .....	342,500	340,500.00	2,000.00
One thousands .....	75,000	75,000.00	.....
Total .....	3,465,240	3,380,705	84,535
Fractions unredeemed .....		-104.50	+104.50
Total .....		3,380,600.50	84,639.50

## No. 29.—NATIONAL-BANK NOTES ISSUED DURING THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1897, WITH THE TOTAL AMOUNT ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING.

Denominations.	Issued during the year.	Issued previous years.	Total issued to Oct. 31, 1897.	Total redemptions to Oct. 31, 1897.	Circulation outstanding Oct. 31, 1897.
Ones .....		\$23,169,677	\$23,169,677	\$22,319,141	\$350,536
Twos .....		15,495,038	15,495,038	15,326,004	169,034
Fives .....	\$33,767,020	682,044,800	715,811,820	642,879,715	72,932,105
Tens .....	23,491,040	580,697,100	604,188,140	533,020,990	71,167,150
Twenties .....	15,548,780	367,415,620	382,964,400	330,176,200	52,788,200
Fifties .....	3,261,050	113,923,900	117,184,950	106,399,050	10,785,900
One hundreds .....	6,459,600	179,480,200	185,939,200	164,254,400	21,684,800
Five hundreds .....		11,947,000	11,947,000	11,836,500	110,500
One thousands .....		7,379,000	7,379,000	7,351,000	28,000
Total .....	82,526,800	1,981,552,335	2,064,079,225	1,834,063,000	230,016,225
Fractions unredeemed .....				-30,140	+30,140
Total .....				1,834,032,860	230,046,365

## No. 30.—ADDITIONAL CIRCULATION ISSUED MONTHLY ON BONDS FOR YEARS ENDED OCTOBER 31, FROM 1885 TO 1897.

Months.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
November .....	\$2,363,360	\$444,905	\$1,687,897	\$244,765	\$507,435	\$603,580
December .....	2,060,545	366,765	2,039,803	285,320	379,255	672,180
January .....	2,727,889	431,880	2,416,929	400,360	542,205	489,780
February .....	2,954,853	447,560	1,889,790	435,970	951,840	391,020
March .....	1,340,990	1,649,890	2,855,660	345,100	1,164,000	542,375
April .....	404,441	864,325	3,009,966	398,085	1,353,505	463,740
May .....	478,035	674,500	2,910,246	505,890	794,120	424,740
June .....	509,780	1,657,890	2,122,695	447,390	921,115	1,044,715
July .....	490,510	604,280	1,155,590	422,920	766,755	2,596,320
August .....	527,970	999,510	492,355	466,750	660,160	4,223,850
September .....	571,230	1,435,040	251,020	673,055	625,885	2,138,390
October .....	467,506	1,586,800	306,390	644,115	531,480	1,868,260
Total .....	15,488,203	11,163,345	21,138,341	5,269,730	9,197,755	15,458,450

Months.	1891-02.	1892-03.	1893-04.	1894-05.	1895-06.	1896-07.
November .....	\$1,965,780	\$1,823,925	\$632,621	\$152,657	\$897,900	\$1,052,920
December .....	1,765,330	1,661,460	520,107	835,395	808,017	1,174,460
January .....	1,510,335	899,240	450,517	393,465	744,107	323,165
February .....	984,090	1,980,840	905,850	1,158,740	4,870,584	240,735
March .....	1,217,400	1,294,990	1,556,990	3,730,681	5,014,950	632,595
April .....	1,016,455	1,460,330	1,188,130	3,427,300	3,836,865	871,007
May .....	1,022,180	938,330	830,360	2,982,652	2,071,700	461,422
June .....	1,264,160	2,149,600	1,163,732	1,368,692	1,684,677	927,110
July .....	706,465	5,435,770	1,384,727	692,777	934,160	518,467
August .....	891,370	15,609,975	892,030	1,768,735	4,224,070	634,711
September .....	775,210	9,913,435	592,917	1,239,120	4,428,985	1,161,205
October .....	605,089	1,197,985	994,230	1,934,110	2,098,120	584,070
Total .....	13,723,864	44,365,380	11,112,220	19,683,724	31,614,135	8,081,867

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## NO. 31.—NUMBER AND DENOMINATIONS OF NATIONAL-BANK NOTES ISSUED AND REDEEMED SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE SYSTEM, AND THE NUMBER OUTSTANDING OCTOBER 31, 1897.

Denominations.	Issued.	Redeemed.	Outstanding.
Ones .....	23, 169, 677	22, 819, 141	350, 536
Twos .....	7, 747, 519	7, 663, 002	84, 517
Fives .....	143, 162, 364	128, 575, 943	14, 586, 421
Tens .....	60, 418, 814	53, 302, 099	7, 116, 715
Twenties .....	19, 148, 220	16, 508, 810	2, 639, 410
Fifties .....	2, 348, 699	2, 127, 981	215, 718
One hundreds .....	1, 859, 392	1, 642, 544	216, 848
Five hundreds .....	23, 894	23, 673	221
One thousands .....	7, 379	7, 351	28
Total .....	257, 880, 958	232, 670, 544	25, 210, 414

## NO. 32.—VAULT ACCOUNT, SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF CURRENCY RECEIVED AND ISSUED BY THIS BUREAU DURING THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1897.

National-bank currency in vault October 31, 1896 .....	\$65, 207, 130
Amount received from Bureau of Engraving and Printing during the year ended October 31, 1897 .....	80, 880, 790
Total to account for .....	146, 087, 920
Amount issued to banks during the year .....	\$82, 526, 890
Amount withdrawn from vault for cancellation .....	1, 123, 500
	83, 650, 390
Amount in vault at close of business October 31, 1897 .....	62, 437, 530

## NO. 33.—NATIONAL BANKS WHICH HAD NO CIRCULATION OUTSTANDING ON OCTOBER 31, 1897.

Title and location of banks.	Capital.	Bonds.
Chemical National Bank, New York, N. Y. ....	\$300, 000	\$50, 000
Mechanics' National Bank, New York, N. Y. ....	2, 000, 000	50, 000
Merchants' National Bank, New York, N. Y. ....	2, 000, 000	50, 000
Seaboard National Bank, New York, N. Y. &c. ....	500, 000	50, 000
National Bank of Washington, D. C. ....	200, 000	50, 000
Chestertown National Bank, Chestertown, Md. ....	60, 000	15, 000
Home National Bank, Chicago, Ill. ....	250, 000	50, 000
Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C. ....	500, 000	50, 000
Moshannon National Bank, Philipsburg, Pa. &c. ....	50, 000	12, 500
Southern Illinois National Bank, East St. Louis, Ill. &c. ....	100, 000	27, 000
Total .....	5, 960, 000	404, 500

a Circulation ordered.



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No. 34.—“ADDITIONAL CIRCULATION” ISSUED AND RETIRED, BY STATES, DURING THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1897, AND TOTAL AMOUNT ISSUED AND RETIRED SINCE JUNE 20, 1874.<sup>a</sup>

States and Territories.	Circulation issued.			Circulation retired.		
	Under act of July 12, 1882.	Additional.	Total.	Under act of June 20, 1874.	Insolvent and liquidating banks.	Total.
Maine .....		\$232, 430	\$232, 430	\$26, 970	\$47, 072	\$74, 042
New Hampshire .....		31, 275	34, 260	51, 415	40, 881	95, 296
Vermont .....	\$2, 985	282, 150	282, 150	79, 080	25, 886	105, 016
Massachusetts .....	70, 920	533, 820	604, 740	2, 090, 762	313, 585	2, 404, 347
Rhode Island .....				208, 600	72, 455	281, 055
Connecticut .....		85, 500	85, 500	42, 965	67, 237	110, 202
New York .....	21, 207	660, 760	681, 967	3, 128, 201	600, 984	3, 729, 185
New Jersey .....	13, 210	61, 250	74, 460	148, 742	40, 163	188, 905
Pennsylvania .....	8, 715	1, 708, 530	1, 717, 245	1, 211, 918	202, 313	1, 414, 231
Delaware .....					5, 273	5, 273
Maryland .....		45, 000	45, 000	199, 520	34, 120	233, 640
District of Columbia .....		199, 800	199, 800	21, 330	10, 790	32, 120
Virginia .....		22, 500	22, 500	16, 510	27, 630	44, 140
West Virginia .....	5, 455	119, 350	124, 805	900	7, 190	8, 090
North Carolina .....	15, 850	37, 140	52, 990	32, 380	54, 969	87, 349
South Carolina .....		11, 250	11, 250	79, 430	15, 662	95, 092
Georgia .....				27, 500	24, 058	51, 558
Florida .....	15, 050		15, 050		41, 232	41, 232
Alabama .....					26, 214	26, 214
Mississippi .....					10, 865	10, 865
Louisiana .....				25, 200	55, 050	80, 250
Texas .....	14, 700	111, 040	125, 740	31, 500	172, 868	204, 368
Arkansas .....				9, 000	7, 410	16, 410
Kentucky .....	79, 655	450, 000	529, 655	58, 360	157, 387	215, 747
Tennessee .....	13, 500	72, 000	85, 500		39, 292	39, 292
Missouri .....		773, 960	773, 960		126, 817	126, 817
Ohio .....	59, 405	1, 061, 690	1, 121, 095	363, 720	146, 137	509, 857
Indiana .....	53, 938	204, 750	258, 688	119, 175	105, 415	224, 590
Illinois .....	71, 647	428, 400	500, 047	85, 925	120, 282	206, 207
Michigan .....	23, 885		23, 885	235, 510	164, 655	400, 165
Wisconsin .....	6, 800	121, 200	128, 000	160, 445	56, 528	216, 973
Iowa .....	21, 150	45, 920	67, 070	27, 850	91, 473	119, 323
Minnesota .....		40, 130	40, 130		87, 079	87, 079
Kansas .....		49, 405	49, 405	34, 250	158, 431	192, 681
Nebraska .....		230	230	44, 490	133, 199	177, 689
Nevada .....					9, 040	9, 040
Oregon .....				16, 095	27, 690	43, 785
Colorado .....	5, 505	17, 420	22, 925		85, 942	85, 942
Idaho .....				8, 580	14, 205	22, 785
Montana .....					63, 610	63, 610
Wyoming .....				16, 150	11, 005	27, 155
North Dakota .....		45, 220	45, 220	8, 080	37, 625	45, 705
South Dakota .....				10, 850	46, 260	57, 110
Washington .....					133, 680	133, 680
California .....	14, 350	11, 250	25, 600	9, 490	35, 715	45, 205
Utah .....					12, 152	12, 152
New Mexico .....		44, 100	44, 100		16, 877	16, 877
Arizona .....		22, 500	22, 500	1, 900	40	1, 940
Oklahoma .....					3, 080	3, 080
Indian Territory .....		33, 970	33, 970			
Total .....	517, 927	7, 563, 940	8, 081, 867	8, 635, 793	3, 787, 573	12, 423, 366
Surrendered to this office and retired .....						98, 972
From June 20, 1874, to Oct. 31, 1896 .....			379, 440, 846	322, 177, 051	155, 352, 360	477, 529, 411
Surrendered and retired same dates .....						17, 278, 953
Grand total .....			387, 522, 713	330, 812, 844	159, 139, 993	507, 830, 702

<sup>a</sup> Notes of gold banks not included in this table.

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NO. 35.—NATIONAL-BANK NOTES RECEIVED MONTHLY FOR REDEMPTION BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY DURING THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1897, 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, 1896.....	\$600	\$5,845,497	\$518,876	\$369,139	\$6,734,112	\$9,351,401
December, 1896.....		6,791,895	570,310	319,168	7,681,373	12,583,899
January, 1897.....	5,450	6,568,230	573,475	311,149	7,458,304	13,765,173
February, 1897.....	24,390	5,731,618	827,280	280,378	6,863,666	7,243,972
March, 1897.....	2,350	7,064,705	842,065	332,955	8,242,675	7,344,396
April, 1897.....	510	7,629,547	569,633	343,397	8,543,087	8,573,146
May, 1897.....	1,050	7,535,438	1,288,393	444,762	9,269,643	10,722,336
June, 1897.....	9,030	7,725,050	933,360	390,715	9,058,155	10,943,162
July, 1897.....	220	5,611,067	784,090	306,640	6,702,017	10,381,308
August, 1897.....	400	5,187,968	693,645	268,097	6,150,110	7,235,581
September, 1897.....	10	4,227,220	644,255	247,163	5,118,648	6,648,030
October, 1897.....	40,570	4,428,305	389,811	174,009	5,032,695	7,987,244
Total.....	84,580	74,346,540	8,635,793	3,787,572	86,854,485	112,779,649
Received from June 20, 1874, to Oct. 31, 1896.....	17,067,170	1,092,335,689	320,352,180	156,993,941	1,587,348,980	2,577,245,654
Grand total...	17,751,750	1,166,682,220	328,987,973	160,781,513	1,674,203,465	3,690,025,303

*a* Notes of gold banks are not included in this table.

NO. 36.—NATIONAL-BANK NOTES RECEIVED AT THIS BUREAU AND DESTROYED YEARLY SINCE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SYSTEM.

Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.
Prior to Nov. 1, 1865.....	\$175,400	During year ended Oct. 31—	
During year ended Oct. 31—		1865.....	\$91,048,723
1866.....	1,050,382	1886.....	59,969,810
1867.....	3,401,423	1887.....	47,726,083
1868.....	4,602,825	1888.....	59,568,525
1869.....	8,603,729	1889.....	52,207,627
1870.....	14,305,689	1890.....	44,447,467
1871.....	24,344,047	1891.....	45,981,463
1872.....	30,211,720	1892.....	43,885,319
1873.....	36,433,171	1893.....	44,895,466
1874.....	49,939,741	1894.....	62,835,395
1875.....	137,697,696	1895.....	46,997,525
1876.....	98,672,716	1896.....	53,613,811
1877.....	76,918,963	1897.....	83,159,973
1878.....	57,381,249	Additional amount of insolvent and liquidating national-bank notes destroyed.....	171,337,642
1879.....	41,101,830	Gold notes.....	3,380,600
1880.....	35,539,600		
1881.....	54,941,130		
1882.....	74,917,611		
1883.....	82,913,766	Total.....	1,837,407,190
1884.....	93,178,418		

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## No. 37.—VAULT ACCOUNT, SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF CURRENCY RECEIVED AND DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1897.

There was in the vault of the redemption division of this office, awaiting destruction, at the close of business October 31, 1896.....	\$276, 700
Received during the year ended October 31, 1897.....	86, 856, 633
Total.....	87, 133, 333
Withdrawn and destroyed during the year.....	86, 949, 693
Balance in vault October 31, 1897.....	183, 640

## No. 38.—TAXES ASSESSED AS SEMIANNUAL DUTY ON CIRCULATION, DEPOSITS, AND CAPITAL, 1864 TO 1882.

Years.	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, 030. 78	2, 650, 180. 09	321, 881. 36	5, 840, 698. 23
1868.....	2, 046, 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, 707. 61	375, 962. 26	5, 940, 474. 00
1871.....	2, 987, 021. 60	2, 802, 840. 85	383, 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	α 8, 295, 717. 98	α 707, 751. 33	12, 194, 451. 24
Total.....	52, 253, 518. 24	60, 940, 067. 16	7, 855, 887. 74	121, 049, 473. 14

α To June 1, 1883.

## No. 39.—TAXES ASSESSED AS SEMIANNUAL DUTY ON CIRCULATING NOTES, COST OF REDEMPTION, COST OF PLATES, AND EXAMINERS' FEES, 1883 TO 1897.

Years.	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.
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. 60	103, 032. 96	14, 225. 00	5, 200. 00	162, 444. 59	1, 728, 392. 24
1894.....	1, 721, 095. 16	107, 445. 14	4, 050. 00	4, 375. 00	251, 966. 79	2, 088, 932. 11
1895.....	1, 704, 007. 60	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	α 125, 061. 73	3, 050. 00	1, 700. 00	222, 858. 92	2, 373, 374. 30
Total...	29, 157, 866. 30	1, 927, 670. 44	208, 110. 00	202, 845. 00	2, 306, 336. 31	33, 802, 828. 05

α Cost of redemption, per \$1,000, \$1.07+.

## No. 40.—TAXES COLLECTED ON CAPITAL, DEPOSITS, AND CIRCULATION TO JUNE 30, 1897.

Collected on capital up to June 1, 1883.....	\$7, 855, 887. 74
Collected on deposits up to June 1, 1883.....	60, 940, 067. 16
Collected on circulation, 1864 to 1897.....	81, 411, 384. 54
Total.....	150, 207, 339. 44

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## NO. 41.—TAXES COLLECTED ON CIRCULATION, DEPOSITS, AND CAPITAL OF BANKS, OTHER THAN NATIONAL, BY THE INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU, 1864 TO 1882.

Collected on circulation.....	\$5,487,608.82
Collected on deposits.....	48,802,297.39
Collected on capital.....	14,986,143.44
Total.....	69,275,989.65

## NO. 42.—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.]

Years.	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	5,308,488	\$4.99
1810...		28,000,000	30,000,000	58,000,000	a3,000,000	55,000,000	7,239,881	7.60
1820...		44,800,000	24,300,000	69,100,000	a2,000,000	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	a5,000,000	200,301,038	15,213,000	13.17
1837...	738	149,185,890	73,000,000	222,185,890	a5,000,000	217,185,890	15,655,000	13.87
1838...	829	116,138,910	87,500,000	203,638,910	a5,000,000	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	17,089,453	10.91
1841...	784	107,290,214	80,000,000	187,290,214	987,345	186,302,869	17,991,000	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	19,378,000	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	10.24
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...		188,181,000	236,000,000	424,181,000	21,942,893	402,238,107	25,615,000	15.80
1854...	1,203	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	18,031,976	418,920,247	27,256,000	15.94
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	193,306,618	250,000,000	443,306,618	4,339,276	438,967,342	30,596,000	14.35

a Specie in Treasury estimated.

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 377

No. 43.—COIN AND PAPER CIRCULATION OF THE UNITED STATES ON JUNE 30, FROM 1860 TO 1897, INCLUSIVE.

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

Years.	Coin in United States, including bullion in Treasury.	Paper money in United States.	Total money.	Coin, bullion, and paper money in Treasury.	Circulation.	Population.	Money in United States per capita.	Circulation per capita.
1860....	\$235,000,000	\$207,102,477	\$442,102,477	\$6,695,225	\$435,407,252	31,443,321	\$14.06	\$13.85
1861....	250,000,000	202,005,767	452,005,767	3,600,000	448,405,767	32,064,000	14.09	13.98
1862....	25,000,000	333,452,079	358,452,079	23,754,335	334,697,744	32,704,000	10.96	10.23
1863....	25,000,000	649,867,283	674,867,283	79,473,245	595,394,038	33,365,000	20.23	17.84
1864....	25,000,000	680,588,067	705,588,067	35,946,589	669,641,478	34,046,000	20.72	19.67
1865....	25,000,000	745,129,755	770,129,755	55,426,760	714,702,995	34,748,000	22.16	20.57
1866....	25,000,000	729,327,254	754,327,254	80,839,010	673,488,244	35,469,000	21.27	18.99
1867....	25,000,000	703,200,612	728,200,612	66,208,543	661,992,069	36,211,000	20.11	18.28
1868....	25,000,000	691,553,578	716,553,578	36,449,917	680,103,661	36,973,000	19.38	18.39
1869....	25,000,000	690,351,180	715,351,180	50,898,289	664,452,891	37,756,000	18.95	17.60
1870....	25,000,000	697,868,461	722,868,461	47,655,667	675,212,794	38,558,371	18.73	17.50
1871....	25,000,000	716,812,174	741,812,174	25,923,169	715,889,005	39,555,000	18.75	18.10
1872....	25,000,000	737,721,565	762,721,565	24,412,016	738,309,549	40,596,000	18.70	18.19
1873....	25,000,000	749,445,610	774,445,610	22,563,801	751,881,809	41,677,000	18.58	18.04
1874....	25,000,000	781,024,781	806,024,781	29,941,750	776,083,031	42,796,000	18.83	18.13
1875....	25,000,000	773,273,509	798,273,509	44,171,562	754,101,947	43,951,000	18.16	17.16
1876....	52,418,724	738,264,550	790,683,274	63,073,896	727,609,388	45,137,000	17.52	16.12
1877....	65,837,506	697,216,941	763,053,847	40,738,964	722,314,883	46,353,000	16.46	15.58
1878....	102,047,907	689,205,669	791,253,576	62,120,942	729,132,634	47,598,000	16.02	15.32
1879....	357,268,178	694,253,363	1,051,521,541	232,889,748	818,631,793	48,866,000	21.52	16.75
1880....	494,368,884	711,565,313	1,205,934,197	232,546,969	973,382,228	50,155,783	24.04	19.41
1881....	647,868,682	758,673,141	1,406,541,823	292,303,704	1,114,238,119	51,316,000	27.41	21.71
1882....	703,974,839	776,556,880	1,480,531,719	306,241,300	1,174,290,419	52,495,000	28.20	22.37
1883....	769,740,048	873,749,768	1,643,489,816	413,184,120	1,230,305,696	53,693,000	30.60	22.91
1884....	801,068,939	904,385,250	1,705,454,188	461,528,220	1,243,925,969	54,911,000	31.06	22.65
1885....	872,175,823	945,482,513	1,817,658,336	525,089,721	1,292,568,615	56,148,000	32.37	23.02
1886....	903,027,304	905,532,390	1,808,559,694	555,859,169	1,252,700,525	57,404,000	31.50	21.82
1887....	1,007,513,901	892,928,771	1,900,442,672	582,903,529	1,317,539,143	58,680,000	32.39	22.45
1888....	1,092,391,690	970,564,259	2,062,955,949	690,785,079	1,372,170,870	59,974,000	34.39	22.88
1889....	1,100,612,434	974,738,277	2,075,350,711	694,989,062	1,380,361,649	61,289,000	33.86	22.52
1890....	1,152,471,638	991,754,521	2,144,226,159	714,974,889	1,429,251,270	62,622,250	34.24	22.82
1891....	1,163,185,054	1,032,039,021	2,195,224,075	697,783,368	1,497,440,707	63,975,000	34.31	23.41
1892....	1,232,854,331	1,139,745,170	2,372,599,501	771,252,314	1,601,347,187	65,520,000	36.21	24.44
1893....	1,213,413,584	1,109,988,808	2,323,402,392	726,701,147	1,596,701,245	66,946,000	34.70	23.85
1894....	1,251,543,158	1,168,891,623	2,420,434,781	759,626,073	1,660,808,708	68,397,000	35.39	24.28
1895....	1,260,987,506	1,137,619,914	2,398,607,420	796,638,947	1,601,968,473	69,878,000	34.33	22.93
1896....	1,227,293,470	1,120,012,536	2,347,306,006	840,871,040	1,506,434,966	71,390,000	32.88	21.10
1897....	1,329,246,997	1,168,818,003	2,498,065,000	857,256,034	1,640,808,966	72,937,000	34.25	22.49

NOTE 1.—Specie payments were suspended from January 1, 1862, to January 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 February 28, 1878.

NOTE 4.—Specie payments were resumed January 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.

# 378 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

NO. 44.—UNITED STATES BONDS HELD TO SECURE CIRCULATING NOTES OF NATIONAL BANKS ON JUNE 30 OF EACH YEAR FROM 1865 TO 1897, AND THE AMOUNT OWNED AND HELD BY THE BANKS FOR OTHER PURPOSES, INCLUDING THOSE DEPOSITED WITH THE TREASURER TO SECURE PUBLIC DEPOSITS.

Years.	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	89,922,500	422,418,400
1869 ..	255,190,350	87,661,250	.....	.....	342,851,600	55,102,000	397,953,600
1870 ..	247,335,850	94,923,200	.....	.....	342,278,550	43,980,600	386,259,150
1871 ..	229,497,750	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	416,134,950
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	\$14,372,250	.....	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.	25,142,600	Continued at 3½ per cent. 202,487,650	32,752,650	97,429,800	357,812,700	43,122,550	400,935,250
1882 ..	385,700	7,402,800	32,752,650	97,429,800	357,812,700	43,122,550	400,935,250
1883 ..	385,700	3 per cents. 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	5,203,950	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	101,337,550	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.	11,600,000	21,825,350	21,825,350	129,764,700	163,190,050	20,301,600	183,491,650
1892 ..	12,426,000	22,020,550	22,020,550	142,141,700	176,588,250	18,334,050	194,922,300
1893 ..	15,292,000	Loan of 1904, 5 per cents. 4,849,950	22,711,350	158,837,950	201,601,750	27,801,100	229,402,850
1894 ..	12,378,000	12,896,850	22,558,350	Consols of 1907, 149,382,100	207,680,800	30,343,400	238,024,200
1895 ..	10,046,000	13,057,850	22,078,100	Loan of 1895, 10,465,500	228,915,950	28,764,155	257,680,105
1896 ..	8,837,000	15,728,350	22,168,900	Consols of 1907, 151,950,450	230,471,550	33,461,800	263,933,350
1897 ..	.....	.....	.....	Loan of 1895, 31,783,550	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	Consols of 1907, 150,903,750	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	Loan of 1895, 32,833,550	.....	.....	.....

No. 45.—UNITED STATES BONDS HELD TO SECURE CIRCULATING NOTES OF NATIONAL BANKS FOR THE YEARS ENDED OCTOBER 31, FROM 1882 TO 1897, INCLUSIVE, AND THE CHANGES WHICH OCCURRED IN THE SEVERAL CLASSES OF BONDS.

Years.	Num-ber 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) a 602, 000	\$3, 526, 000	\$362, 505, 650	\$37, 563, 750	\$400, 069, 400
1883.....	2, 522	41, 819, 700	106, 164, 850	(201, 327, 700)	3, 463, 000	352, 877, 300	30, 674, 050	383, 551, 350
1884.....	2, 671	49, 537, 450	116, 705, 450	155, 604, 400	3, 469, 000	325, 316, 300	30, 419, 600	355, 735, 000
1885.....	2, 727	49, 547, 250	116, 391, 650	138, 920, 650	3, 505, 000	308, 304, 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, 156	100, 049, 000		4, 553, 000	145, 600, 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	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 Consols of 1907, 155, 473, 000 Loan of 1895, 36, 531, 650 Consols of 1907, 150, 288, 100 Loan of 1895, 30, 474, 150	14, 016, 850	11, 997, 000	211, 717, 800	26, 118, 350	237, 836, 150
1896.....	3, 679	22, 673, 850		16, 038, 850	10, 386, 000	241, 103, 350	25, 135, 500	266, 238, 850
1897.....	3, 617	22, 039, 650		15, 910, 650	9, 030, 000	227, 742, 550	32, 400, 650	260, 233, 200

a Three and one-half percents.

# 380 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

## NO. 46.—INTEREST-BEARING BONDED DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES FROM 1865 TO 1897, 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 June 30, 1882...	3½ per cent. 58,957,150	Continued at 3½ per cent. 401,593,900 32,082,600	250,000,000	739,349,350	64,623,512	1,514,433,912
June 30, 1883...		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	1,246,533,662
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	559,566,000	64,623,512	675,058,712
Continued at 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	Funded loan of 1907, 559,625,750	64,623,512	780,771,462
June 30, 1896...		100,000,000	25,364,500	Loan of 1925, d31,157,700	64,623,512	911,940,262
June 30, 1897...		100,000,000	25,364,500	Funded loan of 1907, 559,636,850	64,623,512	911,940,262
June 30, 1897...		100,000,000	25,364,500	Loan of 1925, d162,315,400	64,623,512	911,943,512
Oct. 30, 1897...		100,000,000	25,364,500	Funded loan of 1907, 559,641,300	64,623,512	911,944,712
				Loan of 1925, d162,315,400		

a Funded loan 1891; authorizing act July 14, 1870, and January 20, 1871; date of maturity, 1891.

b Funded loan 1907; authorizing act July 14, 1870, and January 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 January 14, 1875; date of maturity, February 1, 1925.

The refunding certificates, amounting to \$46,260, are not included in the table.

The public debt reached the maximum August 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. 47.—OPENING, HIGHEST, AND LOWEST MARKET PRICES OF UNITED STATES REGISTERED BONDS BY WEEKS FROM NOVEMBER 6, 1896, TO AND INCLUDING NOVEMBER 5, 1897.

[Prepared by the Government Actuary.]

Week ended—	2 per cent bonds.			4 per cent bonds of 1907.		
	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.
1896.						
November 6.....	93	93½	93	106½-107½	109 -110	106½-107½
November 13.....	95	95	95	108½-109½	109 -110	108½-109½
November 20.....	95	95	95	109½-110	109½-110½	109½-110
November 27.....	95	95	95	109½-110½	110½-110½	109½-110½
December 4.....	95½	95½	95	110 -110½	110 -110½	109 -109½
December 11.....	95	95½	95	109 -109½	109½-109½	109 -109½
December 18.....	95½	95½	95½	109½-110	110 -110½	109½-110
December 25.....	95	95	95	109½-110	109½-110½	109½-110
1897.						
January 1.....	95	95½	95	.....	110½-110½	109½-110½
January 8.....	95½	95½	95½	110½-110½	110½-111	110½-110½
January 15.....	95½	95½	95½	110½-111	110½-111	110½-111
January 22.....	95½	95½	95½	111 -111½	111½-112	111 -111½
January 29.....	96	96	96	111½-112	111½-112½	111½-112
February 5.....	96	96	95½	111½-112½	111½-112½	111½-112
February 12.....	95½	95½	95½	111½-111½	111½-112	111½-111½
February 19.....	95½	95½	95½	111½-111½	111½-112	111½-111½
February 26.....	.....	95½	95½	111½-112	111½-112½	111½-112
March 5.....	95½	95½	95½	110½-111½	111 -111½	110½-111½
March 12.....	95½	95½	95½	111 -111½	111½-111½	111 -111½
March 19.....	95½	95½	95½	111½-111½	111½-111½	111 -111½
March 26.....	95½	96	95½	111 -111½	111 -111½	110½-111½
April 2.....	96½	96½	96½	110½-111½	111 -111½	110½-111½
April 9.....	96½	96½	96½	111 -111½	111 -111½	111 -111½
April 16.....	96½	96½	96½	111 -111½	111½-111½	111 -111½
April 23.....	96½	96½	96½	111½-111½	111½-111½	111 -111½
April 30.....	96½	96½	96½	111 -111½	111 -111½	110½-111½
May 7.....	96	96	96	110½-111½	110½-111½	110½-111
May 14.....	96	96	96	110½-111½	110½-111½	110½-111
May 21.....	96	96	95½	110½-110½	110½-111	110½-110½
May 28.....	96	96	96	110½-111	111 -111½	110½-111
June 4.....	96	96	96	111 -111½	111 -111½	110 -110½
June 11.....	96	96	96	110½-111	110½-111½	110½-111
June 18.....	98	98	96	110½-111½	111½-111½	110½-111
June 25.....	96½	96½	96½	111½-111½	111½-111½	111½-111½
July 2.....	96½	96½	96½	111½-111½	111½-112	111½-111½
July 9.....	96½	96½	96½	111½-112½	111½-112½	111½-112½
July 16.....	97	98	96½	111½-112	111½-112	111½-112
July 23.....	96½	98	96½	111½-112	111½-112	111 -111½
July 30.....	97½	97½	97½	111½-111½	111½-112½	111½-111½
August 6.....	97½	97½	97	111½-112½	112 -112½	111½-112½
August 13.....	97½	97½	97½	111½-112½	111½-112½	111½-112½
August 20.....	97½	97½	97½	111½-112½	111½-112½	111½-112½
August 27.....	97½	97½	97½	111½-112½	112 -112½	111½-112½
September 3.....	97½	97½	97½	112½-113	112½-113	111½-112½
September 10.....	.....	.....	98	111½-112½	111½-112½	111½-112½
September 17.....	98	98	98	111½-112½	111½-112½	111½-112½
September 24.....	98	98	98	111½-112½	111½-112½	111½-112½
October 1.....	98	98	98	111½-112½	111½-112½	111½-112½
October 8.....	98	98½	98	111½-112½	112½-112½	111½-112½
October 15.....	98½	98½	98½	112½-112½	112½-113	112½-112½
October 22.....	98½	98½	98½	112½-113	112½-113½	112½-113
October 29.....	99	99	99	112½-113½	112½-113½	112½-113½
November 5.....	99	99	98½	112½-113½	113 -113½	112½-113½

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NO. 47.—OPENING, HIGHEST, AND LOWEST MARKET PRICES OF UNITED STATES REGISTERED BONDS IN WEEKS FROM NOVEMBER 6, 1896, TO AND INCLUDING NOVEMBER 5, 1897—Continued.

[Prepared by the Government Actuary.]

Week ended—	5 per cent bonds of 1904.			4 per cent bonds of 1925.		
	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.
<b>1896.</b>						
November 6.....	110-110 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	111 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -112 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	110-110 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	116 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -117	120-121	116 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -117
November 13.....	111 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -112 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	112 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -113	111 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -112 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	120-120 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	120-121	119 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -120 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
November 20.....	112 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -112 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	112 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	112 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -112 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	119 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -120	119 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -120	119 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -119 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
November 27.....	112 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	113-113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	112 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	119 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -119 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	119 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -120	119 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -119 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
December 4.....	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	119 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -120	119 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -120 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	119 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -120
December 11.....	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -114	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	119 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -120 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	120-120 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	119 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -120 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
December 18.....	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -114	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -114	120 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -120 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	120 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -120 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	120 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -120 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
December 25.....	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -114	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -114	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -114	119 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -120	119 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -120	119-119 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
<b>1897.</b>						
January 1.....	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -114	114-114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -114	119 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -120	119 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -120 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	119 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -120
January 8.....	114-114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	114-114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	114-114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	120 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -120 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	120 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -120 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	120-120 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
January 15.....	114-114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	112 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	120 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -120 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	120 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -121 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	119 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -120 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
January 22.....	112 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	112 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	120-120 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	121 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -122	120-120 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
January 29.....	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	121 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -122	122 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -123 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	121 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -122
February 5.....	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -114	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -114	123-123 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	123-123 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	122 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -123 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
February 12.....	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	122 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -122 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	123 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -123 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	122 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -123 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
February 19.....	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -114	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	122 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -122 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	122 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -123	122 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -123 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
February 26.....	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -114	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -114	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -114	123-123	122 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -123	122 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -123 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
March 5.....	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	114-114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	123 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -123 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	123 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -123 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	122 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -123 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
March 12.....	114-114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	114-114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	123 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -123 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	123 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -124	123 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -123 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
March 19.....	114-114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	114-114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	123 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -124	123 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -124	123 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -123 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
March 26.....	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	123 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -123 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	123 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -124	123 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -123 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
April 2.....	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	114-114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	123 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -124	123 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -124 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	123 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -124
April 9.....	114-114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	114-114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	114-114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	123 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -124 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	124-124 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	123 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -124 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
April 16.....	114-114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	115-115 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	113-113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	124 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -124 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	124 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -124 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	124 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -124 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
April 23.....	112 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	112 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	112 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	123 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -123 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	123 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -123 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	123-123 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
April 30.....	112 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	112 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	112 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	123-123 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	123-123 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	122 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -123 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
May 7.....	112 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -113	112 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	112 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -113	122 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -123	122 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -123 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	122 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -123
May 14.....	113-113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	113-113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	113-113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	122 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -123	122 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -123	122 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -123
May 21.....	113-113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	113-113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	113-113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	122 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -123	122 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -123	122 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -123
May 28.....	113-113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	113-113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	123-123 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	123-123 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	122 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -123
June 4.....	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	123-123 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	123 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -124	123-123 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
June 11.....	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -114	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	124 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -124 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	124 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -124 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	124 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -124 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
June 18.....	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	124 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -125	125-125 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	124 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -125
June 25.....	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	124 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -125 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	125 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -125 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	124 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -125 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
July 2.....	114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -115	114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	125 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -125 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	125 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -125 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	125 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -125 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
July 9.....	114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -115 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -115 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -115 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	125 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -125 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	125 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -125 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	125-125 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
July 16.....	114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -115	114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -115	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	124 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -125	124 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -125 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	123 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -124 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
July 23.....	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	123 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -124 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	123 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -124 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	123 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -124 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
July 30.....	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -114	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	124-124 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	125-126	124-124 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
August 6.....	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -114	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -114	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	125 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -125 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	125 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -126	125 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -125 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
August 13.....	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -114	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -114	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	125 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -125 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	125 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -126	125 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -125 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
August 20.....	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	125 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -125 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	125 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -125 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	124 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -125
August 27.....	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	125-125 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	125 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -125 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	125-125 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
September 3.....	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -114	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -114	125 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -126	125 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -126 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	125 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -126
September 10.....	114-114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	114-115 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	114-114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	125 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -126 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	126-126 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	125 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -126 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
September 17.....	114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	126-126 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	126-126 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	125 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -126
September 24.....	114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -115	114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	125 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -126	125 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -126	125-125 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
October 1.....	114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -115	114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -115 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -115	125 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -125 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	125 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -126 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	125 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -125 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
October 8.....	114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -115 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	115 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -115 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -115 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	125 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -126 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	126 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -127	125 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -126 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
October 15.....	115 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -115 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	115 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -115 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	126 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -127 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	126 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -127 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	126 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -127 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
October 22.....	114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -115	114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	125 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -126 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	126 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -127	125 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -126 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
October 29.....	114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -115 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	126 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -127 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	127-127 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	126 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -127 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
November 5.....	114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -115	114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -115 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -115	127 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -127 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	127 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -128 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	127 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -127 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 383

NO. 48.—INVESTMENT VALUE OF UNITED STATES 4½, 4, 5, AND 4 (OF 1925) PER CENT COUPON BONDS FROM 1886 TO 1897, INCLUSIVE.

[Prepared by the Government Actuary.]

Date.	4½ per cent bonds.		4 per cent bonds.	
	Average price flat.	Rate of interest realized by investors.	Average price flat.	Rate of interest realized by investors.
1886:		<i>Per cent.</i>		<i>Per cent.</i>
January .....	112. 7000	2. 208	123. 4325	2. 607
April .....	112. 4759	2. 150	126. 2980	2. 444
July .....	111. 8156	2. 149	128. 4975	2. 420
October .....	111. 9855	2. 003	128. 6659	2. 289
1887:				
January .....	110. 2775	2. 290	127. 8325	2. 320
April .....	110. 1947	2. 019	129. 2451	2. 227
July .....	109. 1475	2. 340	127. 8425	2. 284
October .....	108. 5553	2. 339	125. 7885	2. 390
1888:				
January .....	108. 2375	2. 289	126. 1275	2. 341
April .....	107. 1025	2. 478	124. 6400	2. 449
July .....	107. 5175	2. 195	127. 4825	2. 230
October .....	108. 4213	1. 693	128. 1204	2. 178
1889:				
January .....	108. 9255	1. 254	127. 2837	2. 208
April .....	108. 1848	1. 240	129. 1902	2. 080
July .....	107. 0048	1. 421	128. 3894	2. 109
October .....	105. 8241	1. 645	127. 1944	2. 160
1890:				
January .....	104. 7885	1. 856	125. 6178	2. 236
April .....	103. 7500	2. 151	122. 1175	2. 435
July .....	103. 3825	1. 966	122. 3200	2. 407
October .....	104. 1296	0. 409	123. 5602	2. 309
1891:				
January .....	103. 1106	0. 424	120. 9279	2. 463
April .....	101. 7596	1. 363	122. 0264	2. 372
July .....	100. 3846	5. 971	117. 3317	2. 676
October .....			116. 7546	2. 761
1892:				
January .....			116. 6719	2. 693
April .....			116. 1575	2. 715
July .....			116. 4557	2. 677
October .....			115. 0978	2. 766
1893:				
January .....			113. 8250	2. 849
April .....			113. 3646	2. 877
July .....			110. 5450	3. 079
October .....			111. 2356	3. 011
1894:				
January .....	5 per cent bonds.		113. 3389	2. 821
April .....	118. 6225	2. 925	114. 2800	2. 724
July .....	118. 7500	2. 873	114. 1900	2. 713
October .....	119. 7407	2. 716	114. 7824	2. 642

Date.	5 per cent bonds of 1904.		4 per cent bonds of 1907.		4 per cent bonds of 1925.	
	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:		<i>Per cent.</i>		<i>Per cent.</i>		<i>Per cent.</i>
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

# 384 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

NO. 49.—NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS IN EACH STATE, RESERVE CITY, AND TERRITORY, CAPITAL, BONDS ACTUALLY HELD ON OCTOBER 5, 1897, MINIMUM AMOUNT OF BONDS REQUIRED BY LAW, AND THE EXCESS OF BONDS ON OCTOBER 5, 1897, AND OCTOBER 6, 1896.

Reserve cities, States, and Territories.	No. of banks.	Capital.	United States bonds.		Excess of bonds.	
			October 5, 1897.	Minimum required.	October 5, 1897.	October 6, 1896.
CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES.						
New York City.....	48	\$48,600,000	\$18,939,000	\$2,400,000	\$16,539,000	\$21,054,500
Chicago.....	19	19,700,000	1,350,000	950,000	400,000	400,000
St. Louis.....	6	8,400,000	2,077,000	300,000	1,777,000	1,002,000
Total.....	73	76,700,000	22,366,000	3,650,000	18,716,000	22,456,500
OTHER RESERVE CITIES.						
Boston.....	54	50,350,000	8,777,000	2,700,000	6,077,000	8,997,000
Albany.....	6	1,550,000	400,000	300,000	100,000	200,000
Brooklyn.....	5	1,352,000	642,000	250,000	392,000	392,000
Philadelphia.....	41	21,915,000	8,212,500	2,037,500	6,175,000	5,890,000
Pittsburg.....	30	12,300,000	5,339,250	1,475,000	3,864,250	3,485,250
Baltimore.....	22	13,243,200	2,739,000	1,100,000	1,639,000	2,060,000
Washington.....	12	2,875,000	879,150	575,000	304,150	279,150
Savannah.....	2	750,000	102,000	100,000	2,000	2,000
New Orleans.....	7	2,300,000	872,000	350,000	522,000	550,000
Louisville.....	6	3,000,000	1,575,000	300,000	1,275,000	1,025,000
Houston.....	5	1,150,000	200,000	200,000		
Cincinnati.....	13	7,800,000	5,436,000	650,000	4,786,000	4,672,500
Cleveland.....	12	9,550,000	1,550,000	600,000	950,000	850,000
Detroit.....	6	3,360,000	1,150,000	300,000	850,000	1,123,000
Milwaukee.....	5	3,250,000	720,000	250,000	470,000	670,000
Des Moines.....	4	800,000	292,200	175,000	117,200	117,200
St. Paul.....	5	3,800,000	252,000	250,000	2,000	2,000
Minneapolis.....	6	4,500,000	300,000	300,000		
Kansas City.....	5	2,300,000	250,000	250,000		
St. Joseph.....	2	350,000	150,000	75,000	75,000	75,000
Lincoln.....	3	800,000	150,000	150,000		
Omaha.....	8	3,750,000	600,000	400,000	200,000	330,000
San Francisco.....	2	2,500,000	150,000	100,000	50,000	50,000
Total.....	261	153,485,260	40,738,100	12,887,500	27,850,600	30,770,100
Total of all reserve cities.....	334	230,185,260	63,104,100	16,537,500	46,566,600	53,226,600
COUNTRY BANKS.						
Maine.....	83	11,171,000	5,867,700	2,317,750	3,549,950	3,610,400
New Hampshire.....	50	5,830,000	3,958,750	1,457,500	2,501,250	2,616,500
Vermont.....	49	6,985,000	4,275,500	1,471,250	2,804,250	2,430,250
Massachusetts.....	213	43,972,600	22,234,900	8,151,900	14,083,000	14,502,025
Rhode Island.....	57	19,337,050	7,919,000	2,327,500	5,591,500	5,855,000
Connecticut.....	81	21,541,070	9,058,500	3,222,500	5,836,000	5,728,500
New York.....	267	31,637,940	17,118,000	7,068,660	10,044,340	10,222,240
New Jersey.....	103	14,445,000	5,670,750	2,946,250	2,724,500	3,099,500
Pennsylvania.....	356	40,969,790	19,378,800	9,103,660	10,275,140	10,714,100
Delaware.....	18	2,083,985	795,000	442,700	352,300	816,704
Maryland.....	46	3,811,700	2,049,250	940,000	1,109,250	1,158,575
District of Columbia.....	1	252,000	250,000	50,000	200,000	200,000
Virginia.....	35	4,646,300	2,252,250	947,750	1,304,500	1,191,500
West Virginia.....	33	3,451,000	1,402,650	836,250	566,400	451,750
North Carolina.....	27	2,701,000	748,500	650,250	98,250	139,500
South Carolina.....	16	1,890,100	512,250	435,025	77,225	75,250
Georgia.....	28	3,266,000	1,059,000	741,500	317,500	440,000
Florida.....	15	1,150,000	355,000	287,500	67,500	67,500
Alabama.....	26	3,355,000	1,203,500	707,500	496,000	495,500
Mississippi.....	10	855,000	243,150	213,750	29,400	28,900
Louisiana.....	12	860,000	265,000	215,000	50,000	50,000
Texas.....	196	18,781,200	4,731,450	4,257,800	473,650	434,700
Arkansas.....	9	1,220,000	289,000	280,000	9,000	18,500
Kentucky.....	69	8,727,900	3,671,750	2,018,225	1,653,525	1,717,275
Tennessee.....	49	8,760,000	1,796,250	1,308,750	487,500	428,750
Ohio.....	223	27,830,100	11,904,100	6,106,525	5,797,375	5,738,475
Indiana.....	113	14,057,000	5,225,050	3,001,750	2,223,300	2,240,550
Illinois.....	202	17,776,000	6,381,500	4,362,750	2,018,750	1,939,000
Michigan.....	78	8,845,000	2,924,500	1,870,000	1,054,500	1,194,500
Wisconsin.....	74	6,910,000	2,325,250	1,652,500	672,750	531,500
Minnesota.....	60	4,865,000	1,271,500	1,110,000	161,500	139,050
Iowa.....	161	12,220,000	3,784,750	2,973,750	811,000	1,032,500
Missouri.....	50	3,765,000	1,145,050	941,250	203,800	98,800

NO. 49.—NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS IN EACH STATE, ETC.—Continued.

Reserve cities, States, and Territories.	No. of banks.	Capital.	United States bonds.		Excess of bonds.	
			October 5, 1897.	Minimum required.	October 5, 1897.	October 6, 1896.
COUNTRY BANKS—con- tinued.						
North Dakota.....	27	\$1,635,000	\$478,000	\$408,750	\$69,250	\$37,500
South Dakota.....	27	1,695,000	486,250	423,750	62,500	64,500
Nebraska.....	93	5,925,000	1,518,000	1,481,250	37,650	38,650
Kansas.....	103	8,567,100	2,370,250	1,879,275	490,975	479,975
Montana.....	21	2,655,000	608,750	588,750	20,000	20,850
Wyoming.....	11	860,000	215,000	215,000		25,000
Colorado.....	41	5,232,000	1,274,000	958,000	316,000	246,250
New Mexico.....	6	600,000	340,000	150,000	190,000	152,500
Oklahoma.....	5	250,000	62,500	62,500		
Indian Territory.....	10	595,000	153,500	148,750	4,750	500
Washington.....	35	4,388,000	943,800	920,000	23,800	1,000
Oregon.....	30	3,020,000	1,032,300	580,000	452,300	490,050
California.....	30	5,060,000	1,638,250	952,500	685,750	413,250
Idaho.....	10	600,000	187,500	150,000	37,500	37,500
Utah.....	11	1,750,000	812,500	337,500	475,000	462,500
Nevada.....	1	82,000	20,500	20,500		
Arizona.....	5	400,000	175,250	100,000	75,250	50,250
Total of country banks.....	3,276	401,302,835	164,379,850	83,794,020	80,585,830	81,428,569
Total of United States.....	3,610	631,488,095	227,483,950	100,331,520	127,152,430	134,655,169

# 386 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

NO. 50.—NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS IN EACH STATE, RESERVE CITY, AND TERRITORY, WITH CAPITAL OF \$150,000 AND UNDER, FOR THE YEARS 1896 AND 1897, AND THE INCREASE OR DECREASE IN BANKS AND CAPITAL DURING THE INTERVAL.

Reserve cities, States, and Territories.	October 6, 1896.		October 5, 1897.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.
<b>RESERVE CITIES.</b>								
Philadelphia.....	1	\$150,000	1	\$150,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburg.....	1	100,000	1	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	1	100,000	1	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Houston.....	2	200,000	2	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Des Moines.....	1	100,000	1	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph.....	1	100,000	1	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	7	750,000	7	750,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of all reserve cities.....	7	750,000	7	750,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>COUNTRY BANKS.</b>								
Maine.....	68	5,456,000	69	6,471,000	1	\$1,015,000	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	43	4,430,000	43	4,430,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	38	3,685,000	38	3,685,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	106	11,437,500	107	11,407,600	1	.....	.....	\$29,900
Rhode Island.....	23	2,510,000	23	2,510,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	33	3,440,000	35	3,690,000	2	250,000	.....	.....
New York.....	218	18,981,640	220	18,874,640	2	.....	.....	110,000
New Jersey.....	74	6,135,000	75	6,185,000	1	50,000	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	285	23,588,800	292	23,614,640	7	25,840	.....	.....
Delaware.....	14	1,113,185	14	870,800	.....	.....	.....	142,385
Maryland.....	43	3,100,000	43	3,100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	28	2,141,000	26	1,991,000	.....	.....	2	150,000
West Virginia.....	27	2,145,000	27	2,145,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	24	1,866,000	23	1,801,000	.....	.....	1	65,000
South Carolina.....	12	1,098,000	13	1,140,100	1	42,100	.....	.....
Georgia.....	22	1,766,000	22	1,766,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	17	1,350,000	15	1,150,000	.....	.....	2	200,000
Alabama.....	20	1,480,000	19	1,430,000	.....	.....	1	50,000
Mississippi.....	10	855,000	10	855,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	11	660,000	11	660,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	182	13,720,000	178	13,451,200	.....	.....	4	288,800
Arkansas.....	6	520,000	6	520,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	52	4,927,900	53	4,872,900	1	.....	.....	55,000
Tennessee.....	36	2,650,000	36	2,635,000	.....	.....	.....	15,000
Ohio.....	177	15,176,100	176	15,020,100	.....	.....	1	150,000
Indiana.....	92	8,012,000	93	8,007,000	1	.....	.....	5,000
Illinois.....	180	13,446,000	183	13,631,000	3	205,000	.....	.....
Michigan.....	75	6,044,000	69	5,680,000	.....	.....	6	364,000
Wisconsin.....	69	5,395,000	68	5,410,000	.....	15,000	1	.....
Minnesota.....	56	3,525,000	55	3,440,000	.....	.....	1	85,000
Iowa.....	153	9,545,000	151	9,895,000	.....	350,000	2	.....
Missouri.....	47	3,265,000	48	3,365,000	1	100,000	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	29	1,810,000	27	1,635,000	.....	.....	2	175,000
South Dakota.....	30	1,885,000	27	1,695,000	.....	.....	3	190,000
Nebraska.....	101	6,175,000	92	5,725,000	.....	.....	9	450,000
Kansas.....	111	7,452,100	99	6,717,100	.....	.....	12	735,000
Montana.....	18	1,450,000	16	1,355,000	.....	.....	2	95,000
Wyoming.....	11	860,000	11	860,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	34	2,207,000	33	2,232,000	.....	25,000	1	.....
New Mexico.....	7	600,000	6	600,000	.....	.....	1	.....
Oklahoma.....	5	250,000	5	250,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian Territory.....	8	460,000	10	595,000	2	135,000	.....	.....
Washington.....	31	2,270,000	26	1,880,000	.....	.....	5	390,000
Oregon.....	29	1,670,000	26	1,520,000	.....	.....	3	150,000
California.....	20	1,975,000	21	2,010,000	1	35,000	.....	.....
Idaho.....	11	675,000	10	600,000	.....	.....	1	75,000
Utah.....	7	600,000	7	550,000	.....	.....	.....	50,000
Nevada.....	1	82,000	1	82,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona.....	5	400,000	5	400,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, country banks.....	2,699	214,348,225	2,663	212,576,080	24	2,247,940	60	4,020,685
Total, United States.....	2,706	215,098,225	2,670	213,326,080	24	2,247,940	60	4,020,085

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 387

NO. 51.—NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS IN EACH STATE, RESERVE CITY, AND TERRITORY, WITH CAPITAL EXCEEDING \$150,000, FOR THE YEARS 1896 AND 1897, AND THE INCREASE OR DECREASE IN BANKS AND CAPITAL DURING THE INTERVAL.

Reserve cities, States, and Territories.	October 6, 1896.		October 5, 1897.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.
<b>CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES.</b>								
New York City.....	49	\$50,450,000	48	\$48,600,000	.....	.....	1	\$1,850,000
Chicago.....	21	21,400,000	19	19,700,000	.....	.....	2	1,700,000
St. Louis.....	8	9,400,000	6	8,400,000	.....	.....	2	1,000,000
Total.....	78	81,250,000	73	76,700,000	.....	.....	5	4,550,000
<b>OTHER RESERVE CITIES.</b>								
Boston.....	55	50,750,000	54	50,350,000	.....	.....	1	400,000
Albany.....	6	1,550,000	6	1,550,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn.....	5	1,352,000	5	1,352,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia.....	40	21,815,000	40	21,765,000	.....	.....	.....	50,000
Pittsburg.....	29	12,000,000	29	12,200,000	.....	\$200,000	.....	.....
Baltimore.....	22	13,243,260	22	13,243,260	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	12	2,975,000	11	2,775,000	.....	.....	1	200,000
Savannah.....	2	750,000	2	750,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Orleans.....	6	2,000,000	7	2,300,000	1	300,000	.....	.....
Louisville.....	7	3,601,500	6	3,000,000	.....	.....	1	601,500
Houston.....	3	950,000	3	950,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cincinnati.....	13	8,000,000	13	7,800,000	.....	.....	.....	200,000
Cleveland.....	12	9,550,000	12	9,550,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Detroit.....	6	3,600,000	6	3,300,000	.....	.....	.....	300,000
Milwaukee.....	5	3,250,000	5	3,250,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Des Moines.....	3	700,000	3	700,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Paul.....	5	3,800,000	5	3,800,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minneapolis.....	8	5,200,000	6	4,500,000	.....	.....	2	700,000
Kansas City.....	8	3,550,000	5	2,300,000	.....	.....	3	1,250,000
St. Joseph.....	2	750,000	1	250,000	.....	.....	1	500,000
Lincoln.....	3	850,000	3	800,000	.....	.....	.....	50,000
Omaha.....	8	3,750,000	8	3,750,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco.....	2	2,500,000	2	2,500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	262	150,486,760	254	152,735,260	1	500,000	9	4,251,500
Total of all reserve cities.....	340	237,736,760	327	229,435,260	1	500,000	14	8,801,500
<b>COUNTRY BANKS.</b>								
Maine.....	15	5,700,000	14	4,700,000	.....	.....	1	1,000,000
New Hampshire.....	7	1,400,000	7	1,400,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	11	3,300,000	11	3,300,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	107	33,190,000	106	32,565,000	.....	.....	1	625,000
Rhode Island.....	34	16,827,050	34	16,827,050	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	49	18,951,070	46	17,851,070	.....	.....	3	1,100,000
New York.....	49	13,149,400	47	12,783,300	.....	.....	2	366,100
New Jersey.....	28	8,260,000	28	8,260,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	63	17,010,020	64	17,355,150	1	345,130	.....	.....
Delaware.....	4	1,020,800	4	1,113,185	.....	92,385	.....	.....
Maryland.....	3	651,700	3	651,700	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia.....	1	252,000	1	252,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	9	2,655,300	9	2,655,300	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia.....	6	1,306,000	6	1,306,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	4	900,000	4	900,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	3	750,000	3	750,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	6	1,500,000	6	1,500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alabama.....	7	1,925,000	7	1,925,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	1	200,000	1	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	20	6,050,000	18	5,350,000	.....	.....	2	700,000
Arkansas.....	3	700,000	3	700,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	18	4,555,000	16	3,855,000	.....	.....	2	700,000
Tennessee.....	12	5,025,000	13	6,125,000	1	500,000	.....	.....
Ohio.....	46	12,004,000	47	12,804,000	1	200,000	.....	.....
Indiana.....	21	6,250,000	20	6,050,000	.....	.....	1	200,000
Illinois.....	20	4,375,000	19	4,125,000	.....	.....	1	250,000
Michigan.....	10	3,465,000	9	3,165,000	.....	.....	1	300,000
Wisconsin.....	7	1,800,000	6	1,500,000	.....	.....	1	300,000
Minnesota.....	7	2,325,000	5	1,425,000	.....	.....	2	900,000
Iowa.....	9	2,750,000	10	2,325,000	1	.....	.....	425,000
Missouri.....	2	400,000	2	400,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	1	200,000	1	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	5	2,100,000	4	1,850,000	.....	.....	1	250,000

# 388 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

## NO. 51.—NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS IN EACH STATE, ETC.—Continued.

Reserve cities, States, and Territories.	October 6, 1896.		October 5, 1897.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.
<b>COUNTRY BANKS—cont'd.</b>								
Montana.....	7	\$1,900,000	5	\$1,300,000	.....	.....	2	\$600,000
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	9	3,300,000	8	3,300,000	.....	.....	1	300,000
New Mexico.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	9	2,508,000	9	2,508,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	4	1,500,000	4	1,500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	9	3,050,000	9	3,050,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	4	1,300,000	4	1,200,000	.....	.....	.....	100,000
Nevada.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of country banks.....	680	195,705,340	613	188,726,755	4	\$1,137,515	21	8,116,100
Total of United States.....	970	433,442,100	940	418,162,015	5	1,637,515	35	16,917,600

## NO. 52.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE NATIONAL BANKS FROM 1864 TO 1897, 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.
<b>RESOURCES.</b>							
Loans.....	93.2	487.2	603.3	609.7	657.7	682.9	715.9
Bonds for circulation.....	.....	.....	331.8	338.6	340.5	339.5	340.9
Other United States bonds.....	108.1	427.7	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
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>							
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	508.0	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. 52.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE NATIONAL BANKS FROM 1864 TO 1897, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

	Oct. 2, 1871.	Oct. 3, 1872.	Sept. 12, 1873.	Oct. 2, 1874.	Oct. 1, 1875.	Oct. 2, 1876.	Oct. 1, 1877.
	1,767 banks.	1,919 banks.	1,976 banks.	2,004 banks.	2,087 banks.	2,089 banks.	2,080 banks.
<b>RESOURCES.</b>							
	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>
Loans .....	831.6	877.2	944.2	954.4	984.7	931.3	891.9
Bonds for circulation .....	364.5	382.0	388.3	383.3	370.3	337.2	336.8
Other United States bonds .....	45.8	27.6	23.6	28.0	28.1	47.8	45.0
Stocks, bonds, etc. ....	24.5	23.5	23.7	27.8	33.5	34.4	34.5
Due from banks .....	143.2	128.2	149.5	134.8	144.7	146.9	129.9
Real estate .....	30.1	32.3	34.7	38.1	42.4	43.1	45.2
Specie .....	13.2	10.2	19.9	21.2	8.1	21.4	22.7
Legal-tender notes .....	107.0	102.1	92.4	80.0	76.5	84.2	66.9
National bank notes .....	14.3	15.8	16.1	18.5	18.5	15.9	15.6
Clearing-house exchanges .....	115.2	125.0	100.3	100.7	87.9	100.0	74.5
U. S. certificates of deposit .....		6.7	20.6	42.8	48.8	28.2	33.4
Due from U. S. Treasurer .....				20.3	19.6	16.7	16.0
Other resources .....	41.2	25.2	17.3	18.3	19.1	19.1	28.7
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,730.6</b>	<b>1,755.8</b>	<b>1,830.6</b>	<b>1,877.2</b>	<b>1,882.2</b>	<b>1,827.2</b>	<b>1,741.1</b>
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>							
Capital stock .....	458.3	479.6	491.0	493.8	504.8	499.8	479.5
Surplus fund .....	101.1	110.3	120.3	129.0	134.4	132.2	122.8
Undivided profits .....	42.0	46.6	54.5	51.5	53.0	46.4	44.5
Circulation outstanding .....	317.4	335.1	340.3	334.2	319.1	292.2	291.9
Due to depositors .....	631.4	628.9	640.0	683.8	679.4	666.2	630.4
Due to banks .....	171.9	143.8	173.0	175.8	179.7	179.8	161.6
Other liabilities .....	8.5	11.5	11.5	9.1	11.8	10.6	10.4
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,730.6</b>	<b>1,755.8</b>	<b>1,830.6</b>	<b>1,877.2</b>	<b>1,882.2</b>	<b>1,827.2</b>	<b>1,741.1</b>

	Oct. 1, 1878.	Oct. 2, 1879.	Oct. 1, 1880.	Oct. 1, 1881.	Oct. 3, 1882.	Oct. 2, 1883.	Sept. 30, 1884.
	2,053 banks.	2,048 banks.	2,090 banks.	2,132 banks.	2,269 banks.	2,501 banks.	2,664 banks.
<b>RESOURCES.</b>							
	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>
Loans .....	834.0	878.5	1,041.0	1,173.8	1,243.2	1,309.2	1,245.3
Bonds for circulation .....	347.6	357.3	357.8	363.3	357.6	351.4	327.4
Other United States bonds .....	94.7	71.2	43.6	56.5	37.4	30.7	30.4
Stocks, bonds, etc. ....	36.9	39.7	48.9	61.9	66.2	71.1	71.4
Due from banks .....	138.9	167.3	213.5	230.8	198.9	208.9	194.2
Real estate .....	46.7	47.8	48.0	47.3	46.5	48.3	49.9
Specie .....	30.7	42.2	109.3	114.3	102.9	107.8	128.6
Legal-tender notes .....	64.4	69.2	56.6	53.2	63.2	70.7	77.0
National bank notes .....	16.9	16.7	18.2	17.7	20.7	22.7	23.3
Clearing-house exchanges .....	82.4	113.0	121.1	189.2	208.4	96.4	66.3
U. S. certificates of deposit .....	32.7	26.8	7.7	6.7	8.7	10.0	14.2
Due from U. S. Treasurer .....	16.5	17.0	17.1	17.5	17.2	16.6	17.7
Other resources .....	24.9	22.1	23.0	26.2	28.9	28.9	33.8
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,767.3</b>	<b>1,868.8</b>	<b>2,105.8</b>	<b>2,358.4</b>	<b>2,399.8</b>	<b>2,372.7</b>	<b>2,279.5</b>
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>							
Capital stock .....	466.2	454.1	457.6	463.8	483.1	509.7	524.3
Surplus fund .....	116.9	114.8	120.5	128.1	132.0	142.0	147.0
Undivided profits .....	40.9	40.3	46.1	56.4	61.2	61.6	63.2
Circulation outstanding .....	301.9	313.8	317.3	320.2	315.0	310.5	289.8
Due to depositors .....	668.4	736.9	887.9	1,083.1	1,134.9	1,063.6	993.0
Due to banks .....	165.1	201.2	267.9	294.9	259.9	270.4	246.4
Other liabilities .....	7.9	6.7	8.5	11.9	13.7	14.9	15.8
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,767.3</b>	<b>1,868.8</b>	<b>2,105.8</b>	<b>2,358.4</b>	<b>2,399.8</b>	<b>2,372.7</b>	<b>2,279.5</b>

# 390 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

## NO. 52.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE NATIONAL BANKS FROM 1864 TO 1897, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

	Oct. 1, 1885.	Oct. 7, 1886.	Oct. 5, 1887.	Oct. 4, 1888.	Sept. 30, 1889.	Oct. 2, 1890.	Sept. 25, 1891.
	2,714 banks.	2,852 banks.	3,049 banks.	3,140 banks.	3,290 banks.	3,540 banks.	3,677 banks.
<b>RESOURCES.</b>							
	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>
Loans .....	1,306.1	1,451.0	1,587.5	1,684.2	1,817.3	1,986.1	2,005.5
Bonds for circulation .....	307.7	258.5	189.1	171.9	146.5	140.0	150.0
Other United States bonds .....	31.8	32.4	34.7	60.7	48.5	30.7	24.9
Stocks, securities, etc. ....	77.5	81.8	88.8	99.8	109.3	115.5	125.2
Due from banks .....	235.3	241.4	256.3	294.0	335.4	336.2	338.7
Real estate .....	51.3	54.1	58.0	62.6	69.4	76.8	83.3
Specie .....	174.9	156.4	165.1	178.1	164.3	195.9	183.5
Legal-tender notes .....	69.7	62.8	73.7	81.1	86.8	80.6	97.6
National-bank notes .....	23.1	22.7	21.9	21.6	20.9	18.5	20.0
Clearing-house exchanges .....	84.9	95.9	88.8	102.4	136.8	106.8	122.0
U. S. certificates of deposit .....	18.8	5.9	6.2	8.9	12.9	6.2	15.7
Due from U. S. Treasurer .....	14.9	14.0	9.3	8.5	7.4	6.9	8.0
Other resources .....	36.9	37.4	40.8	41.9	42.8	41.3	38.7
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,432.9</b>	<b>2,513.9</b>	<b>2,620.2</b>	<b>2,815.7</b>	<b>2,998.3</b>	<b>3,141.5</b>	<b>3,213.1</b>
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>							
Capital stock .....	527.5	548.5	578.5	592.6	612.6	650.4	677.4
Surplus fund .....	146.6	157.3	173.9	185.5	197.4	213.6	227.6
Undivided profits .....	59.3	66.5	71.5	77.4	84.9	97.0	103.3
Circulation .....	269.0	228.8	167.3	151.8	128.5	123.0	131.3
Due to depositors .....	1,116.7	1,189.5	1,274.7	1,406.5	1,522.0	1,594.2	1,608.6
Due to banks .....	299.7	308.6	329.6	375.6	425.3	426.4	430.6
Other liabilities .....	14.1	14.9	24.7	26.3	27.6	36.9	34.3
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,432.9</b>	<b>2,513.9</b>	<b>2,620.2</b>	<b>2,815.7</b>	<b>2,998.3</b>	<b>3,141.5</b>	<b>3,213.1</b>

	Sept. 30, 1892.	Oct. 3, 1893.	Oct. 2, 1894.	Sept. 28, 1895.	Oct. 6, 1896.	Oct. 5, 1897.
	3,773 banks.	3,781 banks.	3,755 banks.	3,712 banks.	3,676 banks.	3,610 banks.
<b>RESOURCES.</b>						
	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>
Loans .....	2,171.0	1,843.6	2,007.1	2,059.4	1,893.3	2,006.8
Bonds for circulation .....	163.3	206.4	199.6	208.7	237.3	227.5
Other United States bonds .....	20.2	17.0	25.9	26.1	25.1	32.5
Stocks, securities, etc. ....	154.5	148.6	193.3	195.0	189.0	208.8
Due from banks .....	409.5	277.5	399.3	376.7	331.5	494.4
Real estate .....	87.9	89.2	97.9	103.8	105.4	108.4
Specie .....	209.1	224.7	237.3	196.2	200.8	239.4
Legal-tender notes .....	104.3	114.7	120.5	93.9	110.5	107.2
National-bank notes .....	19.6	22.4	18.6	15.5	18.0	20.6
Clearing-house exchanges .....	105.5	106.2	88.5	57.5	76.8	112.3
U. S. certificates of deposit .....	14.0	7.0	45.1	49.9	31.8	42.3
Due from U. S. Treasurer .....	8.2	10.2	9.6	10.4	11.6	11.2
Other resources .....	43.0	41.4	81.2	30.5	32.5	33.7
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,510.1</b>	<b>3,109.5</b>	<b>3,473.9</b>	<b>3,423.6</b>	<b>3,263.6</b>	<b>3,705.1</b>
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>						
Capital stock .....	686.6	678.5	668.9	657.1	648.5	631.5
Surplus fund .....	238.9	246.8	245.2	246.5	247.7	246.3
Undivided profits .....	101.6	103.5	88.9	90.4	88.6	88.4
Circulation .....	143.4	183.0	172.3	182.5	209.9	198.9
Due to depositors .....	1,779.3	1,465.4	1,742.1	1,715.2	1,613.1	1,869.5
Due to banks .....	530.7	349.3	526.9	404.9	415.1	645.7
Other liabilities .....	29.6	83.0	29.6	37.0	40.7	24.8
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,510.1</b>	<b>3,109.5</b>	<b>3,473.9</b>	<b>3,423.6</b>	<b>3,263.6</b>	<b>3,705.1</b>

NO. 53.—ABSTRACT OF THE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE NATIONAL BANKS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS OCTOBER 5, 1897; 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. <sup>a</sup>	Country banks.	Aggregate.
	New York City.	New York, Chicago, and St. Louis.			
	48 banks.	73 banks.	261 banks.	3,276 banks.	3,610 banks.
<b>RESOURCES.</b>					
Loans and discounts	\$408,335,475.15	\$527,228,697.02	\$536,832,108.37	\$986,948,632.78	\$2,051,009,438.17
Overdrafts	128,242.15	519,416.85	1,601,747.31	13,645,511.57	15,766,675.73
Bonds for circulation	18,939,000.00	22,366,000.00	40,738,100.00	164,879,850.00	227,483,950.00
Bonds for deposits	1,360,000.00	2,450,000.00	5,182,000.00	9,371,000.00	17,003,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	4,593,900.00	5,292,900.00	3,164,000.00	7,030,850.00	15,487,750.00
Premiums	2,049,417.85	2,328,292.77	4,371,847.79	10,561,079.69	17,261,220.25
Stocks, securities, etc.	40,701,485.16	48,595,017.28	40,311,650.09	119,924,896.03	208,831,563.40
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	13,962,704.56	15,722,519.08	18,718,899.27	44,672,536.03	79,113,954.38
Other real estate and mortgages owned	1,942,488.84	2,857,053.28	4,065,505.16	22,380,973.99	29,303,532.43
Due from national banks, not reserve agents	28,944,448.29	62,078,402.14	48,215,417.70	44,736,537.74	155,980,447.58
Due from State banks and bankers	4,955,489.50	12,602,453.67	12,042,330.04	16,765,527.56	41,410,311.27
Due from reserve agents			104,509,093.50	192,508,712.14	297,017,805.64
Checks and cash items	2,662,685.73	2,858,422.05	3,302,190.55	9,374,800.33	15,535,418.93
Exchanges for clearing house	60,438,644.56	73,840,072.63	33,498,995.44	4,966,467.53	112,305,535.60
Bills of other national banks	783,569.00	3,361,716.00	4,189,249.00	13,024,455.00	20,575,420.00
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	65,736.14	82,943.84	203,291.83	676,589.05	962,824.72
Specie	82,388,877.65	106,461,256.30	56,555,617.30	76,370,828.45	239,387,702.05
Legal-tender notes	27,672,648.00	45,327,481.00	26,798,890.00	35,093,558.00	107,219,929.00
U. S. certificates of deposit	26,445,000.00	30,855,000.00	11,160,000.00	260,000.00	42,275,000.00
Redemption fund	843,022.50	994,940.00	1,818,290.75	7,208,458.33	10,021,689.08
Due from U. S. Treasurer	398,847.36	530,106.62	337,936.03	312,496.83	1,180,539.48
<b>Total</b>	<b>733,611,682.44</b>	<b>967,252,780.53</b>	<b>957,617,166.13</b>	<b>1,780,263,761.05</b>	<b>3,705,133,707.71</b>
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>					
Capital stock	48,600,000.00	76,700,000.00	153,485,260.00	401,302,835.00	634,488,095.00
Surplus fund	42,892,000.00	52,862,900.00	63,006,187.53	130,475,932.80	246,345,020.33
Undivided profits	17,541,993.47	20,233,719.89	16,392,837.08	51,780,423.53	88,406,980.50
National-bank notes	16,183,457.50	18,652,022.50	35,479,135.00	144,789,512.50	198,920,670.00
State-bank notes	16,556.00	16,556.00	6,451.00	37,373.50	60,380.50
Due to national banks	183,982,831.77	245,557,861.31	132,376,009.66	40,710,410.60	418,644,281.57
Due to State banks and bankers	80,878,290.01	116,227,471.06	73,519,749.96	37,316,464.26	227,063,685.28
Dividends unpaid	172,596.12	197,762.37	500,288.56	1,085,000.45	1,783,051.38
Individual deposits	341,886,866.23	434,255,368.88	471,984,505.65	947,109,253.97	1,853,349,128.50
United States deposits	768,273.56	1,825,602.17	3,582,662.74	6,672,982.78	12,081,247.69
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	330,838.81	352,137.38	1,467,068.26	2,241,728.32	4,060,932.93
Notes and bills rediscounted			830,827.98	6,875,218.19	7,206,046.17
Bills payable	300,000.00	300,000.00	3,402,834.95	8,847,175.52	12,549,510.47
Other liabilities	57,978.97	71,378.97	2,083,847.76	1,019,449.63	3,174,676.36
<b>Total</b>	<b>733,611,682.44</b>	<b>967,252,780.53</b>	<b>957,617,166.13</b>	<b>1,780,263,761.05</b>	<b>3,705,133,707.71</b>

<sup>a</sup> Other reserve cities are Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Albany, Brooklyn, Pittsburg, Washington, Savannah, New Orleans, Houston, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee, Des Moines, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Lincoln, Omaha, and San Francisco.

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## NO. 54.—HIGHEST AND LOWEST POINTS REACHED IN THE PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF NATIONAL BANKS DURING THE EXISTENCE OF THE SYSTEM.

	January 1, 1866.	October 5, 1897.	Highest point reached.		Lowest point reached.	
			Amount.	Date.	Amount.	Date.
Capital.....	\$403,357,346	\$631,488,095	\$686,573,015	Sept. 30, 1892	\$403,357,346	Jan. 1, 1866.
Capital, surplus, and undivided profits.....	475,330,204	966,240,096	1,028,765,781	Oct. 3, 1893	475,330,204	Do.
Circulation.....	213,239,530	198,920,670	341,320,256	Dec. 26, 1873	122,923,084	Oct. 2, 1890.
Total investments in United States bonds.....	440,380,350	259,974,700	712,437,900	Apr. 4, 1879	170,653,059	Do.
Individual deposits.....	520,212,174	1,853,349,128	1,853,349,128	Oct. 5, 1897	501,407,586	Oct. 8, 1870.
Loans and discounts.....	500,650,109	2,051,009,438	2,153,498,829	Sept. 30, 1892	500,650,109	Jan. 1, 1866.
Cash:						
National-bank notes.....	20,406,442	20,575,420	28,809,699	Dec. 31, 1883	11,841,104	Oct. 7, 1867.
Legal-tender notes.....	187,846,548	107,219,929	205,793,578	Oct. 1, 1866	52,156,439	Mar. 11, 1881
Specie.....	16,900,363	239,387,702	240,922,601	July 23, 1897	8,050,330	Oct. 1, 1875.

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

## NO. 55.—PERCENTAGES OF LOANS, UNITED STATES BONDS, AND SPECIE TO THE AGGREGATE FUNDS OF NATIONAL BANKS, 1866 AND 1887 TO 1897.

	1866.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Loans and discounts.....	<i>Per ct.</i> 41.32	<i>Per ct.</i> 70.52	<i>Per ct.</i> 71.04	<i>Per ct.</i> 72.26	<i>Per ct.</i> 74.37	<i>Per ct.</i> 72.92	<i>Per ct.</i> 73.35	<i>Per ct.</i> 68.75	<i>Per ct.</i> 68.60	<i>Per ct.</i> 70.94	<i>Per ct.</i> 67.19	<i>Per ct.</i> 55.36
United States bonds.....	36.36	9.98	9.87	7.80	6.44	6.41	6.25	8.41	7.77	8.15	9.39	7.02
Specie.....	1.57	7.37	11.90	6.58	7.40	6.73	7.12	4.31	8.17	6.81	7.19	6.46
Total.....	79.25	87.87	92.81	86.64	88.21	86.06	86.72	81.47	84.54	85.90	83.77	68.84

## NO. 56.—CLASSIFICATION OF LOANS MADE BY THE NATIONAL BANKS IN THE CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES (NEW YORK, CHICAGO, AND ST. LOUIS) AND OTHER RESERVE CITIES, IN GROUPS, TOGETHER WITH COUNTRY BANKS ON APPROXIMATE DATES FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

OCTOBER 3, 1893.

	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) with or out other security.	On time, secured by stocks, bonds, and other personal securities, or on mortgages or other real-estate security.	Total.
New York.....	49	\$6,216,350	\$93,897,446	\$110,225,762	\$26,864,953	\$43,836,150	\$281,040,663
Chicago.....	21	5,509,670	13,815,614	24,522,359	13,515,691	15,558,954	72,922,290
St. Louis.....	9	1,626,168	3,350,523	9,424,921	1,863,841	6,691,944	22,957,399
Group—							
No. 1, 5 cities.....	136	10,442,401	47,358,410	131,164,892	39,637,045	51,575,820	280,178,570
No. 2, 4 cities.....	53	1,565,493	9,456,808	27,400,578	6,985,533	13,418,670	58,827,084
No. 3, 7 cities.....	52	7,767,904	10,060,849	43,579,125	14,580,606	14,390,103	90,378,650
No. 4, 5 cities.....	27	5,382,436	3,058,636	11,880,155	5,114,318	8,088,175	33,523,722
Country.....	3,434	52,576,784	75,118,992	562,082,320	136,125,133	164,935,738	990,838,968
Total.....	3,781	91,087,210	256,117,281	920,280,115	244,687,123	318,495,617	1,830,667,349

a Group No. 1, Boston, Albany, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and Pittsburg. Group No. 2, Baltimore, Washington, New Orleans, and Louisville. Group No. 3, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee, Des Moines, St. Paul, and Minneapolis. Group No. 4, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Lincoln, Omaha, and San Francisco.

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## No. 56.—CLASSIFICATION OF LOANS MADE BY THE NATIONAL BANKS IN THE CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES, ETC.—Continued.

OCTOBER 2, 1894.

	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.
New York.....	49	\$4,009,254	\$115,514,802	\$114,317,296	\$49,827,589	\$76,631,519	\$360,300,460
Chicago.....	21	6,311,703	18,246,472	31,333,279	15,421,908	20,173,208	91,486,570
St. Louis.....	9	1,484,554	4,397,974	10,453,835	2,036,410	10,361,574	28,734,347
Group—							
No. 1, 5 cities a..	136	11,518,242	58,745,314	129,622,895	47,147,795	63,151,521	310,185,767
No. 2, 4 cities a..	50	2,152,694	9,323,952	25,476,336	8,750,850	14,648,534	60,352,366
No. 3, 7 cities a..	52	8,620,372	11,046,577	48,943,142	16,485,651	18,984,832	104,080,574
No. 4, 5 cities a..	27	5,868,234	4,199,419	12,316,245	4,691,337	10,687,373	37,262,608
Country.....	3,411	53,531,524	53,603,787	561,922,868	145,341,090	185,072,312	999,471,581
Total.....	3,755	92,996,577	275,078,207	934,385,896	289,702,630	399,710,873	1,991,874,273

SEPTEMBER 28, 1895.

New York.....	50	\$5,704,039	\$118,810,160	\$116,557,607	\$60,161,135	\$62,615,633	\$363,848,574
Chicago.....	21	6,656,047	19,242,570	31,912,665	15,545,545	19,676,017	93,032,874
St. Louis.....	8	2,061,090	3,196,546	13,527,023	2,141,943	9,467,365	30,393,967
Group—							
No. 1, 5 cities a..	137	11,864,475	63,057,197	130,842,281	52,414,062	57,828,767	316,006,782
No. 2, 5 cities a..	52	2,250,860	10,521,611	26,648,519	9,668,542	13,633,205	62,722,737
No. 3, 7 cities a..	53	10,956,018	12,187,680	49,387,589	17,988,228	19,028,947	109,548,462
No. 4, 5 cities a..	26	6,219,305	3,131,157	12,009,348	4,658,428	10,659,525	36,677,763
Country.....	3,365	55,898,145	53,934,344	576,271,031	155,208,667	188,302,887	1,029,615,074
Total.....	3,712	101,609,979	284,081,265	957,156,063	317,786,550	381,212,376	2,041,846,233

OCTOBER 6, 1896.

New York.....	49	\$7,876,684	\$102,448,172	\$103,319,706	\$40,598,639	\$59,913,482	\$314,156,683
Chicago.....	21	6,122,491	17,375,023	26,025,996	13,081,889	19,749,661	82,355,060
St. Louis.....	8	1,978,667	3,418,419	10,315,627	2,403,478	8,081,487	26,197,678
Group—							
No. 1, 5 cities a..	137	12,199,317	51,082,178	127,983,812	43,234,045	54,949,208	289,448,560
No. 2, 6 cities a..	55	2,589,924	11,335,687	24,352,839	8,364,667	15,153,463	61,796,580
No. 3, 7 cities a..	53	9,979,047	11,741,712	46,961,665	14,980,551	17,822,907	101,485,882
No. 4, 5 cities a..	24	6,088,661	4,112,252	8,377,978	3,513,942	8,357,207	30,450,040
Country.....	3,329	54,908,770	57,718,377	532,358,612	142,080,155	183,635,318	970,701,232
Total.....	3,676	101,743,561	259,231,822	879,696,235	268,257,365	367,662,733	1,876,591,716

OCTOBER 5, 1897.

New York.....	48	\$5,420,573	\$145,012,501	\$110,002,621	\$67,275,594	\$80,624,186	\$408,335,475
Chicago.....	19	4,783,802	16,111,013	29,187,170	14,007,059	22,743,862	86,832,906
St. Louis.....	6	2,412,011	5,399,791	12,626,324	2,507,418	9,054,772	32,060,316
Group—							
No. 1, 5 cities a..	136	12,896,671	69,434,609	133,746,194	56,624,935	60,943,249	333,645,658
No. 2, 6 cities a..	54	3,563,017	12,525,233	23,821,232	9,220,678	15,069,618	64,199,778
No. 3, 7 cities a..	51	10,090,295	14,042,658	44,999,392	15,970,695	17,842,783	102,945,823
No. 4, 5 cities a..	20	6,892,499	4,591,355	10,173,986	5,248,362	9,134,647	36,010,849
Country.....	3,276	57,778,711	59,330,692	531,482,477	146,665,761	191,690,992	986,948,633
Total.....	3,610	103,837,578	326,447,852	896,099,397	317,520,501	407,104,110	2,051,009,438

a Group No. 1, Boston, Albany, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and Pittsburg. Group No. 2, Baltimore, Washington, Savannah, New Orleans, Houston, and Louisville. Group No. 3, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee, Des Moines, St. Paul, and Minneapolis. Group No. 4, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Lincoln, Omaha, and San Francisco.

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## NO. 57.—CLASSIFICATION OF THE LOANS BY NATIONAL BANKS IN NEW YORK CITY FOR THE LAST SIX YEARS.

Loans and dis- counts.	Sept. 30, 1892.	Oct. 3, 1893.	Oct. 2, 1894.	Sept. 28, 1895.	Oct. 6, 1896.	Oct. 5, 1897.
	48 banks.	49 banks.	49 banks.	50 banks.	49 banks.	48 banks.
On demand, pa- per with one or more indi- vidual or firm names .....	\$4, 931, 784	\$6, 216, 350. 57	\$4, 009, 254. 02	\$5, 704, 030. 09	\$7, 876, 684. 32	\$5, 420, 573. 27
On demand, secured by stocks, bonds, and other per- sonal securi- ties .....	117, 751, 227	93, 897, 446. 82	115, 514, 801. 97	118, 810, 159. 68	102, 448, 171. 56	145, 012, 501. 22
On time, paper with two or more individ- ual or firm names .....	117, 796, 025	110, 225, 762. 11	114, 317, 296. 37	116, 557, 606. 54	103, 319, 706. 32	110, 002, 620. 54
On time, single- name paper (one person or firm), without other security.	38, 147, 905	26, 864, 953. 38	49, 827, 589. 03	60, 161, 135. 33	40, 598, 638. 99	57, 275, 594. 40
On time, se- cured by stocks, bonds, and other per- sonal securi- ties, or on mortgages or other real- estate secu- rity .....	65, 573, 000	43, 836, 150. 94	76, 631, 518. 58	62, 615, 632. 88	59, 913, 481. 53	80, 624, 185. 72
Total .....	344, 199, 941	281, 040, 663. 82	360, 300, 459. 97	363, 848, 573. 52	314, 156, 082. 72	408, 335, 475. 15

NO. 58.—CLASSIFICATION OF THE LOANS AND DISCOUNTS BY THE NATIONAL BANKS IN THE RESERVE CITIES AND IN THE STATES AND TERRITORIES ON OCTOBER 5, 1897.

Reserve cities, States, and Territories.	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.
<b>CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES.</b>							
New York City .....	48	\$5,420,574	\$145,012,501	\$110,002,621	\$67,275,594	\$80,624,186	\$408,335,475
Chicago .....	19	4,783,301	16,111,013	29,187,170	14,007,059	22,743,862	86,832,506
St. Louis .....	6	2,412,011	5,399,791	12,686,324	2,507,418	9,034,772	32,060,316
Total .....	73	12,616,326	166,523,305	151,876,115	83,790,071	112,422,820	527,228,697
<b>OTHER RESERVE CITIES.</b>							
Boston .....	54	8,628,754	28,653,889	74,369,845	29,445,834	23,709,602	164,807,924
Albany .....	6	583,333	3,844,854	2,696,079	298,472	880,432	8,303,220
Brooklyn .....	5	665,129	4,622,828	4,316,133	1,059,364	1,693,911	12,357,366
Philadelphia .....	41	1,703,125	25,690,608	27,950,992	22,857,880	24,374,915	102,577,519
Pittsburg .....	30	1,316,280	6,622,430	24,413,145	2,963,384	10,284,389	45,599,620
Baltimore .....	22	1,696,701	5,832,400	12,207,577	7,262,775	6,077,490	33,076,943
Washington .....	12	646,716	2,826,510	3,982,385	307,734	1,079,442	8,842,737
Savannah .....	2	12,623	296,264	538,496	6,400	321,017	1,174,801
New Orleans .....	7	999,259	2,714,396	3,760,176	785,655	3,371,396	11,630,882
Louisville .....	6	193,746	855,562	2,673,048	250,743	3,471,562	7,444,061
Houston .....	5	13,972	100	659,600	607,371	748,711	2,020,754
Cincinnati .....	13	2,108,723	4,671,680	8,076,100	4,082,238	3,939,236	23,778,625
Cleveland .....	12	1,862,592	4,930,921	13,953,306	3,152,980	4,571,676	28,471,475
Detroit .....	6	1,708,051	965,600	8,564,510	1,252,649	1,907,682	14,398,492
Milwaukee .....	5	1,976,342	1,582,911	6,185,008	3,094,267	2,683,316	15,322,444
Des Moines .....	4	228,905	240,541	928,322	615,089	638,425	2,651,372
St. Paul .....	5	1,453,209	1,200,848	1,867,922	1,948,971	2,322,115	8,803,064
Minneapolis .....	6	752,382	450,159	4,523,625	1,824,500	1,770,284	9,320,950
Kansas City .....	5	999,107	1,280,673	4,969,039	3,866,858	4,390,484	15,006,762
St. Joseph .....	2	341,280	66,324	743,496	4,667,199	293,315	1,006,848
Lincoln .....	3	17,162	175,309	652,649	92,992	858,058	1,796,170
Omaha .....	8	739,229	576,479	3,367,749	1,157,979	3,806,078	9,147,514
San Francisco .....	2	4,795,721	2,492,569	440,453	168,101	286,712	8,183,556
Total .....	261	33,442,481	100,593,855	212,740,805	87,064,669	102,090,298	536,832,108
Total, all reserve cities .....	334	46,058,867	267,117,160	364,616,920	170,854,740	215,413,118	1,064,060,805
<b>COUNTRY BANKS.</b>							
Maine .....	83	1,202,091	1,297,417	16,321,277	1,836,732	2,901,346	23,558,869
New Hampshire .....	50	2,002,120	1,667,456	5,062,074	645,010	1,648,154	11,025,417
Vermont .....	49	1,599,213	842,088	6,700,094	1,278,101	1,872,885	12,292,381
Massachusetts .....	213	5,956,435	7,413,146	59,111,035	21,550,456	16,389,177	110,420,250
Rhode Island .....	57	498,319	1,863,654	16,967,481	8,868,393	6,385,563	34,589,410
Connecticut .....	81	2,521,928	3,580,931	23,219,819	8,812,442	6,450,781	44,615,901
New York .....	267	6,083,171	4,175,133	62,624,352	9,999,696	9,950,345	92,782,676
New Jersey .....	103	2,368,148	8,378,474	30,734,807	4,667,199	5,637,312	52,105,939
Pennsylvania .....	356	2,015,515	3,439,039	78,910,336	11,004,971	16,355,404	111,725,266
Delaware .....	18	226,077	413,773	3,814,619	424,442	755,195	5,634,106
Maryland .....	46	241,865	349,628	7,460,419	896,622	1,319,416	10,267,949
District of Columbia .....	1	15,000	139,837	353,678	.....	95,770	604,285
Virginia .....	35	845,539	1,075,055	8,791,415	1,082,395	3,473,980	15,268,384
West Virginia .....	33	216,849	136,892	6,866,035	343,589	1,007,482	8,570,845
North Carolina .....	27	174,552	262,717	3,906,179	513,546	1,913,290	6,770,284
South Carolina .....	16	23,904	378,775	3,165,334	393,856	1,981,498	5,943,368
Georgia .....	28	372,411	504,502	3,175,510	1,240,492	3,320,738	8,613,653
Florida .....	15	153,320	133,411	1,245,997	809,770	900,207	3,242,705
Alabama .....	26	428,148	423,527	2,688,492	1,212,359	1,818,229	6,570,755
Mississippi .....	10	78,426	156,452	813,799	278,545	1,177,189	2,504,411
Louisiana .....	12	168,262	44,248	1,325,545	471,173	896,399	2,405,627
Texas .....	196	1,473,935	1,001,286	13,257,501	9,542,440	12,056,628	37,331,789
Arkansas .....	9	71,716	178,064	1,076,094	415,366	588,165	2,320,404
Kentucky .....	69	1,181,167	523,812	10,642,521	1,225,416	3,530,690	17,103,606
Tennessee .....	49	949,877	1,278,693	8,788,336	4,222,758	5,908,968	21,148,681
Ohio .....	223	2,308,804	2,763,756	42,951,456	6,984,918	11,561,704	66,570,638

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## NO. 58.—CLASSIFICATION OF THE LOANS AND DISCOUNTS BY THE NATIONAL BANKS IN THE RESERVE CITIES, ETC.—Continued.

Reserve cities, States, and Territories.	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.
COUNTRY BANKS—continued.							
Indiana.....	113	\$2,655,477	\$1,575,439	\$19,213,341	\$3,876,607	\$4,555,995	\$31,876,860
Illinois.....	202	5,943,620	2,801,683	22,341,524	7,494,989	8,282,083	46,863,899
Michigan.....	78	1,507,819	2,218,928	13,765,234	4,803,705	4,233,502	26,529,188
Wisconsin.....	74	965,494	950,679	10,667,583	3,178,156	3,783,450	19,545,363
Minnesota.....	60	1,184,726	1,155,227	5,147,334	2,592,642	3,538,420	13,618,348
Iowa.....	161	2,766,501	1,291,856	12,826,624	6,349,475	6,365,329	29,599,785
Missouri.....	50	524,591	198,121	4,279,500	1,180,820	1,612,685	7,795,723
North Dakota.....	27	115,183	95,660	635,569	612,094	2,863,265	4,321,771
South Dakota.....	27	199,189	91,605	606,254	563,302	1,619,821	3,060,171
Nebraska.....	93	739,042	404,872	3,713,272	1,894,760	5,231,154	11,993,100
Kansas.....	103	604,258	246,229	4,448,764	3,021,336	10,361,545	18,682,123
Montana.....	21	694,583	267,476	1,687,656	2,062,541	2,365,973	7,088,229
Wyoming.....	11	47,276	16,760	491,561	578,325	693,320	1,827,242
Colorado.....	41	1,070,698	1,057,470	4,539,817	4,337,477	7,489,014	18,494,476
New Mexico.....	6	320,682	128,854	436,082	335,646	329,808	1,551,071
Oklahoma.....	5	8,073	1,312	156,200	62,175	199,154	427,513
Indian Territory.....	10	7,478	591	502,174	140,798	483,999	1,084,917
Washington.....	35	941,255	1,443,372	1,653,977	696,843	2,060,496	6,795,943
Oregon.....	30	918,623	579,412	1,378,013	1,584,847	1,882,658	6,351,552
California.....	30	2,969,405	2,087,331	1,813,427	1,375,798	2,620,367	10,896,318
Idaho.....	10	181,045	77,217	238,238	212,421	357,777	1,060,699
Utah.....	11	95,394	161,921	615,882	470,605	1,118,002	2,461,804
Nevada.....	1	67,018	2,700	19,304	92,394	30,750	212,165
Arizona.....	5	75,889	48,209	320,972	86,774	265,980	797,824
Total.....	3,276	57,778,711	59,330,692	531,482,477	146,665,761	191,690,992	986,948,633
Total of United States.....	3,610	103,837,578	326,447,852	896,099,397	317,520,501	407,104,110	2,051,009,438

## NO. 59.—LOANS AND DISCOUNTS, CAPITAL STOCK, SURPLUS, AND OTHER UNDIVIDED PROFITS, AND CIRCULATION OF NATIONAL BANKS, ON OCTOBER 5, 1897.

Cities, States, and Territories.	Loans and discounts.	Capital stock.	Surplus and other profits.	Capital, surplus, and other profits.	Circulation.
New York City.....	\$408,335,475.15	\$48,800,000.00	\$80,433,993.47	\$109,033,993.47	\$16,183,457.50
Chicago.....	86,832,905.67	19,700,000.00	10,271,171.33	29,971,171.33	616,365.00
St. Louis.....	32,060,316.20	8,400,000.00	2,391,455.09	10,791,455.09	1,852,200.00
Total central reserve cities.....	527,228,697.02	76,700,000.00	73,096,619.89	149,796,619.89	18,652,022.50
Boston.....	164,307,923.87	50,350,000.00	19,274,598.62	69,724,598.62	7,576,892.50
Albany.....	8,303,219.94	1,550,000.00	1,586,950.11	3,136,950.11	349,590.00
Brooklyn.....	12,357,365.76	1,352,000.00	2,665,701.95	4,017,701.95	573,030.00
Philadelphia.....	102,577,519.47	21,915,000.00	17,770,775.05	39,685,775.05	7,184,875.00
Pittsburg.....	45,599,629.32	12,300,000.00	11,582,478.34	23,882,478.34	4,727,372.50
Baltimore.....	33,076,943.27	13,243,260.00	6,139,925.64	19,383,185.64	2,433,060.00
Washington.....	8,842,737.16	2,875,000.00	1,519,132.34	4,394,132.34	672,745.00
Savannah.....	1,174,800.91	750,000.00	279,271.84	1,029,271.84	90,355.00
New Orleans.....	11,630,881.62	2,300,000.00	2,649,109.86	4,949,109.86	758,045.00
Louisville.....	7,444,660.81	3,000,000.00	867,024.93	3,867,024.93	1,413,320.00
Houston.....	2,029,754.00	1,150,000.00	647,136.29	1,797,136.29	139,680.00
Cincinnati.....	23,778,025.25	7,800,000.00	3,883,351.95	11,683,351.95	4,820,450.00
Cleveland.....	28,471,475.47	9,550,000.00	2,825,876.62	12,375,876.62	1,332,810.00
Detroit.....	14,398,492.12	3,300,000.00	861,839.49	4,161,839.49	989,790.00
Milwaukee.....	15,522,444.32	3,250,000.00	850,584.75	4,100,584.75	523,380.00
Des Moines.....	2,651,371.74	800,000.00	268,700.35	1,068,700.35	259,137.50
St. Paul.....	8,803,064.16	3,800,000.00	1,705,568.99	5,505,568.99	212,550.00
Minneapolis.....	9,320,950.15	4,500,000.00	866,769.68	5,366,769.68	206,347.50
Kansas City.....	15,006,761.56	2,300,000.00	695,508.27	2,995,508.27	225,000.00



## NO. 59.—LOANS AND DISCOUNT, CAPITAL STOCK, SURPLUS, AND OTHER UNDIVIDED PROFITS, AND CIRCULATION OF NATIONAL BANKS, ON OCTOBER 5, 1897—Cont'd.

Cities, States, and Territories.	Loans and discounts.	Capital stock.	Surplus and other profits.	Capital, surplus, and other profits.	Circulation.
St. Joseph.....	\$1,906,847.73	\$350,000.00	\$149,232.62	\$490,232.62	\$134,100.00
Lincoln.....	1,796,169.69	800,000.00	52,013.34	852,013.34	135,000.00
Omaha.....	9,147,514.85	3,750,000.00	446,267.18	4,196,267.18	531,605.00
San Francisco.....	8,183,555.70	2,500,000.00	1,711,206.40	4,211,206.40	90,000.00
Total other reserve cities.....	536,832,108.37	153,485,260.00	79,399,024.61	232,884,284.61	35,479,135.00
Total all reserve cities.....	1,064,060,805.39	230,185,260.00	152,495,644.50	382,680,904.50	54,181,157.50
Maine.....	23,558,869.02	11,171,000.00	4,488,350.03	15,657,350.03	5,218,253.00
New Hampshire.....	11,025,416.51	5,830,000.00	1,943,222.60	7,773,222.60	3,514,295.00
Vermont.....	12,292,381.33	6,865,000.00	2,525,053.85	9,510,053.85	3,765,422.50
Massachusetts.....	110,420,250.31	43,972,600.00	19,720,542.98	63,693,142.98	19,774,224.50
Rhode Island.....	34,589,409.75	19,337,050.00	6,167,420.69	25,504,470.69	7,053,495.00
Connecticut.....	44,615,900.71	21,541,070.00	10,407,631.91	32,008,701.91	8,064,704.50
New York.....	92,782,676.03	31,657,940.00	17,685,475.76	49,348,415.76	15,084,010.00
New Jersey.....	52,105,939.06	14,445,000.00	12,493,343.15	26,938,343.15	5,013,609.50
Pennsylvania.....	111,725,265.54	40,969,790.00	26,175,507.52	67,147,297.52	17,174,565.00
Delaware.....	5,634,105.60	2,083,885.00	1,241,167.99	3,325,152.99	698,137.50
Maryland.....	10,267,949.25	3,811,700.00	2,043,123.66	5,859,823.66	1,733,740.00
District of Columbia.....	604,285.22	252,000.00	208,320.90	460,320.90	220,200.00
Virginia.....	15,268,383.59	4,646,300.00	3,444,274.78	8,090,574.78	1,993,442.50
West Virginia.....	8,570,845.29	3,451,000.00	1,160,326.07	4,611,326.07	1,236,192.50
North Carolina.....	6,770,283.87	2,701,000.00	1,121,128.83	3,822,128.83	643,492.50
South Carolina.....	5,943,367.76	1,890,100.00	1,258,545.81	3,118,645.81	451,025.00
Georgia.....	8,013,652.81	3,286,000.00	1,705,502.14	4,971,502.14	898,657.50
Florida.....	3,242,704.73	1,150,000.00	623,860.44	1,773,860.44	300,830.00
Alabama.....	6,570,755.06	3,355,000.00	1,160,079.73	4,515,079.73	1,033,170.00
Mississippi.....	2,504,410.73	855,000.00	509,384.83	1,364,384.83	216,410.00
Louisiana.....	2,405,626.81	860,000.00	543,288.85	1,408,288.85	237,857.50
Texas.....	37,331,789.36	18,781,200.00	6,798,698.62	25,579,898.62	4,187,932.50
Arkansas.....	2,329,408.95	1,220,000.00	317,122.30	1,537,122.30	258,890.00
Kentucky.....	17,108,605.77	8,727,900.00	3,137,653.99	11,865,553.99	3,259,260.00
Tennessee.....	21,148,631.29	8,760,000.00	2,753,466.43	11,513,466.43	1,542,805.00
Ohio.....	66,570,637.93	27,830,100.00	10,647,758.40	38,477,858.40	10,559,780.00
Indiana.....	31,876,850.61	14,057,000.00	5,840,771.98	19,897,771.98	4,633,573.00
Illinois.....	46,863,899.28	17,776,000.00	9,479,902.15	27,255,902.15	5,484,937.50
Michigan.....	26,529,187.83	8,845,000.00	3,623,003.05	12,468,003.05	2,589,380.00
Wisconsin.....	19,545,862.47	6,910,000.00	2,568,084.25	9,496,084.25	1,973,695.00
Minnesota.....	13,618,347.90	4,865,000.00	1,600,746.64	6,465,746.64	1,131,265.00
Iowa.....	29,599,784.99	12,220,000.00	4,052,116.15	16,272,116.15	3,349,250.00
Missouri.....	7,795,723.45	3,765,000.00	1,021,834.00	4,786,834.00	1,018,790.00
North Dakota.....	4,321,771.40	1,635,000.00	575,835.39	2,210,835.39	417,657.50
South Dakota.....	3,080,170.47	1,695,000.00	452,228.57	2,147,228.57	427,532.50
Nebraska.....	11,983,099.97	5,925,000.00	1,590,075.95	7,515,075.95	1,362,288.00
Kansas.....	18,682,122.94	8,567,100.00	2,074,017.74	10,641,117.74	2,111,455.00
Montana.....	7,088,229.28	2,655,000.00	1,130,911.86	3,785,911.86	533,237.50
Wyoming.....	1,827,242.18	860,000.00	185,858.16	1,045,858.16	192,345.00
Colorado.....	18,494,475.74	5,232,000.00	2,034,325.33	7,266,325.33	1,131,885.00
New Mexico.....	1,551,071.31	600,000.00	136,273.64	736,273.64	303,760.00
Oklahoma.....	427,513.47	250,000.00	47,505.92	297,505.92	54,970.00
Indian Territory.....	1,084,917.33	595,000.00	167,291.18	762,291.18	127,660.00
Washington.....	6,795,943.30	4,388,000.00	1,036,744.00	5,484,744.00	839,997.50
Oregon.....	6,351,552.12	3,020,000.00	1,379,123.30	4,399,123.30	818,157.50
California.....	10,896,318.41	5,060,000.00	1,708,667.84	6,768,667.84	1,377,445.00
Idaho.....	1,066,699.04	600,000.00	386,154.51	986,154.51	164,210.00
Utah.....	2,461,804.30	1,750,000.00	629,572.15	2,379,572.15	425,440.00
Nevada.....	212,164.71	82,000.00	9,536.29	91,536.29	18,450.00
Arizona.....	797,824.00	400,000.00	96,924.02	496,924.02	146,630.00
Total country banks.....	986,948,632.78	401,302,835.00	182,256,356.33	583,559,191.33	144,789,512.50
Total United States.....	2,051,009,438.17	631,488,095.00	334,752,000.83	966,240,095.83	198,920,670.00

No. 60.—SPECIE AND CIRCULATION OF NATIONAL  
DECEMBER 17, 1896.

	Cities, States, and Territories.	No. of banks.	Specie.		
			Gold coin.	Gold Treasury certificates.	Gold clear- ing-house certificates.
1	New York City.....	49	\$14,082,424.56	\$8,970,350	\$38,803,000
2	Chicago.....	21	14,410,596.00	2,474,270	
3	St. Louis.....	8	2,059,390.00	181,890	
	Total of central reserve cities.....	78	30,552,410.56	11,626,510	38,803,000
4	Boston.....	55	6,704,912.50	1,218,540	
5	Albany.....	6	455,312.50	284,300	
6	Brooklyn.....	5	677,776.00	185,000	
7	Philadelphia.....	41	1,476,135.00	256,930	4,240,000
8	Pittsburg.....	30	3,032,617.00	375,770	
9	Baltimore.....	22	1,790,580.50	354,120	
10	Washington.....	13	864,652.50	634,460	
11	Savannah.....	2	17,000.00		
12	New Orleans.....	7	718,838.50	119,500	
13	Louisville.....	7	1,065,430.00	5,000	
14	Houston.....	5	272,577.00	128,720	
15	Cincinnati.....	13	975,547.50	288,910	
16	Cleveland.....	12	1,394,795.00	236,000	
17	Detroit.....	6	1,208,757.50	10,860	
18	Milwaukee.....	5	1,787,170.00		
19	Des Moines.....	4	114,640.00	2,290	
20	St. Paul.....	5	2,152,142.18	8,400	
21	Minneapolis.....	8	889,452.00	9,003	
22	Kansas City.....	7	1,056,475.00	52,020	
23	St. Joseph.....	3	161,707.50	10,860	
24	Lincoln.....	3	133,710.00		
25	Omaha.....	8	1,506,925.00	2,020	
26	San Francisco.....	2	2,560,477.50		
	Total of other reserve cities.....	269	31,017,630.68	4,182,760	4,240,000
	Total of all reserve cities.....	347	61,570,041.24	15,809,210	43,043,000
27	Maine.....	83	910,019.32	11,310	
28	New Hampshire.....	50	409,274.06	2,960	
29	Vermont.....	49	491,206.06	23,470	
30	Massachusetts.....	213	3,133,776.47	195,020	
31	Rhode Island.....	57	682,716.02	97,720	
32	Connecticut.....	82	1,934,617.32	375,240	
	Total of New England States.....	534	7,561,611.55	705,720	
33	New York.....	267	3,869,863.17	513,220	110,000
34	New Jersey.....	102	1,777,175.92	270,750	
35	Pennsylvania.....	348	5,439,145.99	446,780	
36	Delaware.....	18	146,506.75	15,500	
37	Maryland.....	46	340,994.98	16,210	
38	District of Columbia.....	1	134,546.50	52,000	
	Total of Eastern States.....	782	11,758,233.31	1,314,460	110,000
39	Virginia.....	37	648,093.20	25,650	
40	West Virginia.....	33	409,182.33	39,550	
41	North Carolina.....	28	401,277.00	1,470	
42	South Carolina.....	15	141,756.50		
43	Georgia.....	28	309,419.00	3,830	
44	Florida.....	17	75,495.90	410	
45	Alabama.....	27	435,704.50	59,900	
46	Mississippi.....	10	70,801.50	500	
47	Louisiana.....	12	58,601.00	500	
48	Texas.....	199	2,022,263.40	66,690	
49	Arkansas.....	9	74,241.50	870	
50	Kentucky.....	70	693,403.35	30,610	
51	Tennessee.....	48	1,023,913.00	136,230	
	Total of Southern States.....	533	6,364,152.78	366,210	
52	Ohio.....	223	3,824,006.74	119,640	
53	Indiana.....	113	3,711,273.04	164,950	
54	Illinois.....	199	2,710,131.38	290,470	
55	Michigan.....	83	1,497,937.11	45,040	
56	Wisconsin.....	76	1,500,104.45	27,610	
57	Minnesota.....	61	986,679.35	16,850	
58	Iowa.....	160	1,507,138.10	131,250	
59	Missouri.....	49	339,971.00	11,740	
	Total of Middle States.....	964	16,077,289.17	807,550	

BANKS, YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 5, 1897.

DECEMBER 17, 1896.

Specie.				Circulating notes.			
Silver dollars.	Silver Treasury certificates.	Fractional silver coin.	Total.	Received from Comptroller.	On hand.	Outstanding.	
\$72,434	\$5,568,899	\$453,181.80	\$67,950,280.36	\$20,586,390	\$409,400.00	\$20,176,090.60	1
191,261	2,889,335	203,176.80	20,168,638.80	1,260,000	251,885.00	1,008,115.00	2
46,424	787,608	25,619.55	3,100,931.55	1,508,350	17,820.00	1,490,530.00	3
310,119	9,245,842	681,978.15	91,219,859.71	23,354,740	679,105.00	22,675,635.00	
79,724	2,924,882	171,451.55	11,009,510.05	10,392,300	250,910.00	10,141,390.00	4
21,071	38,245	29,508.60	826,037.10	450,000	9,680.00	440,320.00	5
17,300	798,282	43,276.15	1,222,634.15	577,800	2,100.00	575,700.00	6
256,777	4,589,825	337,473.21	11,157,140.21	7,413,750	220,717.50	7,193,032.50	7
248,019	721,593	180,560.00	4,558,559.00	4,643,725	61,422.50	4,582,302.50	8
61,546	1,523,198	91,400.34	5,819,844.84	2,844,000	43,460.00	2,800,540.00	9
8,962	784,161	38,023.80	2,330,259.30	723,390	13,295.00	710,055.00	10
22,000	43,486	6,861.03	89,347.03	90,860	3,900.00	86,960.00	11
61,279	746,653	63,077.45	1,709,347.95	810,000	13,305.00	796,695.00	12
42,790	-----	13,029.35	1,126,249.35	1,590,300	10,130.00	1,580,170.00	13
32,150	90,735	12,365.45	543,547.45	180,000	30,040.00	149,960.00	14
57,640	509,294	19,100.81	1,841,492.81	4,810,050	1,850.00	4,798,200.00	15
79,000	104,280	45,450.00	1,859,525.00	1,305,000	20,550.00	1,284,470.00	16
71,530	182,599	50,360.70	1,494,107.20	1,303,200	56,890.00	1,246,310.00	17
55,102	84,761	15,057.00	1,942,090.00	828,000	4,100.00	823,900.00	18
18,194	8,921	11,765.75	155,810.75	261,880	6,726.50	255,153.50	19
69,728	231,802	30,249.50	2,492,361.68	225,860	3,560.00	222,300.00	20
41,197	149,006	30,028.00	1,118,677.00	360,000	35,850.00	324,150.00	21
91,979	870,628	28,055.92	2,099,137.92	315,000	-----	315,000.00	22
18,562	71,926	5,265.10	268,320.60	179,100	-----	179,100.00	23
5,683	2,213	2,858.00	144,464.00	135,000	1,900.00	133,100.00	24
101,922	150,895	52,157.97	1,813,829.97	657,000	5 00	656,995.00	25
39,900	22,159	37,228.00	2,659,764.50	135,000	45,000.00	90,000.00	26
1,509,655	14,110,448	1,311,623.68	56,372,057.36	40,231,215	848,391.50	39,382,823.50	
1,810,774	23,356,290	1,993,601.83	147,591,917.07	63,585,955	1,527,496.50	62,058,458.50	
41,406	100,994	63,514.73	1,127,244.55	5,274,175	51,397.00	5,222,778.00	27
47,243	114,893	41,989.80	616,360.76	3,689,100	96,605.00	3,592,495.00	28
39,430	50,663	42,326.28	647,096.24	3,622,500	67,840.00	3,554,660.00	29
241,063	769,461	315,656.85	4,654,977.32	20,585,570	386,675.00	20,198,895.00	30
32,696	179,418	92,497.33	1,085,047.35	7,364,250	135,890.00	7,228,360.00	31
68,547	421,081	152,509.51	2,951,994.83	8,211,150	150,565.50	8,060,584.50	32
470,385	1,636,510	708,494.50	11,082,721.05	48,746,745	888,972.50	47,857,772.50	
267,179	595,043	339,925.39	5,695,230.56	15,831,610	275,694.50	15,555,915.50	33
122,167	893,742	208,015.87	3,271,850.79	5,425,425	142,953.00	5,282,472.00	34
549,020	1,245,871	369,311.10	8,103,128.09	18,282,905	329,632.50	17,953,272.50	35
25,610	102,815	28,928.78	319,360.53	715,500	10,672.50	704,827.50	36
29,286	173,301	51,263.85	611,055.83	1,875,370	35,725.00	1,839,645.00	37
1,005	54,031	3,756.00	245,338.50	225,000	5,800.00	219,200.00	38
994,267	3,067,803	1,001,200.99	18,245,964.30	42,355,810	800,477.50	41,555,332.50	
78,883	187,425	69,876.47	1,009,927.67	2,080,375	58,650.00	2,021,095.00	39
38,798	119,190	27,524.36	634,253.69	1,167,095	15,945.00	1,151,150.00	40
99,892	101,802	29,824.59	634,265.59	733,715	26,630.00	707,085.00	41
46,849	59,875	31,143.80	279,624.30	449,575	10,890.00	438,685.00	42
86,052	154,281	30,352.99	584,535.59	1,062,700	42,912.50	1,019,787.50	43
64,247	30,616	22,506.69	193,269.49	364,500	4,310.00	360,190.00	44
83,740	104,579	21,619.21	705,542.71	1,093,900	5,460.00	1,088,440.00	45
35,136	19,332	5,940.55	131,760.05	217,910	4,930.00	212,980.00	46
64,272	59,725	12,675.40	195,773.40	238,500	3,262.50	235,237.50	47
694,821	557,460	100,515.81	3,441,750.21	4,281,180	41,895.00	4,239,285.00	48
12,773	24,636	7,027.98	119,598.48	268,190	-----	268,190.00	49
83,785	93,065	33,863.66	934,727.01	3,464,130	27,920.00	3,436,210.00	50
118,974	206,541	82,535.32	1,568,193.32	1,570,490	45,310.00	1,525,180.00	51
1,508,822	1,718,636	475,400.73	10,433,221.51	16,992,260	288,145.00	16,704,115.00	
358,899	252,517	196,272.83	4,751,335.51	10,763,910	121,108.50	10,642,801.50	52
297,356	266,018	114,512.98	4,484,110.02	4,774,235	22,217.50	4,752,017.50	53
229,383	276,406	170,488.58	3,676,828.86	5,024,920	74,677.50	5,550,242.50	54
157,122	172,239	85,241.25	1,937,579.36	2,849,900	24,715.00	2,825,185.00	55
91,921	158,077	70,949.80	1,828,662.25	2,116,749	14,122.50	2,102,617.50	56
79,597	97,280	46,651.48	1,227,057.83	1,160,530	7,887.50	1,152,642.50	57
177,788	168,321	96,363.23	2,060,908.33	3,426,380	21,017.50	3,405,362.50	58
54,811	47,340	23,023.71	476,915.71	976,105	30,412.50	945,692.50	59
1,336,857	1,438,198	803,503.86	20,463,398.03	31,692,720	316,158.50	31,376,561.50	

## No. 60.—SPECIE AND CIRCULATION OF NATIONAL

DECEMBER 17, 1896—Continued.

	Cities, States, and Territories.	No. of banks.	Specie.		
			Gold coin.	Gold Treasury certificates.	Gold clear- ing-house certificates.
60	North Dakota .....	27	\$234,242.35	\$11,260	.....
61	South Dakota .....	29	346,850.50	1,000	.....
62	Nebraska .....	103	518,135.50	3,660	.....
63	Kansas .....	115	1,097,332.09	33,900	.....
64	Montana .....	25	801,952.29	1,000	.....
65	Wyoming .....	11	170,274.75	.....	.....
66	Colorado .....	42	4,169,660.55	99,480	.....
67	New Mexico .....	6	120,907.50	1,500	.....
68	Oklahoma .....	5	20,237.50	.....	.....
69	Indian Territory .....	9	32,572.50	500	.....
	Total of Western States .....	372	7,512,165.53	152,300	.....
70	Washington .....	39	1,606,642.00	10,900	.....
71	Oregon .....	33	2,562,980.00	.....	.....
72	California .....	29	2,490,100.00	19,260	\$44,000
73	Idaho .....	11	269,364.90	740	.....
74	Utah .....	11	723,526.60	5,860	.....
75	Nevada .....	1	14,885.00	.....	.....
76	Arizona .....	5	120,058.00	.....	.....
	Total of Pacific States .....	129	7,787,556.50	36,760	44,000
	Total of country banks .....	3,314	57,061,008.84	3,383,000	154,000
	Total of United States .....	3,661	118,631,050.08	19,192,210	43,197,000

BANKS, YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 5, 1897—Continued.

DECEMBER 17, 1896—Continued.

Specie.				Circulating notes.			
Silver dollars.	Silver Treasury certificates.	Fractional silver coin.	Total.	Received from Comptroller.	On hand.	Outstanding.	
\$15,443	\$19,932	\$12,641.60	\$293,568.95	\$441,000	\$1,547.50	\$439,452.50	60
29,224	28,752	10,880.80	416,707.30	470,425	7,702.50	462,722.50	61
51,929	40,549	26,885.80	641,159.30	1,488,220	2,305.00	1,485,915.00	62
137,584	118,436	52,300.45	1,439,552.54	2,307,550	7,197.50	2,300,352.50	63
83,238	177,125	34,563.30	1,097,878.59	664,260	6,350.00	657,910.00	64
13,423	8,980	8,096.45	200,774.20	215,545	.....	215,545.00	65
157,336	297,768	63,837.28	4,788,081.83	1,111,025	5,825.00	1,105,200.00	66
24,242	6,082	10,222.25	162,953.75	259,660	1,070.00	258,590.00	67
11,172	13,376	1,415.15	46,200.65	56,250	740.00	55,510.00	68
13,344	6,115	6,554.75	59,086.25	103,700	.....	103,700.00	69
536,935	717,165	227,397.83	9,145,963.36	7,117,635	32,737.50	7,084,897.50	
133,024	61,091	36,393.30	1,848,650.30	904,950	8,870.00	896,080.00	70
41,681	20,503	47,325.30	2,672,489.30	962,820	9,562.50	953,257.50	71
94,630	64,739	76,948.46	2,789,677.46	1,461,820	59,045.00	1,402,775.00	72
8,830	14,215	7,066.30	300,216.20	185,625	1,400.00	184,225.00	73
23,604	44,443	17,108.60	314,540.20	731,250	261,540.00	469,710.00	74
607	.....	1,166.50	16,658.50	18,450	.....	18,450.00	75
6,209	4,456	4,568.60	135,291.60	134,100	5,750.00	128,350.00	76
308,585	210,047	190,575.06	8,577,523.56	4,390,015	346,167.50	4,052,847.50	
5,155,851	8,783,359	3,406,572.97	77,948,791.81	151,304,185	2,672,658.50	148,631,526.50	
6,975,625	32,144,649	5,400,174.80	225,540,708.88	214,890,140	4,200,155.00	210,689,985.00	

H. Doc. 10—26

## 402 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

NO. 60.—SPECIE AND CIRCULATION OF NATIONAL  
MARCH 9, 1897.

	Cities, States, and Territories.	No. of banks.	Specie.		
			Gold coin.	Gold Treasury certificates.	Gold clear- ing-house certificates.
1	New York City.....	49	\$15,815,120.12	\$3,431,350	\$44,120,000
2	Chicago.....	20	13,473,277.50	2,169,700	
3	St. Louis.....	7	2,092,202.50	182,480	
	Total of central reserve cities.....	76	31,380,600.12	11,783,530	44,120,000
4	Boston.....	55	7,148,717.00	1,251,600	
5	Albany.....	6	465,711.00	304,500	
6	Brooklyn.....	5	823,140.50	285,000	
7	Philadelphia.....	41	1,487,757.50	177,900	5,450,000
8	Pittsburg.....	30	3,161,652.55	381,600	
9	Baltimore.....	22	1,805,234.50	626,590	
10	Washington.....	13	854,950.00	637,570	
11	Savannah.....	2	15,000.00	2,000	
12	New Orleans.....	7	752,251.00	121,800	
13	Louisville.....	6	812,170.00	5,000	
14	Houston.....	5	309,528.00	131,250	
15	Cincinnati.....	13	955,330.00	292,810	
16	Cleveland.....	12	1,496,027.50	237,750	
17	Detroit.....	6	1,233,965.00	13,260	
18	Milwaukee.....	5	1,668,645.00		
19	Des Moines.....	4	78,007.50	2,540	
20	St. Paul.....	5	2,080,713.80	8,500	
21	Minneapolis.....	7	773,417.50	2,500	
22	Kansas City.....	7	866,295.00	47,160	
23	St. Joseph.....	3	130,512.50	5,860	
24	Lincoln.....	3	76,732.50		
25	Omaha.....	8	1,545,032.20	29,020	
26	San Francisco.....	2	2,386,470.00		
	Total of other reserve cities.....	267	30,987,260.55	4,564,630	5,450,000
	Total of all reserve cities.....	343	62,367,860.67	16,348,160	49,570,000
27	Maine.....	83	933,036.87	18,050	
28	New Hampshire.....	50	417,212.26	3,060	
29	Vermont.....	49	489,754.46	23,270	
30	Massachusetts.....	212	3,198,478.49	107,840	
31	Rhode Island.....	57	692,270.68	98,320	
32	Connecticut.....	82	1,987,812.07	376,100	
	Total of New England States.....	533	7,718,564.83	716,640	
33	New York.....	265	3,855,615.62	529,170	125,000
34	New Jersey.....	102	1,817,558.41	255,100	
35	Pennsylvania.....	351	5,541,913.92	450,520	
36	Delaware.....	18	143,924.35	15,000	
37	Maryland.....	46	557,225.88	20,390	
38	District of Columbia.....	1	134,764.00	52,000	
	Total of Eastern States.....	783	11,851,002.28	1,322,180	125,000
39	Virginia.....	36	669,025.05	28,050	
40	West Virginia.....	33	417,891.75	39,220	
41	North Carolina.....	29	382,963.50	1,140	
42	South Carolina.....	15	168,452.50		
43	Georgia.....	28	375,070.52	1,480	
44	Florida.....	15	70,492.80	50	
45	Alabama.....	26	421,148.00	38,160	
46	Mississippi.....	10	74,498.80	10,500	
47	Louisiana.....	12	69,358.50	750	
48	Texas.....	198	2,097,528.59	66,350	
49	Arkansas.....	9	79,566.25	2,000	
50	Kentucky.....	69	704,664.50	29,870	
51	Tennessee.....	49	1,161,238.25	124,750	
	Total of Southern States.....	529	6,691,899.01	340,920	
52	Ohio.....	222	3,778,615.03	142,180	
53	Indiana.....	113	3,640,271.97	161,560	
54	Illinois.....	198	2,666,993.78	275,850	
55	Michigan.....	83	1,511,547.74	45,220	
56	Wisconsin.....	76	1,491,902.75	24,460	
57	Minnesota.....	61	1,101,922.85	16,380	
58	Iowa.....	159	1,445,378.40	135,350	
59	Missouri.....	49	340,092.00	10,990	
	Total of Middle States.....	961	15,976,724.52	811,990	

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 403

BANKS. YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 5, 1897—Continued.

MARCH 9, 1897.

Specie.				Circulating notes.			
Silver dollars.	Silver Treasury certificates.	Fractional silver coin.	Total.	Received from Comptroller.	On hand.	Outstanding.	
\$106,622	\$5,062,380	\$406,777.45	\$74,942,258.57	\$17,876,550	\$1,229,044.50	\$16,647,505.50	1
155,237	2,664,132	179,178.70	18,641,525.20	990,000	280,955.00	709,045.00	2
31,831	1,781,908	20,636.60	4,112,058.10	1,462,500	10,320.00	1,452,180.00	3
296,699	9,503,420	606,592.75	97,695,811.87	20,329,050	1,520,319.50	18,808,730.50	
80,018	2,268,937	151,581.85	10,900,913.85	9,852,300	258,245.00	9,594,055.00	4
13,610	35,000	28,726.90	247,547.90	360,000	16,020.00	343,980.00	5
21,100	602,640	51,374.50	1,783,255.00	577,800	2,750.00	575,050.00	6
244,077	4,523,175	260,528.69	12,144,038.19	7,409,250	228,357.50	7,180,892.50	7
241,132	626,460	190,195.30	4,601,099.85	4,621,225	69,212.50	4,552,012.50	8
64,667	1,436,400	79,353.77	4,072,245.27	2,766,600	50,000.00	2,716,600.00	9
9,796	1,397,807	32,802.35	2,932,925.35	745,890	40,105.00	705,785.00	10
18,000	77,431	5,700.00	118,131.00	90,860	7,235.00	84,625.00	11
105,595	993,894	89,559.59	2,063,199.59	784,800	14,005.00	770,795.00	12
41,272	-----	14,965.50	873,407.50	1,413,900	-----	1,413,900.00	13
63,096	153,625	20,854.75	678,353.75	180,000	37,310.00	142,690.00	14
49,487	511,488	27,596.85	1,836,711.85	4,450,050	86,200.00	4,363,850.00	15
71,458	118,313	42,913.00	1,966,461.50	1,305,000	56,740.00	1,248,260.00	16
109,468	113,518	46,084.35	1,516,295.35	1,123,200	140,870.00	982,330.00	17
21,020	102,932	21,838.00	1,814,435.00	648,000	-----	648,000.00	18
13,350	21,864	13,066.25	128,827.75	281,880	9,332.50	252,574.50	19
67,655	276,611	33,348.10	2,467,127.90	225,860	5,040.00	220,820.00	20
31,454	80,216	22,745.40	916,332.90	315,000	37,990.00	277,010.00	21
115,262	417,758	22,416.90	1,468,886.90	315,000	-----	315,000.00	22
15,121	72,367	6,218.70	230,079.20	179,100	-----	179,100.00	23
17,136	3,254	4,416.30	101,538.80	135,000	600.00	134,400.00	24
97,257	118,883	45,073.40	1,835,270.60	540,000	5.00	539,995.00	25
21,040	5,848	25,456.00	2,441,814.00	135,000	45,000.00	90,000.00	26
1,532,671	13,964,416	1,239,921.45	57,738,899.00	38,435,715	1,105,017.50	37,330,697.50	
1,829,361	23,472,836	1,846,514.20	155,434,740.87	58,764,765	2,625,337.00	56,139,428.00	
39,474	97,117	76,359.80	1,164,037.17	5,253,925	62,942.00	5,190,983.00	27
50,631	114,757	44,426.52	630,086.78	3,692,250	74,282.50	3,617,967.50	28
36,564	46,900	44,139.45	640,627.91	3,708,000	125,025.00	3,582,975.00	29
248,942	678,130	335,463.07	4,658,853.56	20,108,110	383,092.50	19,725,017.50	30
27,528	172,970	101,461.27	1,092,549.95	7,364,250	146,320.00	7,217,930.00	31
65,884	595,946	148,059.46	2,974,401.53	8,188,650	150,200.50	8,038,449.50	32
469,023	1,505,820	750,509.07	11,100,556.90	48,315,185	941,862.50	47,373,322.50	
245,013	493,226	335,450.92	5,585,475.54	15,623,260	290,132.50	15,333,127.50	33
100,896	929,978	201,068.07	3,304,600.48	5,317,425	158,983.00	5,158,442.00	34
568,715	1,373,067	407,031.06	8,346,246.98	17,862,953	281,380.00	17,581,573.00	35
25,714	124,514	24,632.50	333,784.85	715,500	17,482.50	698,017.50	36
29,330	189,497	44,768.95	641,211.93	1,875,370	59,925.00	1,815,445.00	37
2,108	104,755	1,928.10	295,555.10	225,000	15,320.00	209,680.00	38
971,776	3,222,037	1,014,879.60	18,506,874.88	41,619,510	823,223.00	40,796,287.00	
70,500	202,065	65,932.10	1,034,172.15	2,039,865	45,100.00	1,994,765.00	39
42,091	138,784	33,465.68	671,452.43	1,197,955	17,205.00	1,180,750.00	40
78,727	50,567	42,580.32	564,977.82	759,125	56,252.50	702,872.50	41
83,832	51,929	39,643.35	343,856.85	449,575	12,450.00	437,125.00	42
102,906	178,197	51,589.84	709,243.36	1,017,690	51,252.50	966,437.50	43
47,417	55,156	19,663.52	192,779.32	319,500	6,900.00	312,600.00	44
164,869	105,907	46,630.20	776,714.20	1,081,800	13,860.00	1,067,940.00	45
58,353	19,166	23,404.05	185,921.85	217,910	4,680.00	213,230.00	46
106,787	94,240	29,952.85	301,088.35	238,500	6,042.50	232,457.50	47
756,242	554,887	151,325.97	3,626,333.56	4,264,355	65,507.50	4,198,847.50	48
37,243	30,502	12,644.34	167,955.59	900.00	-----	258,290.00	49
85,773	110,611	32,369.72	963,288.22	3,464,130	32,960.00	3,431,170.00	50
187,637	599,852	103,487.50	2,176,964.75	1,570,490	27,640.00	1,542,850.00	51
1,822,377	2,206,863	652,689.44	11,714,748.45	16,880,085	340,750.00	16,539,335.00	
335,394	387,622	197,889.73	4,841,700.66	10,632,065	108,697.50	10,523,367.50	52
195,349	277,511	119,697.32	4,394,389.29	4,732,285	16,389.50	4,715,895.50	53
243,766	391,330	185,270.13	3,763,209.91	5,592,300	98,352.50	5,493,947.50	54
107,597	182,668	98,666.12	1,945,715.86	2,759,900	33,157.50	2,726,742.50	55
85,564	142,448	74,435.17	1,818,809.92	2,096,050	17,955.00	2,078,095.00	56
76,128	91,144	54,504.75	1,340,079.60	1,160,530	8,475.00	1,152,055.00	57
157,097	284,697	99,406.04	2,121,928.44	3,367,690	34,772.50	3,332,917.50	58
56,772	59,475	23,985.20	491,314.20	976,105	13,022.50	963,082.50	59
1,257,667	1,816,912	853,854.46	20,717,147.98	31,316,925	330,822.00	30,986,103.00	

No. 60.—SPECIE AND CIRCULATION OF NATIONAL  
MARCH 9, 1897—Continued.

	Cities, States, and Territories.	No. of banks.	Specie.		
			Gold coin.	Gold Treasury certificates.	Gold clear- ing-house certificates.
60	North Dakota.....	26	\$238,509.85	\$11,260	.....
61	South Dakota.....	27	321,708.00	1,000	.....
62	Nebraska.....	99	520,696.20	11,500	.....
63	Kansas.....	112	1,017,694.87	31,200	.....
64	Montana.....	22	851,014.24	3,000	.....
65	Wyoming.....	11	166,707.50	.....	.....
66	Colorado.....	43	3,980,411.35	89,900	.....
67	New Mexico.....	6	108,117.50	1,500	.....
68	Oklahoma.....	5	21,595.00	.....	.....
69	Indian Territory.....	9	33,600.00	.....	.....
	Total of Western States.....	360	7,260,054.51	149,360	.....
70	Washington.....	36	1,412,127.50	10,390	.....
71	Oregon.....	33	2,158,910.00	20	.....
72	California.....	29	2,211,985.00	19,650	\$75,000
73	Idaho.....	10	267,424.50	370	.....
74	Utah.....	11	681,848.10	5,680	.....
75	Nevada.....	1	15,155.00	.....	.....
76	Arizona.....	5	195,831.00	.....	.....
	Total of Pacific States.....	125	6,943,281.10	36,110	75,000
	Total of country banks.....	3,291	56,441,526.25	3,377,200	200,000
	Total of United States.....	3,614	118,809,395.92	19,725,360	49,770,000



# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 405

BANKS, YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 5, 1897—Continued.

MARCH 9, 1897—Continued.

Specie.				Circulating notes.			
Silver dollars.	Silver Treasury certificates.	Fractional silver coin.	Total.	Received from Comptroller.	On hand.	Outstanding.	
\$16,522	\$9,106	\$14,816.35	\$290,214.20	\$418,500	\$1,557.50	\$416,942.50	60
33,085	12,340	10,934.10	379,067.10	436,675	9,622.50	427,052.50	61
60,388	48,867	32,558.06	674,009.26	1,443,220	3,470.00	1,439,750.00	62
135,032	128,875	55,837.20	1,368,639.07	2,262,550	7,685.00	2,254,865.00	63
89,615	121,571	41,477.69	1,106,677.93	558,400	7,640.00	550,760.00	64
14,798	5,149	10,187.65	196,842.15	193,045	300.00	192,745.00	65
157,188	173,908	66,165.05	4,472,522.40	1,201,025	7,490.00	1,193,535.00	66
30,584	3,588	8,699.45	152,488.95	259,660	400.00	259,260.00	67
12,132	11,544	2,303.95	47,574.95	56,250	300.00	55,950.00	68
23,110	11,560	9,127.80	77,397.80	114,950	.....	114,950.00	69
572,404	531,508	252,107.30	8,765,433.81	6,044,275	38,465.00	6,005,810.00	
77,272	31,723	38,541.00	1,570,053.50	859,950	15,450.00	844,500.00	70
59,136	13,043	43,815.70	2,274,924.70	962,820	24,302.50	938,517.50	71
91,269	26,307	94,906.05	2,519,117.05	1,461,370	103,030.00	1,358,340.00	72
10,623	17,174	7,217.30	302,808.80	168,750	3,990.00	164,760.00	73
30,232	17,279	21,064.35	756,163.45	731,250	237,000.00	494,250.00	74
1,566	.....	639.40	17,300.40	18,450	.....	18,450.00	75
5,756	3,000	4,344.85	208,931.85	134,100	7,800.00	126,300.00	76
275,914	108,526	210,528.65	7,649,359.75	4,336,690	421,572.50	3,915,117.50	
5,369,161	9,391,666	3,734,568.52	78,514,121.77	149,412,670	2,896,695.00	146,515,975.00	
7,198,522	32,864,502	5,581,082.72	233,948,862.64	208,177,435	5,522,032.00	202,655,403.00	

## 406 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

No. 60.—SPECIE AND CIRCULATION OF NATIONAL  
MAY 14, 1897.

	Cities, States, and Territories.	No. of banks.	Specie.		
			Gold coin.	Gold Treasury certificates.	Gold clear- ing-house certificates.
1	New York City.....	49	\$17,258,969.00	\$9,170,160	\$45,346,000
2	Chicago.....	20	13,450,030.00	2,535,300	
3	St. Louis.....	6	2,127,420.00	184,800	
	Total of central reserve cities.....	75	32,836,419.00	11,890,260	45,346,000
4	Boston.....	55	7,156,271.00	1,255,750	
5	Albany.....	6	487,711.00	304,250	
6	Brooklyn.....	5	786,350.30	185,000	
7	Philadelphia.....	41	1,455,945.50	162,190	5,900,000
8	Pittsburg.....	30	3,262,758.16	390,090	
9	Baltimore.....	22	1,946,946.50	347,140	
10	Washington.....	13	880,092.00	690,050	
11	Savannah.....	2	32,500.00	2,000	
12	New Orleans.....	7	782,579.00	126,600	
13	Louisville.....	6	713,355.00	5,000	
14	Houston.....	5	290,934.50	129,450	
15	Cincinnati.....	13	980,543.00	299,390	
16	Cleveland.....	12	1,471,705.00	239,780	
17	Detroit.....	6	1,244,172.50	13,230	
18	Milwaukee.....	5	1,691,726.74	30,000	
19	Des Moines.....	4	105,822.50	2,800	
20	St. Paul.....	5	2,151,686.85	10,820	
21	Minneapolis.....	6	835,855.00	3,500	
22	Kansas City.....	7	924,000.00	32,260	
23	St. Joseph.....	2	98,777.50	7,380	
24	Lincoln.....	3	105,795.00		
25	Omaha.....	8	1,613,457.50	30,270	
26	San Francisco.....	2	1,559,157.50		
	Total of other reserve cities.....	265	30,578,142.05	4,266,950	5,900,000
	Total of all reserve cities.....	340	63,414,561.05	16,157,210	51,246,000
27	Maine.....	83	949,876.76	25,660	
28	New Hampshire.....	50	427,335.76	2,670	
29	Vermont.....	49	489,829.00	23,070	
30	Massachusetts.....	212	3,236,604.82	187,260	
31	Rhode Island.....	57	682,849.77	95,520	
32	Connecticut.....	82	2,006,255.41	376,660	
	Total of New England States.....	533	7,792,751.52	710,840	
33	New York.....	265	3,822,549.44	533,460	50,000
34	New Jersey.....	103	1,816,013.72	253,890	
35	Pennsylvania.....	352	5,699,158.30	433,220	
36	Delaware.....	18	156,072.85	15,300	
37	Maryland.....	46	363,504.98	24,350	
38	District of Columbia.....	1	135,529.00	52,000	
	Total of Eastern States.....	785	11,992,828.29	1,312,220	50,000
39	Virginia.....	36	717,389.00	26,690	
40	West Virginia.....	33	436,785.75	39,780	
41	North Carolina.....	28	372,936.50	1,260	
42	South Carolina.....	16	145,851.50	50	
43	Georgia.....	28	364,266.45	3,680	
44	Florida.....	15	78,682.75		
45	Alabama.....	26	428,222.50	38,240	
46	Mississippi.....	10	73,711.55	500	
47	Louisiana.....	12	77,884.00	100	
48	Texas.....	195	2,048,102.80	65,550	
49	Arkansas.....	9	84,136.00	5,080	
50	Kentucky.....	69	679,390.50	29,930	
51	Tennessee.....	49	1,240,772.55	107,310	
	Total of Southern States.....	526	6,747,631.85	318,170	

BANKS. YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 5, 1897—Continued.

MAY 14, 1897.

Specie.				Circulating notes.			
Silver dollars	Silver Treasury certificates.	Fractional silver coin.	Total.	Received from Comptroller.	On hand.	Outstanding.	
\$99,232	\$5,837,371	\$442,899.45	\$78,154,632.45	\$17,144,850	\$2,358,544.50	\$14,786,305.50	1
153,890	4,366,270	204,285.60	20,709,775.00	990,000	294,105.00	695,835.00	2
40,784	1,068,409	20,773.72	3,442,186.72	1,553,350	133,560.00	1,419,790.00	3
293,907	11,272,050	667,958.77	102,306,594.77	19,688,200	2,786,269.50	16,901,930.50	
76,575	2,371,149	156,198.13	11,015,943.13	9,042,300	686,630.00	8,354,270.00	4
18,501	51,000	37,718.30	899,180.30	360,000	8,750.00	351,250.00	5
20,000	631,895	50,191.41	1,673,436.71	577,800	5,900.00	571,900.00	6
193,272	3,670,507	243,774.49	11,625,688.99	7,413,000	361,807.50	7,051,192.50	7
215,826	775,755	159,626.00	4,804,055.16	4,756,225	43,802.50	4,712,422.50	8
55,014	1,626,527	83,002.34	4,058,629.84	2,681,100	41,512.50	2,639,587.50	9
9,272	1,226,216	30,647.28	2,836,277.28	745,890	42,025.00	703,865.00	10
3,000	39,322	13,000.00	89,822.00	90,860	10,525.00	80,335.00	11
84,190	466,504	59,016.40	1,518,889.40	784,800	17,655.00	767,145.00	12
31,869	-----	21,610.70	771,834.70	1,413,900	1,700.00	1,412,200.00	13
72,132	116,140	16,627.40	625,283.90	180,000	41,810.00	135,190.00	14
73,332	617,369	27,516.00	1,998,150.00	4,360,050	35,650.00	4,324,400.00	15
62,523	123,305	31,248.75	1,928,561.75	1,305,000	70,700.00	1,234,240.00	16
27,076	161,440	41,296.75	1,487,215.25	1,033,200	123,310.00	909,890.00	17
20,000	114,732	25,460.00	1,882,208.74	648,000	4,700.00	643,300.00	18
20,094	18,362	18,482.40	165,560.90	261,880	13,852.50	248,027.50	19
117,050	93,205	47,147.40	2,419,909.25	225,860	8,210.00	217,650.00	20
37,402	45,500	28,518.35	950,775.35	270,000	47,450.00	222,550.00	21
85,415	406,648	23,926.30	1,472,249.30	315,000	-----	315,000.00	22
21,657	76,079	3,741.20	207,634.70	134,100	-----	134,100.00	23
18,116	1,812	6,276.50	131,999.50	135,000	1,350.00	133,650.00	24
106,279	117,523	55,572.30	1,923,101.80	540,000	5.00	539,995.00	25
21,200	6,250	34,715.00	1,621,331.50	135,000	45,000.00	90,000.00	26
1,390,085	12,757,249	1,215,313.40	56,107,739.45	37,408,965	1,616,805.00	35,792,160.00	
1,683,992	24,020,290	1,883,272.17	158,414,334.22	57,097,165	4,403,074.50	52,694,090.50	
42,829	117,157	59,594.85	1,195,117.61	5,262,925	75,872.00	5,187,053.00	27
42,693	127,057	44,215.77	643,971.53	3,711,375	102,137.50	3,609,237.50	28
38,851	64,989	42,114.46	658,853.46	3,708,000	95,117.50	3,612,882.50	29
192,780	829,045	320,469.46	4,766,159.28	20,152,220	427,578.00	19,724,642.00	30
23,879	167,279	78,575.00	1,048,102.77	7,217,100	173,910.00	7,043,190.00	31
68,268	525,255	142,380.68	8,118,819.09	8,197,650	237,235.50	7,960,414.50	32
409,300	1,830,782	687,350.22	11,431,023.74	48,249,270	1,111,850.50	47,137,419.50	
307,766	592,760	321,163.49	5,627,698.93	15,609,760	335,140.00	15,274,620.00	33
126,658	911,490	205,536.32	3,313,588.04	5,328,675	126,943.00	5,201,732.00	34
77,003	53,139	43,893.25	558,831.75	714,125	32,612.50	681,512.50	40
77,381	47,815	36,865.49	307,962.99	449,575	6,710.00	442,865.00	41
135,104	145,680	65,885.46	714,613.91	1,017,700	51,062.50	966,637.50	43
87,570	42,484	24,876.50	233,613.25	319,500	12,320.00	307,180.00	44
142,984	59,511	44,176.10	713,133.60	1,081,800	19,460.00	1,062,340.00	45
52,526	12,294	24,512.57	163,544.12	217,935	8,835.00	209,160.00	46
78,282	98,331	28,724.40	282,821.40	238,500	6,902.50	231,597.50	47
564,553	436,884	139,169.50	3,254,259.30	4,228,020	61,087.50	4,166,932.50	48
27,790	41,562	15,360.32	173,928.32	259,190	-----	259,190.00	49
97,794	97,165	32,541.25	936,820.75	3,464,130	50,872.50	3,413,257.50	50
181,928	472,950	97,803.45	2,100,764.00	1,570,490	42,672.50	1,527,817.50	51
1,679,853	1,808,767	663,095.58	11,217,517.43	16,847,305	*96,017.50	16,451,287.50	

## 408 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

No. 60.—SPECIE AND CIRCULATION OF NATIONAL

MAY 14, 1897—Continued.

	Cities, States, and Territories.	No. of banks.	Specie.		
			Gold coin.	Gold Treasury certificates.	Gold clear- ing-house certificates.
52	Ohio .....	222	\$3,811,680.53	\$123,570	.....
53	Indiana.....	113	3,569,619.78	146,580	.....
54	Illinois.....	199	2,793,425.35	276,730	.....
55	Michigan.....	80	1,508,007.82	32,200	.....
56	Wisconsin.....	75	1,454,975.30	24,760	.....
57	Minnesota.....	60	991,173.85	8,540	.....
58	Iowa.....	159	1,500,977.10	136,710	.....
59	Missouri.....	49	347,249.00	7,270	.....
	Total of Middle States.....	957	15,977,108.73	756,360	.....
60	North Dakota.....	26	196,962.00	1,260	.....
61	South Dakota.....	27	326,045.50	2,460	.....
62	Nebraska.....	95	485,238.20	1,820	.....
63	Kansas.....	108	1,021,538.49	28,230	.....
64	Montana.....	22	888,300.40	1,000	.....
65	Wyoming.....	11	175,321.50	.....	.....
66	Colorado.....	42	4,080,298.00	91,260	.....
67	New Mexico.....	6	127,357.50	1,500	.....
68	Oklahoma.....	5	22,425.00	.....	.....
69	Indian Territory.....	9	31,755.00	.....	.....
	Total of Western States.....	351	7,355,239.59	127,530	.....
70	Washington.....	35	1,550,110.00	18,440	.....
71	Oregon.....	31	1,788,917.50	.....	.....
72	California.....	29	1,856,700.00	18,880	\$65,000
73	Idaho.....	10	250,247.50	160	.....
74	Utah.....	11	653,130.60	6,240	.....
75	Nevada.....	1	19,755.00	.....	.....
76	Arizona.....	5	210,220.00	.....	.....
	Total of Pacific States.....	122	6,329,080.60	43,720	65,000
	Total of country banks.....	3,274	56,194,640.58	3,268,840	115,000
	Total of United States.....	3,614	119,609,201.63	19,426,050	51,361,000

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 409

BANKS, YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 5, 1897—Continued.

MAY 14, 1897—Continued.

Specie.				Circulating notes.			
Silver dollars.	Silver Treasury certificates.	Fractional silver coin.	Total.	Received from Comptroller.	On hand.	Outstanding.	
\$380, 190	\$384, 812	\$207, 674. 00	\$4, 907, 426. 53	\$10, 629, 815	\$130, 505. 00	\$10, 499, 310. 00	52
250, 906	377, 789	137, 798. 86	4, 482, 673. 64	4, 733, 785	39, 712. 00	4, 694, 023. 00	53
260, 991	350, 012	192, 182. 51	3, 873, 340. 86	5, 621, 095	134, 982. 50	5, 486, 112. 50	54
105, 020	161, 127	88, 220. 36	1, 894, 575. 18	2, 700, 500	54, 852. 50	2, 645, 647. 50	55
114, 336	148, 177	79, 045. 67	1, 821, 293. 97	2, 082, 550	28, 165. 00	2, 054, 385. 00	56
76, 823	95, 547	54, 995. 44	1, 227, 079. 29	1, 121, 110	8, 995. 00	1, 112, 115. 00	57
185, 108	264, 474	105, 735. 09	2, 193, 004. 19	3, 383, 690	47, 865. 00	3, 335, 825. 00	58
62, 763	48, 199	28, 289. 08	493, 770. 08	976, 115	18, 025. 00	958, 090. 00	59
1, 436, 137	1, 829, 617	893, 941. 01	20, 893, 163. 74	31, 248, 610	463, 102. 00	30, 785, 508. 00	
18, 295	4, 496	15, 126. 25	236, 139. 25	418, 500	2, 212. 50	416, 287. 50	60
27, 881	12, 792	11, 267. 05	380, 445. 55	436, 675	7, 762. 50	428, 912. 50	61
62, 714	56, 816	30, 677. 40	637, 263. 60	1, 386, 750	2, 842. 50	1, 383, 907. 50	62
132, 294	128, 847	60, 314. 82	1, 371, 224. 31	2, 170, 305	19, 600. 00	2, 150, 705. 00	63
75, 334	110, 727	39, 565. 00	1, 114, 926. 40	558, 400	13, 492. 50	544, 907. 50	64
15, 899	6, 832	9, 498. 65	207, 551. 15	193, 045	400. 00	192, 645. 00	65
128, 969	108, 798	67, 149. 15	4, 476, 384. 15	1, 156, 025	11, 500. 00	1, 144, 525. 00	66
28, 896	3, 500	9, 204. 00	170, 457. 50	303, 760	400. 00	303, 360. 00	67
13, 337	4, 923	3, 556. 83	44, 241. 80	56, 250	1, 640. 00	54, 610. 00	68
15, 602	13, 473	6, 421. 70	67, 251. 70	114, 950	.....	114, 950. 00	69
510, 221	451, 114	252, 780. 82	8, 705, 885. 41	6, 794, 660	59, 850. 00	6, 734, 810. 00	
54, 350	67, 290	31, 480. 25	1, 721, 670. 25	848, 700	17, 080. 00	831, 620. 00	70
48, 477	10, 789	43, 087. 40	1, 891, 270. 90	940, 320	30, 512. 50	909, 807. 50	71
83, 443	33, 804	99, 179. 40	2, 157, 006. 40	1, 461, 370	84, 185. 00	1, 377, 185. 00	72
10, 119	16, 495	6, 456. 90	283, 478. 40	168, 750	3, 760. 00	164, 990. 00	73
19, 399	23, 378	16, 393. 35	718, 540. 95	731, 250	278, 000. 00	453, 250. 00	74
991	300	1, 090. 45	22, 136. 45	18, 450	.....	18, 450. 00	75
7, 022	5, 000	6, 427. 85	228, 669. 85	134, 100	11, 270. 00	122, 830. 00	76
223, 801	157, 056	204, 115. 60	7, 022, 773. 20	4, 302, 940	424, 807. 50	3, 878, 132. 50	
5, 264, 241	9, 145, 877	3, 673, 450. 65	77, 662, 049. 23	148, 893, 595	3, 309, 375. 50	145, 584, 219. 50	
6, 948, 233	83, 175, 176	5, 566, 722. 82	236, 076, 383. 45	205, 990, 760	7, 712, 450. 00	198, 273, 310. 00	

# 410 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

## NO. 60.—SPECIE AND CIRCULATION OF NATIONAL

JULY 23, 1897.

	Cities, States, and Territories.	No. of banks	Specie.		
			Gold coin.	Gold Treasury certificates.	Gold clearing-house certificates.
1	New York City .....	48	\$16,582,169.00	\$6,618,260	\$51,040,000
2	Chicago .....	19	14,372,808.50	2,302,000	
3	St. Louis .....	6	1,728,877.50	241,590	
	Total of central reserve cities .....	73	32,683,855.00	9,161,850	51,040,000
4	Boston .....	54	7,177,542.00	1,291,290	
5	Albany .....	6	490,800.00	334,250	
6	Brooklyn .....	5	725,549.30	185,000	
7	Philadelphia .....	41	1,739,630.50	160,890	6,215,000
8	Pittsburg .....	30	3,294,807.16	398,450	
9	Baltimore .....	22	1,897,512.50	357,120	
10	Washington .....	13	783,945.00	682,750	
11	Savannah .....	2	30,000.00	2,000	
12	New Orleans .....	7	723,017.00	177,970	
13	Louisville .....	6	720,044.50	5,000	
14	Houston .....	5	328,901.00	134,220	
15	Cincinnati .....	13	1,013,317.50	300,550	
16	Cleveland .....	12	1,517,537.50	241,000	
17	Detroit .....	6	1,287,570.00	13,720	
18	Milwaukee .....	5	1,754,664.00		
19	Des Moines .....	4	189,882.50	3,220	
20	St. Paul .....	5	2,013,936.50	10,800	
21	Minneapolis .....	6	1,016,955.00	4,500	
22	Kansas City .....	5	1,101,012.50	22,120	
23	St. Joseph .....	2	92,372.50	9,460	
24	Lincoln .....	3	97,067.50	500	
25	Omaha .....	8	1,529,387.50	20,960	
26	San Francisco .....	2	1,605,550.00		
	Total of other reserve cities .....	262	31,131,021.96	4,364,770	6,215,000
	Total of all reserve cities .....	335	63,814,876.96	13,526,620	57,255,000
27	Maine .....	83	960,880.01	24,500	
28	New Hampshire .....	50	433,661.96	2,890	
29	Vermont .....	49	492,094.39	23,390	
30	Massachusetts .....	213	3,261,829.40	189,600	
31	Rhode Island .....	57	702,662.12	101,020	
32	Connecticut .....	82	1,959,891.82	376,460	
	Total of New England States .....	534	7,811,019.70	717,860	
33	New York .....	267	3,797,777.44	531,830	100,000
34	New Jersey .....	103	1,864,900.46	264,290	
35	Pennsylvania .....	354	5,657,877.06	407,780	
36	Delaware .....	18	158,519.95	15,600	
37	Maryland .....	46	382,838.58	24,410	
38	District of Columbia .....	1	136,289.00	52,000	
	Total of Eastern States .....	789	11,998,202.49	1,295,910	100,000
39	Virginia .....	35	716,063.00	28,690	
40	West Virginia .....	33	428,444.05	40,260	
41	North Carolina .....	27	369,614.00	1,200	
42	South Carolina .....	16	146,476.00		
43	Georgia .....	28	321,206.05	500	
44	Florida .....	15	77,376.50	170	
45	Alabama .....	26	371,500.00	37,980	
46	Mississippi .....	10	83,534.00	500	
47	Louisiana .....	12	55,277.50		
48	Texas .....	197	2,083,568.25	65,640	
49	Arkansas .....	9	84,824.50	1,070	
50	Kentucky .....	69	694,368.00	25,630	
51	Tennessee .....	49	1,351,820.75	117,590	
	Total of Southern States .....	526	6,784,067.60	317,230	

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 411

BANKS, YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 5, 1897—Continued.

JULY 23, 1897.

Specie.				Circulating notes.			
Silver dollars.	Silver Treasury certificates.	Fractional silver coin.	Total.	Received from Comptroller.	On hand.	Outstanding.	
\$62,242	\$5,742,852	\$505,559.79	\$50,551,082.70	\$10,860,450	\$2,986,194.50	\$13,874,255.50	1
167,237	3,935,903	198,123.05	20,976,071.55	945,000	309,935.00	635,065.00	2
22,783	1,001,896	14,559.75	3,009,766.25	1,778,350	119,410.00	1,658,940.00	3
252,262	10,680,651	718,242.59	104,536,860.59	19,583,800	3,415,539.50	16,168,260.50	
75,843	2,872,307	162,719.70	11,579,701.70	8,457,300	424,670.00	8,082,030.00	4
25,483	49,209	24,712.20	924,445.20	360,000	14,470.00	345,530.00	5
21,439	743,183	72,691.73	1,747,863.03	577,800	-----	577,800.00	6
245,607	4,076,105	319,993.75	12,757,226.25	7,391,250	248,397.50	7,142,852.50	7
183,507	1,072,083	145,814.38	5,094,661.54	4,790,425	80,822.50	4,718,002.50	8
60,373	1,606,424	74,563.60	3,995,993.10	2,692,800	77,112.50	2,615,687.50	9
6,794	1,046,169	29,423.90	2,549,072.99	788,190	66,355.00	721,835.00	10
16,060	43,046	10,200.00	101,246.00	90,860	18,405.00	72,455.00	11
74,583	1,042,214	75,566.60	2,093,350.60	784,800	14,205.00	770,595.00	12
21,516	-----	11,676.07	758,236.57	1,413,890	740.00	1,413,150.00	13
56,817	149,155	13,763.45	682,856.45	180,600	38,200.00	141,800.00	14
69,602	631,739	31,484.47	2,046,689.97	4,591,860	73,500.00	4,518,300.00	15
63,898	120,535	34,140.00	1,977,130.50	1,395,000	66,190.00	1,328,810.00	16
51,218	194,120	41,199.50	1,587,827.50	1,033,200	133,240.00	899,960.00	17
32,022	294,872	28,687.00	2,110,245.00	648,000	16,010.00	631,990.00	18
14,065	17,713	6,210.00	231,090.50	261,880	18,592.50	243,287.50	19
94,270	183,434	38,778.00	2,341,218.50	225,860	12,390.00	213,470.00	20
40,129	55,000	34,459.35	1,151,043.35	270,000	59,170.00	210,830.00	21
85,979	527,445	24,919.02	1,761,475.52	225,000	-----	225,000.00	22
11,344	82,071	3,879.90	199,127.40	134,100	-----	134,100.00	23
16,262	2,521	10,273.64	126,624.14	185,000	-----	135,000.00	24
119,728	185,060	49,745.69	1,868,911.19	540,000	5.00	539,995.00	25
13,040	9,431	25,361.00	1,653,382.00	135,000	45,000.00	90,000.00	26
1,399,519	14,953,845	1,270,263.04	59,334,419.00	37,131,155	1,407,475.00	35,723,680.00	
1,651,781	25,634,496	1,988,505.63	163,871,270.50	56,714,955	4,823,014.50	51,891,940.50	
50,075	140,518	67,392.70	1,243,065.71	5,262,925	106,697.00	5,156,828.00	27
38,048	102,677	41,394.95	810,171.91	3,621,375	67,155.00	3,554,220.00	28
34,773	59,066	39,814.75	649,138.14	3,708,000	74,857.50	3,633,142.50	29
201,629	818,602	370,431.18	4,842,091.58	20,028,470	375,765.50	19,652,704.50	30
25,114	204,435	89,411.51	1,122,642.63	7,127,100	168,892.50	6,958,207.50	31
70,382	557,782	181,151.79	3,145,667.61	8,242,650	182,580.50	8,060,069.50	32
420,621	1,883,080	790,096.88	11,622,677.58	47,990,520	975,348.00	47,015,172.00	
254,170	549,546	340,418.11	5,573,741.55	15,587,480	432,847.50	15,154,632.50	33
130,142	973,137	228,309.91	3,460,779.37	5,306,175	107,923.00	5,198,252.00	34
515,392	1,352,400	382,412.05	8,315,861.11	17,594,785	849,112.50	17,245,672.50	35
26,352	139,919	23,449.10	363,840.05	715,500	10,962.50	698,537.50	36
38,927	195,417	50,995.45	692,588.03	1,850,370	76,445.00	1,753,925.00	37
441	55,382	4,378.00	248,490.00	225,000	-----	225,000.00	38
965,424	3,265,801	1,029,962.62	18,655,300.11	41,259,310	983,290.50	40,276,019.50	
88,493	170,920	51,080.56	1,053,246.56	2,026,815	43,302.50	1,983,512.50	39
40,240	89,898	26,453.32	631,295.37	1,246,475	19,067.50	1,227,407.50	40
84,694	53,007	57,085.34	565,600.34	673,625	31,522.50	642,102.50	41
90,029	67,992	44,664.09	349,161.09	460,815	17,940.00	442,875.00	42
153,425	90,759	47,309.88	613,199.93	1,017,700	57,552.50	960,147.50	43
86,707	48,433	35,411.72	248,098.22	319,500	15,870.00	303,630.00	44
129,745	77,257	39,512.85	655,994.85	1,081,800	37,670.00	1,044,130.00	45
49,913	5,068	19,262.35	158,277.35	220,410	11,560.00	208,850.00	46
66,736	55,714	26,773.35	204,505.85	238,500	2,912.50	235,587.50	47
619,586	258,434	134,605.07	3,161,828.32	4,228,070	71,982.50	4,166,087.50	48
25,915	30,546	17,496.68	159,852.18	259,190	-----	259,190.00	49
97,968	92,238	40,455.93	950,659.93	3,464,130	47,812.50	3,416,317.50	50
203,632	515,391	108,534.15	2,296,967.90	1,615,490	66,685.00	1,548,805.00	51
1,743,033	1,555,657	648,650.29	11,048,687.86	16,862,520	423,877.50	16,438,642.50	

## 412 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

## No. 60.—SPECIE AND CIRCULATION OF NATIONAL

JULY 23, 1897—Continued.

	Cities, States, and Territories.	No. of banks.	Specie.		
			Gold coin.	Gold Treasury certificates.	Gold clear- ing-house. certificates.
52	Ohio.....	223	\$3,886,868.60	\$120,180	.....
53	Indiana.....	113	3,580,715.03	130,170	.....
54	Illinois.....	200	2,815,303.48	297,630	.....
55	Michigan.....	79	1,529,902.85	30,240	.....
56	Wisconsin.....	74	1,406,945.71	23,980	.....
57	Minnesota.....	60	967,419.20	16,100	.....
58	Iowa.....	160	1,501,939.70	137,650	.....
59	Missouri.....	50	336,288.00	7,270	.....
	Total of Middle States.....	959	16,025,382.57	763,220	.....
60	North Dakota.....	26	227,285.00	1,260	.....
61	South Dakota.....	27	321,168.00	2,460	.....
62	Nebraska.....	94	515,545.80	1,500	.....
63	Kansas.....	105	1,053,152.79	31,320	.....
64	Montana.....	21	667,647.05	2,000	.....
65	Wyoming.....	11	174,466.25	.....	.....
66	Colorado.....	41	4,099,405.00	91,440	.....
67	New Mexico.....	6	138,915.00	1,500	.....
68	Oklahoma.....	5	27,310.00	.....	.....
69	Indian Territory.....	9	29,450.00	.....	.....
	Total of Western States.....	345	7,234,344.89	131,480	.....
70	Washington.....	35	1,574,755.00	11,470	.....
71	Oregon.....	30	1,486,117.50	2,060	.....
72	California.....	30	1,686,607.50	20,510	\$71,000
73	Idaho.....	10	220,197.50	320	.....
74	Utah.....	11	690,734.35	0,290	.....
75	Nevada.....	1	10,435.00	.....	.....
76	Arizona.....	5	120,865.00	.....	.....
	Total of Pacific States.....	122	5,799,711.85	40,670	71,000
	Total of country banks.....	3,275	55,652,729.10	3,266,370	171,000
	Total of United States.....	3,610	119,467,606.06	16,792,990	57,426,000



# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 413

BANKS, YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 5, 1897—Continued.

JULY 23, 1897—Continued.

Specie.				Circulating notes.			
Silver dollars.	Silver Treasury certificates.	Fractional silver coin.	Total.	Received from Comptroller.	On hand.	Outstanding.	
\$388,936	\$381,203	\$234,319.38	\$5,011,506.98	\$10,534,865	\$173,678.00	\$10,361,187.00	52
253,985	315,805	138,257.51	4,418,932.54	4,663,985	82,642.00	4,581,343.00	53
254,559	357,158	183,405.44	3,908,055.92	5,648,195	152,717.50	5,495,477.50	54
114,428	134,974	84,817.93	1,894,362.78	2,655,500	32,927.50	2,622,572.50	55
91,481	144,963	70,934.05	1,738,303.76	2,001,550	30,095.00	1,971,455.00	56
67,736	75,275	51,651.70	1,178,181.90	1,143,600	13,735.00	1,129,865.00	57
153,759	236,500	93,667.63	2,123,516.33	3,378,680	45,042.50	3,333,637.50	58
72,825	60,724	29,930.32	507,037.32	985,115	7,815.00	977,300.00	59
1,397,709	1,706,602	886,983.96	20,779,397.53	31,011,490	538,652.50	30,472,837.50	
13,510	4,898	8,557.54	255,510.54	418,500	352.50	418,147.50	60
25,425	18,097	9,497.10	376,647.10	436,675	7,282.50	429,392.50	61
62,548	47,751	31,680.65	659,025.45	1,375,500	3,362.00	1,372,138.00	62
144,855	122,574	58,417.90	1,390,319.69	2,174,705	18,300.00	2,156,405.00	63
61,888	35,167	27,293.00	793,995.05	547,150	12,582.50	534,567.50	64
11,021	5,795	8,376.50	199,658.75	193,045	1,000.00	192,045.00	65
133,718	135,940	77,941.63	4,538,444.68	1,144,775	12,780.00	1,131,995.00	66
21,387	6,163	9,312.70	177,277.70	303,760	680.00	303,080.00	67
9,544	9,353	4,202.10	50,409.10	50,250	920.00	55,330.00	68
12,549	11,147	6,208.25	59,354.25	114,950	.....	114,850.00	69
496,445	396,885	241,487.42	8,500,642.31	6,765,310	57,259.50	6,708,050.50	
44,693	49,287	34,569.30	1,714,774.30	848,700	16,270.00	832,430.00	70
30,025	17,862	42,714.85	1,573,799.35	929,070	82,362.50	846,707.50	71
72,509	49,389	73,039.15	1,973,054.65	1,461,370	119,330.00	1,342,040.00	72
8,810	11,657	4,204.80	255,189.30	168,750	3,740.00	165,010.00	73
11,030	36,741	6,877.90	751,682.25	730,250	296,160.00	434,090.00	74
1,647	168	1,167.45	13,417.45	18,450	.....	18,450.00	75
9,489	19,000	7,845.30	157,199.30	156,600	7,200.00	149,400.00	76
178,212	184,104	170,418.75	6,444,116.60	4,313,190	525,062.50	3,788,127.50	
5,201,494	8,992,129	3,767,599.92	77,051,322.02	148,202,340	3,503,490.50	144,698,849.50	
6,853,275	34,626,625	5,756,105.55	240,922,601.61	204,917,295	8,326,505.00	196,590,790.00	

## 414 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

## No. 60.—SPECIE AND CIRCULATION OF NATIONAL

OCTOBER 5, 1897.

	Cities, States, and Territories.	No. of banks.	Specie.		
			Gold coin.	Gold Treasury certificates.	Gold clear- ing-house certificates.
1	New York City.....	48	\$18,237,220.50	\$6,771,340	\$52,985,000
2	Chicago.....	19	14,354,240.00	2,824,430	
3	St. Louis.....	6	1,354,372.50	236,770	
	Total of central reserve cities.....	73	33,945,833.00	9,832,540	52,985,000
4	Boston.....	54	7,192,645.50	1,386,430	
5	Albany.....	6	499,423.00	336,250	
6	Brooklyn.....	5	541,325.80	180,000	
7	Philadelphia.....	41	1,658,448.00	214,140	6,445,000
8	Pittsburg.....	30	3,379,140.70	404,750	
9	Baltimore.....	22	1,720,153.00	352,790	
10	Washington.....	12	673,639.00	630,750	
11	Savannah.....	2	29,000.00	2,000	
12	New Orleans.....	7	745,283.50	141,180	
13	Louisville.....	6	588,367.50	5,000	
14	Houston.....	5	340,291.00	135,960	
15	Cincinnati.....	13	1,086,570.00	810,880	
16	Cleveland.....	12	1,468,110.00	248,000	
17	Detroit.....	6	1,316,667.40	14,160	
18	Milwaukee.....	5	1,338,175.00		
19	Des Moines.....	4	138,115.00	3,480	
20	St. Paul.....	5	1,996,843.88		
21	Minneapolis.....	6	842,312.50	8,500	
22	Kansas City.....	5	495,147.50	21,120	
23	St. Joseph.....	2	87,837.50	7,980	
24	Lincoln.....	3	159,270.00		
25	Omaha.....	8	856,057.50	30,520	
26	San Francisco.....	2	2,601,667.50		
	Total of other reserve cities.....	261	30,284,490.78	4,433,890	6,445,000
	Total of all reserve cities.....	334	64,230,323.78	14,266,430	59,430,000
27	Maine.....	83	983,937.29	24,920	
28	New Hampshire.....	50	438,228.86	3,090	
29	Vermont.....	49	499,402.65	23,250	
30	Massachusetts.....	213	3,261,558.06	191,750	
31	Rhode Island.....	57	712,474.28	101,520	
32	Connecticut.....	81	1,964,412.20	376,220	
	Total of New England States.....	533	7,860,013.34	720,750	
33	New York.....	267	3,787,126.27	528,560	35,000
34	New Jersey.....	103	1,777,883.38	255,470	
35	Pennsylvania.....	356	5,645,743.27	507,920	
36	Delaware.....	18	154,975.95	15,000	
37	Maryland.....	46	376,415.98	24,480	
38	District of Columbia.....	1	136,955.00	42,000	
	Total of Eastern States.....	791	11,879,099.85	1,273,430	35,000
39	Virginia.....	35	583,760.85	11,860	
40	West Virginia.....	33	416,263.47	41,280	
41	North Carolina.....	27	307,380.50	1,180	
42	South Carolina.....	16	123,438.50		
43	Georgia.....	28	266,598.10	8,350	
44	Florida.....	15	90,293.65	150	
45	Alabama.....	26	322,813.60	38,100	
46	Mississippi.....	10	76,795.50	500	
47	Louisiana.....	12	60,961.50		
48	Texas.....	196	1,681,583.40	64,760	
49	Arkansas.....	9	99,302.00	2,610	
50	Kentucky.....	9	723,128.50	20,060	
51	Tennessee.....	49	1,127,947.05	124,050	
	Total of Southern States.....	525	5,879,966.62	312,900	

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 415

BANKS, YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 5, 1897—Continued.

OCTOBER 5, 1897.

Specie.				Circulating notes.			
Silver dollars.	Silver Treasury certificates.	Fractional silver coin.	Total.	Received from Comptroller.	On hand.	Outstanding.	
\$92,988	\$5,821,405	\$480,924.15	\$82,388,877.65	\$16,860,450	\$696,992.50	\$16,183,457.50	1
182,103	4,192,306	177,308.55	21,730,387.55	1,170,000	553,635.00	616,365.00	2
23,916	706,290	20,642.60	2,341,991.10	1,868,350	16,150.00	1,852,200.00	3
299,007	8,720,001	678,875.30	106,461,256.30	19,918,800	1,266,777.50	18,652,022.50	
74,451	2,334,669	132,021.39	11,120,216.89	7,890,300	322,407.50	7,576,892.50	4
22,701	38,000	21,912.50	918,286.50	360,000	10,410.00	249,590.00	5
18,000	327,310	44,283.09	1,110,918.89	577,800	4,770.00	573,030.00	6
210,420	3,549,150	350,880.55	12,428,038.55	7,391,250	200,375.00	7,184,875.00	7
201,489	954,801	148,800.40	5,088,981.10	4,709,425	72,052.50	4,727,372.50	8
54,800	1,386,330	77,729.87	3,591,862.87	2,465,100	32,040.00	2,433,060.00	9
9,557	1,136,951	31,518.60	2,482,415.60	699,090	26,345.00	672,745.00	10
8,000	75,000	4,500.00	118,500.00	90,860	505.00	90,355.00	11
48,759	395,671	74,088.49	1,404,981.99	784,800	26,755.00	758,045.00	12
22,055	-----	10,281.59	625,704.09	1,413,900	580.00	1,413,320.00	13
24,354	223,240	12,977.80	746,822.80	180,000	40,320.00	139,680.00	14
54,734	453,661	25,458.42	1,931,303.42	4,892,400	71,950.00	4,820,450.00	15
75,892	116,025	27,259.00	1,935,286.00	1,395,000	62,190.00	1,332,810.00	16
29,266	135,802	51,706.45	1,617,601.85	1,033,200	43,410.00	989,790.00	17
20,463	140,670	16,326.80	2,015,690.00	648,000	24,620.00	623,380.00	18
17,947	23,179	6,566.25	189,287.25	261,880	2,742.50	259,137.50	19
112,500	395,588	40,326.80	2,545,258.68	225,860	13,310.00	212,550.00	20
29,036	50,000	28,640.20	958,497.70	270,000	63,652.50	206,347.50	21
71,720	872,162	27,668.72	1,487,818.22	225,000	-----	225,000.00	22
9,860	100,032	5,745.60	211,464.10	134,100	-----	134,100.00	23
13,923	4,577	9,027.00	186,797.00	135,000	-----	135,000.00	24
98,152	155,998	48,068.23	1,188,795.73	540,000	8,395.00	531,605.00	25
9,120	8,200	37,100.57	2,651,088.07	135,000	45,000.00	90,000.00	26
1,277,268	12,882,016	1,232,952.52	56,555,617.30	36,556,965	1,077,830.00	35,479,135.00	
1,576,275	21,602,017	1,911,827.82	163,016,873.60	56,475,765	2,344,607.50	54,131,157.50	
46,292	123,856	62,871.40	1,241,876.69	5,280,925	62,672.00	5,218,253.00	27
41,368	104,318	47,909.90	634,914.76	3,562,875	48,580.00	3,514,295.00	28
31,672	42,702	41,383.37	638,412.02	3,847,950	82,527.50	3,765,422.50	29
245,725	741,850	378,752.04	4,819,135.10	20,010,470	236,245.50	19,774,224.50	30
20,698	215,395	93,500.78	1,143,588.06	7,127,100	73,615.00	7,053,485.00	31
59,404	439,391	156,116.94	2,995,544.14	8,152,650	87,945.50	8,064,704.50	32
445,099	1,667,012	780,596.43	11,473,470.77	47,931,970	591,575.50	47,390,394.50	
256,246	533,967	316,098.30	5,456,007.57	15,398,840	313,930.00	15,084,910.00	33
111,211	1,014,026	213,229.62	3,371,814.00	5,103,675	90,065.50	5,013,609.50	34
551,406	1,669,428	389,521.94	8,644,019.21	17,410,655	235,490.00	17,174,565.00	35
22,294	129,970	24,488.42	346,728.37	715,500	17,362.50	698,137.50	36
38,954	241,751	52,625.55	729,226.53	1,830,370	96,630.00	1,733,740.00	37
2,220	85,846	3,173.80	270,194.80	225,000	4,800.00	220,200.00	38
957,331	3,674,988	999,041.63	18,818,890.48	40,683,440	758,278.00	39,925,162.00	
88,698	204,028	49,493.05	937,839.90	2,026,815	33,372.50	1,993,442.50	39
42,050	133,004	21,981.86	654,579.33	1,259,975	23,762.50	1,236,192.50	40
39,515	66,140	21,141.16	435,350.66	673,625	30,152.50	643,492.50	41
50,604	58,513	34,316.15	266,871.65	400,425	9,400.00	451,025.00	42
71,980	192,024	30,200.98	569,153.08	952,450	52,792.50	898,657.50	43
85,893	55,263	37,878.65	269,478.30	319,500	18,670.00	300,830.00	44
87,459	92,687	25,621.20	566,680.80	1,081,800	28,630.00	1,053,170.00	45
42,407	18,078	7,509.90	145,290.40	217,910	1,500.00	216,410.00	46
42,658	71,079	14,083.95	188,437.45	238,500	642.50	237,857.50	47
689,799	608,376	126,411.77	3,170,930.17	4,250,300	62,367.50	4,187,932.50	48
10,286	42,949	7,820.54	162,976.54	259,190	300.00	258,890.00	49
65,094	93,378	32,364.25	934,024.75	3,304,380	45,120.00	3,259,260.00	50
205,330	394,702	81,854.74	1,933,883.79	1,615,490	72,685.00	1,542,805.00	51
1,521,773	2,030,221	490,642.20	10,235,502.82	16,660,360	380,395.00	16,279,965.00	

No. 60.—SPECIE AND CIRCULATION OF NATIONAL  
OCTOBER 5, 1897—Continued.

	Cities, States, and Territories.	No. of banks.	Specie.		
			Gold coin.	Gold Treasury certificates	Gold clear- ing-house certificates.
52	Ohio .....	223	\$3, 789, 728. 73	\$123, 210	.....
53	Indiana .....	113	3, 616, 514. 88	149, 980	.....
54	Illinois .....	202	2, 835, 394. 73	280, 800	.....
55	Michigan .....	78	1, 505, 654. 20	30, 340	.....
56	Wisconsin .....	74	1, 403, 242. 91	23, 140	.....
57	Minnesota .....	60	868, 326. 00	16, 450	.....
58	Iowa .....	161	1, 487, 604. 75	137, 790	.....
59	Missouri .....	50	338, 241. 50	7, 510	.....
	Total of Middle States .....	961	15, 844, 707. 70	769, 220	.....
60	North Dakota .....	27	190, 825. 00	1, 260	.....
61	South Dakota .....	27	285, 999. 00	2, 460	.....
62	Nebraska .....	93	547, 072. 90	1, 500	.....
63	Kansas .....	103	1, 036, 139. 16	30, 640	.....
64	Montana .....	21	691, 786. 40	2, 000	.....
65	Wyoming .....	11	178, 849. 60	.....	.....
66	Colorado .....	41	3, 935, 375. 50	89, 960	.....
67	New Mexico .....	6	199, 915. 00	1, 500	.....
68	Oklahoma .....	5	15, 770. 00	.....	.....
69	Indian Territory .....	10	26, 355. 00	.....	.....
	Total of Western States .....	344	7, 018, 087. 56	129, 320	.....
70	Washington .....	35	1, 441, 156. 50	12, 200	.....
71	Oregon .....	30	1, 685, 265. 00	20	.....
72	California .....	30	1, 989, 900. 00	21, 750	\$60, 000
73	Idaho .....	10	185, 409. 50	1, 340	.....
74	Utah .....	11	699, 262. 80	6, 540	.....
75	Nevada .....	1	16, 200. 00	.....	.....
76	Arizona .....	5	126, 815. 00	.....	.....
	Total of Pacific States .....	122	6, 144, 008. 80	41, 850	60, 000
	Total of country banks .....	3, 276	54, 625, 883. 87	3, 247, 470	95, 000
	Total of United States .....	3, 610	118, 856, 207. 65	17, 513, 900	59, 525, 000

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 417

BANKS, YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 5, 1897—Continued.

OCTOBER 5, 1897—Continued.

Specie.				Circulating notes.			
Silver dollars.	Silver Treasury certificates.	Fractional silver coin.	Total.	Received from Comptroller.	On hand.	Outstanding.	
\$329,810	\$388,944	\$196,921.07	\$4,828,614.40	\$10,711,790	\$152,010.00	\$10,559,780.00	52
230,636	325,544	133,716.74	4,456,391.62	4,099,985	66,412.00	4,633,573.00	53
267,944	369,080	191,329.90	3,944,548.63	5,642,695	157,757.50	5,484,937.50	54
94,290	154,465	79,679.06	1,864,437.26	2,630,750	41,370.00	2,589,380.00	55
85,657	150,514	62,724.94	1,725,278.85	2,001,550	27,855.00	1,973,695.00	56
53,065	95,627	41,257.56	1,072,725.56	1,143,610	12,345.00	1,131,265.00	57
156,900	341,536	93,092.94	2,216,723.09	3,389,740	40,490.00	3,349,250.00	58
76,160	61,916	32,365.28	516,192.78	1,029,215	10,425.00	1,018,790.00	59
1,294,471	1,885,426	831,088.09	20,024,912.79	31,249,335	508,664.50	30,740,670.50	
18,680	17,707	14,043.20	242,521.20	418,500	842.50	417,657.50	60
21,676	25,496	10,821.32	346,452.32	436,375	8,842.50	427,532.50	61
61,109	77,504	36,862.82	724,048.72	1,364,480	2,192.00	1,362,288.00	62
172,523	190,078	59,360.70	1,488,740.86	2,129,200	17,745.00	2,111,455.00	63
49,254	64,617	32,304.35	839,961.75	547,150	13,912.50	533,237.50	64
11,376	2,492	7,320.15	200,037.75	193,045	700.00	192,345.00	65
105,167	150,858	61,465.15	4,342,325.65	1,144,775	12,890.00	1,131,885.00	66
21,753	2,000	7,287.46	142,455.40	303,760	.....	303,760.00	67
8,587	11,853	5,061.46	41,271.46	56,250	1,280.00	54,970.00	68
16,815	30,745	4,898.30	78,813.30	128,060	400.00	127,660.00	69
486,946	572,850	239,424.85	8,446,628.41	6,721,595	58,804.50	6,662,790.50	
58,856	80,060	27,970.08	1,020,236.58	848,700	8,702.50	839,997.50	70
31,599	21,700	32,296.95	1,770,880.95	929,070	110,912.50	818,157.50	71
67,999	30,813	82,490.85	2,252,952.85	1,472,620	95,175.00	1,377,445.00	72
6,180	16,344	5,390.75	214,634.25	168,750	4,540.00	164,210.00	73
20,198	11,741	13,756.15	751,497.95	731,250	305,610.00	425,640.00	74
2,512	130	1,214.00	20,056.00	18,450	.....	18,450.00	75
7,271	.....	7,073.60	141,164.60	156,600	9,970.00	146,630.00	76
194,609	160,788	170,167.38	6,771,423.18	4,325,440	534,910.00	3,790,530.00	
4,900,229	9,991,285	3,510,960.58	76,370,828.45	147,622,140	2,832,627.50	144,789,512.50	
6,476,504	31,593,302	5,422,788.40	239,387,702.05	204,097,905	5,177,235.00	198,920,670.00	

# 418 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

## NO. 61.—GOLD, SILVER, COIN CERTIFICATES, LEGAL TENDERS, AND CURRENCY JANUARY 20, 1877,

No.	Dates.	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	16,021,400	.....
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	16,205,020	.....
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 .....	60,104,702	13,332,360	.....
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	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	53,259,260	24,926,000

a Of which \$1,820,000 is coin clearing-house certificates.

CERTIFICATES HELD BY NATIONAL BANKS AT DATE OF EACH REPORT FROM TO OCTOBER 5, 1897.

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
3,597,970	-----	-----	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	-----	-----	32,007,750	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	56,070	-----	42,333,287	67,059,152	25,160,000	134,552,439	13
4,919,343	67,150	-----	42,173,731	69,196,686	26,770,000	138,140,437	14
4,902,509	258,080	-----	78,568,041	54,725,096	11,295,000	144,588,137	15
5,062,090	205,340	-----	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	-----	122,628,502	62,516,296	8,045,000	193,189,858	22
6,482,561	945,590	-----	128,638,927	58,728,713	9,540,000	190,907,640	23
5,450,387	1,662,130	-----	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	10,885,000	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	1,867,600	-----	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	2,558,200	-----	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	2,733,250	-----	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
<i>Silver dollars.</i>							
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	248,968,658	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

# 420 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

No. 61.—GOLD, SILVER, COIN CERTIFICATES, LEGAL TENDERS, AND CURRENCY  
JANUARY 20, 1877, TO

No.	Dates.	Gold coin.	Gold Treasury certificates.	Gold clearing-house certificates.
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	23,931,000
55	December 7 .....	73,677,377	44,841,120	25,485,000
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 .....	87,685,142	69,910,310	6,706,000
74	September 25 .....	84,464,347	66,173,670	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 .....	90,857,235	69,198,790	4,930,000
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 .....	143,928,969	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	29,977,720	31,210,000
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	27,753,000
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 .....	119,467,666	16,792,990	57,426,000
104	October 5 .....	118,856,207	17,513,900	59,525,000



# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 421

CERTIFICATES HELD BY NATIONAL BANKS AT DATE OF EACH REPORT FROM OCTOBER 5, 1897—Continued.

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.
<i>Silver dollars.</i>							
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	2,933,267	159,240,643	75,361,975	6,165,000	240,767,618	55
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	97,838,385	9,330,000	284,978,221	57
6,906,432	7,094,834	2,810,278	181,292,276	81,995,643	12,815,000	275,002,019	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	264,509,398	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	13,855,000	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	80,551,602	8,830,000	276,927,740	66
6,008,007	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	89,400,399	11,655,000	302,295,762	71
7,448,417	18,272,781	4,589,654	194,859,411	96,375,249	11,515,000	302,829,660	72
7,631,470	19,802,095	5,025,920	190,769,537	100,399,811	19,845,000	310,014,348	73
6,348,578	20,409,735	4,818,751	183,515,070	97,615,608	15,720,000	296,850,684	74
7,152,793	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	5,553,721	230,147,968	90,445,735	24,080,000	353,673,703	76
7,250,640	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	14,075,000	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
7,630,135	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	239,941,924	146,181,292	46,030,000	452,103,216	87
7,016,489	38,075,412	5,943,584	250,070,652	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
7,203,610	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
5,605,459	22,914,189	4,892,882	196,237,311	93,946,685	49,920,000	340,103,996	94
6,084,382	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	203,855,449	113,213,290	27,165,000	344,213,789	98
6,721,871	28,057,695	5,305,176	200,808,632	110,494,730	31,840,000	343,518,362	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	35,175,170	5,556,722	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

NO. 62.—SPECIE HELD BY THE NATIONAL BANKS IN NEW YORK CITY AT DATE OF EACH REPORT AND THE YEARLY AVERAGES IN 1890 TO 1897, INCLUSIVE.

Date.	Gold coin.	Gold Treasury certificates.	Gold clearing-house certificates.	Silver dollars.	Silver Treasury certificates.	Fractional silver coin.	Total.
1890.							
February 28.....	\$9,007,097.00	\$55,794,500	.....	\$267,440	\$4,224,685	\$356,433.37	\$62,650,164.37
May 17.....	8,916,602.60	51,289,620	.....	219,248	4,483,706	319,618.13	65,228,794.73
July 18.....	8,448,907.15	50,705,190	.....	116,325	4,523,460	368,922.67	64,162,804.82
October 2.....	8,631,003.00	65,531,590	.....	267,232	3,681,745	328,370.03	78,459,940.03
December 19.....	7,418,011.50	55,521,560	.....	266,204	4,621,802	336,205.89	68,163,783.39
Average.....	8,484,324.25	55,772,492	.....	227,291	4,307,079	341,910.01	69,133,097.46
1891.							
February 26.....	7,718,627.00	55,281,820	.....	201,583	6,179,423	360,556.50	69,742,009.50
May 4.....	8,107,789.75	44,632,560	.....	154,651	5,351,752	347,541.27	58,594,294.02
July 9.....	10,015,721.18	38,298,120	.....	138,750	6,719,853	380,765.38	55,553,209.56
September 25.....	9,845,117.00	37,523,360	.....	155,216	5,371,631	401,567.49	53,796,891.49
December 2.....	10,105,262.85	61,149,670	.....	159,033	4,374,900	368,310.31	76,157,176.16
Average.....	9,158,503.55	47,377,106	.....	161,846	5,699,512	371,748.19	62,768,716.14
1892.							
March 1.....	11,918,320.00	70,144,740	.....	153,133	5,660,421	435,082.06	88,311,705.06
May 17.....	13,694,054.50	64,353,200	.....	113,549	6,630,993	406,284.62	85,198,081.12
July 12.....	13,675,984.50	54,725,480	.....	155,858	6,830,475	460,771.64	75,848,579.14
September 30.....	12,146,883.00	44,018,480	.....	151,290	5,183,921	467,497.07	62,568,071.07
December 9.....	12,480,409.50	48,311,090	.....	175,333	4,344,622	463,566.48	65,775,020.98
Average.....	12,783,132.10	56,430,600	.....	149,832	5,730,086	446,640.37	75,540,290.47
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	386,804.09	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	431,064.90	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	38,538,052	.....	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	20,657,504	20,516,000	175,641	10,950,952	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.....	20,071,390.00	10,259,610	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 23.....	12,131,665.00	9,367,700	24,930,000	138,738	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	5,140,165	455,516.64	57,780,310.10
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	23,265,000	75,690	3,835,775	492,252.37	49,561,857.52
December 17.....	14,082,424.56	8,070,350	38,803,000	72,434	5,568,899	453,181.80	67,930,289.36
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.....	15,815,120.12	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	52,988	3,821,405	480,924.15	82,388,877.65
Average.....	16,973,371.90	7,997,777	48,372,750	90,271	5,116,002	459,040.21	79,009,212.86

# 424 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

NO. 63.—DEPOSITS AND RESERVE OF NATIONAL BANKS ON OR ABOUT OCTOBER 1 OF EACH YEAR FROM 1874 TO 1897, IN EACH CENTRAL RESERVE CITY, IN ALL OTHER RESERVE CITIES, IN THE STATES AND TERRITORIES, AND OF ALL NATIONAL BANKS.

## NEW YORK CITY.

Date.	No. of banks.	Net deposits.	Reserve required (25 per cent).	Reserve held.		Classification of reserve.			
				Amount.	Ratio to deposits.	Specie.	Other lawful money.	Due from agents.	Redemption fund.
		<i>a</i>							
		<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>
Oct. 2, 1874.....	48	204.6	51.2	68.3	33.4	14.4	52.4	.....	1.5
Oct. 1, 1875.....	48	202.3	50.7	60.5	29.9	5.0	54.4	.....	1.1
Oct. 2, 1876.....	47	197.9	49.5	60.7	30.7	14.6	45.3	.....	0.8
Oct. 1, 1877.....	47	174.9	43.7	48.1	27.5	13.0	34.3	.....	0.8
Oct. 1, 1878.....	47	189.8	47.4	50.9	26.8	13.3	36.5	.....	1.1
Oct. 2, 1879.....	47	210.2	52.6	53.1	25.3	19.4	32.6	.....	1.1
Oct. 1, 1880.....	47	263.1	65.8	70.6	26.4	58.7	11.0	.....	0.9
Oct. 1, 1881.....	48	268.8	67.2	62.5	23.3	50.6	10.9	.....	1.0
Oct. 3, 1882.....	50	254.0	63.5	64.4	25.4	44.5	18.9	.....	1.0
Oct. 2, 1883.....	48	266.0	66.7	70.8	26.5	50.3	19.7	.....	0.9
Sept. 30, 1884.....	44	255.0	63.7	90.8	35.6	63.1	27.0	.....	0.7
Oct. 1, 1885.....	44	312.0	78.2	115.7	37.0	91.5	23.7	.....	0.5
Oct. 7, 1886.....	45	282.8	70.7	77.0	27.2	64.1	12.5	.....	0.4
Oct. 7, 1887.....	47	284.3	71.1	80.1	28.2	63.6	16.1	.....	0.4
Oct. 4, 1888.....	46	342.2	85.5	96.4	28.2	73.9	22.1	.....	0.3
Sept. 30, 1889.....	45	358.2	84.5	84.0	25.1	59.1	25.6	.....	0.2
Oct. 2, 1890.....	47	352.6	83.2	92.5	27.8	78.4	13.9	.....	0.2
Sept. 25, 1891.....	49	327.8	81.9	86.1	26.3	53.8	32.0	.....	0.3
Sept. 30, 1892.....	48	391.9	97.9	103.4	26.4	62.6	40.5	.....	0.3
Oct. 3, 1893.....	49	309.9	77.5	109.0	35.1	75.7	32.5	.....	0.8
Oct. 2, 1894.....	49	489.7	122.4	172.4	35.2	82.8	88.9	.....	0.7
Sept. 28, 1895.....	50	441.6	110.4	125.5	28.4	50.7	74.1	.....	0.7
Oct. 6, 1896.....	49	372.8	93.2	109.2	29.2	49.6	58.0	.....	1.0
Oct. 5, 1897.....	48	506.8	126.7	137.3	27.1	82.4	54.1	.....	0.8
Average for 24 years.....	47	301.1	75.2	87.1	28.9	51.4	34.9	.....	0.7

## CHICAGO.

		<i>a</i>							
		<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>
Oct. 5, 1887.....	18	64.6	16.2	19.7	30.5	12.9	6.7	.....	0.05
Oct. 5, 1888.....	19	69.3	17.3	21.0	30.2	13.1	7.8	.....	0.05
Sept. 30, 1889.....	20	78.7	19.7	25.0	31.7	15.3	9.6	.....	0.05
Oct. 2, 1890.....	19	82.9	20.7	24.8	30.0	17.0	7.8	.....	0.05
Sept. 25, 1891.....	21	92.0	23.2	31.2	33.6	20.1	11.0	.....	0.05
Sept. 30, 1892.....	23	106.5	26.6	30.5	28.6	22.4	8.1	.....	0.05
Oct. 3, 1893.....	21	85.8	21.4	39.0	45.4	22.8	16.2	.....	0.05
Oct. 2, 1894.....	21	101.4	25.4	34.0	33.5	24.9	9.1	.....	0.07
Sept. 28, 1895.....	21	97.2	24.3	29.2	30.1	20.1	9.0	.....	0.07
Oct. 6, 1896.....	21	83.7	20.9	26.7	31.9	17.0	9.6	.....	0.06
Oct. 5, 1897.....	19	105.7	26.4	38.1	36.0	21.7	16.3	.....	0.06

## ST. LOUIS.

		<i>a</i>							
		<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>
Oct. 5, 1887.....	5	10.3	2.6	2.7	26.4	1.3	1.3	.....	0.03
Oct. 4, 1888.....	4	7.9	2.0	2.1	27.0	1.0	1.1	.....	0.02
Sept. 30, 1889.....	5	12.0	3.0	3.2	26.7	1.6	1.6	.....	0.01
Oct. 2, 1890.....	8	20.2	6.5	5.6	21.3	3.1	2.5	.....	0.02
Sept. 25, 1891.....	9	24.2	6.1	5.8	23.8	3.8	2.0	.....	0.02
Sept. 30, 1892.....	9	29.2	7.3	6.1	21.1	4.6	1.5	.....	0.02
Oct. 3, 1893.....	9	17.9	4.5	5.7	31.9	3.7	2.0	.....	0.02
Oct. 2, 1894.....	9	26.0	6.5	6.3	24.5	3.1	3.2	.....	0.02
Sept. 28, 1895.....	8	26.9	6.7	6.0	22.2	2.7	3.3	.....	0.01
Oct. 6, 1896.....	8	23.6	5.9	6.1	29.5	3.0	3.0	.....	0.06
Oct. 5, 1897.....	6	33.0	8.2	8.1	24.7	2.3	5.7	.....	0.09

## RESERVE CITIES. *b*

		<i>c</i>							
		<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>
Oct. 2, 1874.....	182	221.4	55.3	76.0	34.3	4.5	36.7	31.1	3.7
Oct. 1, 1875.....	188	223.9	56.0	74.5	33.3	1.5	37.1	32.3	3.6
Oct. 2, 1876.....	189	217.0	54.2	76.1	35.1	4.0	37.1	32.0	3.0
Oct. 1, 1877.....	188	204.1	51.0	67.3	33.0	5.6	34.3	24.4	3.0
Oct. 1, 1878.....	184	199.9	50.0	71.1	35.6	9.4	29.4	29.1	3.2
Oct. 2, 1879.....	181	288.8	57.2	83.5	36.5	11.3	33.0	35.7	3.5
Oct. 1, 1880.....	184	280.4	72.4	105.2	36.2	28.3	25.0	48.2	3.7
Oct. 1, 1881.....	189	335.4	83.9	100.8	30.0	34.6	21.9	40.6	3.7
Oct. 3, 1882.....	193	318.8	79.7	89.1	28.0	28.3	24.1	33.2	3.5

*a* All lawful money.

*b* Includes Chicago and St. Louis up to October 5, 1887.

*c* One-half lawful money.

## No. 63.—DEPOSITS AND RESERVE OF NATIONAL BANKS, ETC.—Continued.

RESERVE CITIES. *a*—Continued.

Date.	No. of banks.	Net deposits.	Reserve required (25 per cent). <sup>b</sup>	Reserve held.		Classification of reserve.			
				Amount.	Ratio to deposits.	Specie.	Other lawful money.	Due from agents.	Redemption fund.
		<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>
Oct. 2, 1883.....	200	323.0	81.0	100.6	31.1	26.3	30.1	40.8	3.4
Sept. 30, 1884.....	203	307.0	77.0	99.0	32.2	30.3	33.3	32.3	3.1
Oct. 1, 1885.....	203	364.5	91.1	122.2	33.5	42.0	34.9	42.4	2.9
Oct. 7, 1886.....	217	381.5	95.4	114.0	29.9	44.5	26.0	41.3	2.2
Oct. 5, 1887.....	223	338.5	84.6	100.7	29.7	36.3	23.2	40.0	1.2
Oct. 4, 1888.....	224	384.9	96.2	116.9	30.4	40.0	24.5	51.5	0.9
Sept. 30, 1889.....	228	419.0	104.8	121.9	29.1	37.8	26.7	50.7	0.6
Oct. 2, 1890.....	259	457.8	114.4	129.8	28.3	43.1	24.9	61.0	0.7
Sept. 25, 1891.....	265	451.0	113.0	138.8	30.7	45.5	31.5	61.0	0.8
Sept. 30, 1892.....	263	519.3	129.8	156.1	30.1	53.1	29.0	73.0	1.0
Oct. 3, 1893.....	268	592.6	148.1	172.8	29.1	56.6	29.8	81.6	1.6
Oct. 2, 1894.....	265	525.4	131.3	172.8	32.9	54.2	29.9	87.2	1.5
Sept. 28, 1895.....	268	513.1	128.3	154.1	30.0	50.6	27.3	74.6	1.6
Oct. 6, 1896.....	269	465.5	116.4	150.3	32.2	51.4	31.9	65.1	1.9
Oct. 5, 1897.....	261	586.4	146.6	200.8	34.2	56.5	38.0	104.5	1.8

STATES AND TERRITORIES. *c*

Oct. 2, 1874.....	1,774	293.4	44.0	100.6	34.3	2.4	33.7	52.7	11.9
Oct. 1, 1875.....	1,851	307.9	46.3	100.1	32.5	1.6	33.7	53.3	11.6
Oct. 2, 1876.....	1,853	291.7	43.8	99.9	34.3	2.7	31.0	55.4	10.8
Oct. 1, 1877.....	1,845	290.1	43.6	95.4	32.9	4.2	31.6	48.9	10.7
Oct. 1, 1878.....	1,822	289.1	43.4	106.1	36.7	8.0	31.1	56.0	11.0
Oct. 2, 1879.....	1,820	329.9	49.5	124.3	37.7	11.5	30.3	71.3	11.2
Oct. 1, 1880.....	1,859	410.5	61.6	147.2	35.8	21.2	28.3	86.4	11.3
Oct. 1, 1881.....	1,895	507.2	76.1	158.3	31.2	27.5	27.1	92.4	11.4
Oct. 3, 1882.....	2,026	545.8	81.9	150.4	27.5	30.0	30.0	80.1	11.3
Oct. 2, 1883.....	2,252	577.9	86.7	157.5	27.2	31.2	30.8	84.1	11.3
Sept. 30, 1884.....	2,417	535.8	80.4	156.3	29.2	35.2	30.9	79.7	10.5
Oct. 1, 1885.....	2,467	570.8	85.6	177.5	31.1	41.5	29.9	95.9	10.2
Oct. 7, 1886.....	2,590	637.6	95.6	186.2	29.2	47.8	30.1	99.5	8.7
Oct. 5, 1887.....	2,756	690.6	103.6	190.9	27.6	50.8	32.6	100.9	6.6
Oct. 4, 1888.....	2,847	739.2	110.9	209.8	28.4	50.2	34.5	119.0	6.2
Sept. 30, 1889.....	2,992	807.6	121.1	224.6	27.8	50.5	36.2	132.4	5.5
Oct. 2, 1890.....	3,207	859.2	128.9	225.5	26.2	54.3	37.7	128.5	5.2
Sept. 25, 1891.....	3,333	861.8	129.3	235.5	27.3	60.3	36.8	133.0	5.4
Sept. 30, 1892.....	3,430	975.5	146.3	274.8	28.2	66.6	38.9	163.5	5.8
Oct. 3, 1893.....	3,434	767.5	115.1	230.6	30.0	75.9	41.2	106.9	6.6
Oct. 2, 1894.....	3,411	876.7	131.5	274.9	31.4	72.3	34.5	161.6	6.5
Sept. 28, 1895.....	3,365	910.5	136.6	256.6	28.2	72.1	30.2	147.7	6.6
Oct. 6, 1896.....	3,329	853.1	128.0	251.3	29.4	79.8	39.2	125.0	7.2
Oct. 5, 1897.....	3,276	963.5	144.5	311.4	32.3	76.4	35.3	192.5	7.2

## SUMMARY.

Oct. 2, 1874.....	2,004	719.5	150.1	244.9	34.0	21.3	122.8	83.8	17.1
Oct. 1, 1875.....	2,087	734.1	152.2	235.1	32.0	8.1	125.2	85.6	16.3
Oct. 2, 1876.....	2,089	706.0	147.5	236.7	33.5	21.3	113.4	87.4	14.6
Oct. 1, 1877.....	2,080	669.1	138.3	210.8	31.5	22.8	100.2	73.3	14.5
Oct. 1, 1878.....	2,053	678.8	140.8	228.1	33.6	30.7	97.0	85.1	15.3
Oct. 2, 1879.....	2,048	768.9	159.3	260.9	33.9	42.2	95.9	107.0	15.8
Oct. 1, 1880.....	2,090	968.0	201.0	323.0	33.4	108.2	64.3	134.6	15.9
Oct. 1, 1881.....	2,132	1,111.6	227.2	321.6	28.9	112.7	59.9	133.0	16.1
Oct. 3, 1882.....	2,269	1,118.6	225.1	303.9	27.2	102.8	72.0	113.3	15.8
Oct. 2, 1883.....	2,501	1,168.7	234.4	328.9	28.1	107.8	80.6	124.9	15.6
Sept. 30, 1884.....	2,664	1,098.7	221.1	346.1	31.6	128.6	91.2	112.0	14.3
Oct. 1, 1885.....	2,714	1,248.2	254.9	415.4	33.3	175.0	83.5	138.3	13.6
Oct. 7, 1886.....	2,852	1,301.8	261.7	377.2	29.0	156.4	68.7	140.8	11.4
Oct. 5, 1887.....	3,049	1,388.4	278.0	394.2	28.4	165.1	79.9	140.9	8.3
Oct. 4, 1888.....	3,140	1,543.6	311.9	446.2	28.9	178.1	90.1	170.5	7.6
Sept. 30, 1889.....	3,290	1,655.5	333.1	459.6	27.8	164.3	99.7	189.1	6.4
Oct. 2, 1890.....	3,540	1,758.7	353.7	478.2	27.2	195.9	86.8	189.5	6.1
Sept. 25, 1891.....	3,677	1,758.6	353.5	497.4	28.3	183.5	113.3	194.0	6.6
Sept. 30, 1892.....	3,773	2,022.5	408.1	570.9	28.2	209.1	118.3	236.4	7.1
Oct. 3, 1893.....	3,781	1,573.7	316.6	513.9	32.6	224.7	121.7	158.5	9.0
Oct. 2, 1894.....	3,755	2,019.2	417.1	660.4	32.7	237.3	165.6	248.8	8.7
Sept. 28, 1895.....	3,712	1,989.3	406.3	571.4	28.7	196.2	143.9	222.3	9.0
Oct. 6, 1896.....	3,676	1,798.7	364.4	543.6	30.2	200.8	142.3	190.1	10.4
Oct. 5, 1897.....	3,610	2,195.6	452.5	695.9	31.7	239.4	149.5	297.0	10.0

<sup>a</sup> Includes Chicago and St. Louis up to October 5, 1887.<sup>b</sup> One-half lawful money.<sup>c</sup> Reserve 15 per cent, two-fifths in lawful money.

# 426 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

NO. 64.—LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE OF THE  
DECEMBER 17, 1896.

	Cities, States, and Territories.	Deposits.	Reserve required.	Reserve held.	Ratio of reserve.
			<i>25 per cent.</i>		<i>Per ct.</i>
1	New York City.....	\$424,745,638	\$106,186,410	\$136,460,913	32.13
2	Chicago.....	92,173,401	23,043,350	35,086,062	38.07
3	St. Louis.....	24,471,329	6,117,832	7,792,071	31.84
	Total of central reserve cities....	541,390,368	135,347,592	179,339,046	33.13
4	Boston.....	134,536,307	33,634,077	47,176,583	35.07
5	Albany.....	8,320,169	2,080,042	2,757,134	33.14
6	Brooklyn.....	16,125,796	4,031,449	5,485,958	34.02
7	Philadelphia.....	96,978,126	24,244,532	34,244,728	35.31
8	Pittsburg.....	37,535,927	9,383,982	10,236,808	27.27
9	Baltimore.....	26,058,837	6,514,709	9,200,639	35.31
10	Washington.....	12,044,549	3,011,137	4,754,703	39.48
11	Savannah.....	719,256	179,814	283,824	39.46
12	New Orleans.....	15,181,830	3,795,457	5,003,524	32.96
13	Louisville.....	7,836,700	1,959,175	3,214,865	41.02
14	Houston.....	2,771,492	692,873	2,066,632	74.57
15	Cincinnati.....	23,765,500	5,941,375	8,958,825	37.69
16	Cleveland.....	19,794,719	4,948,680	6,180,293	31.22
17	Detroit.....	15,564,505	3,891,126	5,737,605	36.86
18	Milwaukee.....	15,766,754	3,941,688	5,289,758	33.55
19	Des Moines.....	2,458,415	614,604	739,619	30.09
20	St. Paul.....	12,196,458	3,040,115	5,015,473	41.12
21	Minneapolis.....	8,797,681	2,199,420	2,811,834	31.06
22	Kansas City.....	15,681,434	3,920,358	6,827,402	43.54
23	St. Joseph.....	2,710,738	677,685	991,436	36.57
24	Lincoln.....	1,332,723	333,181	342,129	25.67
25	Omaha.....	10,280,523	2,570,131	4,259,406	41.43
26	San Francisco.....	6,860,095	1,715,024	3,244,899	47.30
	Total of other reserve cities.....	493,318,534	123,329,634	174,824,077	35.44
	Total of all reserve cities.....	1,034,708,902	258,677,226	354,163,123	34.23
			<i>15 per cent.</i>		
27	Maine.....	15,203,678	2,280,552	4,407,956	28.09
28	New Hampshire.....	10,263,059	1,539,528	3,152,550	30.72
29	Vermont.....	8,425,966	1,263,895	2,582,995	30.06
30	Massachusetts.....	75,048,342	11,257,251	19,919,277	26.54
31	Rhode Island.....	20,659,601	3,098,940	5,588,692	27.05
32	Connecticut.....	32,305,949	4,854,892	10,103,236	31.22
	Total of New England States.....	161,967,045	24,295,056	45,754,715	28.25
33	New York.....	87,587,503	13,138,126	23,072,120	26.34
34	New Jersey.....	51,872,915	7,780,937	13,623,316	26.26
35	Pennsylvania.....	106,582,043	15,987,306	27,426,490	25.73
36	Delaware.....	4,543,470	681,521	1,262,996	27.80
37	Maryland.....	9,386,015	1,407,002	2,304,463	24.55
38	District of Columbia.....	880,438	132,066	367,895	41.79
	Total of Eastern States.....	260,852,384	39,127,858	68,057,280	26.09
39	Virginia.....	14,177,501	2,128,639	4,087,392	28.83
40	West Virginia.....	7,170,103	1,075,524	1,840,328	25.75
41	North Carolina.....	5,123,669	768,550	1,510,895	29.61
42	South Carolina.....	4,450,460	667,569	1,144,553	25.72
43	Georgia.....	6,369,293	955,394	2,427,489	38.11
44	Florida.....	3,586,356	537,858	888,989	24.79
45	Alabama.....	6,327,860	949,179	2,234,405	35.31
46	Mississippi.....	2,549,712	382,457	831,423	32.61
47	Louisiana.....	2,140,823	321,123	787,036	36.76
48	Texas.....	30,694,643	4,604,197	12,847,343	41.86
49	Arkansas.....	1,763,831	264,575	690,342	39.65
50	Kentucky.....	11,060,113	1,749,017	3,424,104	29.37
51	Tennessee.....	15,427,567	2,314,135	5,217,397	33.82
	Total of Southern States.....	111,442,081	16,716,312	37,952,676	34.06

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 427

NATIONAL BANKS, YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 5, 1897.

DECEMBER 17, 1896.

Cash reserve.		Classification of reserve held.				
Required.	Held.	Specie.	Legal tenders.	United States certificates of deposit.	Due from reserve agents.	Redemption fund with Treasurer.
\$105,157,090	\$135,431,593	\$67,950,269	\$42,170,304	\$25,305,000		\$1,029,320
22,980,350	35,023,062	20,168,639	13,354,423	1,500,000		63,000
6,054,790	7,729,029	3,100,932	3,773,097	855,000		63,042
134,102,230	178,183,684	91,219,860	59,303,824	27,660,000		1,155,362
10,557,231	19,211,622	11,099,510	6,542,112	1,570,000	\$27,445,346	519,615
1,028,771	1,088,801	826,037	262,704		1,645,833	22,500
2,001,279	2,538,457	1,222,634	1,315,823		2,918,611	28,890
11,938,942	19,184,292	11,157,140	2,797,152	5,230,000	14,693,788	366,648
4,593,102	6,882,505	4,558,559	2,324,006		3,156,464	197,779
3,186,255	5,993,523	3,819,845	783,678	1,390,000	3,664,916	142,200
1,487,484	3,156,386	2,330,259	666,127	160,000	1,562,147	36,170
87,635	139,347	89,347	50,000		139,934	4,543
1,877,479	2,925,306	1,709,348	930,958	285,000	2,037,718	40,500
939,855	1,584,984	1,126,439	458,735		1,550,416	79,465
341,936	1,167,048	543,547	623,501		890,584	9,000
2,850,436	4,583,239	1,841,492	2,261,747	489,000	4,135,083	240,503
2,442,790	2,618,576	1,859,525	738,051		3,498,617	63,100
1,912,983	2,142,081	1,494,108	647,973		3,530,364	65,180
1,050,144	2,534,329	1,942,090	592,239		2,714,029	41,400
300,755	388,893	155,811	233,082		337,632	13,094
1,518,911	2,878,763	2,492,362	386,401		2,125,417	11,293
1,090,860	1,607,311	1,118,677	488,634		1,186,824	17,690
1,952,304	3,259,348	2,099,138	1,160,210		3,552,304	15,750
334,365	429,694	268,321	161,373		552,787	8,955
103,215	182,255	144,464	37,791		153,124	6,750
1,208,750	2,734,180	1,813,830	920,350		1,492,596	32,630
854,137	2,697,064	2,639,764	7,300		571,085	6,750
60,679,619	89,898,064	56,372,057	24,411,007	9,115,000	82,955,619	1,670,394
194,871,849	268,081,748	147,591,917	83,714,831	36,775,000	82,955,619	3,125,756
809,517	1,426,312	1,127,245	299,067		2,724,885	256,739
542,377	859,694	610,361	243,333		2,109,280	193,685
440,100	926,350	647,096	279,254		1,493,020	103,645
4,108,340	6,985,472	4,654,977	2,165,465	135,000	11,947,405	986,400
1,098,333	1,802,060	1,085,047	717,553		3,432,984	333,108
1,783,054	3,846,601	2,951,995	894,606		5,859,378	397,257
8,781,721	15,847,009	11,082,721	4,629,288	135,000	27,566,952	2,340,754
4,942,296	8,499,404	5,695,230	2,634,174	170,000	13,790,330	782,886
3,007,170	5,295,195	3,271,851	2,023,344		8,065,110	263,011
6,044,766	11,987,211	8,103,128	3,884,083		14,563,886	875,393
259,109	449,415	319,861	130,054		779,834	33,747
528,381	970,266	611,056	359,210		1,247,247	86,950
48,326	203,849	245,338	18,011		93,296	11,250
14,830,048	27,464,840	18,245,964	9,018,876	170,000	38,539,703	2,052,737
814,066	1,762,721	1,009,928	752,793		2,233,198	91,473
406,881	1,018,687	634,254	384,433		769,620	58,321
293,016	896,013	634,266	261,747		584,872	36,010
259,026	678,198	279,624	398,574		446,331	20,004
361,128	1,102,761	584,536	518,225		1,272,154	52,574
208,163	412,741	193,270	219,471		458,703	17,545
357,811	1,157,741	705,543	452,198		1,022,011	54,653
148,785	341,812	131,760	210,052		479,115	10,496
123,679	304,447	195,773	108,674		470,664	11,925
1,757,456	5,562,257	3,441,750	2,120,507		7,074,530	210,556
100,626	202,089	119,508	82,491		484,243	13,010
634,546	1,433,192	934,727	498,465		1,828,259	162,653
895,215	2,599,127	1,568,193	1,030,934		2,542,173	76,097
6,300,398	17,471,786	10,433,222	7,038,564		19,665,573	815,317

No. 64.—LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE OF THE NATIONAL  
DECEMBER 17, 1896—Continued.

	Cities, States, and Territories.	Deposits.	Reserve required.	Reserve held.	Ratio of re- serve.
			<i>15 per cent.</i>		<i>Per ct.</i>
52	Ohio .....	\$55,565,692	\$8,334,854	\$16,363,075	29.45
53	Indiana .....	29,661,244	4,449,187	11,101,407	37.43
54	Illinois .....	39,207,059	5,831,059	12,261,242	31.27
55	Michigan .....	24,546,666	3,682,000	7,344,092	29.92
56	Wisconsin .....	19,060,664	2,859,999	6,242,698	32.74
57	Minnesota .....	13,851,284	2,077,693	4,321,694	31.20
58	Iowa .....	22,483,734	3,372,560	6,206,026	27.60
59	Missouri .....	6,365,963	950,394	2,146,713	33.88
	Total of Middle States .....	210,718,306	31,607,746	65,986,947	31.32
60	North Dakota .....	4,422,345	663,352	1,057,845	23.92
61	South Dakota .....	3,998,044	599,707	1,905,356	47.66
62	Nebraska .....	8,168,972	1,225,346	2,474,166	30.29
63	Kansas .....	15,818,213	2,372,732	5,574,758	35.24
64	Montana .....	11,372,042	1,705,806	3,702,474	32.56
65	Wyoming .....	1,853,554	278,033	541,337	29.20
66	Colorado .....	25,549,034	3,832,355	10,816,082	42.33
67	New Mexico .....	2,085,457	312,819	626,522	30.04
68	Oklahoma .....	492,910	73,936	310,669	63.03
69	Indian Territory .....	789,723	118,458	399,989	50.65
	Total of Western States .....	74,550,294	11,182,544	27,409,228	36.77
70	Washington .....	7,705,823	1,155,873	2,716,648	35.25
71	Oregon .....	8,503,953	1,275,593	3,532,277	41.54
72	California .....	11,142,013	1,671,302	4,105,867	36.85
73	Idaho .....	1,880,164	282,025	601,236	31.98
74	Utah .....	2,898,384	434,758	1,261,891	43.54
75	Nevada .....	167,402	25,110	25,179	15.04
76	Arizona .....	777,009	116,551	325,464	41.89
	Total of Pacific States .....	33,074,748	4,961,212	12,568,562	38.00
	Total of country banks .....	852,604,858	127,890,728	257,729,408	30.23
	Total of United States .....	1,887,313,760	386,567,954	611,892,531	32.42



BANKS, YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 5, 1897—Continued.

DECEMBER 17, 1896—Continued.

Cash reserve.		Classification of reserve held.				
Required.	Held.	Specie.	Legal tenders.	United States certificates of deposit.	Due from reserve agents.	Redemption fund with Treasurer.
\$3, 132, 315	\$7, 643, 365	\$4, 751, 336	\$2, 892, 029	.....	\$8, 215, 642	\$504, 068
1, 688, 687	6, 127, 641	4, 484, 110	1, 643, 531	.....	4, 746, 297	227, 409
2, 242, 762	5, 373, 804	3, 676, 829	1, 696, 975	.....	6, 613, 284	274, 154
1, 415, 898	2, 680, 722	1, 937, 579	743, 143	.....	4, 521, 115	142, 255
1, 102, 787	2, 456, 825	1, 828, 662	628, 163	.....	3, 682, 841	103, 032
808, 430	1, 702, 762	1, 227, 058	475, 704	.....	2, 562, 439	56, 493
1, 282, 866	2, 867, 837	2, 080, 908	786, 923	.....	3, 172, 795	165, 394
361, 031	771, 734	476, 916	294, 838	.....	1, 327, 142	47, 817
12, 034, 826	29, 624, 710	20, 463, 398	9, 161, 312	.....	34, 841, 555	1, 520, 682
256, 945	511, 354	293, 569	217, 785	.....	525, 501	20, 990
230, 924	821, 827	416, 707	405, 120	.....	1, 061, 133	22, 396
460, 505	921, 408	641, 159	280, 249	.....	1, 478, 674	74, 084
906, 311	2, 084, 822	1, 439, 552	645, 270	.....	3, 382, 982	106, 954
669, 052	1, 916, 365	1, 097, 879	818, 486	.....	1, 752, 931	33, 178
106, 902	280, 492	200, 774	79, 718	.....	250, 068	10, 777
1, 510, 785	7, 010, 604	4, 788, 082	2, 222, 522	.....	3, 750, 085	55, 393
119, 934	221, 415	162, 954	58, 461	.....	392, 124	12, 983
28, 450	90, 801	46, 201	44, 600	.....	217, 086	2, 812
45, 309	110, 661	59, 086	51, 575	.....	284, 143	5, 185
4, 335, 117	13, 969, 749	9, 145, 963	4, 823, 786	.....	13, 094, 727	344, 752
444, 808	1, 905, 652	1, 848, 650	117, 002	.....	707, 143	43, 853
490, 981	2, 718, 099	2, 672, 489	45, 610	.....	766, 037	48, 141
641, 944	2, 878, 841	2, 789, 678	89, 163	.....	1, 160, 585	66, 441
109, 239	371, 340	300, 216	71, 124	.....	220, 969	8, 927
159, 278	947, 699	814, 540	133, 159	.....	277, 630	36, 562
9, 675	17, 289	16, 659	630	.....	6, 968	922
43, 939	155, 559	135, 292	20, 267	.....	163, 200	6, 705
1, 899, 864	9, 054, 479	8, 577, 524	476, 955	.....	3, 302, 532	211, 551
48, 241, 974	113, 432, 573	77, 948, 792	35, 178, 781	\$305, 000	137, 011, 042	7, 285, 793
243, 118, 823	381, 514, 321	225, 540, 709	118, 893, 612	37, 080, 000	219, 966, 661	10, 411, 549

## No. 64.—LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE OF THE NATIONAL

MARCH 9, 1897.

Cities, States, and Territories.		Deposits.	Reserve required.	Reserve held.	Ratio of reserve.
			<i>25 per cent.</i>		<i>Per ct.</i>
1	New York City .....	\$476,145,496.00	\$119,036,374.00	\$165,354,600.07	34.73
2	Chicago .....	87,813,214.83	21,953,303.71	33,965,736.20	38.68
3	St. Louis .....	28,092,554.43	7,023,138.61	10,247,280.10	36.48
Total of central reserve cities ..		592,051,265.26	148,012,816.32	209,567,616.37	35.40
4	Boston .....	143,603,350.42	35,901,837.60	45,432,816.79	31.64
5	Albany .....	9,883,344.63	2,470,830.16	4,489,730.95	45.43
6	Brooklyn .....	16,893,211.94	4,215,802.09	5,607,595.87	33.25
7	Philadelphia .....	110,888,205.92	27,722,051.48	43,156,146.33	38.92
8	Pittsburg .....	38,566,943.98	9,641,735.09	11,822,585.55	30.65
9	Baltimore .....	27,022,224.35	6,755,556.09	10,280,809.86	38.05
10	Washington .....	13,153,534.07	3,288,383.74	5,494,901.07	41.78
11	Savannah .....	737,159.73	184,289.93	247,914.38	33.63
12	New Orleans .....	16,317,481.99	4,079,370.49	6,901,442.38	42.29
13	Louisville .....	7,988,775.78	1,997,193.94	3,378,250.17	42.29
14	Houston .....	2,674,390.50	668,597.62	2,231,171.90	83.43
15	Cincinnati .....	25,547,780.15	6,386,945.04	9,690,472.91	37.99
16	Cleveland .....	23,216,078.86	5,804,019.72	8,452,348.75	36.41
17	Detroit .....	16,122,459.67	4,030,614.92	5,746,830.96	35.64
18	Milwaukee .....	13,095,941.24	3,273,985.31	6,623,572.42	36.60
19	Des Moines .....	2,434,556.84	608,639.21	986,729.21	40.53
20	St. Paul .....	11,033,451.72	2,758,362.03	5,558,494.75	50.38
21	Minneapolis .....	7,267,256.93	1,816,814.23	2,585,385.17	35.58
22	Kansas City .....	16,766,988.30	4,191,747.07	6,341,220.37	37.82
23	St. Joseph .....	2,759,321.48	689,830.37	1,230,039.29	44.58
24	Lincoln .....	1,278,631.01	319,657.75	426,705.35	33.37
25	Omaha .....	10,070,258.72	2,517,564.68	3,927,933.48	39.01
26	San Francisco .....	6,428,821.94	1,607,205.48	2,720,461.55	42.32
Total of other reserve cities .....		528,720,171.07	132,180,642.74	193,333,360.06	36.57
Total of all reserve cities .....		1,120,771,436.33	280,192,859.06	402,900,976.43	35.95
			<i>15 per cent.</i>		
27	Maine .....	15,298,993.30	2,204,849.00	4,910,605.83	32.10
28	New Hampshire .....	9,930,248.12	1,489,537.22	3,063,107.72	30.85
29	Vermont .....	8,470,012.73	1,271,851.90	2,724,129.50	32.13
30	Massachusetts .....	79,350,493.81	11,902,574.07	21,624,664.35	27.25
31	Rhode Island .....	20,750,309.57	3,112,546.44	5,650,076.00	27.23
32	Connecticut .....	36,218,684.85	5,432,802.73	12,207,067.72	33.71
Total of New England States .....		170,027,742.38	25,504,161.36	59,180,451.12	29.51
33	New York .....	87,807,045.38	13,171,056.81	24,773,041.28	28.21
34	New Jersey .....	52,552,813.84	7,882,922.08	15,596,254.84	29.68
35	Pennsylvania .....	109,335,036.25	16,400,390.44	31,326,152.34	28.65
36	Delaware .....	4,330,347.68	649,552.15	1,275,414.74	29.45
37	Maryland .....	9,497,886.03	1,424,682.90	2,607,281.17	27.45
38	District of Columbia .....	910,765.97	136,614.89	403,957.21	44.35
Total of Eastern States .....		264,434,795.15	39,665,219.27	75,082,101.58	28.73
39	Virginia .....	14,331,180.07	2,149,677.01	4,206,684.01	29.35
40	West Virginia .....	7,462,757.76	1,119,413.66	2,205,281.94	29.59
41	North Carolina .....	5,533,597.75	830,039.66	1,595,275.84	28.83
42	South Carolina .....	4,718,657.29	707,798.59	1,113,807.99	23.62
43	Georgia .....	6,649,272.52	997,390.88	2,434,047.13	36.62
44	Florida .....	3,715,044.24	557,256.64	1,172,861.35	31.57
45	Alabama .....	6,766,617.72	1,014,992.67	2,171,558.18	32.09
46	Mississippi .....	2,818,788.94	422,818.34	1,054,129.28	37.40
47	Louisiana .....	2,274,724.86	341,208.73	1,037,081.79	45.63
48	Texas .....	30,354,964.00	4,553,244.60	13,501,970.80	44.48
49	Arkansas .....	1,921,689.11	288,253.36	810,493.58	42.18
50	Kentucky .....	11,293,903.38	1,694,085.50	3,420,589.32	30.29
51	Tennessee .....	18,727,940.38	2,809,191.06	8,027,170.47	42.86
Total of Southern States .....		116,569,138.02	17,485,370.70	42,752,051.08	36.67

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 431

BANKS, YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 5, 1897—Continued.

MARCH 9, 1897.

Cash reserve.		Classification of reserve held.					
Required.	Held.	Specie.	Legal tenders.	United States certificates of deposit.	Due from reserve agents.	Redemption fund with Treasurer.	
\$118,142,546.50	\$164,400,772.57	\$74,942,258.57	\$42,143,514	\$47,375,000		\$893,827.50	1
21,903,803.71	33,916,236.20	18,641,525.20	12,734,711	2,490,000		49,500.00	2
6,950,013.61	10,174,155.10	4,112,058.10	4,337,097	1,725,000		73,125.00	3
146,996,363.82	208,551,163.87	97,695,841.87	59,265,322	51,590,000		1,016,452.50	
17,704,111.30	18,658,373.85	10,900,913.85	5,937,460	1,820,000	\$26,281,827.94	492,615.00	4
1,226,418.08	1,092,035.90	847,547.90	244,488		3,379,695.05	18,000.00	5
2,093,456.49	3,170,143.00	1,783,255.00	1,346,888	40,000	2,408,562.87	28,890.00	6
13,675,794.49	25,708,526.19	12,144,038.19	2,319,488	11,245,000	17,077,157.64	370,462.50	7
4,075,562.37	6,638,234.85	4,601,099.85	2,037,135		4,953,539.45	230,611.25	8
3,368,613.05	6,352,287.27	4,072,245.27	560,042	1,720,000	3,790,192.59	138,330.00	9
1,546,319.62	3,615,056.35	2,932,925.35	682,134		1,684,100.82	195,744.50	10
89,873.47	178,131.00	118,131.00	60,000		65,240.38	4,543.00	11
2,020,065.24	3,781,980.59	2,063,189.59	1,353,781	360,000	3,080,221.79	39,240.12	12
963,249.47	1,276,241.50	873,407.50	402,834		2,031,313.67	70,695.00	13
329,798.81	1,389,123.75	678,353.75	710,775		833,043.15	9,000.00	14
3,082,221.27	4,813,505.85	1,836,711.85	2,326,794	650,000	4,634,464.56	222,502.50	15
2,860,734.86	3,023,061.50	1,966,461.50	1,056,600		5,304,737.25	64,550.00	16
1,987,227.46	2,052,879.35	1,516,295.35	536,584		3,637,791.61	56,160.00	17
2,245,792.65	2,639,731.00	1,814,435.00	825,296		3,951,441.42	32,400.00	18
297,772.60	370,885.75	128,827.75	242,058		602,749.46	13,094.00	19
1,373,534.90	2,867,120.00	2,407,127.90	399,993		2,680,080.85	11,203.00	20
900,532.11	1,219,406.90	916,332.90	303,074		1,350,228.27	15,750.00	21
2,087,998.53	2,554,329.90	1,468,886.90	1,085,443		3,771,140.47	15,750.00	22
156,437.87	437,818.20	230,079.20	207,739		783,266.09	8,955.00	23
346,453.87	255,677.80	101,538.80	154,139		164,277.55	6,750.00	24
1,245,282.34	2,221,678.60	1,835,270.60	386,408		1,697,254.88	27,000.00	25
800,227.74	2,442,909.00	2,441,814.00	1,095		270,802.55	6,750.00	26
65,050,478.46	96,759,144.00	57,738,899.00	23,185,245	15,835,000	94,495,130.31	2,079,085.75	
212,046,842.28	305,310,307.87	155,434,740.87	82,450,567	67,425,000	94,495,130.31	3,095,538.25	
814,161.10	1,445,231.17	1,104,037.17	281,194		3,205,778.41	259,536.25	27
523,593.89	896,828.78	630,086.78	266,742		1,985,726.44	180,552.56	28
445,172.30	901,977.91	640,627.91	261,350		1,663,230.59	158,921.00	29
4,371,470.42	6,955,045.56	4,658,853.56	2,161,192	135,000	13,695,620.79	978,898.00	30
1,107,477.18	1,725,997.95	1,092,549.95	633,448		3,580,224.55	343,853.50	31
2,013,924.09	3,752,336.53	2,974,401.53	777,935		8,057,638.69	397,992.50	32
9,275,739.04	15,677,417.90	11,160,556.90	4,381,861	135,000	32,188,219.47	2,314,813.75	
4,959,729.43	8,211,527.54	5,585,475.54	2,521,052	105,000	15,789,780.50	771,733.24	33
3,049,160.33	5,354,070.48	3,304,600.48	2,049,479		9,982,163.11	260,021.25	34
6,212,880.86	12,133,001.98	8,346,246.98	3,786,755		18,324,962.07	868,188.29	35
245,530.86	463,878.85	333,784.85	130,094		775,810.89	35,725.00	36
535,153.21	992,710.93	641,211.93	351,499		1,527,770.36	86,799.88	37
50,145.90	315,773.10	295,555.10	20,218		76,934.11	11,250.00	38
15,052,600.65	27,470,962.88	18,506,874.88	8,859,088	105,000	46,477,421.04	2,033,717.66	
821,901.54	1,747,172.15	1,034,172.15	713,000		2,364,588.71	94,023.15	39
423,806.43	1,105,515.43	671,452.43	434,063		1,039,868.91	59,897.60	40
317,740.62	753,992.82	564,977.82	189,015		805,594.91	35,688.11	41
274,127.93	650,080.85	343,856.85	306,224		440,747.79	22,478.75	42
379,587.39	2,265,935.36	709,243.36	556,692		1,120,589.37	48,422.40	43
216,806.66	569,031.92	122,779.32	376,252		588,590.03	15,240.00	44
384,901.07	1,155,452.20	776,714.20	378,738		963,165.98	52,740.00	45
164,889.30	392,683.85	185,021.85	206,767		650,845.33	10,505.10	46
131,713.48	391,114.35	301,088.35	90,026		634,942.44	11,925.00	47
1,736,691.74	2,025,588.56	3,626,333.56	2,579,253		7,084,868.90	211,515.25	48
110,397.55	265,985.59	167,955.59	98,030		532,248.49	12,259.50	49
611,700.41	1,381,002.22	963,288.22	417,714		1,874,752.62	164,854.48	50
1,092,761.62	3,915,742.75	2,176,964.75	1,738,778		4,034,140.72	77,287.00	51
6,667,025.74	19,799,300.45	11,714,748.45	8,084,532		22,134,944.29	817,806.34	

## No. 64.—LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE OF THE NATIONAL

MARCH 9, 1897.—Continued.

	Cities, States, and Territories.	Deposits.	Reserve required.	Reserve held.	Ratio of reserve.
			<i>15 per cent.</i>		<i>Per ct.</i>
52	Ohio .....	\$57,183,436.22	\$8,577,515.43	\$18,386,814.58	32.15
53	Indiana .....	29,489,816.54	4,423,397.48	11,739,281.54	39.81
54	Illinois .....	41,685,829.03	6,252,874.36	14,995,448.80	35.97
55	Michigan .....	25,416,167.68	3,812,425.15	8,291,014.62	32.62
56	Wisconsin .....	19,617,023.72	2,942,553.56	7,094,864.33	36.17
57	Minnesota .....	13,916,224.53	2,087,433.68	5,127,683.30	36.85
58	Iowa .....	24,111,645.05	3,616,746.76	8,537,632.50	35.41
59	Missouri .....	6,948,928.28	1,042,339.24	2,482,637.96	35.73
	Total of Middle States .....	218,368,571.05	32,755,285.66	76,655,377.63	35.10
60	North Dakota .....	3,819,656.23	572,948.44	940,644.18	24.63
61	South Dakota .....	3,932,160.36	589,824.05	1,753,864.33	44.60
62	Nebraska .....	8,304,732.39	1,245,709.86	2,666,789.58	32.11
63	Kansas .....	16,011,935.03	2,401,790.25	6,080,048.85	37.97
64	Montana .....	8,846,085.94	1,326,912.89	3,233,831.56	36.56
65	Wyoming .....	1,913,329.60	286,999.44	567,596.42	29.67
66	Colorado .....	26,682,194.84	4,002,329.23	11,761,331.09	44.08
67	New Mexico .....	2,112,284.99	316,842.75	692,915.74	32.80
68	Oklahoma .....	534,990.67	80,248.59	293,663.20	54.89
69	Indian Territory .....	877,221.31	131,583.20	395,471.11	45.08
	Total of Western States .....	73,034,591.36	10,955,188.70	28,386,156.06	38.87
70	Washington .....	7,448,489.23	1,117,273.39	2,533,712.78	34.02
71	Oregon .....	8,522,511.55	1,278,376.73	3,182,110.66	37.34
72	California .....	10,661,799.67	1,599,269.95	4,151,937.10	38.94
73	Idaho .....	1,732,067.49	259,810.12	585,684.06	33.81
74	Utah .....	2,801,307.73	420,196.16	1,152,495.05	41.14
75	Nevada .....	173,894.58	26,084.19	30,594.49	17.59
76	Arizona .....	951,736.54	142,760.48	528,670.87	55.55
	Total of Pacific States .....	32,291,806.79	4,843,771.02	12,165,205.01	37.67
	Total of country banks .....	874,726,644.75	131,208,996.71	286,121,342.48	22.71
	Total of United States .....	1,995,498,081.08	411,401,855.77	689,022,318.91	34.53

BANKS, YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 5, 1897—Continued.

MARCH 9, 1897—Continued.

Cash reserve.		Classification of reserve held.					
Required.	Held.	Specie.	Legal tenders.	United States certificates of deposit.	Due from reserve agents.	Redemption fund with Treasurer.	
\$3,233,061.79	\$8,309,586.76	\$4,841,700.76	\$3,437,886	\$30,000	\$9,582,366.87	\$494,860.95	52
1,680,601.55	6,141,500.29	4,394,389.29	1,747,111		5,375,887.64	221,893.61	53
2,591,680.66	5,724,528.91	3,763,209.91	1,961,319		8,997,247.19	273,672.70	54
1,469,772.06	2,680,083.86	1,945,715.86	734,368		5,472,935.76	137,995.00	55
1,135,792.63	2,427,783.92	1,818,809.92	698,974		4,564,008.41	103,072.00	56
812,017.87	1,771,578.60	1,340,079.60	431,499		3,298,715.70	57,389.00	57
1,381,603.10	3,068,825.44	2,121,928.44	946,897		5,306,068.06	162,739.00	58
397,413.60	792,447.20	491,314.20	301,133		1,641,385.51	48,805.25	59
12,501,943.26	30,916,334.98	20,717,147.98	10,169,187	30,000	44,238,615.14	1,500,427.51	
220,809.58	440,300.20	290,214.20	150,086		479,419.48	20,924.50	60
227,620.12	637,772.10	379,067.10	258,705		1,095,318.48	20,773.75	61
470,027.54	965,968.26	674,009.26	291,959		1,630,180.32	70,641.00	62
917,715.97	2,044,436.07	1,368,639.07	675,797		3,928,112.45	107,500.33	63
519,717.36	1,755,344.93	1,106,677.93	648,667		1,450,867.13	27,619.50	64
110,938.87	264,764.15	196,842.15	67,922		293,180.02	9,652.25	65
1,578,497.92	6,525,660.40	4,472,522.40	2,053,138		5,179,586.24	56,084.45	66
121,655.90	203,490.95	152,488.95	51,002		476,721.79	12,703.00	67
30,974.43	87,094.95	47,574.95	39,520		203,755.75	2,812.50	68
50,334.28	121,162.80	77,397.80	43,765		268,560.81	5,747.50	69
4,248,291.97	13,045,994.81	8,765,433.81	4,280,561		15,005,702.47	334,458.78	
430,048.35	1,783,663.50	1,570,053.50	163,610		757,896.78	42,152.50	70
492,094.29	2,287,827.70	2,274,924.70	12,903		846,141.96	48,141.00	71
610,880.58	2,569,980.05	2,519,117.05	50,863		1,509,888.55	72,068.50	72
100,749.05	395,909.80	302,808.80	93,101		181,836.76	7,937.50	73
153,813.47	827,804.45	756,163.45	71,641		289,028.10	35,662.50	74
10,064.68	17,675.40	17,360.40	315		11,996.59	922.50	75
54,422.19	228,534.85	208,931.85	19,603		293,431.02	6,705.00	76
1,852,072.60	8,061,395.75	7,649,559.75	412,036		3,890,219.76	213,589.50	
49,597,673.26	114,971,406.77	78,514,121.77	36,187,285	270,000	163,935,122.17	7,214,813.54	
261,644,515.54	420,281,714.64	233,948,662.64	118,637,852	67,695,000	258,430,252.48	10,310,351.79	

# 434 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

## No. 64.—LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE OF THE NATIONAL MAY 14, 1897.

	Cities, States, and Territories.	Deposits.	Reserve required.	Reserve held.	Ratio of reserve.
			<i>25 per cent.</i>		<i>Per ct.</i>
1	New York City.....	\$468,466,098.92	\$117,116,674.73	\$153,806,597.95	32.88
2	Chicago.....	103,329,115.61	25,832,278.90	42,738,041.60	41.36
3	St. Louis.....	29,802,056.86	7,450,514.21	8,756,537.22	29.38
	Total of central reserve cities.....	601,597,871.39	150,399,467.84	205,301,176.77	34.13
4	Boston.....	142,384,092.61	35,596,023.15	45,662,002.68	32.07
5	Albany.....	11,619,723.70	2,904,930.92	5,915,079.04	50.91
6	Brooklyn.....	10,557,453.58	4,139,363.39	5,407,127.67	32.66
7	Philadelphia.....	112,917,333.88	28,229,333.47	39,235,741.41	34.75
8	Pittsburg.....	40,323,137.64	10,080,784.41	11,410,701.85	28.30
9	Baltimore.....	27,404,209.79	6,851,067.44	9,269,747.60	33.83
10	Washington.....	13,970,419.68	3,492,604.92	6,175,933.43	44.21
11	Savannah.....	676,254.48	169,063.62	181,405.47	26.83
12	New Orleans.....	15,050,807.55	3,762,576.88	5,969,661.60	39.66
13	Louisville.....	7,766,415.73	1,941,603.93	2,904,482.97	37.40
14	Houston.....	2,306,519.26	576,629.81	1,851,270.26	80.26
15	Cincinnati.....	23,725,986.60	7,181,496.65	9,507,574.00	33.10
16	Cleveland.....	22,046,126.80	5,511,531.70	6,402,788.12	29.04
17	Detroit.....	16,370,994.62	4,094,993.65	5,250,610.86	32.06
18	Milwaukee.....	19,814,701.24	4,953,675.31	7,839,044.11	39.56
19	Des Moines.....	2,893,632.54	723,408.13	1,071,036.74	37.01
20	St. Paul.....	11,547,158.83	2,886,789.70	6,271,705.72	54.31
21	Minneapolis.....	8,079,969.33	2,019,992.33	3,297,626.24	40.81
22	Kansas City.....	18,062,894.14	4,515,723.53	6,457,939.14	35.75
23	St. Joseph.....	2,490,031.20	622,507.80	911,789.39	36.62
24	Lincoln.....	1,337,756.78	334,439.19	497,787.36	37.21
25	Omaha.....	10,330,900.42	2,584,975.10	3,877,879.29	37.50
26	San Francisco.....	6,004,456.32	1,651,114.08	1,859,836.88	28.16
	Total of other reserve cities.....	539,298,536.72	134,824,634.11	187,228,771.83	34.72
	Total of all reserve cities.....	1,140,896,408.11	285,224,101.95	392,529,948.60	34.41
			<i>15 per cent.</i>		
27	Maine.....	15,538,162.99	2,330,724.45	4,641,526.46	29.87
28	New Hampshire.....	10,286,133.96	1,542,920.00	3,118,194.74	30.31
29	Vermont.....	8,438,483.13	1,265,772.46	2,496,344.32	29.58
30	Massachusetts.....	80,542,749.16	12,081,412.37	19,876,618.25	24.68
31	Rhode Island.....	21,182,290.56	3,177,343.58	5,409,946.56	25.54
32	Connecticut.....	36,983,091.48	5,547,463.72	12,541,044.88	33.91
	Total of New England States.....	172,970,911.28	25,945,636.67	48,083,675.21	27.80
33	New York.....	90,067,080.18	13,510,062.03	25,594,321.78	28.42
34	New Jersey.....	53,609,855.57	8,041,478.33	15,940,288.14	29.73
35	Pennsylvania.....	111,454,141.98	16,718,121.30	30,881,439.13	27.71
36	Delaware.....	4,434,231.39	665,134.71	1,288,216.34	29.05
37	Maryland.....	9,723,118.26	1,458,467.74	2,585,356.12	26.59
38	District of Columbia.....	850,096.06	127,514.41	359,169.08	42.25
	Total of Eastern States.....	270,138,523.44	40,520,778.52	76,648,790.59	28.37
39	Virginia.....	14,117,625.96	2,117,043.89	3,555,056.63	25.18
40	West Virginia.....	7,423,760.25	1,113,564.04	1,977,534.67	26.64
41	North Carolina.....	5,418,841.04	812,826.15	1,556,412.70	28.72
42	South Carolina.....	4,280,769.36	639,115.40	768,651.20	18.04
43	Georgia.....	6,408,547.19	961,282.08	2,208,050.48	35.39
44	Florida.....	3,934,911.17	590,236.67	1,255,473.26	31.91
45	Alabama.....	6,317,529.49	947,629.42	1,972,541.85	31.22
46	Mississippi.....	2,418,768.86	362,815.32	687,711.60	28.43
47	Louisiana.....	1,991,491.42	298,723.71	805,226.02	40.43
48	Texas.....	28,317,236.17	4,247,585.43	11,148,870.37	39.37
49	Arkansas.....	2,001,132.31	300,169.84	838,671.01	41.91
50	Kentucky.....	11,481,084.78	1,722,162.72	3,336,142.49	29.06
51	Tennessee.....	17,861,045.73	2,679,156.80	6,843,812.76	35.52
	Total of Southern States.....	111,952,743.73	16,792,911.53	36,514,154.54	32.62

BANKS, YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 5, 1897—Continued.

MAY 14, 1897.

Cash reserve.		Classification of reserve held.					
Required.	Held.	Specie.	Legal tenders.	United States certificates of deposit.	Due from reserve agents.	Redemption fund with Treasurer.	
\$116,259,432.23	\$152,949,355.45	\$78,154,632.45	\$38,984,723	\$35,810,000		\$857,242.50	1
25,782,778.90	42,688,541.60	20,709,775.60	18,618,766	3,360,000		49,500.00	2
7,372,846.71	8,678,869.72	3,442,186.72	3,806,683	1,430,000		77,667.50	3
149,415,057.84	204,316,766.77	102,306,594.77	61,410,172	40,600,000		984,410.00	
17,578,704.07	18,061,446.13	11,015,943.13	5,635,503	1,410,000	\$27,161,941.55	438,615.00	4
1,443,465.46	1,200,257.30	899,180.30	301,077		4,690,821.74	18,000.00	5
2,055,236.69	2,855,153.71	1,673,436.71	1,181,717		2,523,083.96	28,890.00	6
13,929,970.07	22,949,132.99	11,625,688.99	2,718,444	8,605,000	15,917,215.10	369,393.32	7
4,921,486.58	6,822,969.16	4,804,055.16	2,018,914		4,340,921.44	237,811.25	8
3,358,506.22	6,280,764.84	4,058,629.84	622,135	1,600,000	2,854,927.76	134,055.00	9
1,727,655.21	3,563,860.28	2,836,277.28	607,583	120,000	2,574,778.65	37,294.50	10
82,260.31	159,822.00	89,822.00	50,000		37,040.47	4,543.00	11
1,861,668.44	2,201,031.40	1,518,889.40	1,417,142	265,000	2,729,390.20	39,240.00	12
935,454.46	1,407,735.70	771,834.70	635,901		1,426,052.27	70,695.00	13
283,814.90	1,314,263.90	625,283.90	688,980		528,066.36	9,000.00	14
3,481,747.08	5,261,674.00	1,908,150.00	2,563,524	700,000	4,027,897.50	218,002.50	15
2,723,140.85	3,091,036.75	1,928,561.75	1,162,475		3,246,591.37	65,250.00	16
2,021,969.32	2,137,713.25	1,487,215.25	650,503		3,061,232.61	51,660.00	17
2,460,637.95	2,607,969.74	1,882,208.74	1,115,761		4,808,674.37	32,400.00	18
353,157.06	477,759.90	105,560.90	312,190		580,182.84	13,094.00	19
1,437,748.35	2,677,230.25	2,419,909.25	247,321		3,593,182.47	11,293.00	20
1,003,546.16	1,353,692.35	950,775.35	402,917		1,931,033.89	12,900.00	21
2,219,980.76	2,468,262.30	1,472,249.30	996,013		3,973,926.84	15,750.00	22
307,001.40	383,056.70	207,634.70	175,422		522,027.69	0,750.00	23
103,844.59	211,375.50	131,989.50	139,376		219,661.86	0,750.00	24
1,278,987.55	2,172,194.80	1,925,101.80	249,093		1,678,084.49	27,000.00	25
822,182.04	1,623,331.50	1,021,331.50	2,000		229,755.38	6,750.00	26
66,484,771.22	92,761,739.45	56,107,739.45	23,894,000	12,700,000	92,671,940.81	1,855,091.57	
215,899,829.06	297,018,506.22	158,414,334.22	83,304,172	53,300,000	92,671,940.81	2,889,501.57	
829,351.28	1,508,953.61	1,195,117.61	313,836		2,875,226.00	257,346.25	27
544,232.54	878,379.53	643,971.53	234,408		2,057,726.46	182,088.75	28
437,720.98	918,479.48	658,853.48	259,626		1,406,394.86	171,470.00	29
4,432,116.74	7,261,896.28	4,706,159.28	2,360,237	135,000	11,614,101.47	1,001,120.50	30
1,128,291.23	1,759,526.77	1,048,102.77	681,424		3,323,804.29	356,615.50	31
2,060,276.49	4,064,031.09	3,118,819.09	885,212		8,140,241.29	396,772.50	32
9,432,089.26	16,360,766.74	11,431,023.74	4,734,743	135,000	29,417,494.97	2,365,413.50	
5,096,059.04	8,465,007.93	5,627,698.93	2,712,309	125,000	16,359,399.41	769,914.44	33
3,111,233.83	5,438,249.04	3,313,588.04	2,124,061		10,238,645.35	263,393.75	34
6,343,030.20	11,828,814.74	8,236,349.74	3,592,405		18,192,078.60	860,545.79	35
252,671.89	427,056.94	313,040.94	114,016		827,704.40	33,455.00	36
550,330.58	1,027,680.36	658,278.36	369,402		1,475,034.48	82,641.28	37
46,505.76	266,465.70	242,729.70	23,736		81,453.38	11,250.00	38
15,399,831.30	27,453,274.71	18,391,685.71	8,936,589	125,000	47,174,315.62	2,021,200.26	
806,590.05	1,896,489.90	1,111,239.90	785,250		1,557,397.98	101,168.75	39
420,686.21	1,103,706.14	665,984.14	437,722		811,980.03	61,848.50	40
311,799.36	821,634.75	558,831.75	262,803		701,450.20	33,327.75	41
248,382.66	516,877.99	307,962.99	208,915		233,614.46	18,158.75	42
365,993.62	1,213,498.91	714,613.91	498,885		1,008,253.56	46,298.01	43
230,118.67	542,202.25	233,613.25	308,589		698,331.01	14,940.60	44
357,667.61	1,065,961.60	713,133.60	292,828		912,869.35	53,710.40	45
140,767.92	313,893.12	163,544.12	187,840		325,422.98	10,895.50	46
114,719.48	363,903.40	282,821.40	81,082		429,307.62	11,925.00	47
1,615,439.77	5,333,077.30	3,254,259.30	2,078,818		5,606,807.07	208,986.00	48
115,004.13	277,638.32	173,928.32	103,710		548,373.19	12,659.50	49
623,294.60	1,340,176.75	936,820.75	412,356		1,823,039.26	163,926.48	50
1,040,651.94	3,687,413.00	2,100,764.00	1,586,619		2,578,872.76	77,527.00	51
6,391,015.92	18,462,973.43	11,217,517.43	7,245,456		17,235,809.47	815,371.64	

## No. 64.—LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE OF THE NATIONAL

MAY 14, 1897—Continued.

	Cities, States, and Territories.	Deposits.	Reserve required.	Reserve held.	Ratio of re-serve.
			<i>15 per cent.</i>		<i>Per ct.</i>
52	Ohio .....	\$56,862,589.54	\$8,529,388.43	\$18,128,572.31	31.88
53	Indiana .....	31,457,829.06	4,718,674.35	13,025,951.75	41.41
54	Illinois .....	44,001,739.54	6,600,260.93	15,861,258.90	36.05
55	Michigan .....	25,693,435.74	3,854,015.36	8,057,793.15	31.36
56	Wisconsin .....	19,719,748.87	2,957,962.33	6,979,384.94	35.39
57	Minnesota .....	14,228,339.92	2,134,250.90	4,853,372.69	34.11
58	Iowa .....	25,512,143.71	3,826,821.56	8,852,399.64	34.70
59	Missouri .....	6,892,718.86	1,033,907.83	2,317,716.59	33.63
	Total of Middle States .....	224,368,545.24	33,665,281.78	78,076,449.97	34.80
60	North Dakota .....	3,709,450.93	556,417.64	777,246.68	20.95
61	South Dakota .....	3,804,247.51	570,637.13	1,445,820.82	38.01
62	Nebraska .....	9,080,610.43	1,362,091.57	2,960,529.29	32.60
63	Kansas .....	16,271,538.47	2,440,730.77	6,131,565.30	37.68
64	Montana .....	8,609,788.54	1,291,468.28	2,988,059.80	34.71
65	Wyoming .....	2,048,025.73	307,203.85	747,666.69	36.51
66	Colorado .....	27,422,062.82	4,113,309.42	11,808,764.12	43.06
67	New Mexico .....	2,491,124.25	373,668.64	897,833.25	36.04
68	Oklahoma .....	458,710.72	68,806.61	278,307.93	60.87
69	Indian Territory .....	791,334.36	118,700.15	316,541.18	40.00
	Total of Western States .....	74,686,893.76	11,203,034.06	28,352,335.06	37.96
70	Washington .....	7,877,623.35	1,181,643.50	2,724,208.46	34.58
71	Oregon .....	8,223,656.11	1,233,548.41	2,871,265.69	34.91
72	California .....	11,145,308.51	1,671,795.52	3,964,827.14	35.57
73	Idaho .....	1,794,582.66	269,187.40	663,564.76	37.09
74	Utah .....	2,867,054.71	430,055.20	1,154,464.41	40.27
75	Nevada .....	208,132.64	31,219.90	77,746.81	37.35
76	Arizona .....	1,129,949.95	169,492.49	589,309.81	52.15
	Total of Pacific States .....	33,246,282.93	4,986,942.42	12,047,382.08	36.24
	Total of country banks .....	887,363,900.38	133,104,584.98	279,722,787.45	31.52
	Total of United States .....	2,028,260,308.49	418,328,686.93	672,252,736.05	33.14



# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 437

BANKS, YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 5, 1897—Continued.

MAY 14, 1897—Continued.

Cash reserve.		Classification of reserve held.					
Required.	Held.	Specie.	Legal tenders.	United States certificates of deposit.	Due from reserve agents.	Redemption fund with Treasurer.	
\$3,211,894.66	\$3,345,952.53	\$4,907,426.53	\$3,408,526	\$30,000	\$9,282,967.99	\$490,651.79	52
1,799,469.84	6,140,039.64	4,482,673.64	1,657,366	.....	6,665,912.36	219,999.75	53
2,530,027.27	5,795,743.86	3,873,340.86	1,922,403	.....	9,790,322.29	275,192.75	54
1,487,832.14	2,695,100.18	1,894,575.18	800,525	.....	5,228,257.97	134,435.00	55
1,142,738.13	2,418,115.97	1,821,293.97	596,822	.....	4,460,151.97	101,117.00	56
831,616.20	1,542,133.29	1,227,079.29	315,054	.....	3,256,028.90	55,210.50	57
1,465,501.06	3,200,233.19	2,193,004.19	1,007,229	.....	5,489,097.55	163,068.90	58
394,040.83	774,750.08	493,770.08	280,980	.....	1,494,160.76	48,805.75	59
12,863,120.13	30,912,068.74	20,893,163.74	9,988,905	30,000	45,666,899.79	1,497,481.44	
214,197.25	350,333.25	236,139.25	114,194	.....	405,988.93	20,924.50	60
219,721.35	566,102.55	380,445.55	185,657	.....	858,384.52	21,333.75	61
517,691.62	939,944.60	637,263.60	302,681	.....	1,952,722.19	67,862.50	62
934,593.28	1,957,704.31	1,371,224.31	586,480	.....	4,069,613.41	104,247.58	63
505,307.91	1,723,969.40	1,114,926.40	609,043	.....	1,235,891.90	28,198.50	64
119,020.64	259,627.15	207,551.15	52,076	.....	478,387.29	9,652.25	65
1,623,114.47	6,466,483.15	4,476,384.15	1,990,099	.....	5,286,757.72	55,523.25	66
143,392.26	247,558.50	170,457.50	77,101	.....	635,086.75	15,188.00	67
26,897.64	75,074.80	44,241.80	30,833	.....	200,420.63	2,812.50	68
45,181.06	111,132.70	67,251.70	43,881	.....	199,660.98	5,747.50	69
4,348,617.48	12,697,930.41	8,705,885.41	3,992,045	.....	15,322,914.32	331,490.33	
456,417.60	1,855,903.25	1,721,670.25	134,233	.....	827,700.71	40,599.50	70
474,732.06	1,912,758.90	1,891,270.90	21,488	.....	911,790.79	46,716.00	71
639,490.80	2,207,819.40	2,157,006.40	50,813	.....	1,683,939.24	73,068.50	72
104,599.96	377,699.40	283,478.40	94,221	.....	280,177.86	7,687.50	73
157,397.08	750,837.95	713,540.95	32,297	.....	367,063.96	36,562.50	74
12,118.96	24,171.45	22,136.45	2,035	.....	52,652.86	922.50	75
65,114.99	246,664.85	228,669.85	17,995	.....	335,939.96	6,705.00	76
1,909,872.35	7,375,855.20	7,022,773.20	353,082	.....	4,459,265.38	212,261.50	
50,344,546.44	113,202,869.23	77,662,049.23	35,250,820	290,000	159,276,699.55	7,243,218.67	
266,244,375.50	410,221,375.45	236,076,383.45	120,554,992	53,590,000	251,948,640.36	10,082,720.24	

## No. 64.—LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE OF THE NATIONAL

JULY 23, 1897.

	Cities, States, and Territories.	Deposits.	Reserve required.	Reserve held.	Ratio of reserve.
			<i>25 per cent.</i>		<i>Per ct.</i>
1	New York City.....	\$503,935,074.37	\$125,983,768.59	\$159,625,070.29	31.68
2	Chicago.....	102,806,572.88	25,701,643.22	39,178,823.55	38.11
3	St. Louis.....	30,623,085.48	7,655,771.37	8,208,852.75	26.81
	Total of central reserve cities.....	637,364,732.73	159,341,183.18	207,012,746.59	32.48
4	Boston.....	157,758,123.86	39,459,530.96	53,257,810.74	33.76
5	Albany.....	10,429,330.81	2,607,332.70	4,903,230.43	47.01
6	Brooklyn.....	16,828,041.86	4,207,010.47	6,258,532.85	37.19
7	Philadelphia.....	113,181,856.87	28,295,404.22	37,484,808.79	33.12
8	Pittsburg.....	45,720,818.47	11,430,204.62	15,431,368.91	33.75
9	Baltimore.....	28,114,443.44	7,023,610.86	9,692,381.06	34.47
10	Washington.....	13,642,004.78	3,410,501.19	5,152,847.43	37.77
11	Savannah.....	624,257.15	156,064.29	239,403.14	38.36
12	New Orleans.....	14,188,927.64	3,547,231.91	5,314,299.76	37.45
13	Louisville.....	8,366,028.33	2,091,507.08	3,390,259.21	40.63
14	Honolulu.....	2,384,096.14	596,024.04	1,728,237.60	72.49
15	Cincinnati.....	28,901,123.02	7,225,280.75	10,840,256.74	37.51
16	Cleveland.....	24,813,040.48	6,203,260.12	8,904,361.18	35.89
17	Detroit.....	17,131,338.46	4,285,334.62	5,969,814.25	34.75
18	Milwaukee.....	20,758,956.48	5,189,739.12	7,568,075.59	36.46
19	Des Moines.....	3,015,712.35	753,928.09	1,137,023.20	37.70
20	St. Paul.....	12,424,024.74	3,106,156.18	6,554,545.39	52.75
21	Minneapolis.....	8,941,785.00	2,235,448.75	4,023,463.49	45.00
22	Kansas City.....	18,738,433.43	4,684,608.36	7,129,335.16	38.05
23	St. Joseph.....	2,469,480.38	617,379.09	903,552.24	39.02
24	Lincoln.....	1,293,453.21	323,363.30	354,502.26	27.41
25	Omaha.....	11,503,810.49	2,890,952.62	4,704,927.83	40.69
26	San Francisco.....	7,039,333.91	1,759,833.48	2,047,275.04	29.08
	Total of other reserve cities.....	568,379,031.80	142,094,757.82	203,059,402.27	35.72
	Total of all reserve cities.....	1,205,743,764.03	301,435,941.00	410,072,148.86	34.01
			<i>15 per cent.</i>		
27	Maine.....	16,994,792.63	2,549,218.90	5,452,013.75	32.08
28	New Hampshire.....	10,602,420.14	1,590,363.02	3,427,420.97	32.33
29	Vermont.....	9,067,536.48	1,360,130.47	3,089,652.81	34.07
30	Massachusetts.....	83,844,052.26	12,576,607.84	21,865,856.36	26.08
31	Rhode Island.....	21,212,555.64	3,181,883.35	5,507,672.69	25.96
32	Connecticut.....	36,093,249.87	5,413,987.48	11,607,091.55	32.10
	Total of New England States.....	177,814,607.02	26,672,191.06	50,950,608.13	28.65
33	New York.....	90,087,463.47	13,513,119.52	25,045,925.46	27.80
34	New Jersey.....	54,340,656.63	8,151,098.49	16,214,717.18	29.84
35	Pennsylvania.....	112,593,050.99	16,888,957.65	31,929,606.55	28.36
36	Delaware.....	5,077,250.01	761,587.50	1,598,053.46	31.47
37	Maryland.....	10,118,600.13	1,517,790.02	2,821,661.36	27.89
38	District of Columbia.....	841,773.22	126,265.99	334,291.30	39.71
	Total of Eastern States.....	273,058,794.45	40,958,819.17	77,944,255.31	28.54
39	Virginia.....	14,707,406.97	2,206,111.05	4,210,614.69	28.63
40	West Virginia.....	7,840,125.25	1,176,018.79	2,236,334.39	28.52
41	North Carolina.....	5,211,688.71	781,753.30	1,440,555.81	27.64
42	South Carolina.....	4,015,748.05	602,362.21	881,172.42	21.04
43	Georgia.....	5,993,526.09	899,028.91	1,723,466.84	28.74
44	Florida.....	3,916,451.24	587,467.69	1,411,040.34	36.03
45	Alabama.....	5,693,627.69	854,044.15	1,589,071.90	27.91
46	Mississippi.....	2,195,982.94	329,397.44	604,302.29	27.52
47	Louisiana.....	1,827,933.87	274,190.08	567,442.48	31.04
48	Texas.....	26,618,725.91	3,992,808.89	8,801,356.07	33.06
49	Arkansas.....	1,816,492.50	272,469.38	683,866.46	37.65
50	Kentucky.....	12,576,630.88	1,886,494.63	4,038,392.00	32.51
51	Tennessee.....	17,850,919.94	2,677,637.99	6,220,625.66	34.85
	Total of Southern States.....	110,265,230.04	16,539,784.51	34,458,241.29	31.25

## BANKS, YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 5, 1897—Continued.

JULY 23, 1897.

Cash reserve.		Classification of reserve held.					
Required.	Held.	Specie.	Legal tenders.	United States certificates of deposit.	Due from reserve agents.	Redemption fund with Treasurer.	
\$125,140,746.00	\$158,782,047.79	\$80,551,082.79	\$49,315,965	\$28,915,000		\$843,022.50	1
25,654,393.22	39,131,573.55	20,976,071.55	14,835,502	3,320,000		47,250.00	2
7,566,853.87	8,119,935.25	3,009,706.25	2,640,229	2,470,000		88,917.50	3
158,361,093.18	206,033,556.59	104,536,860.59	66,791,696	34,705,000		979,190.00	
19,508,717.98	20,661,088.70	11,579,701.70	7,211,387	1,870,000	\$32,174,627.04	422,095.00	4
1,294,666.35	1,323,675.20	924,445.20	399,230		3,561,555.23	18,000.00	5
2,089,060.23	3,001,187.03	1,747,863.03	1,253,324		3,228,455.82	28,890.00	6
13,963,794.61	21,877,450.25	12,757,226.25	2,500,224	6,620,000	15,289,483.54	367,875.00	7
5,595,351.69	7,802,145.54	5,094,661.54	2,707,484		7,389,722.12	239,501.25	8
3,447,502.93	6,154,942.10	3,995,993.10	618,949	1,540,000	3,403,833.96	133,605.00	9
1,685,545.85	3,060,133.99	2,549,072.99	461,061	50,000	2,053,303.94	39,409.50	10
75,760.65	141,246.00	101,246.00	40,000		93,704.14	4,543.00	11
1,753,995.96	3,830,750.60	2,093,350.60	1,442,400	295,000	1,444,309.16	39,240.00	12
1,010,406.04	1,362,830.57	758,236.57	604,594		1,965,733.64	70,695.00	13
293,512.02	1,467,081.45	682,856.45	784,225		252,136.15	9,000.00	14
3,500,359.13	5,471,732.97	2,046,689.97	2,675,043	750,000	5,143,961.27	224,562.50	15
3,066,755.06	3,018,923.50	1,977,130.50	1,041,793		5,815,667.60	69,750.00	16
2,121,837.31	2,438,155.50	1,587,827.50	850,328		3,479,998.75	51,660.00	17
2,578,609.56	3,278,384.00	2,110,245.00	1,163,139		4,237,291.59	32,400.00	18
370,417.04	3,470,381.50	231,090.50	239,291		633,547.70	13,094.00	19
1,547,431.59	2,688,072.50	2,341,218.50	346,854		3,855,179.89	11,293.00	20
1,111,349.37	1,732,995.35	1,151,043.35	581,952		2,277,718.14	12,750.00	21
2,336,679.17	2,641,675.52	1,761,475.52	880,209		4,476,409.64	11,250.00	22
305,332.54	367,699.40	199,127.40	168,572		589,147.84	6,705.00	23
158,306.65	172,578.14	126,624.14	45,954		175,174.12	6,750.00	24
1,431,976.31	2,250,580.19	1,863,911.19	386,669		2,427,347.64	27,000.00	25
876,541.74	1,653,462.00	1,653,382.00	2,089		385,063.04	6,750.00	26
70,123,069.78	96,869,172.00	59,334,419.00	26,409,753	11,125,000	104,343,412.02	1,846,818.25	
198,485,962.96	302,902,728.59	163,871,279.59	93,201,449	45,830,000	104,343,412.02	2,826,008.25	
920,825.06	1,594,537.71	1,243,963.71	350,592		3,610,299.79	247,156.25	27
563,717.71	888,886.91	619,171.91	269,715		2,357,465.31	181,068.75	28
471,520.19	876,556.14	649,138.14	227,418		2,031,766.67	181,330.00	29
4,647,737.74	7,192,694.58	4,842,091.58	2,210,608	140,000	13,715,898.28	957,263.50	30
1,137,771.54	1,865,592.03	1,122,642.03	742,950		3,304,025.56	337,454.50	31
2,002,749.99	4,027,486.61	3,145,667.61	881,819		7,173,392.44	407,112.50	32
9,744,322.23	16,445,774.58	11,622,677.58	4,683,097	140,000	32,193,448.05	2,311,385.50	
5,100,582.31	8,358,922.55	5,573,741.55	2,670,181	115,000	15,925,339.16	761,663.75	33
3,157,259.90	5,719,438.37	3,400,779.37	2,258,659		10,237,330.06	257,948.75	34
6,410,953.26	11,981,016.11	8,315,861.11	3,665,155		19,087,015.95	861,574.49	35
290,613.00	509,261.05	363,840.05	145,424		1,033,734.41	35,055.00	36
574,296.61	1,055,912.03	692,588.03	363,324		1,683,700.83	82,048.50	37
46,006.39	269,841.00	248,490.00	21,351		53,200.30	11,250.00	38
15,579,711.47	27,894,894.11	18,655,300.11	9,124,094	115,000	48,040,320.71	2,009,540.49	
842,155.92	1,939,852.56	1,053,246.56	886,606		2,170,040.88	100,721.25	39
446,278.12	1,037,017.37	631,293.37	405,722		1,138,993.52	60,323.50	40
299,757.02	778,581.34	565,600.34	212,981		629,613.72	32,360.75	41
231,976.38	501,584.09	349,161.09	152,423		357,167.08	22,421.25	42
339,930.56	996,274.93	612,199.93	383,075		677,999.41	49,202.50	43
229,451.08	602,734.22	248,098.22	354,656		794,446.12	13,840.00	44
121,829.66	526,896.85	655,994.85	270,902		612,705.05	49,470.00	45
327,400.78	356,190.35	158,277.35	197,913		237,216.44	10,895.50	46
104,906.03	266,443.85	204,505.85	61,938		289,073.63	11,925.00	47
1,513,451.66	4,632,646.32	3,161,828.32	1,470,818		3,959,530.00	209,179.75	48
104,243.97	234,519.18	159,852.18	74,067		437,500.28	11,846.94	49
688,167.08	1,336,270.93	950,659.93	885,011		2,586,044.13	166,076.94	50
1,039,364.56	3,387,215.90	2,296,967.90	1,090,248		2,754,183.16	79,226.60	51
6,288,917.82	10,996,247.89	11,048,687.89	5,947,569		16,644,503.42	817,489.98	

No. 64.—LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE OF THE NATIONAL  
JULY 23, 1897—Continued.

	Cities, States, and Territories.	Deposits.	Reserve required.	Reserve held.	Ratio of reserve.
			<i>15 per cent.</i>		<i>Per ct.</i>
52	Ohio .....	\$60,008,543.89	\$9,001,281.58	\$20,339,341.44	33.89
53	Indiana .....	31,313,708.86	4,697,056.33	13,081,804.84	41.73
54	Illinois .....	45,418,225.04	6,812,733.76	16,680,645.47	36.73
55	Michigan .....	26,186,236.61	3,927,935.50	8,589,475.35	32.80
56	Wisconsin .....	20,308,254.55	3,046,238.18	7,344,097.46	36.16
57	Minnesota .....	14,868,817.80	2,230,322.67	5,533,637.45	37.22
58	Iowa .....	25,753,898.71	3,863,084.80	8,777,225.59	34.48
59	Missouri .....	7,247,609.13	1,087,141.37	2,366,652.40	32.65
	Total of Middle States .....	231,105,294.59	34,665,794.19	82,812,880.00	35.88
60	North Dakota .....	3,977,267.08	596,590.06	863,954.27	21.72
61	South Dakota .....	3,797,894.20	569,684.13	1,392,062.36	36.68
62	Nebraska .....	9,807,441.88	1,471,116.28	3,466,310.23	35.34
63	Kansas .....	17,099,083.74	2,564,997.56	6,433,419.45	37.62
64	Montana .....	9,764,744.49	1,464,711.67	3,759,101.10	38.50
65	Wyoming .....	2,084,157.23	312,623.58	705,478.34	33.85
66	Colorado .....	28,095,034.96	4,214,255.24	12,229,870.34	43.60
67	New Mexico .....	2,731,208.28	409,681.24	895,878.20	32.80
68	Oklahoma .....	514,797.11	77,219.57	310,308.40	60.28
69	Indian Territory .....	774,126.16	116,118.92	303,251.34	39.17
	Total of Western States .....	78,646,655.13	11,796,998.25	30,360,534.03	38.60
70	Washington .....	8,446,030.85	1,266,904.63	3,105,713.65	36.77
71	Oregon .....	8,551,672.33	1,282,750.85	3,057,449.54	35.75
72	California .....	11,238,186.04	1,635,727.91	3,685,358.00	32.79
73	Idaho .....	2,128,859.09	319,328.86	909,079.51	42.70
74	Utah .....	3,254,838.60	488,225.79	1,356,176.45	41.67
75	Nevada .....	213,573.20	32,035.98	36,960.46	17.31
76	Arizona .....	1,172,718.48	175,907.77	528,011.16	45.02
	Total of Pacific States .....	35,005,878.59	5,250,881.79	12,673,748.77	36.22
	Total of country banks .....	905,896,459.82	135,884,468.97	289,205,267.53	31.92
	Total of United States .....	2,111,640,223.85	437,320,409.97	699,277,416.39	33.11

BANKS, YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 5, 1897—Continued.

JULY 23, 1897—Continued.

Cash reserve.		Classification of reserve held.					
Required.	Held.	Specie.	Legal tenders.	United States certificates of deposit.	Due from reserve agents.	Redemption fund with Treasurer.	
\$3,401,624.36	\$3,418,993.98	\$5,011,506.98	\$3,407,487	.....	\$11,423,126.77	\$497,220.69	52
1,789,289.63	6,001,808.54	4,418,932.54	1,672,876	.....	6,766,164.05	223,832.25	53
2,615,057.80	5,076,748.92	3,908,055.92	1,768,693	.....	10,728,807.30	275,089.25	54
1,518,264.20	2,063,677.78	1,894,362.78	769,315	.....	5,793,522.57	132,275.00	55
1,179,280.47	2,307,135.76	1,738,303.76	568,832	.....	4,938,924.70	98,037.00	56
869,836.07	1,494,167.90	1,178,181.90	315,986	.....	3,983,737.05	55,732.50	57
1,480,650.36	2,921,092.33	2,123,516.33	797,576	.....	5,794,674.36	161,458.90	58
415,154.25	793,052.32	507,037.32	286,015	.....	1,524,344.33	49,255.75	59
13,269,157.14	30,366,677.53	20,779,897.53	9,586,780	.....	50,953,301.13	1,492,901.34	
230,266.22	360,326.54	255,510.54	104,816	.....	482,703.23	20,924.50	60
219,276.15	558,002.10	376,647.10	181,355	.....	813,496.51	21,493.75	61
561,320.51	911,954.45	659,025.45	252,929	.....	2,486,540.78	67,815.00	62
983,687.79	2,049,288.69	1,390,319.69	658,969	.....	4,278,352.68	105,778.08	63
574,941.87	1,267,563.05	793,995.05	473,568	.....	2,464,181.05	27,357.00	64
121,188.53	239,945.75	199,658.75	40,287	.....	5,455,880.34	9,652.25	65
1,663,317.80	6,847,348.68	4,538,444.68	1,808,904	.....	5,820,560.91	55,960.75	66
157,797.30	240,238.70	177,277.70	62,961	.....	610,451.50	15,188.00	67
29,762.83	86,884.10	50,409.10	36,475	.....	220,611.80	2,812.50	68
44,148.57	87,849.25	59,354.25	28,495	.....	209,654.59	5,747.50	69
4,585,707.57	12,149,401.31	8,500,642.31	3,648,759	.....	17,878,403.39	332,729.33	
490,065.85	1,818,077.30	1,714,774.30	103,303	.....	1,245,896.35	41,740.00	70
494,518.94	1,624,412.35	1,578,799.35	45,613	.....	1,386,583.69	46,453.50	71
645,343.76	2,041,232.65	1,973,054.65	68,178	.....	1,571,756.85	72,368.50	72
124,536.54	301,729.30	255,189.30	46,540	.....	599,362.71	7,987.50	73
180,781.31	776,976.25	751,682.25	25,294	.....	542,927.70	36,272.50	74
12,445.39	14,817.45	13,417.45	1,400	.....	21,220.51	922.50	75
67,231.11	186,152.30	157,199.30	28,953	.....	334,028.86	7,830.00	76
2,014,922.90	6,763,397.60	6,444,116.60	319,281	.....	5,701,776.67	213,574.50	
51,482,739.13	110,615,893.02	77,051,322.02	33,309,571	\$255,000	171,411,753.37	7,177,621.14	
249,968,702.09	413,518,621.61	240,922,601.61	126,511,020	46,085,000	275,755,165.30	10,003,629.39	

## No. 64.—LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE OF THE NATIONAL

OCTOBER 5, 1897.

Cities, States, and Territories.		Deposits.	Reserve required.	Reserve held.	Ratio of reserve.
			<i>25 per cent.</i>		<i>Per ct.</i>
1	New York City.....	\$506,897,545.15	\$126,724,386.29	\$137,349,548.15	27.10
2	Chicago.....	105,714,526.92	26,428,631.73	38,117,632.55	36.06
3	St. Louis.....	33,021,396.66	8,255,349.16	8,172,096.60	24.75
Total of central reserve cities.....		645,633,468.73	161,408,367.18	183,638,677.30	28.44
4	Boston.....	153,967,503.31	38,491,875.83	48,207,211.26	31.31
5	Albany.....	10,401,524.08	2,600,381.02	3,330,114.74	37.78
6	Brooklyn.....	16,641,140.93	4,160,285.23	4,665,448.57	28.04
7	Philadelphia.....	119,212,441.30	29,803,110.33	38,213,418.26	32.05
8	Pittsburg.....	45,655,087.47	11,413,771.87	14,518,222.45	31.36
9	Baltimore.....	28,638,536.19	7,159,634.05	9,200,535.46	32.13
10	Washington.....	13,710,793.47	3,427,688.37	5,135,107.90	37.45
11	Savannah.....	585,948.00	146,487.00	325,860.02	55.61
12	New Orleans.....	13,861,990.78	3,465,497.69	4,190,652.43	30.23
13	Louisville.....	8,808,268.32	2,202,067.08	3,422,968.14	38.86
14	Houston.....	3,394,632.46	848,658.12	2,651,234.96	78.10
15	Cincinnati.....	29,643,198.61	7,410,799.65	9,696,379.03	32.71
16	Cleveland.....	24,824,791.94	6,206,197.99	8,006,600.08	32.25
17	Detroit.....	18,061,818.80	4,515,454.70	6,290,135.19	34.83
18	Milwaukee.....	23,762,726.23	5,940,681.56	10,368,597.11	43.63
19	Des Moines.....	3,310,449.09	827,612.27	1,146,814.76	34.64
20	St. Paul.....	13,518,709.83	3,379,677.46	7,315,420.86	54.11
21	Minneapolis.....	9,555,536.75	2,388,884.18	4,597,402.22	48.11
22	Kansas City.....	22,778,425.78	5,694,606.44	9,012,601.25	30.57
23	St. Joseph.....	2,800,419.60	702,354.90	1,183,338.06	42.12
24	Lincoln.....	1,644,001.86	411,000.46	510,248.46	31.04
25	Omaha.....	13,235,052.38	3,308,763.09	5,553,450.51	41.56
26	San Francisco.....	8,419,255.31	2,104,813.83	2,900,129.23	34.45
Total of other reserve cities.....		586,441,252.49	146,610,313.12	200,841,891.55	34.25
Total of all reserve cities.....		1,232,074,721.22	308,018,680.30	384,480,568.85	31.21
			<i>15 per cent.</i>		
27	Maine.....	18,537,719.10	2,780,657.87	5,976,737.39	32.24
28	New Hampshire.....	11,140,860.59	1,671,129.09	3,520,814.41	31.60
29	Vermont.....	9,423,903.00	1,413,585.45	2,099,590.28	31.83
30	Massachusetts.....	87,222,078.87	13,083,311.82	22,682,081.75	26.00
31	Rhode Island.....	21,208,767.26	3,181,315.09	5,812,351.68	27.41
32	Connecticut.....	35,606,965.73	5,341,044.86	10,580,260.33	29.71
Total of New England States.....		183,140,294.55	27,471,044.18	51,671,844.84	23.16
33	New York.....	93,414,922.25	14,012,238.34	25,856,931.07	27.68
34	New Jersey.....	58,218,430.48	8,732,764.57	17,287,157.64	29.69
35	Pennsylvania.....	117,559,488.22	17,633,923.23	34,717,553.65	29.53
36	Delaware.....	5,265,828.11	789,874.22	1,558,401.42	29.59
37	Maryland.....	11,282,679.41	1,692,401.91	3,314,952.62	29.38
38	District of Columbia.....	840,111.04	126,016.65	364,465.62	43.38
Total of Eastern States.....		286,581,459.51	42,987,218.92	83,099,462.02	29.00
39	Virginia.....	15,813,769.81	2,372,065.47	4,834,123.71	30.57
40	West Virginia.....	8,422,639.74	1,263,395.96	2,613,714.44	31.03
41	North Carolina.....	5,462,497.24	819,374.58	1,445,732.19	26.47
42	South Carolina.....	4,007,577.97	601,136.70	942,794.02	23.53
43	Georgia.....	6,354,740.14	953,211.02	1,697,570.45	26.71
44	Florida.....	3,901,839.65	585,275.95	1,209,487.65	31.00
45	Alabama.....	6,047,481.20	907,122.18	1,959,776.52	32.41
46	Mississippi.....	2,025,175.04	303,776.39	569,131.29	28.10
47	Louisiana.....	1,904,586.37	285,680.46	585,223.10	30.73
48	Texas.....	31,620,252.73	4,743,037.91	11,015,151.65	34.84
49	Arkansas.....	1,782,870.85	267,430.62	556,713.92	31.23
50	Kentucky.....	13,108,967.82	1,966,345.17	4,511,956.36	34.42
51	Tennessee.....	18,058,371.38	2,708,753.71	5,665,252.84	31.37
Total of Southern States.....		118,510,720.84	17,776,008.12	37,606,637.14	31.73

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 443

BANKS YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 5, 1897—Continued.

OCTOBER 5, 1897.

Cash reserve.		Classification of reserve held.					
Required.	Held.	Specie.	Legal tenders.	United States certificates of deposit.	Due from reserve agents.	Redemption fund with Treasurer.	
\$125,881,363.79	\$136,506,525.65	\$82,388,877.65	\$27,672,648	\$26,445,000	.....	\$843,022.50	1
26,370,131.73	38,058,532.55	21,730,387.55	13,518,145	2,810,000	.....	58,500.00	2
8,161,931.66	8,078,679.10	2,341,991.10	4,136,688	1,600,000	.....	93,417.50	3
166,413,427.18	182,643,737.30	106,461,256.30	45,327,481	30,855,000	.....	994,940.00	
10,048,455.42	20,136,110.89	11,120,216.89	7,185,894	1,830,000	\$27,676,135.37	394,965.00	4
1,291,190.51	1,338,389.50	918,286.50	420,103	.....	2,573,725.24	18,000.00	5
2,065,097.62	1,991,772.89	1,110,918.89	880,854	.....	2,644,785.68	28,890.00	6
14,717,093.51	22,216,757.55	12,428,038.55	2,328,719	7,400,000	15,627,737.39	368,923.32	7
5,588,025.31	7,253,776.10	5,085,981.10	2,164,795	.....	6,826,725.10	237,721.25	8
3,519,014.53	5,068,637.87	3,591,862.87	646,775	830,000	4,010,292.59	121,605.61	9
1,690,371.93	2,979,446.00	2,482,415.60	407,031	90,000	2,120,706.80	84,954.50	10
70,972.00	189,500.00	118,500.00	71,000	.....	131,817.02	4,543.00	11
1,713,128.84	3,165,569.99	1,404,981.99	1,530,588	230,000	955,842.44	39,240.09	12
1,063,686.04	1,184,425.09	625,704.09	558,721	.....	2,167,848.05	70,695.00	13
419,829.06	1,062,386.80	746,822.80	1,215,564	.....	679,848.16	9,000.00	14
3,584,404.82	4,589,356.42	1,931,303.42	1,938,053	720,000	4,865,032.61	241,990.00	15
3,068,908.99	3,011,576.00	1,935,286.00	1,076,290	.....	4,926,644.08	68,380.00	16
2,232,406.51	2,250,080.85	1,617,601.85	632,479	.....	3,089,412.66	50,641.68	17
2,954,140.78	3,329,607.00	2,015,630.00	1,313,917	.....	7,006,590.11	32,400.00	18
407,250.14	414,315.25	189,287.25	225,028	.....	719,405.51	13,094.00	19
1,684,192.23	3,180,155.68	2,545,258.68	634,897	.....	4,123,972.18	11,293.00	20
1,187,692.09	2,052,237.70	958,497.70	1,093,740	.....	2,531,664.52	13,500.00	21
2,841,678.22	2,787,818.22	1,487,818.22	1,300,000	.....	6,213,533.03	11,250.00	22
347,824.95	558,291.10	121,464.10	148,827	.....	818,342.56	6,705.00	23
225,125.23	239,468.00	186,797.00	52,671	.....	264,030.46	6,750.00	24
1,640,881.54	2,161,739.73	1,888,795.73	972,044	.....	3,364,710.78	27,000.00	25
1,049,031.91	2,653,088.07	2,651,088.07	2,000	.....	240,291.16	6,750.00	26
72,396,011.18	94,514,507.30	56,553,617.30	26,798,890	11,160,000	104,509,003.50	1,818,290.75	
232,809,438.36	277,158,244.60	163,016,873.60	72,126,371	42,015,000	104,509,093.50	2,813,230.75	
1,008,760.64	1,580,630.69	1,241,876.69	338,754	.....	4,137,350.45	258,756.25	27
609,894.14	877,371.76	634,914.76	242,457	.....	2,474,548.90	198,893.75	28
494,207.18	854,258.02	638,412.02	215,840	.....	1,967,264.76	178,067.50	29
4,841,203.33	7,311,594.10	4,819,135.10	2,357,459	135,000	14,390,184.15	980,803.50	30
1,130,526.04	1,815,973.06	1,143,588.06	672,365	.....	3,041,378.62	355,000.00	31
1,973,260.94	3,715,454.14	2,993,544.14	719,910	.....	6,461,922.69	402,892.50	32
10,050,832.27	10,155,281.77	11,473,470.77	4,546,811	135,000	33,072,049.57	2,343,913.50	
5,302,486.64	8,065,486.57	5,456,907.57	2,483,579	125,000	17,035,422.75	756,021.75	33
3,393,004.33	5,468,250.00	3,371,814.00	2,096,436	.....	11,570,153.89	248,753.75	34
6,712,885.37	12,354,070.21	8,644,019.21	3,710,051	.....	21,511,798.64	851,684.80	35
301,659.68	478,413.37	346,728.37	131,085	.....	1,014,263.05	35,725.00	36
644,175.61	1,104,500.53	729,226.53	435,274	.....	2,068,489.21	81,962.88	37
45,900.66	279,905.80	270,194.80	9,711	.....	73,303.82	11,250.00	38
16,400,728.20	27,810,626.48	18,818,890.48	8,866,736	125,000	53,303,437.36	1,985,398.18	
909,142.49	1,696,401.90	937,839.90	758,562	.....	3,038,512.57	99,209.24	39
480,758.99	1,016,147.33	654,579.33	361,568	.....	1,536,068.61	61,498.50	40
314,397.53	670,939.66	435,356.66	235,583	.....	741,411.78	33,380.75	41
231,798.18	616,099.65	266,871.65	349,228	.....	305,053.12	21,641.25	42
363,941.83	1,104,061.08	569,153.08	534,908	.....	550,161.93	43,356.44	43
228,414.88	555,731.30	269,478.30	286,253	.....	639,516.35	14,240.00	44
341,212.87	992,730.80	566,680.80	426,050	.....	912,955.72	54,090.00	45
117,240.86	304,802.40	145,290.40	159,512	.....	253,633.39	10,675.50	46
109,602.18	300,998.45	188,437.45	112,561	.....	272,209.65	11,925.00	47
1,813,241.07	5,661,694.17	3,170,930.17	2,490,764	.....	5,143,522.23	209,935.25	48
101,908.45	258,846.54	162,976.54	95,870	.....	285,207.88	12,659.50	49
721,177.29	1,357,853.75	934,024.75	423,829	.....	2,990,700.67	163,401.94	50
1,051,696.48	2,805,679.79	1,993,883.79	961,796	.....	2,690,058.55	79,514.50	51
6,784,432.10	17,431,986.82	10,235,502.82	7,196,484	.....	19,359,122.45	815,527.87	

# 444 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

No. 64.—LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE OF THE NATIONAL  
OCTOBER 5, 1897—Continued.

	Cities, States, and Territories.	Deposits.	Reserve required.	Reserve held.	Ratio of reserve.
			<i>15 per cent.</i>		<i>Per ct.</i>
52	Ohio .....	\$63,167,933.42	\$9,475,190.01	\$22,072,416.58	34.94
53	Indiana .....	32,985,999.27	4,947,899.89	13,595,849.03	41.22
54	Illinois .....	49,625,054.54	7,443,758.18	17,773,234.59	35.82
55	Michigan .....	27,698,140.44	4,154,721.07	9,244,956.24	33.38
56	Wisconsin .....	21,162,200.36	3,174,330.05	7,418,475.31	35.06
57	Minnesota .....	15,702,621.69	2,355,393.25	5,882,153.81	37.46
58	Iowa .....	28,383,875.83	4,257,581.37	9,513,943.45	33.52
59	Missouri .....	7,789,896.49	1,168,484.47	2,582,495.61	33.15
	Total of Middle States .....	246,515,722.04	36,977,358.29	88,083,525.22	35.73
60	North Dakota .....	5,625,848.62	843,877.29	2,261,566.57	40.20
61	South Dakota .....	4,314,737.55	647,210.62	1,711,524.08	39.67
62	Nebraska .....	11,678,154.61	1,751,723.19	4,038,779.58	34.58
63	Kansas .....	19,531,209.32	2,929,681.40	7,849,981.33	40.19
64	Montana .....	10,349,087.89	1,552,363.18	4,539,575.62	43.86
65	Wyoming .....	2,636,380.27	395,457.04	1,129,148.44	42.83
66	Colorado .....	30,551,264.57	4,582,689.68	13,879,002.55	45.43
67	New Mexico .....	2,900,129.45	435,019.42	973,604.01	33.57
68	Oklahoma .....	646,746.24	97,011.94	301,925.30	46.68
69	Indian Territory .....	1,150,400.73	172,560.12	549,360.46	47.75
	Total of Western States .....	89,383,959.25	13,407,593.88	37,234,467.94	41.66
70	Washington .....	10,010,792.80	1,501,618.92	3,582,022.39	35.78
71	Oregon .....	9,682,644.83	1,452,396.73	3,178,415.79	32.83
72	California .....	12,260,925.07	1,839,138.76	3,962,892.34	32.32
73	Idaho .....	2,294,319.00	344,147.85	928,813.72	40.48
74	Utah .....	3,836,420.55	575,463.08	1,654,446.84	43.12
75	Nevada .....	251,037.95	37,655.69	59,653.33	23.76
76	Arizona .....	1,127,389.80	169,108.47	479,375.35	42.52
	Total of Pacific States .....	39,463,530.00	5,919,529.50	13,845,619.76	35.08
	Total of country banks .....	963,595,686.19	144,539,352.89	311,441,556.92	32.32
	Total of United States .....	2,195,670,407.41	452,558,033.19	695,922,125.77	31.70



## BANKS, YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 5, 1897—Continued.

OCTOBER 5, 1897—Continued.

Cash reserve.		Classification of reserve held.					
Required.	Held.	Specie.	Legal tenders.	United States certificates of deposit.	Due from reserve agents.	Redemption fund with Treasurer.	
\$3,583,657.94	\$8,346,316.40	\$4,828,614.40	\$3,517,702	.....	\$13,210,055.03	\$516,045.15	52
1,889,843.64	6,109,391.02	4,456,391.62	1,653,000	.....	7,263,167.21	223,290.80	53
2,867,182.97	5,756,266.63	3,944,548.63	1,811,718	.....	11,741,167.21	275,800.75	54
1,609,413.43	2,570,523.26	1,864,437.26	706,086	.....	6,543,245.48	131,187.50	55
1,230,797.22	2,308,884.85	1,725,273.85	583,606	.....	5,012,253.46	97,337.00	56
919,487.80	1,465,814.56	1,072,725.56	393,089	.....	4,359,664.25	56,675.00	57
1,637,071.95	3,308,151.69	2,216,723.69	1,091,428	.....	6,040,890.26	164,901.50	58
446,809.49	811,581.78	516,192.78	295,389	.....	1,719,453.08	51,460.75	59
14,184,263.94	30,676,930.79	20,624,912.79	10,052,018	.....	55,889,895.98	1,516,698.45	
329,181.12	532,364.20	242,521.20	289,843	.....	1,708,277.87	20,924.50	60
250,354.75	536,437.32	346,452.32	189,985	.....	1,153,763.01	21,323.75	61
673,519.68	1,162,606.72	724,048.72	438,558	.....	2,808,248.86	67,924.00	62
1,130,461.53	2,195,494.86	1,488,740.86	706,754	.....	5,550,958.89	103,527.58	63
610,002.47	1,272,487.75	839,961.75	432,526	.....	3,239,730.87	27,357.00	64
154,321.92	253,139.75	200,037.75	53,102	.....	866,356.44	9,652.25	65
1,810,323.57	6,087,713.65	4,342,325.65	1,745,388	.....	7,734,408.15	56,880.75	66
167,932.57	210,565.40	142,455.40	68,110	.....	747,850.61	15,188.00	67
37,679.77	87,271.46	41,271.46	46,000	.....	211,841.34	2,812.50	68
66,462.84	150,576.30	78,813.30	71,763	.....	392,381.16	6,403.00	69
5,230,240.22	12,488,657.41	8,446,628.41	4,042,029	.....	24,413,817.20	331,993.33	
583,831.57	1,790,900.58	1,620,236.58	170,664	.....	1,749,081.81	42,040.00	70
562,377.29	1,807,338.95	1,770,880.95	36,458	.....	1,324,623.34	46,453.50	71
706,203.10	2,305,531.85	2,252,952.85	52,579	.....	1,583,729.49	73,631.00	72
134,464.14	276,092.25	214,634.25	61,458	.....	644,733.97	7,987.50	73
215,760.23	780,841.95	751,497.95	29,344	.....	837,542.39	36,062.50	74
14,693.28	20,896.00	20,056.00	840	.....	37,834.83	922.50	75
64,511.39	179,301.60	141,164.60	38,137	.....	292,243.75	7,830.00	76
2,281,841.00	7,160,903.18	6,771,423.18	389,480	.....	6,469,789.58	214,927.00	
54,932,357.82	111,724,386.45	76,370,828.45	35,093,558	\$260,000	192,508,712.14	7,208,458.33	
287,741,796.18	388,882,631.05	239,387,702.05	107,219,929	42,275,000	297,017,805.64	10,021,689.08	

# 446 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

NO. 65.—DEPOSITS HELD BY NATIONAL BANKS, AMOUNT AND RATIO OF LAWFUL-MONEY RESERVE REQUIRED; ALSO AMOUNT, RATIO, AND CLASSIFICATION OF RESERVE ACTUALLY HELD ON DECEMBER 17, 1896, MARCH 9, 1897, MAY 14, 1897, JULY 23, 1897, AND OCTOBER 5, 1897.

	No. of banks	Depos- its.	Reserve re- quired.		Reserve held.		Classification of reserve held.		
			Ra- tio.	Amount.	Ra- tio.	Amount.	Lawful money in bank.	Due from re- serve agents.	Redem- tion fund with Treas- urer.
<i>December 17, 1896.</i>									
	78	541.4	25	135.3	33.1	179.3	178.2	.....	1.2
Central reserve cities .....	269	493.3	25	123.3	35.4	174.9	89.9	82.9	1.9
Other reserve cities .....	3,314	852.6	15	127.9	30.2	257.7	113.4	137.0	7.3
Outside reserve cities .....									
Total.....	3,661	1,887.3	.....	386.5	32.4	611.9	381.5	219.9	10.4
<i>March 9, 1897.</i>									
	76	592.0	25	148.0	35.4	209.6	208.5	.....	1.0
Central reserve cities .....	267	528.7	25	132.2	36.5	193.3	96.7	94.5	2.1
Other reserve cities .....	3,291	874.7	15	131.2	32.7	236.1	115.0	163.9	7.2
Outside reserve cities .....									
Total.....	3,634	1,995.4	.....	411.4	34.5	639.0	420.2	258.4	10.3
<i>May 14, 1897.</i>									
	75	601.6	25	150.4	34.1	205.3	204.3	.....	1.0
Central reserve cities .....	265	539.3	25	134.8	34.7	187.2	92.7	92.6	1.8
Other reserve cities .....	3,274	887.3	15	133.1	31.5	279.7	113.2	159.3	7.2
Outside reserve cities .....									
Total.....	3,614	2,028.2	.....	418.3	33.1	672.2	410.2	251.9	10.0
<i>July 23, 1897.</i>									
	73	637.3	25	159.3	32.4	207.0	206.0	.....	1.0
Central reserve cities .....	262	568.4	25	142.1	35.7	203.1	96.9	104.3	1.8
Other reserve cities .....	3,275	905.9	15	135.9	31.9	239.2	110.6	171.4	7.2
Outside reserve cities .....									
Total.....	3,610	2,111.6	.....	437.3	33.1	699.3	413.5	275.7	10.0
<i>October 5, 1897.</i>									
	73	645.6	25	161.4	28.4	183.6	182.6	.....	1.0
Central reserve cities .....	261	586.5	25	146.6	34.2	200.9	94.5	104.5	1.8
Other reserve cities .....	3,276	963.5	15	144.5	32.3	311.4	111.8	192.5	7.2
Outside reserve cities .....									
Total.....	3,610	2,195.6	.....	452.5	31.7	695.9	388.9	297.0	10.0

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 447

No. 66.—NET DEPOSITS OF THE NATIONAL BANKS, AND THE RESERVE REQUIRED AND HELD ON THREE DATES IN THE YEARS 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, AND 1897.

## STATES AND TERRITORIES EXCLUSIVE OF RESERVE CITIES.

Date.	No. of banks.	Net deposits.	Reserve required.	Reserve held.		Classification of reserve.			
				Amount.	Ratio to deposits.	Specie.	Other lawful money.	Due from agents.	Redemption fund.
		<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>
May 17, 1892	3,393	929.2	139.4	274.2	29.5	65.3	38.7	164.5	5.7
July 12, 1892	3,418	950.3	142.5	282.2	29.7	66.4	38.8	171.2	5.8
Sept. 30, 1892	3,430	975.6	146.3	274.8	28.2	66.6	38.9	163.5	5.8
May 4, 1893	3,482	970.5	145.6	237.4	24.4	72.8	37.9	120.8	5.9
July 12, 1893	3,459	864.5	129.7	231.6	26.8	73.2	41.6	110.8	6.0
Oct. 3, 1893	3,434	767.5	115.1	230.6	30.0	75.9	41.2	106.9	6.6
May 4, 1894	3,427	847.8	127.2	276.6	32.6	74.4	37.0	158.6	6.6
July 18, 1894	3,426	855.0	128.2	276.6	32.4	73.9	34.9	161.1	6.7
Oct. 2, 1894	3,411	876.7	131.5	274.9	31.3	72.2	34.5	161.6	6.6
May 7, 1895	3,366	895.3	134.3	261.8	30.0	76.8	34.2	144.3	6.5
July 11, 1895	3,369	900.6	135.1	264.8	29.4	76.9	33.6	147.6	6.7
Sept. 28, 1895	3,365	910.5	136.6	256.7	28.1	72.1	30.2	147.7	6.7
May 7, 1896	3,314	892.5	133.9	245.0	27.4	74.1	35.3	128.5	7.1
July 14, 1896	3,336	886.3	132.9	245.7	27.7	74.9	32.6	131.1	7.1
Oct. 6, 1896	3,329	853.1	128.0	251.3	29.4	79.8	39.2	125.0	7.3
May 14, 1897	3,274	887.3	133.1	297.7	31.5	77.7	35.5	150.3	7.2
July 23, 1897	3,275	905.8	135.8	289.2	31.9	77.0	33.6	171.4	7.2
Oct. 5, 1897	3,276	963.5	144.5	311.4	32.3	76.4	35.3	192.5	7.2

## NEW YORK CITY.

May 17, 1892	48	437.3	109.3	127.8	29.2	85.2	42.3	.....	0.3
July 12, 1892	48	424.5	106.1	124.7	29.4	75.8	48.5	.....	0.4
Sept. 30, 1892	48	391.9	98.0	103.4	26.4	62.6	40.6	.....	0.2
May 4, 1893	49	345.0	86.2	98.4	28.5	63.5	34.5	.....	0.4
July 12, 1893	49	304.4	76.1	77.0	25.3	55.0	21.6	.....	0.4
Oct. 3, 1893	49	309.9	77.5	109.0	35.1	75.7	32.5	.....	0.8
May 4, 1894	49	437.3	121.8	192.6	39.5	95.0	96.9	.....	0.6
July 18, 1894	49	488.6	122.2	185.3	37.9	86.8	97.9	.....	0.6
Oct. 2, 1894	49	489.7	122.4	172.4	35.2	62.8	88.9	.....	0.7
May 7, 1895	49	443.4	110.8	131.2	29.6	61.8	68.7	.....	0.7
July 11, 1895	50	460.5	115.1	143.5	31.1	55.3	87.4	.....	0.8
Sept. 28, 1895	50	441.6	119.4	125.5	28.4	50.7	74.0	.....	0.8
May 7, 1896	50	412.8	103.2	118.3	28.6	53.2	64.4	.....	0.7
July 14, 1896	49	410.5	102.6	121.9	29.7	55.0	66.1	.....	0.8
Oct. 6, 1896	49	372.8	93.2	109.1	29.2	49.6	58.5	.....	1.1
May 14, 1897	49	468.4	117.1	153.8	32.8	78.2	74.8	.....	0.8
July 23, 1897	48	503.9	125.9	159.6	31.6	80.6	78.2	.....	0.8
Oct. 5, 1897	48	506.8	126.7	137.3	27.1	82.4	54.1	.....	0.8

# 448 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

## NO. 66.—NET DEPOSITS OF THE NATIONAL BANKS, ETC.—Continued.

### CHICAGO.

Date.	No. of banks.	Net deposits.	Reserve required.	Reserve held.		Classification of reserve.			
				Amount.	Ratio to deposits.	Specie.	Other lawful money.	Due from agents.	Redemption fund.
		<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>
May 17, 1892	22	111.4	27.9	36.8	33.0	23.3	13.4	.....	0.05
July 12, 1892	22	114.4	28.6	34.0	29.8	23.1	10.9	.....	0.05
Sept. 30, 1892	23	106.5	26.7	30.5	28.6	22.3	8.2	.....	0.05
May 4, 1893	21	99.6	24.9	29.3	29.4	21.6	7.7	.....	0.05
July 12, 1893	21	81.3	20.4	24.9	30.6	15.4	9.5	.....	0.05
Oct. 3, 1893	21	85.8	21.4	39.0	45.4	22.8	16.2	.....	0.05
May 4, 1894	21	108.4	27.1	44.7	41.3	27.9	16.8	.....	0.07
July 18, 1894	21	105.8	26.4	40.9	38.6	26.7	14.2	.....	0.07
Oct. 2, 1894	21	101.4	25.4	34.0	33.5	24.9	9.1	.....	0.07
May 7, 1895	21	107.6	26.9	33.6	31.2	23.5	10.1	.....	0.07
July 11, 1895	21	106.3	26.6	33.5	31.5	23.1	10.4	.....	0.07
Sept. 28, 1895	21	97.2	24.3	29.2	30.0	20.1	9.1	.....	0.07
May 7, 1896	21	100.4	25.1	32.0	31.8	19.7	12.3	.....	0.07
July 14, 1896	21	94.4	23.6	27.7	29.3	19.3	8.3	.....	0.07
Oct. 6, 1896	21	83.7	20.9	26.8	31.9	17.0	9.7	.....	0.06
May 14, 1897	20	103.3	25.8	42.7	41.3	20.7	22.0	.....	0.05
July 23, 1897	19	102.8	25.7	39.1	38.1	21.0	23.1	.....	0.05
Oct. 5, 1897	19	105.7	26.4	38.1	36.0	21.7	16.3	.....	0.06

### ST. LOUIS.

May 17, 1892	9	27.8	7.0	7.9	28.4	5.9	2.0	.....	0.02
July 12, 1892	9	27.5	6.9	6.5	23.6	5.0	1.4	.....	0.02
Sept. 30, 1892	9	29.2	7.3	6.2	21.1	4.6	1.5	.....	0.02
May 4, 1893	9	27.7	6.9	5.9	21.4	3.7	2.2	.....	0.02
July 12, 1893	9	19.9	4.9	4.5	22.6	2.5	2.0	.....	0.02
Oct. 3, 1893	9	17.9	4.4	5.7	31.9	3.7	2.0	.....	0.02
May 4, 1894	9	22.8	5.7	6.6	28.8	4.2	2.4	.....	0.02
July 18, 1894	9	24.3	6.1	6.8	28.2	3.9	2.9	.....	0.02
Oct. 2, 1894	9	26.0	6.4	6.4	24.5	3.2	3.2	.....	0.02
May 7, 1895	9	28.4	7.1	7.1	24.8	3.3	3.7	.....	0.02
July 11, 1895	8	25.7	6.4	6.4	25.0	3.2	3.2	.....	0.01
Sept. 28, 1895	8	26.9	6.7	6.0	22.2	2.7	3.3	.....	0.01
May 7, 1896	8	26.2	6.5	6.9	26.3	3.3	3.0	.....	0.06
July 14, 1896	8	25.4	6.4	6.6	26.0	3.0	3.5	.....	0.06
Oct. 6, 1896	8	23.6	5.9	6.1	25.9	3.0	3.0	.....	0.06
May 14, 1897	6	29.8	7.4	8.7	29.3	3.4	5.3	.....	0.07
July 23, 1897	6	30.6	7.6	8.2	26.8	3.0	5.1	.....	0.08
Oct. 5, 1897	6	33.0	8.2	8.1	24.7	2.3	5.7	.....	0.09

## No. 66.—NET DEPOSITS OF THE NATIONAL BANKS, ETC.—Continued.

## OTHER RESERVE CITIES.

Date.	No. of banks.	Net deposits.	Reserve required.	Reserve held.		Classification of reserve.			
				Amount.	Ratio to deposits.	Specie.	Other lawful money.	Due from agents.	Redemption fund.
		<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>
May 17, 1892	262	520.6	130.1	184.0	35.4	59.3	58.0	85.8	0.9
July 12, 1892	262	534.3	133.6	178.6	33.4	59.0	37.4	81.3	0.9
Sept. 30, 1892	268	519.3	129.8	156.1	30.1	53.0	29.1	72.9	1.0
May 4, 1893	269	467.6	116.9	133.6	28.5	45.6	33.3	53.5	1.2
July 12, 1893	269	404.5	101.1	118.1	29.2	40.6	27.8	48.5	1.2
Oct. 3, 1893	268	392.6	98.2	129.6	35.1	46.6	29.8	51.6	1.6
May 4, 1894	268	522.0	130.5	198.2	37.9	58.4	39.1	99.3	1.4
July 18, 1894	265	533.7	133.5	196.2	36.7	59.4	38.4	96.9	1.5
Oct. 2, 1894	265	525.4	131.4	172.8	32.8	54.2	29.9	87.2	1.5
May 7, 1895	266	494.5	123.6	157.9	31.0	53.2	28.7	74.5	1.5
July 11, 1895	267	529.0	132.3	179.1	33.8	55.9	33.9	87.7	1.6
Sept. 28, 1895	268	513.1	128.3	154.1	30.0	50.6	27.3	74.6	1.6
May 7, 1896	271	482.0	120.5	152.7	31.6	52.1	31.4	67.2	1.9
July 14, 1896	272	489.7	122.4	156.6	31.9	51.6	29.8	73.3	1.9
Oct. 6, 1896	269	465.5	116.4	150.3	32.2	51.4	31.9	65.1	1.9
May 14, 1897	265	539.3	134.8	187.2	34.7	56.1	36.6	92.7	1.8
July 23, 1897	262	568.3	142.0	203.0	34.0	59.3	37.5	104.3	1.9
Oct. 5, 1897	261	586.4	146.6	200.8	34.2	56.5	38.0	104.5	1.8

## SUMMARY.

May 17, 1892	3,734	2,026.3	413.7	630.7	31.1	239.0	134.4	250.3	7.0
July 12, 1892	3,759	2,051.0	417.7	626.0	30.5	229.3	137.1	252.5	7.1
Sept. 30, 1892	3,773	2,022.5	408.1	571.0	28.2	209.1	118.3	236.4	7.2
May 4, 1893	3,830	1,910.4	380.5	504.6	26.4	207.2	115.6	174.3	7.5
July 12, 1893	3,807	1,674.6	332.2	456.1	27.2	186.7	102.5	159.3	7.6
Oct. 3, 1893	3,781	1,573.7	316.6	513.9	32.6	224.7	121.7	158.5	9.0
May 4, 1894	3,774	1,888.3	412.3	718.7	36.1	259.9	192.2	257.9	8.7
July 18, 1894	3,770	2,007.4	416.4	705.8	35.1	250.7	188.3	258.0	8.8
Oct. 2, 1894	3,755	2,019.2	417.1	660.5	32.7	237.3	165.6	248.8	8.8
May 7, 1895	3,711	1,969.2	402.7	591.6	30.0	218.6	145.4	218.8	8.8
July 11, 1895	3,715	2,022.1	415.5	627.3	31.0	214.4	168.5	235.3	9.1
Sept. 28, 1895	3,712	1,989.3	406.3	571.5	28.6	196.2	143.9	222.3	9.1
May 7, 1896	3,694	1,913.9	389.2	554.9	28.9	202.4	147.0	195.7	9.8
July 14, 1896	3,689	1,906.3	387.9	558.5	29.3	203.8	140.3	204.4	9.9
Oct. 6, 1896	3,676	1,798.7	364.4	543.6	30.2	200.8	142.3	190.1	10.4
May 14, 1897	3,614	2,028.2	418.3	672.2	33.1	236.1	174.1	251.9	10.1
July 23, 1897	3,610	2,111.6	437.3	699.2	33.1	240.9	172.6	275.8	10.0
Oct. 5, 1897	3,610	2,195.6	452.5	695.9	31.7	239.4	149.5	297.0	10.0

NO. 67.—STATE OF THE LAWFUL-MONEY RESERVE OF THE NATIONAL BANKS  
STATES AND TERRITORIES.

	Date.	No. of banks.	Net deposits.	Reserve required.
1	Sept. 25, 1891.....	3,333	\$861,837,570	\$129,275,635
2	Dec. 2, 1891.....	3,349	867,016,129	130,032,419
3	Mar. 1, 1892.....	3,370	909,876,403	136,481,460
4	May 17, 1892.....	3,393	929,173,506	139,376,025
5	July 12, 1892.....	3,418	950,252,797	142,537,920
6	Sept. 30, 1892.....	3,430	975,542,131	146,331,320
7	Dec. 9, 1892.....	3,439	975,622,088	146,343,313
8	Mar. 6, 1893.....	3,461	981,700,606	147,264,090
9	May 4, 1893.....	3,482	970,413,360	145,562,064
10	July 12, 1893.....	3,459	864,408,926	120,670,338
11	Oct. 3, 1893.....	3,434	767,477,513	115,121,627
12	Dec. 19, 1893.....	3,438	793,100,325	118,965,049
13	Feb. 28, 1894.....	3,430	826,997,631	124,049,644
14	May 4, 1894.....	3,427	847,816,264	127,172,439
15	July 18, 1894.....	3,426	854,963,277	128,244,492
16	Oct. 2, 1894.....	3,411	876,704,437	131,505,065
17	Dec. 19, 1894.....	3,391	879,828,898	131,974,334
18	Mar. 5, 1895.....	3,382	888,649,318	133,297,397
19	May 7, 1895.....	3,366	895,369,398	134,296,469
20	July 11, 1895.....	3,369	900,650,340	135,097,550
21	Sept. 28, 1895.....	3,363	910,533,553	136,580,632
22	Dec. 13, 1895.....	3,360	906,983,808	136,047,571
23	Feb. 28, 1896.....	3,353	891,877,538	133,781,629
24	May 7, 1896.....	3,344	892,486,038	133,872,995
25	July 14, 1896.....	3,339	886,269,917	132,910,487
26	Oct. 6, 1896.....	3,329	853,088,946	127,963,342
27	Dec. 17, 1896.....	3,314	852,601,858	127,899,728
28	Mar. 9, 1897.....	3,291	874,726,644	131,268,996
29	May 14, 1897.....	3,274	887,363,900	133,104,584
30	July 23, 1897.....	2,275	905,896,459	135,884,468
31	Oct. 5, 1897.....	3,276	963,595,686	144,539,352

RESERVE CITIES.

1	Sept. 25, 1891.....	344	896,799,099	224,199,774
2	Dec. 2, 1891.....	343	916,744,509	229,186,127
3	Mar. 1, 1892.....	341	1,061,786,647	265,446,662
4	May 17, 1892.....	341	1,097,165,067	274,291,266
5	July 12, 1892.....	341	1,100,686,179	275,171,544
6	Sept. 30, 1892.....	343	1,046,937,693	261,734,423
7	Dec. 9, 1892.....	345	983,607,295	245,901,824
8	Mar. 6, 1893.....	345	963,289,771	240,822,443
9	May 4, 1893.....	348	959,996,774	234,999,194
10	July 12, 1893.....	348	810,184,800	202,546,290
11	Oct. 3, 1893.....	347	806,241,402	201,569,350
12	Dec. 19, 1893.....	349	985,262,906	246,815,726
13	Feb. 28, 1894.....	347	1,066,457,735	266,614,433
14	May 4, 1894.....	347	1,140,492,036	285,123,009
15	July 18, 1894.....	344	1,152,453,439	288,113,360
16	Oct. 2, 1894.....	344	1,142,564,375	285,641,094
17	Dec. 19, 1894.....	346	1,096,087,957	274,021,989
18	Mar. 5, 1895.....	346	1,069,469,569	267,367,392
19	May 7, 1895.....	345	1,073,864,541	268,466,135
20	July 11, 1895.....	346	1,121,504,000	280,401,002
21	Sept. 28, 1895.....	347	1,078,766,776	269,691,604
22	Dec. 13, 1895.....	346	1,035,156,815	258,789,079
23	Feb. 28, 1896.....	346	992,043,513	248,010,878
24	May 7, 1896.....	350	1,021,428,002	255,357,000
25	July 14, 1896.....	350	1,020,017,863	255,094,465
26	Oct. 6, 1896.....	347	945,667,788	226,416,947
27	Dec. 17, 1896.....	347	1,034,708,902	258,677,226
28	Mar. 9, 1897.....	343	1,120,771,436	280,192,859
29	May 14, 1897.....	340	1,140,696,408	285,224,101
30	July 23, 1897.....	335	1,205,743,764	301,435,941
31	Oct. 5, 1897.....	334	1,232,074,721	308,018,680

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 451

AS SHOWN BY THE REPORTS FROM SEPTEMBER 25, 1891, TO OCTOBER 5, 1897.

## STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Reserve held.		Classification of reserve held.					
Amount.	Ratio to liabilities.	Specie.	Legal tenders.	United States certificates of deposit.	Due from reserve agents.	Redemption fund with Treasurer.	
	<i>Per cent.</i>						
\$235,508,045	27.3	\$60,314,566	\$36,394,059	\$440,000	\$132,984,453	\$5,374,967	1
235,620,574	27.2	61,590,899	36,532,677	415,000	131,609,289	5,472,709	2
270,972,086	29.8	62,867,013	37,017,682	440,000	165,033,135	5,615,256	3
274,129,725	29.5	65,324,747	38,308,295	405,000	164,423,561	5,668,122	4
282,158,477	29.7	66,394,006	38,405,004	405,000	171,219,102	5,733,365	5
274,769,504	28.2	66,575,758	38,525,290	395,000	163,509,922	5,763,534	6
255,727,465	26.2	68,405,394	59,247,152	360,000	141,848,825	5,866,094	7
254,568,781	25.9	71,346,320	37,527,765	355,000	139,429,002	5,910,604	8
237,431,814	24.4	72,812,241	37,573,847	345,000	120,758,208	5,942,518	9
231,651,867	26.8	73,103,840	41,358,526	315,000	110,834,812	6,044,680	10
230,595,191	30.0	75,971,385	40,978,224	215,000	106,929,107	6,501,475	11
251,054,068	31.6	72,811,868	35,293,150	265,000	136,186,666	6,497,384	12
271,766,418	32.8	73,839,268	34,905,942	235,000	156,258,874	6,527,334	13
276,579,077	32.6	74,430,097	36,769,820	240,000	158,593,995	6,515,165	14
276,642,799	32.3	73,921,334	34,633,966	330,000	161,170,176	6,587,293	15
274,926,130	31.3	72,251,961	34,182,286	330,000	161,641,408	6,520,484	16
270,596,866	30.7	72,779,290	34,387,426	350,000	156,652,179	6,427,911	17
267,613,349	30.1	76,398,799	33,723,082	340,000	150,833,551	6,377,917	18
261,811,672	29.2	76,812,698	33,865,913	350,000	144,329,112	6,453,590	19
264,773,979	29.4	76,901,574	33,180,379	365,000	147,616,900	6,710,066	20
256,658,234	28.1	72,096,974	29,906,474	235,000	147,678,843	6,640,943	21
248,649,047	27.4	74,331,310	32,498,013	385,000	134,906,161	6,728,663	22
244,333,731	27.6	73,520,043	33,869,085	310,000	129,924,205	6,710,898	23
244,917,075	27.4	74,115,011	34,937,614	310,000	128,534,916	7,019,534	24
245,715,594	27.7	74,873,793	32,296,677	310,000	131,112,914	7,122,210	25
251,254,483	29.4	79,805,844	38,871,462	310,000	124,998,911	7,268,276	26
257,729,408	30.2	77,948,792	35,178,781	305,000	137,011,042	7,285,793	27
236,121,342	32.7	78,514,121	36,187,285	270,000	163,935,122	7,214,813	28
279,729,787	31.5	77,662,049	35,250,820	290,000	159,276,099	7,243,218	29
239,205,267	31.9	77,051,322	33,309,571	255,000	171,411,753	7,177,621	30
311,441,556	32.3	76,370,828	35,093,538	260,000	192,508,712	7,208,458	31

## RESERVE CITIES.

261,860,394	29.2	123,200,509	61,221,540	15,280,000	61,035,875	1,161,461	1
277,898,632	30.3	146,307,135	57,321,677	8,350,000	64,710,249	1,209,571	2
346,349,747	32.6	167,280,955	62,428,053	23,640,000	91,717,863	1,282,876	3
356,540,373	32.5	173,719,360	69,673,107	26,000,000	85,825,510	1,322,396	4
343,758,250	31.2	162,924,474	75,510,012	22,710,000	81,254,538	1,359,226	5
296,183,715	28.3	142,540,621	65,742,655	13,600,000	72,924,409	1,376,030	6
275,144,704	27.9	141,489,866	63,029,183	6,110,000	63,099,335	1,416,329	7
269,597,689	27.9	136,995,496	53,408,009	14,320,000	63,183,407	1,491,137	8
267,211,601	28.4	134,409,901	65,937,316	11,785,000	53,553,912	1,525,472	9
224,546,270	27.7	113,647,324	54,480,151	6,345,000	48,517,867	1,555,928	10
283,315,079	35.1	148,732,475	73,781,123	6,805,000	51,570,537	2,475,939	11
384,588,017	39.0	178,441,780	96,333,609	30,990,000	76,443,970	2,378,658	12
417,854,203	39.1	182,327,317	107,862,734	34,810,000	90,633,052	2,224,100	13
442,091,734	38.7	185,511,825	109,361,472	45,790,000	99,260,104	2,168,333	14
429,170,345	37.2	176,749,318	103,582,322	40,715,000	96,919,051	2,204,654	15
385,541,372	33.7	164,998,693	86,361,742	44,770,000	87,208,198	2,202,739	16
346,920,801	31.6	145,261,920	85,126,046	36,740,000	77,679,161	2,113,674	17
329,250,178	30.7	144,592,843	79,558,540	31,315,000	71,634,133	2,149,663	18
329,841,814	30.7	141,833,901	84,663,245	26,580,000	74,470,379	2,294,289	19
362,571,194	32.3	137,525,619	96,004,793	44,965,000	87,691,800	2,383,982	20
314,818,620	32.1	124,140,336	64,040,211	49,585,000	74,008,409	2,444,664	21
300,709,527	29.0	122,381,100	66,711,410	31,055,000	68,095,955	2,466,062	22
291,501,994	29.3	122,497,417	78,638,428	28,425,000	59,420,306	2,520,751	23
309,991,229	30.3	128,258,434	84,034,038	27,725,000	67,217,812	2,755,945	24
312,805,191	30.6	128,961,655	80,916,613	26,855,000	73,271,192	2,800,733	25
292,340,024	30.9	121,002,788	71,623,263	31,530,000	65,078,622	3,105,346	26
354,163,123	34.2	147,591,917	83,714,831	36,775,000	82,955,619	3,125,756	27
302,900,976	35.9	155,434,740	82,450,567	67,425,000	94,495,130	3,095,538	28
402,529,948	34.4	158,414,334	85,304,172	57,300,000	92,671,940	2,839,501	29
410,072,148	34.0	163,871,279	93,201,449	45,830,000	104,343,412	2,826,008	30
384,480,568	31.2	163,016,873	72,126,371	42,015,000	104,509,093	2,813,230	31

# 452 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

NO. 68.—AVERAGE WEEKLY DEPOSITS, CIRCULATION, AND RESERVE OF THE NATIONAL BANKS OF NEW YORK CITY, AS REPORTED TO THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE, FOR THE MONTHS GIVEN, IN THE YEARS 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, AND 1897.

Week ended—	Liabilities.			Reserve.			
	Circulation.	Net deposits.	Total.	Specie.	Legal tenders.	Total.	Ratio to liabilities.
							<i>Per cent.</i>
Sept. 5, 1891	\$5,450,400	\$332,378,600	\$337,838,000	\$49,293,200	\$44,509,800	\$93,803,000	27.77
Sept. 12, 1891	5,527,000	332,578,000	338,105,000	51,750,700	41,488,500	93,239,200	27.58
Sept. 19, 1891	5,501,200	335,317,300	340,818,500	53,005,900	39,540,900	92,546,800	27.17
Sept. 26, 1891	5,567,700	333,004,000	338,571,700	52,824,200	35,676,800	88,501,000	26.14
Oct. 3, 1891	5,619,000	331,492,100	337,111,100	54,763,400	32,879,900	87,643,300	26.00
Oct. 10, 1891	5,629,100	332,294,100	337,923,200	59,731,800	30,905,700	90,637,500	26.82
Oct. 17, 1891	5,576,500	339,667,000	345,243,500	65,532,000	29,610,500	95,142,500	27.56
Oct. 24, 1891	5,573,400	341,023,000	346,596,400	69,327,700	27,347,300	96,675,000	27.89
Oct. 31, 1891	5,592,600	343,572,700	349,165,300	71,771,500	26,779,400	98,550,900	28.22
Nov. 7, 1891	5,587,400	345,411,300	350,998,700	71,728,600	23,665,800	95,394,400	27.18
Sept. 3, 1892	5,424,200	419,587,400	425,011,600	67,699,700	45,381,700	113,081,400	26.61
Sept. 10, 1892	5,530,800	414,929,500	420,460,300	66,210,100	44,185,600	110,395,700	26.26
Sept. 17, 1892	5,601,000	408,312,700	413,913,700	65,742,400	43,884,100	109,626,500	26.49
Sept. 24, 1892	5,642,600	399,038,400	404,681,000	63,667,200	43,760,700	107,427,900	26.55
Oct. 1, 1892	5,672,000	395,234,300	400,906,300	62,208,200	43,225,300	105,433,500	26.30
Oct. 8, 1892	5,573,900	390,012,300	395,586,200	62,137,500	39,862,800	102,000,300	25.78
Oct. 15, 1892	5,569,100	384,724,200	390,293,300	62,030,800	37,053,900	99,084,700	25.39
Oct. 22, 1892	5,608,800	378,730,600	384,348,400	61,205,200	38,529,900	99,735,100	25.95
Oct. 29, 1892	5,633,700	374,072,300	379,706,000	62,313,900	36,520,000	98,833,900	26.03
Nov. 5, 1892	5,650,800	371,530,500	377,181,300	62,274,600	34,685,500	96,960,100	25.71
Sept. 2, 1893	9,911,600	301,665,200	311,576,800	57,584,800	18,727,900	76,312,700	24.40
Sept. 9, 1893	11,209,400	299,816,400	311,025,800	59,174,600	20,345,800	79,520,500	25.56
Sept. 16, 1893	12,723,600	304,808,300	317,531,900	63,650,000	23,946,100	87,596,100	27.58
Sept. 23, 1893	13,610,300	310,368,900	323,979,200	67,942,900	27,048,100	94,991,000	29.32
Sept. 30, 1893	14,395,600	317,329,300	331,724,900	69,703,000	32,358,300	102,061,300	30.76
Oct. 7, 1893	14,940,000	325,891,300	340,831,300	72,369,000	35,435,000	107,804,000	31.62
Oct. 14, 1893	14,956,800	335,954,400	350,911,200	75,563,400	37,728,600	113,292,000	32.28
Oct. 21, 1893	14,690,500	344,672,800	359,363,300	79,504,100	42,957,900	122,462,000	34.07
Oct. 28, 1893	14,610,800	354,660,600	369,271,400	80,472,200	49,418,600	129,890,800	35.17
Nov. 4, 1893	14,409,900	365,638,100	380,048,000	81,118,200	51,757,600	132,875,800	35.75
Sept. 1, 1894	9,784,800	493,860,600	503,645,400	79,071,300	103,021,700	182,093,000	36.15
Sept. 8, 1894	9,867,700	491,195,300	501,063,000	78,497,100	99,347,900	177,845,000	35.49
Sept. 15, 1894	10,070,800	494,553,600	504,624,400	79,019,200	98,680,000	177,699,200	35.21
Sept. 22, 1894	10,440,500	493,346,900	503,787,400	79,508,300	95,898,700	175,407,000	34.60
Sept. 29, 1894	10,803,800	491,926,300	502,730,100	79,577,900	95,810,700	175,388,600	34.88
Oct. 6, 1894	11,142,000	494,557,800	505,699,800	79,703,900	96,290,900	175,994,800	34.80
Oct. 13, 1894	11,553,700	495,974,900	507,528,600	80,367,900	97,793,800	178,161,200	35.13
Oct. 20, 1894	11,723,000	498,994,100	510,717,100	81,392,200	99,526,500	180,918,700	35.42
Oct. 27, 1894	11,619,700	497,442,000	509,061,700	81,343,300	99,066,500	180,409,800	35.43
Nov. 3, 1894	11,517,800	495,911,600	507,429,400	81,190,000	97,006,000	178,205,000	35.11
Sept. 7, 1895	13,505,900	473,591,400	486,897,300	52,784,800	96,005,000	148,789,800	30.57
Sept. 14, 1895	13,663,500	470,676,100	484,339,600	50,897,100	90,717,000	141,614,100	29.23
Sept. 21, 1895	13,800,500	458,442,800	472,243,300	50,280,300	84,287,500	134,567,800	28.49
Sept. 28, 1895	14,102,000	450,998,800	465,100,900	49,957,300	81,603,500	131,566,800	28.28
Oct. 5, 1895	14,253,600	444,241,000	458,494,600	49,164,000	77,832,800	126,996,800	27.58
Oct. 12, 1895	14,307,300	438,212,200	452,519,500	49,270,800	72,806,700	122,077,500	26.97
Oct. 19, 1895	14,311,100	436,357,400	450,668,500	49,741,400	73,343,500	123,084,900	27.31
Oct. 26, 1895	14,050,300	436,258,400	450,308,700	50,897,800	73,089,200	123,987,000	27.53
Nov. 2, 1895	14,452,600	435,358,100	449,810,700	51,961,900	72,684,800	124,646,700	27.71
Nov. 9, 1895	14,363,300	432,963,900	447,327,200	52,115,500	73,240,700	125,356,200	28.02
Sept. 5, 1896	17,979,500	362,609,800	380,589,300	40,165,400	57,993,200	98,158,600	25.80
Sept. 12, 1896	18,711,700	361,930,600	380,642,300	42,625,400	56,273,200	98,898,600	25.90
Sept. 19, 1896	19,221,100	362,429,600	381,650,700	43,715,200	56,746,000	100,461,200	26.30
Sept. 26, 1896	19,709,100	365,290,900	385,000,000	44,249,700	60,304,900	104,554,600	27.10
Oct. 3, 1896	19,060,400	371,989,600	391,950,000	45,457,300	63,803,300	109,260,600	27.70
Oct. 10, 1896	20,295,800	377,069,300	397,365,100	47,570,600	61,960,400	109,531,000	27.50
Oct. 17, 1896	20,521,100	373,010,700	393,531,800	48,142,200	56,443,400	104,585,600	26.50
Oct. 24, 1896	20,510,600	366,670,500	387,181,100	49,410,600	55,204,000	104,614,600	27.00
Oct. 31, 1896	20,495,800	364,947,400	385,443,200	51,689,400	54,954,700	106,644,100	27.60
Nov. 7, 1896	20,516,300	357,743,100	378,259,400	52,780,500	50,750,400	103,530,900	27.30
Sept. 4, 1897	13,954,700	533,178,400	547,133,100	79,319,600	83,180,100	162,499,700	29.70
Sept. 11, 1897	14,241,000	535,747,500	549,988,500	79,190,200	78,776,500	157,966,700	28.70
Sept. 18, 1897	14,822,200	531,239,300	546,101,500	78,707,400	72,442,800	151,209,700	27.60
Sept. 25, 1897	15,469,400	521,719,200	537,188,600	78,683,900	65,771,500	144,455,400	26.90
Oct. 2, 1897	15,790,400	515,302,000	531,092,400	79,321,600	63,107,000	142,429,200	26.80
Oct. 9, 1897	15,820,200	511,231,500	527,051,700	80,493,700	58,712,300	139,206,000	26.40
Oct. 16, 1897	15,866,700	513,355,100	529,221,800	81,088,300	61,920,400	143,008,700	27.00
Oct. 23, 1897	15,970,900	517,280,600	533,251,500	86,409,900	64,936,600	151,346,500	28.30
Nov. 30, 1897	16,071,300	525,239,900	541,311,200	86,836,100	66,973,100	153,809,200	28.40
Nov. 6, 1897	16,050,000	530,404,100	546,454,100	87,534,800	64,863,600	152,398,400	27.90



## No. 69.—CLASSIFICATION OF THE RESERVE HELD BY THE NATIONAL BANKS IN NEW YORK CITY DURING OCTOBER FOR THE LAST SIXTEEN YEARS.

Week ended—	Specie.	Legal ten- ders.	Total.	Ratio of reserve to—	
				Circula- tion and deposits.	Deposits.
				<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
October 1, 1881.....	\$54,954,600	\$12,150,400	\$67,105,000	23.1	21.6
October 8, 1881.....	53,287,900	12,153,800	65,441,700	23.1	24.8
October 15, 1881.....	51,008,300	12,452,700	63,461,000	23.2	25.9
October 22, 1881.....	54,016,200	12,496,500	66,512,700	24.6	26.6
October 29, 1881.....	55,961,200	12,947,900	68,909,100	25.6	27.0
October 7, 1882.....	47,016,000	18,384,500	65,400,500	24.0	26.4
October 14, 1882.....	48,281,000	18,002,700	66,283,700	24.7	26.3
October 21, 1882.....	49,518,200	17,023,900	66,542,100	25.0	26.8
October 28, 1882.....	48,374,200	17,204,700	65,578,900	24.8	26.5
October 6, 1883.....	51,586,700	20,122,500	71,709,200	25.5	27.0
October 13, 1883.....	50,894,000	21,145,800	72,039,800	25.4	26.8
October 20, 1883.....	47,262,900	20,719,700	67,982,600	24.5	25.9
October 27, 1883.....	46,372,800	20,617,600	66,990,400	24.5	25.9
October 4, 1884.....	67,470,600	25,817,300	93,287,900	34.5	36.3
October 11, 1884.....	68,922,500	27,654,100	96,576,600	35.2	36.0
October 18, 1884.....	67,570,400	27,875,500	95,454,900	34.8	36.5
October 25, 1884.....	67,638,000	27,354,200	94,992,200	34.6	36.3
October 3, 1885.....	92,351,600	24,516,600	116,868,200	36.0	37.1
October 10, 1885.....	93,642,500	23,002,060	116,644,500	35.8	37.0
October 17, 1885.....	91,945,300	22,221,100	114,166,400	34.9	36.0
October 24, 1885.....	87,309,160	21,059,800	108,368,900	33.5	34.5
October 30, 1885.....	84,954,600	21,874,900	106,829,500	33.0	34.1
October 2, 1886.....	64,111,700	14,607,700	78,719,400	27.1	27.9
October 9, 1886.....	65,723,800	13,209,100	78,932,900	27.0	27.7
October 16, 1886.....	65,228,000	13,153,100	78,381,100	26.7	27.4
October 23, 1886.....	65,608,400	12,803,800	78,412,200	26.9	27.7
October 30, 1886.....	66,195,100	13,177,200	79,372,300	27.1	27.9
October 1, 1887.....	64,619,200	15,767,500	80,386,700	27.7	28.5
October 8, 1887.....	64,317,500	16,229,700	80,547,200	27.4	28.2
October 15, 1887.....	64,663,100	16,885,400	81,548,500	27.3	28.1
October 22, 1887.....	64,918,700	16,735,500	81,654,200	27.4	28.2
October 29, 1887.....	66,005,800	17,542,600	83,548,400	27.8	28.6
October 6, 1888.....	74,411,300	23,204,300	97,615,600	27.4	27.9
October 13, 1888.....	73,901,500	22,017,800	95,919,300	27.8	28.4
October 20, 1888.....	81,457,700	21,386,800	102,844,500	29.3	29.9
October 27, 1888.....	81,212,600	21,329,800	102,542,400	29.3	29.8
October 5, 1889.....	58,407,200	27,247,900	85,655,100	25.3	25.6
October 12, 1889.....	59,505,900	24,873,400	84,379,300	25.3	25.0
October 19, 1889.....	62,537,900	23,570,300	86,108,200	25.9	26.2
October 26, 1889.....	62,403,200	22,715,200	85,118,400	25.8	26.2
October 4, 1890.....	80,839,400	15,353,900	96,193,300	28.7	29.0
October 11, 1890.....	73,148,900	14,436,700	87,585,600	26.6	26.9
October 18, 1890.....	66,532,400	14,642,500	81,174,900	25.0	25.3
October 25, 1890.....	65,680,500	15,611,800	81,292,300	25.3	25.6
October 3, 1891.....	54,783,400	32,879,900	87,663,300	26.0	26.4
October 10, 1891.....	59,731,800	30,905,700	90,637,500	26.8	27.3
October 17, 1891.....	65,532,000	29,610,500	95,142,500	27.6	28.0
October 24, 1891.....	69,327,700	27,347,300	96,675,000	27.9	28.3
October 31, 1891.....	71,771,500	26,779,400	98,550,900	28.2	28.7
October 1, 1892.....	62,208,200	43,225,300	105,433,500	26.3	26.7
October 8, 1892.....	62,137,500	39,862,800	102,000,300	25.8	26.1
October 15, 1892.....	62,030,800	37,053,900	99,084,700	25.4	25.5
October 22, 1892.....	61,205,200	38,520,900	99,726,100	25.9	26.3
October 29, 1892.....	62,313,900	30,526,000	92,839,900	26.0	26.4
October 7, 1893.....	72,309,000	35,435,000	107,744,000	31.6	33.1
October 14, 1893.....	75,563,400	37,728,600	113,292,000	32.3	33.7
October 21, 1893.....	79,504,100	42,957,900	122,462,000	34.1	35.5
October 28, 1893.....	80,472,200	49,418,600	129,890,800	35.2	36.6
October 6, 1894.....	79,703,900	96,290,900	175,994,800	34.8	35.6
October 13, 1894.....	80,367,900	97,793,300	178,161,200	35.1	35.9
October 20, 1894.....	81,392,200	99,526,500	180,918,700	35.4	36.3
October 27, 1894.....	81,343,300	99,066,500	180,409,800	35.4	36.3
October 5, 1895.....	49,164,000	77,332,800	126,496,800	27.5	28.5
October 12, 1895.....	49,270,800	72,806,700	122,077,500	26.9	27.8
October 19, 1895.....	49,741,400	73,343,500	123,084,900	27.3	28.2
October 26, 1895.....	50,897,800	73,089,200	123,987,000	27.5	28.4
October 3, 1896.....	45,457,300	63,303,300	108,760,600	27.7	28.2
October 10, 1896.....	47,570,600	61,960,400	109,531,000	27.5	29.0
October 17, 1896.....	48,142,200	56,443,400	104,585,600	26.5	28.0
October 24, 1896.....	49,410,600	55,204,000	104,614,600	27.0	28.5
October 31, 1896.....	51,689,400	54,954,700	106,644,100	27.6	29.2
October 2, 1897.....	79,321,600	63,107,600	142,429,200	26.8	27.6
October 9, 1897.....	80,493,700	58,712,300	139,206,000	26.4	27.2
October 16, 1897.....	81,088,300	61,920,400	143,008,700	27.0	27.8
October 23, 1897.....	86,409,900	64,936,600	151,346,500	28.3	29.2
October 30, 1897.....	83,836,100	66,973,100	150,809,200	28.4	29.2

## 454 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

## No. 70.—ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF EARNINGS AND DIVIDENDS

FROM SEPTEMBER 1, 1896,

[Figures in bold-faced

	Location.	Char- ter num- ber.	Capital stock.	Surplus.	Capital and surplus.	Gross earn- ings.
1	Maine.....	83	\$11,121,000.00	\$2,678,739.66	\$13,799,739.66	\$889,770.80
2	New Hampshire.....	50	5,830,000.00	1,420,750.38	7,250,750.38	482,051.40
3	Vermont.....	49	6,985,000.00	1,588,487.65	8,573,487.65	520,680.94
4	Massachusetts.....	213	44,607,500.00	15,180,888.10	59,848,388.10	3,648,375.52
5	Boston.....	55	50,750,000.00	14,949,625.30	65,699,625.30	3,748,447.70
6	Rhode Island.....	57	19,337,050.00	5,279,301.87	24,616,351.87	1,168,686.10
7	Connecticut.....	82	22,391,070.00	7,860,296.36	30,251,366.36	1,653,917.03
	Total New England States.	589	161,081,620.00	48,958,089.32	210,039,709.32	12,111,929.58
8	New York.....	266	32,074,040.00	11,068,947.33	43,142,987.33	3,349,007.54
9	New York City.....	48	50,600,000.00	43,135,000.00	93,735,000.00	9,660,565.04
10	Albany.....	6	1,550,000.00	1,398,000.00	2,948,000.00	273,039.18
11	Brooklyn.....	5	1,352,000.00	2,376,655.17	3,728,655.17	325,188.21
12	New Jersey.....	102	14,395,000.00	8,145,700.00	22,540,700.00	1,916,839.43
13	Pennsylvania.....	346	40,533,390.00	20,729,368.48	61,253,758.48	4,315,769.97
14	Philadelphia.....	41	21,965,000.00	14,788,000.00	36,753,000.00	2,667,516.03
15	Pittsburg.....	30	12,109,000.00	9,532,268.18	21,662,268.18	1,497,388.80
16	Delaware.....	18	2,133,985.00	992,030.05	3,126,024.05	192,019.14
17	Maryland.....	46	3,811,700.00	1,637,220.00	5,448,920.00	434,138.62
18	Baltimore.....	22	13,243,260.00	4,925,000.00	18,168,260.00	1,137,062.06
19	District of Columbia.....	1	252,060.00	100,000.00	352,000.00	31,032.65
20	Washington City.....	12	2,575,000.00	1,422,000.00	3,997,000.00	262,480.83
	Total Eastern States.	943	196,585,375.00	120,269,198.21	316,854,573.21	26,062,662.41
21	Virginia.....	37	4,696,300.00	2,868,475.00	7,564,775.00	570,321.23
22	West Virginia.....	33	3,451,000.00	851,892.27	4,302,892.27	331,669.37
23	North Carolina.....	27	2,726,000.00	774,943.07	3,500,943.07	259,847.80
24	South Carolina.....	15	1,848,000.00	754,600.00	2,602,600.00	239,061.32
25	Georgia.....	27	3,166,000.00	1,016,221.00	4,182,221.00	348,643.31
26	Savannah.....	2	750,000.00	225,000.00	975,000.00	61,833.39
27	Florida.....	16	1,250,000.00	470,050.00	1,720,050.00	208,886.22
28	Alabama.....	27	3,405,000.00	628,475.76	4,033,475.76	481,514.77
29	Mississippi.....	10	855,000.00	396,100.00	1,251,100.00	136,490.31
30	Louisiana.....	12	860,000.00	362,700.00	1,222,700.00	117,974.66
31	New Orleans.....	7	2,250,000.00	2,285,000.00	4,535,000.00	1,152,324.88
32	Texas.....	198	19,370,000.00	4,570,188.87	23,940,188.87	2,258,155.27
33	Houston.....	5	1,150,000.00	546,800.00	1,696,800.00	134,521.45
34	Arkansas.....	9	1,220,000.00	301,110.49	1,521,110.49	113,484.42
35	Kentucky.....	70	9,482,900.00	2,691,732.42	12,174,632.42	745,911.73
36	Louisville.....	6	3,350,000.00	694,000.00	4,044,000.00	267,226.68
37	Tennessee.....	48	7,735,000.00	1,848,752.88	9,583,752.88	704,253.67
	Total Southern States	549	67,565,200.00	21,286,041.20	88,851,241.20	8,132,140.48
38	Ohio.....	223	27,780,100.00	8,169,721.81	35,949,821.81	2,480,486.98
39	Cincinnati.....	13	8,000,000.00	2,680,000.00	10,680,000.00	818,013.73
40	Cleveland.....	12	9,550,000.00	2,066,000.00	11,616,000.00	704,067.08
41	Indiana.....	113	14,262,000.00	4,694,628.34	18,956,628.34	1,379,361.49
42	Illinois.....	198	17,571,000.00	6,510,173.72	24,081,173.72	1,772,945.13
43	Chicago.....	21	21,400,000.00	9,564,400.00	30,964,400.00	2,496,691.88
44	Michigan.....	83	9,359,000.00	2,809,023.71	12,168,023.71	945,092.17
45	Detroit.....	6	3,600,000.00	618,000.00	4,218,000.00	509,459.72
46	Wisconsin.....	76	7,270,000.00	1,861,912.09	9,131,912.09	821,781.70
47	Milwaukee.....	5	3,250,000.00	531,000.00	3,781,000.00	387,244.43
48	Minnesota.....	61	5,350,000.00	741,660.00	6,091,660.00	552,357.84
49	St. Paul.....	5	3,800,000.00	1,055,000.00	4,855,000.00	845,457.62
50	Minneapolis.....	7	5,000,000.00	476,000.00	5,476,000.00	386,062.89
51	Iowa.....	159	12,070,000.00	2,900,812.05	14,970,812.05	1,111,356.35
52	Des Moines.....	4	800,000.00	236,000.00	1,036,000.00	70,387.87
53	Missouri.....	49	3,665,000.00	781,057.50	4,396,057.50	345,438.13
54	St. Louis.....	8	9,200,000.00	1,771,000.00	10,971,000.00	896,655.72
55	Kansas City.....	7	3,300,000.00	541,000.00	3,841,000.00	448,463.40
56	St. Joseph.....	3	850,000.00	142,500.00	992,500.00	81,156.11
	Total Middle States	1,053	166,077,100.00	48,099,889.22	214,177,989.22	17,052,480.83

## OF NATIONAL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES.

TO MARCH 1, 1897.

type signify loss.]

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.
\$39,503.50	\$253,954.96	\$536,222.25	\$384,555.00	3.80	2.79	3.46
84,164.15	178,129.81	219,757.53	186,150.00	3.03	2.57	3.19
97,345.19	191,528.71	231,807.04	210,000.00	2.70	2.45	3.01
633,333.87	1,589,636.51	1,425,405.14	1,359,673.40	2.38	2.27	3.04
685,981.62	1,471,434.51	1,591,011.57	1,280,276.60	2.42	1.95	2.52
289,168.97	301,425.03	578,092.10	515,855.50	2.35	2.10	2.67
286,697.50	505,077.54	862,141.00	791,587.50	2.85	2.62	3.54
2,176,234.98	4,491,187.07	5,444,457.53	4,728,098.09	2.59	2.25	2.93
845,133.24	1,572,461.85	931,412.45	1,092,890.24	2.16	2.53	2.41
1,785,352.40	4,885,142.08	2,990,070.56	2,276,800.90	3.19	2.43	4.50
38,817.03	186,823.63	47,418.52	78,529.26	1.61	2.66	5.07
48,299.80	1-3,593.09	127,295.32	91,608.00	2.41	2.46	6.78
229,469.32	780,634.30	906,730.86	669,430.00	4.02	2.97	4.65
828,018.11	1,583,599.14	1,894,211.72	1,428,399.60	3.09	2.33	3.52
384,110.08	1,256,254.19	1,047,151.76	845,400.00	2.85	2.30	3.85
110,136.98	644,458.86	742,794.62	481,060.00	3.43	2.22	3.98
32,512.48	69,301.41	91,805.25	89,273.79	2.90	2.86	4.18
26,676.24	197,576.85	209,885.73	126,038.83	3.85	2.31	3.30
188,428.88	377,252.45	571,381.33	441,004.80	3.15	2.43	3.33
7,000.00	11,601.10	12,431.55	10,080.00	3.53	2.86	4.00
48,241.54	129,282.18	74,957.11	85,500.00	1.88	2.14	3.32
4,582,196.10	11,833,921.13	9,646,545.18	7,715,955.42	3.01	2.44	3.92
82,782.50	282,427.75	265,110.98	186,690.00	2.71	2.47	3.98
51,788.10	147,707.26	132,174.01	118,180.00	3.07	2.75	3.42
21,118.29	125,344.08	113,385.43	90,790.00	3.24	2.59	3.33
68,205.12	117,609.56	53,246.64	82,555.00	2.05	3.17	4.47
42,360.11	195,972.79	110,310.41	107,290.00	2.64	2.57	3.39
19,078.57	28,911.62	13,863.20	18,750.00	1.42	1.92	2.50
31,171.10	112,975.70	64,739.33	49,500.00	3.76	2.88	3.96
225,655.99	162,037.20	93,821.58	93,850.00	2.33	2.33	2.76
14,621.67	68,751.59	53,117.05	67,390.00	4.25	5.38	7.87
8,537.87	57,482.44	51,954.35	39,050.00	4.25	3.19	4.54
971,825.33	229,254.55	48,755.00	99,000.00	1.08	2.18	4.40
524,934.65	986,498.33	746,722.29	848,196.75	3.12	3.54	4.38
8,959.86	68,038.52	56,923.07	41,000.00	3.35	2.42	3.57
28,504.71	47,047.67	37,932.04	57,000.00	2.49	3.75	4.67
122,282.63	279,147.17	344,481.93	351,295.00	2.83	2.89	3.70
45,231.94	129,930.60	92,064.14	98,500.00	2.28	2.44	2.94
118,143.07	345,315.27	240,795.33	271,200.00	2.51	2.83	3.51
2,385,201.60	3,385,052.10	2,361,886.78	2,620,146.75	2.66	2.95	3.88
329,715.54	1,208,380.88	942,390.56	815,235.00	2.62	2.27	2.93
106,742.74	422,847.65	288,425.34	300,500.00	2.70	2.81	3.76
32,035.87	342,914.58	329,116.63	276,500.00	2.83	2.38	2.90
194,713.18	665,030.76	519,017.60	513,072.50	2.74	2.71	3.69
303,177.79	776,003.27	693,104.07	642,255.00	2.88	2.67	3.66
603,486.35	1,185,791.88	707,413.65	685,000.00	2.28	2.21	3.21
197,761.09	463,754.10	283,576.38	322,916.20	2.33	2.66	3.45
107,834.41	355,412.28	46,213.03	101,000.00	1.10	2.39	2.81
181,694.74	382,435.01	267,651.95	276,825.00	2.82	3.03	3.81
15,025.88	202,102.15	170,116.40	95,000.00	4.50	2.51	2.92
151,263.91	241,737.54	153,366.39	118,850.00	2.62	1.95	2.22
583,301.32	127,962.43	134,193.87	124,000.00	2.76	2.55	3.26
198,183.43	173,305.05	14,574.41	50,000.00	.26	.91	1.00
114,866.23	568,059.21	428,431.41	410,960.00	2.86	2.75	3.40
20,036.47	41,524.39	8,827.01	18,000.00	.85	1.74	2.25
52,488.90	172,687.75	120,261.48	118,316.29	2.74	2.69	3.23
329,883.47	477,888.58	88,883.67	217,000.00	.81	1.98	2.36
180,901.81	212,031.74	55,529.94	30,500.00	1.45	.79	.92
41,252.91	40,480.98	577.78	15,000.00	.06	1.51	1.76
3,744,366.59	8,061,540.23	5,246,574.01	5,130,929.99	2.45	2.40	3.09

## NO. 70.—ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF EARNINGS AND DIVIDENDS

FROM SEPTEMBER 1, 1896,

[Figures in bold-faced

	Location.	Char- ter num- ber.	Capital stock.	Surplus.	Capital and surplus.	Gross earn- ings.
57	North Dakota.....	29	\$1,610,000.00	\$383,500.00	\$1,993,500.00	\$256,756.16
58	South Dakota.....	29	1,835,000.00	321,910.79	2,156,910.79	187,856.37
59	Nebraska.....	103	6,425,000.00	1,178,698.41	7,603,698.41	514,565.48
60	Lincoln.....	3	850,000.00	85,000.00	985,000.00	166,882.07
61	Omaha.....	8	3,750,000.00	312,000.00	4,062,000.00	296,230.89
62	Kansas.....	115	9,502,100.00	1,396,993.37	10,899,093.37	902,347.10
63	Montana.....	25	3,355,000.00	720,669.60	4,075,669.60	581,047.56
64	Wyoming.....	11	860,000.00	119,600.00	979,600.00	86,844.39
65	Colorado.....	42	5,537,000.00	1,392,969.25	6,929,969.25	900,882.65
66	New Mexico.....	6	550,000.00	138,100.00	688,100.00	110,474.05
67	Oklahoma.....	5	250,000.00	32,800.00	282,800.00	32,398.68
68	Indian Territory.....	8	400,000.00	110,250.00	570,250.00	62,892.43
	Total Western States	584	34,984,100.00	6,192,491.42	41,176,591.42	4,099,177.83
69	Washington.....	38	4,628,000.00	908,074.86	5,536,074.86	352,761.89
70	Oregon.....	33	3,170,000.00	580,325.41	3,750,325.41	351,043.47
71	California.....	29	5,025,000.00	1,244,450.00	6,269,450.00	498,009.98
72	San Francisco.....	2	2,500,000.00	1,475,000.00	3,975,000.00	297,479.31
73	Idaho.....	11	675,000.00	275,678.77	950,678.77	113,687.92
74	Utah.....	11	1,900,000.00	689,667.96	2,589,667.96	173,142.51
75	Nevada.....	1	82,000.00	8,000.00	90,000.00	8,733.01
76	Arizona.....	5	400,000.00	43,350.00	443,350.00	50,285.40
	Total Pacific States.	130	18,380,000.00	5,224,547.00	23,604,547.00	1,845,143.49
	Total United States.	3,648	644,673,395.00	250,030,256.43	894,703,651.43	69,303,534.62

## OF NATIONAL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

TO MARCH 1, 1897—Continued.

type signify loss.]

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.	
				<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	
\$53,751.67	\$126,517.98	\$76,486.51	\$60,500.00	3.84	3.03	3.76	57
39,990.57	111,558.21	36,307.59	18,500.00	1.68	.86	1.01	58
139,853.34	304,784.75	69,927.39	99,136.78	.92	1.30	1.54	59
103,652.96	41,475.11	21,754.00	-----	2.33	-----	-----	60
41,166.68	251,475.73	3,588.48	-----	.09	-----	-----	61
151,119.86	509,694.20	241,533.04	229,663.00	2.22	2.11	2.42	62
290,675.86	243,091.44	42,280.26	164,500.00	1.04	4.04	4.90	63
13,956.47	56,649.24	16,238.68	14,250.00	1.66	1.45	1.66	64
244,013.36	490,369.19	166,500.10	133,410.00	2.40	1.92	2.41	65
34,804.07	45,014.79	30,655.19	15,500.00	4.46	2.25	2.81	66
2,486.15	23,424.13	6,488.40	6,000.00	2.29	2.12	2.40	67
2,542.42	24,589.53	35,760.48	17,500.00	6.27	3.06	3.80	68
1,118,013.41	2,233,644.30	747,520.12	758,959.78	1.82	1.84	2.14	
83,996.82	225,750.91	43,014.16	14,500.00	.81	.27	.31	69
71,138.98	144,273.68	135,630.81	92,800.00	3.62	2.47	2.93	70
152,460.14	251,681.88	93,807.96	153,375.00	1.53	2.51	3.05	71
78,530.86	79,389.72	139,558.73	115,000.00	3.51	2.89	4.60	72
21,023.49	66,763.94	25,900.49	26,000.00	2.72	2.73	3.85	73
43,369.49	93,887.53	35,885.49	51,750.00	1.39	2	2.72	74
4,073.27	0,104.34	1,444.60	-----	1.61	-----	-----	75
2,988.87	27,961.02	19,335.51	15,000.00	4.36	3.38	3.75	76
457,581.92	895,813.02	491,748.55	468,425.00	2.08	1.98	2.55	
14,463,644.60	30,901,157.85	23,938,732.17	21,422,515.03	2.68	2.39	3.32	

# 458 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

## No. 70.—ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF EARNINGS AND DIVIDENDS

FROM MARCH 1, 1897,

[Figures in bold-faced

	Location.	Char- ter num- ber.	Capital stocks	Surplus.	Capital and surplus.	Gross earn- ings.
1	Maine.....	83	\$11,171,000.00	\$2,684,238.00	\$13,855,238.00	\$798,570.34
2	New Hampshire.....	50	5,830,000.00	1,400,508.79	7,230,508.79	467,203.97
3	Vermont.....	49	6,985,000.00	1,560,956.24	8,545,956.24	492,490.41
4	Massachusetts.....	212	44,077,500.00	15,328,972.38	59,406,472.38	3,627,613.60
5	Boston.....	55	50,750,000.00	14,990,025.30	65,749,025.30	3,801,579.70
6	Rhode Island.....	57	19,337,050.00	4,929,871.08	24,266,921.08	1,138,596.48
7	Connecticut.....	82	22,391,070.00	7,866,048.59	30,257,118.59	1,558,634.76
	Total New England States.	588	160,541,620.00	48,769,621.28	209,311,241.28	11,884,639.26
8	New York.....	265	30,849,040.00	10,926,753.60	41,775,793.60	3,493,052.41
9	New York City.....	48	48,600,000.00	42,894,000.00	91,494,000.00	9,081,331.45
10	Albany.....	6	1,550,000.00	1,393,000.00	2,943,000.00	286,796.02
11	Brooklyn.....	5	1,352,000.00	2,296,655.17	3,648,655.17	303,589.67
12	New Jersey.....	102	14,395,000.00	8,179,925.39	22,574,925.39	1,862,013.08
13	Pennsylvania.....	348	40,433,360.00	21,004,461.55	61,437,821.55	4,367,135.31
14	Philadelphia.....	41	21,915,000.00	14,683,000.00	36,598,000.00	2,601,067.73
15	Pittsburg.....	30	12,300,000.00	9,670,200.00	21,970,200.00	1,543,687.91
16	Delaware.....	17	2,083,985.00	989,243.16	3,073,228.16	184,149.14
17	Maryland.....	46	3,811,700.00	1,631,250.00	5,442,950.00	434,850.85
18	Baltimore.....	22	13,243,260.00	4,941,620.00	18,184,880.00	966,065.92
19	District of Columbia.....	1	252,000.00	150,000.00	402,000.00	29,930.50
20	Washington City.....	13	3,075,000.00	1,430,000.00	4,505,000.00	465,938.10
	Total Eastern States.	944	193,920,375.00	120,223,113.27	314,143,488.27	25,531,040.89
21	Virginia.....	36	4,596,300.00	2,866,650.00	7,462,950.00	599,976.37
22	West Virginia.....	33	3,451,000.00	843,194.16	4,294,194.16	317,984.05
23	North Carolina.....	25	2,526,000.00	773,091.25	3,299,091.25	268,145.14
24	South Carolina.....	15	1,848,000.00	762,830.26	2,610,830.26	266,054.97
25	Georgia.....	27	3,166,000.00	1,032,271.00	4,198,271.00	405,697.77
26	Savannah.....	2	750,000.00	225,000.00	975,000.00	55,558.97
27	Florida.....	15	1,150,000.00	463,250.00	1,613,250.00	202,606.03
28	Alabama.....	26	3,355,000.00	633,511.85	3,988,511.85	370,428.46
29	Mississippi.....	10	855,000.00	381,500.00	1,236,500.00	154,650.68
30	Louisiana.....	12	860,000.00	368,700.00	1,228,700.00	105,920.54
31	New Orleans.....	7	2,300,000.00	2,310,000.00	4,610,000.00	531,073.78
32	Texas.....	193	18,535,000.00	4,745,867.68	23,280,867.68	2,276,565.44
33	Houston.....	5	1,150,000.00	558,000.00	1,708,000.00	116,932.01
34	Arkansas.....	9	1,220,000.00	255,810.49	1,475,810.49	119,448.73
35	Kentucky.....	69	9,132,900.00	2,457,145.34	11,590,045.34	725,301.56
36	Louisville.....	6	3,099,000.00	656,000.00	3,755,000.00	281,530.82
37	Tennessee.....	49	8,769,000.00	1,622,232.40	10,391,232.40	829,833.03
	Total Southern States.	539	66,655,260.00	20,955,354.43	87,610,614.43	7,602,118.40
38	Ohio.....	222	27,480,100.00	8,045,435.07	35,525,535.07	2,638,279.90
39	Cincinnati.....	13	8,000,000.00	2,680,000.00	10,680,000.00	852,332.76
40	Cleveland.....	12	9,550,000.00	2,085,000.00	11,635,000.00	707,089.15
41	Indiana.....	113	14,112,000.00	4,689,217.60	18,781,217.60	1,746,571.44
42	Illinois.....	198	17,396,000.00	6,610,233.41	24,006,233.41	1,827,777.15
43	Chicago.....	19	19,700,000.00	8,264,900.00	27,964,900.00	2,349,481.62
44	Michigan.....	80	8,945,000.00	2,665,458.76	11,610,458.76	1,024,607.40
45	Detroit.....	6	3,300,000.00	605,000.00	3,905,000.00	495,464.07
46	Wisconsin.....	75	7,085,000.00	1,825,068.82	8,910,068.82	872,373.70
47	Milwaukee.....	5	3,250,000.00	575,000.00	3,825,000.00	433,987.69
48	Minnesota.....	60	4,765,000.00	1,033,496.63	5,798,496.63	473,491.09
49	St. Paul.....	5	3,800,000.00	855,000.00	4,655,000.00	249,193.97
50	Minneapolis.....	6	4,500,000.00	491,000.00	4,991,000.00	305,241.76
51	Iowa.....	153	11,945,000.00	2,886,822.16	14,831,822.16	1,247,758.41
52	Des Moines.....	4	800,000.00	236,000.00	1,036,000.00	63,184.73
53	Missouri.....	49	3,065,000.00	740,773.16	4,405,773.16	345,185.22
54	St. Louis.....	7	8,700,000.00	1,745,500.00	10,445,500.00	884,114.92
55	Kansas City.....	7	3,300,000.00	513,000.00	3,813,000.00	479,733.26
56	St. Joseph.....	2	350,000.00	103,484.00	453,484.00	65,786.91
	Total Middle States.	1,041	160,593,100.00	46,610,389.61	207,203,489.61	17,663,655.15

## OF NATIONAL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

TO SEPTEMBER 1, 1897.

type signify loss.]

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.	
\$157,801.75	\$249,726.14	\$391,042.45	\$389,155.00	2.82	2.81	3.48	1
131,047.91	169,362.30	166,793.76	179,900.00	2.31	2.49	3.09	2
107,110.04	183,810.55	201,569.82	211,750.00	2.36	2.48	3.03	3
845,489.80	1,423,146.94	1,368,976.86	1,280,662.50	2.30	2.16	2.91	4
700,928.36	1,519,897.77	1,580,753.57	1,268,742.00	2.40	1.93	2.50	5
695,322.65	293,786.94	149,397.49	494,555.50	.62	2.04	2.56	6
306,660.80	503,134.70	743,839.26	762,829.00	2.46	2.52	3.41	7
2,934,360.71	4,347,865.34	4,602,373.21	4,587,594.00	2.20	2.19	2.86	
1,301,793.27	1,522,045.61	579,214.13	1,133,336.50	1.39	2.71	3.67	8
1,738,270.82	4,515,296.63	2,827,767.00	2,296,069.60	3.09	2.51	4.72	9
41,417.79	133,880.74	111,407.40	60,705.36	3.78	2.06	3.92	10
118,801.35	134,167.13	50,621.10	94,380.00	.....	.....	.....	11
237,856.69	723,452.98	897,739.41	666,415.00	3.98	2.95	4.63	12
860,011.77	1,683,990.60	1,823,443.04	1,414,501.60	2.97	2.30	3.49	13
596,962.49	1,233,532.06	771,203.18	831,350.00	2.11	2.27	3.79	14
98,196.00	663,782.18	781,709.73	473,030.00	3.56	2.15	3.85	15
36,017.50	63,983.91	79,147.64	82,548.82	.....	.....	.....	16
156,931.29	181,593.18	96,326.38	112,242.50	1.76	2.05	2.94	17
102,304.28	346,426.65	517,875.69	376,654.80	2.65	2.07	2.84	18
2,400.04	13,384.28	14,145.98	10,080.00	3.52	2.51	4.00	19
31,950.48	213,234.14	220,753.48	185,000.00	4.89	4.10	6.02	20
5,922,913.86	11,436,778.39	8,771,348.64	7,736,283.58	2.70	2.46	3.99	
121,791.32	286,704.49	161,480.56	173,762.00	2.16	2.33	3.78	21
80,477.69	124,754.72	112,751.64	106,150.00	2.63	2.47	3.03	22
20,914.82	113,454.05	153,776.27	88,750.00	4.05	3.69	3.51	23
53,555.65	126,118.91	107,189.41	81,805.00	4.11	3.11	4.46	24
71,811.88	164,786.44	169,069.50	104,990.00	4.03	2.50	3.32	25
6,150.46	25,800.53	25,029.04	21,259.00	2.63	2.18	2.83	26
34,557.46	118,078.98	99,980.64	65,503.00	3.10	2.20	3.09	27
97,973.78	185,355.63	87,690.05	68,175.63	2.18	2.21	2.63	28
45,227.73	51,889.09	57,533.80	42,800.00	4.65	2.65	3.84	29
62,749.78	55,900.66	47,261.10	25,309.00	3.85	2.06	2.94	30
70,618.48	271,541.95	159,813.35	103,000.00	4.12	2.23	4.48	31
350,420.39	931,355.85	694,803.20	693,530.00	4.27	2.55	3.29	32
18,401.73	55,513.48	45,016.80	35,000.00	2.63	2.05	3.04	33
54,048.65	50,002.60	6,397.48	29,500.00	.43	2.00	2.42	34
231,801.11	266,010.75	227,389.70	393,045.00	1.96	3.39	4.30	35
80,816.60	146,424.97	63,289.85	125,500.00	1.73	3.43	4.18	36
214,769.23	396,591.86	221,071.94	271,200.00	2.13	2.61	3.10	37
1,595,342.65	3,367,282.36	2,699,493.39	2,368,757.00	3.08	2.64	3.46	
680,758.65	1,263,408.86	691,112.39	814,044.00	1.95	2.29	2.96	38
107,982.69	421,430.22	322,913.85	310,500.00	3.02	2.91	3.88	39
82,538.12	346,059.45	278,491.58	291,500.00	2.39	2.51	3.05	40
685,193.80	677,031.01	384,346.63	488,472.50	2.05	2.60	3.46	41
198,379.23	944,648.74	684,749.18	659,105.00	2.85	2.75	3.79	42
737,749.65	1,183,892.26	407,839.71	604,500.00	1.46	2.16	3.07	43
400,170.41	445,696.39	178,740.60	308,950.00	1.54	2.66	3.45	44
186,318.57	349,226.64	40,081.14	96,500.00	1.03	2.47	2.92	45
315,940.77	345,131.56	211,301.37	225,425.00	2.38	2.54	3.20	46
27,005.88	195,371.99	211,608.82	104,090.00	5.53	2.72	3.20	47
432,720.91	303,812.53	268,042.35	93,150.00	4.54	1.61	1.95	48
310,863.93	160,127.98	221,797.94	70,414.61	4.76	1.51	1.85	49
41,568.08	178,413.97	85,259.71	50,000.00	1.71	1.00	1.11	50
202,027.04	576,882.81	468,848.56	445,300.00	3.17	3.01	3.73	51
11,829.52	42,779.28	10,575.93	12,000.00	1.02	1.16	1.50	52
31,957.56	161,215.68	152,011.98	127,367.17	3.45	2.89	3.48	53
205,051.47	392,047.70	287,015.75	217,000.00	2.75	2.08	2.49	54
223,635.93	229,381.42	26,715.91	90,500.00	.70	2.37	2.74	55
25,001.01	30,496.68	10,289.22	7,500.00	2.27	1.65	2.14	56
4,926,693.22	8,247,061.17	3,889,900.76	5,016,228.28	1.88	2.42	3.12	

## 460 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

## No. 70.—ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF EARNINGS AND DIVIDENDS

FROM MARCH 1, 1897, TO

[Figures in bold-faced

	Location.	Char- ter num- ber.	Capital stock.	Surplus.	Capitol and surplus.	Gross earn- ings.
57	North Dakota .....	26	\$1,610,000.00	\$334,800.00	\$1,944,800.00	\$150,478.15
58	South Dakota .....	27	1,695,000.00	204,600.00	1,999,600.00	201,846.96
59	Nebraska .....	95	5,975,000.00	1,150,940.70	7,125,940.70	614,636.22
60	Lincoln .....	3	850,000.00	35,000.00	885,000.00	220,691.34
61	Omaha .....	8	3,750,000.00	325,500.00	4,075,500.00	338,208.57
62	Kansas .....	105	8,667,100.00	1,414,509.14	10,081,609.14	1,005,968.88
63	Montana .....	21	2,655,000.00	397,319.60	3,052,319.60	412,219.06
64	Wyoming .....	11	860,000.00	122,425.00	982,425.00	87,471.37
65	Colorado .....	41	4,837,000.00	2,580,402.92	7,417,402.92	1,212,732.12
66	New Mexico .....	6	550,000.00	99,500.00	649,500.00	87,574.55
67	Oklahoma .....	5	250,000.00	33,000.00	283,000.00	31,286.67
68	Indian Territory .....	9	516,000.00	164,750.00	674,750.00	71,253.29
	Total Western States.	357	32,209,100.00	6,962,747.36	39,171,847.36	4,434,367.18
69	Washington .....	34	4,328,000.00	733,320.16	5,061,320.16	375,897.55
70	Oregon .....	31	3,070,000.00	565,495.70	3,635,495.70	283,499.04
71	California .....	20	5,025,000.00	1,041,450.00	6,066,450.00	509,258.84
72	San Francisco .....	2	2,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	4,000,000.00	274,876.71
73	Idaho .....	10	600,000.00	246,478.77	846,478.77	83,729.15
74	Utah .....	11	1,750,000.00	397,417.96	2,147,417.96	264,316.60
75	Nevada .....	1	82,000.00	8,000.00	90,000.00	7,680.96
76	Arizona .....	5	400,000.00	46,250.00	446,250.00	49,568.34
	Total Pacific States.	123	17,755,000.00	4,538,412.59	22,293,412.59	1,848,827.28
	Total United States.	3,592	631,674,395.00	248,059,638.54	879,734,033.54	68,424,608.16



## OF NATIONAL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1897—Continued.

type signify loss.]

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.
				<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
\$11,724.61	\$123,613.42	\$15,140.12	\$25,500.00	.78	1.31	1.58
81,083.12	102,954.10	17,809.74	24,000.00	.89	1.20	1.42
197,168.18	331,420.50	86,047.54	113,704.06	1.21	1.60	1.90
244,673.93	48,913.55	<b>72,896.14</b>	-----	<b>8.24</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
89,507.59	252,907.10	<b>4,206.12</b>	-----	<b>.10</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
261,808.19	420,695.79	323,464.90	237,584.00	3.21	2.36	2.74
345,039.04	150,049.61	<b>82,869.59</b>	15,000.00	<b>2.71</b>	.49	.56
23,763.35	49,038.03	14,669.99	22,150.00	1.49	2.25	2.58
805,099.94	484,820.01	<b>77,187.83</b>	315,800.00	<b>1.04</b>	4.26	6.53
26,380.60	40,919.10	20,274.85	65,500.00	3.12	10.08	11.91
10,452.39	19,393.74	1,440.54	3,000.00	.51	1.06	1.20
4,584.10	23,552.56	43,116.63	19,500.00	6.39	2.89	3.82
<b>2,101,285.04</b>	<b>2,048,277.51</b>	<b>284,804.63</b>	<b>841,738.06</b>	<b>.73</b>	<b>2.15</b>	<b>2.61</b>
285,577.53	227,561.96	<b>137,241.99</b>	9,500.00	<b>2.71</b>	.35	.40
73,360.96	138,261.73	71,876.35	77,250.00	1.98	2.12	2.52
214,954.62	221,689.73	72,614.49	174,875.00	1.20	2.88	3.48
30,397.54	73,860.38	170,678.79	115,000.00	4.27	2.87	4.60
19,353.58	35,996.75	28,378.82	15,500.00	3.35	1.83	2.58
330,069.18	78,523.30	<b>144,275.79</b>	63,500.00	<b>6.72</b>	2.96	3.63
1,638.41	4,715.29	1,327.26	-----	<b>1.47</b>	-----	-----
1,786.38	24,479.04	23,302.92	25,500.00	5.22	5.71	6.37
<b>957,138.25</b>	<b>805,028.18</b>	<b>86,660.85</b>	<b>481,125.00</b>	<b>.39</b>	<b>2.16</b>	<b>2.71</b>
<b>17,837,733.73</b>	<b>30,252,292.95</b>	<b>20,334,581.48</b>	<b>20,971,725.92</b>	<b>2.31</b>	<b>2.38</b>	<b>3.32</b>

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## 462 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

No. 71.—RATIOS TO CAPITAL, AND TO CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, OF THE EARNINGS  
TORY, FROM MARCH 1, 1893,

1	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, 1893.			Sept. 1, 1893.			Mar. 1, 1894.			Sept. 1, 1894.			Mar. 1, 1893.		Sept. 1, 1893.	
		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.
2	Maine	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.0	2.9
3	New Hampshire	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.6
4	Vermont	3.5	3.1	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.3	2.5	2.5
5	Massachusetts	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.4
6	Boston	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.0
7	Rhode Island	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3
8	Connecticut	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.4	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5
9	New York	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7
10	New York City	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.4
11	Albany	12.0	9.9	5.6	3.8	5.4	3.8	5.3	2.9	5.1	3.9	7.0	2.1	3.1	3.1	2.1	2.1
12	Brooklyn	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.8	7.0	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
13	New Jersey	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.6	5.1	4.6	4.7	4.6	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9
14	Pennsylvania	3.5	3.2	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	2.4	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.3
15	Philadelphia	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	4.0	3.7	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
16	Pittsburg	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.8	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1
17	Delaware	4.8	3.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	3.3	2.5	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0
18	Maryland	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.5
19	Baltimore	3.4	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.2	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7
20	District of Columbia	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
21	Washington	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	6.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
22	Virginia	3.0	4.2	3.8	4.1	3.7	3.8	4.7	3.9	4.0	3.8	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6
23	West Virginia	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.9	6.9	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0
24	North Carolina	4.0	3.3	3.6	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.1	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.9
25	South Carolina	11.4	10.2	5.4	4.4	8.1	4.4	4.2	7.8	4.5	4.4	7.5	6.9	3.7	3.0	3.0	3.0
26	Georgia	3.2	2.7	2.6	3.4	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.3	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.7	2.7	2.7
27	Savannah					3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	1.2	2.5	2.8	2.2	2.7	3.1	3.1	3.1
28	Florida	3.1	2.7	3.1	3.9	3.8	3.4	4.4	3.5	4.0	3.1	2.6	2.2	2.6	1.8	1.8	1.8
29	Alabama	3.5	3.3	2.1	2.2	4.4	2.6	2.2	2.0	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
30	Mississippi	4.0	3.9	4.9	3.7	4.8	3.1	5.9	3.8	7.9	3.8	3.0	2.7	3.4	2.6	2.6	2.6
31	Louisiana	4.4	3.6	4.4	4.6	4.0	3.1	3.4	4.3	4.5	2.9	3.3	2.6	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3
32	New Orleans	4.4	4.4	3.6	2.9	4.1	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.5	2.8	2.6	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.6
33	Texas	4.6	2.5	5.0	2.5	6.3	2.8	5.6	2.7	4.4	3.2	3.9	2.1	4.1	2.0	2.0	2.0
34	Houston								3.6	3.6	3.0						
35	Arkansas	4.2	2.4	3.9	2.6	5.0	11.9	5.5	2.5	4.7	2.4	3.2	1.8	2.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
36	Kentucky	3.8	3.8	3.8	5.3	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	4.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.2	4.2	4.2
37	Louisville	3.2	3.0	1.5	2.1	2.6	2.5	2.9	2.1	2.9	4.2	2.7	2.5	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.7
38	Tennessee	3.6	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.5	3.1	3.0	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9
39	Ohio	3.7	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.5	3.3	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4
40	Cincinnati	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
41	Cleveland	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.9	2.7	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4
42	Indiana	4.2	3.7	3.3	4.8	4.6	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.1	2.7	2.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
43	Illinois	4.5	4.2	3.9	3.7	4.2	4.2	4.2	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7
44	Chicago	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.5	5.8	3.5	3.2	3.1	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
45	Michigan	5.0	3.7	4.8	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.9	4.3	3.5	3.5	3.8	2.8	2.7	3.2	3.2	3.2
46	Detroit	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.1
47	Wisconsin	6.3	3.8	3.7	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.3	3.8	3.8	3.2	4.8	2.9	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.3
48	Milwaukee	7.7	6.4	2.2	1.5	7.6	2.4	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.2	4.4	4.6	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.4
49	Iowa	4.2	3.2	3.2	3.9	4.1	3.5	4.1	3.9	3.4	3.7	3.5	2.6	2.7	3.2	3.2	3.2
50	Des Moines	4.9	18.1	2.0	2.3	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.2	1.5	3.4	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8
51	Minnesota	5.5	3.4	3.3	4.7	3.5	2.5	3.2	2.0	2.2	2.0	4.6	2.8	2.8	4.0	4.0	4.0
52	St. Paul	4.7	4.5	3.5	2.5	3.9	2.7	3.5	2.7	3.3	1.9	3.7	3.5	2.7	1.9	1.9	1.9
53	Minneapolis	3.0	3.4	2.5	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	2.7	3.1	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
54	Missouri	4.0	2.7	2.9	3.8	3.6	3.4	4.1	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.4	2.3	2.5	3.2	3.2	3.2
55	St. Louis	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.1	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
56	Kansas City	1.7	1.5	0.5	1.1	3.4	2.0	3.1	3.1	0.0	2.7	1.6	1.4	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0
57	St. Joseph	3.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	2.1	3.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
58	Kansas	3.0	2.5	1.8	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.2	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.0
59	Nebraska	4.4	3.3	3.0	2.0	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.9	3.7	2.7	2.5	1.8	1.8	1.8
60	Omaha	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.7	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.7
61	Lincoln		1.3	2.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
62	Colorado	4.7	1.7	1.3	2.3	4.4	2.8	3.1	2.7	2.4	6.5	3.7	1.3	1.0	1.7	1.7	1.7
63	Nevada	6.2	6.2	6.0	6.0	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
64	California	5.0	3.1	3.2	4.0	3.0	3.6	3.9	4.0	3.1	3.5	4.1	2.6	2.7	3.5	3.5	3.5
65	San Francisco	4.6	4.6	4.0	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
66	Oregon	5.2	4.4	7.7	2.5	3.8	2.6	3.7	3.1	2.9	2.5	4.2	3.5	6.4	2.1	2.1	2.1
67	Arizona	6.3	2.0	3.8	2.5	2.9	2.6	3.5	17.5	3.8	6.4	5.6	1.8	3.4	2.3	2.3	2.3
68	North Dakota	5.5	2.5	3.1	1.8	6.3	1.2	4.1	3.8	3.8	1.6	4.5	2.1	2.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
69	South Dakota	3.8	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.5	2.1	1.0	1.4	3.0	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
70	Idaho	7.8	1.1	3.0	1.4	4.5	3.8	4.5	3.1	3.9	2.6	5.8	0.8	2.3	1.1	1.1	1.1
71	Montana	3.8	3.6	1.3	4.2	2.7	0.9	5.9	0.9	4.9	0.6	3.3	3.1	1.1	3.7	3.7	3.7
72	New Mexico	2.3	0.6	4.5	3.5	3.8	4.9	4.7	4.7	2.8	11.9	1.9	0.5	3.6	2.8	2.8	2.8
73	Utah	4.4	3.0	4.4	2.5	2.9	2.3	3.9	3.1	2.7	3.6	3.3	2.2	3.3	1.5	1.5	1.5
74	Washington	4.8	1.8	3.5	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.5	0.3	0.4	3.9	1.5	2.9	0.5	0.5	0.5
75	Wyoming	2.8	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.6	2.7	2.3	3.0	1.7	2.6	2.4	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
76	Oklahoma	3.7	2.8	1.3	3.0	2.0	21.9	8.7	3.2	2.4	1.2	3.5	2.6	1.3	2.8	2.8	2.8
77	Indian Territory	2.7	2.6	4.0	3.6	4.0	4.9	3.7	3.4	3.8	3.8	2.6	2.3	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.1
78	Average	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.3	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4

NOTE.—Figures printed in bold-faced type,

## AND DIVIDENDS OF NATIONAL BANKS IN EACH STATE, RESERVE CITY, AND TERRITORY TO SEPTEMBER 1, 1897.

Ratio of dividends to capital and surplus for six months ended—						Ratio of earnings to capital and surplus for six months ended—					
Mar. 1, 1895.	Sept. 1, 1895.	Mar. 1, 1896.	Sept. 1, 1896.	Mar. 1, 1897.	Sept. 1, 1897.	Mar. 1, 1893.	Sept. 1, 1893.	Mar. 1, 1894.	Sept. 1, 1894.	Mar. 1, 1895.	Sept. 1, 1895.
P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.
2.8	2.8	2.7	3.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.2	2.5	2.9	3.0	2.9
2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	3.4	2.8	1.8	2.4	1.6	1.4
2.6	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.3	1.1	1.1	2.7	2.8
2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.8	2.9	2.3	2.1	1.7	2.3
1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.6	2.6	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.5
2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.2	1.5	2.2
2.6	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.5	3.5	3.4	1.9	2.2	2.7	2.7
7	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.7	4.2	3.6	2.6	3.0	2.7	2.3
2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	4.3	4.5	2.5	2.8	1.9	3.3
2.0	2.0	2.8	1.5	2.7	2.1	5.3	4.1	2.3	3.0	3.3	3.7
2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	5.0	4.1	3.3	2.7	3.0	3.4
2.0	3.0	3.3	2.9	3.0	3.0	4.6	4.6	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.6
2.0	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	3.9	4.1	3.4	3.0	3.3	2.7
2.8	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	3.8	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.2	2.8
2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	4.1	3.8	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.1
3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.7	4.1	1.6	3.3	3.5	3.0	3.9
2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.1	3.9	3.6	3.2	3.3	2.9	3.1
2.5	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.1	3.5	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.6
2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.5	4.6	4.9	3.7	3.7	4.2	4.2
1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.1	4.1	3.7	3.8	1.9	2.6	2.0	2.6
2.3	2.4	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.3	4.6	3.7	2.8	3.7	3.3	2.2
3.3	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.5	4.6	4.5	3.4	4.1	4.4	3.3
2.8	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.7	4.0	4.2	3.1	1.6	2.9	0.9
5.6	3.0	3.0	5.5	3.2	3.1	0.4	5.0	2.2	3.3	0.6	2.6
2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	1.9	1.7	2.1	1.7	2.5	5.0
3.0	2.4	2.4	0.9	1.9	2.2	...	...	...	...	2.2	1.0
4.0	2.7	3.3	2.6	2.0	1.2	6.7	5.0	0.4	4.1	5.0	4.8
3.7	2.2	1.9	1.7	2.3	2.2	1.8	3.3	3.9	2.2	1.5	0.8
3.3	2.1	4.1	2.6	2.4	2.7	3.3	3.0	0.4	3.6	1.9	3.3
2.5	2.1	2.4	3.1	3.2	2.1	5.2	8.5	3.8	6.8	4.2	3.9
3.3	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	4.1	5.6	2.9	2.8	1.1	4.4
5.1	2.3	4.5	2.3	2.3	2.5	4.1	4.0	3.3	3.7	3.5	4.3
3.6	3.3	4.3	2.0	2.4	2.0	3.1	2.6	0.3	2.7	4.1	3.6
2.6	3.0	3.0	5.0	3.0	3.4	3.4	2.6	2.3	2.8	2.7	3.6
2.2	2.1	2.4	1.7	2.4	3.4	3.2	2.4	0.7	0.8	3.3	2.0
2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.6	3.2	3.4	0.5	1.0	1.8	2.6
4.4	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.3	4.6	3.4	2.7	2.8	2.3	2.6
2.2	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	4.5	2.5	2.8	2.2	3.0	3.0
3.4	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.6	4.5	4.1	2.5	2.3	3.7	3.1
3.0	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.7	5.2	4.1	2.8	2.3	3.4	3.4
2.4	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.2	4.0	4.0	0.5	3.2	3.8	3.8
3.0	2.2	3.0	3.3	2.7	2.7	3.4	3.5	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.1
3.1	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.4	2.5	6.5	5.1	1.4	2.8	3.9	3.7
3.5	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.0	2.8	6.5	5.1	1.4	2.8	3.9	3.7
6.8	2.1	2.6	2.7	2.7	5.1	7.4	8.3	4.3	5.9	2.8	5.6
3.4	2.9	3.3	3.2	2.5	3.0	4.3	4.0	1.6	2.9	3.4	3.5
2.3	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.2	1.2	5.4	4.3	0.5	3.3	2.7	1.1
5.0	2.1	2.9	1.8	2.0	1.6	5.1	2.0	3.1	1.6	3.2	2.0
3.0	2.1	2.8	2.1	2.6	1.5	5.4	1.2	0.1	2.9	2.4	0.5
1.4	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.0	4.6	3.1	1.2	4.1	1.1	1.8
3.6	2.8	3.4	2.7	2.9	4.1	3.6	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.6	3.4
2.0	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	3.6	3.6	1.3	1.1	1.9	3.1
3.1	2.5	2.7	2.7	0.8	2.4	0.9	1.3	3.4	1.6	3.9	2.9
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.7	2.8	2.7	0.5	1.3	0.9	1.6
2.3	2.1	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.5	1.1	2.7	2.5	2.4
2.1	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.6	4.6	3.8	1.1	2.4	2.3	0.9
1.5	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.6	2.6	0.7	0.7	0.2
0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	4.6	0.5	1.9	1.9	3.8
3.5	2.1	2.5	2.2	1.9	4.3	5.5	4.8	2.7	2.1	2.8	1.0
2.9	2.9	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	5.0	4.8	3.8	3.3	0.5
2.5	3.0	3.2	3.2	2.5	2.9	1.9	4.2	1.6	2.2	3.3	3.6
3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	5.3	5.0	3.5	4.5	4.3	4.1
3.3	2.2	3.1	2.6	2.5	2.1	6.3	4.8	4.3	1.9	1.0	2.4
2.6	2.4	3.4	16.0	3.4	5.7	10.9	4.7	5.1	4.3	6.1	5.3
5.3	1.0	3.4	3.1	3.0	1.3	6.7	2.4	1.0	0.4	4.6	0.2
1.2	1.1	1.3	1.8	0.9	1.2	4.2	3.1	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.8
3.4	2.8	3.3	2.2	2.7	1.8	9.7	8.0	2.4	4.6	1.3	4.3
2.3	0.8	4.9	0.8	4.0	0.5	4.7	5.7	2.7	10.8	6.7	5.9
3.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	2.3	10.1	4.6	5.1	3.5	1.2	2.9	1.1
1.8	1.7	2.8	2.3	2.0	3.0	3.9	3.3	1.7	2.1	1.1	2.4
0.7	0.7	0.8	1.2	0.3	0.3	5.1	3.0	1.7	2.1	0.5	1.6
1.4	2.3	2.1	2.7	1.5	2.3	2.0	0.4	1.0	2.5	0.9	3.4
1.9	19.7	7.7	2.8	2.1	1.1	9.8	10.5	3.9	7.6	5.0	6.1
3.3	3.8	2.9	2.6	3.1	2.9	7.3	5.3	5.9	5.8	8.5	6.4
2.7	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	3.9	3.5	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.6
2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	3.4	2.8	1.8	2.4	1.6	1.4
2.6	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.3	1.1	1.1	2.7	2.8
2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.8	2.9	2.3	2.1	1.7	2.3
1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.6	2.6	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.5
2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.2	1.5	2.2
2.6	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.5	3.5	3.4	1.9	2.2	2.7	2.7
7	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.7	4.2	3.6	2.6	3.0	2.7	2.3
2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	4.3	4.5	2.5	2.8	1.9	3.3
2.0	2.0	2.8	1.5	2.7	2.1	5.3	4.1	2.3	3.0	3.3	3.7
2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	5.0	4.1	3.3	2.7	3.0	3.4
2.0	3.0	3.3	2.9	3.0	3.0	4.6	4.6	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.6
2.0	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	3.9	4.1	3.4	3.0	3.3	2.7
2.8	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	3.8	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.2	2.8
2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	4.1	3.8	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.1
3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.7	4.1	1.6	3.3	3.5	3.0	3.9
2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.1	3.9	3.6	3.2	3.3	2.9	3.1
2.5	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.1	3.5	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.6
2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.5	4.6	4.9	3.7	3.7	4.2	4.2
1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.1	4.1	3.7	3.8	1.9	2.6	2.0	2.6
2.3	2.4	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.3	4.6	3.7	2.8	3.7	3.3	2.2
3.3	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.5	4.6	4.5	3.4	4.1	4.4	3.3
2.8	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.7	4.0	4.2	3.1	1.6	2.9	0.9
5.6	3.0	3.0	5.5	3.2	3.1	0.4	5.0	2.2	3.3	0.6	2.6
2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	1.9	1.7	2.1	1.7	2.5	5.0
3.0	2.4	2.4	0.9	1.9	2.2	...	...	...	...	2.2	1.0
4.0	2.7	3.3	2.6	2.0	1.2	6.7	5.0	0.4	4.1	5.0	4.8
3.7	2.2	1.9	1.7	2.3	2.2	1.8	3.3	3.9	2.2	1.5	0.8
3.3	2.1	4.1	2.6	2.4	2.7	3.3	3.0	0.4	3.6	1.9	3.3
2.5	2.1	2.4	3.1	3.2	2.1	5.2	8.5	3.8	6.8	4.2	3.9
3.3	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	4.1	5.6	2.9	2.8	1.1	4.4
5.1	2.3	4.5	2.3	2.3	2.5	4.1	4.0	3.3	3.7	3.5	4.3
3.6	3.3	4.3	2.0	2.4	2.0	3.1	2.6	0.3	2.7	4.1	3.6
2.6	3.0	3.0	5.0	3.0	3.4	3.4	2.6	2.3	2.8	2.7	3.6
2.2	2.1	2.4	1.7	2.4	3.4	3.2	2.4	0.7	0.8	3.3	2.0
2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.6	3.2	3.4	0.5	1.0	1.8	2.6
4.4	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.3	4.6	3.4	2.7	2.8	2.3	2.6
2.2	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	4.5	4.1	2.5	2.3	3.7	3.1
3.4	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.6	4.5	4.1	2.8	2.3	3.4	3.4
3.0	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.7	5.2	4.1	2.8	2.3	3.8	3.8
2.4	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.2	4.0	4.0	0.5	3.2	3.8	3.8
3.0	2.2	3.0	3.3	2.7	2.7	3.4	3.5	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.1
3.1	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.4	2.5	6.5	5.1	1.4	2.8	3.9	3.7
3.5	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.0							

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No. 72.—NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS, THEIR CAPITAL, SURPLUS, DIVIDENDS, NET EARNINGS, AND RATIOS, YEARLY, 1870 TO 1897.

Year ended March 1—	No. of banks.	Capital.	Surplus.	Dividends.	Net earn- ings.	Ratios.		
						Dividends to capital.	Dividends to capital and surplus.	Net earnings to capital and surplus.
						<i>Pr. ct.</i>	<i>Pr. ct.</i>	<i>Pr. ct.</i>
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	448,946,485	98,858,917	44,985,105	54,817,850	10.0	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	7.0	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	23,337,553	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	120,265,141	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	6.0	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	76,952,968	7.9	5.9	8.9
1892.....	3,641	671,493,123	230,889,748	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	5.0	5.6
1895.....	3,735	664,712,365	245,606,255	46,252,545	45,560,309	6.9	5.0	5.0
1896.....	3,698	655,960,855	248,203,540	45,551,673	48,566,794	6.9	5.0	5.4
1897.....	3,659	647,402,875	249,236,838	43,215,818	48,612,927	6.7	4.8	5.4
Average, 28 years.....	.....	537,072,306	160,404,644	44,425,549	54,417,014	8.3	6.3	7.8
Aggregate, 28 years.....	.....	.....	.....	1,243,915,394	1,523,676,391	.....	.....	.....

NO. 73.—NATIONAL BANKS WHICH 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, 1897.

Name and location of bank.	Date of liquidation.	Capital.	Circulation.		
			Issued.	Retired.	Out-standing.
First National Bank, Penn Yan, N. Y. <i>a</i> .....	Apr. 6, 1864	-----	-----	-----	-----
First National Bank, Norwich, Conn. <i>a</i> .....	May 2, 1864	-----	-----	-----	-----
Second National Bank, Ottumwa, Iowa <i>b</i> .....	.....do.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
Second National Bank, Canton, Ohio <i>b</i> .....	Oct. 3, 1864	-----	-----	-----	-----
First National Bank, Lansing, Mich. <i>b</i> .....	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	25,404	96
First National Bank, Utica, N. Y. <i>a</i> .....	June 9, 1865	-----	-----	-----	-----
Pittston National Bank, Pittston, Pa. ....	Sept. 16, 1865	200,000	-----	-----	-----
Fourth National Bank, Indianapolis, Ind. ....	Nov. 30, 1865	100,000	100,000	99,422	578
Berkshire National Bank, Adams, Mass. <i>c</i> .....	Dec. 8, 1865	100,000	-----	-----	-----
National Union Bank, Rochester, N. Y. ....	Apr. 26, 1866	400,000	192,500	191,028	872
First National Bank, Leonardsville, N. Y. ....	July 11, 1866	50,000	45,000	44,430	570
Farmers' National Bank, Richmond, Va. ....	Oct. 22, 1866	100,000	85,000	83,353	1,647
Farmers' National Bank, Waukesha, Wis. ....	Nov. 25, 1866	100,000	90,000	89,555	445
National Bank of Metropolis, Washington, D. C. ....	Nov. 23, 1866	200,000	180,000	177,230	2,770
First National Bank, Providence, Pa. ....	Mar. 1, 1867	100,000	90,000	88,840	1,160
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 National Bank, New Ulm, Minn. ....	Apr. 18, 1867	60,000	54,000	53,290	710
National Bank of Crawford County, Meadville, Pa. ....	Apr. 19, 1867	300,000	-----	-----	-----
Kittanning National Bank, Kittanning, Pa. ....	Apr. 29, 1867	200,000	-----	-----	-----
City National Bank, Savannah, Ga. <i>b</i> .....	May 23, 1867	100,000	-----	-----	-----
Ohio National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio. ....	July 3, 1867	500,000	450,000	444,370	5,630
First National Bank, Kingston, N. Y. ....	Sept. 26, 1867	200,000	180,000	177,957	2,043
First National Bank, Bluffton, Ind. ....	Dec. 5, 1867	50,000	45,000	44,606	594
National Exchange Bank, Richmond, Va. ....	.....do.....	200,000	180,000	179,470	530
First National Bank, Skaneateles, N. Y. ....	Dec. 21, 1867	150,000	135,000	133,903	1,097
First National Bank, Jackson, Miss. ....	Dec. 26, 1867	100,000	45,500	45,320	184
First National Bank, Downingtown, Pa. ....	Jan. 14, 1868	100,000	90,000	89,076	121
First National Bank, Titusville, Pa. ....	Jan. 15, 1868	100,000	86,750	85,890	860
Appleton National Bank, Appleton, Wis. ....	Jan. 21, 1868	50,000	45,000	44,380	620
National Bank of Whitestown, N. Y. ....	Feb. 14, 1868	120,000	45,500	45,268	232
First National Bank, New Brunswick, N. J. ....	Feb. 26, 1868	100,000	90,000	88,764	1,236
First National Bank, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio. ....	Mar. 4, 1868	50,000	45,000	44,482	518
First National Bank, Cedarburg, Wis. ....	Mar. 23, 1868	100,000	90,000	89,577	423
Commercial National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio. ....	Apr. 28, 1868	500,000	345,950	344,135	1,815
Second National Bank, Watertown, N. Y. ....	July 21, 1868	100,000	90,000	89,100	900
First National Bank, South Worcester, N. Y. ....	Aug. 4, 1868	175,500	157,400	155,876	1,524
National Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, Albany, N. Y. ....	.....do.....	350,000	314,950	313,325	1,625
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	133,507	1,493
First National Bank, Plumer, Pa. ....	Aug. 25, 1868	100,000	87,500	86,842	1,158
First National Bank, Danville, Va. ....	Sept. 30, 1868	50,000	45,000	44,750	250
First National Bank, Dorchester, Mass. ....	Nov. 23, 1868	150,000	132,500	130,697	1,803
First National Bank, Oskaloosa, Iowa. ....	Dec. 17, 1868	75,000	67,500	67,002	498
Merchants and Mechanics' National Bank, Troy, N. Y. ....	Dec. 31, 1868	300,000	184,750	183,371	1,379
National Savings Bank, Wheeling, W. Va. ....	Jan. 7, 1869	100,000	90,000	89,465	535
First National Bank, Marion, Ohio. ....	Jan. 12, 1869	125,000	109,850	109,054	796
National Insurance Bank, Detroit, Mich. ....	Feb. 26, 1869	200,010	85,000	84,483	517
National Bank of Lansingburg, N. Y. ....	Mar. 6, 1869	150,000	135,000	133,832	1,168
National Bank of North America, New York, N. Y. ....	Apr. 15, 1869	1,000,000	333,000	330,965	2,035
First National Bank, Hallowell, Me. ....	Apr. 19, 1869	60,000	53,350	52,967	383
First National Bank, Clyde, N. Y. ....	Apr. 23, 1869	50,000	44,000	43,290	710
Pacific National Bank, New York, N. Y. ....	May 10, 1869	422,700	134,990	134,112	878
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	84,530	470
First National Bank, Frostburg, Md. ....	July 30, 1869	50,000	45,000	44,777	223
First National Bank, La Salle, Ill. ....	Aug. 30, 1869	50,000	45,000	44,545	455

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

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## NO. 73.—NATIONAL BANKS WHICH HAVE GONE INTO VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION UNDER 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.	Out-standing.
National Bank of Commerce, Georgetown, D. C.	Oct. 28, 1869	\$100,000	\$90,000	\$89,120	\$880
Miners' National Bank, Salt Lake City, Utah.	Dec. 2, 1869	150,000	135,000	134,187	813
First National Bank, Vinton, Iowa.	Dec. 13, 1869	50,000	42,500	42,303	197
National Exchange Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.	Jan. 8, 1870	300,000	175,750	174,020	1,730
First National Bank, Decatur, Ill.	Jan. 10, 1870	100,000	85,250	84,226	1,024
National Union Bank, Owego, N. Y.	Jan. 11, 1870	100,000	88,250	87,408	842
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	421,775	3,225
First National Bank, Dayton, Ohio.	Apr. 9, 1870	150,000	135,000	133,921	1,079
National Bank of Chemung, Elmira, N. Y.	June 10, 1870	100,000	90,000	89,528	472
Merchants' National Bank, Milwaukee, Wis.	June 14, 1870	100,000	90,000	89,395	605
First National Bank, St. Louis, Mo.	July 16, 1870	200,000	179,990	178,716	1,274
Chemung Canal National Bank, Elmira, N. Y.	Aug. 3, 1870	100,000	90,000	89,265	735
Central National Bank, Omaha, Nebr.	Sept. 23, 1870	100,000	-----	-----	-----
First National Bank, Clarksville, Va.	Oct. 12, 1870	50,000	27,000	26,895	105
First National Bank, Burlington, Vt.	Oct. 15, 1870	300,000	270,000	267,268	2,732
First National Bank, Lebanon, Ohio.	Oct. 24, 1870	100,000	85,000	84,448	552
National Exchange Bank, Lansingburg, N. Y.	Dec. 27, 1870	100,000	90,000	83,441	559
Muskingum National Bank, Zanesville, Ohio.	Jan. 7, 1871	100,000	90,000	89,360	640
United National Bank, Winona, Minn.	Feb. 15, 1871	50,000	45,000	44,635	365
First National Bank, Des Moines, Iowa.	Mar. 25, 1871	100,000	90,000	89,223	777
Saratoga County National Bank, Waterford, N. Y.	Mar. 28, 1871	150,000	135,000	134,101	890
State National Bank, St. Joseph, Mo.	Mar. 31, 1871	100,000	90,000	89,471	529
First National Bank, Fenton, Mich.	May 2, 1871	100,000	49,500	49,043	457
First National Bank, Wellsburg, W. Va.	June 24, 1871	100,000	90,000	89,308	692
Clarke National Bank, Rochester, N. Y.	Aug. 11, 1871	200,000	180,000	178,342	1,658
Commercial National Bank, Oshkosh, Wis.	Nov. 22, 1871	100,000	90,000	89,342	658
Fort Madison National Bank, Fort Madison, Iowa.	Dec. 26, 1871	75,000	67,500	67,040	460
National Bank of Maysville, Ky.	Jan. 6, 1872	300,000	270,000	268,919	1,081
Fourth National Bank, Syracuse, N. Y.	Jan. 9, 1872	105,500	91,700	90,958	742
American National Bank, New York, N. Y.	May 10, 1872	500,000	450,000	444,385	5,615
Carroll County National Bank, Sandwich, N. H.	May 24, 1872	50,000	45,000	44,498	502
Second National Bank, Portland, Me.	June 24, 1872	100,000	81,000	80,078	922
Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y.	July 15, 1872	200,000	165,900	163,730	1,270
Merchants and Farmers' National Bank, Quincy, Ill.	Aug. 8, 1872	150,000	135,000	133,815	1,185
First National Bank, Rochester, N. Y.	Aug. 9, 1872	400,000	208,100	208,967	2,133
Lawrenceburg National Bank, Lawrenceburg, Ind.	Sept. 10, 1872	200,000	180,000	178,154	1,846
Jewett City National Bank, Jewett City, Conn.	Oct. 4, 1872	60,000	48,750	48,317	433
First National Bank, Knoxville, Tenn.	Oct. 22, 1872	100,000	80,910	80,193	717
First National Bank, Goshen, Ind.	Nov. 7, 1872	115,000	103,500	102,323	1,177
Kidder National Gold Bank, Boston, Mass.	Nov. 8, 1872	300,000	120,000	120,000	-----
Second National Bank, Zanesville, Ohio.	Nov. 16, 1872	154,700	138,140	136,633	1,507
Orange County National Bank, Chelsea, Vt.	Jan. 14, 1873	200,000	180,000	178,091	1,909
Second National Bank, Syracuse, N. Y.	Feb. 18, 1873	100,000	90,000	88,890	1,110
Richmond National Bank, Richmond, Ind.	Feb. 28, 1873	230,000	207,000	207,000	-----
First National Bank, Adams, N. Y.	Mar. 7, 1873	75,000	66,900	66,056	844
Mechanics' National Bank, Syracuse, N. Y.	Mar. 11, 1873	140,000	93,800	92,950	850
Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank, Rochester, N. Y.	Apr. 15, 1873	100,000	83,250	82,492	758
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	44,425	575
Merchants and Farmers' National Bank, Ithaca, N. Y.	June 30, 1873	50,000	45,000	44,342	658
National Bank of Cazenovia, N. Y.	July 18, 1873	150,000	116,770	115,434	1,336
Merchants' National Bank, Memphis, Tenn.	Aug. 30, 1873	250,000	225,000	222,593	2,407
Manufacturers' National Bank, Chicago, Ill.	Sept. 25, 1873	500,000	438,750	433,710	5,040
Second National Bank, Chicago, Ill.	do	100,000	97,500	96,266	1,234

a New bank with same title.

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 467

NO. 73.—NATIONAL BANKS WHICH HAVE GONE INTO VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION UNDER 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.	Out-standing.
Merchants' National Bank, Dubuque, Iowa.....	Sept. 30, 1873	\$200,000	\$180,000	\$176,695	\$3,305
Beloit National Bank, Beloit, Wis.....	Oct. 2, 1873	50,000	45,000	44,339	661
Union National Bank, St. Louis, Mo.....	Oct. 22, 1873	500,000	150,300	148,603	1,697
City National Bank, Green Bay, Wis.....	Nov. 29, 1873	50,000	45,000	44,355	645
First National Bank, Shelbyville, Mo.....	Jan. 1, 1874	100,000	90,000	89,382	618
Second National Bank, Nashville, Tenn.....	Jan. 8, 1874	125,000	92,920	91,795	1,125
First National Bank, Oneida, N. Y.....	Jan. 13, 1874	125,000	110,500	109,057	1,443
Merchants' National Bank, Hastings, Minn.....	Feb. 7, 1874	100,000	90,000	88,625	1,375
National Bank of Tecumseh, Mich.....	Mar. 3, 1874	50,000	45,000	44,380	620
Gallatin National Bank, Shawneetown, Ill.....	Mar. 7, 1874	250,000	225,000	223,285	1,715
First National Bank, Brookville, Pa.....	Mar. 26, 1874	100,000	90,000	88,930	1,070
Citizens' National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa.....	Apr. 14, 1874	50,000	45,000	44,860	140
Citizens' National Bank, Charlottesville, Va.....	Apr. 27, 1874	100,000	90,000	89,399	601
Farmers' National Bank, Warren, Ill.....	Apr. 28, 1874	50,000	45,000	44,505	495
First National Bank, Medina, Ohio.....	May 6, 1874	75,000	45,000	44,757	243
Croton River National Bank, South East, N. Y.....	May 23, 1874	200,000	166,550	163,743	2,807
Merchants' National Bank of West Virginia, Wheeling, W. Va.....	July 7, 1874	500,000	450,000	445,342	4,658
Central National Bank, Baltimore, Md.....	July 15, 1874	200,000	180,000	179,019	981
Second National Bank, Leavenworth, Kans.....	July 22, 1874	100,000	90,000	88,115	1,885
Tontonia National Bank, New Orleans, La.....	Sept. 2, 1874	300,000	270,000	268,290	1,710
City National Bank, Chattanooga, Tenn.....	Sept. 10, 1874	170,000	148,001	147,249	752
First National Bank, Cairo, Ill.....	Oct. 10, 1874	100,000	90,000	88,802	1,198
First National Bank, Olathe, Kans.....	Nov. 9, 1874	50,000	45,000	44,693	307
First National Bank, Beverly, Ohio.....	Nov. 10, 1874	102,000	90,000	88,693	1,307
Union National Bank, La Fayette, Ind.....	Dec. 4, 1874	250,000	224,095	220,545	3,550
Amble National Bank, Jacksonville, Fla. a.....	Dec. 7, 1874	42,500			
Mechanics' National Bank, Chicago, Ill.....	Dec. 30, 1874	250,000	123,900	124,170	1,730
First National Bank, Evansville, Wis.....	Jan. 9, 1875	55,000	45,000	44,605	395
First National Bank, Baxter Springs, Kans.....	Jan. 12, 1875	50,000	36,000	35,675	325
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	89,335	665
First National Bank, Millersburg, Ohio.....	do.....	100,000	60,400	60,078	322
First National Bank, Staunton, Va.....	Jan. 23, 1875	100,000	90,000	89,167	833
National City Bank, Milwaukee, Wis.....	Feb. 24, 1875	100,000	63,000	59,240	760
Irasburg National Bank of Orleans, Irasburg, Vt.....	Mar. 17, 1875	75,000	67,500	66,682	818
First National Bank, Pekin, Ill.....	Mar. 25, 1875	100,000	90,000	88,836	1,164
Merchants and Planters' National Bank, Augusta, Ga.....	Mar. 30, 1875	200,000	169,000	167,615	1,385
Monticello National Bank, Monticello, Iowa.....	do.....	100,000	45,000	44,807	193
Iowa City National Bank, Iowa City, Iowa.....	Apr. 14, 1875	125,000	104,800	103,244	1,556
First National Bank, Wheeling, W. Va.....	Apr. 22, 1875	250,000	225,000	222,365	2,635
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	42,490	310
First National Bank, Brodhead, Wis.....	June 24, 1875	50,000	45,000	44,580	420
Auburn City National Bank, Auburn, N. Y.....	June 26, 1875	200,000	141,300	138,179	2,121
First National Bank, Eldorado, Kans.....	June 30, 1875	50,000	45,000	44,582	418
First National Bank, Junction City, Kans.....	July 1, 1875	50,000	45,000	44,715	285
First National Bank, Chetopa, Kans.....	July 19, 1875	50,000	38,000	35,725	275
First National Bank, Golden, Colo.....	Aug. 25, 1875	50,000	27,000	26,818	182
National Bank of Jefferson, Wis.....	Aug. 26, 1875	60,000	54,000	53,092	908
Green Lane National Bank, Green Lane, Pa.....	Sept. 9, 1875	100,000	90,000	89,770	230
State National Bank, Topeka, Kans.....	Sept. 15, 1875	60,000	30,600	30,497	103
Farmers' National Bank, Marshalltown, Iowa.....	Sept. 18, 1875	50,000	27,000	26,850	150
Richland National Bank, Mansfield, Ohio.....	Sept. 25, 1875	150,000	130,300	128,302	1,998
Planters' National Bank, Louisville, Ky.....	Sept. 30, 1875	350,000	315,000	311,400	3,600

a No circulation.

# 468 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

NO. 73.—NATIONAL BANKS WHICH HAVE GONE INTO VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION UNDER 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.	Out-standing.
First National Bank, Gallatin, Tenn.....	Oct. 1, 1875	\$75,000	\$45,000	\$44,650	\$350
First National Bank, Charlestown, W. Va.....	Oct. 2, 1875	100,000	90,000	89,260	740
People's National Bank, Winchester, Ill.	Oct. 4, 1875	75,000	67,500	66,920	580
First National Bank, New Lexington, Ohio.....	Oct. 12, 1875	50,000	45,000	44,669	321
First National Bank, Ishpeming, Mich...	Oct. 20, 1875	50,000	45,000	44,737	263
Fayette County National Bank, Washington, Ohio.....	Oct. 26, 1875	100,000	81,280	80,708	572
Merchants' National Bank, Fort Wayne, Ind.....	Nov. 8, 1875	100,000	46,820	45,375	445
Kansas City National Bank, Kansas City, Mo.....	Nov. 13, 1875	100,000	65,991	65,231	760
First National Bank, Schoolcraft, Mich.	Nov. 17, 1875	50,000	45,000	44,562	438
First National Bank, Curwensville, Pa.....	Dec. 17, 1875	100,000	90,000	88,793	1,207
National Marine Bank, St. Paul, Minn...	Dec. 28, 1875	100,000	59,710	58,545	1,165
First National Bank, Rochester, Ind.....	Jan. 11, 1876	50,000	45,000	43,082	1,918
First National Bank, Lodi, Ohio.....	.....do.....	100,000	90,000	88,822	1,178
Iron National Bank, Portsmouth, Ohio.....	Jan. 19, 1876	100,000	90,000	89,307	693
First National Bank, Ashland, Nebr.....	Jan. 26, 1876	50,000	45,000	44,640	351
First National Bank, Paxton, Ill.....	Jan. 28, 1876	50,000	45,000	44,489	511
First National Bank, Bloomfield, Iowa.....	Feb. 5, 1876	55,000	49,500	48,585	915
Marietta National Bank, Marietta, Ohio.	Feb. 16, 1876	150,000	90,000	88,329	1,671
Salt Lake City National Bank, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	Feb. 21, 1876	100,000	45,000	44,212	788
First National Bank, Lagrange, Mo.....	Feb. 24, 1876	50,000	45,000	44,513	487
First National Bank, Atlantic, Iowa.....	Mar. 7, 1876	50,000	45,000	44,541	459
First National Bank, Spencer, Ind.....	Mar. 11, 1876	70,000	65,000	62,607	393
National Currency Bank, New York, N. Y.....	Mar. 23, 1876	100,000	45,000	44,125	875
Caverna National Bank, Caverna, Ky.....	May 13, 1876	50,000	45,000	44,725	275
City National Bank, Pittsburg, Pa.....	May 25, 1876	200,000	68,929	68,484	445
National State Bank, Des Moines, Iowa.	June 21, 1876	100,000	50,795	49,610	1,185
First National Bank, Trenton, Mo.....	June 22, 1876	50,000	45,000	44,610	384
First National Bank, Bristol, Tenn.....	July 10, 1876	50,000	45,000	44,757	263
First National Bank, Leon, Iowa.....	July 11, 1876	60,000	45,000	44,214	786
Anderson County National Bank, Lawrenceburg, Ky.....	July 29, 1876	100,000	45,000	44,780	220
First National Bank, Newport, Ind.....	Aug. 7, 1876	60,000	45,000	44,610	390
First National Bank, Depere, Wis.....	Aug. 17, 1876	50,000	31,500	31,321	179
Second National Bank, Lawrence, Kans.	Aug. 23, 1876	100,000	67,500	66,940	560
Commercial National Bank, Versailles, Ky.....	Aug. 26, 1876	170,000	153,000	151,613	1,387
State National Bank, Atlanta, Ga.....	Aug. 31, 1876	200,000	73,725	72,885	840
Syracuse National Bank, Syracuse, N. Y.	Sept. 25, 1876	200,000	117,961	114,950	3,011
First National Bank, Northumberland, Pa.....	Oct. 6, 1876	100,000	62,106	60,510	1,596
First National Bank, Lancaster, Mo.....	Nov. 14, 1876	50,000	27,000	26,887	113
First National Bank, Council Grove, Kans.....	Nov. 28, 1876	50,000	26,500	26,195	305
National Bank of Commerce, Chicago, Ill.	Dec. 2, 1876	250,000	71,465	70,433	1,032
First National Bank, Palmyra, Mo.....	Dec. 12, 1876	100,000	46,140	46,094	1,046
First National Bank, Newton, Iowa.....	Dec. 16, 1876	50,000	45,000	44,017	983
National Southern Kentucky Bank, Bowling Green, Ky.....	Dec. 23, 1876	50,000	27,000	26,787	213
First National Bank, Monroe, Iowa.....	Jan. 1, 1877	60,000	35,700	35,454	246
First National Bank, New London, Conn.	Jan. 9, 1877	100,000	38,300	36,771	1,529
Winona Deposit National Bank, Winona, Minn.....	Jan. 28, 1877	100,000	63,285	62,160	1,125
First National Bank, South Charleston, Ohio.....	Feb. 24, 1877	100,000	90,000	88,318	1,682
Lake Ontario National Bank, Oswego, N. Y.....	.....do.....	275,000	66,405	62,530	3,775
First National Bank, Sidney, Ohio.....	Feb. 26, 1877	52,000	46,200	45,482	818
Chillicothe National Bank, Chillicothe, Ohio.....	Apr. 9, 1877	100,000	53,825	52,550	1,275
First National Bank, Manhattan, Kans...	Apr. 13, 1877	52,000	44,200	43,720	480
National Bank, Monticello, Ky.....	Apr. 23, 1877	60,000	49,500	48,860	640
First National Bank, Rockville, Ind.....	Apr. 25, 1877	200,000	173,090	170,005	2,485
Georgia National Bank, Atlanta, Ga.....	May 31, 1877	100,000	45,000	43,808	1,192
First National Bank, Adrian, Mich.....	June 11, 1877	100,000	43,500	42,987	513
First National Bank, Napoleon, Ohio.....	June 30, 1877	50,000	45,000	44,248	752
First National Bank, Lancaster, Ohio.....	Aug. 1, 1877	60,000	54,000	52,483	1,517
First National Bank, Minerva, Ohio.....	Aug. 24, 1877	50,000	45,000	44,455	545
Kinney National Bank, Portsmouth, Ohio.....	Aug. 28, 1877	100,000	90,000	89,150	850
First National Bank, Green Bay, Wis.....	Oct. 19, 1877	50,000	45,000	44,045	955
National Exchange Bank, Wakefield, R. I.	Oct. 27, 1877	70,000	34,650	34,003	647



## No. 73.—NATIONAL BANKS WHICH HAVE GONE INTO VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION UNDER 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, Union City, Ind....	Nov. 10, 1877	\$50,000	\$45,000	\$44,215	\$785
First National Bank, Negaunee, Mich....	Nov. 13, 1877	50,000	45,000	44,341	659
Tenth National Bank, New York, N. Y....	Nov. 23, 1877	500,000	441,000	424,752	16,248
First National Bank, Paola, Kans.....	Dec. 1, 1877	50,000	44,350	43,083	667
National Exchange Bank, Troy, N. Y....	Dec. 6, 1877	100,000	90,000	88,251	1,749
Second National Bank, La Fayette, Ind....	Dec. 20, 1877	200,000	52,167	49,144	3,023
State National Bank, Minneapolis, Minn....	Dec. 31, 1877	100,000	82,500	80,752	1,748
Second National Bank, St. Louis, Mo....	Jan. 8, 1878	200,000	53,055	49,250	3,805
First National Bank, Sullivan, Ind.....	.....do.....	50,000	45,000	44,575	425
Rockland County National Bank, Nyack, N. Y.....	Jan. 10, 1878	100,000	89,000	87,646	1,354
First National Bank, Wyandotte, Kans....	Jan. 19, 1878	50,000	45,000	44,382	608
First National Bank, Boone, Iowa.....	Jan. 22, 1878	50,000	32,400	31,925	475
First National Bank, Pleasant Hill, Mo....	Feb. 7, 1878	50,000	45,000	44,248	752
National Bank, Gloversville, N. Y.....	Feb. 28, 1878	100,000	64,750	64,071	679
First National Bank, Independence, Mo....	Mar. 1, 1878	50,000	27,000	25,821	1,179
National State Bank, Lima, Ind.....	Mar. 2, 1878	100,000	33,471	32,487	984
First National Bank, Tell City, Ind.....	Mar. 4, 1878	50,000	44,500	44,130	370
First National Bank, Pomeroy, Ohio.....	Mar. 5, 1878	200,000	75,713	72,288	3,425
Eleventh Ward National Bank, Boston, Mass.....	Mar. 14, 1878	200,000	89,400	88,825	575
First National Bank, Prophetstown, Ill....	Mar. 19, 1878	50,000	45,000	44,635	365
First National Bank, Jackson, Mich.....	Mar. 26, 1878	100,000	88,400	86,990	1,410
First National Bank, Eau Claire, Wis....	Mar. 30, 1878	60,000	38,461	37,899	562
First National Bank, Washington, Ohio....	Apr. 5, 1878	200,000	69,750	67,569	2,181
First National Bank, Middleport, Ohio....	Apr. 20, 1878	80,000	31,500	31,155	345
First National Bank, Streator, Ill.....	Apr. 24, 1878	50,000	40,500	40,150	350
First National Bank, Muir, Mich.....	Apr. 25, 1878	50,000	44,200	43,750	450
Kane County National Bank, St. Charles, Ill.....	May 31, 1878	50,000	26,300	25,938	362
First National Bank, Carthage, Mo.....	June 1, 1878	50,000	44,500	43,942	558
Security National Bank, Worcester, Mass.....	June 5, 1878	100,000	49,000	48,600	400
First National Bank, Lake City, Colo....	June 15, 1878	50,000	29,300	29,139	161
People's National Bank, Norfolk, Va.....	July 31, 1878	100,000	85,705	84,780	925
Topeka National Bank, Topeka, Kans....	Aug. 7, 1878	100,000	89,300	88,137	1,143
First National Bank, St. Joseph, Mo.....	Aug. 13, 1878	100,000	67,110	65,390	1,720
First National Bank, Winchester, Ind....	Aug. 24, 1878	60,000	52,700	51,412	1,288
Muscataine National Bank, Muscatine, Iowa.....	Sept. 2, 1878	100,000	44,200	42,751	1,449
Traders' National Bank, Chicago, Ill.....	Sept. 4, 1878	200,000	43,700	40,926	2,774
Union National Bank, Rahway, N. J.....	Sept. 10, 1878	100,000	89,200	87,367	1,833
First National Bank, Sparta, Wis.....	Sept. 14, 1878	50,000	45,000	44,128	872
Herkimer County National Bank, Little Falls, N. Y.....	Oct. 11, 1878	200,000	178,300	174,715	3,585
Farmers' National Bank, Bangor, Me....	Nov. 22, 1878	100,000	89,100	88,152	948
Pacific National Bank, Council Bluffs, Iowa.....	Nov. 30, 1878	100,000	45,000	43,882	1,118
First National Bank, Anamosa, Iowa.....	Dec. 14, 1878	50,000	44,500	43,761	739
Smithfield National Bank, Pittsburg, Pa....	Dec. 16, 1878	200,000	78,750	77,700	1,050
First National Bank, Buchanan, Mich....	Dec. 21, 1878	50,000	27,000	26,678	322
First National Bank, Prairie City, Ill....	Dec. 24, 1878	50,000	27,000	26,180	820
Corn Exchange National Bank, Chicago, Ill.....	Jan. 4, 1879	500,000	59,160	54,114	5,046
Franklin National Bank, Columbus, Ohio....	.....do.....	100,000	93,070	90,583	2,487
Traders' National Bank, Bangor, Me....	Jan. 14, 1879	100,000	76,400	74,813	1,587
First National Bank, Gonio, N. H.....	.....do.....	60,000	45,597	44,396	1,201
First National Bank, Salem, N. C.....	.....do.....	150,000	128,200	125,945	2,255
First National Bank, Granville, Ohio....	.....do.....	50,000	34,365	33,179	1,186
Commercial National Bank, Petersburg, Va.....	.....do.....	120,000	99,800	97,498	2,302
First National Gold Bank, Stockton, Cal....	.....do.....	300,000	238,600	226,866	11,734
First National Bank, Sheboygan, Wis....	.....do.....	50,000	45,000	44,404	596
First National Bank, Boscow, Wis.....	Jan. 21, 1879	50,000	43,900	43,088	812
National Marine Bank, Oswego, N. Y.....	Jan. 25, 1879	120,000	44,300	42,130	2,120
Central National Bank, Hightstown, N. J....	Feb. 18, 1879	100,000	32,400	32,033	367
Brookville National Bank, Brookville, Ind....	Feb. 18, 1879	100,000	89,000	86,980	2,020
Farmers' National Bank, Centerville, Iowa.....	Feb. 27, 1879	50,000	41,500	40,988	512
First National Bank, Clarinda, Iowa.....	Mar. 1, 1879	50,000	45,000	44,358	642
Waterville National Bank, Waterville, Me....	Mar. 3, 1879	125,000	110,300	107,989	2,311
First National Bank, Tremont, Pa.....	Mar. 4, 1879	75,000	64,600	62,853	1,747
First National Bank, Atlanta, Ill.....	Apr. 15, 1879	50,000	26,500	26,170	330
Union National Bank, Aurora, Ill.....	Apr. 22, 1879	125,000	82,000	80,072	1,928
National Bank of Menasha, Wis.....	Apr. 26, 1879	50,000	44,500	43,700	800
National Exchange Bank, Jefferson City, Mo.....	May 8, 1879	50,000	45,000	44,093	907
First National Bank, Hannibal, Mo.....	May 15, 1879	100,000	88,200	85,583	2,617

# 470 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

NO. 73.—NATIONAL BANKS WHICH HAVE GONE INTO VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION UNDER 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.	Out-standing.
Merchants' National Bank, Winona, Minn.....	June 16, 1879	\$100,000	\$35,000	\$34,502	\$498
Farmers' National Bank, Keithsburg, Ill.....	July 3, 1879	50,000	27,000	26,505	495
First National Bank, Franklin, Ky.....	July 5, 1879	100,000	54,000	53,015	985
National Bank, Salem, Ind.....	July 8, 1879	50,000	44,400	43,885	515
Fourth National Bank, Memphis, Tenn.....	July 19, 1879	125,000	45,000	43,785	1,215
Bedford National Bank, Bedford, Ind.....	July 21, 1879	100,000	87,200	85,974	1,226
First National Bank, Afton, Iowa.....	Aug. 15, 1879	50,000	26,500	26,114	386
First National Bank, Deer Lodge, Mont.....	Aug. 16, 1879	50,000	45,000	44,080	940
First National Bank, Batavia, Ill.....	Aug. 30, 1879	50,000	44,300	42,656	1,044
National Gold Bank and Trust Company, San Francisco, Cal.....	Sept. 1, 1879	750,000	40,000	30,145	9,855
Gainesville National Bank, Gainesville, Ala.....	Nov. 25, 1879	100,000	90,000	88,315	1,685
First National Bank, Hackensack, N. J.....	Dec. 6, 1879	100,000	90,000	88,673	1,327
National Bank of Delavan, Wis.....	Jan. 7, 1880	50,000	27,000	26,155	815
Mechanics' National Bank, Nashville, Tenn.....	Jan. 13, 1880	100,000	90,000	87,350	2,650
Manchester National Bank, Manchester, Ohio.....	.....do.....	50,000	48,303	47,248	1,055
First National Bank, Meyersdale, Pa.....	Mar. 5, 1880	50,000	30,600	30,290	310
First National Bank, Mifflinburg, Pa.....	Mar. 8, 1880	100,000	90,000	87,805	2,195
National Bank of Michigan, Marshall, Mich.....	May 14, 1880	120,000	100,800	98,086	2,714
National Exchange Bank, Houston, Tex.....	Sept. 10, 1880	100,000	31,500	30,632	868
Ascutney National Bank, Windsor, Vt.....	Oct. 19, 1880	100,000	90,000	87,985	2,015
First National Bank, Seneca Falls, N. Y.....	Nov. 23, 1880	60,000	54,000	52,978	1,022
First National Bank, Baraboo, Wis.....	Nov. 27, 1880	50,000	27,000	26,537	463
Bundy National Bank, Newcastle, Ind.....	Dec. 6, 1880	50,000	45,000	44,634	366
Vineland National Bank, Vineland, N. J.....	Jan. 11, 1881	50,000	45,000	44,635	365
Ocean County National Bank, Toms River, N. J.....	.....do.....	100,000	110,405	116,450	2,955
Hungerford National Bank, Adams, N. Y.....	Jan. 27, 1881	50,000	45,000	42,925	2,075
Merchants' National Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.....	Jan. 31, 1881	150,000	98,268	96,702	1,566
Farmers' National Bank, Mechanicsburg, Ohio.....	Feb. 18, 1881	100,000	30,140	29,325	815
First National Bank, Green Spring, Ohio.....	.....do.....	50,000	45,000	44,293	707
First National Bank, Cannon Falls, Minn.....	Feb. 21, 1881	50,000	45,000	44,603	397
First National Bank, Coshocton, Ohio.....	.....do.....	50,000	53,058	52,117	941
Manufacturers' National Bank, Three Rivers, Mich.....	Feb. 25, 1881	50,000	45,000	44,205	795
First National Bank, Lansing, Iowa.....	.....do.....	50,000	45,000	43,809	1,191
First National Bank, Watertown, N. Y.....	May 26, 1881	100,000	75,510	72,765	2,745
First National Bank, Americus, Ga.....	June 17, 1881	60,000	45,000	44,178	822
First National Bank, St. Joseph, Mich.....	June 30, 1881	50,000	26,500	25,851	649
First National Bank, Logan, Ohio.....	July 8, 1881	50,000	45,000	43,830	1,170
Clement National Bank, Rutland, Vt. &c.....	Aug. 1, 1881	100,000	.....	.....	.....
First National Bank, Rochelle, Ill.....	Aug. 9, 1881	50,000	45,000	44,206	794
First National Bank, Shakopee, Minn.....	Aug. 10, 1881	50,000	45,000	43,925	1,075
National State Bank, Oskaloosa, Iowa.....	Aug. 13, 1881	50,000	81,665	79,730	1,935
First National Bank, Hobart, N. Y.....	Aug. 27, 1881	100,000	90,000	88,081	1,919
Attica National Bank, Attica, N. Y.....	Aug. 30, 1881	50,000	45,000	44,650	350
National Bank of Brighton, Boston, Mass.....	Oct. 4, 1881	300,000	270,000	264,784	5,216
First National Bank, Lisbon, Iowa.....	Nov. 1, 1881	50,000	45,000	44,330	670
First National Bank, Warsaw, Ind.....	Dec. 1, 1881	50,000	48,500	47,220	1,280
Brighton National Bank, Brighton, Iowa.....	Dec. 15, 1881	50,000	45,000	44,200	800
Merchants' National Bank, Denver, Colo.....	Dec. 24, 1881	120,000	72,000	71,370	630
Merchants' National Bank, Holly, Mich.....	Dec. 31, 1881	50,000	45,000	44,250	750
First National Bank, Alliance, Ohio.....	Jan. 3, 1882	50,000	45,000	44,259	741
National Union Bank, New London, Conn.....	Jan. 10, 1882	300,000	112,818	111,289	1,529
National Bank of Royalton, Vt.....	.....do.....	100,000	90,000	88,284	1,716
First National Bank, Whitehall, N. Y.....	Jan. 18, 1882	50,000	45,000	43,151	1,849
National Bank of Pulaski, Tenn.....	Jan. 23, 1882	70,000	43,700	42,566	1,134
First National Bank, Alton, Ill.....	Mar. 30, 1882	100,000	90,000	87,082	2,918
Havana National Bank, Havana, N. Y.....	Apr. 15, 1882	50,000	45,000	43,059	1,941
First National Bank, Brownsville, Pa.....	May 2, 1882	75,000	67,500	65,463	2,037
Second National Bank, Franklin, Ind.....	June 20, 1882	100,000	81,060	77,440	3,620
Merchants' National Bank, Georgetown, Colo.....	June 22, 1882	50,000	45,000	44,403	597
Commercial National Bank, Toledo, Ohio.....	July 6, 1882	100,000	90,000	88,600	1,400
Harmony National Bank, Harmony, Pa.....	July 7, 1882	50,000	45,000	44,360	640
First National Bank, Liberty, Ind.....	July 22, 1882	60,000	54,000	52,683	1,317
Manufacturers' National Bank, Amsterdam, N. Y.....	Aug. 1, 1882	80,000	72,000	70,990	1,010

a New bank with same title.

## NO. 73.—NATIONAL BANKS WHICH HAVE GONE INTO VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION UNDER 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, Bay City, Mich....	Nov. 8, 1882	\$400,000	\$156,100	\$152,780	\$3,320
First National Bank, Ripley, Ohio.....	Nov. 10, 1882	100,000	69,201	65,505	3,696
National Bank of State of New York, New York, N. Y.....	Dec. 6, 1882	800,000	397,004	387,787	9,217
First National Bank, Wellington, Ohio....	Dec. 12, 1882	100,000	90,000	87,897	2,103
Second National Bank, Jefferson, Ohio....	Dec. 26, 1882	100,000	90,000	88,280	1,720
First National Bank, Painesville, Ohio....	Dec. 30, 1882	200,000	162,800	157,622	5,178
Saint Nicholas National Bank, New York, N. Y.....	do	500,000	450,000	432,135	17,865
Fifth National Bank, Chicago, Ill.....	do	500,000	29,700	23,786	5,914
First National Bank, Dowagiac, Mich....	Jan. 3, 1883	50,000	45,000	43,703	1,297
First National Bank, Greenville, Ill.....	Jan. 9, 1883	150,000	59,400	57,708	1,692
Merchants' National Bank, East Sag- inaw, Mich.....	do	200,000	101,100	97,524	3,576
Logan County National Bank, Russell- ville, Ky.....	do	50,000	40,050	39,290	760
National Bank of Vandalia, Ill.....	Jan. 11, 1883	100,000	90,000	87,890	2,110
Traders' National Bank, Charlotte, N. C.	Jan. 16, 1883	50,000	38,800	37,916	884
First National Bank, Norfolk, Nebr....	Feb. 3, 1883	45,000	11,240	11,110	130
First National Bank, Midland City, Mich.*.....	Feb. 5, 1883	30,000			
Citizens' National Bank, New Ulm, Minn.....	Mar. 1, 1883	50,000	27,000	26,620	380
National Bank of Owen, Owenton, Ky....	Mar. 5, 1883	56,000	48,900	47,025	975
Merchants' National Bank, Nashville, Tenn.....	June 30, 1883	300,000	141,200	141,130	2,070
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	89,100	900
Wall Street National Bank, New York, N. Y.....	Oct. 15, 1883	500,000	102,800	95,499	7,301
Commercial National Bank, Reading, Pa.	Oct. 23, 1883	150,000	135,000	133,480	1,520
Corn Exchange National Bank, Chicago, Ill. a.....	Nov. 10, 1883	700,000			
Farmers' National Bank, Sullivan, Ind....	Dec. 24, 1883	50,000	45,000	44,160	840
City National Bank, La Salle, Ill.....	Jan. 8, 1884	100,000	22,500	22,120	380
Hunt County National Bank, Greenville, Tex.....	Jan. 22, 1884	68,250	17,300	16,930	370
Waldoboro National Bank, Waldoboro, Me.....	Jan. 31, 1884	50,000	44,000	42,094	1,306
Third National Bank, Nashville, Tenn....	Feb. 20, 1884	300,000	167,600	163,945	3,655
Madison County National Bank, Ander- son, Ind.....	Mar. 25, 1884	50,000	45,000	44,260	740
First National Bank, Phoenix, Ariz.....	Apr. 7, 1884	50,000	11,240	11,140	100
Cobobesee National Bank, Gardiner, Me.	Apr. 18, 1884	150,000	90,000	87,103	2,897
Mechanics and Traders' National Bank, New York, N. Y.....	Apr. 24, 1884	200,000	85,400	80,315	5,085
Princeton National Bank, Princeton, N. J.	May 17, 1884	100,000	72,500	70,920	1,580
Kearsarge National Bank, Warner, N. H.	June 30, 1884	50,000	23,586	22,741	845
Second National Bank, Lansing, Mich....	July 31, 1884	50,000	40,000	37,761	2,239
First National Bank, Ellensburg, Wash..	Aug. 9, 1884	50,000	13,500	13,410	90
German National Bank, Millerstown, Pa.	Aug. 12, 1884	50,000	45,000	43,325	1,675
Exchange National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Aug. 27, 1884	500,000	78,000	76,670	1,330
First National Bank, Rushville, Ill.....	Sept. 30, 1884	75,000	66,500	63,974	2,526
Mechanics' National Bank, Peoria, Ill....	Oct. 4, 1884	100,000	72,000	69,376	2,624
First National Bank, Freeport, Pa.....	Oct. 10, 1884	50,000	44,200	42,080	1,220
Genesee County National Bank, Batavia, N. Y.....	Oct. 11, 1884	50,000	45,000	44,185	815
Valley National Bank, Red Oak, Iowa....	Oct. 20, 1884	50,000	22,150	21,400	750
Merchants' National Bank, Bismarck, N. Dak.....	Oct. 23, 1884	73,000	22,500	22,280	220
Manufacturers' National Bank, Minne- apolis, Minn.....	Nov. 1, 1884	300,000	45,000	44,410	590
Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, Uhrichsville, Ohio.....	Nov. 10, 1884	50,000	34,600	34,160	440
Metropolitan National Bank, New York, N. Y.....	Nov. 18, 1884	3,000,000	1,447,000	1,381,422	65,578
First National Bank, Grand Forks, N. Dak.....	Dec. 2, 1884	50,000	19,250	19,040	210
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	83,001	3,999
Albia National Bank, Albia, Iowa.....	Dec. 16, 1884	50,000	11,240	11,100	140
First National Bank, Carlinville, Ill.....	do	50,000	22,450	21,305	1,145
Freeman's National Bank, Augusta, Me....	Dec. 26, 1884	100,000	90,000	87,082	2,918
First National Bank, Kokomo, Ind.....	Jan. 1, 1885	250,000	45,000	43,255	1,745
First National Bank, Sabetha, Kans.....	Jan. 2, 1885	50,000	10,740	10,635	105

a No circulation issued.

# 472 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

NO. 73.—NATIONAL BANKS WHICH HAVE GONE INTO VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION UNDER 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.	Outstand- ing.
First National Bank, Wyoming, Ill.....	Jan. 13, 1885	\$50,000	\$11,200	\$10,980	\$240
First National Bank, Yarenum, Pa.....	.....do	50,000	42,500	41,380	1,120
First National Bank, Walnut, Ill.....	Jan. 21, 1885	00,000	36,000	35,440	560
Farmers' National Bank, Franklin, Tenn	Jan. 24, 1885	50,000	10,740	10,600	140
Citizens' National Bank, Sabetha, Kans..	Jan. 27, 1885	50,000	11,240	11,110	130
First National Bank, Tucson, Ariz.....	Jan. 31, 1885	100,000	28,100	27,710	390
Ripon National Bank, Ripon, Wis.....	Feb. 7, 1885	50,000	16,200	16,035	165
Farmers' National Bank, Franklin, Ohio.	Apr. 1, 1885	50,000	27,350	26,555	795
First National Bank, Prescott, Ariz.....	Apr. 9, 1885	50,000	11,250	11,020	230
National Union Bank, Swanton, Vt.....	Apr. 28, 1885	50,000	43,800	42,035	1,765
German National Bank, Memphis, Tenn.	May 6, 1885	175,300	120,100	111,667	8,433
Merchants and Farmers' National Bank, Shakopee, Minn.....	May 12, 1885	50,000	10,240	10,120	120
First National Bank, Superior, Wis.....	May 16, 1885	60,000	18,900	18,630	270
Shetucket National Bank, Norwich, Conn	May 18, 1885	100,000	72,000	69,460	2,540
Cumberland National Bank, Cumber- land, R. I.....	June 5, 1885	125,000	106,200	102,923	3,277
First National Bank, Columbia, Tenn....	July 14, 1885	100,000	66,800	64,153	2,647
Union National Bank, New York, N. Y....	July 21, 1885	1,200,000	25,100	17,132	7,968
First National Bank, Centerville, Ind....	Oct. 3, 1885	50,000	27,350	26,450	900
Manufacturers' National Bank, Apple- ton, Wis.....	Oct. 10, 1885	50,000	45,000	43,571	1,429
First National Bank, Plankinton, S. Dak.	Oct. 21, 1885	50,000	11,250	11,120	130
Valley National Bank, St. Louis, Mo....	Dec. 4, 1885	250,000	44,960	43,065	1,895
First National Bank, Belton, Tex.....	Jan. 6, 1886	50,000	23,490	22,920	570
First National Bank, Granville, Ohio....	Feb. 15, 1886	50,000	26,500	25,314	1,186
Concordia National Bank, Concordia, Kans.....	Mar. 12, 1886	50,000	11,240	11,060	180
Citizens' National Bank, Beloit, Wis....	Mar. 22, 1886	50,000	11,240	10,920	320
First National Bank, Dayton, Wash.....	Mar. 24, 1886	50,000	13,490	13,050	440
First National Bank, Macomb, Ill.....	Apr. 14, 1886	100,000	89,520	85,977	3,543
First National Bank, Jesup, Iowa.....	Apr. 20, 1886	50,000	25,760	25,270	490
Dallas National Bank, Dallas, Tex.....	May 8, 1886	150,000	33,750	33,040	710
First National Bank, Lewistown, Ill.....	May 12, 1886	50,000	45,000	43,165	1,835
First National Bank, Cedar Rapids, Iowa	May 28, 1886	100,000	35,490	33,114	2,376
First National Bank, Socorro, N. Mex....	July 31, 1886	50,000	15,500	15,130	370
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	10,950	300
.....do	.....do	50,000	39,680	37,709	1,971
First National Bank, Leslie, Mich.....	Sept. 25, 1886	50,000	13,410	12,700	710
Mount Vernon National Bank, Mount Vernon, Ill.....	Oct. 11, 1886	51,100	45,000	43,538	1,462
National Bank, Piedmont, W. Va.....	Oct. 14, 1886	50,000	45,000	43,030	1,970
First National Bank, St. Clair, Mich....	Oct. 20, 1886	50,000	39,810	37,852	1,458
First National Bank, Milford, Mich.....	Oct. 21, 1886	50,000	45,000	43,540	1,460
National Bank of Kingwood, W. Va.....	.....do	125,000	96,140	91,320	4,820
Merchants' National Bank, Lima, Ohio..	Oct. 22, 1886	50,000	45,000	43,440	1,560
Hubbard National Bank, Hubbard, Ohio.	Oct. 23, 1886	50,000	45,000	43,982	1,018
Commercial National Bank, Marshall- town, Iowa.....	Oct. 25, 1886	100,000	22,500	22,040	460
First National Bank, Indianapolis, Ind.	Nov. 11, 1886	500,000	162,325	158,075	4,250
First National Bank, Concord, Mich.....	Nov. 27, 1886	50,000	11,250	11,110	140
Jamestown National Bank, Jamestown, N. Dak.....	Nov. 29, 1886	50,000	11,250	11,100	150
First National Bank, Berea, Ohio.....	Dec. 1, 1886	50,000	45,000	43,644	1,356
First National Bank, Allerton, Iowa.....	Dec. 6, 1886	50,000	11,250	10,520	730
Second National Bank, Hillsdale, Mich.	Dec. 18, 1886	50,000	13,892	11,649	2,243
Topton National Bank, Topton, Pa.....	Dec. 28, 1886	50,000	18,000	17,590	410
First National Bank, Warsaw, Ill.....	Dec. 31, 1886	50,000	38,250	35,555	2,695
First National Bank, Hamburg, Iowa....	.....do	50,000	13,500	12,965	535
Darlington National Bank, Darlington, S. C.....	Feb. 10, 1887	100,000	21,500	21,990	510
Union National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio.	Feb. 14, 1887	500,000	237,230	223,927	8,303
Roberts' National Bank, Titusville, Pa..	Feb. 28, 1887	100,000	75,610	73,250	2,360
National Bank of Rahway, N. J.....	Mar. 9, 1887	100,000	42,500	39,708	2,792
Olney National Bank, Olney, Ill.....	Mar. 11, 1887	60,000	27,000	26,440	560
Metropolitan National Bank, Leaven- worth, Kans.....	Mar. 15, 1887	100,000	22,500	22,050	450
Ontario County National Bank, Canan- daigua, N. Y.....	Mar. 23, 1887	50,000	11,250	10,820	430
Winsted National Bank, Winsted, Conn.	Apr. 12, 1887	50,000	11,250	10,645	605
Council Bluffs National Bank, Council Bluffs, Iowa.....	May 5, 1887	100,000	22,500	21,850	650
First National Bank, Homer, Ill.....	June 22, 1887	50,000	11,250	11,045	205
First National Bank, Beloit, Wis.....	June 30, 1887	50,000	11,250	10,640	610
Mystic National Bank, Mystic, Conn....	July 7, 1887	52,450	47,205	45,615	1,590
Exchange National Bank, Louisiana, Mo.	July 12, 1887	50,000	11,250	11,055	195

## NO. 73.—NATIONAL BANKS WHICH HAVE GONE INTO VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION UNDER 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.	Out-standing.
Exchange National Bank, Downs, Kans.	Aug. 1, 1887	\$50,000	\$11,250	\$11,115	\$135
First National Bank, Tecumseh, Nebr.	Nov. 3, 1887	50,000	11,700	11,470	230
Third National Bank, St. Paul, Minn.	Nov. 4, 1887	500,000	45,000	44,065	935
First National Bank, Marshall, Mo.	Dec. 6, 1887	100,000	22,500	22,090	410
First National Bank, Greene, Iowa.	Dec. 15, 1887	50,000	10,750	10,460	290
Fulton National Bank, New York, N. Y.	Dec. 20, 1887	300,000			
Fayetteville National Bank, Fayetteville, N. C.	Dec. 31, 1887	200,000	39,580	38,445	1,135
National Bank, Somerset, Ky.	do	50,000	45,000	41,845	3,155
First National Bank, Richburg, N. Y.	Jan. 10, 1888	50,000	25,905	25,190	715
Seituate National Bank, Seituate, R. I.	Jan. 11, 1888	56,000	35,018	33,231	1,787
National Bank, Franklin, Ind.	Jan. 31, 1888	50,000	11,250	10,865	385
First National Bank, Hampton, Iowa.	Feb. 1, 1888	50,000	11,250	10,880	370
First National Bank, Greensburg, Kans.	Feb. 10, 1888	50,000	11,240	11,015	225
First National Bank, Central City, Nebr.	Feb. 11, 1888	50,000	10,710	10,410	300
Duluth National Bank, Duluth, Minn.	Feb. 20, 1888	300,000	45,000	43,710	1,290
Bismarck National Bank, Bismarck, N. Dak.	Mar. 1, 1888	50,000	11,250	10,850	400
First National Bank, Ashton, S. Dak.	Mar. 6, 1888	50,000	11,250	11,050	200
Citizens' National Bank, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	Apr. 24, 1888	50,000	11,250	11,155	95
First National Bank, Stanton, Mich.	Apr. 30, 1888	50,000	11,250	10,910	340
First National Bank, Fairmont, Nebr.	May 1, 1888	50,000	11,250	11,050	200
First National Bank, Greenleaf, Kans.	May 9, 1888	50,000	11,250	11,110	140
National Bank Genesee, Batavia, N. Y.	May 21, 1888	75,000	44,434	30,629	13,805
Strong City National Bank, Strong City, Kans.	May 26, 1888	50,000	11,250	11,020	230
Citizens' National Bank, Saginaw, Mich.	June 1, 1888	100,000	45,000	43,350	1,650
Saugerties National Bank, Saugerties, N. Y.	June 16, 1888	125,000	93,316	87,948	5,368
Hyde National Bank, Titusville, Pa.	June 21, 1888	300,000	74,730	67,090	7,640
State National Bank, Omaha, Nebr.	July 18, 1888	100,000	22,500	21,700	800
Cincinnati National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio.	Aug. 1, 1888	280,000	52,510	50,120	2,390
First National Bank, Worthington, Minn.	Sept. 5, 1888	75,000	16,875	16,660	215
South Framingham National Bank, South Framingham, Mass.	Sept. 8, 1888	100,000	21,720	20,350	1,370
First National Bank, Alameda, Cal.	Sept. 4, 1888	100,000	27,000	25,410	1,590
First National Bank, Grass Valley, Cal.	Sept. 18, 1888	50,000	11,250	11,050	200
Merchants' National Bank of West Virginia, Morgantown, W. Va.	Oct. 4, 1888	110,000	80,830	75,580	5,250
First National Bank, Cawker City, Kans.	Oct. 9, 1888	50,000	11,250	10,780	470
San Diego National Bank, San Diego, Cal.	Nov. 7, 1888	100,000	22,500	21,650	850
National Exchange Bank, Auburn, N. Y.	Nov. 16, 1888	200,000	97,620	91,380	6,140
National Bank of Dayton, Wash.	Nov. 21, 1888	50,000	11,250	10,940	310
First National Bank, Colby, Kans.	do	50,000	11,250	11,120	130
First National Bank, Russell Springs, Kans.	do	50,000	10,690	10,510	180
First National Bank, Columbia, S. Dak.	Nov. 26, 1888	50,000	11,250	11,035	215
Citizens' National Bank, Kingman, Kans.	Dec. 24, 1888	50,000	11,250	10,880	370
Bowery National Bank, New York, N. Y.	Jan. 2, 1889	250,000	217,710	203,790	13,920
Second National Bank, Iona, Mich.	Jan. 8, 1889	50,000	21,870	19,235	2,585
First National Bank, Johnstown, N. Y.	Jan. 16, 1889	100,000	86,590	83,378	3,212
First National Bank, Canandaigua, N. Y.	Jan. 26, 1889	75,000	17,100	14,965	2,135
Pendleton National Bank, Pendleton, Oreg.	Feb. 4, 1889	50,000	11,250	10,960	290
Iowa City National Bank, Iowa City, Iowa.	Feb. 7, 1889	200,000	45,000	43,370	1,630
Fleming County National Bank, Flemingsburg, Ky.	Feb. 9, 1889	50,000	26,622	24,210	2,412
Merchants' National Bank, Eldorado, Kans.	Feb. 26, 1889	100,000	22,500	22,160	340
Merchants' National Bank, Des Moines, Iowa.	Mar. 1, 1889	100,000	22,500	21,305	1,195
Norwich National Bank, Norwich, Conn.	Mar. 15, 1889	220,000	77,150	69,805	7,345
First National Bank, Franklin, Nebr.	Mar. 27, 1889	60,000	13,000	12,809	191
Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank, Buffalo, N. Y.	Apr. 3, 1889	200,000	26,100	22,255	3,845
First National Bank, Dubois, Pa.	Apr. 8, 1889	50,000	11,250	10,700	550
First National Bank, Cimarron, Kans.	Apr. 27, 1889	50,000	10,170	10,025	145
Traders' National Bank, San Antonio, Tex.	Apr. 29, 1889	100,000	22,500	21,240	1,260
Merchants' National Bank, Duluth, Minn.	May 20, 1889	200,000	45,000	44,240	760
Wright County National Bank, Clarion, Iowa.	June 19, 1889	50,000	11,250	10,900	350

a No circulation.

# 474 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

NO. 73.—NATIONAL BANKS WHICH HAVE GONE INTO VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION UNDER 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.	Out-standing.
National Bank of Lawrence, Kans.....	June 29, 1889	\$100,000	\$49,809	\$45,737	\$4,072
National Bank of Le Roy, N. Y.....	do.....	100,000	22,500	21,620	880
Halstead National Bank, Halstead, Kans.	do.....	50,000	11,250	10,960	290
Farmers' National Bank, Mount Sterling, Ky.....	July 1, 1889	250,000	195,680	181,790	13,890
First National Bank, Keyport, N. J.....	do.....	50,000	11,250	10,980	270
National Bank of Huntsville, Ala.....	July 3, 1889	50,000	44,800	40,827	4,073
German National Bank, Newton, Kans..	July 19, 1889	60,000	15,500	13,050	450
First National Bank, Clay Center, Nebr.	Aug. 8, 1889	50,000	11,250	11,040	210
Vernon National Bank, Vernon, Tex. &c.	Aug. 17, 1889	60,000			
Butler National Bank, Butler, Mo.....	Aug. 23, 1889	66,000	14,850	13,985	865
Second National Bank, Lebanon, Tenn..	Sept. 18, 1889	50,000	11,250	9,840	1,410
National Bank of Kinderhook, N. Y.....	Oct. 1, 1889	125,000	78,220	70,415	7,805
First National Bank, Woodstock, Ill.....	Oct. 31, 1889	50,000	27,000	25,810	1,190
Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, Valley City, N. Dak.....	Dec. 1, 1889	65,000	14,030	13,840	790
Union National Bank, La Crosse, Wis..	Dec. 9, 1889	100,000	22,500	21,840	660
Harper County National Bank, Anthony, Kans.....	Dec. 20, 1889	50,000	11,250	10,690	560
Lumberman's National Bank, Williamsport, Pa.....	Dec. 31, 1889	100,000	32,580	28,640	3,940
First National Bank, South Haven, Mich.	do.....	50,000	11,250	10,223	1,027
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	44,982	3,623
First National Bank, Ogallala, Nebr.....	do.....	50,000	11,250	10,880	370
First National Bank, Stockton, Kans.....	Jan. 15, 1890	50,000	11,250	10,865	385
First National Bank, Rulo, Nebr.....	Jan. 20, 1890	50,000	30,360	29,340	1,020
First National Bank, Eagle Grove, Iowa.	do.....	50,000	11,250	11,015	235
Toledo National Bank, Toledo, Ohio.....	Jan. 21, 1890	100,000	35,920	29,615	6,305
National Exchange Bank, Kansas City, Mo.....	Jan. 23, 1890	200,000	45,000	42,450	2,550
National Bank, Newcastle, Ky.....	Feb. 4, 1890	60,000	17,670	15,830	1,840
Plymouth National Bank, Plymouth, Mich.....	Feb. 25, 1890	50,000	11,250	10,815	435
First National Bank, Lockport, N. Y.....	Feb. 28, 1890	100,000	28,573	23,939	4,634
Merchants' National Bank, Amsterdam, N. Y.....	Mar. 15, 1890	100,000	32,680	31,430	1,250
National Bank of Texas, Galveston, Tex.	Mar. 19, 1890	100,000	37,487	33,697	3,790
Bowie National Bank, Bowie, Tex. &c.	Mar. 27, 1890	50,000			
First National Bank, Union Springs, N. Y.....	Mar. 31, 1890	50,000	15,805	12,000	2,905
Ferris National Bank, Swanton, Vt.....	Apr. 18, 1890	50,000	11,240	11,240	
First National Bank, Rock Island, Ill.....	Apr. 19, 1890	100,000	24,654	21,828	2,826
First National Bank, Ketchum, Idaho.....	Apr. 23, 1890	50,000	11,250	10,840	410
Winchester National Bank, Winchester, Ky.....	Apr. 29, 1890	200,000	45,000	40,200	4,800
First National Bank, Harper, Kans.....	Apr. 30, 1890	50,000	11,250	10,740	510
First National Bank, Loup City, Nebr.....	June 21, 1890	50,000	11,250	10,920	330
American National Bank, Waco, Tex.....	June 24, 1890	250,000	45,000	41,950	3,050
Hamilton County National Bank, Webster City, Iowa.....	June 30, 1890	50,000	11,250	10,830	420
Planters' National Bank, Henderson, Ky.	do.....	150,000	33,750	31,480	2,270
Wakefield National Bank, Wakefield, R. I.....	July 1, 1890	100,000	59,249	54,284	4,965
Jewell County National Bank, Mankato, Kans.....	July 2, 1890	50,000	11,250	11,000	250
Citizens' National Bank, Flint, Mich.....	Aug. 5, 1890	125,000	32,641	27,916	4,725
N. Village Bank, Bowdoinham, Me.....	Aug. 23, 1890	50,000	35,748	32,562	3,186
La Fayette National Bank, La Fayette, Ind.....	Aug. 29, 1890	300,000	64,033	53,756	10,277
Lincoln National Bank, Stanford, Ky.....	Sept. 8, 1890	200,000	45,000	43,920	1,080
Canastota National Bank, Canastota, N. Y.....	Sept. 25, 1890	55,000	53,927	48,932	6,995
First National Bank, Whitehall, Mich.....	Sept. 30, 1890	50,000	11,250	10,130	1,120
Meade County National Bank, Meade Center, Kans.....	Oct. 6, 1890	50,000	11,250	10,600	650
Farmers' National Bank, South Charleston, Ohio.....	Oct. 15, 1890	50,000	11,710	10,763	950
First National Bank, Columbus, Ohio.....	do.....	300,000	220,405	199,373	21,032
Commercial National Bank, St. Paul, Minn.....	Oct. 27, 1890	500,000	45,000	42,795	2,205
German-American National Bank, Kansas City, Mo.....	Dec. 5, 1890	250,000	45,000	42,320	2,680
First National Bank, Hill City, Kans.....	Dec. 20, 1890	50,000	10,750	10,460	290
First National Bank, Frankfort, Kans.....	Jan. 8, 1891	100,000	22,500	21,510	990

a No circulation.

## NO. 73.—NATIONAL BANKS WHICH HAVE GONE INTO VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION UNDER 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.	Out-standing.
Second National Bank, Owosso, Mich....	Jan. 13, 1891	\$60,000	\$13,500	\$13,060	\$440
West Side National Bank, Wichita, Kans.....	.....do.....	100,000	22,500	21,180	1,320
Anthony National Bank, Anthony, Kans.....	.....do.....	50,000	10,750	10,150	600
Commercial National Bank, Rochester, N. Y.....	Jan. 27, 1891	200,000	41,820	37,293	4,527
Mercantile National Bank, Louisiana, Mo.....	.....do.....	50,000	11,250	10,340	910
National Bank, Eldorado, Kans.....	Feb. 9, 1891	50,000	10,745	9,745	1,000
First National Bank, Suffolk, Va.....	Feb. 12, 1891	50,000	11,250	10,460	790
Citizens' National Bank, Medicine Lodge, Kans.....	Feb. 19, 1891	50,000	11,250	10,868	382
Rome National Bank, Rome, Ga.....	Feb. 23, 1891	100,000	22,500	21,780	720
Windsor National Bank, Windsor, Vt.....	Feb. 24, 1891	50,000	22,500	21,065	1,435
Beadle County National Bank, Huron, S. Dak.....	Feb. 26, 1891	50,000	22,500	20,940	1,560
American National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa.....	Mar. 12, 1891	150,000	33,750	32,865	885
United States National Bank, Atchison, Kans.....	Mar. 24, 1891	250,000	45,000	41,920	3,080
First National Bank, Ashland, Kans.....	Apr. 15, 1891	50,000	11,250	10,770	480
Washington National Bank, New York, N. Y.....	Apr. 13, 1891	300,000	45,000	42,865	2,135
First National Bank, Burr Oak, Kans.....	May 15, 1891	50,000	11,250	10,720	530
Glenwood National Bank, Glenwood Springs, Colo.....	May 23, 1891	100,000	22,500	21,620	880
First National Bank, Cardiff, Tenn.....	May 23, 1891	50,000	11,250	10,680	620
East Saginaw National Bank, East Saginaw, Mich.....	June 23, 1891	150,000	33,750	31,340	2,410
Twin City National Bank, New Brighton, Minn.....	.....do.....	50,000	11,250	10,110	1,140
Merchants' National Bank, Binghamton, N. Y.....	June 23, 1891	100,000	61,638	57,628	4,010
First National Bank, Merced, Cal.....	June 30, 1891	200,000	43,400	40,950	2,450
National Bank of Union County, Morganfield, Ky.....	.....do.....	100,000	88,090	76,938	11,152
Citizens' National Bank, Belton, Tex.....	July 1, 1891	50,000	10,750	9,530	1,220
Citizens' National Bank, Gatesville, Tex.....	.....do.....	50,000	11,250	10,470	780
Ord National Bank, Ord, Nebr.....	Aug. 22, 1891	50,000	11,250	10,270	980
First National Bank, Indianola, Nebr.....	Aug. 31, 1891	50,000	11,250	10,715	535
National Bank, Anderson, S. C.....	Sept. 1, 1891	50,000	14,050	11,630	2,420
First National Bank, Flushing, Mich.....	Sept. 21, 1891	50,000	11,250	10,070	1,180
First National Bank, Francetown, N. H.....	Oct. 10, 1891	100,000	61,135	54,034	7,101
Columbus National Bank, New York, N. Y.....	Oct. 15, 1891	200,000	45,000	43,000	2,000
Citizens' National Bank, Colorado, Tex.....	Nov. 3, 1891	60,000	13,500	12,300	1,200
First National Bank, Lagrange, Ga.....	Dec. 1, 1891	50,000	11,700	11,120	580
Produce National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.....	Dec. 8, 1891	300,000	45,000	42,022	2,978
Merchants' National Bank, Kansas City, Mo.....	Dec. 22, 1891	1,000,000	45,000	38,560	6,440
First National Bank, Manitowoc, Wis.....	Dec. 26, 1891	50,000	14,816	11,378	3,438
First National Bank, Fairfield, Tex.....	Dec. 28, 1891	50,000	11,250	9,950	1,300
Commonwealth National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.....	Dec. 31, 1891	208,000	65,480	50,310	15,170
Merchants' National Bank, Fort Dodge, Iowa.....	.....do.....	100,000	22,500	20,215	2,285
Giles National Bank, Pulaski, Tenn.....	Jan. 12, 1892	100,000	22,500	18,716	3,784
First National Bank, Quanah, Tex.....	.....do.....	50,000	11,250	10,010	1,240
Northwestern National Bank, Aberdeen, S. Dak.....	Jan. 13, 1892	100,000	22,500	21,440	1,060
Castleton National Bank, Castleton, Vt.....	Jan. 22, 1892	50,000	14,630	12,270	2,360
First National Bank, Chamberlain, S. Dak.....	Feb. 6, 1892	50,000	11,250	10,190	1,060
Sedan National Bank, Sedan, Kans.....	Feb. 9, 1892	50,000	11,250	10,680	570
Bronson National Bank, Painted Post, N. Y.....	Feb. 29, 1892	50,000	22,500	20,650	1,850
First National Bank, Ainsworth, Nebr.....	Mar. 3, 1892	50,000	11,250	10,110	1,140
First National Bank, Leoti, Kans.....	Mar. 4, 1892	50,000	10,250	9,800	450
First National Bank, Blaine, Wash.....	Mar. 9, 1892	50,000	11,250	10,550	700
Erath County National Bank, Stephenville, Tex.....	Mar. 15, 1892	50,000	11,250	9,950	1,300
American National Bank, Birmingham, Ala.....	Mar. 22, 1892	250,000	45,000	40,730	4,270
First National Bank, Wilber, Nebr.....	.....do.....	50,000	13,000	12,050	950
First National Bank, Greenville, Mich.....	Mar. 28, 1892	50,000	11,250	9,430	1,820
National Exchange Bank, Columbus, Ohio.....	Apr. 1, 1892	100,000	50,670	42,475	8,195

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NO. 73.—NATIONAL BANKS WHICH HAVE GONE INTO VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION UNDER 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.	Out-standing.
Citizens' National Bank, Roanoke, Va....	Apr. 4, 1892	\$100,000	\$21,700	\$20,523	\$1,177
Inter-State National Bank, New York, N. Y.....	Apr. 15, 1892	200,000	45,000	42,465	2,535
First National Bank, Platte City, Mo.....	Apr. 25, 1892	50,000	11,250	10,650	600
First National Bank, Jetmore, Kans.....	Apr. 30, 1892	50,000	11,250	10,630	620
Tampa National Bank, Tampa, Fla.....	May 2, 1892	50,000	11,250	10,550	700
Birmingham National Bank, Birmingham, Ala.....	.....do.....	250,000	45,000	39,100	5,900
First National Bank, Stafford, Kans.....	June 15, 1892	50,000	11,250	10,575	675
National Bank of Commerce, Hutchinson, Kans.....	.....do.....	100,000	22,500	18,900	3,600
First National Bank, Grafton, Mass.....	June 21, 1892	100,000	25,102	21,507	3,595
First National Bank, Dorchester, Nebr.....	July 5, 1892	50,000	11,250	10,440	810
First National Bank, Salina, Kans.....	.....do.....	150,000	33,750	29,460	4,290
Lincoln National Bank, Lincoln, Nebr.....	July 12, 1892	100,000	22,500	20,695	1,805
First National Bank, Aurora, Mo.....	July 22, 1892	50,000	11,250	10,600	650
Farmers and Traders' National Bank, Oskaloosa, Iowa.....	July 30, 1892	100,000	22,500	19,530	2,970
First National Bank, San Luis Obispo, Cal.....	Aug. 27, 1892	150,000	33,750	30,420	3,330
First National Bank, Desmet, S. Dak.....	Sept. 14, 1892	50,000	11,250	9,750	1,500
Merchants' National Bank, Chattanooga, Tenn.....	Sept. 24, 1892	250,000	45,000	38,470	6,530
National Bank of the Republic, Tacoma, Wash.....	Oct. 1, 1892	200,000	45,000	40,420	4,580
First National Bank, South Sioux City, Nebr.....	Oct. 27, 1892	50,000	10,250	9,500	750
Continental National Bank, Kansas City, Mo.....	Nov. 11, 1892	200,000	44,500	36,760	7,740
First National Bank, Clyde, Kans.....	Nov. 15, 1892	50,000	10,750	9,800	950
Eugene National Bank, Eugene City, Oreg.....	Nov. 26, 1892	50,000	11,250	10,150	1,100
Commercial National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa.....	Dec. 1, 1892	150,000	33,750	29,750	4,000
First National Bank, Batesville, Ohio.....	.....do.....	60,000	13,500	11,070	2,430
State National Bank, Lincoln, Nebr.....	Dec. 3, 1892	200,000	45,000	38,195	6,805
Woodson National Bank, Yates Center, Kans.....	Dec. 5, 1892	50,000	10,750	9,120	1,630
First National Bank, Pontiac, Mich.....	Dec. 31, 1892	100,000	21,750	17,900	3,850
First National Bank, Castle, Mont.....	Jan. 4, 1893	65,000	14,020	12,140	1,880
National Pemberton Bank, Lawrence, Mass.....	Jan. 10, 1893	150,000	143,010	128,095	14,015
First National Bank, Lorain, Ohio.....	.....do.....	75,000	16,095	12,530	3,565
Covington City National Bank, Covington, Ky.....	Feb. 1, 1893	500,000	225,000	176,524	48,476
Merchants' National Bank, Macon, Ga.....	Feb. 14, 1893	100,000	21,800	18,400	3,400
Etna National Bank, Kansas City, Mo.....	Mar. 9, 1893	250,000	44,550	35,650	8,900
Citizens' National Bank, Orlando, Fla.....	Mar. 22, 1893	100,000	21,880	19,680	2,200
First National Bank, Lexington, Ill.....	Apr. 1, 1893	50,000	16,410	13,890	2,520
First National Bank, Burnet, Tex.....	May 22, 1893	75,000	16,150	12,000	3,150
Southern National Bank, New Orleans, La.....	June 5, 1893	500,000	45,000	33,950	11,050
First National Bank, Santa Monica, Cal.....	June 17, 1893	50,000	10,250	8,870	1,380
Finney County National Bank, Garden City, Kans.....	June 20, 1893	50,000	10,750	9,110	1,640
Lake National Bank, Wolfboro, N. H.....	June 29, 1893	50,000	29,360	23,667	5,693
First National Bank, Wakeeney, Kans.....	June 30, 1893	50,000	10,290	8,970	1,320
First National Bank, Springfield, Mo.....	July 6, 1893	50,000	11,250	7,105	4,145
Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, Rockwall, Tex.....	July 11, 1893	50,000	11,250	8,810	2,440
North Texas National Bank, Dallas, Tex.....	July 13, 1893	1,000,000	45,000	34,100	10,900
Hogquiam National Bank, Hogquiam, Wash.....	July 18, 1893	50,000	11,250	9,410	1,840
Gate City National Bank, Atlanta, Ga.....	July 25, 1893	250,000	44,000	34,080	9,920
First National Bank, Big Timber, Mont.....	July 27, 1893	50,000	10,750	9,160	1,590
Orono National Bank, Orono, Me.....	July 29, 1893	50,000	13,720	11,300	2,420
Central National Bank, Dallas, Tex.....	Aug. 3, 1893	150,000	33,750	25,900	7,850
Fourth National Bank, Chattanooga, Tenn.....	Aug. 10, 1893	150,000	44,200	36,990	7,210
Merchants' National Bank, Fort Worth, Tex.....	Aug. 15, 1893	250,000	45,000	34,950	10,050
Gallatin Valley National Bank, Bozeman, Mont.....	Aug. 18, 1893	100,000	22,000	18,180	3,820
Farmers' National Bank, Constantine, Mich.....	Sept. 4, 1893	50,000	11,250	8,760	2,490
First National Bank, Mankato, Kans.....	Sept. 19, 1893	60,000	13,500	10,740	2,760
Dillon National Bank, Dillon, Mont.....	Sept. 20, 1893	50,000	10,750	8,850	1,900



## No. 73.—NATIONAL BANKS WHICH HAVE GONE INTO VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION UNDER 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.	Out-standing.
Gray National Bank, Middletown Springs, Vt.....	Sept. 20, 1893	\$50,000	\$11,250	\$9,450	\$1,800
Frankfort National Bank, Frankfort, Ky.....	Sept. 21, 1893	100,000	22,500	18,080	4,420
First National Bank, Slaughter, Wash....	Oct. 25, 1893	50,000	11,250	9,350	1,900
Second National Bank, Helena, Mont....	Sept. 30, 1893	75,000	17,420	15,300	2,120
First National Bank, Minneapolis, Kans....	Oct. 9, 1893	50,000	11,250	10,223	1,027
First National Bank, Wharton, Tex.....	Oct. 14, 1893	50,000	11,250	9,500	1,750
Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, Clarksville, Tenn.....	Oct. 19, 1893	100,000	22,100	15,610	6,490
York National Bank, York, Nebr.....	Nov. 6, 1893	100,000	21,847	19,680	2,217
First National Bank, Genesee, Idaho.....	Nov. 13, 1893	50,000	11,250	9,020	2,230
First National Bank, Centerville, Mich....	Nov. 25, 1893	50,000	10,050	8,424	2,226
Randolph National Bank, Randolph, Mass.....	Nov. 27, 1893	200,000	172,050	136,685	35,415
First National Bank, Caldwell, Kans....	Dec. 2, 1893	50,000	10,250	7,730	2,520
First National Bank, Princeton, Minn....	Dec. 18, 1893	50,000	10,870	9,750	1,120
First National Bank, Luling, Tex.....	Dec. 23, 1893	50,000	11,250	7,950	3,300
National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa.....	Dec. 29, 1893	900,000	43,950	34,050	9,900
State National Bank, Jefferson, Tex.....	Dec. 30, 1893	50,000	9,050	6,310	2,740
First National Bank, Rushville, Nebr....	Jan. 1, 1894	50,000	10,750	8,100	2,650
National Bank of Commerce, Provo City, Utah.....	Jan. 2, 1894	50,000	10,750	8,620	2,130
First National Bank, Fredonia, Kans....	do.....	50,000	10,400	7,620	2,780
Citizens' National Bank, Whitewater, Wis.....	Jan. 9, 1894	75,000	15,195	12,513	2,682
Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, Union City, Tenn.....	Jan. 10, 1894	100,000	22,350	17,050	5,300
First National Bank, Geneva, Nebr.....	Jan. 30, 1894	50,000	10,800	8,030	2,770
First National Bank, Centrella, Wash....	Feb. 1, 1894	50,000	11,700	10,390	1,310
First National Bank, Opelousas, La.....	Feb. 3, 1894	50,000	10,850	7,540	3,310
State National Bank, Dallas, Tex.....	Feb. 10, 1894	400,000	43,800	32,800	11,000
First National Bank, Kinsley, Kans.....	Feb. 13, 1894	50,000	11,250	8,580	2,670
American National Bank, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	Feb. 24, 1894	250,000	43,590	38,450	5,140
First National Bank, Clinton, Mo.....	Feb. 28, 1894	100,000	21,450	16,022	5,428
First National Bank, Medicine Lodge, Kans.....	Mar. 1, 1894	50,000	11,250	9,750	1,500
Globe National Bank, Kalispel, Mont....	Mar. 2, 1894	50,000	10,930	9,850	1,080
First National Bank, Dewitt, Nebr.....	Mar. 12, 1894	50,000	10,750	9,010	1,740
First National Bank, Harrisonville, Mo....	Mar. 17, 1894	50,000	10,850	7,740	3,110
Union National Bank, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	Mar. 23, 1894	400,000	43,950	32,020	11,930
Aspen National Bank, Aspen, Colo.....	Apr. 9, 1894	100,000	21,880	16,885	4,995
First National Bank, Fairhead, Nebr....	Apr. 10, 1894	50,000	10,750	9,615	1,135
Sagadahock National Bank, Bath, Me.....	Apr. 11, 1894	100,000	43,925	34,540	9,385
Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank, Detroit, Mich.....	Apr. 14, 1894	500,000	34,310	24,098	10,212
First National Bank, Jerseyville, Ill....	Apr. 28, 1894	50,000	10,850	8,912	1,938
American National Bank, Salina, Kans....	Apr. 30, 1894	100,000	21,550	15,410	6,140
First National Bank, Denison, Tex.....	do.....	150,000	43,050	30,098	12,952
First National Bank, Boulder Valley, Mont.....	May 1, 1894	50,000	11,250	8,370	2,880
First National Bank, Hopkins, Mo.....	do.....	50,000	10,750	7,580	3,170
First National Bank, Mystic Bridge, Conn.....	May 21, 1894	150,000	33,010	22,115	10,895
First National Bank, Kendallville, Ind....	May 24, 1894	50,000	44,300	30,960	13,340
First National Bank, Columbus, Miss....	May 30, 1894	75,000	66,600	55,700	10,900
Deadwood National Bank, Deadwood, S. Dak.....	June 7, 1894	100,000	21,500	18,215	3,285
Merchants' National Bank, Deadwood, S. Dak.....	June 8, 1894	100,000	22,500	18,330	4,170
First National Bank, Neihart, Mont....	June 11, 1894	50,000	10,790	9,160	1,630
First National Bank, Sterling, Nebr....	June 16, 1894	50,000	10,750	8,840	1,910
Gate City National Bank, Texarkana, Ark.....	June 30, 1894	50,000	9,390	7,480	1,910
Garden City National Bank, San Jose, Cal.....	July 1, 1894	100,000	21,900	18,320	3,580
First National Bank, Constantine, Mich....	do.....	50,000	12,780	8,160	4,620
Socorro National Bank, Socorro, N. Mex....	July 16, 1894	50,000	11,250	9,170	2,080
First National Bank, Dodge City, Kans....	July 27, 1894	50,000	11,250	8,880	2,370
Washington National Bank, Spokane Falls, Wash.....	July 30, 1894	250,000	45,000	33,110	11,890
Bates County National Bank, Butler, Mo.....	Aug. 1, 1894	125,000	36,541	26,531	10,010
First National Bank, Montesano, Wash....	Aug. 20, 1894	50,000	11,250	7,920	3,330
First National Bank, Fort Pierre, S. Dak....	Aug. 28, 1894	50,000	11,250	9,050	2,200
Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, Auburn, Nebr.....	Aug. 29, 1894	50,000	10,750	8,800	1,950

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## NO. 73.—NATIONAL BANKS WHICH HAVE GONE INTO VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION UNDER 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.	Out-standing
Kansas National Bank, Topeka, Kans....	Sept. 1, 1894	\$300,000	\$43,800	\$28,700	\$15,100
First National Bank, Ireton, Iowa.....	.....do.....	50,000	11,350	7,820	3,530
First National Bank, Bessemer, Ala.....	Sept. 10, 1894	50,000	11,250	7,800	3,450
First National Bank, Lincoln, Kans.....	Sept. 12, 1894	50,000	10,750	8,460	2,290
Cottonwood Valley National Bank, Marion, Kans.....	.....do.....	50,000	11,250	7,650	3,600
First National Bank, Oswego, Kans.....	Sept. 15, 1894	60,000	16,440	13,260	3,180
First National Bank, Gibbon, Nebr.....	Oct. 10, 1894	50,000	11,250	7,510	3,740
Riverside National Bank, Riverside, Cal.	Oct. 20, 1894	100,000	45,000	32,480	12,520
Meridian National Bank, Indianapolis, Ind.....	Oct. 30, 1894	200,000	114,960	74,460	40,500
First National Bank, Nashua, Iowa.....	Nov. 1, 1894	50,000	11,250	7,400	3,850
First National Bank, Kirkeville, Mo.....	Nov. 5, 1894	50,000	11,250	8,860	2,390
Blaine National Bank, Blaine, Wash.....	.....do.....	50,000	11,250	7,780	3,470
National Bank of Fayetteville, N. Y.....	Nov. 26, 1894	60,000	13,100	7,878	5,222
Lime Rock National Bank, Providence, R. I.....	Nov. 27, 1894	500,000	48,908	32,720	16,188
First National Bank, Palouse, Wash.....	Dec. 17, 1894	75,000	16,470	11,290	5,180
American National Bank, Galveston, Tex.....	Dec. 19, 1894	300,000	45,000	30,602	14,398
First National Bank, Arapahoe, Nebr.....	Dec. 26, 1894	50,000	10,770	7,780	2,990
Commercial National Bank, Seattle, Wash.....	Dec. 29, 1894	100,000	21,430	14,060	7,370
City National Bank, Denver, Colo.....	Jan. 7, 1895	200,000	45,000	30,802	14,198
Helena National Bank, Helena, Mont.....	Jan. 8, 1895	400,000	63,000	40,980	22,020
City National Bank, Birmingham, Ala.....	.....do.....	100,000	22,500	14,450	8,050
Security National Bank, Grand Island, Nebr.....	Jan. 12, 1895	108,100	45,000	34,845	10,155
First National Bank, Lyons, Kans.....	Jan. 18, 1895	50,000	10,850	6,860	3,990
First National Bank, Ouray, Colo.....	Jan. 23, 1895	50,000	11,250	8,330	2,920
First National Bank, Waynesboro, Pa.....	Jan. 28, 1895	75,000	15,820	8,620	6,700
First National Bank, Anacanda, Mont.....	Feb. 1, 1895	100,000	22,500	14,750	7,750
McPherson National Bank, McPherson, Kans.....	Feb. 18, 1895	50,000	10,050	6,400	3,650
First National Bank, Hurley, Wis.....	Feb. 19, 1895	50,000	10,850	8,000	2,850
First National Bank, Graham, Tex.....	Mar. 4, 1895	50,000	11,250	7,290	3,960
National Bank of Deming, N. Mex.....	Mar. 26, 1895	50,000	11,250	7,240	4,010
Merchants' National Bank, Battle-creek, Mich.....	Apr. 1, 1895	100,000	39,260	25,455	13,805
Salina National Bank, Salina, Kans.....	Apr. 10, 1895	100,000	21,650	17,360	4,290
First National Bank, Natchez, Miss.....	Apr. 15, 1895	100,000	22,100	15,175	6,925
Big Rapids National Bank, Big Rapids, Mich.....	.....do.....	100,000	21,900	13,790	8,110
First National Bank, Red Lako Falls, Minn.....	.....do.....	50,000	11,250	7,250	4,000
Corn Exchange National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa.....	Apr. 29, 1895	150,000	44,500	27,540	16,960
First National Bank, Rico, Colo.....	Apr. 30, 1895	50,000	11,250	7,240	4,010
First National Bank, Shelton, Nebr.....	May 10, 1895	50,000	11,250	7,602	3,648
First National Bank, Moberly, Mo.....	May 15, 1895	100,000	19,560	14,140	5,420
Fifth National Bank, San Antonio, Tex.....	May 29, 1895	125,000	28,800	15,840	12,960
First National Bank, Haskell, Tex.....	June 18, 1895	50,000	11,250	8,090	3,160
First National Bank, Augusta, Ky.....	June 20, 1895	50,000	11,470	7,710	3,760
Oklahoma National Bank, Oklahoma City, Okla.....	July 15, 1895	50,000	11,250	6,040	5,210
People's National Bank, Colorado, Tex.....	July 22, 1895	50,000	11,250	6,200	5,050
Citizens' National Bank, Tacoma, Wash.....	July 27, 1895	100,000	22,500	13,855	8,645
First National Bank, Cherryvale, Kans.....	Aug. 1, 1895	50,000	10,950	5,920	5,030
Idaho National Bank, Pocatello, Idaho.....	Aug. 5, 1895	50,000	11,250	7,570	3,680
First National Bank, Spearfish, S. Dak.....	Sept. 3, 1895	50,000	11,250	8,640	2,610
First National Bank, Tower, Minn.....	Oct. 1, 1895	50,000	10,950	5,870	5,080
First National Bank, Fort Madison, Iowa.....	Oct. 8, 1895	100,000	22,500	12,200	10,300
First National Bank, Aberdeen, Wash.....	Oct. 12, 1895	50,000	11,250	7,670	3,580
First National Bank, Creighton, Nebr.....	Oct. 24, 1895	50,000	11,250	7,372	3,878
First National Bank, East Portland, Oreg.....	Oct. 31, 1895	100,000	22,500	12,770	9,730
New Mexico National Bank, Socorro, N. Mex.....	Nov. 16, 1895	50,000	11,250	6,970	4,280
Bonham National Bank, Bonham, Tex.....	Nov. 20, 1895	50,000	11,250	6,150	5,100
First National Bank, Kirwin, Kans.....	Nov. 21, 1895	50,000	11,250	6,990	4,260
Farmers' National Bank, Muncie, Ind.....	Nov. 26, 1895	100,000	22,940	15,360	7,580
First National Bank, Pratt, Kans.....	Dec. 5, 1895	50,000	11,250	6,910	4,340
First National Bank, Creede, Colo.....	Dec. 31, 1895	50,000	11,250	7,240	4,010
First National Bank, Puyallup, Wash.....	Jan. 1, 1896	75,000	16,875	11,250	5,625
First National Bank, Reno, Nev.....	Jan. 2, 1896	200,000	45,000	24,180	20,820
Capital National Bank, Bismarek, N. Dak.....	Jan. 14, 1896	50,000	11,250	6,550	4,700
Rockwall County National Bank, Rock-wall, Tex.....	.....do.....	50,000	11,250	5,510	5,740

## NO. 73.—NATIONAL BANKS WHICH HAVE GONE INTO VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION UNDER 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.	Out-standing.
Inter-State National Bank, Texarkana, Tex.....	Jan. 15, 1896	\$100,000	\$27,770	\$12,060	\$15,710
Farmers and Drivers' National Bank, Somers, N. Y.....	Jan. 16, 1896	100,000	63,230	43,020	20,210
First National Bank, McPherson, Kans.	Jan. 29, 1896	50,000	16,875	7,225	9,650
New Duluth National Bank, New Duluth, Minn.....	Jan. 31, 1896	50,000	11,250	6,440	4,810
National Bank, Canton, S. Dak.....	Feb. 1, 1896	50,000	10,900	5,680	5,220
State National Bank, Denver, Colo. a.....	.....do.....	300,000	44,000	31,080	12,920
American National Bank, Omaha, Nebr.	Feb. 25, 1896	200,000	45,000	20,380	24,620
Winnsboro National Bank, Winnsboro, S. C.....	Mar. 2, 1896	100,000	22,500	11,272	11,228
Ballinger National Bank, Ballinger, Tex.....	Mar. 14, 1896	100,000	22,500	9,650	12,850
Merchants' National Bank, Muskegon, Mich.....	Mar. 26, 1896	100,000	22,500	11,670	10,830
National Bank of Dakota, Huron, S. Dak.....	Apr. 18, 1896	50,000	11,250	5,970	5,280
Iron City National Bank, Llano, Tex.....	May 14, 1896	60,000	13,500	5,280	8,220
First National Bank, Morris, Minn.....	May 26, 1896	50,000	11,250	6,820	4,430
Portland National Bank, Portland, Oreg.....	June 9, 1896	100,000	22,500	18,850	3,650
Southern National Bank, New York, N. Y.....	June 10, 1896	500,000	378,900	250,810	128,090
Chautauqua County National Bank, Jamestown, N. Y.....	June 18, 1896	200,000	52,200	23,388	28,812
City National Bank, Jamestown, N. Y.....	.....do.....	100,000	25,933	13,940	12,893
Home National Bank, East Saginaw, Mich.....	June 22, 1896	200,000	180,000	85,162	94,838
La Crosse National Bank, La Crosse, Wis.	July 1, 1896	200,000	45,000	15,809	29,191
Traders' National Bank, Providence, R. I.	.....do.....	200,000	49,507	26,810	22,697
Watertown National Bank, Watertown, S. Dak.....	July 10, 1896	50,000	11,250	4,080	7,170
First National Bank, Andes, N. Y.....	July 23, 1896	60,000	53,721	31,262	22,462
First National Bank, Uvalde, Tex.....	July 31, 1896	50,000	11,250	3,460	7,790
Farmers' National Bank, Malvern, Iowa.	Aug. 6, 1896	50,000	11,250	4,600	6,650
Fairhaven National Bank, Fairhaven, Wash.....	Oct. 10, 1896	50,000	11,250	8,050	3,200
National Bank, Corning, Iowa.....	Nov. 10, 1896	50,000	11,250	3,130	8,120
National Bank, Troy, N. Y.....	Nov. 16, 1896	200,000	45,000	13,260	31,740
First National Bank, Gothenburg, Nebr.	Dec. 10, 1896	50,000	11,910	6,200	5,710
Smelter National Bank, Durango, Colo.....	Dec. 14, 1896	50,000	11,250	5,150	6,100
First National Bank, Goldendale, Wash.....	Dec. 17, 1896	50,000	11,250	4,650	6,600
Exchange National Bank, El Dorado, Kans.....	.....do.....	50,000	22,500	8,375	14,125
Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, Cawker City, Kans.....	Dec. 23, 1896	50,000	21,058	7,580	13,478
First National Bank, Ness City, Kans.....	Dec. 24, 1896	50,000	11,250	4,780	6,470
First National Bank, Pierce, Nebr.....	Dec. 31, 1896	50,000	11,250	2,440	8,810
First National Bank, Bridgeport, Ala.....	Jan. 1, 1897	50,000	11,250	3,780	7,470
Holliston National Bank, Holliston, Mass.	.....do.....	100,000	37,458	14,760	22,698
Crete National Bank, Crete, Nebr.....	.....do.....	50,000	11,250	4,210	7,040
City National Bank, Streator, Ill.....	Jan. 13, 1897	100,000	22,500	3,650	18,850
First National Bank, Cisco, Tex.....	Jan. 29, 1897	50,000	11,250	3,060	8,190
First National Bank, Oakesdale, Wash.....	Feb. 1, 1897	50,000	11,250	2,610	8,640
First National Bank, Arkansas City, Kans.	Feb. 4, 1897	100,000	22,500	10,550	5,950
First National Bank, Nocona, Tex.....	Feb. 10, 1897	50,000	11,250	3,380	7,870
First National Bank, Phillipsburg, Mont.....	.....do.....	50,000	11,250	2,140	9,110
First National Bank, Winston, N. C.....	Feb. 15, 1897	100,000	45,000	9,880	35,120
Merchants' National Bank, Redfield, S. Dak.....	.....do.....	50,000	11,250	3,810	7,440
First National Bank, Chester, Ill.....	.....do.....	50,000	11,250	2,120	9,130
First National Bank, Sturgis, S. Dak.....	.....do.....	50,000	11,250	4,600	6,650
Commercial National Bank, Roanoke, Va.	Feb. 16, 1897	100,000	22,500	6,610	15,890
Atlas National Bank, Chicago, Ill.....	Feb. 19, 1897	700,000	45,000	3,160	41,840
Snohomish National Bank, Snohomish, Wash.....	Feb. 25, 1897	50,000	11,250	4,110	7,140
Mercantile National Bank, Dallas, Tex.....	Feb. 27, 1897	150,000	33,750	6,800	26,950
First National Bank, Ionia, Mich.....	Mar. 2, 1897	100,000	25,356	6,230	19,126
First National Bank, Sutherland, Iowa.....	Mar. 15, 1897	50,000	11,250	1,780	9,470

a Formerly insolvent.

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NO. 73.—NATIONAL BANKS WHICH HAVE GONE INTO VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION UNDER 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.	Out-standing.
Merchants' National Bank, Brownwood, Tex.....	Mar. 16, 1897	\$50, 000	\$11, 250	\$3, 240	\$8, 010
Manufacturers' National Bank, Pittsburg, Kans.....	.....do .....	100, 000	22, 500	4, 070	18, 430
National Bank of Commerce, Duluth, Minn.....	Mar. 17, 1897	200, 000	45, 000	12, 035	32, 965
Citizens' National Bank, Fergus Falls, Minn.....	Mar. 22, 1897	75, 000	10, 920	2, 990	13, 930
Farmers' National Bank, Arkansas City, Kans.....	Mar. 24, 1897	100, 000	22, 500	9, 680	12, 820
First National Bank, Merrill, Wis.....	Mar. 27, 1897	60, 000	13, 500	3, 700	9, 800
St. Paul National Bank, St. Paul, Nebr....	Mar. 31, 1897	50, 000	11, 250	3, 250	8, 000
Chemical National Bank, St. Louis, Mo....	Apr. 1, 1897	500, 000	45, 850	7, 950	37, 900
State National Bank, St. Joseph, Mo.....	Apr. 3, 1897	500, 000	45, 000	12, 598	32, 402
Anderson County National Bank, Garnett, Kans.....	Apr. 5, 1897	50, 000	11, 250	1, 700	9, 550
First National Bank, Exeter, Nebr.....	Apr. 9, 1897	50, 000	11, 250	1, 880	9, 370
Wyandotte National Bank, Kansas City, Kans.....	Apr. 13, 1897	100, 000	22, 500	2, 200	20, 300
First National Bank, Westmoreland, Kans.....	Apr. 15, 1897	50, 000	11, 250	2, 580	8, 670
German-American National Bank, St. Cloud, Minn.....	Apr. 20, 1897	100, 000	22, 500	5, 200	17, 300
Three Rivers National Bank, Three Rivers, Mich.....	Apr. 27, 1897	64, 000	14, 400	1, 840	12, 560
People's National Bank, Denver, Colo.....	.....do .....	300, 000	45, 000	6, 550	38, 450
Exeter National Bank, Exeter, Nebr.....	Apr. 30, 1897	50, 000	11, 250	2, 855	8, 395
First National Bank, Hillsboro, Oreg.....	May 1, 1897	50, 000	11, 250	2, 500	8, 750
First National Bank, Romeo, Mich.....	.....do .....	100, 000	25, 278	3, 680	21, 598
Chanute National Bank, Chanute, Kans.	May 6, 1897	60, 000	13, 500	7, 040	6, 460
National Bank of the Republic, St. Louis, Mo.....	May 18, 1897	300, 000	45, 000	1, 050	43, 950
Third National Bank, New York, N. Y.....	May 20, 1897	1, 000, 000	374, 165	35, 245	338, 920
Hancock National Bank, Boston, Mass....	.....do .....	400, 000	60, 400	6, 850	53, 550
Fourth National Bank, Columbus, Ohio.	June 16, 1897	100, 000	76, 500	7, 830	68, 670
National Bank of Heppner, Oreg.....	June 19, 1897	50, 000	11, 250	1, 520	9, 730
Metropolitan National Bank, Kansas City, Mo.....	June 30, 1897	500, 000	45, 000	4, 390	40, 610
South Milwaukee National Bank, South Milwaukee, Wis.....	July 1, 1897	50, 000	36, 000	2, 780	33, 220
First National Bank, Alamosa, Colo.....	.....do .....	50, 000	11, 250	1, 310	9, 940
First National Bank, St. Louis, Mich.....	July 6, 1897	50, 000	11, 250	1, 050	10, 200
Farmers' National Bank, Culpeper, Va.....	July 12, 1897	50, 000	11, 250	1, 500	9, 750
Mercantile National Bank, Hartford, Conn.....	July 20, 1897	500, 000	50, 750	678	50, 072
Wellsboro National Bank, Wellsboro, Pa.	Aug. 6, 1897	50, 000	11, 250	1, 560	9, 690
National Bank of the Republic, Washington, D. C.....	Aug. 11, 1897	200, 000	165, 223	.....	165, 223
Nebraska National Bank, York, Nebr.....	Aug. 21, 1897	50, 000	11, 250	980	10, 270
First National Bank, Mason, Tex.....	Aug. 23, 1897	50, 000	11, 250	4, 050	7, 200
Midland National Bank, Kansas City, Mo.	Aug. 27, 1897	500, 000	45, 000	12, 970	32, 030
First National Bank, Oberlin, Kans.....	Sept. 10, 1897	50, 000	11, 250	730	10, 520
First National Bank, Dighton, Kans.....	Oct. 1, 1897	50, 000	11, 250	440	10, 810
First National Bank, Liberty, Nebr.....	.....do .....	50, 000	11, 250	920	10, 330
Prairie State National Bank, Chicago, Ill.	Oct. 15, 1897	200, 000	45, 000	.....	45, 000
First National Bank, Greensburg, Ind.....	Oct. 26, 1897	100, 000	29, 905	.....	29, 905
Total.....	.....	110, 870, 110	49, 928, 727	45, 627, 777	4, 300, 950

NO. 74.—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 TITLES, OCTOBER 31, 1897.

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	\$194,655	\$4,845
National Bank of Beaver County, New Brighton, Pa. . . . .	Nov. 12, 1884	200,000	97,300	93,611	3,689
National Bank, Beaver Dam, Wis. . . . .	Dec. 24, 1884	50,000	41,100	39,450	1,650
Merchants' National Bank, Cleveland, Ohio. . . . .	Dec. 27, 1884	800,000	228,100	213,106	14,994
Union National Bank, Chicago, Ill. . . . .	Dec. 29, 1884	1,000,000	62,800	51,685	11,115
First National Bank, Le Roy, N. Y. . . . .	Jan. 2, 1885	150,000	135,000	130,021	4,979
Evansville National Bank, Evansville, Ind. . . . .	Jan. 3, 1885	800,000	543,050	513,941	29,109
National Albany Exchange Bank, Albany, N. Y. . . . .	Jan. 10, 1885	300,000	242,900	235,010	8,890
National Bank, Galena, Ill. . . . .	Jan. 11, 1885	100,000	55,900	53,019	2,881
National State Bank, Lafayette, Ind. . . . .	Jan. 16, 1885	300,000	117,000	106,608	10,392
First National Bank, Knoxville, Ill. . . . .	do	60,000	43,600	41,593	2,007
Farmers' National Bank, Ripley, Ohio. . . . .	Jan. 17, 1885	100,000	87,400	83,163	4,237
City National Bank, Grand Rapids, Mich. . . . .	Jan. 21, 1885	300,000	45,000	41,818	3,182
Lee County National Bank, Dixon, Ill. . . . .	do	100,000	41,500	38,805	2,695
Fort Wayne National Bank, Fort Wayne, Ind. . . . .	Jan. 25, 1885	350,000	257,300	247,109	10,191
National Exchange Bank, Tiffin, Ohio. . . . .	Mar. 1, 1885	125,000	50,500	45,603	4,897
National Bank, Malone, N. Y. . . . .	Mar. 9, 1885	200,000	65,900	60,673	5,227
Jefferson National Bank, Steubenville, Ohio. . . . .	Mar. 21, 1885	150,000	132,600	128,057	4,543
First National Bank, Battle Creek, Mich. . . . .	Mar. 28, 1885	100,000	89,200	85,785	3,415
Central National Bank, Danville, Ky. . . . .	do	200,000	180,000	172,711	7,289
Knox County National Bank, Mount Vernon, Ohio. . . . .	Apr. 1, 1885	75,000	53,200	49,835	3,365
First National Bank, Houghton, Mich. . . . .	Apr. 18, 1885	100,000	45,000	41,664	3,336
National Bank, Fort Edward, N. Y. . . . .	Apr. 22, 1885	100,000	88,900	84,721	4,179
National Bank, Salem, N. Y. . . . .	May 4, 1885	100,000	86,100	82,532	3,568
National Exchange Bank, Seneca Falls, N. Y. . . . .	May 6, 1885	100,000	88,400	85,499	2,901
Trumbull National Bank, Warren, Ohio. . . . .	July 5, 1885	150,000	132,400	127,775	4,625
Attleboro National Bank, North Attleboro, Mass. . . . .	July 17, 1885	100,000	84,300	81,515	2,785
American National Bank, Detroit, Mich. . . . .	July 24, 1885	400,000	251,500	242,305	9,195
First National Bank, Paris, Ill. . . . .	Aug. 12, 1885	125,000	111,500	106,478	5,022
First National Bank, St. Johns, Mich. . . . .	Aug. 14, 1885	50,000	21,000	19,745	1,255
Second National Bank, Pontiac, Mich. . . . .	Sept. 1, 1885	100,000	43,000	40,710	2,290
Raleigh National Bank, Raleigh, N. C. . . . .	Sept. 5, 1885	400,000	123,900	114,485	9,415
First National Bank, Danville, Ky. . . . .	Sept. 22, 1885	150,000	130,500	124,397	6,103
Ohio National Bank, Cleveland, Ohio. . . . .	Jan. 1, 1889	400,000	57,763	50,465	7,298
National Bank, Lebanon, Ky. . . . .	Apr. 7, 1889	100,000	45,000	41,654	3,346
Monmouth National Bank, Monmouth, Ill. . . . .	Aug. 18, 1890	100,000	21,800	18,422	3,378
Muskegon National Bank, Muskegon, Mich. . . . .	Aug. 27, 1890	100,000	21,720	19,515	2,205
First National Bank, Richmond, Ky. . . . .	Oct. 3, 1890	250,000	66,979	57,009	9,970
First National Bank, Port Huron, Mich. . . . .	Oct. 15, 1890	135,000	57,480	51,906	5,574
Union National Bank, Oshkosh, Wis. . . . .	Jan. 23, 1891	200,000	45,000	41,077	3,923
First National Bank, Grand Haven, Mich. . . . .	June 5, 1891	200,000	45,000	40,262	4,738
First National Bank, Plymouth, Mich. . . . .	Nov. 14, 1891	50,000	45,000	41,820	3,180
National Bank, Wooster, Ohio. . . . .	Nov. 29, 1891	53,900	48,510	42,719	5,791
Defiance National Bank, Defiance, Ohio. . . . .	Dec. 7, 1891	100,000	22,500	19,050	3,450
First National Bank, New London, Ohio. . . . .	Mar. 23, 1892	50,000	11,250	9,462	1,788
Citizens' National Bank, Mankato, Minn. . . . .	Apr. 27, 1892	70,000	15,750	13,918	1,832
Third National Bank, Sandusky, Ohio. . . . .	Sept. 19, 1892	200,000	45,000	38,401	6,599
Third National Bank, Urbana, Ohio. . . . .	Oct. 15, 1892	100,000	22,500	17,744	4,756
Lumberman's National Bank, Muskegon, Mich. . . . .	Jan. 16, 1893	100,000	22,500	19,420	3,080
Phoenix National Bank, Medina, Ohio. . . . .	Feb. 10, 1893	75,000	17,100	14,338	2,762
First National Bank, Chelsea, Vt. . . . .	June 10, 1893	50,000	11,250	6,822	4,428
Farmers' National Bank, Owatonna, Minn. . . . .	June 30, 1893	75,000	17,100	14,209	2,891
Second National Bank, Bay City, Mich. . . . .	May 5, 1894	250,000	180,000	139,204	40,796
First National Bank, Farmer City, Ill. . . . .	May 30, 1894	50,000	10,810	8,025	2,785
First National Bank, Kasson, Minn. . . . .	July 22, 1894	50,000	11,460	8,337	3,123
First National Bank, Lagrange, Ind. . . . .	July 30, 1894	65,000	22,500	15,570	6,930
First National Bank, Fairfield, Me. . . . .	Aug. 1, 1894	50,000	12,900	9,050	3,850
National Bank, Granville, N. Y. . . . .	Apr. 21, 1895	100,000	45,000	31,575	13,425
National Bank, Greensboro, N. C. . . . .	Jan. 18, 1896	100,000	33,300	45,200	38,100
Walden National Bank, Walden, N. Y. . . . .	Jan. 25, 1897	50,000	12,600	5,682	6,918
National Bank, Rockville, Ind. . . . .	May 14, 1897	100,000	45,000	8,940	36,060
Total. . . . .		10,758,900	5,039,122	4,607,280	431,842

# 482 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

NO. 75.—NATIONAL BANKS WHICH 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 TITLES, WITH DATE OF LIQUIDATION, AMOUNT OF CAPITAL, CIRCULATION ISSUED, RETIRED, AND OUTSTANDING ON OCTOBER 31, 1897.

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	\$261,770	\$8,230
First National Bank, Huntington, Ind. . .	Jan. 31, 1881	100,000	90,000	87,570	2,430
First National Bank, Indianapolis, Ind. .	July 5, 1881	300,000	279,248	266,314	12,934
First National Bank, Valparaiso, Ind. . .	Apr. 24, 1882	50,000	45,000	43,527	1,473
First National Bank, Stillwater, Minn. . .	Apr. 29, 1882	130,000	83,456	81,351	2,105
First National Bank, Chicago, Ill. . . . .	do . . . . .	1,000,000	90,000	89,272	728
First National Bank, Woodstock, Ill. . . .	Apr. 30, 1882	50,000	45,000	43,575	1,425
Second National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio. .	Apr. 23, 1882	200,000	180,000	174,870	5,130
Second National Bank, New York, N. Y. .	do . . . . .	300,000	378,890	368,015	8,275
First National Bank, Portsmouth, N. H. .	Apr. 29, 1882	300,000	280,000	278,554	7,446
First National Bank, Richmond, Ind. . . .	May 5, 1882	200,000	87,400	82,813	4,587
Second National Bank, Cleveland, Ohio. .	May 6, 1882	1,000,000	510,800	496,500	14,240
First National Bank, New Haven, Conn. .	do . . . . .	500,000	355,310	348,510	6,800
First National Bank, Akron, Ohio . . . .	May 2, 1882	100,000	114,822	110,274	4,548
First National Bank, Worcester, Mass. . .	May 4, 1882	300,000	232,000	240,717	5,283
First National Bank, Barre, Mass. . . . .	May 9, 1882	150,000	135,000	131,611	3,389
First National Bank, Davenport, Iowa. . .	do . . . . .	100,000	45,000	42,600	2,400
First National Bank, Kendallville, Ind. . .	May 12, 1882	150,000	90,000	87,512	2,488
First National Bank, Cleveland, Ohio . . .	May 13, 1882	300,000	268,462	257,749	8,713
First National Bank, Youngstown, Ohio. .	May 15, 1882	500,000	441,529	433,430	8,099
First National Bank, Evansville, Ind. . . .	do . . . . .	500,000	442,870	430,235	12,635
First National Bank, Salem, Ohio . . . .	do . . . . .	50,000	110,540	107,710	2,830
First National Bank, Scranton, Pa. . . . .	May 18, 1882	200,000	45,000	41,720	3,280
First National Bank, Centerville, Ind. . .	do . . . . .	50,000	61,525	61,939	2,586
First National Bank, Fort Wayne, Ind. . .	May 22, 1882	300,000	45,000	40,485	4,515
First National Bank, Strasburg, Pa. . . .	do . . . . .	100,000	79,200	77,232	1,968
First National Bank, Marietta, Pa. . . . .	May 27, 1882	100,000	99,000	96,460	2,540
First National Bank, Lafayette, Ind. . . .	May 31, 1882	150,000	175,000	166,964	8,036
First National Bank, McConnellsville, Ohio . . . . .	do . . . . .	50,000	84,640	81,949	2,691
First National Bank, Milwaukee, Wis. . .	do . . . . .	200,000	229,170	223,132	6,038
Second National Bank, Akron, Ohio . . .	do . . . . .	100,000	102,706	99,932	2,774
First National Bank, Ann Arbor, Mich. . .	June 1, 1882	100,000	85,078	81,900	3,178
First National Bank, Geneva, Ohio . . . .	do . . . . .	100,000	90,000	87,300	2,700
First National Bank, Oberlin, Ohio . . . .	do . . . . .	50,000	58,382	55,815	2,567
First National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa. . .	June 10, 1882	1,000,000	799,800	773,795	26,005
First National Bank, Troy, Ohio . . . . .	do . . . . .	200,000	180,000	175,214	4,786
Third National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio. .	June 14, 1882	800,000	609,500	593,180	16,320
First National Bank, Cambridge City, Ind. . . . .	June 15, 1882	50,000	45,000	43,027	1,973
First National Bank, Lyons, Iowa . . . .	do . . . . .	100,000	90,000	87,464	2,536
First National Bank, Detroit, Mich. . . .	June 17, 1882	500,000	336,345	329,708	6,637
First National Bank, Wilkesbarre, Pa. . .	June 20, 1882	375,000	337,500	328,045	8,855
First National Bank, Iowa City, Iowa . .	June 24, 1882	100,000	88,400	86,450	1,950
First National Bank, Nashua, N. H. . . . .	do . . . . .	100,000	90,000	86,328	3,672
First National Bank, Johnstown, Pa. . . .	do . . . . .	60,000	54,000	52,500	1,500
First National Bank, Pittsburg, Pa. . . . .	June 29, 1882	750,000	594,000	583,240	10,760
First National Bank, Terre Haute, Ind. . .	do . . . . .	200,000	141,575	135,548	6,027
First National Bank, Hollidaysburg, Pa. .	June 30, 1882	50,000	45,000	43,920	1,080
First National Bank, Bath, Me. . . . .	do . . . . .	200,000	180,000	174,750	5,250
First National Bank, Janesville, Wis. . .	do . . . . .	125,000	121,050	118,000	3,050
First National Bank, Michigan City, Ind. .	do . . . . .	100,000	45,000	44,205	795
First National Bank, Monmouth, Ill. . . .	July 3, 1882	75,000	45,000	43,650	1,341
First National Bank, Marion, Iowa . . . .	July 11, 1882	50,000	45,000	43,346	1,654
First National Bank, Marlboro, Mass. . .	Aug. 3, 1882	200,000	180,000	175,582	4,418
National Bank of Stanford, Ky. . . . .	Oct. 3, 1882	150,000	135,000	131,999	3,001
First National Bank, Sandusky, Ohio. . .	Oct. 6, 1882	150,000	90,000	86,719	3,281
First National Bank, Sandy Hill, N. Y. .	Dec. 31, 1882	50,000	45,000	43,263	1,737
First National Bank, Lawrenceburg, Ind. .	Feb. 24, 1883	100,000	90,000	86,939	3,061
First National Bank, Cambridge, Ohio. .	do . . . . .	100,000	80,800	78,713	2,087
First National Bank, Oshkosh, Wis. . . .	do . . . . .	100,000	47,800	46,225	1,575
First National Bank, Grand Rapids, Mich. . . . .	do . . . . .	400,000	155,900	151,452	4,448
First National Bank, Delphos, Ohio. . . .	do . . . . .	50,000	45,000	42,358	2,642
First National Bank, Freeport, Ill. . . . .	do . . . . .	100,000	53,500	51,481	2,019
First National Bank, Elyria, Ohio . . . .	do . . . . .	100,000	90,000	87,480	2,511
First National Bank, Troy, N. Y. . . . .	do . . . . .	300,000	229,550	222,677	6,873
Second National Bank, Detroit, Mich. . .	do . . . . .	1,000,000	363,700	348,087	14,713
Second National Bank, Peoria, Ill. . . . .	do . . . . .	100,000	90,000	85,943	4,057
National Fort Plain Bank, Fort Plain, N. Y. . . . .	do . . . . .	200,000	174,300	170,296	4,004
Logansport National Bank, Logansport, Ind. . . . .	Dec. 1, 1883	100,000	16,850	15,470	1,380
National Bank of Birmingham, Ala. . . .	May 14, 1884	50,000	45,000	43,893	1,107

## No. 75.—NATIONAL BANKS WHICH HAVE GONE INTO VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION UNDER 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.	Out-standing.
First National Bank, Westfield, N. Y. . .	June 1, 1884	\$50,000	\$42,800	\$40,797	\$2,003
First National Bank, Independence, Iowa . . . . .	Oct. 31, 1884	100,000	90,000	87,375	2,625
First National Bank, Sturgis, Mich. . . .	Dec. 31, 1884	50,000	43,850	41,954	1,896
National Bank, Rutland, Vt. . . . .	Jan. 13, 1885	500,000	238,700	228,004	10,696
Kent National Bank, Chestertown, Md. . .	Feb. 12, 1885	50,000	18,200	17,220	970
National Fulton County Bank, Gloversville, N. Y. . . . .	Feb. 20, 1885	150,000	135,000	130,554	4,446
First National Bank, Centralia, Ill. . . . .	Feb. 25, 1885	80,000	70,600	67,660	2,940
National Exchange Bank, Albion, Mich. .	Feb. 28, 1885	75,000	30,600	29,278	1,322
First National Bank, Paris, Mo. . . . .	Mar. 31, 1885	100,000	89,155	86,120	3,035
First National Bank, Yakima, Wash. . . .	June 20, 1885	50,000	14,650	14,420	230
First National Bank, Flint, Mich. . . . .	June 30, 1885	200,000	122,500	116,976	5,524
Farmers' National Bank, Stanford, Ky. . .	Dec. 31, 1888	200,000	45,000	39,952	5,068
Adams National Bank, Adams, N. Y. . . .	July 10, 1889	50,000	12,240	11,440	800
Poland National Bank, Poland, N. Y. . . .	Jan. 14, 1890	50,000	13,500	12,430	1,070
Sandy River National Bank, Farmington, Me. . . . .	Nov. 1, 1890	75,000	58,260	52,847	5,413
Second National Bank, Aurora, Ill. . . . .	July 13, 1891	100,000	22,500	19,944	2,556
Indiana National Bank, Lafayette, Ind. . .	Nov. 13, 1891	100,000	90,000	77,157	12,843
Decatur National Bank, Decatur, Ill. . . .	May 31, 1893	100,000	22,500	18,983	3,517
Grundy County National Bank, Trenton, Mo. . . . .	Dec. 23, 1893	50,000	11,250	9,900	1,350
First National Bank, Trenton, Mo. . . . .	Dec. 31, 1893	50,000	11,250	10,866	384
First National Bank, Colorado, Tex. . . .	Jan. 9, 1894	100,000	22,000	16,710	5,290
Saxton National Bank, St. Joseph, Mo. . .	Feb. 1, 1894	400,000	67,875	50,670	17,205
Schuster-Hax National Bank, St. Joseph, Mo. . . . .	do	500,000	42,870	34,135	8,735
Second National Bank, Louisville, Ky. . .	June 2, 1894	300,000	61,172	36,312	24,860
Fourth National Bank, Louisville, Ky. . .	do	300,000	42,450	23,250	17,200
Kentucky National Bank, Louisville, Ky. .	do	500,000	43,500	19,454	24,046
Merchants' National Bank, Louisville, Ky. . . . .	do	500,000	43,650	24,815	18,835
Wyoming National Bank, Laramie, Wyo. .	Mar. 7, 1895	100,000	18,950	10,044	8,906
Laramie National Bank, Laramie, Wyo. . .	Mar. 15, 1895	100,000	22,100	13,940	8,160
Merchants' National Bank, St. Louis, Mo. .	July 1, 1895	700,000	49,275	25,940	23,335
Laclede National Bank, St. Louis, Mo. . .	do	1,000,000	44,000	22,830	21,170
Total. . . . .		22,845,000	13,175,055	12,586,399	588,656

# 484 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

NO. 76.—NATIONAL BANKS IN LIQUIDATION UNDER SECTION 7, ACT JULY 12, 1882, WITH DATE OF EXPIRATION OF CHARTER, CIRCULATION ISSUED, RETIRED, AND OUTSTANDING, OCTOBER 31, 1897.

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	\$86,276	\$2,614
First National Bank, Washington, Iowa.....	Apr. 11, 1882	100,000	88,565	86,523	2,042
First National Bank, Fremont, Ohio.....	May 22, 1882	100,000	90,000	87,061	2,939
Second National Bank, Dayton, Ohio.....	May 26, 1882	300,000	262,841	256,329	6,512
First National Bank, Girard, Pa.....	June 1, 1882	100,000	90,000	87,825	2,175
First National Bank, Xenia, Ohio.....	Feb. 24, 1883	120,000	108,000	104,905	3,095
First National Bank, Peru, Ill.....	do	100,000	45,000	42,790	2,210
First National Bank, Elmira, N. Y.....	do	100,000	90,000	87,200	2,800
First National Bank, Chittensango, N. Y.....	do	150,000	135,000	131,450	3,550
First National Bank, Eaton, Ohio.....	July 4, 1884	50,000	44,300	42,275	2,025
First National Bank, Leominster, Mass.....	July 5, 1884	800,000	244,400	238,765	5,635
First National Bank, Winona, Minn.....	July 21, 1884	50,000	44,200	42,609	1,591
American National Bank, Hallowell, Me.....	Sept. 10, 1884	75,000	67,500	65,600	1,900
First National Bank, Attica, Ind.....	Oct. 28, 1884	56,000	50,400	48,344	2,056
Citizens' National Bank, Indianapolis, Ind.....	Nov. 11, 1884	300,000	87,800	78,620	9,180
First National Bank, Northeast, Pa.....	Dec. 23, 1884	50,000	24,550	23,010	1,540
First National Bank, Galva, Ill.....	Jan. 2, 1885	50,000	36,000	34,216	1,784
First National Bank, Thorntown, Ind.....	Jan. 13, 1885	50,000	43,740	41,490	2,250
Muncie National Bank, Muncie, Ind.....	Jan. 28, 1885	200,000	161,000	154,210	6,790
Merchants' National Bank, Evansville, Ind.....	Feb. 6, 1885	250,000	90,800	82,905	7,895
Saybrook National Bank, Essex, Conn.....	Feb. 20, 1885	100,000	61,200	59,235	1,965
Union National Bank, Albany, N. Y.....	Mar. 7, 1885	250,000	144,400	137,520	6,880
Battenkill National Bank, Manchester, Vt.....	Mar. 21, 1885	75,000	57,700	55,652	2,048
First National Bank, Owosso, Mich.....	Apr. 14, 1885	60,000	47,700	45,271	2,429
Coventry National Bank, Anthony, R. I.....	Apr. 17, 1885	100,000	89,000	86,017	2,983
State National Bank, Keokuk, Iowa.....	May 23, 1885	150,000	45,000	42,115	2,885
Tolland County National Bank, Tolland, Conn.....	June 6, 1885	100,000	44,100	41,783	2,317
City National Bank, Hartford, Conn.....	June 9, 1885	550,000	90,000	82,859	7,141
West River National Bank, Jamaica, Vt.....	Aug. 17, 1885	60,000	54,000	52,095	1,905
National Bank, Lebanon, Tenn.....	Aug. 30, 1886	50,000	24,550	23,405	1,145
Greene County National Bank, Springfield, Mo.....	Feb. 8, 1888	100,000	22,500	19,977	2,523
Union Stock Yards National Bank, Chicago, Ill.....	Feb. 29, 1888	500,000	45,000	42,344	2,656
First National Bank, Decatur, Mich.....	Sept. 20, 1890	50,000	11,250	9,501	1,749
First National Bank, Mason, Mich.....	Oct. 28, 1890	50,000	13,500	11,665	1,835
First National Bank, Holly, Mich.....	Oct. 31, 1890	60,000	24,950	22,502	2,448
German National Bank, Evansville, Ind.....	Dec. 24, 1890	250,000	98,030	89,152	8,878
Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, Vandalia, Ill.....	Jan. 10, 1891	100,000	22,500	19,190	3,310
National Bank of Chester, S. C.....	Mar. 2, 1891	100,000	33,250	29,125	4,125
First National Bank, Burlington, Wis.....	Dec. 19, 1891	50,000	10,750	8,965	1,785
Lansing National Bank, Lansing, Mich.....	Mar. 5, 1892	185,600	36,700	31,960	4,740
Ashtabula National Bank, Ashtabula, Ohio.....	July 11, 1892	80,000	67,850	61,150	6,700
Second National Bank of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	July 17, 1892	150,000	33,750	24,880	8,870
First National Bank, Petaluma, Cal.....	Sept. 25, 1894	200,000	42,900	30,420	12,480
First National Bank, Nunda, N. Y.....	Feb. 5, 1895	50,000	11,250	7,562	3,688
Union National Bank, Phillips, Me.....	Apr. 26, 1895	50,000	36,838	23,233	13,555
Perkiomen National Bank, Pennsburg, Pa.....	Sept. 10, 1895	100,000	22,500	12,910	9,590
Total.....		6,121,600	3,084,254	2,892,941	191,313





No. 77.—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	2,286	Law requiring dividend reports from banks went into effect Mar. 3, 1869.	.....
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	.....	Law requiring dividend reports from banks went into effect Mar. 3, 1869.	.....
15	First National Bank of Nevada, Austin, Nev.	1331	June 23, 1865	155,000	465		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	Walkill 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	.....	895,000	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, 1897.

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	\$43,757	\$243	1
300,000	-----	May 1, 1866	U	85,000	85,000	84,789	211	2
200,000	-----	May 8, 1866	U	180,000	180,000	179,414	586	3
500,000	-----				285,000			
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	89,758	242	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	178,875	1,125	7
120,000	-----	Aug. 20, 1867	W	100,000	100,000	99,800	200	8
300,000	32,000	Sept. 6, 1867	U	253,900	253,900	252,903	997	9
200,000	-----	Oct. 1, 1867	G	180,000	180,000	179,712	288	10
1,370,000	-----				928,900			
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	89,664	336	12
50,000	5,000	Apr. 24, 1868	N	25,500	25,500	25,443	57	13
210,000	-----				141,800			
50,000	1,400	Mar. 15, 1869	B	45,000	45,000	44,733	267	14
250,000	5,580	Oct. 14, 1869	U	129,700	129,700	128,767	933	15
300,000	-----				174,700			
1,000,000	150,000	Dec. 13, 1871	V	800,000	800,000	793,397	6,603	16
200,000	-----	Dec. 15, 1871	U	50,000	50,000	49,754	246	17
250,000	40,000	.....do.....	F	243,393	243,393	241,312	2,081	18
200,000	33,905	Dec. 20, 1871	U	179,000	179,000	177,900	1,100	19
106,100	27,139	Apr. 23, 1872	U	71,000	71,000	70,146	854	20
50,000	2,509	May 2, 1872	V	45,000	45,000	44,545	455	21
1,806,100	-----				1,388,303			
250,000	-----	Dec. 12, 1872	B	185,000	185,000	184,741	259	22
175,000	17,000	Dec. 31, 1872	B	118,900	118,900	117,869	1,031	23
500,000	3,045	Mar. 18, 1873	M	450,000	450,000	448,350	1,650	24
300,000	56,000	Apr. 28, 1873	A	100,000	100,000	98,870	1,130	25
500,000	108,000	Sept. 19, 1873	M	450,000	450,000	443,264	6,736	26
750,000	56,027	Sept. 22, 1873	V	234,000	234,000	231,043	2,957	27
400,000	18,302	Sept. 25, 1873	R	360,000	360,000	356,990	3,010	28
200,000	11,801	.....do.....	R	179,200	179,200	177,405	1,795	29
100,000	16,000	Oct. 18, 1873	P	90,000	90,000	89,014	986	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	44,465	535	32
3,825,000	-----				2,522,100			

## 488 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

## NO. 77.—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	\$30,000	.....	\$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	.....	108,270	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. <i>a</i> . . .	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 <i>a</i> . .	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. <i>a</i> . . .	403	Apr. 27, 1864	60,000	.....	187,131	311.9
65	First National Bank, Tarrytown, N. Y. <i>a</i> . .	364	Apr. 5, 1864	50,000	.....	132,250	264.5
66	First National Bank, Allentown, Pa. <i>a</i> . .	161	Dec. 16, 1863	100,000	.....		
67	First National Bank, Waynesburg, Pa. <i>a</i> . .	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. <i>a</i> . .	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	\$44,244	\$756	33
100,000	7,000	Dec. 16, 1873	P	90,000	90,000	88,957	1,043	34
100,000	8,000	June 3, 1874	G	95,000	95,000	93,750	1,250	35
250,000					230,000			
50,000	1,000	Nov. 28, 1874	X	43,800	43,800	43,550	250	36
150,000	18,719	Dec. 10, 1874	V	118,191	118,191	117,199	992	37
500,000	80,000	Feb. 1, 1875	V	285,100	285,100	283,533	1,567	38
100,000	20,000	Oct. 22, 1875	E	45,000	45,000	44,095	905	39
200,000	22,254	Oct. 28, 1875	U	146,585	146,585	144,730	1,855	40
1,090,000					698,676			
150,000	968	Jan. 24, 1876	V	45,000	45,000	44,665	335	41
200,000		Feb. 1, 1876	V	85,700	85,700	83,131	2,569	42
30,000		do	N	27,000	27,000	26,810	190	43
50,000	10,000	Feb. 25, 1876	V	45,000	45,000	44,554	446	44
100,000		Mar. 13, 1876	P	45,000	45,000	44,763	237	45
50,000	25,000	Apr. 11, 1876	P	45,000	45,000	44,243	757	46
250,000	130,000	May 17, 1876	V	137,209	137,209	134,321	2,888	47
75,000	3,000	July 12, 1876	G	67,500	67,500	66,124	1,376	48
60,000	12,000	Sept. 23, 1876	B	43,200	43,200	42,657	543	49
965,000					540,609			
50,000	10,000	Dec. 12, 1876	U	29,662	29,662	28,677	985	50
200,000	30,000	Jan. 27, 1877	B	177,200	177,200	174,836	2,364	51
132,000	28,538	Feb. 13, 1877	B	92,092	92,092	90,132	1,960	52
67,000		Mar. 12, 1877	M	60,300	60,300	59,295	1,005	53
50,000	17,135	Mar. 16, 1877	W	45,000	45,000	44,204	796	54
100,000	20,000	May 24, 1877	M	90,000	90,000	88,620	1,380	55
2,500,000	248,775	June 23, 1877	O	296,274	296,274	279,030	17,244	56
50,000	20,000	July 20, 1877	W	45,000	45,000	44,210	790	57
75,000	65,000	Aug. 18, 1877	U	45,000	45,000	44,625	375	58
120,000	8,000	Aug. 20, 1877	V	71,200	71,200	70,128	1,072	59
3,344,000					951,728			
750,000	200,000	Nov. 24, 1877	V	597,840	597,840	584,503	13,337	60
200,000	10,000	Dec. 1, 1877	V	45,000	45,000	44,344	656	61
500,000	25,000	Feb. 11, 1878	X	44,940	44,940	42,550	2,390	62
100,000	6,392	do	V	44,500	44,500	43,560	940	63
112,500	19,000	Feb. 28, 1878	V	75,554	75,554	73,154	2,400	64
100,000	25,000	Mar. 23, 1878	V	89,200	89,200	87,227	1,973	65
250,000	220,000	Apr. 15, 1878	N	78,641	78,641	75,866	2,775	66
100,000		May 15, 1878	V	7,002	7,002	6,262	740	67
200,000	24,000	June 8, 1878	P	114,220	114,220	112,130	2,090	68
50,000	5,000	do	Q	29,800	29,800	29,270	530	69
100,000	8,000	Sept. 13, 1878	V	89,300	89,300	88,715	585	70
50,000	7,000	Sept. 14, 1878	Q	44,400	44,400	43,755	645	71
50,000	13,500	Sept. 25, 1878	X	35,328	35,328	34,673	655	72
50,000		Oct. 1, 1878	N	27,000	27,000	26,760	240	73
2,612,500					1,322,725			

## NO. 77.—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	.....	659,043	164.9
95	Hot Springs National Bank, Hot Springs, Ark.	2387	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	180.3
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 de- posited.	Circulation.			
Capital.	Surplus.	Receiver ap- pointed.	Cause of failure.		Issued.	Redeemed.	Outstand- ing.	
\$100,000	\$10,600	Nov. 1, 1878	X	\$45,000	\$45,000	\$44,144	\$856	74
130,000	2,000	.....do.....	P	62,500	62,500	62,140	360	75
500,000	125,000	Dec. 20, 1878	B	42,795	42,795	39,585	3,210	76
100,000	40,476	Feb. 11, 1879	X	86,900	86,900	83,100	1,800	77
200,000	70,000	Mar. 15, 1879	X	91,465	91,465	88,068	3,397	78
100,000	4,000	Apr. 7, 1879	X	90,000	90,000	87,892	2,108	79
50,000	2,600	July 18, 1879	N	27,000	27,000	26,539	461	80
50,000	10,600	July 23, 1879	E	71,165	71,165	68,840	2,325	81
1,230,000					516,825			
100,000	20,000	June 9, 1880	R	89,500	89,500	86,654	2,846	82
300,000	62,584	June 14, 1880	F	326,643	326,643	317,410	9,233	83
300,000	57,000	June 19, 1880	N	90,000	90,000	85,432	4,568	84
700,000					506,143			
500,000	400,000	Nov. 2, 1881	C	449,900	449,900	435,688	14,212	85
100,000	50,000	Apr. 22, 1882	P	99,500	99,500	97,215	2,285	86
961,300		May 22, 1882	S	450,000	450,000	446,292	3,708	87
1,561,300					999,400			
50,000	13,455	Mar. 24, 1883	S	43,000	43,000	41,622	1,378	88
200,000	25,000	Aug. 9, 1883	V	65,200	65,200	61,968	3,232	89
250,000					108,200			
60,000	15,000	Jan. 24, 1884	B	53,000	53,000	51,865	1,135	90
100,000		Mar. 11, 1884	G	77,000	77,000	76,010	990	91
100,000	40,000	Apr. 22, 1884	P	89,980	89,980	87,238	2,742	92
75,000	15,000	.....do.....	T	27,000	27,000	26,660	340	93
400,000	225,000	May 13, 1884	B	260,100	260,100	250,819	9,281	94
50,000	180	June 2, 1884	E	40,850	40,850	40,140	710	95
250,000	33,000	July 23, 1884	H	158,900	158,900	149,855	9,045	96
50,000		Aug. 25, 1884	X	11,240	11,240	11,065	175	97
100,000	20,000	Aug. 26, 1884	B	90,000	90,000	86,575	3,425	98
50,000	12,500	Sept. 13, 1884	E	18,650	18,650	18,370	280	99
50,000	1,000	Oct. 18, 1884	P	23,400	23,400	23,050	350	100
1,285,000					850,120			
200,000	40,000	Nov. 29, 1884	I	176,000	176,000	170,570	5,430	101
50,000	7,500	Dec. 17, 1884	L	44,000	44,000	42,690	1,310	102
50,000	15,000	Mar. 23, 1885	B	38,350	38,350	36,380	1,970	103
300,000	150,000	Apr. 9, 1885	O	228,200	228,200	218,938	9,262	104
600,000					486,550			
50,000	10,000	Jan. 4, 1886	E	44,420	44,420	43,094	1,326	105
100,000	20,000	Jan. 20, 1886	B	72,360	72,360	68,212	4,148	106
50,000	30,447	Mar. 11, 1886	J	10,740	10,740	10,420	320	107
50,000	4,000	Apr. 8, 1886	J	17,120	17,120	16,740	380	108
100,000	20,100	Apr. 19, 1886	A	89,000	89,000	85,474	3,526	109

## 492 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

## NO. 77.—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.	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	.....	10,000	
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 de- posited.	Circulation.			
Capital.	Surplus.	Receiver ap- pointed.	Cause of failure.		Issued.	Redeemed.	Outstand- ing.	
\$100,000	\$12,500	May 4, 1886	D	\$43,140	\$43,140	\$39,915	\$3,225	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	25,685	495	112
650,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	328,385	-----	-----	-----
50,000	20,000	Nov. 20, 1886	V	26,280	26,280	25,720	560	113
50,000	-----	June 3, 1887	V	19,210	19,210	18,865	345	114
1,000,000	50,000	June 27, 1887	B	90,000	90,000	88,597	1,403	115
50,000	8,000	Aug. 17, 1887	K	11,250	11,250	10,998	252	116
50,000	10,000	Aug. 24, 1887	A	11,250	11,250	10,880	370	117
50,000	15,000	Sept. 8, 1887	B	15,730	15,730	14,250	1,480	118
100,000	10,183	Oct. 11, 1887	V	73,829	73,829	69,614	4,215	119
200,000	24,000	Oct. 17, 1887	B	139,048	139,048	132,856	6,192	120
1,550,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	386,597	-----	-----	-----
300,000	30,000	Nov. 15, 1887	F	44,430	44,430	42,030	2,400	121
1,000,000	180,000	Feb. 10, 1888	V	277,745	277,745	265,220	12,525	122
150,000	-----	Feb. 20, 1888	R	63,446	63,446	58,410	5,036	123
100,000	20,000	Apr. 2, 1888	V	62,170	62,170	59,309	2,861	124
100,000	-----	Apr. 11, 1888	B	22,500	22,500	20,485	2,065	125
150,000	14,000	May 9, 1888	V	48,470	48,470	44,475	3,995	126
50,000	3,000	June 23, 1888	S	11,250	11,250	11,148	102	127
50,000	10,000	Sept. 19, 1888	W	27,800	27,800	25,395	2,405	128
1,900,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	557,811	-----	-----	-----
200,000	10,000	Jan. 14, 1889	Q	45,000	45,000	43,730	1,270	129
50,000	4,300	Apr. 22, 1889	B	11,250	11,250	10,952	298	130
250,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	56,250	-----	-----	-----
50,000	25,000	Dec. 13, 1889	Q	16,710	16,710	15,325	1,385	131
100,000	-----	Dec. 23, 1889	V	22,500	22,500	21,590	910	132
50,000	400	Dec. 30, 1889	W	10,750	10,750	10,450	300	133
100,000	17,600	Jan. 21, 1890	F	21,240	21,240	20,280	960	134
50,000	-----	Feb. 10, 1890	F	10,750	10,750	10,430	320	135
50,000	-----	June 12, 1890	F	11,250	11,250	10,960	290	136
200,000	21,000	July 14, 1890	F	45,000	45,000	41,400	3,600	137
50,000	3,915	Sept. 25, 1890	W	11,250	11,250	10,780	470	138
100,000	1,000	Oct. 2, 1890	X	22,000	22,000	21,235	765	139
750,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	171,450	-----	-----	-----
75,000	1,603	Nov. 21, 1890	H	16,875	16,875	16,573	302	140
50,000	5,000	Dec. 12, 1890	G	11,250	11,250	10,935	315	141
50,000	4,000	Dec. 24, 1890	V	10,750	10,750	10,435	315	142
300,000	24,000	Dec. 26, 1890	G	45,000	45,000	42,030	2,970	143
100,000	-----	Jan. 14, 1891	J	22,500	22,500	21,070	1,430	144
125,000	32,000	Jan. 20, 1891	R	28,800	28,800	25,543	3,257	145
100,000	25,000	Feb. 3, 1891	H	21,700	21,700	21,095	605	146
50,000	10,000	Feb. 11, 1891	F	10,750	10,750	10,210	540	147
50,000	7,500	Mar. 25, 1891	Q	11,250	11,250	10,600	650	148

# 494 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

## NO. 77.—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. 2, 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.	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, Rockwell, 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	\$10,150	\$600 149
500,000	100,000	May 9, 1891	O	41,180	41,180	37,800	3,380 150
750,000	132,500	May 21, 1891	Q	45,000	45,000	42,055	2,945 151
100,000	20,000	June 22, 1891	Q	44,000	44,000	39,792	4,208 152
75,000	3,000	July 1, 1891	V	16,875	16,875	16,150	725 153
190,000	3,500	July 2, 1891	G	20,700	20,700	19,350	1,350 154
300,000	4,000	July 16, 1891	Q	45,000	45,000	41,300	3,700 155
75,000	9,000	.....do.....	Q	16,275	16,275	15,480	795 156
60,000	4,600	July 21, 1891	G	13,500	13,500	13,052	448 157
60,000	500	July 23, 1891	O	12,900	12,900	11,470	1,430 158
150,000	23,600	Aug. 7, 1891	H	33,250	33,250	31,820	1,430 159
150,000	10,500	Aug. 17, 1891	G	33,750	33,750	30,440	3,310 160
100,000	-----	Oct. 3, 1891	V	22,500	22,500	20,700	1,800 161
100,000	46,000	Oct. 7, 1891	S	95,597	95,597	85,082	10,515 162
100,000	8,000	.....do.....	V	-----	22,500	-----	22,500 163
52,000	790	Oct. 14, 1891	H	11,200	11,200	10,680	520 164
3,622,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	663,852	-----	-----
400,000	800,000	Nov. 2, 1891	F	78,894	78,894	63,076	15,818 165
103,000	17,000	Nov. 21, 1891	R	96,180	96,180	88,838	7,342 166
150,000	15,000	Dec. 5, 1891	O	33,750	33,750	30,800	2,950 167
500,000	100,000	Dec. 18, 1891	O	45,000	45,000	40,700	4,300 168
250,000	17,512	Dec. 21, 1891	B	52,880	52,880	46,885	5,995 169
75,000	-----	Jan. 7, 1892	U	18,000	18,000	17,100	900 170
50,000	-----	Feb. 6, 1892	V	10,750	10,750	10,110	640 171
100,000	15,958	Feb. 9, 1892	S	94,899	94,899	83,662	11,237 172
50,000	2,500	Feb. 19, 1892	B	22,500	22,500	21,430	1,070 173
100,000	13,500	Feb. 29, 1892	P	11,250	11,250	9,070	2,180 174
50,000	4,000	.....do.....	P	11,250	11,250	9,920	1,330 175
200,000	44,000	Mar. 21, 1892	G	45,000	45,000	41,718	3,282 176
100,000	2,000	June 23, 1892	Q	21,800	21,800	19,510	2,290 177
50,000	1,000	July 2, 1892	O	11,250	11,250	9,740	1,510 178
50,000	1,500	.....do.....	V	11,250	11,250	10,460	790 179
125,000	17,500	July 20, 1892	Q	26,720	26,720	23,550	3,170 180
100,000	40,000	July 22, 1892	R	31,780	31,780	24,635	7,145 181
2,450,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	623,153	-----	-----
50,000	4,800	Jan. 14, 1893	G	11,250	11,250	10,625	625 182
100,000	-----	Jan. 16, 1893	Y	48,740	48,740	45,580	3,160 183
300,000	6,000	Feb. 6, 1893	B	43,700	43,700	37,060	6,640 184
500,000	10,000	.....do.....	O	44,000	44,000	37,550	6,450 185
500,000	100,000	.....do.....	T	63,495	63,495	45,792	17,703 186
500,000	100,000	Apr. 6, 1893	Q	45,000	45,000	35,300	9,700 187
150,000	-----	Apr. 17, 1893	V	42,800	42,800	28,460	14,340 188
50,000	3,400	May 13, 1893	Q	11,250	11,250	9,240	2,010 189
100,000	18,500	May 19, 1893	T	22,500	22,500	17,480	5,020 190
1,000,000	50,000	May 22, 1893	Q	43,600	43,600	35,563	8,037 191

## NO. 77.—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. <sup>a</sup>	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. <sup>a</sup>	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. 23, 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. <sup>a</sup>	4185	Apr. 8, 1889	150,000	.....	.....	.....
209	First National Bank, Phillipsburg, Mont. <sup>a</sup>	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. <sup>a</sup>	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. 23, 1889	100,000	.....	.....	.....
220	Montana National Bank, Helena, Mont. <sup>a</sup>	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. <sup>a</sup>	3525	July 1, 1886	250,000	.....	122,250	48.8
224	First National Bank, Kankakee, Ill. <sup>a</sup>	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.	3683	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	139.5
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. <sup>a</sup>	3469	Mar. 16, 1886	50,000	.....	27,500	55.0
233	Citizens' National Bank, Muncie, Ind. <sup>a</sup>	2234	Mar. 15, 1875	100,000	.....	196,992	196.9
234	First National Bank, Hot Springs, S. Dak.	4370	July 15, 1890	50,000	.....	.....	.....

<sup>a</sup> Restored to solvency.

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

Failures.				Lawful money de- posited.	Circulation.			
Capital.	Surplus.	Receiver ap- pointed.	Cause of failure.		Issued.	Redeemed.	Outstand- ing.	
\$200,000	\$16,009	May 26, 1893	O	\$43,000	\$43,000	\$36,610	\$6,390	192
250,000	7,797	June 6, 1893	Q	44,250	44,250	38,750	5,500	193
100,000	245	June 7, 1893	T	22,500	22,500	18,020	4,480	194
300,000	60,000	June 9, 1893	F	45,000	45,000	41,060	3,940	195
150,000	35,000	June 12, 1893	Y	32,900	32,900	27,530	5,370	196
50,000	1,931	June 13, 1893	U	10,800	10,800	9,080	1,720	197
50,000	25,000	.....do.....	L	11,250	11,250	8,700	2,550	198
50,000	3,000	.....do.....	T	11,250	11,250	9,600	1,650	199
125,000	25,000	June 15, 1893	G	6,670	28,120	6,670	21,450	200
100,000	50,000	June 16, 1893	Q	24,450	24,450	18,220	6,230	201
200,000	50,000	June 17, 1893	V	44,000	44,000	36,410	7,590	202
150,000	6,000	June 20, 1893	F	16,730	33,750	16,730	17,020	203
250,000	75,000	June 23, 1893	Y	45,000	45,000	38,390	6,610	204
50,000	6,064	June 27, 1893	Q	11,250	11,250	9,520	1,730	205
50,000	3,000	.....do.....	Y	11,250	11,250	9,560	1,690	206
100,000	1,000	.....do.....	Y	22,500	22,500	20,440	2,060	207
150,000	.....	July 1, 1893	Y	33,050	33,050	24,570	8,480	208
50,600	.....	July 8, 1893	Y	3,350	11,250	3,350	7,900	209
100,000	15,000	July 10, 1893	V	21,700	21,700	18,680	3,020	210
100,000	7,500	July 12, 1893	Y	21,880	21,880	19,690	2,190	211
50,000	.....	July 14, 1893	Y	11,250	11,250	9,700	1,550	212
50,000	10,000	July 20, 1893	Y	10,750	10,750	9,920	830	213
1,000,000	.....	July 21, 1893	T	45,000	45,000	38,010	6,990	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	46,950	8,350	216
75,000	8,470	July 26, 1893	V	16,370	16,370	13,350	3,020	217
100,000	.....	July 29, 1893	Y	22,500	22,500	20,710	1,790	218
100,000	7,000	.....do.....	Y	21,800	21,800	17,850	3,950	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	38,425	18,787	221
100,000	.....	Aug. 5, 1893	W	33,250	33,250	26,110	7,140	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. 12, 1893	O	67,500	67,500	60,760	6,740	225
60,000	3,782	Aug. 9, 1893	O	13,500	13,500	11,625	1,875	226
75,000	10,000	.....do.....	O	17,100	17,100	13,940	3,160	227
100,000	20,000	Aug. 10, 1893	Y	22,500	22,500	18,090	4,410	228
175,000	38,000	Aug. 11, 1893	V	44,150	44,150	37,890	6,260	229
100,000	10,000	Aug. 12, 1893	V	22,500	22,500	20,720	1,780	230
50,000	2,000	.....do.....	V	11,250	11,250	9,110	2,140	231
150,000	.....	Aug. 14, 1893	Y	11,250	33,750	21,440	12,310	232
200,000	55,000	.....do.....	.....	.....	45,000	.....	45,000	233
50,000	10,000	Aug. 17, 1893	Y	11,250	11,250	10,335	915	234

## No. 77.—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	96.0
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	.....	51,000	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.	4315	May 19, 1890	50,000	.....		
243 First National Bank, Sundance, Wyo.	4343	June 16, 1890	50,000	.....	10,600	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	.....	100,100	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	.....	4,600	8.0
252 Third National Bank, Detroit, Mich.	3514	June 1, 1886	200,000	.....	66,600	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	.....	11,600	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
267 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.	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	.....	245,000	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	\$17,610	\$4,290	235
100,000	\$5,600	Aug. 26, 1893	Y	43,500	43,500	35,900	7,600	236
150,000	60,000	Sept. 2, 1893	F	33,750	33,750	28,400	5,350	237
100,000	10,000	Sept. 14, 1893	O	22,500	22,500	18,160	4,340	238
50,000	10,000	Sept. 23, 1893	Y	41,137	41,137	31,381	9,756	239
50,000	1,000	Sept. 30, 1893	V	11,250	11,250	10,300	950	240
100,000	.....	Oct. 3, 1893	O	22,500	22,500	18,360	4,140	241
50,000	.....	Oct. 5, 1893	Y	15,450	15,450	12,420	3,030	242
50,000	5,000	Oct. 11, 1893	T	11,250	11,250	9,625	1,625	243
50,000	10,000	Oct. 16, 1893	F	27,000	27,000	24,450	2,550	244
250,000	40,000	Oct. 24, 1893	Y	45,000	45,000	37,570	7,430	245
50,000	5,000	Oct. 25, 1893	Y	11,250	11,250	9,810	1,440	246
10,935,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,886,404	.....	.....	.....
100,000	10,000	Nov. 6, 1893	Y	22,500	22,500	17,500	5,000	247
250,000	21,515	Nov. 20, 1893	J	45,000	45,000	33,350	6,650	248
200,000	40,000	Dec. 12, 1893	U	45,000	45,000	40,460	4,540	249
60,000	34,200	Dec. 14, 1893	Y	13,500	13,500	11,940	1,560	250
50,000	1,500	Jan. 26, 1894	V	11,250	11,250	8,590	2,660	251
300,000	25,000	Feb. 1, 1894	U	44,280	44,280	38,620	5,660	252
50,000	4,500	Feb. 26, 1894	Q	11,250	11,250	8,880	2,370	253
75,000	.....	Feb. 28, 1894	Z	16,870	16,870	13,000	3,870	254
200,000	5,000	.....do.....	Z	45,000	45,000	34,510	10,490	255
250,000	25,000	May 10, 1894	Z	48,341	48,341	35,898	12,443	256
100,000	13,000	June 8, 1894	Q	22,500	22,500	17,590	4,910	257
100,000	4,529	June 29, 1894	F	22,500	22,500	18,442	4,058	258
200,000	350,000	July 6, 1894	F	45,000	45,000	32,180	12,820	259
75,000	.....	July 13, 1894	Y	27,750	27,750	20,720	7,030	260
50,000	3,000	Aug. 2, 1894	F	11,250	11,250	10,122	1,128	261
75,000	13,504	.....do.....	L	16,870	16,870	12,890	3,980	262
50,000	4,000	Aug. 14, 1894	Y	11,250	11,250	9,313	1,937	263
250,000	50,000	Sept. 5, 1894	E	44,500	44,500	35,960	8,540	264
100,000	1,000	Sept. 24, 1894	Y	21,640	21,640	17,950	3,690	265
85,000	21,000	.....do.....	I	66,785	66,785	49,770	17,015	266
150,000	8,664	Oct. 24, 1894	Y	33,750	33,750	27,287	6,463	267
2,770,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	626,786	.....	.....	.....
100,000	35,000	Nov. 10, 1894	Y	.....	22,500	15,420	7,080	268
50,000	4,000	Nov. 13, 1894	Q	11,250	11,250	7,950	3,300	269
50,000	16,000	Dec. 12, 1894	G	33,050	33,050	24,570	8,480	270
150,000	25,000	Dec. 13, 1894	Y	11,250	11,250	9,100	2,150	271
200,000	18,417	Dec. 14, 1894	E	44,360	44,360	30,850	13,510	272
100,000	12,000	Dec. 15, 1894	Z	22,050	22,050	15,500	6,550	273
100,020	20,000	Jan. 2, 1895	Z	22,545	22,545	15,905	6,640	274
50,000	10,000	Jan. 11, 1895	F	11,250	11,250	8,340	2,910	275
75,000	4,850	Jan. 14, 1895	Y	16,155	16,155	12,040	4,115	276

## 500 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

## NO. 77.—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. <sup>a</sup>	4315	May 19, 1890	50,000	.....		
292	First National Bank, Ida Grove, Iowa. <sup>b</sup>	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. <sup>b</sup> .	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	.....	53,750	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. <sup>a</sup> ..	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

<sup>a</sup> Second failure.<sup>b</sup> Restored to voluntary liquidation.



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

Failures.				Lawful money de- posited.	Circulation.			
Capital.	Surplus.	Receiver ap- pointed.	Cause of failure.		Issued.	Redeemed.	Outstand- ing.	
\$50,000	.....	Jan. 19, 1895	Q	\$10,850	\$10,850	\$7,610	\$3,240	277
100,000	\$20,000	Jan. 28, 1895	Z	3,723	26,223	13,978	12,545	278
100,000	57,000	Jan. 29, 1895	G	21,800	21,800	15,500	6,300	279
100,000	20,000	Feb. 7, 1895	Z	93,211	93,211	65,323	27,888	280
100,000	3,000	Feb. 8, 1895	V	21,800	21,800	17,370	4,430	281
50,000	1,500	Mar. 6, 1895	V	11,250	11,250	8,840	2,410	282
75,000	5,000	Mar. 15, 1895	U	16,875	16,875	12,590	4,285	283
1,000,000	.....	Mar. 18, 1895	E	45,000	45,000	27,790	17,210	284
50,000	.....	Apr. 1, 1895	N	15,600	15,600	9,790	5,810	285
50,000	4,500	Apr. 10, 1895	Y	11,250	11,250	8,240	3,010	286
300,000	45,000	.....do.....	V	44,000	44,000	31,462	12,538	287
50,000	7,450	Apr. 22, 1895	V	11,250	11,250	9,480	1,770	288
50,000	25,000	.....do.....	Q	.....	11,250	8,270	2,980	289
100,000	20,000	Apr. 23, 1895	F	.....	22,500	15,610	6,890	290
50,000	.....	Apr. 26, 1895	G	11,250	11,250	8,220	3,030	291
150,000	.....	June 4, 1895	E	14,020	14,020	8,420	5,600	292
50,000	1,050	June 5, 1895	R	14,218	14,218	8,160	6,058	293
200,000	25,000	June 19, 1895	V	2,250	43,150	26,720	16,430	294
500,000	65,000	Aug. 2, 1895	E	135,000	135,000	76,940	58,060	295
135,000	.....	Aug. 6, 1895	W	44,190	44,190	28,780	15,410	296
50,000	2,500	Aug. 7, 1895	Q	10,930	10,930	7,940	2,990	297
200,000	22,000	Aug. 15, 1895	V	22,500	43,725	.....	43,725	298
50,000	1,000	Aug. 17, 1895	I	11,250	11,250	7,340	3,910	299
300,000	.....	Aug. 24, 1895	E	.....	.....	.....	.....	300
100,000	20,000	Sept. 19, 1895	Y	6,610	22,500	15,720	6,780	301
50,000	32,500	Oct. 25, 1895	V	.....	11,250	5,940	5,310	302
350,000	12,000	Oct. 30, 1895	Q	14,850	45,000	29,480	15,520	303
5,235,020	.....	.....	.....	.....	963,752	.....	.....	.....
85,000	1,500	Nov. 29, 1895	E	11,250	33,750	21,440	12,310	304
60,000	40,000	Dec. 5, 1895	Y	13,050	13,050	7,660	5,390	305
100,000	35,000	Dec. 7, 1895	Y	22,500	22,500	8,700	13,800	306
100,000	.....	Dec. 19, 1895	Y	21,900	21,900	13,160	8,740	307
150,000	30,000	Feb. 8, 1896	Z	135,000	135,000	82,663	52,337	308
250,000	50,000	.....do.....	T	8,655	45,000	16,135	28,865	309
60,000	3,487	Feb. 15, 1896	W	13,000	13,000	6,510	6,490	310
200,000	1,000	Apr. 23, 1896	G	.....	46,150	19,000	27,150	311
50,000	20,000	May 2, 1896	U	11,250	11,250	6,550	4,700	312
100,000	20,000	June 24, 1896	E	3,680	22,500	17,710	4,790	313
100,000	.....	June 26, 1896	X	.....	22,500	6,250	16,250	314
50,000	1,000	June 27, 1896	Y	11,250	11,250	6,630	4,620	315
50,000	.....	July 18, 1896	V	.....	11,250	5,780	5,470	316

# 502 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

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

	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.	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, 1873	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...	1640	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..	2373	June 17, 1883	50,000	.....	71,500	143.0
332	First National Bank, Eddy, N. Mex..	4455	Oct. 31, 1890	50,000	.....	.....	5.6
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	.....
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. a	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. b	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 Formerly in voluntary liquidation.

b Restored to solvency.

## No. 77.—NATIONAL BANKS WHICH HAVE BEEN PLACED IN THE HANDS OF

Failures.				Lawful money de- posited.	Circulation.			
Capital.	Surplus.	Receiver ap- pointed.	Cause of failure.		Issued.	Redeemed.	Outstand- ing.	
\$100,000	\$20,000	July 22, 1896	X	\$4,284	\$22,150	\$2,396	\$19,754	317
500,000	150,000	July 25, 1896	Y	17,420	88,800	17,420	71,380	318
50,000	33	Aug. 12, 1896	F	11,250	11,250	4,460	6,790	319
50,000	15,000	Aug. 17, 1896	V	-----	11,700	6,700	5,000	320
50,000	-----	Aug. 26, 1896	U	11,250	11,250	4,575	6,675	321
100,000	7,000	Sept. 9, 1896	V	22,500	22,500	7,170	15,330	322
300,000	5,000	-----do-----	V	-----	44,100	13,380	30,720	323
200,000	30,000	Sept. 10, 1896	O	44,300	44,300	14,070	29,030	324
800,000	100,000	Sept. 11, 1896	Y	3,473	45,000	12,190	32,810	325
50,000	-----	Sept. 19, 1896	V	11,250	11,250	5,560	5,690	326
50,000	25,000	Oct. 3, 1896	G	-----	18,000	9,175	8,825	327
50,000	10,000	Oct. 7, 1896	X	11,250	11,250	5,390	5,860	328
50,000	10,000	Oct. 14, 1896	W	-----	11,250	5,220	6,030	329
100,000	7,200	Oct. 17, 1896	W	22,495	22,500	8,835	13,665	330
3,805,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	784,400	-----	-----	-----
50,000	10,000	Nov. 9, 1896	Y	11,700	11,700	3,210	8,490	331
50,000	10,000	Nov. 10, 1896	J	10,900	10,900	3,110	7,790	332
200,000	52,000	-----do-----	Y	49,100	49,100	11,381	37,719	333
200,000	1,000	Nov. 11, 1896	Y	45,000	45,000	13,860	31,140	334
75,000	15,000	Nov. 24, 1896	L	1,660	18,980	5,110	13,870	335
250,000	15,000	Dec. 3, 1896	Y	-----	45,000	11,790	33,210	336
100,000	60,000	Dec. 10, 1896	H	37,422	37,422	9,541	27,881	337
200,000	40,000	Dec. 17, 1896	G	45,000	45,000	22,170	22,830	338
100,000	3,000	Dec. 18, 1896	W	-----	21,880	10,520	11,360	339
1,000,000	1,000,000	Dec. 21, 1896	Y	52,980	52,980	18,460	34,520	340
100,000	18,000	Dec. 31, 1896	N	20,880	20,880	12,770	8,110	341
53,000	-----	Jan. 7, 1897	Y	-----	10,870	3,230	7,640	342
100,000	40,000	-----do-----	-----	6,430	51,430	6,430	45,000	343
100,000	35,000	-----do-----	V	-----	21,950	5,020	16,930	344
50,000	-----	Jan. 11, 1897	U	22,500	22,500	6,045	16,455	345
50,000	3,297	Jan. 12, 1897	Q	-----	11,250	3,130	8,120	346
200,000	-----	Jan. 14, 1897	V	-----	45,000	11,920	33,080	347
50,000	50,000	Jan. 20, 1897	X	-----	11,250	2,170	9,080	348
200,000	75,000	Jan. 21, 1897	T	45,000	45,000	12,010	32,990	349
251,500	30,000	Jan. 22, 1897	N	176,400	176,400	25,992	150,408	350
200,000	-----	Jan. 27, 1897	Y	-----	45,000	5,702	39,298	351
100,000	-----	Feb. 3, 1897	S	-----	22,500	9,692	12,808	352
75,000	30,000	Feb. 4, 1897	H	-----	16,875	9,135	7,740	353
100,000	20,000	Feb. 17, 1897	F	-----	21,800	5,440	16,360	354
50,000	10,000	-----do-----	V	22,200	22,200	4,337	17,863	355
50,000	10,000	-----do-----	F	-----	11,250	3,770	7,480	356
200,000	30,000	Mar. 2, 1897	S	6,900	45,000	16,256	28,744	357
250,000	35,000	Mar. 6, 1897	Z	42,870	42,870	7,800	35,070	358
100,000	12,000	Mar. 17, 1897	I	-----	22,500	8,460	14,040	359
500,000	-----	Mar. 20, 1897	V	-----	45,000	12,810	32,190	360
50,000	-----	May 7, 1897	G	-----	11,250	2,770	8,480	361

## No. 77.—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.	
		Char- ter num- ber.	Date.	Capital.	Sur- plus.	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, 1884	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
367	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.....						
	Grand total.....			48,535,000	686,783	41,435,117	85.4

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.	
\$50,000	\$1,500	May 29, 1897	V	\$11,020	\$11,020	\$2,990	\$8,030	362
350,000	70,000	June 2, 1897	Y	.....	50,040	7,380	42,660	363
50,000	1,800	June 5, 1897	G	.....	11,250	2,510	8,740	364
150,000	10,000	July 28, 1897	F	6,071	51,071	1,453	49,618	365
50,000	2,500	July 28, 1897	Z	.....	11,250	1,500	9,750	366
100,000	20,000	Aug. 23, 1897	N	.....	22,500	3,440	19,060	367
50,000	6,021	Sept. 21, 1897	K	.....	11,250	910	10,340	368
5,851,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,229,118	.....	.....	.....
61,627,420	10,437,831	.....	.....	19,477,309	20,893,827	18,139,257	2,754,570	.....

- 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.

# 506 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

NO. 78.—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 .....			
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 .....			
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 .....			
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 .....			
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 .....			
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 .....			
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. 10, 1873
35	First National Bank, Norfolk, Va. ....	Feb. 23, 1864	100, 000	June 3, 1874
	Total .....			
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 .....			
41	Miners' National Bank, Georgetown, Colo. ....	Oct. 30, 1874	150, 000	Jan. 24, 1876
42	Fourth National Bank, Chicago, Ill.* .....	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 .....			

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.

Nominal assets at date of suspension.			Additional assets re- ceived since date of suspension.	Total assets.	Offsets allowed and settled.	Loss on assets com- pounded or sold under order of court.	Nominal value of assets returned to stock- holders.	
Estimated good.	Estimated doubtful.	Estimated worthless.						
\$50,823	\$28,053	\$115,538	\$13,602	\$208,106	\$18,061	\$114,236	.....	1
83,713	57,020	818,154	27,741	986,637	69,445	796,197	.....	2
	860,929			860,920		686,665	.....	3
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
30,748	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	187,566	.....	10
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
7,000	811		30,371	38,182	274		.....	14
129,721	497,292	91,412	42,236	760,661	317,742	219,750	.....	15
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	\$89,853	.....	17
229,617	736,907	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
100,000	100,000	168,100	24,806	392,966	0,211	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	288,550	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
342,200	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	7,964	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
50,000	80,000	103,057	102,049	335,166	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
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	2,869	196,231	.....	37
619,850	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
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	75,004	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	65,097	44,815	169,912	4,296	85,019	.....	46
453,057	478,917	85,805	86,248	1,104,007	48,581	470,908	.....	47
80,014	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

## 508 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

No. 78.—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 <i>a</i> .....	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. 30, 1866	2,500,000	June 23, 1877
57	First National Bank, Delhi, 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 .....			
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. <i>a</i> .....	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. <i>a</i> .....	Dec. 16, 1863	250,000	Apr. 15, 1878
67	First National Bank, Waynesburg, Pa. <i>a</i> .....	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, 1873	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. <i>a</i> .....	Jan. 20, 1872	50,000	Sept. 25, 1878
73	Farmers' National Bank, Platte City, Mo. ....	May 5, 1877	50,000	Oct. 1, 1878
	Total .....			
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. <i>a</i> .....	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. <i>a</i> .....	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 .....			
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 .....			
85	Mechanics' National Bank, Newark, N. J. ....	June 9, 1865	500,000	Mar. 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 .....			
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 .....			
90	First National Bank, Leadville, Colo. ....	Mar. 19, 1879	60,000	Jan. 24, 1884
91	City National Bank, Lawrenceburg, Ind. <i>a</i> .....	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 .....			

*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	869, 806	60, 311	203, 792		52
97, 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	84, 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, 330, 215	631, 797	330, 704	484, 493	2, 777, 209	59, 322	383, 758		60
157, 438	161, 441	170, 712	16, 680	506, 271	7, 245	287, 682		61
1, 118, 118	813, 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, 818	41, 584	19, 070	8, 859	176, 881	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
90, 953	194, 457	11, 578	33, 375	330, 363	55, 255	118, 507		74
256, 286	159, 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, 053	28, 969	17, 085	346, 726	17, 475	101, 810	69, 659	77
204, 908	101, 178	104, 858	47, 591	518, 535	36, 737	203, 982	72, 754	78
68, 078	97, 257	18, 384	19, 500	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
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, 302	801	302, 654	84
1, 114, 503	185, 002	78, 286	232, 147	1, 609, 933	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
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
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, 263	5, 320	36, 622	5, 823	93
3, 496, 495	816, 916	1, 563, 940	870, 845	6, 753, 196	904, 725	1, 572, 632		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	867	71, 969	84	23, 118		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

# 510 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

No. 78.—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 .....			
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.....	June 7, 1882	50,000	Sept. 8, 1886
	Total .....			
113	First National Bank, Pinebluff, 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. 8, 1883	50,000	Aug. 17, 1887
117	National Bank of Sumter, S. C.....	Nov. 28, 1883	50,000	Aug. 24, 1887
118	First National Bank, Dansville, 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.....	Jan. 7, 1865	200,000	Oct. 17, 1887
	Total .....			
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 .....			
129	California National Bank, San Francisco, Cal.....	Oct. 20, 1886	200,000	Jan. 14, 1889
130	First National Bank, Anoka, Minn.....	Sept. 14, 1882	50,000	Apr. 22, 1889
	Total .....			
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 .....			
140	First National Bank, Alma, Kans.....	Aug. 3, 1887	75,000	Nov. 21, 1890
141	First National Bank, Belleville, 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	Peoples' National Bank, Payetteville, 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 re- ceived since date of suspension.	Total assets.	Offsets allowed and settled.	Loss on assets com- pounded or sold under order of court.	Nominal value of assets returned to stock- holders.	
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	180,303	508	89,506	.....	103
1,273,711	1,441,378	938,916	273,432	3,927,437	197,262	1,380,020	.....	104
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57,487	91,996	7,291	57,994	214,768	584	.....	65,573	105
144,850	138,707	8,094	69,964	361,615	18,883	36,030	60,998	106
48,510	137,859	3,821	12,332	202,522	54,116	85,148	.....	107
20,505	66,905	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	241,804	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
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
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	1,677,045	7,551,212	838,120	1,672,221	.....	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	20,239	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
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
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	53,337	719,952	.....	123
333,506	324,872	15,112	29,221	702,711	71,172	403,278	.....	124
152,390	176,052	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
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
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
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,898	98,099	44,592	6,092	150,681	.....	122,751	.....	131
153,262	117,240	72,568	9,237	332,307	3,019	232,148	.....	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	59,855	.....	136
342,921	256,395	142,551	41,536	783,403	75,045	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	47,664	225,507	1,541	192,681	.....	139
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9,233	27,273	40,709	15,124	92,339	128	27,315	.....	140
10,794	50,866	22,426	4,042	88,128	274	51,149	.....	141
6,201	42,803	21,564	1,836	72,400	225	27,840	.....	142
206,303	376,977	55,732	130,826	769,938	4,049	26,562	.....	143
49,128	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	9,000	223,449	736,953	70,248	173,208	.....	146
102,952	46,213	43,981	6,415	199,561	2,669	109,984	.....	147
7,537	83,858	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
575,006	996,992	133,913	135,840	1,862,351	96,788	608,280	.....	150
280,592	555,430	1,485,688	516,471	2,838,181	123,209	142,944	.....	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	19,272	592,051	32,475	43,995	.....	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

## 512 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

No. 78.—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. 8, 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.....			
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.....			
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.....	Jan. 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.....
224	First National Bank, Kankakee, Ill. a.....	Feb. 20, 1871	50,000	do.....
225	National Bank of the Commonwealth, Manchester, N. H.....	Feb. 9, 1892	200,000	Aug. 7, 1893

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	\$80,800	\$15,460	\$5,133	\$128,889	\$7,323	\$8,086	.....	158
157,630	214,991	112,844	9,440	494,905	34,885	359,246	.....	159
86,050	87,665	118,023	25,122	310,860	10,779	34,841	.....	160
42,152	27,181	101,848	5,615	170,796	218	128,373	.....	161
74,758	51,664	142,122	96,438	364,882	8,190	9,132	.....	162
16,121	50,064	19,455	5,219	90,859	7,091	63,034	.....	163
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	164
4,170,649	4,747,445	772,597	526,480	10,217,171	1,081,669	190,464	.....	165
423,340	152,513	61,480	73,296	716,629	35,830	235,661	.....	166
130,365	298,762	31,617	68,139	528,883	11,795	283,081	.....	167
541,363	535,479	360,716	186,448	1,624,006	51,012	183,634	.....	168
140,808	369,140	181,995	43,516	735,459	19,512	178,986	.....	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	19,249	285,728	13,223	180,196	.....	174
63,241	86,124	5,048	9,728	164,141	12,624	54,491	.....	175
124,113	276,990	58,287	60,642	520,002	53,282	76,439	124,082	176
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	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	32,464	397,271	7,164	46,086	.....	181
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
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	152,945	1,077,011	13,474	19,943	.....	184
34,142	157,453	437,285	22,429	651,309	19,586	396,873	.....	185
300,549	272,803	477,405	503,969	1,554,726	20,723	64,855	.....	186
1,055,328	365,918	958,272	135,812	2,515,330	79,302	130,599	.....	187
50,839	131,070	34,910	7,283	224,102	4,593	117,417	.....	188
28,701	121,847	58,679	5,452	214,679	946	10,193	.....	189
81,751	141,872	128,851	46,360	398,834	20,524	61,220	.....	190
831,565	1,097,119	608,148	52,568	2,589,400	351,413	208,044	.....	191
158,187	378,953	386,867	88,796	1,012,803	152,194	226,986	.....	192
19,956	296,498	3,201	39,141	358,796	1,093	8,142	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	15,802	454,469	15,743	15,523	.....	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	23,697	578,024	50,423	194,052	.....	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	4,975	326,753	3,268	10,043	.....	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	7,381	184,045	.....	207
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	208
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	209
149,100	122,381	53,766	49,369	374,616	40,419	110,625	.....	210
107,446	156,577	18,026	27,327	309,376	10,226	177,783	.....	211
118,550	16,201	16,684	6,190	157,625	21,163	10,487	.....	212
48,019	50,584	73,431	7,552	179,536	7,351	99,594	.....	213
1,245,767	804,337	603,144	244,480	2,897,728	253,182	50,050	.....	214
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	215
250,796	437,517	418,910	85,136	1,192,359	73,981	246,315	.....	216
85,199	60,104	15,848	4,124	165,275	5,360	72,563	.....	217
74,026	85,906	117,614	20,162	297,708	8,684	140,174	.....	218
175,816	44,380	11,323	15,774	247,293	3,580	.....	83,375	219
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	220
878,946	521,577	697,745	97,002	2,195,270	175,562	95,743	.....	221
100,987	233,958	2,378	65,838	403,161	6,555	36,895	.....	222
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	223
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	224
355,824	88,038	53,470	73,786	571,118	19,175	13,774	.....	225

## 514 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

No. 78.—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.
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. <i>a</i> .....	Mar. 16, 1886	150,000	Aug. 14, 1893
233	Citizens' National Bank, Muncie, Ind. <i>a</i> .....	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. <i>a</i> .....	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.....				
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, Port 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. 28, 1894
254	First National Bank, Llano, Tex.....	May 20, 1890	75,000	Feb. 24, 1894
255	American National Bank, Springfield, Mo.....	July 9, 1890	200,000	Feb. 28, 1894
256	First National Bank, Sedalia, Mo.....	Jan. 2, 1896	250,000	May 10, 1894
257	National Bank of Pendleton, Oreg.....	Mar. 8, 1890	100,000	June 5, 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. 29, 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.....				
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. <i>b</i> .....	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. 16, 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	Holdrege National Bank, Holdrege, 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. <i>b</i> .....	May 19, 1890	50,000	Apr. 26, 1895
292	First National Bank, Ida Grove, Iowa <i>c</i> .....	Oct. 10, 1888	150,000	June 4, 1895
293	First National Bank, Pella, Iowa.....	Oct. 14, 1871	50,000	June 5, 1895
294	Merchants' National Bank, Seattle, Wash.....	June 23, 1883	200,000	June 19, 1895

*a* Restored to solvency.*b* Second failure.*c* 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.						
\$31,582	\$36,726	\$40,169	\$2,100	\$110,577	\$8,315	\$73,248	-----	226
52,159	163,047	120,428	25,896	361,530	14,480	117,620	-----	227
78,892	118,193	22,566	6,450	226,101	10,446	56,659	-----	228
226,267	256,329	26,402	51,451	500,349	14,021	15,829	-----	229
48,562	178,182	6,840	19,426	253,010	7,768	153,524	-----	230
37,602	44,630	1,866	6,257	90,385	5,955	5,599	-----	231
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	232
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	233
58,560	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	378,553	596,670	3,312	503,787	-----	236
144,470	326,170	9,713	58,947	539,300	43,808	265,725	-----	237
150,177	181,527	62,275	36,507	430,486	5,048	271,937	-----	238
68,315	99,680	26,227	8,686	202,918	2,067	37,134	-----	239
38,588	33,835	5,278	2,749	80,450	3,512	469	-----	240
13,037	60,828	33,545	6,670	114,089	609	96,652	-----	241
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	242
9,697	83,367	14,593	3,237	110,914	580	90,542	-----	243
96,531	76,220	372	24,097	197,220	8,366	62,752	-----	244
172,365	234,080	336,000	187,212	930,557	30,270	132,596	-----	245
20,125	67,229	11,622	4,950	103,926	3,026	54,231	-----	246
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-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
93,368	93,028	79,178	31,945	267,519	22,198	10,227	-----	247
71,327	489,454	1,982	67,889	630,652	7,901	137,054	-----	248
329,168	167,989	10,318	22,435	529,910	16,566	272,742	-----	249
78,618	134,190	94,194	43,442	350,444	24,772	8,109	-----	250
17,928	33,376	21,246	1,938	74,488	1,812	60,548	-----	251
80,940	281,334	180,944	40,507	583,725	-----	5,666	-----	252
82,399	58,602	51,138	4,449	196,588	15,413	85,737	-----	253
11,339	77,051	21,677	6,457	117,124	2,452	42,115	-----	254
63,247	78,569	251,712	14,088	407,616	34,165	58,627	\$212,295	255
182,635	89,971	374,407	89,943	736,956	54,428	238,922	-----	256
27,870	118,615	46,039	17,419	209,943	12,959	100,819	-----	257
54,090	215,971	63,167	19,394	352,622	16,485	13,987	-----	258
853,897	378,110	261,865	101,255	1,597,127	22,752	13,589	-----	259
25,488	27,611	66,450	8,488	128,037	1,313	3,065	-----	260
58,870	62,661	41,612	16,592	179,735	15,168	92,385	-----	261
61,174	43,463	61,824	23,400	189,861	10,528	94,243	-----	262
10,193	64,624	1,986	21,174	97,987	1,797	-----	69,031	263
69,771	438,411	75,471	152,238	735,891	89,488	6,285	-----	264
14,321	74,062	66,583	10,523	165,489	7,554	119,640	-----	265
41,420	217,681	26,240	17,185	302,526	4,649	-----	-----	266
19,507	245,317	48,106	18,801	331,731	-----	29,070	-----	267
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
18,886	176,201	39,735	13,599	248,421	3,666	21,711	-----	268
17,562	70,589	61,803	1,773	151,727	3,429	72,720	-----	269
7,265	90,709	31,777	16,946	146,697	19,608	99,587	-----	270
63,963	170,192	212,158	39,491	485,804	32,660	32,616	-----	271
50,066	306,705	68,380	124,782	549,873	11,480	56,048	-----	272
73,172	89,269	58,162	6,984	227,587	4,893	101,489	-----	273
316,229	117,870	141,196	39,797	615,092	37,172	66,888	-----	274
39,777	101,319	23,514	30,665	195,275	8,072	58,676	-----	275
54,544	114,488	14,922	17,602	201,556	5,168	17,749	-----	276
6,217	2,540	47,268	2,901	58,926	189	1,790	-----	277
248,967	171,033	172,598	31,723	624,321	56,727	-----	-----	278
61,279	208,054	61,242	46,109	376,684	6,610	22,288	-----	279
112,052	65,170	10,566	43,825	231,633	6,596	1,711	-----	280
39,248	122,829	20,590	12,599	195,266	1,291	2,880	-----	281
10,934	45,637	12,332	3,105	72,008	496	1,658	-----	282
11,396	80,115	49,985	1,642	143,188	-----	93,361	-----	283
427,982	1,029,928	600,068	218,217	2,276,735	59,102	248,643	-----	284
17,836	9,154	61,216	3,105	91,311	1,809	60,219	-----	285
26,224	46,205	10,544	9,092	92,065	412	2,897	-----	286
264,516	267,362	401,422	48,434	931,734	100,433	46,635	-----	287
9,545	28,203	25,720	10,785	74,253	2,076	14,707	-----	288
191,775	145,036	100,207	8,138	445,156	36,437	17,222	-----	289
132,643	149,279	115,137	95,498	492,537	41,053	6,868	-----	290
1,301	37,990	18,581	15,807	73,679	2,873	60,640	-----	291
-----	-----	-----	6,007	6,007	-----	-----	-----	292
25,290	7,774	28,074	8,414	67,552	9,494	23,238	-----	293
173,689	313,874	54,131	160,625	702,319	4,931	523	-----	294

# 516 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

NO. 78.—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.
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, Southbend, Wash. ....	Nov. 25, 1890	50,000	Aug. 17, 1895
300	State National Bank, Denver, Colo. <i>a b</i> .....	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. ....			
304	First National Bank, Orlando, Fla. <i>c</i> .....	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, 1886	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	July 18, 1896
317	First National Bank, Hillsboro, Ohio. ....	Feb. 7, 1865	100,000	July 22, 1896
318	American National Bank, Denver, Colo. <i>b</i> .....	Nov. 13, 1889	500,000	July 25, 1896
319	First National Bank, Minot, N. Dak. ....	Apr. 13, 1889	50,000	Aug. 12, 1896
320	Yates County National Bank, Penn Yan, N. Y. ....	Dec. 30, 1878	50,000	Aug. 17, 1896
321	First National Bank, Larned, Kans. ....	Apr. 27, 1882	50,000	Aug. 26, 1896
322	Citizens' National Bank, San Angelo, Tex. ....	Dec. 5, 1891	100,000	Sept. 9, 1896
323	Sioux National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa. ....	June 9, 1881	300,000	do
324	American National Bank, New Orleans, La. ....	Feb. 14, 1880	200,000	Sept. 10, 1896
325	First National Bank, Helena, Mont. ....	Apr. 5, 1866	800,000	Sept. 11, 1896
326	Bennett National Bank, New Whatcom, Wash. ....	Dec. 4, 1889	50,000	Sept. 19, 1896
327	First National Bank, Springville, N. Y. ....	Feb. 26, 1883	50,000	Oct. 3, 1896
328	First National Bank, Mount Pleasant, Mich. ....	June 28, 1884	50,000	Oct. 7, 1896
329	First National Bank, Ithaca, Mich. ....	July 7, 1884	50,000	Oct. 14, 1896
330	City National Bank, Tyler, Tex. ....	July 2, 1890	100,000	Oct. 17, 1896
	Total. ....			
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 of East Saginaw, 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. <i>a</i> .....	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 <i>b</i> .....	Dec. 28, 1870	100,000	do
344	Citizens' National Bank, Fargo, N. Dak. ....	Dec. 14, 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	do
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

*a* Formerly in voluntary liquidation.

*b* Restored to solvency.

*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.						
\$523,057	\$816,389	\$178,049	\$661,223	\$2,178,718	\$152,316	\$19,071		295
59,799	44,130	128,975	16,173	249,077	1,227	129,594		296
6,962	24,039	75,175	50,689	157,465	7,312	515	\$97,653	297
150,291	61,998	225,654	8,140	446,083	4,850	37,639		298
6,837	69,338	24,022	18,696	118,893	1,458	5,655		299
35,603	194,297	35,131	26,667	291,698	14,891	3,236		300
13,078	67,288	46,248	8,541	135,155	395	5,577		301
7,857	231,673	322,772	8,718	571,020	26,471	110,291		302
								303
74,579	100,801	49,838	11,228	236,446	47,641	3,633		304
24,942	138,951	36,011	9,990	210,474	1,205	5,949		305
107,960	57,812	102,437	28,594	356,203	7,944	18,296		306
22,438	135,894	23,861	10,169	192,362	2,396	1,635		307
320,685	140,493	494,443	42,292	997,913	28,265	18,367		308
110,639	505,367	111,445	13,346	740,797	11,197	24,580		309
17,852	62,428	36,614	14,480	131,374	2,248	3,007		310
130,796	318,580	128,069	32,628	610,073	4,881	12,819		311
24,516	83,920	92,812	91,938	293,186	842	33,572		312
84,267	156,697	54,323	8,532	303,819	3,112	3,543		313
15,130	55,734	84,808	8,581	164,253	1,119	2,550		314
15,932	56,890	2,463	8,457	83,742	79	13,626		315
9,197	47,826	48,138	24,991	130,152	915	10,000		316
261,906	41,295	74,835	7,100	385,136	8,965	1,410		317
22,594	66,618	37,632	1,982	128,826	1,279	2,139		318
58,065	52,842	104,475	3,121	218,503	5,370	3,348		319
36,712	56,673	12,781	59,611	165,777	10,334	1,434		320
15,982	48,428	100,613	8,122	173,145	5,846	150		321
231,104	383,813	278,638	66,791	960,346	14,685	16,149		322
263,997	68,900	602,408	18,928	954,233	14,788	16,789		323
2,064,048	1,639,425	463,799	623,633	4,790,905	146,889	95,803		324
26,090	90,725	24,162	21,287	162,264	4,198	8,737		325
21,210	195,413	54,112	12,623	283,358	2,788	5,489		326
25,450	83,203	10,567	8,256	127,476	4,316	825		327
62,494	39,999	34,176	16,538	153,207	14,756			328
48,978	163,403	63,255	8,722	284,358	1,833	1,399		329
								330
38,719	85,796	7,624	4,295	136,434	23,777	21,282		331
41,160	57,295	17,090	6,100	121,645	2,751			332
168,784	208,257	246,955	11,448	635,444	17,366	20,699		333
50,552	267,451	103,573	110,629	532,205	29,886	3,184		334
63,259	134,526	131,758	34,516	364,059	35,572	12,129		335
541,307	765,013	208,361	67,173	1,581,854	146,884	39,547		336
231,479	128,033	223,650	13,092	596,254	49,786	12,966		337
44,287	182,330	470,037	31,987	728,641	27,119	8,816		338
95,791	135,119	40,713	17,869	289,492	14,300			339
7,636,207	1,490,358	4,778,553	5,733,305	19,638,423	1,325,989	3,548,062		340
1,065	30,693	23,490	195	55,443	63			341
76,049	106,004	7,370	2,577	192,000	4,072			342
								343
80,160	308,641	76,712	77,253	542,766	10,677	15,166		344
48,522	42,074	7,296	7,327	105,219	47,204	5,605	41,940	345
1,681	71,923	67,503	406	141,513	114	38,532		346
150,763	202,616	85,057	20,014	458,450	36,559	34,258		347
42,510	157,962	98,495	27,775	326,742	19,031	7,680		348
204,993	344,896	264,025	149,580	963,494	178,585	34,655		349
233,745	306,123	92,185	16,055	648,108	29,929	28,753		350
162,646	269,016	65,848	6,186	503,696	5,904			351
32,877	93,336	120,875	4,590	251,678	5,049	13,871		352
14,878	95,440	65,325	3,192	208,855	5,837	1,081		353
77,572	127,122	18,807	14,632	238,133	8,225			354
23,792	98,255	4,985	4,612	131,044	4,187	173		355
7,576	64,514	39,474	2,675	114,239	2,094			356
152,125	455,334	28,745	7,522	644,726	7,142	2,517		357
422,388	329,075	217,675	266,412	1,235,550	43,434	64		358
153,080	139,608	53,805	3,980	350,473	3,145			359
16,217	507,068	253,916	39,447	816,648	167	16,442		360

## 518 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

NO. 78.—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.
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
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.....			
	Grand total .....		61,627,420	

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.						
\$54,801	\$144,445	\$21,644	\$7,234	\$228,124	\$7,149	\$115	.....	361
11,103	47,988	30,198	1,020	90,300	2,085	650	.....	362
619,022	755,503	287,311	37,826	1,700,562	104,836	.....	.....	363
7,219	32,540	49,631	590	89,989	.....	.....	.....	364
116,234	426,436	107,053	614	650,337	8,319	.....	.....	365
9,259	42,170	47,862	6,027	105,318	423	2,605	.....	366
21,514	52,969	259,747	63	334,293	234	.....	.....	367
40,597	81,685	10,649	125	139,056	.....	.....	.....	368
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
70,483,271	69,478,257	51,115,315	26,701,870	223,778,713	16,140,645	51,567,232	\$5,156,258	

# 520 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

## No. 78.—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
						267,156		
4	.....	33,287	4,000	37,287	816	32,305	1,258	2,008
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	8,442
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
						2,455,515		
11	.....	68,645	28,985	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
						238,320		
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
						193,259		
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	.....	850,154	.....	850,154	.....	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
						2,200,236		
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
						5,052,958		
33	2,646	86,923	.....	86,923	.....	67,491	4,718	12,551
34	.....	58,064	2,250	60,314	14,280	31,068	6,075	8,278
35	67,835	91,969	37,597	129,566	559	101,545	8,232	19,230
						200,704		
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
						644,686		
41	.....	42,341	106,451	148,792	445	135,797	3,946	8,604
42	196,790	22,080	11,260	33,349	.....	18,258	4,731	10,348
43	.....	22,165	1,100	23,265	.....	12,624	1,567	9,274
44	.....	48,488	.....	48,488	3,828	34,556	2,077	7,955
45	.....	73,145	42,212	115,357	3,616	88,697	8,804	10,005
46	.....	80,597	4,510	85,107	5,385	65,733	5,060	8,879
47	.....	584,718	58,826	643,544	63,475	545,593	13,802	19,880
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
						1,021,056		

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	660,513	24.70		May 14, 1883	3
			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	46.80		Nov. 25, 1882	6
		500,000	1,119,313	79.00		Sept. 28, 1882	7
		120,000	127,801	45.90		Dec. 19, 1874	8
\$199			1,101,500	96.00		Nov. 18, 1874	9
21		26,000	170,752	88.50		Aug. 15, 1872	10
			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
			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	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
			2,558,660				
		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	84.83		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
		100,000	175,081	57.50		Nov. 30, 1883	30
454		600,000	1,429,595	62.00		Mar. 21, 1887	31
			67,292	73.50		Dec. 6, 1882	32
			6,930,123				
		50,000	144,606	46.80			33
2,163		45,000	55,372	58.30		Sept. 11, 1878	34
4		100,000	176,601	57.50		June 2, 1883	35
			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
			2,566,239				
		150,000	177,512	76.50		June 2, 1884	41
12		34,000	85,801	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
794		250,000	703,653	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
			1,392,406				

# 522 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

No. 78.—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 share-holders.	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		103,237	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	3,091,736	658,784	2,165,388	79,802	161,086
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
						3,576,632		
60	\$722,430	1,611,690		1,611,690	320,268	1,071,774	26,132	92,773
61	53,800	157,544		222,676		193,041	13,104	15,001
62		351,377	65,132	351,377		316,828	5,444	27,314
63		94,613		94,613	1,791	52,514	576	1,004
64		47,941		47,941	3,048	33,105	3,974	5,013
65		100,801	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		284,458	123,430	407,868	114,220	202,887	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	934	8,187
72		19,266	2,880	22,146	272	16,670	1,488	3,716
73	32,519	20,819		20,819	1,633	11,803	850	3,005
						2,334,156		
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
						884,454		
82		113,791		113,791		96,176	3,225	6,739
83		338,162	267,311	605,473	10,037	528,305	10,338	22,690
84		89,766	64,655	154,421		99,847	2,973	10,832
						724,328		
85		1,368,384	405,550	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
						3,746,278		
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
						451,375		
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	20,155	4,255,684	272,896	4,528,580	473,936	3,753,346	111,695	183,337
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	26,023	22,744	18,869	41,613		25,006	2,602	13,178
98		99,488	94,200	193,688	6,359	143,938	29,324	14,067
99		20,849		20,849	6,515	8,807	5,475	5,475
100		52,029	23,503	75,532	1,893	59,057	5,012	9,440
						4,812,642		

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 523

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 share- holders.	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
			3,636,723				
1,150	90,593		1,061,598	100.00	100.00	Feb. 23, 1892	60
30		200,000	298,324	65.57		July 6, 1881	61
			392,394	100.00		Mar. 9, 1885	62
	36,871		75,175	100.00	100.00	Mar. 9, 1885	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	100,000	261,687	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
			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	42.30	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
			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	75,600	104,749	100.00	100.00	Oct. 12, 1885	84
			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
			5,948,150				
		50,000	186,993	70.90		Apr. 15, 1893	88
		200,000	422,772	80.25		June 6, 1892	89
			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
		400,000	4,631,393	83.00			94
6,266	712	25,000	36,526	100.00	100.00	Sept. 25, 1889	95
		250,000	365,931	75.25		Sept. 30, 1890	96
		32,500	26,322	95.00			97
827		100,000	409,997	35.00		Apr. 19, 1893	98
			8,131	100.00	100.00	Oct. 29, 1885	99
130		50,000	84,078	69.50		Jan. 22, 1890	100
			6,356,830				

# 524 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

## No. 78.—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 share-holders.	Total collections from all sources.	Loans paid and other disbursements.	Dividends paid.	Legal expenses.	Receiver's salary and other expenses.
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	2,309,360	167,438	2,476,807	180,290	2,085,826	108,502	97,961
						2,915,978		
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	5,298
112	.....	204,047	.....	204,047	106,424	82,946	324	4,279
						811,629		
113	.....	74,323	1,180	75,503	.....	61,379	1,500	12,624
114	.....	14,251	.....	14,251	82	9,492	.....	1,348
115	2,300,659	2,740,212	317,760	3,057,972	87,543	2,519,683	122,573	91,207
116	.....	104,682	.....	104,682	.....	80,442	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
						3,220,654		
121	.....	920,600	253,919	1,174,519	19,446	1,084,638	28,906	31,444
122	.....	1,391,806	.....	1,391,806	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	82,009	7,104	14,896
128	.....	100,149	.....	100,149	1,466	93,051	1,923	3,348
						2,832,257		
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
						569,908		
131	.....	27,930	26,707	54,637	1,177	43,289	5,032	5,139
132	11,803	105,337	19,798	125,135	58,647	43,022	7,956	14,457
133	.....	91,741	7,981	99,722	31,433	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	.....	31,285	37,210	68,495	1,634	51,600	3,383	9,564
						811,864		
140	49,259	15,637	9,824	25,461	8,479	6,217	4,620	5,128
141	.....	36,705	4,770	41,475	6,224	30,516	772	3,903
142	30,844	13,500	5,981	19,481	1,919	9,363	2,558	5,637
143	346,601	392,726	67,147	459,873	218,556	177,256	10,263	29,393
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	4,000	82,908	7,644	90,552	27,693	44,692	1,964	9,814
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	829,064	328,219	241,447	569,666	57,162	394,270	47,909	47,408
151	2,207,293	364,735	269,044	633,779	70,198	458,501	25,108	48,331
152	.....	170,844	.....	170,844	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	82,214	8,753	18	1,830
155	375,667	130,914	39,271	179,185	97,495	49,002	7,900	21,641
156	.....	40,934	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	64,651	48,824	3,600	52,424	21,735	18,108	3,298	6,437
159	11,398	89,376	92,327	181,703	16,925	142,748	6,097	10,661



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.	
		\$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
4,228		300,000	2,897,197	72.00		June 23, 1894	104
			3,775,062				
	\$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
			856,802				
		50,000	120,129	56.50		July 25, 1895	113
	3,329		9,379	100.00	100.00	Oct. 17, 1887	114
236,966		1,000,000	4,344,281	58.00			115
	7,787		82,156	100.00	100.00	July 11, 1889	116
	8,130	19,500	75,343	100.00	100.00	Mar. 5, 1891	117
		50,000	210,074	22.1568		May 13, 1892	118
	2,489	60,000	174,120	92.75		Apr. 25, 1892	119
			247,920	100.00	100.00	Oct. 20, 1888	120
			5,263,402				
10,085		300,000	1,129,984	96.00			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
			3,590,481				
	4,097	75,000	456,667	100.00	100.00	Feb. 26, 1895	129
		50,000	108,127	75.85		May 4, 1896	130
			564,794				
		50,000	143,454	30.177		Apr. 26, 1892	131
1,053		100,000	170,862	25.00			132
		10,000	58,797	99.25		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
2,314		80,000	83,756	62.50			139
			1,108,014				
1,017		33,000	31,088	20.00			140
		11,000	30,516	100.00		Oct. 31, 1893	141
4		12,000	18,822	50.00			142
24,405		225,000	253,223	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
6,389		38,000	111,742	40.00			147
		39,000	42,962	50.30		Nov. 1, 1893	148
42		4,000	42,059	70.50		Apr. 1, 1896	149
22,917		500,000	2,375,035	17.00			150
31,641		750,000	2,087,671	22.00			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
3,147		180,000	108,894	45.00			155
11		45,000	64,368	61.25		Feb. 25, 1896	156
		54,000	72,858	5.00		Sept. 7, 1897	157
2,846		45,000	36,336	50.00			158
5,272		150,000	282,969	50.00			159

# 526 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

NO. 78.—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.
160	\$175,751	\$95,989	\$41,650	\$137,639	\$24,265	\$84,443	\$7,532	\$15,147
161	.....	48,205	17,657	65,862	35,991	21,927	1,348	6,596
162	137,662	209,898	.....	209,898	5,292	151,847	10,017	8,473
163	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
164	.....	20,734	5,505	26,299	1,703	18,196	1,318	5,082
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,449,860	.....	.....
165	2,031,928	6,913,110	137,290	7,050,400	83,276	6,802,748	37,980	72,790
166	.....	445,132	31,350	476,482	12,204	440,641	6,578	17,059
167	27,984	206,023	44,516	250,569	55,348	168,610	8,748	12,090
168	1,061,308	328,052	222,727	550,779	125,022	340,681	51,409	21,951
169	219,999	316,062	142,674	459,636	38,866	335,999	13,704	19,098
170	.....	48,207	2,079	50,286	34,817	9,298	1,142	5,529
171	.....	47,737	5,142	52,879	16,731	27,117	2,031	5,659
172	.....	123,933	.....	123,933	11,946	80,636	.....	2,655
173	.....	45,172	7,088	52,260	7,088	27,947	4,915	6,373
174	49,534	42,775	46,625	89,406	9,772	57,633	4,520	12,630
175	39,318	57,708	15,340	73,048	12,924	33,188	4,773	11,294
176	.....	266,249	.....	266,249	1,920	179,601	7,665	7,354
177	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
178	.....	33,477	.....	33,477	21,623	4,838	2,453	4,568
179	.....	49,796	.....	49,796	11,002	35,146	430	1,553
180	.....	18,726	11,861	30,587	2,000	15,983	7,550	4,593
181	178,552	165,469	45,270	210,739	12,778	180,469	2,366	8,305
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,740,575	.....	.....
182	.....	60,677	12,367	73,044	42,223	20,489	2,703	5,261
183	.....	29,673	43,317	72,990	5,055	53,334	4,886	9,715
184	738,391	305,293	122,222	427,515	218,569	150,020	35,076	22,849
185	163,174	69,676	44,635	114,311	16,158	61,343	16,996	16,278
186	732,996	736,152	31,351	767,503	583,662	63,275	7,240	25,102
187	1,220,634	1,075,795	357,296	1,433,091	395,145	979,920	32,248	30,680
188	.....	102,092	.....	102,092	17,094	73,051	291	11,633
189	146,771	56,769	13,165	69,934	30,087	24,163	4,141	11,105
190	186,873	130,217	37,295	167,512	77,901	69,806	3,290	13,109
191	1,356,117	673,826	378,026	1,051,852	200,584	731,666	44,301	31,790
192	284,140	349,483	73,323	422,806	18,855	300,191	16,658	26,140
193	.....	77,985	.....	77,985	43,135	21,478	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	323,702	90,501	81,559	181,060	43,298	112,702	4,115	11,144
197	13,719	16,147	6,362	22,509	6,332	4,107	1,008	10,491
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	140,231	193,318	63,930	257,248	11,470	214,804	11,702	18,907
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	23,844
205	237,603	75,839	12,000	87,839	30,687	35,632	7,971	11,819
206	.....	24,808	13,188	37,996	6,472	19,194	4,508	7,822
207	5,316	34,927	7,968	42,835	9,029	16,506	4,334	9,011
208	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
209	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
210	.....	223,572	13,593	237,165	26,601	192,210	6,481	10,831
211	950	120,417	31,251	151,668	41,131	76,512	4,355	12,725
212	24,999	101,076	.....	101,076	21,171	64,332	1,966	13,526
213	544	72,047	20,600	92,647	27,113	45,830	2,817	14,381
214	1,086,248	1,508,248	.....	1,508,248	166,054	1,263,527	48,148	30,439
215	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
216	512,226	359,837	168,585	528,422	45,033	436,569	16,073	30,597
217	.....	87,562	.....	87,562	44,694	36,619	1,801	4,448
218	45,685	103,165	15,145	118,310	44,734	52,329	4,306	14,481
219	.....	160,338	.....	160,338	32,306	112,911	2,087	12,356
220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
221	978,068	945,897	135,600	1,131,497	447,600	610,538	28,396	44,053
222	145,657	214,054	51,560	265,614	54,093	180,527	8,437	16,838
223	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
224	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
225	209,140	355,029	.....	355,029	84,202	226,705	3,145	15,271
226	131	28,883	15,162	44,045	12,964	13,920	4,428	7,103
227	74,995	154,435	10,280	164,715	38,421	106,901	5,791	12,863
228	112,842	40,654	38,228	84,882	21,091	47,054	2,373	12,007
229	192,272	358,227	51,451	389,678	50,106	275,124	22,794	24,440
230	.....	91,718	13,174	104,892	41,432	50,618	3,923	8,919

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.	
\$6,252		\$120,000	\$115,892	70.00			160
1,419	\$32,850	41,000	59,331	37.00		Sept. 8, 1896	161
			151,847	100.00	100.00		162
		18,200	34,014	66.00		Feb. 15, 1892	163
						Nov. 24, 1894	164
			6,804,464				
53,597		400,000	7,600,838	89.50			165
		100,000	547,134	80.50		Oct. 16, 1896	166
5,773		150,000	281,903	60.00			167
11,766		500,000	902,239	35.00			168
1,999		250,000	559,696	60.00			169
		15,750	17,882	52.00		Sept. 23, 1897	170
1,341		9,500	36,156	75.00			171
	28,696		79,330	100.00	100.00	Oct. 12, 1892	172
5,329		21,000	46,317	60.00			173
4,845		82,000	145,397	40.00			174
10,869		25,000	84,362	40.00			175
	69,719		174,356	100.00	100.00	Apr. 12, 1893	176
							177
		17,500	16,250	35.00		Jan. 5, 1897	178
	1,656		33,986	100.00	100.00	Apr. 6, 1893	179
101		36,250	45,664	35.00		Mar. 31, 1896	180
6,821		75,000	224,479	80.00			181
			10,856,609				
2,368		50,000	102,448	20.00			182
		75,000	99,610	53.40		Oct. 27, 1897	183
1,001		300,000	1,000,163	15.00			184
3,536		80,000	122,865	50.00			185
88,224		460,000	180,788	35.00			186
25,098		500,000	1,479,136	65.00			187
23			68,459	100.00	100.00	Sept. 30, 1897	188
438		50,000	121,352	20.00			189
3,397		100,000	155,088	45.00			190
43,502		750,000	968,221	75.00			191
60,962		200,000	479,159	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
9,801		112,500	206,699	55.00			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
365		100,000	358,037	60.00			201
	250		239,894	100.00	100.00	Sept. 12, 1895	202
						Dec. 5, 1894	203
876		250,000	626,440	17.75			204
1,730		50,000	237,255	15.00			205
		50,000	73,098	26.26		Oct. 19, 1897	206
3,955		18,000	110,039	15.00			207
						Dec. 21, 1893	208
	1,042	23,000	170,976	100.00	66.50	Jan. 29, 1894	209
16,945		80,000	164,009	50.00		Apr. 27, 1897	210
81			64,336	100.00			211
2,506		50,000	84,195	55.00			212
80			1,330,045	95.00			213
						Nov. 17, 1893	214
150		250,000	621,350	70.00			215
			30,839	100.00	100.00	Nov. 16, 1894	216
2,463		100,000	140,931	37.00			217
	678		103,683	100.00	100.00	Aug. 8, 1896	218
						Dec. 11, 1893	219
310		300,000	1,109,114	55.00			220
5,719		60,000	240,752	75.00			221
						Mar. 26, 1894	222
						Dec. 4, 1893	223
5,706			251,680	90.00			224
5,630		42,000	32,098	40.00			225
739		75,000	189,820	55.00			226
1,737		78,000	93,853	50.00			227
17,214		77,000	234,324	100.00	100.00		228
		50,000	96,538	52.50		Apr. 30, 1897	229

# 528 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

No. 78.—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 share-holders.	Total collections from all sources.	Loans paid and other disbursements.	Dividends paid.	Legal expenses.	Receiver's salary and other expenses.
231	\$46,550	\$32,281	\$1,845	\$34,126	\$10,117	\$14,669	\$2,143	\$6,863
232								
233								
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	39,026	50,545	55,470	106,015	2,694	70,979	15,721	13,769
237	1,000	228,767	13,650	242,417	91,516	103,859	3,356	18,859
238		153,501	33,500	187,001	20,047	139,301	9,272	18,370
239	92,043	71,674	15,805	86,979	25,970	46,878	2,487	6,584
240	43,995	32,474		32,474	4,761	17,151	1,416	8,953
241		16,828	2,027	18,855	4,674	6,008	2,112	5,929
242								
243		19,792	26,134	45,926	8,504	25,468	5,650	6,304
244	6,705	119,397		119,397	23,806	80,380	1,413	7,226
245	564,184	203,498	138,586	342,084	141,422	107,686	10,857	21,369
246		46,669	10,622	57,291	5,910	42,387	1,383	7,611
						8,645,861		
247	187,084	48,010	16,346	64,356	24,897	23,938	5,674	9,113
248	372,327	113,370		113,370	56,895		21,612	20,035
249	83,145	157,457	18,851	176,308	14,413	113,767	15,618	27,078
250	178,674	138,889	14,671	153,560	41,566	88,348	5,592	12,769
251		12,128	6,525	18,653	818	8,010	679	3,962
252	460,830	117,029	128,704	245,733	52,334	185,583	632	6,578
253	23,296	72,142	23,000	95,142	12,699	82,825	7,627	10,498
254	50,285	22,272	13,423	35,695	9,881	15,160	2,555	7,653
255		102,529	59,295	161,824	49,318	87,347	8,345	16,314
256	212,039	231,567	71,676	303,243	220,466	26,018	26,531	23,717
257		96,165		96,165	31,343	54,355	2,869	7,598
258	237,816	84,334	32,888	117,222	46,901	55,067	3,901	11,279
259	1,287,536	273,250	68,602	341,852	145,492	137,838	13,338	32,295
260	92,037	31,622	14,013	45,635	16,273	15,902	3,460	7,728
261	20,540	51,642	12,642	64,284	36,719	14,662	2,792	6,445
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	377,147	262,971	46,670	309,641	182,993	88,284	10,764	22,609
265	14,014	24,281	12,401	36,682	6,209	17,371	3,179	5,799
266	220,026	77,851	56,031	133,882	47,290	64,910	6,218	11,446
267	242,685	59,465	52,972	112,437	51,540	43,394	3,296	9,495
						1,156,120		
268	199,296	23,748	11,250	34,998	13,496	9,916	2,929	6,878
269	32,942	42,636	8,298	50,934	12,441	27,823	3,577	6,882
270		27,502	11,857	39,359	16,683	9,445	3,488	9,743
271	308,935	111,593	11,921	123,514	88,963	18,781	3,784	10,120
272	381,959	100,386	16,475	116,861	68,775	20,478	4,920	13,430
273	51,064	70,641	14,946	85,587	23,239	41,826	6,945	8,242
274	114,063	396,969	66,103	463,072	24,807	402,243	8,585	16,248
275		128,527	16,157	144,684	50,462	77,259	5,014	11,949
276	93,077	85,562	30,656	116,218	34,145	69,257	4,485	8,286
277	50,636	6,251		6,251	670		789	1,974
278	335,985	231,609	23,418	255,027	24,011	155,042	6,536	15,669
279	230,438	117,348	9,595	126,943	23,749	83,617	6,017	11,690
280	31,609	191,717		191,717	2,934	172,685	2,364	6,537
281	164,039	27,056		27,056	12,721		151	6,262
282	55,632	14,222	1,198	15,420	6,641	4,217	404	3,914
283	34,112	15,665	2,600	18,265	9,778		2,162	5,754
284	1,098,351	870,639	139,662	1,010,301	330,598	629,596	20,101	29,970
285		29,283	20,153	49,436	3,653	37,249	3,026	5,508
286	61,144	27,612	6,933	34,545	16,479	9,011	1,272	5,938
287	645,391	180,275	44,262	239,537	21,302	173,549	14,552	14,976
288	35,751	21,719		21,719	11,668	4,617	1,324	3,470
289	268,145	123,352	8,734	132,086	54,826	53,024	6,323	11,099
290	244,679	190,957	31,050	221,007	70,782	133,020	16,189	10,700
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	34,770	12,300	40,070	5,499	29,348	1,175	3,843
294	469,295	227,570	67,900	295,470	186,548	87,959	6,886	13,561
295	1,465,462	541,869		541,869	327,893	177,492	15,141	20,933
296		118,256		118,256	8,673	100,285	2,733	6,515
297		51,985	12,500	64,485	4,247	52,815	2,866	4,269
298	305,812	98,282	24,478	122,760	32,312	74,114	1,580	8,943
299	77,670	34,110	8,775	42,885	15,722	17,255	936	5,556
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.	
\$329		\$14,500	\$22,011	65.00		May 21, 1894	231
						Nov. 17, 1893	232
		22,500	43,782	45.50		Oct. 28, 1897	233
		9,000	42,396	78.73		Oct. 28, 1897	234
2,852		68,000	113,578	65.00		Oct. 28, 1897	235
24,827		52,500	175,360	60.00		Jan. 22, 1896	236
11		100,000	250,993	55.50			237
5,060		52,500	117,212	40.00			238
193			19,206	90.00			239
132		6,000	8,414	72.00			240
						Apr. 26, 1894	241
		50,000	48,602	52.05		Oct. 28, 1897	242
6,572			98,775	85.00			243
730		250,000	419,341	40.00			244
		18,000	46,707	90.167		Oct. 5, 1897	245
							246
			13,929,579				
734		75,000	105,866	25.00			247
14,358		250,000	271,024				248
5,442		100,000	252,860	45.00			249
5,285		60,000	187,680	50.00			250
5,184		15,000	16,128	62.50			251
606		252,000	360,354	51.50			252
1,493		50,000	179,252	35.00			253
446		28,500	30,819	50.00			254
6,511	\$500	90,000	81,821	100.00	100.00	July 24, 1897	255
		187,500	236,676	10.00			256
			52,742	100.00	100.00	Oct. 28, 1897	257
74		100,000	183,608	30.00			258
12,889		200,000	916,643	15.00			259
2,272		52,500	43,156	35.00			260
3,666		50,000	97,748	15.00			261
	1,553	22,500	64,735	78.00		Oct. 26, 1897	262
4,901			19,530	100.00	100.00	Sept. 17, 1895	263
4,124		142,500	181,810	50.00			264
4,018		42,000	49,660	35.00			265
4,712		85,000	163,053	40.00			266
		144,000	148,285	80.00			267
			3,663,050				
1,779		82,000	100,764	10.00			268
206		50,000	84,010	35.00			269
		50,000	54,594	17.30		Oct. 30, 1897	270
1,866		150,000	262,486	10.00			271
9,258		130,000	199,766	10.00			272
5,335		100,000	136,485	30.00			273
11,189		100,000	473,559	85.00			274
		40,000	77,786	100.00	77.02	Sept. 18, 1897	275
45		60,000	94,727	75.00			276
2,818			7,042				277
53,769		100,000	389,484	40.00			278
1,870		45,000	167,255	50.00			279
7,197			164,488	100.00	100.00		280
7,922			47,245				281
244		4,000	16,868	25.00			282
571		75,000	60,343				283
36		160,000	883,398	70.00			284
		30,000	36,429	100.00	39.50	Dec. 18, 1896	285
1,845		20,000	30,038	30.00			286
9,158		300,000	491,066	35.00			287
640			5,936	100.00	100.00		288
6,814		50,000	266,811	20.00			289
916		100,000	331,903	40.00			290
		12,500	6,401	32.00		Sept. 28, 1897	291
						Apr. 21, 1896	292
7,205		50,000	58,698	50.00			293
516		150,000	261,953	35.00			294
410		500,000	720,297	25.00			295
			92,598	100.00	100.00	Feb. 26, 1897	296
	268	50,000	52,062	100.00	100.00	Aug. 3, 1896	297
5,811		166,000	183,021	40.00			298
3,416		50,000	52,466	35.00			299
						Feb. 1, 1896	300

# 530 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

## No. 78.—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 assess- ment upon share- holders.	Total collections from all sources.	Loans paid and other disburse- ments.	Dividends paid.	Legal expenses.	Receiver's salary and other expenses.
301	\$263,496	\$37,075	\$11,694	\$48,769	\$24,727	\$9,980	\$2,076	\$5,890
302	107,358	21,825	6,300	28,125	11,700	8,305	484	5,623
303	383,208	51,050	57,654	108,704	38,526	37,878	10,452	11,100
						2,730,209		
304	156,361	28,811	7,765	28,811	21,979	13,604	1,143	3,979
305	172,062	31,258	40,718	39,023	18,749	58,543	998	5,629
306	221,817	108,146	29,529	148,864	79,828	12,063	2,319	7,823
307	158,802	68,258	121,929	29,860	10,693	358,818	1,892	4,778
308	489,749	461,532	121,747	575,461	107,962	151,512	10,259	20,390
309	636,762	68,258	14,075	190,005	2,678	4,558	4,558	12,345
310	89,648	36,471	15,150	50,546	14,531	28,758	2,181	3,172
311	442,927	149,046	28,455	165,096	103,834	27,147	2,136	8,033
312	235,978	22,794	38,509	51,249	16,698	26,561	464	4,695
313	241,236	55,928	10,192	94,437	12,825	73,916	1,723	3,310
314	129,500	31,024	4,416	41,216	10,587	21,408	701	3,625
315	54,545	15,492	19,908	6,942	6,447	100	100	2,329
316	87,218	32,019	9,047	41,066	25,997	7,069	954	2,379
317	316,222	58,539	60,750	128,289	7,929	112,102	790	4,289
318								
319	105,094	20,314	7,255	27,569	9,189	10,052	330	4,330
320	161,042	50,743	13,100	63,843	21,725	31,746	828	6,832
321	113,212	40,797	2,750	40,797	8,032	25,086	2,243	3,064
322	134,058	33,091	135,262	35,841	10,262	17,052	1,040	3,392
323	696,271	233,241	288,062	368,503	224,001	122,833	2,625	6,577
324	719,910	202,746	65,316	268,062	122,441	76,952	3,919	15,213
325	4,342,705	205,508	205,508	205,508	113,106		962	15,582
326	79,185	70,144		70,144	47,934	17,068	300	3,246
327	228,149	46,932	8,277	53,209	5,292	43,226	1,248	5,432
328	94,245	28,090		28,090	8,779	15,776	529	2,962
329	104,857	33,594		33,594	3,820	24,086	71	4,050
330	213,838	67,288	10,975	78,263	38,425	33,110	1,667	4,609
						1,314,935		
331	45,061	46,314		46,314	7,344	35,280	382	3,048
332	85,413	33,481		33,481	6,859	20,161	705	3,976
333	416,688	180,091	68,785	249,476	69,724	173,048	1,017	4,463
334	428,476	70,659	35,952	106,611	18,765	77,693	646	7,353
335	240,492	75,806	13,200	89,066	8,823	67,441	610	4,429
336	749,805	645,018	42,933	688,551	173,793	490,946	4,323	10,016
337	337,114	202,388	63,100	270,488	57,074	204,994	785	6,140
338	593,700	104,006	16,120	120,126	57,442	62,379	1,850	3,726
339	144,108	131,084	3,920	135,004	57,243	61,715	2,719	6,351
340	6,512,485	8,251,887		8,251,887	317,705	7,859,664	48,014	18,855
341	53,354	2,026		2,026	125		4	1,832
342	160,194	27,734	9,400	37,134	9,069	24,086	197	3,396
343								
344	373,090	143,833	16,767	160,600	99,614	56,699	473	3,788
345		10,470		10,470	1,397	7,074	195	1,804
346	99,301	3,566	3,100	6,066	480		212	1,942
347	217,262	170,371	20,606	196,977	39,274	131,521	1,228	6,014
348	222,232	77,749	19,104	96,853	13,718	79,550	1,486	2,035
349	582,726	169,528	144,708	214,236	98,444	207,382	2,310	5,761
350	390,921	198,505		198,505	46,043	138,242	521	4,676
351	290,633	207,159		207,159	151,991	47,677	993	5,420
352	209,988	22,670	24,291	46,961	17,449	18,276	371	2,896
353	186,331	15,586	504	16,090	2,002	8,298	606	2,550
354	194,171	35,737		35,737	2,212	30,919	921	1,631
355	94,017	33,267		33,267	10,059	20,373	83	2,137
356	96,972	15,173	32,700	47,873	8,040	30,959	179	2,175
357	485,344	149,723		149,723	78,005	65,530	1,218	4,017
358	520,856	671,196		671,196	194,020	466,146	4,710	5,446
359	237,525	109,803		109,803	69,074	22,409	714	4,245
360	748,291	51,748	129,022	180,770	2,568	169,287		362
361	133,022	87,838		87,838	11,679	51,115	8	1,236
362	74,283	13,311		13,311	12,464		25	473
363	1,171,183	424,543		424,543	183,033	203,197	355	4,092
364	88,119	1,870		1,870	660		13	642
365	606,244	35,774		35,774	1,477		35	1,740
366	90,263	12,027		12,027	73	9,629	30	806
367	330,156	3,903		3,903	41		35	884
368	113,951	25,105		25,105		20,219		498
						10,861,509		
	60,997,117	80,917,461	13,405,486	103,322,947	16,488,900	75,935,925	2,992,389	5,196,618

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 531

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.	
\$6,096		\$100,000	\$103,932	10.00			301
2,013		50,000	41,529	20.00			302
10,658		213,500	189,407	20.00			303
			6,144,847				
1,710			60,051				304
43		60,000	90,693	15.00			305
351		61,000	146,030	40.00			306
1,024		55,000	80,437	15.00			307
78,032		150,000	598,037	60.00			308
18,012		235,000	303,465	50.00			309
1,004		30,000	47,681	60.00			310
23,946		200,000	317,176	10.00			311
2,831		50,000	117,565	23.00			312
2,663		75,000	164,261	45.00			313
4,897		56,000	60,762	85.00			314
4,090		11,500	22,511	30.00			315
4,667		50,000	71,909	10.00			316
3,179		100,000	223,269	50.00			317
						Jan. 7, 1897	318
3,667		50,000	69,281	15.00			319
2,912		50,000	127,048	25.00			320
2,872			38,653	100.00	100.00		321
4,095		20,000	44,455	40.00			322
12,407		225,000	409,443	30.00			323
49,537		200,000	563,108	15.00			324
75,858		800,000	2,512,010				325
1,596		35,000	61,104	30.00			326
11		50,000	172,902	25.00			327
45			48,537	32.50			328
1,565			60,224	40.00			329
452		100,000	165,494	20.00			330
			6,576,106				
200			42,311	85.00			331
2,000			50,940	40.00			332
624		110,000	289,430	60.00			333
2,154		156,000	194,241	40.00			334
7,763		75,000	234,824	30.00			335
473		250,000	999,914	50.00			336
895		100,000	290,647	70.00			337
4,729		200,000	392,495	15.00			338
6,976		14,000	95,086	65.00			339
7,649			11,228,092	70.00			340
65			2,645				341
386		50,000	120,444	20.00			342
						Mar. 16, 1897	343
26		100,000	283,657	20.00			344
			6,834	100.00	100.00	Aug. 7, 1897	345
4,032		50,000	33,285				346
18,940		120,000	184,816	70.00			347
64		50,000	201,116	40.00			348
339		200,000	377,076	55.00			349
9,023			276,629	50.00			350
1,078		70,000	95,423	50.00			351
7,909		100,000	151,143	12.50			352
2,623		75,000	85,412	10.00			353
54		44,000	103,192	30.00			354
615			58,210	35.00			355
6,520		50,000	51,598	60.00			356
953			328,103	20.00			357
874			621,431	75.00			358
13,361			149,594	15.00			359
8,553		250,000	282,242	60.00			360
23,800			102,232	50.00			361
349			16,510				362
33,866			846,288	25.00			363
555		43,000	13,615				364
32,522			163,681				365
1,489			38,516	25.00			366
2,063			32,048				367
4,388			67,398	30.00			368
			18,501,118				
1,570,254	\$1,138,861	33,754,070	121,768,186				

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NO. 79.—NATIONAL BANKS WHICH FAILED DURING THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1897, 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. <sup>a</sup>	Date of last report of condition.
First National Bank, Garnett, Kans.....	June 11, 1883	1896. Nov. 3	1896. Nov. 9	\$50,000	\$10,000	\$97,172	1896. Oct. 6
First National Bank, Eddy, N. Mex.....	Oct. 31, 1890	Oct. 12	Nov. 10	50,000	10,000	58,513	Oct. 6
Second National Bank, Rockford, Ill.	July 13, 1864	Oct. 14	Nov. 10	200,000	52,000	402,614	Oct. 6
Marine National Bank, Duluth, Minn.	Sept. 26, 1890	Oct. 13	Nov. 11	200,000	1,000	289,632	Oct. 6
First National Bank, Decorah, Iowa.....	Aug. 6, 1864	Nov. 10	Nov. 24	75,000	15,000	268,885	Oct. 6
Missouri National Bank, Kansas City, Mo.....	Dec. 30, 1890	Nov. 30	Dec. 3	250,000	15,000	1,561,614	Oct. 6
First National Bank of East Saginaw, Saginaw, Mich.....	Dec. 20, 1864	Nov. 21	Dec. 10	100,000	60,000	412,123	Oct. 6
First National Bank, Tyler, Tex.....	Mar. 21, 1887	Nov. 30	Dec. 17	200,000	40,000	464,829	Oct. 6
First National Bank, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Apr. 18, 1893	Dec. 10	Dec. 18	100,000	3,000	171,978	Oct. 6
National Bank of Illinois, Chicago, Ill.....	Aug. 29, 1871	Dec. 21	Dec. 21	1,000,000	1,000,000	12,988,166	Dec. 17
Big Rapids National Bank, Big Rapids, Mich. b.....	May 9, 1883	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	100,000	18,000	201,945	1895. Mar. 5
Second National Bank, Grand Forks, N. Dak.....	May 17, 1886	Dec. 31	1897. Jan. 7	50,000	.....	218,840	1896. Oct. 6
First National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa.....	Dec. 28, 1870	Nov. 19	Jan. 7	100,000	40,000	627,557	Oct. 6
Citizens' National Bank, Fargo, N. Dak.....	Dec. 14, 1886	1897. Jan. 2	Jan. 7	100,000	35,000	381,772	Oct. 6
Merchants' National Bank, Devils Lake, N. Dak.....	May 24, 1887	Jan. 4	Jan. 11	50,000	.....	54,775	Dec. 17
First National Bank, Alma, Nebr.....	Oct. 28, 1886	Jan. 9	Jan. 12	50,000	3,297	86,607	Dec. 17
Columbia National Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.....	May 13, 1892	1896. Dec. 29	Jan. 14	200,000	.....	320,094	Dec. 17
Dakota National Bank, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.....	Dec. 19, 1882	Nov. 21	Jan. 20	50,000	50,000	229,742	Oct. 6
First National Bank, Newport, Ky.....	June 13, 1875	1897. Jan. 18	Jan. 21	200,000	75,000	491,098	Dec. 17
German National Bank, Louisville, Ky.....	Nov. 5, 1872	Jan. 18	Jan. 22	251,500	30,000	432,740	Dec. 17
Mutual National Bank, New Orleans, La.....	Nov. 10, 1871	1896. Sept. 10	Jan. 27	200,000	.....	470,810	July 14
Merchants' National Bank, Ocala, Fla.....	Nov. 21, 1887	1897. Jan. 14	Feb. 3	100,000	.....	154,107	Dec. 17
Moscow National Bank, Moscow, Idaho.....	June 17, 1891	Feb. 1	Feb. 4	75,000	30,000	106,469	Dec. 17
First National Bank, Olympia, Wash.....	Aug. 11, 1883	Jan. 26	Feb. 17	100,000	20,000	141,891	Dec. 17
First National Bank, Franklin, Ohio.....	Jan. 23, 1865	Feb. 5	Feb. 17	50,000	10,000	84,851	Dec. 17
First National Bank, Griswold, Iowa.....	Sept. 15, 1883	Feb. 3	Feb. 17	50,000	10,000	73,096	Dec. 17
National Bank of Potsdam, N. Y.....	Mar. 7, 1865	Jan. 25	Mar. 2	200,000	30,000	398,591	Dec. 17
Northwestern National Bank, Great Falls, Mont.....	May 14, 1880	Feb. 5	Mar. 6	250,000	35,000	677,782	Dec. 17

<sup>a</sup> Total, as per report, except capital, surplus, circulation, undivided profits, and unpaid dividends.

<sup>b</sup> Formerly in voluntary liquidation.

<sup>c</sup> Restored to solvency.



No. 79.—NATIONAL BANKS WHICH FAILED DURING THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1897, WITH CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND LIABILITIES, AS SHOWN BY LAST REPORTS OF CONDITION—Continued.

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. <sup>a</sup>	Date of last report of condition.
Merchants' National Bank, Jacksonville, Fla.....	June 2, 1890	1897. Feb. 16	Mar. 17	\$100,000	\$12,000	\$266,274	Dec. 17
Union National Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.....	Oct. 12, 1882	Mar. 20	Mar. 20	500,000	-----	281,490	1897. Mar. 9
The Dalles National Bank, The Dalles, Oreg.....	July 16, 1886	May 6	May 7	50,000	-----	166,423	Mar. 9
City National Bank, Gatesville, Tex.....	Apr. 23, 1892	Apr. 3	May 29	50,000	1,500	40,532	Mar. 9
Merchants' National Bank, Helena, Mont.	June 14, 1882	Feb. 13	June 2	350,000	70,000	1,550,709	1896. Dec. 17
First National Bank, Orleans, Nebr.....	May 19, 1885	May 20	June 5	50,000	1,800	40,415	1897. Mar. 9
Keystone National Bank, Erie, Pa.....	Oct. 19, 1864	June 29	July 26	150,000	10,000	541,943	May 14
Merchants and Miners' National Bank, Phillipsburg, Mont.	Feb. 1, 1893	July 26	July 28	50,000	2,500	69,428	May 14
First National Bank, Asheville, N. C.....	Dec. 4, 1885	July 30	Aug. 23	100,000	20,000	224,587	May 14
First National Bank, Benton Harbor, Mich.....	Mar. 15, 1890	Sept. 17	Sept. 21	50,000	6,021	162,792	July 23
Total (38 banks)	.....	.....	.....	5,851,500	1,716,118	25,212,886	.....

<sup>a</sup> Total, as per report, except capital, surplus, circulation, undivided profits, and unpaid dividends

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## NO. 80.—NATIONAL BANK RECEIVERSHIPS IN AN INACTIVE CONDITION.

Name and location of bank.	Date of appointment of receiver.	Dividends paid.
		<i>Per cent.</i>
First National Bank, Anderson, Ind.....	Nov. 23, 1873	46.80
Albuquerque National Bank, Albuquerque, N. Mex.....	Aug. 11, 1893	a 100.00
First National Bank, Alma, Kans.....	Nov. 21, 1890	20.00
First National Bank, Anacortes, Wash.....	Mar. 6, 1895	25.00
Nebraska National Bank, Beatrice, Nebr.....	July 12, 1893	50.00
First National Bank, Bedford City, Va.....	May 2, 1896	23.00
Third National Bank, Chicago, Ill.....	Nov. 24, 1877	a 100.00
Chamberlain National Bank, Chamberlain, S. Dak.....	Sept. 30, 1893	30.00
Cheyenne National Bank, Cheyenne, Wyo.....	Dec. 5, 1891	60.00
Bankers and Merchants' National Bank, Dallas, Tex.....	Feb. 6, 1893	50.00
Ninth National Bank, Dallas, Tex.....	July 16, 1891	45.00
First National Bank, Del Norte, Colo.....	Jan. 14, 1893	20.00
Commercial National Bank, Denver, Colo.....	Oct. 24, 1893	40.00
First National Bank, Downs, Kans.....	Feb. 6, 1892	75.00
First National Bank, Dublin, Tex.....	Apr. 22, 1895	a 100.00
First National Bank, Ellsworth, Kans.....	Feb. 11, 1891	40.00
National Granite State Bank, Exeter, N. H.....	Sept. 23, 1893	40.00
Florence National Bank, Florence, Ala.....	July 23, 1891	50.00
National Bank of Guthrie, Okla.....	June 22, 1892	.....
Merchants' National Bank, Great Falls, Mont.....	July 29, 1893	37.00
Holdrege National Bank, Holdrege, Nebr.....	Mar. 15, 1895	.....
Kingman National Bank, Kingman, Kans.....	Oct. 2, 1890	62.50
First National Bank, Kansas City, Kans.....	Aug. 17, 1891	70.00
First National Bank, Lakota, N. Dak.....	June 13, 1893	30.00
First National Bank, Livingston, Mont.....	Aug. 25, 1887	95.00
Livingston National Bank, Livingston, Mont.....	July 20, 1893	55.00
First National Bank, Llano, Tex.....	Feb. 28, 1894	50.00
First National Bank, Meade Center, Kans.....	Dec. 24, 1890	50.00
Stock Growers' National Bank, Miles City, Mont.....	Aug. 9, 1893	55.00
First National Bank, North Manchester, Ind.....	Oct. 16, 1893	85.00
First National Bank, Palatka, Fla.....	Aug. 7, 1891	50.00
Keystone National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.....	May 9, 1891	17.00
Spring Garden National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.....	May 21, 1891	22.00
First National Bank, Ponca, Nebr.....	May 13, 1893	20.00
City National Bank, Quanab, Tex.....	Dec. 15, 1894	30.00
Fifth National Bank, St. Louis, Mo.....	Nov. 15, 1887	96.00
First National Bank, Sheffield, Ala.....	Dec. 23, 1889	25.00
First National Bank, Starkville, Miss.....	Aug. 9, 1893	40.00
First National Bank, Sedalia, Mo.....	May 10, 1894	10.00
Brown's National Bank, Spokane Falls, Wash.....	Feb. 8, 1895	.....
Washington National Bank, Tacoma, Wash.....	Aug. 26, 1893	65.00
Merchants' National Bank, Tacoma, Wash.....	June 23, 1893	17.75
Bell County National Bank, Temple, Tex.....	Feb. 19, 1892	60.00
Vincennes National Bank, Vincennes, Ind.....	July 22, 1892	80.00
State National Bank, Vernon, Tex.....	Sept. 24, 1894	35.00
First National Bank, Wilmington, N. C.....	Dec. 21, 1891	60.00

a And interest in full.

NO. 81.—NATIONAL BANKS THE AFFAIRS OF WHICH WERE CLOSED DURING THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1897, 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.
		<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Linn County National Bank, Albany, Oreg.....	July 10, 1893	100.00	63.50
First National Bank, Auburn, N. Y.....	Feb. 20, 1888	56.80	.....
Central Nebraska National Bank, Broken Bow, Nebr.....	July 21, 1891	5.00	.....
Baker City National Bank, Baker City, Oreg.....	Aug. 2, 1894	78.00	.....
First National Bank, Cedar Falls, Iowa.....	June 13, 1893	58.50	.....
Cherryvale National Bank, Cherryvale, Kans.....	July 2, 1892	35.00	.....
First National Bank, Dayton, Tenn.....	Oct. 25, 1893	90.167	.....
Merchants' National Bank, Devils Lake, N. Dak.....	Jan. 11, 1897	100.00	100.00
Evanston National Bank, Evanston, Ill.....	June 7, 1893	73.30	.....
First National Bank, Hot Springs, S. Dak.....	Aug. 17, 1893	45.50	.....
Huron National Bank, Huron, S. Dak.....	Jan. 7, 1892	52.00	.....
First National Bank, Marion, Kans.....	Aug. 22, 1893	78.73	.....
Alabama National Bank, Mobile, Ala.....	Apr. 17, 1893	100.00	100.00
Citizens' National Bank, Madison, S. Dak.....	Dec. 12, 1894	17.30	.....
Newton National Bank, Newton, Kans.....	Jan. 16, 1893	53.40	.....
Mechanics' National Bank, Newark, N. J.....	Nov. 2, 1891	67.405	.....
National Bank of Pendleton, Oreg.....	June 8, 1894	100.00	100.00
First National Bank, Port Angeles, Wash.....	Apr. 26, 1895	32.00	.....
First National Bank, Redfield, S. Dak.....	Jan. 11, 1895	100.00	77.02
American National Bank, Springfield, Mo.....	Feb. 28, 1894	100.00	100.00
First National Bank, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.....	Mar. 11, 1886	68.60	.....
First National Bank, Sundance, Wyo.....	Oct. 11, 1893	52.05	.....
First National Bank, Texarkana, Tex.....	Apr. 1, 1895	100.00	39.50
First National Bank, Vernon, Tex.....	Aug. 12, 1893	52.50	.....
Superior National Bank, West Superior, Wis.....	Aug. 6, 1895	100.00	100.00
First National Bank, Whatcom, Wash.....	June 27, 1893	26.26	.....

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NO. 82.—DIVIDENDS, ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY 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, 1897.

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.		
First National Bank, Hillsboro, Ohio.....	July 22, 1896	Dec. 31, 1896	\$21,764.45	10.00	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Do.....	do.....	July 17, 1897	55,102.85	25.00	10.00	.....
Do.....	do.....	Oct. 15, 1897	33,438.57	15.00	35.00	.....
First National Bank, Sundance, Wyo.....	Oct. 11, 1893	Nov. 25, 1896	4,899.76	10.00	50.00	.....
Do.....	do.....	Oct. 23, 1897	3,418.90	7.05	52.05	.....
Commercial National Bank, Nashville, Tenn.....	Apr. 6, 1893	Nov. 30, 1896	70,682.05	5.00	65.00	.....
First National Bank, Texarkana, Tex.....	Apr. 1, 1895	Dec. 18, 1896	4,462.59	12.25	100.00	39.50
Cherryvale National Bank, Cherryvale, Kans.....	July 2, 1892	Dec. 31, 1896	1,693.74	15.00	35.00	.....
First National Bank, Cedar Falls, Iowa.....	June 13, 1893	do.....	9,480.83	7.50	58.50	.....
Newton National Bank, Newton, Kans.....	Jan. 10, 1893	do.....	3,386.75	3.40	53.40	.....
Albuquerque National Bank, Albuquerque, N. Mex.....	Aug. 11, 1893	do.....	20,586.87	.....	100.00	100.00
Grand Forks National Bank, Grand Forks, N. Dak.....	Apr. 28, 1896	Jan. 23, 1897	27,146.63	10.00	10.00	.....
National Bank of Illinois, Chicago, Ill.....	Dec. 21, 1896	Jan. 20, 1897	4,778,551.27	50.00	50.00	.....
Do.....	do.....	Mar. 10, 1897	1,100,517.37	10.00	60.00	.....
Do.....	do.....	Apr. 30, 1897	559,243.05	5.00	65.00	.....
Do.....	do.....	Aug. 21, 1897	561,404.61	5.00	70.00	.....
Second National Bank, Columbia, Tenn.....	May 19, 1893	Feb. 10, 1897	7,750.11	5.00	40.00	.....
Do.....	do.....	Aug. 14, 1897	7,732.78	5.00	45.00	.....
Farmers' National Bank, Portsmouth, Ohio.....	Feb. 8, 1896	Feb. 2, 1897	29,063.79	10.00	50.00	.....
National Bank of Jefferson, Tex.....	June 24, 1896	Feb. 1, 1897	16,396.30	10.00	20.00	.....
Do.....	do.....	May 24, 1897	24,612.10	15.00	35.00	.....
Do.....	do.....	July 10, 1897	16,408.43	10.00	45.00	.....
Citizens' National Bank, San Angelo, Tex.....	Sept. 9, 1896	Feb. 8, 1897	3,299.81	20.00	20.00	.....
Do.....	do.....	July 23, 1897	3,141.47	20.00	40.00	.....
First National Bank, Starkville, Miss.....	Aug. 9, 1893	Feb. 2, 1897	2,080.44	10.00	40.00	.....
Black Hills National Bank, Rapid City, Dak.....	July 13, 1894	Jan. 23, 1897	4,482.39	10.00	35.00	.....
First National Bank, Little Rock, Ark.....	Feb. 6, 1893	Jan. 30, 1897	18,014.50	10.00	35.00	.....
First National Bank, Redfield, S. Dak.....	Jan. 11, 1895	Feb. 1, 1897	13,119.23	20.00	90.00	.....
Do.....	do.....	Sept. 18, 1897	11,820.18	18.00	100.00	77.02
First National Bank, Mount Pleasant, Mich.....	Oct. 7, 1896	Feb. 1, 1897	9,203.37	20.00	20.00	.....
Do.....	do.....	Oct. 4, 1897	6,067.16	12.50	32.50	.....
First National Bank, Eddy, N. Mex.....	Nov. 10, 1896	Feb. 2, 1897	10,360.56	25.00	25.00	.....
Do.....	do.....	May 12, 1897	7,560.30	15.00	40.00	.....
Citizens' National Bank, Hillsboro, Ohio.....	June 16, 1893	Feb. 10, 1897	17,909.16	5.00	60.00	.....
El Paso National Bank, El Paso, Tex.....	Sept. 2, 1893	Mar. 15, 1897	16,207.42	10.00	60.00	.....
Bennett National Bank, New Whatcom, Wash.....	Sept. 19, 1896	Feb. 12, 1897	6,705.11	20.00	20.00	.....
Do.....	do.....	Aug. 26, 1897	4,854.48	10.00	30.00	.....
First National Bank, Kearney, Nebr.....	Oct. 24, 1894	Feb. 2, 1897	14,232.67	10.00	30.00	.....
First National Bank, Ithaca, Mich.....	Oct. 14, 1896	do.....	11,790.66	20.00	20.00	.....
Do.....	do.....	Aug. 2, 1897	12,043.93	20.00	40.00	.....
National Bank of Pendleton, Oreg.....	June 8, 1894	Feb. 12, 1897	8,110.70	20.00	85.00	.....
Do.....	do.....	June 30, 1897	6,083.46	15.00	100.00	.....
Do.....	do.....	Oct. 28, 1897	5,878.75	14.50	100.00	100.00
First National Bank, Larned, Kans.....	Aug. 26, 1896	Feb. 17, 1897	11,103.41	30.00	30.00	.....
Do.....	do.....	Apr. 19, 1897	11,225.84	30.00	60.00	.....
Do.....	do.....	Aug. 19, 1897	2,173.97	45.87	100.00	100.00
First National Bank, Southbend, Wash.....	Aug. 17, 1895	Feb. 15, 1897	9,381.16	20.00	35.00	.....

NO. 82.—DIVIDENDS, ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY IN NUMBER, PAID TO THE CREDITORS OF INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS DURING THE PAST YEAR, ETC.—Cont'd.

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.		
Port Townsend National Bank, Port Townsend, Wash.....	Oct. 3, 1893	Feb. 17, 1897	\$3,460.78	42.00	<i>Per cent.</i> 72.00	<i>Per cent.</i> .....
First National Bank, Fort Payne, Ala.....	Jan. 26, 1894	Feb. 24, 1897	1,888.56	25.00	62.50	.....
Marine National Bank, Duluth, Minn.....	Nov. 11, 1896	Feb. 27, 1897	15,774.43	10.00	10.00	.....
Do.....	.....do.....	June 2, 1897	17,853.92	10.00	20.00	.....
Do.....	.....do.....	Aug. 10, 1897	19,422.93	10.00	30.00	.....
Do.....	.....do.....	Sept. 20, 1897	19,422.93	10.00	40.00	.....
Merchants' National Bank, Great Falls, Mont.....	July 29, 1893	Apr. 19, 1897	9,864.84	7.00	37.00	.....
American National Bank, New Orleans, La.....	Sept. 10, 1896	Mar. 1, 1897	36,002.25	10.00	10.00	.....
Do.....	.....do.....	Aug. 2, 1897	25,650.27	5.00	15.00	.....
First National Bank, Garnett, Kans.....	Nov. 9, 1896	Feb. 17, 1897	16,495.63	40.00	40.00	.....
Do.....	.....do.....	Apr. 12, 1897	12,451.75	30.00	70.00	.....
Do.....	.....do.....	July 23, 1897	6,225.17	15.00	85.00	.....
German National Bank, Denver, Colo.....	July 6, 1894	Apr. 1, 1897	45,905.58	5.00	15.00	.....
First National Bank, Clearfield, Pa.....	Oct. 7, 1891	Mar. 16, 1897	19,710.00	<i>a</i> 45.00	100.00	100.00
Second National Bank, Rockford, Ill.....	Nov. 10, 1896	Mar. 27, 1897	42,881.75	15.00	15.00	.....
Do.....	.....do.....	June 29, 1897	43,410.46	15.00	30.00	.....
Do.....	.....do.....	Aug. 21, 1897	43,410.46	15.00	45.00	.....
Do.....	.....do.....	Oct. 28, 1897	43,412.11	15.00	60.00	.....
First National Bank, Decorah, Iowa.....	Nov. 24, 1896	Mar. 22, 1897	44,938.76	20.00	20.00	.....
Do.....	.....do.....	June 30, 1897	22,479.23	10.00	30.00	.....
Columbia National Bank, Chicago, Ill.....	May 22, 1893	Mar. 18, 1897	48,411.06	5.00	75.00	.....
Oregon National Bank, Portland, Oreg.....	Dec. 12, 1893	Feb. 17, 1897	12,639.58	5.00	45.00	.....
Do.....	.....do.....	Oct. 28, 1897	12,672.08	5.00	50.00	.....
Linn County National Bank, Albany, Oreg.....	July 10, 1893	Apr. 1, 1897	3,238.55	1.80	100.00	66.50
Central National Bank, Rome, N. Y.....	Jan. 2, 1895	Feb. 24, 1897	23,485.38	5.00	85.00	.....
First National Bank, Auburn, N. Y.....	Feb. 20, 1888	Apr. 20, 1897	23,759.06	2.80	56.80	.....
Spring Garden National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.....	May 21, 1891	May 12, 1897	41,639.81	2.00	22.00	.....
First National Bank, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.....	Mar. 11, 1886	Apr. 1, 1897	1,679.00	3.60	68.60	.....
First National Bank East Saginaw, Saginaw, Mich.....	Dec. 10, 1896	Mar. 19, 1897	117,629.46	40.00	40.00	.....
Do.....	.....do.....	May 5, 1897	29,442.13	10.00	50.00	.....
Do.....	.....do.....	Aug. 2, 1897	29,061.55	10.00	60.00	.....
Do.....	.....do.....	Oct. 19, 1897	29,063.23	10.00	70.00	.....
City National Bank, Fort Worth, Tex.....	Aug. 10, 1895	Mar. 25, 1897	24,470.36	5.00	25.00	.....
Do.....	.....do.....	Aug. 2, 1897	48,940.91	10.00	35.00	.....
First National Bank, Hot Springs, S. Dak.....	Aug. 17, 1893	Mar. 9, 1897	2,545.83	20.00	35.00	.....
Do.....	.....do.....	Oct. 28, 1897	345.53	10.50	45.50	.....
First National Bank, Sedalia, Mo.....	May 10, 1894	Mar. 9, 1897	25,438.40	10.00	10.00	.....
Chattahoochee National Bank, Columbus, Ga.....	Dec. 7, 1895	Mar. 22, 1897	14,570.59	10.00	30.00	.....
Do.....	.....do.....	Oct. 28, 1897	14,602.55	10.00	40.00	.....
First National Bank, Middleboro, Ky.....	Aug. 12, 1893	Apr. 17, 1897	1,760.83	10.00	65.00	.....
First National Bank, Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	Dec. 18, 1896	Mar. 25, 1897	25,078.09	40.00	40.00	.....
Do.....	.....do.....	Aug. 2, 1897	14,172.16	15.00	55.00	.....
Do.....	.....do.....	Oct. 23, 1897	9,494.03	10.00	65.00	.....
First National Bank, Williamantic, Conn.....	Apr. 23, 1895	Mar. 25, 1897	33,179.73	10.00	35.00	.....
Do.....	.....do.....	Oct. 20, 1897	16,589.75	5.00	40.00	.....
American National Bank, Springfield, Mo.....	Feb. 28, 1894	Mar. 31, 1897	5,449.67	8.00	100.00	100.00
Evanston National Bank, Evanston, Ill.....	June 7, 1893	Apr. 2, 1897	2,378.17	3.30	73.30	.....

*a* To shareholders, making 75 per cent on capital stock, amounting to \$43,800.

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NO. 82.—DIVIDENDS, ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY IN NUMBER, PAID TO THE CREDITORS OF INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS DURING THE PAST YEAR, ETC.—Cont'd.

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.		
First National Bank, Bedford City, Va.	May 2, 1896	Apr. 22, 1897	\$8,252.69	8.00	Per cent. 23.00	Per cent. ....
First National Bank, Vernon, Tex.	Aug. 12, 1893	Apr. 17, 1897	2,354.91	2.50	52.50	.....
First National Bank, Olympia, Wash.	Feb. 17, 1897	Apr. 24, 1897	25,817.62	30.00	30.00	.....
Missouri National Bank, Kansas City, Mo.	Dec. 3, 1896	Apr. 15, 1897	378,237.05	40.00	40.00	.....
Do.	.....do	Oct. 21, 1897	99,985.46	10.00	50.00	.....
National Bank of the Commonwealth, Manchester, N. H.	Aug. 7, 1896	Apr. 23, 1897	12,580.07	5.00	90.00	.....
Dover National Bank, Dover, N. H.	Feb. 7, 1895	.....do	16,413.89	10.00	100.00	.....
Do.	.....do	July 9, 1897	8,196.82	4.98	100.00	100.00
First National Bank, Minot, N. Dak.	Aug. 12, 1896	May 5, 1897	10,053.13	15.00	15.00	.....
Humboldt First National Bank, Humboldt, Kans.	Feb. 15, 1896	May 17, 1897	11,873.73	25.00	50.00	.....
Do.	.....do	Aug. 3, 1897	4,767.85	10.00	60.00	.....
First National Bank, Ocala, Fla.	Apr. 22, 1895	May 5, 1897	13,247.59	5.00	20.00	.....
Yates County National Bank, Penn Yan, N. Y.	Aug. 17, 1896	Apr. 17, 1897	17,136.02	15.00	15.00	.....
Do.	.....do	Aug. 20, 1897	12,679.89	10.00	25.00	.....
First National Bank, Alma, Kans.	Nov. 21, 1890	May 4, 1897	6,217.65	20.00	20.00	.....
State National Bank, Wichita, Kans.	June 29, 1894	May 14, 1897	17,966.42	10.00	30.00	.....
Keystone National Bank of Superior, West Superior, Wis.	Aug. 15, 1895	May 10, 1897	18,151.26	10.00	25.00	.....
Do.	.....do	Oct. 23, 1897	27,226.89	15.00	40.00	.....
City National Bank, Tyler, Tex.	Oct. 17, 1896	May 4, 1897	16,473.67	10.00	10.00	.....
Do.	.....do	Oct. 28, 1897	10,548.69	10.00	20.00	.....
Columbia National Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.	Jan. 14, 1897	May 18, 1897	75,345.32	40.00	40.00	.....
Do.	.....do	Aug. 2, 1897	18,854.80	10.00	50.00	.....
Do.	.....do	Oct. 11, 1897	36,963.35	20.00	70.00	.....
German National Bank, Louisville, Ky.	Jan. 22, 1897	May 5, 1897	106,148.06	40.00	40.00	.....
Do.	.....do	Aug. 2, 1897	27,648.54	10.00	50.00	.....
Dakota National Bank, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	Jan. 20, 1897	May 4, 1897	37,434.37	20.00	20.00	.....
Do.	.....do	July 13, 1897	19,168.93	10.00	30.00	.....
Do.	.....do	Oct. 28, 1897	19,260.34	10.00	40.00	.....
Moscow National Bank, Moscow, Idaho.	Feb. 4, 1897	May 5, 1897	6,982.44	10.00	10.00	.....
Kittitas Valley National Bank, Ellensburg, Wash.	July 18, 1896	May 6, 1897	7,068.78	10.00	10.00	.....
First National Bank, Newport, Ky.	Jan. 21, 1897	May 5, 1897	120,124.62	25.00	23.00	.....
Do.	.....do	Sept. 25, 1897	56,588.01	15.00	40.00	.....
Do.	.....do	Oct. 23, 1897	58,558.07	15.00	55.00	.....
First National Bank, Springfield, N. Y.	Oct. 3, 1896	May 19, 1897	24,790.75	15.00	15.00	.....
Do.	.....do	Sept. 3, 1897	17,290.16	10.00	25.00	.....
Third National Bank, Detroit, Mich.	Feb. 1, 1894	Apr. 24, 1897	9,096.59	2.50	51.50	.....
National Broome County Bank, Binghamton, N. Y.	Jan. 28, 1895	May 5, 1897	57,671.61	15.00	40.00	.....
Wichita National Bank, Wichita, Kans.	Sept. 5, 1894	.....do	7,313.59	5.00	45.00	.....
Do.	.....do	Oct. 19, 1897	5,530.94	5.00	50.00	.....
Baker City National Bank, Baker City, Oreg.	Aug. 2, 1894	May 6, 1897	6,056.49	10.00	70.00	.....
Do.	.....do	Oct. 26, 1897	4,845.19	8.00	78.00	.....
Citizens' National Bank, Spokane Falls, Wash.	Dec. 13, 1894	June 14, 1897	18,781.04	10.00	10.00	.....
First National Bank, Cheney, Wash.	June 27, 1896	June 15, 1897	6,447.54	30.00	30.00	.....
Consolidated National Bank, San Diego, Cal.	July 24, 1893	July 8, 1897	30,813.40	5.00	70.00	.....
Fort Stanwix National Bank, Rome, N. Y.	Feb. 8, 1896	June 8, 1897	59,391.45	10.00	60.00	.....

No. 82.—DIVIDENDS, ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY IN NUMBER, PAID TO THE CREDITORS OF INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS DURING THE PAST YEAR, ETC.—Cont'd.

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.		
Sioux National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa .....	Sept. 9, 1896	June 9, 1897	\$81,320.84	20.00	<i>Per cent.</i> 20.00	<i>Per cent.</i> .....
Do.....	.....do.....	Aug. 2, 1897	40,897.62	10.00	30.00	.....
Merchants' National Bank, Tacoma, Wash.....	June 23, 1893	June 28, 1897	48,543.91	7.75	17.75	.....
First National Bank, Franklin, Ohio .....	Feb. 17, 1897	.....do.....	8,612.34	15.00	15.00	.....
Do.....	.....do.....	Oct. 28, 1897	11,641.36	20.00	35.00	.....
Union National Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.....	Mar. 20, 1897	June 2, 1897	28,214.52	10.00	10.00	.....
Do.....	.....do.....	Sept. 2, 1897	42,321.78	15.00	25.00	.....
Do.....	.....do.....	Sept. 20, 1897	28,214.52	10.00	35.00	.....
Do.....	.....do.....	Oct. 25, 1897	28,214.52	10.00	45.00	.....
Do.....	.....do.....	Oct. 29, 1897	42,321.78	15.00	60.00	.....
Northwestern National Bank, Great Falls, Mont.....	Mar. 6, 1897	June 30, 1897	208,294.36	50.00	50.00	.....
Do.....	.....do.....	Aug. 26, 1897	61,033.73	10.00	60.00	.....
Do.....	.....do.....	Oct. 28, 1897	93,214.74	15.00	75.00	.....
National Bank of Potsdam, N. Y.....	Mar. 2, 1897	July 7, 1897	58,229.58	20.00	20.00	.....
Merchants' National Bank, Devils Lake, N. Dak.....	Jan. 11, 1897	June 26, 1897	7,074.18	100.00	100.00	100.90
First National Bank, Dublin, Tex.....	Apr. 22, 1895	July 20, 1897	755.22	40.00	100.00	100.00
First National Bank, Griswold, Iowa.....	Feb. 17, 1897	July 19, 1897	20,637.67	40.00	40.00	.....
Do.....	.....do.....	Oct. 20, 1897	10,321.01	20.00	60.00	.....
First National Bank, Tyler, Tex.....	Dec. 17, 1896	Aug. 2, 1897	52,383.94	15.00	15.00	.....
Merchants' National Bank, Ocala, Fla.....	Feb. 3, 1897	.....do.....	14,652.34	12.50	12.50	.....
The Dalles National Bank, The Dalles, Oreg.....	May 7, 1897	Aug. 14, 1897	15,530.83	25.00	25.00	.....
Do.....	.....do.....	Oct. 30, 1897	25,557.83	25.00	50.00	.....
Florence National Bank, Florence, Ala.....	July 23, 1891	Aug. 1, 1897	9,029.21	25.00	50.00	.....
Sumner National Bank, Wellington, Kans.....	June 26, 1896	Aug. 7, 1897	15,280.87	25.00	35.00	.....
American National Bank, Arkansas City, Kans.....	Dec. 26, 1890	Aug. 9, 1897	24,202.27	10.00	70.00	.....
Merchants' National Bank, Seattle, Wash.....	June 19, 1895	Sept. 8, 1897	11,247.20	5.00	35.00	.....
Stock Growers' National Bank, Miles City, Mont.....	Aug. 9, 1893	Aug. 9, 1897	9,491.02	5.00	55.00	.....
Central Nebraska National Bank, Broken Bow, Nebr.....	July 21, 1891	Aug. 23, 1897	3,642.89	5.00	5.00	.....
Indianapolis National Bank, Indianapolis, Ind.....	Aug. 3, 1893	Oct. 28, 1897	55,455.72	5.00	55.00	.....
Merchants' National Bank, Helena, Mont.....	June 2, 1897	Oct. 2, 1897	203,196.56	25.00	25.00	.....
First National Bank, Wellington, Kans.....	Oct. 25, 1895	Sept. 13, 1897	8,305.18	20.00	20.00	.....
Chemical National Bank, Chicago, Ill.....	July 21, 1893	Sept. 27, 1897	66,502.24	5.00	95.00	.....
North Platte National Bank, North Platte, Nebr.....	Jan. 14, 1895	.....do.....	4,477.37	5.00	75.00	.....
Mutual National Bank, New Orleans, La.....	Jan. 27, 1897	Oct. 11, 1897	47,676.52	50.00	50.00	.....
Huron National Bank, Huron, S. Dak.....	Jan. 7, 1892	Sept. 23, 1897	2,149.38	12.00	52.00	.....
First National Bank, Dayton, Tenn.....	Oct. 25, 1893	Oct. 5, 1897	4,759.67	10.167	90.167	.....
First National Bank, Whatcom, Wash.....	June 27, 1893	Oct. 19, 1897	920.03	1.26	26.26	.....
Citizens' National Bank, Grand Island, Nebr.....	Dec. 14, 1893	Oct. 12, 1897	13,276.72	10.00	50.00	.....
First National Bank, Port Angeles, Wash.....	Apr. 26, 1895	Sept. 28, 1897	1,032.55	12.00	32.00	.....
Merchants' National Bank, Jacksonville, Fla.....	Mar. 17, 1897	Oct. 30, 1897	22,408.93	15.00	15.00	.....
Elmira National Bank, Elmira, N. Y.....	May 26, 1893	Oct. 18, 1897	44,300.75	10.00	65.00	.....
Merchants and Miners' National Bank, Philipsburg, Mont.....	July 28, 1897	Oct. 28, 1897	9,629.32	25.00	25.00	.....
German National Bank, Lincoln, Nebr.....	Dec. 19, 1895	Oct. 19, 1897	4,020.75	5.00	15.00	.....

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NO. 82.—DIVIDENDS, ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY IN NUMBER, PAID TO THE CREDITORS OF INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS DURING THE PAST YEAR, ETC.—Cont'd.

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.		
Citizens' National Bank, Fargo, N. Dak.....	Jan. 7, 1897	Oct. 25, 1897	\$56,699.58	20.00	<i>Per cent.</i> 20.00	<i>Per cent.</i> .....
First National Bank, Marion, Kans.....	Aug. 22, 1893	Oct. 23, 1897	7,167.46	18.73	78.73	.....
Second National Bank, Grand Forks, N. Dak.....	Jan. 7, 1897	.....do.....	24,086.60	20.00	20.00	.....
National Bank of Kansas City, Mo.....	Mar. 18, 1895	.....do.....	41,688.88	5.00	70.00	.....
Union National Bank, Denver, Colo.....	Aug. 2, 1895	.....do.....	32,640.46	5.00	25.00	.....
Commercial National Bank, Denver, Colo.....	Oct. 24, 1893	.....do.....	20,833.19	5.00	40.00	.....
Citizens' National Bank, Madison, S. Dak.....	Dec. 12, 1894	Oct. 30, 1897	9,444.93	17.30	17.30	.....
First National Bank, Benton Harbor, Mich.....	Sept. 21, 1897	.....do.....	20,219.53	30.00	30.00	.....
Total .....			\$11,861,847.31			

<sup>a</sup> Exclusive of \$1,307,933.69 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 being \$13,169,781.



NO. 83.—INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS HAVING A CAPITAL OF \$50,000 OR UNDER, WITH DATES OF ORGANIZATION AND APPOINTMENT OF RECEIVER, CLAIMS PROVED, DIVIDENDS PAID, TOTAL LOSSES, CAPITAL, AVERAGE CASH RESERVE AND AVERAGE TOTAL RESERVE HELD DURING YEAR PRIOR TO INSOLVENCY, CIRCULATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND AMOUNT OUTSTANDING OCTOBER 31, 1895.

	Name and location of bank.	Char- ter num- ber.	Date of organization.	Date of appointment of receiver.	Total claims proved. <sup>a</sup>	Total dividends paid.	Total losses.	Capital stock.	Average cash re- serve held during year prior to insol- vency.	Average total re- serve held during year prior to insol- vency.	Circulation.			
											Issued.	Re- deemed.	Out- standing.	
1	First National Bank, Attica, N. Y.	199	Jan. 14, 1864	Apr. 14, 1865	\$122,089	\$70,811	\$51,278	\$50,000	\$10,658	\$10,658	\$44,000	\$43,757	\$243	1
2	First National Bank, Medina, N. Y.	229	Feb. 3, 1864	Mar. 13, 1867	82,338	32,305	50,033	50,000	6,011	6,011	40,000	39,761	239	2
3	National Bank of Vicksburg, Miss.	803	Feb. 14, 1865	Apr. 24, 1868	33,870	16,654	17,216	50,000	15,936	15,936	25,500	25,443	57	3
4	First National Bank, Rockford, Ill.	429	May 20, 1864	Mar. 15, 1869	39,874	29,277	40,597	50,000	5,626	5,626	45,000	44,733	267	4
5	First National Bank, Fort Smith, Ark.	1631	Feb. 6, 1866	May 2, 1872	15,142	15,142	-----	50,000	5,802	5,802	45,000	44,545	455	5
6	First National Bank, Carlisle, Pa.	21	July 7, 1863	Oct. 24, 1873	67,292	46,634	20,658	50,000	13,164	13,164	45,000	44,455	545	6
7	Gibson County National Bank, Princeton, Ind.	2066	Nov. 30, 1872	Nov. 28, 1874	62,646	62,646	-----	50,000	1,825	2,974	43,800	43,480	320	7
8	First National Bank, Bedford, Iowa.	2298	Sept. 18, 1875	Feb. 1, 1876	56,457	12,624	43,833	30,000	1,500	1,500	27,000	26,790	210	8
9	First National Bank, Osceola, Iowa.	1776	Jan. 26, 1871	Feb. 26, 1876	34,536	34,536	-----	50,000	5,253	9,232	45,000	44,554	446	9
10	First National Bank, La Crosse, Wis.	1313	June 20, 1865	Apr. 11, 1876	35,952	65,783	70,169	50,000	21,419	39,039	45,000	44,223	777	10
11	First National Bank, Greenfield, Ohio.	101	Oct. 7, 1863	Dec. 12, 1876	35,023	9,456	25,567	50,000	10,038	19,679	29,662	28,627	1,035	11
12	First National Bank, Winchester, Ill.	1484	July 25, 1865	Mar. 16, 1877	140,755	89,715	51,020	50,000	7,888	23,793	45,000	44,183	817	12
13	First National Bank, Delphi, Ind.	1949	Mar. 25, 1872	July 20, 1877	681,941	81,941	-----	50,000	19,436	32,142	45,000	44,200	800	13
14	First National Bank, Dallas, Tex.	2157	July 16, 1874	June 8, 1878	77,104	29,377	47,727	50,000	8,787	11,832	29,800	29,250	550	14
15	First National Bank, Bozeman, Mont.	2027	Aug. 14, 1872	Sept. 14, 1878	70,191	69,437	754	50,000	733	3,275	44,400	43,735	665	15
16	Merchants' National Bank, Fort Scott, Kans.	1927	Jan. 20, 1872	Sept. 25, 1878	27,801	16,670	11,131	50,000	11,410	19,473	35,328	34,653	675	16
17	Farmers' National Bank, Platte City, Mo.	2356	May 5, 1877	Oct. 1, 1878	b 11,803	11,803	-----	50,000	2,881	2,881	27,000	26,750	250	17
18	First National Bank, Monticello, Ind.	2208	Dec. 3, 1874	July 18, 1879	21,182	20,998	184	50,000	3,378	7,119	27,000	26,517	483	18
19	First National Bank, Butler, Pa.	309	Mar. 11, 1864	July 23, 1879	108,385	82,060	26,325	50,000	19,799	28,132	71,165	68,280	2,885	19
20	First National Bank of Union Mills, Union City, Pa.	110	Oct. 23, 1863	Mar. 24, 1883	180,993	129,505	57,488	50,000	22,423	25,614	43,000	41,532	1,468	20
21	Hot Springs National Bank, Hot Springs, Ark.	2887	Feb. 17, 1883	June 2, 1884	b 39,812	39,812	-----	50,000	37,795	49,999	40,850	39,830	1,020	21
22	First National Bank, Jamestown, N. Dak.	2578	Oct. 25, 1881	Sept. 13, 1884	b 8,807	8,807	-----	50,000	7,393	17,095	18,650	18,340	\$10	22
23	Logan National Bank, West Lib- erty, Ohio.	2942	May 7, 1883	Oct. 18, 1884	84,978	59,057	25,921	50,000	1,124	3,268	23,400	22,960	440	23
24	Farmers' National Bank, Bushnell, Ill.	1791	Feb. 18, 1871	Dec. 17, 1884	b 86,263	86,263	-----	50,000	2,250	7,677	44,000	42,518	1,482	24
25	Schoharie County National Bank, Schoharie, N. Y.	1510	Aug. 9, 1865	Mar. 23, 1885	140,333	59,461	80,822	50,000	14,061	26,508	38,350	36,050	2,300	25

<sup>a</sup> Exclusive of claims surrendered in settlement of liabilities.

<sup>b</sup> Including interest on claims proved.

No. 83.—INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS HAVING A CAPITAL OF \$50,000 OR UNDER, WITH DATES OF ORGANIZATION AND APPOINTMENT OF RECEIVER, CLAIMS PROVED, DIVIDENDS PAID, TOTAL LOSSES, CAPITAL, ETC.—Continued.

	Name and location of bank.	Charter number.	Date of organization.	Date of appointment of receiver.	Total claims proved. <i>a</i>	Total dividends paid.	Total losses.	Capital stock.	Average cash reserve held during year prior to insolvency.	Average total reserve held during year prior to insolvency.	Circulation.			
											Issued.	Re-deemed.	Out-standing.	
26	First National Bank, Lake City, Minn.....	1740	Nov. 29, 1870	Jan. 4, 1886	\$131,024	\$131,024	-----	\$50,000	\$10,231	\$60,721	\$44,420	\$42,834	\$1,586	26
27	First National Bank, Wahpeton, N. Dak.....	2624	Feb. 2, 1882	Apr. 8, 1886	112,135	52,402	\$59,733	50,000	3,486	12,119	17,120	16,620	500	27
28	First National Bank, Blair, Nebr....	2724	June 7, 1882	Sept. 8, 1886	682,046	82,046	-----	50,000	6,384	12,985	28,180	25,605	575	28
29	First National Bank, Pinebluff, Ark.	2776	Sept. 18, 1882	Nov. 20, 1886	120,120	61,379	58,750	50,000	25,540	27,785	26,280	25,600	680	29
30	Palatka National Bank, Palatka, Fla.	3266	Nov. 20, 1884	June 3, 1887	69,492	9,492	-----	50,000	5,308	6,561	19,210	18,715	495	30
31	Henrietta National Bank, Henrietta, Tex.....	3022	Aug. 8, 1883	Aug. 17, 1887	686,442	86,442	-----	50,000	13,691	17,485	11,250	10,940	310	31
32	National Bank of Sumter, S. C.....	3082	Nov. 20, 1883	Aug. 24, 1887	680,120	80,120	-----	50,000	13,800	36,903	11,250	10,660	590	32
33	First National Bank, Dansville, N. Y.	75	Sept. 4, 1863	Sept. 8, 1887	210,074	46,546	163,528	50,000	15,950	24,887	15,730	14,110	1,620	33
34	Madison National Bank, Madison, S. Dak.....	3597	Nov. 29, 1886	June 23, 1888	51,012	32,000	19,003	50,000	5,332	5,604	11,250	11,078	172	34
35	Lowell National Bank, Lowell, Mich.	1280	June 14, 1865	Sept. 19, 1888	693,051	93,051	-----	50,000	12,941	18,276	27,800	25,125	2,675	35
36	National Bank of Shelbyville, Tenn.	2198	Oct. 29, 1874	Dec. 13, 1889	143,454	43,289	100,165	50,000	2,600	3,772	16,710	14,415	2,295	36
37	Third National Bank, Malone, N. Y.	3366	July 15, 1885	Dec. 30, 1889	58,797	58,856	441	50,000	5,774	14,113	10,750	10,180	570	37
38	Harper National Bank, Harper, Kans.....	3431	Jan. 6, 1886	Feb. 10, 1890	22,436	20,410	2,026	50,000	2,421	4,293	10,750	10,120	630	38
39	Gloucester City National Bank, Gloucester City, N. J.....	3936	Oct. 26, 1888	June 12, 1890	30,566	16,047	14,519	50,000	2,875	2,875	11,250	10,830	420	39
40	State National Bank, Wellington, Kans.....	3564	Oct. 1, 1886	Sept. 25, 1890	600,902	60,902	-----	50,000	9,114	24,909	11,250	10,220	1,030	40
41	First National Bank, Belleville, Kans.....	3386	Aug. 28, 1885	Dec. 12, 1890	30,516	30,516	-----	50,000	2,898	5,170	11,250	10,625	625	41
42	Second National Bank, McPherson, Kans.....	3791	Sept. 16, 1887	Mar. 25, 1891	42,962	21,705	21,257	50,000	14,753	20,636	11,250	9,870	1,380	42
43	First National Bank, Erie, Kans....	3963	Jan. 15, 1889	July 2, 1892	335,146	35,146	-----	50,000	4,461	5,643	11,250	9,230	2,020	43
44	First National Bank, Grant, Nebr....	4170	Dec. 4, 1889	Aug. 14, 1894	62,233	2,233	-----	50,000	2,640	4,186	11,250	5,270	5,980	44
Total .....					3,204,984	2,144,789	1,060,195	2,180,000	417,389	697,352	1,284,105	1,241,213	42,802	

*a* Exclusive of claims surrendered in settlement of liabilities.

*b* Including interest on claims proved.

No. 84.—INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS HAVING A CAPITAL STOCK OF OVER \$50,000 AND NOT EXCEEDING \$100,000, WITH DATES OF ORGANIZATION AND APPOINTMENT OF RECEIVER, CLAIMS PROVED, DIVIDENDS PAID, TOTAL LOSSES, CAPITAL, AVERAGE CASH RESERVE AND AVERAGE TOTAL RESERVE HELD DURING YEAR PRIOR TO INSOLVENCY, CIRCULATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND AMOUNT OUTSTANDING OCTOBER 31, 1895.

	Name and location of bank.	Charter number.	Date of organization.	Date of appointment of receiver.	Total claims proved. <i>a</i>	Total dividends paid.	Total losses.	Capital stock.	Average cash reserve held during year prior to insolvency.	Average total reserve held during year prior to insolvency.	Circulation.			
											Issued.	Re-deemed.	Out-standing.	
1	Tennessee National Bank, Memphis, Tenn.	1225	June 5, 1865	Mar. 21, 1867	\$376, 392	\$65, 335	\$311, 057	\$100, 000	\$56, 098	\$56, 698	\$90, 000	\$89, 758	\$242	1
2	First National Bank, Selma, Ala.	1537	Aug. 24, 1865	Apr. 30, 1867	289, 467	132, 608	156, 859	100, 000	14, 700	14, 700	85, 000	84, 591	409	2
3	First National Bank, Bethel, Conn.	1141	May 15, 1865	Feb. 28, 1868	686, 737	86, 737	-----	60, 000	4, 324	4, 324	26, 300	26, 145	155	3
4	First National Bank, Keokuk, Iowa.	80	Sept. 9, 1863	Mar. 3, 1868	205, 256	134, 929	70, 327	100, 000	10, 919	10, 919	90, 000	89, 664	336	4
5	First National Bank, Mansfield, Ohio.	436	May 24, 1864	Oct. 18, 1873	175, 081	107, 258	67, 823	100, 000	21, 410	21, 410	90, 000	88, 960	1, 040	5
6	First National Bank, Topeka, Kans.	1660	Aug. 23, 1866	Dec. 16, 1873	55, 372	31, 668	23, 704	100, 000	30, 102	58, 150	90, 000	88, 946	1, 054	6
7	First National Bank, Norfolk, Va.	271	Feb. 23, 1864	June 3, 1874	176, 601	101, 545	75, 056	100, 000	37, 717	37, 717	95, 000	93, 700	1, 300	7
8	First National Bank, Tiffin, Ohio	900	Mar. 16, 1865	Oct. 22, 1875	237, 824	108, 318	129, 506	100, 000	39, 551	63, 658	45, 000	44, 052	948	8
9	First National Bank, Duluth, Minn.	1954	Apr. 6, 1872	Mar. 13, 1876	688, 697	88, 697	-----	100, 000	9, 625	18, 624	45, 000	44, 703	297	9
10	Watkins National Bank, Watkins, N. Y.	456	June 2, 1864	July 12, 1876	660, 647	60, 647	-----	75, 000	7, 155	14, 532	67, 500	66, 054	1, 446	10
11	First National Bank, Wichita, Kans.	1913	Jan. 2, 1872	Sept. 23, 1876	97, 464	59, 121	38, 343	60, 000	24, 637	37, 410	43, 200	42, 652	548	11
12	Northumberland County National Bank, Shamokin, Pa.	689	Jan. 9, 1865	Mar. 12, 1877	175, 952	136, 474	39, 478	67, 000	37, 336	51, 377	60, 300	59, 255	1, 045	12
13	National Exchange Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.	719	Jan. 16, 1865	May 24, 1877	227, 355	202, 753	24, 602	100, 000	20, 239	62, 884	90, 000	88, 540	1, 460	13
14	First National Bank, Georgetown, Colo.	1991	May 21, 1872	Aug. 18, 1877	196, 356	73, 890	122, 466	75, 000	41, 048	65, 636	45, 000	44, 595	405	14
15	Commercial National Bank, Kansas City, Mo.	1995	June 3, 1872	Feb. 11, 1878	652, 514	52, 514	-----	100, 000	12, 030	22, 686	44, 500	43, 499	1, 001	15
16	First National Bank, Tarrytown, N. Y.	364	Apr. 5, 1864	Mar. 23, 1878	118, 371	107, 575	10, 796	100, 000	14, 275	57, 613	89, 200	87, 003	2, 107	16
17	First National Bank, Waynesburg, Pa.	305	Mar. 5, 1864	May 15, 1878	36, 109	21, 710	14, 399	100, 000	16, 000	24, 942	7, 002	6, 242	760	17
18	People's National Bank, Helena, Mont.	2105	May 13, 1873	Sept. 13, 1878	168, 048	66, 810	101, 238	100, 000	16, 549	22, 426	89, 300	88, 646	654	18
19	First National Bank, Warrensburg, Mo.	1856	July 31, 1871	Nov. 1, 1878	6100, 870	100, 870	-----	100, 000	12, 336	23, 818	45, 000	44, 114	886	19
20	Commercial National Bank, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	1227	June 6, 1865	Feb. 11, 1879	6137, 428	137, 428	-----	100, 000	18, 171	34, 679	86, 900	85, 028	1, 872	20
21	National Bank of Poultney, Vt.	1200	May 31, 1865	Apr. 7, 1879	688, 176	88, 176	-----	100, 000	8, 323	17, 709	90, 000	87, 532	2, 468	21
22	First National Bank, Meadville, Pa.	115	Oct. 27, 1863	June 9, 1880	696, 176	96, 176	-----	100, 000	9, 213	51, 445	89, 500	86, 524	2, 976	22

*a* Exclusive of claims surrendered in settlement of liabilities.

*b* Including interest on claims proved.

No. 84.—INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS HAVING A CAPITAL STOCK OF OVER \$50,000 AND NOT EXCEEDING \$100,000, WITH DATES OF ORGANIZATION AND APPOINTMENT OF RECEIVER, CLAIMS PROVED, DIVIDENDS PAID, ETC.—Continued.

	Name and location of bank.	Charter number.	Date of organization.	Date of appointment of receiver.	Total claims proved. <i>a</i>	Total dividends paid.	Total losses.	Capital stock.	Average cash reserve held during year prior to insolvency.	Average total reserve held during year prior to insolvency.	Circulation.			
											Issued.	Re-deemed.	Out-standing.	
23	First National Bank, Buffalo, N. Y.	235	Feb. 5, 1864	Apr. 22, 1882	\$894, 767	\$380, 222	\$505, 545	\$100, 000	\$50, 525	\$378, 202	\$99, 500	\$96, 925	\$2, 575	23
24	First National Bank, Leadville, Colo.	2420	Mar. 19, 1879	Jan. 24, 1884	206, 991	119, 390	87, 601	60, 000	54, 332	86, 291	53, 000	49, 748	3, 252	24
25	City National Bank, Lawrenceburg, Ind.	2889	Feb. 24, 1883	Mar. 11, 1884	46, 441	26, 809	19, 632	100, 000	14, 758	47, 002	77, 000	75, 740	1, 260	25
26	First National Bank, St. Albans, Vt.	269	Feb. 20, 1864	Apr. 22, 1884	294, 521	96, 525	197, 996	100, 000	25, 628	55, 227	89, 980	86, 738	3, 242	26
27	First National Bank, Monmouth, Ill.	2751	July 7, 1882	do	264, 268	264, 268	-----	75, 000	15, 317	54, 375	27, 000	26, 500	500	27
28	First National Bank, Albion, N. Y.	166	Dec. 12, 1863	Aug. 26, 1884	409, 997	143, 938	266, 059	100, 000	17, 262	37, 758	90, 000	86, 143	3, 857	28
29	Launcester National Bank, Clinton, Mass.	583	Nov. 22, 1864	Jan. 20, 1886	188, 482	188, 482	-----	100, 000	10, 908	29, 188	72, 360	67, 572	4, 788	29
30	First National Bank, Angelica, N. Y.	564	Nov. 3, 1864	Aug. 19, 1886	66, 394	66, 394	-----	100, 000	5, 641	9, 911	89, 000	84, 702	4, 298	30
31	City National Bank, Williamsport, Pa.	2139	Mar. 17, 1874	May 4, 1886	135, 574	135, 574	-----	100, 000	8, 556	54, 754	43, 140	38, 995	4, 145	31
32	First National Bank, Corry, Pa.	605	Dec. 6, 1864	Oct. 11, 1887	174, 120	161, 497	12, 623	100, 000	16, 231	27, 948	73, 829	68, 112	5, 717	32
33	Commercial National Bank, Dubuque, Iowa.	1801	Mar. 4, 1871	Apr. 2, 1888	435, 319	248, 132	187, 187	100, 000	45, 812	105, 986	62, 170	58, 636	3, 534	33
34	State National Bank, Raleigh, N. C.	1682	June 2, 1868	Mar. 21, 1888	326, 222	172, 909	153, 313	100, 000	26, 653	42, 493	22, 500	20, 005	2, 495	34
35	First National Bank, Abilene, Kans.	2427	June 23, 1879	Jan. 21, 1890	75, 638	66, 221	9, 417	100, 000	5, 907	8, 803	21, 240	19, 940	1, 300	35
36	Asbury Park National Bank, Asbury Park, N. J.	3792	Sept. 17, 1887	July 2, 1891	8, 753	8, 753	-----	100, 000	4, 070	15, 027	20, 700	18, 440	2, 260	36
37	National City Bank, Marshall, Mich.	2023	July 29, 1872	June 22, 1891	162, 987	162, 987	-----	100, 000	19, 638	31, 766	44, 000	36, 023	7, 977	37
38	First National Bank, Coldwater, Kans.	3703	May 9, 1887	Oct. 14, 1891	34, 014	18, 196	15, 818	52, 000	4, 617	4, 968	11, 200	9, 860	1, 340	38
39	First National Bank, Muncy, Pa.	837	Feb. 23, 1865	Feb. 9, 1892	80, 636	80, 636	-----	100, 000	24, 195	26, 713	94, 899	75, 251	19, 648	39
40	First National Bank, Cedartown, Ga.	4075	July 16, 1889	July 26, 1893	36, 619	36, 619	-----	75, 000	7, 062	13, 015	16, 370	10, 500	5, 870	40
41	Spokane National Bank, Spokane Falls, Wash.	3838	Jan. 24, 1888	Feb. 3, 1891	393, 011	368, 251	24, 760	100, 000	52, 870	73, 631	21, 700	20, 545	1, 555	41
42	Red Cloud National Bank, Red Cloud, Nebr.	3181	May 10, 1884	July 1, 1891	87, 086	73, 198	8, 888	75, 000	5, 007	10, 703	16, 875	15, 390	1, 485	42
	Total				7, 568, 733	4, 804, 240	2, 674, 493	3, 874, 000	877, 347	1, 887, 118	2, 550, 165	2, 446, 058	104, 107	

*a* Exclusive of claims surrendered in settlement of liabilities.*b* Including interest on claims proved.

No. 85.—INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS HAVING A CAPITAL STOCK OF OVER \$100,000 AND NOT EXCEEDING \$200,000, WITH DATES OF ORGANIZATION AND APPOINTMENT OF RECEIVER, CLAIMS PROVED, DIVIDENDS PAID, TOTAL LOSSES, CAPITAL, AVERAGE CASH RESERVE AND AVERAGE TOTAL RESERVE HELD DURING YEAR PRIOR TO INSOLVENCY, CIRCULATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND AMOUNT OUTSTANDING OCTOBER 31, 1895.

	Name and location of bank.	Charter number.	Date of organization.	Date of appointment of receiver.	Total claims proved. <sup>a</sup>	Total dividends paid.	Total losses.	Capital stock.	Average cash reserve held during year prior to insolvency.	Average total reserve held during year prior to insolvency.	Circulation.			
											Issued.	Re-deemed.	Out-standing.	
1	Merchants' National Bank, Washington, D. C.	627	Dec. 14, 1864	May 8, 1866	\$669,513	\$165,769	\$503,744	\$200,000	\$78,965	\$78,965	\$180,000	\$179,384	\$616	1
2	National Unadilla Bank, Unadilla, N. Y.	1463	July 17, 1865	Aug. 20, 1867	127,801	58,661	69,140	120,000	12,501	12,501	100,000	99,800	200	2
3	Croton National Bank, New York, N. Y.	1556	Sept. 9, 1865	Oct. 1, 1867	170,752	143,307	27,445	200,000	175,531	175,531	180,000	179,706	294	3
4	Union Square National Bank, New York, N. Y.	1691	Mar. 30, 1869	Dec. 15, 1871	b 175,920	175,920	.....	200,000	23,160	23,160	50,000	49,753	247	4
5	Fourth National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.	286	Feb. 26, 1864	Dec. 20, 1871	342,054	342,054	.....	200,000	217,948	304,563	179,000	177,900	1,100	5
6	Waverly National Bank, Waverly, N. Y.	1192	May 29, 1865	Apr. 23, 1872	79,864	77,568	2,296	106,100	11,079	28,968	71,000	70,146	854	6
7	Wallkill National Bank, Middletown, N. Y.	1473	July 21, 1865	Dec. 31, 1872	b 175,430	175,430	.....	175,000	17,457	35,825	118,900	117,769	1,131	7
8	First National Bank, Petersburg, Va.	1378	July 1, 1865	Sept. 25, 1873	167,285	125,667	41,618	200,000	25,760	71,110	179,200	177,225	1,975	8
9	First National Bank of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.	1695	Nov. 15, 1869	Dec. 10, 1874	93,021	19,002	74,019	150,000	12,563	35,808	118,191	117,179	1,012	9
10	Charlottesville National Bank, Charlottesville, Va.	1468	July 19, 1865	Oct. 23, 1875	376,756	226,308	150,448	200,000	24,277	44,600	146,585	144,620	1,965	10
11	Miners' National Bank, Georgetown, Colo.	2199	Oct. 30, 1874	Jan. 24, 1876	177,512	135,797	41,715	150,000	50,132	61,898	45,000	44,645	355	11
12	Fourth National Bank, Chicago, Ill.	276	Feb. 24, 1864	Feb. 1, 1876	35,801	18,258	17,543	200,000	32,417	51,269	85,700	83,041	2,659	12
13	National Bank of Fishkill, N. Y.	971	Apr. 1, 1865	Jan. 27, 1877	b 388,856	388,856	.....	200,000	10,969	20,630	177,200	174,676	2,524	13
14	First National Bank, Franklin, Ind.	50	Aug. 5, 1863	Feb. 13, 1877	b 173,512	173,512	.....	132,000	16,191	21,602	92,092	90,032	2,060	14
15	Lock Haven National Bank, Lock Haven, Pa.	1273	June 14, 1865	Aug. 20, 1877	254,647	254,647	.....	120,000	21,426	50,655	71,200	70,028	1,172	15
16	Central National Bank, Chicago, Ill.	2047	Sept. 18, 1872	Dec. 1, 1877	298,324	193,941	104,383	200,000	100,953	152,197	45,000	44,304	696	16
17	First National Bank, Ashland, Pa.	403	Apr. 24, 1864	Feb. 28, 1878	b 33,105	33,105	.....	112,500	7,382	11,879	75,554	72,934	2,620	17
18	Washington County National Bank, Greenwich, N. Y.	1266	June 30, 1865	June 8, 1878	b 262,887	262,887	.....	200,000	13,536	30,471	114,220	111,977	2,243	18
19	German-American National Bank, Washington, D. C.	2358	May 14, 1877	Nov. 1, 1878	282,370	105,763	176,607	130,000	28,297	64,092	62,500	62,110	390	19
20	Second National Bank, Scranton, Pa.	49	Aug. 5, 1863	Mar. 15, 1879	b 166,587	166,587	.....	200,000	9,948	27,409	91,465	87,883	3,582	20

<sup>a</sup> Exclusive of claims surrendered in settlement of liabilities.

<sup>b</sup> Including interest on claims proved.

No. 85.—INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS HAVING A CAPITAL STOCK OF OVER \$100,000 AND NOT EXCEEDING \$200,000, WITH DATES OF ORGANIZATION AND APPOINTMENT OF RECEIVER, CLAIMS PROVED, DIVIDENDS PAID, ETC.—Continued.

	Name and location of bank.	Charter number.	Date of organization.	Date of appointment of receiver.	Total claims proved. <sup>a</sup>	Total dividends paid.	Total losses.	Capital stock.	Average cash reserve held during year prior to insolvency.	Average total reserve held during year prior to insolvency.	Circulation.			
											Issued.	Re-deemed.	Out-standing.	
21	Vermont National Bank, St. Albans, Vt.....	1583	Oct. 11, 1865	Aug. 9, 1883	\$422,772	\$321,870	\$100,902	\$200,000	\$27,716	\$70,534	\$65,200	\$61,362	\$3,838	21
22	Middletown National Bank, Middletown, N. Y.....	1276	June 14, 1865	Nov. 29, 1884	6684,428	684,428	.....	200,000	36,283	91,146	176,000	169,553	6,447	22
23	Abington National Bank, Abington, Mass.....	1386	July 1, 1865	Aug. 2, 1886	6117,878	117,878	.....	150,000	22,002	35,845	25,425	25,425	.....	23
24	Stafford National Bank, Stafford Springs, Conn.....	686	Jan. 7, 1865	Oct. 17, 1887	6255,495	255,495	.....	200,000	11,807	45,506	139,048	129,608	9,440	24
25	Second National Bank, Xenia, Ohio.....	277	Jan. 1, 1864	May 9, 1888	6318,554	318,554	.....	150,000	54,907	63,839	48,470	43,345	5,125	25
26	California National Bank, San Francisco, Cal.....	3592	Oct. 20, 1886	Jan. 14, 1889	6482,013	482,013	.....	200,000	57,103	108,497	45,000	42,830	2,170	26
27	Park National Bank, Chicago, Ill.....	3502	May 11, 1886	July 14, 1890	6452,017	452,017	.....	200,000	109,404	109,404	45,000	38,950	6,050	27
28	Lima National Bank, Lima, Ohio.....	2859	Jan. 16, 1883	Mar. 21, 1892	6179,691	179,691	.....	200,000	143,711	221,250	45,000	37,348	7,652	28
29	First National Bank, Brunswick, Ga.....	3116	Feb. 2, 1884	June 17, 1893	6250,731	250,731	.....	200,000	11,127	29,768	44,000	28,330	15,670	29
	Total.....				7,615,576	6,305,716	1,309,860	5,095,600	1,364,552	2,078,922	2,815,950	2,731,863	84,087	

<sup>a</sup> Exclusive of claims surrendered in settlement of liabilities.<sup>b</sup> Including interest on claims proved.

NO. 86.—INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS HAVING A CAPITAL STOCK OF OVER \$200,000 AND NOT EXCEEDING \$500,000, WITH DATES OF ORGANIZATION AND APPOINTMENT OF RECEIVER, CLAIMS PROVED, DIVIDENDS PAID, TOTAL LOSSES, CAPITAL, AVERAGE CASH RESERVE AND AVERAGE TOTAL RESERVE HELD DURING YEAR PRIOR TO INSOLVENCY, CIRCULATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND AMOUNT OUTSTANDING OCTOBER 31, 1895.

	Name and location of bank.	Charter number.	Date of organization.	Date of appointment of receiver.	Total claims proved. <sup>a</sup>	Total dividends paid.	Total losses.	Capital stock.	Average cash reserve held during year prior to insolvency.	Average total reserve held during year prior to insolvency.	Circulation.			
											Issued.	Re-deemed.	Out-standing.	
1	Venango National Bank, Franklin, Pa.	1176	May 20, 1865	May 1, 1866	\$434,531	\$101,387	\$333,144	\$300,000	\$59,154	\$59,154	\$85,000	\$84,789	\$211	1
2	First National Bank, New Orleans, La.	162	Dec. 18, 1863	May 20, 1867	1,119,313	884,429	234,884	500,000	1,058,113	1,058,113	180,000	178,875	1,125	2
3	Farmers and Citizens' National Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1223	June 5, 1865	Sept. 6, 1867	1,191,500	1,138,870	52,630	300,000	111,622	111,622	253,900	252,863	1,037	3
4	First National Bank of Nevada, Austin, Nev.	1331	June 23, 1865	Oct. 14, 1869	170,012	163,982	6,030	250,000	59,068	59,068	129,700	128,757	943	4
5	Eighth National Bank, New York, N. Y.	384	Apr. 6, 1864	Dec. 15, 1871	263,065	263,065	.....	250,000	193,046	193,046	243,393	241,272	2,121	5
6	Scandinavian National Bank, Chicago, Ill.	1978	May 7, 1872	Dec. 12, 1872	254,901	143,209	111,692	250,000	65,090	108,723	135,000	134,718	282	6
7	Crescent City National Bank, New Orleans, La.	1037	Feb. 15, 1872	Mar. 18, 1873	657,020	549,427	107,593	500,000	128,647	180,743	450,000	448,090	1,910	7
8	Atlantic National Bank, New York, N. Y.	1388	July 1, 1865	Apr. 28, 1873	666,816	661,816	.....	300,000	164,752	164,752	100,000	98,863	1,137	8
9	First National Bank, Washington, D. C.	26	July 16, 1863	Sept. 19, 1873	1,374,339	1,374,339	.....	500,000	159,864	286,570	450,000	443,044	6,956	9
10	Merchants' National Bank, Petersburg, Va.	1548	Sept. 1, 1865	Sept. 25, 1873	992,636	259,487	733,149	400,000	35,635	73,340	360,000	356,976	3,024	10
11	Cook County National Bank, Chicago, Ill.	1845	July 8, 1871	Feb. 1, 1875	1,795,992	228,412	1,567,580	500,000	293,000	399,818	285,100	283,433	1,667	11
12	City National Bank, Chicago, Ill.	818	Feb. 16, 1865	May 17, 1876	703,658	545,593	158,065	250,000	198,000	281,008	137,200	134,231	2,978	12
13	First National Bank, Kansas City, Mo.	1612	Nov. 23, 1865	Feb. 11, 1878	316,828	316,828	.....	500,000	81,856	170,735	44,940	42,460	2,480	13
14	First National Bank, Allentown, Pa.	161	Dec. 16, 1863	Apr. 15, 1878	90,424	79,725	10,699	250,000	14,257	26,067	78,641	75,655	2,986	14
15	German National Bank, Chicago, Ill.	1734	Nov. 15, 1870	Dec. 20, 1878	6182,572	182,572	.....	500,000	150,355	251,863	42,705	39,275	3,520	15
16	First National Bank, Newark, N. J.	52	Aug. 7, 1863	June 14, 1880	6528,305	528,305	.....	300,000	43,785	144,599	326,643	315,598	11,045	16
17	First National Bank, Brattleboro, Vt.	470	June 30, 1864	June 19, 1880	699,847	99,847	.....	300,000	10,781	27,474	90,000	85,192	4,808	17
18	Richmond National Bank, Richmond, Ind.	2090	Mar. 5, 1873	July 23, 1884	365,931	275,684	90,247	250,000	48,725	60,109	158,900	148,928	9,972	18
19	Exchange National Bank, Norfolk, Va.	1137	May 13, 1865	Apr. 9, 1885	2,897,197	2,085,826	811,371	300,000	227,420	435,163	228,200	216,948	11,252	19
20	National Bank of North Dakota, Fargo, N. Dak.	4256	Mar. 12, 1890	June 6, 1893	621,473	21,473	.....	250,000	1,639	2,533	44,250	32,750	11,500	20
21	National Bank of Deposit, New York, N. Y.	3771	Aug. 5, 1887	June 9, 1893	6615,985	615,985	.....	300,000	201,064	201,064	45,000	34,840	10,160	21
Total					14,737,345	10,520,261	4,217,084	7,250,000	3,305,883	4,295,564	3,868,671	3,777,557	91,114	

<sup>a</sup> Exclusive of claims surrendered in settlement of liabilities.

<sup>b</sup> Including interest on claims proved.

NO. 87.—INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS HAVING A CAPITAL STOCK OF OVER \$500,000, WITH DATES OF ORGANIZATION AND APPOINTMENT OF RECEIVER, CLAIMS PROVED, DIVIDENDS PAID, TOTAL LOSSES, CAPITAL, AVERAGE CASH RESERVE AND AVERAGE TOTAL RESERVE HELD DURING YEAR PRIOR TO INSOLVENCY, CIRCULATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND AMOUNT OUTSTANDING OCTOBER 31, 1895.

	Name and location of bank.	Charter number.	Date of organization.	Date of appointment of receiver.	Total claims proved. <sup>a</sup>	Total dividends paid.	Total losses.	Capital stock.	Average cash reserve held during year prior to insolvency.	Average total reserve held during year prior to insolvency.	Circulation.			
											Issued.	Re-deemed.	Out-standing.	
1	Ocean National Bank, New York, N. Y.....	1232	June 6, 1865	Dec. 13, 1871	\$1 326,487	\$1,326,487	.....	\$1,000,000	\$361,973	\$361,973	\$300,000	\$793,297	\$6,703	1
2	National Bank of the Commonwealth, New York, N. Y.....	1372	July 1, 1865	Sept. 22, 1873	\$ 747,428	747,428	.....	750,000	506,908	506,908	234,000	230,920	3,080	2
3	New Orleans National Banking Association, New Orleans, La.....	1825	May 27, 1871	Oct. 23, 1873	1,429,595	862,263	\$567,332	600,000	130,031	150,179	360,000	357,500	2,500	3
4	National Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis, Mo.....	1665	Oct. 30, 1866	June 23, 1877	\$2 165,388	2,165,388	.....	2,500,000	246,711	603,146	296,274	278,191	18,083	4
5	Pacific National Bank, Boston, Mass.....	2373	Nov. 9, 1877	May 22, 1882	2,397,129	1,566,124	831,005	961,300	434,503	706,623	450,000	445,645	4,355	5
6	Metropolitan National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	2542	June 23, 1881	Feb. 10, 1888	\$ 400,998	400,998	.....	1,000,000	247,269	343,731	277,745	259,290	18,455	6
	Total.....				8,467,025	7,068,688	1,398,337	6,811,300	1,927,395	2,672,560	2,418,019	2,364,843	53,176	

<sup>a</sup> Exclusive of claims surrendered in settlement of liabilities.

<sup>b</sup> Including interest on claims proved.



No. 88.—RECAPITULATION.

Recapitulation and averages.	Total claims proved.	Total dividends paid.	Total losses.	Capital stock.	Average cash re- serve held during year prior to insolvency.	Average total re- serve held during year prior to insolvency.	Circulation.		
							Issued.	Redeemed.	Out- standing.
Banks, 44 in number, having capital stock of \$50,000 or under....	\$3, 204, 984	\$2, 144, 789	\$1, 060, 195	\$2, 180, 000	\$417, 389	\$697, 352	\$1, 284, 105	\$1, 241, 213	\$42, 892
Banks, 42 in number, having capital stock of over \$50,000 and not exceeding \$100,000.....	7, 568, 733	4, 894, 240	2, 674, 493	3, 874, 000	877, 347	1, 887, 118	2, 550, 165	2, 446, 058	104, 107
Banks, 29 in number, having capital stock of over \$100,000 and not exceeding \$200,000.....	7, 615, 576	6, 305, 716	1, 309, 860	5, 095, 600	1, 364, 552	2, 078, 922	2, 815, 950	2, 731, 853	84, 097
Banks, 21 in number, having capital stock of over \$200,000 and not exceeding \$500,000.....	14, 737, 345	10, 520, 261	4, 217, 084	7, 250, 000	3, 305, 883	4, 295, 564	3, 868, 671	3, 777, 557	91, 114
Banks, 6 in number, having capital stock of over \$500,000.....	8, 467, 025	7, 068, 388	1, 398, 337	6, 811, 300	1, 927, 395	2, 672, 560	2, 418, 019	2, 364, 843	53, 176
Total, 142 in number.....	41, 593, 663	30, 933, 694	10, 659, 969	25, 210, 900	7, 892, 566	11, 631, 516	12, 966, 910	12, 561, 524	375, 386
Average for banks having capital stock of \$50,000 or under.....	72, 840	48, 745	24, 095	49, 545	9, 486	15, 848	29, 184	28, 209	975
Average for banks having capital stock of over \$50,000 and not exceeding \$100,000.....	180, 208	116, 530	63, 678	92, 238	20, 880	44, 931	60, 718	58, 239	2, 479
Average for banks having capital stock of over \$100,000 and not exceeding \$200,000.....	262, 606	217, 438	45, 168	175, 710	47, 053	71, 687	97, 102	94, 202	2, 900
Average for banks having capital stock of over \$200,000 and not exceeding \$500,000.....	701, 778	500, 965	200, 813	345, 232	157, 423	204, 550	184, 222	179, 883	4, 339
Average for banks having capital stock of over \$500,000.....	1, 411, 171	1, 178, 115	233, 056	1, 135, 217	321, 232	445, 427	403, 003	394, 140	8, 863
General average for foregoing banks, 142 in number.....	292, 913	217, 843	75, 070	177, 542	55, 581	81, 912	91, 105	88, 461	2, 644

# 550 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

## NO. 89.—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 October 1—		Increase or decrease.	Percentages to balances.	
	1897.	1896.		1897.	1896.
Aggregate clearings .....	\$31, 337, 760, 948	\$29, 350, 894, 884	\$21, 986, 866, 064		
Aggregate balances .....	1, 908, 901, 898	1, 843, 289, 239	a 65, 612, 659		
United States gold and certificates..	13, 917, 000	410, 000	a 13, 507, 000	1	0.01
United States Treasury notes .....	71, 260, 000	952, 000	a 70, 308, 000	4	
Treasury certificates for legal tenders	1, 100, 065, 000	1, 135, 750, 000	b 35, 685, 000	57	99.99
Legal tenders and minor coin .....	723, 659, 898	706, 177, 000	a 17, 482, 898	38	

a Increase.

b Decrease.

## NO. 90.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE FOR FORTY-FOUR 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.	No of banks.	Capital. <sup>a</sup>	Clearings.	Balances paid in money.	Average daily clearings.	Average daily balances paid in money.	Balances to clearings.
1854 .....	50	\$47, 044, 900	\$5, 750, 455, 987	\$297, 411, 494	\$19, 104, 505	\$988, 078	5.2
1855 .....	48	48, 884, 180	5, 862, 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	4.8
1857 .....	50	64, 420, 200	8, 333, 226, 718	365, 313, 902	26, 968, 371	1, 182, 246	4.4
1858 .....	46	67, 146, 018	4, 756, 664, 386	314, 238, 911	15, 393, 736	1, 016, 954	6.7
1859 .....	47	67, 921, 714	6, 448, 005, 456	363, 984, 683	20, 867, 333	1, 177, 944	5.6
1860 .....	50	69, 907, 435	7, 231, 143, 057	380, 693, 438	23, 401, 757	1, 232, 018	5.4
1861 .....	50	68, 906, 605	5, 915, 742, 758	353, 381, 944	19, 269, 520	1, 151, 088	6.0
1862 .....	50	68, 375, 820	6, 871, 443, 501	415, 530, 381	22, 237, 682	1, 344, 758	6.0
1863 .....	50	68, 972, 508	14, 867, 597, 849	677, 626, 433	48, 428, 657	2, 207, 252	4.6
1864 .....	49	68, 560, 763	24, 097, 196, 656	885, 719, 205	77, 984, 455	2, 866, 405	3.7
1865 .....	55	80, 363, 013	26, 032, 384, 342	1, 035, 765, 108	84, 796, 040	3, 373, 828	4.4
1866 .....	58	82, 370, 200	28, 717, 146, 914	1, 066, 135, 106	93, 541, 195	3, 472, 753	3.7
1867 .....	58	81, 770, 200	28, 675, 159, 472	1, 144, 963, 451	93, 101, 167	3, 717, 414	4.0
1868 .....	50	82, 270, 200	28, 484, 2-8 637	1, 125, 453, 237	92, 182, 164	3, 642, 250	4.4
1869 .....	50	82, 720, 200	37, 407, 028, 987	1, 120, 318, 308	121, 451, 393	3, 637, 397	3.0
1870 .....	61	83, 620, 200	27, 804, 539, 406	1, 036, 484, 822	90, 274, 470	3, 365, 210	3.7
1871 .....	62	84, 420, 200	29, 300, 986, 682	1, 209, 721, 020	95, 133, 074	3, 927, 666	4.1
1872 .....	61	84, 420, 200	33, 844, 360, 568	1, 428, 582, 707	109, 884, 217	4, 638, 256	4.2
1873 .....	50	83, 370, 200	35, 461, 652, 826	1, 474, 508, 025	115, 885, 794	4, 818, 054	4.1
1874 .....	59	81, 635, 200	22, 855, 927, 636	1, 286, 753, 176	74, 69, 574	4, 205, 076	5.6
1875 .....	50	80, 435, 200	25, 061, 277, 002	1, 408, 608, 777	81, 839, 470	4, 603, 297	5.6
1876 .....	50	81, 731, 200	21, 597, 274, 247	1, 295, 042, 029	70, 349, 428	4, 218, 378	6.0
1877 .....	58	71, 085, 200	23, 289, 243, 701	1, 373, 006, 302	76, 358, 176	4, 504, 966	5.3
1878 .....	57	63, 611, 500	22, 508, 438, 442	1, 307, 843, 837	73, 785, 747	4, 274, 000	5.8
1879 .....	50	60, 890, 200	25, 178, 770, 691	1, 400, 111, 063	82, 015, 500	4, 561, 622	5.6
1880 .....	50	60, 475, 200	37, 182, 128, 621	1, 516, 538, 631	121, 510, 224	4, 956, 069	4.1
1881 .....	61	61, 162, 700	48, 565, 818, 212	1, 776, 018, 162	159, 232, 191	5, 821, 010	3.6
1882 .....	62	60, 962, 700	46, 552, 846, 161	1, 595, 000, 245	151, 637, 935	5, 195, 440	3.4
1883 .....	64	61, 162, 700	40, 294, 165, 358	1, 568, 983, 196	132, 543, 507	5, 161, 129	3.3
1884 .....	62	60, 412, 700	34, 092, 637, 338	1, 524, 920, 991	111, 048, 982	4, 967, 202	4.5
1885 .....	64	58, 612, 700	25, 251, 791, 410	1, 265, 355, 252	82, 789, 480	4, 247, 069	5.1
1886 .....	64	59, 312, 700	33, 574, 682, 216	1, 519, 565, 385	109, 067, 580	4, 965, 900	4.6
1887 .....	65	60, 802, 700	34, 872, 818, 786	1, 569, 026, 325	114, 337, 209	5, 146, 136	4.5
1888 .....	64	60, 762, 700	30, 863, 680, 069	1, 570, 198, 528	101, 192, 415	5, 148, 192	5.1
1889 .....	64	60, 762, 700	34, 796, 465, 529	1, 757, 637, 473	114, 89, 820	5, 803, 784	5.0
1890 .....	65	60, 812, 700	37, 690, 686, 572	1, 753, 040, 145	123, 074, 139	5, 728, 889	4.7
1891 .....	64	63, 772, 700	34, 053 6-8 770	1, 584, 635, 500	111, 631, 471	5, 195, 526	4.6
1892 .....	65	60, 422, 700	36, 279, 905, 236	1, 861, 500, 575	118, 361, 782	6, 083, 355	5.1
1893 .....	65	60, 922, 700	34, 421-80 870	1, 696, 207, 176	113, 978, 082	5, 610, 580	4.9
1894 .....	66	61, 622, 700	24, 230, 145, 368	1, 585, 241 634	79, 704, 426	5, 214, 611	6.5
1895 .....	67	62, 622, 700	28, 264, 379, 126	1, 890, 574, 349	92, 670, 095	6, 218, 277	6.71
1896 .....	66	60, 622, 700	29, 330, 894, 884	1, 843, 289, 239	96, 232, 442	6, 043, 571	6.3
1897 .....	66	59, 022, 700	31, 337, 760, 948	1, 908, 901, 898	103, 424, 954	6, 301, 006	6.01
Total .....		b 67, 467, 400	c1, 134, 201, 777, 780	d 53, 215, 844, 719	b 84, 127, 116	d 3, 947, 177	4.69

a The capital is for various dates, the amounts at a uniform date in each year not being obtainable.

b Yearly average for forty-four years.

c Totals for forty-four years.

## NO. 91.—CLEARING-HOUSE TRANSACTIONS OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES AT NEW YORK FOR THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 1, 1897.

Exchanges received from clearing house .....	\$293, 752, 776
Balances received from clearing house .....	4, 089, 035
Total .....	297, 841, 811
Exchanges delivered to clearing house .....	130, 048, 138
Balances paid to clearing house .....	a 167, 793, 673

a Balances consisted of legal tenders, etc.

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 551

No. 92.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE EXCHANGES OF THE CLEARING HOUSES OF THE UNITED STATES FOR OCTOBER, 1897, AND OCTOBER, 1896.

Clearing house at—	Exchanges for month ended October 31—		Comparisons.	
	1897.	1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
New York.....	\$3,336,060,361	\$2,613,816,577	\$722,243,784	
Boston.....	476,187,068	402,768,838	73,418,230	
Chicago.....	451,430,188	378,545,617	72,884,571	
Philadelphia.....	304,579,410	272,955,207	31,624,203	
St. Louis.....	123,005,403	96,194,530	26,810,873	
San Francisco.....	74,241,337	63,129,138	11,102,199	
Baltimore.....	70,755,657	62,165,461	8,590,196	
Pittsburg.....	74,205,453	61,906,682	12,298,771	
Cincinnati.....	55,491,100	48,260,450	7,230,650	
Galveston.....	17,949,850	15,787,450	2,162,400	
Kansas City.....	50,491,397	46,222,166	4,269,171	
New Orleans.....	33,374,496	41,942,006		\$8,567,510
Minneapolis.....	54,221,513	52,511,036	1,710,477	
Buffalo.....	19,837,009	19,094,502	742,507	
Milwaukee.....	25,806,070	20,291,193	5,514,877	
Detroit.....	27,912,902	24,030,842	2,982,060	
Louisville.....	28,092,887	24,400,608	3,692,279	
Houston.....	15,204,882	14,462,782	742,100	
Providence.....	27,498,600	25,881,300	1,617,300	
St. Paul.....	24,175,617	22,678,744	1,496,873	
Cleveland.....	28,673,851	23,836,781	4,837,070	
Denver.....	10,673,666	8,887,444	1,786,222	
Omaha.....	25,613,452	16,878,437	8,735,015	
Indianapolis.....	11,820,216	8,487,238	3,332,978	
Memphis.....	10,206,818	11,360,359		1,153,541
Columbus.....	15,418,100	13,872,900	1,545,200	
Dallas.....	6,500,000	6,097,000	402,400	
Nashville.....	4,889,537	4,238,637	650,900	
Hartford.....	11,055,855	9,676,588	1,379,267	
Portland, Oreg.....	9,028,672	7,806,985	1,221,687	
Fort Worth.....	3,385,395	2,852,095	533,300	
Peoria.....	7,844,576	6,800,662	983,914	
Washington, D. C.....	8,833,541	8,350,430	483,111	
St. Joseph.....	6,172,987	5,125,863	1,047,124	
New Haven.....	7,460,341	6,987,770	472,571	
Salt Lake.....	8,290,286	5,705,051	2,585,235	
Rochester.....	7,013,513	6,615,907	397,606	
Savannah.....	17,661,581	16,338,453	1,323,128	
Springfield, Mass.....	6,034,443	5,305,817	728,626	
Worcester.....	6,986,071	6,277,737	708,334	
Portland, Me.....	6,596,240	6,219,457	376,783	
Norfolk.....	4,652,523	5,315,532		662,009
Tacoma.....	3,495,927	2,657,170	838,757	
Lowell.....	3,393,290	2,586,928	806,362	
Grand Rapids.....	3,713,699	3,090,292	623,407	
Sionx City.....	3,678,008	2,385,492	1,292,516	
Syracuse.....	4,479,618	4,282,450	197,168	
Seattle.....	3,876,954	2,470,849	1,406,105	
Los Angeles.....	6,174,482	4,044,931	2,129,551	
Wilmington.....	3,208,959	2,850,860	358,099	
Lincoln.....	1,615,467	1,100,429	515,038	
Des Moines.....	5,183,412	3,856,879	1,326,533	
Chattanooga.....	1,208,951	1,042,750	166,201	
Wichita.....	1,787,513	1,553,783	233,730	
New Bedford.....	3,120,821	2,734,363	386,458	
Lexington.....	1,395,905	1,262,722	133,183	
Topeka.....	2,206,580	1,787,322	419,258	
Waco.....	7,268,760	7,135,116	133,644	
Birmingham.....	2,019,346	1,944,632	74,714	
Binghamton.....	1,457,300	1,339,300	118,000	
Canton.....	796,395	758,266	38,129	
Springfield, Ohio.....	645,568	599,209	46,359	
Fremont.....	369,487	317,905	51,582	
Richmond.....	10,577,161	9,150,412	1,426,749	
Atlanta.....	7,268,331	7,264,733		96,402
Bay City.....	965,051	972,787		6,836
Akron.....	1,150,800	1,068,000	82,800	
Sionx Falls.....	621,484	312,556	308,928	
Jacksonville.....	789,733	1,029,150		239,417
Rockford.....	870,770	776,004	94,766	
Kalamazoo.....	1,318,985	1,093,145	225,840	
Hastings.....	462,545	363,000	99,545	
Toledo.....	6,644,587	6,570,511	74,076	
Spokane.....	3,347,024	2,864,252	482,772	
Fargo.....	1,313,743	659,560	654,183	
Fall River.....	4,257,457	4,236,979	20,478	
Total.....	5,616,008,417	4,587,347,609	1,039,367,523	10,726,715
	4,587,347,609		10,726,715	
Increase.....	1,028,660,808		1,028,660,808	

# 552 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

NO. 93.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE EXCHANGES OF THE CLEARING HOUSES OF THE UNITED STATES FOR WEEKS ENDED OCTOBER 30, 1897, AND OCTOBER 31, 1896.

Clearing house at—	Exchanges for week ended—		Comparisons.	
	October 30, 1897.	October 31, 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
New York	\$680, 229, 861	\$585, 652, 122	\$94, 577, 739	
Boston	98, 083, 791	81, 243, 448	16, 840, 343	
Chicago	101, 804, 586	81, 430, 162	20, 374, 424	
Philadelphia	63, 454, 461	55, 916, 550	7, 537, 902	
St. Louis	26, 342, 600	18, 971, 095	7, 371, 505	
San Francisco	16, 711, 295	14, 725, 143	1, 986, 152	
Baltimore	13, 858, 535	13, 226, 366	632, 169	
Pittsburg	16, 047, 823	12, 498, 352	3, 549, 471	
Cincinnati	11, 942, 550	9, 970, 150	1, 972, 400	
Galveston	4, 545, 800	3, 529, 100	1, 016, 700	
Kansas City	11, 472, 199	6, 185, 321	2, 286, 878	
New Orleans	8, 288, 773	9, 474, 131		1, 185, 358
Minneapolis	13, 655, 223	9, 813, 319	3, 741, 904	
Buffalo	4, 103, 790	3, 877, 841	225, 949	
Milwaukee	5, 173, 329	4, 165, 565	1, 007, 764	
Detroit	5, 718, 118	5, 075, 818	642, 295	
Louisville	5, 684, 479	5, 181, 034	503, 445	
Houston	4, 132, 881	3, 432, 714	700, 167	
Providence	4, 837, 200	4, 213, 400	623, 800	
St. Paul	5, 155, 663	4, 830, 073	319, 590	
Cleveland	6, 379, 291	4, 792, 698	1, 586, 593	
Denver	2, 438, 086	1, 654, 807	783, 279	
Omaha	5, 497, 529	3, 663, 305	1, 834, 224	
Indianapolis	2, 557, 302	1, 841, 888	715, 414	
Memphis	2, 340, 651	2, 112, 905	227, 746	
Columbus	3, 399, 600	2, 799, 400	600, 200	
Dallas	1, 625, 000	1, 588, 043	36, 957	
Nashville	976, 231	838, 887	137, 344	
Hartford	2, 195, 326	1, 067, 036	527, 390	
Portland, Oreg.	2, 221, 331	1, 793, 128	428, 203	
Fort Worth	626, 800	623, 764	3, 036	
Peoria	1, 639, 934	1, 303, 803	276, 131	
Washington, D. C.	1, 967, 256	1, 592, 462	374, 794	
St. Joseph	1, 222, 243	1, 259, 942		37, 699
New Haven	1, 676, 122	1, 384, 155	291, 967	
Salt Lake	1, 888, 261	1, 463, 695	424, 566	
Rochester	1, 488, 184	1, 319, 891	168, 293	
Savannah	4, 065, 709	3, 089, 102	976, 607	
Springfield, Mass.	1, 211, 682	1, 102, 123	109, 559	
Worcester	1, 271, 569	1, 201, 639	69, 930	
Portland, Me.	1, 439, 336	1, 427, 372	11, 964	
Norfolk	846, 103	1, 391, 949		545, 846
Tacoma	1, 101, 633	751, 124	350, 509	
Lowell	581, 411	461, 684	119, 727	
Grand Rapids	804, 734	575, 926	228, 808	
Sioux City	724, 415	493, 085	231, 330	
Syracuse	986, 176	881, 545	104, 631	
Seattle	1, 198, 714	484, 379	714, 335	
Los Angeles	1, 214, 298	813, 728	400, 570	
Wilmington	621, 052	530, 304	90, 748	
Lincoln	246, 480	216, 162	30, 318	
Des Moines	1, 426, 803	910, 417	516, 386	
Chattanooga	251, 115	194, 951	56, 164	
Wichita	407, 960	334, 129	73, 831	
New Bedford	775, 055	423, 434	351, 621	
Lexington	310, 436	301, 897	8, 629	
Topeka	552, 833	299, 625	253, 208	
Waco	846, 103	1, 024, 482		178, 379
Birmingham	451, 908	357, 589	94, 319	
Binghamton	276, 900	259, 500	17, 400	
Canton	159, 396	137, 944	21, 452	
Springfield, Ohio	134, 803	121, 159	13, 644	
Fremont	69, 830	67, 192	2, 728	
Richmond	1, 963, 277	1, 856, 174	107, 103	
Atlanta	1, 486, 430	1, 443, 691	42, 739	
Bay City	192, 278	205, 119		12, 841
Akron	229, 000	277, 000		48, 000
Sioux Falls	82, 596	66, 619	15, 977	
Jacksonville	178, 538	216, 796		38, 258
Rockford	175, 267	127, 745	47, 522	
Kalamazoo	294, 417	235, 872	58, 545	
Hastings	97, 945	78, 213	19, 732	
Toledo	1, 553, 428	1, 338, 520	216, 908	
Spokane	705, 838	547, 742	158, 096	
Fargo	500, 214	116, 778	183, 436	
Fall River	920, 467	781, 315	139, 152	
Total	1, 171, 538, 248	993, 420, 267	180, 164, 362	2, 046, 381
Increase	178, 117, 981		178, 117, 981	

NO. 94.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE EXCHANGES OF THE CLEARING HOUSES OF THE UNITED STATES FOR YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1897, AND SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.

Clearing house at—	Exchanges for year ended September 30—		Comparisons.	
	1897.	1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
New York.....	\$31,337,760,948	\$29,350,894,884	\$1,986,866,064	
Boston.....	4,952,927,911	4,553,616,109	399,311,802	
Chicago.....	4,318,121,413	4,538,505,883		\$220,384,470
Philadelphia.....	3,106,510,779	3,383,903,806		277,393,027
St. Louis.....	1,293,701,902	1,182,015,571	111,686,391	
San Francisco.....	717,181,089	692,806,487	24,374,602	
Baltimore.....	763,189,980	718,899,602	44,290,378	
Pittsburg.....	781,493,326	773,449,534	8,043,792	
Cincinnati.....	607,622,450	603,546,400	4,076,050	
Galveston.....	135,819,850	131,395,438	4,424,412	
Kansas City.....	531,321,555	509,330,339	21,991,216	
New Orleans.....	420,182,685	327,544,213	92,638,472	
Minneapolis.....	383,608,538	395,656,444		7,052,906
Buffalo.....	205,742,922	226,904,000		21,161,078
Milwaukee.....	176,268,302	174,830,050	1,438,252	
Detroit.....	292,865,813	310,508,887		17,643,074
Louisville.....	510,805,180	291,878,148	18,927,032	
Houston.....	92,297,120	81,451,108	10,846,012	
Providence.....	262,022,500	270,078,200		8,055,700
St. Paul.....	190,054,349	235,018,242		44,963,893
Cleveland.....	300,715,084	311,326,215		10,611,131
Denver.....	121,850,632	128,834,504		6,983,872
Omaha.....	219,863,718	217,869,949	1,993,769	
Indianapolis.....	108,477,351	107,530,378	946,973	
Memphis.....	93,935,946	105,522,257		11,586,311
Columbus.....	178,441,350	182,006,800		3,565,450
Dallas.....	66,474,619	64,567,408	1,907,211	
Nashville.....	53,204,226	48,935,466	4,268,760	
Hartford.....	119,738,692	124,246,587		4,507,895
Portland, Oreg.....	67,339,017	57,501,306	9,837,711	
Fort Worth.....	33,625,807	33,667,197		41,390
Peoria.....	79,689,078	91,429,850		11,740,772
Washington, D. C.....	95,031,020	99,058,456		4,027,436
St. Joseph.....	63,959,462	64,009,933		50,471
New Haven.....	77,148,999	78,991,248		1,842,249
Salt Lake.....	72,196,519	67,630,149	4,566,370	
Rochester.....	73,051,752	81,157,933		8,106,181
Savannah.....	124,497,490	129,525,745		5,028,255
Springfield, Mass.....	66,606,501	72,139,858		5,473,357
Worcester.....	71,395,689	71,683,387		287,698
Portland, Me.....	68,045,299	66,010,277	2,035,022	
Norfolk.....	47,539,235	50,951,074		3,411,839
Tacoma.....	24,733,964	27,530,269		2,796,305
Lowell.....	31,648,622	33,151,013		1,502,391
Grand Rapids.....	37,409,117	40,914,070		3,504,953
Sioux City.....	28,335,136	27,337,657	997,479	
Syracuse.....	48,888,959	52,631,480		3,742,521
Seattle.....	28,802,570	28,311,616	490,954	
Los Angeles.....	59,132,590	61,356,143		2,223,553
Wilmington.....	34,557,570	36,631,187		2,073,617
Lincoln.....	16,021,862	16,927,080		905,218
Des Moines.....	49,145,060	51,266,436		2,121,376
Chattanooga.....	13,818,278	12,991,747	826,531	
Wichita.....	21,207,980	19,229,540	1,978,440	
New Bedford.....	25,321,365	24,133,134	1,188,231	
Lexington.....	15,793,163	16,369,955		576,795
Topeka.....	22,249,150	21,267,564	981,586	
Waco.....	39,735,686	37,819,554	1,916,132	
Birmingham.....	20,387,711	21,195,268		805,557
Binghamton.....	16,427,700	17,019,400		591,700
Canton.....	8,633,599	9,003,736		370,137
Springfield, Ohio.....	8,125,015	7,987,810	137,205	
Fremont.....	3,062,157	3,090,291	571,866	
Richmond.....	84,193,807	83,833,729	360,078	
Atlanta.....	70,100,640	70,173,944		73,304
Bay City.....	10,118,410	13,284,356		3,165,946
Akron.....	13,092,900	12,487,200	605,700	
Sioux Falls.....	2,890,647	4,251,395		1,360,748
Jacksonville.....	8,188,515	10,919,042		2,730,527
Rockford.....	9,559,578	10,885,521		1,325,943
Kalamazoo.....	13,313,486	14,362,573		1,049,087
Hastings.....	4,478,756	3,181,064	1,297,692	
Toledo.....	85,840,187	68,223,952	17,616,235	
Spokane.....	31,065,390	22,706,983	8,358,407	
Fargo.....	6,165,327	5,591,388	573,939	
Fall River.....	44,827,640	42,778,311	2,049,329	
Total.....	54,030,253,695	51,935,651,733	2,794,440,095	699,838,133
Increase.....	51,935,651,733		699,838,133	
	2,094,601,962		2,094,601,962	



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ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF CONDITION  
OF  
State Banks, Loan and Trust Companies, Savings and Private Banks,  
1896-97,  
ARRANGED BY STATES, TERRITORIES, AND  
GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.

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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.	Over-drafts.
Rhode Island.....	Nov. 17, 1896	6	.....	.....	\$1, 115, 837	.....
Connecticut.....	Oct. 1, 1896	8	.....	.....	5, 133, 287	\$9, 615
Total New England States		14	.....	.....	6, 249, 124	9, 615
New York.....	June 9, 1897	213	.....	.....	173, 259, 655	189, 067
New Jersey.....	July 23, 1897	21	\$175, 381	.....	7, 332, 581	33, 291
Pennsylvania.....	Nov. 17, 1896	87	1, 946, 839	\$12, 013, 111	18, 528, 948	88, 217
Delaware <i>a</i> .....	June 30, 1897	61	183, 765	67, 747	1, 498, 209	.....
Maryland <i>c</i> .....	.....do	12	27, 245	250, 309	2, 783, 186	.....
Total Eastern States.....		334	2, 333, 230	12, 331, 167	203, 402, 579	310, 575
Virginia.....	July 23, 1897	85	.....	.....	17, 082, 039	82, 769
West Virginia.....	Apr. to Sept. 1897.	66	.....	.....	10, 439, 991	72, 951
North Carolina.....	July 23, 1897	45	.....	.....	4, 537, 989	99, 264
South Carolina <i>a</i> .....	June 30, 1897	17	47, 059	177, 240	2, 039, 014	4, 084
Georgia <i>a</i> .....	.....do	41	1, 031, 363	2, 397, 894	5, 356, 723	105, 241
Florida.....	.....do	24	.....	.....	1, 591, 270	29, 424
Alabama <i>a</i> .....	.....do	11	229, 099	230, 096	1, 115, 886	14, 174
Mississippi.....	July 19, 1897	83	.....	.....	8, 513, 828	799, 612
Louisiana <i>c</i> .....	June 30, 1897	20	102, 052	656, 703	5, 086, 547	31, 139
Texas <i>c</i> .....	.....do	4	.....	.....	811, 513	56, 160
Arkansas <i>a</i> .....	.....do	32	24, 464	595, 976	2, 164, 955	205, 378
Kentucky <i>d</i> .....	.....do	190	.....	.....	32, 237, 938	400, 443
Tennessee <i>a</i> .....	.....do	51	74, 481	806, 494	4, 353, 667	60, 429
Total Southern States.....		669	1, 508, 518	4, 864, 403	95, 331, 860	1, 961, 068
Ohio.....	Oct. 5, 1896	131	14, 097, 810	.....	23, 522, 781	151, 637
Indiana.....	May 13, 1897	96	.....	.....	9, 564, 127	161, 324
Illinois.....	Aug. 2, 1897	104	.....	.....	22, 065, 285	172, 708
Michigan.....	July 23, 1897	179	.....	.....	37, 029, 743	172, 912
Wisconsin.....	Apr. 2, 1897	130	.....	.....	21, 724, 144	276, 922
Minnesota.....	July 23, 1897	145	3, 409, 831	3, 350, 020	10, 180, 156	112, 290
Iowa.....	June 30, 1897	206	.....	.....	19, 988, 145	347, 510
Missouri.....	Jan. 21, 1897	500	6, 081, 840	54, 710, 577	.....	849, 698
Total Middle States.....		1, 491	23, 589, 481	58, 060, 597	144, 074, 381	2, 245, 001
North Dakota.....	May 14, 1897	73	.....	.....	2, 767, 030	34, 077
South Dakota.....	July 10, 1897	157	.....	.....	3, 586, 060	109, 555
Nebraska.....	Sept. 8, 1897	398	.....	.....	13, 299, 606	888, 675
Kansas <i>d</i> .....	June 21, 1897	377	1, 157, 229	.....	14, 543, 220	213, 132
Montana <i>c</i> .....	June 30, 1897	7	341, 351	278, 790	294, 808	79, 451
Wyoming.....	May 14, 1897	5	.....	.....	190, 823	5, 751
Colorado.....	July 1-6, 1897	32	.....	.....	3, 560, 455	52, 286
New Mexico.....	June 30, 1897	6	.....	.....	522, 910	.....
Oklahoma <i>d</i> .....	July 23, 1897	49	.....	.....	1, 096, 470	70, 514
Total Western States.....		1, 104	1, 498, 580	278, 790	39, 861, 382	1, 453, 441
Washington.....	May 31, 1897	32	650, 317	679, 558	954, 259	20, 846
Oregon.....	June 30, 1897	17	120, 140	498, 652	535, 295	18, 173
California.....	July 31, 1897	173	19, 805, 079	15, 658, 429	35, 635, 815	.....
Idaho.....	June 30, 1897	5	10, 125	25, 503	80, 154	11, 089
Utah.....	.....do	8	262, 428	53, 113	565, 385	16, 685
Nevada.....	.....do	3	129, 945	139, 606	209, 728	74, 856
Arizona.....	.....do	7	183, 451	109, 310	296, 692	39, 461
Total Pacific States, etc.....		245	21, 147, 485	17, 159, 151	33, 283, 328	181, 110
Total United States.....		3, 857	50, 077, 294	92, 694, 108	527, 202, 154	6, 160, 810

*a* Unofficial.*b* Includes three branches.*c* Semiofficial; all others official.*d* Includes private banks.



TABLE I.

BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1896-97.

RESOURCES.							States, etc.
United States bonds.	State, county, and municipal bonds.	Railroad bonds and stocks.	Bank stocks.	All other stocks, bonds, and securities.	Due from other banks and bankers.	Real estate, furniture, and fixtures.	
\$53,700	\$1,439,955		\$103,045	\$177,091	\$124,405 893,423	\$136,368 204,278	Rhode Island. Connecticut.
53,700	1,439,955		103,045	177,091	1,017,828	340,646	
143,244				20,436,858	29,305,132	9,428,186	New York.
108,600				669,338	962,296	452,979	New Jersey.
1,000	127,070	\$4,140	14,101	16,038,483	5,695,435	2,903,253	Pennsylvania.
50,000	312,040	71,445	33,810	6,700	199,778	158,452	Delaware.
				211,494	470,761	222,175	Maryland.
302,844	439,110	75,585	47,911	37,362,873	36,633,402	13,165,045	
45,000				2,162,047	2,596,114	988,886	Virginia.
46,000				872,472	2,045,921	1,131,046	West Virginia.
10,000	57,610			106,312	798,486	319,784	North Carolina.
	15,701			22,326	167,204	79,089	South Carolina.
	322,308	440,602	33,064	490,423	1,181,753	569,402	Georgia.
				229,380	352,551	344,096	Florida.
	44,025				183,458	260,021	Alabama.
	419,893			386,564	1,410,936	545,183	Mississippi.
	57,471	625		666,163	311,702	647,997	Louisiana.
				19,390	241,921	78,427	Texas.
25,000	24,533	4,000	13,995	158,202	884,484	244,166	Arkansas.
				3,927,370	7,733,313	1,703,820	Kentucky.
	37,007	5,000	1,900	126,851	1,669,695	323,901	Tennessee.
126,000	978,548	450,227	48,959	9,167,500	19,577,538	7,235,818	
306,710				3,328,718	5,168,160	1,596,835	Ohio.
95,095				1,029,453	2,747,093	643,540	Indiana.
30,774				1,021,661	5,667,530	855,451	Illinois.
				30,378,892	12,822,511	3,312,660	Michigan.
				1,956,736	6,175,382	1,984,402	Wisconsin.
12,412				443,627	3,930,497	1,711,597	Minnesota.
					4,171,051	1,968,270	Iowa.
79,632				5,786,897	16,433,526	4,022,910	Missouri.
524,623				43,946,014	57,115,750	16,095,665	
	132,087			106,932	535,933	381,716	North Dakota.
				177,264	1,167,572	903,134	South Dakota.
				314,981	4,784,120	2,091,474	Nebraska.
48,442				287,704	5,529,474	2,286,366	Kansas.
	417			77,368	164,314	90,300	Montana.
				11,198	68,680	13,971	Wyoming.
				446,266	1,868,286	498,008	Colorado.
					22,693		New Mexico.
				100,574		202,390	Oklahoma.
48,442	132,504			1,522,287	14,541,072	6,467,368	
	266,664			175,876	373,890	1,367,448	Washington.
20,000	72,348		32,700	23,511	202,118	397,757	Oregon.
				8,742,283	14,675,962	11,324,315	California.
				68,994	113,286	54,506	Idaho.
	1,000		47,313	3,162	208,318	184,025	Utah.
	49,121			8,000	112,517	93,705	Nevada.
60,000				31,658	403,553	84,623	Arizona.
80,000	389,133		80,013	9,110,484	16,089,644	13,506,379	
1,135,609	3,379,250	625,812	279,328	101,286,249	144,975,234	56,810,921	

TABLE I.

## ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF CONDITION OF STATE

States, etc.	RESOURCES.				
	Current ex- penses and taxes paid.	Checks and other cash items.	Cash on hand.	All other resources.	Total resources.
Rhode Island .....	\$69,210		\$129,280		\$1,872,056
Connecticut .....	14,657	\$141,670	465,930	\$16,820	8,356,515
Total New England States .....	83,867	141,670	595,210	16,820	10,228,571
New York .....		20,951,946	42,184,558	1,290,173	297,045,575
New Jersey .....		27,676	547,888	29,623	10,374,297
Pennsylvania .....			3,106,742	278,043	60,707,671
Delaware <i>b</i> .....	5,416	13,921	72,030	54,641	2,406,970
Maryland <i>c</i> .....	11,966	126,838	315,820	178	4,886,067
Total Eastern States .....	16,782	21,120,381	46,227,038	1,652,658	375,421,180
Virginia .....	61,158	230,723	1,308,935	43,289	24,600,960
West Virginia .....	78,814	111,729	1,275,420	5,330	16,079,674
North Carolina .....	30,426	103,146	414,034		6,477,051
South Carolina <i>b</i> .....	25,637	16,368	127,544	6,894	2,728,160
Georgia <i>b</i> .....	110,341	113,449	998,381	29,995	13,180,939
Florida .....	42,688	33,292	242,626	133	2,865,460
Alabama <i>b</i> .....	16,597	4,440	114,863	118	2,212,777
Mississippi .....	127,235		1,117,343		13,320,594
Louisiana <i>c</i> .....	15,565	1,183,992	1,494,258	51,610	10,305,164
Texas <i>c</i> .....	3,073	104,302	98,788	1,002	1,414,576
Arkansas <i>b</i> .....	56,561	31,214	600,065	12,061	5,015,954
Kentucky <i>d</i> .....	89,639		4,669,956	293,573	51,056,352
Tennessee <i>b</i> .....	171,476	216,876	811,777	87,883	8,747,437
Total Southern States .....	829,450	2,149,531	13,273,990	532,188	158,035,098
Ohio .....	309,544	517,156	3,120,591	102,597	52,222,539
Indiana .....	134,326		1,700,709	30,569	16,106,236
Illinois .....	26,227	630,698	3,285,381	18,402	33,794,147
Michigan .....		567,080	5,321,378		89,665,176
Wisconsin .....	132,843	342,445	2,724,003	700,481	36,017,358
Minnesota .....	16,724	370,246	2,181,697	347,594	26,066,691
Iowa .....			1,727,770		28,202,746
Missouri .....		1,661,227	12,221,333		101,847,640
Total Middle States .....	619,664	4,108,852	32,282,862	1,199,643	383,862,533
North Dakota .....	67,692		343,982		4,217,362
South Dakota .....	154,303	33,958	744,611	59,817	7,068,361
Nebraska <i>d</i> .....	381,060	103,036	1,620,615	67,090	23,551,257
Kansas <i>d</i> .....	337,262	156,641	2,563,457	167,073	27,290,000
Montana <i>c</i> .....	6,484	4,715	216,090	156	1,554,244
Wyoming .....	3,539	4,611	11,825		310,398
Colorado .....	33,980		768,686	2,807	7,230,774
New Mexico .....			38,656	92,140	1,076,390
Oklahoma <i>d</i> .....	50,226		743,756	30,325	2,294,264
Total Western States .....	1,035,146	302,961	7,051,678	419,408	74,613,059
Washington .....	85,123		479,839	49,452	5,089,272
Oregon .....	13,312	4,816	160,919	27,272	2,121,993
California .....			16,381,002	2,334,463	124,557,348
Idaho .....		2,791	66,719	1,406	410,573
Utah .....	11,997	4,994	139,171	2,469	1,557,060
Nevada .....	9,547	345	67,750	11,941	9,706,061
Arizona .....	11,100	5,644	123,571	2,591	1,351,654
Total Pacific States, etc .....	131,079	18,590	17,418,971	2,429,591	136,024,961
Total United States .....	2,715,988	27,841,985	116,849,749	6,250,311	1,138,185,402

*a* Circulating notes.*b* Unofficial.*c* Semiofficial; all others official.*d* Includes private banks.

TABLE I.

BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1896-97—Continued.

LIABILITIES.							States, etc.
Capital stock.	Surplus fund.	All other undivided profits.	Dividends unpaid.	Deposits.	Due to other banks, etc.	All other liabilities.	
\$916,075 2,240,000	\$151,185 555,209	..... \$289,830	\$5,389 4,815	\$747,047 4,809,066	\$50,786 457,595	α \$974 .....	Rhode Island. Connecticut.
3,156,675	706,394	289,830	10,204	5,556,113	508,381	974	
30,730,700 1,735,460 8,790,870 680,000 1,180,670	19,194,763 983,493 5,136,576 444,213 372,924	8,537,213 294,776 1,469,570 68,229 122,024	..... 9,377 49,302 3,911 17,763	195,535,405 6,867,399 43,091,271 1,129,054 3,110,700	38,700,847 263,637 456,456 70,607 68,462	4,346,647 220,155 1,713,626 10,956 14,116	New York. New Jersey. Pennsylvania. Delaware. Maryland.
43,117,700	26,131,969	10,491,820	80,353	249,733,829	39,560,009	6,305,500	
5,817,164 3,397,210 2,046,870 917,700 3,926,900 800,150 751,900 3,581,225 2,413,150 450,000 1,542,995 15,546,739 2,585,697	1,826,915 901,170 322,972 71,922 607,102 60,620 165,046 373,259 144,350 119,345 488,283 5,376,363 199,535	735,853 352,832 171,740 177,373 616,610 112,282 105,414 556,372 273,031 58,889 195,073 1,478,912 322,258	12,537 4,128 136,002 10,333 35,874 ..... 11,713 ..... 94,165 ..... 1,500 178,108 19,406	15,296,989 10,743,444 3,379,895 1,257,709 6,467,507 1,730,510 944,336 7,673,246 7,322,044 751,233 2,814,843 24,830,413 5,439,235	421,560 569,447 78,763 52,542 767,737 67,017 19,098 148,226 22,442 35,109 121,159 3,060,622 92,721	489,942 111,443 340,719 240,581 761,209 94,881 215,270 988,266 35,982 ..... 82,101 585,195 88,585	Virginia. West Virginia. North Carolina. South Carolina. Georgia. Florida. Alabama. Mississippi. Louisiana. Texas. Arkansas. Kentucky. Tennessee.
43,577,700	10,656,882	5,156,639	503,856	88,651,404	5,454,443	4,034,174	
10,814,300 4,875,900 7,265,600 12,096,600 6,855,700 6,196,200 9,135,700 20,037,450	1,699,888 678,754 2,755,754 2,966,238 1,826,000 816,606 1,013,206 8,164,419	1,077,214 420,202 705,892 1,593,933 637,917 463,813 964,880 .....	34,172 5,883 10,195 15,531 ..... 4,702 ..... .....	37,530,377 9,964,930 21,278,899 69,999,353 26,024,605 17,087,619 16,857,239 68,491,773	515,006 116,821 1,490,112 2,758,683 976,886 1,326,896 231,712 4,006,070	551,582 43,746 287,695 173,158 196,250 170,795 ..... 1,037,928	Ohio. Indiana. Illinois. Michigan. Wisconsin. Minnesota. Iowa. Missouri.
77,297,450	19,420,885	5,865,520	70,543	267,234,795	11,512,186	2,461,154	
1,068,000 2,085,235 7,863,779 7,494,630 405,000 72,000 2,000,000 241,700 613,329	135,691 202,707 881,203 879,733 35,000 28,000 155,500 ..... 163,847	237,653 293,012 870,065 1,055,856 91,560 13,559 155,708 36,423 .....	..... 35,365 10,429 1,180 ..... 4,702 ..... ..... .....	2,598,490 4,137,066 13,622,388 17,484,057 983,733 196,839 4,854,955 198,276 1,499,149	16,863 136,948 ..... ..... 3,951 ..... 14,286 ..... .....	180,656 178,028 302,793 374,544 35,000 ..... 50,325 ..... 15,939	North Dakota. South Dakota. Nebraska. Kansas. Montana. Wyoming. Colorado. New Mexico. Oklahoma.
21,843,673	2,483,681	2,754,436	46,974	46,174,962	172,048	1,137,285	
1,862,690 995,650 35,507,600 60,450 696,800 323,200 237,600	162,010 86,828 17,529,820 96,575 42,180 65,000 25,446	210,727 61,995 ..... 6,882 40,138 41,024 25,443	..... 4,023 ..... 72 ..... ..... .....	2,603,260 917,533 60,278,406 275,520 701,986 462,016 1,050,971	137,060 534 7,178,619 1,246 35,185 15,821 12,194	112,625 55,430 4,062,903 ..... 34,699 ..... .....	Washington. Oregon. California. Idaho. Utah. Nevada. Arizona.
39,683,890	18,008,759	392,209	4,095	66,289,692	7,380,659	4,265,657	
228,677,088	77,408,570	24,950,454	716,025	723,640,795	64,587,726	18,204,744	

TABLE II.

## ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF CONDITION OF THE LOAN AND

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.	Over-drafts.
Maine.....	Nov. 7, 1896	18	\$912, 485	.....	\$3, 148, 203	.....
Massachusetts.....	Oct. 31, 1896	32	16, 808, 806	.....	57, 923, 526	.....
Rhode Island.....	Nov. 17, 1896	8	2, 340, 430	\$4, 130, 281	6, 876, 729	.....
Connecticut.....	Oct. 1, 1896	12	.....	.....	4, 557, 910	\$7, 090
Total New England States.....		70	20, 061, 721	4, 130, 281	72, 506, 368	7, 090
New York.....	Jan. 1, 1897	39	28, 692, 427	169, 894, 938	25, 788, 188	12, 357
New Jersey.....	July 23, 1897	22	5, 533, 161	.....	8, 656, 535	11, 672
Pennsylvania.....	Nov. 17, 1896	90	7, 313, 820	60, 538, 672	5, 845, 415	79, 443
Delaware <i>a</i> .....	June 30, 1897	2	269, 168	414, 569	636, 184	46, 564
Maryland <i>a</i> .....	do	2	.....	.....	3, 484, 117	.....
District of Columbia.....	July 23, 1897	3	.....	.....	6, 541, 384	729
Total Eastern States.....		158	41, 808, 576	230, 848, 179	50, 951, 823	150, 765
Indiana.....	Mar. 31, 1897	4	655, 421	631, 452	.....	.....
Illinois.....	Aug. 2, 1897	11	.....	.....	22, 484, 272	48, 177
Minnesota.....	July 31, 1897	8	1, 117, 419	434, 213	.....	.....
Total Middle States.....		23	1, 772, 840	1, 065, 665	22, 484, 272	48, 177
Total United States.....		251	63, 643, 137	236, 044, 125	145, 942, 463	206, 032

States, etc.	RESOURCES.				
	Current expenses and taxes paid.	Checks and other cash items.	Cash on hand.	All other resources.	Total resources.
Maine.....	\$16, 998	.....	\$391, 754	\$418, 064	\$7, 048, 760
Massachusetts.....	.....	.....	2, 781, 952	3, 625, 662	110, 372, 753
Rhode Island.....	29, 069	.....	1, 188, 539	207, 862	24, 616, 758
Connecticut.....	26, 075	\$68, 642	247, 244	.....	7, 522, 380
Total New England States.....	72, 142	68, 642	4, 609, 489	4, 251, 588	149, 560, 651
New York.....	.....	.....	8, 178, 543	7, 093, 893	396, 742, 948
New Jersey.....	.....	40, 966	716, 914	323, 825	23, 787, 082
Pennsylvania.....	.....	.....	6, 503, 487	33, 718, 936	200, 313, 083
Delaware <i>a</i> .....	2, 969	.....	248, 829	69, 926	3, 666, 751
Maryland <i>a</i> .....	.....	8, 073	1, 638	.....	6, 009, 865
District of Columbia.....	.....	35, 847	586, 520	.....	11, 284, 409
Total Eastern States.....	2, 969	84, 886	16, 235, 931	41, 206, 580	641, 804, 138
Indiana.....	.....	.....	317, 633	186, 397	2, 831, 680
Illinois.....	37, 441	791, 295	7, 388, 889	24, 830	43, 953, 901
Minnesota.....	49, 863	.....	35, 684	206, 882	5, 563, 395
Total Middle States.....	87, 304	791, 295	7, 742, 206	418, 059	52, 348, 956
Total United States.....	162, 415	944, 823	28, 587, 626	45, 876, 227	843, 713, 745

*a* Unofficial; all others official.

TABLE II.

TRUST COMPANIES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1896-97.

RESOURCES.							States, etc.
United States bonds.	State, county, and municipal bonds.	Railroad bonds and stocks.	Bank stocks.	All other stocks, bonds, and securities.	Due from other banks and bankers.	Real estate, furniture, and fixtures.	
\$80,500				\$1,590,418	\$193,580	\$296,758	Maine. Massachusetts. Rhode Island. Connecticut.
3,038,415	\$2,389,351	\$8,594,234	\$591,795	3,176,861	11,442,151	2,277,382	
1,243,000	5,067,845			693,284	562,337	395,653	
10,000				1,560,510	649,256		
4,371,915	7,457,196	8,594,234	591,795	7,021,073	12,847,324	2,969,793	
21,658,884				70,324,716	46,869,151	8,229,851	New York. New Jersey. Pennsylvania. Delaware. Maryland. Dist. Columbia.
526,004				3,899,068	3,064,935	1,014,002	
2,113,223				56,714,265	12,700,234	14,785,588	
113,625	220,737	112,196	16,424	916,897	226,095	372,568	
223,210				1,356,692	832,773	326,572	
34,634,946	220,737	112,196	16,424	133,368,637	65,367,549	26,793,940	Indiana. Illinois. Minnesota.
				726,117	7,391	307,249	
90,900				3,008,024	9,939,525	199,948	
				913,226	445,011	2,361,147	
90,900				4,647,967	10,391,927	2,808,344	
39,097,761	7,677,933	8,706,430	608,219	145,037,677	88,606,800	32,572,077	
LIABILITIES.							States, etc.
Capital stock.	Surplus fund.	Other undivided profits.	Dividends unpaid.	Deposits.	Due to other companies, etc.	All other liabilities.	
\$1,511,400	\$221,700	\$165,741	\$1,683	\$4,508,381	\$48,947	\$590,908	Maine. Massachusetts. Rhode Island. Connecticut.
10,975,000	5,336,060	3,358,885		78,573,234		12,129,574	
2,826,487	1,033,746	171,223	12,860	19,734,939	225,694	606,809	
1,245,000	382,766	343,415	1,264	5,481,292	68,643		
16,557,887	6,979,272	4,039,264	15,807	108,297,846	348,284	13,327,291	
30,400,000	46,307,866	4,228,382		305,354,638		10,452,062	New York. New Jersey. Pennsylvania. Delaware. Maryland. Dist. Columbia.
2,327,250	665,644	730,919	1,744	18,584,768	44,592	1,432,165	
40,399,990	11,086,154	9,882,916	63,678	93,143,839	2,030,330	43,706,176	
1,000,000	200,000	107,974	717	2,225,183		132,877	
1,200,000	1,000,000	130,692		3,679,173			
3,250,000	400,000	161,603	2,138	6,406,616		1,064,052	Indiana. Illinois. Minnesota.
78,577,240	59,659,664	15,242,486	68,277	429,394,217	2,074,922	56,787,332	
1,810,900	60,000	101,758		647,969		211,033	
6,358,060	1,864,750	815,792	15,062	27,641,268	7,258,529	500	
3,664,226	262,281			940,905		695,983	
11,833,126	2,187,031	917,550	15,062	29,230,142	7,258,529	907,516	
106,968,253	68,825,967	20,199,300	99,146	566,922,205	9,676,735	71,022,139	

TABLE III.

## ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF CONDITION OF

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.
New York.....	June 30, 1897	11	\$44, 785	\$32, 181	\$959, 194	\$3, 567
Pennsylvania.....	do	30	990, 933	1, 238, 111	4, 971, 728	7, 557
Maryland.....	do	4	109, 109	.....	163, 977	2, 222
Total Eastern States.....		45	1, 144, 827	1, 270, 292	6, 094, 899	13, 346
North Carolina <sup>a</sup> .....	July 23, 1897	10	.....	.....	812, 591	24, 263
Georgia.....	June 30, 1897	6	5, 045	30, 737	284, 028	5, 369
Florida.....	do	3	.....	.....	25, 465	1, 865
Alabama.....	do	3	.....	129, 014	50, 500	1, 715
Texas.....	do	17	397, 951	90, 684	1, 508, 508	20, 495
Total Southern States.....		45	448, 402	250, 435	2, 681, 092	62, 707
Ohio.....	June 30, 1897	69	1, 127, 737	2, 034, 353	3, 104, 030	54, 039
Indiana.....	do	40	466, 711	317, 696	2, 905, 941	47, 823
Illinois.....	do	108	2, 140, 781	1, 110, 627	4, 351, 297	159, 668
Michigan.....	do	35	514, 619	165, 821	794, 322	7, 614
Wisconsin <sup>a</sup> .....	Apr. 2, 1897	107	.....	.....	3, 832, 825	86, 895
Minnesota.....	June 30, 1897	40	207, 393	371, 722	910, 068	7, 934
Iowa.....	do	117	1, 213, 095	877, 672	4, 170, 502	186, 764
Missouri.....	Jan. 21, 1897	106	707, 256	3, 092, 621	.....	.....
Total Middle States.....		622	6, 377, 592	7, 970, 512	20, 114, 985	550, 737
Montana.....	June 30, 1897	3	20, 941	7, 325	99, 387	3, 416
Wyoming <sup>a</sup> .....	May 14, 1897	8	.....	.....	542, 550	22, 922
New Mexico.....	June 30, 1897	1	5, 000	.....	5, 000	500
Indian Territory.....	do	14	.....	.....	378, 040	.....
Total Western States.....		26	25, 941	7, 325	1, 024, 977	26, 838
California, Pacific States.....	July 31, 1897	21	655, 864	29, 236	805, 916	.....
Total United States.....		759	8, 652, 626	9, 527, 800	30, 721, 869	653, 628

<sup>a</sup> Official; all others unofficial.

TABLE III.

## PRIVATE BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1897.

RESOURCES.							States, etc.
United States bonds.	State, county, and municipal bonds.	Railroad bonds and stocks.	Bank stocks.	All other stocks, bonds, and securities.	Due from other banks and bankers.	Real estate, furniture, and fixtures.	
\$101,000	\$39,900	\$150,525	\$7,800	\$36,170	\$358,971	\$93,052	New York. Pennsylvania. Maryland.
120,000	70,447	76,035	41,095	755,557	964,298	494,015	
				40,580	40,738	38,152	
221,000	110,347	226,560	48,895	832,257	1,364,007	625,219	North Carolina. Georgia. Florida. Alabama. Texas.
	1,950			14,090	263,022	68,128	
	2,500			17,758	30,650	117,835	
				516	13,876	24,645	
25,250	17,100				244,789	17,940	
14,250	1,647	50,000	37,720	71,375	453,830	296,451	
39,500	23,197	50,000	37,720	103,739	1,006,167	524,999	Ohio. Indiana. Illinois. Michigan. Wisconsin. Minnesota. Iowa. Missouri.
351,603	137,547		67,771	347,004	1,410,097	419,697	
95,850	900		1,700	117,411	947,881	200,330	
51,324	139,123	24,163	56,446	116,587	2,082,685	802,727	
	12,224			34,117	335,831	205,070	
				198,479	1,200,375	768,638	
	15,485			46,681	488,795	177,026	
31,000	9,180	7,500	160,325	31,932	1,338,773	920,706	
89,621	83,966			50,200	1,274,145	269,147	
619,398	398,425	31,663	286,242	942,461	9,078,582	3,763,350	Montana. Wyoming. New Mexico. Indian Territory.
	1,500		3,820	15,447	35,864	16,466	
				13,465	153,786	36,227	
					2,370	33,000	
	1,500		3,820	28,912	192,020	85,693	California.
				147,971	168,175	476,705	
879,898	533,469	308,223	376,677	2,055,340	11,808,951	5,475,966	

TABLE III.

## ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF CONDITION OF PRIVATE

States, etc.	RESOURCES.				
	Current ex- penses and taxes paid.	Checks and other cash items.	Cash on hand.	All other resources.	Total resources.
New York.....	\$9,490	\$32,153	\$126,476	\$38,357	\$2,033,621
Pennsylvania.....	49,652	80,875	492,945	34,984	10,397,232
Maryland.....	2,483	.....	9,824	1,658	408,693
Total Eastern States.....	61,625	122,028	629,245	74,999	12,839,546
North Carolina <i>a</i> .....	7,785	9,994	82,477	.....	1,284,300
Georgia.....	2,875	287	38,253	595	581,338
Florida.....	.....	431	16,032	.....	82,830
Alabama.....	4,066	3,925	103,659	.....	597,958
Texas.....	5,269	4,202	296,671	3,468	3,261,521
Total Southern States.....	19,995	18,839	537,092	4,063	5,807,947
Ohio.....	51,107	88,029	616,917	91,363	9,897,294
Indiana.....	42,648	20,599	452,087	4,472	5,622,058
Illinois.....	69,915	98,295	800,620	41,175	12,045,433
Michigan.....	19,577	8,270	168,106	4,443	2,270,014
Wisconsin <i>a</i> .....	33,747	33,654	535,734	88,550	6,828,897
Minnesota.....	20,319	17,626	185,903	39,395	2,482,347
Iowa.....	76,549	82,100	448,956	85,521	9,640,625
Missouri.....	.....	80,504	512,039	.....	6,159,499
Total Middle States.....	313,862	429,077	3,720,362	348,919	54,946,167
Montana.....	2,983	791	18,163	.....	226,103
Wyoming <i>a</i> .....	6,214	3,600	59,016	.....	837,780
New Mexico.....	238	10,000	5,600	.....	61,708
Indian Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	306,970	685,010
Total Western States.....	9,435	14,391	82,779	306,970	1,810,601
California, Pacific States.....	.....	.....	179,360	85,956	2,549,183
Total United States.....	404,917	584,335	5,148,838	820,907	77,953,444

*a* Official; all others unofficial.



TABLE III.

BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1897—Continued.

LIABILITIES.							States, etc.
Capital stock.	Surplus fund.	Other undivided profits.	Dividends unpaid.	Deposits.	Due to other companies, etc.	All other liabilities.	
\$345,000	\$94,555	\$32,825	.....	\$1,553,842	\$6,245	\$1,154	New York. Pennsylvania. Maryland.
1,827,739	779,939	153,192	.....	7,854,584	185,793	95,985	
113,000	26,932	2,262	.....	212,729	1,650	52,120	
1,785,739	901,426	188,279	.....	9,621,155	193,688	149,259	
279,560	77,706	26,713	.....	780,113	38,660	71,548	North Carolina. Georgia. Florida. Alabama. Texas.
331,500	19,518	5,599	.....	214,430	.....	10,291	
21,800	.....	1,603	.....	55,800	.....	3,627	
72,000	35,358	11,546	.....	473,690	.....	5,361	
959,818	167,947	51,727	.....	1,855,222	101,805	125,002	
1,604,678	300,520	107,188	.....	3,379,255	140,465	215,832	
2,180,922	553,836	190,709	.....	6,821,236	50,087	100,504	Ohio. Indiana. Illinois. Michigan. Wisconsin. Minnesota. Iowa. Missouri.
1,585,260	243,214	186,833	.....	3,528,159	28,316	50,276	
3,048,703	1,029,048	323,921	.....	7,158,150	208,855	276,756	
521,089	135,307	43,676	.....	1,539,000	3,952	26,390	
1,125,989	365,662	322,117	.....	4,865,058	101,052	49,019	
639,727	139,778	105,162	.....	1,568,417	22,832	6,431	
3,142,531	676,860	555,136	.....	5,085,914	78,831	101,353	
1,002,000	317,708	.....	.....	4,433,852	331,234	74,705	
13,246,221	3,462,013	1,727,554	.....	34,999,786	825,159	685,434	
45,000	.....	26,091	.....	147,882	.....	7,130	Montana. Wyoming. New Mexico. Indian Territory
168,517	500	11,395	.....	641,027	5,191	11,150	
20,000	.....	20,000	.....	21,708	.....	.....	
286,000	25,430	.....	.....	373,580	.....	.....	
519,517	25,930	57,486	.....	1,184,197	5,191	18,280	
1,029,852	342,716	.....	.....	1,093,850	30,421	52,344	California.
18,246,007	5,032,614	2,080,507	.....	50,278,243	1,194,924	1,121,149	

TABLE IV.

## ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF CONDITION OF THE MUTUAL AND

States, etc.	Date of re- port.	Num- ber of banks.	RESOURCES.			
			Loans on real estate.	Loans on collateral security other than real estate.	All other loans and discounts.	Over- drafts.
MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS.						
Maine.....	Nov. 7, 1896	52	\$7,363,660	\$4,635,096	\$1,672,846	
New Hampshire.....	June 30, 1897	<i>a</i> 52	16,296,989	4,607,281	4,505,626	
Vermont.....	do.....	42	17,602,255		4,028,313	
Massachusetts.....	Oct. 1, 1896	187	201,985,142	5,467,509	101,967,515	
Rhode Island.....	Nov. 17, 1896	35	26,924,985	2,452,977	4,004,467	
Connecticut.....	Oct. 1, 1896	89	60,083,074	8,605,988	3,637,512	
Total New England States.....		457	330,256,105	25,768,851	119,816,279	
New York.....	Jan. 1, 1897	128	344,366,085	1,090,020		
New Jersey.....	July 23, 1897	25	19,643,356	1,354,796		
Pennsylvania.....	Nov. 17, 1896	17	675,143	5,149,781		
Delaware <i>b</i> .....	June 30, 1897	2	3,049,562	73,193	25,225	
Maryland <i>c</i> .....	do.....	28	6,138,856	1,182,887	1,332,039	
Total Eastern States.....		200	373,873,002	8,850,677	1,357,264	
West Virginia (total Southern States).....	June 30, 1897	1	215,802	1,100	6,690	
Ohio.....	Oct. 5, 1896	4	10,255,504	3,754,530		
Indiana.....	Jan. 1, 1897	5			3,172,867	
Wisconsin.....	Apr. 2, 1897	1			147,432	
Total Middle States.....		10	10,255,504	3,754,530	3,320,290	
Total mutual savings banks.....		666	714,600,413	38,375,158	124,500,532	
STOCK SAVINGS BANKS.						
District of Columbia <i>b</i> .....	June 30, 1897	1	13,471	2,005	32,276	
North Carolina.....	July 23, 1897	6			1,054,848	\$359
South Carolina <i>b</i> .....	June 30, 1897	11	440,925	647,957	1,089,372	
Georgia <i>b</i> .....	do.....	6	639,820	550,712	177,286	586
Louisiana.....	July 5, 1897	4			1,860,474	
Texas <i>b</i> .....	June 30, 1897	1			712,012	
Tennessee <i>b</i> .....	do.....	6	214,245	769,595	469,519	237
Total Southern States.....		34	1,294,990	1,968,264	5,963,511	1,173
Ohio <i>b</i> .....	June 30, 1897	7	5,582,317	3,943,106	372,614	
Illinois.....	Aug. 2, 1897	26			33,853,777	27,633
Minnesota.....	Dec. 31, 1896	13	3,738,124	1,112,856	266,620	8,718
Iowa.....	June 30, 1897	166			28,903,443	182,076
Total Middle States.....		212	9,320,441	5,055,962	63,396,454	218,427
Montana <i>c</i> .....	June 30, 1897	2	110,032		673,655	52,048
California.....	July 31, 1897	56	96,333,780	2,610,782	961,389	
Utah <i>b</i> .....	June 30, 1897	7	339,101	371,239	554,231	118,624
Total Western and Pacific States.....		65	96,782,913	3,012,021	2,189,275	170,672
Total stock savings banks.....		312	107,411,815	10,038,252	71,581,516	390,272
Total all savings banks.....		980	822,012,228	48,413,410	196,082,048	390,272

*a* Banks in liquidation and in charge of assignees, with assets of about \$13,000,000, included in former reports, are now omitted.

*b* Unofficial.

*c* Semiofficial; all others official.

TABLE IV.

STOCK SAVINGS BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1896-97.

RESOURCES.							States, etc.
United States bonds.	State, county, and municipal bonds.	Railroad bonds and stocks.	Bank stocks.	All other stocks, bonds, and securities.	Due from other banks and bankers.	Real estate, furniture, and fixtures.	
\$5,262,850	\$15,198,990	\$16,701,805	\$2,738,274	\$4,300,201	.....	\$1,075,405	Me.
1,293,588	9,501,621	8,633,601	1,811,450	4,908,659	\$1,316,216	3,624,914	N. H.
4,738,784	9,072,532	.....	452,880	.....	1,323,431	860,476	Vt.
3,040,887	64,721,970	52,624,499	28,435,189	.....	13,763,470	5,862,049	Mass.
2,261,243	27,041,436	31,236,628	6,098,760	3,917,818	.....	2,357,984	R. I.
.....	38,993,831	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,730,276	Conn.
16,597,452	104,530,380	100,196,533	40,116,553	13,186,078	16,603,117	16,517,104	.....
116,411,286	276,388,604	.....	.....	.....	42,088,653	12,542,285	N. Y.
6,397,100	.....	.....	.....	16,770,837	2,027,477	1,213,756	N. J.
11,854,233	.....	.....	.....	63,002,189	2,937,986	1,328,247	Pa.
8,538,000	21,590,346	11,932,951	220,350	1,171,307	.....	324,983	Del.
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,716,895	695,240	963,981	Md.
143,170,619	297,978,950	11,932,951	220,350	82,661,228	47,749,356	16,373,252	.....
.....	11,931	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,095	W. Va.
2,939,030	257,133	.....	.....	8,037,182	1,705,561	918,355	Ohio.
37,000	.....	.....	.....	494,944	.....	211,376	Ind.
.....	.....	.....	.....	46,197	11,615	8,923	Wis.
3,036,030	257,133	.....	.....	8,578,323	1,717,176	1,138,654	.....
162,804,101	462,778,394	121,129,484	40,336,903	104,426,229	66,069,649	34,034,105	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,524	D. C.
.....	22,382	.....	.....	55,727	117,382	52,169	N. C.
10,000	2,041,997	256,805	25,330	81,101	334,375	147,096	S. C.
100,000	106,693	13,750	181,795	282,290	44,610	209,479	Ga.
.....	.....	.....	.....	813,530	.....	166,232	Ia.
.....	423,724	88,875	42,120	14,570	17,483	40,173	Texas.
.....	.....	.....	.....	23,319	441,642	90,530	Tenn.
110,000	2,564,796	359,430	249,254	1,270,537	955,492	705,679	.....
452,336	601,026	375,162	244,853	487,802	2,692,402	203,042	Ohio.
189,150	.....	.....	.....	7,274,942	10,373,667	627,622	Ill.
176,341	.....	.....	.....	2,974,820	884,998	1,190,180	Minn.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,809,077	1,538,949	Iowa.
817,827	601,026	375,162	244,853	10,737,564	19,260,144	3,568,802	.....
.....	162,834	.....	.....	.....	20,924	119,381	Mont.
155,000	.....	.....	97,793	26,980,204	3,844,435	8,584,631	Cal.
.....	.....	.....	.....	30,190	252,430	349,944	Utah.
155,000	162,834	.....	97,793	27,010,484	4,117,789	9,053,956	.....
1,082,827	3,358,656	734,592	591,900	39,018,585	24,333,425	13,377,961	.....
163,886,928	460,137,050	121,864,076	40,928,803	143,444,814	90,403,074	47,412,066	.....

TABLE IV.  
ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF CONDITION OF THE MUTUAL AND

States, etc.	RESOURCES.					LIABILITIES.
	Current ex- penses and taxes paid.	Checks and other cash items.	Cash on hand.	All other resources.	Total resources.	Capital stock.
<b>MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS.</b>						
Maine .....	\$14,154		\$1,244,047	\$511,952	\$60,719,380	
New Hampshire .....			191,789		55,458,146	
Vermont .....			335,371	371,175	35,526,021	
Massachusetts .....	183,928		1,669,973	575,798	481,995,826	
Rhode Island .....	102,036		2,101,784	647,060	72,591,434	
Connecticut .....			<sup>b</sup> 4,474,318	704,504	159,426,134	
Total New England States .....	300,118		10,017,282	2,810,489	865,716,941	
New York .....			9,541,149	9,745,550	812,173,632	
New Jersey .....			292,531	205,020	47,874,873	
Pennsylvania .....			2,655,918	14,498	87,617,905	
Delaware <sup>c</sup> .....	1,813		73,331		4,719,414	
Maryland <sup>d</sup> .....	93,912	\$27,974	495,873	1,886	54,931,190	
Total Eastern States ..	95,725	27,974	13,058,802	9,966,954	1,007,317,104	
West Virginia (total Southern States) .....			14,410		255,028	
Ohio .....	39,949		702,424		28,669,668	
Indiana .....	6,907		687,561	25,109	4,635,824	
Wisconsin .....	719	570	428		215,884	
Total Middle States ....	47,635	570	1,390,413	25,109	33,521,376	
Total mutual savings banks .....	443,478	28,544	24,480,907	12,802,552	1,906,810,449	
<b>STOCK SAVINGS BANKS.</b>						
District of Columbia <sup>e</sup> ...	145		7,636		105,057	\$32,500
North Carolina .....	425	4,193	66,015		1,378,491	280,000
South Carolina <sup>e</sup> .....	17,296	3,057	193,083	17,036	5,905,430	590,000
Georgia <sup>e</sup> .....	14,491	5,641	152,030	4,714	2,483,897	655,000
Louisiana .....			378,243		3,218,479	400,000
Texas <sup>e</sup> .....	4,762	12,408	23,500		824,908	100,000
Tennessee <sup>e</sup> .....	9,409	155,178	79,878	6,140	2,814,420	480,000
Total Southern States ..	46,383	180,477	892,749	27,890	16,620,625	2,505,000
Ohio <sup>e</sup> .....	19,984	14,671	152,434	2,165	15,143,914	1,851,500
Illinois .....	71,871	946,929	10,512,558	72,245	63,950,394	5,497,000
Minnesota .....	38,424	29,356	471,914	19,407	10,920,767	200,000
Iowa .....			1,663,150		37,596,695	7,151,500
Total Middle States ....	130,279	990,956	12,800,056	93,817	127,611,770	14,700,000
Montana <sup>d</sup> .....	7,363	3,039	654,402		1,803,678	200,000
California .....			3,541,818	570,050	143,457,179	8,161,930
Utah <sup>e</sup> .....	7,565	55	130,248	9,296	2,415,716	600,000
Total Wes. Pac. States ..	14,928	3,094	4,326,468	579,346	147,676,573	8,961,930
Total stock sav'g's b'ks. .	191,735	1,174,527	18,026,909	701,053	292,014,025	26,199,430
Total all sav'g's banks ..	635,213	1,203,071	42,507,816	13,503,605	2,198,824,474	26,199,430

<sup>a</sup> Includes \$922,877, capital of 19 trust companies.<sup>b</sup> Includes "Due from other banks."<sup>c</sup> Unofficial.<sup>d</sup> Semiofficial; all others official.<sup>e</sup> Partially estimated.

TABLE IV.

STOCK SAVINGS BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1896-97—Continued.

LIABILITIES.							Number of depositors.	Average deposit.	States, etc.
Surplus fund.	Other undivided profits.	Dividends unpaid.	Deposits subject to check.	Savings deposits.	Due to other banks.	All other liabilities.			
\$2,086,640	\$1,103,350	.....	.....	\$57,476,896	.....	\$52,494	163,115	\$352.37	Me.
2,892,059	1,020,884	.....	.....	49,493,056	.....	2,052,147	126,563	391.05	N. H.
1,977,153	775,637	.....	.....	32,600,627	.....	172,604	106,169	307.19	Vt.
19,044,522	9,561,199	.....	.....	453,220,257	.....	169,848	1,340,668	338.06	Mass.
3,843,115	.....	.....	.....	68,683,698	.....	64,621	136,148	504.48	R. I.
6,159,416	3,708,422	.....	.....	149,496,556	.....	61,740	356,445	419.41	Conn.
36,002,905	16,160,492	.....	.....	810,971,090	.....	2,573,454	2,229,108	363.81	
93,653,237	.....	.....	.....	718,176,889	.....	343,506	1,736,968	413.46	N. Y.
4,513,114	.....	.....	.....	43,271,047	.....	90,712	161,710	267.58	N. J.
7,620,240	2,557,869	.....	.....	77,429,348	.....	10,538	294,852	262.60	Pa.
661,027	27,918	.....	.....	4,030,153	.....	316	19,326	208.53	Del.
1,735,333	654,228	.....	\$694,545	51,810,877	\$2,834	33,373	161,058	321.69	Md.
108,182,951	3,240,015	.....	694,545	894,718,314	2,834	478,445	2,373,914	376.89	
4,350	245	.....	.....	249,333	.....	1,100	63,737	66.72	W. Va.
1,926,000	557,137	.....	.....	26,183,231	.....	3,300	65,702	383.14	Ohio.
469,638	82,871	.....	.....	4,082,359	.....	956	17,437	234.18	Ind.
.....	15,386	.....	.....	200,498	.....	.....	1,546	129.60	Wis.
2,395,638	655,394	.....	.....	30,466,088	.....	4,256	84,685	359.76	
146,585,844	20,065,146	.....	694,545	1,736,404,825	2,834	3,057,255	4,691,444	370.12	
4,205	309	\$98	24,328	14,000	.....	29,617	1,195	11.71	D. C.
13,503	26,084	58	126,746	905,477	5,623	16,000	18,743	48.00	N. C.
312,014	195,844	2,377	178,865	4,533,459	30,281	61,990	16,759	270.51	S. C.
48,089	333,407	4,066	1,081,794	238,010	186	22,745	5,384	53.49	Ga.
282,653	16,433	.....	.....	2,519,393	.....	.....	9,822	256.50	La.
150,000	76,149	.....	56,513	355,531	26,020	60,695	2,000	177.76	Tex.
149,535	68,044	4,245	483,401	1,627,877	.....	1,318	12,426	131.01	Tenn.
956,994	765,961	10,746	1,927,319	10,229,747	62,110	162,748	65,134	157.05	
1,566,027	251,821	13,605	7,642,331	3,767,640	36,694	14,296	21,600	174.43	Ohio.
3,406,483	1,658,443	2,628	26,051,107	26,589,141	745,592	.....	101,710	261.42	Ill.
145,100	153,376	.....	6,867,060	3,545,008	10,127	96	44,643	79.48	Minn.
784,161	976,358	.....	.....	28,585,655	99,021	.....	78,967	361.99	Iowa.
5,901,771	3,039,998	16,233	40,560,498	62,487,444	891,434	14,392	246,920	253.07	
55,000	62,830	.....	357,382	1,123,481	.....	4,985	15,469	205.43	Mont.
6,374,220	.....	.....	.....	127,929,281	6,475	985,273	186,028	687.69	Cal.
76,722	50,578	564	473,457	1,187,257	.....	27,138	4,942	240.24	Utah.
6,505,942	113,408	564	830,839	130,240,019	6,475	1,017,396	196,439	663.00	
13,368,912	3,919,676	27,641	43,342,984	202,971,210	960,019	1,224,153	509,688	398.22	
159,954,756	23,984,822	27,641	44,037,529	1,939,376,085	962,853	4,281,408	5,201,132	372.88	

TABLE V.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF STATE BANKS FROM 1873 TO 1897.

Classification.	1873. <i>a</i>	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
	banks.	banks.	551 banks.	633 banks.	592 banks.	475 banks.
<b>RESOURCES.</b>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>
Loans on real estate .....	119.3	154.4	176.3	179.0	266.0	160.4
Loans on other collateral .....						
Loans, other .....	.2	.2	.4	.3	.5	.3
Overdrafts .....	1.5	2.0	.3	.9	.9	2.1
United States bonds .....						
State, etc., bonds .....						
Railroad bonds, etc. ....	9.6	16.4	23.7	19.4	23.2	19.4
Bank stocks .....						
Other bonds, etc. ....						
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
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>178.9</b>	<b>237.4</b>	<b>272.3</b>	<b>278.3</b>	<b>383.3</b>	<b>277.9</b>
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>						
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
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>178.9</b>	<b>237.4</b>	<b>272.3</b>	<b>278.3</b>	<b>383.3</b>	<b>277.9</b>

Classification.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
	616 banks.	620 banks.	652 banks.	672 banks.	754 banks.	817 banks.
<b>RESOURCES.</b>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>
Loans on real estate .....	191.4	206.8	250.8	272.5	322.4	331.0
Loans on other collateral .....						
Loans, other .....	.4	.5	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.3
Overdrafts .....	7.7	7.1	12.0	8.7	5.3	2.3
United States bonds .....						
State, etc., bonds .....						
Railroad bonds, etc. ....	21.9	17.1	24.9	19.8	22.1	31.5
Bank stocks .....						
Other bonds, etc. ....						
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	22.2
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
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>315.8</b>	<b>354.9</b>	<b>419.0</b>	<b>438.8</b>	<b>512.1</b>	<b>521.1</b>
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>						
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
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>315.8</b>	<b>354.9</b>	<b>419.0</b>	<b>438.8</b>	<b>512.1</b>	<b>521.1</b>

*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 V.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF STATE BANKS  
FROM 1873 TO 1897—Continued.

Classification.	1885. 975 banks.	1886. 849 banks.	1887. 1,413 banks.	1888. 1,403 banks.	1889. 1,671 banks.	1890. 2,101 banks.
<b>RESOURCES.</b>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>
Loans on real estate .....	347.9	331.2	435.9	432.0	31.1	34.3
Loans on other collateral .....					97.6	77.8
Loans, other .....	1.3	1.2	2.4	2.0	376.6	469.4
Overdrafts .....					3.1	5.1
United States bonds .....	3.0	4.4	2.5	2.1	3.1	1.3
State, etc., bonds .....	32.6	27.2	30.5	34.8	1.0	2.4
Railroad bonds, etc .....					.3	.7
Bank stocks .....	59.1	49.7	64.8	58.8	.3	.5
Other bonds, etc .....					33.7	35.0
Due from banks .....	15.9	14.6	20.5	20.2	79.8	86.0
Real estate, etc .....	1.1	1.0	2.1	1.8	25.3	27.2
Expenses .....	26.0	51.7	110.8	105.3	2.0	2.6
Cash items .....	29.9	24.7			133.2	120.8
Specie .....	31.0	14.7	15.3	14.7	8.9	7.7
Legal tenders .....	5.8	8.3				
Other resources .....						
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>553.6</b>	<b>528.7</b>	<b>684.8</b>	<b>671.7</b>	<b>796.0</b>	<b>870.8</b>
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>						
Capital stock .....	125.3	109.6	141.0	154.9	166.7	188.7
Surplus .....	30.7	27.8	38.5	41.4	48.0	51.9
Undivided profits .....	11.6	10.1	14.5	15.5	16.8	21.8
State-bank notes .....	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1
Dividends unpaid .....	.5	.4	.7	1.0	.8	.8
Deposits .....	344.3	342.9	446.6	410.0	507.1	553.1
Due to banks .....	29.9	27.8	32.4	34.5	43.2	37.0
Other liabilities .....	11.2	10.0	10.9	14.3	13.3	17.4
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>553.6</b>	<b>528.7</b>	<b>684.8</b>	<b>671.7</b>	<b>796.0</b>	<b>870.8</b>

Classification.	1891. 2,572 banks.	1892. 3,191 banks.	1893. 3,570 banks.	1894. 3,586 banks.	1895. 3,774 banks.	1896. 3,768 banks.	1897. 3,857 banks.
<b>RESOURCES.</b>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>
Loans on real estate .....	37.2	45.0	43.2	42.4	44.3	42.6	50.0
Loans on other collateral .....	78.5	42.9	39.1	89.8	42.1	105.4	92.6
Loans, other .....	507.5	611.7	675.2	533.8	606.4	549.2	527.2
Overdrafts .....	4.1	4.8	5.5	5.4	4.9	5.3	6.1
United States bonds .....	1.1	.9	.4	.6	.9	.7	1.1
State, etc., bonds .....	2.2	2.3	2.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	3.3
Railroad bonds, etc .....	.6	.5	.3	.1	.1	.1	.5
Bank stocks .....	.4	.9	.1	.3	.4	.3	.2
Other bonds, etc .....	37.5	45.6	73.3	82.1	89.3	94.7	101.2
Due from banks .....	82.5	104.6	103.8	119.7	127.6	116.7	144.9
Real estate, etc .....	28.8	32.0	38.6	41.4	43.4	50.9	56.8
Expenses .....	2.9	3.3	4.2	4.1	3.4	3.9	2.7
Cash and cash items .....	107.5	129.7	137.0	144.5	143.1	127.5	144.6
Other resources .....	15.2	16.5	7.5	11.6	40.3	8.5	6.2
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>906.0</b>	<b>1,040.7</b>	<b>1,130.7</b>	<b>1,077.2</b>	<b>1,147.5</b>	<b>1,107.2</b>	<b>1,138.1</b>
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>							
Capital stock .....	208.6	233.8	250.8	244.4	250.3	240.1	228.6
Surplus .....	60.0	66.7	74.2	74.4	74.2	70.7	77.4
Undivided profits .....	21.1	23.6	28.9	28.0	26.9	25.1	24.9
State-bank notes .....	.1	.1					
Dividends unpaid .....	.7	.8	.5	.5	.4	.7	.7
Deposits .....	556.6	618.5	706.9	658.1	712.4	695.7	723.6
Due to banks .....	38.8	48.6	48.3	54.1	63.1	57.8	64.5
Other liabilities .....	20.1	18.6	21.1	17.7	20.2	17.1	18.2
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>906.0</b>	<b>1,040.7</b>	<b>1,130.7</b>	<b>1,077.2</b>	<b>1,147.5</b>	<b>1,107.2</b>	<b>1,138.1</b>

TABLE VI.

AGGREGATE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES FROM 1892-93 TO 1896-97.

Classification.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
	228 compa- nies.	224 compa- nies.	242 compa- nies.	260 compa- nies.	251 compa- nies.
<b>RESOURCES.</b>					
Loans on real estate.....	\$81,288,973	\$58,149,211	\$50,294,477	\$70,612,944	\$63,643,187
Loans on personal, etc., security...	307,170,395	233,662,562	221,022,813	249,874,349	236,044,125
Other loans and discounts.....	74,270,229	82,609,940	162,069,171	141,513,656	145,942,463
Overdrafts.....	93,917	82,489	122,055	157,388	206,022
United States bonds.....	18,486,636	13,449,411	39,607,593	37,400,637	39,097,761
State, county, and municipal bonds.	5,842,753	5,728,331	3,767,198	5,243,292	7,677,933
Railroad bonds and stocks.....	11,639,330	11,166,307	5,849,131	12,464,537	8,706,430
Bank stocks.....	668,470	678,972	493,042	707,119	608,219
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages.	92,187,712	111,201,130	127,369,591	145,343,966	145,037,677
Due from other banks and bankers..	53,352,071	90,632,502	92,620,845	79,356,399	88,606,800
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures...	26,245,518	28,654,778	28,871,535	33,163,488	32,572,077
Current expenses and taxes paid...	284,177	883,835	199,004	380,954	162,415
Cash and cash items.....	22,216,539	34,377,700	35,861,686	2,156,987	944,823
Cash on hand.....	.....	.....	.....	26,800,871	28,587,626
Other resources.....	32,217,786	33,909,776	38,914,900	50,100,566	45,876,227
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>726,664,506</b>	<b>705,186,944</b>	<b>807,063,041</b>	<b>855,282,153</b>	<b>843,713,745</b>
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>					
Capital stock.....	94,867,268	97,068,092	108,963,905	111,146,973	106,968,253
Surplus fund.....	50,403,421	57,663,599	64,179,611	62,444,553	68,825,967
Other undivided profits.....	20,368,056	17,639,767	20,622,087	21,869,059	20,199,300
Debenture bonds.....	18,489,542	6,164,226	3,960,072	1,762,598	.....
Dividends unpaid.....	67,385	52,514	78,453	414,186	99,146
Individual deposits.....	486,244,079	471,298,816	546,652,657	586,468,156	566,922,205
Due to other banks and bankers.....	2,690,470	6,757,007	7,104,064	6,149,336	9,676,735
Other liabilities.....	53,534,279	48,542,923	55,502,192	65,027,292	71,022,139
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>726,664,506</b>	<b>705,186,944</b>	<b>807,063,041</b>	<b>855,282,153</b>	<b>843,713,745</b>



TABLE VII.

AGGREGATE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF SAVINGS BANKS FROM 1892-93 TO 1896-97.

Classification.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
	1,030 banks.	1,025 banks.	1,017 banks.	988 banks.	980 banks.
<b>RESOURCES.</b>					
Loans on real estate.....	\$763, 579, 985	\$779, 045, 102	\$792, 492, 458	\$800, 193, 199	\$822, 012, 228
Loans on personal, etc., security...	74, 179, 877	66, 225, 339	50, 504, 440	50, 525, 863	48, 413, 410
Other loans and discounts.....	209, 014, 835	181, 351, 984	192, 247, 692	204, 053, 701	196, 082, 048
Overdrafts.....	495, 781	315, 353	352, 552	415, 006	390, 272
United States bonds.....	129, 610, 783	108, 950, 804	123, 196, 914	148, 525, 375	163, 886, 928
State, county, and municipal bonds.	398, 606, 298	398, 756, 936	431, 168, 031	453, 491, 563	466, 137, 050
Railroad bonds and stocks.....	121, 519, 071	121, 732, 130	130, 830, 808	134, 559, 472	121, 864, 076
Bank stocks.....	44, 466, 725	44, 629, 479	44, 052, 458	44, 016, 805	40, 928, 803
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages.	105, 169, 599	104, 518, 517	112, 559, 488	124, 608, 472	143, 444, 814
Due from other banks and bankers.	83, 007, 108	82, 468, 981	82, 244, 782	87, 319, 545	90, 403, 074
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures.	34, 615, 359	36, 605, 514	40, 611, 911	46, 666, 584	47, 412, 066
Current expenses and taxes paid...	748, 432	1, 624, 120	687, 419	655, 222	635, 213
Cash and cash items.....	36, 956, 824	42, 436, 271	39, 567, 787	1, 114, 827	1, 203, 071
Cash on hand.....	.....	.....	.....	35, 201, 528	42, 507, 816
Other resources.....	11, 804, 470	12, 023, 619	13, 247, 588	11, 960, 001	13, 503, 605
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2, 013, 775, 147</b>	<b>1, 980, 744, 189</b>	<b>2, 053, 764, 328</b>	<b>2, 143, 307, 163</b>	<b>2, 198, 824, 474</b>
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>					
Capital stock.....	33, 429, 188	30, 579, 558	29, 465, 573	27, 240, 505	26, 199, 430
Surplus fund.....	137, 456, 126	139, 691, 412	147, 762, 594	148, 312, 419	159, 954, 756
Other undivided profits.....	26, 017, 047	25, 918, 049	26, 347, 305	26, 402, 574	23, 984, 822
Dividends unpaid.....	160, 297	59, 102	99, 742	.....	27, 641
Individual deposits (savings).....	1, 785, 150, 957	1, 747, 961, 280	1, 810, 597, 023	1, 907, 156, 277	1, 939, 376, 035
Individual deposits (not savings)...	23, 649, 305	29, 971, 962	33, 760, 775	28, 310, 191	44, 037, 529
Due to other banks and bankers....	2, 350, 368	2, 587, 866	1, 295, 687	1, 098, 893	962, 853
Other liabilities.....	5, 561, 859	3, 974, 960	4, 435, 629	4, 786, 304	4, 231, 408
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2, 013, 775, 147</b>	<b>1, 980, 744, 189</b>	<b>2, 053, 764, 328</b>	<b>2, 143, 307, 163</b>	<b>2, 198, 824, 474</b>

TABLE VIII.

AGGREGATE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF PRIVATE BANKS IN 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, AND 1897.

Classification.	1893. 848 banks.	1894. 904 banks.	1895. 1,070 banks.	1896. 824 banks.	1897. 759 banks.
<b>RESOURCES.</b>					
Loans on real estate.....	\$9,772,644	\$3,042,340	\$14,079,130	\$11,963,527	\$8,652,626
Loans on personal, etc., security ..	8,885,376	13,902,444	11,200,878	12,374,512	9,527,800
Other loans and discounts.....	54,879,855	43,651,233	58,711,546	34,332,329	30,721,869
Overdrafts.....	1,509,436	1,212,618	1,497,512	993,011	653,628
United States bonds.....	1,472,148	534,102	1,497,810	2,386,416	879,898
State bonds.....	792,652	897,707	873,810	1,056,820	533,469
Railroad bonds and stocks.....	260,505	334,940	702,880	953,621	308,223
Bank stocks.....	517,866	400,948	504,406	806,189	376,677
Other stocks, bonds, etc.....	1,798,426	2,726,788	3,697,753	2,023,544	2,055,340
Due from other banks and bankers.....	10,551,291	16,236,547	18,213,893	12,474,379	11,808,951
Real estate, furniture, etc.....	6,449,149	7,014,581	7,880,843	6,397,314	5,475,966
Current expenses, etc.....	527,765	623,049	962,738	643,252	404,917
Cash and cash items.....	9,445,188	8,041,910	9,255,916	507,689	584,335
Cash on hand.....				6,157,561	5,148,838
Other resources.....	972,042	760,044	1,539,227	1,277,967	820,907
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>107,843,343</b>	<b>105,379,051</b>	<b>130,617,342</b>	<b>94,348,131</b>	<b>77,953,444</b>
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>					
Capital.....	26,943,075	26,652,167	33,281,845	22,310,086	18,246,007
Surplus fund.....	5,488,683	6,005,126	7,146,920	5,068,297	5,032,614
Other undivided profits.....	3,383,118	3,053,339	3,296,140	2,731,328	2,080,507
Dividends unpaid.....		41,795			
Individual deposits.....	68,552,696	66,074,549	81,824,932	59,116,378	50,278,243
Due to other banks and bankers.....	1,670,358	1,826,414	2,324,421	2,409,192	1,194,924
Other liabilities.....	1,853,413	1,725,061	2,743,084	2,712,850	1,121,149
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>107,843,343</b>	<b>105,379,051</b>	<b>130,617,342</b>	<b>94,348,131</b>	<b>77,953,444</b>

TABLE IX.

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF STATE BANKS, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES, SAVINGS AND PRIVATE BANKS, 1896-97.

Classification.	State banks. 3,857 banks.	Loan and trust companies. 231 companies.	Savings banks. 980 banks.	Private banks. 759 banks.	Total. 5,847 banks.
<b>RESOURCES.</b>					
Loans on real estate.....	\$50,677,294	\$63,643,137	\$822,012,228	\$8,652,626	\$944,385,285
Loans on collateral security other than real estate.....	92,694,108	236,044,125	48,413,410	9,527,800	386,679,443
Other loans and discounts.....	527,202,154	145,942,463	196,082,048	30,721,869	899,948,534
Overdrafts.....	6,160,810	206,032	390,272	653,628	7,410,742
United States bonds.....	1,135,609	39,097,761	163,886,928	879,898	205,000,196
State, county, and municipal bonds.....	3,379,250	7,677,933	466,137,050	533,469	477,727,702
Railroad bonds and stocks.....	525,812	8,706,430	121,864,076	308,223	131,404,541
Bank stocks.....	279,928	698,219	40,928,303	376,677	42,193,627
Other stocks and bonds.....	101,286,249	145,037,677	143,444,314	2,055,340	391,824,080
Due from other banks and bankers.....	144,975,234	88,606,800	90,403,951	11,808,951	335,794,059
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures.....	56,810,921	32,572,077	47,412,066	5,475,966	142,271,030
Current expenses and taxes paid.....	2,715,988	162,415	635,213	404,917	3,918,533
Checks and cash items.....	27,841,085	944,823	1,203,071	584,335	30,574,214
Cash on hand.....	116,849,749	28,587,626	42,507,816	5,148,838	193,094,029
Other resources.....	6,250,311	45,876,227	13,593,605	820,907	66,451,050
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,138,185,402</b>	<b>843,773,745</b>	<b>2,198,824,474</b>	<b>77,953,444</b>	<b>4,258,677,065</b>
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>					
Capital stock.....	228,677,088	106,968,253	26,199,430	18,246,007	380,090,778
Surplus fund.....	77,408,570	68,825,967	159,954,756	5,032,614	311,221,907
Other undivided profits.....	24,950,454	20,199,300	23,984,822	2,080,507	71,215,083
Dividends unpaid.....	716,025	99,146	27,641		842,812
Individual deposits.....	723,640,795	566,922,205	44,037,529	50,278,243	1,384,878,772
Savings deposits.....			1,939,376,035		1,939,376,035
Due to other banks and bankers.....	64,587,726	9,676,735	962,853	1,194,924	76,422,238
All other liabilities.....	18,204,744	71,022,139	4,281,218	1,121,149	94,629,440
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,138,185,402</b>	<b>843,713,745</b>	<b>2,198,824,474</b>	<b>77,953,444</b>	<b>4,258,677,065</b>

TABLE X.

GOLD, ETC., HELD BY NATIONAL BANKS ON JULY 23, 1897, AND BY OTHER BANKS AND BANKERS ON OR ABOUT THE SAME DATE.

Classification.	National banks (3,610).	All other banks (3,847).	Total all banks (9,457).
Gold coin.....	\$119,467,606	\$48,666,406	\$242,353,002
Gold Treasury certificates.....	16,792,990		
Gold clearing-house certificates.....	57,426,000		
Silver dollars.....	6,853,275	6,455,724	53,691,730
Silver, fractional.....	5,756,106		
Silver Treasury certificates.....	34,620,625		
National-bank notes.....	20,608,097		20,606,097
Legal-tender notes.....	126,511,020	a 53,746,378	226,342,398
United States certificates for legal tenders.....	46,085,000		981,781
Fractional currency.....	981,781		1,697,072
Specie, not classified.....		1,697,072	82,528,449
Cash, not classified.....		82,528,449	
Total.....	435,106,500	193,094,029	628,200,529

a Includes bank notes and currency certificates.

TABLE XI.

GOLD, SILVER, SPECIE (NOT CLASSIFIED), PAPER CURRENCY, AND CASH (NOT CLASSIFIED) HELD BY BANKS OTHER THAN NATIONAL IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY AT DATE OF LATEST REPORTS, 1896-97.

States, etc.	Gold.	Silver.	Specie (not classified).	Paper currency.	Cash (not classified).	Total.
Maine.....					\$1,635,801	\$1,635,801
New Hampshire.....					191,789	191,789
Vermont.....					325,371	335,371
Massachusetts.....					4,451,925	4,451,925
Rhode Island.....	\$9,326			\$119,954	3,280,343	5,419,603
Connecticut.....					5,187,492	5,187,492
Total New England States.....	9,326			119,954	15,092,701	15,221,981
New York.....	a 16,454,604	a \$1,828,289		24,022,666	17,725,167	60,030,726
New Jersey.....	267,736	92,675		1,196,922		1,557,333
Pennsylvania.....	55,064	22,971		185,631	12,495,428	12,759,092
Delaware.....	3,200	2,499		60,531	322,160	394,190
Maryland.....	46,193	20,272	\$19,982	196,574	540,134	823,155
District of Columbia.....	201,947	186,636		205,573		594,156
Total Eastern States.....	17,028,744	2,153,342	19,982	25,873,697	31,082,887	76,158,652
Virginia.....	146,506	64,851	195,793	901,785		1,308,935
West Virginia.....	212,490	45,392		395,734	636,214	1,289,830
North Carolina.....	171,069	112,003		279,454		562,526
South Carolina.....	12,853	21,419		37,607	248,748	320,627
Georgia.....	224,277	162,722		649,077	152,588	1,188,664
Florida.....	17,428	62,964		178,266		258,658
Alabama.....	79,712	32,634		98,537	7,639	218,522
Mississippi.....	80,616	54,830		981,897		1,117,343
Louisiana.....	7,590	24,240		36,032	1,804,639	1,872,501
Texas.....	73,119	22,893		224,995	97,952	418,959
Arkansas.....	110,834	33,493		188,021	267,717	600,065
Kentucky.....	599,963	167,276		1,575,133	2,327,584	4,669,956
Tennessee.....	172,753	159,719		559,183		891,655
Total Southern States.....	1,900,210	964,436	195,793	6,165,721	5,543,081	14,718,241
Ohio.....	124,501	49,610	1,481,297	2,823,907	113,051	4,592,366
Indiana.....	116,859	40,196		219,496	2,781,439	3,157,990
Illinois.....	184,932	76,930		432,597	21,292,989	21,987,448
Michigan.....	2,331,969	339,044		2,765,535	52,936	5,489,484
Wisconsin.....	1,479,475	254,506		1,526,184		3,260,165
Minnesota.....	1,216,665	207,806		1,403,554	47,173	2,875,198
Iowa.....	172,252	47,844		228,860	3,390,920	3,839,876
Missouri.....	3,569,150	656,179		8,508,143		12,733,372
Total Middle States.....	9,195,803	1,672,115	1,481,297	17,908,176	27,678,508	57,935,899

a Estimated.

# 576 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

TABLE XI—Continued.

GOLD, SILVER, SPECIE (NOT CLASSIFIED), PAPER CURRENCY, AND CASH (NOT CLASSIFIED) HELD BY BANKS OTHER THAN NATIONAL IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY AT DATE OF LATEST REPORTS, 1896-97—Continued.

States, etc.	Gold.	Silver.	Specie (not classified).	Paper currency.	Cash (not classified).	Total.
North Dakota.....	\$109,575	\$38,523	.....	\$195,884	.....	\$343,982
South Dakota.....	171,260	.....	.....	573,351	.....	744,611
Nebraska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,620,615	1,620,615
Kansas.....	871,240	273,958	.....	1,418,259	.....	2,563,457
Montana.....	45,782	3,969	.....	38,979	799,925	888,655
Wyoming.....	40,095	2,511	.....	28,235	.....	70,841
Colorado.....	25,381	10,078	.....	733,227	.....	768,686
New Mexico.....	33,477	7,779	.....	3,000	.....	44,256
Oklahoma.....	71,367	36,315	.....	141,005	495,669	743,756
Total Western States	1,368,177	373,133	.....	3,131,940	2,915,609	7,788,859
Washington.....	209,255	15,080	.....	67,170	188,334	479,839
Oregon.....	124,799	21,306	.....	14,814	.....	160,919
California.....	a18,494,004	a1,206,130	.....	a402,046	.....	20,102,180
Idaho.....	9,256	2,281	.....	55,182	.....	66,719
Utah.....	190,317	13,822	.....	37,951	27,329	269,419
Nevada.....	53,915	11,497	.....	2,338	.....	67,750
Arizona.....	73,600	22,582	.....	27,389	.....	123,571
Total Pacific States.	19,155,146	1,292,693	.....	606,890	215,663	21,270,397
Total United States..	48,666,406	6,455,724	\$1,697,072	53,746,378	82,528,449	193,094,029

a Estimated.

TABLE XII.

GOLD, SILVER, ETC., HELD BY STATE BANKS IN 1873 TO 1897, INCLUSIVE. a

Years.	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	25,800,000	.....	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.....	27,340,197	1,514,381	17,895,227	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.....	242,353,002	53,691,730	2,678,853	246,948,495	82,528,449	628,200,529

a From 1887 holdings of all banks other than national.

TABLE XIII.

DIVIDENDS PAID BY STATE BANKS AND LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES REPORTING THAT INFORMATION, 1896-97.

## STATE BANKS.

States, etc.	Num- ber of banks.	Capital.	Dividends paid.	
			Amount.	Per cent.
Rhode Island .....	4	\$495,000	\$30,150	6.1
Connecticut .....	8	2,240,000	132,900	5.9
New Jersey .....	21	1,735,460	142,234	8.2
Pennsylvania .....	71	7,805,720	596,536	7.6
Delaware .....	1	680,000	40,800	6
Maryland .....	5	328,500	16,095	4.9
Virginia .....	27	2,212,575	135,243	6.1
West Virginia .....	32	1,594,580	103,503	7.5
South Carolina .....	13	747,700	51,025	6.8
Georgia .....	37	3,724,600	270,962	7.2
Florida .....	9	266,000	15,550	5.8
Alabama .....	11	751,900	42,940	5.7
Mississippi .....	34	1,442,250	127,780	8.8
Louisiana .....	11	355,325	19,899	5.6
Arkansas .....	20	899,095	50,372	5.6
Kentucky .....	80	6,666,660	509,426	7.6
Tennessee .....	43	2,431,772	171,858	7.1
North Dakota .....	35	478,500	38,370	8
South Dakota .....	57	773,200	51,654	6.7
Montana .....	1	200,000	20,000	10
Wyoming .....	4	62,000	5,720	9.2
Colorado .....	5	145,000	11,350	7.9
New Mexico .....	3	151,700	10,702	7
Washington .....	7	270,700	6,821	2.5
Oregon .....	7	366,350	24,500	6.6
Idaho .....	1	20,000	1,200	6
Utah .....	8	696,800	26,658	3.8
Nevada .....	1	200,000	24,000	12
Arizona .....	1	100,000	10,000	10
Total .....	557	37,841,887	2,688,248	7

## LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Maine .....	18	1,511,400	77,227	5.1
Rhode Island .....	8	2,826,487	111,293	3.9
Connecticut .....	7	800,000	51,500	6.4
New York .....	39	30,400,000	4,220,000	13.9
New Jersey .....	22	2,327,250	81,750	3.5
Pennsylvania .....	69	40,399,990	1,660,234	5.1
Delaware .....	1	500,000	25,000	5
District of Columbia .....	3	3,250,000	195,000	6
Total .....	167	82,015,127	6,422,004	7.8

TABLE XIV.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS, CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, DE  
LATEST REPORTS,

States, etc.	Date of reports.	No. of banks.	Loans and discounts.	Capital.	Surplus and profits.	Capital, surplus, and profits.
Rhode Island.....	Nov. 17, 1896	6	\$1,115,837	\$916,675	\$151,185	\$1,067,860
Connecticut.....	Oct. 1, 1896	8	5,133,287	2,240,000	845,039	3,085,039
Total New England States.....		14	6,249,124	3,156,675	996,224	4,152,899
New York City.....	June 9, 1897	40	97,490,923	14,822,700	15,719,071	30,541,771
New York.....	do	173	75,768,732	15,908,000	12,012,905	27,920,905
New Jersey.....	July 23, 1897	21	7,507,962	1,735,460	1,278,269	3,081,729
Pennsylvania.....	Nov. 17, 1896	87	32,488,898	8,790,870	6,606,146	15,397,016
Delaware.....	June 30, 1897	1	1,749,721	680,000	512,442	1,192,442
Maryland.....	do	12	3,060,740	1,180,670	494,956	1,675,626
Total Eastern States.....		334	218,060,979	43,117,700	36,623,789	79,750,489
Virginia.....	July 23, 1897	85	17,082,039	5,817,164	2,562,768	8,379,932
West Virginia.....	Apr. to Sept., 1897	66	10,439,991	3,397,210	1,254,002	4,651,212
North Carolina.....	July 23, 1897	45	4,537,989	2,046,870	404,712	2,541,582
South Carolina.....	June 30, 1897	17	2,263,313	917,700	249,295	1,166,995
Georgia.....	do	41	8,785,980	3,926,900	1,223,712	5,150,612
Florida.....	do	24	1,591,270	800,150	172,902	973,052
Alabama.....	do	11	1,575,081	751,900	270,460	1,022,360
Mississippi.....	July 19, 1897	83	8,513,828	3,581,225	929,631	4,510,856
Louisiana.....	July 5, 1897	16	1,325,523	482,960	220,386	703,386
New Orleans.....	do	4	4,519,779	1,930,200	106,995	2,127,195
Texas.....	June 30, 1897	4	811,513	450,000	178,234	628,234
Arkansas.....	do	32	2,785,395	1,342,995	683,356	2,026,351
Kentucky.....	do	e 190	32,237,938	15,546,739	6,855,275	22,402,014
Tennessee.....	do	51	5,234,642	2,585,697	521,793	3,107,490
Total Southern States.....		669	101,704,231	43,577,700	15,813,521	59,391,221
Ohio.....	Oct. 5, 1896	131	37,620,591	10,814,300	2,777,102	13,591,402
Indiana.....	May 13, 1897	96	9,544,127	4,875,900	1,098,956	5,974,856
Illinois.....	Aug. 2, 1897	104	22,065,285	7,265,600	3,461,046	10,727,246
Michigan.....	July 23, 1897	179	37,029,743	12,090,600	4,561,851	16,658,451
Wisconsin.....	Apr. 2, 1897	130	21,724,144	6,855,700	1,963,917	8,819,617
Minnesota.....	July 23, 1897	145	16,940,007	6,190,200	1,280,419	7,476,619
Iowa.....	June 30, 1897	206	19,988,145	9,135,700	1,978,095	11,113,795
Missouri.....	Jan. 21, 1897	476	30,740,682	13,097,450	2,354,586	15,432,036
St. Louis.....	do	18	28,962,205	6,550,000	5,773,390	12,323,390
Kansas City.....	do	6	1,089,531	410,000	36,443	446,443
Total Middle States.....		1,491	225,724,460	77,297,450	25,286,405	102,583,855
North Dakota.....	May 14, 1897	e 73	2,767,030	1,068,000	373,344	1,441,344
South Dakota.....	July 10, 1897	e 157	3,586,060	2,085,235	495,719	2,580,954
Nebraska.....	Dec. 31, 1896	e 414	14,002,808	8,233,666	1,816,255	10,049,921
Kansas.....	June 21, 1897	e 377	15,700,449	7,494,630	1,935,589	9,430,219
Montana.....	June 30, 1897	7	914,949	405,000	126,560	531,560
Wyoming.....	May 14, 1897	5	190,823	72,000	41,559	113,559
Colorado.....	July 1-6, 1897	32	3,560,455	2,000,000	311,208	2,311,208
New Mexico.....	June 30, 1897	6	522,910	241,760	36,423	278,123
Oklahoma.....	July 23, 1897	e 49	1,096,470	613,329	165,847	779,176
Total Western States.....		1,120	42,941,954	22,213,560	5,302,504	27,516,064
Washington.....	May 31, 1897	32	2,270,034	1,862,690	373,637	2,236,327
Oregon.....	June 30, 1897	17	1,149,007	995,650	148,823	1,144,473
California.....	July 31, 1897	157	35,748,213	18,973,787	6,683,076	.....
San Francisco.....	do	16	35,351,110	16,533,813	10,846,744	.....
Idaho.....	June 30, 1897	5	121,782	63,350	103,457	163,807
Utah.....	do	8	880,926	696,800	88,318	785,118
Nevada.....	do	3	479,279	323,200	106,024	429,224
Arizona.....	do	7	589,453	237,600	50,889	238,489
Total Pacific States.....		245	76,589,864	39,683,890	18,400,968	5,047,488
Total United States.....		3,873	671,276,659	229,046,975	102,423,411	278,450,960

a No provision, by law.

b Includes \$53,700 United States bonds, allowed as a part of cash reserve.

c All cash.

d No information.

e Includes private banks.

f Saving and loan associations 15 per cent; free banks 20 per cent; as returns do not show each separately the amount required can not be stated.

TABLE XIV.

POSITS, RESERVE REQUIRED AND HELD BY STATE BANKS AT DATE OF 1896-97.

RESERVE.							States, etc.
Deposits.	Amount required.	Amount held.		Ratios of reserve held.			
		Cash.	With other banks.	Cash.	With banks.	Total.	
				Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
\$752,436	(a)	\$129,280	\$73,619	17.2	9.8	27	Rhode Island.
4,672,211	\$611,651	6519,630	435,828	11.1	9.3	20.4	Connecticut.
5,424,647	-----	648,910	509,447	11.9	9.4	21.3	Total New Eng- land States.
117,085,659	17,562,848	34,572,067	-----	29	-----	29	New York City.
66,893,515	6,689,351	7,612,491	-----	11.4	-----	11.4	New York.
6,839,723	(a)	547,888	698,659	8	10.2	18.2	New Jersey.
43,140,573	(a)	3,106,742	5,238,979	7.2	12.1	19.3	Pennsylvania.
1,119,044	(a)	129,030	129,171	6.5	11.5	18	Delaware.
3,001,625	(a)	315,820	402,299	10.5	13.4	23.9	Maryland.
238,080,139	-----	46,227,038	6,469,108	19.4	2.7	22.1	Total Eastern States.
15,078,803	(a)	1,308,935	2,174,554	8.6	14.4	23	Virginia.
10,035,843	(a)	1,275,420	1,476,474	11.9	13.9	25.8	West Virginia.
3,412,841	(a)	414,034	719,723	12.1	21.1	33.2	North Carolina.
1,251,674	(a)	127,544	114,662	10.2	9.2	19.4	South Carolina.
6,389,932	c1,597,483	998,382	416,016	15.6	6.5	22.1	Georgia.
1,697,218	c339,443	242,626	285,534	14.3	16.8	31.1	Florida.
951,609	(a)	114,863	164,360	12.1	17.3	29.4	Alabama.
7,673,246	(d)	1,117,343	1,262,710	14.6	16.5	31.1	Mississippi.
994,149	331,383	138,604	-----	13.9	-----	13.9	Louisiana.
4,948,808	1,647,203	1,287,792	-----	26	-----	26	New Orleans.
646,931	(a)	98,788	206,812	15.3	31.9	47.2	Texas.
2,785,129	(a)	600,065	763,325	21.7	27.4	49.1	Arkansas.
25,008,521	(a)	4,669,956	4,672,691	18.6	18.7	37.3	Kentucky.
5,241,765	(a)	811,777	1,576,974	15.5	30.1	45.6	Tennessee.
86,716,469	-----	13,206,129	13,833,835	15.2	15.9	31.1	Total Southern States.
37,047,393	-----	3,120,591	4,653,154	8.4	12.6	21	Ohio.
9,970,813	(f)	1,700,769	2,630,272	17.2	26.3	43.5	Indiana.
20,638,396	(a)	3,285,381	4,177,418	15.9	20.7	36.6	Illinois.
69,447,804	(g)	5,321,378	10,063,828	7.7	14.5	22.2	Michigan.
25,682,160	(a)	2,724,003	5,198,496	10.6	20.2	30.8	Wisconsin.
16,722,135	3,344,427	2,181,697	2,603,661	13	15.5	28.5	Minnesota.
16,857,239	(a)	1,727,770	3,939,339	10.2	28.4	33.6	Iowa.
31,833,369	(a)	3,492,079	9,150,214	10.9	28.8	39.7	Missouri.
33,145,360	-----	8,600,855	2,364,564	25.9	7.1	33	St. Louis.
1,851,815	-----	128,397	813,678	6.9	43.9	50.8	Kansas City.
263,196,484	-----	32,282,860	45,603,564	12.3	17.3	29.6	Total Middle States.
2,593,499	519,699	343,982	519,070	13.6	19.9	33.5	North Dakota.
4,138,473	827,694	744,611	1,030,624	17.9	24.9	42.8	South Dakota.
10,144,035	(h)	1,394,678	1,984,053	13.7	19.5	33.2	Nebraska.
17,328,596	3,465,719	2,593,457	5,529,474	14.7	31.9	46.6	Kansas.
979,018	195,803	216,090	160,363	22.1	16.4	38.5	Montana.
192,228	(a)	11,825	68,680	6.1	35.7	41.8	Wyoming.
4,854,955	(i)	768,686	1,834,000	15.8	38.2	54	Colorado.
798,276	(a)	38,656	422,993	4.8	52.9	57.7	New Mexico.
1,499,149	(d)	743,756	-----	49.6	-----	49.6	Oklahoma.
42,533,829	(a)	6,825,741	11,568,937	16	27.2	43.2	Total Western States.
2,603,260	(a)	479,839	261,265	18.4	10	28.4	Washington.
916,740	(a)	160,919	201,584	17.5	21.9	39.4	Oregon.
28,332,417	(a)	4,084,423	4,540,231	14.4	15.3	29.7	California.
31,945,989	(a)	12,296,579	3,157,112	38.5	9.9	48.4	San Francisco.
272,729	(a)	66,719	112,040	24.4	41.1	65.5	Idaho.
697,064	(a)	139,171	173,133	19.9	24.8	44.7	Utah.
461,671	(a)	67,750	96,696	14.7	20.9	35.6	Nevada.
1,045,327	c156,790	123,571	391,359	11.8	37.4	49.2	Arizona.
66,275,197	-----	17,418,971	8,733,420	26.3	13.2	39.5	Total Pacific States.
702,226,765	-----	116,609,649	86,718,311	16.6	12.3	28.9	Total United States.

g Country banks 15 per cent (one-third cash); reserve city banks 20 per cent.

A Country banks 15 per cent (two-fifths cash); banks in cities of 25,000 or over 20 per cent.

i On savings deposits 20 per cent; data deficient.

j Variations in totals due to use of Nebraska returns on December 31, 1896; later returns used in the abstract of reports of condition.

## 580 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

TABLE XV.

CAPITAL STOCK OF NATIONAL BANKS ON JULY 23, 1897, AND STATE, STOCK SAVINGS, PRIVATE BANKS, 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.....	\$11, 171, 000	.....	.....	.....	\$1, 511, 400	\$12, 682, 400
New Hampshire.....	5, 830, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	5, 830, 000
Vermont.....	6, 985, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	6, 985, 000
Massachusetts.....	94, 313, 680	.....	.....	.....	10, 975, 000	105, 288, 680
Rhode Island.....	19, 337, 050	\$916, 675	.....	.....	2, 828, 487	23, 080, 212
Connecticut.....	22, 141, 070	2, 240, 000	.....	.....	1, 245, 000	25, 626, 070
Total New England States.....	159, 777, 800	3, 156, 675	.....	.....	16, 557, 887	179, 492, 362
New York.....	83, 271, 040	30, 730, 700	.....	\$345, 000	30, 400, 000	144, 746, 740
New Jersey.....	14, 445, 000	1, 735, 460	.....	.....	2, 327, 250	18, 507, 710
Pennsylvania.....	75, 087, 880	8, 790, 870	.....	1, 327, 739	40, 599, 990	125, 006, 489
Delaware.....	2, 053, 985	680, 000	.....	.....	1, 000, 000	3, 733, 985
Maryland.....	17, 054, 960	1, 180, 670	.....	113, 000	1, 200, 000	19, 548, 630
District of Columbia.....	3, 327, 000	.....	\$32, 500	.....	3, 250, 000	6, 609, 500
Total Eastern States.....	195, 269, 875	43, 117, 700	32, 500	1, 785, 739	78, 577, 240	318, 783, 054
Virginia.....	4, 646, 300	5, 817, 164	.....	.....	.....	10, 463, 464
West Virginia.....	3, 451, 000	3, 397, 210	.....	.....	.....	6, 848, 210
North Carolina.....	2, 701, 000	2, 046, 870	280, 000	279, 560	.....	5, 307, 430
South Carolina.....	1, 890, 100	917, 700	590, 000	.....	.....	3, 397, 800
Georgia.....	4, 016, 000	3, 926, 900	655, 000	.....	331, 500	8, 929, 400
Florida.....	1, 150, 000	800, 150	.....	.....	21, 800	1, 971, 950
Alabama.....	3, 355, 000	751, 900	.....	.....	72, 000	4, 178, 900
Mississippi.....	855, 000	3, 531, 225	.....	.....	.....	4, 436, 225
Louisiana.....	3, 160, 000	2, 413, 150	400, 000	.....	.....	5, 973, 150
Texas.....	19, 985, 000	450, 000	100, 000	959, 818	.....	21, 494, 818
Arkansas.....	1, 220, 000	1, 342, 995	.....	.....	.....	2, 562, 995
Kentucky.....	11, 817, 900	15, 546, 739	.....	.....	.....	27, 364, 639
Tennessee.....	8, 760, 000	2, 585, 697	480, 000	.....	.....	11, 825, 697
Total Southern States.....	67, 007, 300	43, 577, 700	2, 505, 000	1, 664, 678	.....	114, 754, 678
Ohio.....	45, 010, 967	10, 814, 300	1, 851, 500	2, 180, 922	.....	59, 857, 689
Indiana.....	14, 047, 000	4, 875, 900	.....	1, 585, 260	1, 810, 900	22, 319, 060
Illinois.....	37, 241, 000	7, 265, 600	5, 497, 000	3, 048, 703	6, 358, 000	59, 410, 393
Michigan.....	12, 195, 000	12, 096, 600	.....	521, 089	.....	24, 812, 689
Wisconsin.....	10, 160, 000	6, 855, 700	.....	1, 125, 989	.....	18, 141, 689
Minnesota.....	13, 165, 000	6, 196, 200	200, 000	639, 727	3, 664, 226	23, 865, 153
Iowa.....	13, 020, 000	9, 135, 700	7, 151, 500	3, 142, 531	.....	32, 449, 731
Missouri.....	14, 815, 000	20, 057, 450	.....	1, 002, 000	.....	35, 874, 450
Total Middle States.....	159, 653, 967	77, 297, 450	14, 700, 000	13, 246, 221	11, 833, 126	276, 730, 764
North Dakota.....	1, 610, 000	1, 068, 000	.....	.....	.....	2, 678, 000
South Dakota.....	1, 695, 000	2, 085, 235	.....	.....	.....	3, 780, 235
Nebraska.....	10, 575, 000	7, 863, 779	.....	.....	.....	18, 438, 779
Kansas.....	8, 667, 100	7, 494, 630	.....	.....	.....	16, 161, 730
Montana.....	2, 655, 000	405, 000	200, 000	45, 000	.....	3, 305, 000
Wyoming.....	860, 000	72, 000	.....	168, 517	.....	1, 100, 517
Colorado.....	5, 232, 009	2, 000, 000	.....	.....	.....	7, 232, 000
New Mexico.....	600, 000	241, 700	.....	20, 000	.....	861, 700
Oklahoma.....	250, 000	1, 613, 329	.....	.....	.....	863, 329
Indian Territory.....	510, 000	.....	.....	286, 000	.....	796, 000
Total Western States.....	32, 654, 100	21, 843, 673	200, 000	519, 517	.....	55, 217, 290
Washington.....	4, 388, 000	1, 862, 690	.....	.....	.....	6, 250, 690
Oregon.....	3, 020, 000	995, 650	.....	.....	.....	4, 015, 650
California.....	7, 550, 000	35, 507, 600	8, 161, 930	1, 029, 852	.....	52, 249, 382
Idaho.....	600, 000	60, 350	.....	.....	.....	660, 350
Utah.....	1, 750, 000	696, 800	600, 000	.....	.....	3, 046, 800
Nevada.....	82, 000	323, 200	.....	.....	.....	405, 200
Arizona.....	400, 000	237, 600	.....	.....	.....	637, 600
Total Pacific States.....	17, 790, 000	39, 683, 890	8, 761, 930	1, 029, 852	.....	67, 265, 672
Total United States.....	632, 153, 042	228, 677, 088	26, 199, 430	18, 246, 007	106, 968, 253	1, 012, 243, 820

a Includes private banks.



TABLE XVI.

POPULATION OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES ON JUNE 1, 1897; THE AGGREGATE CAPITAL, SURPLUS, UNDIVIDED PROFITS, AND INDIVIDUAL DEPOSITS OF NATIONAL BANKS, ETC., ON OR ABOUT JUNE 30, 1897; THE AVERAGE OF THESE ITEMS PER CAPITA, AND THE PER CAPITA AVERAGES IN EACH CLASS OF BANKS AND IN ALL BANKS.

States, etc.	Population June 1, 1897. <sup>a</sup>	All banks.		National banks.	State banks.	Loan and trust compa- nies.	Savings banks.	Private banks.
		Capital, etc.	Aver- age per capita.	Aver- age per capita.	Aver- age per capita.	Aver- age per capita.	Aver- age per capita.	Aver- age per capita.
Maine.....	684,000	\$98,787,054	\$144.42	\$46.36	.....	\$9.37	\$88.69	.....
New Hampshire.....	339,000	70,080,781	180.15	42.86	.....	.....	187.29	.....
Vermont.....	334,000	53,646,584	160.62	54.77	.....	.....	105.85	.....
Massachusetts.....	2,662,000	917,577,194	344.69	126.78	.....	36.91	181.00	.....
Rhode Island.....	399,000	142,987,148	358.36	112.42	\$4.56	59.61	181.77	.....
Connecticut.....	851,000	242,169,665	284.57	79.27	9.28	8.76	187.26	.....
Total New Eng- land States.....	5,319,000	1,525,248,426	286.76	97.10	1.83	25.55	162.28	.....
New York.....	6,923,000	2,071,531,083	299.23	89.18	36.69	55.80	117.26	\$0.30
New Jersey.....	1,780,000	159,747,994	89.75	44.81	5.56	12.53	26.85	.....
Pennsylvania.....	6,009,000	692,925,290	115.31	63.59	9.74	25.71	14.58	1.69
Delaware.....	185,000	18,932,507	102.34	45.16	12.57	19.10	25.51	.....
Maryland.....	1,180,000	125,556,731	106.40	50.42	4.07	5.09	46.52	.30
District of Columbia.....	292,000	30,083,839	103.03	67.77	.....	35.00	26	.....
Total Eastern States.....	16,369,000	3,098,777,444	189.31	71.29	20.13	35.61	61.51	.77
Virginia.....	1,768,000	45,989,210	26.01	12.61	13.40	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia.....	854,000	27,982,623	31.65	13.94	17.42	.....	.29	.....
North Carolina.....	1,780,000	17,464,975	9.82	4.99	3.40	.....	.77	.66
South Carolina.....	1,280,000	14,848,744	11.60	5.16	1.90	.....	4.54	.....
Georgia.....	2,146,000	27,307,616	12.73	5.88	5.43	.....	1.15	.27
Florida.....	496,000	8,503,906	17.14	11.53	5.45	.....	.....	.16
Alabama.....	1,675,000	12,780,608	7.63	6.09	1.18	.....	.....	.36
Mississippi.....	1,444,000	15,751,384	10.91	2.47	8.44	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	1,262,000	35,446,503	28.09	17.42	8.12	.....	2.55	.....
Texas.....	2,733,000	61,357,710	22.45	20.56	.61	.....	.27	1.11
Arkansas.....	1,360,000	8,178,032	6.01	2.45	3.56	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	2,085,000	78,933,209	37.86	15.12	b 22.74	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	1,924,000	39,409,194	20.48	14.57	4.45	.....	1.46	.....
Total Southern States.....	20,837,000	393,953,804	18.90	10.72	7.13	.....	.79	.26
Ohio.....	4,227,000	269,066,742	63.65	38.89	12.10	.....	10.35	2.31
Indiana.....	2,448,000	80,888,258	33.04	21.30	6.51	1.07	1.90	2.26
Illinois.....	4,511,000	311,622,202	69.08	37.28	7.09	8.14	14.01	2.56
Michigan.....	2,377,000	141,251,785	59.42	22.02	36.46	.....	.....	.94
Wisconsin.....	2,064,000	94,183,940	45.85	25.54	16.96	.....	.10	3.25
Minnesota.....	1,768,000	91,407,613	51.70	27.49	13.89	2.76	6.17	1.39
Iowa.....	2,133,000	116,894,615	54.80	19.67	13.11	.....	17.58	4.44
Missouri.....	3,202,000	100,168,664	50.02	18.03	30.20	.....	.....	1.79
Total Middle States.....	22,720,000	1,265,483,819	55.70	28.07	16.28	1.95	7.05	2.35
North Dakota.....	252,000	10,205,068	40.50	24.47	b 16.03	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	387,000	12,565,117	32.47	15.02	b 17.45	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	1,400,000	53,535,031	38.24	21.64	b 18.60	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	1,342,000	54,533,251	40.64	20.58	b 20.06	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	225,000	17,055,731	75.80	60.10	6.73	.....	7.99	.98
Wyoming.....	86,000	4,270,585	49.65	36.49	3.61	.....	.....	9.55
Colorado.....	517,000	40,478,503	78.29	64.43	13.86	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	197,000	4,437,312	22.52	16.75	5.46	.....	.....	.31
Oklahoma.....	219,000	3,101,892	14.16	3.76	b 10.40	.....	.....	.....
Indian Territory.....	208,000	2,174,645	10.40	7.12	.....	.....	.....	3.28
Total Western States, etc.....	4,834,000	202,357,935	41.86	25.95	15.17	.....	.37	.37
Washington.....	468,000	18,830,090	40.23	29.89	10.34	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	433,000	14,412,186	33.23	28.51	4.77	.....	.....	.....
California.....	1,495,000	286,082,372	191.36	18.62	75.79	.....	95.30	1.65
Idaho.....	151,000	3,543,551	23.47	20.56	2.91	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	272,000	9,431,792	34.07	20.42	5.47	.....	8.78	.....
Nevada.....	45,000	1,196,653	26.59	6.79	b 19.80	.....	.....	.....
Arizona.....	73,000	3,008,798	41.22	22.87	b 18.35	.....	.....	.....
Total Pacific States, etc.....	2,937,000	336,505,442	114.58	22.07	42.35	.....	49.32	.84
Total United States.....	73,016,000	6,822,326,870	93.43	37.45	14.45	10.45	30.04	1.04

<sup>a</sup> Estimated by the Government actuary.<sup>b</sup> Includes private banks.

TABLE XVII.

NUMBER OF SAVINGS DEPOSITORS, AGGREGATE SAVINGS DEPOSITS, AND AVERAGE AMOUNT DUE TO DEPOSITORS IN SAVINGS BANKS IN EACH STATE IN 1895-96 AND 1896-97.

States, etc.	1895-96.			1896-97.		
	Number of depositors.	Amount of deposits. <i>a</i>	Average to each depositor.	Number of depositors.	Amount of deposits. <i>a</i>	Average to each depositor.
Maine .....	160, 216	\$56, 376, 144	\$351. 87	163, 115	\$57, 476, 896	\$352. 37
New Hampshire .....	162, 444	63, 215, 175	389. 15	128, 563	49, 493, 056	391. 05
Vermont .....	103, 281	32, 170, 743	311. 48	106, 169	32, 600, 627	307. 19
Massachusetts .....	1, 802, 479	439, 269, 861	337. 25	1, 340, 668	453, 220, 257	338. 06
Rhode Island .....	135, 252	68, 732, 904	508. 19	136, 148	68, 683, 698	504. 48
Connecticut .....	346, 758	143, 159, 123	412. 85	355, 445	149, 496, 556	419. 41
Total New England States .....	2, 210, 430	802, 923, 950	363. 24	2, 229, 108	810, 971, 090	363. 81
New York .....	1, 695, 787	691, 764, 504	407. 73	1, 736, 968	718, 176, 889	413. 46
New Jersey .....	154, 334	39, 635, 535	256. 82	161, 710	43, 271, 047	267. 58
Pennsylvania .....	282, 677	73, 937, 636	261. 56	291, 852	77, 429, 348	262. 60
Delaware .....	3, 034	800, 594	263. 87	19, 326	4, 030, 153	208. 53
Maryland .....	156, 480	49, 128, 856	313. 96	161, 058	51, 810, 877	321. 69
District of Columbia .....	1, 867	135, 306	72. 47	1, 195	14, 000	11. 71
Total Eastern States .....	2, 294, 179	855, 402, 431	372. 86	2, 375, 109	894, 732, 314	376. 71
West Virginia .....	3, 873	257, 320	66. 44	63, 737	249, 333	66. 72
North Carolina .....	b 13, 211	638, 209	48. 30	b 18, 743	905, 477	48. 31
South Carolina .....	b 12, 337	4, 322, 477	350. 37	b 16, 759	4, 533, 459	270. 51
Georgia .....	632	62, 083	98. 25	5, 384	288, 010	53. 49
Louisiana .....	12, 346	2, 803, 368	227. 07	b 9, 822	2, 519, 393	256. 50
Texas .....				2, 000	355, 531	177. 76
Tennessee .....	9, 779	925, 395	101. 48	12, 426	1, 627, 877	131. 01
Total Southern States .....	52, 178	9, 008, 852	172. 66	68, 871	10, 479, 080	152. 16
Ohio .....	82, 336	33, 864, 623	411. 29	87, 302	29, 950, 871	343. 07
Indiana .....	14, 336	3, 970, 174	276. 94	17, 437	4, 082, 359	234. 18
Illinois .....	b 103, 828	27, 548, 277	265. 32	b 101, 710	26, 589, 141	261. 42
Wisconsin .....	1, 464	192, 663	131. 60	1, 546	200, 498	129. 69
Minnesota .....	41, 884	10, 262, 550	245. 02	44, 643	3, 545, 008	79. 48
Iowa .....	b 77, 957	28, 227, 842	362. 02	78, 967	28, 585, 655	361. 99
Total Middle States .....	321, 805	104, 066, 129	323. 38	331, 605	92, 953, 532	280. 31
Oregon .....	1, 631	972, 298	596. 13			
California .....	159, 856	131, 653, 636	823. 57	186, 028	127, 929, 281	687. 69
Utah .....	b 21, 627	2, 312, 904	106. 94	4, 942	1, 187, 257	240. 24
Montana .....	3, 788	816, 077	215. 44	b 5, 469	1, 123, 481	205. 43
Total Pacific States, etc. ....	186, 902	135, 754, 915	726. 34	196, 439	130, 240, 019	663. 00
Total United States .....	5, 065, 494	1, 907, 156, 277	376. 50	5, 201, 132	1, 939, 376, 035	372. 88

*a* Deposits subject to check (1895-96, \$23,310,191, and 1896-97, \$44,037,529) not included in this and the table on the following page.

*b* Partially estimated.

TABLE XVIII.

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 1897, AND AVERAGE PER CAPITA IN THE UNITED STATES IN THE YEARS GIVEN.

Years.	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	16,031	2,537,082	149.84	.....
1830	30	38,085	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	27,874,325	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	308,893	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	195.80	.....
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	280	787,943	169,434,540	215.03	.....
1863	293	837,096	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	941,850,255	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	.....
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	1,304,196,550	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	4,593,217	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	371.26	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

TABLE XIX.

NUMBER, ASSETS, AND LIABILITIES OF STATE AND SAVINGS BANKS, TRUST, MORTGAGE, AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES, AND PRIVATE BANKS WHICH FAILED DURING THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 1897.

[From reports to the Bradstreet Company.]

States and Territories.	State banks.			Savings banks.			Trust companies.			Private banks.			Total.		
	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.
Maine.....	1	\$30,000	\$54,408	1	\$13,098	\$20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	\$43,098	\$74,408
New Hampshire.....	1	700,000	849,353	3	1,475,000	2,439,094	1	\$300,000	\$450,000	---	---	---	5	2,475,000	3,738,447
Massachusetts.....	---	---	---	1	123,000	123,000	1	175,000	288,000	4	\$240,000	\$436,000	6	538,000	897,000
Connecticut.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	75,000	280,000	1	75,000	290,000
New York.....	2	2,190,404	2,183,926	---	---	---	α 1	12,000	20,000	6	171,000	488,000	9	2,373,404	2,691,926
Pennsylvania.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	315,000	660,000	5	315,000	660,000
Ohio.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	50,000	25,000	1	50,000	25,000
Illinois.....	1	75,000	75,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	8	1,853,185	2,197,835	9	1,928,185	2,272,835
Missouri.....	8	443,000	607,800	2	165,000	200,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	10	608,000	807,800
Michigan.....	2	100,000	135,000	2	235,000	390,000	---	---	---	1	3,500	7,000	5	338,500	532,000
Kansas.....	4	143,000	227,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	45,000	73,000	6	188,000	300,000
Colorado.....	1	30,000	40,000	---	---	---	α 1	60,000	150,000	---	---	---	2	90,000	190,000
Wisconsin.....	3	145,000	225,000	1	30,000	53,448	α 1	100,000	200,000	2	60,000	107,000	7	335,000	585,448
Minnesota.....	4	625,000	955,000	1	10,000	67,680	1	200,000	300,000	1	40,000	50,000	7	875,000	1,372,680
Iowa.....	---	---	---	5	700,000	737,000	α 2	185,000	272,000	5	852,873	728,100	12	1,737,873	1,737,100
Nebraska.....	6	151,000	255,000	2	1,147,000	1,325,000	1	30,000	75,000	---	---	---	9	1,328,000	1,655,000
South Dakota.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	α 1	10,000	20,000	---	---	---	1	10,000	20,000
Virginia.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	200,000	350,000	1	200,000	350,000
Georgia.....	2	316,103	571,240	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	150,000	203,000	3	466,103	774,240
Florida.....	1	15,000	30,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	26,000	31,500	3	41,000	61,500
Alabama.....	1	400,000	700,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	400,000	700,000
Louisiana.....	1	425,000	629,071	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	425,000	629,071
Texas.....	1	235,000	450,000	---	---	---	1	2,314,000	2,500,000	2	25,000	32,000	4	2,574,000	2,982,000
Arkansas.....	1	25,000	50,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	25,000	50,000
California.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	147,000	203,000	1	147,000	203,000
Oregon.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	35,000	41,424	1	35,000	41,424
Idaho.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	100,000	200,000	1	100,000	200,000
Indian Territory.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	15,000	35,000	1	15,000	35,000
Washington.....	1	14,000	14,000	1	100,000	100,000	1	50,000	50,000	---	---	---	3	164,000	164,000
Oklahoma.....	3	17,000	31,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	12,000	20,000	4	29,000	51,000
Total.....	44	6,079,507	8,082,798	19	3,998,098	5,455,222	12	3,436,000	4,325,000	47	4,415,558	6,227,859	122	17,929,163	24,090,879

α Mortgage and investment companies.

β Includes one mortgage and investment company, with assets and liabilities of \$10,000 and \$22,000, respectively.

TABLE XX.

REPORTS OF THE CONDITION OF THE LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1897.

*American Security and Trust Company, Washington, D. C.*

C. J. BELL, *President.*

J. W. WHELPLEY, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and discounts.....	\$2,722,844.62	Capital stock paid in.....	\$1,250,000.00
Overdrafts.....	235.84	Surplus fund.....	250,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand.....	100,000.00	Undivided profits less current ex-	
Premiums on U. S. bonds.....	10,000.00	penses and taxes paid.....	61,220.77
Stocks, securities, etc.....	74,768.89	Dividends unpaid.....	207.25
Banking house, furniture, and fix-		Individual deposits.....	2,402,251.48
tures.....	251,740.83	Debenture bonds.....	947,500.00
Other real estate and mortgages			
owned.....	385,861.08		
Due from other national banks.....	593,262.28		
Due from State banks and bankers..	484,521.30		
Checks and other cash items.....	18,270.61		
Fractional currency, nickels, and			
cents.....	88.05		
Specie.....	236,586.00		
Legal-tender notes.....	33,000.00		
Total.....	4,911,179.50	Total.....	4,911,179.50

*National Safe Deposit, Savings, and Trust Company, Washington, D. C.*

THOMAS R. JONES, *President.*

GEORGE HOWARD, *Cashier.*

Loans and discounts.....	\$1,688,826.40	Capital stock paid in.....	\$1,000,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand.....	104,000.00	Undivided profits less current ex-	
Premiums on U. S. bonds.....	9,210.50	penses and taxes paid.....	74,024.69
Stocks, securities, etc.....	30,975.00	Individual deposits.....	2,039,793.07
Banking house, furniture, and fix-			
tures.....	777,000.00		
Other real estate and mortgages			
owned.....	65,645.80		
Due from other national banks.....	396,787.23		
Checks and other cash items.....	6,104.94		
Bills of other national banks.....	100.00		
Fractional currency, nickels, and			
cents.....	5.39		
Specie.....	25,162.50		
Legal-tender notes.....	10,000.00		
Total.....	3,113,817.76	Total.....	3,113,817.76

*Washington Loan and Trust Company, Washington, D. C.*

JOHN JOY EDSON, *President.*

ANDREW PARKER, *Secretary.*

Loans and discounts.....	\$2,202,981.87	Capital stock paid in.....	\$1,000,000.00
Overdrafts.....	271.38	Surplus fund.....	150,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc.....	41,565.34	Undivided profits less current ex-	
Banking house, furniture, and fix-		penses and taxes paid.....	60,134.16
tures.....	604,827.20	Dividends unpaid.....	670.07
Due from other national banks.....	201,648.80	Individual deposits.....	2,138,013.01
Due from State banks and bankers..	164,841.72	Real-estate trust bonds.....	143,100.00
Checks and other cash items.....	14,606.13	Liabilities other than those above	
Fractional currency, nickels, and		stated.....	367.50
cents.....	86.30		
Specie.....	147,456.00		
Legal-tender notes.....	114,000.00		
Total.....	3,492,284.74	Total.....	3,492,284.74

TABLE XXI.

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE THIRTY-EIGHT CHARTERED BANKS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1897.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Call loans on bonds, etc .....	\$17,314,047	Capital .....	\$62,279,925
Current loans.....	206,779,863	Surplus .....	27,223,999
Loans to provincial governments ..	1,353,197	Circulation.....	38,616,211
Overdue debts.....	3,622,730	Deposits.....	211,819,041
Dominion debentures, etc.....	2,767,379	Due to the Dominion and provin-	
Municipal, etc., securities.....	13,710,367	cial governments .....	6,716,310
Railroad securities.....	14,091,974	Due to other banks, etc.....	5,758,936
Due from the Dominion Govern-		Bills payable, etc.....	536,158
ment (note security).....	1,779,454		
Due from other banks, etc.....	44,696,461		
Bank premises and other real-estate			
mortgages .....	8,307,957		
Cash on hand, viz:			
Specie.....	\$8,750,699		
Dominion notes.....	17,586,188		
Bank notes and			
checks.....	9,093,754		
Total cash on hand .....	35,430,631		
Other assets.....	3,096,523		
Total .....	352,950,583	Total.....	352,950,583

Average amount of specie held during September.....	\$8,743,943
Average amount of Dominion notes held during September.....	\$17,462,464
Greatest amount of notes in circulation during September.....	\$39,077,427
Average rate per cent of last dividends declared.....	7.4
Percentage of specie, notes, and bank checks to deposits.....	16.2

TABLE XXII.

SAVINGS BANKS OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD—INTEREST ALLOWED, LIMIT OF DEPOSIT, AGGREGATE DEPOSITS, NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS, AVERAGE ACCOUNT, DEPOSIT ACCOUNT PER INHABITANT, MODE OF INVESTMENT OF FUNDS, ETC.

[Mr. H. W. Wolff in the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, June, 1897.]

Country.	Population.	Character of banks.	Year of return.	Number of banks.	Interest allowed.	Limit of deposit.		Deposits in year.	Withdrawals in year.	Deposits at close of year.	Number of accounts.
						Minimum.	Maximum.				
					<i>Per cent.</i>						
United Kingdom.....	38,000,000	{ Trustee..... { Post-office..... { Autonomous.....	1895	{ 245 { 11,518 { 544	{ 2.5 { 3 { 2.5	1 s.	{ £50 per an. { £200 in all.	{ £32,078,660 { 34,783,810	{ £25,698,296 { 32,560,640	{ a £51,123,202 { a 112,014,148	1,516,229 6,453,597
France.....	38,000,000	{ Post-office..... { Government.....	1895	{ 7,391 { 282	{ 2.5 { 2.5 to 5						
Belgium.....	6,850,000	{ Free..... { Post-office.....	1894	{ 282 { 3,809	{ 2.5 to 5 { 2.64	25c (Dutch).	800 fls.	{ 1,534,880 { 1,608,240	{ 1,356,400 { 1,246,240	{ 5,602,160 { 3,012,532	338,978 401,046
Netherlands.....	4,250,000	{ Autonomous..... { Private.....	1893	{ 3,809 { 400	{ c 1.5 to 9 { 3.3						
Bavaria.....	6,000,000	{ District..... { Private and communal.....	1894 1895	{ 400 { 540	{ 3.3 { d 1 to 4.5	Generally none.	Generally none.	{ 2,857,282 { 17,519,328	{ 2,141,760 { 16,749,263	{ 11,527,721 { 33,184,105	665,943 999,854
Denmark.....	2,200,000	{ Private..... { Post-office.....	1894	{ 374 { 2,192	{ 3 to 6 { 2.5						
Sweden.....	5,000,000	{ Private..... { Free.....	1895	{ 373 { 472	{ e 2 to 5 { 3	None.	None.	{ 5,677,012 { 30,056,400	{ 5,227,150 { 30,023,446	{ 12,106,781 { 122,457,064	540,053 2,786,448
Austria.....	25,000,000	{ Post-office: Savings dept..... { Post-office: Banking dept.....	1894 1895	{ 373 { 472	{ 3 { 3						
		{ Free..... { Post-office: Savings dept.....	1894 1895	{ 595 { 3,982	{ 2 { 3	100 fls.	1,000 fls.	{ 118,824,712 { 27,250,112	{ 118,740,112 { 27,028,856	{ 4,363,352 { 43,780,240	28,363 715,064
Hungary.....	18,000,000	{ Post-office: Savings dept..... { Post-office: Banking dept.....	1895	{ 3,982 { 557	{ 3 { 3.5						
Switzerland.....	3,023,382	{ Independent..... { Private.....	1895 1893	{ 557 { 395	{ 3.5 { 3	Generally none.	None.	{ 8,911,010 { 18,264,676	{ 7,402,968 { 16,550,976	{ 35,758,458 { 50,322,100	1,196,590 1,475,000
Italy.....	31,000,000	{ Post-office..... { Independent g.....	1895	{ 3 { 1,017	{ 3 { h 4						
United States.....	63,000,000	{ Post-office..... { Special.....	1893-96	{ 6,343 { 2	{ 3.125 { None.	4 annas.	2,000 rs.	{ 10,096,656 { 2,373,394	{ 9,312,420 { 2,425,877	{ 15,943,920 { 377,207,713	2,662,908 4,875,519
India.....	290,000,000	{ Government..... { Post-office.....	1895	{ 35 { 731	{ 3 { 8.5						
Canada.....	5,250,000	{ Government..... { Trustee.....	1894 1895	{ 35 { 2	{ 3 { 3.33	1 s.	£600	{ 151,995 { 78,758	{ 201,367 { 53,974	{ 564,284 { 163,130	6,461 6,489
Newfoundland.....	198,000	{ Government..... { Post-office.....	1896	{ 2 { 3.33	{ 3 { 2 s.						
Cape Colony.....	1,600,000	{ Government..... { Post-office.....	1895 1896	{ 2 { 3.33	{ 3 { 2 s.	1 s.	£600	{ 840,790 { 108,462	{ 830,395 { 91,558	{ 1,535,054 { 172,304	43,672 6,963
Natal.....	550,000	{ Government..... { Post-office.....	1895 1896	{ 2 { 3.33	{ 3 { 2 s.						

a Includes stock and special instruments. b Up to 3,000 francs, 3 per cent; over 3,000, 2 per cent. c Generally 4 to 5 per cent. d Generally 4.  
e Generally 3½. f Mostly 4 to 5. g Nearly all trustee; a few stock and private. h About the average.

TABLE XXII—Continued.

SAVINGS BANKS OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD—INTEREST ALLOWED, LIMIT OF DEPOSIT, AGGREGATE DEPOSITS, NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS, AVERAGE ACCOUNT, DEPOSIT ACCOUNT PER INHABITANT, MODE OF INVESTMENT OF FUNDS, ETC.—Continued.

Country.	Population.	Character of banks.	Year of return.	Number of banks.	Interest allowed.	Limit of deposit.		Deposits in year.	Withdrawals in year.	Deposits at close of year.	Number of accounts.
						Minimum.	Maximum.				
					<i>Per cent.</i>						
New South Wales.....	1, 277, 870	{Trustee.....}	1895	{1}	3.5			{£1, 748, 224	£1, 519, 879	£3, 951, 875	71, 091
		{Post-office.....}		{499}	3	1 s.	£200	{2, 194, 184	1, 835, 000	4, 121, 700	131, 703
Queensland.....	460, 550	{Post-office.....}	1895	{129}	3	1 s.	200	{1, 234, 535	1, 112, 082	2, 286, 810	56, 421
South Australia.....	357, 405	{Trustee.....}	1895	{135}	4	1 s.	500	{1, 417, 533	1, 280, 042	2, 691, 273	86, 734
Victoria.....	1, 181, 769	{Commissioners' (Govt.).....}	1895	{37}		1 s.	1, 000	{2, 888, 383	2, 743, 965	4, 188, 001	212, 597
		{Post-office.....}		{2 and 3}		1 s.		{1, 610, 865	1, 569, 266	3, 128, 128	125, 883
Western Australia.....	101, 235	{Post-office.....}	1895	{24}	3.75	1 s.	600	{146, 388	83, 500	460, 610	16, 160
Tasmania.....	160, 834	{Trustee.....}	1895	{2}				{292, 984	270, 067	533, 089	23, 984
		{Post-office.....}			3.5	1 s.	150	{78, 717	62, 785	114, 994	6, 785
New Zealand.....	698, 706	{Trustee.....}	1895	{7}	3.125	1 s.	α 100	{444, 274	471, 807	725, 153	25, 830
		{Post-office.....}		{357}	3.5 and 4	1 s.	α 500	{2, 794, 507	2, 369, 333	3, 895, 543	137, 683
British Crown colonies (other).			1895							2, 455, 091	114, 491
Total.....	576, 159, 751									1, 329, 245, 448	45, 796, 767

α Maximum on which interest is allowed.



TABLE XXII—Continued.

SAVINGS BANKS OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD—INTEREST ALLOWED, LIMIT OF DEPOSIT, AGGREGATE DEPOSITS, NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS, AVERAGE ACCOUNT, DEPOSIT ACCOUNT PER INHABITANT, MODE OF INVESTMENT OF FUNDS, ETC.—Continued.

Country.	Population.	Character of banks.	Year of return.	Average account.	Management expenses.	Per cent of management to deposits per £100.	Reserve fund.	Deposit account per inhabitant.	Number of accounts to 1,000 of population.	Mode of investment.
				£ s. d.		s. d.		£ s. d.		
United Kingdom.....	38,000,000	{Trustee..... Post-office.....}	1895	{29 17 10 15 3 4}	{£134,568 414,625}	{6 0 8 5.5}	£351,493	{1 4 6 2 19 0}	{40 169}	{Government securities. Government securities (mainly), stocks, bonds, mortgages, and loans.
France.....	38,000,000	{Autonomous..... Post-office.....}	1895	{21 0 0 12 0 0}	{260,644 137,164}	{9 4.5 9 4.5}	{992,976 234,708}	{3 10 10 16 8}	{170 65}	{Government securities (mainly), stocks, bonds, mortgages, and loans.
Belgium.....	6,850,000	*Government.....	1895	15 16 10	36,023	4 0	413,464	3 6 3	180	Government securities, stocks, bonds, bills of exchange, etc.
Netherlands.....	4,250,000	{Free..... Post-office.....}	1894	{16 11 2 7 10 2}	{15,600 14,080}	{5 7 9 4}	{824,960 2,745}	{1 5 2 15 4}	{70 94}	{Public and private securities, bills, mortgages, etc.
Prussia.....	32,000,000	Autonomous.....	1893	30 0 0	349,243	3 9	13,250,401	5 17 4	196	Any securities.
Bavaria.....	6,000,000	{Private..... District.....}	1894	{17 6 0 16 10 0}	{23,500 115,007}	{4 0 5 0}	{990,000 1,545,935}	{2 0 2 15 0 0}	{111 454}	{Any securities. Any securities.
Denmark.....	2,200,000	Private and communal.....	1895	32 18 0			1,598,489	3 11 4	218	Public securities, stocks, mort- gages, etc.
Sweden.....	5,000,000	{Private..... Post-office.....}	1894	{4 7 6 23 3 4}	{6,225 70,491}	{5 0 11 7}	{1,690,156 12,487,670}	{6 2 0 4 18 0}	{262 113}	{Mortgages, private securities. Public and private securities, mortgages, loans, bills, etc.
Norway.....	2,000,000	Private.....	1895	42 16 0			169,606	4 0	44	Same as Austria.
Austria.....	25,000,000	{Free..... Post-office: Savings dept... Post-office: Banking dept...}	1894 1895	{61 4 6 3 3 9 153 16 10}	{80,888 27,552}	{3 7 11 1}	{3,996,650 222,336}	{2 8 7 3 6 1}	{40 15}	{Bank's discretion. Bank's discretion.
Hungary.....	18,000,000	{Post-office: Savings dept... Post-office: Banking dept...}	1895	{154 0 0 29 17 7}	{24,260 538,416}	{18 9 (b)}	{5,822,610 222,336}	{1 12 6 10 4}	{47 86}	{Not stated. Loans, stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc.
Switzerland.....	3,023,382	Private.....	1893	34 2 6						Government cash balances.
Italy.....	31,000,000	{Post-office..... Independent.....}	1895	{6 1 6 77 7 4}						Dominion securities 20 per cent, balance discretionary.
United States.....	63,000,000	Independent.....	1895	77 7 4						Deposited with the Treasury.
India.....	290,000,000	Post-office.....	1895-96	8 15 0						Government, real and personal securities.
Canada.....	5,250,000	{Special..... Government..... Post-office.....}	1895	{64 4 0 44 5 4 88 2 0}				{13 5 1 0 5 2 17 0}	{10.5 23 32}	
Newfoundland.....	198,000	Government.....	1894	88 2 0			22,930			

a Nearly all trustee; a few stock and private.

b Average, one-fourth to one-half of 1 per cent.

TABLE XXII—Continued.

SAVINGS BANKS OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD—INTEREST ALLOWED, LIMIT OF DEPOSIT, AGGREGATE DEPOSITS, NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS, AVERAGE ACCOUNT, DEPOSIT ACCOUNT PER INHABITANT, MODE OF INVESTMENT OF FUNDS, ETC.—Continued.

Country.	Population.	Character of banks.	Year of return.	Average account.	Management expenses.	Per cent of management to deposits per £100.	Reserve fund.	Deposit account per inhabitant.	Number of accounts to 1,000 of population.	Mode of investment.
				£ s. d.		s. d.		£ s. d.		
Cape Colony .....	1,600,000	{Trustee .....	1895	25 2 9	.....	.....	.....	2 0	4	Colonial securities.
		{Post-office .....	1896	35 0 0	.....	.....	.....	19 25	27	Savings bank certificates and securities of the colony.
Natal .....	550,000	Government .....	1895	24 15 4	.....	.....	.....	2 10	4	Securities of any colony or dependency of the United Kingdom.
New South Wales .....	1,277,870	{Trustee .....	1895	55 11 7	.....	.....	£238,268	3 1 10	55.5	Government and municipal securities, mortgages.
		{Post-office .....		31 5 10	.....	.....	5,241	3 4 6	103	Government securities.
Queensland .....	460,550	Post-office .....	1895	40 10 7	.....	.....	.....	4 19 4	122	Government debentures, fixed deposits, and current accounts.
South Australia .....	357,405	Trustee .....	1895	31 0 7	.....	.....	75,000	7 10 7	242	Mortgages, public securities, and bank deposits.
Victoria .....	1,181,769	{Commissioners' (Govt.) .....	1895	19 12 10	.....	.....	2,058	3 10 10	189	Loans, stocks, mortgages.
		{Post-office .....		24 16 11	.....	.....	.....	2 13 0	106	Government securities.
Western Australia .....	101,235	Post-office .....	1895	28 10 1	.....	.....	.....	4 11 0	159	Government and municipal securities.
Tasmania .....	160,834	{Trustee .....	1895	22 4 5	.....	.....	.....	3 6 3	149	Government securities, mortgages, and loans.
		{Post-office .....		17 0 0	.....	.....	.....	14 4	40	Government securities.
New Zealand .....	698,706	{Trustee .....	1895	27 6 0	.....	.....	.....	1 0 9	36	Loans, mortgages, bills.
		{Post-office .....		28 5 16	.....	.....	.....	5 11 6	197	Direction of the governor.
British Crown colonies (other).		.....	1895	21 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	576,159,751	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>a</sup> Cost per transaction is stated in but five instances, viz: United Kingdom, trustee banks, 8.3 d.; post-office, 6.4 d.; France, post-office, 8.3 d.; Sweden, post-office, 3 d.; Austria, post-office, 2 d.

TABLE XXIII.

RESOURCES, LIABILITIES, ETC., OF FOREIGN BANKS, AS SHOWN BY REPORTS RECEIVED BY THIS BUREAU, ON THE DATES INDICATED.

Countries.	Character of banks.	Date of reports.	Number of banks.	Number of branches.	Loans and discounts.	Stocks, bonds, etc.	Bank promises and other real estate.	Gold.	Silver.	Specie.	Other currency.	All other resources.	Total resources.
Austria-Hungary	Government	Jan. 1, 1896	1	.....	\$107,894,004	\$58,066,526	\$1,984,122	\$101,873,114	\$51,400,818	.....	\$5,583,718	\$44,875,180	\$371,677,572
Austria	Joint stock	.....do	57	.....	141,224,814	305,759,818	10,050,124	.....	.....	.....	a 17,726,360	252,144,270	726,915,392
Hungary	.....do	Jan. 1, 1895	244	.....	87,647,822	119,901,740	4,007,599	.....	.....	.....	a 4,686,614	127,306,703	349,610,478
Belgium	Joint stock and issue.	Dec. 31, 1896	1	.....	90,327,226	14,530,939	.....	16,665,902	3,005,858	.....	.....	.....	124,530,015
Denmark	.....do b	Mar. 31, 1895	57	17	35,286,720	18,938,274	.....	.....	.....	a 13,751,150	5,482,134	53,770,279	127,228,557
	Issue	July 31, 1896	1	4	4,087,131	5,476,698	192,960	9,004,736	5,441,338	.....	871,146	11,772,283	36,846,292
France	.....do	July 1, 1896	1	.....	235,433,112	44,202,965	3,825,570	408,246,475	251,400,359	.....	.....	8,285,174	951,393,655
Germany	Government	Dec. 31, 1896	1	.....	248,670,430	.....	.....	132,854,945	68,296,050	.....	6,451,240	13,551,625	469,824,290
Great Britain, United Kingdom.	Joint stock and private.	June 30, 1896	147	4,332	2,423,509,315	1,085,190,630	.....	.....	.....	.....	c 1,095,602,175	182,252,805	4,786,554,925
Italy	Issue, etc	Dec. 31, 1895	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,426,285	2,401,814	a 63,429,428	.....	181,105,927	274,363,454
Netherlands	Issue	July 1, 1896	1	.....	43,784,129	3,783,812	255,672	12,708,722	33,592,555	.....	.....	459,877	94,584,767
Persia	Joint stock	Sept. 20, 1896	1	.....	7,895,800	742,610	56,550	.....	.....	.....	c 1,005,145	.....	9,700,105
Russia	Government	June 16, 1896	1	.....	158,590,000	18,995,000	.....	.....	.....	a 51,710,000	.....	422,200,000	1,051,496,000
Spain	Issue, etc	July 11, 1896	1	.....	112,125,860	82,884,348	.....	44,885,755	54,860,387	.....	.....	66,686,125	361,442,455
Turkey	Government	Dec. 31, 1896	1	.....	9,600,800	16,275,600	773,600	4,782,800	692,200	.....	.....	2,485,400	34,610,400
Sweden	.....do	June 30, 1896	1	.....	18,618,114	14,279,056	.....	6,454,598	d 835,802	.....	.....	.....	40,287,570
	Private	.....do	27	.....	72,633,327	51,205,385	1,363,431	2,007,927	d 3,736,429	.....	.....	13,702,667	144,629,166
	Joint stock	.....do	21	.....	36,108,997	35,846,422	655,698	33,161	d 2,313,129	.....	.....	23,335	75,179,142
Switzerland	Cantonal	Dec. 31, 1896	34	.....	69,875,708	145,729,376	.....	16,180,000	2,839,672	.....	1,907,393	29,139,645	265,825,794
Japan	Commercial and savings.	Dec. 31, 1895, July 1, 1896.	1,010	504	201,997,203	56,243,816	.....	16,605,314	16,793,194	.....	17,073,445	3,868,649	312,701,621
Java	Issue, etc	Mar. 31, 1897	1	.....	6,443,619	2,653,462	126,189	497,021	13,888,886	.....	.....	130,131	23,739,308
Mauritius	Commercial	Mar. 1896, and 1897.	2	.....	2,300,170	183,420	84,455	934,170	.....	.....	.....	1,129,124	4,091,539
Straits Settlements.	.....do	Dec. 31, 1895, 1896.	4	.....	58,497,226	13,414,893	1,255,736	.....	.....	.....	a 23,251,345	82,405,050	178,824,250
Africa (Algiers)	.....do	July 1, 1896	4	.....	33,703,887	22,967,952	1,072,135	.....	.....	.....	a 6,486,610	33,911,215	98,141,799

a Not classified.

b Includes the bank of issue, entered separately next below.

c Cash on hand, at call and short notice.

d And other currency.

TABLE XXIII—Continued.

RESOURCES, LIABILITIES, ETC., OF FOREIGN BANKS, AS SHOWN BY REPORTS RECEIVED BY THIS BUREAU, ON THE DATES INDICATED—Continued.

Countries.	Character of banks.	Date of reports.	Number of banks.	Number of branches.	Loans and discounts.	Stocks, bonds, etc.	Bank promises and other real estate.	Gold.	Silver.	Specie.	Other currency.	All other resources.	Total resources.
South African Republic, Orange Free State, Natal, and Colony of Cape of Good Hope. <i>a</i>	Joint stock, etc.	June 30, 1896	5	.....	\$20,498,199	\$2,906,152	\$840,546	.....	.....	\$14,882,142	\$476,168	\$22,832,815	\$62,436,022
Australasia	Issue, etc.	July 1, 1896	16	1,160	<i>b</i> 525,196,755	.....	347,815	.....	.....	<i>c</i> 126,107,895	185,355	90,043,709	741,881,529
Canada	Commercial and issue.	June 30, 1896	38	.....	225,214,947	23,347,748	8,262,723	.....	.....	<i>c</i> 7,857,220	21,742,569	29,697,499	316,122,706
Mexico	Issue, etc.	July 1, 1896	9	.....	19,313,000	.....	274,500	.....	\$19,645,500	.....	.....	11,238,500	50,471,500
	Mortgage	do	1	.....	2,167,000	.....	115,000	.....	648,000	.....	.....	882,500	3,812,500
Guatemala	Commercial and issue.	do	6	.....	10,185,305	227,185	220,952	.....	2,798,719	.....	<i>d</i> 592,777	637,394	14,662,332
Honduras	do	do	1	.....	<i>b</i> 294,345	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	<i>e</i> 91,863	93,388	479,596
Nicaragua	do	Dec. 31, 1896	1	.....	1,713,940	81,485	66,545	.....	.....	.....	<i>e</i> 604,165	685,005	3,151,140
Argentina	Commercial	June and Dec., 1896	4	.....	56,177,836	783,650	2,196,622	.....	.....	.....	<i>c</i> 30,115,464	36,022,544	125,296,116
Bolivia	Commercial and issue.	July 1, 1896	2	15	4,842,124	143,084	345,061	.....	.....	<i>c</i> 881,423	.....	370,881	6,582,573
	Mortgage and issue.	do	3	9	3,369,838	337,904	28,518	.....	.....	.....	<i>e</i> 83,776	2,695	3,822,731
Dutch Guiana	Issue, etc.	Dec. 31, 1896	1	.....	529,174	326,913	10,000	.....	.....	.....	<i>c</i> 291,208	121,011	1,278,306
Chile	do	July 1, 1896	22	45	48,818,119	9,408,950	2,224,931	<i>f</i> \$345,066	<i>f</i> 60,650	<i>c</i> 2,461,953	1,167,078	967,327	65,474,054
	Mortgage	do	5	.....	54,676,743	2,882,668	460,841	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,660,291	71,680,543
Colombia	Discount	do	3	.....	8,023,634	82,120	334,191	.....	.....	<i>c</i> 123,847	1,490,527	398,025	10,452,344
Ecuador	Issue, etc.	May and June, 1896	2	.....	2,890,480	1,415,095	25,572	.....	.....	.....	<i>c</i> 1,534,672	2,774,738	8,640,557
Peru	Commercial	Apr., 1897	4	.....	<i>b</i> 5,027,317	.....	113,115	.....	.....	.....	<i>c</i> 2,244,332	540,970	7,925,734
Uruguay	Government	May, 1897	1	.....	7,845,220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	<i>c</i> 1,851,726	.....	9,196,946
Bahamas (N. P. I.)	Commercial	July 1, 1896	1	.....	68,457	38,532	.....	14,500	9,000	.....	1,115	91,968	223,592
Bermuda	do	July 1, 1897	1	.....	99,151	24,286	9,757	.....	.....	<i>c</i> 145,419	.....	.....	273,613
Cuba	Issue, etc.	June 30, 1896	1	.....	1,775,387	4,381,300	222,965	1,749,575	851,203	.....	36,887	11,699,994	20,717,311
Guadeloupe	do	Dec. 31, 1896	1	.....	2,593,763	945,700	56,549	.....	.....	<i>c</i> 580,843	.....	252,631	4,429,486
Haiti	Government	Jan. 1, 1896	1	.....	1,594,000	35,150	53,060	674,000	1876,800	.....	.....	1,556,590	4,789,840
Martinique	Issue, etc.	July 31, 1896	1	.....	1,550,101	874,868	56,659	.....	.....	<i>c</i> 534,719	.....	20,942	3,047,289

H. Doc. 10—38	Puerto Rico.....	do.....	July 1, 1896...	1.....	2, 147, 336 <sup>a</sup>	1, 579, 302	41, 870	1, 560, 308 <sup>j</sup>		313, 828	5, 642, 644
		Mortgage and loan.	do.....	1.....	1, 941, 247	2, 805, 623	49, 671	314, 556	2, 913	15, 747	5, 129, 757
		Discount and savings.	do.....	1.....	400, 000		15, 000	200, 000			615, 000
	Santo Domingo..	Issue, etc.....	do.....	1.....	469, 062						469, 062
	Society Islands (Tahiti).	Agricultural....	1896.....	1.....	76, 462	41, 008	10, 326	962	14, 252	33, 372	176, 382
	Total .....				1, 760, 6, 142 5, 191, 348, 516 2, 161, 618, 595	41, 253, 064	794, 939, 420	533, 166, 831	667, 583, 897	1, 246, 806, 864	1, 721, 694, 059 12, 358, 411, 246

<sup>a</sup> Received too late to be incorporated in the total.

<sup>b</sup> Includes stock, etc.

<sup>c</sup> Not classified.

<sup>d</sup> Notes of other banks.

<sup>e</sup> Cash on hand, at call, and short notice.

<sup>f</sup> Of nine small banks.

<sup>g</sup> Mortgages.

<sup>h</sup> At the close of the year the resources had increased to about \$41,000,000 by the collection of Government taxes, which duty is a function of the bank and its branches.

<sup>i</sup> And other currency.

<sup>j</sup> Probably includes some of bank's own circulation.

TABLE XXIII—Continued.

RESOURCES, LIABILITIES, ETC., OF FOREIGN BANKS, AS SHOWN BY REPORTS RECEIVED BY THIS BUREAU, ON THE DATES INDICATED—Continued.

Countries.	Character of banks.	Date of reports.	Number of banks.	Number of branches.	Capital.	Surplus and other profits.	Circulation outstanding.	Deposits.	All other liabilities.	Interest charged on loans and discounts.	Interest paid on deposits.	Dividends paid on stock.
										Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Austria-Hungary	Government	Jan. 1, 1896	1	.....	\$36,540,000	\$16,054,864	\$251,660,724	.....	\$67,421,984	5	.....	4
Austria	Joint stock	do	57	.....	88,229,890	41,217,932	.....	\$44,787,078	552,680,492	5 to 7	2 to 3	4 to 5
Hungary	do	Jan. 1, 1895	244	.....	37,322,823	24,238,852	.....	75,816,554	206,232,249	5 to 6	2 to 3	4 to 5
Belgium	Joint stock and issue.	Dec. 31, 1896	1	.....	10,000,000	.....	95,078,923	17,495,409	1,955,683	.....	.....	10
Denmark	do	Mar. 31, 1895	57	17	25,672,256	3,262,574	22,444,000	69,345,200	6,504,527	4	2.5	5 to 10
	Issue	July 1, 1896	1	4	7,236,000	1,491,102	22,789,000	3,340,426	1,998,764	4	2.5	6.3
France	do	July 1, 1896	1	.....	36,500,000	8,593,101	723,185,992	164,649,366	18,555,196	1 to 3	.....	12
Germany	Government	Dec. 31, 1896	1	.....	30,000,000	11,033,220	314,481,505	112,161,445	2,148,120	3 to 6	.....	6
Great Britain, United Kingdom.	Joint stock and private.	June 30, 1896	147	4,332	424,175,455	213,987,320	207,963,805	3,770,246,910	170,181,439	.....	.....	10.9
Italy	Issue, etc.	Dec. 31, 1895	3	.....	57,400,000	.....	216,963,454	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Netherlands	Issue	July 1, 1896	1	.....	8,040,000	2,184,653	81,849,014	2,111,079	400,021	3.5	.....	7.8
Persia	Joint stock	Sept. 20, 1896	1	.....	3,250,000	489,725	411,015	1,129,390	4,419,975	.....	4 to 6	5
Russia	Government	June 16, 1896	1	.....	21,616,000	.....	510,165,000	266,670,000	253,044,000	.....	.....	.....
Spain	Issue, etc.	July 11, 1896	1	.....	30,000,000	3,000,000	211,792,060	80,205,160	30,444,335	.....	.....	.....
Turkey	Government	Dec. 31, 1896	1	.....	15,400,000	4,255,600	2,745,600	2,169,200	10,010,000	.....	.....	.....
Sweden	do	June 30, 1896	1	.....	15,777,160	1,062,588	15,465,504	7,804,270	178,048	3.5 to 6	2	6
	Private	do	27	.....	21,517,345	1,819,370	20,081,172	96,657,357	4,563,922	3.5 to 6	2.5	8.1
	Joint stock	do	21	.....	13,063,791	312,303	.....	41,195,871	20,607,177	4 to 6.5	2.75	6.8
Switzerland	Cantonal	Dec. 31, 1896	34	.....	30,105,000	5,985,876	40,480,000	183,506,957	5,687,961	3.9 to 4	3.6	5.4
Japan	Commercial and savings.	Dec. 31, 1895, July 1, 1896	1,019	564	85,702,809	18,401,444	105,358,534	100,154,948	3,084,086	11 to 12.41	4.85 to 5.55	3.40 to 12.26
Java	Issue, etc.	Mar. 31, 1897	1	.....	2,412,000	592,616	17,953,041	.....	2,781,651	4	.....	6
Mauritius	Commercial	Mar. 1896, and 1897	2	.....	1,227,750	441,175	.....	2,751,532	270,882	9	0 to 2.5	5
Straits Settlements.	do	Dec. 31, 1895, 1896	4	.....	14,551,012	6,444,566	7,841,756	121,577,249	28,400,676	d 7	3.5 to 5	5.1
Africa (Algiers)	do	July 1, 1896	4	.....	14,089,000	5,696,035	15,947,417	20,928,398	41,480,949	3.5 to 6	1.5 to 2	3 to 5
South African Republic, Orange Free State, Natal, and Colony of Cape of Good Hope.	Joint stock, etc.	June 30, 1896	5	.....	34,985,706	5,113,231	3,473,333	39,776,864	19,185,825	7.5	3.5	6
Australasia	Issue, etc.	July 1, 1896	161	160	97,895,024	24,321,176	16,699,643	541,084,703	61,880,983	4.5 to 7	3.5	.....

Canada .....	Commercial and issue.	June 30, 1896.	38 .....	62, 198, 413	26, 348, 799	30, 336, 844	183, 769, 992	13, 468, 658	.....	.....	7.5
Mexico .....	Issue, etc.	July 1, 1896.	9 .....	8, 035, 000.	3, 502, 000	17, 821, 000.	f 21, 143, 500	.....	7.5	3.5	13.5
	Mortgage.	.....do.....	1 .....	1, 730, 000	26, 000	.....	1, 079, 000	957, 500	7	3.25	3
Guatemala .....	Commercial and issue.	.....do.....	6 .....	5, 037, 641	2, 258, 851	3, 080, 958	2, 927, 616	1, 357, 266	12	5 to 6	27
Honduras .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1 .....	285, 000	61, 535	126, 759	.....	6, 302	18	.....	10
Nicaragua .....	.....do.....	Dec. 31, 1896.	1 .....	677, 500	276, 550	447, 745	750, 875	998, 470	.....	.....	8
Argentina .....	Commercial.	June and Dec., 1896.	4 .....	21, 500, 000	5, 941, 923	3, 000, 000	93, 022, 647	1, 831, 546	.....	.....	.....
Bolivia .....	Commercial and issue.	July 1, 1896.	2 15	2, 250, 000	452, 519	2, 336, 122	1, 439, 950	103, 982	11 to 17	3 to 5	12
	Mortgage and issue.	.....do.....	3 9	135, 000	476, 675	.....	165, 250	3, 045, 806	10 to 16	.....	20
Dutch Guiana .....	Issue, etc.	Dec. 31, 1896.	1 .....	280, 000	145, 280	438, 490	134, 893	279, 643	8	.....	9.25
Chile .....	.....do.....	July 1, 1896.	22 45	17, 210, 653	2, 318, 291	6, 932, 561	35, 758, 171	3, 254, 373	10 to 12	3 to 8	9.5
	Mortgage.	.....do.....	5 .....	1, 184, 500	g 5, 513, 584	.....	.....	h 64, 982, 459	10 to 12	.....	.....
Colombia .....	Discount	.....do.....	3 .....	1, 850, 000	281, 563	.....	6, 039, 246	2, 281, 535	10 to 12	6 to 7	12 to 25
Ecuador .....	Issue, etc.	May and June, 1896.	2 .....	3, 246, 250	393, 811	2, 344, 017	1, 677, 896	978, 583	9	4	15
Peru .....	Commercial.	Apr., 1897	4 .....	1, 554, 458	.....	.....	i 6, 253, 915	117, 361	6 to 8	2	8
Uruguay .....	Government	May, 1897	1 .....	5, 000, 000	.....	807, 800	3, 389, 146	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bahamas (N. P. I.)	Commercial.	July 1, 1896.	1 .....	48, 000	21, 414	26, 765	110, 400	11, 013	6	3 to 4	10
Bermuda .....	.....do.....	July 1, 1897	1 .....	38, 932	18, 492	.....	.....	221, 189	3.5	3	.....
Cuba .....	Issue, etc.	June 30, 1896.	1 .....	8, 000, 000	1, 711, 812	156, 840	3, 092, 229	7, 756, 430	8	.....	4
Guadeloupe .....	.....do.....	Dec. 31, 1896.	1 .....	579, 000	97, 598	1, 397, 532	836, 968	1, 518, 388	6	.....	.....
Haiti .....	Government	Jan. 1, 1896.	1 .....	2, 000, 000	875, 600	1, 490	1, 519, 750	393, 000	12 to 18	.....	12
Martinique .....	Issue, etc.	July 31, 1896.	1 .....	571, 428	282, 483	1, 293, 275	208, 400	691, 703	5 to 8	.....	.....
Puerto Rico .....	.....do.....	July 1, 1896.	1 .....	1, 500, 000	184, 175	1, 285, 491	118, 142	2, 554, 836	8.5	2	40
	Mortgage and loan.	.....do.....	1 .....	2, 280, 000	654, 875	.....	j 1, 530, 879	664, 003	9	2	12
	Discount and savings.	.....do.....	1 .....	200, 000	3, 000	100, 000	160, 000	152, 000	10	5	15
Santo Domingo Society Islands (Tabiti).	Issue, etc.	.....do.....	1 .....	250, 000	.....	153, 386	.....	65, 676	7	.....	4
	Agricultural.	July 1, 1896.	1 .....	(k)	47, 352	52, 503	74, 680	1, 847	8 to 10	4	.....
Total .....	.....	.....	1, 760 6, 142	1, 268, 119, 090	445, 229, 172	2, 950, 708, 437	6, 093, 717, 621	1, 600, 636, 926	.....	.....	.....

a Includes the bank of issue, entered separately next below.

b By joint stock banks.

c Disposed of by the Riksdag.

d By one bank.

e Received too late to be incorporated in the total.

f And other liabilities.

g Includes funds for payment of bond coupons and amortization of bonds.

h Includes mortgage bonds.

i Includes circulation and accounts current.

j Includes accounts current, etc.

k Represented by circulation outstanding.

## 596 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

TABLE XXIV,

AGGREGATE RESOURCES, EXPRESSED IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, OF NATIONAL BANKS ON JULY 23, 1897, STATE, SAVINGS, PRIVATE BANKS, AND LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES AT DATE OF LATEST RETURNS TO THIS BUREAU, AND BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS IN 1893.

States.	National banks.	State banks.	Loan and trust com- panies.	Savings banks.	Private banks.	Building and loan asso- ciations.	Total.
	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>
Maine.....	39.6	.....	7.0	60.7	.....	1.4	108.7
New Hampshire.....	22.5	.....	.....	55.5	.....	1.4	79.4
Vermont.....	22.7	.....	.....	35.5	.....	.....	58.2
Massachusetts.....	434.5	.....	110.4	482.0	.....	13.6	1,040.5
Rhode Island.....	55.4	1.9	24.6	72.6	.....	.7	155.2
Connecticut.....	80.4	8.3	7.5	159.4	.....	.5	256.1
Total.....	655.1	10.2	149.5	865.7	.....	17.6	1,698.1
New York.....	915.2	297.0	396.7	812.2	2.0	33.0	2,456.1
New Jersey.....	90.3	10.4	23.8	47.9	.....	31.7	204.1
Pennsylvania.....	456.6	60.7	200.3	87.6	10.4	31.9	897.5
Delaware.....	9.5	2.4	3.7	4.7	.4	1.7	22.4
Maryland.....	72.7	4.9	6.0	54.9	.....	12.5	151.0
District of Columbia.....	21.4	.....	11.3	.1	.....	6.7	39.5
Total.....	1,565.7	375.4	641.8	1,007.4	12.8	167.5	3,770.6
Virginia.....	26.3	24.6	.....	.....	.....	7.4	58.3
West Virginia.....	14.1	16.1	.....	.3	.....	3.4	33.9
North Carolina.....	10.5	6.5	.....	1.4	1.2	1.1	20.7
South Carolina.....	8.9	2.7	.....	5.9	.....	2.7	20.2
Georgia.....	15.0	13.2	.....	2.5	.6	7.3	38.6
Florida.....	6.5	2.9	.....	.....	.1	1.7	11.2
Alabama.....	12.3	2.2	.....	.....	.6	3.1	18.2
Mississippi.....	4.0	13.3	.....	.....	.....	2.9	20.2
Louisiana.....	25.1	10.3	.....	3.2	.....	4.8	43.4
Texas.....	66.0	1.4	.....	.8	3.3	2.2	73.7
Arkansas.....	3.8	5.0	.....	.....	.....	2.9	11.7
Kentucky.....	43.5	51.1	.....	.....	.....	14.0	108.6
Tennessee.....	33.9	8.7	.....	2.8	.....	12.9	68.3
Total.....	269.9	158.0	.....	16.9	5.8	66.4	517.0
Ohio.....	206.5	52.2	.....	43.8	9.9	67.6	380.0
Indiana.....	61.1	16.1	2.8	4.6	5.6	26.6	116.8
Illinois.....	246.5	33.8	43.9	64.0	12.0	75.7	475.9
Michigan.....	66.7	89.6	.....	.....	2.3	7.4	166.0
Wisconsin.....	60.9	36.0	.....	.2	6.8	3.2	107.1
Minnesota.....	59.5	26.1	5.6	10.9	2.5	15.7	120.3
Iowa.....	52.7	23.2	.....	37.6	9.6	7.4	135.5
Missouri.....	93.0	101.8	.....	.....	6.2	35.8	236.8
Total.....	846.9	383.8	52.3	161.1	54.9	239.4	1,738.4
North Dakota.....	7.0	4.2	.....	.....	.....	.2	11.4
South Dakota.....	6.7	7.1	.....	.....	.....	1.7	15.5
Nebraska.....	39.9	23.6	.....	.....	.....	3.0	66.5
Kansas.....	31.5	27.3	.....	.....	.....	2.5	61.3
Montana.....	14.9	1.5	.....	1.8	.2	.5	18.9
Wyoming.....	3.4	.3	.....	.....	.8	.3	4.8
Colorado.....	40.8	7.2	.....	.....	.....	7.2	55.2
New Mexico.....	3.9	1.1	.....	.....	.1	.3	5.4
Oklahoma.....	.9	2.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.2
Indian Territory.....	1.6	.....	.....	.....	.7	.....	2.3
Total.....	150.6	74.6	.....	1.8	1.8	15.7	244.5
Washington.....	15.6	5.1	.....	.....	.....	.6	21.3
Oregon.....	15.4	2.1	.....	.....	.....	1.3	18.8
California.....	31.9	124.6	.....	143.5	.....	18.0	318.0
Idaho.....	3.4	.4	.....	.....	.....	.1	3.9
Utah.....	6.4	1.6	.....	2.4	.....	.9	11.3
Nevada.....	.3	.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.2
Arizona.....	1.9	1.3	.....	.....	.....	.1	3.3
Total.....	74.9	136.0	.....	145.9	.....	21.0	377.8
Total United States.....	3,563.1	1,138.0	843.6	2,198.8	75.3	527.6	8,346.4



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AGGREGATE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES  
OF  
THE NATIONAL BANKS  
FROM  
OCTOBER, 1863, TO OCTOBER, 1897.

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# 598 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

## 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 .....				5,062,600.00
Other items .....				106,009.12
Due from nat'l and other b'ks .....				2,625,507.05
Real estate, furniture, etc. ....				177,565.69
Current expenses .....				53,808.92
Premiums paid .....				2,503.69
Checks and other cash items .....				492,138.56
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	\$31,593,943.45	\$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 .....	* 4,780,124.58	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	1,060,000.00	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 .....	3,294,833.27	4,275,769.51	12,560,120.38	19,048,513.15
Due from national banks .....	30,820,175.44	40,963,243.47	76,977,539.59	89,978,960.55
Due from other b'ks and b'krs .....	19,836,072.83	22,554,636.57	26,078,028.01	17,369,232.25
Real estate, furniture, etc. ....	4,083,226.12	6,523,118.80	11,231,257.28	14,703,281.77
Current expenses .....	1,053,725.34	2,298,025.65	2,358,775.56	4,539,525.11
Premiums paid .....	1,323,023.56	1,823,201.84	2,243,210.31	2,565,501.06
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	6,059,660.47	9,437,060.40	18,072,012.59
Legal tenders and fractional'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	1,120,455,481.66	1,359,768,074.49

\* Including amount due from national banks.

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 599

BANKS FROM OCTOBER, 1863, TO OCTOBER, 1897.

## 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 <i>a</i> .....				984, 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, 932, 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 <i>a</i> .....	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, 103, 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, 726. 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 <i>a</i> .....	37, 104, 130. 62	59, 692, 581. 64	79, 591, 594. 93	81, 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, 763, 074. 49

*a* Including State-bank circulation outstanding.

# 600 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

## 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	\$603,314,704.83
U.S.b'dsdep'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'k'rs	14,658,229.87	13,882,345.12	13,962,613.23	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	3,052,716.27	5,311,253.85
Premiums paid.....	2,423,918.02	2,259,516.31	2,398,872.26	2,495,773.47
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'lour'y	187,846,548.82	189,807,852.52	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'dsdep'd to secure circ'n	339,570,700.00	338,863,650.00	337,684,250.00	338,640,150.00
U.S.b'dsdep'd to sec'r's dep't's	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	21,432,615.43	21,607,881.42
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'k'rs	12,996,157.49	10,737,392.90	9,693,322.82	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.....	2,822,075.18	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	128,812,177.79	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'lour'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'dsdep'd to secure circ'n	339,004,200.00	339,630,650.00	339,569,100.00	340,487,050.00
U.S.b'dsdep'd to sec'r's dep't's	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'k'rs	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
Premiums 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.....	16,653,572.00	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

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 601

BANKS FROM OCTOBER, 1863, TO OCTOBER, 1897—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-b'k 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. dis'b'g 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
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,404,776,619.29</b>	<b>1,442,407,737.81</b>	<b>1,476,395,208.13</b>	<b>1,526,962,804.42</b>

## 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-b'k notes outstanding..	6,961,499.00	5,460,312.00	4,484,112.00	4,092,153.00
Individual deposits .....	553,699,768.06	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. dis'b'g 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
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,511,222,985.40</b>	<b>1,465,451,105.84</b>	<b>1,494,084,526.01</b>	<b>1,499,469,060.17</b>

## 1868.

Liabilities.	JANUARY 6.	APRIL 6.	JULY 5.	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-b'k notes outstanding..	3,792,013.00	3,310,177.00	3,163,771.00	2,906,352.00
Individual deposits .....	534,704,709.00	532,011,430.36	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. dis'b'g 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
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,502,647,644.10</b>	<b>1,499,668,920.97</b>	<b>1,572,167,076.26</b>	<b>1,559,621,773.49</b>

## 602 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

## 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	338,099,750.00	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	27,476,050.00	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'ks	36,067,316.84	30,520,527.89	35,556,504.53	35,393,563.47
Due from State b'ks 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	108,809,817.87
Bills of other national banks.	14,684,790.00	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	2,000,727.58
Specie .....	29,626,750.26	9,844,532.15	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	340,357,450.00	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'nts	71,641,486.65	73,435,117.98	74,635,405.61	66,275,068.92	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	10,439,781.32	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	3,076,450.74	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	17,001,546.00
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	26,307,251.59	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	43,405,000.00	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	351,536,700.00	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	23,155,500.00
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'nts	83,809,188.92	85,061,016.31	92,369,246.71	86,878,608.84	77,985,000.53
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	13,232,998.17	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	1,703,415,335.05	1,730,566,899.72	1,715,861,897.22

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 603

BANKS FROM OCTOBER, 1863, TO OCTOBER, 1897—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	23,849,371.02
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	91,089,834.12	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	46,056,628.55
Nat'l-bank circulat'n	292,338,935.00	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'ts U.S. dis. officers	2,592,001.21	4,778,225.93	2,592,967.54	4,550,142.63	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 .....	38,904,849.14	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	4,592,603.76	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	98,922,203.80	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	301,713,460.09	306,131,393.00	307,793,880.00	315,519,117.06	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	6,265,107.94	20,511,935.98	14,829,525.65
Dep'ts 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

# 604 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

## 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	870,924,700.00	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'ts	89,548,329.93	82,120,017.24	91,564,269.53	80,771,071.30	86,401,459.44
Due from nat'l banks	38,282,905.86	36,697,502.81	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	1,770,897,269.40	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	388,350,400.00	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	22,063,806.20	22,449,146.04	22,912,415.63	23,709,034.53	24,358,125.06
Due from red'g ag'ts	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	41,413,680.00	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	34,061,823.21	33,550,746.48
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	7,559,987.07	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	13,321,972.80
Clear'g-house exch'gs	131,383,860.95	94,132,125.24	91,183,526.59	88,926,003.53	62,881,342.16
National bank notes ..	15,938,779.00	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	26,907,037.53
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.....	1,830,152,715.21	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.	\$897,850,600.46	\$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'vo 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	5,610,666.47
Premiums paid.....	8,741,028.77	8,680,370.84	8,563,262.27	8,376,659.07	8,626,112.16
Cash items .....	10,239,955.50	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	112,995,317.53
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	2,392,068.74
Specie.....	33,365,863.58	32,569,969.26	22,525,207.27	21,240,945.23	22,436,761.04
Legal-tender notes ..	102,717,563.00	101,692,930.00	103,103,350.00	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	21,043,084.86
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



# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 605

BANKS FROM OCTOBER, 1863, TO OCTOBER, 1897—Continued.

**1872.**

Liabilities.	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.
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 circulat'n.	321,634,675.00	325,805,752.00	327,092,752.00	333,495,027.00	336,289,285.00
State bank circulat'n.	1,830,563.00	1,769,885.00	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..	3,818,886.91	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	1,773,556,532.43

**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 circulat'n	336,292,459.00	338,163,864.00	338,788,504.00	339,081,799.00	341,320,256.00
State bank circulat'n	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	40,741,738.47	39,298,148.14	36,598,076.29
Notes rediscounted.	5,117,810.50	5,403,043.38	5,515,900.67	5,987,512.36	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	54,831,713.13	58,332,965.71	51,484,437.32	51,477,629.33
Nat'l bank circulat'n	339,602,955.00	340,267,649.00	338,538,743.00	333,225,298.00	331,193,150.00
State bank circulat'n	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	3,518,276.99	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	7,322,850.85	7,302,153.58	7,432,307.78
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	51,628,602.36
Notes rediscounted..	3,448,828.92	4,581,420.38	4,436,256.22	4,197,872.25	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

# 606 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

## 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.	\$956,485,999.35	\$971,835,298.74	\$972,926,532.14	\$984,691,434.40	\$962,571,807.70
Bonds for circulation.	380,882,650.00	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	16,009,550.00
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'v'g'ts	89,991,175.34	80,620,878.75	89,788,903.73	85,701,259.82	81,462,682.27
Due from nat'l banks	44,720,394.11	46,079,597.57	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	11,895,551.68
Real estate, etc.	39,430,952.12	40,312,285.99	40,969,020.40	42,366,647.65	41,589,311.94
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	8,742,398.83	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 currency.	3,008,592.12	2,702,326.44	2,620,504.26	2,595,631.78	2,901,023.10
Specie.	16,607,106.17	10,620,361.64	18,959,582.30	8,050,329.73	17,070,905.00
Legal-tender notes.	78,508,170.00	84,015,928.00	87,492,595.00	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	1,900,847,891.40	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	\$933,680,530.45	\$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	336,705,300.00
Bonds for deposits.	14,210,500.00	14,128,000.00	14,328,000.00	14,098,000.00	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'v'g'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	44,328,069.46	47,417,029.03	47,525,089.98	44,011,064.97
Due from State banks	11,180,562.15	11,262,193.86	10,989,507.95	12,061,283.08	12,415,841.67
Real estate, etc.	41,937,017.25	42,183,958.78	42,722,415.27	43,121,942.01	43,498,445.49
Current expenses.	8,296,207.85	6,820,573.55	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	10,715,251.10	10,811,300.66
Cash items.	9,517,868.86	9,693,186.37	11,724,592.67	12,043,139.68	10,658,709.28
Clear'g-house exch'gs	58,863,182.42	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	25,218,460.92	21,360,707.42	32,990,647.89
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	27,855,000.00	29,170,000.00	26,995,000.00
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.	1,834,369,941.70	1,793,306,002.78	1,825,760,967.28	1,827,265,367.61	1,787,407,093.76

1877.

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.	337,590,709.00	339,658,100.00	337,754,100.00	336,810,950.00	343,689,550.00
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'v'g'ts	88,098,308.85	84,942,718.41	82,132,099.96	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	44,736,549.09	44,818,722.07	45,229,983.25	45,511,032.25
Current expenses.	4,131,516.48	7,542,296.86	7,910,864.84	6,915,792.50	8,958,903.60
Premiums paid.	10,901,714.50	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	10,090,988.46	11,674,587.50	10,265,059.49
Clear'g-house exch'gs	81,117,880.04	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	20,312,602.00
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	21,355,096.06	22,658,820.31	32,907,750.70
Legal-tender notes.	72,689,770.00	72,531,373.00	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	44,450,000.00	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	1,741,084,063.84	1,737,295,145.79

BANKS FROM OCTOBER, 1863, TO OCTOBER, 1897—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	52,100,104.68	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	647,735,879.69	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	53,037,582.80	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.....	4,786,630.57	6,079,632.94	5,758,299.85	6,590,234.03	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	\$500,082,006.00	\$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	132,202,282.60	131,390,664.67
Undivided profits...	51,177,031.26	49,039,278.75	46,609,341.51	46,445,215.50	52,327,715.08
Nat'l bank circulat'n	307,476,155.00	300,252,085.00	294,444,078.00	291,544,020.00	292,011,575.00
State bank circulat'n	714,539.00	667,060.00	638,938.00	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	620,674,211.65	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	1,827,265,567.61	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	51,530,120.18
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	1,796,603,275.20	1,774,352,833.81	1,741,084,063.84	1,737,295,145.79

# 608 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

## 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'v'e 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	12,314,098.11	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 ....	7,786,252.42	7,239,365.78	4,718,618.66	6,272,566.73	7,608,128.83
Premiums paid .....	7,806,552.00	7,574,255.95	7,335,454.49	7,134,735.68	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	16,364,090.47	16,798,667.62	16,543,674.36	17,640,918.34
Total.....	1,729,465,956.90	1,741,896,959.05	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	35,569,400.98	36,747,129.40	37,617,015.13	39,671,916.50	38,836,369.80
Due from res'v'e ag'ts	77,925,068.68	74,003,830.40	98,445,463.95	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	55,352,458.82
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.	475,338.50	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	42,173,731.23	59,013,041.59
Legal-tender notes ..	70,561,233.00	64,461,231.00	67,059,152.00	69,196,696.00	74,715,096.00
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	17,023,121.31	16,620,986.20	17,029,065.45	17,054,816.40
Total.....	1,800,592,002.25	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'v'e 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	14,719,929.02
Clear g-house exch'gs	166,736,402.64	99,357,050.41	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	86,428,732.21	99,506,505.26	109,346,509.49	107,172,900.92
Legal-tender notes ..	55,229,468.00	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

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 609

BANKS FROM OCTOBER, 1863, TO OCTOBER, 1897—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	\$471,971,027.00	\$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	439,359.00	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	4,270,879.74	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	359,927.00	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	6,023,323.97
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.....	4,181,280.55	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

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 611

BANKS FROM OCTOBER, 1863, TO OCTOBER, 1897—Continued.

## 1881.

Liabilities.	MARCH 11.	MAY 6.	JUNE 30.	OCTOBER 1.	DECEMBER 31.
	2,004 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	\$405,859,835.00
Surplus fund.....	122,470,996.73	124,405,926.91	126,679,517.07	128,140,617.75	123,867,493.92
Undivided profits...	54,072,225.49	54,906,090.47	54,684,137.16	50,372,190.92	54,221,816.10
Nat'l-bank circulat'n	298,590,802.00	369,737,193.00	312,223,352.00	320,200,069.00	325,018,161.00
State-bank circulat'n	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 nat'l 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	2,358,387,391.50	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.....	\$460,390,232.00	\$473,819,124.00	\$477,184,390.00	\$483,104,213.00	\$484,883,492.00
Surplus fund.....	130,924,139.06	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	53,128,817.73	61,180,310.53	55,343,816.94
Nat'l-bank circulat'n	323,651,577.00	315,671,236.00	308,921,898.00	314,721,215.00	315,230,925.00
State-bank circulat'n	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	3,372,368.96	3,493,252.88	2,867,385.63	3,627,846.72	3,786,262.20
Due to nat'l banks ..	187,433,824.90	192,007,865.26	194,868,025.46	180,075,749.77	194,491,260.60
Due to State banks...	78,350,675.85	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 circulat'n	312,778,053.00	313,549,993.00	311,963,302.00	310,517,857.00	304,994,131.00
State-bank circulat'n	206,779.00	198,162.00	189,253.00	184,357.00	181,121.00
Dividends unpaid...	1,389,002.06	2,849,629.87	1,454,232.01	3,220,226.31	7,082,682.28
Individual deposits	1,004,111,400.55	1,067,962,238.35	1,043,137,763.11	1,049,487,700.57	1,106,453,008.23
U. S. deposits.....	9,613,873.33	11,624,894.57	10,130,737.88	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	3,768,802.04
Due to nat'l 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	83,002,073.01	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	2,372,650,364.82	2,445,880,917.49

# 612 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

## AGGREGATE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE NATIONAL 1884.

Resources.	MARCH 7. 2,563 banks.	APRIL 24. 2,589 banks.	JUNE 20. 2,625 banks.	SEPTEMBER 30. 2,664 banks.	DECEMBER 20. 2,664 banks.
Loans and discounts	\$1,321,548,289.02	\$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	337,842,900.00	334,346,350.00	327,435,000.00	317,586,050.00
Bonds for deposits	16,850,000.00	17,135,000.00	17,000,000.00	16,840,000.00	16,740,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	18,072,250.00	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'v'ag'ts	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	69,459,894.45
Due from State banks	17,937,976.35	18,145,827.61	16,306,506.91	15,833,982.95	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	9,070,996.14
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 exc'gs.	68,403,373.80	83,531,472.58	69,498,913.13	66,257,118.15	75,195,955.95
Bills of other banks	23,483,124.00	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	139,747,799.53
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	8,870,000.00	14,290,000.00	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. 2,671 banks.	MAY 6. 2,678 banks.	JULY 1. 2,689 banks.	OCTOBER 1. 2,714 banks.	DECEMBER 24. 2,732 banks.
Loans and discounts	\$1,232,327,453.69	\$1,241,450,649.79	\$1,257,655,547.92	\$1,306,143,900.46	\$1,343,517,550.96
Bonds for circulation	313,106,200.00	312,168,500.00	310,102,200.00	307,857,050.00	304,776,750.00
Bonds for deposit	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	14,607,850.00	14,769,250.00	14,588,800.00	14,329,400.00	12,065,750.00
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'v'ag'ts	136,462,273.26	130,903,103.77	132,733,904.34	138,378,515.15	159,229,444.80
Due from nat'l banks	68,442,054.87	67,866,656.57	77,220,972.29	78,967,697.80	79,452,309.67
Due from State banks	17,573,822.65	17,348,938.11	17,180,008.46	17,987,891.44	18,553,946.46
Real estate, etc.	49,690,501.42	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	8,553,759.49	6,853,392.72	9,416,971.01
Premiums paid	12,330,437.60	12,358,862.70	12,690,663.41	12,511,333.41	11,802,189.66
Cash items	11,228,856.82	11,276,626.48	17,214,373.52	14,347,579.53	12,810,167.64
Cl'g-house loan cert's	1,530,000.00	1,430,000.00	1,380,000.00	1,110,000.00	650,000.00
Clear'g-house exc'gs.	59,085,781.99	72,250,129.39	113,158,075.32	84,926,730.76	92,351,296.77
Bills of other banks	22,013,114.00	26,217,171.00	23,465,388.00	23,062,765.00	23,178,032.00
Fractional currency	519,529.86	513,200.12	489,927.18	477,055.17	415,032.64
Trade dollars				1,605,768.69	1,670,961.77
Specie	167,118,873.67	177,433,119.80	177,612,492.02	174,872,572.54	165,354,332.37
Legal-tender notes	71,017,322.00	77,336,999.00	79,701,352.00	69,738,119.00	67,585,406.00
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. 2,768 banks.	JUNE 3. 2,809 banks.	AUGUST 27. 2,840 banks.	OCTOBER 7. 2,852 banks.	DECEMBER 28. 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	228,384,250.00
Bonds for deposit	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	14,368,050.00	13,228,500.00	10,576,200.00
Other stocks and b'ds	80,227,388.98	83,347,119.92	82,439,901.64	81,825,266.40	81,431,000.66
Due from res'v'ag'ts	142,305,686.91	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	80,526,615.67	88,271,697.96
Due from State banks	18,834,235.88	17,720,924.26	18,367,215.76	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	8,084,072.33	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	14,303,529.65	15,100,621.07
Cash items	15,135,538.48	12,181,455.80	10,408,981.58	13,277,160.64	13,218,973.44
Cl'g-house loan cert's	505,000.00	205,000.00	85,000.00		
Clear'g-house exc'gs.	99,923,656.84	76,140,330.60	62,474,005.90	95,533,941.15	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	452,331.34	451,308.89	424,220.93	447,833.09
Trade dollars	1,681,530.65	1,713,384.35	1,857,041.56	1,889,794.55	1,827,304.20
Specie	171,615,919.39	157,459,870.49	149,000,492.10	156,387,696.00	166,953,556.01
Legal-tender notes	67,914,886.00	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	11,830,000.00	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	2,502,042.94	975,376.96
Total	2,494,337,129.44	2,474,544,481.89	2,453,666,930.07	2,513,854,151.17	2,507,753,012.95

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 613

BANKS FROM OCTOBER, 1863, TO OCTOBER, 1897—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...	63,044,861.56	67,450,459.00	70,597,487.21	63,234,237.62	70,711,369.95
Nat'l-bank circulat'n	298,791,610.00	297,506,243.00	295,175,334.06	280,775,123.00	280,197,043.00
State-bank circulat'n	180,589.00	180,576.00	179,666.00	179,653.00	174,645.00
Dividends unpaid...	1,422,001.91	1,415,880.58	1,384,686.71	3,686,160.33	1,331,421.54
Individual deposits..	1,046,056,167.90	1,060,778,388.66	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	3,740,969.85
Due to national banks	207,461,179.63	192,868,942.31	155,785,854.44	173,979,149.80	187,206,348.30
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	11,008,505.07	8,433,724.67
Bills payable.....	2,968,740.50	3,183,635.20	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	50,335,519.11	69,229,645.82
Nat'l-bank circulat'n	274,054,157.00	273,703,047.00	269,147,690.00	268,869,597.00	267,430,837.00
State-bank circulat'n	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	11,532,621.98	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	3,605,783.11
Due to national banks	205,877,203.00	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	2,074,239.76	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	62,211,565.03	66,503,494.72	79,298,286.13
Nat'l-bank circulat'n	256,972,158.00	244,893,097.00	238,273,685.00	228,672,610.00	202,078,287.00
State-bank circulat'n	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	7,648,698.27	10,594,176.56	9,159,345.70
Bills payable.....	1,174,874.29	1,145,240.26	1,381,095.01	2,067,693.48	2,444,958.36
Total .....	2,494,337,120.44	2,474,544,481.89	2,453,666,930.07	2,513,854,751.17	2,507,753,912.95



# 614 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

## 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	88,831,009.90	90,775,413.31
Due from res'v'ag'ts	103,101,181.37	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	14,691,873.38	13,326,455.77
Clear'g-houseexch'gs	89,239,194.59	86,820,363.73	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	564,260.72	540,594.50	554,900.55
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.	9,280,753.33	8,810,585.35	8,341,988.77	8,310,442.15	8,168,503.20
Due from U. S. Treas.	1,856,195.13	1,113,554.81	660,818.42	985,410.24	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	181,845,450.00	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	55,738,000.00	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'v'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	21,880,069.00	22,709,703.01	22,714,258.27	23,767,260.53	24,217,165.51
Real estate, etc.	59,366,247.85	60,111,556.86	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	12,253,978.69	14,644,675.77	16,855,801.15	15,071,024.30	14,140,858.12
Clear'g-houseexch'gs	73,418,037.29	117,270,706.86	74,229,763.09	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	672,387.42
Trade dollars	437.59	851.15	871.76	419.05	763.56
Specie	173,830,614.62	172,074,011.19	181,292,276.76	178,007,816.64	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	2,777,575,790.00

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	\$1,770,054,527.66	\$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 deposit	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	102,215,666.01	103,030,575.31	106,712,474.80	109,319,635.01	111,344,480.32
Due from res'v'ag'ts	192,702,196.35	187,372,295.47	182,590,073.67	189,136,281.01	164,889,755.16
Due from nat'l banks	101,327,319.18	107,091,577.44	108,999,878.96	117,869,749.87	118,206,354.91
Due from State banks	24,051,712.33	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	67,377,189.12	69,877,173.73	70,694,191.37
Current expenses	7,418,190.08	8,984,846.65	3,760,961.37	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-houseexch'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	729,402.37
Specie	182,284,803.00	185,176,450.86	175,903,868.98	164,326,448.84	171,069,458.10
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	6,585,205.97	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

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 615

BANKS FROM OCTOBER, 1863, TO OCTOBER, 1897—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	\$565,029,068.45	\$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	70,899,218.06
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...	1,441,028.17	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 .....	15,253,909.94	17,550,485.93	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	235,960,622.46	227,491,984.15	223,088,927.85
Due to State banks...	103,012,552.48	102,089,438.63	103,003,598.14	102,094,625.68	98,809,344.66
Notes rediscounted...	7,556,837.10	10,132,799.64	11,125,236.08	17,312,806.39	16,268,247.74
Bills payable.....	2,082,374.21	2,567,953.80	2,985,987.60	4,888,439.43	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	54,091,454.69	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	104,502,068.21	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	197,394,700.55	198,508,794.14
Undivided profits...	76,901,041.65	83,956,827.81	72,532,956.94	84,866,899.13	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	126,039,541.20
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	1,475,467,564.37	1,436,402,685.65
U. S. deposits .....	43,554,480.27	42,905,811.22	43,247,864.17	41,588,613.71	39,224,538.51
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	131,585,466.80	132,327,094.47	123,713,499.48
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	7,190,238.34	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

# 616 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

## AGGREGATE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE NATIONAL

1890.

Resources.	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.
Loans and discounts.	\$1,844,978,433.06	\$1,904,167,351.00	\$1,933,509,332.89	\$1,966,058,320.13	\$1,982,393,206.08
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'v'ag'ts	188,064,131.93	183,206,306.36	185,821,763.04	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	28,345,930.07	27,311,955.07	28,483,223.32	28,434,882.79
Real estate, etc.	72,566,724.91	74,211,949.99	75,657,888.82	76,835,816.02	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	13,875,200.34	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	88,818,290.11
Cl'g-house loan cert's	21,318,480.00	19,813,670.00	21,184,428.00	18,492,392.00	13,395,249.00
Bills of other banks.	807,162.57	746,199.91	793,646.45	766,846.68	755,051.82
Fractional currency.	181,546,137.80	178,105,494.43	178,094,063.85	195,908,858.84	190,063,006.20
Specie.	86,551,602.00	88,088,992.00	92,480,469.00	80,504,731.00	82,177,126.00
Legal-tender notes.	8,830,000.00	8,135,000.00	9,825,000.00	6,155,000.00	5,760,000.00
U. S. cert's of deposit	6,191,888.87	6,301,510.51	6,305,121.98	6,123,597.88	6,099,110.84
5% fund with Treas.	855,119.70	867,223.14	1,001,631.02	816,923.48	1,039,947.04
Due from U.S.Treas.					
Total.	3,003,334,970.28	3,010,216,220.33	3,061,770,825.70	3,141,487,494.85	3,046,938,925.59

1891.

Resources.	FEBRUARY 26. 3,001 banks.	MAY 4. 3,633 banks.	JULY 9. 3,652 banks.	SEPTEMBER 25. 3,677 banks.	DECEMBER 2. 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.	140,133,450.00	140,498,400.00	142,586,400.00	150,035,600.00	153,838,200.00
Bonds for deposits.	27,904,500.00	27,054,500.00	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'v'ag'ts	132,645,602.94	180,004,721.63	175,501,085.51	193,990,323.44	196,319,537.81
Due from nat'l banks	110,856,874.53	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	81,919,401.00	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	14,060,592.45	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	17,939,023.02
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	194,039,411.31	190,769,537.46	183,515,075.91	207,898,034.75
Legal-tender notes.	89,400,399.00	96,375,249.00	100,309,811.00	97,615,608.00	93,854,354.00
U. S. cert's of deposit	11,655,000.00	11,515,000.00	18,485,000.00	15,720,000.00	8,765,000.00
5% fund with Treas.	6,133,544.12	6,158,960.87	6,129,840.00	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. 3,711 banks.	MAY 17. 3,734 banks.	JULY 12. 3,750 banks.	SEPTEMBER 30. 3,773 banks.	DECEMBER 9. 3,784 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$2,058,923,107.12	\$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	151,125,832.17	154,535,514.54	153,648,180.71
Due from res'v'ag'ts	256,750,998.13	250,249,071.26	252,473,640.18	236,434,830.39	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	33,497,084.87	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	99,854,483.17	90,364,300.19	105,522,711.81	110,522,668.49
Cl'g-house loan cert's	19,765,178.00	22,014,231.00	21,325,840.00	19,557,474.00	20,488,781.00
Bills of other banks.	924,866.86	924,375.50	939,382.87	934,648.37	893,909.82
Fractional currency.	230,147,985.28	230,044,108.15	229,320,480.41	209,116,378.69	209,895,260.76
Specie.	99,445,735.00	107,981,402.00	113,915,016.00	104,267,945.00	102,276,335.00
Legal-tender notes.	24,080,000.00	26,405,000.00	23,115,000.00	13,995,000.00	6,470,000.00
U. S. cert's of deposit	6,898,132.04	6,890,517.09	7,092,591.94	7,139,564.69	7,282,413.90
5% fund with Treas.	1,051,339.53	926,158.95	1,409,312.15	1,106,987.93	1,268,405.03
Due from U.S.Treas.					
Total.	3,436,072,358.56	3,479,035,128.44	3,493,794,586.71	3,510,094,897.46	3,480,349,667.19

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 617

BANKS FROM OCTOBER 1863, TO OCTOBER, 1897—Continued.

**1890.**

Liabilities.	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.
Capital stock.....	\$626,598,200.00	\$635,055,276.09	\$642,073,076.00	\$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	77,338.50	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...	1,479,986,927.48	1,480,474,472.32	1,521,745,665.23	1,564,845,174.07	1,485,095,855.70
U. S. deposits.....	28,194,911.44	27,047,519.80	27,025,610.88	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	141,850,720.21	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.	MAY 4.	JULY 9.	SEPTEMBER 25.	DECEMBER 2.
	3,601 banks.	3,633 banks.	3,652 banks.	3,677 banks.	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.....	220,515,673.70	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	108,110,263.56
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.	MAY 17.	JULY 12.	SEPTEMBER 30.	DECEMBER 9.
	3,711 banks.	3,734 banks.	3,759 banks.	3,773 banks.	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	145,069,499.00
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	1,753,339,679.56	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	323,399,449.03
Due to State banks..	181,688,074.58	181,538,222.87	188,983,250.94	178,607,018.34	160,778,117.18
Notes rediscounted..	8,517,205.36	9,090,080.27	9,181,050.14	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

# 618 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

## AGGREGATE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE NATIONAL

1893.

Resources.	MARCH 6.	MAY 4.	JULY 12.	OCTOBER 3.	DECEMBER 10.
	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	\$1,871,574,709.95
Bonds for circulation.	170,096,550.00	172,412,550.00	176,588,050.00	206,463,850.00	204,869,350.00
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'v'ag'ts	202,612,051.30	174,512,119.44	159,352,677.33	158,490,644.28	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	80,151,776.08	92,322,060.53
Current expenses	10,992,932.60	11,746,470.23	4,892,772.88	11,071,966.65	-----
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	15,359,784.56	13,510,016.51
Clear g-house exch's	125,142,839.74	114,977,271.08	107,765,890.44	100,181,394.59	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	1,026,813.70	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	14,075,000.00	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 10.
	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	10,130,000.69
Other stocks, etc.	174,305,552.50	183,324,549.67	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	27,063,816.38	27,973,911.86	30,962,557.31
Due from res'v'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	66,511,335.77	88,524,052.17	80,860,202.29
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	256,106,583.34	259,941,923.51	250,670,632.33	237,250,654.50	218,041,222.75
Legal-tender notes.	142,763,676.00	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	3,478,922,055.27	3,423,474,873.11

1895.

Resources.	MARCH 5.	MAY 7.	JULY 11.	SEPTEMBER 23.	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	193,383,221.52
Real estate, etc.	101,268,482.19	102,014,502.36	102,939,146.09	103,771,876.79	104,272,311.04
Due from nat'l banks	114,702,531.22	117,720,533.90	127,329,742.98	123,521,087.26	131,007,238.68
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'v'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	86,557,007.77
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	218,616,599.80	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	31,653,000.00	26,930,000.00	45,330,000.00	49,320,000.00	31,440,000.00
5% fund with Treas.	6,527,580.65	8,748,239.53	9,094,047.82	9,865,606.08	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	3,423,629,843.63	3,423,534,328.26

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 619

BANKS FROM OCTOBER, 1863, TO OCTOBER, 1897—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	\$681,812,000.00
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	*100,288,668.05
Nat'l-bank circulat'n	149,124,818.00	151,694,110.00	155,070,821.50	182,959,725.90	179,973,159.50
State-bank circulat'n	75,075.50	75,075.50	75,072.50	75,069.50	75,039.50
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	4,293,739.83	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	27,426,987.54	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	3,199,563,284.36	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	*95,887,436.80
Nat'l-bank circulat'n	174,436,269.10	172,026,013.50	171,714,552.50	172,331,978.00	169,337,071.09
State-bank circulat'n	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...	173,942,090.98	182,937,307.10	181,791,906.23	183,167,779.62	180,345,568.56
Dividends unpaid...	1,536,354.03	2,332,506.97	2,586,504.77	2,576,245.95	1,130,399.38
Individual deposits...	1,586,800,444.50	1,070,958,769.07	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	3,710,537.80	3,863,339.58
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.....	3,324,734,001.89	3,493,342,378.08	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	*90,439,924.48	94,501,758.19
Nat'l-bank circulat'n	169,755,091.50	175,653,500.50	178,815,801.00	182,481,610.50	185,151,344.00
State-bank circulat'n	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	1,736,022,066.83	1,701,653,521.28	1,720,550,241.03
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	3,491,787.00	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	9,097,555.94	13,396,107.85	11,259,771.49
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.....	3,378,620,536.75	3,410,002,491.24	3,470,553,307.28	3,423,629,343.63	3,423,534,328.26

\* Less expenses and taxes paid.

# 620 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

## AGGREGATE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE NATIONAL

1896.

Resources.	FEBRUARY 28. 3,699 banks.	MAY 7. 3,694 banks.	JULY 14. 3,689 banks.	OCTOBER 6. 3,676 banks.	DECEMBER 17. 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	27,756,020.74
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'v'g ag'ts	189,344,601.12	196,752,733.58	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	9,932,944.49	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. 3,634 banks.	MAY 14. 3,614 banks.	JULY 23. 3,610 banks.	OCTOBER 5. 3,610 banks.
Loans and discounts	\$1,898,009,291.59	\$1,934,151,876.78	\$1,977,553,710.95	\$2,066,776,113.90
U. S. bonds for circulation	231,610,600.00	229,419,550.00	228,439,400.00	227,483,950.00
U. S. bonds for deposits	16,178,250.00	16,533,000.00	16,723,500.00	17,003,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	14,251,650.00	15,858,850.00	16,738,300.00	15,487,750.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	17,905,674.23	17,628,105.91	17,436,215.77	17,261,220.25
Stocks, securities, etc.	198,277,987.54	203,422,977.79	204,932,235.05	208,831,563.40
Banking house, etc.	78,596,856.17	78,695,971.22	78,973,817.93	79,113,954.38
Real estate, etc.	28,049,346.48	28,507,938.81	28,587,539.24	29,303,532.43
Due from national banks	133,467,636.05	140,940,788.28	135,587,688.08	155,980,447.58
Due from State banks	33,366,153.18	35,971,045.40	34,275,424.67	41,410,311.27
Due from reserve agents	258,430,252.48	251,948,640.36	275,755,165.39	297,017,805.64
Checks and other cash items	11,635,233.17	12,000,494.26	12,017,815.47	15,535,418.93
Clearing-house exchanges	74,430,987.94	84,350,553.37	89,457,189.73	112,305,535.60
Bills of other banks	18,523,701.00	19,476,047.00	20,606,097.00	20,575,420.00
Fractional currency	1,019,633.33	966,579.82	981,780.73	962,824.72
Specie	233,948,862.64	236,076,383.45	240,922,601.61	239,387,702.05
Legal-tender notes	118,637,852.00	120,554,992.00	126,511,020.00	107,219,929.00
U. S. certificates of deposit	67,695,000.00	52,500,000.00	46,085,000.00	42,275,000.00
5 per cent fund with Treas.	10,310,351.79	10,082,720.24	10,003,629.39	10,021,689.08
Due from U. S. Treas.	1,293,479.54	2,235,481.16	1,819,922.93	1,180,539.48
Total	3,446,038,799.13	3,492,411,995.80	3,563,408,053.94	3,705,133,707.71

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 621

BANKS FROM OCTOBER, 1863, TO OCTOBER, 1897—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.....	\$653,904,915.00	\$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 circulat'n	187,217,372.50	197,382,364.50	199,214,049.50	209,944,019.50	210,689,985.00
State-bank circulat'n	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	269,043,366.73	317,860,025.60
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	3,597,265.65
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.
	3,634 banks.	3,614 banks.	3,610 banks.	3,610 banks.
Capital stock .....	\$642,424,195.00	\$637,002,395.00	\$632,153,042.00	\$631,488,095.00
Surplus fund .....	247,130,031.97	246,736,684.27	246,403,782.15	246,345,020.33
Undivided profits .....	86,584,884.53	88,074,930.83	83,863,440.17	88,406,980.50
Nat'l-bank circulation .....	202,655,403.00	198,278,310.00	196,590,790.00	198,920,670.00
State-bank circulation .....	60,391.50	60,381.50	60,381.50	60,380.50
Due to national banks.....	369,287,235.31	363,219,013.92	388,117,906.89	418,644,281.57
Due to State banks.....	194,150,435.33	195,001,040.24	208,876,900.43	227,063,685.28
Dividends unpaid .....	1,003,095.71	1,429,450.89	1,800,659.07	1,783,051.38
Individual deposits.....	1,669,219,961.28	1,728,083,971.20	1,770,480,563.13	1,853,349,128.50
U. S. deposits .....	11,980,940.53	12,128,991.74	12,922,506.63	12,081,247.69
Deposits U. S. dis. officers ...	3,349,014.73	3,499,856.43	3,468,352.66	4,060,933.96
Notes rediscounted .....	4,721,144.28	5,419,397.33	5,450,428.38	7,206,046.17
Bills payable .....	11,093,938.89	10,832,409.03	9,625,115.06	12,549,510.47
Other liabilities .....	2,378,127.07	2,645,163.42	3,594,185.87	3,174,676.36
Total .....	3,446,038,799.13	3,492,411,995.80	3,563,408,053.94	3,705,133,707.71





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ABSTRACTS

OF

Reports of Condition of the National Banking Associations

ON

DECEMBER 17, 1896, MARCH 9, MAY 14, JULY 23,  
AND OCTOBER 5, 1897.

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# 624 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

## 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.	U. S. bonds on hand.
Maine.....	33	\$22,628,443.26	\$41,017.02	\$5,860,200	\$190,000	\$77,100
New Hampshire.....	50	10,559,230.51	53,070.42	4,099,000	175,000	105,550
Vermont.....	49	12,188,123.24	80,231.18	4,025,000	50,000	313,500
Massachusetts.....	213	103,710,005.64	154,369.27	22,873,900	100,000	175,800
Boston.....	55	145,506,391.13	96,450.53	11,547,000	265,000	105,000
Rhode Island.....	57	34,757,131.79	44,223.46	8,182,500	100,000	125,800
Connecticut.....	82	43,803,383.47	158,542.94	9,123,500	250,000	190,500
Total.....	589	373,252,709.04	607,904.02	65,711,100	1,130,000	1,093,250
New York.....	267	91,375,457.30	392,096.30	17,607,800	475,000	959,100
New York City.....	49	339,983,264.09	187,943.29	23,047,000	1,220,000	1,147,600
Albany.....	6	7,371,639.36	3,127.56	500,000	50,000	.....
Brooklyn.....	5	11,215,136.27	5,947.97	642,000	200,000	5,000
New Jersey.....	102	50,352,115.79	43,017.53	6,028,250	285,000	306,550
Pennsylvania.....	348	110,493,017.19	309,896.68	20,318,800	310,000	1,008,250
Philadelphia.....	41	85,739,612.38	20,139.06	8,377,500	200,000	50,000
Pittsburg.....	30	42,852,577.77	65,301.52	5,160,250	200,000	700
Delaware.....	18	5,430,760.80	2,616.37	795,000	50,000	51,000
Maryland.....	46	9,906,397.20	54,231.45	2,098,750	50,000	54,900
Baltimore.....	22	31,155,223.32	28,693.90	3,160,000	202,000	25,000
District of Columbia.....	1	642,267.85	686.66	250,000	.....	1,200
Washington City.....	13	8,090,981.26	9,294.18	904,150	100,000	330,000
Total.....	948	794,608,450.58	1,127,997.47	88,889,500	3,342,000	3,939,300
Virginia.....	37	15,063,029.57	53,900.31	2,311,750	650,000	133,850
West Virginia.....	33	8,420,565.01	51,681.19	1,298,000	100,000	2,500
North Carolina.....	28	6,289,881.42	162,545.20	815,250	200,000	.....
South Carolina.....	15	4,940,401.41	175,862.87	499,750	150,000	100
Georgia.....	28	7,040,993.43	310,090.54	1,161,500	50,000	.....
Savannah.....	2	1,439,608.02	1,125.10	102,000	90,000	.....
Florida.....	17	3,626,573.84	85,249.31	465,000	75,000	500
Alabama.....	27	5,715,467.37	332,805.79	1,214,500	100,000	26,000
Mississippi.....	10	1,719,445.74	602,614.81	242,650	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	12	1,926,114.53	738,617.03	265,000	.....	.....
New Orleans.....	7	11,349,709.14	960,661.40	900,000	.....	2,800
Texas.....	199	32,769,654.27	4,998,317.87	4,764,700	318,000	150,000
Houston.....	5	2,047,048.03	152,465.63	290,000	50,000	.....
Arkansas.....	9	2,130,923.26	221,630.54	299,000	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	70	17,915,358.46	304,956.23	3,849,250	725,000	103,400
Louisville.....	7	7,575,427.16	23,512.40	1,775,000	500,000	200,000
Tennessee.....	48	17,513,463.72	563,442.12	1,745,990	300,000	100,000
Total.....	554	147,542,604.38	9,781,577.43	21,899,340	3,308,000	719,150
Ohio.....	223	65,515,902.68	463,852.56	11,962,500	528,000	400,400
Cincinnati.....	13	21,156,306.89	14,817.39	5,344,500	850,000	441,150
Cleveland.....	12	26,311,249.96	41,356.35	1,450,000	60,000	.....
Indiana.....	113	31,921,905.29	368,915.31	5,308,550	230,000	542,050
Illinois.....	199	42,965,103.40	736,217.07	6,251,250	955,000	260,550
Chicago.....	21	82,467,525.26	266,963.71	1,450,000	550,000	78,800
Michigan.....	83	26,693,931.54	108,208.29	3,168,000	100,000	65,950
Detroit.....	6	13,610,485.04	6,353.54	1,450,000	300,000	.....
Wisconsin.....	76	19,361,097.72	141,860.10	2,360,750	150,000	93,350
Milwaukee.....	5	13,226,112.58	84,751.70	920,000	390,000	7,750
Minnesota.....	61	13,999,481.75	70,249.28	1,290,300	50,000	20,000
St. Paul.....	5	10,725,206.90	12,864.76	252,000	475,000	.....
Minneapolis.....	8	11,217,563.00	15,338.25	400,000	50,000	500
Iowa.....	160	27,943,604.23	392,311.79	3,808,750	100,000	2,250
Des Moines.....	4	2,218,024.27	25,285.76	292,200	.....	.....
Missouri.....	49	7,091,059.54	192,064.26	1,085,050	.....	8,500
St. Louis.....	8	24,941,743.11	31,474.42	1,677,000	500,000	.....
Kansas City.....	7	11,662,334.90	114,321.96	350,000	100,000	.....
St. Joseph.....	3	2,424,280.13	12,016.80	200,000	50,000	.....
Total.....	1,056	455,432,378.19	3,159,823.30	49,020,850	5,438,000	1,921,250

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 625

STATES, SHOWING THEIR CONDITION AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS DECEMBER 17, 1896.

## RESOURCES.

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.	Due from State and private banks and bankers.
\$430,181.19	\$2,290,336.86	\$618,953.91	\$84,503.37	\$650,833.64	\$102,961.05
169,548.45	2,768,594.38	285,446.33	188,948.76	190,489.49	34,017.20
218,594.45	1,719,648.52	278,970.17	184,449.72	261,990.14	66,756.37
1,391,176.78	5,980,996.51	3,759,039.77	406,325.86	1,015,824.37	160,976.04
1,198,917.22	6,804,247.40	2,378,410.61	436,031.72	14,323,223.16	516,762.47
627,359.99	3,259,263.05	1,017,999.30	171,809.32	1,184,730.53	44,263.19
538,147.25	7,030,108.98	2,072,375.07	224,105.98	1,578,165.79	316,118.86
4,573,925.33	32,913,195.70	10,411,195.16	1,695,674.73	19,205,257.12	1,261,855.78
816,060.30	13,225,117.40	3,447,788.08	2,564,813.53	2,333,957.51	1,113,841.29
1,881,060.36	35,941,703.29	12,798,840.30	1,645,557.41	30,398,114.61	4,515,098.53
27,500.00	835,733.87	295,000.00	29,105.50	1,108,722.72	134,939.61
52,500.00	2,422,111.89	442,850.00	247,458.14	235,703.69	109,997.39
410,039.65	8,804,101.98	3,093,673.85	647,471.55	2,285,778.93	355,517.52
1,744,237.16	21,026,280.20	5,799,146.57	2,270,517.27	2,078,999.74	837,121.89
870,933.57	9,097,880.13	4,333,217.61	662,749.99	6,514,762.52	1,387,110.82
507,783.31	2,830,514.07	3,242,106.35	544,908.73	1,438,533.21	271,559.39
55,149.31	570,643.57	334,987.46	100,738.62	116,213.84	40,365.17
145,618.85	1,730,625.53	531,566.22	105,603.89	441,316.30	78,363.49
369,828.67	1,699,521.99	2,075,795.64	157,286.58	2,076,642.62	329,355.53
61,150.89	259,773.26	23,000.00	3,074.10	5,930.56	.....
6,942,497.07	1,351,357.10	1,069,994.04	53,059.20	710,441.52	472,002.96
6,942,497.07	99,795,363.78	37,487,966.12	0,032,404.51	49,745,117.77	9,645,878.59
253,836.70	1,096,233.02	740,817.06	319,633.53	753,028.81	475,878.40
85,901.27	447,603.71	560,242.47	71,781.21	239,250.58	229,722.14
63,283.12	363,864.25	322,439.37	122,238.45	516,555.20	229,518.07
8,728.13	343,852.93	111,458.91	58,315.35	224,046.94	183,077.17
90,920.79	734,865.44	330,012.57	135,669.00	433,169.30	374,056.70
11,150.00	66,183.00	67,239.56	18,981.38	58,182.85	24,757.04
50,438.79	765,284.04	241,726.61	132,265.06	171,501.52	120,175.47
112,794.88	1,177,726.35	438,335.01	214,526.89	666,614.54	388,133.09
8,187.50	415,453.29	86,255.03	79,445.37	348,273.51	93,754.28
9,375.00	130,752.77	36,168.92	16,327.81	38,338.90	25,147.26
55,870.54	2,182,432.71	619,239.88	98,318.90	620,649.38	286,109.24
241,044.47	1,387,931.38	2,155,725.66	1,171,621.10	3,580,135.72	1,152,870.17
21,900.00	32,907.09	132,851.90	35,375.99	450,671.46	36,758.66
10,299.25	116,974.90	42,952.94	142,419.26	132,247.98	46,788.94
235,346.07	831,850.41	630,807.71	240,133.87	414,526.40	228,663.68
174,421.87	335,416.15	195,567.55	28,587.11	608,691.72	265,270.91
149,617.87	1,031,133.74	939,441.81	718,852.08	1,123,024.34	357,645.46
1,583,066.25	12,068,465.18	7,651,282.96	3,604,442.36	10,380,909.15	4,518,416.68
737,735.94	5,549,313.69	2,188,612.90	1,010,981.23	1,589,353.41	529,219.28
693,073.39	2,848,119.68	479,840.30	100,507.56	2,794,661.63	631,265.05
52,165.72	710,023.33	508,500.00	209,561.75	1,827,767.26	766,056.94
351,609.30	2,744,540.47	1,512,065.77	582,876.46	1,941,615.21	807,353.74
386,000.55	5,354,066.35	2,118,020.16	851,651.66	827,270.07	316,463.38
76,000.00	5,207,025.58	823,363.92	721,446.66	17,637,104.34	4,052,812.96
224,589.75	1,374,079.90	989,260.22	636,368.40	413,174.38	517,051.70
150,500.00	8,193.43	39,788.50	159,861.13	866,787.54	348,053.27
190,588.65	1,463,529.29	856,855.92	225,874.57	275,286.51	109,802.54
139,659.15	396,900.00	127,263.03	27,522.00	647,305.31	364,165.62
60,652.81	505,855.10	936,982.09	337,615.31	504,353.61	273,108.95
.....	962,493.15	702,718.78	75,138.84	493,845.72	217,293.09
31,532.55	321,291.60	159,188.69	367,103.97	919,705.35	535,214.04
195,696.88	1,802,100.62	1,510,466.04	596,132.25	916,605.10	385,364.55
13,000.00	284,724.19	143,675.64	91,102.41	100,272.76	30,941.25
57,343.50	731,855.72	508,870.66	203,983.45	123,366.76	104,786.88
184,500.00	1,484,875.26	954,056.52	171,447.46	5,516,848.81	994,963.81
29,000.00	828,870.04	89,108.25	380,861.52	669,079.57	1,112,838.46
3,500.00	73,616.39	103,350.00	47,363.26	295,557.80	85,439.02
3,577,157.19	32,645,978.88	14,751,988.89	6,797,429.99	38,350,994.14	12,182,104.62

# 626 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

## ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

### RESOURCES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Due from approved reserve agents.	Checks and other cash items.	Exchanges for clearing house.	Notes of other national banks.	Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents.
Maine.....	\$2,724,884.99	\$171,515.89	\$123,862.20	\$242,170	\$9,531.32
New Hampshire.....	2,109,280.11	122,018.72	.....	189,650	7,395.31
Vermont.....	1,493,020.17	89,981.40	.....	137,534	7,026.09
Massachusetts.....	11,947,405.13	687,650.09	112,119.21	986,723	58,975.84
Boston.....	27,445,346.24	403,851.37	7,877,090.39	1,069,830	21,860.05
Rhode Island.....	3,432,984.27	117,309.58	353,071.02	410,937	18,398.22
Connecticut.....	5,859,377.50	366,705.55	153,535.22	525,078	28,552.14
Total.....	55,012,298.41	1,959,032.60	8,630,678.04	3,561,922	151,748.57
New York.....	13,790,330.17	624,093.44	137,770.94	769,735	57,251.62
New York City.....	.....	1,960,425.35	49,287,611.17	1,182,570	61,229.87
Albany.....	1,645,833.30	37,508.22	100,239.83	63,458	3,121.82
Brooklyn.....	2,918,610.50	106,940.33	1,169,535.53	232,362	8,334.77
New Jersey.....	8,065,109.62	883,210.16	296,204.68	509,827	44,490.35
Pennsylvania.....	14,563,885.96	1,050,315.72	92,191.09	1,002,091	89,747.21
Philadelphia.....	14,093,787.88	927,177.08	7,884,505.46	430,513	65,047.94
Pittsburg.....	3,156,464.34	226,322.98	1,025,659.21	288,012	17,618.55
Delaware.....	779,835.50	48,816.52	26,579.00	47,443	6,073.50
Maryland.....	1,247,247.40	51,291.77	.....	40,666	7,935.04
Baltimore.....	3,064,916.45	112,289.19	1,473,840.12	228,580	15,183.85
District of Columbia.....	93,295.98	12,648.76	.....	.....	231.60
Washington City.....	1,562,147.10	146,352.28	197,793.45	8,348	8,781.10
Total.....	65,581,462.29	6,188,291.80	62,300,930.48	4,609,405	385,048.21
Virginia.....	2,233,198.19	80,151.71	172,023.96	146,475	15,002.81
West Virginia.....	769,320.08	44,497.70	3,061.72	68,025	6,101.21
North Carolina.....	584,872.90	86,755.08	.....	80,044	5,532.08
South Carolina.....	446,330.59	83,862.47	.....	86,132	3,865.05
Georgia.....	1,272,153.80	125,844.10	171,671.49	103,536	8,381.24
Savannah.....	139,933.58	.....	36,822.11	25,009	940.73
Florida.....	458,703.51	18,102.02	26,151.02	79,378	3,438.85
Alabama.....	1,322,011.42	32,285.54	39,974.88	157,022	3,961.68
Mississippi.....	479,114.75	31,803.22	.....	5,158	755.15
Louisiana.....	470,664.39	43,507.92	.....	13,695	1,132.80
New Orleans.....	2,037,718.28	19,709.22	1,601,214.17	57,610	4,387.52
Texas.....	7,074,530.27	324,712.46	218,818.55	473,205	19,863.28
Houston.....	890,583.65	1,287.40	.....	27,098	1,976.68
Arkansas.....	484,242.61	10,590.81	25,082.72	26,650	1,121.22
Kentucky.....	1,828,258.41	103,891.74	1,166.09	206,168	9,707.92
Louisville.....	1,550,416.14	7,736.53	304,701.51	224,235	1,095.07
Tennessee.....	2,542,172.37	173,923.65	270,549.78	227,908	11,753.60
Total.....	21,284,224.94	1,188,061.57	2,871,238.00	2,067,339	99,916.69
Ohio.....	8,215,642.10	536,053.30	285,526.75	947,791	42,852.36
Cincinnati.....	4,135,083.12	144,167.26	193,101.77	244,684	2,717.88
Cleveland.....	3,498,616.72	72,203.66	253,408.71	142,362	4,887.34
Indiana.....	4,746,297.77	341,508.85	171,049.09	1,043,395	25,945.48
Illinois.....	6,613,283.85	352,185.48	344,379.14	622,034	30,229.77
Chicago.....	.....	65,976.97	4,829,461.37	1,606,245	21,155.00
Michigan.....	4,521,114.66	175,026.12	41,664.15	295,810	14,604.20
Detroit.....	3,530,364.32	24,676.67	292,030.61	185,159	15,111.55
Wisconsin.....	3,682,840.59	88,840.26	3,371.80	153,006	15,052.62
Milwaukee.....	2,714,028.78	10,715.22	336,373.53	49,730	2,770.29
Minnesota.....	2,562,439.25	79,193.12	28,132.03	154,336	10,565.03
St. Paul.....	2,125,417.36	88,215.34	412,651.95	125,444	2,442.49
Minneapolis.....	1,186,823.92	51,765.02	600,849.70	88,900	2,159.80
Iowa.....	3,172,794.72	211,399.13	57,980.90	280,235	22,422.85
Des Moines.....	337,631.97	9,000.08	81,579.44	26,059	671.08
Missouri.....	1,327,142.00	64,192.16	7,873.53	91,951	4,677.98
St. Louis.....	.....	89,240.81	1,348,613.92	364,979	1,063.80
Kansas City.....	3,552,303.84	101,926.39	535,527.60	258,686	3,538.07
St. Joseph.....	552,787.02	19,538.44	70,324.46	10,247	647.77
Total.....	56,474,611.94	2,525,824.28	9,893,900.45	6,691,059	230,115.12

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 627

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS DECEMBER 17, 1896—Continued.

## RESOURCES—Continued.

Specie.	Legal-tender notes.	U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes.	Five per cent redemption fund.	Due from U. S. Treasurer.	Aggregate.
\$1,127,244.55	\$299,067	.....	\$250,758.75	\$10,027.28	\$37,945,592.88
616,360.76	243,333	.....	183,585.00	2.50	22,200,520.94
647,096.24	279,234	.....	163,645.00	2,417.50	22,207,218.79
4,654,977.32	2,195,495	\$135,000	986,400.00	25,556.33	164,518,716.26
11,099,510.05	6,542,112	1,570,000	519,614.87	181,214.13	239,967,872.34
1,085,047.35	717,553	.....	853,107.62	48,004.11	56,050,992.80
2,951,994.83	894,606	.....	897,257.50	64,140.00	76,531,195.08
22,182,231.10	11,171,400	1,705,000	2,860,368.74	331,361.85	619,422,109.09
5,695,230.56	2,634,174	170,000	782,385.85	48,387.44	159,021,290.73
67,950,289.36	42,176,304	25,305,000	1,029,319.50	906,413.72	642,626,550.85
826,037.10	262,764	.....	22,500.00	.....	13,326,290.48
1,222,634.15	1,315,823	.....	28,890.00	.....	22,581,835.63
3,271,850.79	2,023,344	.....	263,011.25	14,018.49	67,787,583.14
8,103,128.09	3,884,083	.....	875,392.59	28,526.63	195,885,617.99
11,157,140.21	2,797,152	5,230,050	366,648.32	127,008.00	160,932,885.97
4,558,559.00	2,324,006	.....	197,778.58	32,713.00	69,541,368.01
319,360.53	130,054	.....	33,747.74	6,700.00	8,946,082.93
611,055.83	353,210	.....	86,949.98	3,550.00	17,611,279.85
3,810,844.84	783,678	1,390,000	142,200.00	7,175.00	52,316,890.70
245,338.50	18,011	.....	11,250.00	.....	1,566,708.36
2,330,250.30	606,127	160,000	36,169.50	.50	18,268,418.38
110,110,728.26	59,374,730	32,255,000	3,876,243.31	1,174,492.73	1,450,412,893.02
1,009,927.67	752,793	.....	91,473.35	11,690.26	26,364,693.35
684,253.69	384,433	.....	58,321.93	8,977.23	13,482,188.54
634,265.59	261,747	.....	36,010.25	1,391.66	10,776,193.64
279,624.36	398,574	.....	20,004.39	1,540.40	8,615,135.41
584,535.59	518,225	.....	52,574.50	9,776.54	13,596,476.03
89,347.03	50,000	.....	4,543.60	7.50	2,225,820.99
193,269.49	219,471	.....	17,545.00	500.00	6,688,273.53
705,542.71	452,198	.....	54,652.50	775.84	12,855,328.49
131,760.05	210,032	.....	10,495.50	.....	4,465,108.20
195,773.40	108,674	.....	11,925.00	.....	4,040,214.73
1,709,347.95	930,958	285,000	40,500.00	.....	23,792,326.33
3,441,750.21	2,120,507	.....	210,555.71	4,345.85	60,578,288.47
543,547.45	623,501	.....	9,000.00	.....	5,256,972.94
119,598.48	82,491	.....	13,009.50	3,074.44	3,968,097.85
934,727.01	498,465	.....	162,633.04	1,606.04	29,225,936.08
1,128,249.35	458,735	.....	79,465.00	4,000.00	15,439,428.47
1,568,193.32	1,030,934	.....	76,097.00	3,540.00	30,451,622.86
13,901,713.20	9,101,758	285,000	948,825.07	46,234.76	277,822,165.91
4,751,335.57	2,892,029	.....	504,067.88	26,822.29	108,678,021.94
1,841,492.31	2,261,747	480,000	240,502.50	1,400.00	44,879,140.73
1,859,525.00	759,051	.....	63,100.00	20,702.10	68,670,542.84
4,484,110.02	1,643,531	.....	227,469.11	13,354.43	59,008,122.30
3,676,828.96	1,696,975	.....	274,154.08	11,022.63	74,648,724.55
20,168,638.80	13,354,423	1,500,000	63,000.00	114,582.19	155,054,524.76
1,937,579.36	743,143	.....	112,255.00	12,972.13	42,234,782.89
1,494,107.20	647,973	.....	65,160.00	11,387.98	23,200,993.08
1,828,662.25	628,163	.....	103,031.59	5,202.50	31,737,165.31
1,942,090.00	592,239	.....	41,400.00	16,650.00	22,037,432.16
1,227,057.83	475,704	.....	56,492.56	1,692.50	22,643,712.12
2,492,361.68	386,401	.....	11,293.00	24,210.53	19,584,998.59
1,118,677.00	485,634	.....	17,609.80	3,442.50	17,516,389.28
2,080,908.33	786,929	.....	165,394.26	6,702.60	44,437,438.85
155,810.75	233,082	.....	13,094.00	3,522.80	4,059,677.40
476,915.71	294,838	.....	47,817.25	1,790.00	12,424,678.40
3,100,931.55	3,773,097	855,000	63,042.50	13,200.00	46,066,678.03
2,099,137.92	1,160,210	.....	15,750.00	16,100.00	23,079,594.52
268,320.60	161,373	.....	8,955.00	2,000.00	4,389,316.79
57,004,490.84	32,979,542	2,835,000	2,123,678.53	306,757.18	794,351,934.54

## 628 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE  
LIABILITIES.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Capital stock paid in.	Surplus fund.
Maine.....	\$11,166,000	\$2,692,736.00
New Hampshire.....	5,830,000	1,409,978.62
Vermont.....	6,985,000	1,577,151.39
Massachusetts.....	44,627,500	15,133,567.11
Boston.....	50,750,000	14,950,325.30
Rhode Island.....	19,337,050	5,146,053.62
Connecticut.....	22,391,070	7,788,615.00
Total.....	161,086,620	48,698,427.04
New York.....	32,059,040	11,028,872.83
New York City.....	50,603,000	42,486,000.00
Albany.....	1,550,000	1,398,000.00
Brooklyn.....	1,352,000	2,240,000.00
New Jersey.....	14,395,000	8,097,400.00
Pennsylvania.....	40,655,390	20,492,113.29
Philadelphia.....	21,965,000	14,718,000.00
Pittsburg.....	12,100,000	9,321,468.18
Delaware.....	2,133,985	971,005.95
Maryland.....	3,811,700	1,587,225.00
Baltimore.....	13,243,260	4,689,750.00
District of Columbia.....	252,000	100,000.00
Washington City.....	3,075,000	1,401,500.00
Total.....	197,192,875	118,541,334.75
Virginia.....	4,796,300	2,869,400.00
West Virginia.....	3,451,000	832,457.27
North Carolina.....	2,776,000	759,025.87
South Carolina.....	1,848,000	749,100.00
Georgia.....	3,268,000	1,000,100.00
Savannah.....	750,000	225,000.00
Florida.....	1,350,000	461,800.00
Alabama.....	3,405,000	613,125.76
Mississippi.....	853,000	391,875.00
Louisiana.....	860,000	348,000.00
New Orleans.....	2,300,000	2,260,000.00
Texas.....	19,370,000	4,549,648.57
Houston.....	1,150,000	540,800.00
Arkansas.....	1,220,000	288,610.49
Kentucky.....	9,482,000	2,658,324.64
Louisville.....	3,601,500	719,000.00
Tennessee.....	8,275,000	1,841,777.66
Total.....	68,756,700	21,106,045.06
Ohio.....	27,780,100	8,115,352.54
Cincinnati.....	8,009,000	2,680,000.00
Cleveland.....	9,550,000	2,066,000.00
Indiana.....	14,262,000	4,645,448.42
Illinois.....	17,621,000	6,472,232.66
Chicago.....	21,400,000	9,549,400.00
Michigan.....	9,359,000	2,800,221.47
Detroit.....	3,600,000	618,000.00
Wisconsin.....	7,195,000	1,860,339.63
Milwaukee.....	3,250,000	521,000.00
Minnesota.....	5,450,000	737,030.00
St. Paul.....	3,800,000	1,055,000.00
Minneapolis.....	5,200,000	461,000.00
Iowa.....	12,120,000	2,851,582.54
Des Moines.....	800,000	236,000.00
Missouri.....	3,665,000	720,455.14
St. Louis.....	9,400,000	1,871,000.00
Kansas City.....	3,300,000	539,500.00
St. Joseph.....	850,000	142,500.00
Total.....	166,602,100	47,942,062.40

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS DECEMBER 17, 1896—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 approved reserve agents.
\$1,850,266.87	\$5,222,778.00	-----	\$767,141.98	\$521,217.67	\$84,404.18
598,080.27	3,592,495.00	\$6,792.00	776,534.55	546,754.48	79,651.23
1,005,643.72	3,554,600.00	-----	308,878.57	214,833.10	21,924.76
5,288,214.33	20,198,895.00	-----	2,622,883.12	720,718.66	613,441.99
5,019,944.09	10,141,890.00	-----	29,670,234.08	15,587,717.86	4,631,850.35
1,451,603.76	7,228,360.00	-----	1,282,532.29	1,514,634.90	471,760.22
2,973,151.32	8,060,584.50	4,317.00	1,754,151.72	520,662.11	740,198.69
18,186,964.36	57,999,162.50	11,109.00	37,182,356.26	19,626,538.78	6,623,231.42
7,398,994.06	15,555,915.50	18,765.00	2,641,690.83	1,633,535.11	907,891.48
18,686,831.27	20,176,990.00	16,556.00	145,974,388.51	62,976,954.83	-----
179,701.89	440,320.00	-----	2,475,650.11	1,895,048.63	504,325.30
537,557.90	575,700.00	1,846.00	243,767.54	477,170.89	7,812.75
4,175,561.27	5,282,472.00	5,402.00	2,414,560.44	610,342.92	859,861.72
4,976,394.61	17,953,272.50	1,543.00	2,094,426.58	640,872.00	175,474.23
2,702,051.85	7,198,032.50	-----	15,430,574.31	5,281,909.90	3,074,562.91
1,841,037.81	4,582,362.50	-----	4,484,809.09	1,776,149.77	31,929.01
346,626.61	704,827.50	566.50	226,117.58	7,359.53	-----
436,640.67	1,839,645.00	-----	309,809.10	62,819.24	30,735.57
1,301,669.20	2,800,520.00	4,606.00	4,055,884.98	1,357,059.70	1,205,143.30
109,139.33	219,200.00	-----	21,000.45	370.57	-----
319,416.57	710,095.00	-----	312,121.48	153,243.27	6,851.84
43,071,623.04	78,034,292.50	49,284.50	180,684,801.00	76,872,836.36	6,804,588.11
693,022.73	2,021,695.00	-----	591,734.26	834,989.00	70,314.86
346,532.31	1,151,150.00	-----	200,732.27	179,936.26	937.20
387,438.00	707,085.00	-----	317,887.94	227,820.97	13,446.78
530,134.51	438,685.00	-----	133,730.78	715,148.32	4,037.96
650,525.78	1,019,787.50	-----	216,996.16	427,401.05	38,137.92
58,824.08	86,960.00	-----	71,810.15	101,532.16	-----
167,086.34	360,190.00	-----	111,618.17	157,014.80	13,680.50
579,465.99	1,088,440.00	-----	197,429.64	193,480.66	24,713.44
158,686.49	212,980.00	-----	50,162.22	114,657.43	15,515.94
196,770.77	235,237.50	-----	10,628.47	13,861.43	27,490.19
413,128.83	796,695.00	-----	1,458,404.60	1,722,857.50	22,294.55
2,454,250.05	4,239,285.00	-----	2,402,251.26	864,384.08	54,332.78
123,795.00	149,960.00	-----	488,293.16	424,895.41	-----
80,831.61	268,190.00	-----	26,160.39	97,451.35	-----
863,513.34	3,436,210.00	-----	867,656.39	418,885.54	54,121.37
209,796.11	1,580,170.00	-----	2,240,650.21	1,655,578.88	4,327.77
972,397.27	1,525,180.00	-----	962,440.81	1,721,412.71	184,251.84
8,886,219.81	19,317,900.00	-----	9,897,586.86	9,871,906.15	527,677.10
2,528,108.50	10,642,801.50	-----	1,412,941.53	763,085.38	81,868.91
1,042,024.97	4,795,200.00	-----	5,469,265.40	2,800,345.17	164,822.20
659,157.51	1,284,470.00	-----	2,304,326.77	1,625,876.40	-----
1,554,385.45	4,752,017.50	-----	1,231,736.61	1,826,474.68	227,296.59
3,048,298.40	5,550,242.50	-----	477,572.15	1,693,466.83	38,774.80
2,674,468.25	1,008,115.00	-----	32,981,773.60	20,130,269.86	-----
1,206,940.74	2,825,185.00	-----	268,531.44	1,150,664.69	10,420.23
480,147.99	1,246,310.00	-----	2,359,323.81	4,403,635.68	8,119.38
892,103.20	2,102,617.50	-----	104,977.32	270,882.54	7,942.04
278,198.13	823,900.00	-----	1,900,655.22	972,844.08	209,015.92
804,235.14	1,152,642.50	-----	145,011.41	255,766.77	7,754.36
1,062,065.44	222,300.00	-----	2,044,677.00	1,786,532.11	82,385.20
489,288.87	324,150.00	-----	2,031,415.08	1,551,354.46	57,768.07
1,281,040.16	3,405,362.50	-----	668,889.74	1,909,165.28	9,894.40
56,255.90	255,153.50	-----	400,003.88	929,476.28	11,845.13
332,425.18	945,692.50	-----	7,684.70	131,131.92	9,398.21
589,970.69	1,490,530.00	-----	8,356,931.88	6,325,683.46	-----
217,529.26	315,000.00	-----	4,626,701.19	4,821,220.32	-----
41,691.74	179,100.00	-----	273,469.39	602,992.57	-----
19,238,400.52	43,320,790.00	-----	67,065,888.12	53,510,868.48	927,305.44



## 630 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

## ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

## LIABILITIES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Dividends unpaid.	Individual deposits.
Maine .....	\$21,638.05	\$14,766,620.64
New Hampshire .....	13,486.60	9,075,362.55
Vermont .....	0,409.99	8,309,613.97
Massachusetts .....	59,436.83	73,207,552.19
Boston .....	37,477.46	108,203,918.23
Rhode Island .....	53,331.66	19,231,795.82
Connecticut .....	14,553.77	31,681,101.37
Total .....	203,424.36	264,475,964.77
New York .....	40,701.78	86,254,186.91
New York City .....	92,323.89	299,912,326.05
Albany .....	647.12	4,810,858.53
Brooklyn .....	1,091.02	16,942,652.93
New Jersey .....	25,338.98	50,939,740.55
Pennsylvania .....	142,969.17	107,231,551.94
Philadelphia .....	53,158.69	89,156,229.15
Pittsburg .....	60,146.63	34,604,247.20
Delaware .....	4,458.60	4,486,135.66
Maryland .....	17,827.44	9,964,553.10
Baltimore .....	51,303.34	23,264,822.82
District of Columbia .....	4,900.00	860,098.01
Washington City .....	2,993.50	12,153,030.70
Total .....	497,860.16	739,980,733.55
Virginia .....	1,683.00	13,592,073.59
West Virginia .....	8,456.58	7,132,688.21
North Carolina .....	975.00	5,039,055.78
South Carolina .....	12,165.00	3,927,324.20
Georgia .....	1,553.00	6,653,820.60
Savannah .....	960.00	601,623.99
Florida .....	185.00	3,616,875.25
Alabama .....	4,638.36	6,426,580.69
Mississippi .....	540.00	2,554,330.24
Louisiana .....	2,468.00	2,152,050.00
New Orleans .....	11,248.80	14,532,697.05
Texas .....	16,370.48	31,071,310.29
Houston .....	3,873.00	2,318,958.21
Arkansas .....		1,815,563.46
Kentucky .....	11,163.00	10,943,596.19
Louisville .....	4,935.15	4,834,577.68
Tennessee .....	3,194.00	14,257,619.08
Total .....	84,403.37	131,470,749.91
Ohio .....	28,743.66	56,116,556.37
Cincinnati .....	3,837.75	18,362,995.82
Cleveland .....	1,793.00	18,790,484.97
Indiana .....	13,651.86	30,623,516.17
Illinois .....	10,889.34	38,175,910.13
Chicago .....	31,954.00	66,584,076.93
Michigan .....	8,856.46	24,276,035.22
Detroit .....	300.00	10,115,052.53
Wisconsin .....	873.00	19,096,170.57
Milwaukee .....	250.00	13,681,106.62
Minnesota .....	1,962.25	13,980,602.14
St. Paul .....	2,328.00	9,054,834.57
Minneapolis .....	886.00	7,253,277.68
Iowa .....	11,207.50	21,434,598.88
Des Moines .....	3,572.00	1,352,370.71
Missouri .....	17,438.00	6,418,349.75
St. Louis .....	4,972.75	17,509,146.83
Kansas City .....	1,508.75	8,696,084.25
St. Joseph .....	672.11	2,246,169.06
Total .....	145,096.43	383,767,339.20

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 631

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS DECEMBER 17, 1896—Continued.

## LIABILITIES—Continued.

U. S. deposits.	Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.	Notes and bills rediscounted.	Bills payable.	Other liabilities.
887,227.05	\$101,255.80	\$49,983.24	\$632,576.40	\$1,747.00
176,009.27	9,866.81	39,423.30	40,000.00	6,086.26
33,072.25	14,424.16	52,206.20	120,000.00	310.68
98,153.96	1,797.90	916,921.36	921,500.00	108,133.81
109,158.44	82,856.27	776,717.23	235,000.00	6,283.08
84,604.45	13,883.58	145,106.37	207,500.00	262.50
222,937.86	10,240.94			17,004.43
811,223.28	234,325.46	1,203,640.47	2,933,293.63	139,827.76
405,966.79	58,834.92	729,568.80	218,356.25	68,970.97
898,026.40	275,612.20		455,000.00	75,541.70
43,963.02	6,036.98	21,738.90		
172,606.86	28,292.62			1,337.12
234,038.76	36,359.90	237,824.60	472,500.00	1,180.00
298,015.49	3,788.05	791,402.69	391,000.00	37,434.44
196,509.00	2,074.21		800,000.00	299,783.45
130,583.05	71,826.62	354,368.15	182,500.00	
36,205.58	13,704.42		15,000.00	
50,000.00		14,866.58	85,000.00	158.15
232,841.36			100,000.00	
94,666.02			59,500.00	
2,793,512.33	496,529.92	2,149,769.72	2,758,856.23	484,405.83
371,226.96	262,975.48	143,278.47	116,000.00	
85,664.04	14,440.77	33,193.63	36,000.00	
119,923.50	43,758.59	216,731.75	167,042.66	
116,499.45	34,750.21	50,500.00	55,000.00	
30,590.60	18,537.17	238,745.39	32,000.00	2,281.46
13,940.25	74,151.21	16,019.15	223,000.00	
51,169.00	23,056.15	110,714.84	263,664.48	
88,113.07	5,524.93	143,585.01	85,000.00	220.94
		12,947.38	115,000.00	3,473.50
		138,708.37	55,000.00	
		75,000.00	200,000.00	
200,850.06	98,130.04	711,582.34	479,052.40	6,824.52
50,000.00				6,397.56
		56,227.55	117,063.00	
703,680.40	11,533.30	174,699.35	56,418.58	43,232.88
277,820.85	221,708.93	13,063.09	69,000.00	7,399.80
139,172.36	140,603.38	146,173.75	278,000.00	4,400.00
2,248,650.54	949,770.16	2,281,180.07	2,349,241.12	74,130.76
364,520.59	149,896.29	383,960.21	162,600.00	147,486.46
827,949.42				732,700.00
43,341.99	18,491.07	391,852.50	1,175,000.00	759,748.83
133,201.03	68,759.59	91,075.16	50,000.00	28,559.24
868,597.25	51,995.25	201,295.24	433,500.00	4,950.00
498,608.21	72,342.24		100,000.00	23,516.67
81,377.52	18,480.52	140,289.20	88,400.00	380.40
274,516.50	35,587.19			
107,751.67	18,246.07	30,500.00	49,000.00	696.77
320,004.92	80,457.27			
40,734.06	10,453.60	23,920.00	32,500.00	1,099.89
205,677.67	269,198.60			
39,948.32	7,700.80		50,000.00	49,600.00
50,913.45	39,240.54	201,020.11	452,500.00	2,023.75
			15,000.00	
		80,103.00	80,000.00	17,000.00
500,000.00				18,442.42
101,182.60	10,868.15		450,000.00	
48,660.91	342.05			3,718.96
4,506,986.11	852,059.23	1,544,015.22	3,138,500.00	1,789,923.39

## 632 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE  
RESOURCES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Num- ber of banks.	Loans and dis- counts.	Overdrafts.	U. S. bonds to secure circulation.	U. S. bonds to secure deposits.	U. S. bonds on hand.
North Dakota.....	27	\$4,443,270.23	\$43,440.88	\$490,000	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	20	2,893,835.92	62,501.61	523,250	\$150,000	.....
Nebraska.....	103	11,508,337.12	128,810.00	1,658,150	.....	\$650
Lincoln.....	3	1,722,325.50	16,270.10	150,000	.....	.....
Omaha.....	8	7,421,821.24	79,575.62	730,000	450,000	12,000
Kansas.....	115	17,943,400.73	382,422.96	2,567,500	350,000	24,850
Montana.....	25	9,463,874.44	569,995.68	739,350	125,000	100,000
Wyoming.....	11	1,731,040.82	46,843.18	240,000	.....	.....
Colorado.....	42	18,141,033.27	277,278.83	1,235,500	500,000	.....
New Mexico.....	6	1,345,062.30	75,536.71	290,000	200,000	.....
Oklahoma.....	5	269,068.22	7,766.69	62,500	.....	.....
Indian Territory.....	9	729,757.91	191,935.71	128,000	.....	.....
Total.....	383	77,612,836.70	1,900,377.47	8,814,250	1,775,000	137,500
Washington.....	39	7,013,441.14	277,046.91	1,006,000	50,000	50,000
Oregon.....	33	6,231,418.83	157,023.66	1,070,050	400,000	450,300
California.....	29	10,085,572.47	401,226.37	1,625,750	150,000	25,800
San Francisco.....	2	7,019,299.44	60,422.50	150,000	100,600	.....
Idaho.....	11	1,165,902.54	88,815.41	206,250	50,000	.....
Utah.....	11	2,602,487.07	151,295.97	812,500	125,000	70,000
Nevada.....	1	168,162.97	24,862.54	20,500	.....	.....
Arizona.....	5	672,193.65	14,279.18	150,250	.....	.....
Total.....	131	34,958,478.11	1,174,972.54	5,041,300	875,000	596,100
United States.....	3,661	1,883,407,457.00	17,752,653.13	239,346,340	15,868,000	8,406,550

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 633

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS DECEMBER 17, 1896—Continued.

## RESOURCES—Continued.

Premium on U. S. bonds.	Stocks, securi- ties, judgments, claims, etc.	Banking house, furni- ture, and fixtures.	Other real estate and mortgages owned.	Due from other national banks.	Due from State and private banks and bankers.
\$20,556.42	\$393,465.32	\$374,016.25	\$330,676.48	\$36,487.91	\$44,354.49
35,419.48	633,960.08	335,634.61	259,666.40	231,088.50	85,475.77
62,102.13	531,426.25	1,114,574.02	918,887.29	175,948.67	192,739.34
5,500.00	79,778.61	74,994.67	82,391.09	63,115.63	54,187.99
101,471.75	688,802.29	832,088.07	478,364.27	422,512.24	611,337.73
132,797.19	991,082.52	1,234,140.90	891,912.07	977,850.61	159,550.55
33,062.50	1,265,594.77	503,212.88	263,598.79	732,862.31	153,617.35
8,950.00	238,649.73	123,217.22	188,012.96	44,025.14	4,782.90
93,225.00	2,200,258.95	643,681.10	700,857.15	2,257,643.64	567,640.91
10,490.96	233,065.80	111,428.79	67,666.21	234,315.33	58,149.17
2,500.00	92,708.80	49,600.00	4,375.00	78,858.08	13,117.15
6,414.06	112.68	39,599.03	6,600.00	61,797.19	25,100.82
512,529.44	7,348,905.80	5,458,187.54	4,198,007.71	5,310,505.25	1,880,054.17
72,769.33	1,206,707.62	450,923.27	1,021,944.44	921,394.00	612,901.46
155,143.31	1,447,457.33	322,453.16	319,618.45	668,631.88	535,286.58
125,994.78	1,138,224.45	851,481.99	729,362.80	322,202.22	573,098.87
12,660.00	148,666.87	345,048.11	33,440.41	120,463.06	525,638.77
13,650.00	503,176.71	182,448.67	135,713.41	121,926.27	123,771.52
67,700.00	343,228.76	396,721.80	116,475.08	176,924.99	226,582.06
1,850.00	10,954.24	286.78	50,000.00	.....	1,152.79
3,000.00	131,311.21	15,340.94	6,506.85	43,326.62	55,047.63
452,767.42	4,929,727.19	2,564,704.72	2,413,061.44	2,374,779.04	2,653,479.68
17,641,942.70	189,701,636.53	78,325,325.39	27,736,020.74	125,382,562.47	32,141,784.52

## 634 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

## ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

## RESOURCES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Due from ap- proved reserve agents.	Checks and other cash items.	Exchanges for clearing house.	Notes of other national banks.	Fractional paper cur- rency, nickels, and cents.
North Dakota.....	\$525,501.24	\$41,865.61	\$3,114.47	\$63,136	\$2,064.08
South Dakota.....	1,061,132.80	18,554.39	3,048.92	67,487	2,196.67
Nebraska.....	1,478,073.77	224,879.37	.....	66,497	5,559.69
Lincoln.....	153,123.90	9,968.04	15,200.89	2,445	844.24
Omaha.....	1,492,595.88	113,292.55	348,370.74	152,842	5,228.09
Kansas.....	3,382,981.94	210,049.97	200,324.68	352,629	14,662.42
Montana.....	1,752,931.51	57,591.67	16,625.31	331,813	3,631.67
Wyoming.....	250,067.32	11,024.92	.....	24,039	1,080.46
Colorado.....	3,750,085.00	104,500.00	382,939.29	322,736	8,424.82
New Mexico.....	392,123.74	14,508.43	1,576.94	15,920	636.88
Oklahoma.....	217,085.58	4,460.00	512.93	23,740	393.84
Indian Territory.....	234,143.03	10,685.74	.....	8,164	605.86
Total.....	14,740,446.31	821,440.69	973,714.17	1,431,448	45,269.72
Washington.....	707,143.11	45,600.26	62,654.85	45,470	2,046.48
Oregon.....	766,036.64	37,722.62	26,265.96	20,837	2,153.91
California.....	1,160,585.69	323,884.34	28,697.81	61,671	6,400.66
San Francisco.....	571,084.62	8,290.39	131,318.33	8,700	380.83
Idaho.....	220,969.05	14,389.28	.....	40,605	328.90
Utah.....	277,630.22	21,627.08	54,813.69	40,786	1,720.43
Nevada.....	6,968.05	392.70	.....	.....	12.20
Arizona.....	163,199.69	3,244.57	1,876.90	4,150	258.33
Total.....	3,873,617.07	455,151.24	305,627.54	222,219	13,301.74
United States.....	219,966,600.96	13,138,402.18	84,976,088.68	18,583,392	925,400.25

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 635

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS DECEMBER 17, 1896—Continued.

## RESOURCES—Continued.

Specie.	Legal-tender notes.	U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes.	Five per cent redemption fund.	Due from U. S. Treasurer.	Aggregate.
\$203,508.95	\$217,785	.....	\$20,989.50	\$930.00	\$7,347,262.33
416,707.30	405,120	.....	22,396.25	874.95	7,208,200.00
641,159.30	280,249	.....	74,084.00	2,355.00	18,973,081.95
144,464.00	37,791	.....	6,750.00	.....	2,619,150.66
1,813,829.97	920,350	.....	32,630.00	690.00	16,707,802.44
1,439,552.54	645,270	.....	106,954.00	2,405.00	32,030,338.08
1,097,878.59	818,486	.....	33,177.50	4,817.50	18,089,121.47
200,774.20	79,718	.....	10,777.25	200.00	3,203,212.10
4,788,081.83	2,222,522	.....	55,392.75	7,067.20	38,258,868.34
102,953.75	58,461	.....	12,983.00	1,800.00	3,286,739.01
46,200.65	44,600	.....	2,812.50	.....	920,299.44
59,086.25	51,575	.....	5,185.00	.....	1,008,762.28
11,104,257.33	5,781,927	.....	384,131.75	21,139.65	150,252,928.70
1,848,650.30	117,002	.....	43,852.50	2,029.00	15,557,486.67
2,672,489.30	45,610	.....	48,141.00	1,061.30	15,377,700.93
2,789,677.46	89,163	.....	66,441.00	3,170.00	20,558,404.91
2,659,764.50	7,300	.....	6,750.00	.....	11,909,227.83
300,216.20	71,124	.....	8,926.96	3,000.00	3,251,213.92
814,540.20	133,159	.....	36,562.50	440.00	6,470,194.85
16,658.50	630	.....	922.50	.....	303,353.27
135,291.60	23,267	.....	6,705.00	.....	1,426,249.17
11,237,288.06	484,255	.....	218,301.46	9,700.30	74,853,891.55
225,540,708.88	118,893,612	\$37,080,000	10,411,548.86	1,889,686.52	3,367,115,772.81

## 636 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

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.....	\$1,660,000	\$337,371.74
South Dakota.....	1,835,000	321,210.79
Nebraska.....	6,475,000	1,180,857.85
Lincoln.....	850,000	85,000.00
Omaha.....	3,750,000	312,000.00
Kansas.....	9,502,100	1,345,458.74
Montana.....	3,355,000	604,319.60
Wyoming.....	860,000	118,050.00
Colorado.....	5,487,000	1,401,986.00
New Mexico.....	550,000	132,750.00
Oklahoma.....	250,000	32,500.00
Indian Territory.....	494,500	126,000.00
Total.....	35,068,600	5,997,504.72
Washington.....	4,728,000	937,574.86
Oregon.....	3,170,000	568,925.41
California.....	5,025,000	1,086,700.00
San Francisco.....	2,500,000	1,450,000.00
Idaho.....	675,000	275,374.95
Utah.....	1,900,000	688,267.96
Nevada.....	22,000	8,000.00
Arizona.....	400,000	39,350.00
Total.....	18,480,000	5,054,193.18
United States.....	647,186,395	247,839,567.15

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 637

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS DECEMBER 17, 1896—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 approved reserve agents.
\$293,500.59	\$439,452.50	-----	\$11,935.97	\$141,080.06	-----
153,294.29	462,722.50	-----	30,890.92	284,064.84	\$100.60
492,137.12	1,485,915.00	-----	220,537.52	342,652.83	11,602.01
28,277.35	133,100.00	-----	61,228.56	96,159.82	-----
83,222.00	656,995.50	-----	1,964,075.76	1,784,408.19	994.13
840,083.50	2,890,352.50	-----	356,732.16	486,856.46	54,117.16
758,986.13	657,910.00	-----	511,163.96	398,497.43	4,263.85
79,391.79	215,545.00	-----	24,013.34	18,733.54	2,880.18
1,060,836.18	1,105,200.00	-----	2,248,001.85	2,245,849.89	281.36
48,863.73	258,560.00	-----	99,002.35	86,578.89	-----
16,710.73	55,510.00	-----	5,281.04	43,134.46	-----
49,232.76	103,700.00	-----	23,195.28	14,040.28	206.80
3,904,536.17	7,874,992.50	-----	5,536,058.71	5,852,061.69	74,445.49
326,885.67	896,080.00	-----	316,899.43	335,616.06	3,153.54
884,345.03	953,257.50	-----	1,248,495.70	444,837.82	76.21
761,247.50	1,402,775.00	-----	261,399.51	698,494.37	18,837.49
223,013.03	90,000.00	-----	584,768.63	1,191,805.35	-----
136,419.35	184,225.00	-----	19,881.66	23,455.87	1,607.68
116,836.87	469,710.00	-----	77,767.68	200,847.89	265.06
-----	18,450.00	-----	-----	1.11	-----
55,845.90	128,350.00	-----	2,934.59	6,732.53	-----
2,504,593.35	4,142,847.50	-----	2,512,147.20	2,901,771.00	23,939.98
95,792,337.25	210,680,985.00	\$60,393.50	302,878,838.15	168,635,982.46	14,981,187.54



# 638      REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

## ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

### LIABILITIES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Dividends unpaid.	Individual deposits.
North Dakota.....	\$880. 00	\$4, 417, 532. 47
South Dakota.....	10. 00	3, 914, 211. 66
Nebraska.....	330. 00	7, 939, 031. 97
Lincoln.....		1, 310, 283. 67
Omaha.....	483. 00	7, 641, 912. 70
Kansas.....	1, 674. 60	16, 039, 314. 96
Montana.....	3, 500. 00	11, 621, 346. 20
Wyoming.....		1, 877, 593. 23
Colorado.....	45. 00	24, 104, 167. 69
New Mexico.....		1, 924, 497. 36
Oklahoma.....		517, 163. 21
Indian Territory.....		797, 887. 16
Total.....	6, 931. 60	82, 104, 945. 30
Washington.....	943. 32	7, 766, 822. 21
Oregon.....	4, 455. 00	7, 637, 095. 14
California.....	1, 638. 75	11, 012, 240. 07
San Francisco.....	50. 00	5, 758, 149. 08
Idaho.....		1, 870, 352. 25
Utah.....	713. 00	2, 873, 563. 21
Nevada.....		167, 492. 16
Arizona.....		783, 036. 15
Total.....	7, 800. 07	37, 888, 660. 87
United States.....	952, 120. 99	1, 639, 688, 393. 00

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 639

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS DECEMBER 17, 1896—Continued.

## LIABILITIES—Continued.

U. S. deposits.	Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.	Notes and bills rediscounted.	Bills payable.	Other liabilities.
		\$5,000.00	\$40,500.00	
\$135,626.47	\$18,731.66	500.00	46,000.00	\$5,927.47
		455,540.33	351,829.47	17,644.85
		26,301.26	28,800.00	
259,219.71	164,491.95		90,000.00	
195,154.06	135,022.75	371,271.19	419,200.00	3,000.00
37,007.76	58,626.54		168,500.00	
			7,000.00	
366,929.59	115,617.91		56,100.00	67,752.87
103,005.87	75,450.81	8,000.00		
1,096,043.46	567,941.62	866,612.78	1,207,929.47	94,325.19
16,944.26	29,237.75	42,817.86	156,011.71	500.00
51,302.80	348,711.52	11,555.54	32,500.00	2,143.26
60,428.37	65,643.25		155,000.00	
111,441.74				
43,427.62	6,989.54		14,500.00	
73,710.78	45,997.20		22,500.00	15.20
			27,500.00	
			10,000.00	
366,255.57	496,579.26	54,873.40	418,011.71	2,658.46
11,822,671.29	3,597,205.65	8,090,591.66	12,805,832.18	2,585,271.39

## 640 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE UNITED  
RESOURCES.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Num- ber of banks.	Loans and dis- counts.	Overdrafts.	U. S. bonds to secure circulation.	U. S. bonds to secure deposits.	U. S. bonds on hand.
Maine.....	83	\$21,702,576.37	\$26,444.67	\$5,837,700	\$190,000	\$325,000
New Hampshire.....	50	10,461,017.72	50,566.09	4,102,500	175,000	77,350
Vermont.....	49	11,788,707.97	56,920.92	4,120,000	50,000	358,500
Massachusetts.....	212	105,411,263.68	134,872.49	22,343,400	100,000	159,800
Boston.....	55	156,535,096.60	81,135.49	10,697,000	515,000	455,000
Rhode Island.....	57	34,560,028.41	47,720.37	8,182,500	100,000	100,800
Connecticut.....	82	44,727,615.47	137,946.75	9,098,500	250,000	136,500
Total.....	588	385,186,306.22	535,606.78	64,381,600	1,380,000	1,612,950
New York.....	265	88,749,556.73	349,995.86	17,362,109	475,000	854,100
New York City.....	49	354,979,532.02	138,696.19	20,069,000	1,220,000	4,365,450
Albany.....	6	7,157,573.33	2,443.17	400,000	50,000	.....
Brooklyn.....	5	11,497,804.36	1,642.52	642,000	203,000	105,000
New Jersey.....	102	49,468,891.55	44,012.22	5,908,250	285,000	373,750
Pennsylvania.....	351	108,067,325.38	310,120.41	19,899,800	310,250	1,054,450
Philadelphia.....	41	89,412,047.26	17,285.44	8,232,500	200,000	300,000
Pittsburg.....	30	41,767,147.36	37,707.05	5,125,250	200,000	114,550
Delaware.....	18	5,121,911.84	2,702.37	795,000	50,000	51,000
Maryland.....	46	9,672,594.38	50,111.77	2,098,750	50,000	80,400
Baltimore.....	22	29,496,758.85	32,678.62	3,074,000	202,000	50,500
District of Columbia.....	1	622,732.20	374.07	250,000	.....	1,200
Washington City....	13	7,965,789.83	9,666.30	925,150	100,000	372,650
Total.....	949	803,971,265.09	997,435.99	84,785,800	3,342,250	7,723,050
Virginia.....	36	14,840,904.89	38,487.01	2,266,750	650,000	52,450
West Virginia.....	33	8,267,048.09	48,162.30	1,333,150	100,000	3,100
North Carolina.....	29	6,649,782.27	114,063.01	843,500	200,000	.....
South Carolina.....	15	5,261,731.59	124,148.73	489,750	150,000	100
Georgia.....	28	7,329,935.63	217,964.59	1,131,500	50,000	.....
Savannah.....	2	1,256,869.40	400.59	102,000	90,000	.....
Florida.....	15	3,237,380.47	64,418.83	355,000	75,000	500
Alabama.....	26	5,887,954.42	207,294.01	1,203,000	100,000	25,000
Mississippi.....	10	1,956,798.36	335,786.51	243,150	.....	50,500
Louisiana.....	12	1,938,659.94	521,138.93	205,000	.....	.....
New Orleans.....	7	10,365,913.99	468,417.56	872,000	.....	10,300
Texas.....	198	53,593,487.21	2,161,260.49	4,762,300	318,000	100,000
Houston.....	5	1,719,274.79	132,837.63	200,000	50,000	.....
Arkansas.....	9	2,106,147.75	170,214.40	289,000	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	69	17,105,149.38	268,996.55	3,849,250	725,000	153,900
Louisville.....	6	6,948,529.68	12,649.45	1,575,000	500,000	250,000
Tennessee.....	49	18,558,815.53	353,619.14	1,796,250	300,600	103,000
Total.....	549	147,005,363.39	5,233,059.53	21,586,600	3,308,000	745,850
Ohio.....	222	64,689,015.03	367,054.94	11,815,000	528,000	527,250
Cincinnati.....	13	21,241,496.57	19,335.90	4,944,500	850,000	889,150
Cleveland.....	12	20,502,702.79	28,479.94	1,450,000	60,000	.....
Indiana.....	113	51,028,743.05	245,999.68	5,262,550	280,000	388,750
Illinois.....	198	41,959,432.47	577,063.42	6,228,750	965,000	219,000
Chicago.....	20	75,599,441.81	178,492.91	1,150,000	550,000	105,100
Michigan.....	83	20,052,119.89	147,328.61	3,008,000	100,000	97,250
Detroit.....	6	13,589,637.34	7,457.38	1,250,000	300,000	300,000
Wisconsin.....	70	18,851,856.93	118,591.74	2,330,250	150,000	42,550
Milwaukee.....	5	13,798,085.24	93,137.52	720,000	390,000	7,250
Minnesota.....	61	13,214,453.40	45,272.01	1,290,300	50,000	20,000
St. Paul.....	5	9,564,359.83	7,718.30	252,000	475,000	.....
Minneapolis.....	7	9,661,020.65	12,423.40	350,000	50,000	.....
Iowa.....	159	26,982,577.38	334,314.85	3,740,750	150,600	2,250
Des Moines.....	4	1,973,936.41	12,437.89	292,200	.....	.....
Missouri.....	49	7,196,530.68	161,698.53	1,085,050	.....	58,000
St. Louis.....	7	25,302,706.59	20,530.26	1,625,000	500,000	150,460
Kansas City.....	7	12,519,701.78	140,270.25	350,000	100,000	350,000
St. Joseph.....	3	2,196,621.46	26,147.63	200,000	50,000	700
Total.....	1,050	441,903,939.30	2,544,268.16	47,404,350	5,548,000	3,157,650

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 641

STATES, SHOWING THEIR CONDITION AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS MARCH 9, 1897.

## RESOURCES.

Premium on U. S. bonds.	Stocks, securi- ties, judgments, claims, etc.	Banking house, furni- ture, and fixtures.	Other real estate and mortgages owned.	Due from other national banks.	Due from State and private banks and bankers.
\$475, 780. 62	\$2, 318, 606. 82	\$635, 289. 55	\$87, 212. 74	\$803, 445. 89	\$113, 125. 43
154, 014. 14	2, 717, 764. 43	285, 441. 54	192, 765. 46	128, 541. 06	17, 447. 24
241, 170. 36	1, 786, 578. 32	278, 692. 61	174, 522. 84	206, 681. 15	77, 820. 28
1, 361, 190. 24	9, 362, 928. 42	3, 756, 361. 68	381, 117. 01	923, 360. 70	271, 856. 33
1, 190, 632. 72	7, 973, 593. 87	2, 377, 086. 16	437, 617. 19	13, 061, 679. 54	529, 202. 51
601, 198. 20	3, 263, 060. 80	1, 021, 459. 06	171, 926. 32	954, 611. 81	61, 036. 13
522, 543. 75	7, 399, 362. 02	2, 083, 721. 53	271, 915. 21	2, 515, 443. 15	469, 232. 80
4, 546, 530. 03	34, 821, 894. 68	10, 438, 652. 13	1, 717, 076. 77	18, 593, 763. 30	1, 539, 720. 72
784, 568. 58	13, 364, 229. 20	3, 309, 681. 70	2, 840, 526. 23	2, 299, 054. 68	1, 122, 803. 89
2, 091, 477. 10	37, 352, 880. 86	13, 400, 039. 15	1, 831, 098. 05	25, 135, 503. 72	4, 756, 222. 85
27, 500. 00	772, 921. 25	295, 000. 00	29, 165. 50	1, 337, 625. 87	101, 039. 42
65, 125. 00	2, 617, 609. 71	509, 859. 74	92, 500. 00	201, 216. 04	70, 923. 25
370, 602. 27	8, 271, 882. 05	3, 122, 222. 65	658, 109. 40	2, 157, 531. 84	368, 099. 56
1, 705, 574. 90	21, 494, 819. 57	5, 928, 859. 39	2, 318, 036. 53	2, 779, 512. 21	985, 309. 77
995, 959. 77	9, 484, 787. 69	4, 352, 792. 20	582, 501. 13	6, 889, 303. 59	1, 420, 108. 83
532, 552. 81	2, 949, 664. 78	3, 260, 578. 59	533, 388. 87	2, 279, 981. 05	272, 372. 63
52, 843. 06	578, 728. 46	334, 989. 71	99, 062. 45	218, 381. 89	76, 262. 99
151, 170. 96	1, 803, 876. 52	531, 007. 33	105, 778. 79	404, 037. 63	64, 082. 86
357, 119. 44	3, 006, 856. 77	2, 184, 795. 64	153, 046. 47	1, 812, 785. 82	304, 113. 50
69, 573. 18	252, 773. 26	23, 000. 00	3, 074. 10	7, 472. 52	587, 846. 07
7, 204, 076. 07	103, 353, 474. 61	38, 412, 870. 14	9, 300, 808. 72	46, 434, 792. 92	10, 130, 085. 62
245, 984. 43	1, 168, 378. 04	755, 417. 26	308, 354. 42	768, 291. 59	376, 975. 27
82, 904. 52	446, 078. 77	569, 097. 09	57, 927. 15	293, 582. 97	190, 483. 65
75, 021. 69	336, 639. 66	312, 124. 66	112, 261. 51	466, 680. 93	227, 462. 87
8, 415. 63	884, 181. 81	124, 490. 11	60, 023. 67	270, 461. 18	217, 371. 42
87, 800. 79	729, 124. 12	326, 348. 57	130, 877. 50	521, 151. 23	355, 323. 23
11, 150. 00	64, 283. 00	67, 239. 56	16, 592. 21	73, 301. 72	23, 357. 12
45, 029. 69	687, 282. 41	202, 817. 04	84, 508. 74	191, 207. 82	150, 385. 20
111, 911. 13	1, 225, 255. 05	436, 712. 42	203, 150. 08	751, 473. 66	485, 100. 90
4, 691. 25	401, 554. 06	83, 956. 03	81, 884. 92	185, 759. 75	81, 685. 61
9, 350. 00	90, 270. 54	35, 809. 45	22, 154. 89	52, 584. 07	32, 309. 06
42, 852. 12	2, 566, 390. 77	621, 122. 48	96, 827. 40	500, 104. 71	474, 571. 12
231, 443. 26	1, 428, 705. 03	2, 080, 273. 06	1, 066, 519. 06	3, 402, 028. 42	1, 070, 314. 11
21, 600. 00	58, 776. 64	132, 851. 90	30, 898. 35	603, 466. 47	20, 250. 92
11, 936. 75	113, 103. 53	42, 467. 14	142, 351. 00	158, 444. 34	71, 629. 05
252, 190. 50	808, 680. 28	607, 696. 92	231, 291. 11	431, 856. 77	208, 372. 52
243, 487. 50	534, 159. 89	188, 400. 00	5, 765. 12	707, 698. 22	213, 869. 63
157, 242. 87	1, 352, 194. 85	965, 940. 26	761, 244. 93	1, 351, 321. 89	488, 769. 83
1, 643, 012. 13	12, 895, 675. 99	7, 552, 763. 95	3, 421, 632. 06	10, 729, 416. 14	4, 688, 225. 50
746, 823. 07	5, 480, 931. 53	2, 099, 164. 71	974, 789. 73	2, 331, 144. 11	554, 676. 48
709, 914. 18	3, 335, 971. 41	479, 340. 30	119, 737. 02	2, 899, 837. 37	470, 351. 08
51, 300. 00	863, 015. 70	508, 500. 00	269, 467. 82	1, 969, 632. 56	611, 874. 02
358, 991. 13	2, 753, 492. 71	1, 544, 142. 89	670, 872. 85	2, 140, 321. 77	778, 186. 10
365, 034. 11	5, 486, 892. 47	2, 110, 484. 83	899, 571. 69	1, 460, 417. 03	851, 905. 48
63, 795. 00	6, 573, 723. 39	822, 853. 86	621, 000. 81	22, 039, 119. 99	4, 323, 798. 71
217, 207. 25	1, 498, 066. 08	959, 826. 64	597, 640. 50	516, 246. 44	555, 808. 22
198, 250. 00	1, 865. 59	39, 788. 50	165, 126. 73	1, 530, 374. 94	335, 495. 64
179, 270. 27	1, 425, 370. 27	856, 318. 06	234, 945. 13	293, 732. 23	124, 983. 26
108, 159. 15	835, 960. 04	126, 763. 03	59, 438. 98	1, 229, 964. 42	374, 334. 08
57, 945. 31	540, 171. 69	935, 107. 66	351, 517. 74	426, 013. 83	341, 165. 84
24, 125. 00	1, 000, 233. 86	702, 718. 78	75, 138. 84	633, 183. 65	152, 823. 04
193, 534. 45	343, 157. 08	147, 381. 81	230, 655. 63	829, 276. 98	626, 243. 35
13, 000. 00	1, 776, 012. 42	1, 500, 536. 08	566, 704. 50	1, 245, 472. 93	388, 388. 70
63, 931. 00	261, 197. 19	143, 541. 29	92, 615. 09	164, 592. 53	40, 570. 14
156, 915. 00	722, 774. 77	501, 043. 11	215, 069. 15	127, 701. 19	125, 324. 15
96, 750. 00	1, 474, 571. 39	941, 810. 02	171, 072. 16	8, 703, 508. 77	1, 335, 126. 63
3, 570. 00	831, 975. 54	86, 343. 25	387, 521. 52	760, 442. 34	1, 341, 168. 90
	73, 616. 39	103, 350. 00	49, 656. 93	274, 410. 68	117, 372. 49
3, 608, 514. 92	35, 274, 340. 12	14, 618, 114. 82	6, 752, 522. 85	49, 575, 393. 76	12, 949, 607. 06

# 642 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

## ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE RESOURCES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reservo cities.	Due from ap- proved reserve agents.	Checks and other cash items.	Exchanges for clearing house.	Notes of other national banks.	Fractional paper cur- rency, nickels, and cents.
Maine.....	\$3,205,778.41	\$109,277.14	\$106,078.47	\$233,226	\$9,691.24
New Hampshire.....	1,985,720.44	139,260.30	.....	203,898	7,879.59
Vermont.....	1,663,230.59	68,015.49	.....	122,464	8,599.78
Massachusetts.....	13,665,620.79	549,801.39	156,243.87	900,462	64,179.01
Boston.....	26,281,827.94	984,075.60	8,597,093.24	956,472	20,000.63
Rhode Island.....	3,580,224.55	130,050.73	293,223.08	379,463	22,930.21
Connecticut.....	8,067,638.69	323,313.89	288,801.52	482,906	29,089.97
Total.....	58,470,047.41	1,710,994.54	9,241,442.68	3,278,801	162,930.43
New York.....	15,789,780.50	553,458.84	184,125.20	771,733	69,111.79
New York City.....	.....	1,515,517.85	41,107,373.49	803,443	49,140.14
Albany.....	3,370,695.05	99,956.92	68,376.67	51,537	3,051.11
Brooklyn.....	2,408,562.87	71,727.80	930,519.52	224,692	6,016.23
New Jersey.....	9,982,163.11	738,361.93	567,407.97	298,045	45,814.50
Pennsylvania.....	18,324,962.07	807,411.16	113,875.83	1,163,030	105,272.11
Philadelphia.....	17,077,157.64	1,052,188.06	7,416,389.81	365,622	59,196.06
Pittsburg.....	4,953,539.45	281,880.51	1,571,001.71	278,145	21,732.74
Delaware.....	775,810.80	73,109.89	41,229.78	46,782	7,257.46
Maryland.....	1,527,770.36	56,455.63	.....	62,753	10,466.97
Baltimore.....	3,790,192.59	66,119.15	1,432,025.78	214,335	14,591.59
District of Columbia.....	76,934.11	9,636.93	.....	1,485	45.35
Washington City.....	1,684,100.82	249,822.02	204,815.13	13,001	7,958.70
Total.....	79,770,669.46	5,575,447.69	53,637,140.89	4,294,693	399,654.84
Virginia.....	2,364,588.71	67,018.12	182,616.91	117,478	13,044.13
West Virginia.....	1,039,868.91	46,478.50	2,771.92	76,992	5,913.02
North Carolina.....	805,594.91	71,175.73	.....	74,694	4,933.88
South Carolina.....	440,447.79	68,698.56	.....	70,079	4,522.50
Georgia.....	1,120,580.37	62,934.95	90,881.55	178,914	9,593.05
Savannah.....	63,240.38	.....	17,571.56	35,000	804.02
Florida.....	588,560.03	18,222.87	10,896.19	91,823	3,725.90
Alabama.....	963,165.98	28,538.11	45,181.24	172,915	7,736.65
Mississippi.....	650,845.33	19,507.07	.....	6,672	3,791.62
Louisiana.....	634,942.44	29,635.60	.....	16,220	1,810.72
New Orleans.....	3,080,221.79	23,259.52	1,064,139.47	81,514	8,810.87
Texas.....	7,084,868.99	204,991.85	135,179.96	530,970	35,061.42
Houston.....	833,043.15	1,907.88	11,016.08	73,036	3,936.43
Arkansas.....	532,218.40	9,783.45	26,707.22	32,421	1,430.14
Kentucky.....	1,874,752.62	98,407.09	.....	215,424	8,247.72
Louisville.....	2,031,313.67	5,135.68	65,222.08	49,825	1,101.01
Tennessee.....	4,034,140.72	106,731.40	249,638.97	377,247	17,287.54
Total.....	28,144,763.28	952,425.88	1,901,823.15	2,201,224	131,750.62
Ohio.....	9,582,366.87	537,488.65	217,706.83	1,289,391	49,091.23
Cincinnati.....	4,654,404.56	135,651.11	260,533.00	251,227	2,505.58
Cleveland.....	5,364,737.25	54,157.34	211,400.46	134,997	5,765.93
Indiana.....	5,375,887.64	310,888.26	209,904.18	903,622	28,622.02
Illinois.....	8,997,247.19	389,321.06	337,378.80	798,913	40,873.34
Chicago.....	.....	38,514.69	3,815,258.96	1,690,523	21,573.03
Michigan.....	5,472,935.76	131,139.98	55,473.90	300,000	16,339.67
Detroit.....	3,637,791.61	17,570.22	120,546.89	159,360	11,066.04
Wisconsin.....	4,564,008.41	139,961.45	1,070.51	156,332	17,763.05
Milwaukee.....	3,951,441.42	3,686.31	160,460.40	62,176	5,087.23
Minnesota.....	3,298,715.70	75,087.32	23,997.68	113,054	13,061.99
St. Paul.....	2,680,080.85	29,919.44	123,447.47	148,841	3,255.01
Minneapolis.....	1,359,228.27	18,234.54	344,978.84	72,468	3,561.85
Iowa.....	5,306,068.06	243,213.32	70,945.33	392,492	23,875.37
Des Moines.....	602,749.46	7,437.80	39,463.89	53,524	732.84
Missouri.....	1,641,385.51	78,243.33	7,449.86	100,672	6,535.59
St. Louis.....	.....	58,660.29	1,779,882.77	346,624	2,225.14
Kansas City.....	3,771,140.47	146,048.68	694,719.84	251,979	5,727.63
St. Joseph.....	783,266.09	32,564.18	59,452.57	9,715	489.00
Total.....	71,034,515.12	2,447,788.87	8,639,680.68	7,295,919	258,752.19

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 643

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS MARCH 9, 1897—Continued.

## RESOURCES—Continued.

Specie.	Legal-tender notes.	U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes.	Five per cent redemption fund.	Due from U. S. Treasurer.	Aggregate.
\$1,164,037.17	\$281,194		\$259,596.25	\$14,451.36	\$37,897,921.13
630,086.78	266,742		180,552.50	7,042.50	21,733,595.79
640,627.91	261,350		158,921.00	3,042.50	22,065,805.72
4,658,853.56	2,161,192	\$135,000	973,898.00	43,335.00	167,544,735.67
10,900,913.85	5,937,460	1,820,000	492,615.00	80,660.00	249,125,962.34
1,092,549.95	633,448		343,853.50	30,249.50	55,576,936.62
2,974,401.53	777,935		397,992.50	57,750.00	81,003,209.78
22,061,470.75	10,319,321	1,955,000	2,807,428.75	236,530.86	634,998,107.05
5,585,475.4	2,521,052	105,000	771,733.24	38,989.44	157,893,076.42
74,942,258.57	42,143,514	47,375,000	893,827.50	490,907.00	674,666,991.49
847,547.90	244,488		18,000.00		14,885,721.19
1,783,255.00	1,546,888	40,000	28,890.00		22,934,232.04
3,304,600.48	2,049,470		260,021.25	16,240.64	58,200,476.51
8,346,246.98	3,786,755		888,188.29	31,569.16	198,402,268.70
12,144,038.19	2,319,488	11,245,000	370,462.50	51,028.82	173,988,519.99
4,601,099.85	2,037,135		230,611.25	36,400.00	71,084,738.65
333,784.85	190,094		35,725.00	500.00	8,825,176.64
641,211.93	351,499		86,799.88	2,270.00	17,751,937.01
4,072,245.27	560,042	1,720,000	138,330.00	4,300.00	52,747,136.49
295,555.10	20,218		11,250.00		1,575,750.64
2,932,925.35	682,131		195,744.50	.50	19,383,048.19
119,830,245.01	58,192,774	60,485,000	3,909,583.41	677,965.50	1,502,429,074.02
1,034,172.15	713,000		94,923.15	7,244.26	26,066,078.74
671,452.42	434,063		59,897.60	1,542.03	13,731,113.95
564,977.82	180,615		35,088.11	152.40	8,878,886.49
343,856.85	306,224		22,478.75	21,000.00	11,083,281.59
709,243.36	556,692		48,422.40	20,509.16	13,677,805.30
118,131.00	60,000		4,543.00	7,581.71	1,994,065.27
192,779.32	376,252		15,240.00	2,084.00	6,393,343.51
776,714.20	378,738		52,740.00	480.60	13,063,041.45
185,921.85	206,767		10,595.10	5,000.00	4,514,866.46
301,088.35	90,026		11,925.00		4,052,924.99
2,063,199.59	1,358,781	300,000	39,240.00	10,000.00	24,105,666.39
3,626,333.56	2,579,253		21,515.25	4,619.04	64,627,123.71
678,353.75	710,775		9,000.00		5,300,024.49
167,955.59	98,030		12,259.50	3,026.44	3,989,155.79
903,288.22	417,714		164,834.48	855.00	28,381,807.16
873,407.50	402,834		70,695.00	7,200.00	14,686,287.42
2,176,964.75	1,738,778		77,287.00	6,810.00	35,060,284.18
15,447,840.29	10,616,942	300,000	941,284.34	98,104.64	279,605,756.89
4,841,700.76	3,437,886	30,000	494,860.95	21,815.16	110,616,157.10
1,836,711.85	2,326,794	650,000	222,502.50	2,250.00	46,302,273.43
1,966,461.50	1,056,000		64,550.00	13,140.00	41,136,731.81
4,394,389.29	1,747,111		221,893.61	10,576.50	58,714,944.80
3,763,209.91	1,961,819		273,672.70	15,451.08	77,190,541.48
18,641,525.20	12,784,711	2,490,000	49,500.00	94,000.00	151,652,842.36
1,945,715.86	734,368		137,995.00	14,925.43	42,613,727.83
1,516,295.35	536,584		56,160.00	11,457.18	23,784,337.01
1,818,809.92	608,974		103,072.00	2,644.00	32,020,603.23
1,814,435.00	825,296		32,400.00	5,000.00	24,703,084.82
1,340,079.60	431,499		57,889.00	5,090.86	22,630,522.03
2,467,127.90	399,993		11,293.00	15,130.83	18,747,265.40
916,332.90	303,074		15,750.00		15,298,632.30
2,121,923.44	946,897		162,739.00	9,277.67	46,158,037.56
128,827.75	242,058		13,094.00	1,023.50	4,085,001.78
491,314.20	301,133		48,805.25		12,933,260.82
4,112,053.10	4,357,997	1,725,000	73,125.00	10,792.50	52,827,105.02
1,468,886.90	1,085,443		15,750.00	23,000.00	24,426,929.10
230,079.20	207,739		8,955.00	3,000.00	4,430,705.62
55,815,889.63	34,274,570	4,895,000	2,063,507.01	258,634.71	810,320,964.20

## 644 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE  
LIABILITIES.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Capital stock paid in.	Surplus fund.
Maine.....	\$11, 171, 000	\$2, 079, 739.66
New Hampshire.....	5, 830, 000	1, 385, 097.63
Vermont.....	6, 985, 000	1, 579, 187.65
Massachusetts.....	44, 277, 500	15, 126, 629.65
Boston.....	50, 750, 000	14, 950, 225.30
Rhode Island.....	19, 337, 050	5, 048, 129.31
Connecticut.....	22, 391, 070	7, 860, 296.36
Total.....	160, 741, 620	48, 629, 405.56
New York.....	31, 819, 040	10, 999, 197.33
New York City.....	49, 600, 000	43, 152, 000.00
Albany.....	1, 550, 000	1, 398, 000.00
Brooklyn.....	1, 352, 000	2, 350, 000.00
New Jersey.....	14, 395, 000	8, 105, 700.00
Pennsylvania.....	40, 824, 190	20, 672, 827.63
Philadelphia.....	21, 915, 000	14, 653, 000.00
Pittsburg.....	12, 300, 000	9, 643, 268.18
Delaware.....	2, 133, 985	987, 911.13
Maryland.....	3, 811, 700	1, 637, 220.00
Baltimore.....	13, 243, 260	4, 923, 000.00
District of Columbia.....	252, 000	100, 000.00
Washington City.....	3, 075, 000	1, 422, 060.00
Total.....	196, 271, 175	120, 104, 124.27
Virginia.....	4, 696, 300	2, 848, 475.00
West Virginia.....	3, 451, 000	853, 892.27
North Carolina.....	2, 911, 000	774, 943.07
South Carolina.....	1, 823, 000	761, 330.26
Georgia.....	3, 266, 000	1, 016, 221.00
Savannah.....	750, 000	225, 000.00
Florida.....	1, 150, 000	458, 050.00
Alabama.....	3, 355, 000	615, 396.36
Mississippi.....	855, 000	381, 100.00
Louisiana.....	860, 000	362, 700.00
New Orleans.....	2, 300, 000	2, 285, 000.00
Texas.....	19, 035, 000	4, 696, 074.70
Houston.....	1, 150, 000	546, 800.00
Arkansas.....	1, 220, 000	301, 110.49
Kentucky.....	9, 232, 900	2, 616, 732.42
Louisville.....	3, 350, 000	694, 000.00
Tennessee.....	9, 275, 000	1, 849, 389.66
Total.....	68, 680, 200	21, 286, 215.23
Ohio.....	27, 530, 100	8, 074, 345.23
Cincinnati.....	8, 000, 000	2, 680, 000.00
Cleveland.....	9, 550, 000	2, 066, 000.00
Indiana.....	14, 262, 000	4, 691, 828.34
Illinois.....	17, 521, 000	6, 509, 173.72
Chicago.....	20, 400, 000	8, 444, 400.00
Michigan.....	9, 259, 000	2, 781, 858.97
Detroit.....	3, 600, 000	618, 000.00
Wisconsin.....	7, 195, 000	1, 848, 712.09
Milwaukee.....	3, 250, 000	531, 000.00
Minnesota.....	5, 450, 000	758, 160.00
St. Paul.....	3, 800, 000	1, 055, 030.00
Minneapolis.....	5, 000, 000	476, 000.00
Iowa.....	12, 025, 000	2, 835, 332.69
Des Moines.....	800, 000	236, 000.00
Missouri.....	2, 665, 000	731, 261.50
St. Louis.....	8, 700, 000	1, 740, 000.00
Kansas City.....	3, 300, 000	521, 000.00
St. Joseph.....	850, 000	142, 500.00
Total.....	164, 157, 100	40, 740, 572.54

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 645

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS MARCH 9, 1897—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 approved reserve agents.
\$1,869,491.08	\$5,190,983.00	.....	\$651,237.17	\$750,652.96	\$40,765.92
513,772.44	3,617,967.50	\$6,791.00	611,618.93	737,372.33	87,227.80
864,721.77	3,582,975.00	.....	272,139.41	214,690.00	18,781.93
5,644,386.11	19,725,017.50	.....	2,024,100.33	913,077.37	416,756.52
5,868,329.13	9,594,055.00	.....	33,980,366.94	18,374,916.48	5,058,762.36
1,277,848.83	7,217,930.00	.....	1,154,739.74	1,576,158.08	356,646.79
2,582,588.66	8,038,449.50	4,317.00	2,694,291.97	903,256.53	1,090,172.89
18,421,138.02	56,967,377.50	11,108.00	41,388,544.49	23,470,123.80	7,069,114.21
6,618,425.88	15,333,127.50	18,765.00	2,463,340.64	1,752,950.26	616,199.96
17,173,109.23	16,647,505.50	16,556.00	176,197,685.50	73,485,201.78	.....
130,078.70	343,980.00	.....	2,547,329.75	1,692,705.50	379,870.17
354,563.65	575,050.00	1,846.00	235,825.66	274,415.60	2,285.58
3,959,626.70	5,158,442.00	.....	2,341,827.92	628,965.09	890,910.77
4,519,779.52	17,581,575.00	1,543.00	2,695,527.60	574,234.51	171,186.22
2,859,997.34	7,180,892.50	.....	20,225,134.60	5,875,086.21	2,561,874.91
1,580,913.60	4,552,012.50	.....	5,986,165.42	1,992,580.35	106,246.27
276,737.54	699,017.50	565.50	273,089.05	9,511.46	.....
371,567.91	1,815,445.00	.....	293,124.29	89,003.39	12,411.97
950,186.04	2,716,600.00	4,606.00	4,357,953.62	1,251,142.15	1,412,164.63
94,347.15	209,680.00	.....	20,485.91	675.42	.....
263,366.23	705,785.00	.....	323,489.17	180,127.71	13,338.98
39,152,699.49	73,518,112.50	49,283.50	217,960,979.13	87,806,599.43	6,106,489.46
517,268.78	1,994,765.00	.....	568,589.73	985,292.64	47,076.36
251,427.55	1,180,750.00	.....	178,680.61	173,917.32	2,024.91
329,456.82	702,872.50	.....	268,710.17	198,565.38	15,222.94
528,957.44	437,125.00	.....	143,961.45	734,864.51	26,951.41
610,958.68	966,437.50	.....	292,001.04	411,233.39	20,334.80
49,050.14	83,625.00	.....	84,303.17	156,026.92	.....
128,315.89	312,600.00	.....	112,881.11	183,200.72	25,815.11
508,332.06	1,067,540.00	.....	189,028.69	173,717.43	6,362.02
109,064.72	213,230.00	.....	28,188.72	93,880.39	5,728.66
136,357.26	232,457.50	.....	19,664.37	12,544.62	18,807.63
312,060.10	770,795.00	.....	1,766,175.56	1,897,609.33	.....
1,740,734.66	4,198,847.50	.....	2,400,927.99	882,307.44	27,357.17
76,874.52	142,690.00	.....	609,770.55	253,730.95	.....
39,613.46	258,290.00	.....	16,780.64	147,046.24	497.61
654,177.21	3,431,170.00	.....	815,962.78	365,463.63	10,171.62
260,002.72	1,413,900.00	.....	2,453,991.45	1,697,957.46	63,821.84
901,673.37	1,542,850.00	.....	1,045,331.05	2,761,120.72	34,099.25
7,144,325.40	18,950,345.00	.....	10,497,949.08	11,128,478.99	304,270.73
2,472,120.10	10,523,367.50	.....	1,416,283.48	1,262,018.91	48,820.73
1,108,194.83	4,363,850.00	.....	6,795,007.36	3,602,418.62	90,312.97
697,327.11	1,248,260.00	.....	3,065,330.68	2,238,008.14	26,284.14
1,303,974.27	4,715,895.50	.....	1,355,341.21	1,613,712.66	120,492.00
2,684,466.23	5,493,947.50	.....	420,091.91	2,178,355.61	2,789.33
1,958,461.87	709,045.00	.....	35,972,988.14	22,593,069.79	.....
880,726.95	2,726,742.50	.....	268,616.79	1,239,474.03	8,873.90
315,760.87	982,530.00	.....	2,897,994.29	5,361,400.68	4,496.76
616,914.46	2,078,095.00	.....	85,915.92	344,870.04	5,342.20
251,198.68	648,000.00	.....	2,344,671.70	1,405,250.76	129,849.71
579,932.39	1,152,055.00	.....	150,292.97	390,808.93	.....
1,000,930.58	220,820.00	.....	1,962,442.84	1,463,405.07	40,207.52
355,653.20	277,010.00	.....	1,714,988.89	1,079,081.69	9,406.79
1,220,999.54	3,332,917.50	.....	963,186.90	2,732,981.92	9,568.13
41,746.88	252,547.50	.....	531,943.01	869,851.35	.....
218,048.64	963,882.50	.....	9,639.56	125,743.99	2,349.99
672,729.02	1,452,180.00	.....	11,663,894.04	8,505,539.19	.....
175,630.72	315,000.00	.....	4,936,984.09	5,390,545.36	.....
38,833.40	179,100.00	.....	420,073.15	597,632.06	.....
16,593,655.14	41,634,245.50	.....	76,941,686.93	62,970,166.24	498,794.17



## 646 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

## ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

## LIABILITIES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Dividends unpaid.	Individual deposits.
Maine.....	\$28,922.32	\$14,886,768.92
New Hampshire.....	14,402.91	8,654,456.94
Vermont.....	15,789.89	8,326,655.58
Massachusetts.....	52,181.43	78,103,721.70
Boston.....	31,917.96	108,918,684.09
Rhode Island.....	61,531.40	19,189,999.05
Connecticut.....	36,547.18	35,019,037.17
Total.....	241,293.09	273,099,343.45
New York.....	58,980.47	86,821,204.35
New York City.....	98,763.92	297,028,713.25
Albany.....	817.65	6,771,200.52
Brooklyn.....	1,060.40	17,576,775.45
New Jersey.....	36,187.92	51,837,308.94
Pennsylvania.....	120,524.23	110,187,267.40
Philadelphia.....	43,243.69	98,075,950.43
Pittsburg.....	59,874.88	84,623,615.59
Delaware.....	3,371.37	4,364,988.09
Maryland.....	16,564.84	9,494,074.19
Baltimore.....	58,364.48	23,489,741.77
District of Columbia.....	5,152.00	893,410.16
Washington City.....	3,110.50	13,293,487.96
Total.....	512,016.35	754,437,738.10
Virginia.....	3,112.50	13,568,689.21
West Virginia.....	8,300.58	7,437,920.21
North Carolina.....	1,188.45	5,407,126.50
South Carolina.....	12,298.00	4,207,955.53
Georgia.....	3,205.00	6,883,344.24
Savannah.....	1,338.00	549,181.06
Florida.....	2,672.00	3,740,062.83
Alabama.....	5,935.87	6,885,521.05
Mississippi.....	1,610.00	2,823,850.94
Louisiana.....	1,126.00	2,289,818.86
New Orleans.....	10,055.80	14,763,970.10
Texas.....	15,821.50	30,705,405.60
Houston.....	4,352.00	2,464,306.47
Arkansas.....	799.50	1,980,017.83
Kentucky.....	10,354.00	10,732,365.58
Louisville.....	2,670.15	4,307,094.55
Tennessee.....	2,786.50	17,077,743.44
Total.....	87,625.85	135,824,374.00
Ohio.....	23,662.50	58,163,479.60
Cincinnati.....	2,272.25	18,092,434.42
Cleveland.....	1,377.00	20,753,080.23
Indiana.....	13,440.36	30,290,511.05
Illinois.....	21,603.24	40,939,845.06
Chicago.....	3,519.00	60,581,513.22
Michigan.....	8,692.24	25,216,833.05
Detroit.....	386.32	9,733,129.93
Wisconsin.....	1,524.97	19,616,379.25
Milwaukee.....	187.50	15,756,271.98
Minnesota.....	1,195.75	14,002,080.46
St. Paul.....	2,526.00	8,154,991.52
Minneapolis.....	954.00	6,290,324.35
Iowa.....	17,828.91	22,384,255.85
Des Moines.....	3,324.50	1,327,588.54
Missouri.....	4,192.00	7,052,867.64
St. Louis.....	1,605.75	19,561,754.50
Kansas City.....	2,000.75	9,372,961.61
St. Joseph.....	281.76	2,152,711.82
Total.....	110,614.80	389,437,004.08

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 647

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS MARCH 9, 1897—Continued.

## LIABILITIES—Continued.

U. S. deposits.	Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.	Notes and bills rediscounted.	Bills payable.	Other liabilities.
\$90,970.40	\$105,542.31	\$39,432.39	\$541,730.39	\$50,675.52
157,773.79	17,281.67	35,116.97	105,012.50	9,703.33
30,479.47	7,441.88	24,996.27	142,593.75	353.12
90,676.48	1,902.38	458,464.08	539,000.00	121,322.12
117,967.08	65,182.80	-----	1,412,240.12	3,215.08
93,342.81	3,178.72	9,765.23	245,000.00	2,563.66
223,756.84	7,985.74	49,380.76	87,000.00	15,039.18
804,975.96	211,515.50	617,155.70	3,122,576.76	202,875.01
426,815.86	45,270.61	541,951.73	334,632.92	43,173.91
896,395.68	241,278.93	-----	-----	129,781.70
46,078.88	3,921.12	21,738.90	-----	-----
170,682.45	29,517.61	-----	-----	10,209.64
232,237.18	36,460.39	200,907.60	461,500.00	-----
295,211.68	3,838.77	523,910.34	158,300.00	66,352.86
198,340.31	-----	-----	400,000.00	-----
141,426.65	58,555.21	-----	35,000.00	5,100.00
27,573.12	22,426.88	7,000.00	20,000.00	-----
50,000.00	-----	44,121.40	115,000.00	1,704.02
216,117.39	-----	-----	124,000.00	-----
74,842.64	-----	-----	23,560.00	-----
2,775,722.25	441,249.52	1,339,629.97	1,676,932.92	256,322.13
401,578.52	202,203.28	43,727.72	185,000.00	4,000.00
86,829.53	9,471.36	70,699.61	26,200.00	-----
157,942.99	42,033.81	177,448.86	78,375.00	19,000.00
119,850.15	30,687.84	36,300.00	15,000.00	-----
1,464.47	31,054.36	93,069.22	82,000.00	481.60
-----	95,541.58	-----	-----	-----
55,821.80	19,206.80	77,667.25	126,750.00	-----
89,422.10	3,834.94	104,350.93	58,200.00	-----
-----	-----	69,548.75	-----	3,213.63
236,857.82	63,028.94	366,452.45	248,527.25	6,780.59
50,000.00	-----	-----	25,000.00	1,500.00
699,009.04	16,230.02	137,722.36	80,900.00	72,648.50
359,172.07	140,677.18	-----	-----	3,000.00
142,903.21	130,933.90	19,403.08	277,000.00	50.00
2,400,851.80	784,904.01	1,196,590.23	1,208,952.25	110,674.32
377,662.71	125,729.24	231,698.06	216,650.00	150,219.04
847,282.98	-----	-----	-----	720,500.00
42,034.84	17,876.87	-----	725,000.00	756,152.30
151,305.38	56,548.02	83,750.13	47,500.00	28,645.88
1,008,409.03	57,349.16	163,627.68	177,887.40	5,995.61
490,753.47	40,074.87	-----	450,020.00	3,000.00
80,690.50	20,515.73	61,803.17	50,900.00	-----
259,886.86	40,951.30	-----	-----	-----
121,757.07	17,952.27	26,914.10	54,000.00	7,225.80
280,831.40	111,823.09	-----	-----	-----
44,534.80	5,465.14	26,547.50	56,070.00	33,379.63
237,219.73	235,954.80	-----	573,767.34	-----
39,049.70	6,418.08	-----	25,000.00	25,000.00
83,722.17	17,400.19	86,009.96	446,744.21	2,089.19
-----	-----	72,085.00	20,000.00	-----
524,903.12	-----	-----	77,000.00	12,000.00
82,743.86	23,972.27	-----	300,000.00	4,500.00
49,290.53	332.90	-----	-----	-----
4,722,078.21	778,304.53	752,435.66	3,235,538.95	1,748,707.45

# 648 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

## ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

### RESOURCES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Num- ber of banks.	Loans and dis- counts.	Overdrafts.	U. S. bonds to secure circulation.	U. S. bonds to secure deposits.	U. S. bonds on hand.
North Dakota .....	26	\$4,148,457.24	\$20,779.27	\$465,000	-----	-----
South Dakota .....	27	2,874,044.63	71,958.66	486,250	\$150,000	\$20,000
Nebraska .....	99	11,049,817.23	135,386.66	1,607,150	-----	-----
Lincoln .....	3	1,546,327.00	12,976.84	150,000	-----	-----
Omaha .....	8	7,733,290.62	80,365.84	600,000	450,000	12,000
Kansas .....	112	17,713,362.04	239,827.89	2,517,750	350,000	12,250
Montana .....	22	6,987,443.77	374,924.92	621,250	75,000	150,000
Wyoming .....	11	1,805,889.83	39,118.00	215,000	-----	-----
Colorado .....	43	18,144,989.03	223,340.38	1,336,500	500,000	-----
New Mexico .....	6	1,343,612.86	50,672.39	290,000	200,000	-----
Oklahoma .....	5	283,376.11	13,560.50	62,500	-----	-----
Indian Territory.....	9	934,205.69	100,250.73	128,000	-----	-----
Total.....	371	74,564,816.05	1,363,162.08	8,479,400	1,725,000	194,250
Washington .....	36	6,537,711.63	243,864.79	956,300	50,000	50,000
Oregon .....	33	6,280,849.81	124,441.37	1,070,050	400,000	500,300
California .....	29	9,674,736.58	346,293.85	1,625,750	150,000	22,600
San Francisco .....	2	6,859,809.34	67,831.35	150,000	100,000	50,000
Idaho .....	10	1,102,897.47	65,552.59	187,500	50,000	-----
Utah .....	11	2,422,122.45	168,968.84	812,500	125,000	195,000
Nevada .....	1	155,749.10	22,810.80	20,500	-----	-----
Arizona .....	5	616,697.90	13,731.13	150,250	-----	-----
Total.....	127	33,650,574.28	1,053,494.72	4,972,850	875,000	817,900
United States .....	3,634	1,886,282,264.33	11,727,027.26	231,610,600	16,178,250	14,251,650

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS MARCH 9, 1897—Continued.

## RESOURCES—Continued.

Premium on U. S. bonds.	Stocks, securi- ties, judgments, claims, etc.	Banking, house, furni- ture and fixtures.	Other real estate and mortgages owned.	Due from other national banks.	Due from State and private banks and bankers.
\$21,321.42	\$374,811.86	\$354,102.53	\$330,796.92	\$33,812.26	\$48,153.54
36,681.93	546,483.83	321,280.31	251,954.79	331,430.97	81,993.35
60,052.13	488,732.92	1,071,836.04	914,590.26	204,034.51	85,430.34
5,500.00	85,166.81	8,994.67	69,776.87	54,973.96	13,881.63
93,971.75	573,185.55	832,088.07	486,565.69	647,606.25	438,318.72
127,304.19	930,803.22	1,223,842.12	915,252.33	857,253.14	147,657.49
33,575.00	840,391.23	377,090.74	259,216.53	486,110.60	154,317.98
4,950.00	217,433.55	122,717.22	188,376.05	43,003.52	15,024.78
99,025.00	2,534,318.29	644,819.35	854,529.80	2,858,190.05	671,046.95
10,365.96	233,113.89	112,553.79	67,172.71	204,521.74	72,467.89
2,250.00	78,068.59	44,300.00	4,375.00	93,097.51	23,334.83
6,414.06	.....	41,300.82	6,300.00	52,181.69	25,117.74
501,411.44	6,902,509.74	5,154,930.65	4,348,907.04	5,866,221.20	1,776,745.21
69,236.93	1,206,337.39	410,014.37	1,032,622.86	969,101.68	551,684.99
160,555.81	1,656,258.39	321,763.84	355,078.09	463,310.84	315,805.30
123,676.90	1,157,825.97	849,126.44	708,128.57	366,513.93	503,380.01
17,660.00	200,689.37	345,296.01	92,183.85	112,625.14	515,378.03
13,575.00	404,652.39	142,210.20	137,860.62	121,498.67	86,513.01
12,825.00	256,783.91	336,171.80	135,937.20	160,992.54	246,018.12
1,850.00	22,709.16	286.78	40,000.00	.....	2,314.36
2,750.00	124,830.82	14,655.04	6,587.85	69,005.93	60,075.22
402,129.64	5,030,092.40	2,419,524.48	2,508,399.04	2,268,048.73	2,281,769.04
17,905,674.23	198,277,987.54	78,506,856.17	28,049,346.48	133,467,636.05	33,366,153.18

## 650      REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE  
RESOURCES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Due from ap- proved reserve agents.	Checks and other cash items.	Exchanges for clearing house.	Notes of other national banks.	Fractional paper cur- rency, nickels, and cents.
North Dakota.....	\$479,419.48	\$32,502.16	\$1,697.16	\$28,435	\$2,669.87
South Dakota.....	1,095,318.48	55,190.07	5,592.60	31,619	2,165.07
Nebraska.....	1,930,180.32	215,830.38	855.81	101,032	6,278.43
Lincoln.....	164,277.55	35,079.11	9,411.22	3,800	609.93
Omaha.....	1,679,254.88	84,889.62	417,770.61	153,490	3,381.55
Kansas.....	3,928,112.45	175,540.94	295,755.77	398,344	17,283.53
Montana.....	1,450,867.13	44,223.13	5,465.62	111,407	3,251.00
Wyoming.....	293,180.02	6,488.13	.....	11,643	1,234.05
Colorado.....	5,179,586.24	77,527.62	440,226.46	292,386	8,564.55
New Mexico.....	476,721.79	13,623.48	1,648.00	43,825	794.63
Oklahoma.....	203,755.75	10,767.19	275.69	22,395	320.23
Indian Territory.....	268,500.81	9,931.62	.....	17,479	1,247.42
Total.....	16,849,234.90	741,593.45	1,178,698.94	1,215,855	47,808.76
Washington.....	757,896.78	63,116.98	53,762.39	62,378	1,966.40
Oregon.....	846,141.96	22,612.89	29,795.49	12,716	3,902.65
California.....	1,509,888.55	91,312.96	48,866.93	44,980	9,912.92
San Francisco.....	270,802.55	8,290.39	71,376.99	2,230	738.95
Idaho.....	181,836.76	4,348.05	.....	42,733	590.10
Utah.....	289,028.10	9,550.16	24,899.80	66,959	1,521.55
Nevada.....	11,996.59	515.69	.....	.....	14.20
Arizona.....	293,431.02	7,235.62	1,500.00	5,123	89.72
Total.....	4,161,022.31	206,982.74	232,201.60	237,119	18,736.49
United States.....	258,430,252.48	11,635,233.17	74,830,987.94	18,523,701	1,019,633.33

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, MARCH 9, 1897—Continued.

## RESOURCES—Continued.

Specie.	Legal-tender notes.	U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes.	Five per cent redemption fund.	Due from U. S. Treasurer.	Aggregate.
\$290,214.23	\$150,086	.....	\$20,924.50	\$2,610.00	\$6,805,792.90
379,067.10	258,705	.....	20,773.75	567.15	7,001,076.69
674,009.26	291,959	.....	70,641.00	1,014.25	18,608,830.54
101,538.80	154,139	.....	6,750.00	.....	2,423,203.39
1,835,270.60	386,408	.....	27,000.00	26.00	16,534,883.75
1,368,639.07	675,797	.....	107,500.33	1,205.25	32,003,465.76
1,106,677.93	643,607	.....	27,619.50	102.50	13,757,001.58
196,842.15	67,922	.....	9,652.23	300.00	3,238,774.55
4,472,522.40	2,053,138	.....	56,084.45	4,233.25	40,451,027.91
152,488.95	51,002	.....	12,703.00	.....	3,337,293.08
47,574.95	39,520	.....	2,812.50	.....	932,292.85
77,397.80	43,765	.....	5,747.50	102.00	1,718,001.88
10,702,243.21	4,821,108	.....	368,208.78	10,160.40	146,812,264.88
1,570,053.50	163,610	.....	42,152.50	3,225.00	14,797,036.19
2,274,924.70	12,903	.....	48,141.00	3,005.87	14,907,557.01
2,519,117.05	50,863	.....	72,068.50	4,452.50	19,879,494.66
2,441,814.00	1,095	.....	6,750.00	900.00	11,315,470.97
302,808.80	93,101	.....	7,937.50	450.00	2,946,065.16
756,163.45	71,641	.....	35,662.50	.....	6,127,750.42
17,360.40	315	.....	922.50	.....	297,344.58
208,931.85	19,603	.....	6,705.00	50.00	1,601,853.10
10,091,173.75	413,131	.....	220,339.50	12,083.37	71,872,572.09
233,948,862.64	118,637,852	\$67,695,000	10,310,351.79	1,293,479.54	3,446,038,799.13

## 652      REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

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.....	\$1,610,000	\$334,100.00
South Dakota.....	1,720,000	315,900.00
Nebraska.....	6,275,000	1,165,426.60
Lincoln.....	850,000	35,000.00
Omaha.....	3,750,000	325,500.00
Kansas.....	9,352,100	1,389,293.37
Montana.....	2,705,000	399,819.60
Wyoming.....	860,000	119,775.00
Colorado.....	5,887,000	1,382,969.25
New Mexico.....	600,000	98,100.00
Oklahoma.....	250,000	32,800.00
Indian Territory.....	510,000	147,250.00
Total.....	34,369,100	5,745,933.82
Washington.....	4,528,000	824,845.16
Oregon.....	3,170,000	572,088.66
California.....	5,025,000	1,059,450.00
San Francisco.....	2,500,000	1,475,000.00
Idaho.....	600,000	245,878.77
Utah.....	1,900,000	394,667.96
Nevada.....	82,000	8,000.00
Arizona.....	400,000	43,850.00
Total.....	18,205,000	4,623,780.55
United States.....	642,424,195	247,130,031.97

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 653

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS MARCH 9, 1897—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 approved reserve agents.
\$249,382.01	\$416,942.50	.....	\$13,087.01	\$62,913.99	.....
130,607.77	427,052.50	.....	97,303.70	284,538.86	\$121.46
395,352.69	1,439,750.00	.....	182,369.52	395,478.34	2,476.43
8,365.57	134,400.00	.....	83,012.37	84,807.62	.....
76,944.45	539,995.00	.....	1,909,332.32	1,990,035.57	399.33
572,082.20	2,254,865.00	.....	471,943.54	676,420.06	7,143.83
444,486.26	550,760.00	.....	168,489.81	134,015.11	2,095.78
55,196.38	192,745.00	.....	21,458.35	16,793.40	215.46
953,572.67	1,193,535.00	.....	2,868,752.41	2,701,329.43	.....
27,409.01	259,260.00	.....	95,613.70	81,152.88	.....
5,480.50	55,950.00	.....	3,581.71	28,500.54	258.74
32,841.12	114,950.00	.....	10,290.90	7,960.55	.....
2,951,720.63	7,580,205.00	.....	5,925,234.82	6,482,105.85	12,711.03
304,880.09	844,500.00	.....	199,387.04	343,177.14	5,777.95
852,879.20	938,517.50	.....	1,126,269.68	368,013.43	25,008.79
681,038.82	1,358,340.00	.....	309,490.69	554,694.32	178,910.96
120,038.87	90,000.00	.....	665,550.15	753,381.86	.....
134,360.36	164,760.00	.....	14,306.31	11,959.23	134.25
184,888.57	464,250.00	.....	52,412.58	235,864.78	.....
.....	18,450.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
43,259.94	126,300.00	.....	4,213.36	25,870.26	.....
2,321,345.85	4,005,117.50	.....	2,371,629.81	2,292,961.02	209,831.95
86,584,884.53	202,655,403.00	\$60,391.50	355,086,023.76	194,150,435.33	14,201,211.55



## 654 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

## ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION OF THE

## LIABILITIES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Dividends unpaid.	Individual deposits.
North Dakota.....	\$1,755.00	\$3,848,083.39
South Dakota.....	2,776.00	3,817,199.33
Nebraska.....	2,190.50	8,113,570.26
Lincoln.....		1,182,777.83
Omaha.....	483.00	7,411,263.76
Kansas.....	7,194.93	16,217,414.91
Montana.....	7,935.00	8,888,494.94
Wyoming.....		1,924,072.00
Colorado.....	2,243.00	24,938,979.68
New Mexico.....		1,985,148.74
Oklahoma.....		557,661.26
Indian Territory.....	3,075.00	891,625.31
Total.....	27,652.40	79,777,142.11
Washington.....	3,539.98	7,515,051.39
Oregon.....	7,322.00	7,444,282.73
California.....	9,717.75	10,429,912.01
San Francisco.....	1,985.00	5,610,146.05
Idaho.....		1,724,987.45
Utah.....	928.40	2,767,561.79
Nevada.....		173,894.58
Arizona.....	430.00	957,929.51
Total.....	23,893.13	36,624,359.54
United States.....	1,003,095.71	1,669,219,961.28

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 655

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS MARCH 9, 1897—Continued.

## LIABILITIES—Continued.

U. S. deposits.	Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.	Notes and bills rediscounted.	Bills payable.	Other liabilities.
			\$269,079.00	\$500.00
\$117,211.51	\$32,185.12	\$18,000.00	32,338.40	5,842.04
		379,965.18	253,842.72	3,408.30
		5,000.00	29,740.00	
231,188.57	184,741.75		115,000.00	
200,713.89	130,119.71	340,098.16	384,096.60	
45,824.98	20,703.64	8,630.46	381,300.00	36.00
		9,638.38	38,000.00	
241,797.45	190,042.33		42,500.00	47,406.69
82,541.90	90,267.35	8,000.00		
919,077.80	648,959.90	769,332.18	1,545,896.72	57,193.03
10,845.74	86,622.51	30,797.90	149,041.29	
23,833.13	354,409.42	5,077.84	17,503.00	2,355.13
73,968.92	68,845.89	10,125.30	120,000.00	
99,375.04				
45,167.90	4,510.89		2,500.00	
105,043.78	19,632.56		15,000.00	
358,234.51	484,021.27	46,000.54	304,041.29	2,355.13
11,980,940.53	8,349,014.73	4,721,144.28	11,093,938.89	2,378,127.07

## 656 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE UNITED  
RESOURCES.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Num- ber of banks.	Loans and dis- counts.	Overdrafts.	U. S. bonds to secure circulation.	U. S. bonds to secure deposits.	U. S. bonds on hand.
Maine.....	83	\$22,497,806.15	\$35,206.14	\$5,847,700	\$190,000	\$326,000
New Hampshire.....	50	10,735,701.01	55,784.62	4,123,750	175,000	113,400
Vermont.....	49	12,047,635.45	53,032.75	4,120,000	50,000	358,500
Massachusetts.....	212	107,328,939.33	115,127.53	22,392,400	100,000	180,700
Boston.....	55	154,953,505.96	79,982.78	10,047,000	265,000	105,000
Rhode Island.....	57	35,078,500.79	36,971.97	3,019,000	100,000	100,800
Connecticut.....	82	44,959,409.68	140,280.24	9,108,500	250,000	171,500
Total.....	588	387,581,499.77	516,386.03	63,658,350	1,130,000	1,355,900
New York.....	265	90,749,465.85	362,197.09	17,347,100	475,000	820,300
New York City.....	49	355,090,811.23	157,863.82	19,256,000	1,300,000	4,260,200
Albany.....	0	7,518,868.30	1,007.48	400,000	50,000	.....
Brooklyn.....	5	11,802,675.78	1,376.70	642,000	200,000	105,000
New Jersey.....	103	50,302,257.13	46,510.16	5,920,750	285,000	338,750
Pennsylvania.....	352	110,507,532.64	339,213.01	19,727,300	310,000	1,028,400
Philadelphia.....	41	93,570,784.07	35,328.90	8,232,500	200,000	1,300,000
Pittsburg.....	30	43,951,772.68	36,516.30	5,285,250	200,000	216,600
Delaware.....	18	5,257,165.14	8,153.62	795,000	50,000	51,000
Maryland.....	46	10,032,684.78	56,964.62	2,040,250	50,000	80,400
Baltimore.....	22	31,160,684.16	40,717.94	2,979,000	202,000	80,500
District of Columbia.....	1	618,217.87	798.03	250,000	.....	1,200
Washington City.....	13	8,037,818.94	15,293.40	929,150	100,000	533,100
Total.....	951	818,000,738.57	1,102,481.07	83,813,300	3,422,000	8,821,450
Virginia.....	36	15,151,323.46	37,099.58	2,266,750	650,000	102,950
West Virginia.....	33	8,433,957.97	67,979.14	1,337,650	100,000	2,500
North Carolina.....	28	6,765,478.34	89,134.57	798,500	200,000	.....
South Carolina.....	16	5,665,731.80	117,003.63	512,250	150,000	100
Georgia.....	28	7,669,229.69	162,662.09	1,131,500	50,000	.....
Savannah.....	2	1,267,268.71	770.85	102,000	90,000	.....
Florida.....	15	3,240,763.20	77,094.69	355,000	75,000	500
Alabama.....	26	6,196,515.26	129,787.79	1,203,500	100,000	1,000
Mississippi.....	10	2,103,122.68	212,410.02	243,150	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	12	2,041,489.40	363,178.21	205,000	.....	.....
New Orleans.....	7	10,213,735.61	406,954.85	872,000	.....	1,200
Texas.....	195	35,336,960.14	1,550,504.28	4,701,800	318,000	125,000
Houston.....	5	1,792,163.24	28,328.41	200,000	50,000	.....
Arkansas.....	9	2,100,968.52	108,114.47	289,000	50,000	.....
Kentucky.....	69	17,478,842.88	315,560.05	3,849,250	725,000	154,300
Louisville.....	6	7,227,760.80	9,533.71	1,575,000	500,000	200,000
Tennessee.....	49	18,962,566.12	352,644.48	1,796,250	300,000	100,000
Total.....	546	151,647,882.82	4,030,760.82	21,548,600	3,358,000	687,550
Ohio.....	222	64,467,273.62	361,244.15	11,812,500	528,000	659,900
Cincinnati.....	13	22,842,814.97	9,713.63	4,844,500	1,200,000	842,000
Cleveland.....	12	27,071,768.96	28,029.53	1,450,000	60,000	.....
Indiana.....	113	31,356,761.23	332,354.09	5,262,550	280,000	423,500
Illinois.....	199	43,240,320.46	587,216.21	6,247,000	965,000	255,700
Chicago.....	20	81,165,934.52	308,934.99	1,150,000	550,000	792,350
Michigan.....	80	26,328,783.29	139,837.72	3,002,000	100,000	87,650
Detroit.....	6	14,016,726.97	3,066.89	1,150,000	300,000	300,000
Wisconsin.....	75	19,049,080.92	113,415.13	2,315,250	150,000	57,550
Milwaukee.....	5	14,308,492.25	106,086.47	720,000	390,000	10,550
Minnesota.....	60	13,244,941.45	78,372.65	1,259,000	50,000	20,000
St. Paul.....	5	8,487,349.97	4,565.27	252,000	475,000	.....
Minneapolis.....	6	9,405,274.11	11,604.96	300,000	50,000	.....
Iowa.....	150	27,934,037.80	324,701.57	3,756,000	200,000	2,350
Des Moines.....	4	2,356,942.92	17,892.66	292,200	.....	.....
Missouri.....	49	7,270,340.23	139,236.76	1,085,050	.....	58,000
St. Louis.....	6	28,100,360.93	18,296.40	1,727,000	500,000	100,000
Kansas City.....	7	13,880,159.35	67,172.60	350,000	100,000	350,000
St. Joseph.....	2	1,874,221.83	10,340.31	150,000	50,000	700
Total.....	1,043	456,403,385.78	2,661,581.39	47,125,050	5,948,000	3,960,250

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 657

STATES, SHOWING THEIR CONDITION AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS MAY 14, 1897.

## RESOURCES.

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.	Due from State and private banks and bankers.
\$476, 714. 87 158, 123. 09 237, 324. 38 1, 378, 272. 60 926, 912. 72 575, 178. 21 520, 891. 25	\$2, 260, 223. 92 2, 676, 985. 00 1, 799, 510. 55 9, 805, 596. 27 7, 414, 048. 72 3, 423, 005. 70 7, 579, 375. 99	\$640, 492. 30 289, 313. 54 278, 692. 61 3, 757, 115. 33 2, 397, 939. 99 1, 034, 686. 31 2, 079, 259. 60	\$92, 490. 00 193, 080. 22 176, 073. 27 372, 077. 16 440, 900. 36 1, 039, 118. 33 304, 627. 42	\$743, 542. 73 224, 833. 94 242, 502. 56 1, 055, 579. 58 14, 898, 636. 43 1, 039, 118. 33 3, 023, 221. 20	\$135, 473. 72 26, 855. 10 69, 046. 00 231, 228. 19 573, 010. 21 41, 705. 32 397, 393. 54
4, 273, 417. 12	34, 958, 746. 15	10, 477, 409. 68	1, 770, 313. 25	21, 227, 435. 27	1, 489, 622. 08
777, 022. 83 2, 057, 824. 00 27, 500. 00 63, 750. 00 370, 064. 77 1, 659, 123. 94 868, 701. 20 590, 287. 81 52, 505. 56 142, 061. 46 357, 761. 46	13, 191, 401. 14 39, 339, 656. 41 765, 836. 42 2, 236, 755. 40 8, 354, 478. 14 21, 090, 014. 92 9, 842, 022. 85 2, 602, 775. 13 613, 984. 48 1, 798, 527. 90 2, 958, 664. 18 252, 773. 26 1, 319, 443. 95	3, 320, 009. 46 13, 652, 047. 13 295, 000. 00 600, 854. 74 3, 148, 661. 88 5, 943, 435. 33 4, 353, 060. 12 3, 375, 338. 00 354, 989. 71 530, 835. 38 2, 185, 521. 07 23, 000. 00 1, 069, 894. 04	2, 910, 006. 56 1, 829, 145. 73 27, 062. 43 92, 500. 60 683, 476. 45 2, 352, 052. 01 553, 841. 94 529, 820. 32 99, 480. 65 85, 708. 15 153, 257. 75 3, 074. 10 52, 938. 20	2, 823, 739. 87 30, 039, 394. 67 1, 543, 749. 05 187, 609. 93 2, 883, 199. 99 3, 126, 445. 83 8, 516, 322. 32 1, 876, 534. 88 202, 563. 77 385, 426. 01 2, 086, 462. 37 6, 754. 15 1, 146, 061. 89	1, 307, 422. 56 5, 536, 684. 13 655, 064. 00 144, 078. 33 455, 930. 78 1, 143, 303. 91 1, 654, 426. 11 322, 972. 76 80, 351. 65 71, 369. 56 393, 070. 31 80. 05 510, 516. 13
7, 050, 864. 86	105, 557, 234. 18	38, 834, 337. 46	9, 874, 193. 29	54, 824, 464. 73	12, 255, 221. 18
251, 794. 43 31, 904. 52 64, 258. 75 9, 540. 63 87, 680. 79 10, 900. 00 45, 029. 67 109, 161. 13 3, 000. 00 20, 350. 00 41, 000. 00 233, 747. 95 21, 333. 33 17, 405. 50 252, 035. 50 244, 300. 00 156, 742. 87	1, 805, 730. 75 481, 642. 19 327, 672. 18 831, 522. 85 695, 934. 07 53, 908. 00 668, 358. 43 1, 236, 692. 55 427, 920. 99 121, 533. 50 2, 555, 291. 27 1, 388, 442. 61 51, 692. 79 105, 381. 34 818, 529. 02 517, 106. 52 1, 301, 527. 11	757, 466. 62 569, 857. 81 316, 228. 62 122, 804. 30 326, 441. 07 67, 239. 56 203, 690. 97 412, 788. 77 84, 184. 53 35, 811. 45 621, 247. 48 2, 053, 454. 81 132, 920. 20 42, 431. 64 602, 719. 33 188, 400. 00 967, 159. 71	309, 020. 17 77, 497. 83 97, 319. 42 60, 423. 67 131, 907. 96 16, 801. 50 77, 855. 08 191, 013. 29 78, 682. 26 12, 823. 64 99, 262. 39 1, 072, 509. 57 115, 235. 34 141, 323. 89 227, 104. 85 3, 668. 00 768, 449. 63	671, 397. 28 329, 773. 99 449, 085. 19 150, 724. 79 379, 593. 32 51, 601. 85 223, 324. 91 571, 171. 69 141, 095. 31 25, 521. 81 435, 488. 47 2, 883, 603. 76 571, 525. 07 180, 468. 82 333, 307. 29 663, 974. 96 1, 345, 211. 23	338, 255. 04 196, 561. 66 250, 316. 02 187, 932. 26 244, 559. 18 52, 157. 21 171, 008. 22 352, 016. 20 62, 797. 40 15, 873. 48 432, 712. 82 799, 296. 83 15, 507. 34 55, 368. 47 203, 844. 95 236, 849. 11 382, 936. 39
1, 652, 185. 07	12, 938, 886. 17	7, 504, 846. 96	3, 480, 898. 49	9, 405, 170. 34	3, 997, 992. 58
755, 710. 75 766, 636. 50 51, 309. 00 359, 640. 90 309, 315. 59 100, 678. 75 216, 949. 75 186, 000. 00 179, 815. 77 120, 859. 15 56, 504. 68	5, 269, 907. 25 4, 623, 185. 24 1, 033, 382. 53 2, 857, 925. 62 5, 445, 316. 57 6, 576, 183. 34 1, 485, 677. 61 41, 265. 59 1, 385, 328. 52 337, 096. 04 805, 525. 21 1, 172, 751. 36 349, 810. 18 1, 776, 343. 64 236, 910. 60 710, 159. 19 1, 441, 588. 05 961, 116. 45 12, 390. 45	2, 088, 553. 91 479, 340. 30 507, 500. 00 1, 551, 571. 97 2, 187, 215. 46 821, 853. 86 958, 234. 15 31, 788. 50 856, 052. 32 126, 763. 03 913, 468. 43 702, 718. 78 105, 950. 00 1, 521, 279. 33 143, 541. 29 491, 442. 05 934, 374. 66 86, 343. 25 72, 000. 00	979, 898. 60 151, 518. 77 264, 303. 84 688, 507. 36 860, 919. 62 663, 317. 88 582, 711. 15 230, 425. 13 249, 801. 49 62, 030. 16 359, 217. 79 75, 138. 84 70, 000. 00 656, 505. 01 95, 365. 66 237, 786. 34 171, 035. 78 480, 346. 99	2, 246, 613. 84 3, 170, 622. 06 1, 788, 618. 53 2, 726, 851. 22 1, 083, 947. 82 21, 327, 774. 09 406, 077. 92 1, 235, 748. 87 367, 527. 23 1, 907, 497. 41 454, 708. 51 725, 374. 72 912, 904. 11 1, 583, 424. 69 182, 552. 82 148, 107. 51 6, 020, 540. 78 668, 903. 93 334, 564. 87	562, 630. 47 594, 853. 04 721, 801. 12 838, 806. 26 316, 640. 03 4, 094, 174. 94 396, 873. 23 373, 593. 72 120, 664. 53 757, 991. 00 385, 676. 24 211, 248. 54 563, 432. 33 432, 451. 49 31, 520. 06 238, 415. 10 1, 498, 530. 21 1, 179, 573. 78 59, 660. 56
3, 733, 771. 81	36, 822, 463. 44	14, 579, 991. 29	6, 878, 829. 81	47, 292, 360. 43	13, 978, 526. 65

# 658 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

## ABSTRACT OF RESOURCES OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

### RESOURCES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Due from approved reserve agents.	Checks and other cash items.	Exchanges for clearing house.	Notes of other national banks.	Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents.
Maine.....	\$2, 875, 226. 60	\$118, 245. 76	\$92, 087. 31	\$262, 042	\$8, 216. 46
New Hampshire.....	2, 057, 726. 46	146, 309. 19	.....	192, 952	8, 373. 57
Vermont.....	1, 406, 394. 86	63, 476. 60	.....	135, 131	7, 680. 02
Massachusetts.....	11, 614, 101. 47	552, 200. 05	172, 835. 16	1, 056, 096	60, 355. 48
Boston.....	27, 161, 941. 55	317, 640. 92	11, 344, 921. 64	1, 040, 738	23, 580. 02
Rhode Island.....	3, 323, 804. 29	133, 194. 04	200, 415. 88	423, 081	20, 225. 78
Connecticut.....	8, 140, 241. 29	292, 105. 44	209, 707. 09	598, 931	28, 529. 29
Total.....	56, 579, 436. 52	1, 623, 172. 00	12, 019, 967. 08	3, 708, 971	156, 991. 22
New York.....	16, 359, 399. 41	589, 681. 42	147, 745. 61	823, 301	63, 314. 87
New York City.....	.....	2, 075, 393. 93	46, 747, 980. 64	765, 563	48, 144. 07
Albany.....	4, 096, 821. 74	111, 669. 24	88, 056. 73	65, 364	2, 758. 52
Brooklyn.....	2, 523, 033. 96	106, 887. 66	830, 826. 21	157, 888	6, 682. 75
New Jersey.....	10, 238, 645. 35	703, 016. 40	299, 983. 34	320, 197	43, 258. 55
Pennsylvania.....	18, 192, 078. 60	984, 219. 73	136, 167. 75	1, 015, 485	100, 534. 47
Philadelphia.....	15, 917, 215. 10	1, 034, 903. 74	7, 900, 562. 40	383, 266	52, 573. 52
Pittsburg.....	4, 349, 921. 44	250, 806. 23	1, 610, 659. 67	328, 474	18, 209. 82
Delaware.....	827, 701. 40	32, 928. 35	38, 726. 62	41, 783	7, 418. 75
Maryland.....	1, 475, 034. 48	56, 172. 05	.....	62, 151	9, 753. 57
Baltimore.....	2, 834, 027. 76	66, 177. 82	1, 739, 334. 37	227, 551	12, 698. 21
District of Columbia.....	81, 453. 38	17, 285. 06	.....	3, 560	581. 40
Washington City.....	2, 574, 778. 65	139, 005. 90	193, 612. 56	7, 408	7, 051. 97
Total.....	80, 091, 064. 27	6, 168, 147. 53	59, 783, 655. 70	4, 201, 091	373, 771. 47
Virginia.....	1, 557, 397. 98	62, 782. 33	147, 674. 25	146, 860	15, 867. 47
West Virginia.....	811, 980. 03	44, 339. 89	1, 404. 51	73, 292	5, 008. 38
North Carolina.....	701, 450. 20	50, 798. 15	7, 255. 22	93, 753	5, 963. 79
South Carolina.....	233, 614. 46	42, 886. 88	.....	47, 730	5, 533. 98
Georgia.....	1, 008, 253. 56	69, 865. 58	103, 609. 34	166, 031	6, 700. 50
Savannah.....	37, 040. 47	499. 00	36, 016. 85	25, 000	719. 56
Florida.....	698, 331. 01	26, 982. 11	11, 362. 98	94, 491	4, 421. 70
Alabama.....	912, 869. 35	25, 936. 56	41, 249. 86	73, 145	7, 053. 08
Mississippi.....	325, 422. 98	23, 386. 92	.....	6, 513	3, 299. 25
Louisiana.....	429, 397. 62	15, 608. 86	.....	17, 015	2, 602. 99
New Orleans.....	2, 729, 390. 20	9, 753. 40	923, 901. 70	47, 526	11, 417. 51
Texas.....	5, 606, 807. 07	197, 323. 92	163, 599. 78	521, 495	37, 180. 44
Houston.....	528, 006. 36	4, 034. 45	25, 062. 30	44, 565	5, 120. 67
Arkansas.....	548, 373. 19	8, 424. 52	27, 804. 78	28, 221	1, 897. 52
Kentucky.....	1, 823, 039. 26	104, 838. 62	.....	143, 374	9, 255. 56
Louisville.....	1, 426, 052. 27	11, 594. 53	156, 502. 61	73, 984	3, 310. 56
Tennessee.....	2, 578, 872. 76	153, 394. 10	209, 657. 67	387, 089	17, 961. 54
Total.....	21, 956, 298. 77	852, 449. 88	1, 860, 101. 85	1, 990, 090	144, 514. 50
Ohio.....	9, 282, 967. 99	477, 702. 84	211, 352. 96	1, 368, 662	45, 758. 94
Cincinnati.....	4, 027, 897. 50	124, 366. 07	264, 800. 61	422, 995	3, 427. 29
Cleveland.....	3, 246, 501. 37	83, 435. 22	193, 264. 13	157, 764	3, 738. 10
Indiana.....	6, 665, 012. 36	270, 548. 58	210, 488. 42	1, 320, 287	27, 194. 24
Illinois.....	9, 790, 322. 29	309, 561. 12	391, 308. 06	820, 782	39, 132. 53
Chicago.....	.....	62, 966. 44	3, 804, 565. 85	1, 939, 465	15, 644. 29
Michigan.....	5, 228, 257. 97	134, 952. 09	29, 270. 09	381, 141	14, 370. 38
Detroit.....	3, 061, 232. 61	11, 745. 41	222, 478. 78	188, 170	9, 610. 45
Wisconsin.....	4, 460, 151. 97	94, 656. 61	3, 155. 72	169, 501	14, 830. 34
Milwaukee.....	4, 808, 674. 37	4, 447. 78	411, 657. 54	62, 243	3, 336. 94
Minnesota.....	3, 256, 028. 90	54, 720. 53	34, 989. 95	112, 251	11, 436. 80
St. Paul.....	3, 593, 182. 47	80, 493. 37	196, 867. 50	102, 664	3, 697. 48
Minneapolis.....	1, 931, 033. 89	32, 974. 11	414, 462. 90	85, 286	4, 668. 63
Iowa.....	5, 489, 097. 55	196, 957. 64	62, 063. 19	383, 208	24, 492. 44
Des Moines.....	580, 182. 84	6, 141. 84	70, 966. 60	57, 293	1, 226. 59
Missouri.....	1, 494, 160. 76	68, 005. 22	2, 760. 37	92, 050	6, 477. 77
St. Louis.....	.....	67, 885. 02	2, 176, 932. 15	340, 764	2, 450. 29
Kansas City.....	3, 973, 926. 84	109, 537. 49	631, 085. 26	220, 329	4, 288. 12
St. Joseph.....	522, 027. 69	25, 900. 14	46, 518. 98	10, 965	301. 86
Total.....	71, 411, 559. 37	2, 206, 997. 52	9, 358, 988. 06	8, 241, 719	236, 091. 68

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 659

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS MAY 14, 1897—Continued.

## RESOURCES—Continued.

Specie.	Legal-tender notes.	U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes.	Five per cent redemption fund.	Due from U. S. Treasurer.	Aggregate.
\$1,195,117.61	\$313,836	.....	\$257,346.25	\$5,000.00	\$38,372,797.82
643,971.53	234,408	.....	182,088.75	8,712.50	22,247,369.42
658,853.46	259,626	.....	171,479.00	402.50	22,135,352.61
4,766,159.28	2,360,237	\$135,000	1,001,120.50	28,325.00	168,466,466.43
11,015,943.13	5,635,503	1,410,000	438,615.00	209,240.00	250,680,060.43
1,048,102.77	681,424	.....	356,615.50	36,303.00	55,866,198.21
3,118,819.09	885,212	.....	396,772.50	55,110.00	82,259,796.02
22,440,966.87	10,370,246	1,545,000	2,804,028.50	343,093.00	640,028,041.54
5,027,098.03	2,712,369	125,000	769,914.44	49,918.24	161,352,038.28
78,154,032.45	38,984,723	35,810,000	857,242.50	1,283,471.24	677,253,677.95
899,180.30	301,077	.....	18,000.00	.....	17,468,516.11
1,073,436.71	1,181,717	.....	28,890.00	5,000.00	22,641,213.17
3,313,588.04	2,124,061	.....	263,393.75	21,130.84	90,097,553.57
8,236,349.74	3,592,465	.....	860,545.79	38,735.96	201,284,303.63
11,625,688.99	2,718,444	8,605,000	369,393.32	93,978.00	177,823,512.58
4,804,055.16	2,018,914	.....	237,811.25	6,000.00	72,872,711.05
313,040.94	114,016	.....	33,455.00	1,000.00	8,955,336.64
658,278.36	369,402	.....	82,641.28	10,800.00	18,008,060.60
4,058,629.84	622,135	1,600,000	134,055.00	2,000.00	53,915,348.24
242,729.70	23,736	.....	11,253.00	.....	1,536,443.00
2,836,277.28	607,583	120,000	37,294.50	.50	20,359,800.54
122,443,586.44	55,371,182	46,260,000	3,703,886.83	1,512,034.78	1,523,574,605.36
1,111,230.00	785,250	.....	101,168.75	17,251.89	25,787,279.96
665,984.14	437,722	.....	61,848.50	3,565.48	13,828,070.04
558,831.75	268,803	.....	39,327.75	582.26	11,072,758.21
307,962.99	208,915	.....	18,158.75	950.00	8,772,792.08
714,613.91	498,885	.....	40,298.01	5,792.44	13,499,557.51
59,822.00	50,000	.....	4,543.00	2.50	1,956,291.06
233,613.25	308,589	.....	14,940.00	2,850.00	6,533,206.22
713,133.60	292,828	.....	53,710.40	6,763.71	12,630,936.24
163,544.12	187,849	.....	10,895.50	.....	4,077,273.96
282,821.40	81,082	.....	11,925.00	.....	3,744,034.36
1,518,889.40	1,417,142	265,000	39,240.00	10,000.00	22,651,153.10
3,254,259.30	2,078,818	.....	208,986.00	4,592.07	62,541,681.53
625,283.90	683,980	.....	0,000.00	.....	4,908,764.00
173,028.32	103,710	.....	12,659.59	2,967.44	3,938,448.92
936,820.75	412,356	.....	163,920.48	2,435.00	28,558,539.54
771,834.70	635,901	.....	70,685.00	16,800.00	14,538,267.77
2,100,764.00	1,586,649	.....	77,527.00	17,550.00	33,562,952.61
14,223,347.43	10,037,479	265,000	938,849.64	92,102.79	272,613,067.11
4,907,426.53	3,408,526	30,000	499,651.79	26,973.82	109,991,254.86
1,998,159.00	2,563,524	700,000	218,062.50	1,000.00	49,849,306.57
1,923,561.75	1,162,475	.....	65,250.00	10,550.00	39,823,244.08
4,482,673.64	1,657,366	.....	219,999.75	11,370.50	61,544,310.14
3,873,340.86	1,922,403	.....	275,192.75	13,302.58	78,993,936.95
20,709,775.60	18,618,766	3,300,000	49,500.00	95,982.20	166,797,807.75
1,894,575.18	800,525	.....	134,435.00	10,453.03	42,332,274.56
1,487,215.25	650,503	.....	51,660.00	5,246.88	23,556,477.05
1,821,293.97	596,822	.....	101,117.00	3,134.60	32,110,049.12
1,882,208.74	1,115,761	.....	32,400.00	10,400.00	27,679,094.28
1,227,079.29	315,054	.....	55,210.50	4,405.00	22,498,590.93
2,419,909.25	247,321	.....	11,293.00	32,030.33	18,793,605.88
950,775.35	402,917	.....	12,900.00	1,500.00	15,629,617.97
2,193,004.19	1,007,229	.....	163,068.90	10,888.60	47,894,205.67
165,560.90	212,199	.....	13,094.00	1,023.50	4,577,614.28
493,770.08	280,980	.....	48,805.75	1,290.00	12,931,763.13
3,442,186.72	3,806,683	1,430,000	77,667.50	5,500.00	52,037,076.74
1,472,249.30	996,013	.....	15,750.00	14,300.00	25,663,845.36
207,634.70	175,422	.....	6,705.60	.....	3,559,420.89
57,557,391.30	40,640,489	5,520,000	2,051,703.44	259,351.04	836,268,501.21

# 660 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

## ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE LIABILITIES.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Capital stock paid in.	Surplus fund.
Maine.....	\$11, 171, 000	\$2, 682, 489. 66
New Hampshire.....	5, 830, 000	1, 376, 247. 63
Vermont.....	6, 985, 000	1, 554, 862. 65
Massachusetts.....	43, 927, 500	15, 152, 172. 38
Boston.....	50, 750, 000	14, 946, 578. 53
Rhode Island.....	19, 337, 050	5, 032, 565. 34
Connecticut.....	22, 301, 070	7, 890, 896. 36
Total.....	160, 391, 620	48, 635, 812. 55
New York.....	31, 820, 040	10, 936, 534. 82
New York City.....	49, 600, 000	43, 042, 000. 00
Albany.....	1, 550, 000	1, 398, 000. 00
Brooklyn.....	1, 852, 000	2, 600, 000. 00
New Jersey.....	14, 445, 000	8, 162, 700. 00
Pennsylvania.....	40, 916, 390	20, 810, 778. 09
Philadelphia.....	21, 915, 000	14, 663, 000. 00
Pittsburg.....	12, 300, 000	9, 653, 268. 18
Delaware.....	2, 133, 985	987, 911. 12
Maryland.....	3, 811, 700	1, 617, 220. 00
Baltimore.....	13, 243, 260	4, 923, 000. 00
District of Columbia.....	252, 000	100, 000. 00
Washington City.....	3, 075, 000	1, 422, 500. 00
Total.....	196, 423, 375	120, 316, 912. 22
Virginia.....	4, 696, 300	2, 835, 975. 00
West Virginia.....	3, 451, 000	807, 807. 67
North Carolina.....	2, 801, 000	764, 943. 07
South Carolina.....	1, 873, 000	761, 330. 26
Georgia.....	3, 266, 000	1, 016, 221. 00
Savannah.....	750, 000	225, 000. 00
Florida.....	1, 150, 000	458, 050. 00
Alabama.....	3, 355, 000	615, 396. 36
Mississippi.....	855, 000	381, 100. 00
Louisiana.....	860, 000	362, 700. 00
New Orleans.....	2, 300, 000	2, 285, 000. 00
Texas.....	18, 635, 000	4, 665, 484. 33
Houston.....	1, 150, 000	546, 800. 00
Arkansas.....	1, 220, 000	251, 110. 49
Kentucky.....	9, 232, 900	2, 587, 340. 38
Louisville.....	3, 350, 000	651, 500. 00
Tennessee.....	8, 760, 000	1, 910, 211. 55
Total.....	67, 705, 200	21, 126, 030. 11
Ohio.....	27, 430, 100	7, 957, 867. 39
Cincinnati.....	8, 000, 000	2, 680, 000. 00
Cleveland.....	9, 550, 000	2, 685, 000. 00
Indiana.....	14, 112, 000	4, 697, 903. 19
Illinois.....	17, 421, 000	6, 532, 848. 72
Chicago.....	20, 400, 000	8, 419, 101. 57
Michigan.....	8, 945, 000	2, 747, 068. 72
Detroit.....	3, 300, 000	605, 000. 00
Wisconsin.....	7, 110, 000	1, 829, 982. 69
Milwaukee.....	3, 250, 000	531, 000. 00
Minnesota.....	4, 790, 000	1, 029, 500. 00
St. Paul.....	3, 800, 000	855, 000. 00
Minneapolis.....	4, 500, 000	476, 000. 00
Iowa.....	12, 185, 000	2, 825, 122. 69
Des Moines.....	800, 000	221, 000. 00
Missouri.....	3, 665, 000	731, 261. 50
St. Louis.....	8, 403, 000	1, 700, 000. 00
Kansas City.....	3, 300, 000	525, 000. 00
St. Joseph.....	350, 000	103, 484. 00
Total.....	161, 308, 100	46, 543, 139. 87

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS MAY 14, 1897—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 approved reserve agents.
\$1,784,511.44	\$5,187,053.00	.....	\$735,438.96	\$786,447.64	\$32,517.81
555,526.87	3,609,237.50	\$0,791.00	923,708.27	757,016.97	111,908.19
969,737.99	3,612,882.50	.....	328,611.78	216,216.15	6,644.52
5,136,516.32	19,724,642.00	.....	2,505,928.46	1,241,235.29	501,385.47
4,765,370.45	8,354,270.00	.....	30,258,853.80	18,847,417.34	4,939,065.90
1,254,521.46	7,043,190.00	.....	1,265,819.74	1,612,440.05	333,435.70
2,751,638.07	7,960,414.50	4,317.00	3,443,236.28	1,242,017.04	1,327,483.96
17,217,822.60	55,491,689.50	11,108.00	30,461,597.29	24,702,790.48	7,252,441.64
6,958,227.86	15,274,620.00	18,765.00	3,373,942.02	1,952,735.41	1,295,063.32
17,953,901.39	14,786,305.50	16,556.00	161,847,029.77	71,758,220.72	.....
175,568.83	351,250.00	.....	2,714,600.76	1,545,423.91	400,608.56
172,232.86	571,000.00	1,816.00	246,356.44	256,335.07	10,005.86
4,180,200.14	5,201,732.00	5,402.00	3,197,390.01	656,164.37	1,014,484.83
4,697,791.69	17,451,672.50	1,543.00	3,928,841.40	729,842.51	211,957.80
2,558,409.37	7,051,192.50	.....	19,574,126.85	6,892,150.55	3,158,539.39
1,740,141.42	4,712,422.50	.....	5,167,568.22	1,822,849.87	29,731.46
310,021.08	690,447.00	553.50	317,724.31	24,642.33	.....
449,562.94	1,759,290.00	.....	891,745.55	91,099.17	19,168.41
1,152,206.00	2,639,587.50	4,606.00	4,187,200.88	1,282,256.47	1,147,364.44
104,802.74	219,200.00	.....	23,755.45	.....	.....
334,632.71	703,805.00	.....	403,434.62	217,464.93	10,553.24
40,697,699.93	71,413,585.00	49,273.50	205,373,710.23	87,225,185.31	7,298,821.31
632,467.36	1,968,205.00	.....	541,746.70	708,687.03	60,185.58
317,297.31	1,214,652.50	.....	223,144.73	198,302.99	24,663.21
382,743.14	681,512.50	.....	310,322.52	188,099.31	27,155.35
541,216.36	442,865.00	.....	100,977.79	551,428.25	21,680.58
693,087.46	966,637.50	.....	242,636.97	237,817.44	27,516.42
59,925.67	80,335.00	.....	70,252.17	122,652.64	616.87
141,560.21	307,180.00	.....	84,849.23	158,901.31	44,125.12
544,563.04	1,062,340.00	.....	215,319.02	140,458.16	24,817.12
140,477.24	209,100.00	.....	28,613.65	34,307.58	.....
223,213.07	231,597.50	.....	7,041.17	5,718.87	7,561.51
409,071.56	767,145.00	.....	1,263,109.57	1,232,629.10	11,526.20
2,030,338.58	4,166,932.50	.....	2,261,564.55	696,967.57	69,755.14
110,594.43	135,190.00	.....	396,714.78	234,247.66	.....
59,111.36	259,190.00	.....	7,654.35	137,365.21	1,850.42
774,181.95	3,413,257.50	.....	396,444.57	445,429.58	28,193.58
213,554.82	1,412,200.00	.....	2,429,550.47	1,798,743.22	21,981.50
856,321.95	1,527,817.50	.....	983,545.11	2,025,942.59	32,110.98
8,136,325.51	18,846,157.50	.....	9,563,487.35	8,916,298.51	403,738.67
2,326,578.41	10,499,310.00	.....	1,584,416.49	1,238,128.69	81,456.15
917,274.19	4,324,400.00	.....	7,171,640.83	3,593,519.46	111,729.14
544,710.84	1,234,240.00	.....	2,976,522.66	2,135,051.44	2,959.88
1,360,567.08	4,694,023.00	.....	1,634,338.03	1,863,201.88	226,220.90
2,694,154.32	5,486,112.50	.....	507,477.70	2,120,594.19	6,880.85
1,914,290.69	695,835.00	.....	42,080,974.53	23,808,983.37	.....
961,393.13	2,645,647.50	.....	214,048.56	1,126,324.10	17,323.81
341,611.06	909,890.00	.....	2,798,605.60	5,023,615.35	28,065.58
706,113.08	2,054,385.00	.....	105,539.08	383,314.16	8,018.22
300,704.00	643,360.00	.....	2,326,357.97	1,483,920.61	160,432.51
522,675.73	1,112,115.00	.....	210,702.15	389,888.38	585.41
897,612.29	217,650.00	.....	1,969,295.80	1,687,439.68	36,081.69
350,013.20	222,550.00	.....	1,854,128.33	1,331,110.62	14,358.64
1,268,713.28	3,335,325.00	.....	1,251,560.76	3,295,404.36	15,517.09
57,621.76	248,027.50	.....	724,910.65	1,006,666.19	.....
291,368.31	958,090.00	.....	2,755.92	112,699.77	627.90
670,262.74	1,419,790.00	.....	11,486,619.23	7,971,781.61	.....
230,059.25	315,000.00	.....	5,199,581.59	5,737,941.42	.....
30,098.78	134,100.00	.....	404,947.45	603,875.10	.....
10,385,852.33	41,150,200.50	.....	84,504,423.33	64,922,460.28	723,257.77



## 662 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE  
LIABILITIES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Dividends un- paid.	Individual deposits.
Maine.....	\$32,595.40	\$14,999,787.25
New Hampshire.....	19,222.38	8,735,375.50
Vermont.....	11,341.76	8,278,856.70
Massachusetts.....	88,192.28	78,627,018.84
Boston.....	50,677.71	115,954,063.23
Rhode Island.....	69,153.05	19,510,936.19
Connecticut.....	32,494.76	34,937,666.40
Total.....	303,677.34	281,043,764.57
New York.....	51,977.67	88,019,067.03
New York City.....	103,475.15	316,669,249.83
Albany.....	2,131.34	9,259,133.81
Brooklyn.....	453.40	17,215,987.91
New Jersey.....	29,106.50	52,375,903.27
Pennsylvania.....	321,773.68	111,380,743.06
Philadelphia.....	137,078.34	101,407,560.94
Pittsburg.....	93,486.63	37,144,005.84
Delaware.....	3,243.90	4,406,045.89
Maryland.....	13,212.80	9,676,838.90
Baltimore.....	74,281.99	24,949,143.68
District of Columbia.....	5,124.00	831,560.81
Washington City.....	3,024.50	14,112,866.91
Total.....	838,369.90	787,448,112.88
Virginia.....	2,029.00	13,510,913.02
West Virginia.....	6,801.58	7,398,625.63
North Carolina.....	430.25	5,312,182.01
South Carolina.....	10,470.50	3,809,547.89
Georgia.....	2,372.50	6,633,619.46
Savannah.....	1,050.50	556,250.19
Florida.....	2,379.00	3,965,889.78
Alabama.....	4,104.93	6,334,354.42
Mississippi.....	1,170.00	2,424,111.86
Louisiana.....	1,759.00	2,007,747.42
New Orleans.....	8,400.20	14,374,271.47
Texas.....	11,482.75	28,697,650.58
Houston.....	3,848.00	2,278,369.13
Arkansas.....	274.50	2,053,594.58
Kentucky.....	9,911.00	10,568,895.51
Louisville.....	5,279.02	4,147,281.11
Tennessee.....	3,496.00	16,850,635.82
Total.....	74,258.73	130,932,965.93
Ohio.....	58,000.95	57,798,683.64
Cincinnati.....	51,191.75	21,090,868.23
Cleveland.....	10,329.00	19,719,822.90
Indiana.....	13,224.30	32,559,633.13
Illinois.....	26,805.74	43,027,336.65
Chicago.....	3,701.00	68,658,101.58
Michigan.....	6,320.47	25,443,084.19
Detroit.....	1,220.00	10,245,406.91
Wisconsin.....	2,667.22	19,742,089.48
Milwaukee.....	125.00	18,592,641.30
Minnesota.....	1,270.00	14,324,310.87
St. Paul.....	2,766.00	8,648,051.11
Minneapolis.....	1,170.00	6,806,785.62
Iowa.....	12,200.50	23,263,653.69
Des Moines.....	3,294.50	1,501,093.68
Missouri.....	2,275.00	6,985,254.23
St. Louis.....	6,475.25	19,853,993.56
Kansas City.....	1,607.75	9,729,917.96
St. Joseph.....	125.26	1,883,234.95
Total.....	183,769.69	409,870,463.74

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 663

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS MAY 14, 1897—Continued.

## LIABILITIES—Continued.

U. S. deposits.	Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.	Notes and bills rediscounted.	Bills payable.	Other liabilities.
\$116,547.02	\$67,974.67	\$34,981.92	\$690,637.53	\$50,815.52
158,540.02	24,994.27	48,109.26	90,348.83	333.33
30,454.19	13,037.53	33,854.61	93,500.00	352.17
95,100.00	2,627.75	418,182.71	948,496.90	97,463.03
118,593.63	72,727.19	427,667.01	1,088,035.62	106,739.93
82,174.64	15,592.22	16,047.38	290,000.00	3,212.44
212,758.18	16,597.69	14,000.00	20,000.00	15,206.38
814,176.68	213,551.32	992,842.89	3,221,018.88	274,127.80
415,663.39	60,240.38	704,122.22	375,715.31	85,723.85
885,533.67	292,812.22	100,000.00	100,000.00	198,593.70
46,214.84	3,785.16	21,738.90		
154,786.56	43,440.81			15,178.26
243,553.09	32,564.01	180,882.75	372,470.00	
298,323.29	4,062.73	545,794.34	213,800.00	60,980.54
202,460.64			270,000.00	
130,054.33	65,082.60			5,100.00
96,930.44	13,069.56	4,760.00	30,000.00	
50,000.00		20,697.73	105,000.00	2,425.05
210,435.43			102,000.00	
55,518.63			21,000.00	
2,738,504.91	515,057.47	1,277,995.90	1,589,985.31	368,010.40
351,605.93	239,580.27	62,320.07	170,200.00	
85,357.65	7,071.91	65,694.87	27,000.00	
150,338.71	50,898.29	256,306.34	108,000.00	82,226.72
111,534.61	41,522.79	202,462.27	235,000.00	755.78
18,864.94	23,300.63	242,066.47	122,000.00	786.72
26,107.71	64,100.31			
59,806.36	12,099.01	50,775.20	97,000.00	
88,142.59	5,322.41	175,573.85	65,400.00	144.34
		1,695.82	36,000.00	3,393.63
233,236.83	64,960.79	617,250.88	386,412.00	4,645.03
50,000.00				3,000.00
1,055.47	2,233.54		5,000.00	
705,184.33	9,552.45	236,786.28	73,100.00	77,362.41
366,869.39	133,021.61			8,286.54
151,085.67	139,123.79	60,292.84	257,000.00	5,368.75
2,405,250.19	793,987.80	1,971,224.89	1,602,112.00	135,969.92
372,010.06	116,152.83	166,898.59	215,732.50	142,919.16
1,180,766.90				748,416.07
51,517.87	11,370.83		750,000.00	756,718.66
146,253.25	104,391.47	66,718.49	22,500.00	36,335.42
873,458.28	42,864.04	98,903.96	146,000.00	500.00
489,512.72	53,762.29		267,645.00	5,900.00
82,365.65	17,331.20	68,467.23	57,900.00	
265,422.64	38,639.91			
120,698.55	18,870.64	3,000.00	25,000.00	9,971.60
291,690.93	98,921.81			
41,165.77	8,834.23	7,753.50	40,000.00	19,789.89
225,366.34	214,312.97		240,000.00	
41,447.08	7,054.38			25,000.00
105,944.54	9,010.14	62,071.15	262,182.47	2,000.00
			15,000.00	
		75,435.50	95,000.00	12,000.00
519,954.45				8,200.00
77,192.66	22,544.73		525,000.00	
48,970.57	584.78			
4,933,138.26	764,646.25	549,248.42	2,661,959.97	1,767,750.80

## 664 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE  
RESOURCES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Num- ber of banks.	Loans and dis- counts.	Overdrafts.	U. S. bonds to secure circulation.	U. S. bonds to secure deposits.	U. S. bonds on hand.
North Dakota.....	26	\$4, 220, 090. 58	\$36, 971. 86	\$465, 600	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	27	2, 919, 716. 05	66, 874. 99	480, 250	\$150, 000	\$20, 000
Nebraska.....	95	10, 972, 863. 40	163, 683. 00	1, 544, 150	.....	.....
Lincoln.....	3	1, 501, 982. 06	16, 688. 07	150, 000	.....	.....
Omaha.....	8	7, 846, 174. 85	96, 638. 08	600, 000	500, 000	12, 000
Kansas.....	108	17, 770, 120. 82	220, 590. 18	2, 415, 250	350, 000	33, 300
Montana.....	22	7, 098, 801. 90	433, 807. 49	621, 250	100, 000	150, 500
Wyoming.....	11	1, 766, 571. 77	50, 632. 50	215, 000	.....	.....
Colorado.....	42	18, 193, 027. 85	271, 081. 27	1, 286, 500	500, 000	.....
New Mexico.....	6	1, 470, 328. 90	40, 066. 04	340, 000	200, 000	.....
Oklahoma.....	5	267, 250. 77	7, 774. 91	62, 500	.....	.....
Indian Territory.....	9	1, 052, 961. 93	26, 607. 70	128, 000	.....	.....
Total.....	362	75, 084, 890. 88	1, 432, 016. 19	8, 313, 900	1, 800, 000	215, 800
Washington.....	35	6, 452, 400. 59	232, 580. 07	943, 800	50, 000	50, 000
Oregon.....	31	6, 028, 914. 19	124, 275. 13	1, 045, 050	400, 000	500, 300
California.....	29	9, 949, 774. 87	334, 639. 71	1, 625, 750	150, 000	72, 600
San Francisco.....	2	7, 458, 969. 27	83, 637. 07	150, 000	100, 000	.....
Idaho.....	10	1, 062, 671. 02	65, 558. 05	187, 500	50, 000	.....
Utah.....	11	2, 202, 096. 53	177, 434. 95	812, 500	125, 000	195, 000
Nevada.....	1	135, 534. 53	11, 523. 88	20, 500	.....	.....
Arizona.....	5	667, 101. 64	13, 092. 91	175, 250	.....	.....
Total.....	124	34, 047, 471. 64	1, 042, 781. 77	4, 960, 350	875, 000	817, 900
United States.....	3, 614	1, 023, 365, 869. 46	10, 786, 007. 27	229, 419, 550	16, 533, 000	15, 858, 850

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 665

STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS MAY 14, 1897—Continued.

## RESOURCES—Continued.

Premium on U. S. bonds.	Stocks, securi- ties, judgments, claims, etc.	Banking house, furni- ture, and fixtures.	Other real estate and mortgages owned.	Due from other national banks.	Due from State and private banks and bankers.
\$21,106.42	\$392,268.66	\$355,202.52	\$311,792.80	\$22,303.62	\$36,839.80
36,294.43	606,313.81	318,505.68	284,337.37	217,653.04	61,829.13
58,311.88	491,177.45	1,022,726.56	953,499.51	221,232.98	149,847.66
5,500.00	84,833.83	8,994.67	71,175.67	83,962.22	52,783.04
96,221.75	677,764.17	822,089.07	517,031.57	598,386.89	482,350.93
123,167.28	830,659.96	1,171,334.93	829,068.63	991,966.38	166,866.43
39,543.75	940,316.60	375,602.74	254,291.28	583,496.94	126,072.91
4,950.00	209,454.79	122,717.22	192,052.53	54,730.00	14,920.69
94,025.00	2,799,762.25	484,421.79	845,141.69	2,658,041.77	648,424.45
10,240.96	232,211.45	112,642.29	67,472.71	269,517.63	64,443.69
2,250.00	78,842.41	44,300.00	4,375.00	80,803.55	11,568.59
6,289.06	.....	45,028.05	6,600.00	35,011.33	22,298.58
592,950.53	7,343,605.38	4,893,565.52	4,336,838.76	5,757,100.44	1,838,270.90
67,736.93	1,272,119.81	407,335.18	1,114,779.67	924,001.00	648,607.46
155,143.31	1,792,249.91	313,558.18	342,805.02	486,861.08	346,685.66
133,386.28	1,198,287.53	843,059.44	753,297.21	464,956.40	641,152.71
12,000.00	744,300.32	345,221.01	96,033.91	126,826.62	358,519.57
13,525.60	412,997.71	142,210.20	154,195.73	146,764.88	70,121.00
12,700.00	232,118.23	353,884.48	165,165.82	186,155.70	286,275.14
1,850.00	26,922.72	286.78	40,000.00	.....	1,992.23
8,875.00	123,046.24	14,575.04	0,587.85	98,684.70	87,058.84
403,876.52	5,802,042.47	2,405,730.31	2,666,865.21	2,434,251.07	2,420,412.01
17,628,105.91	203,422,977.79	78,695,971.22	28,507,938.81	140,940,788.28	35,971,045.40

# 666 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

## ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE RESOURCES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Due from ap- proved reserve agents.	Checks and other cash items.	Exchanges for clearing house.	Notes of other national banks.	Fractional paper cur- rency, nickels, and cents.
North Dakota.....	\$405,988.93	\$33,305.32	\$2,934.19	\$23,458	\$2,677.96
South Dakota.....	858,384.52	25,883.25	915.26	38,609	3,027.98
Nebraska.....	1,952,722.19	246,809.64	1,542.27	88,226	5,988.30
Lincoln.....	219,661.86	41,561.69	9,354.86	3,100	710.73
Omaha.....	1,678,684.49	99,635.81	495,885.68	110,290	2,977.57
Kansas.....	4,069,613.41	228,904.90	226,525.57	396,561	14,621.05
Montana.....	1,235,891.90	53,530.43	3,025.91	135,100	2,675.99
Wyoming.....	478,387.29	8,822.69	.....	13,870	1,296.92
Colorado.....	5,286,757.72	134,373.21	312,920.51	234,663	7,435.47
New Mexico.....	635,086.75	6,499.71	1,791.26	34,651	846.71
Oklahoma.....	200,420.63	3,240.40	300.34	24,225	233.57
Indian Territory.....	199,660.98	6,489.60	.....	13,729	1,034.93
Total.....	17,221,260.67	889,056.65	1,055,195.85	1,116,482	43,627.18
Washington.....	827,700.71	50,846.94	54,741.85	53,173	2,247.57
Oregon.....	911,790.79	25,030.00	27,224.05	16,272	2,876.99
California.....	1,683,939.24	135,877.02	35,300.32	47,411	3,916.52
San Francisco.....	229,755.38	8,290.39	136,984.11	2,450	657.98
Idaho.....	280,177.86	23,852.88	.....	43,242	411.93
Utah.....	367,063.96	8,853.58	18,395.00	36,940	1,179.38
Nevada.....	52,652.86	206.99	.....	.....	18.70
Arizona.....	335,930.96	5,711.38	.....	17,297	275.40
Total.....	4,689,020.76	260,670.68	272,644.83	216,794	11,583.57
United States.....	251,948,640.36	12,000,494.26	84,350,553.37	19,476,047	966,579.82

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 667

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS MAY 14, 1897—Continued.

## RESOURCES—Continued.

Specie.	Legal-tender notes.	U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes.	Five per cent redemption fund.	Due from U. S. Treasurer.	Aggregate.
\$236,139.25	\$114,194	.....	\$20,924.50	\$330.00	\$6,702,218.51
389,445.55	185,657	.....	21,333.75	507.15	6,712,537.96
637,263.60	302,681	.....	67,862.50	2,147.50	18,882,735.44
131,999.50	139,376	.....	6,750.00	.....	2,528,439.20
1,923,101.80	249,093	.....	27,000.00	2,100.00	16,847,425.66
1,371,224.31	586,480	.....	104,247.58	4,075.40	31,819,577.83
1,114,926.40	609,043	.....	28,198.50	1,714.50	13,907,790.24
207,551.15	52,076	.....	9,632.25	350.00	3,403,035.89
4,476,384.15	1,090,099	.....	55,523.25	5,566.20	40,239,748.58
170,457.50	77,101	.....	15,188.00	1,760.00	3,750,305.60
44,241.80	30,833	.....	2,812.50	.....	866,042.47
67,251.70	43,881	.....	5,747.50	.....	1,660,641.36
10,700,986.71	4,380,514	.....	365,240.33	19,150.75	147,370,498.74
1,721,670.25	134,233	.....	40,599.50	345.00	15,048,927.03
1,891,270.90	21,488	.....	46,716.00	3,351.30	14,481,863.41
2,157,006.40	50,813	.....	73,068.50	4,602.50	20,364,459.25
1,621,331.50	2,000	.....	6,750.00	1,050.00	11,459,456.23
233,478.40	94,221	.....	7,687.50	.....	3,040,615.16
718,540.95	32,297	.....	36,562.50	100.00	6,038,272.22
22,136.45	2,035	.....	922.50	.....	316,582.64
223,669.85	17,995	.....	6,705.00	300.00	1,807,165.90
8,644,104.70	355,082	.....	219,011.50	9,748.80	72,557,341.84
236,076,383.45	120,554,992	\$53,590,000	10,082,720.24	2,235,481.16	3,492,411,995.80

## 668 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

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.....	\$1,610,000	\$334,100.00
South Dakota.....	1,695,000	305,400.00
Nebraska.....	6,025,000	1,125,085.00
Lincoln.....	850,000	85,000.00
Omaha.....	3,750,000	325,500.00
Kansas.....	8,867,100	1,374,748.37
Montana.....	2,705,000	409,819.60
Wyoming.....	860,000	120,475.00
Colorado.....	5,587,000	1,277,969.25
New Mexico.....	600,000	98,100.00
Oklahoma.....	250,000	32,800.00
Indian Territory.....	510,000	147,250.00
Total.....	33,369,100	5,586,647.22
Washington.....	4,438,000	735,570.16
Oregon.....	3,070,000	562,325.41
California.....	5,025,000	1,062,450.00
San Francisco.....	2,500,000	1,475,000.00
Idaho.....	600,000	245,878.77
Utah.....	1,750,000	394,867.96
Nevada.....	82,000	8,000.00
Arizona.....	400,000	43,850.00
Total.....	17,865,000	4,527,942.30
United States.....	637,002,395	246,736,684.27

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 669

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS MAY 14, 1897—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 approved reserve agents.
\$238,806.47	\$416,287.50	.....	\$13,793.50	\$61,803.61	\$1,746.16
143,938.88	428,912.50	.....	28,301.06	213,120.99	.....
451,926.91	1,383,907.50	.....	244,403.95	517,884.14	28.04
2,827.30	133,650.00	.....	91,843.15	149,357.43	.....
70,116.74	539,995.00	.....	2,293,117.11	2,159,698.79	55,996.04
74,464.98	2,150,705.00	.....	495,295.77	761,284.23	8,044.17
518,142.57	544,907.50	.....	292,025.33	339,742.76	307.57
22,685.95	192,645.00	.....	27,477.88	50,768.80	387.53
\$61,073.10	1,141,525.00	.....	2,821,881.01	2,509,772.66	56.16
99,356.90	303,360.00	.....	95,916.63	86,005.56	.....
38,411.23	54,610.00	.....	2,674.48	32,434.31	1,876.39
51,519.17	114,950.00	.....	13,574.40	3,784.43	.....
3,223,265.20	7,408,453.00	.....	6,420,304.27	6,885,660.71	68,442.66
323,477.80	831,620.00	.....	243,790.50	258,603.81	1,704.63
836,809.99	909,807.50	.....	956,232.98	334,611.34	8,258.08
686,353.90	1,377,185.00	.....	191,053.42	658,453.10	2,079.63
185,219.61	90,000.00	.....	639,917.34	777,166.44	18,557.23
134,216.66	164,990.00	.....	33,075.99	22,947.98	1,681.10
195,580.06	453,250.00	.....	49,711.21	258,547.83	.....
.....	18,450.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
52,212.24	122,830.00	.....	2,712.26	38,314.45	.....
2,413,965.26	3,968,132.50	.....	2,116,502.70	2,348,644.95	32,280.70
88,074,930.83	198,278,310.00	\$60,381.50	347,440,031.17	193,001,040.24	15,778,982.75



## 670 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE  
LIABILITIES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Dividends unpaid.	Individual deposits.
North Dakota.....	\$485. 00	\$3,717,155. 27
South Dakota.....	1,854. 00	3,692,829. 59
Nebraska.....	1,348. 50	8,777,794. 71
Lincoln.....		1,245,761. 32
Omaha.....	873. 00	7,109,456. 27
Kansas.....	3,197. 50	16,361,923. 85
Montana.....	7,550. 00	8,654,722. 57
Wyoming.....	200. 00	2,652,712. 30
Colorado.....	559. 00	25,521,300. 99
New Mexico.....		2,344,261. 08
Oklahoma.....		483,236. 06
Indian Territory.....	475. 00	804,588. 36
Total.....	16,042. 00	80,765,743. 27
Washington.....	1,595. 98	7,935,120. 30
Oregon.....	4,570. 00	7,404,164. 55
California.....	4,033. 25	11,076,631. 22
San Francisco.....	1,110. 60	5,665,657. 65
Idaho.....		1,784,653. 25
Utah.....	1,944. 00	2,801,394. 25
Nevada.....		203,132. 64
Arizona.....	80. 00	1,147,166. 95
Total.....	13,333. 23	38,022,020. 81
United States.....	1,429,450. 89	1,728,983,971. 20

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS MAY 14, 1897—Continued.

## LIABILITIES—Continued.

U. S. deposits.	Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.	Notes and bills rediscounted.	Bills payable.	Other liabilities.
		\$20,238.00	\$285,500.00	\$2,300.00
\$125,424.46	\$23,663.72	2,000.00	46,200.00	5,897.76
		151,223.22	203,423.47	110.00
203,601.58	204,570.53		135,000.00	
182,148.83	151,563.50	393,451.68	355,650.00	
24,500.49	61,141.39	8,630.46	331,309.00	
		5,683.43	30,000.00	
95,395.91	327,146.82	6,000.00	33,000.00	74,068.68
133,125.78	50,178.75			
		2,000.00	12,500.00	
764,197.05	818,264.71	589,226.74	1,432,573.47	82,370.44
13,725.17	35,096.25	29,994.03	197,259.40	3,360.00
120,533.25	272,328.70			2,131.61
96,283.17	51,067.19	8,864.37	125,000.00	
106,827.93				
43,605.81	9,565.60			
92,749.32	26,291.14		2,500.00	11,436.45
473,724.65	394,348.88	38,858.40	324,759.40	16,928.06
12,128,991.74	3,499,856.43	5,419,397.33	10,832,409.03	2,645,163.42

## 672 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE UNITED  
RESOURCES.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Num- ber of banks.	Loans and dis- counts.	Overdrafts.	U. S. bonds to secure circulation.	U. S. bonds to secure deposits.	U. S. bonds on hand.
Maine.....	83	\$22,614,825.79	\$53,647.29	\$5,847,700	\$190,000	\$488,000
New Hampshire.....	50	10,705,288.81	50,536.69	4,023,750	175,000	108,100
Vermont.....	49	11,951,966.37	57,911.60	4,145,000	50,000	377,200
Massachusetts.....	213	108,076,728.08	107,033.34	22,254,900	100,000	179,700
Boston.....	54	163,423,055.37	103,747.15	9,397,000	265,000	105,000
Rhode Island.....	57	34,634,590.44	52,412.50	7,919,000	160,000	100,000
Connecticut.....	82	44,241,838.14	156,535.98	9,158,500	233,000	168,500
Total.....	588	396,248,293.00	581,824.55	62,745,850	1,133,000	1,526,600
New York.....	267	90,587,365.99	396,842.25	17,322,600	475,000	840,250
New York City.....	48	381,543,610.97	171,856.75	18,939,000	1,360,000	4,423,850
Albany.....	6	7,406,373.29	2,681.80	400,000	50,000	.....
Brooklyn.....	5	11,239,945.68	950.54	642,000	200,000	105,000
New Jersey.....	103	50,035,951.20	36,973.04	5,895,750	235,000	359,450
Pennsylvania.....	354	110,008,899.95	322,020.06	19,577,800	310,000	1,073,900
Philadelphia.....	41	96,045,461.82	21,458.69	8,212,500	300,000	1,300,000
Pittsburg.....	30	44,625,805.10	27,048.87	5,339,250	209,000	220,000
Delaware.....	18	5,428,438.11	17,545.21	795,000	50,000	50,000
Maryland.....	46	10,022,584.15	40,471.51	2,049,250	50,000	80,400
Baltimore.....	22	51,642,033.97	27,789.32	2,909,000	202,000	80,500
District of Columbia.....	1	637,212.00	2,046.21	250,000	.....	1,200
Washington City.....	13	9,084,052.17	13,620.13	979,150	100,000	522,350
Total.....	954	848,307,735.09	1,087,994.28	83,371,300	3,582,000	9,057,800
Virginia.....	35	14,790,911.78	42,632.64	2,254,250	650,000	92,950
West Virginia.....	33	8,453,503.56	38,805.52	1,387,650	100,000	2,500
North Carolina.....	27	6,507,036.90	57,658.77	748,500	200,000	.....
South Carolina.....	16	5,781,971.64	117,992.68	512,250	150,000	100
Georgia.....	28	8,933,313.36	153,076.72	1,131,500	50,000	.....
Savannah.....	2	1,143,765.92	314.90	102,000	90,000	.....
Florida.....	15	3,170,869.28	62,393.38	355,000	75,000	500
Alabama.....	26	6,440,649.05	112,109.48	1,202,500	103,000	1,000
Mississippi.....	10	2,306,523.37	123,363.29	243,150	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	12	2,338,792.41	200,062.00	265,000	.....	.....
New Orleans.....	7	10,423,575.69	360,753.12	872,000	.....	2,500
Texas.....	197	37,119,852.84	1,454,201.83	4,740,900	318,000	152,400
Houston.....	5	1,980,595.55	38,145.68	200,000	50,000	.....
Arkansas.....	9	2,193,870.03	57,790.04	289,000	50,000	.....
Kentucky.....	69	17,015,760.96	234,065.79	3,849,250	725,000	102,300
Louisville.....	6	7,059,853.65	7,469.44	1,575,000	500,000	100,000
Tennessee.....	49	19,542,738.17	307,580.70	1,796,250	309,000	100,000
Total.....	546	154,372,584.16	3,428,505.98	21,524,200	3,358,000	554,250
Ohio.....	223	65,161,233.23	426,354.87	11,732,000	528,000	765,250
Cincinnati.....	13	22,007,997.77	14,909.07	5,102,000	1,200,000	981,950
Cleveland.....	12	27,345,399.66	46,363.28	1,550,000	60,000	.....
Indiana.....	113	30,678,664.66	222,447.35	5,225,050	280,000	521,900
Illinois.....	200	43,764,921.74	620,484.83	6,344,000	967,500	314,700
Chicago.....	19	82,177,379.14	463,242.94	1,100,000	550,000	895,350
Michigan.....	79	25,813,636.81	123,677.60	2,932,000	100,000	92,650
Detroit.....	6	13,996,282.63	5,964.87	1,150,000	300,000	300,000
Wisconsin.....	74	18,905,762.91	110,224.22	2,325,250	150,000	86,550
Milwaukee.....	5	15,306,573.45	139,807.17	720,000	390,000	7,750
Minnesota.....	60	13,211,437.22	70,687.36	1,271,500	50,000	32,500
St. Paul.....	5	8,529,510.16	2,032.58	232,000	475,000	.....
Minneapolis.....	6	9,270,769.05	10,118.47	300,000	50,000	.....
Iowa.....	160	27,819,516.24	349,359.32	3,768,500	200,000	11,050
Des Moines.....	4	2,355,288.88	19,081.12	292,200	.....	.....
Missouri.....	50	7,567,991.51	139,943.18	1,095,050	.....	58,000
St. Louis.....	6	29,495,243.52	33,166.85	1,977,000	500,000	100,000
Kansas City.....	5	12,854,369.83	131,336.71	250,000	100,000	290,000
St. Joseph.....	2	1,795,406.41	10,692.26	150,000	50,000	750
Total.....	1,042	458,057,384.82	2,950,914.05	47,556,550	5,950,500	4,458,400

STATES, SHOWING THEIR CONDITION AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JULY 23, 1897.

## RESOURCES.

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.	Due from State and private banks and bankers.
\$532,101.73 149,153.46 241,061.88 1,372,490.60 813,576.97 562,793.21 491,292.75	\$2,247,203.87 2,782,864.59 1,759,404.40 9,585,113.73 7,172,718.07 3,476,593.47 7,761,525.87	\$639,941.93 289,584.14 277,626.61 3,766,429.79 2,392,786.78 1,029,750.74 2,081,021.74	\$85,119.23 195,714.22 188,103.16 401,573.15 373,900.69 200,603.34 300,359.96	\$749,067.32 162,645.82 212,590.65 992,308.65 12,895,043.35 905,828.49 2,571,651.08	\$116,743.99 27,567.00 83,265.52 154,628.72 766,456.12 81,915.36 432,353.14
4,162,470.60	34,784,409.00	10,477,091.73	1,745,873.75	18,489,135.36	1,662,929.88
743,123.01 2,076,383.53 27,500.00 50,375.00 362,326.54 1,650,598.86 819,756.04 541,393.94 50,053.06 130,447.88 355,587.83 131,208.50	12,942,400.85 40,073,921.10 743,133.72 2,103,515.26 9,054,066.28 22,380,746.76 9,054,842.99 3,419,898.07 576,734.88 1,864,469.73 2,820,534.21 257,773.26 1,061,497.53	3,317,652.52 13,911,729.86 285,000.00 600,454.74 8,155,662.08 5,990,980.72 4,353,656.56 3,446,446.25 334,989.71 532,576.99 2,175,080.21 23,000.00 1,069,994.04	2,991,605.55 1,778,459.05 38,062.43 92,500.00 650,370.40 2,320,707.72 561,235.56 508,500.36 100,541.45 79,511.38 206,231.50 3,072.10 53,126.50	2,908,512.92 27,687,346.01 1,396,907.85 170,714.95 2,471,723.26 2,786,315.94 7,026,322.52 2,409,442.19 240,936.61 459,145.97 1,928,370.61 6,235.03 1,090,115.87	1,291,348.98 4,924,591.97 1,001,513.11 179,474.63 451,523.10 999,051.12 1,332,215.41 291,466.91 60,167.13 55,056.34 287,343.71 1,544.43 342,617.96
6,938,754.19	107,538,584.14	39,197,223.68	9,383,924.00	50,582,149.73	11,217,914.80
247,759.05 82,191.27 60,463.04 9,440.63 70,985.79 10,900.00 44,654.69 109,161.13 3,000.00 20,125.00 39,154.99 230,772.95 21,033.33 16,842.70 244,257.00 224,812.50 154,886.31	1,306,926.89 494,901.69 307,394.03 901,154.19 696,267.90 44,458.00 635,141.82 1,229,245.83 397,672.14 105,537.91 2,188,558.38 1,593,919.26 43,724.56 107,914.65 827,661.88 523,493.19 1,879,137.97	751,707.62 570,756.87 322,042.57 121,579.14 326,342.84 67,239.56 209,158.10 412,957.05 77,357.22 35,476.70 620,747.48 2,049,881.43 132,851.90 42,002.49 601,154.48 188,400.00 964,238.68	326,765.73 86,661.13 94,015.93 58,472.52 125,373.90 15,334.90 77,010.56 231,334.24 77,085.27 12,823.64 99,320.72 1,066,672.05 167,133.22 147,020.38 218,451.13 4,468.00 784,168.46	848,168.00 357,458.15 436,632.57 144,790.07 272,868.76 61,634.24 150,733.52 468,094.35 68,050.36 16,477.76 471,996.81 2,287,877.68 167,133.22 110,704.90 409,524.52 639,463.70 1,230,725.18	300,053.01 198,550.08 165,079.74 177,360.70 221,983.48 42,779.93 179,592.00 239,075.00 46,592.22 21,514.05 382,201.62 789,058.22 49,462.94 32,054.55 239,469.95 157,915.64 404,296.53
1,590,440.38	12,783,109.79	7,493,894.08	3,540,263.90	8,142,333.79	3,647,039.66
760,289.88 827,617.05 51,300.00 376,460.07 360,618.10 95,322.25 217,200.37 184,250.00 176,337.14 134,484.15 57,895.30 24,125.00 195,565.81 13,000.00 63,356.00 210,531.25 71,900.00 20.00	5,171,516.67 3,919,643.29 896,491.45 2,786,075.00 5,384,553.10 7,062,778.56 1,659,573.14 51,643.71 1,393,601.85 938,413.88 506,439.71 1,444,719.55 802,900.05 1,784,810.71 240,259.14 671,499.61 1,352,196.10 680,477.84 12,390.45	2,116,525.81 476,040.30 507,500.00 1,557,909.87 2,197,512.11 825,939.86 957,839.56 31,288.50 842,818.68 126,263.03 913,588.21 702,718.73 105,950.00 1,526,479.63 143,541.29 508,963.67 933,874.66 81,375.00 72,000.00	1,041,959.23 191,927.77 219,254.33 733,118.92 897,488.13 638,884.15 598,848.00 225,755.08 267,762.19 64,900.17 382,560.75 75,826.14 63,761.62 682,070.83 98,791.93 235,811.49 165,254.85 267,623.23 .....	2,575,567.09 2,983,392.35 2,281,521.16 2,972,896.05 1,374,072.24 21,195,817.84 433,720.80 1,079,569.10 386,303.15 1,998,645.65 571,970.40 815,234.26 825,458.97 1,658,557.71 232,358.33 181,624.63 5,622,249.28 1,619,453.12 262,981.03	732,420.53 523,021.50 679,631.03 888,602.84 360,007.87 4,357,504.75 465,745.07 364,797.71 117,746.64 767,026.87 900,130.95 195,430.35 441,426.27 459,452.71 47,873.62 231,456.02 1,354,023.68 790,568.26 89,742.75
3,820,252.37	36,599,973.31	14,628,148.96	6,851,598.81	49,071,393.16	13,396,609.37

# 674 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

## ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

### RESOURCES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Due from approved reserve agents.	Checks and other cash items.	Exchanges for clearing house.	Notes of other national banks.	Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents.
Maine.....	\$3,610,290.79	\$134,162.16	\$118,368.84	\$362,226	\$8,535.52
New Hampshire.....	2,357,465.31	136,583.82	.....	243,122	7,894.90
Vermont.....	2,031,766.67	76,319.59	.....	128,733	6,462.81
Massachusetts.....	13,715,898.28	621,913.73	157,483.56	1,081,686	59,229.84
Boston.....	32,174,627.04	254,983.41	10,319,105.78	1,238,688	27,039.79
Rhode Island.....	3,304,625.56	113,028.90	189,090.86	471,660	18,788.60
Connecticut.....	7,173,392.44	364,338.56	175,803.48	600,659	27,796.68
Total.....	64,368,075.09	1,701,330.17	10,956,852.52	4,126,774	155,748.20
New York.....	15,925,339.16	563,361.89	118,677.38	808,635	62,601.73
New York City.....	.....	1,874,433.04	54,708,847.11	1,086,427	51,995.64
Albany.....	3,561,555.29	56,151.38	75,394.07	70,783	2,488.08
Brooklyn.....	3,228,455.82	112,267.89	723,158.43	173,672	6,749.11
New Jersey.....	10,237,330.06	681,204.85	223,500.59	357,598	40,926.11
Pennsylvania.....	19,087,015.95	887,482.98	126,965.40	1,049,903	95,500.51
Philadelphia.....	15,239,483.54	945,032.46	6,854,032.80	440,153	59,289.54
Pittsburg.....	7,369,722.12	314,599.78	2,395,771.23	395,613	19,176.49
Delaware.....	1,053,754.41	62,219.94	42,011.58	52,963	6,652.77
Maryland.....	1,653,700.83	41,682.60	.....	81,850	8,550.91
Baltimore.....	3,403,833.96	90,153.87	1,686,905.62	222,898	14,188.90
District of Columbia.....	53,200.30	9,740.52	.....	2,810	164.54
Washington City.....	2,053,303.94	152,131.34	133,285.56	8,342	6,929.64
Total.....	82,916,675.32	5,800,462.54	67,083,549.77	4,703,947	373,008.97
Virginia.....	2,170,040.88	80,343.00	227,328.86	110,316	11,960.09
West Virginia.....	1,138,993.52	64,932.46	1,531.11	47,765	6,604.46
North Carolina.....	629,613.72	60,420.64	.....	76,730	6,989.19
South Carolina.....	357,167.08	30,628.10	.....	38,832	6,593.82
Georgia.....	677,989.41	76,891.37	78,089.63	111,614	10,432.78
Savannah.....	93,704.14	609.00	17,585.65	27,000	1,337.86
Florida.....	794,446.12	22,448.67	4,969.05	121,400	4,795.13
Alabama.....	612,705.05	30,381.45	26,604.42	88,255	7,611.35
Mississippi.....	237,216.44	18,150.59	.....	13,611	4,903.17
Louisiana.....	289,973.69	21,025.32	.....	11,320	3,418.91
New Orleans.....	1,444,309.16	13,371.75	642,289.83	64,739	15,743.83
Texas.....	3,959,530.00	167,933.16	68,692.56	427,938	34,810.52
Houston.....	252,156.15	1,514.52	4,426.21	106,595	4,016.58
Arkansas.....	487,500.28	11,482.23	15,097.24	25,129	2,493.49
Kentucky.....	2,586,044.13	139,959.94	265.24	206,694	10,632.35
Louisville.....	1,965,733.64	9,687.15	33,724.61	78,501	3,835.09
Tennessee.....	2,754,183.16	198,485.04	179,100.05	364,876	19,325.43
Total.....	20,400,406.51	948,264.39	1,299,704.45	1,921,315	155,504.05
Ohio.....	11,423,126.77	546,157.34	272,159.72	1,244,369	47,802.94
Cincinnati.....	5,143,961.27	127,665.42	375,301.95	399,040	2,808.34
Cleveland.....	5,815,687.66	80,928.26	157,571.38	152,470	4,332.27
Indiana.....	6,766,164.05	270,263.66	163,500.25	1,322,279	30,624.73
Illinois.....	10,728,807.30	340,053.92	391,917.92	761,659	37,684.74
Chicago.....	.....	154,764.12	4,713,249.44	2,268,266	19,874.02
Michigan.....	5,793,522.57	141,662.44	35,867.00	380,109	14,253.90
Detroit.....	3,479,998.75	15,804.50	277,218.19	193,487	10,796.91
Wisconsin.....	4,938,924.70	103,593.96	2,384.66	155,840	16,026.70
Milwaukee.....	4,257,291.59	4,137.71	268,249.26	79,692	5,083.91
Minnesota.....	3,983,737.05	88,792.23	23,185.00	96,501	10,084.78
St. Paul.....	3,855,179.89	77,417.18	256,017.55	155,369	2,882.65
Minneapolis.....	2,277,718.14	15,413.76	511,291.68	171,179	3,888.70
Iowa.....	5,794,674.36	220,898.25	47,100.19	377,341	23,307.64
Des Moines.....	653,547.70	27,623.93	49,784.24	27,414	1,025.24
Missouri.....	1,524,344.33	69,467.21	7,541.34	97,239	5,227.57
St. Louis.....	.....	54,119.45	1,039,399.32	312,127	1,486.82
Kansas City.....	4,476,409.64	49,874.20	354,670.77	198,040	3,856.32
St. Joseph.....	589,147.84	25,030.89	56,121.37	9,735	309.78
Total.....	81,502,243.61	2,413,433.43	9,007,531.32	8,402,156	241,862.96

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## REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JULY 23, 1897—Continued.

### RESOURCES—Continued.

Specie.	Legal-tender notes.	U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes.	Five per cent redemption fund.	Due from U. S. Treasurer.	Aggregate.
\$1,243,965.71	\$350,592	.....	\$247,156.25	\$5,240.00	\$39,644,897.42
619,171.91	269,715	.....	181,068.75	1,481.00	22,486,657.48
649,138.14	2,227,418	.....	181,330.00	3,122.50	22,648,520.93
4,842,091.58	2,210,603	\$140,000	957,263.50	39,932.50	171,417,008.05
11,579,701.70	7,211,887	1,870,000	422,095.00	319,261.00	263,125,168.22
1,122,642.63	742,950	.....	337,454.50	47,571.00	55,407,289.60
3,145,667.61	881,819	.....	407,112.50	29,880.00	80,423,547.93
23,202,379.28	11,894,484	2,010,000	2,733,480.50	446,488.00	655,153,089.63
573,741.55	2,670,181	115,000	761,063.75	70,750.54	160,486,653.57
80,551,082.79	49,315,965	28,915,000	843,022.50	836,292.73	715,623,815.05
924,445.20	399,280	.....	18,000.00	.....	16,474,273.66
1,747,863.03	1,253,324	.....	28,890.00	.....	22,664,311.08
3,460,779.37	2,258,659	.....	257,948.75	22,260.84	90,334,003.56
8,315,861.11	3,665,155	.....	861,574.40	39,733.36	201,518,013.83
12,757,226.25	2,500,224	6,620,000	367,875.00	59,378.00	175,470,144.18
5,094,661.54	2,707,484	.....	239,501.25	16,244.00	79,572,924.60
363,840.05	145,424	.....	35,055.00	1,600.00	9,467,306.91
692,588.03	363,324	.....	82,048.50	3,595.08	18,326,753.90
3,995,993.10	618,949	1,540,000	133,605.00	8,005.00	54,408,503.81
248,490.00	21,351	.....	1,125.00	.....	1,528,589.99
2,549,072.99	461,061	50,000	39,409.50	2,063.23	19,903,331.90
126,275,645.01	66,380,331	37,240,000	3,679,843.74	1,059,922.78	1,565,778,626.04
1,053,246.56	886,606	.....	100,721.25	35,121.32	26,287,808.68
631,295.37	405,722	.....	60,323.50	2,624.98	14,134,830.07
565,600.34	212,981	.....	32,360.75	3,220.46	10,486,739.65
349,161.09	152,423	.....	22,421.25	868.80	8,933,206.71
613,199.93	383,075	.....	49,202.50	3,946.15	13,136,153.52
101,246.00	40,000	.....	4,543.00	2.50	1,864,455.60
248,098.22	354,656	.....	13,840.00	2,640.00	6,527,346.54
655,994.85	270,002	.....	49,470.00	3,225.60	12,291,275.85
158,277.35	197,913	.....	10,895.50	.....	8,980,760.92
204,505.85	61,988	.....	11,925.00	.....	8,639,016.18
2,093,350.60	1,442,400	295,000	39,240.00	.....	21,511,282.98
3,181,828.32	1,470,313	.....	209,179.75	5,156.50	61,309,423.06
632,856.45	784,225	.....	9,000.00	.....	4,643,022.43
159,852.18	74,667	.....	11,846.94	.....	8,785,268.10
950,659.93	385,611	.....	166,076.94	3,415.00	28,976,253.74
758,236.57	604,594	.....	70,495.00	.....	14,505,883.18
2,296,967.90	1,090,248	.....	79,226.60	5,250.00	33,951,684.13
14,684,377.51	8,818,779	295,000	940,967.98	65,471.31	269,964,411.94
5,011,506.98	3,407,487	.....	497,220.69	29,617.32	113,490,545.07
2,046,689.97	2,875,043	750,000	224,562.50	.....	49,973,511.55
1,977,130.50	1,041,793	.....	69,750.00	12,000.00	42,949,123.98
4,418,932.54	1,672,876	.....	223,832.25	8,841.50	61,120,438.74
3,908,055.92	1,768,693	.....	275,089.25	12,050.28	80,759,869.45
20,976,071.55	14,835,502	3,320,000	47,250.00	64,370.00	165,766,566.62
1,894,362.78	769,315	.....	132,275.00	5,900.93	42,583,150.06
1,587,827.50	650,328	.....	51,660.00	8,986.68	24,165,659.13
1,738,303.76	568,852	.....	98,037.00	2,984.30	52,387,193.86
2,110,245.00	1,168,139	.....	82,400.00	4,900.00	26,524,007.34
1,178,181.90	315,986	.....	55,732.50	5,465.00	23,311,285.36
2,341,218.50	346,854	.....	11,293.00	23,309.73	19,562,093.32
1,151,043.35	581,952	.....	12,750.00	4,000.00	16,623,746.06
2,123,516.33	797,576	.....	161,458.90	7,557.10	47,989,282.73
231,090.50	239,291	.....	13,094.00	23.50	4,685,293.42
507,037.32	286,015	.....	49,255.75	30.00	13,289,873.63
3,009,706.25	2,640,229	2,470,000	88,917.50	10,500.00	51,340,025.48
1,761,475.52	880,200	.....	11,250.00	.....	24,872,880.44
199,127.40	168,572	.....	6,705.00	2,100.00	3,500,832.18
58,171,523.57	35,014,683	6,540,000	2,062,533.34	202,636.34	846,900,328.42

# 676 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

## ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE LIABILITIES.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Capital stock paid in.	Surplus fund.
Maine.....	\$11,171,000	\$2,684,238.00
New Hampshire.....	5,830,000	1,394,462.64
Vermont.....	6,985,000	1,559,756.24
Massachusetts.....	43,963,680	15,147,822.38
Boston.....	50,350,000	14,946,578.53
Rhode Island.....	19,837,050	4,934,671.27
Connecticut.....	22,141,070	7,891,048.59
Total.....	159,777,800	48,558,577.65
New York.....	31,769,040	10,921,303.00
New York City.....	48,600,000	42,892,000.00
Albany.....	1,550,000	1,398,000.00
Brooklyn.....	1,352,000	2,270,000.00
New Jersey.....	14,445,000	8,180,500.00
Pennsylvania.....	40,872,890	20,986,940.60
Philadelphia.....	21,915,000	14,683,000.00
Pittsburg.....	12,300,000	9,670,200.00
Delaware.....	2,083,985	952,666.55
Maryland.....	3,811,700	1,651,250.00
Baltimore.....	13,243,260	4,941,625.00
District of Columbia.....	252,000	150,000.00
Washington City.....	3,075,000	1,439,000.00
Total.....	195,269,875	120,136,485.15
Virginia.....	4,646,300	2,359,650.00
West Virginia.....	2,451,000	857,751.22
North Carolina.....	2,701,000	770,591.25
South Carolina.....	1,890,100	762,830.26
Georgia.....	3,266,000	1,032,271.00
Savannah.....	750,000	225,000.00
Florida.....	1,150,000	463,050.00
Alabama.....	3,355,000	633,511.85
Mississippi.....	855,000	381,500.00
Louisiana.....	860,000	363,700.00
New Orleans.....	2,300,000	2,310,000.00
Texas.....	18,835,000	4,753,462.54
Houston.....	1,150,000	558,800.00
Arkansas.....	1,220,000	265,310.49
Kentucky.....	6,817,900	2,427,145.34
Louisville.....	3,000,000	651,000.00
Tennessee.....	8,760,000	1,912,134.24
Total.....	67,007,300	21,222,708.19
Ohio.....	27,660,967	7,943,115.34
Cincinnati.....	7,800,000	2,740,000.00
Cleveland.....	9,550,000	2,085,000.00
Indiana.....	14,047,000	4,852,288.32
Illinois.....	17,541,000	6,619,735.43
Chicago.....	19,700,000	8,264,900.00
Michigan.....	8,895,000	2,669,289.88
Detroit.....	3,300,000	605,000.00
Wisconsin.....	6,910,000	1,824,188.32
Milwaukee.....	3,250,000	575,000.00
Minnesota.....	4,865,000	1,035,218.93
St. Paul.....	3,800,000	855,000.00
Minneapolis.....	4,500,000	491,000.00
Iowa.....	12,220,000	2,868,750.00
Des Moines.....	800,000	221,000.00
Missouri.....	3,765,000	740,773.16
St. Louis.....	8,400,000	1,706,000.00
Kansas City.....	2,300,000	477,000.00
St. Joseph.....	350,000	103,484.00
Total.....	159,653,967	46,476,703.93

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JULY 23, 1897—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 approved reserve agents.
\$1,629,215.32	\$5,156,828.00	.....	\$749,885.72	\$1,160,404.57	\$80,078.71
501,176.95	3,554,220.00	\$6,791.00	872,245.60	909,560.17	95,598.02
866,350.16	3,635,142.50	.....	804,277.79	255,408.87	665.50
5,344,179.07	19,652,704.50	.....	2,296,286.24	1,410,307.59	377,302.67
5,605,975.20	8,032,630.00	.....	33,677,394.63	23,918,649.09	5,107,043.70
1,173,628.53	6,958,207.50	.....	1,184,213.11	1,915,467.37	248,656.45
2,400,909.84	8,060,069.50	4,317.00	2,580,779.38	1,120,222.26	916,472.93
17,521,435.07	55,047,802.00	11,108.00	41,665,082.47	80,690,019.92	6,775,817.98
6,354,596.71	15,154,632.50	18,765.00	2,904,633.65	1,681,205.67	1,120,813.25
17,401,566.44	13,874,255.50	16,556.00	179,190,351.06	74,272,082.17	.....
176,715.10	345,530.00	.....	2,562,991.37	1,527,701.28	433,749.71
353,638.42	577,800.00	1,846.00	265,937.19	362,910.83	13,938.63
4,125,869.27	5,198,252.00	5,402.00	3,091,396.14	625,948.02	865,701.56
4,372,967.34	17,245,672.50	1,543.00	3,035,174.09	681,417.06	192,469.34
2,619,699.40	7,142,852.50	.....	20,398,250.40	7,465,814.70	2,824,356.97
1,683,016.31	4,718,602.50	.....	6,892,541.60	2,269,037.20	13,570.57
235,734.03	698,537.50	555.50	318,585.64	20,848.43	.....
346,388.48	1,753,925.00	.....	323,286.99	117,934.38	12,736.47
1,023,863.93	2,615,887.50	4,606.00	4,697,682.03	1,456,617.16	1,518,026.91
49,727.31	225,000.00	.....	27,828.63	.....	.....
291,793.38	721,835.00	.....	318,925.84	226,910.22	31,235.12
39,035,576.12	70,272,582.50	49,273.50	224,027,584.63	90,708,427.12	7,026,593.53
485,673.34	1,983,512.50	.....	574,357.53	701,309.41	55,498.53
321,867.52	1,227,407.50	.....	212,548.40	190,569.99	12,964.68
234,803.60	642,102.50	.....	263,758.75	140,480.07	19,198.32
493,474.27	442,876.00	.....	81,517.87	664,175.78	23,828.60
613,270.76	960,147.50	.....	182,697.05	210,838.16	44,635.41
43,743.63	72,455.00	.....	42,784.81	77,690.94	.....
140,313.54	303,630.00	.....	88,360.03	166,825.16	11,714.91
506,251.63	1,044,130.00	.....	169,056.44	119,357.45	17,440.40
121,188.21	208,850.00	.....	24,598.19	26,875.47	1,788.86
167,167.01	235,587.50	.....	1,358.36	2,124.80	.....
203,310.94	770,595.00	.....	850,467.79	1,042,376.93	14,458.49
1,798,986.73	4,166,087.50	.....	1,735,762.73	635,138.40	98,162.32
76,502.81	141,800.00	.....	289,602.84	97,437.04	.....
46,129.45	259,190.00	.....	7,553.20	88,606.22	.....
560,342.49	3,416,317.50	.....	416,617.02	552,340.70	21,510.57
158,975.44	1,413,150.00	.....	2,537,586.16	2,017,323.46	42,665.98
757,583.51	1,548,805.00	.....	1,070,516.69	2,037,985.37	29,513.55
6,819,589.88	18,836,642.50	.....	8,549,093.66	8,771,535.35	393,381.12
2,381,407.04	10,861,137.00	.....	1,790,561.25	1,307,777.36	69,144.09
993,332.73	4,518,300.00	.....	6,151,503.92	3,830,464.87	90,276.65
618,922.55	1,228,810.00	.....	3,562,944.45	2,615,411.38	.....
1,013,553.24	4,581,343.00	.....	1,647,716.13	2,113,371.97	225,121.47
2,580,004.14	5,495,477.50	.....	1,536,541.93	2,335,590.23	10,258.53
1,816,290.71	635,065.00	.....	43,189,944.38	24,439,653.05	.....
826,803.82	2,622,572.50	.....	210,158.17	1,287,021.53	27,744.86
264,288.67	899,960.00	.....	3,271,525.11	5,563,118.99	59,812.60
670,732.89	1,971,455.00	.....	133,429.09	444,128.70	5,231.39
194,447.08	631,990.00	.....	2,912,471.00	1,650,498.73	141,369.53
495,105.16	1,129,865.00	.....	220,207.75	471,302.61	.....
846,887.42	213,470.00	.....	2,118,297.23	2,206,615.71	87,827.10
308,765.14	210,830.00	.....	2,152,298.80	1,423,984.26	10,942.65
1,079,052.66	3,393,637.50	.....	1,281,521.91	5,581,748.39	16,880.86
47,863.38	243,287.50	.....	638,499.23	1,283,730.19	.....
207,834.18	977,300.00	.....	2,321.86	100,104.96	.....
632,500.77	1,658,940.00	.....	11,862,059.08	7,749,332.58	.....
169,714.86	225,000.00	.....	5,317,248.02	5,864,089.23	.....
25,187.65	134,100.00	.....	365,191.81	677,934.13	.....
15,179,244.09	41,172,590.00	.....	88,854,471.12	63,900,839.37	694,609.73



## 678 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

## ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

## LIABILITIES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Dividends unpaid.	Individual deposits.
Maine.....	\$56,863.62	\$16,169,946.26
New Hampshire.....	26,470.06	8,922,672.51
Vermont.....	24,389.07	8,857,671.57
Massachusetts.....	102,252.82	81,943,985.16
Boston.....	37,803.96	120,065,759.94
Rhode Island.....	84,384.05	19,326,050.24
Connecticut.....	47,553.40	34,972,032.44
Total.....	379,716.98	290,258,118.12
New York.....	90,895.37	88,946,102.47
New York City.....	156,569.30	337,515,801.08
Albany.....	1,016.62	8,398,529.86
Brooklyn.....	10,769.20	17,227,225.73
New Jersey.....	63,713.46	52,947,920.40
Pennsylvania.....	228,452.55	113,115,342.63
Philadelphia.....	68,832.44	97,765,654.10
Pittsburg.....	90,794.13	41,715,423.39
Delaware.....	8,753.82	5,072,988.94
Maryland.....	28,267.84	10,121,682.29
Baltimore.....	116,160.55	24,208,673.94
District of Columbia.....	5,848.00	818,186.05
Washington City.....	5,208.00	13,701,278.00
Total.....	875,281.29	811,554,808.88
Virginia.....	6,960.00	14,301,169.14
West Virginia.....	14,590.58	7,774,701.59
North Carolina.....	6,653.25	5,078,397.97
South Carolina.....	14,851.50	3,439,292.18
Georgia.....	9,241.50	6,118,756.68
Savannah.....	2,897.00	560,429.64
Florida.....	798.00	3,966,979.10
Alabama.....	7,922.45	5,706,918.63
Mississippi.....	5,048.00	2,204,545.94
Louisiana.....	1,754.00	1,837,499.87
New Orleans.....	27,177.55	13,815,674.14
Texas.....	39,082.75	26,718,828.55
Houston.....	4,786.00	2,269,887.63
Arkansas.....	2,224.50	1,811,674.12
Kentucky.....	25,453.50	11,701,045.60
Louisville.....	7,558.31	4,173,343.69
Tennessee.....	12,917.60	16,587,320.61
Total.....	189,916.49	128,066,465.08
Ohio.....	54,969.45	60,947,782.47
Cincinnati.....	4,110.25	19,779,311.92
Cleveland.....	1,427.00	21,842,949.96
Indiana.....	43,501.55	32,382,304.72
Illinois.....	51,919.47	44,401,138.42
Chicago.....	12,816.00	67,158,561.82
Michigan.....	31,150.85	25,843,899.83
Detroit.....	3,764.00	9,899,581.54
Wisconsin.....	4,263.22	20,241,665.10
Milwaukee.....	1,267.50	18,773,378.15
Minnesota.....	3,763.00	14,939,683.82
St. Paul.....	4,527.52	9,002,584.09
Minneapolis.....	1,432.00	7,453,606.39
Iowa.....	24,547.50	23,258,340.18
Des Moines.....	3,930.50	1,441,932.62
Missouri.....	9,016.00	7,343,373.47
St. Louis.....	1,966.25	19,252,624.91
Kansas City.....	23,837.25	10,387,751.53
St. Joseph.....	125.26	1,805,272.12
Total.....	287,419.57	416,155,742.56

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JULY 23, 1897—Continued.

## LIABILITIES—Continued.

U. S. deposits.	Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.	Notes and bills rediscounted.	Bills payable.	Other liabilities.
\$108,129.88	\$65,890.02	\$50,133.73	\$603,815.19	\$8,468.40
177,522.24	31,686.36	30,950.00	132,851.93	450.00
48,812.87	900.01	22,832.14	85,250.00	4,064.21
99,683.27	341.44	298,767.18	628,000.00	151,695.73
116,590.79	54,175.00	.....	1,098,757.50	113,809.88
75,298.10	23,981.03	10,000.00	125,000.00	10,681.95
216,438.70	20,217.46	11,400.00	32,123.81	8,892.62
842,475.85	197,191.32	424,083.05	2,705,798.43	298,062.79
324,800.48	146,177.86	535,368.75	409,911.06	108,998.80
675,526.01	281,956.84	.....	200,000.00	347,150.65
42,403.25	7,536.75	21,738.90	.....	8,300.82
163,829.17	35,056.12	.....	.....	28,964.79
237,998.06	37,323.94	123,598.00	380,500.00	4,880.71
294,422.03	7,408.74	237,122.58	192,943.00	53,248.36
811,071.99	.....	.....	275,000.00	11.68
122,575.79	79,169.12	15,993.99	.....	2,600.00
40,788.01	10,763.49	8,100.00	20,000.00	.....
50,000.00	.....	20,004.82	85,000.00	3,978.13
242,300.79	.....	.....	340,000.00	.....
77,146.34	.....	.....	15,000.00	.....
2,783,030.02	606,292.86	956,926.54	1,918,354.06	557,533.94
379,224.19	174,754.04	4,200.00	115,000.00	200.00
88,274.90	11,854.29	47,300.00	14,000.00	.....
171,102.42	32,265.07	197,829.35	119,000.00	19,556.60
110,605.87	42,459.02	541,696.36	425,500.00	.....
40,495.21	14,736.38	425,357.53	216,946.12	760.27
9,998.56	79,466.02	.....	.....	.....
53,311.55	21,731.64	44,632.61	116,000.00	.....
91,855.98	1,790.05	588,640.97	49,400.00	.....
.....	.....	98,152.62	50,000.00	3,213.63
.....	.....	74,824.64	90,000.00	.....
.....	.....	87,222.14	.....	.....
197,985.51	159,459.65	1,071,005.38	1,074,538.65	25,922.35
50,000.00	.....	.....	.....	4,206.11
33,592.00	9,198.12	20,500.00	31,200.00	.....
706,786.62	8,830.58	207,498.73	46,100.00	68,365.09
194,893.51	302,312.17	.....	.....	7,124.46
219,549.03	72,114.85	12,851.10	400,287.58	530,100.00
2,347,675.35	930,971.83	8,421,711.43	2,747,972.35	659,448.51
391,365.69	130,955.00	141,727.02	93,712.73	215,873.63
1,326,211.21	.....	.....	.....	739,500.00
50,295.59	11,205.67	.....	425,000.00	856,157.38
122,551.86	126,419.30	117,578.89	13,000.00	29,708.29
935,315.08	35,109.41	64,020.26	153,000.00	750.00
480,402.06	60,034.10	.....	.....	8,900.00
67,596.64	34,076.69	26,055.29	46,750.00	.....
234,418.30	64,189.92	.....	.....	.....
141,137.93	668.57	7,823.96	25,000.00	7,434.19
273,912.78	119,641.57	.....	.....	.....
41,999.49	3,057.49	10,546.00	77,500.00	13,036.11
331,340.80	145,483.45	.....	.....	.....
42,655.74	6,281.08	.....	.....	22,000.00
159,143.93	4,167.05	41,048.00	158,050.00	12,404.25
.....	.....	59,150.00	73,000.00	12,000.00
554,901.89	.....	.....	.....	21,700.00
65,782.51	42,457.04	.....	.....	.....
48,762.21	775.00	.....	.....	.....
5,267,793.71	784,521.34	467,949.42	1,065,012.73	1,939,463.85

# 680 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

## ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE RESOURCES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Num- ber of banks.	Loans and dis- counts.	Overdrafts.	U. S. bonds to secure circulation.	U. S. bonds to secure deposits.	U. S. bonds on hand.
North Dakota.....	26	\$4,447,534.55	\$35,927.69	\$465,000	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	27	2,898,362.00	82,415.36	486,250	\$150,000	\$20,000
Nebraska.....	94	10,968,096.22	123,713.65	1,521,650	.....	650
Lincoln.....	3	1,620,421.37	9,801.07	150,000	.....	.....
Omaha.....	8	8,216,309.42	113,139.61	690,000	400,000	113,000
Kansas.....	105	17,510,207.61	204,278.03	2,420,250	350,000	52,700
Montana.....	21	7,068,690.21	397,755.66	608,750	100,000	150,500
Wyoming.....	11	1,760,545.91	54,444.70	215,000	.....	.....
Colorado.....	41	18,064,378.02	232,909.60	1,274,000	500,000	.....
New Mexico.....	6	1,537,713.06	62,075.59	340,000	200,000	.....
Oklahoma.....	5	316,501.34	2,760.78	62,500	.....	.....
Indian Territory.....	9	1,041,576.45	23,079.57	128,000	.....	.....
Total.....	356	75,450,342.16	1,347,301.28	8,281,400	1,700,000	316,850
Washington.....	35	6,579,943.25	205,043.76	943,800	75,000	50,000
Oregon.....	30	5,954,661.47	181,730.30	1,032,300	400,000	500,300
California.....	30	10,188,013.91	296,786.91	1,638,250	150,000	99,100
San Francisco.....	2	7,408,660.20	248,288.16	150,000	150,000	.....
Idaho.....	10	1,036,214.10	76,060.24	187,500	50,000	.....
Utah.....	11	2,308,680.82	215,089.08	812,500	175,000	175,000
Nevada.....	1	194,746.45	18,841.44	20,500	.....	.....
Arizona.....	5	784,241.32	23,920.17	175,250	.....	.....
Total.....	124	34,455,161.52	1,265,760.06	4,960,100	1,000,000	824,400
United States.....	3,610	1,966,891,500.75	10,662,210.20	228,439,400	16,723,500	16,738,300

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JULY 23, 1897—Continued.

## RESOURCES—Continued.

Premium on U. S. bonds.	Stocks, securi- ties, judgments, claims, etc.	Banking house, furni- ture, and fixtures.	Other real estate and mortgages owned.	Due from other national banks.	Due from State and private banks and bankers.
\$21,196.42	\$375,232.57	\$359,246.10	\$311,777.44	\$33,583.02	\$53,212.80
37,706.93	612,388.56	318,246.18	233,442.81	206,253.63	84,418.90
56,250.93	487,546.09	1,000,581.76	998,162.72	268,155.21	176,681.64
5,500.00	68,811.34	9,037.17	80,909.71	149,536.78	41,240.80
96,326.12	552,657.27	832,384.07	550,213.10	606,518.53	428,554.43
128,412.99	737,507.40	1,148,304.30	824,197.20	847,090.32	182,074.27
38,318.75	890,145.43	372,714.16	255,324.36	743,375.87	167,000.47
4,650.00	220,474.64	113,628.39	133,794.08	105,533.98	13,698.20
92,925.00	2,900,531.96	473,603.86	877,237.23	2,745,999.28	692,286.85
10,240.96	246,148.78	113,117.29	72,472.71	401,424.38	45,845.22
2,250.00	67,302.06	43,800.00	4,375.00	61,618.31	11,583.88
5,539.06	.....	43,778.05	6,500.00	39,787.91	23,712.28
499,317.16	7,259,246.10	4,833,441.33	4,444,406.36	6,208,877.22	1,920,309.79
66,909.85	1,288,036.27	394,395.56	1,113,665.82	1,078,025.30	587,364.85
151,780.00	1,325,511.28	307,335.73	342,135.57	894,008.93	632,299.97
144,524.97	1,260,073.80	840,717.89	775,481.64	283,952.14	516,335.65
23,597.50	763,721.00	345,221.01	90,135.29	201,183.30	192,202.96
13,475.00	414,991.80	137,210.20	149,748.03	173,608.44	163,431.46
14,468.75	252,158.73	304,625.94	136,203.22	355,921.21	258,400.44
1,850.00	34,983.20	286.78	7,500.00	.....	7,917.28
8,375.00	127,486.63	14,225.04	6,602.85	107,099.50	72,668.56
424,981.07	5,956,962.71	2,344,018.15	2,621,472.42	3,093,798.32	2,430,621.17
17,436,215.77	204,932,235.05	78,973,817.93	28,587,539.24	135,587,688.08	34,275,424.67

# 682 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

## ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE RESOURCES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Due from ap- proved reserve agents.	Checks and other cash items.	Exchanges for clearing house.	Notes of other national banks.	Fractional paper cur- rency, nickles, and cents.
North Dakota.....	\$482,703.23	\$20,859.37	\$2,033.94	\$27,477	\$3,695.17
South Dakota.....	813,466.51	39,324.04	6,924.16	34,931	2,941.53
Nebraska.....	2,486,540.78	218,588.78	3,142.84	74,167	6,228.79
Lincoln.....	175,174.12	55,528.43	7,400.24	2,500	1,837.10
Omaha.....	2,427,347.64	126,310.67	460,991.78	136,899	2,692.76
Kansas.....	4,278,352.68	203,013.16	135,851.05	364,530	13,439.36
Montana.....	2,464,181.05	42,977.48	2,109.42	204,225	2,883.44
Wyoming.....	455,880.34	8,098.80	.....	15,662	1,127.93
Colorado.....	5,826,560.91	71,258.34	267,111.76	336,631	6,749.56
New Mexico.....	640,451.50	9,450.93	5,657.61	14,399	576.11
Oklahoma.....	220,611.80	4,837.21	372.73	19,600	673.57
Indian Territory.....	209,654.59	12,728.55	.....	9,711	1,620.81
Total.....	20,480,925.15	793,066.76	891,595.53	1,240,792	43,966.13
Washington.....	1,245,896.35	42,792.62	53,611.64	49,993	2,376.49
Oregon.....	1,386,583.69	53,882.21	23,666.94	23,253	2,207.98
California.....	1,571,756.85	218,301.01	22,639.83	48,109	4,068.99
San Francisco.....	385,063.04	8,290.39	93,415.81	4,625	806.06
Idaho.....	599,362.71	9,732.38	.....	39,249	439.23
Utah.....	542,927.70	25,122.06	19,086.16	36,471	1,177.60
Nevada.....	21,220.51	223.09	.....	.....	54.49
Arizona.....	334,028.86	2,914.42	535.76	9,413	559.53
Total.....	6,080,839.71	361,258.18	217,956.14	211,113	11,690.42
United States.....	275,755,165.39	12,017,815.47	89,457,189.73	20,606,097	981,780.73

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JULY 23, 1897—Continued.

## RESOURCES—Continued.

Specie.	Legal-tender notes.	U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes.	Five per cent redemption fund.	Due from U. S. Treasurer.	Aggregate.
\$255,510.54	\$104,816	.....	\$20,924.50	\$1,720.00	\$7,022,450.34
376,647.10	181,355	.....	21,493.75	1,197.40	6,658,264.86
659,025.45	252,929	.....	67,815.00	2,667.50	19,387,593.36
126,624.14	45,954	.....	6,750.00	.....	2,536,527.27
1,863,911.19	386,669	.....	27,000.00	.....	17,946,924.64
1,390,319.69	658,969	.....	105,778.08	3,716.90	31,538,992.04
793,995.05	473,568	.....	27,357.00	2,537.50	14,836,414.85
199,658.75	40,287	.....	9,652.25	400.00	3,417,536.97
4,538,444.68	1,808,904	.....	55,960.75	4,316.40	40,769,809.20
177,277.70	62,961	.....	15,188.00	.....	3,955,089.81
50,469.10	36,475	.....	2,812.50	.....	908,543.28
59,354.25	28,495	.....	5,747.50	250.00	1,639,535.02
10,491,177.64	4,081,382	.....	366,479.33	16,805.70	150,667,681.64
1,714,774.30	103,303	.....	41,740.00	655.00	15,637,327.06
1,578,790.35	45,613	.....	46,453.50	951.30	15,338,474.22
1,973,054.65	68,178	.....	72,368.50	26,392.50	20,138,106.24
1,653,382.00	2,080	.....	6,750.00	.....	11,727,421.72
255,189.30	46,540	.....	7,987.50	.....	3,360,759.44
751,682.25	25,294	.....	36,272.50	600.00	6,446,681.46
13,417.45	1,400	.....	922.50	.....	323,863.19
157,199.30	28,953	.....	7,850.00	.....	1,861,302.94
8,097,498.60	321,361	.....	220,324.50	28,598.80	74,943,916.27
240,922,601.61	126,511,020	\$46,085,000	10,003,629.39	1,819,922.93	3,563,408,053.94

## 684    REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE  
LIABILITIES.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Capital stock paid in.	Surplus fund.
North Dakota.....	\$1,610,000	\$333,457.18
South Dakota.....	1,695,000	305,600.00
Nebraska.....	5,975,000	1,111,640.70
Lincoln.....	850,000	85,000.00
Omaha.....	3,750,000	325,500.00
Kansas.....	8,667,100	1,409,680.98
Montana.....	2,655,000	397,519.60
Wyoming.....	860,000	122,650.00
Colorado.....	5,232,000	1,173,102.92
New Mexico.....	600,000	98,600.00
Oklahoma.....	250,000	33,000.00
Indian Territory.....	510,000	164,750.00
Total.....	32,654,100	5,510,501.38
Washington.....	4,388,000	705,820.16
Oregon.....	3,020,000	553,738.96
California.....	5,050,000	1,041,450.00
San Francisco.....	2,500,000	1,500,000.00
Idaho.....	600,000	245,878.77
Utah.....	1,750,000	397,417.96
Nevada.....	82,000	8,000.00
Arizona.....	400,000	46,500.00
Total.....	17,790,000	4,498,805.85
United States.....	632,153,042	246,403,782.15

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 685

UNITED STATES, ETC AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JULY 23, 1897—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 approved reserve agents.
\$215,889.67	\$418,147.50	.....	\$9,039.17	\$66,125.45	.....
129,338.80	429,392.50	.....	17,925.96	195,695.76	.....
399,882.94	1,372,138.00	.....	277,393.59	783,420.17	\$348.96
22,396.24	135,000.00	.....	125,581.76	151,612.73	.....
49,655.36	589,995.00	.....	2,878,092.12	2,604,577.48	570.42
541,175.16	2,156,405.00	.....	539,698.55	740,880.52	4,033.68
588,416.73	534,567.50	.....	333,255.49	254,002.78	632.84
56,279.02	192,045.00	.....	39,763.94	36,473.35	506.43
859,841.13	1,131,995.00	.....	3,110,821.15	2,504,454.88	.....
32,312.66	303,080.00	.....	61,753.63	108,078.63	.....
5,737.65	55,830.00	.....	770.51	18,875.28	.....
30,947.61	114,950.00	.....	12,016.29	533.96	.....
2,931,872.97	7,383,045.50	.....	7,406,112.16	7,464,730.99	6,092.33
424,284.57	832,430.00	.....	307,038.39	332,446.67	11,055.75
824,866.37	846,707.50	.....	1,457,910.68	328,602.70	12,212.09
634,813.04	1,342,040.00	.....	134,279.56	538,258.97	1,571.38
106,660.74	90,000.00	.....	626,062.07	841,067.59	36,420.84
139,570.52	165,010.00	.....	20,711.57	20,616.58	843.91
203,516.54	434,090.00	.....	97,034.96	251,716.50	.....
1,839.99	18,450.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
40,170.27	149,400.00	.....	9,941.96	28,638.67	3,984.80
2,375,722.04	3,878,127.50	.....	2,652,979.19	2,341,347.68	66,088.77
83,863,440.17	196,590,790.00	\$60,381.50	373,155,323.43	208,876,900.43	14,962,583.46



## 686 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE  
LIABILITIES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Dividends unpaid.	Individual deposits.
North Dakota.....	\$3,660.00	\$4,003,118.02
South Dakota.....	1,557.50	3,680,235.11
Nebraska.....	3,656.00	9,264,769.85
Lincoln.....		1,216,936.54
Omaha.....	373.00	7,281,756.21
Kansas.....	13,932.35	16,985,906.66
Montana.....	7,600.00	9,874,235.87
Wyoming.....	1,406.00	2,093,413.23
Colorado.....	909.00	26,046,486.12
New Mexico.....	2,436.00	2,565,856.62
Oklahoma.....		534,829.84
Indian Territory.....	200.00	783,637.16
Total.....	35,729.85	84,336,181.23
Washington.....	1,417.64	8,470,980.74
Oregon.....	3,988.50	7,943,562.70
California.....	15,342.75	11,134,418.44
San Francisco.....	4,685.00	5,847,326.76
Idaho.....		2,113,775.19
Utah.....	2,800.00	3,202,237.99
Nevada.....		213,573.20
Arizona.....	4,295.00	1,178,372.24
Total.....	32,594.89	40,109,247.26
United States.....	1,800,659.07	1,770,480,563.13

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 687

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JULY 23 1897—Continued.

## LIABILITIES—Continued.

U. S. deposits.	Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.	Notes and bills rediscounted.	Bills payable.	Other liabilities.
		\$5,700.00	\$356,145.95	\$1,167.40
\$149,809.47	\$8,147.28	4,000.00	35,500.00	6,062.48
		85,450.23	108,042.97	5,849.95
272,318.82	159,086.23		85,000.00	
253,092.04	91,985.58	38,101.52	97,000.00	
67,396.57	21,846.47	6,593.97	135,000.00	10,347.03
			10,000.00	
146,604.32	327,788.38	7,500.00	119,000.00	109,306.30
171,513.79	11,458.48			
			10,000.00	
			22,500.00	
1,060,735.01	620,312.42	147,345.72	978,188.92	132,733.16
45,214.34	82,022.77	9,327.46	77,288.57	
147,855.83	235,768.67	10,746.34		2,513.88
104,504.11	54,669.57	12,338.42	130,000.00	4,420.00
175,198.72				
48,119.40	1,213.50			
99,903.39	5,388.38		2,500.00	9.74
620,795.79	329,062.89	32,412.22	209,788.57	6,943.62
12,922,506.63	3,468,352.66	5,450,428.38	9,625,115.06	3,564,185.87

# 688 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

## 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.	U. S. bonds on hand.
Maine.....	83	\$23,558,869.02	\$53,637.00	\$5,867,700	\$190,000	\$488,000
New Hampshire.....	50	11,025,416.51	48,049.69	3,958,750	175,000	104,050
Vermont.....	49	12,292,381.33	61,600.30	4,275,500	50,000	397,100
Massachusetts.....	213	110,420,250.31	176,984.59	22,234,900	100,000	151,700
Boston.....	54	164,807,923.87	50,694.64	8,777,000	265,000	155,000
Rhode Island.....	57	34,589,409.75	43,469.63	7,919,000	100,000	100,000
Connecticut.....	81	44,615,900.71	129,937.44	9,058,500	250,000	156,500
Total.....	587	401,310,151.50	564,373.29	62,091,350	1,130,000	1,552,350
New York.....	267	92,782,676.03	376,327.69	17,113,000	495,000	685,800
New York City.....	48	408,335,475.15	128,242.15	18,939,000	1,360,000	4,593,900
Albany.....	6	8,303,219.94	8,372.40	400,000	50,000	-----
Brooklyn.....	5	12,357,365.76	1,520.14	642,000	200,000	5,000
New Jersey.....	103	52,105,939.06	48,506.17	5,670,750	285,000	214,450
Pennsylvania.....	356	111,725,265.54	351,414.38	19,378,800	310,000	1,087,300
Philadelphia.....	41	102,577,519.47	14,024.63	8,212,500	300,000	50,000
Pittsburg.....	30	45,599,629.32	51,398.58	5,339,250	200,000	421,600
Delaware.....	18	5,634,105.60	6,449.08	795,000	50,000	51,000
Maryland.....	46	10,267,949.25	32,137.00	2,049,250	50,000	70,400
Baltimore.....	22	33,076,943.27	39,280.21	2,739,000	202,000	75,500
District of Columbia.....	1	604,285.22	955.78	250,000	-----	1,200
Washington City.....	12	8,842,737.16	10,313.63	879,150	100,000	393,700
Total.....	955	892,213,110.77	1,068,941.84	82,407,700	3,602,000	7,649,850
Virginia.....	35	15,268,383.59	46,822.22	2,252,250	675,000	197,450
West Virginia.....	33	8,570,845.29	51,600.46	1,402,650	100,000	17,500
North Carolina.....	27	6,770,283.87	105,359.22	748,500	200,000	-----
South Carolina.....	16	5,943,367.76	177,161.91	512,250	150,000	100
Georgia.....	28	8,613,652.81	324,815.24	1,059,000	50,000	-----
Savannah.....	2	1,174,800.91	237.73	102,000	90,000	-----
Florida.....	15	3,242,704.73	82,114.71	355,000	75,000	500
Alabama.....	26	6,570,755.06	271,669.79	1,203,500	150,000	1,500
Mississippi.....	10	2,504,410.73	220,852.05	243,150	-----	-----
Louisiana.....	12	2,405,626.81	394,655.09	265,000	-----	-----
New Orleans.....	7	11,630,881.62	463,275.71	872,000	-----	300
Texas.....	196	37,331,789.36	4,638,461.42	4,731,450	418,000	184,000
Houston.....	5	2,029,754.00	179,804.51	200,000	50,000	-----
Arkansas.....	9	2,329,403.95	141,550.34	289,000	50,000	-----
Kentucky.....	69	17,103,605.77	323,703.35	3,671,750	725,000	181,450
Louisville.....	6	7,444,660.81	7,737.81	1,575,000	500,000	200,000
Tennessee.....	49	21,148,631.29	353,778.09	1,796,250	300,000	100,000
Total.....	545	160,083,558.36	7,783,599.65	21,278,750	3,533,000	782,800
Ohio.....	223	66,570,637.93	447,600.75	11,904,100	528,000	726,000
Cincinnati.....	13	23,778,025.25	13,460.93	5,436,000	1,200,000	1,150,950
Cleveland.....	12	23,471,475.47	34,244.20	1,550,000	60,000	-----
Indiana.....	113	31,876,859.61	282,210.51	5,225,050	280,000	470,250
Illinois.....	202	46,863,899.28	794,183.45	6,381,500	965,000	390,700
Chicago.....	19	86,832,905.67	348,259.38	1,850,000	550,000	624,000
Michigan.....	78	26,529,187.83	173,834.14	2,924,500	100,000	72,650
Detroit.....	6	14,398,492.12	16,661.80	1,150,000	300,000	400,000
Wisconsin.....	74	19,545,362.47	134,204.78	2,325,250	150,000	86,650
Milwaukee.....	5	15,522,444.32	145,918.53	720,000	390,000	7,250
Minnesota.....	60	13,618,347.90	76,150.44	1,271,500	50,000	32,500
St. Paul.....	5	8,803,064.16	3,023.75	252,000	475,000	-----
Minneapolis.....	6	9,320,950.15	9,453.47	300,000	50,000	-----
Iowa.....	161	29,599,784.99	431,680.96	3,784,750	200,000	2,350
Des Moines.....	4	2,651,371.74	16,348.07	292,200	-----	-----
Missouri.....	50	7,795,723.45	165,973.31	1,145,050	-----	58,000
St. Louis.....	6	32,060,316.20	42,915.32	2,077,000	540,000	75,000
Kansas City.....	5	15,006,761.56	187,143.42	250,000	100,000	291,000
St. Joseph.....	2	1,906,347.73	3,584.34	150,000	50,000	700
Total.....	1,044	481,152,457.83	8,326,856.05	48,488,900	5,988,000	4,388,000

STATES, SHOWING THEIR CONDITION AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS OCTOBER 5, 1897.

## RESOURCES.

Premium on U. S. bonds.	Stocks, securi- ties, judgments, claims, etc.	Banking house, furni- ture, and fixtures.	Other real estate and mortgages owned.	Due from other national banks.	Due from State and private banks and bankers.
\$541,295.81	\$2,397,529.53	\$641,948.11	\$82,880.85	\$804,750.60	\$149,577.17
152,660.63	2,870,832.03	295,311.43	186,019.01	236,372.45	46,961.31
260,835.11	1,818,840.69	277,621.61	192,692.53	314,501.47	79,052.53
1,353,028.44	9,796,700.79	3,767,634.77	403,212.55	1,016,923.63	199,737.10
719,431.97	7,111,737.16	2,393,798.11	370,814.99	16,576,819.66	794,178.75
586,753.22	3,343,356.54	1,034,063.79	214,328.53	887,135.84	74,347.71
477,627.75	7,642,229.19	2,099,634.51	325,128.27	1,896,139.41	279,097.52
4,061,632.93	34,981,225.93	10,510,012.33	1,775,076.73	21,732,643.06	1,622,952.09
724,703.70	13,364,444.93	3,325,894.31	3,005,104.39	2,620,026.64	1,202,226.24
2,049,417.85	40,701,485.16	13,962,704.56	1,942,488.84	28,944,448.29	4,955,489.50
27,500.00	759,666.46	295,000.00	57,162.43	1,246,564.47	441,561.58
37,000.00	2,549,251.00	600,958.74	92,500.00	263,388.26	138,735.97
340,676.54	9,731,173.41	3,168,286.12	643,659.27	2,365,292.51	511,769.51
1,617,183.82	22,810,288.48	6,622,159.80	2,368,381.68	2,624,511.18	1,058,076.44
747,180.69	9,982,710.75	4,358,656.56	576,294.86	7,227,789.50	1,373,803.77
562,312.69	3,373,784.67	3,456,608.24	545,131.84	2,383,621.32	304,717.33
51,407.50	641,889.22	334,989.71	101,820.61	166,857.82	51,885.82
146,672.78	2,099,463.31	532,965.49	104,076.47	480,803.98	67,090.46
351,829.85	2,551,047.53	2,190,080.21	206,101.50	2,383,491.01	408,270.45
117,116.69	1,104,072.32	23,000.00	8,072.10	11,056.65	436,962.40
6,772,952.09	109,927,050.55	30,253,470.26	9,699,230.17	51,558,021.87	10,950,562.47
290,670.90	1,293,167.93	752,204.43	335,405.36	1,079,496.70	413,889.76
87,497.52	504,351.29	571,109.19	96,920.43	371,636.72	248,162.94
59,864.29	290,836.13	323,415.95	94,868.59	406,822.23	252,089.05
9,128.13	928,087.29	121,734.14	58,510.77	215,540.34	214,219.65
60,823.38	682,523.33	524,851.59	114,227.32	505,905.41	566,624.84
10,650.00	41,974.00	67,239.56	15,860.50	66,824.59	47,908.24
44,654.69	694,583.57	207,636.10	87,998.51	156,066.21	221,038.43
115,211.13	1,187,358.15	412,737.50	283,000.39	379,650.90	268,217.12
3,000.00	390,200.60	74,923.10	77,059.62	97,554.98	62,874.92
20,125.00	112,787.68	35,650.37	12,823.64	20,883.50	41,472.46
39,000.00	2,214,133.14	623,943.78	99,320.72	348,672.86	408,588.05
286,072.95	1,614,189.80	2,047,581.79	1,052,173.29	3,567,077.75	1,170,995.07
20,733.33	39,220.01	132,863.40	115,250.34	250,967.24	11,149.40
16,717.70	109,981.34	42,064.28	148,861.39	88,202.98	60,562.67
227,389.50	850,324.13	587,364.23	227,904.86	446,486.80	174,095.91
227,125.00	476,289.04	188,400.00	3,268.00	742,410.39	187,579.62
154,386.31	1,442,576.06	964,624.30	781,043.25	1,226,928.70	529,900.32
1,622,999.83	12,874,522.49	7,478,343.71	3,554,496.98	10,031,128.30	4,880,268.45
765,923.05	5,536,868.71	2,132,188.42	1,090,478.26	2,432,523.77	762,926.07
886,966.50	3,910,520.99	476,040.30	191,883.67	3,002,554.29	688,582.26
51,300.00	787,901.42	507,500.00	215,487.64	2,824,342.24	798,417.57
374,401.70	2,850,375.47	1,563,545.54	741,190.62	2,919,317.40	978,231.35
377,107.34	5,279,954.42	2,203,310.01	964,488.15	1,473,121.83	455,939.79
85,656.17	6,585,174.60	825,939.86	749,356.23	25,810,469.11	5,822,053.20
206,550.37	1,858,340.91	954,724.42	591,976.81	558,167.00	540,982.88
208,250.00	113,902.28	30,788.50	260,504.58	1,798,869.29	459,330.97
168,744.09	1,479,270.31	850,825.80	294,266.36	476,434.09	164,555.17
134,484.15	992,375.88	126,263.03	67,489.93	2,386,427.86	994,825.57
57,707.80	645,849.19	916,325.49	388,006.21	853,158.03	441,208.62
23,812.50	1,481,185.83	702,718.78	74,138.84	842,136.69	409,131.68
195,584.71	526,388.34	195,950.00	71,657.47	1,360,422.78	1,111,907.24
13,000.00	1,897,130.89	1,543,715.89	676,978.44	1,934,711.77	491,620.97
65,356.00	255,547.31	143,541.29	99,461.58	223,485.60	54,323.81
193,218.75	742,229.07	520,473.81	254,898.58	265,165.99	190,006.44
72,280.80	1,308,357.52	933,874.66	165,208.16	8,223,574.74	1,824,910.97
12,390.45	700,485.11	77,375.00	263,442.86	1,603,312.54	1,900,846.35
3,880,343.93	39,964,248.70	14,687,100.80	7,160,914.39	59,276,945.66	13,202,822.32

## 690 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

## ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

## RESOURCES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Due from approved reserve agents.	Checks and other cash items.	Exchanges for clearing house.	Notes of other national banks.	Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents.
Maine.....	\$4,137,350.45	\$152,303.05	\$156,840.56	\$283,554	\$8,300.70
New Hampshire.....	2,474,548.90	164,305.19	.....	205,492	8,257.52
Vermont.....	1,967,264.76	100,547.00	.....	121,261	7,448.92
Massachusetts.....	14,390,184.15	790,940.46	157,864.85	1,100,327	58,286.40
Boston.....	27,676,135.87	468,246.03	11,674,061.26	934,086	24,494.54
Rhode Island.....	3,641,378.62	115,570.81	324,153.36	372,042	18,520.40
Connecticut.....	6,461,922.69	435,696.04	266,945.80	535,345	27,189.90
Total.....	60,748,784.94	2,227,608.58	12,579,805.83	3,552,107	152,498.38
New York.....	17,085,422.75	753,066.05	257,055.32	773,308	58,410.70
New York City.....	.....	2,662,685.73	66,438,614.56	783,569	65,736.14
Albany.....	2,573,725.24	106,833.79	136,474.08	52,182	1,732.55
Brooklyn.....	2,044,765.68	117,640.94	1,155,554.05	159,271	8,998.52
New Jersey.....	11,570,153.89	853,080.78	371,755.09	335,138	44,285.80
Pennsylvania.....	21,511,798.64	1,083,091.40	98,659.13	1,088,204	99,941.07
Philadelphia.....	15,627,737.39	1,176,457.98	10,762,893.10	441,136	66,660.15
Pittsburg.....	6,826,735.10	362,297.07	2,501,802.57	383,842	23,700.35
Delaware.....	1,044,263.05	53,327.27	28,744.83	35,659	7,283.69
Maryland.....	2,068,459.21	70,523.17	.....	47,625	8,727.34
Baltimore.....	4,010,292.59	146,164.50	2,145,457.62	185,919	12,399.25
District of Columbia.....	73,309.82	15,659.80	.....	2,550	220.16
Washington City.....	2,120,706.80	210,689.84	227,823.69	9,373	6,422.98
Total.....	87,107,410.16	7,611,518.92	84,124,863.44	4,297,776	399,518.20
Virginia.....	3,038,512.57	96,291.99	189,071.11	120,083	10,216.96
West Virginia.....	1,536,068.61	51,952.37	2,567.50	56,006	6,766.65
North Carolina.....	741,411.78	82,157.59	2,058.11	85,514	5,536.71
South Carolina.....	305,053.12	66,884.23	.....	68,244	5,011.57
Georgia.....	550,161.93	146,825.11	187,984.85	208,837	6,718.96
Savannah.....	131,817.02	364.00	8,628.03	59,422	1,585.62
Florida.....	639,516.35	25,321.56	10,402.06	79,040	6,561.34
Alabama.....	912,955.72	65,270.35	42,255.65	135,349	4,053.04
Mississippi.....	253,653.39	14,447.22	.....	10,355	2,032.20
Louisiana.....	272,299.65	35,894.33	.....	16,845	2,530.78
New Orleans.....	985,842.44	18,614.85	724,475.34	51,196	11,800.72
Texas.....	5,143,522.23	383,573.28	276,798.23	615,320	23,294.87
Houston.....	679,848.16	6,857.87	22,220.37	92,683	1,557.83
Arkansas.....	285,207.88	16,431.06	37,687.87	28,252	1,621.55
Kentucky.....	2,990,700.67	91,343.93	144.35	222,921	8,072.87
Louisville.....	2,167,848.05	44,168.63	31,514.67	62,475	7,185.28
Tennessee.....	2,690,058.55	261,641.65	262,238.37	218,902	16,988.56
Total.....	23,324,478.12	1,408,040.02	1,798,049.91	2,122,444	121,535.51
Ohio.....	13,210,055.03	540,784.12	347,905.63	1,429,091	48,500.84
Cincinnati.....	4,865,032.61	135,898.42	197,052.84	315,221	3,425.47
Cleveland.....	4,926,644.08	109,924.78	289,494.79	147,132	4,344.97
Indiana.....	7,263,167.21	309,431.75	191,477.39	1,527,487	30,608.99
Illinois.....	11,741,167.21	465,496.49	475,093.16	786,037	37,252.58
Chicago.....	.....	104,315.19	5,970,871.21	2,267,600	15,564.29
Michigan.....	6,543,245.48	127,387.26	75,500.89	350,158	14,836.71
Detroit.....	3,989,412.66	28,023.60	260,101.39	166,929	10,866.32
Wisconsin.....	5,012,253.46	118,242.84	15,609.11	174,247	14,972.48
Milwaukee.....	7,006,590.11	3,695.16	647,307.69	83,062	4,172.87
Minnesota.....	4,359,664.25	106,064.38	208,805.20	121,650	9,645.73
St. Paul.....	4,123,972.18	109,371.49	361,971.20	164,089	2,810.58
Minneapolis.....	2,531,664.52	25,799.78	600,208.61	219,482	4,240.00
Iowa.....	6,040,890.26	337,197.29	115,851.33	433,521	21,879.86
Des Moines.....	719,405.51	18,582.53	70,860.80	50,522	1,419.66
Missouri.....	1,719,453.08	86,298.30	10,566.26	116,784	4,042.88
St. Louis.....	.....	91,421.13	1,430,556.86	310,547	1,643.41
Kansas City.....	6,213,533.03	33,082.48	620,900.76	391,134	4,761.57
St. Joseph.....	818,342.56	62,535.11	83,232.75	6,935	455.93
Total.....	91,084,493.24	2,813,552.19	12,173,367.47	9,011,628	236,345.14

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 691

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, OCTOBER 5, 1897—Continued.

## RESOURCES—Continued.

Specie.	Legal-tender notes.	U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes.	Five per cent redemption fund.	Due from U. S. Treasurer.	Aggregate.
\$1,241,876.69	\$338,754	.....	\$258,756.25	\$4,228.80	\$41,358,152.59
634,914.76	244,457	.....	168,893.75	3,582.50	23,001,874.68
638,412.02	215,846	.....	178,067.50	5,252.50	23,254,225.27
4,819,135.10	2,357,459	\$135,000	980,303.50	18,902.50	174,429,535.14
11,120,216.89	7,185,694	1,830,000	894,965.00	109,142.00	203,439,640.24
1,143,588.06	672,385	.....	355,000.00	14,903.60	55,519,411.86
2,995,544.14	719,910	.....	402,892.50	18,670.00	78,794,810.87
22,593,087.66	11,732,705	1,965,000	2,738,878.50	174,746.90	659,797,650.65
5,456,907.57	2,483,579	125,000	756,021.75	27,993.24	163,430,970.31
82,388,877.65	27,672,648	26,445,000	843,022.50	398,847.36	733,011,682.44
918,286.50	420,103	.....	18,000.00	1.60	15,816,386.04
1,110,918.89	880,854	.....	28,890.00	.....	22,989,632.95
3,371,814.00	2,096,436	.....	248,753.75	24,790.84	94,001,730.24
8,644,019.21	3,710,051	.....	851,684.80	21,077.65	206,461,908.22
12,428,038.55	2,328,719	7,460,000	368,923.32	62,718.00	186,138,713.72
5,088,981.10	2,164,795	.....	237,721.25	11,002.50	79,838,921.53
346,728.37	131,685	.....	35,725.00	12,000.00	9,580,804.57
729,226.53	435,274	.....	81,962.88	9,120.00	19,351,726.85
3,501,862.87	646,775	830,000	121,605.00	1,005.00	55,915,024.91
270,194.80	9,711	.....	11,250.00	.....	1,534,238.59
2,482,415.60	407,031	90,000	34,954.50	50	19,645,251.45
126,828,271.64	43,387,061	34,950,000	3,638,514.75	568,558.69	1,608,316,991.82
937,839.90	758,562	.....	99,209.24	6,000.00	27,860,527.66
654,579.33	361,568	.....	61,498.50	2,652.12	14,755,932.92
435,356.66	235,583	.....	33,380.75	2,227.15	10,936,224.08
266,871.65	349,288	.....	21,641.25	300.00	9,413,333.81
569,153.08	534,908	.....	43,356.44	8,826.05	14,550,295.34
118,500.00	71,000	.....	4,543.00	2.50	2,013,357.70
289,478.30	286,253	.....	14,240.00	360.00	6,489,469.56
506,680.80	426,050	.....	54,090.00	1,046.60	13,003,354.60
145,290.40	159,512	.....	10,675.50	.....	4,269,991.71
188,437.45	112,561	.....	11,925.00	.....	3,949,347.76
1,404,981.99	1,530,588	230,000	30,240.00	.....	21,696,855.22
3,170,930.17	2,490,764	.....	209,935.25	12,065.10	69,267,994.56
746,822.80	1,215,564	.....	9,000.00	.....	5,804,296.26
162,976.54	95,870	.....	12,059.50	1,707.44	3,918,708.49
934,024.75	423,829	.....	163,401.94	2,255.00	29,305,718.06
625,704.09	558,721	.....	70,695.00	3,000.00	15,123,782.39
1,933,883.79	961,796	.....	79,514.50	3,272.50	35,226,414.24
13,131,511.70	10,572,357	230,000	939,005.87	43,714.46	237,594,604.36
4,828,614.40	3,517,702	.....	516,045.15	26,491.78	117,412,437.00
1,931,303.42	1,938,053	720,000	241,990.00	6,950.00	51,089,910.95
1,935,285.00	1,076,290	.....	68,380.00	14,700.00	43,872,865.16
4,456,391.62	1,653,000	.....	223,290.80	12,259.00	63,228,545.96
3,944,548.63	1,811,718	.....	275,800.75	13,870.58	85,650,188.67
21,730,387.55	13,518,145	2,810,000	68,500.00	127,250.26	176,186,456.77
1,864,437.26	706,086	.....	131,187.50	8,677.73	44,332,431.19
1,617,601.85	632,479	.....	50,641.68	5,824.40	25,898,678.94
1,725,278.85	583,606	.....	97,337.00	5,522.90	33,422,632.71
2,015,690.00	1,313,917	.....	32,400.00	4,000.00	32,598,314.30
1,072,725.56	393,089	.....	56,675.00	5,655.00	24,684,727.80
2,545,258.68	634,897	.....	11,293.00	18,089.53	21,014,157.39
953,497.70	1,093,740	.....	13,500.00	100,000.00	18,627,673.96
2,216,723.69	1,091,428	.....	164,901.50	6,121.00	51,186,822.55
189,287.25	225,028	.....	13,084.00	.....	5,037,479.15
510,192.78	295,389	.....	51,490.75	347.50	14,004,311.15
2,341,991.10	4,136,688	1,600,000	93,417.50	4,000.00	57,454,641.32
1,467,818.22	1,300,000	.....	11,250.00	.....	30,515,127.70
211,464.10	146,827	.....	6,705.00	900.00	3,884,692.02
57,589,498.66	36,068,082	5,130,000	2,117,869.63	360,663.68	903,102,034.69

# 692 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

## ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE LIABILITIES.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Capital stock paid in.	Surplus fund.
Maine.....	\$11, 171, 000	\$2, 689, 338. 00
New Hampshire.....	5, 830, 000	1, 382, 237. 64
Vermont.....	6, 985, 000	1, 562, 941. 62
Massachusetts.....	45, 972, 600	15, 115, 694. 16
Boston.....	50, 350, 000	15, 054, 573. 53
Rhode Island.....	19, 337, 050	4, 938, 182. 09
Connecticut.....	21, 541, 070	7, 845, 848. 59
Total.....	159, 186, 720	48, 588, 820. 63
New York.....	31, 657, 940	10, 956, 944. 39
New York City.....	48, 600, 000	42, 892, 000. 00
Albany.....	1, 550, 000	1, 388, 000. 00
Brooklyn.....	1, 352, 000	2, 270, 000. 00
New Jersey.....	14, 445, 000	8, 235, 500. 00
Pennsylvania.....	40, 969, 790	21, 042, 295. 15
Philadelphia.....	21, 915, 000	14, 683, 000. 00
Pittsburg.....	12, 300, 000	9, 670, 200. 00
Delaware.....	2, 085, 985	952, 666. 55
Maryland.....	3, 811, 700	1, 651, 250. 00
Baltimore.....	13, 243, 260	4, 941, 625. 00
District of Columbia.....	252, 000	150, 000. 00
Washington City.....	2, 875, 000	1, 239, 500. 00
Total.....	195, 055, 675	120, 072, 981. 09
Virginia.....	4, 646, 300	2, 859, 650. 00
West Virginia.....	3, 451, 000	857, 751. 22
North Carolina.....	2, 701, 000	773, 091. 25
South Carolina.....	1, 890, 100	762, 830. 26
Georgia.....	3, 266, 000	1, 032, 271. 00
Savannah.....	750, 000	225, 000. 00
Florida.....	1, 150, 000	463, 250. 00
Alabama.....	3, 355, 000	635, 511. 85
Mississippi.....	855, 000	381, 500. 00
Louisiana.....	860, 000	368, 700. 00
New Orleans.....	2, 300, 000	2, 310, 000. 00
Texas.....	18, 781, 200	4, 742, 967. 68
Houston.....	1, 150, 000	557, 300. 00
Arkansas.....	1, 220, 000	255, 310. 49
Kentucky.....	8, 727, 900	2, 422, 145. 34
Louisville.....	3, 000, 000	651, 000. 00
Tennessee.....	8, 760, 000	1, 914, 134. 24
Total.....	66, 863, 500	21, 212, 413. 33
Ohio.....	27, 830, 100	7, 995, 920. 34
Cincinnati.....	7, 800, 000	2, 740, 000. 00
Cleveland.....	9, 550, 000	2, 085, 000. 00
Indiana.....	14, 057, 000	4, 627, 417. 60
Illinois.....	17, 778, 000	6, 659, 832. 49
Chicago.....	19, 700, 000	8, 264, 900. 00
Michigan.....	8, 845, 000	2, 673, 018. 09
Detroit.....	3, 300, 000	605, 000. 00
Wisconsin.....	6, 910, 000	1, 814, 368. 82
Milwaukee.....	3, 250, 000	575, 000. 00
Minnesota.....	4, 385, 000	1, 012, 618. 93
St. Paul.....	3, 800, 000	855, 000. 00
Minneapolis.....	4, 500, 000	491, 000. 00
Iowa.....	12, 220, 000	2, 865, 950. 00
Des Moines.....	800, 000	221, 000. 00
Missouri.....	8, 765, 000	740, 471. 01
St. Louis.....	8, 400, 000	1, 708, 000. 00
Kansas City.....	2, 300, 000	480, 000. 00
St. Joseph.....	850, 000	103, 484. 00
Total.....	160, 018, 100	46, 515, 981. 28

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 693

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS OCTOBER 5, 1897—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 approved reserve agents.
\$1,797,012.03	\$5,218,253.00	.....	\$780,270.62	\$1,518,536.26	\$48,599.61
560,984.96	3,514,295.00	\$6,791.00	899,201.72	781,285.46	87,123.24
962,712.23	3,765,422.50	.....	396,819.89	206,315.99	11,512.61
4,604,848.82	19,774,224.50	.....	2,619,566.14	1,862,007.56	582,492.71
4,320,020.00	7,576,892.50	.....	36,512,282.86	19,810,545.80	6,279,520.37
1,229,238.60	7,059,495.00	.....	1,108,568.97	1,695,054.09	356,860.64
2,621,783.32	8,064,704.50	4,317.00	1,713,278.81	990,074.89	767,749.49
16,096,600.05	54,967,287.00	11,108.00	44,030,089.01	26,863,800.05	8,133,858.67
6,728,531.37	15,084,910.00	18,765.00	2,384,631.59	1,484,567.33	855,432.89
17,541,993.47	16,183,457.50	16,556.00	183,982,831.77	80,878,290.01	.....
198,950.11	349,590.00	.....	3,233,623.05	1,613,387.10	572,514.75
395,701.95	573,030.00	1,846.00	407,620.41	346,544.08	4,607.63
4,257,843.15	5,013,609.50	5,402.00	2,584,774.08	660,339.39	1,035,999.54
5,135,212.37	17,174,565.00	1,543.00	2,362,950.22	543,962.67	159,861.70
3,087,775.05	7,184,875.00	.....	24,071,737.20	7,969,782.40	2,926,159.22
1,912,278.34	4,727,872.50	.....	8,119,322.54	2,440,857.68	1,506.42
288,501.44	698,137.50	555.50	268,374.49	15,492.21	2,535.62
396,873.66	1,733,740.00	.....	281,311.25	87,600.85	12,895.95
1,198,300.64	2,493,060.00	4,605.00	5,219,076.52	2,086,753.64	1,425,583.66
58,320.90	220,200.00	.....	18,130.51	146.85	.....
279,632.34	672,745.00	.....	380,549.18	210,123.12	20,500.50
41,479,914.79	72,049,292.00	49,272.50	233,314,932.81	98,337,852.33	7,017,597.88
584,624.78	1,993,442.50	.....	700,309.99	924,389.19	39,886.34
302,574.85	1,236,192.50	.....	182,092.50	203,661.39	7,717.88
348,037.58	643,492.50	.....	231,913.77	226,079.33	680.86
495,715.55	451,025.00	.....	104,947.51	717,537.37	26,130.25
673,231.14	898,657.50	.....	210,660.34	318,004.14	25,197.24
54,271.84	90,955.00	.....	49,887.73	87,333.11	.....
160,610.44	300,330.00	.....	84,300.03	163,396.51	10,466.64
524,567.88	1,053,170.00	.....	194,028.37	199,769.34	10,476.53
127,884.83	216,410.00	.....	36,477.51	28,982.27	368.86
179,588.85	237,857.50	.....	5,534.48	3,798.36	2,169.66
339,109.86	758,045.00	.....	895,099.89	1,102,108.41	4,038.91
2,055,730.94	4,187,932.50	.....	2,256,550.26	886,473.13	118,577.33
89,836.29	139,680.00	.....	616,251.60	321,556.73	7,643.96
61,811.81	258,890.00	.....	11,054.34	116,952.51	6,914.43
715,508.65	3,259,260.00	.....	382,261.69	458,281.68	35,479.08
216,024.93	1,413,320.00	.....	2,610,774.48	2,385,764.23	29,734.67
839,332.19	1,542,805.00	.....	974,213.44	1,735,700.12	72,143.97
7,768,462.41	18,681,365.00	.....	9,546,357.93	9,825,277.82	397,626.55
2,651,838.06	10,559,780.00	.....	1,709,857.25	1,531,668.42	95,047.79
1,143,351.95	4,820,450.00	.....	8,832,101.17	4,420,622.46	150,797.38
740,876.62	1,332,810.00	.....	4,216,706.37	2,893,053.00	31,824.92
1,213,354.38	4,633,573.00	.....	1,587,411.65	2,177,311.81	155,414.76
2,820,089.66	5,484,937.50	.....	701,077.64	2,888,425.97	5,794.92
2,006,271.33	616,565.00	.....	47,535,222.99	26,802,410.23	.....
949,984.96	2,589,380.00	.....	234,532.71	1,316,077.87	10,959.73
256,839.49	989,790.00	.....	3,788,038.87	5,733,986.44	3,299.53
771,715.43	1,973,695.00	.....	137,699.45	390,492.90	14,276.06
275,584.75	623,380.00	.....	2,977,192.87	1,768,828.74	208,630.66
588,127.71	1,131,265.00	.....	356,337.83	663,525.51	883.12
850,568.99	212,550.00	.....	3,015,573.69	2,282,554.84	30,472.71
375,769.63	206,347.50	.....	2,833,876.16	1,835,042.81	6,380.16
1,186,166.15	3,349,250.00	.....	1,316,381.75	3,909,015.18	11,956.00
47,700.35	259,137.50	.....	658,370.42	1,465,214.75	.....
281,362.99	1,018,790.00	.....	3,589.48	176,344.72	.....
685,455.09	1,852,200.00	.....	14,039,806.55	8,546,770.82	.....
215,508.27	225,000.00	.....	7,052,733.04	8,756,219.78	.....
45,748.62	134,100.00	.....	429,773.22	839,986.06	.....
17,106,294.48	42,012,800.50	.....	101,396,233.11	78,395,452.21	725,737.14



# 694 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

## ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

### LIABILITIES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Dividends unpaid.	Individual deposits.
<b>Maine</b> .....	\$42,153.49	\$17,370,759.19
New Hampshire.....	23,850.45	9,658,708.78
Vermont.....	10,422.53	9,267,640.55
Massachusetts.....	345,251.71	84,193,457.04
Boston.....	221,474.71	120,934,342.12
Rhode Island.....	91,228.94	19,523,347.16
Connecticut.....	38,367.80	34,853,904.72
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>777,749.63</b>	<b>295,802,219.56</b>
<b>New York</b> .....	50,522.30	93,036,579.65
New York City.....	172,596.12	341,886,806.23
Albany.....	615.12	6,808,166.19
Brooklyn.....	7,833.40	17,393,868.96
New Jersey.....	69,343.50	57,172,946.63
Pennsylvania.....	127,719.75	118,319,190.81
Philadelphia.....	46,434.39	103,701,935.10
Pittsburg.....	66,172.38	40,398,688.95
Delaware.....	1,751.80	5,210,817.96
Maryland.....	24,161.04	11,256,143.37
Baltimore.....	84,998.09	24,734,818.03
District of Columbia.....	5,420.00	830,020.33
Washington City.....	5,589.00	13,837,279.14
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>663,156.39</b>	<b>834,587,321.35</b>
<b>Virginia</b> .....	2,006.00	15,347,290.31
West Virginia.....	8,905.23	8,373,895.57
North Carolina.....	1,208.25	5,340,821.69
South Carolina.....	11,844.50	3,495,393.21
Georgia.....	3,697.50	6,707,489.11
Savannah.....	1,489.00	543,444.24
Florida.....	720.00	3,905,040.13
Alabama.....	6,467.89	6,113,411.15
Mississippi.....	1,065.00	2,034,435.94
Louisiana.....	927.00	1,920,454.37
New Orleans.....	13,379.55	13,880,301.27
Texas.....	22,508.75	32,100,403.04
Houston.....	4,168.00	2,772,032.19
Arkansas.....	487.50	1,805,345.14
Kentucky.....	18,958.50	12,346,839.10
Louisville.....	3,702.12	4,366,158.50
Tennessee.....	12,131.50	17,219,151.53
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>113,696.29</b>	<b>137,770,852.49</b>
<b>Ohio</b> .....	29,776.45	64,308,142.55
Cincinnati.....	6,726.25	19,244,420.35
Cleveland.....	1,217.00	21,683,266.89
Indiana.....	14,448.30	34,450,004.38
Illinois.....	25,501.14	48,035,386.79
Chicago.....	23,578.00	70,692,162.85
Michigan.....	14,189.05	27,546,761.42
Detroit.....	6,972.44	10,916,819.87
Wisconsin.....	1,143.50	21,209,646.28
Milwaukee.....	250.00	22,534,159.68
Minnesota.....	2,038.00	15,991,212.92
St. Paul.....	7,371.85	9,506,325.61
Minneapolis.....	13,784.00	8,305,070.27
Iowa.....	11,625.50	25,919,830.62
Des Moines.....	3,585.50	1,582,470.63
Missouri.....	3,654.55	7,913,592.20
St. Louis.....	1,588.25	21,676,339.80
Kansas City.....	2,258.25	11,368,177.89
St. Joseph.....	94.51	1,934,953.60
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>169,802.54</b>	<b>444,818,744.60</b>

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS OCTOBER 5, 1897—Continued.

## LIABILITIES—Continued.

U. S. deposits.	Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.	Notes and bills rediscounted.	Bills payable.	Other liabilities.
\$92,740.66	\$79,381.00	\$31,116.00	\$518,604.66	\$387.47
151,106.21	23,410.49	16,000.00	61,546.40	333.33
42,036.62	3,869.81	15,290.67	24,000.00	140.25
92,956.73	1,199.56	338,780.97	729,012.50	197,442.74
113,022.48	75,460.64	-----	1,797,334.95	394,165.19
72,795.57	18,610.80	-----	95,000.00	-----
206,007.66	15,050.09	21,000.00	110,000.00	1,594.00
770,665.93	216,982.99	422,187.64	3,335,498.51	594,062.98
358,267.09	106,537.60	382,677.75	217,811.00	106,852.35
768,273.56	330,838.81	-----	300,000.00	57,978.97
42,482.20	7,517.80	21,738.90	-----	29,800.82
163,158.18	34,457.55	-----	-----	38,964.79
225,531.92	53,470.53	24,970.00	213,000.00	4,000.00
293,051.24	6,389.55	123,110.63	139,000.00	63,266.13
302,015.36	-----	-----	250,000.00	-----
93,956.23	108,566.49	-----	-----	-----
40,286.06	9,700.94	8,000.00	-----	-----
50,000.00	-----	3,000.00	40,000.00	3,050.73
210,439.33	-----	-----	325,000.00	7,500.00
69,653.36	35,468.06	19,211.75	-----	-----
2,617,114.53	692,947.33	582,709.03	1,484,811.00	311,413.79
392,509.06	209,919.49	-----	60,000.00	100,200.00
88,888.44	10,024.00	26,900.00	6,000.00	829.34
152,141.86	56,397.55	293,502.81	148,800.00	19,586.60
117,081.20	32,707.92	690,081.04	618,000.00	-----
878.40	39,496.98	1,000,709.56	313,361.80	3,640.63
38,833.92	47,242.86	-----	125,000.00	-----
61,689.89	14,825.69	42,081.15	132,250.00	3.08
101,203.88	4,006.33	759,991.38	45,000.00	750.00
-----	-----	817,623.67	249,000.00	21,213.63
-----	-----	139,169.21	231,153.33	-----
-----	-----	194,777.33	400,000.00	-----
273,072.92	116,386.25	1,717,605.48	1,979,197.13	29,389.15
50,000.00	-----	95,100.00	-----	727.50
32,895.51	10,082.57	94,100.00	44,864.19	-----
698,661.55	17,134.33	106,157.75	27,000.00	95,130.44
119,551.33	366,562.67	-----	-----	11,189.46
186,785.77	96,214.44	157,902.04	1,715,000.00	900.00
2,314,193.73	1,021,001.08	5,701,701.45	6,094,026.45	283,529.83
374,351.41	141,536.02	32,561.70	29,473.32	122,383.68
1,171,941.39	-----	-----	-----	739,500.00
43,322.44	14,787.92	-----	425,000.00	855,000.00
144,994.64	95,516.34	86,393.90	7,000.00	28,705.20
1,042,437.89	66,622.57	44,965.20	97,000.00	2,137.50
510,847.80	21,298.57	-----	-----	13,400.00
61,931.72	38,496.71	8,348.93	43,750.00	-----
242,881.36	55,050.94	-----	-----	-----
133,345.51	7,921.18	5,000.00	46,001.85	7,326.73
266,987.68	118,299.92	-----	-----	-----
37,429.31	2,396.66	5,000.00	22,000.00	6,892.81
147,063.83	306,676.37	-----	-----	-----
38,040.22	14,463.36	-----	-----	7,000.00
189,160.67	1,661.18	57,025.50	137,950.00	10,900.00
-----	-----	38,750.00	50,756.20	12,000.00
546,480.81	-----	-----	-----	-----
62,222.85	53,007.64	-----	-----	-----
49,457.71	93.70	-----	-----	-----
5,062,897.22	937,829.08	278,045.23	858,931.38	1,805,245.92

# 696 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

## ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE UNITED

### RESOURCES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Num- ber of banks.	Loans and dis- counts.	Overdrafts.	U. S. bonds to secure circulation.	U. S. bonds to secure deposits.	U. S. bonds on hand.
North Dakota .....	27	\$4,321,771.40	\$38,870.79	\$478,000	.....	.....
South Dakota .....	27	3,080,170.47	73,646.25	486,250	\$150,000	\$20,000
Nebraska .....	93	11,983,099.97	221,862.24	1,518,900	.....	.....
Lincoln .....	3	1,796,169.69	6,982.06	150,000	.....	.....
Omaha .....	8	9,147,514.35	130,542.43	600,000	450,000	13,000
Kansas .....	103	18,682,122.94	328,429.32	2,370,250	350,000	43,000
Montana .....	21	7,088,229.28	343,959.91	608,750	100,000	125,500
Wyoming .....	11	1,827,242.18	62,175.02	215,000	.....	.....
Colorado .....	41	18,494,475.74	241,032.06	1,274,000	500,000	.....
New Mexico .....	6	1,551,071.31	106,138.53	340,000	200,000	.....
Oklahoma .....	5	427,513.47	28,056.16	62,500	.....	.....
Indian Territory .....	10	1,084,917.33	130,447.78	153,500	.....	.....
Total .....	355	79,484,298.13	1,712,142.55	8,257,150	1,750,000	201,500
Washington .....	35	6,795,943.30	284,725.64	943,800	75,000	89,450
Oregon .....	30	6,351,552.12	171,303.84	1,032,300	400,000	550,300
California .....	30	10,896,318.41	302,968.21	1,638,250	150,000	98,500
San Francisco .....	2	8,183,555.70	207,719.82	150,000	150,000	.....
Idaho .....	10	1,066,699.04	78,482.05	187,500	50,000	.....
Utah .....	11	2,461,804.30	213,053.54	812,500	175,000	175,000
Nevada .....	1	212,164.71	17,869.63	20,500	.....	.....
Arizona .....	5	797,824.00	34,645.62	175,250	.....	.....
Total .....	124	30,765,861.58	1,310,762.35	4,960,100	1,000,000	913,250
United States .....	3,610	2,051,009,438.17	15,766,675.73	227,483,950	17,003,000	15,487,750

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 697

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS OCTOBER 5, 1897—Continued.

## RESOURCES—Continued.

Premium on U. S. bonds.	Stocks, securi- ties, judgments, claims, etc.	Banking house, furni- ture, and fixtures.	Other real estate and mortgages owned.	Due from other national banks.	Due from State and private banks and bankers.
\$21,196.42	\$353,778.31	\$388,524.48	\$325,850.26	\$247,431.21	\$146,228.84
37,319.43	615,122.23	317,586.66	289,950.94	318,623.48	138,077.46
58,464.68	502,010.11	1,000,803.76	1,029,557.69	382,169.78	138,497.07
5,500.00	50,064.38	9,037.17	89,750.93	82,925.58	39,345.53
92,826.12	612,722.16	832,384.07	509,306.55	960,041.80	628,834.83
123,293.11	715,505.39	1,132,017.80	841,601.15	1,120,186.79	205,108.10
37,393.75	1,063,187.93	372,842.66	229,258.96	868,578.12	164,178.26
4,650.00	235,753.72	118,603.39	193,652.18	231,488.61	21,452.25
92,425.00	3,150,157.59	471,020.72	903,601.05	4,155,708.22	899,735.63
10,115.96	250,998.84	113,144.44	71,849.71	441,862.41	53,798.45
2,250.00	66,352.90	43,800.00	3,075.00	90,063.19	24,631.33
6,898.43	2,000.00	44,119.85	6,300.00	78,998.66	43,458.92
492,332.90	7,618,148.56	4,843,885.00	4,493,754.42	8,978,077.85	2,503,346.67
66,429.85	1,209,304.01	389,989.34	1,130,120.25	1,514,664.14	1,030,578.57
159,330.00	2,365,981.15	307,357.93	339,922.73	1,174,316.71	784,695.44
144,007.47	1,363,668.76	842,561.95	761,961.96	289,547.95	554,166.80
23,597.50	664,270.81	345,586.01	87,230.75	270,428.85	200,307.26
13,400.00	429,120.96	137,210.20	146,969.08	259,160.28	176,953.60
13,968.75	267,280.39	303,096.64	135,303.22	546,669.29	343,757.72
1,850.00	34,499.20	266.78	12,500.00	.....	1,485.24
8,375.00	132,232.39	15,053.43	6,042.85	45,843.62	63,416.64
430,958.57	6,466,367.17	2,341,142.28	2,620,050.74	4,103,630.84	3,250,359.27
17,261,220.25	208,831,563.40	79,113,954.38	29,303,532.43	155,980,447.58	41,410,311.27

## 698 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE  
RESOURCES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Due from ap- proved reserve agents.	Checks and other cash items.	Exchanges for clearing house.	Notes of other national banks.	Fractional paper cur- rency, nickels, and cents.
North Dakota.....	\$1,708,277.87	\$56,878.19	\$9,360.13	\$57,243	\$2,726.99
South Dakota.....	1,153,763.01	44,049.16	4,777.88	47,165	3,138.64
Nebraska.....	2,808,248.86	395,186.31	2,809.99	108,726	6,886.21
Lincoln.....	264,030.46	12,580.07	25,589.38	10,300	682.44
Omaha.....	3,364,710.78	96,076.64	617,906.25	200,858	4,501.73
Kansas.....	5,550,958.89	243,802.12	251,177.91	443,079	13,294.87
Montana.....	3,239,730.87	35,477.10	6,667.84	190,981	3,875.33
Wyoming.....	866,356.44	10,852.12	.....	15,626	1,092.85
Colorado.....	7,734,408.15	92,834.61	307,804.44	228,420	5,260.68
New Mexico.....	747,850.61	31,511.35	2,927.15	41,501	434.90
Oklahoma.....	211,841.34	12,940.76	1,292.67	27,770	458.04
Indian Territory.....	392,381.16	18,370.71	.....	14,894	1,180.84
Total.....	28,042,558.44	1,051,159.14	1,230,313.64	1,386,563	43,533.52
Washington.....	1,749,081.81	57,424.46	117,759.83	61,480	2,003.03
Oregon.....	1,324,623.34	47,093.81	38,593.00	17,239	1,277.18
California.....	1,583,729.49	276,448.89	49,416.59	53,989	3,470.09
San Francisco.....	240,291.16	8,290.39	133,465.20	2,000	72.50
Idaho.....	644,733.97	5,172.25	.....	25,026	540.87
Utah.....	837,542.39	10,952.44	57,759.06	36,041	1,699.52
Nevada.....	57,834.83	202.67	.....	.....	41.48
Arizona.....	292,243.75	17,954.17	2,162.13	9,127	289.30
Total.....	6,710,080.74	423,540.08	399,075.31	204,902	9,393.97
United States.....	297,017,805.64	15,535,418.93	112,305,535.60	20,575,420	962,824.72

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 699

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, OCTOBER 5, 1897—Continued.

## RESOURCES—Continued.

Specie	Legal-tender notes.	U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes.	Five per cent redemption fund.	Due from U. S. Treasurer.	Aggregate.
\$242,521.20	\$280,843	.....	\$20,924.50	\$760.00	\$8,710,161.50
346,452.32	189,985	.....	21,323.75	362.50	7,338,464.18
724,048.72	438,558	.....	67,924.00	1,507.50	21,389,260.89
186,797.00	52,671	.....	6,750.00	.....	2,789,175.69
1,188,795.73	972,944	.....	27,000.00	600.00	20,450,565.44
1,488,740.86	706,754	.....	103,527.58	5,585.90	34,718,435.73
839,961.75	432,526	.....	27,357.00	1,867.50	15,780,323.26
200,037.75	53,102	.....	9,652.25	.....	4,066,736.76
4,342,325.65	1,745,388	.....	56,880.75	9,481.55	44,704,959.84
142,455.40	68,110	.....	15,188.00	40.00	4,188,998.06
41,271.46	46,000	.....	2,812.50	.....	1,093,128.82
78,813.30	71,763	.....	6,403.00	650.00	2,135,096.98
9,822,221.14	5,067,644	.....	365,743.33	20,854.95	167,365,227.24
1,620,236.58	170,604	.....	42,040.00	105.00	17,350,797.31
1,770,880.95	36,458	.....	46,453.50	2,261.30	16,921,800.00
2,252,952.85	52,579	.....	73,631.00	8,779.50	21,396,948.82
2,651,088.07	2,000	.....	6,750.00	.....	13,416,663.02
214,634.25	61,458	.....	7,987.50	400.00	3,505,448.05
751,497.95	29,344	.....	36,062.50	450.00	7,208,783.21
20,056.00	840	.....	922.50	.....	361,047.04
141,164.60	38,137	.....	7,830.00	.....	1,795,591.50
9,422,511.25	391,480	.....	221,677.00	11,995.80	81,957,138.95
239,387,702.05	107,219,929	\$42,275,000	10,021,689.08	1,180,538.48	3,705,133,707.71

## 700 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

## 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.....	\$1,635,000	\$333,365.79
South Dakota.....	1,695,000	305,600.00
Nebraska.....	5,925,600	1,109,990.70
Lincoln.....	800,000	35,000.00
Omaha.....	3,750,000	325,500.00
Kansas.....	8,597,100	1,396,339.14
Montana.....	2,655,000	597,519.60
Wyoming.....	860,000	122,950.00
Colorado.....	5,232,000	1,168,402.92
New Mexico.....	600,000	99,500.00
Oklahoma.....	250,000	33,000.00
Indian Territory.....	595,000	125,750.00
Total.....	32,564,100	5,452,912.15
Washington.....	4,388,000	705,820.16
Oregon.....	3,020,000	553,738.96
California.....	5,060,000	1,043,950.00
San Francisco.....	2,500,000	1,500,000.00
Idaho.....	600,000	246,478.77
Utah.....	1,750,000	397,417.96
Nevada.....	82,000	8,000.00
Arizona.....	400,000	46,500.00
Total.....	17,800,000	4,501,905.85
United States.....	631,488,095	246,345,020.33

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 701

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS OCTOBER 5, 1897—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 approved reserve agents.
\$242,469.60	\$417,657.50	-----	\$79,734.60	\$188,549.22	-----
146,628.57	427,532.50	-----	55,562.36	306,263.82	\$764.02
480,085.25	1,362,288.00	-----	335,497.17	899,171.36	7,172.34
17,013.34	135,000.00	-----	175,186.41	266,123.02	-----
120,767.18	531,605.00	-----	3,721,547.89	3,623,956.37	461.53
677,678.60	2,111,455.00	-----	870,555.59	1,121,792.70	13,060.90
733,392.26	533,237.50	-----	658,518.42	252,762.47	57.66
62,908.16	192,345.00	-----	66,675.83	94,329.19	522.31
865,922.41	1,131,885.00	-----	4,535,920.38	3,029,436.66	5,000.00
36,773.64	303,760.00	-----	76,904.17	127,502.65	-----
14,505.92	54,970.00	-----	6,756.85	47,280.39	806.75
41,541.18	127,660.00	-----	30,307.72	23,346.57	3,696.78
3,439,686.11	7,329,395.50	-----	10,613,167.39	9,980,514.42	31,542.29
390,923.84	839,997.50	-----	443,170.48	347,064.84	1,058.36
825,384.34	818,157.50	-----	1,764,347.52	921,905.14	16,437.47
664,717.84	1,377,445.00	-----	144,785.98	790,154.32	16,956.94
211,206.40	90,000.00	-----	835,007.12	1,311,005.49	-----
139,675.74	164,210.00	-----	12,149.10	22,994.18	595.26
232,154.19	425,640.00	-----	200,505.35	256,452.45	-----
1,536.29	18,450.00	-----	-----	22.80	-----
50,424.02	146,630.00	-----	2,085.21	11,189.23	40.00
2,516,022.66	3,880,530.00	-----	3,402,050.76	3,660,788.45	35,088.03
88,406,980.50	198,920,670.00	\$60,380.50	402,302,831.01	227,063,685.28	16,341,450.56



## 702      REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

## ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

## LIABILITIES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Dividends unpaid.	Individual deposits.
North Dakota.....	\$3,280.00	\$5,689,171.75
South Dakota.....	485.00	4,215,569.22
Nebraska.....	2,272.00	11,066,214.58
Lincoln.....		1,860,852.92
Omaha.....	373.00	7,864,990.78
Kansas.....	11,664.29	19,187,549.02
Montana.....	7,500.00	10,456,949.03
Wyoming.....	480.00	2,651,526.27
Colorado.....	667.00	28,154,527.37
New Mexico.....		2,775,904.23
Oklahoma.....		675,808.91
Indian Territory.....		1,165,294.73
Total.....	26,721.29	95,264,388.81
Washington.....	1,515.64	10,109,342.88
Oregon.....	1,999.00	8,625,950.45
California.....	18,513.60	12,099,856.65
San Francisco.....	1,800.00	6,811,962.47
Idaho.....		2,270,243.44
Utah.....	4,897.00	3,801,728.92
Nevada.....		251,037.95
Arizona.....	3,200.00	1,135,478.93
Total.....	36,925.24	45,105,601.69
United States.....	1,783,051.38	1,853,349,128.50

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS OCTOBER 5, 1897—Continued.

## LIABILITIES—Continued.

U. S. deposits.	Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.	Notes and bills rediscounted.	Bills payable.	Other liabilities.
\$133,701.37	\$16,924.84	\$3,000.00	\$120,953.13	
		47,417.74	25,500.00	\$5,832.48
			154,000.00	121.75
201,951.35	229,412.34		80,000.00	
209,668.51	136,470.11	167,141.87	247,960.00	
31,557.33	50,730.37			3,098.62
			15,000.00	
244,500.15	172,791.30		10,000.00	153,816.65
114,380.77	54,272.60		10,000.00	
		2,500.00	20,000.00	
935,849.48	660,601.56	220,059.61	683,413.13	162,869.50
18,378.46	60,795.15		44,730.00	
35,486.12	331,283.28	1,343.21	5,000.00	827.01
48,087.81	89,690.11		40,000.00	2,790.57
155,681.54				
44,262.11	4,839.45			
78,630.76	44,963.93		2,500.00	13,892.05
				44.11
380,526.80	531,571.92	1,343.21	92,230.00	17,554.34
12,081,247.69	4,060,933.96	7,206,046.17	12,549,510.47	3,174,676.36



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A SUMMARY  
OF THE  
STATE AND CONDITION  
OF  
THE NATIONAL BANKS  
ON

DECEMBER 17, 1896, MARCH 9, MAY 14, JULY 23, AND OCTOBER 5, 1897.

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**Arranged alphabetically by States, Territories, and Reserve Cities.**

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NOTE.—The abstract of each State is exclusive of any reserve city therein.

## 706 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS SINCE OCTOBER 6, 1896,

## ALABAMA.

Resources.	DECEMBER 17.	MARCH 9.	MAY 14.	JULY 23.	OCTOBER 5.
	27 banks.	26 banks.	26 banks.	26 banks.	26 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$5,715,467.37	\$5,887,934.42	\$6,196,515.26	\$6,440,649.05	\$6,570,755.06
Overdrafts.	332,805.79	207,294.01	129,787.79	112,109.48	271,669.79
Bonds for circulation.	1,214,500.60	1,203,000.00	1,203,500.00	1,202,500.00	1,203,500.00
Bonds for deposits.	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	150,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand.	26,000.00	25,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,500.00
Premiums on bonds.	112,794.88	111,911.13	109,161.13	109,161.13	115,211.13
Stocks, securities, etc.	1,177,726.35	1,225,255.05	1,236,692.55	1,229,245.83	1,189,358.15
Banking house, etc.	438,335.01	436,712.42	412,788.77	412,957.05	442,737.50
Real estate, etc.	214,526.89	203,150.03	191,013.29	231,334.24	233,000.39
Due from nat'l banks.	666,614.54	751,473.66	571,171.69	468,094.35	379,650.90
Due from State banks.	388,133.09	485,100.90	352,016.20	239,075.00	268,217.12
Due from res'v'ag'ts.	1,022,011.42	963,165.98	912,890.85	612,705.05	912,935.72
Cash items.	32,285.54	28,538.11	25,936.56	30,381.45	65,270.35
Clear'g-house exch'g's.	39,074.88	45,181.24	41,249.86	26,604.42	42,250.05
Bills of other banks.	157,022.00	172,015.00	73,145.00	88,235.00	135,349.00
Fractional currency.	3,961.68	7,736.65	7,653.08	7,611.35	4,053.04
Specie.	705,542.71	776,714.20	713,133.60	655,934.85	568,680.80
Legal-tender notes.	452,198.00	378,738.00	292,828.00	270,902.00	426,050.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	54,652.50	52,740.00	53,710.40	49,470.00	54,090.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	775.84	480.60	6,763.71	3,225.60	1,046.60
Total.	12,855,328.49	13,063,041.45	12,630,936.24	12,291,275.85	13,003,354.60

## ARIZONA.

	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$672,193.65	\$616,697.90	\$667,101.64	\$784,241.32	\$797,824.00
Overdrafts.	14,279.18	13,731.13	13,092.91	23,920.17	34,645.02
Bonds for circulation.	150,250.00	150,250.00	175,250.00	175,250.00	175,250.00
Bonds for deposits.					
U. S. bonds on hand.					
Premiums on bonds.	3,000.00	2,750.00	8,875.00	8,875.00	8,875.00
Stocks, securities, etc.	131,311.21	124,830.82	123,046.24	127,486.63	132,232.39
Banking house, etc.	15,340.94	14,655.04	14,575.04	14,225.04	15,053.43
Real estate, etc.	6,506.85	6,587.85	6,587.85	6,602.85	6,042.85
Due from nat'l banks.	43,326.62	69,005.93	98,684.79	107,099.50	48,843.62
Due from State banks.	55,047.63	60,675.22	87,058.84	72,668.56	68,416.64
Due from res'v'ag'ts.	163,199.60	293,431.02	325,939.96	334,028.86	292,243.75
Cash items.	3,244.57	7,235.62	5,711.38	2,914.42	17,954.17
Clear'g-house exch'g's.	1,876.90	1,500.00		535.76	2,162.13
Bills of other banks.	4,150.00	5,123.00	17,297.00	9,413.00	9,127.00
Fractional currency.	258.33	89.72	275.40	559.53	289.80
Specie.	135,291.60	208,931.85	228,669.85	157,199.30	141,164.60
Legal-tender notes.	20,267.00	19,603.00	17,995.00	28,953.00	38,137.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	6,705.00	6,705.00	6,705.00	7,830.00	7,830.00
Due from U. S. Treas.		50.00	300.00		
Total.	1,426,249.17	1,601,853.10	1,807,165.90	1,861,802.94	1,795,501.50

## ARKANSAS.

	9 banks.	9 banks.	9 banks.	9 banks.	9 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$2,189,923.26	\$2,106,147.75	\$2,100,968.52	\$2,193,870.03	\$2,329,403.95
Overdrafts.	221,630.54	170,214.40	108,114.47	57,790.04	141,550.34
Bonds for circulation.	299,000.00	289,000.00	289,000.00	289,000.00	289,000.00
Bonds for deposits.			50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand.					
Premiums on bonds.	10,299.25	11,936.75	17,405.50	16,842.70	16,717.70
Stocks, securities, etc.	116,974.90	113,103.53	105,381.34	107,914.65	109,931.84
Banking house, etc.	42,952.94	42,467.14	42,431.64	42,002.49	42,064.28
Real estate, etc.	142,419.26	142,351.00	141,323.89	147,020.98	148,861.39
Due from nat'l banks.	132,247.98	158,444.34	180,468.82	110,704.30	88,202.98
Due from State banks.	46,788.94	71,629.05	55,368.47	32,054.55	60,562.67
Due from res'v'ag'ts.	484,242.61	532,248.49	548,373.19	437,500.28	285,207.88
Cash items.	10,590.81	9,783.45	8,424.52	11,482.23	16,431.06
Clear'g-house exch'g's.	25,082.72	26,707.22	27,804.78	15,097.24	37,687.87
Bills of other banks.	26,650.00	32,421.00	28,221.00	25,129.00	28,252.00
Fractional currency.	1,121.22	1,430.14	1,897.52	2,498.49	1,621.55
Specie.	119,598.48	167,955.59	173,928.32	159,852.18	162,976.54
Legal-tender notes.	82,421.00	98,030.00	103,710.00	74,667.00	95,870.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	13,099.50	12,259.50	12,659.50	11,846.94	12,659.50
Due from U. S. Treas.	3,074.44	3,026.44	2,967.44		1,707.44
Total.	3,968,097.85	3,989,155.79	3,998,448.92	3,785,268.10	3,918,708.49

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 707

ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES.

## ALABAMA.

Liabilities.	DECEMBER 27.	MARCH 9.	MAY 14.	JULY 23.	OCTOBER 5.
	27 banks.	26 banks.	26 banks.	26 banks.	26 banks.
Capital stock.....	\$3,405,000.00	\$3,355,000.00	\$3,355,000.00	\$3,355,000.00	\$3,355,000.00
Surplus fund.....	613,125.76	615,396.36	615,396.36	633,511.85	635,511.85
Undivided profits....	579,465.99	508,332.06	544,563.04	500,251.63	524,567.88
Nat'l-bank circulation	1,088,440.00	1,067,940.00	1,062,340.00	1,044,130.00	1,053,170.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	222,143.08	195,390.71	240,136.14	186,486.84	204,504.90
Due to State banks...	193,480.06	173,717.43	140,458.16	119,357.45	199,769.34
Dividends unpaid....	4,638.36	5,935.87	4,104.93	7,922.45	6,467.89
Individual deposits...	6,426,580.69	6,885,521.05	6,334,354.42	5,706,918.63	6,113,411.15
U. S. deposits.....	88,113.07	89,422.10	88,142.59	91,855.98	101,203.88
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	5,524.93	3,834.94	5,322.41	1,790.05	4,006.33
Notes rediscounted...	143,595.01	104,350.93	175,573.85	588,640.97	759,991.38
Bills payable.....	85,000.00	58,200.00	65,400.00	49,400.00	45,000.00
Other liabilities.....	220.94		144.34		750.00
Total.....	12,855,328.49	13,063,041.45	12,630,936.24	12,291,275.85	13,003,354.60

## ARIZONA.

	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.
Capital stock.....	\$400,000.00	\$400,000.00	\$400,000.00	\$400,000.00	\$400,000.00
Surplus fund.....	39,350.00	43,850.00	43,850.00	46,500.00	46,500.00
Undivided profits....	55,845.90	43,259.94	52,212.24	40,170.27	50,424.02
Nat'l-bank circulation	128,350.00	126,300.00	122,830.00	140,400.00	146,630.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	2,934.59	4,213.36	2,712.26	13,926.76	2,125.21
Due to State banks...	6,732.53	25,870.26	38,314.45	28,638.67	11,189.23
Dividends unpaid....		430.00	80.00	4,295.00	3,200.00
Individual deposits...	783,036.15	957,929.54	1,147,166.95	1,178,372.24	1,135,478.93
U. S. deposits.....					
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers					
Notes rediscounted...					
Bills payable.....	10,000.00				
Other liabilities.....					44.11
Total.....	1,426,249.17	1,601,853.10	1,807,165.90	1,861,302.94	1,795,591.50

## ARKANSAS.

	9 banks.	9 banks.	9 banks.	9 banks.	9 banks.
Capital stock.....	\$1,220,000.00	\$1,220,000.00	\$1,220,000.00	\$1,220,000.00	\$1,220,000.00
Surplus fund.....	286,610.49	301,110.49	251,110.49	255,310.49	255,310.49
Undivided profits....	80,831.61	39,613.48	59,110.36	46,129.45	61,811.81
Nat'l bank circulation	268,190.00	258,290.00	259,190.00	259,190.00	258,890.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	26,160.39	17,278.25	9,513.77	7,553.20	17,968.77
Due to State banks...	97,451.35	147,046.24	137,365.21	88,606.22	116,952.51
Dividends unpaid....		599.50	274.50	2,224.50	487.50
Individual deposits...	1,815,563.46	1,980,017.83	2,053,594.58	1,811,074.12	1,805,345.14
U. S. deposits.....			1,055.47	33,592.00	32,895.51
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers			2,233.54	9,198.12	10,082.57
Notes rediscounted...	56,227.55		5,000.00	20,500.00	94,100.00
Bills payable.....	117,063.00	25,000.00		31,200.00	44,864.19
Other liabilities.....					
Total.....	3,968,097.85	3,980,155.79	3,998,448.92	3,785,268.10	3,918,708.49

## 708 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS SINCE OCTOBER 6, 1896,

## CALIFORNIA.

Resources.	DECEMBER 17.	MARCH 9.	MAY 14.	JULY 23.	OCTOBER 5.
	29 banks.	29 banks.	29 banks.	30 banks.	30 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$10,085,572.47	\$9,674,736.58	\$9,949,774.87	\$10,188,013.91	\$10,896,318.41
Overdrafts.	401,226.37	346,293.85	334,659.71	296,786.91	302,968.21
Bonds for circulation.	1,625,750.00	1,625,750.00	1,625,750.00	1,638,250.00	1,638,250.00
Bonds for deposits.	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand.	25,800.00	22,600.00	72,600.00	99,100.00	98,500.00
Premiums on bonds.	125,994.78	123,678.90	133,386.28	144,524.97	144,007.47
Stocks, securities, etc.	1,138,224.45	1,157,825.97	1,198,287.53	1,260,073.80	1,363,668.76
Banking house, etc.	851,481.99	849,126.44	848,659.44	840,717.89	842,561.95
Real estate, etc.	729,362.80	708,128.57	753,297.21	775,481.64	761,961.86
Due from nat'l banks.	322,202.22	366,513.93	404,856.40	283,952.14	289,547.95
Due from State banks.	573,098.87	503,380.01	641,152.71	516,385.65	554,166.80
Due from res'v'ag'ts.	1,160,585.69	1,509,888.55	1,683,939.24	1,571,756.85	1,583,723.49
Cash items.	323,884.34	91,312.96	185,877.62	218,301.01	276,449.89
Clear'g-house exch'gs.	28,697.81	48,866.93	35,300.32	22,639.83	49,416.59
Bills of other banks.	61,671.00	44,980.00	47,411.00	48,109.00	53,989.00
Fractional currency.	6,400.66	9,912.92	3,916.52	4,068.99	3,470.09
Specie.	2,789,677.46	2,519,117.05	2,157,006.40	1,973,054.65	2,252,952.85
Legal-tender notes.	89,163.00	50,863.00	50,813.00	63,178.00	52,579.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	66,441.00	72,068.50	73,068.50	72,368.50	73,631.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	3,171.00	4,452.50	4,602.50	26,392.50	8,779.50
Total.	20,558,404.91	19,879,494.66	20,364,459.25	20,198,106.24	21,396,948.82

## CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

	2 banks.	2 banks.	2 banks.	2 banks.	2 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$7,019,299.44	\$6,859,809.34	\$7,458,969.27	\$7,408,660.20	\$8,183,555.70
Overdrafts.	60,422.50	67,831.35	83,657.07	248,288.16	207,719.82
Bonds for circulation.	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00
Bonds for deposits.	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand.		50,000.00			
Premiums on bonds.	12,660.00	17,660.00	12,660.00	23,597.50	23,597.50
Stocks, securities, etc.	148,666.87	200,689.37	744,300.32	763,721.00	664,279.81
Banking house, etc.	345,048.11	345,296.01	345,221.01	345,221.01	345,586.01
Real estate, etc.	33,440.41	92,188.85	90,033.91	90,135.29	87,230.75
Due from nat'l banks.	120,463.06	112,625.14	126,826.62	201,183.30	270,428.85
Due from State banks.	525,638.77	515,378.03	338,519.57	192,202.96	290,307.26
Due from res'v'ag'ts.	571,084.62	270,802.55	229,755.38	385,063.04	240,291.16
Cash items.	8,290.39	8,290.39	8,290.39	8,290.39	8,290.39
Clear'g-house exch'gs.	181,318.33	71,376.99	136,984.11	93,415.81	133,465.20
Bills of other banks.	8,700.00	2,230.00	2,450.00	4,625.00	2,000.00
Fractional currency.	380.83	738.95	657.08	806.06	72.50
Specie.	2,659,764.50	2,441,814.00	1,621,331.50	1,653,382.00	2,651,088.07
Legal-tender notes.	7,300.00	1,095.00	2,000.00	2,080.00	2,000.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	6,750.00	6,750.00	6,750.00	6,750.00	6,750.00
Due from U. S. Treas.		900.00	1,050.00		
Total.	11,909,227.83	11,315,470.97	11,459,456.23	11,727,421.72	13,416,663.02

## COLORADO.

	42 banks.	43 banks.	42 banks.	41 banks.	41 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$18,141,033.27	\$18,144,989.03	\$18,198,027.85	\$18,064,378.02	\$18,494,475.74
Overdrafts.	277,778.83	223,340.38	271,681.27	232,909.60	241,032.06
Bonds for circulation.	1,235,500.00	1,336,500.00	1,286,500.00	1,274,000.00	1,274,000.00
Bonds for deposits.	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand.					
Premiums on bonds.	93,225.00	99,025.00	94,025.00	92,925.00	92,425.00
Stocks, securities, etc.	2,200,258.95	2,534,318.29	2,799,702.25	2,900,531.96	3,150,157.59
Banking house, etc.	643,681.10	644,819.35	484,421.79	473,603.86	471,020.72
Real estate, etc.	700,857.15	854,529.89	845,141.69	877,237.23	903,601.05
Due from nat'l banks.	2,257,643.64	2,858,190.05	2,658,041.77	2,745,999.28	4,155,708.22
Due from State banks.	567,640.91	671,046.95	648,424.45	692,286.85	899,735.63
Due from res'v'ag'ts.	104,505.60	5,179,586.24	5,286,757.72	5,826,560.91	7,734,408.15
Cash items.	104,500.00	77,527.62	134,373.21	71,258.94	92,834.61
Clear'g-house exch'gs.	382,939.29	440,226.46	312,920.51	267,111.76	307,804.44
Bills of other banks.	322,736.00	292,386.00	284,663.00	336,631.00	228,420.00
Fractional currency.	8,424.82	3,564.55	7,435.47	6,749.56	5,920.68
Specie.	4,788,081.83	4,472,522.40	4,476,384.15	4,538,444.68	4,342,325.65
Legal-tender notes.	2,222,522.00	2,053,138.00	1,990,099.00	1,808,004.00	1,745,388.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	55,392.75	56,084.45	55,523.25	55,960.75	56,880.75
Due from U. S. Treas.	7,067.20	4,233.25	5,566.20	4,816.40	9,481.55
Total.	38,258,868.34	40,451,027.91	40,289,748.58	40,769,809.20	44,704,959.84

ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

## CALIFORNIA.

Liabilities.	DECEMBER 17.	MARCH 9.	MAY 14.	JULY 23.	OCTOBER 5.
	29 banks.	29 banks.	29 banks.	30 banks.	30 banks.
Capital stock.....	\$5,025,000.00	\$5,025,000.00	\$5,025,000.00	\$5,050,000.00	\$5,060,000.00
Surplus fund.....	1,086,700.00	1,059,450.00	1,062,450.00	1,041,450.00	1,043,950.00
Undivided profits....	761,247.50	681,038.82	686,358.90	634,813.04	664,717.84
Nat'l-bank circulation	1,402,775.00	1,358,340.00	1,377,185.00	1,342,040.00	1,377,445.00
State-bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	280,237.00	488,401.65	193,133.05	135,850.94	161,742.92
Due to State banks....	698,494.37	554,694.32	658,453.10	538,258.97	790,154.32
Dividends unpaid....	1,638.75	9,717.75	4,033.25	15,342.75	18,513.60
Individual deposits...	11,012,240.67	10,429,912.01	11,076,631.22	11,134,418.44	12,099,856.65
U. S. deposits.....	69,428.37	73,968.92	96,283.17	104,504.11	48,087.81
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	65,643.25	68,845.89	51,067.19	54,669.57	89,690.11
Notes rediscounted...	.....	10,125.30	8,864.37	12,338.42	.....
Bills payable.....	155,000.00	120,000.00	125,000.00	130,000.00	40,000.00
Other liabilities.....	.....	.....	.....	4,420.00	2,790.57
Total.....	20,558,404.91	19,879,494.66	20,364,459.25	20,198,106.24	21,396,948.82

## CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

	2 banks.	2 banks.	2 banks.	2 banks.	2 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.....	1,450,000.00	1,475,000.00	1,475,000.00	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00
Undivided profits....	223,013.03	120,038.87	185,219.61	106,660.74	211,206.40
Nat'l-bank circulation	90,000.00	90,000.00	90,000.00	90,000.00	90,000.00
State-bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	584,768.63	665,550.15	658,474.60	662,482.91	835,007.12
Due to State banks....	1,191,805.35	753,381.86	777,166.44	841,067.59	1,311,005.49
Dividends unpaid....	50.00	1,985.00	1,110.00	4,685.00	1,800.00
Individual deposits...	5,758,149.08	5,610,140.05	5,665,657.65	5,847,326.76	6,811,962.47
U. S. deposits.....	111,441.74	99,375.04	106,827.93	175,198.72	155,681.54
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Notes rediscounted...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bills payable.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other liabilities.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	11,909,227.83	11,315,470.97	11,459,456.23	11,727,421.72	13,416,663.02

## COLORADO.

	42 banks.	43 banks.	42 banks.	41 banks.	41 banks.
Capital stock.....	\$5,487,000.00	\$5,887,000.00	\$5,587,000.00	\$5,232,000.00	\$5,232,000.00
Surplus fund.....	1,401,986.00	1,382,969.25	1,277,969.25	1,173,102.92	1,163,402.92
Undivided profits....	1,060,836.18	953,572.67	891,073.10	859,841.13	865,922.41
Nat'l-bank circulation	1,105,200.00	1,193,535.00	1,144,525.00	1,131,995.00	1,131,885.00
State-bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	2,248,283.21	2,868,752.41	2,821,937.17	3,110,821.15	4,540,920.38
Due to State banks....	2,245,849.89	2,701,329.43	2,509,772.66	2,504,454.88	3,029,436.66
Dividends unpaid....	45.00	2,243.00	559.00	909.00	667.00
Individual deposits...	24,104,167.69	24,938,979.68	25,521,300.99	26,046,486.12	28,154,527.37
U. S. deposits.....	366,029.59	241,797.45	95,395.91	146,604.32	244,590.15
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	115,617.91	190,942.33	327,146.82	327,788.38	172,791.30
Notes rediscounted...	.....	.....	6,000.00	7,500.00	.....
Bills payable.....	56,100.00	42,500.00	33,000.00	119,000.00	10,000.00
Other liabilities.....	67,752.87	47,406.69	74,068.68	109,306.30	153,816.65
Total.....	38,258,868.34	40,451,027.91	40,289,742.58	40,769,809.20	44,704,959.84



# 710 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS SINCE OCTOBER 6, 1896,

## CONNECTICUT.

Resources.	DECEMBER 17.	MARCH 9.	MAY 14.	JULY 23.	OCTOBER 5.
	82 banks.	82 banks.	82 banks.	82 banks.	81 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$43,803,383.47	\$44,727,615.47	\$44,959,409.68	\$44,241,838.14	\$44,615,900.71
Overdrafts.	158,542.94	137,946.75	140,280.24	156,535.98	129,937.44
Bonds for circulation.	9,123,500.00	9,098,500.00	9,103,500.00	9,158,500.00	9,058,500.00
Bonds for deposits.	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	253,000.00	250,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand.	190,500.00	138,500.00	171,500.00	168,500.00	156,500.00
Premiums on bonds.	538,147.25	522,543.75	520,891.25	491,292.75	477,627.75
Stocks, securities, etc	7,030,108.98	7,899,362.02	7,579,375.99	7,761,525.87	7,642,229.19
Banking house, etc.	2,072,375.07	2,083,721.53	2,079,259.60	2,081,021.74	2,099,634.51
Real estate, etc.	224,105.98	271,915.21	304,627.42	309,559.96	325,128.27
Due from nat'l banks.	1,578,165.70	2,515,443.15	3,023,221.20	2,571,651.08	1,896,139.41
Due from State banks.	316,118.86	469,232.80	397,303.54	432,353.14	279,097.52
Due from res' veag'ts	5,859,377.50	8,057,938.09	8,140,241.20	7,173,392.44	6,461,022.60
Cash items.	366,705.55	323,313.89	292,105.44	364,338.56	435,606.04
Clear'g-house exch'gs	158,535.22	288,801.52	290,707.09	175,803.48	266,945.80
Bills of other banks.	525,078.00	482,906.00	598,931.00	600,659.00	535,345.00
Fractional currency.	28,552.14	29,689.97	28,529.29	27,796.68	27,189.50
Specie	2,951,994.83	2,974,401.53	3,118,819.09	3,145,667.61	2,995,544.14
Legal-tender notes.	894,006.00	777,935.00	885,212.00	881,819.00	719,910.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	397,257.50	397,992.50	396,772.50	407,112.50	402,892.50
Due from U. S. Treas.	64,140.00	57,750.00	55,110.00	29,880.00	18,670.00
Total	76,531,195.08	81,003,209.78	82,259,796.62	80,423,547.93	78,794,810.87

## DELAWARE.

	18 banks.	18 banks.	18 banks.	18 banks.	18 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$5,430,760.86	\$5,121,911.84	\$5,257,165.14	\$5,428,438.11	\$5,634,105.00
Overdrafts.	2,616.37	2,702.37	8,153.62	17,545.21	6,449.08
Bonds for circulation.	795,000.00	795,000.00	795,000.00	795,000.00	795,000.00
Bonds for deposits.	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand.	51,000.00	51,000.00	51,000.00	50,000.00	51,000.00
Premiums on bonds.	65,149.31	52,843.06	52,565.56	50,053.06	51,407.50
Stocks, securities, etc	570,643.57	578,728.46	613,984.48	576,734.88	641,889.22
Banking house, etc.	334,987.46	334,989.71	334,989.71	334,989.71	334,989.71
Real estate, etc.	109,738.62	99,062.45	99,489.65	100,541.45	101,820.61
Due from nat'l banks.	116,213.84	218,381.89	202,563.77	240,936.61	166,857.82
Due from State banks.	40,365.17	76,262.99	80,351.65	60,167.13	51,868.82
Due from res' veag'ts	779,833.50	775,810.89	827,704.40	1,053,734.41	1,044,263.05
Cash items.	48,816.52	73,109.89	32,928.35	62,219.94	58,827.27
Clear'g-house exch'gs	26,579.00	41,229.78	38,726.62	42,011.58	28,744.83
Bills of other banks.	47,443.00	46,782.00	41,783.00	52,363.00	35,659.00
Fractional currency.	6,073.50	7,257.46	7,418.75	6,652.77	7,283.66
Specie	319,360.53	333,784.85	313,040.94	363,840.05	346,728.37
Legal tender notes.	130,054.00	130,094.00	114,016.00	145,424.00	131,685.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	33,747.74	35,725.00	33,455.00	35,055.00	35,725.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	6,700.00	500.00	1,000.00	1,600.00	12,000.00
Total	8,946,082.93	8,825,176.64	8,955,336.64	9,467,306.91	9,580,804.57

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

	1 bank.	1 bank.	1 bank.	1 bank.	1 bank.
Loans and discounts.	\$642,267.85	\$622,732.20	\$618,217.87	\$637,212.60	\$604,285.22
Overdrafts.	686.66	874.07	798.03	2,046.21	955.78
Bonds for circulation.	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00
Bonds for deposits.					
U. S. bonds on hand.	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00
Premiums on bonds.					
Stocks, securities, etc	259,773.26	252,773.26	252,773.26	257,773.26	257,773.26
Banking house, etc.	23,000.00	23,000.00	23,000.00	23,000.00	23,000.00
Real estate, etc.	3,074.10	3,074.10	3,074.10	3,072.10	3,072.10
Due from nat'l banks.	5,930.56	7,472.52	6,754.15	6,235.03	11,056.65
Due from State banks.			30.05	1,544.43	
Due from res' veag'ts	93,295.98	76,934.11	81,453.38	53,200.90	73,309.82
Cash items.	12,648.76	9,636.93	17,285.06	9,740.52	15,659.80
Clear'g-house exch'gs					
Bills of other banks.		1,485.00	3,569.00	2,310.00	2,550.00
Fractional currency.	231.69	45.35	581.40	164.54	220.16
Specie	245,388.50	295,555.10	242,729.70	248,490.00	270,194.80
Legal tender notes.	18,011.00	20,218.00	23,736.00	21,351.00	9,711.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	11,250.00	11,250.00	11,250.00	11,250.00	11,250.00
Due from U. S. Treas.					
Total	1,566,708.36	1,575,750.64	1,536,443.00	1,528,589.99	1,534,238.59

ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

## CONNECTICUT.

Liabilities.	DECEMBER 17.	MARCH 9.	MAY 14.	JULY 23.	OCTOBER 5.
	82 banks.	82 banks.	82 banks.	82 banks.	81 banks.
Capital stock.....	\$22,391,070.00	\$22,391,070.00	\$22,391,070.00	\$22,141,070.00	\$21,541,070.00
Surplus fund.....	7,788,615.00	7,860,296.36	7,890,896.36	7,891,048.59	7,845,848.59
Undivided profits....	2,973,151.22	2,582,588.66	2,751,638.07	2,400,909.84	2,621,783.32
Nat'l-bank circulation	8,060,584.50	8,038,449.50	7,960,414.50	8,060,069.50	8,064,704.50
State-bank circulation	4,317.00	4,317.00	4,317.00	4,317.00	4,317.00
Due to national banks	2,494,350.41	3,784,464.86	4,770,720.24	3,497,252.31	2,481,023.30
Due to State banks...	520,662.11	903,256.53	1,242,017.04	1,120,222.26	990,074.89
Dividends unpaid....	14,553.77	36,547.18	32,404.76	47,553.40	38,367.80
Individual deposits...	31,681,101.37	35,019,057.17	34,937,666.40	34,972,032.44	34,853,964.72
U. S. deposits.....	222,937.86	223,756.84	212,758.18	216,438.70	206,007.66
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	10,240.94	7,985.74	16,597.69	20,217.46	15,050.09
Notes rediscounted..	145,106.37	49,380.76	14,000.00	11,400.00	21,000.00
Bills payable.....	207,500.00	87,000.00	20,000.00	32,123.81	110,000.00
Other liabilities.....	17,004.43	15,039.18	15,206.38	8,892.62	1,594.00
Total.....	76,531,195.08	81,003,209.78	82,250,796.62	80,423,547.93	78,794,810.87

## DELAWARE.

	18 banks.	18 banks.	18 banks.	18 banks.	18 banks.
Capital stock.....	\$2,133,985.00	\$2,133,985.00	\$2,133,985.00	\$2,083,985.00	\$2,083,985.00
Surplus fund.....	971,005.95	987,911.13	987,911.13	952,066.53	952,666.55
Undivided profits....	346,626.61	276,737.54	310,021.08	235,734.03	288,501.44
Nat'l-bank circulation	704,827.50	698,017.50	690,447.50	698,537.50	698,137.50
State-bank circulation	566.50	565.50	555.50	555.50	555.50
Due to national banks	226,117.58	273,089.05	317,724.31	318,585.64	270,910.11
Due to State banks...	7,359.53	9,511.46	20,642.38	20,848.43	15,492.21
Dividends unpaid....	4,458.60	3,371.37	3,243.90	8,753.82	1,751.30
Individual deposits...	4,486,135.66	4,364,988.09	4,406,045.89	5,072,988.94	5,210,817.96
U. S. deposits.....	36,295.58	27,573.12	36,330.44	40,788.01	40,286.06
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	13,704.42	22,426.88	13,069.56	10,763.49	9,700.94
Notes rediscounted...		7,000.00	4,760.00	3,100.00	8,000.00
Bills payable.....	15,000.00	20,000.00	30,000.00	20,000.00	
Other liabilities.....					
Total.....	8,946,082.93	8,825,176.64	8,955,336.64	9,467,306.91	9,580,804.57

## 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.....	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00
Undivided profits....	109,139.33	94,347.15	104,802.74	49,727.81	58,320.90
Nat'l-bank circulation	219,200.00	209,680.00	219,200.00	225,000.00	220,200.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	21,000.45	20,485.91	23,755.45	27,828.63	18,130.51
Due to State banks...	370.57	675.42			146.85
Dividends unpaid....	4,900.00	5,152.00	5,124.00	5,848.00	5,420.00
Individual deposits...	860,098.01	893,410.16	831,500.81	818,186.05	830,020.33
U. S. deposits.....					
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers					
Notes rediscounted...					
Bills payable.....					
Other liabilities.....					
Total.....	1,566,708.36	1,575,750.64	1,536,443.00	1,528,589.99	1,534,238.59

# 712 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS SINCE OCTOBER 6, 1896,

## CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Resources.	DECEMBER 17.	MARCH 9.	MAY 14.	JULY 23.	OCTOBER 5.
	13 banks.	13 banks.	13 banks.	13 banks.	12 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$8,090,981.26	\$7,965,789.83	\$8,037,818.94	\$9,084,052.17	\$8,842,737.16
Overdrafts.....	9,294.18	9,666.30	15,233.40	13,620.13	10,313.63
Bonds for circulation.	904,150.00	929,150.00	929,150.00	979,150.00	879,150.00
Bonds for deposits...	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand...	330,000.00	372,650.00	533,100.00	522,350.00	393,700.00
Premiums on bonds...	61,159.89	69,573.18	92,001.83	131,208.50	117,116.69
Stocks, securities, etc	1,351,357.10	1,342,444.49	1,349,443.95	1,061,497.53	1,104,072.32
Banking house, etc...	1,069,994.04	1,069,994.04	1,069,994.04	1,069,994.04	987,166.52
Real estate, etc.....	53,059.20	52,958.20	52,958.20	53,126.50	53,445.18
Due from nat'l banks.	710,441.52	912,386.06	1,146,061.89	1,090,115.87	1,131,170.24
Due from State banks	472,002.96	587,846.07	510,516.13	342,617.96	436,962.40
Due from res'v'e ag'ts	1,562,147.10	1,684,100.82	2,574,778.65	2,053,303.94	2,120,706.80
Cash items.....	146,352.28	249,823.02	159,005.90	152,131.24	210,689.84
Clear'g-house exch'gs	197,793.45	204,815.13	193,612.36	183,285.56	227,823.09
Bills of other banks...	8,348.00	13,091.00	7,408.00	8,342.00	9,373.00
Fractional currency...	8,781.10	7,958.70	7,651.97	6,929.64	6,422.88
Specie.....	2,330,259.30	2,932,925.35	2,836,277.28	2,549,072.99	2,482,415.60
Legal-tender notes...	666,127.00	682,181.00	607,583.00	461,061.00	407,031.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.	160,000.00	.....	120,000.00	50,000.00	80,000.00
5% fund with Treas.	36,169.50	196,744.50	37,294.50	39,409.50	34,954.50
Due from U. S. Treas.	.50	.50	.50	2,068.23	.50
Total.....	18,268,418.38	19,383,048.19	20,359,890.54	19,903,331.90	19,645,251.45

## FLORIDA.

	17 banks.	15 banks.	15 banks.	15 banks.	15 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$3,626,573.84	\$3,237,380.47	\$3,240,763.20	\$3,170,869.28	\$3,242,704.73
Overdrafts.....	83,249.31	64,618.83	77,094.69	62,393.38	82,114.71
Bonds for circulation.	405,000.00	355,000.00	355,000.00	355,000.00	355,000.00
Bonds for deposits...	75,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand...	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Premiums on bonds...	50,438.79	45,029.69	45,029.67	44,654.69	44,654.69
Stocks, securities, etc	765,284.04	687,282.41	668,358.43	635,141.82	694,583.57
Banking house, etc...	241,726.61	202,817.04	203,690.97	209,158.10	207,636.10
Real estate, etc.....	132,265.06	84,508.74	77,855.08	77,010.56	87,998.51
Due from nat'l banks.	171,501.52	191,207.82	223,324.91	150,733.52	156,066.21
Due from State banks	120,175.47	150,885.20	171,008.22	179,592.00	221,038.43
Due from res'v'e ag'ts	458,703.51	588,590.03	698,331.01	794,446.12	639,516.35
Cash items.....	18,102.02	18,222.87	26,982.11	22,448.67	25,321.56
Clear'g-house exch'gs	26,151.02	10,896.19	11,362.98	4,969.05	10,402.08
Bills of other banks...	79,378.00	91,823.00	94,491.00	121,400.00	70,040.00
Fractional currency...	3,438.85	3,725.90	4,421.70	4,795.13	6,561.34
Specie.....	193,269.49	192,779.32	233,613.25	248,098.22	269,478.30
Legal-tender notes...	219,471.00	376,252.00	308,589.00	354,656.00	286,253.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5% fund with Treas.	17,545.00	15,240.00	14,940.00	13,840.00	14,240.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	500.00	2,084.00	2,850.00	2,640.00	360.00
Total.....	6,688,273.53	6,393,343.51	6,533,206.22	6,527,846.54	6,489,469.56

## GEORGIA.

	28 banks.	28 banks.	28 banks.	28 banks.	28 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$7,040,993.43	\$7,329,935.63	\$7,669,229.69	\$8,083,313.86	\$8,613,652.81
Overdrafts.....	319,090.54	217,964.39	162,662.09	153,076.72	324,815.24
Bonds for circulation.	1,131,500.00	1,131,500.00	1,131,500.00	1,131,500.00	1,059,000.00
Bonds for deposits...	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Premiums on bonds...	90,920.79	87,800.79	87,680.79	70,985.79	60,823.38
Stocks, securities, etc	734,365.44	729,124.12	695,934.07	696,267.90	682,523.33
Banking house, etc...	330,012.57	326,348.57	326,441.07	326,342.84	324,951.59
Real estate, etc.....	135,669.00	130,377.50	131,907.96	125,373.90	114,227.32
Due from nat'l banks.	433,169.30	521,151.23	379,593.32	272,668.76	505,905.41
Due from State banks	374,056.70	355,323.23	244,559.18	221,983.48	566,624.84
Due from res'v'e ag'ts	1,272,153.80	1,120,589.37	1,008,253.56	677,989.41	550,161.93
Cash items.....	125,844.10	62,934.95	69,865.58	76,891.37	146,825.11
Clear'g-house exch'gs	171,671.49	90,881.55	103,609.34	78,089.63	187,984.85
Bills of other banks...	163,536.00	178,914.00	166,081.00	111,614.00	208,837.00
Fractional currency...	8,381.24	9,593.05	6,700.50	10,432.78	6,718.96
Specie.....	584,535.59	709,243.36	714,613.91	613,199.93	569,153.08
Legal-tender notes...	518,225.00	556,692.00	498,885.00	383,075.00	534,908.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5% fund with Treas.	52,574.50	48,422.40	46,298.01	49,202.50	43,356.44
Due from U. S. Treas.	9,776.54	20,509.16	5,792.44	3,946.15	8,826.05
Total.....	13,596,476.03	13,677,805.30	13,499,557.51	13,136,153.52	14,559,295.34

ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

## CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Liabilities.	DECEMBER 17.	MARCH 9.	MAY 14.	JULY 23.	OCTOBER 5.
	13 banks.	13 banks.	13 banks.	13 banks.	12 banks.
Capital stock.....	\$3,075,000.00	\$3,075,000.00	\$3,075,000.00	\$3,075,000.00	\$2,875,000.00
Surplus fund.....	1,401,500.00	1,422,000.00	1,422,500.00	1,439,000.00	1,239,500.00
Undivided profits....	319,416.57	263,366.23	334,632.71	291,793.38	279,632.34
Nat'l-bank circulation	710,095.00	705,785.00	703,865.00	721,835.00	672,745.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	318,973.32	336,828.15	413,987.86	350,160.96	401,049.68
Due to State banks...	153,243.27	180,127.71	217,464.93	226,910.22	210,123.12
Dividends unpaid....	2,993.50	3,110.50	3,024.50	5,208.00	5,589.00
Individual deposits...	12,153,030.70	13,293,487.96	14,112,866.91	13,701,278.00	13,837,279.14
U. S. deposits.....	94,666.02	74,842.64	55,548.63	77,146.34	69,653.36
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers					35,468.06
Notes rediscounted...					19,211.75
Bills payable.....	39,500.00	28,500.00	21,000.00	15,000.00	
Other liabilities.....					
Total.....	18,268,418.38	19,383,048.19	20,359,890.54	19,903,331.90	19,645,251.45

## FLORIDA.

	17 banks.	15 banks.	15 banks.	15 banks.	15 banks.
Capital stock.....	\$1,350,000.00	\$1,150,000.00	\$1,150,000.00	\$1,150,000.00	\$1,150,000.00
Surplus fund.....	461,800.00	458,050.00	458,050.00	463,050.00	463,250.00
Undivided profits....	167,096.34	128,315.89	141,560.21	140,313.54	150,610.44
Nat'l-bank circulation	360,190.00	312,600.00	307,180.00	303,630.00	300,830.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	125,307.67	138,696.22	128,974.35	100,074.94	94,766.67
Due to State banks...	157,614.80	183,200.72	158,901.81	166,825.16	163,396.51
Dividends unpaid....	185.00	2,672.00	2,379.00	798.00	720.00
Individual deposits...	3,616,875.25	3,740,062.83	3,965,880.78	3,966,979.10	3,905,046.13
U. S. deposits.....	51,169.00	55,821.80	59,806.36	53,311.55	61,689.89
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	23,656.15	19,200.80	12,699.01	21,731.64	14,825.69
Notes rediscounted...	110,714.84	77,967.25	50,775.20	44,632.61	42,081.15
Bills payable.....	263,664.48	126,750.00	97,000.00	116,000.00	132,250.00
Other liabilities.....					3.08
Total.....	6,688,273.53	6,393,343.51	6,533,206.22	6,527,346.54	6,489,469.56

## GEORGIA.

	28 banks.	28 banks.	28 banks.	28 banks.	28 banks.
Capital stock.....	\$3,266,000.00	\$3,266,000.00	\$3,266,000.00	\$3,266,000.00	\$3,266,000.00
Surplus fund.....	1,000,100.00	1,016,221.00	1,016,221.00	1,032,271.00	1,032,271.00
Undivided profits....	650,525.78	610,958.68	699,687.46	613,270.76	673,231.14
Nat'l-bank circulation	1,019,787.50	966,437.50	966,637.50	960,147.50	898,657.50
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	255,134.08	312,335.84	270,153.39	227,332.46	235,857.58
Due to State banks...	427,401.05	411,233.39	237,817.44	210,838.16	318,004.14
Dividends unpaid....	1,553.00	3,205.00	2,372.50	9,241.50	3,697.50
Individual deposits...	6,653,820.00	6,883,344.24	6,633,649.46	6,118,756.68	6,707,489.11
U. S. deposits.....	30,590.60	1,464.47	18,864.94	40,495.21	878.40
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	18,537.17	31,054.36	23,300.63	14,736.33	39,496.98
Notes rediscounted...	238,745.39	93,069.22	242,066.47	425,357.53	1,066,709.56
Bills payable.....	32,000.00	82,000.00	122,000.00	216,946.12	313,361.80
Other liabilities.....	2,281.46	481.60	786.72	760.27	3,640.63
Total.....	13,596,476.03	13,677,805.30	13,499,557.61	13,136,153.52	14,559,295.34

# 714 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS SINCE OCTOBER 6, 1896,

## CITY OF SAVANNAH.

Resources.	DECEMBER 17.	MARCH 9.	MAY 14.	JULY 23.	OCTOBER 5.
	2 banks.	2 banks.	2 banks.	2 banks.	2 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$1,439,608.02	\$1,236,869.40	\$1,267,268.71	\$1,143,765.92	\$1,174,800.01
Overdrafts.....	1,125.19	400.59	770.85	314.90	237.73
Bonds for circulation.	102,000.00	102,000.00	102,000.00	102,000.00	102,000.00
Bonds for deposits...	90,000.00	90,000.00	90,000.00	90,000.00	90,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand.					
Premiums on bonds.	11,150.00	11,150.00	10,900.00	10,900.00	10,050.00
Stocks, securities, etc	66,183.00	64,283.00	53,908.00	44,458.00	41,974.00
Banking house, etc	67,239.56	67,239.56	67,239.56	67,239.56	67,239.56
Real estate, etc	18,981.88	16,592.21	16,801.50	15,534.90	15,860.50
Due from nat'l banks.	58,182.85	73,301.72	51,601.85	61,634.24	66,824.59
Due from State banks	24,757.04	23,357.12	52,157.21	42,779.93	47,908.24
Due from res'v'e ag'ts	139,933.58	65,240.38	37,040.47	93,704.14	131,817.02
Cash items			499.00	609.00	364.00
Clear'g-house exch'gs	36,822.11	17,571.56	36,016.85	17,585.65	8,528.03
Bills of other banks.	25,000.00	35,000.00	25,000.00	27,000.00	59,422.00
Fractional currency.	940.73	804.02	719.56	1,537.86	1,585.62
Specie	89,347.03	118,131.00	89,822.00	101,246.00	118,500.00
Legal-tender notes...	50,000.00	60,000.00	50,000.00	40,000.00	71,000.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	4,543.00	4,543.00	4,543.00	4,543.00	4,543.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	7.50	7,581.71	2.50	2.50	2.50
Total	2,225,820.99	1,994,065.27	1,956,291.06	1,864,455.60	2,013,357.70

## IDAHO.

	11 banks.	10 banks.	10 banks.	10 banks.	10 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$1,105,902.54	\$1,102,897.47	\$1,062,671.02	\$1,036,214.10	\$1,066,699.04
Overdrafts.....	88,815.41	65,552.59	65,558.05	76,060.24	78,482.05
Bonds for circulation.	206,250.00	187,500.00	187,500.00	187,500.00	187,500.00
Bonds for deposits...	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand.					
Premiums on bonds.	13,650.00	13,575.00	13,525.00	13,475.00	13,400.00
Stocks, securities, etc	503,176.71	404,652.39	412,997.71	414,991.80	429,120.96
Banking house, etc	182,448.67	142,210.20	142,210.20	137,210.20	137,210.20
Real estate, etc	135,713.41	137,860.62	154,195.73	149,748.03	146,969.08
Due from nat'l banks.	121,926.27	121,498.67	146,764.88	173,608.44	259,160.28
Due from State banks	123,771.52	86,513.01	70,121.00	163,431.46	176,953.60
Due from res'v'e ag'ts	220,969.05	181,836.76	280,177.86	599,362.71	644,733.97
Cash items	14,389.28	4,348.05	25,852.88	9,732.88	5,172.25
Clear'g-house exch'gs					
Bills of other banks.	40,605.00	42,733.00	43,242.00	39,249.00	25,026.00
Fractional currency.	328.96	590.10	411.93	439.28	540.87
Specie	300,216.20	302,808.80	283,478.40	255,189.30	214,634.25
Legal-tender notes...	71,124.00	93,101.00	94,221.00	46,540.00	61,458.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	8,926.96	7,937.50	7,687.50	7,937.50	7,937.50
Due from U. S. Treas.	3,000.00	450.00			400.00
Total	3,251,213.92	2,946,065.16	3,040,615.16	3,360,739.44	3,505,448.05

## ILLINOIS.

	199 banks.	198 banks.	199 banks.	200 banks.	202 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$42,965,103.40	\$41,939,432.47	\$43,240,320.46	\$43,764,921.74	\$46,863,899.28
Overdrafts.....	736,217.07	577,666.42	587,216.21	620,484.83	794,183.45
Bonds for circulation.	6,251,250.00	6,228,750.00	6,247,000.00	6,344,000.00	6,381,500.00
Bonds for deposits...	965,000.00	965,000.00	965,000.00	967,500.00	965,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand.	260,550.00	219,000.00	255,700.00	314,700.00	390,700.00
Premiums on bonds.	386,009.55	365,034.11	369,315.59	360,618.10	377,107.34
Stocks, securities, etc	5,354,066.85	5,486,892.47	5,445,316.57	5,334,553.10	5,279,954.42
Banking house, etc	2,118,020.16	2,119,484.83	2,187,215.46	2,197,612.11	2,203,310.01
Real estate, etc	851,681.66	899,571.69	869,919.62	897,488.13	964,488.15
Due from nat'l banks.	827,270.07	1,460,417.08	1,053,947.82	1,374,072.24	1,473,121.73
Due from State banks	316,463.38	351,905.48	316,640.03	360,007.87	455,939.79
Due from res'v'e ag'ts	6,613,283.85	8,897,247.19	9,790,322.29	10,728,807.30	11,741,167.21
Cash items	352,185.48	389,321.96	309,561.12	340,053.92	465,496.49
Clear'g-house exch'gs	344,379.14	337,378.80	391,308.06	391,917.92	475,093.16
Bills of other banks.	622,034.00	798,913.00	820,782.00	761,659.00	736,037.00
Fractional currency.	36,229.77	40,873.34	39,132.53	37,684.74	87,252.58
Specie	3,676,828.96	3,763,209.91	3,873,340.86	3,908,055.92	3,944,548.63
Legal-tender notes...	1,696,975.00	1,961,319.00	1,922,403.00	1,768,693.00	1,811,718.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	274,154.08	273,672.70	275,192.75	275,089.25	275,800.77
Due from U. S. Treas.	11,022.63	15,451.03	13,302.58	12,050.28	13,870.58
Total	74,648,724.55	77,190,541.48	78,993,936.95	80,759,869.45	85,650,188.67

ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

## CITY OF SAVANNAH.

Liabilities.	DECEMBER 17.	MARCH 9.	MAY 14.	JULY 23.	OCTOBER 5.
	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.....	58,824.08	49,050.14	59,925.67	43,743.63	54,271.84
Nat'l-bank circulation	86,960.00	83,625.00	80,335.00	72,455.00	90,355.00
State-bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	71,810.15	84,303.17	70,869.04	42,784.81	49,887.73
Due to State banks...	101,532.16	156,026.32	122,652.64	77,680.94	87,833.11
Dividends unpaid.....	960.00	1,338.00	1,050.50	2,897.00	1,489.00
Individual deposits ..	601,623.99	549,181.06	556,250.19	560,429.64	543,444.24
U. S. deposits .....	13,940.25	.....	26,107.71	9,998.50	38,833.92
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers	74,151.21	95,541.58	64,100.81	79,466.02	47,242.86
Notes rediscounted...	16,019.15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bills payable.....	225,000.00	.....	.....	.....	125,000.00
Other liabilities.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2,225,820.99	1,994,065.27	1,956,291.06	1,864,455.60	2,013,357.70

## IDAHO.

	11 banks.	10 banks.	10 banks.	10 banks.	10 banks.
Capital stock.....	\$675,000.00	\$600,000.00	\$600,000.00	\$600,000.00	\$600,000.00
Surplus fund.....	275,374.95	245,878.77	245,878.77	245,878.77	246,478.77
Undivided profits.....	136,419.35	134,360.36	134,216.66	139,570.52	139,675.74
Nat'l-bank circulation	184,225.00	164,760.00	164,900.00	165,010.00	164,210.00
State-bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	21,489.34	14,306.31	34,757.09	21,555.48	12,744.36
Due to State banks ..	23,435.87	11,959.23	22,947.98	20,616.58	22,994.18
Dividends unpaid.....	.....	134.25	.....	.....	.....
Individual deposits ..	1,870,352.25	1,724,987.45	1,784,633.25	2,118,775.19	2,270,243.44
U. S. deposits .....	43,427.62	45,167.90	43,605.81	48,119.40	44,262.11
Dep'ts U.S.dis. officers	6,989.54	4,510.89	9,565.60	1,213.50	4,839.45
Notes rediscounted...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bills payable.....	14,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other liabilities.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	3,251,213.92	2,946,065.16	3,040,615.16	3,360,739.44	3,505,448.05

## ILLINOIS.

	199 banks.	198 banks.	199 banks.	200 banks.	202 banks.
Capital stock.....	\$17,621,000.00	\$17,521,000.00	\$17,421,000.00	\$17,541,000.00	\$17,776,000.00
Surplus fund.....	6,472,232.66	6,509,173.72	6,532,848.72	6,619,735.48	6,659,832.49
Undivided profits.....	3,048,298.40	2,684,466.23	2,694,154.32	2,580,004.14	2,820,069.66
Nat'l-bank circulation	5,550,242.50	5,493,947.50	5,486,112.50	5,495,477.50	5,484,937.50
State-bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	516,346.95	428,881.24	514,358.55	546,800.46	766,871.96
Due to State banks...	1,693,466.83	2,178,355.61	2,129,594.19	2,335,599.23	2,888,425.97
Dividends unpaid.....	10,889.34	21,603.24	26,805.74	51,019.47	25,501.14
Individual deposits ..	38,175,910.13	40,939,845.06	43,027,336.65	44,401,138.42	48,035,386.79
U. S. deposits .....	868,597.25	1,008,409.03	873,458.28	935,315.08	1,042,437.89
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers	51,995.25	57,349.16	42,864.04	35,109.41	66,622.57
Notes rediscounted...	201,295.24	163,627.68	98,903.96	64,020.26	44,965.20
Bills payable.....	433,500.00	177,887.40	146,000.00	153,000.00	97,000.00
Other liabilities.....	4,950.00	5,995.61	500.00	750.00	2,137.50
Total.....	74,648,724.55	77,190,541.48	78,993,936.95	80,759,869.45	85,650,188.67

# 716 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS SINCE OCTOBER 6, 1896,

## CITY OF CHICAGO.

Resources.	DECEMBER 17.	MARCH 9.	MAY 14.	JULY 23.	OCTOBER 5.
	21 banks.	20 banks.	20 banks.	19 banks.	19 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$82,407,525.26	\$75,599,441.81	\$81,165,934.52	\$82,177,379.14	\$86,832,905.67
Overdrafts.....	266,963.71	178,402.91	308,934.99	468,242.94	348,259.38
Bonds for circulation.	1,450,000.00	1,150,000.00	1,150,000.00	1,100,000.00	1,350,000.00
Bonds for deposits...	550,000.00	550,000.00	550,000.00	550,000.00	550,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand..	78,800.00	105,100.00	792,350.00	895,350.00	624,000.00
Premiums on bonds...	76,000.00	63,795.00	100,678.75	95,322.25	85,656.17
Stocks, securities, etc	5,207,025.58	6,573,723.39	6,576,183.34	7,062,778.56	6,585,174.60
Banking house, etc...	823,363.92	822,553.86	821,853.86	825,939.86	825,939.86
Real estate, etc.....	721,446.66	621,000.81	663,317.88	638,884.15	749,356.28
Due from nat'l banks.	17,637,104.34	22,039,119.99	21,327,774.09	21,195,817.84	25,810,469.11
Due from Statebanks	4,052,812.96	4,323,798.71	4,694,174.94	4,357,504.75	5,822,053.20
Due from res've ag'ts					
Cash items.....	65,976.97	38,514.69	52,966.44	154,764.12	104,315.19
Clear'g-house exch'gs	4,829,461.37	3,815,253.96	3,804,585.85	4,713,249.44	5,970,871.21
Bills of other banks..	1,606,245.00	1,690,523.00	1,939,405.00	2,263,266.00	2,267,600.00
Fractional currency...	21,155.00	21,573.03	15,644.29	19,874.02	15,564.29
Specie.....	20,168,638.80	18,641,525.20	20,709,775.60	20,976,071.55	21,730,387.55
Legal-tender notes...	13,354,423.00	12,784,711.00	18,618,706.00	14,835,502.00	13,518,145.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.	1,500,000.00	2,490,000.00	3,360,000.00	3,320,000.00	2,810,000.00
5% fund with Treas.	63,000.00	49,500.00	49,500.00	47,250.00	58,500.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	114,582.19	94,000.00	95,982.20	64,370.00	127,259.26
Total .....	155,054,524.76	151,652,842.36	166,797,807.75	165,766,566.62	176,186,456.77

## INDIANA.

	113 banks.	113 banks.	113 banks.	113 banks.	113 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$81,921,905.29	\$81,028,743.05	\$81,356,761.23	\$80,678,664.66	\$81,876,859.61
Overdrafts.....	368,915.31	245,999.68	332,354.09	222,447.35	282,210.51
Bonds for circulation.	5,308,550.00	5,262,550.00	5,262,550.00	5,225,050.00	5,225,050.00
Bonds for deposits...	230,000.00	280,000.00	230,000.00	280,000.00	230,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand..	542,050.00	388,750.00	423,500.00	521,900.00	470,250.00
Premiums on bonds...	351,609.30	358,991.13	359,640.90	376,460.07	374,401.70
Stocks, securities, etc	2,744,540.47	2,753,492.71	2,857,925.62	2,786,075.00	2,850,375.47
Banking house, etc...	1,512,065.77	1,544,142.89	1,551,571.97	1,557,909.87	1,563,546.54
Real estate, etc.....	582,876.46	670,872.88	688,507.36	733,118.92	741,190.62
Due from nat'l banks.	1,941,615.21	2,140,321.77	2,726,851.22	2,972,896.05	2,919,317.40
Due from Statebanks	807,333.74	778,186.19	838,806.26	888,602.84	978,231.35
Due from res've ag'ts	4,746,297.77	5,375,887.64	6,665,912.36	6,766,164.05	7,263,167.21
Cash items.....	341,508.85	310,888.26	270,548.58	270,263.66	309,431.75
Clear'g-house exch'gs	171,049.09	209,904.18	210,439.42	163,500.25	191,477.39
Bills of other banks..	1,043,395.00	963,622.00	1,320,287.00	1,322,279.00	1,527,487.00
Fractional currency...	25,945.48	28,622.02	27,194.24	30,624.73	30,608.99
Specie.....	4,484,110.02	4,394,389.29	4,482,073.64	4,418,932.54	4,456,391.62
Legal-tender notes...	1,643,531.00	1,747,111.00	1,657,366.00	1,672,876.00	1,653,000.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	227,469.11	221,893.61	219,999.75	223,832.25	223,290.80
Due from U. S. Treas.	13,354.43	10,576.50	11,370.50	8,841.50	12,259.00
Total .....	59,008,122.30	58,714,944.80	61,544,310.14	61,120,438.74	63,228,545.96

## INDIAN TERRITORY.

	9 banks.	9 banks.	9 banks.	9 banks.	10 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$729,757.91	\$934,205.69	\$1,052,961.93	\$1,041,576.45	\$1,084,917.33
Overdrafts.....	191,935.71	100,250.73	26,607.70	23,079.57	130,447.78
Bonds for circulation.	128,000.00	128,000.00	128,000.00	128,000.00	153,500.00
Bonds for deposits...					
U. S. bonds on hand..					
Premiums on bonds...	6,414.06	6,414.06	6,289.06	5,539.06	6,898.43
Stocks, securities, etc	112.63				2,000.00
Banking house, etc...	39,599.03	41,300.82	45,028.05	43,778.05	44,119.85
Real estate, etc.....	6,600.00	6,800.00	6,600.00	6,600.00	6,800.00
Due from nat'l banks.	61,797.19	52,181.69	35,011.33	39,787.81	73,998.66
Due from Statebanks	25,106.82	25,117.74	22,298.58	23,712.28	43,458.92
Due from res've ag'ts	284,148.03	268,560.81	199,660.98	209,654.59	392,381.16
Cash items.....	10,685.74	9,931.02	6,489.60	12,728.55	18,370.71
Clear'g-house exch'gs					
Bills of other banks..	8,164.00	17,479.00	13,729.00	9,711.00	14,894.00
Fractional currency...	605.86	1,247.42	1,084.93	1,620.81	1,180.84
Specie.....	59,086.25	77,397.80	67,251.70	59,354.25	78,513.30
Legal-tender notes...	51,575.00	43,765.00	43,881.00	28,495.00	71,763.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	5,185.00	5,747.50	5,747.50	5,747.50	6,403.00
Due from U. S. Treas.		102.00		250.00	650.00
Total .....	1,608,762.28	1,718,001.88	1,680,641.36	1,639,535.02	2,135,096.98

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 717

ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

## CITY OF CHICAGO.

Liabilities.	DECEMBER 17.	MARCH 9.	MAY 14.	JULY 23.	OCTOBER 5.
	21 banks.	20 banks.	20 banks.	19 banks.	19 banks.
Capital stock .....	\$21,400,000.00	\$20,400,000.00	\$20,400,000.00	\$19,700,000.00	\$19,700,000.00
Surplus fund.....	9,549,400.00	8,444,400.00	8,419,101.57	8,264,900.00	8,264,900.00
Undivided profits .....	2,674,468.25	1,958,461.87	1,914,290.69	1,816,290.71	2,006,271.33
Nat'l-bank circulation	1,008,115.00	709,045.00	695,835.00	635,065.00	616,365.00
State-bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	32,981,773.60	35,972,988.14	42,080,974.53	43,189,944.38	47,535,222.99
Due to State banks...	20,130,269.86	22,593,066.79	23,808,983.37	24,439,653.05	26,802,410.23
Dividends unpaid....	31,954.00	3,519.00	3,701.00	12,816.60	23,578.00
Individual deposits ..	66,584,076.93	60,581,513.22	68,658,101.58	67,158,561.32	70,692,162.85
U. S. deposits.....	498,608.21	490,753.47	489,512.72	480,402.06	510,847.80
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers	72,842.24	40,074.87	53,762.29	60,034.10	21,298.57
Notes rediscounted....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bills payable.....	100,000.00	456,020.00	267,645.00	.....	.....
Other liabilities.....	23,518.67	3,000.00	5,900.00	8,900.00	13,400.00
Total.....	155,054,524.76	151,652,842.36	166,797,807.75	165,766,566.62	176,186,456.77

## INDIANA.

	113 banks.	113 banks.	113 banks.	113 banks.	113 banks.
Capital stock .....	\$14,262,000.00	\$14,262,000.00	\$14,112,000.00	\$14,047,000.00	\$14,057,000.00
Surplus fund.....	4,645,448.42	4,691,828.34	4,697,903.19	4,652,268.32	4,627,417.60
Undivided profits .....	1,554,385.45	1,303,974.27	1,360,597.08	1,018,553.24	1,213,354.38
Nat'l-bank circulation	4,752,017.50	4,715,895.50	4,694,023.00	4,581,343.00	4,633,573.00
State-bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	1,459,033.20	1,455,833.21	1,870,558.93	1,872,837.60	1,692,826.41
Due to State banks...	1,326,474.68	1,613,712.66	1,863,201.88	2,113,371.97	2,177,311.81
Dividends unpaid....	13,651.86	13,440.36	13,224.30	43,501.55	14,448.30
Individual deposits ..	30,623,516.17	30,290,511.05	32,556,633.13	32,382,304.72	34,450,004.38
U. S. deposits.....	133,201.03	151,305.38	146,253.25	122,551.86	144,994.64
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers	68,759.59	56,548.02	104,391.47	126,419.30	95,516.34
Notes rediscounted....	91,075.16	83,750.13	66,718.49	117,578.89	86,393.90
Bills payable.....	50,000.00	47,500.00	22,500.00	13,000.00	7,000.00
Other liabilities.....	28,559.24	28,645.88	36,335.42	29,708.29	28,705.20
Total.....	59,008,122.30	58,714,944.80	61,544,310.14	61,120,438.74	63,228,545.96

## INDIAN TERRITORY.

	9 banks.	9 banks.	9 banks.	9 banks.	10 banks.
Capital stock.....	\$494,500.00	\$510,000.00	\$510,000.00	\$510,000.00	\$595,000.00
Surplus fund.....	126,000.00	147,250.00	147,250.00	164,750.00	125,750.00
Undivided profits .....	49,232.76	32,841.12	51,519.17	30,947.61	41,541.18
Nat'l-bank circulation	103,700.00	114,950.00	114,950.00	114,950.00	127,660.00
State-bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	23,402.08	10,299.90	13,574.40	12,016.29	34,004.50
Due to State banks...	14,040.28	7,960.55	3,784.43	533.96	23,346.57
Dividends unpaid.....	.....	3,075.00	475.00	200.00	.....
Individual deposits ..	797,887.16	891,625.31	804,588.36	783,637.16	1,165,294.73
U. S. deposits.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Notes rediscounted....	.....	.....	2,000.00	.....	2,500.00
Bills payable.....	.....	.....	12,500.00	22,500.00	20,000.00
Other liabilities.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,608,762.28	1,718,001.86	1,660,641.36	1,639,535.02	2,135,096.98



# 718 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS SINCE OCTOBER 6, 1896,

## I O W A .

Resources.	DECEMBER 17.	MARCH 9.	MAY 14.	JULY 23.	OCTOBER 5.
	160 banks.	159 banks.	159 banks.	160 banks.	161 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$27,943,004.23	\$26,982,577.38	\$27,934,937.80	\$27,819,516.24	\$29,599,784.99
Overdrafts.	392,311.79	334,314.85	324,701.57	349,359.32	431,680.96
Bonds for circulation.	3,808,750.00	3,740,750.00	3,756,000.00	3,768,500.00	3,784,750.00
Bonds for deposits.	100,000.00	150,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand.	2,250.00	2,250.00	2,350.00	11,050.00	2,350.00
Premiums on bonds.	195,696.88	193,534.45	196,202.63	195,565.81	195,584.71
Stocks, securities, etc	1,802,100.62	1,776,012.42	1,776,343.64	1,784,810.71	1,897,130.89
Banking house, etc	1,510,466.64	1,500,536.08	1,521,279.33	1,526,479.63	1,543,715.89
Real estate, etc	596,132.25	566,764.50	656,505.01	682,070.83	676,978.44
Due from nat'l banks.	916,605.10	1,245,472.93	1,583,424.69	1,658,557.71	1,934,711.77
Due from State banks	385,354.55	888,388.76	432,451.49	439,452.71	491,620.97
Due from res'v'e ag'ts	3,172,794.72	5,306,068.06	5,489,097.55	5,794,674.36	6,040,890.26
Cash items.	211,399.13	243,213.32	196,957.64	220,898.25	337,197.29
Clear'g-house exch'gs	57,980.90	70,945.33	42,063.19	47,100.19	115,851.33
Bills of other banks.	280,235.00	392,492.00	383,208.00	377,841.00	433,521.00
Fractional currency.	22,422.85	23,875.37	24,492.44	23,807.64	21,879.86
Specie	2,080,908.33	2,121,928.44	2,193,004.19	2,123,516.33	2,216,723.69
Legal-tender notes.	786,929.00	946,897.00	1,007,229.00	797,576.00	1,091,428.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	165,394.26	162,739.00	103,068.90	161,458.90	164,901.50
Due from U. S. Treas.	6,702.60	9,277.67	10,888.60	7,557.10	6,421.00
Total	44,437,438.85	46,158,037.56	47,894,205.67	47,989,292.73	51,186,822.55

## CITY OF DES MOINES.

	4 banks.	4 banks.	4 banks.	4 banks.	4 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$2,218,024.27	\$1,973,936.41	\$2,356,942.92	\$2,355,288.88	\$2,651,371.74
Overdrafts.	25,285.76	12,437.89	17,892.66	19,081.12	16,348.07
Bonds for circulation.	292,200.00	292,200.00	292,200.00	292,200.00	292,200.00
Bonds for deposits.					
U. S. bonds on hand.					
Premiums on bonds.	13,000.00	13,000.00	13,000.00	13,000.00	13,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc	284,724.19	261,197.19	236,910.60	240,250.14	255,547.81
Banking house, etc	143,675.64	143,541.29	143,541.29	143,541.29	143,541.29
Real estate, etc	91,102.41	92,615.09	95,365.66	98,791.93	90,461.58
Due from nat'l banks.	100,272.76	164,592.53	182,552.82	232,358.33	223,485.40
Due from State banks	30,941.25	40,570.14	31,520.06	47,873.62	54,323.81
Due from res'v'e ag'ts	337,631.97	602,749.46	580,182.84	653,547.70	719,405.51
Cash items.	9,000.08	7,437.80	6,141.84	27,628.93	18,582.53
Clear'g-house exch'gs	81,579.44	39,463.89	70,966.60	49,784.24	70,880.80
Bills of other banks.	26,059.00	53,524.00	57,293.00	27,414.00	50,522.00
Fractional currency.	671.08	732.84	1,226.59	1,025.24	1,419.66
Specie	155,810.75	128,827.75	105,560.90	231,090.50	189,287.25
Legal-tender notes.	233,082.00	242,058.00	312,199.00	239,291.00	225,028.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	13,094.00	13,094.00	13,094.00	13,094.00	13,094.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	3,522.80	1,023.00	1,023.50	23.50	
Total	4,059,677.40	4,083,001.78	4,577,614.28	4,685,293.42	5,037,479.15

## K A N S A S .

	115 banks.	112 banks.	108 banks.	105 banks.	103 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$17,943,400.73	\$17,713,362.04	\$17,770,120.82	\$17,510,207.61	\$18,682,122.94
Overdrafts.	382,422.96	239,827.89	220,590.18	204,278.03	328,429.82
Bonds for circulation.	2,567,500.00	2,517,750.00	2,415,250.00	2,420,250.00	2,370,250.00
Bonds for deposits.	350,000.00	350,000.00	350,000.00	350,000.00	350,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand.	24,850.00	12,250.00	33,300.00	32,700.00	43,000.00
Premiums on bonds.	132,797.19	127,804.19	128,167.28	128,412.99	123,293.11
Stocks, securities, etc	991,082.52	930,803.22	830,659.96	737,507.40	715,505.29
Banking house, etc	1,254,140.90	1,223,842.12	1,171,334.93	1,148,304.30	1,132,017.80
Real estate, etc	891,912.07	915,252.33	929,068.63	824,197.20	841,601.15
Due from nat'l banks.	977,850.61	857,258.14	901,966.38	847,090.32	1,120,186.79
Due from State banks	159,550.55	147,657.49	166,866.43	182,074.27	205,108.10
Due from res'v'e ag'ts	3,382,981.94	3,928,112.45	4,069,613.41	4,278,352.68	5,550,958.59
Cash items.	210,049.97	175,540.94	228,904.90	203,018.16	243,802.12
Clear'g-house exch'gs	200,324.68	295,755.77	226,525.57	135,851.05	251,177.91
Bills of other banks.	352,629.00	398,844.00	396,561.00	364,530.00	443,079.00
Fractional currency.	14,663.42	17,283.53	14,621.05	13,439.36	13,294.87
Specie	1,439,552.54	1,368,639.07	1,371,224.31	1,390,319.69	1,488,704.86
Legal-tender notes.	645,270.00	675,797.00	586,480.00	658,969.00	706,754.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	106,954.00	107,500.33	104,247.58	105,778.08	103,527.58
Due from U. S. Treas.	2,405.00	1,205.25	4,075.40	3,716.90	5,585.90
Total	32,030,338.08	32,003,485.76	31,819,577.83	31,538,992.04	34,718,435.73

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 719

ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

## I O W A.

Liabilities.	DECEMBER 17.	MARCH 9.	MAY 14.	JULY 23.	OCTOBER 5.
	160 banks.	159 banks.	159 banks.	160 banks.	161 banks.
Capital stock.....	\$12,120,000.00	\$12,025,000.00	\$12,185,000.00	\$12,220,000.00	\$12,220,000.00
Surplus fund.....	2,851,582.54	2,835,332.69	2,825,122.69	2,868,750.00	2,865,950.00
Undivided profits....	1,281,040.16	1,220,999.94	1,268,713.28	1,079,052.66	1,186,166.15
Nat'l-bank circulation	3,405,862.50	3,332,917.50	3,335,825.00	3,333,637.50	3,349,250.00
State-bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	678,784.14	972,755.03	1,267,077.85	1,298,402.77	1,328,287.75
Due to State banks...	1,909,165.28	2,732,981.92	3,295,404.36	3,531,748.89	3,909,015.18
Dividends unpaid....	11,207.50	17,828.91	12,200.50	24,547.50	11,625.50
Individual deposits..	21,434,598.88	22,384,255.85	23,263,653.69	23,258,340.18	25,919,836.62
U. S. deposits.....	50,913.45	83,722.17	105,944.54	159,143.93	189,169.67
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers	39,240.54	17,400.19	9,010.14	4,167.05	1,661.18
Notes rediscounted...	201,020.11	86,009.96	62,071.15	41,048.00	57,025.50
Bills payable.....	452,500.00	446,744.21	262,182.47	158,050.00	137,950.00
Other liabilities.....	2,023.75	2,089.19	2,000.00	12,404.25	10,900.00
Total.....	44,437,433.85	46,158,037.56	47,894,205.67	47,989,292.73	51,186,822.55

## 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.....	236,000.00	236,000.00	221,000.00	221,000.00	221,000.00
Undivided profits....	56,255.90	41,746.88	57,621.76	47,863.38	47,700.35
Nat'l-bank circulation	255,153.50	252,547.50	248,027.50	243,287.50	259,137.50
State-bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	411,849.01	531,943.01	724,910.65	638,499.23	658,370.42
Due to State banks...	929,476.28	869,851.35	1,006,666.19	1,288,730.19	1,465,214.75
Dividends unpaid....	3,572.00	3,324.50	3,294.50	3,980.50	3,585.50
Individual deposits..	1,352,370.71	1,327,588.54	1,501,093.68	1,441,932.62	1,582,470.63
U. S. deposits.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Notes rediscounted...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bills payable.....	15,000.00	20,000.00	15,000.00	.....	.....
Other liabilities.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	4,059,677.40	4,083,001.78	4,577,614.28	4,685,293.42	5,037,479.15

## K A N S A S.

	115 banks.	112 banks.	108 banks.	105 banks.	103 banks.
Capital stock.....	\$9,502,100.00	\$9,352,100.00	\$8,867,100.00	\$8,667,100.00	\$8,567,100.00
Surplus fund.....	1,345,458.74	1,389,293.37	1,374,748.37	1,409,680.98	1,396,339.14
Undivided profits....	840,083.50	572,082.20	714,464.98	541,175.16	677,678.60
Nat'l-bank circulation	2,300,352.50	2,254,865.00	2,150,705.00	2,150,405.00	2,111,455.00
State-bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	390,849.32	479,087.37	503,339.94	543,732.23	883,616.49
Due to State banks...	486,850.46	676,420.06	761,284.23	749,880.52	1,121,792.70
Dividends unpaid....	1,674.60	7,194.90	3,197.50	13,932.35	11,664.29
Individual deposits..	16,039,314.96	16,217,414.91	16,361,923.85	16,985,906.66	19,187,549.02
U. S. deposits.....	195,154.06	200,713.39	182,148.83	253,092.04	209,668.51
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers	135,022.75	130,119.71	151,563.50	91,985.58	136,470.11
Notes rediscounted...	371,271.19	340,098.16	393,451.63	38,101.52	167,141.87
Bills payable.....	419,200.00	384,096.60	355,650.00	97,000.00	247,960.00
Other liabilities.....	3,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	32,030,338.08	32,003,485.76	31,819,577.83	31,538,992.04	34,718,435.73

# 720 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS SINCE OCTOBER 6, 1896,

## KENTUCKY.

Resources.	DECEMBER 17.	MARCH 9.	MAY 14.	JULY 23.	OCTOBER 5.
	70 banks.	69 banks.	69 banks.	69 banks.	69 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$17,915,358.46	\$17,106,149.38	\$17,478,842.88	\$17,015,780.96	\$17,103,605.77
Overdrafts.....	304,956.23	263,996.55	815,560.05	294,065.79	323,708.35
Bonds for circulation.	3,849,250.00	3,849,250.00	3,849,250.00	3,849,250.00	3,871,750.00
Bonds for deposits...	725,000.00	725,000.00	725,000.00	725,000.00	725,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand..	103,400.00	153,900.00	154,300.00	102,300.00	131,450.00
Premiums on bonds...	235,346.07	252,190.50	252,035.50	244,257.00	227,339.50
Stocks, securities, etc	831,850.41	808,580.23	818,529.02	827,661.38	850,324.13
Banking house, etc....	630,807.71	607,696.92	602,719.33	601,154.48	587,364.23
Real estate, etc.....	240,133.87	231,291.11	227,104.85	218,451.13	227,904.86
Due from nat'l banks.	414,526.40	431,856.77	835,307.29	409,524.52	446,486.80
Due from State banks	223,663.68	208,372.52	203,844.95	239,469.95	174,095.91
Due from res'v'e ag'ts	1,828,258.41	1,874,752.62	1,823,039.26	2,586,044.13	2,990,700.67
Cash items.....	103,891.74	98,407.09	104,838.62	139,959.94	91,843.93
Clear'g-house exch'gs	1,166.09	.....	.....	265.24	144.35
Bills of other banks...	206,168.00	215,424.00	143,374.00	206,694.00	222,921.00
Fractional currency...	9,707.92	8,247.72	9,255.56	10,632.85	8,072.87
Specie.....	934,727.01	963,288.22	936,820.75	950,659.93	934,024.75
Legal-tender notes...	498,465.00	417,714.00	412,356.00	385,611.00	423,829.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5% fund with Treas...	162,653.04	164,834.48	163,926.48	166,076.94	163,401.94
Due from U. S. Treas.	1,606.04	855.00	2,435.00	3,415.00	2,255.00
Total.....	29,225,936.08	28,381,807.16	28,558,539.54	28,976,253.74	29,305,713.06

## CITY OF LOUISVILLE.

	7 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$7,575,427.16	\$6,948,529.68	\$7,227,760.80	\$7,059,853.65	\$7,444,660.81
Overdrafts.....	23,512.40	12,649.45	9,533.71	7,469.44	7,737.81
Bonds for circulation.	1,775,000.00	1,575,000.00	1,575,000.00	1,575,000.00	1,575,000.00
Bonds for deposits...	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand..	200,000.00	250,000.00	200,000.00	100,000.00	200,000.00
Premiums on bonds...	174,421.87	243,487.50	244,300.00	224,812.50	227,125.00
Stocks, securities, etc	835,416.15	534,159.89	517,106.52	523,493.19	470,289.04
Banking house, etc....	195,567.55	188,400.00	188,400.00	188,400.00	188,400.00
Real estate, etc.....	28,587.11	5,765.12	3,668.00	4,468.00	3,268.00
Due from nat'l banks.	608,691.72	707,698.22	668,974.96	639,463.70	742,410.39
Due from State banks	265,270.91	213,863.62	236,849.11	157,915.64	187,579.62
Due from res'v'e ag'ts	1,550,416.14	2,031,313.67	1,426,052.27	1,965,733.65	2,167,848.05
Cash items.....	7,736.53	5,135.68	11,594.53	9,687.15	44,168.63
Clear'g-house exch'gs	304,701.51	65,222.08	156,502.61	33,724.61	31,514.67
Bills of other banks...	224,235.00	49,825.00	73,984.00	78,501.00	62,475.00
Fractional currency...	1,995.07	1,101.01	3,310.56	3,835.09	7,185.28
Specie.....	1,128,249.35	873,407.50	771,834.70	758,236.57	625,704.09
Legal-tender notes...	458,735.00	402,834.00	635,901.00	604,594.00	558,721.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5% fund with Treas...	79,465.00	70,695.00	70,695.00	70,695.00	70,695.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	4,000.00	7,200.00	16,800.00	.....	3,000.00
Total.....	15,439,428.47	14,686,287.42	14,538,267.77	14,505,883.18	15,123,782.39

## LOUISIANA.

	12 banks.	12 banks.	12 banks.	12 banks.	12 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$1,926,114.53	\$1,938,650.94	\$2,041,489.40	\$2,358,792.41	\$2,405,626.81
Overdrafts.....	738,617.03	521,138.93	365,178.21	200,062.00	394,655.09
Bonds for circulation.	265,000.00	265,000.00	265,000.00	265,000.00	265,000.00
Bonds for deposits...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. bonds on hand..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Premiums on bonds...	9,375.00	9,350.00	20,350.00	20,125.00	20,125.00
Stocks, securities, etc	139,752.77	90,270.54	121,533.50	105,537.91	112,717.68
Banking house, etc....	36,168.92	35,809.45	35,811.45	35,476.70	35,550.37
Real estate, etc.....	16,327.81	22,154.89	12,823.64	12,823.64	12,823.64
Due from nat'l banks.	38,338.90	52,584.07	25,521.81	16,477.76	20,883.50
Due from State banks	25,147.26	32,309.06	15,873.48	21,514.05	41,472.46
Due from res'v'e ag'ts	470,664.39	634,942.44	429,397.62	289,073.63	272,290.65
Cash items.....	43,507.92	29,635.60	15,608.86	21,025.32	35,894.33
Clear'g-house exch'gs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bills of other banks...	13,695.00	16,220.00	17,015.00	11,320.00	16,845.00
Fractional currency...	1,132.80	1,810.72	2,602.99	3,418.91	2,530.78
Specie.....	195,773.40	301,088.35	232,821.40	204,505.85	188,437.45
Legal-tender notes...	108,674.00	90,026.00	81,082.00	61,938.00	112,561.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5% fund with Treas...	11,925.00	11,925.00	11,925.00	11,925.00	11,925.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	4,040,214.73	4,052,924.99	3,744,034.36	3,639,016.18	3,949,347.70

ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

## KENTUCKY.

Liabilities.	DECEMBER 17.	MARCH 9.	MAY 14.	JULY 23.	OCTOBER 5.
	70 banks.	69 banks.	69 banks.	69 banks.	69 banks.
Capital stock.....	\$9,482,900.00	\$9,232,900.00	\$9,232,900.00	\$8,817,900.00	\$8,727,900.00
Surplus fund.....	2,658,324.64	2,616,732.42	2,587,340.38	2,427,145.34	2,422,145.34
Undivided profits.....	863,513.34	654,177.21	774,181.95	560,342.49	715,508.65
Nat'l-bank circulation	3,436,210.00	3,431,170.00	3,413,257.50	3,416,317.50	3,259,260.00
State-bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	421,780.76	326,134.40	424,638.15	438,127.59	417,740.72
Due to State banks...	418,883.54	365,463.68	445,429.58	552,340.70	453,281.68
Dividends unpaid....	11,163.00	10,354.00	9,911.00	25,453.50	18,958.50
Individual deposits...	10,943,596.19	10,732,365.58	10,568,895.51	11,701,045.60	12,346,839.10
U. S. deposits.....	703,680.40	699,009.04	705,184.33	706,786.62	698,661.55
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	11,533.30	16,230.02	9,552.45	8,830.58	17,134.33
Notes rediscounted...	174,699.35	137,722.36	236,786.28	207,498.73	106,157.75
Bills payable.....	56,418.58	86,900.00	73,100.00	46,100.00	27,000.00
Other liabilities.....	43,232.98	72,648.50	77,362.41	68,365.09	95,130.44
Total.....	29,225,936.08	28,381,807.16	28,558,539.54	28,976,253.74	29,305,718.06

## CITY OF LOUISVILLE.

	7 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.
Capital stock.....	\$3,601,500.00	\$3,350,000.00	\$3,350,000.00	\$3,000,000.00	\$3,000,000.00
Surplus fund.....	719,000.00	694,000.00	651,500.00	651,000.00	651,000.00
Undivided profits.....	209,796.11	200,002.72	213,554.82	158,975.44	216,024.93
Nat'l-bank circulation	1,580,170.00	1,413,900.00	1,412,200.00	1,413,150.00	1,413,320.00
State-bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	2,244,977.98	2,517,813.29	2,451,532.06	2,580,202.14	2,640,509.15
Due to State banks...	1,655,578.88	1,697,957.46	1,798,743.22	2,017,323.46	2,335,764.23
Dividends unpaid....	4,935.15	2,670.15	5,279.02	7,558.31	3,702.12
Individual deposits...	4,634,577.68	4,307,094.55	4,147,281.11	4,173,343.69	4,366,158.50
U. S. deposits.....	277,820.85	359,172.07	366,869.39	194,893.51	119,551.33
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	221,708.93	140,677.18	138,021.61	302,312.17	366,562.67
Notes rediscounted...	13,063.09	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bills payable.....	69,000.00	3,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Other liabilities.....	7,299.80	.....	8,288.54	7,124.46	11,189.46
Total.....	15,439,428.47	14,686,287.42	14,538,267.77	14,505,883.18	15,123,782.39

## LOUISIANA.

	12 banks.	12 banks.	12 banks.	12 banks.	12 banks.
Capital stock.....	\$860,000.00	\$860,000.00	\$860,000.00	\$860,000.00	\$860,000.00
Surplus fund.....	348,000.00	362,700.00	362,700.00	368,700.00	368,700.00
Undivided profits.....	196,770.77	186,357.26	223,213.07	167,167.01	179,588.85
Nat'l-bank circulation	235,237.50	232,457.50	231,597.50	235,587.50	237,857.50
State-bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	38,118.66	38,472.00	14,602.68	1,858.36	7,704.14
Due to State banks...	13,861.43	12,544.62	5,718.87	2,124.80	3,793.36
Dividends unpaid....	2,468.00	1,126.00	759.00	1,754.00	927.00
Individual deposits...	2,152,050.00	2,289,818.86	2,007,747.42	1,837,499.87	1,920,454.37
U. S. deposits.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Notes rediscounted...	138,708.37	69,448.75	1,695.82	74,824.64	139,169.21
Bills payable.....	55,000.00	.....	36,000.00	90,000.00	231,153.33
Other liabilities.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	4,040,214.73	4,052,924.99	3,744,034.36	3,639,016.18	3,949,347.76

# 722 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS SINCE OCTOBER 6, 1896,

## CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Resources.	DECEMBER 17.	MARCH 9.	MAY 14.	JULY 23.	OCTOBER 5.
	7 banks.	7 banks.	7 banks.	7 banks.	7 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$11,349,709.14	\$10,365,913.99	\$10,213,735.61	\$10,423,575.69	\$11,630,851.62
Overdrafts.	990,061.40	466,417.56	406,954.85	360,783.12	463,275.71
Bonds for circulation.	900,000.00	872,000.00	872,000.00	872,000.00	872,000.00
Bonds for deposit.					
U. S. bonds on hand.	2,800.00	10,300.00	1,200.00	2,500.00	300.00
Premiums on bonds.	55,870.54	42,852.12	41,060.00	39,154.99	39,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc.	2,182,432.71	2,566,390.77	2,555,291.27	2,188,558.38	2,214,133.14
Banking house, etc.	619,239.88	621,122.48	621,247.48	620,747.48	623,943.78
Real estate, etc.	98,318.90	96,827.40	99,262.39	99,320.72	99,320.72
Due from nat'l banks.	620,649.38	500,104.71	435,488.47	471,996.81	348,072.86
Due from State banks.	286,199.24	474,571.12	432,712.52	382,201.62	408,588.05
Due from res'v ag'ts.	2,037,718.23	3,080,221.79	2,729,390.20	1,444,300.16	985,842.44
Cash items.	19,709.22	23,250.52	9,753.40	13,371.75	18,014.85
Clear'g-house exch'gs.	1,601,214.17	1,064,139.47	923,991.70	642,283.83	724,475.34
Bills of other banks.	57,610.00	81,514.00	47,328.00	64,739.00	51,196.00
Fractional currency.	4,387.52	8,810.87	11,417.51	15,743.83	11,890.72
Specie.	1,709,347.95	2,063,159.59	1,518,889.40	2,093,350.00	1,404,981.99
Legal-tender notes.	930,958.00	1,358,781.00	1,417,142.00	1,442,400.00	1,530,588.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.	285,000.00	360,000.00	265,000.00	295,000.00	230,000.00
5% fund with Treas.	40,500.00	39,240.00	39,240.00	39,240.00	39,240.00
Due from U. S. Treas.		10,000.00	10,000.00		
Total	23,792,326.33	24,105,666.39	22,651,153.10	21,511,282.98	21,696,855.22

## MAINE.

	83 banks.	83 banks.	83 banks.	83 banks.	83 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$22,628,443.26	\$21,702,576.37	\$22,497,806.15	\$22,614,825.79	\$23,558,869.02
Overdrafts.	41,017.02	26,444.67	35,208.14	53,647.29	53,637.00
Bonds for circulation.	5,860,200.00	5,837,700.00	5,817,700.00	5,847,700.00	5,867,700.00
Bonds for deposits.	190,000.00	190,000.00	190,000.00	190,000.00	190,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand.	77,100.00	325,000.00	326,000.00	488,000.00	488,000.00
Premiums on bonds.	430,181.19	475,789.62	476,714.87	532,101.73	541,295.81
Stocks, securities, etc.	2,290,336.86	2,318,606.82	2,260,223.92	2,247,203.87	2,397,529.53
Banking house, etc.	618,953.91	635,289.55	649,492.80	639,941.93	641,948.11
Real estate, etc.	84,503.37	87,212.74	92,400.00	85,110.23	82,880.85
Due from nat'l banks.	650,833.64	803,445.89	743,542.73	749,067.32	804,750.60
Due from State banks.	102,961.65	113,125.43	135,478.72	116,743.99	149,577.17
Due from res'v ag'ts.	2,724,884.99	3,205,778.41	2,875,228.69	3,610,299.79	4,137,350.45
Cash items.	171,515.89	109,277.14	134,162.76	134,162.16	152,303.05
Clear'g-house exch'gs.	129,862.20	106,078.47	92,087.31	118,368.84	156,840.56
Bills of other banks.	242,170.00	233,226.00	262,012.00	362,226.00	283,554.00
Fractional currency.	9,531.32	9,091.24	8,246.46	8,535.52	8,300.70
Specie.	1,127,244.55	1,164,037.17	1,195,117.61	1,243,965.71	1,241,876.69
Legal-tender notes.	299,067.00	281,194.00	313,836.00	350,592.00	338,754.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	256,753.75	259,596.25	257,346.25	247,156.25	258,756.25
Due from U. S. Treas.	10,027.28	14,451.36	5,000.00	5,240.00	4,228.80
Total	37,945,592.88	37,897,921.13	38,372,797.82	39,644,897.42	41,358,152.59

## MARYLAND.

	46 banks.	46 banks.	46 banks.	46 banks.	46 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$9,906,397.20	\$9,672,594.38	\$10,032,684.78	\$10,022,584.15	\$10,267,949.25
Overdrafts.	54,231.45	50,111.77	56,904.62	46,471.51	32,137.00
Bonds for circulation.	2,098,750.00	2,098,750.00	2,049,250.00	2,049,250.00	2,049,250.00
Bonds for deposits.	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand.	54,900.00	80,400.00	80,400.00	80,400.00	70,400.00
Premiums on bonds.	145,618.85	151,170.96	142,661.46	130,447.88	146,672.76
Stocks, securities, etc.	1,730,625.53	1,803,876.52	1,798,527.90	1,864,469.73	2,099,463.31
Banking house, etc.	531,566.22	531,007.33	530,835.38	532,576.99	532,965.49
Real estate, etc.	105,603.89	105,778.79	85,708.15	79,511.38	104,076.47
Due from nat'l banks.	441,316.30	404,037.63	385,426.01	459,145.97	480,803.98
Due from State banks.	78,363.49	64,982.86	71,369.56	55,056.34	67,060.46
Due from res'v ag'ts.	1,247,247.40	1,527,770.36	1,475,034.48	1,683,700.83	2,068,489.21
Cash items.	51,291.77	56,455.63	56,172.05	41,682.60	70,523.17
Clear'g-house exch'gs.					
Bills of other banks.	46,666.00	62,753.00	62,151.00	81,350.00	47,625.00
Fractional currency.	7,935.94	10,466.97	9,753.57	8,550.91	8,727.34
Specie.	611,055.83	641,211.93	658,278.36	692,588.03	729,226.53
Legal-tender notes.	359,210.00	351,499.00	369,402.00	363,324.00	435,274.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	86,949.88	86,799.88	82,641.28	82,048.50	81,962.88
Due from U. S. Treas.	3,550.00	2,270.00	10,800.00	3,595.08	9,120.00
Total	17,611,279.85	17,751,937.01	18,008,060.60	18,320,753.90	19,351,720.85

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 723

ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

## CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Liabilities.	DECEMBER 17.	MARCH 9.	MAY 14.	JULY 23.	OCTOBER 5.
	7 banks.	7 banks.	7 banks.	7 banks.	7 banks.
Capital stock.....	\$2,300,000.00	\$2,300,000.00	\$2,300,000.00	\$2,300,000.00	\$2,300,000.00
Surplus fund.....	2,260,000.00	2,285,000.00	2,285,000.00	2,310,000.00	2,310,000.00
Undivided profits....	413,128.83	312,060.10	409,071.56	293,310.94	339,109.86
Nat'l-bank circulation	796,695.00	770,795.00	767,145.00	770,595.00	758,045.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	1,480,699.15	1,766,175.56	1,274,635.77	864,926.28	899,138.80
Due to State banks...	1,722,857.50	1,897,609.83	1,232,629.10	1,042,376.93	1,102,103.41
Dividends unpaid....	11,248.80	10,055.80	8,400.20	27,177.55	13,379.55
Individual deposits..	14,532,697.05	14,763,970.10	14,374,271.47	13,815,674.14	13,380,301.27
U. S. deposits.....					
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers					
Notes rediscounted...	75,000.00			87,222.14	194,777.33
Bills payable.....	200,000.00				400,000.00
Other liabilities.....					
Total.....	23,792,326.33	24,105,666.33	22,651,153.10	21,511,282.98	21,696,855.22

## MAINE.

	83 banks.	83 banks.	83 banks.	83 banks.	83 banks.
Capital stock.....	\$11,160,000.00	\$11,171,000.00	\$11,171,000.00	\$11,171,000.00	\$11,171,000.00
Surplus fund.....	2,692,736.00	2,679,739.66	2,682,439.66	2,684,238.00	2,689,338.00
Undivided profits.....	1,850,206.87	1,669,491.08	1,784,511.44	1,629,215.32	1,797,012.03
Nat'l-bank circulation	5,222,778.00	5,190,983.00	5,187,053.00	5,156,828.00	5,218,253.00
State bank circulation					
Due to national banks	831,546.16	692,003.09	767,956.77	779,964.43	828,870.23
Due to State banks...	521,217.67	750,652.96	756,447.64	1,160,404.57	1,518,536.26
Dividends unpaid....	21,038.05	28,922.32	32,595.40	56,863.62	42,153.49
Individual deposits..	14,766,620.64	14,880,768.92	14,999,787.25	16,169,946.26	17,370,759.19
U. S. deposits.....	87,227.05	90,979.49	116,547.62	108,129.88	92,740.66
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers	101,255.80	105,542.31	67,974.67	65,890.02	79,381.60
Notes rediscounted...	49,983.24	39,432.39	34,981.92	50,133.73	31,116.00
Bills payable.....	632,576.40	541,730.39	690,637.53	603,815.19	518,604.66
Other liabilities.....	1,747.00	50,675.52	50,815.52	8,468.40	387.47
Total.....	37,945,592.88	37,897,921.13	38,372,797.82	39,644,897.42	41,358,152.59

## MARYLAND.

	46 banks.	46 banks.	46 banks.	46 banks.	46 banks.
Capital stock.....	\$3,811,700.00	\$3,811,700.00	\$3,811,700.00	\$3,811,700.00	\$3,811,700.00
Surplus fund.....	1,587,225.00	1,637,220.00	1,617,220.00	1,651,250.00	1,651,250.00
Undivided profits.....	436,640.67	371,567.91	449,562.94	346,388.43	396,873.66
Nat'l-bank circulation	1,839,645.00	1,815,445.00	1,759,390.00	1,753,925.00	1,733,740.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	340,544.67	305,536.26	410,913.96	336,023.46	294,207.20
Due to State banks...	62,819.24	89,003.39	91,099.17	117,934.38	87,600.85
Dividends unpaid....	17,827.44	16,564.84	13,212.80	28,267.84	24,161.04
Individual deposits..	9,364,853.10	9,494,074.19	9,676,838.90	10,121,682.29	11,256,143.37
U. S. deposits.....	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers					
Notes rediscounted...	14,866.58	44,121.40	20,697.78	20,604.32	3,000.00
Bills payable.....	85,000.00	115,000.00	105,000.00	85,000.00	40,000.00
Other liabilities.....	158.15	1,704.02	2,425.05	3,978.13	3,050.73
Total.....	17,611,279.85	17,751,937.01	18,008,060.60	18,326,733.90	19,351,726.85

# 724 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS SINCE OCTOBER 6, 1896,

## CITY OF BALTIMORE.

Resources.	DECEMBER 17.	MARCH 9.	MAY 14.	JULY 23.	OCTOBER 5.
	22 banks.	22 banks.	22 banks.	22 banks.	22 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$31,155,223.32	\$29,496,758.85	\$31,160,684.16	\$31,642,033.97	\$33,076,943.27
Overdrafts.....	28,698.90	32,678.62	40,717.94	27,789.32	39,280.21
Bonds for circulation.	3,160,000.00	3,074,000.00	2,979,000.00	2,969,000.00	2,739,000.00
Bonds for deposits...	202,000.00	202,000.00	202,000.00	202,000.00	202,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand..	25,000.00	50,500.00	80,500.00	80,500.00	75,500.00
Premiums on bonds..	369,828.67	357,119.44	357,761.46	355,587.83	351,829.85
Stocks, securities, etc	1,699,521.99	3,066,856.77	2,958,664.18	2,820,534.21	2,551,047.58
Banking house, etc....	2,075,795.64	2,184,795.64	2,185,521.07	2,175,080.21	2,190,080.21
Real estate, etc.....	157,286.58	153,648.47	153,257.75	206,231.50	206,101.50
Due from nat'l banks..	2,076,642.62	1,812,785.82	2,086,462.37	1,923,870.61	2,383,491.01
Due from State banks	329,355.53	304,113.50	393,070.31	287,343.71	408,270.45
Due from res'v'ag'ts	3,064,916.45	3,790,192.59	2,854,927.76	3,403,838.96	4,010,292.59
Cash items.....	112,289.19	66,119.15	66,177.82	90,153.87	146,164.50
Clear g'-house exch'gs	1,473,840.12	1,432,025.78	1,739,334.37	1,684,905.62	2,145,457.62
Bills of other banks..	228,380.00	214,335.00	227,551.00	222,398.00	185,919.00
Fractional currency...	15,183.85	14,591.59	12,898.21	14,188.90	12,399.25
Specie.....	3,819,844.84	4,072,245.27	4,058,029.84	3,995,903.10	3,591,862.87
Legal-tender notes....	363,678.00	560,042.00	622,135.00	618,949.00	646,775.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.	1,390,000.00	1,720,000.00	1,600,000.00	1,540,000.00	830,000.00
5% fund with Treas.	142,200.00	138,330.00	134,055.00	133,605.00	121,605.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	7,175.00	4,000.00	2,000.00	8,005.00	1,005.00
Total .....	52,316,860.70	52,747,136.49	53,915,348.24	54,408,503.81	55,915,024.91

## MASSACHUSETTS.

	213 banks.	212 banks.	212 banks.	213 banks.	213 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$103,710,005.64	\$105,411,263.68	\$107,328,939.83	\$108,676,728.08	\$110,420,250.31
Overdrafts.....	154,369.37	134,872.49	115,137.53	107,033.54	179,984.59
Bonds for circulation.	22,873,900.00	22,343,400.00	22,392,400.00	23,234,900.00	22,234,900.00
Bonds for deposits...	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand..	175,800.00	159,500.00	180,700.00	179,700.00	151,700.00
Premiums on bonds..	1,391,176.78	1,301,190.24	1,376,272.60	1,372,490.60	1,353,028.44
Stocks, securities, etc	8,990,990.51	9,362,928.42	9,805,596.27	9,585,113.78	9,796,700.79
Banking house, etc....	3,759,039.77	3,756,361.68	3,757,115.33	3,766,429.79	3,767,034.77
Real estate, etc.....	406,325.86	381,117.01	372,077.16	401,573.15	408,212.55
Due from nat'l banks..	1,015,824.37	923,360.70	1,055,579.58	992,308.65	1,016,923.63
Due from State banks	160,976.04	271,856.33	234,228.19	154,628.72	199,787.15
Due from res'v'ag'ts	11,947,405.13	13,605,030.79	11,614,101.47	13,715,898.28	14,380,184.15
Cash items.....	687,650.00	549,801.39	552,204.05	621,913.73	790,940.46
Clear g'-house exch'gs	112,119.21	150,245.37	172,835.16	157,483.56	157,864.85
Bills of other banks..	980,723.00	900,462.00	1,056,006.00	1,081,686.00	1,100,327.00
Fractional currency...	58,975.84	64,179.01	60,355.48	59,229.84	58,286.40
Specie.....	4,654,977.32	4,658,853.56	4,766,159.28	4,842,091.58	4,819,135.10
Legal-tender notes....	2,195,495.00	2,161,192.00	2,360,237.00	2,210,603.00	2,357,459.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.	135,000.00	135,000.00	135,000.00	140,000.00	135,000.00
5% fund with Treas.	986,400.00	973,898.00	1,001,120.50	957,263.50	980,303.50
Due from U. S. Treas.	25,556.33	43,335.00	28,325.00	39,932.50	18,962.50
Total .....	164,518,716.26	167,544,735.67	168,466,466.43	171,417,008.05	174,429,535.14

## CITY OF BOSTON.

	55 banks.	55 banks.	55 banks.	54 banks.	54 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$145,506,391.13	\$156,535,096.60	\$154,933,505.96	\$163,423,055.37	\$164,807,923.87
Overdrafts.....	96,450.53	81,135.49	79,982.78	103,747.15	50,694.64
Bonds for circulation.	11,547,000.00	10,697,000.00	10,047,000.00	9,397,000.00	8,777,000.00
Bonds for deposits...	265,000.00	515,000.00	265,000.00	265,000.00	265,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand..	103,000.00	455,000.00	103,000.00	105,000.00	155,000.00
Premiums on bonds..	1,198,917.22	1,190,632.72	926,912.72	813,576.97	719,431.97
Stocks, securities, etc	6,864,247.40	7,973,593.87	7,414,048.72	7,172,713.07	7,111,737.16
Banking house, etc....	2,378,410.61	2,377,686.16	2,397,939.99	2,392,786.78	2,393,798.11
Real estate, etc.....	436,031.72	437,617.19	440,900.36	373,000.69	370,814.99
Due from nat'l banks..	14,323,223.16	13,061,679.54	14,898,636.43	12,895,043.35	16,576,819.66
Due from State banks	516,762.47	520,202.51	573,010.21	766,456.12	794,178.75
Due from res'v'ag'ts	27,445,346.24	26,281,827.94	27,161,941.55	32,174,627.04	27,676,135.37
Cash items.....	403,851.37	384,675.60	317,640.92	254,983.41	468,246.03
Clear g'-house exch'gs	7,877,090.39	8,397,093.24	11,344,921.64	10,819,105.78	11,674,061.26
Bills of other banks..	1,069,830.00	956,472.00	1,040,738.00	1,238,688.00	934,086.00
Fractional currency...	21,869.05	20,600.63	23,580.02	27,039.70	24,494.54
Specie.....	11,099,510.05	10,900,913.85	11,015,943.13	11,579,701.70	11,120,216.89
Legal-tender notes....	6,542,112.00	5,937,460.00	5,635,508.00	7,211,387.00	7,185,894.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.	1,570,000.00	1,820,000.00	1,410,000.00	1,870,000.00	1,830,000.00
5% fund with Treas.	519,614.87	492,615.00	438,615.00	422,095.00	394,965.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	181,214.13	80,660.00	209,240.00	319,261.00	109,142.00
Total .....	239,967,872.34	240,125,962.34	250,680,060.43	263,125,168.22	263,439,640.24

ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

## CITY OF BALTIMORE.

Liabilities.	DECEMBER 17.	MARCH 9.	MAY 14.	JULY 23.	OCTOBER 5.
	22 banks.	22 banks.	22 banks.	22 banks.	22 banks.
Capital stock.....	\$13,243,260.00	\$13,243,260.00	\$13,243,260.00	\$13,243,260.00	\$13,243,260.00
Surplus fund.....	4,699,750.00	4,923,000.00	4,923,000.00	4,941,625.00	4,941,625.00
Undivided profits.....	1,801,669.20	950,186.04	1,152,206.90	1,023,863.93	1,198,300.64
Nat'l-bank circulation	2,800,520.00	2,716,600.00	2,639,587.50	2,615,687.50	2,433,060.00
State-bank circulation	4,606.00	4,606.00	4,606.00	4,606.00	4,605.00
Due to national banks	5,261,028.28	5,770,118.25	5,334,565.27	6,215,708.94	6,644,660.18
Due to State banks...	1,857,059.70	1,251,142.15	1,282,256.47	1,456,617.16	2,086,753.64
Dividends unpaid....	51,308.34	58,364.48	74,281.99	116,160.55	84,998.09
Individual deposits...	23,264,822.82	23,489,741.77	24,949,148.68	24,208,673.94	24,734,818.03
U. S. deposits.....	232,841.36	216,117.80	210,435.43	242,300.79	210,439.33
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Notes rediscounted..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bills payable.....	100,000.00	124,000.00	102,000.00	340,000.00	325,000.00
Other liabilities.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,500.00
Total.....	52,816,860.70	52,747,136.49	53,915,348.24	54,408,503.81	55,915,024.91

## MASSACHUSETTS.

	213 banks.	212 banks.	212 banks.	213 banks.	213 banks.
Capital stock.....	\$44,627,500.00	\$44,277,500.00	\$43,927,500.00	\$43,963,680.00	\$43,972,600.00
Surplus fund.....	15,133,567.11	15,126,629.65	15,152,172.38	15,147,822.38	15,115,694.16
Undivided profits.....	5,288,214.33	5,644,386.11	5,136,516.32	5,344,179.07	4,604,848.82
Nat'l-bank circulation	20,198,895.00	19,725,017.50	19,724,642.00	19,652,704.50	19,774,224.50
State-bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	3,236,325.11	2,440,856.85	3,007,313.93	2,673,588.91	3,202,058.85
Due to State banks...	720,718.66	913,077.37	1,241,235.29	1,410,307.59	1,862,007.56
Dividends unpaid....	59,436.83	52,181.43	88,192.28	102,252.82	345,251.71
Individual deposits...	73,207,552.19	78,103,721.70	78,627,018.84	81,943,985.16	84,193,457.04
U. S. deposits.....	98,153.96	90,676.48	95,100.00	99,683.27	92,956.73
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	1,797.90	1,902.38	2,627.75	341.44	1,199.56
Notes rediscounted..	916,921.36	458,464.08	418,182.71	298,767.18	338,780.97
Bills payable.....	921,500.00	589,000.00	948,496.90	628,000.00	729,012.50
Other liabilities.....	108,133.81	121,322.12	97,463.03	151,695.73	197,442.74
Total.....	164,518,716.26	167,544,735.67	168,466,466.43	171,417,068.05	174,420,535.14

## CITY OF BOSTON.

	55 banks.	55 banks.	55 banks.	54 banks.	54 banks.
Capital stock.....	\$50,750,000.00	\$50,750,000.00	\$50,750,000.00	\$50,350,000.00	\$50,350,000.00
Surplus fund.....	14,950,325.30	14,950,325.30	14,946,578.53	14,946,578.53	15,054,578.53
Undivided profits.....	5,019,944.09	5,868,329.13	4,765,370.45	5,605,975.20	4,320,020.09
Nat'l-bank circulation	10,141,390.00	9,594,055.00	8,354,270.00	8,032,630.00	7,576,892.50
State-bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	34,802,084.38	39,039,129.30	35,197,919.79	38,784,438.33	42,791,803.23
Due to State banks...	15,587,717.86	18,374,916.48	18,847,417.34	23,918,640.09	19,810,545.80
Dividends unpaid....	37,477.46	31,917.96	50,677.71	37,893.96	221,474.71
Individual deposits...	108,203,918.23	108,918,684.09	115,954,063.23	120,065,759.94	120,934,342.12
U. S. deposits.....	109,158.44	117,967.08	118,593.63	116,590.79	113,022.48
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	82,856.27	65,182.80	72,727.19	54,175.00	75,460.64
Notes rediscounted..	.....	.....	427,667.01	.....	.....
Bills payable.....	776,717.23	1,412,240.12	1,088,035.62	1,098,757.50	1,797,334.95
Other liabilities.....	6,283.08	3,215.08	106,739.93	113,809.88	394,165.19
Total.....	239,967,872.34	249,125,962.84	250,680,060.43	263,125,168.22	263,439,640.24



# 726 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS SINCE OCTOBER 6, 1896,

## MICHIGAN.

Resources.	DECEMBER 17.	MARCH 9.	MAY 14.	JULY 23.	OCTOBER 5.
	83 banks.	83 banks.	80 banks.	79 banks.	78 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$26,693,931.54	\$26,052,119.89	\$26,328,783.29	\$25,813,636.81	\$26,520,187.83
Overdrafts.	168,208.29	147,328.61	139,337.72	129,677.60	173,834.14
Bonds for circulation.	3,168,000.00	3,068,000.00	3,002,000.00	2,952,000.00	2,924,500.00
Bonds for deposits.	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand.	65,950.00	97,250.00	87,650.00	92,650.00	72,650.00
Premiums on bonds.	224,589.75	217,207.25	216,949.75	217,200.87	206,550.37
Stocks, securities, etc	1,374,079.90	1,493,906.68	1,485,677.61	1,650,563.14	1,858,340.91
Banking house, etc	989,260.22	959,326.64	958,234.15	957,839.56	954,724.42
Real estate, etc	636,368.40	597,640.50	582,711.15	598,848.00	591,976.81
Due from nat'l banks.	413,174.38	516,246.44	406,077.92	433,720.80	558,167.00
Due from State banks	517,051.79	555,808.22	396,873.23	465,745.07	540,082.88
Due from res'v'ag'ts	4,521,114.66	5,472,935.76	5,228,257.97	5,793,522.57	6,543,245.48
Cash items.	175,026.12	131,130.98	134,952.00	141,662.44	127,387.26
Clear'g-house exch'gs	41,661.15	55,473.90	29,270.09	35,867.09	75,500.89
Bills of other banks.	295,810.00	300,000.00	381,141.00	380,109.00	350,158.00
Fractional currency.	14,604.20	16,339.67	14,370.38	14,253.90	14,836.71
Specie.	1,937,579.36	1,945,715.86	1,894,575.18	1,894,362.78	1,864,437.26
Legal-tender notes.	743,143.00	734,368.00	800,525.00	769,915.00	706,086.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	142,255.00	137,995.00	134,435.00	132,275.00	131,187.50
Due from U. S. Treas.	12,972.13	14,925.43	10,453.03	5,900.93	8,677.73
Total	42,234,782.89	42,613,727.83	42,332,274.56	42,588,150.06	44,332,431.19

## CITY OF DETROIT.

	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$13,610,485.04	\$13,589,677.34	\$14,016,726.97	\$13,996,282.63	\$14,398,492.12
Overdrafts.	6,353.54	7,457.38	3,066.89	5,904.87	16,061.30
Bonds for circulation.	1,450,000.00	1,250,000.00	1,150,000.00	1,150,000.00	1,150,000.00
Bonds for deposits.	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand.		300,030.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	400,000.00
Premiums on bonds.	150,500.00	198,250.00	186,000.00	184,250.00	208,250.00
Stocks, securities, etc	3,193.43	1,365.59	41,265.50	51,643.71	113,902.23
Banking house, etc	39,788.50	39,788.50	31,788.50	31,288.50	30,788.50
Real estate, etc	159,861.13	165,126.73	230,425.13	225,755.08	260,504.58
Due from nat'l banks.	866,787.54	1,530,374.94	1,235,748.87	1,079,569.10	1,798,869.29
Due from State banks	348,053.27	335,495.64	373,583.72	364,797.71	459,330.97
Due from res'v'ag'ts	3,530,364.32	3,637,791.61	3,061,232.61	3,479,998.75	3,989,412.66
Cash items.	24,676.67	17,570.22	11,745.41	15,804.50	28,023.60
Clear'g-house exch'gs	292,030.61	120,546.89	222,478.78	277,218.19	260,101.39
Bills of other banks.	185,159.00	159,369.00	188,170.00	193,487.00	166,929.00
Fractional currency.	15,111.85	11,066.64	9,610.45	10,796.91	10,866.82
Specie.	1,494,107.20	1,516,295.35	1,487,215.25	1,587,827.50	1,617,601.85
Legal-tender notes.	647,973.00	536,584.00	650,503.00	850,328.00	632,479.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	65,160.00	56,160.00	51,660.00	51,660.00	50,641.68
Due from U. S. Treas.	11,387.98	11,457.18	5,246.88	8,086.68	5,824.40
Total	23,200,993.08	23,784,337.01	23,556,477.05	24,165,659.13	25,898,678.94

## MINNESOTA.

	61 banks.	61 banks.	60 banks.	60 banks.	60 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$13,999,481.75	\$13,214,453.40	\$13,244,941.45	\$13,211,437.22	\$13,618,347.90
Overdrafts.	70,248.28	45,272.01	78,372.65	70,687.86	76,150.44
Bonds for circulation.	1,290,300.00	1,290,300.00	1,259,000.00	1,271,500.00	1,271,500.00
Bonds for deposits.	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand.	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	22,500.00	32,000.00
Premiums on bonds.	60,652.81	57,945.31	56,504.68	57,895.30	57,707.80
Stocks, securities, etc	505,355.10	540,171.69	605,525.21	596,439.71	645,849.19
Banking house, etc	936,982.99	935,107.66	913,468.43	913,588.21	916,325.49
Real estate, etc	337,615.31	351,517.74	359,217.79	382,560.75	388,006.21
Due from nat'l banks.	504,353.61	426,013.83	454,708.51	571,970.40	853,158.03
Due from State banks	273,108.95	341,165.84	385,676.24	390,130.95	441,208.62
Due from res'v'ag'ts	2,562,439.25	3,298,715.70	3,256,028.90	3,983,737.05	4,359,664.25
Cash items.	79,193.12	75,087.32	54,720.53	88,702.23	106,604.38
Clear'g-house exch'gs	23,132.03	23,997.68	34,989.95	28,185.00	208,805.20
Bills of other banks.	154,336.00	113,054.00	112,251.00	96,501.00	121,650.00
Fractional currency.	10,565.03	13,661.99	11,436.80	10,084.78	9,645.73
Specie.	1,227,057.83	1,340,079.60	1,227,079.29	1,178,181.90	1,072,725.56
Legal-tender notes.	475,704.00	431,499.00	315,054.00	315,986.00	393,089.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	56,492.56	57,389.00	55,210.50	55,732.50	56,675.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	1,692.50	5,090.86	4,405.00	5,465.00	5,655.00
Total	22,643,712.12	22,630,522.63	22,498,590.93	23,311,285.36	24,684,727.80

ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

## MICHIGAN.

Liabilities.	DECEMBER 17.	MARCH 9.	MAY 14.	JULY 23.	OCTOBER 5.
	83 banks.	83 banks.	80 banks.	79 banks.	78 banks.
Capital stock.....	\$9,359,000.00	\$9,259,000.00	\$8,945,000.00	\$8,895,000.00	\$8,845,000.00
Surplus fund.....	2,800,221.47	2,781,858.97	2,747,068.72	2,669,289.88	2,673,018.69
Undivided profits.....	1,206,940.74	880,726.95	901,393.13	826,803.82	949,984.96
Nat'l bank circulation	2,825,185.00	2,726,742.50	2,645,647.50	2,622,572.50	2,589,380.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	278,951.67	277,490.69	231,372.37	237,933.03	245,492.44
Due to State banks...	1,150,664.69	1,239,474.03	1,126,324.10	1,287,021.53	1,316,077.87
Dividends unpaid....	8,856.46	8,692.24	6,320.47	31,150.85	14,189.05
Individual deposits...	24,276,035.22	25,216,833.05	25,443,084.19	25,843,899.83	27,546,761.42
U. S. deposits.....	81,377.52	80,690.50	82,365.65	67,596.64	61,931.72
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers	18,480.52	20,515.73	17,331.20	34,076.69	38,496.71
Notes rediscounted...	140,289.20	61,803.17	68,467.23	26,055.29	8,348.93
Bills payable.....	88,400.00	59,900.00	57,900.00	46,750.00	43,750.00
Other liabilities.....	380.40				
Total.....	42,234,782.89	42,613,727.83	42,332,274.56	42,588,150.06	44,332,431.19

## CITY OF DETROIT.

	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.
Capital stock.....	\$3,600,000.00	\$3,600,000.00	\$3,300,000.00	\$3,300,000.00	\$3,300,000.00
Surplus fund.....	618,000.00	618,000.00	605,000.00	605,000.00	605,000.00
Undivided profits....	480,147.99	315,760.87	341,611.06	264,288.67	256,839.49
Nat'l bank circulation	1,246,310.00	982,330.00	909,890.00	899,960.00	989,790.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	2,367,443.19	2,902,491.05	2,826,671.18	3,331,337.71	3,791,338.40
Due to State banks...	4,463,035.68	5,331,400.68	5,023,615.35	5,563,118.99	5,733,986.44
Dividends unpaid....	300.00	386.32	220.00	3,704.00	6,972.44
Individual deposits...	10,115,052.53	9,733,129.93	10,245,406.91	9,899,581.54	10,916,819.87
U. S. deposits.....	274,516.50	259,886.86	265,422.64	234,418.30	242,881.36
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers	35,587.19	40,951.30	38,639.91	64,189.92	55,050.94
Notes rediscounted...					
Bills payable.....					
Other liabilities.....					
Total.....	23,200,993.08	23,784,337.01	23,556,477.05	24,165,659.13	25,898,678.94

## MINNESOTA.

	61 banks.	61 banks.	60 banks.	60 banks.	60 banks.
Capital stock.....	\$5,450,000.00	\$5,450,000.00	\$4,790,000.00	\$4,865,000.00	\$4,865,000.00
Surplus fund.....	737,030.00	758,160.00	1,029,500.00	1,035,218.93	1,012,618.93
Undivided profits.....	804,235.14	579,932.39	522,675.73	495,105.16	588,127.71
Nat'l bank circulation	1,152,642.50	1,152,055.00	1,112,115.00	1,129,865.00	1,131,265.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	152,765.77	130,292.97	211,287.56	220,207.75	357,220.95
Due to State banks...	255,766.77	390,808.98	389,888.38	471,302.61	663,525.51
Dividends unpaid....	1,962.25	1,195.75	1,270.00	8,763.00	2,038.00
Individual deposits...	13,980,602.14	14,002,080.46	14,324,310.87	14,939,683.52	15,991,212.92
U. S. deposits.....	40,734.06	44,534.86	41,165.77	41,999.49	37,429.31
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers	10,453.00	5,465.14	8,834.23	3,057.49	2,396.66
Notes rediscounted...	23,920.00	26,547.50	7,753.50	10,546.00	5,000.00
Bills payable.....	32,500.00	56,070.00	40,000.00	77,500.00	22,000.00
Other liabilities.....	1,099.89	33,379.63	19,789.89	13,036.11	6,892.81
Total.....	22,643,712.12	22,630,522.63	22,498,590.93	23,311,285.36	24,684,727.80

# 728 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS SINCE OCTOBER 6, 1896,

## CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS.

Resources.	DECEMBER 17.	MARCH 9.	MAY 14.	JULY 23.	OCTOBER 5.
	8 banks.	7 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$11,217,563.00	\$9,661,020.65	\$9,405,274.11	\$9,270,769.05	\$9,320,950.15
Overdrafts.	15,338.25	12,423.40	11,664.36	10,118.47	9,453.47
Bonds for circulation.	400,000.00	350,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00
Bonds for deposits.	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand.	500.00				
Premiums on bonds.	31,532.55	24,125.00	24,125.00	24,125.00	23,812.50
Stocks, securities, etc	321,291.69	343,157.08	349,810.18	602,900.05	526,388.34
Banking house, etc.	159,188.69	147,381.81	105,950.00	105,950.00	105,950.00
Real estate, etc.	307,103.97	230,635.63	70,000.00	63,761.62	71,657.47
Due from nat'l banks.	919,705.35	829,276.98	912,904.11	825,458.97	1,360,422.78
Due from State banks.	535,214.04	626,243.35	563,432.33	641,426.27	1,111,907.24
Due from res'v'ag'ts	1,186,823.92	1,350,228.27	1,931,033.89	2,277,718.14	2,531,664.52
Cash items.	51,765.02	18,234.54	32,974.11	15,413.76	25,799.78
Clear'g-house exch'gs	600,849.70	344,978.84	414,462.90	511,291.68	800,208.01
Bills of other banks.	88,900.00	72,468.00	85,286.00	171,179.00	219,482.00
Fractional currency.	2,159.80	3,561.85	4,668.63	3,888.70	4,240.00
Specie.	1,118,677.00	916,332.90	950,775.35	1,151,043.35	958,497.70
Legal-tender notes.	488,634.00	803,074.00	402,917.00	581,952.00	1,093,740.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	17,699.80	15,750.00	12,900.00	12,750.00	13,500.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	3,442.50		1,500.00	4,000.00	100,000.00
Total.	17,516,389.28	15,298,892.30	15,629,617.97	16,623,746.06	18,627,673.96

## CITY OF ST. PAUL.

	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$10,725,266.90	\$9,564,359.83	\$8,487,349.97	\$8,529,510.16	\$8,803,064.16
Overdrafts.	12,864.76	7,718.30	4,565.27	2,052.53	3,028.75
Bonds for circulation.	252,000.00	252,000.00	252,000.00	252,000.00	252,000.00
Bonds for deposits.	475,000.00	475,000.00	475,000.00	475,000.00	475,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand.					
Premiums on bonds.					
Stocks, securities, etc	962,493.15	1,000,233.86	1,172,751.36	1,444,719.55	1,481,185.83
Banking house, etc.	702,718.78	702,718.78	702,718.78	702,718.78	702,718.78
Real estate, etc.	75,138.84	75,138.84	75,138.84	75,826.14	74,138.84
Due from nat'l banks.	493,845.72	633,183.65	725,374.72	815,234.26	842,136.69
Due from State banks.	217,233.09	152,823.64	211,248.54	195,430.35	409,131.68
Due from res'v'ag'ts	2,125,417.36	2,680,080.85	3,593,182.47	3,855,179.89	4,123,972.18
Cash items.	88,215.34	29,919.44	80,493.37	77,417.18	109,371.49
Clear'g-house exch'gs	412,651.95	128,447.47	196,867.50	256,017.55	361,971.20
Bills of other banks.	125,444.00	148,841.00	102,664.00	155,369.00	164,089.00
Fractional currency.	2,442.49	3,255.01	8,697.48	2,882.65	2,810.58
Specie.	2,492,361.68	2,467,127.90	2,419,909.25	2,341,218.50	2,545,258.68
Legal-tender notes.	386,401.00	399,993.00	247,321.00	346,854.00	634,897.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	11,293.00	11,293.00	11,293.00	11,293.00	11,293.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	24,210.53	15,130.83	32,030.33	23,309.73	18,089.53
Total.	19,584,998.59	18,747,265.40	18,793,605.88	19,562,033.32	21,014,157.39

## MISSISSIPPI.

	10 banks.	10 banks.	10 banks.	10 banks.	10 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$1,719,445.74	\$1,956,798.36	\$2,103,122.68	\$2,303,523.37	\$2,504,410.73
Overdrafts.	602,614.81	335,786.51	212,410.02	123,363.29	220,852.05
Bonds for circulation.	242,650.00	243,150.00	243,150.00	243,150.00	243,150.00
Bonds for deposits.					
U. S. bonds on hand.		50,500.00			
Premiums on bonds.	8,137.50	4,691.25	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc	415,453.29	401,554.06	427,924.99	397,672.14	390,200.60
Banking house, etc.	86,253.03	83,956.03	84,184.53	77,357.22	74,923.10
Real estate, etc.	79,443.37	81,884.92	78,682.26	77,085.27	77,059.62
Due from nat'l banks.	348,273.51	185,759.75	141,095.31	68,050.36	97,554.98
Due from State banks.	93,754.28	81,685.61	62,797.40	46,592.22	62,874.02
Due from res'v'ag'ts	479,114.75	650,845.33	325,422.98	237,216.44	253,653.39
Cash items.	31,803.22	19,507.07	23,386.92	18,150.59	14,447.22
Clear'g-house exch'gs					
Bills of other banks.	5,158.00	6,672.00	6,513.00	13,611.00	10,355.00
Fractional currency.	755.15	3,791.62	3,209.25	4,902.17	2,932.20
Specie.	131,760.05	185,921.85	163,544.12	158,277.35	145,290.40
Legal-tender notes.	210,052.00	206,767.00	187,849.00	197,913.00	159,512.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	10,495.50	10,595.10	10,895.50	10,895.50	10,675.50
Due from U. S. Treas.		5,000.00			
Total.	4,465,168.20	4,514,866.46	4,077,273.96	3,980,760.92	4,260,991.71

ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

## CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS.

Liabilities.	DECEMBER 17.	MARCH 9.	MAY 14.	JULY 23.	OCTOBER 5.
	8 banks.	7 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.
Capital stock.....	\$5,200,000.00	\$5,000,000.00	\$4,500,000.00	\$4,500,000.00	\$4,500,000.00
Surplus fund.....	461,000.00	476,000.00	476,000.00	491,000.00	491,000.00
Undivided profits.....	489,288.87	355,658.20	350,013.30	308,765.14	375,769.68
Nat'l-bank circulation	324,150.00	277,010.00	222,550.00	210,830.00	206,347.50
State-bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	2,089,183.15	1,724,395.68	1,868,486.97	2,163,241.45	2,840,256.32
Due to State banks...	1,551,354.46	1,079,081.69	1,331,110.62	1,423,934.26	1,835,942.61
Dividends unpaid....	886.00	954.00	1,170.00	1,432.00	13,784.00
Individual deposits...	7,253,277.68	6,290,324.35	6,806,785.62	7,453,606.39	8,305,070.27
U. S. deposits.....	39,948.32	39,049.70	41,447.08	42,655.74	38,040.22
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	7,700.80	6,418.68	7,054.38	6,281.08	14,463.36
Notes rediscounted...	50,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bills payable.....	49,600.00	25,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Other liabilities.....	.....	25,000.00	25,000.00	22,000.00	7,000.00
Total.....	17,516,389.28	15,298,892.30	15,629,617.97	16,623,746.06	18,627,673.96

## CITY OF ST. PAUL.

	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.
Capital stock.....	\$3,800,000.00	\$3,800,000.00	\$3,800,000.00	\$3,800,000.00	\$3,800,000.00
Surplus fund.....	1,055,000.00	1,055,000.00	855,000.00	855,000.00	855,000.00
Undivided profits.....	1,062,065.44	1,000,930.58	897,642.29	846,887.42	850,568.99
Nat'l-bank circulation	222,300.00	220,820.00	217,650.00	213,470.00	212,550.00
State-bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	2,127,062.20	2,002,650.36	2,005,377.49	2,156,124.33	3,046,046.40
Due to State banks...	1,786,532.11	1,463,405.07	1,687,439.68	2,206,615.71	2,282,554.34
Dividends unpaid....	2,328.00	2,526.00	2,766.00	4,527.52	7,371.85
Individual deposits...	9,054,834.57	8,154,991.52	8,648,051.11	9,002,584.09	9,506,325.61
U. S. deposits.....	205,077.67	237,219.73	225,366.34	331,340.80	147,063.83
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	269,198.60	235,954.80	214,312.97	145,483.45	306,676.37
Notes rediscounted...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bills payable.....	.....	573,767.34	240,000.00	.....	.....
Other liabilities.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	19,584,908.59	18,747,265.40	18,793,605.88	19,562,033.32	21,014,157.39

## MISSISSIPPI.

	10 banks.	10 banks.	10 banks.	10 banks.	10 banks.
Capital stock.....	\$855,000.00	\$855,000.00	\$855,000.00	\$855,000.00	\$855,000.00
Surplus fund.....	391,875.00	381,100.00	381,100.00	381,500.00	381,500.00
Undivided profits.....	158,686.49	109,064.72	140,477.24	121,188.21	127,884.83
Nat'l-bank circulation	212,980.00	213,230.00	209,100.00	208,850.00	216,410.00
State-bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	45,678.16	33,916.78	28,613.65	26,387.05	36,846.37
Due to State banks...	114,657.43	93,880.39	34,807.58	26,875.47	28,982.27
Dividends unpaid....	540.00	1,610.00	1,170.00	5,048.00	1,095.00
Individual deposits...	2,554,330.24	2,823,850.04	2,424,111.86	2,204,545.94	2,034,435.94
U. S. deposits.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Notes rediscounted...	12,047.38	.....	.....	98,152.62	317,623.67
Bills payable.....	115,000.00	.....	.....	50,000.00	249,000.00
Other liabilities.....	3,473.50	3,213.63	3,393.63	3,213.63	21,213.63
Total.....	4,465,163.20	4,514,866.46	4,077,273.96	3,980,760.92	4,269,991.71

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS SINCE OCTOBER 6, 1896,  
MISSOURI.

Resources.	DECEMBER 17.	MARCH 9.	MAY 14.	JULY 23.	OCTOBER 5.
	49 banks.	49 banks.	49 banks.	50 banks.	50 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$7,091,059.54	\$7,196,530.68	\$7,270,340.23	\$7,567,091.51	\$7,795,723.45
Overdrafts.....	192,064.26	161,698.53	139,236.76	139,943.18	165,973.31
Bonds for circulation.	1,085,050.00	1,085,058.00	1,085,050.00	1,095,050.00	1,145,050.00
Bonds for deposits.					
U. S. bonds on hand..	8,500.00	58,600.00	58,000.00	58,000.00	58,000.00
Premiums on bonds..	57,343.59	63,931.00	64,931.00	63,356.00	65,356.00
Stocks, securities, etc	731,855.72	722,774.77	710,159.19	671,499.61	742,229.07
Banking house, etc ..	508,870.66	501,643.11	491,442.05	508,983.67	520,473.81
Real estate, etc .....	293,983.45	215,069.15	237,786.34	235,811.49	254,898.53
Due from nat'l banks.	123,366.76	127,701.19	148,107.51	181,624.63	265,165.99
Due from State banks	104,786.88	125,324.15	238,415.10	221,456.02	190,006.44
Due from res'vo ag'ts	1,327,142.00	1,641,385.51	1,494,180.76	1,524,244.33	1,719,453.08
Cash items .....	64,192.16	78,243.33	68,005.22	69,467.21	86,298.30
Clear'g-house exch'gs	7,873.53	7,419.38	2,780.37	7,541.34	10,566.26
Bills of other banks..	91,951.00	100,672.00	92,050.00	97,239.00	116,784.00
Fractional currency..	4,677.98	6,535.59	6,477.77	5,227.57	4,412.88
Specie .....	476,915.71	491,314.20	493,770.08	507,037.32	516,192.78
Legal-tender notes...	294,838.60	301,133.00	280,980.60	286,015.00	295,389.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	47,817.25	48,805.25	48,805.75	49,255.75	51,460.75
Due from U. S. Treas.	1,790.00		1,290.00	30.00	347.50
Total .....	12,424,678.40	12,933,260.82	12,931,768.13	13,289,873.63	14,004,311.15

CITY OF KANSAS CITY.

	7 banks.	7 banks.	7 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$11,662,334.90	\$12,519,701.78	\$13,880,159.35	\$12,854,369.83	\$15,006,761.56
Overdrafts.....	114,321.96	140,270.25	67,172.60	131,336.71	187,143.42
Bonds for circulation.	350,000.00	350,000.00	350,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00
Bonds for deposits..	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand..		350,000.00	350,000.00	290,000.00	291,000.00
Premiums on bonds..	29,000.00	96,750.00	96,750.00	71,900.00	72,280.80
Stocks, securities, etc	828,870.04	831,975.54	961,116.45	680,477.84	700,485.11
Banking house, etc ..	89,108.25	86,343.25	86,343.25	81,375.00	77,375.00
Real estate, etc .....	380,861.62	387,521.52	480,346.99	267,023.23	268,442.86
Due from nat'l banks.	669,079.57	760,442.34	668,903.93	1,619,453.12	1,603,312.54
Due from State banks	1,112,838.46	1,341,168.90	1,179,573.78	790,568.26	1,990,846.35
Due from res'vo ag'ts.	3,552,302.84	3,771,140.47	3,973,926.84	4,476,409.64	6,213,533.03
Cash items .....	101,926.39	146,048.68	109,537.49	49,874.20	33,082.48
Clear'g-house exch'gs	535,527.60	694,719.84	631,085.26	354,670.77	620,900.76
Bills of other banks..	258,686.00	251,979.00	226,329.00	198,040.90	391,134.00
Fractional currency..	3,538.07	5,727.63	4,288.12	3,856.32	4,761.57
Specie .....	2,099,137.92	1,468,886.90	1,472,249.30	1,761,475.52	1,487,818.22
Legal-tender notes...	1,160,210.00	1,085,443.00	996,013.00	880,200.00	1,300,000.00
U. S. cert's of deposit					
5% fund with Treas.	15,750.00	15,750.00	15,750.00	11,250.00	11,250.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	16,100.00	23,060.00	14,300.00		
Total .....	23,079,594.62	24,426,929.10	25,663,845.36	24,872,380.44	30,515,127.70

CITY OF ST. JOSEPH.

	3 banks.	3 banks.	2 banks.	2 banks.	2 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$2,424,280.13	\$2,196,621.46	\$1,874,221.83	\$1,795,406.41	\$1,906,847.73
Overdrafts.....	12,016.80	26,147.63	10,340.31	10,692.26	3,844.34
Bonds for circulation.	200,000.00	200,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00
Bonds for deposits..	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand..		700.00	700.00	750.00	700.00
Premiums on bonds..	3,500.00	3,570.00	70.00	20.00	
Stocks, securities, etc	73,616.39	73,616.39	12,390.45	12,390.45	12,390.45
Banking house, etc ..	103,350.00	103,350.00	72,000.00	72,000.00	72,000.00
Real estate, etc .....	47,363.36	49,656.93			
Due from nat'l banks.	285,557.80	274,410.68	334,564.37	262,881.03	238,750.64
Due from State banks	85,439.02	117,372.49	59,660.56	89,742.75	119,021.41
Due from res'vo ag'ts.	553,787.02	783,266.09	522,027.69	589,147.84	818,542.56
Cash items .....	19,538.44	32,564.18	25,900.14	25,030.89	62,535.11
Clear'g-house exch'gs	70,324.46	59,452.57	46,516.98	56,121.37	83,232.75
Bills of other banks..	10,247.00	9,715.00	10,965.00	9,735.00	6,935.00
Fractional currency..	647.77	489.00	301.86	309.78	455.99
Specie .....	268,320.60	230,079.20	207,634.70	199,127.40	211,464.10
Legal-tender notes...	161,373.00	207,739.00	175,422.00	168,572.00	146,827.00
U. S. cert's of deposit					
5% fund with Treas.	8,955.00	8,955.00	6,705.00	6,705.00	6,705.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	2,000.00	3,000.00		2,100.00	900.00
Total .....	4,389,316.79	4,430,705.62	3,559,420.89	3,500,832.18	3,884,692.02

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 731

ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

## MISSOURI.

Liabilities.	DECEMBER 17.	MARCH 9.	MAY 14.	JULY 23.	OCTOBER 5.
	49 banks.	49 banks.	49 banks.	50 banks.	50 banks.
Capital stock.....	\$3,665,000.00	\$3,665,000.00	\$3,665,000.00	\$3,765,000.00	\$3,765,000.00
Surplus fund.....	720,455.14	731,261.50	731,261.50	740,773.16	740,471.01
Undivided profits.....	332,425.18	218,048.64	291,368.31	207,834.18	231,362.99
Nat'l-bank circulation	945,692.50	963,082.50	958,090.00	977,300.00	1,018,790.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	17,082.91	11,989.55	3,383.82	2,321.86	3,589.48
Due to State banks...	131,131.92	125,743.99	112,699.77	100,104.96	176,344.72
Dividends unpaid....	17,438.00	4,192.00	2,275.00	9,016.00	3,654.55
Individual deposits..	6,418,349.75	7,052,857.64	6,985,254.23	7,343,373.47	7,913,592.20
U. S. deposits.....					
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers					
Notes rediscounted...	80,103.00	72,085.00	75,435.50	59,150.00	38,750.00
Bills payable.....	80,000.00	77,000.00	95,000.00	73,000.00	50,756.20
Other liabilities.....	17,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00
Total.....	12,424,678.40	12,933,260.82	12,931,768.13	13,289,873.63	14,004,311.15

## CITY OF KANSAS CITY.

	7 banks.	7 banks.	7 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.
Capital stock.....	\$3,300,000.00	\$3,300,000.00	\$3,300,000.00	\$2,300,000.00	\$2,300,000.00
Surplus fund.....	539,500.00	521,000.00	523,000.00	477,000.00	480,000.00
Undivided profits.....	217,529.26	175,630.72	230,059.25	169,714.86	215,588.27
Nat'l-bank circulation	315,000.00	315,000.00	315,000.00	225,000.00	225,000.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	4,626,701.19	4,936,984.09	5,199,581.59	5,317,248.02	7,052,733.04
Due to State banks...	4,821,220.32	5,396,545.80	5,737,941.42	5,864,089.23	8,756,219.78
Dividends unpaid....	1,508.75	2,090.75	1,607.75	23,837.25	2,258.25
Individual deposits..	8,696,084.25	9,372,961.61	9,729,917.96	10,387,751.53	11,368,177.89
U. S. deposits.....	101,182.00	82,743.86	77,192.60	65,782.51	62,222.83
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers	10,868.15	23,972.27	22,844.73	42,457.04	53,007.64
Notes rediscounted...					
Bills payable.....	450,000.00	300,000.00	525,000.00		
Other liabilities.....					
Total.....	23,079,594.52	24,426,929.10	25,663,845.86	24,872,880.44	30,515,127.70

## CITY OF ST. JOSEPH.

	3 banks.	3 banks.	2 banks.	2 banks.	2 banks.
Capital stock.....	\$850,000.00	\$850,000.00	\$350,000.00	\$350,000.00	\$350,000.00
Surplus fund.....	142,500.00	142,500.00	103,484.00	103,484.00	103,484.00
Undivided profits.....	41,691.74	38,833.40	30,098.78	25,187.65	45,748.62
Nat'l-bank circulation	179,100.00	179,100.00	134,100.00	134,100.00	134,100.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	273,469.39	420,073.15	404,947.45	355,191.81	429,773.22
Due to State banks...	602,992.57	597,632.06	603,875.10	677,934.13	836,986.66
Dividends unpaid....	672.11	231.70	125.26	125.26	91.51
Individual deposits..	2,246,169.06	2,152,711.82	1,883,234.95	1,805,272.12	1,934,953.60
U. S. deposits.....	48,660.91	49,290.53	48,970.57	48,762.21	49,457.71
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers	342.05	332.90	584.78	775.00	93.70
Notes rediscounted...					
Bills payable.....					
Other liabilities.....	3,713.96				
Total.....	4,389,316.79	4,430,705.62	3,559,420.89	3,500,832.18	3,884,692.02

# 732 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS SINCE OCTOBER 6 1896,

## CITY OF ST. LOUIS.

Resources.	DECEMBER 17.	MARCH 9.	MAY 14.	JULY 23.	OCTOBER 5.
	8 banks.	7 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$24,941,743.11	\$25,302,706.59	\$28,100,360.93	\$29,495,243.52	\$32,060,316.20
Overdrafts.	31,474.42	20,530.26	18,296.40	33,166.85	42,915.32
Bonds for circulation.	1,677,000.00	1,625,000.00	1,727,000.00	1,977,000.00	2,077,000.00
Bonds for deposits.	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	540,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand.	.....	150,400.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	75,000.00
Premiums on bonds.	184,500.00	156,915.00	175,281.25	210,531.25	193,218.75
Stocks, securities, etc	1,484,875.26	1,474,571.39	1,441,588.05	1,352,196.10	1,308,357.52
Banking house, etc.	954,056.52	941,810.02	934,374.66	933,874.66	933,874.66
Real estate, etc.	171,447.46	171,072.16	171,035.78	165,254.85	165,208.16
Due from nat'l banks.	5,516,848.81	8,708,508.77	6,020,540.78	5,622,249.28	8,223,574.74
Due from State banks.	994,963.81	1,835,126.63	1,498,530.21	1,324,023.63	1,824,910.97
Due from res'v'ag'ts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cash items.	80,240.81	58,660.29	67,885.02	51,119.45	91,421.13
Clear'g-house exch'gs	1,348,613.92	1,779,882.77	2,176,932.15	1,039,399.32	1,430,556.86
Bills of other banks.	364,979.00	346,624.00	340,764.00	312,127.00	310,547.00
Fractional currency.	1,683.86	2,225.14	2,450.29	1,486.82	1,648.41
Specie.	3,100,931.55	4,112,058.10	3,442,186.72	3,009,706.25	2,341,991.10
Legal-tender notes.	3,773,097.00	4,337,097.00	3,806,683.00	2,640,229.00	4,136,688.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.	855,000.00	1,725,000.00	1,430,000.00	2,470,000.00	1,600,000.00
5% fund with Treas.	63,042.50	73,125.00	77,667.50	88,917.50	93,417.50
Due from U. S. Treas.	13,200.00	10,792.50	5,500.00	10,500.00	4,000.00
Total.	46,066,678.03	52,827,105.62	52,037,076.74	51,340,025.48	57,454,641.32

## MONTANA.

	25 banks.	22 banks.	22 banks.	21 banks.	21 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$9,463,874.44	\$6,987,443.77	\$7,098,801.90	\$7,068,696.21	\$7,088,220.28
Overdrafts.	589,995.68	374,924.92	433,807.49	397,755.66	343,959.91
Bonds for circulation.	739,350.00	621,250.00	621,250.00	608,750.00	608,750.00
Bonds for deposits.	125,000.00	75,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand.	100,000.00	150,000.00	150,500.00	150,500.00	125,500.00
Premiums on bonds.	33,062.50	33,575.00	39,543.75	38,318.75	37,393.75
Stocks, securities, etc	1,265,594.77	840,291.23	940,316.60	990,145.43	1,063,187.93
Banking house, etc.	505,212.88	377,090.74	375,602.74	372,714.16	372,842.66
Real estate, etc.	263,598.79	259,216.53	254,291.28	235,324.36	229,258.96
Due from nat'l banks.	732,862.31	486,110.60	583,496.94	743,375.37	868,578.12
Due from State banks.	153,617.35	154,317.98	126,072.91	167,000.47	164,178.26
Due from res'v'ag'ts	1,752,981.51	1,450,867.13	1,235,891.90	2,464,181.05	3,239,730.87
Cash items.	57,591.67	44,223.13	53,530.43	42,977.48	35,477.10
Clear'g-house exch'gs	16,625.31	5,465.62	3,025.91	2,109.42	6,667.84
Bills of other banks.	331,813.00	111,407.00	135,100.00	204,225.00	190,981.00
Fractional currency.	3,631.67	3,251.00	2,675.99	2,882.44	3,875.23
Specie.	1,097,878.59	1,106,677.93	1,114,926.40	793,995.05	839,961.75
Legal-tender notes.	818,436.00	648,667.00	609,043.00	473,568.00	432,526.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5% fund with Treas.	33,177.50	27,619.50	28,198.50	27,857.00	27,357.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	4,817.50	102.50	1,714.50	2,537.50	1,867.50
Total.	13,080,121.47	13,757,601.58	13,907,790.24	14,886,414.35	15,780,323.26

## NEBRASKA.

	103 banks.	99 banks.	95 banks.	91 banks.	93 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$11,508,337.12	\$11,049,817.23	\$10,972,863.40	\$10,968,096.22	\$11,983,099.97
Overdrafts.	126,810.00	135,886.66	163,683.00	128,713.65	221,862.24
Bonds for circulation.	1,658,150.00	1,697,150.00	1,544,150.00	1,531,650.00	1,518,900.00
Bonds for deposits.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. bonds on hand.	650.00	.....	.....	650.00	.....
Premiums on bonds.	62,102.13	60,032.13	58,311.88	56,350.93	58,404.68
Stocks, securities, etc	531,426.25	488,732.92	491,177.45	487,346.09	502,010.11
Banking house, etc.	1,114,574.02	1,071,836.04	1,022,726.56	1,000,581.76	1,000,803.76
Real estate, etc.	918,887.29	914,590.26	953,499.51	998,102.72	1,029,557.69
Due from nat'l banks.	175,948.67	204,034.51	221,232.98	268,155.21	382,169.78
Due from State banks.	102,739.34	85,430.34	149,847.66	176,081.64	138,497.07
Due from res'v'ag'ts	1,478,673.77	1,630,180.32	1,952,722.19	2,486,540.78	2,808,248.86
Cash items.	224,879.37	215,830.38	246,809.64	218,588.78	305,186.31
Clear'g-house exch'gs	.....	855.81	1,542.27	3,142.84	2,809.99
Bills of other banks.	66,497.00	101,632.00	88,226.00	74,167.00	108,726.00
Fractional currency.	5,559.69	6,273.43	5,988.30	6,228.70	6,886.21
Specie.	641,159.30	674,009.26	637,263.60	659,025.45	724,048.72
Legal-tender notes.	230,249.00	291,959.00	302,681.00	252,929.00	438,558.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5% fund with Treas.	74,084.00	70,641.00	67,892.50	67,815.20	67,924.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	2,355.00	1,014.25	2,147.50	2,667.50	1,507.50
Total.	13,973,031.95	13,608,830.54	13,832,735.44	13,387,593.36	21,389,260.89

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 733

ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

## CITY OF ST. LOUIS.

Liabilities.	DECEMBER 17.	MARCH 9.	MAY 14.	JULY 23.	OCTOBER 5.
	8 banks.	7 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.
Capital stock.....	\$9,400,000.00	\$8,700,000.00	\$8,400,000.00	\$8,400,000.00	\$8,400,000.00
Surplus fund.....	1,871,000.00	1,740,000.00	1,700,000.00	1,706,000.00	1,706,000.00
Undivided profits....	589,970.69	672,729.02	670,262.74	632,500.77	685,455.09
Nat'l-bank circulation	1,490,530.00	1,452,180.00	1,419,790.00	1,658,940.00	1,852,200.00
State-bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	8,356,931.88	11,663,894.04	11,486,619.23	11,362,059.08	14,039,806.55
Due to State banks...	6,325,683.46	8,505,539.19	7,971,781.51	7,749,332.58	8,546,770.82
Dividends unpaid....	4,972.75	1,605.75	6,475.25	1,966.25	1,588.25
Individual deposits...	17,509,146.83	19,561,754.50	19,853,993.56	19,252,624.91	21,676,339.80
U. S. deposits.....	500,000.00	524,903.12	519,954.45	554,901.89	546,480.81
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Notes rediscounted...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bills payable.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other liabilities.....	18,442.42	4,500.00	8,200.00	21,700.00	.....
Total.....	46,066,678.03	52,827,105.62	52,037,076.74	51,340,025.48	57,454,641.32

## MONTANA.

	25 banks.	22 banks.	22 banks.	21 banks.	21 banks.
Capital stock.....	\$3,355,000.00	\$2,705,000.00	\$2,705,000.00	\$2,655,000.00	\$2,655,000.00
Surplus fund.....	604,319.60	399,819.60	409,819.60	397,519.60	397,519.60
Undivided profits....	758,986.13	444,486.26	528,142.57	588,416.73	733,392.26
Nat'l-bank circulation	657,010.00	550,760.00	544,907.50	534,567.50	533,237.50
State-bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	515,427.81	170,595.59	292,332.00	333,888.33	658,576.08
Due to State banks...	308,497.43	134,015.11	339,742.76	254,002.78	252,762.47
Dividends unpaid....	3,500.00	7,935.00	7,550.00	7,600.00	7,500.00
Individual deposits...	11,621,346.20	8,888,494.94	8,654,722.57	9,874,235.87	10,456,949.03
U. S. deposits.....	37,007.76	45,824.98	24,500.49	67,396.57	31,557.33
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers	58,626.54	20,703.64	61,141.39	21,846.47	50,730.37
Notes rediscounted...	.....	8,630.46	8,630.46	6,593.97	.....
Bills payable.....	168,500.00	381,300.00	331,300.00	125,000.00	.....
Other liabilities.....	.....	86.00	.....	10,847.03	3,098.62
Total.....	18,089,121.47	13,757,601.58	13,907,790.24	14,886,414.85	15,780,323.26

## NEBRASKA.

	103 banks.	99 banks.	95 banks.	94 banks.	93 banks.
Capital stock.....	\$6,475,000.00	\$6,275,000.00	\$6,025,000.00	\$5,975,000.00	\$5,925,000.00
Surplus fund.....	1,180,857.85	1,165,426.60	1,125,685.00	1,111,640.70	1,109,900.70
Undivided profits....	402,137.12	395,352.69	451,928.91	390,882.94	480,085.25
Nat'l-bank circulation	1,485,915.00	1,439,750.00	1,383,907.50	1,372,138.00	1,362,288.00
State-bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	232,139.53	184,845.95	244,431.99	277,742.55	342,669.51
Due to State banks...	342,052.83	395,478.34	517,884.14	783,420.17	899,171.36
Dividends unpaid....	330.00	2,190.50	1,348.50	3,656.00	2,272.00
Individual deposits...	7,939,034.97	8,113,570.26	8,777,794.71	9,264,769.85	11,066,244.58
U. S. deposits.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Notes rediscounted...	455,540.33	379,965.18	151,223.22	85,450.23	47,417.74
Bills payable.....	351,829.47	253,842.72	203,423.47	108,042.97	154,000.00
Other liabilities.....	17,644.85	3,408.30	110.00	5,849.95	121.75
Total.....	18,973,081.95	18,608,830.54	18,882,735.44	19,337,593.36	21,389,260.89



# 734 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS SINCE OCTOBER 6, 1896,

## CITY OF LINCOLN.

Resources.	DECEMBER 17.	MARCH 9.	MAY 14.	JULY 23.	OCTOBER 5.
	3 banks.	3 banks.	3 banks.	3 banks.	3 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$1,722,325.50	\$1,546,327.00	\$1,501,982.06	\$1,620,421.37	\$1,796,169.69
Overdrafts.	16,270.10	12,976.84	16,688.07	9,801.07	6,982.00
Bonds for circulation.	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00
Bonds for deposits.					
U. S. bonds on hand.					
Premiums on bonds.	5,500.00	5,500.00	5,500.00	5,500.00	5,500.00
Stocks, securities, etc.	79,778.61	85,166.81	84,833.83	68,811.34	50,064.38
Banking house, etc.	74,994.67	8,994.67	8,994.67	9,037.17	9,037.17
Real estate, etc.	82,391.09	69,776.87	71,175.67	80,909.71	89,750.93
Due from nat'l banks.	63,115.63	54,973.96	83,962.22	149,536.78	82,923.58
Due from State banks.	54,187.99	13,881.63	52,788.04	41,240.80	39,345.53
Due from res've ag'ts.	153,123.90	164,277.55	219,601.86	175,174.12	264,030.46
Cash items.	9,968.04	35,079.11	41,561.69	35,629.43	12,580.07
Clear'g-house exch'gs.	15,200.89	9,411.22	9,354.86	7,400.24	25,589.38
Bills of other banks.	2,445.00	3,800.00	3,100.00	2,500.00	10,399.00
Fractional currency.	844.24	609.93	710.73	1,337.10	882.44
Specie.	144,464.00	101,538.80	131,999.50	126,624.14	186,797.00
Legal-tender notes.	37,791.00	154,139.00	130,376.00	45,954.00	52,671.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	6,750.00	6,750.00	6,750.00	6,750.00	6,750.00
Due from U. S. Treas.					
Total.	2,619,150.66	2,423,203.39	2,528,439.20	2,536,527.27	2,789,175.69

## CITY OF OMAHA.

	8 banks.	8 banks.	8 banks.	8 banks.	8 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$7,421,821.24	\$7,733,290.62	\$7,846,174.85	\$8,216,309.42	\$9,147,514.35
Overdrafts.	79,575.62	80,365.84	96,638.08	113,139.61	130,542.43
Bonds for circulation.	730,000.00	600,000.00	600,000.00	600,000.00	600,000.00
Bonds for deposits.	450,000.00	450,000.00	500,000.00	400,000.00	450,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand.	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	113,000.00	13,000.00
Premiums on bonds.	101,471.75	93,071.75	96,221.75	96,326.12	92,826.12
Stocks, securities, etc.	688,802.29	573,185.55	677,764.17	532,657.27	612,722.16
Banking house, etc.	832,088.07	832,088.07	832,089.07	832,384.07	832,384.07
Real estate, etc.	478,364.27	486,565.69	517,031.57	556,213.10	509,306.55
Due from nat'l banks.	422,512.24	647,606.25	598,356.89	609,518.53	960,941.80
Due from State banks.	611,337.73	458,818.72	432,350.93	428,554.48	628,834.83
Due from res've ag'ts.	1,492,595.88	1,679,254.88	1,678,684.49	2,427,347.64	3,364,710.78
Cash items.	113,292.55	84,889.62	99,635.81	126,310.67	96,076.64
Clear'g-house exch'gs.	348,370.74	417,770.61	495,885.68	460,991.78	617,906.25
Bills of other banks.	152,842.00	153,490.00	110,280.00	136,899.00	200,358.00
Fractional currency.	5,228.09	3,381.55	2,977.57	2,692.76	4,561.73
Specie.	1,813,829.97	1,835,270.69	1,923,101.80	1,803,911.19	1,188,795.73
Legal-tender notes.	920,350.00	880,408.00	249,093.00	586,069.00	972,944.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	32,630.00	27,000.00	27,000.00	27,000.00	27,000.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	690.00	26.00	2,100.00		600.00
Total.	16,707,802.44	16,534,883.75	16,847,425.66	17,946,924.64	20,450,565.44

## NEVADA.

	1 bank.	1 bank.	1 bank.	1 bank.	1 bank.
Loans and discounts.	\$168,162.97	\$155,749.10	\$135,534.53	\$194,746.45	\$212,164.71
Overdrafts.	24,862.54	22,810.80	11,523.88	18,841.44	17,863.63
Bonds for circulation.	20,500.00	20,500.00	20,500.00	20,500.00	20,500.00
Bonds for deposits.					
U. S. bonds on hand.					
Premiums on bonds.	1,850.00	1,850.00	1,850.00	1,850.00	1,850.00
Stocks, securities, etc.	10,954.24	22,709.16	26,922.72	34,983.20	34,499.20
Banking house, etc.	286.78	286.78	286.78	286.78	286.78
Real estate, etc.	50,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	7,500.00	12,500.00
Due from nat'l banks.					
Due from State banks.	1,152.79	2,314.36	1,992.23	7,917.28	1,485.24
Due from res've ag'ts.	6,968.05	11,996.59	52,652.86	21,220.51	37,834.83
Cash items.	392.70	515.69	206.99	223.09	202.67
Clear'g-house exch'gs.					
Bills of other banks.					
Fractional currency.	12.20	14.20	18.70	54.49	41.48
Specie.	16,658.50	17,360.40	22,136.45	13,417.45	20,056.00
Legal-tender notes.	630.00	315.00	2,035.00	1,400.00	840.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	922.50	922.50	922.50	922.50	922.50
Due from U. S. Treas.					
Total.	303,353.27	297,344.58	316,582.64	323,863.19	361,047.04

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 735

ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

## CITY OF LINCOLN.

Liabilities.	DECEMBER 17.	MARCH 9.	MAY 14.	JULY 23.	OCTOBER 5.
	3 banks.	3 banks.	3 banks.	3 banks.	3 banks.
Capital stock.....	\$850,000.00	\$850,000.00	\$850,000.00	\$850,000.00	\$800,000.00
Surplus fund.....	85,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00
Undivided profits.....	28,277.35	8,365.57	22,827.30	22,396.24	17,013.34
Nat'l-bank circulation	133,100.00	134,400.00	133,650.00	135,000.00	135,000.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	61,228.56	83,012.37	91,843.15	125,581.76	175,186.41
Due to State banks...	96,159.82	94,907.62	149,357.43	151,612.73	200,123.02
Dividends unpaid.....					
Individual deposits...	1,310,283.07	1,182,777.83	1,245,761.32	1,216,936.54	1,300,852.92
U. S. deposits					
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers					
Notes rediscounted...	26,301.26	5,000.00			
Bills payable.....	28,800.00	29,740.00			
Other liabilities.....					
Total.....	2,619,150.66	2,423,203.39	2,528,439.20	2,536,527.27	2,789,175.69

## CITY OF OMAHA.

	8 banks.	8 banks.	8 banks.	8 banks.	8 banks.
Capital stock.....	\$3,750,000.00	\$3,750,000.00	\$3,750,000.00	\$3,750,000.00	\$3,750,000.00
Surplus fund.....	312,000.00	325,500.00	325,500.00	325,500.00	325,500.00
Undivided profits.....	83,222.00	76,944.45	70,116.74	49,655.36	120,767.18
Nat'l-bank circulation	656,995.00	539,995.00	539,995.00	539,995.00	531,605.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	1,965,069.89	1,909,731.65	2,349,113.75	2,878,662.54	3,722,000.42
Due to State banks...	1,784,408.19	1,990,035.57	2,159,698.79	2,604,577.48	3,623,956.37
Dividends unpaid....	483.00	483.00	373.00	373.00	373.00
Individual deposits..	7,641,012.70	7,411,263.76	7,109,456.27	7,281,756.21	7,864,990.78
U. S. deposits.....	259,219.71	231,188.57	203,601.58	272,318.82	201,951.35
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers	164,491.95	184,741.75	204,570.53	159,086.23	229,412.34
Notes rediscounted...					
Bills payable.....	90,000.00	115,000.00	135,000.00	85,000.00	80,000.00
Other liabilities.....					
Total.....	16,707,802.44	16,534,883.75	16,847,425.66	17,946,924.64	20,450,565.44

## 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.....	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00
Undivided profits.....				1,839.99	1,536.29
Nat'l-bank circulation	18,450.00	18,450.00	18,450.00	18,450.00	18,450.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks					
Due to State banks...	1.11				22.80
Dividends unpaid.....					
Individual deposits..	167,402.16	173,894.58	208,132.64	213,573.20	251,037.95
U. S. deposits.....					
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers					
Notes rediscounted...					
Bills payable.....	27,500.00	15,000.00			
Other liabilities.....					
Total.....	303,353.27	297,344.58	316,582.64	323,863.19	361,047.04

# 736 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS SINCE OCTOBER 6, 1896,

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Resources.	DECEMBER 17.	MARCH 9.	MAY 14.	JULY 23.	OCTOBER 5.
	50 banks.	50 banks.	50 banks.	50 banks.	50 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$10,659,230.51	\$10,461,017.72	\$10,735,701.91	\$10,705,288.81	\$11,025,416.51
Overdrafts.	53,070.42	50,566.09	55,784.62	50,536.69	48,049.69
Bonds for circulation.	4,099,000.00	4,102,500.00	4,123,750.00	4,023,750.00	3,958,750.00
Bonds for deposits.	175,000.00	175,000.00	175,000.00	175,000.00	175,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand.	105,550.00	77,350.00	113,400.00	108,100.00	104,050.00
Premiums on bonds.	169,548.45	154,014.14	158,123.09	149,153.46	152,660.63
Stocks, securities, etc.	2,768,594.38	2,717,764.43	2,676,985.00	2,782,864.59	2,870,832.03
Banking house, etc.	285,446.33	285,441.54	289,313.54	289,534.14	295,311.43
Real estate, etc.	188,948.76	192,765.46	193,080.22	195,714.22	186,019.01
Due from nat'l banks.	190,489.49	128,541.06	224,833.94	162,645.82	236,372.45
Due from State banks.	34,017.20	17,447.24	26,855.10	27,567.00	46,961.81
Due from res'v ag'ts.	2,109,280.11	1,085,726.44	2,057,726.46	2,857,465.31	2,474,548.90
Cash items.	122,018.72	139,260.30	146,309.19	136,583.82	164,305.19
Clear'g-house exch'gs.					
Bills of other banks.	189,650.00	203,898.00	192,952.00	243,122.00	205,492.00
Fractional currency.	7,395.31	7,879.59	8,373.57	7,894.96	8,257.52
Specie.	616,360.76	630,086.78	643,971.53	619,171.91	634,914.76
Legal-tender notes.	243,333.00	266,742.00	234,408.00	269,715.00	242,457.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	183,585.00	180,552.50	182,088.75	181,068.75	168,893.75
Due from U. S. Treas.	2.50	7,042.50	8,712.50	1,481.00	8,582.50
Total	22,200,520.94	21,783,595.79	22,247,369.42	22,486,657.48	23,001,874.68

## NEW JERSEY.

	102 banks.	102 banks.	103 banks.	103 banks.	103 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$50,352,115.79	\$49,468,891.55	\$50,302,257.13	\$50,035,951.29	\$52,105,939.06
Overdrafts.	48,017.53	44,012.22	46,510.16	36,973.04	48,506.17
Bonds for circulation.	6,028,250.00	5,908,250.00	5,920,750.00	5,893,750.00	5,670,750.00
Bonds for deposits.	285,000.00	285,000.00	285,000.00	285,000.00	285,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand.	306,550.00	373,750.00	338,750.00	359,450.00	214,450.00
Premiums on bonds.	410,039.65	370,602.27	370,604.77	362,326.54	340,676.54
Stocks, securities, etc.	8,804,101.98	8,271,882.05	8,354,478.14	9,054,066.28	9,731,173.41
Banking house, etc.	3,093,673.85	3,122,222.65	3,148,661.88	3,155,662.03	3,168,286.12
Real estate, etc.	647,471.55	653,109.40	683,476.45	650,370.40	643,659.27
Due from nat'l banks.	2,285,778.03	2,157,531.84	2,883,199.99	2,471,723.26	2,365,292.51
Due from State banks.	355,517.52	368,099.56	435,930.78	451,523.10	511,789.51
Due from res'v ag'ts.	8,005,109.62	9,982,163.11	10,238,645.35	10,237,330.06	11,570,153.89
Cash items.	883,210.16	738,361.93	703,016.40	691,204.85	853,080.78
Clear'g-house exch'gs.	290,204.68	567,407.97	299,983.34	248,500.59	371,755.09
Bills of other banks.	309,827.00	298,045.00	320,197.00	357,598.00	335,138.00
Fractional currency.	44,490.35	45,814.59	43,258.55	40,926.11	44,285.30
Specie.	3,271,850.79	3,304,600.48	3,313,588.04	3,460,779.37	3,371,814.00
Legal-tender notes.	2,023,344.00	2,049,470.00	2,124,061.00	2,258,659.00	2,096,436.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	263,011.25	260,021.25	263,393.75	257,948.75	248,753.75
Due from U. S. Treas.	14,018.49	16,240.64	21,130.84	22,260.84	24,790.84
Total	87,787,583.14	88,290,476.51	90,097,553.57	90,834,003.56	94,001,730.24

## NEW MEXICO.

	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$1,345,062.20	\$1,343,612.86	\$1,470,328.90	\$1,537,713.06	\$1,551,071.81
Overdrafts.	75,536.71	50,672.39	40,066.04	62,075.56	106,138.53
Bonds for circulation.	290,000.00	290,000.00	340,000.00	340,000.00	340,000.00
Bonds for deposits.	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand.					
Premiums on bonds.	10,490.96	10,365.96	10,240.96	10,240.96	10,115.96
Stocks, securities, etc.	233,065.80	233,113.89	232,211.45	246,148.78	250,998.84
Banking house, etc.	111,428.79	112,558.79	112,642.29	113,117.29	113,144.44
Real estate, etc.	67,666.21	67,172.71	67,472.71	72,472.71	71,849.71
Due from nat'l banks.	284,315.33	204,521.74	209,517.63	401,424.38	441,862.41
Due from State banks.	58,149.17	72,407.89	64,443.69	45,845.22	53,798.45
Due from res'v ag'ts.	392,123.74	476,721.79	635,086.75	640,451.50	747,850.61
Cash items.	14,568.43	13,623.48	6,499.71	9,540.93	31,511.35
Clear'g-house exch'gs.	1,576.94	1,048.00	1,791.26	5,657.61	2,927.15
Bills of other banks.	15,920.00	43,825.00	34,651.00	14,399.00	41,601.00
Fractional currency.	636.88	794.63	846.71	676.11	434.90
Specie.	162,953.75	152,488.95	170,457.50	177,277.70	142,455.40
Legal-tender notes.	58,461.00	51,002.00	77,101.00	62,961.00	68,110.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	12,983.00	12,703.00	15,188.00	15,188.00	15,188.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	1,800.00		1,760.00		40.00
Total	3,286,739.01	3,337,293.08	3,750,305.60	3,955,089.81	4,188,998.06

ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Liabilities.	DECEMBER 17.	MARCH 9.	MAY 14.	JULY 23.	OCTOBER 5.
	50 banks.	50 banks.	50 banks.	50 banks.	50 banks.
Capital stock .....	\$5,830,000.00	\$5,830,000.00	\$5,830,000.00	\$5,830,000.00	\$5,830,000.00
Surplus fund .....	1,409,978.62	1,385,097.63	1,376,247.63	1,394,462.64	1,382,237.64
Undivided profits .....	598,080.27	513,772.44	555,526.87	501,178.95	560,984.96
Nat'l-bank circulation	3,592,495.00	3,617,067.50	3,609,237.50	3,554,220.00	3,514,295.00
State-bank circulation	6,792.00	6,791.00	6,791.00	6,791.00	6,791.00
Due to national banks	856,185.78	638,846.73	1,035,616.46	967,843.62	986,324.96
Due to State banks .....	546,754.48	737,372.38	737,016.97	909,560.17	781,285.46
Dividends unpaid .....	13,486.60	14,402.91	19,222.38	26,470.06	28,850.45
Individual deposits ..	9,075,362.55	8,654,456.94	8,735,375.90	8,922,672.51	9,658,708.78
U. S. deposits .....	176,009.27	157,773.79	158,549.02	177,522.24	151,106.21
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	9,806.81	17,281.07	24,994.27	31,686.36	23,410.49
Notes rediscounted ..	39,423.30	35,116.97	48,109.26	30,950.00	16,000.00
Bills payable .....	40,000.00	105,012.50	90,348.83	132,851.93	61,546.40
Other liabilities .....	6,086.26	9,703.33	333.33	450.00	333.33
Total .....	22,200,520.94	21,783,595.79	22,247,369.42	22,486,657.48	23,001,874.68

## NEW JERSEY.

	102 banks.	102 banks.	103 banks.	103 banks.	103 banks.
Capital stock .....	\$14,395,000.00	\$14,395,000.00	\$14,445,000.00	\$14,445,000.00	\$14,445,000.00
Surplus fund .....	8,097,400.00	8,165,700.00	8,162,700.00	8,180,500.00	8,235,500.00
Undivided profits .....	4,175,561.27	3,959,626.70	4,180,200.14	4,125,869.27	4,257,843.15
Nat'l-bank circulation	5,282,472.00	5,158,442.00	5,201,732.00	5,198,252.00	5,013,609.50
State-bank circulation	5,402.00	5,402.00	5,402.00	5,402.00	5,402.00
Due to national banks	3,274,422.16	3,172,738.69	4,211,874.84	3,957,097.70	3,620,773.62
Due to State banks ..	610,342.92	628,965.09	656,164.37	625,948.02	660,339.39
Dividends unpaid .....	25,338.98	36,187.92	29,106.50	63,713.46	69,343.50
Individual deposits ..	50,930,740.55	51,837,308.94	52,375,903.27	52,947,920.40	57,172,946.63
U. S. deposits .....	234,038.76	232,237.18	243,553.69	237,998.06	225,531.92
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	36,359.90	36,460.39	32,564.01	57,323.94	53,470.53
Notes rediscounted ..	237,824.60	200,907.60	180,882.75	123,598.00	24,970.00
Bills payable .....	472,500.00	461,500.00	372,470.00	380,500.00	213,000.00
Other liabilities .....	1,180.00	.....	.....	4,880.71	4,000.00
Total .....	87,787,583.14	88,290,476.51	90,097,553.57	90,334,003.56	94,001,730.24

## NEW MEXICO.

	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.
Capital stock .....	\$550,000.00	\$600,000.00	\$600,000.00	\$600,000.00	\$600,000.00
Surplus fund .....	132,750.00	98,100.00	98,100.00	98,600.00	99,500.00
Undivided profits .....	48,863.73	27,409.01	39,356.90	32,312.66	36,773.64
Nat'l-bank circulation	258,590.00	259,260.00	303,360.00	303,080.00	303,760.00
State-bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	99,002.35	95,613.70	95,918.63	61,753.63	76,904.17
Due to State banks ..	86,578.89	91,152.38	86,005.56	108,078.63	127,502.65
Dividends unpaid .....	.....	.....	.....	2,436.00	.....
Individual deposits ..	1,924,497.36	1,985,148.74	2,344,261.98	2,565,856.62	2,775,904.23
U. S. deposits .....	103,005.87	82,341.90	133,125.78	171,513.79	114,380.77
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	75,450.81	90,267.35	50,178.75	11,458.48	54,272.60
Notes rediscounted ..	8,000.00	8,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Bills payable .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other liabilities .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	3,286,739.01	3,337,293.08	3,750,305.60	3,955,089.81	4,188,998.06

# 738 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS SINCE OCTOBER 6, 1896,

## NEW YORK.

Resources.	DECEMBER 17.	MARCH 9.	MAY 14.	JULY 23.	OCTOBER 5.
	267 banks.	265 banks.	265 banks.	267 banks.	267 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$91,375,457.30	\$88,740,556.73	\$90,749,465.85	\$90,587,365.90	\$92,782,676.03
Overdrafts.	392,006.30	349,995.86	362,197.00	396,842.25	376,327.60
Bonds for circulation.	17,607,800.00	17,362,100.00	17,847,100.00	17,322,600.00	17,113,000.00
Bonds for deposits.	475,000.00	475,000.00	475,000.00	475,000.00	495,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand.	959,100.00	854,100.00	820,300.00	840,250.00	685,800.00
Premiums on bonds.	816,060.30	784,568.58	777,022.83	743,123.01	724,703.20
Stocks, securities, etc.	13,225,117.40	13,364,229.20	13,191,401.14	12,942,400.35	13,364,444.93
Banking house, etc.	3,447,788.08	3,309,681.70	3,320,089.46	3,217,652.52	3,225,804.71
Real estate, etc.	2,564,813.53	2,840,526.23	2,010,006.56	2,991,605.55	3,005,104.39
Due from nat'l banks.	2,332,957.51	2,299,054.68	2,823,739.87	2,968,512.92	2,629,026.64
Due from State banks.	1,113,841.29	1,122,803.89	1,307,422.56	1,291,948.98	1,202,226.24
Due from res'v'g ag'ts.	13,790,330.17	15,789,780.50	16,359,369.41	15,925,539.16	17,035,422.75
Cash items.	624,993.44	553,458.84	589,681.42	563,861.89	753,066.05
Clear'g-house exch'gs.	137,770.94	184,125.20	147,745.61	118,677.38	257,055.32
Bills of other banks.	769,735.00	771,733.00	823,301.00	808,635.00	773,308.00
Fractional currency.	57,251.62	69,111.79	53,314.87	62,901.73	58,410.70
Specie.	5,695,230.56	5,585,475.54	5,627,698.93	5,673,741.55	5,456,907.57
Legal-tender notes.	2,634,174.00	2,521,032.00	2,712,309.00	2,670,181.00	2,483,579.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.	170,000.00	105,000.00	125,000.00	115,003.00	125,000.00
5% fund with Treas.	782,385.85	771,733.24	769,914.44	761,063.75	756,021.75
Due from U. S. Treas.	48,387.44	38,980.44	49,918.24	70,750.54	27,995.24
Total.	159,021,290.73	157,893,076.42	161,352,038.28	160,486,653.57	163,430,970.31

## CITY OF ALBANY.

	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$7,371,639.36	\$7,157,573.33	\$7,518,868.30	\$7,406,373.29	\$8,303,219.94
Overdrafts.	3,127.56	2,443.17	1,607.48	2,681.39	8,372.40
Bonds for circulation.	500,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00
Bonds for deposits.	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand.					
Premiums on bonds.	27,500.00	27,500.00	27,500.00	27,500.00	27,500.00
Stocks, securities, etc.	835,733.37	772,921.25	765,836.42	748,133.72	759,666.46
Banking house, etc.	295,000.00	295,000.00	295,000.00	295,000.00	295,000.00
Real estate, etc.	29,165.50	29,165.50	27,962.43	38,062.43	57,162.43
Due from nat'l banks.	1,108,722.72	1,337,625.87	1,543,749.05	1,896,967.85	1,246,564.47
Due from State banks.	134,939.61	101,039.42	655,054.90	1,001,513.11	441,561.58
Due from res'v'g ag'ts.	1,645,833.39	3,379,695.05	4,696,821.74	3,561,555.23	2,573,725.24
Cash items.	37,508.22	99,756.92	111,669.24	56,151.38	106,833.79
Clear'g-house exch'gs.	109,239.83	68,376.67	88,056.73	75,394.07	136,474.08
Bills of other banks.	63,458.00	51,537.00	65,364.00	70,783.00	52,182.00
Fractional currency.	3,121.82	3,051.11	2,758.52	2,483.08	1,732.55
Specie.	826,037.10	847,547.90	899,180.30	924,445.20	918,286.50
Legal-tender notes.	262,764.00	244,488.00	301,077.00	399,230.00	420,103.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	22,500.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00
Due from U. S. Treas.					1.00
Total.	13,326,290.48	14,885,721.19	17,468,516.11	16,474,273.66	15,816,386.04

## CITY OF BROOKLYN.

	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$11,215,136.27	\$11,497,804.36	\$11,802,675.78	\$11,239,945.68	\$12,357,365.76
Overdrafts.	5,947.97	1,642.52	1,376.70	950.54	1,520.14
Bonds for circulation.	642,000.00	642,000.00	642,000.00	642,000.00	642,000.00
Bonds for deposits.	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand.	5,000.00	105,000.00	105,000.00	105,000.00	5,000.00
Premiums on bonds.	52,500.00	65,125.00	63,750.00	50,375.00	37,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc.	2,422,111.89	2,617,609.71	2,236,755.40	2,103,515.26	2,549,251.60
Banking house, etc.	442,850.00	599,859.74	600,854.74	600,454.74	600,858.74
Real estate, etc.	247,458.14	92,500.00	92,500.00	92,500.00	92,500.00
Due from nat'l banks.	235,703.69	201,216.04	187,809.93	170,714.95	263,388.26
Due from State banks.	109,997.39	70,923.25	144,078.33	179,474.63	138,735.97
Due from res'v'g ag'ts.	2,918,610.50	2,408,562.87	2,523,083.96	3,228,455.82	2,644,785.68
Cash items.	106,040.33	71,737.80	106,887.66	112,267.89	117,640.94
Clear'g-house exch'gs.	1,109,535.53	930,510.52	880,826.21	723,158.43	1,155,554.05
Bills of other banks.	232,362.00	224,692.00	157,888.00	178,672.00	159,271.00
Fractional currency.	8,334.77	6,016.23	6,682.75	6,740.11	8,998.52
Specie.	1,222,634.15	1,783,255.00	1,673,436.71	1,747,863.03	1,110,918.89
Legal-tender notes.	1,315,823.00	1,346,883.00	1,181,717.00	1,253,324.00	880,854.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.		40,000.00			
5% fund with Treas.	28,890.00	28,890.00	28,890.00	28,890.00	28,890.00
Due from U. S. Treas.			5,000.00		
Total.	22,581,835.63	22,934,232.04	22,641,213.17	22,664,311.08	22,989,632.95

ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

## NEW YORK.

Liabilities.	DECEMBER 17.	MARCH 9.	MAY 14.	JULY 23.	OCTOBER 5.
	267 banks.	265 banks.	265 banks.	297 banks.	267 banks.
Capital stock.....	\$32,059,040.00	\$31,819,040.00	\$31,829,040.00	\$31,769,040.00	\$31,657,940.00
Surplus fund.....	11,028,872.33	10,999,197.33	10,936,534.82	10,921,303.00	10,956,944.39
Undivided profits....	7,398,994.06	6,618,425.88	6,958,227.86	6,354,596.71	6,728,531.37
Nat'l-bank circulation	15,555,915.50	15,333,127.50	15,274,620.00	15,154,632.50	15,084,910.00
State-bank circulation	18,765.00	18,765.00	18,765.00	18,765.00	18,765.00
Due to national banks	3,549,582.31	3,079,540.60	4,669,605.34	4,025,446.90	3,240,064.48
Due to State banks...	1,633,535.11	1,752,950.26	1,952,735.41	1,681,205.67	1,484,567.33
Dividends unpaid....	40,701.78	58,980.47	51,977.67	90,895.37	50,522.30
Individual deposits...	86,254,186.91	86,821,204.35	88,019,067.03	88,946,102.47	93,036,579.65
U. S. deposits.....	408,966.79	426,815.86	415,063.39	324,809.48	358,267.09
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	58,834.92	45,270.61	60,240.38	146,177.86	106,537.60
Notes rediscounted...	729,568.80	541,951.73	704,122.22	535,368.75	382,677.75
Bills payable.....	218,356.25	334,632.02	373,713.31	409,911.06	217,811.00
Other liabilities.....	68,970.97	43,173.91	85,723.85	108,398.80	106,852.35
Total.....	159,021,290.73	157,893,076.42	161,352,088.28	160,486,653.57	163,430,970.31

## CITY OF ALBANY.

	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.
Capital stock.....	\$1,550,000.00	\$1,550,000.00	\$1,550,000.00	\$1,550,000.00	\$1,550,000.00
Surplus fund.....	1,398,000.00	1,398,000.00	1,398,000.00	1,398,000.00	1,388,000.00
Undivided profits....	179,701.89	130,078.70	175,568.83	176,715.10	198,950.11
Nat'l-bank circulation	440,320.00	343,980.00	351,250.00	345,530.00	349,590.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	2,979,975.41	2,927,199.92	3,115,269.32	2,996,741.08	3,806,137.80
Due to State banks...	1,895,048.63	1,692,705.50	1,545,423.91	1,527,701.28	1,613,387.10
Dividends unpaid....	647.12	817.65	2,131.34	1,016.62	615.12
Individual deposits...	4,810,858.53	6,771,200.52	9,259,133.81	8,398,529.86	6,808,166.19
U. S. deposits.....	43,963.02	46,078.88	46,214.84	42,463.25	42,482.20
Dept's U. S. dis. officers	6,036.98	3,921.12	3,785.16	7,536.75	7,517.80
Notes rediscounted...	21,738.90	21,738.90	21,738.90	21,738.90	21,738.90
Bills payable.....					
Other liabilities.....				8,300.82	29,800.82
Total.....	13,326,290.48	14,885,721.19	17,468,510.11	16,474,273.06	15,810,386.04

## 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.....	2,240,000.00	2,350,000.00	2,600,000.00	2,270,000.00	2,270,000.00
Undivided profits....	537,557.90	354,563.65	172,232.86	353,638.42	395,701.95
Nat'l-bank circulation	575,700.00	575,050.00	571,900.00	577,800.00	573,030.00
State-bank circulation	1,846.00	1,846.00	1,846.00	1,846.00	1,846.00
Due to national banks	251,580.29	238,111.24	257,052.30	279,870.82	412,228.04
Due to State banks...	477,170.89	274,415.60	256,335.07	362,910.83	346,544.08
Dividends unpaid....	1,091.02	1,060.40	453.40	10,769.20	7,833.40
Individual deposits...	16,942,652.93	17,576,775.45	17,215,987.91	17,227,225.73	17,393,868.96
U. S. deposits.....	172,606.86	170,682.45	154,786.56	163,329.17	163,158.18
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	28,292.62	29,517.61	43,440.81	35,956.12	34,457.55
Notes rediscounted...					
Bills payable.....					
Other liabilities.....	1,337.12	10,209.64	15,178.26	28,964.79	38,964.79
Total.....	22,581,835.63	22,934,232.04	22,641,213.17	22,664,311.08	22,989,632.95

# 740 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS SINCE OCTOBER 6, 1896,

## CITY OF NEW YORK.

Resources.	DECEMBER 17.	MARCH 9.	MAY 14.	JULY 23.	OCTOBER 5.
	49 banks.	49 banks.	49 banks.	48 banks.	48 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$339,983,264.09	\$354,979,532.02	\$355,090,811.23	\$381,543,610.97	\$408,335,475.15
Overdrafts.	187,943.29	138,696.19	157,863.82	171,856.75	128,242.15
Bonds for circulation.	23,047,000.00	20,069,000.00	19,256,000.00	18,939,000.00	18,939,000.00
Bonds for deposits.	1,220,000.00	1,220,000.00	1,300,000.00	1,360,000.00	1,360,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand.	1,147,000.00	4,365,450.00	4,266,200.00	4,423,850.00	4,593,900.00
Premiums on bonds.	1,881,666.36	2,091,477.10	2,057,824.00	2,076,383.58	2,049,417.85
Stocks, securities, etc.	35,941,703.29	37,352,880.86	39,339,656.41	40,673,921.10	40,701,485.16
Banking house, etc.	12,798,840.30	13,400,089.15	13,652,947.13	13,911,729.86	13,962,704.56
Real estate, etc.	1,645,557.41	1,831,098.05	1,829,145.73	1,778,459.05	1,942,488.84
Due from nat'l banks.	30,398,114.61	25,135,503.72	30,039,394.67	27,687,346.01	28,944,448.29
Due from State banks.	4,515,698.53	4,756,222.85	5,536,684.13	4,924,591.97	4,955,489.50
Due from res'v ag'ts.					
Cash items.	1,960,425.35	1,515,517.85	2,075,393.93	1,874,433.04	2,662,685.73
Clear'g-house exch'gs.	49,287,611.17	41,107,373.49	46,747,980.64	54,708,847.11	66,438,644.56
Bills of other banks.	1,182,570.00	803,443.00	765,563.00	1,036,427.00	783,569.00
Fractional currency.	61,229.87	49,140.14	48,144.07	51,995.64	65,736.14
Specie.	67,950,289.36	74,942,258.57	78,154,632.45	80,551,082.79	82,388,877.65
Legal-tender notes.	42,176,304.00	42,143,514.00	38,984,723.00	49,315,965.00	27,672,648.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.	25,305,000.00	47,875,000.00	35,810,000.00	28,015,000.00	26,445,000.00
5% fund with Treas.	1,029,819.50	893,827.50	837,242.50	843,022.50	843,022.50
Due from U. S. Treas.	906,413.72	496,967.00	1,283,471.24	836,292.73	398,847.36
Total.	642,626,550.85	674,666,991.49	677,253,677.95	715,023,815.05	733,611,682.44

## NORTH CAROLINA.

	28 banks.	29 banks.	28 banks.	27 banks.	27 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$6,289,881.42	\$6,649,782.27	\$6,765,478.34	\$6,507,036.90	\$6,770,283.87
Overdrafts.	162,545.20	114,063.01	89,134.57	57,058.77	105,859.22
Bonds for circulation.	815,250.00	843,500.00	798,500.00	748,500.00	748,500.00
Bonds for deposits.	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand.					
Premiums on bonds.	63,283.12	75,021.69	64,258.75	60,463.04	59,864.29
Stocks, securities, etc.	363,804.25	336,757.70	327,672.18	307,394.03	290,895.13
Banking house, etc.	322,439.37	312,124.66	316,228.62	322,042.57	323,415.95
Real estate, etc.	122,238.45	112,261.51	97,319.42	94,015.93	94,868.59
Due from nat'l banks.	516,555.20	466,680.93	449,085.19	436,632.57	466,822.23
Due from State banks.	229,518.07	227,462.87	250,316.02	165,079.74	252,989.05
Due from res'v ag'ts.	584,872.90	805,594.91	701,450.20	629,013.72	741,411.78
Cash items.	86,755.08	71,175.73	50,798.15	60,420.64	82,157.59
Clear'g-house exch'gs.			7,255.22		2,058.11
Bills of other banks.	80,044.00	74,694.00	93,753.00	76,730.00	85,514.00
Fractional currency.	5,532.08	4,933.88	5,963.79	6,989.19	5,536.71
Specie.	634,265.59	564,977.82	558,831.75	565,600.34	435,356.66
Legal-tender notes.	261,747.00	189,015.00	262,803.00	212,981.00	235,583.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	36,010.25	35,688.11	33,327.75	32,360.75	33,380.75
Due from U. S. Treas.	1,391.66	152.40	582.26	3,220.46	2,287.15
Total.	10,776,193.64	11,083,886.49	11,072,758.21	10,486,739.65	10,936,224.08

## NORTH DAKOTA.

	27 banks.	26 banks.	26 banks.	26 banks.	27 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$4,443,270.23	\$4,148,457.24	\$4,220,090.58	\$4,447,534.55	\$4,321,771.40
Overdrafts.	43,440.38	20,779.27	36,971.96	35,927.69	38,870.79
Bonds for circulation.	490,000.00	465,000.00	465,000.00	465,000.00	478,000.00
Bonds for deposits.					
U. S. bonds on hand.					
Premiums on bonds.	20,596.42	21,321.42	21,196.42	21,196.42	21,196.42
Stocks, securities, etc.	393,465.32	374,811.86	392,268.66	375,232.57	353,773.31
Banking house, etc.	374,016.25	354,102.52	355,202.52	359,246.10	388,524.48
Real estate, etc.	330,676.48	330,796.92	311,792.80	311,777.44	325,850.26
Due from nat'l banks.	36,487.01	33,812.26	22,803.62	33,583.02	247,431.21
Due from State banks.	44,354.49	48,163.54	36,839.80	53,212.80	146,228.84
Due from res'v ag'ts.	525,501.24	479,419.48	405,988.93	482,703.23	1,708,277.87
Cash items.	41,865.61	32,502.16	33,305.32	20,859.37	56,878.19
Clear'g-house exch'gs.	5,114.47	1,697.16	2,934.19	2,033.94	9,360.13
Bills of other banks.	63,136.00	28,435.00	23,458.00	27,477.00	57,243.00
Fractional currency.	2,064.03	2,669.37	2,677.96	3,695.17	2,726.99
Specie.	293,568.95	290,214.20	236,139.25	255,510.54	242,521.20
Legal-tender notes.	217,785.00	150,086.00	114,194.00	104,816.00	289,843.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	20,989.50	20,924.50	924.50	20,924.50	20,924.50
Due from U. S. Treas.	930.00	2,610.00	930.00	1,720.00	760.00
Total.	7,347,262.33	6,805,792.90	6,702,218.51	7,022,450.34	8,710,181.59

ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

## CITY OF NEW YORK.

Liabilities.	DECEMBER 17.	MARCH 9.	MAY 14.	JULY 23.	OCTOBER 5.
	49 banks.	49 banks.	49 banks.	48 banks.	48 banks.
Capital stock.....	\$50,600,000.00	\$49,600,000.00	\$49,600,000.00	\$48,600,000.00	\$48,600,000.00
Surplus fund.....	42,480,000.00	43,152,000.00	43,042,000.00	42,892,000.00	42,892,000.00
Undivided profits....	18,680,831.27	17,173,109.23	17,953,901.39	17,401,566.44	17,541,993.47
Nat'l-bank circulation	20,176,990.00	16,647,505.50	14,786,305.50	13,874,255.50	16,183,457.50
State-bank circulation	16,556.00	16,556.00	16,556.00	16,556.00	16,556.00
Due to national banks	145,974,888.51	176,197,685.50	161,847,029.77	179,190,351.06	182,982,831.77
Due to State banks...	62,976,954.82	73,485,201.78	71,758,220.72	74,272,082.17	80,878,290.01
Dividends unpaid....	92,323.89	98,763.92	103,475.15	156,569.30	172,596.12
Individual deposits..	299,912,326.05	297,028,713.25	316,069,249.83	337,515,801.08	341,886,866.23
U. S. deposits.....	898,026.40	890,395.68	885,533.67	875,526.01	768,273.56
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers	275,612.20	241,278.93	292,812.22	281,956.84	330,838.81
Notes rediscounted..	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Bills payable.....	458,000.00	-----	100,000.00	200,000.00	300,000.00
Other liabilities.....	75,541.70	129,781.70	198,593.70	347,150.65	57,978.97
Total.....	642,626,550.85	674,666,991.49	677,253,677.95	715,623,815.05	733,611,682.44

## NORTH CAROLINA.

	28 banks.	29 banks.	28 banks.	27 banks.	27 banks.
Capital stock.....	\$2,776,000.00	\$2,911,000.00	\$2,801,000.00	\$2,701,000.00	\$2,701,000.00
Surplus fund.....	759,025.67	774,943.07	764,943.07	770,591.25	773,091.25
Undivided profits....	387,438.00	229,456.82	382,743.14	324,803.60	348,037.58
Nat'l-bank circulation	707,085.00	702,872.50	681,512.50	642,102.50	643,492.50
State-bank circulation	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Due to national banks	331,336.72	283,933.11	337,477.87	282,957.57	232,594.63
Due to State banks...	227,820.97	198,565.38	188,699.31	140,480.07	226,079.33
Dividends unpaid....	975.00	1,188.45	430.25	6,653.25	1,208.25
Individual deposits..	5,039,055.78	5,407,126.50	5,812,182.01	5,078,397.97	5,340,321.09
U. S. deposits.....	119,923.50	157,942.99	156,338.71	171,102.42	152,141.86
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers	43,758.59	42,033.81	50,898.29	32,265.07	56,397.55
Notes rediscounted..	216,731.75	177,448.86	256,306.34	197,829.35	293,502.84
Bills payable.....	167,042.66	78,375.00	108,000.00	119,000.00	148,800.00
Other liabilities.....	-----	19,000.00	32,226.72	19,556.60	19,556.60
Total.....	10,776,193.64	11,083,886.49	11,072,758.21	10,486,739.65	10,936,224.08

## NORTH DAKOTA.

	27 banks.	26 banks.	26 banks.	26 banks.	27 banks.
Capital stock.....	\$1,660,000.00	\$1,610,000.00	\$1,610,000.00	\$1,610,000.00	\$1,635,000.00
Surplus fund.....	337,371.74	334,100.00	334,100.00	333,457.18	333,365.79
Undivided profits....	293,500.59	249,382.01	238,806.47	215,889.67	242,469.60
Nat'l-bank circulation	439,452.50	416,942.50	416,287.50	418,147.50	417,657.50
State-bank circulation	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Due to national banks	11,935.97	13,087.01	15,539.66	9,039.17	79,734.60
Due to State banks...	141,080.00	62,913.99	61,806.61	66,125.45	188,549.22
Dividends unpaid....	889.00	1,755.00	485.00	3,660.00	3,280.00
Individual deposits..	4,417,532.47	3,848,033.39	3,717,155.27	4,003,118.02	5,689,171.75
U. S. deposits.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Notes rediscounted..	5,000.00	-----	20,238.00	5,700.00	-----
Bills payable.....	40,500.00	269,079.00	285,500.00	356,145.95	120,953.13
Other liabilities.....	-----	500.00	2,300.00	1,107.40	-----
Total.....	7,347,262.33	6,805,792.90	6,702,218.51	7,022,450.34	8,710,181.59



# 742 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS SINCE OCTOBER 6, 1896,

## OHIO.

Resources.	DECEMBER 17.	MARCH 9.	MAY 14.	JULY 23.	OCTOBER 5.
	223 banks.	222 banks.	222 banks.	223 banks.	223 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$65,515,902.68	\$64,689,015.03	\$64,467,273.62	\$65,161,233.23	\$66,570,637.93
Overdrafts	463,852.56	367,054.94	361,244.15	426,354.87	447,600.75
Bonds for circulation.	11,962,500.00	11,815,000.00	11,812,500.00	11,732,000.00	11,904,100.00
Bonds for deposits.	528,000.00	528,000.00	528,000.00	528,000.00	528,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand.	400,400.00	527,250.00	659,900.00	765,250.00	726,000.00
Premiums on bonds.	737,735.94	746,823.07	755,710.75	760,269.88	765,923.05
Stocks, securities, etc	5,540,313.60	5,480,931.53	5,260,907.25	5,171,516.67	5,536,868.71
Banking house, etc.	2,188,612.90	2,099,164.71	2,088,553.91	2,116,525.81	2,132,188.42
Real estate, etc.	1,010,981.23	974,789.73	979,098.00	1,041,959.23	1,090,478.26
Due from nat'l banks.	1,589,383.41	2,331,144.11	2,246,613.84	2,575,567.09	2,482,523.77
Due from State banks	529,219.28	554,676.48	562,630.47	732,420.53	762,926.07
Due from res've ag'ts	8,215,642.10	9,582,366.87	9,232,967.99	11,423,126.77	13,210,055.03
Cash items	536,053.30	537,488.65	477,702.84	545,157.34	540,784.21
Clear'g-house exch'gs	285,526.75	217,706.83	211,352.06	272,159.72	347,005.63
Bills of other banks.	947,791.00	1,289,391.00	1,398,662.00	1,244,369.00	1,429,091.00
Fractional currency.	42,852.36	49,091.28	45,758.94	47,802.94	48,500.84
Specie	4,751,335.57	4,841,700.76	4,907,426.53	5,011,506.98	4,828,014.40
Legal-tender notes.	2,892,029.00	3,437,886.00	3,408,526.00	3,407,487.00	3,517,702.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.	.....	30,000.00	30,000.00	.....	.....
5% fund with Treas.	504,067.88	494,860.65	499,651.79	497,220.69	516,045.15
Due from U. S. Treas.	26,822.29	21,815.16	26,973.82	29,617.32	26,491.78
Total	108,678,021.94	110,616,157.10	109,991,254.86	113,490,545.07	117,412,437.00

## CITY OF CINCINNATI.

	13 banks.	13 banks.	13 banks.	13 banks.	13 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$21,136,306.89	\$21,241,496.57	\$22,842,814.97	\$22,007,997.77	\$23,778,025.25
Overdrafts	14,817.39	19,335.90	9,713.63	14,909.07	13,460.93
Bonds for circulation.	5,344,500.00	4,944,500.00	4,844,500.00	5,102,000.00	5,436,000.00
Bonds for deposits.	850,000.00	850,000.00	1,200,000.00	1,200,000.00	1,200,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand.	441,150.00	889,150.00	842,000.00	981,950.00	1,150,950.00
Premiums on bonds.	693,073.39	709,914.18	766,636.59	827,617.05	886,966.50
Stocks, securities, etc	2,848,119.68	3,335,971.41	4,623,185.24	3,919,643.29	3,910,520.99
Banking house, etc.	479,840.30	479,340.30	479,340.30	476,040.30	476,040.30
Real estate, etc.	100,507.56	119,737.02	151,518.77	191,927.77	191,883.67
Due from nat'l banks.	2,794,664.63	2,899,837.37	3,170,622.66	2,983,392.35	3,002,554.29
Due from State banks	631,265.05	470,351.08	594,853.04	525,021.50	688,582.26
Due from res've ag'ts	4,135,083.12	4,654,464.56	4,027,897.50	5,143,961.27	4,865,032.61
Cash items	144,167.26	135,651.11	124,366.07	127,605.42	135,898.42
Clear'g-house exch'gs	193,101.77	260,533.00	261,800.61	375,301.95	197,052.84
Bills of other banks.	244,684.00	251,227.00	422,954.00	399,040.00	315,221.00
Fractional currency.	2,717.88	2,505.58	3,427.29	2,808.34	3,425.47
Specie	1,841,492.31	1,836,711.85	1,998,150.00	2,046,689.97	1,931,303.42
Legal-tender notes.	2,261,747.00	2,326,794.00	2,563,524.00	2,675,043.00	1,938,033.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.	480,000.00	650,000.00	700,000.00	750,000.00	720,000.00
5% fund with Treas.	240,502.50	222,502.50	218,002.50	224,562.50	241,990.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	1,400.00	2,250.00	1,000.00	.....	6,950.00
Total	44,879,140.73	46,302,273.43	49,849,306.57	49,973,511.55	51,089,910.95

## CITY OF CLEVELAND.

	12 banks.	12 banks.	12 banks.	12 banks.	12 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$26,311,249.96	\$26,502,702.79	\$27,071,768.96	\$27,345,399.66	\$28,471,475.47
Overdrafts	41,356.35	28,479.94	28,029.53	46,363.28	34,244.20
Bonds for circulation.	1,450,000.00	1,450,000.00	1,450,000.00	1,550,000.00	1,550,000.00
Bonds for deposits.	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Premiums on bonds.	52,165.72	51,300.00	51,300.00	51,300.00	51,300.00
Stocks, securities, etc	710,028.33	863,015.70	1,033,382.53	896,491.45	787,901.42
Banking house, etc.	508,500.00	508,500.00	507,500.00	507,500.00	507,500.00
Real estate, etc.	269,561.75	269,407.82	264,303.84	219,254.33	215,487.64
Due from nat'l banks.	1,827,767.26	1,909,632.56	1,788,618.53	2,281,521.16	2,824,342.24
Due from State banks	766,056.94	611,874.02	721,801.12	679,631.03	798,417.57
Due from res've ag'ts	3,498,016.72	5,364,737.25	3,246,501.37	5,815,687.66	4,926,644.08
Cash items.	72,203.66	54,157.34	83,435.22	80,928.26	109,924.78
Clear'g-house exch'gs	253,408.71	211,409.46	193,264.13	157,571.38	289,494.79
Bills of other banks.	142,362.00	134,997.00	157,764.00	152,470.00	147,132.00
Fractional currency.	4,887.34	5,765.93	3,738.10	4,332.27	4,344.87
Specie	1,850,525.00	1,966,461.50	1,928,561.75	1,977,130.50	1,935,286.00
Legal-tender notes.	759,051.00	1,056,600.00	1,162,475.00	1,041,793.00	1,076,290.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5% fund with Treas.	63,100.00	64,550.00	65,250.00	69,750.00	68,880.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	20,702.10	13,140.00	10,550.00	12,000.00	14,700.00
Total	38,670,542.84	41,186,731.31	39,828,244.08	42,949,123.98	43,872,865.10

ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

## OHIO.

Liabilities.	DECEMBER 17.	MARCH 9.	MAY 14.	JULY 23.	OCTOBER 5.
	223 banks.	222 banks.	222 banks.	223 banks.	223 banks.
Capital stock .....	\$27,780, 100. 00	\$27, 530, 100. 00	\$27, 430, 100. 00	\$27, 660, 967. 00	\$27, 830, 100. 00
Surplus fund. ....	8, 115, 352. 54	8, 074, 345. 23	7, 957, 867. 39	7, 943, 115. 34	7, 995, 920. 34
Undivided profits....	2, 528, 108. 50	2, 472, 120. 10	2, 326, 578. 41	2, 381, 407. 04	2, 651, 838. 06
Nat'l-bank circulation	10, 642, 801. 50	10, 523, 367. 50	10, 499, 310. 00	10, 361, 187. 00	10, 559, 780. 00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	1, 494, 810. 44	1, 465, 104. 21	1, 668, 872. 64	1, 859, 705. 34	1, 804, 905. 04
Due to State banks...	763, 035. 38	1, 262, 018. 91	1, 238, 128. 69	1, 307, 777. 36	1, 531, 668. 42
Dividends unpaid....	28, 743. 66	23, 662. 50	58, 000. 95	54, 969. 45	29, 770. 45
Individual deposits ..	56, 116, 556. 37	58, 163, 479. 60	57, 798, 683. 64	60, 947, 782. 47	64, 308, 142. 55
U. S. deposits .....	364, 520. 50	377, 062. 71	372, 010. 06	391, 365. 69	374, 351. 41
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	149, 896. 29	125, 729. 24	116, 152. 83	130, 955. 00	141, 536. 02
Notes rediscounted...	383, 960. 21	231, 698. 06	166, 898. 59	141, 727. 02	32, 561. 70
Bills payable .....	162, 600. 00	216, 650. 00	215, 732. 50	98, 712. 73	29, 473. 33
Other liabilities .....	147, 486. 46	150, 219. 04	142, 919. 16	215, 873. 63	122, 383. 68
Total .....	108, 678, 021. 94	110, 616, 157. 10	109, 991, 254. 86	113, 490, 545. 07	117, 412, 437. 00

## CITY OF CINCINNATI.

	13 banks.	13 banks.	13 banks.	13 banks.	13 banks.
Capital stock .....	\$8, 000, 000. 00	\$8, 000, 000. 00	\$8, 000, 000. 00	\$7, 800, 000. 00	\$7, 800, 000. 00
Surplus fund. ....	2, 680, 000. 00	2, 680, 000. 00	2, 680, 000. 00	2, 740, 000. 00	2, 740, 000. 00
Undivided profits....	1, 042, 024. 97	1, 108, 194. 83	917, 274. 19	993, 832. 73	1, 143, 351. 95
Nat'l-bank circulation	4, 795, 200. 00	4, 363, 853. 00	4, 324, 400. 00	4, 518, 300. 00	4, 820, 450. 00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	5, 634, 087. 60	6, 885, 320. 33	7, 283, 369. 97	8, 241, 780. 57	9, 002, 898. 55
Due to State banks...	2, 800, 345. 17	3, 602, 418. 62	3, 593, 519. 46	3, 830, 464. 87	4, 420, 622. 46
Dividends unpaid....	3, 837. 75	2, 272. 25	31, 191. 75	4, 110. 25	6, 726. 25
Individual deposits ..	18, 362, 995. 82	18, 092, 434. 42	21, 090, 368. 23	19, 779, 811. 92	19, 244, 420. 35
U. S. deposits .....	827, 949. 42	847, 282. 98	1, 180, 766. 90	1, 326, 211. 21	1, 171, 941. 39
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers					
Notes rediscounted...					
Bills payable .....					
Other liabilities .....	732, 700. 00	720, 500. 00	748, 416. 07	739, 500. 00	739, 500. 00
Total .....	44, 879, 140. 73	46, 302, 273. 43	49, 849, 306. 57	49, 973, 511. 55	51, 089, 910. 95

## CITY OF CLEVELAND.

	12 banks.	12 banks.	12 banks.	12 banks.	12 banks.
Capital stock .....	\$9, 550, 000. 00	\$9, 550, 000. 00	\$9, 550, 000. 00	\$9, 550, 000. 00	\$9, 550, 000. 00
Surplus fund. ....	2, 066, 000. 00	2, 066, 000. 00	2, 085, 000. 00	2, 085, 000. 00	2, 085, 000. 00
Undivided profits....	659, 157. 51	697, 327. 11	544, 710. 84	619, 922. 55	740, 876. 62
Nat'l-bank circulation	1, 284, 470. 00	1, 248, 260. 00	1, 234, 240. 00	1, 328, 810. 00	1, 332, 810. 00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	2, 304, 326. 77	3, 091, 614. 82	2, 979, 482. 54	3, 562, 944. 45	4, 248, 531. 29
Due to State banks...	1, 625, 876. 40	2, 238, 008. 14	2, 135, 051. 44	2, 615, 411. 38	2, 893, 053. 00
Dividends unpaid....	1, 793. 00	1, 377. 00	10, 329. 00	1, 427. 00	1, 217. 00
Individual deposits ..	18, 790, 484. 97	20, 753, 080. 23	19, 719, 822. 90	21, 842, 949. 96	21, 683, 266. 89
U. S. deposits .....	43, 341. 99	42, 034. 84	51, 517. 87	50, 295. 59	43, 322. 44
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	18, 491. 07	17, 876. 87	11, 270. 83	11, 205. 67	14, 787. 92
Notes rediscounted...	391, 852. 30				
Bills payable .....	1, 175, 000. 00	725, 000. 00	750, 000. 00	425, 000. 00	425, 000. 00
Other liabilities .....	759, 748. 83	756, 152. 30	756, 718. 66	856, 157. 38	855, 000. 00
Total .....	38, 670, 542. 84	41, 186, 731. 31	39, 828, 244. 03	42, 949, 123. 98	43, 872, 865. 16

# 744 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS SINCE OCTOBER 6, 1896,

## OKLAHOMA.

Resources.	DECEMBER 17.	MARCH 9.	MAY 14.	JULY 23.	OCTOBER 5.
	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$269,008.22	\$283,376.11	\$267,250.77	\$310,501.34	\$427,513.47
Overdrafts.....	7,766.69	13,560.50	7,774.91	2,760.78	28,056.16
Bonds for circulation.	62,500.00	62,500.00	62,500.00	62,500.00	62,500.00
Bonds for deposits...					
U. S. bonds on hand..					
Premiums on bonds..	2,500.00	2,250.00	2,250.00	2,250.00	2,250.00
Stocks, securities, etc.	92,708.80	78,068.59	78,842.41	67,302.06	66,852.90
Banking house, etc...	49,600.00	44,300.00	44,300.00	43,800.00	43,800.00
Real estate, etc.....	4,375.00	4,375.00	4,375.00	4,375.00	3,975.00
Due from nat'l banks.	78,858.08	93,097.51	80,893.55	61,618.81	90,063.19
Due from State banks	13,117.15	23,334.83	11,588.59	11,583.88	24,631.33
Due from res've ag'ts	217,085.58	203,755.75	200,420.63	220,611.80	211,841.34
Cash items.....	4,460.00	10,767.19	3,240.40	4,837.21	12,940.76
Clear'g-house exch'gs	512.93	275.60	300.34	272.73	1,292.67
Bills of other banks..	23,740.00	22,395.00	24,225.00	19,660.00	27,776.00
Fractional currency...	393.84	329.23	283.57	873.57	458.04
Specie.....	46,200.65	47,574.05	44,241.80	50,409.10	41,271.46
Legal-tender notes...	44,600.00	39,520.00	30,833.00	36,475.00	46,000.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	2,812.50	2,812.50	2,812.50	2,812.50	2,812.50
Due from U. S. Treas.					
Total .....	920,299.44	932,292.85	866,042.47	908,543.28	1,093,128.82

## OREGON.

	23 banks.	33 banks.	31 banks.	30 banks.	30 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$6,231,418.83	\$6,280,349.81	\$6,028,914.19	\$5,954,661.47	\$6,351,552.12
Overdrafts.....	157,123.66	124,441.87	124,275.13	181,730.30	171,203.84
Bonds for circulation.	1,070,050.00	1,070,050.00	1,045,050.00	1,032,300.00	1,032,300.00
Bonds for deposits...	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand..	450,300.00	500,300.00	500,300.00	500,300.00	500,300.00
Premiums on bonds..	155,143.31	160,555.81	155,143.31	151,780.00	159,330.00
Stocks, securities, etc.	1,447,457.33	1,656,253.39	1,792,249.01	1,828,511.28	2,305,981.15
Banking house, etc...	322,453.16	321,763.84	313,558.18	307,335.73	307,357.93
Real estate, etc.....	319,613.45	355,073.09	342,805.02	342,135.87	339,922.73
Due from nat'l banks.	668,631.88	468,210.84	486,861.68	834,008.93	1,174,216.71
Due from State banks	535,288.58	315,805.30	346,685.06	632,298.97	784,695.44
Due from res've ag'ts	766,036.64	846,141.96	911,700.79	1,386,588.09	1,324,623.34
Cash items.....	37,722.62	22,612.89	25,030.90	59,882.21	47,093.81
Clear'g-house exch'gs	26,265.96	29,795.49	27,224.05	28,666.94	38,518.00
Bills of other banks..	20,837.00	12,716.00	16,272.00	23,253.00	17,239.00
Fractional currency...	2,153.91	3,902.65	2,876.99	2,207.98	1,277.18
Specie.....	2,672,499.30	2,274,924.70	1,891,270.90	1,578,799.35	1,770,880.95
Legal-tender notes...	45,610.00	12,903.00	21,488.00	45,613.00	36,458.00
U. S. cer'ts of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	48,141.00	48,141.00	46,716.00	46,453.50	46,453.50
Due from U. S. Treas.	1,061.30	3,005.87	3,351.30	951.30	2,261.30
Total .....	15,377,700.93	14,907,557.01	14,481,803.41	15,388,474.22	16,921,860.00

## PENNSYLVANIA.

	348 banks.	351 banks.	352 banks.	354 banks.	356 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$110,493,017.19	\$108,067,325.88	\$110,507,532.64	\$110,008,899.95	\$111,725,265.54
Overdrafts.....	809,896.68	810,120.41	339,213.01	222,620.96	851,414.38
Bonds for circulation.	20,318,800.00	19,899,800.00	19,727,300.00	19,577,800.00	19,378,000.00
Bonds for deposits...	310,000.00	310,000.00	310,000.00	310,000.00	310,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand..	1,008,250.00	1,054,700.00	1,028,400.00	1,073,900.00	1,087,300.00
Premiums on bonds..	1,744,287.16	1,705,574.90	1,659,123.94	1,650,598.86	1,617,183.82
Stocks, securities, etc.	21,026,280.20	21,494,819.57	21,990,014.92	22,360,746.76	22,810,288.48
Banking house, etc...	5,799,146.57	5,925,859.89	5,943,435.33	5,980,980.72	6,022,159.80
Real estate, etc.....	2,270,517.27	2,318,936.53	2,352,932.01	2,320,707.72	2,303,881.68
Due from nat'l banks.	2,078,999.74	7,779,612.21	3,126,445.83	2,786,815.94	2,624,511.18
Due from State banks	837,121.89	985,309.77	1,143,303.91	999,051.12	1,058,076.44
Due from res've ag'ts	14,563,885.96	18,324,962.07	18,192,078.60	19,087,015.95	21,511,798.64
Cash items.....	1,050,315.72	807,411.16	984,219.73	887,482.98	1,083,091.40
Clear'g-house exch'gs	92,191.09	113,875.83	136,167.75	126,965.40	98,659.13
Bills of other banks..	1,002,091.00	1,163,030.00	1,015,485.00	1,049,303.00	1,088,204.00
Fractional currency...	89,747.21	105,272.11	100,534.47	93,300.51	99,941.07
Specie.....	8,103,128.09	8,346,246.98	8,236,349.74	8,315,861.11	8,644,019.21
Legal-tender notes...	3,884,083.00	3,786,755.00	3,592,465.00	3,665,155.00	3,710,051.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	875,392.59	868,188.29	860,545.79	861,574.49	851,684.80
Due from U. S. Treas.	28,526.63	31,509.16	38,735.96	39,733.36	21,077.65
Total .....	195,885,647.99	198,402,268.76	201,284,303.63	201,518,013.83	206,461,908.22

ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

## OKLAHOMA.

Liabilities.	DECEMBER 17.	MARCH 9.	MAY 14.	JULY 23.	OCTOBER 5.
	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.
Capital stock.....	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00
Surplus fund.....	32,500.00	32,800.00	32,800.00	33,000.00	33,000.00
Undivided profits....	16,710.73	5,480.50	8,411.23	5,737.65	14,505.92
Nat'l-bank circulation	55,510.00	55,950.00	54,610.00	55,330.00	54,970.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	5,281.04	3,840.45	4,550.87	770.51	7,563.60
Due to State banks...	43,134.40	26,560.54	32,434.31	18,875.28	47,289.39
Dividends unpaid....					
Individual deposits..	517,163.21	557,661.36	483,236.06	534,829.84	675,808.91
U. S. deposits.....					
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers					
Notes rediscounted...					
Bills payable.....				10,000.00	10,000.00
Other liabilities.....					
Total.....	920,299.44	932,292.85	866,642.47	908,543.23	1,093,128.82

## OREGON.

	33 banks.	33 banks.	31 banks.	30 banks.	30 banks.
Capital stock.....	\$3,170,000.00	\$3,170,000.00	\$3,070,000.00	\$3,020,000.00	\$3,020,000.00
Surplus fund.....	568,925.41	572,088.66	562,325.41	553,738.96	553,738.96
Undivided profits....	884,345.03	852,879.20	836,899.99	824,866.37	825,384.34
Nat'l-bank circulation	953,257.50	938,517.50	969,807.50	846,707.50	818,157.50
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	1,248,571.91	1,151,278.47	964,491.06	1,470,122.77	1,780,784.99
Due to State banks...	444,837.82	368,013.43	334,011.34	323,602.70	921,905.14
Dividends unpaid....	4,455.00	7,322.00	4,570.00	3,988.50	1,090.00
Individual deposits..	7,657,095.14	7,444,282.73	7,404,164.55	7,943,562.70	8,025,950.45
U. S. deposits.....	51,302.80	23,833.13	120,533.25	147,855.83	35,486.12
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers	348,711.52	354,409.42	272,328.70	235,768.07	331,283.28
Notes rediscounted...	11,555.54	5,077.34		10,746.34	1,343.21
Bills payable.....	32,500.00	17,500.00			5,000.00
Other liabilities.....	2,143.26	2,355.13	2,131.61	2,513.88	827.01
Total.....	15,377,700.93	14,907,557.01	14,481,863.41	15,388,474.22	16,921,860.00

## PENNSYLVANIA.

	348 banks.	351 banks.	352 banks.	354 banks.	356 banks.
Capital stock.....	\$40,655,300.00	\$40,824,190.00	\$40,916,390.00	\$40,872,890.00	\$40,969,700.00
Surplus fund.....	20,492,113.29	20,672,827.63	20,810,778.03	20,986,940.00	21,042,235.15
Undivided profits....	4,976,394.61	4,519,779.52	4,607,791.69	4,372,967.34	5,135,212.37
Nat'l-bank circulation	17,953,272.50	17,581,575.00	17,451,672.50	17,245,672.50	17,174,565.00
State-bank circulation	1,543.00	1,543.00	1,543.00	1,543.00	1,543.00
Due to national banks	2,269,900.81	2,866,713.82	4,140,799.20	3,227,643.43	2,522,811.92
Due to State banks...	640,872.00	574,284.51	729,842.51	681,417.06	543,982.67
Dividends unpaid....	142,969.17	120,524.23	321,773.68	228,452.56	127,719.75
Individual deposits..	107,231,551.94	110,187,267.40	111,380,743.06	113,115,342.63	118,319,190.81
U. S. deposits.....	298,015.49	295,211.68	298,323.29	294,422.03	293,051.24
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers	3,788.05	3,838.77	4,062.73	7,408.74	6,389.55
Notes rediscounted...	791,402.69	523,910.34	345,794.34	237,122.58	123,110.63
Bills payable.....	391,000.00	158,300.00	213,800.00	192,943.00	139,000.00
Other liabilities.....	37,434.44	66,352.86	60,989.54	53,248.36	63,266.13
Total.....	195,885,647.99	198,402,268.76	201,284,303.63	201,518,013.83	206,461,908.22

# 746 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS SINCE OCTOBER 6, 1896,

## CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Resources.	DECEMBER 17.	MARCH 9.	MAY 14.	JULY 23.	OCTOBER 5.
	41 banks.	41 banks.	41 banks.	41 banks.	41 banks.
Loans and discounts.....	\$85,739,612.38	\$89,412,647.26	\$93,570,784.07	\$96,045,461.82	\$102,577,519.47
Overdrafts.....	20,139.06	17,285.44	35,328.90	21,458.69	14,024.03
Bonds for circulation.....	8,377,500.00	8,232,500.00	8,232,500.00	8,212,500.00	8,212,500.00
Bonds for deposits.....	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand.....	50,000.00	300,000.00	1,300,000.00	1,300,000.00	50,000.00
Premiums on bonds.....	879,933.57	995,959.77	863,701.20	819,756.04	747,130.69
Stocks, securities, etc.....	9,097,830.13	9,484,787.69	9,842,922.85	9,654,842.99	9,982,710.75
Banking house, etc.....	4,333,217.61	4,352,702.20	4,353,680.12	4,353,656.56	4,353,656.56
Real estate, etc.....	662,749.99	582,564.13	553,841.94	561,235.56	576,294.86
Due from nat'l banks.....	6,514,762.52	6,889,303.59	8,516,322.32	7,026,322.52	7,227,789.50
Due from State banks.....	1,387,110.82	1,420,108.83	1,654,420.11	1,332,215.41	1,373,803.77
Due from res' veag'ts.....	14,693,787.88	17,077,157.64	15,917,215.10	15,239,483.54	15,627,737.39
Cash items.....	927,177.08	1,052,188.06	1,034,903.74	945,032.40	1,176,457.98
Clear'g-house exch'gs.....	7,884,505.46	7,416,389.81	7,900,502.40	6,854,032.80	10,762,593.10
Bills of other banks.....	430,513.00	365,022.00	333,206.00	440,153.00	441,136.00
Fractional currency.....	65,047.94	59,196.06	52,573.52	59,289.54	66,060.15
Specie.....	11,157,140.21	12,144,038.19	11,625,688.99	12,757,226.25	12,428,038.53
Legal-tender notes.....	2,797,152.00	2,319,488.00	2,718,444.00	2,500,224.00	2,328,719.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.....	5,230,000.00	11,245,000.00	8,605,000.00	6,020,000.00	7,409,000.00
5% fund with Treas.....	368,648.32	370,462.50	369,393.32	367,875.00	368,923.32
Due from U. S. Treas.....	127,008.00	51,028.82	93,978.00	59,378.00	62,718.00
Total.....	160,932,885.97	173,988,519.99	177,829,512.58	175,470,144.18	186,138,713.72

## CITY OF PITTSBURG.

	30 banks.	30 banks.	30 banks.	30 banks.	30 banks.
Loans and discounts.....	\$42,852,577.77	\$41,767,147.36	\$43,951,772.68	\$44,625,805.10	\$45,599,029.82
Overdrafts.....	65,301.52	37,707.05	36,516.30	27,048.37	51,398.58
Bonds for circulation.....	5,160,250.00	5,125,250.00	5,285,250.00	5,339,250.00	5,339,250.00
Bonds for deposits.....	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand.....	700.00	114,550.00	216,600.00	220,900.00	421,600.00
Premiums on bonds.....	507,783.31	532,552.81	590,287.81	541,393.94	562,312.69
Stocks, securities, etc.....	2,830,514.07	2,949,604.78	2,802,775.13	3,419,898.07	3,373,784.67
Banking house, etc.....	3,242,106.35	3,260,578.59	3,375,333.60	3,446,446.25	3,456,608.24
Real estate, etc.....	544,908.73	533,388.87	529,820.32	508,500.36	545,131.84
Due from nat'l banks.....	1,438,533.21	2,279,981.05	1,876,534.88	2,409,442.10	2,383,021.32
Due from State banks.....	271,559.39	272,372.63	322,972.76	291,466.91	304,717.33
Due from res' veag'ts.....	3,156,464.34	4,953,539.45	4,349,921.44	7,389,722.12	6,820,725.10
Cash items.....	226,322.98	281,880.51	250,806.23	314,599.78	362,297.67
Clear'g-house exch'gs.....	1,625,659.21	1,571,001.71	1,610,659.67	2,365,771.23	2,501,802.57
Bills of other banks.....	288,012.00	278,145.00	328,474.00	395,613.00	383,842.00
Fractional currency.....	17,018.55	21,732.74	18,200.82	19,176.49	23,700.35
Specie.....	4,558,559.00	4,601,099.85	4,804,055.16	5,094,661.54	5,088,981.10
Legal-tender notes.....	2,324,006.00	2,037,135.00	2,018,914.00	2,707,484.00	2,164,795.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.....					
5% fund with Treas.....	197,778.58	230,611.25	237,811.25	239,501.25	237,721.25
Due from U. S. Treas.....	32,713.00	36,400.00	6,000.00	16,244.00	11,002.50
Total.....	69,541,368.01	71,084,738.65	72,872,711.05	79,572,024.60	79,838,921.53

## RHODE ISLAND.

	57 banks.	57 banks.	57 banks.	57 banks.	57 banks.
Loans and discounts.....	\$34,757,131.79	\$34,560,028.41	\$35,078,500.79	\$34,634,590.44	\$34,589,409.75
Overdrafts.....	44,223.46	47,720.37	36,971.97	52,412.50	43,469.63
Bonds for circulation.....	8,182,500.00	8,182,500.00	8,019,000.00	7,919,000.00	7,919,000.00
Bonds for deposits.....	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand.....	125,800.00	100,800.00	100,800.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
Premiums on bonds.....	627,359.99	601,198.20	575,178.21	562,793.21	556,753.22
Stocks, securities, etc.....	3,259,263.05	3,263,060.80	3,423,005.70	3,475,583.47	3,343,956.54
Banking house, etc.....	1,017,999.30	1,021,459.06	1,034,686.31	1,029,750.74	1,034,063.79
Real estate, etc.....	171,309.32	171,926.32	191,064.82	200,603.34	214,328.53
Due from nat'l banks.....	1,184,730.53	954,611.81	1,039,118.83	905,828.49	887,135.84
Due from State banks.....	44,263.19	61,036.13	44,705.32	81,915.36	74,847.71
Due from res' veag'ts.....	3,432,984.27	3,580,224.55	3,323,804.20	3,304,625.56	3,641,378.62
Cash items.....	117,309.58	136,650.73	133,194.04	113,028.90	115,570.81
Clear'g-house exch'gs.....	353,071.62	293,226.08	200,415.88	186,090.86	324,153.36
Bills of other banks.....	410,937.00	370,463.00	423,081.00	471,660.00	372,042.00
Fractional currency.....	18,398.22	22,930.21	20,225.78	18,788.60	18,520.40
Specie.....	1,085,047.35	1,092,540.95	1,048,102.77	1,122,642.63	1,143,588.06
Legal-tender notes.....	717,553.00	633,448.00	681,424.00	742,050.00	672,385.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.....					
5% fund with Treas.....	353,107.62	343,853.50	356,615.50	337,454.50	358,000.00
Due from U. S. Treas.....	48,004.11	30,249.59	36,303.00	47,571.00	14,908.60
Total.....	50,050,992.80	55,576,936.62	55,866,198.21	55,407,289.00	55,519,411.86

ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

## CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Liabilities.	DECEMBER 17.	MARCH 9.	MAY 14.	JULY 23.	OCTOBER 5.
	41 banks.	41 banks.	41 banks.	41 banks.	41 banks.
Capital stock.....	\$21,965,000.00	\$21,915,000.00	\$21,915,000.00	\$21,915,000.00	\$21,915,000.00
Surplus fund.....	14,718,600.00	14,633,000.00	14,667,000.00	14,683,000.00	14,683,000.00
Undivided profits....	2,762,051.85	2,859,997.34	2,558,409.37	2,619,699.40	3,087,775.05
Nat'l-bank circulation	7,193,032.50	7,180,892.50	7,051,192.50	7,142,852.50	7,184,875.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	18,505,137.22	22,787,009.51	22,732,660.24	23,222,607.37	26,997,896.42
Due to State banks....	5,231,909.99	5,875,086.21	6,892,150.55	7,465,814.70	7,969,782.40
Dividends unpaid....	53,158.60	43,243.69	137,078.34	68,832.44	46,434.39
Individual deposits...	89,150,229.15	98,075,950.43	101,407,560.94	97,765,054.10	103,701,935.10
U. S. deposits.....	196,509.00	198,340.31	202,460.64	311,671.09	302,015.36
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	2,074.21				
Notes rediscounted...					
Bills payable.....	800,000.00	400,000.00	270,000.00	275,000.00	250,000.00
Other liabilities.....	299,783.45			11.68	
Total.....	160,932,885.97	173,988,519.99	177,829,512.58	175,470,144.18	186,138,713.72

## CITY OF PITTSBURG.

	30 banks.	30 banks.	30 banks.	30 banks.	30 banks.
Capital stock.....	\$12,100,000.00	\$12,300,000.00	\$12,300,000.00	\$12,300,000.00	\$12,300,000.00
Surplus fund.....	9,321,468.18	9,643,268.18	9,653,268.18	9,670,200.00	9,670,200.00
Undivided profits....	1,841,037.81	1,580,913.60	1,740,141.42	1,683,016.31	1,912,278.34
Nat'l-bank circulation	4,582,302.50	4,552,012.50	4,712,422.50	4,718,602.50	4,727,372.50
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	4,516,738.10	6,092,411.69	5,197,299.68	6,906,112.17	8,120,828.96
Due to State banks....	1,770,149.77	1,992,580.35	1,822,849.87	2,269,037.20	2,440,857.68
Dividends unpaid....	60,146.03	59,874.88	93,486.03	90,794.13	66,172.38
Individual deposits...	34,604,247.20	34,623,615.59	37,144,005.84	41,715,423.39	40,398,688.35
U. S. deposits.....	130,583.05	141,426.65	139,054.33	122,575.79	93,956.23
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	71,826.62	58,535.21	65,082.60	79,169.12	
Notes rediscounted...	354,368.15			15,393.99	108,506.49
Bills payable.....	182,500.00	35,000.00			
Other liabilities.....		5,100.00	5,100.00	2,600.00	
Total.....	69,541,868.01	71,084,738.65	72,872,711.05	79,572,924.60	79,838,921.53

## RHODE ISLAND.

	57 banks.	57 banks.	57 banks.	57 banks.	57 banks.
Capital stock.....	\$19,337,050.00	\$19,337,050.00	\$19,337,050.00	\$19,337,050.00	\$19,337,050.00
Surplus fund.....	5,146,053.62	5,048,129.31	5,032,565.34	4,934,671.27	4,938,182.09
Undivided profits....	1,451,663.76	1,277,848.83	1,254,521.46	1,173,628.53	1,229,238.60
Nat'l-bank circulation	7,228,360.00	7,217,930.00	7,043,190.00	6,958,207.50	7,053,495.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	1,754,292.51	1,511,436.53	1,599,255.44	1,432,869.56	1,465,429.61
Due to State banks....	1,514,634.90	1,576,158.08	1,612,440.05	1,915,467.37	1,695,034.09
Dividends unpaid....	53,331.66	61,531.40	63,153.05	84,384.05	91,228.94
Individual deposits...	19,231,795.82	19,189,999.05	19,510,996.19	19,326,050.24	19,523,347.16
U. S. deposits.....	84,664.45	93,342.81	82,174.64	75,298.10	72,795.57
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	13,883.58	6,178.72	15,592.22	23,981.03	18,610.80
Notes rediscounted...		9,765.23	16,047.58	10,000.00	
Bills payable.....	235,000.00	245,000.00	290,000.00	125,000.00	95,000.00
Other liabilities.....	262.50	2,566.66	3,212.44	10,681.95	
Total.....	56,050,992.80	55,576,936.62	55,866,198.21	55,407,289.60	55,519,411.86

# 748 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS SINCE OCTOBER 6, 1896,

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

Resources.	DECEMBER 17.	MARCH 9.	MAY 14.	JULY 23.	OCTOBER 5.
	15 banks.	15 banks.	16 banks.	16 banks.	16 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$4,940,401.41	\$5,261,731.59	\$5,665,731.80	\$5,781,971.64	\$5,943,367.76
Overdrafts.	175,962.37	124,148.73	117,003.63	117,992.68	177,161.91
Bonds for circulation.	499,750.00	499,750.00	512,250.00	512,250.00	512,250.00
Bonds for deposits.	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Premiums on bonds.	8,728.13	8,415.63	9,540.63	9,440.63	9,128.13
Stocks, securities, etc.	943,352.93	884,181.81	881,522.85	901,154.19	928,087.29
Banking house, etc.	111,458.91	124,490.11	122,804.39	121,579.14	121,734.14
Real estate, etc.	58,315.35	60,023.67	60,423.67	58,472.52	58,510.77
Due from nat'l banks.	224,046.94	270,461.18	150,724.79	144,790.07	215,540.34
Due from State banks.	183,077.17	217,371.42	187,932.26	177,360.70	214,219.65
Due from res'v'ag'ts	416,330.59	440,747.79	233,614.46	357,167.08	305,053.12
Cash items.	83,862.47	68,698.56	42,886.88	30,628.10	66,884.23
Clear'g-house exch'gs					
Bills of other banks.	86,132.00	70,079.00	47,736.00	38,832.00	68,244.00
Fractional currency.	3,805.05	4,522.50	5,533.98	6,593.82	5,011.67
Specie.	279,624.30	343,856.85	307,902.99	349,161.09	266,871.65
Legal-tender notes.	398,574.00	306,224.00	208,915.00	152,423.00	349,228.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	20,004.39	22,478.75	18,158.75	22,421.25	21,641.25
Due from U. S. Treas.	1,549.40	21,000.00	950.00	868.80	300.00
Total.	8,615,135.41	8,878,281.59	8,723,792.08	8,933,206.71	9,413,333.81

## SOUTH DAKOTA.

	29 banks.	27 banks.	27 banks.	27 banks.	27 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$2,893,835.92	\$2,874,044.63	\$2,919,716.05	\$2,898,362.00	\$3,080,170.47
Overdrafts.	62,501.61	71,958.68	66,874.99	82,415.36	73,643.25
Bonds for circulation.	523,250.00	486,250.00	486,250.00	486,250.00	486,250.00
Bonds for deposits.	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand.		20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Premiums on bonds.	35,419.43	36,681.93	36,294.43	37,706.93	37,319.43
Stocks, securities, etc.	633,960.08	546,483.83	606,313.81	612,888.56	615,122.23
Banking house, etc.	335,634.61	321,280.31	318,505.68	318,246.18	317,586.66
Real estate, etc.	259,666.40	251,954.79	247,337.37	283,442.81	289,950.94
Due from nat'l banks.	231,088.50	331,430.97	214,653.04	206,253.63	318,623.48
Due from State banks.	85,475.77	81,993.35	61,829.13	84,418.90	138,077.46
Due from res'v'ag'ts	1,061,132.80	1,095,318.48	858,384.52	813,466.51	1,153,763.01
Cash items.	18,554.39	35,190.07	25,883.25	39,324.04	44,649.16
Clear'g-house exch'gs	3,048.92	5,592.60	915.26	6,924.16	4,777.58
Bills of other banks.	67,487.00	31,619.00	38,609.00	34,931.00	47,165.00
Fractional currency.	2,136.67	2,165.07	3,027.98	2,941.53	3,138.64
Specie.	416,707.30	379,067.10	380,445.55	376,647.10	346,452.32
Legal-tender notes.	405,120.00	258,705.00	135,657.00	181,355.00	189,985.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	22,306.25	20,773.75	21,333.75	21,493.75	21,323.75
Due from U. S. Treas.	874.95	567.15	507.15	1,197.40	862.50
Total.	7,208,290.60	7,001,076.69	6,712,537.96	6,658,264.86	7,338,364.18

## TENNESSEE.

	48 banks.	49 banks.	49 banks.	49 banks.	49 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$17,513,403.72	\$18,558,815.53	\$18,902,566.12	\$19,542,738.17	\$21,143,631.29
Overdrafts.	565,442.12	353,619.14	352,644.48	307,580.70	353,778.09
Bonds for circulation.	1,745,090.00	1,796,250.00	1,796,250.00	1,796,250.00	1,796,250.00
Bonds for deposits.	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand.	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
Premiums on bonds.	149,617.87	157,242.87	156,742.87	154,886.31	154,886.31
Stocks, securities, etc.	1,031,133.74	1,352,194.35	1,301,527.11	1,379,137.97	1,442,576.06
Banking house, etc.	939,441.81	965,940.26	967,159.71	964,238.63	964,238.63
Real estate, etc.	718,852.08	761,244.93	768,449.63	784,169.46	781,043.25
Due from nat'l banks.	1,125,024.34	1,351,321.89	1,345,211.23	1,230,725.18	1,226,928.70
Due from State banks.	357,045.46	488,769.85	382,936.39	404,296.53	529,800.32
Due from res'v'ag'ts	2,542,172.37	4,034,140.72	2,578,872.76	2,754,183.10	2,690,058.55
Cash items.	173,923.65	196,731.40	153,394.10	198,485.04	261,641.65
Clear'g-house exch'gs	270,549.78	249,638.97	209,657.67	179,100.05	262,238.37
Bills of other banks.	227,908.00	377,247.00	337,089.00	364,876.00	218,902.00
Fractional currency.	11,753.60	17,287.54	17,961.54	19,325.48	16,988.50
Specie.	1,568,193.32	2,176,964.75	2,100,764.00	2,296,967.90	1,933,883.79
Legal-tender notes.	1,030,934.00	1,738,778.00	1,586,049.00	1,090,248.00	961,796.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	76,097.00	77,287.00	77,527.00	79,226.60	79,514.50
Due from U. S. Treas.	3,540.00	6,810.00	17,550.00	5,250.00	3,272.50
Total.	30,451,622.86	35,060,284.18	33,562,952.61	33,951,684.13	35,226,414.24

ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

**SOUTH CAROLINA.**

Liabilities.	DECEMBER 17.	MARCH 9.	MAY 14.	JULY 23.	OCTOBER 5.
	15 banks.	15 banks.	16 banks.	16 banks.	16 banks.
Capital stock.....	\$1,848,000.00	\$1,823,000.00	\$1,873,000.00	\$1,890,100.00	\$1,890,100.00
Surplus fund.....	749,100.00	761,330.26	761,330.26	762,830.26	762,830.26
Undivided profits.....	530,134.51	528,957.44	541,216.36	493,474.27	495,715.55
Nat'l-bank circulation	438,685.00	437,125.00	442,865.00	442,875.00	451,025.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	137,828.72	170,912.86	122,658.37	105,346.47	131,077.76
Due to State banks...	715,148.32	734,864.51	551,428.25	664,175.78	717,537.37
Dividends unpaid....	12,105.00	12,298.00	10,470.50	14,851.50	11,844.50
Individual deposits ..	3,927,324.20	4,207,955.53	3,809,547.89	3,439,292.18	3,495,333.21
U. S. deposits.....	116,499.45	119,850.15	111,534.61	110,605.87	117,081.20
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	34,750.21	30,687.84	41,522.79	42,459.02	32,707.92
Notes rediscounted ..	50,500.00	36,300.00	202,462.27	541,696.36	690,081.04
Bills payable.....	55,000.00	15,000.00	255,000.00	425,500.00	618,000.00
Other liabilities.....			755.78		
Total.....	8,615,135.41	8,878,281.59	8,723,792.08	8,933,266.71	9,413,333.81

**SOUTH DAKOTA.**

	29 banks.	27 banks.	27 banks.	27 banks.	27 banks.
Capital stock.....	\$1,835,000.00	\$1,720,000.00	\$1,695,000.00	\$1,695,000.00	\$1,695,000.00
Surplus fund.....	321,210.79	315,900.00	305,400.00	305,600.00	305,600.00
Undivided profits.....	153,294.29	130,607.77	143,933.88	129,338.80	146,628.57
Nat'l-bank circulation	462,722.50	427,052.50	428,012.50	429,392.50	427,532.50
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	30,990.92	97,425.16	28,301.06	17,925.96	56,326.38
Due to State banks...	284,064.84	284,538.86	213,120.93	195,695.76	306,263.82
Dividends unpaid....	10.00	2,776.00	1,854.00	1,557.50	485.00
Individual deposits ..	3,914,211.66	3,817,199.33	3,692,829.59	3,680,235.11	4,215,569.22
U. S. deposits.....	135,626.47	117,211.51	125,424.46	149,809.47	133,701.37
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	18,731.66	32,185.12	23,063.72	8,147.28	16,024.84
Notes rediscounted...	500.00	18,000.00	2,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00
Bills payable.....	46,000.00	32,338.40	46,200.00	35,500.00	25,500.00
Other liabilities.....	5,927.47	5,842.04	5,897.76	6,062.48	5,832.48
Total.....	7,208,290.60	7,001,076.69	6,712,537.96	6,658,264.86	7,338,364.18

**TENNESSEE.**

	48 banks.	49 banks.	49 banks.	49 banks.	49 banks.
Capital stock.....	\$8,275,000.00	\$9,275,000.00	\$8,760,000.00	\$8,760,000.00	\$8,760,000.00
Surplus fund.....	1,841,777.66	1,849,389.66	1,910,211.55	1,912,134.24	1,914,134.24
Undivided profits.....	972,397.27	901,673.37	856,321.95	757,583.51	839,332.19
Nat'l-bank circulation	1,525,180.00	1,542,850.00	1,527,817.50	1,548,805.00	1,542,805.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	1,146,692.65	1,079,430.30	1,015,656.09	1,100,030.24	1,046,357.41
Due to State banks...	1,721,412.71	2,761,120.72	2,025,942.50	2,037,985.37	1,735,700.12
Dividends unpaid....	3,194.00	2,786.50	3,496.00	12,917.60	12,131.50
Individual deposits ..	14,257,619.08	17,077,743.44	16,850,635.88	16,587,320.61	17,219,151.53
U. S. deposits.....	139,172.36	142,903.21	151,085.67	219,549.03	186,785.77
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	140,603.38	130,933.90	139,123.79	72,114.85	96,214.44
Notes rediscounted...	146,173.75	19,403.08	60,292.84	12,851.10	157,902.04
Bills payable.....	278,000.00	277,000.00	257,000.00	400,287.58	1,715,000.00
Other liabilities.....	4,400.00	50.00	5,368.75	530,100.00	900.00
Total.....	30,451,622.80	35,060,284.18	33,562,952.61	33,951,684.13	35,226,414.24



# 750 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS SINCE OCTOBER 6, 1896,

## TEXAS.

Resources.	DECEMBER 17.	MARCH 9.	MAY 14.	JULY 23.	OCTOBER 5.
	199 banks.	198 banks.	195 banks.	197 banks.	196 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$32,769,654.27	\$33,593,487.21	\$35,336,960.14	\$37,119,852.84	\$37,331,789.36
Overdrafts.....	4,998,317.37	2,161,260.49	1,550,504.28	1,454,201.83	4,638,461.42
Bonds for circulation.	4,764,700.00	4,762,300.00	4,701,800.00	4,740,900.00	4,731,450.00
Bonds for deposits...	318,000.00	318,000.00	318,000.00	318,000.00	418,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand...	150,000.00	100,000.00	125,000.00	152,400.00	134,000.00
Premiums on bonds...	241,044.47	231,443.26	233,747.95	230,772.95	236,072.95
Stocks, securities, etc	1,387,931.38	1,428,705.03	1,388,442.61	1,593,919.26	1,614,189.80
Banking house, etc....	2,155,725.66	2,080,273.06	2,053,454.81	2,049,881.43	2,047,581.79
Real estate, etc.....	1,171,621.10	1,066,519.06	1,072,509.57	1,066,672.05	1,052,173.29
Due from nat'l banks.	3,580,135.72	3,402,028.42	2,883,903.76	2,287,877.68	3,567,077.75
Due from State banks	1,152,870.17	1,070,314.11	799,296.83	789,058.22	1,170,995.07
Due from res'veag'ts	7,074,530.27	7,084,868.90	5,606,807.07	3,959,530.00	5,143,522.23
Cash items.....	324,712.46	204,091.85	197,323.92	167,933.16	383,573.28
Clear'g-house exch'gs	218,818.55	135,179.96	168,599.78	68,092.55	276,798.23
Bills of other banks...	473,205.00	530,070.00	521,495.00	427,938.00	615,320.00
Fractional currency...	19,863.28	35,061.42	37,180.44	34,810.52	23,204.67
Specie.....	3,441,750.21	3,626,333.56	3,254,250.30	3,161,828.32	3,170,930.17
Legal-tender notes...	2,120,507.00	2,579,253.00	2,078,818.00	1,470,818.00	2,490,764.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	210,553.71	211,515.25	208,086.00	209,179.75	209,935.25
Due from U. S. Treas.	4,345.85	4,619.04	4,592.07	5,156.50	12,065.10
Total .....	66,578,288.47	64,627,123.71	62,541,081.53	61,309,423.06	69,267,994.56

## CITY OF HOUSTON.

	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$2,047,048.03	\$1,719,274.79	\$1,792,168.24	\$1,980,595.55	\$2,029,754.00
Overdrafts.....	152,465.03	132,837.63	28,328.41	33,145.68	179,804.51
Bonds for circulation.	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00
Bonds for deposits...	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand...					
Premiums on bonds...	21,900.00	21,600.00	21,333.33	21,033.33	20,733.33
Stocks, securities, etc	32,907.09	58,776.64	51,692.79	43,724.56	39,220.01
Banking house, etc....	132,851.90	132,851.90	132,920.20	132,851.90	132,863.40
Real estate, etc.....	85,375.00	89,898.35	115,235.34	115,235.34	115,250.34
Due from nat'l banks.	450,671.46	603,466.47	571,525.67	167,133.22	250,967.24
Due from State banks	36,758.66	20,250.92	15,507.34	49,462.04	11,149.40
Due from res'veag'ts	890,583.65	833,043.15	528,006.36	252,158.15	679,848.16
Cash items.....	1,287.40	1,907.38	4,024.45	1,514.52	6,837.87
Clear'g-house exch'gs		11,016.08	25,082.30	4,426.21	25,220.97
Bills of other banks...	27,008.00	73,036.00	44,565.60	109,595.00	92,683.07
Fractional currency...	1,976.68	3,036.43	5,120.67	4,016.58	1,557.83
Specie.....	543,547.45	678,353.75	625,283.90	682,856.45	746,822.80
Legal-tender notes...	623,501.00	710,775.00	638,093.00	784,225.00	1,215,564.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00
Due from U. S. Treas.					
Total .....	5,256,972.94	5,300,024.49	4,908,764.00	4,643,022.43	5,804,290.26

## UTAH.

	11 banks.	11 banks.	11 banks.	11 banks.	11 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$2,602,487.07	\$2,422,122.45	\$2,292,096.53	\$2,308,680.82	\$2,461,804.30
Overdrafts.....	151,295.97	168,068.84	177,434.95	215,089.08	213,053.50
Bonds for circulation.	812,500.00	812,500.00	812,500.00	812,500.00	812,500.00
Bonds for deposits...	125,000.00	125,000.00	125,000.00	175,000.00	175,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand...	70,000.00	195,000.00	195,000.00	175,000.00	175,000.00
Premiums on bonds...	67,700.00	12,825.00	12,700.00	14,468.75	13,968.75
Stocks, securities, etc	343,228.76	256,788.91	232,118.23	252,158.73	267,280.89
Banking house, etc....	396,721.80	336,171.80	333,884.48	304,625.94	303,096.64
Real estate, etc.....	110,475.08	135,937.20	165,165.82	196,203.22	135,305.22
Due from nat'l banks.	176,924.99	160,992.54	186,153.70	355,321.21	546,669.29
Due from State banks	226,582.06	246,018.12	286,275.14	258,400.44	343,757.72
Due from res'veag'ts	277,630.22	289,028.10	307,003.96	542,927.70	837,542.99
Cash items.....	21,627.08	9,550.16	8,853.58	25,122.06	10,952.44
Clear'g-house exch'gs	54,813.69	24,899.80	18,305.00	19,086.16	57,759.06
Bills of other banks...	40,736.00	60,959.00	36,949.00	36,471.00	36,041.00
Fractional currency...	1,720.43	1,521.53	1,179.38	1,177.60	1,099.52
Specie.....	814,540.20	756,165.45	718,540.95	751,682.25	751,497.95
Legal-tender notes...	133,159.00	71,641.00	32,297.00	25,294.00	29,844.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	36,562.50	35,662.50	36,562.50	36,272.50	36,062.50
Due from U. S. Treas.	440.00		100.00	600.00	450.00
Total .....	6,470,194.85	6,127,750.42	6,038,272.22	6,446,681.46	7,208,783.21

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 751

ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

## TEXAS.

Liabilities.	DECEMBER 17.	MARCH 9.	MAY 14.	JULY 23.	OCTOBER 5.
	199 banks.	198 banks.	195 banks.	197 banks.	196 banks.
Capital stock.....	\$19,370,000.00	\$19,035,000.00	\$18,635,000.00	\$18,835,000.00	\$18,781,200.00
Surplus fund.....	4,540,648.57	4,096,074.70	4,665,484.33	4,753,462.54	4,742,967.68
Undivided profits.....	2,454,260.05	1,740,734.66	2,030,338.58	1,798,986.73	2,055,730.94
Nat'l-bank circulation	4,239,285.00	4,198,847.50	4,166,932.50	4,166,087.50	4,187,932.50
State-bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	2,516,584.04	2,431,285.16	2,331,319.69	1,833,925.05	2,375,127.59
Due to State banks...	864,384.68	882,307.44	696,967.57	635,138.40	886,473.13
Dividends unpaid....	16,570.48	15,821.50	11,482.75	39,082.75	22,508.75
Individual deposits...	31,071,316.29	30,705,405.60	28,697,650.58	26,718,828.55	32,100,403.04
U. S. deposits.....	200,850.06	236,857.92	233,236.83	197,985.51	273,072.92
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers	98,130.04	63,028.94	64,969.79	159,459.65	116,386.25
Notes rediscounted...	711,582.34	366,452.45	617,250.88	1,071,005.38	1,717,005.48
Bills payable.....	479,052.40	218,527.25	386,412.00	1,074,538.65	1,979,197.13
Other liabilities.....	6,824.52	6,780.59	4,645.03	25,922.35	29,389.15
Total.....	66,578,288.47	64,627,123.71	62,541,681.53	61,809,423.06	69,267,994.56

## CITY OF HOUSTON.

	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.
Capital stock.....	\$1,150,000.00	\$1,150,000.00	\$1,150,000.00	\$1,150,000.00	\$1,150,000.00
Surplus fund.....	540,800.00	546,800.60	540,800.00	558,500.00	557,300.00
Undivided profits.....	123,795.60	76,874.52	110,594.43	76,502.81	83,836.29
Nat'l-bank circulation	149,960.00	142,690.00	135,190.00	141,800.00	139,680.00
State-bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	488,293.16	609,770.55	396,714.78	289,602.84	623,895.55
Due to State banks...	424,895.41	253,730.95	234,247.66	97,437.04	321,556.73
Dividends unpaid....	3,873.00	4,352.00	3,848.00	4,786.00	4,168.00
Individual deposits...	2,318,958.21	2,464,306.47	2,278,369.13	2,269,887.63	2,772,032.19
U. S. deposits.....	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Notes rediscounted...	.....	.....	.....	.....	95,100.00
Bills payable.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other liabilities.....	6,397.56	1,500.09	3,000.00	4,206.11	727.50
Total.....	5,256,972.94	5,300,024.49	4,908,764.00	4,642,022.43	5,804,296.26

## UTAH.

	11 banks.	11 banks.	11 banks.	11 banks.	11 banks.
Capital stock.....	\$1,900,000.00	\$1,900,000.00	\$1,750,000.00	\$1,750,000.00	\$1,750,000.00
Surplus fund.....	688,267.96	394,667.96	394,867.96	397,417.96	397,417.96
Undivided profits.....	116,836.87	184,888.57	195,580.06	203,516.54	232,154.19
Nat'l-bank circulation	469,710.00	464,250.00	453,250.00	434,090.00	425,640.00
State-bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	78,032.74	52,412.58	49,711.21	97,034.96	200,505.35
Due to State banks...	200,847.89	235,864.78	238,547.83	251,716.50	256,452.45
Dividends unpaid....	713.00	928.40	1,944.00	2,866.00	4,897.00
Individual deposits...	2,873,563.21	2,767,561.79	2,801,394.25	3,202,237.99	3,801,728.92
U. S. deposits.....	73,710.78	105,043.78	92,749.32	99,903.39	78,630.76
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers	45,997.20	19,632.56	26,291.14	5,388.38	44,968.93
Notes rediscounted...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bills payable.....	22,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Other liabilities.....	15.20	.....	11,436.45	9.74	13,892.65
Total.....	6,470,194.85	6,127,750.42	6,038,272.22	6,446,681.46	7,208,783.21

# 752 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS SINCE OCTOBER 6, 1896,

## VERMONT.

Resources.	DECEMBER 17.	MARCH 9.	MAY 14.	JULY 23.	OCTOBER 5.
	49 banks.	49 banks.	49 banks.	49 banks.	49 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$12,188,123.24	\$11,788,707.97	\$12,047,635.45	\$11,951,966.37	\$12,292,381.33
Overdrafts.....	00,231.18	56,920.92	53,032.75	57,911.60	61,600.30
Bonds for circulation.	4,025,000.00	4,120,000.00	4,120,000.00	4,145,000.00	4,275,500.00
Bonds for deposits...	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand...	313,500.00	358,500.00	358,500.00	377,300.00	397,100.00
Premiums on bonds...	218,594.45	241,170.36	237,324.38	241,061.88	260,935.11
Stocks, securities, etc	1,719,648.52	1,786,578.32	1,799,510.55	1,759,404.40	1,818,840.69
Banking house, etc...	278,970.17	278,692.61	278,692.61	277,626.61	277,626.61
Real estate, etc.....	184,449.72	174,522.84	176,073.27	188,103.16	192,692.53
Due from nat'l banks.	261,990.14	206,681.15	242,502.56	212,590.65	314,501.47
Due from State banks	86,756.87	77,820.28	69,046.00	83,265.55	79,052.53
Due from res'v'g'ts	1,493,020.17	1,663,230.59	1,406,394.86	2,031,766.67	1,967,264.76
Cash items.....	89,981.40	68,015.49	63,476.60	76,319.59	100,547.00
Clear'g-house exch'gs					
Bills of other banks...	137,534.00	122,464.00	135,131.00	128,733.00	121,261.00
Fractional currency...	7,026.69	8,559.78	7,680.62	6,462.81	7,448.92
Specie.....	647,006.24	640,627.91	658,853.46	649,138.14	638,412.02
Legal-tender notes...	279,234.00	261,350.00	259,626.00	227,418.00	215,846.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	163,645.00	158,921.00	171,470.00	181,330.00	178,067.50
Due from U. S. Treas.	2,417.50	3,042.50	402.50	3,122.50	5,252.50
Total .....	22,207,218.70	22,065,805.72	22,135,352.61	22,648,520.93	23,254,225.27

## VIRGINIA.

	37 banks.	36 banks.	36 banks.	35 banks.	35 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$15,063,020.57	\$14,840,904.89	\$15,151,323.46	\$14,790,911.78	\$15,268,383.59
Overdrafts.....	53,900.31	38,487.01	37,079.58	42,632.84	48,822.22
Bonds for circulation.	2,311,750.00	2,266,750.00	2,266,750.00	2,254,250.00	2,252,250.00
Bonds for deposits...	650,000.00	650,000.00	650,000.00	650,000.00	675,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand...	133,850.00	52,450.00	102,950.00	92,950.00	197,450.00
Premiums on bonds...	233,856.70	245,984.43	251,794.43	247,759.05	290,070.30
Stocks, securities, etc	1,096,233.02	1,168,378.04	1,305,730.75	1,306,926.89	1,293,167.93
Banking house, etc...	740,817.06	755,417.26	757,466.62	751,707.62	752,204.43
Real estate, etc.....	319,683.53	308,354.42	309,020.17	326,765.73	335,405.36
Due from nat'l banks.	753,028.81	768,291.99	671,397.28	848,108.00	1,079,496.70
Due from State banks	475,878.40	376,975.27	358,255.04	300,053.01	413,889.76
Due from res'v'ng'ts	2,233,198.19	2,364,588.71	1,557,397.98	2,170,040.58	3,038,512.57
Cash items.....	80,151.71	67,018.12	62,732.39	80,843.00	96,291.99
Clear'g-house exch'gs	172,023.96	182,616.91	147,674.25	227,328.86	189,071.11
Bills of other banks...	146,475.00	117,478.00	146,860.00	110,316.00	120,083.00
Fractional currency...	15,002.81	13,044.13	15,867.47	11,900.09	10,216.86
Specie.....	1,009,927.67	1,034,172.15	1,111,239.90	1,053,246.56	937,839.90
Legal-tender notes...	752,793.00	713,000.00	755,250.00	886,006.00	758,562.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	91,473.35	94,923.15	101,168.75	100,721.25	99,209.24
Due from U. S. Treas.	11,690.26	7,244.26	17,251.89	35,121.82	6,000.00
Total .....	26,364,693.35	26,066,078.74	25,787,279.96	26,287,808.68	27,860,527.66

## WASHINGTON.

	39 banks.	36 banks.	35 banks.	35 banks.	35 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$7,013,441.14	\$6,537,711.03	\$6,452,409.59	\$6,579,943.25	\$6,795,943.30
Overdrafts.....	277,046.91	243,864.79	232,580.07	205,043.76	284,725.64
Bonds for circulation.	1,006,000.00	956,300.00	943,800.00	943,800.00	943,800.00
Bonds for deposits...	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand...	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	89,450.00
Premiums on bonds...	72,769.33	69,236.93	67,736.93	66,909.85	66,429.85
Stocks, securities, etc	1,206,707.62	1,206,337.39	1,272,119.81	1,288,036.27	1,209,304.01
Banking house, etc...	921,304.00	410,014.37	407,335.18	394,395.56	389,989.84
Real estate, etc.....	1,021,944.44	1,032,622.86	1,114,779.67	1,113,665.82	1,130,120.25
Due from nat'l banks.	921,304.00	969,101.68	924,001.00	1,078,025.30	1,514,064.14
Due from State banks	612,901.46	551,684.99	648,607.46	587,364.85	1,030,576.57
Due from res'v'g'ts	707,143.11	757,896.78	827,700.71	1,245,896.35	1,749,081.81
Cash items.....	45,600.26	63,116.98	50,846.94	42,792.62	57,424.46
Clear'g-house exch'gs	62,654.85	55,762.39	54,741.35	53,611.64	117,759.33
Bills of other banks...	45,470.00	62,378.00	53,173.00	49,993.00	61,480.00
Fractional currency...	2,046.48	1,966.40	2,247.57	2,376.49	2,003.03
Specie.....	1,848,650.30	1,570,053.50	1,721,670.25	1,714,774.30	1,620,236.58
Legal-tender notes...	117,002.00	163,610.00	134,233.00	103,803.00	170,664.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	43,852.50	42,152.50	40,599.50	41,740.00	42,040.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	2,029.00	3,225.00	345.00	655.00	105.00
Total .....	15,557,486.67	14,797,036.19	15,048,927.03	15,637,327.06	17,850,797.31

ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

## VERMONT.

Liabilities.	DECEMBER 17.	MARCH 9.	MAY 14.	JULY 23.	OCTOBER 5.
	49 banks.	49 banks.	49 banks.	49 banks.	49 banks.
Capital stock.....	\$6,985,000.00	\$6,985,000.00	\$6,985,000.00	\$6,985,000.00	\$6,985,000.00
Surplus fund.....	1,577,151.39	1,579,187.65	1,554,862.05	1,559,756.24	1,562,941.62
Undivided profits....	1,005,643.72	864,721.77	969,737.99	866,350.16	962,712.23
Nat'l bank circulation	3,554,660.00	3,582,975.00	3,612,882.50	3,633,142.50	3,765,422.50
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	330,303.33	290,921.34	335,256.30	304,943.29	408,432.50
Due to State banks...	214,833.10	214,690.00	216,216.15	255,408.97	206,315.99
Dividends unpaid....	9,499.99	15,789.89	11,341.76	24,389.07	10,422.53
Individual deposits..	8,309,613.97	8,326,655.58	8,278,856.76	8,857,671.57	9,267,640.55
U. S. deposits.....	33,072.25	30,479.47	30,454.19	48,812.87	42,036.62
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	14,424.16	7,441.88	13,037.53	900.01	3,869.81
Notes rediscounted...	52,206.20	24,906.27	33,854.61	22,832.14	15,290.67
Bills payable.....	120,000.00	142,593.75	93,500.00	85,250.00	24,000.00
Other liabilities.....	310.68	353.12	352.17	4,064.21	140.45
Total.....	22,207,218.79	22,065,805.72	22,135,352.61	22,648,520.93	23,254,225.27

## VIRGINIA.

	37 banks.	36 banks.	36 banks.	35 banks.	35 banks.
Capital stock.....	\$4,796,300.00	\$4,696,300.00	\$4,696,300.00	\$4,640,300.00	\$4,640,300.00
Surplus fund.....	2,869,400.00	2,848,475.00	2,835,975.00	2,859,650.00	2,859,650.00
Undivided profits....	693,922.73	517,268.78	632,467.36	485,673.34	584,624.78
Nat'l bank circulation	2,021,695.00	1,994,765.00	1,968,205.00	1,983,512.50	1,993,442.50
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	662,049.12	615,666.09	601,932.28	629,856.06	740,196.33
Due to State banks...	834,989.00	985,292.64	706,687.03	701,309.41	924,389.19
Dividends unpaid....	1,683.00	3,112.50	2,029.00	0,960.00	2,006.00
Individual deposits..	13,592,073.59	13,568,689.21	13,519,918.02	14,301,169.14	15,347,290.31
U. S. deposits.....	371,226.96	401,578.52	351,665.93	379,224.19	392,509.06
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	262,975.48	202,203.28	239,580.27	174,754.04	209,919.49
Notes rediscounted...	143,278.47	43,727.72	62,320.07	4,200.00	.....
Bills payable.....	116,000.00	185,000.00	170,200.00	115,000.00	60,000.00
Other liabilities.....	.....	4,000.00	.....	200.00	100,200.00
Total.....	26,364,693.35	26,066,078.74	25,787,279.96	26,287,808.68	27,860,527.66

## WASHINGTON.

	39 banks.	36 banks.	35 banks.	35 banks.	35 banks.
Capital stock.....	\$4,728,000.00	\$4,528,000.00	\$4,438,000.00	\$4,388,000.00	\$4,388,000.00
Surplus fund.....	937,574.86	824,845.16	735,570.16	705,820.16	705,820.16
Undivided profits....	326,885.67	304,880.09	323,477.80	424,284.57	390,923.84
Nat'l bank circulation	896,080.00	844,500.00	831,620.00	832,430.00	839,997.50
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	320,052.97	205,164.99	245,504.13	318,094.14	444,228.34
Due to State banks..	335,616.06	343,177.14	258,603.81	332,446.67	347,064.84
Dividends unpaid....	943.32	3,509.98	1,595.98	1,417.04	1,515.64
Individual deposits..	7,706,822.21	7,515,651.39	7,935,120.30	8,470,980.74	10,109,342.88
U. S. deposits.....	16,944.26	10,845.74	13,725.17	45,214.34	18,378.46
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	29,237.75	36,622.51	35,096.25	32,022.77	60,795.15
Notes rediscounted...	42,817.86	30,797.00	29,994.03	9,327.46	.....
Bills payable.....	156,011.71	149,041.29	197,259.40	77,288.57	44,730.00
Other liabilities.....	500.00	.....	3,360.00	.....	.....
Total.....	15,557,486.67	14,797,036.19	15,048,927.03	15,637,327.06	17,350,797.31

# 754 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS SINCE OCTOBER 6, 1896,

## WEST VIRGINIA.

Resources.	DECEMBER 17.	MARCH 9.	MAY 14.	JULY 23.	OCTOBER 5.
	33 banks.	33 banks.	33 banks.	33 banks.	33 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$8,420,563.01	\$8,267,048.09	\$8,433,957.97	\$8,455,503.56	\$8,570,845.29
Overdrafts.....	54,681.19	48,162.30	67,979.14	38,865.52	51,600.46
Bonds for circulation.	1,298,000.00	1,333,150.00	1,387,650.00	1,387,650.00	1,402,650.00
Bonds for deposits...	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand...	2,500.00	3,100.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	17,500.00
Premiums on bonds...	85,901.27	82,904.52	83,904.52	82,191.27	87,497.52
Stocks, securities, etc	447,603.71	446,678.77	481,642.19	494,901.69	504,351.29
Banking house, etc...	560,242.47	569,097.09	569,857.81	570,756.87	571,109.19
Real estate, etc.....	71,731.21	57,927.15	77,497.83	86,661.13	96,920.43
Due from nat'l banks.	239,250.58	293,582.97	320,773.99	357,458.15	371,636.72
Due from State banks	229,722.14	190,483.65	196,561.66	198,550.08	248,162.94
Due from res'v'ag'ts	769,320.08	1,039,868.91	811,980.03	1,138,993.52	1,536,068.61
Cash items.....	44,497.70	46,478.50	44,339.89	64,932.46	51,952.37
Clear'g-house exch'gs	3,061.72	2,771.92	1,404.51	1,531.11	2,567.50
Bills of other banks...	68,025.00	76,992.00	73,292.00	47,765.00	56,006.00
Fractional currency...	6,101.21	5,913.02	5,608.38	6,604.46	6,766.65
Specie.....	634,253.69	671,452.48	665,984.14	631,295.37	654,579.33
Legal-tender notes...	381,435.00	434,063.00	437,722.00	405,722.00	361,568.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	58,321.33	59,897.60	61,848.50	60,323.50	61,498.50
Due from U. S. Treas.	3,977.23	1,542.03	3,565.48	2,624.98	2,632.12
Total.....	13,482,168.54	13,731,113.95	13,828,070.04	14,134,830.67	14,755,932.92

## WISCONSIN.

	76 banks.	76 banks.	75 banks.	74 banks.	74 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$19,361,097.72	\$18,851,356.93	\$19,049,980.92	\$18,905,762.91	\$19,545,362.47
Overdrafts.....	141,860.10	118,591.74	113,415.13	110,224.22	134,204.78
Bonds for circulation.	2,360,750.00	2,330,250.00	2,315,250.00	2,325,250.00	2,325,250.00
Bonds for deposits...	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand...	93,350.00	42,550.00	67,550.00	86,550.00	86,650.00
Premiums on bonds...	190,588.65	179,270.27	179,815.77	176,337.14	168,744.09
Stocks, securities, etc	1,463,529.29	1,425,370.27	1,385,328.52	1,393,601.85	1,479,270.31
Banking house, etc...	856,855.92	856,318.06	856,052.32	842,818.68	850,825.89
Real estate, etc.....	225,874.57	234,045.13	240,801.49	267,762.19	294,266.36
Due from nat'l banks.	275,286.51	293,732.23	367,527.23	386,303.15	476,434.09
Due from State banks	109,802.54	124,083.26	120,064.53	117,746.64	164,555.17
Due from res'v'ag'ts	3,682,840.59	4,564,008.41	4,460,151.97	4,938,924.70	5,012,253.46
Cash items.....	88,840.26	139,961.45	94,656.61	103,503.66	112,212.81
Clear'g-house exch'gs	3,371.80	1,670.51	3,155.72	2,384.66	15,009.11
Bills of other banks...	153,006.00	156,332.00	169,501.00	155,840.00	174,247.00
Fractional currency...	15,052.02	17,763.05	14,830.34	16,026.70	14,972.48
Specie.....	1,828,662.25	1,818,800.92	1,821,293.97	1,738,303.78	1,725,278.85
Legal-tender notes...	628,163.00	608,974.00	596,822.00	568,832.00	583,606.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	103,031.59	103,072.00	101,117.00	98,037.00	97,337.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	5,292.50	2,644.00	3,134.60	2,984.30	3,522.00
Total.....	31,737,163.31	32,020,603.23	32,110,049.12	32,387,193.86	33,422,632.71

## CITY OF MILWAUKEE.

	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$13,226,112.58	\$13,798,085.24	\$14,308,492.25	\$15,306,573.45	\$15,522,444.32
Overdrafts.....	81,751.70	93,137.52	106,086.47	139,807.17	145,918.53
Bonds for circulation.	920,000.00	720,000.00	720,000.00	720,000.00	720,000.00
Bonds for deposits...	390,000.00	390,000.00	390,000.00	390,000.00	390,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand...	7,750.00	7,250.00	10,550.00	7,750.00	7,250.00
Premiums on bonds...	139,639.15	108,159.15	120,859.15	134,484.15	134,484.15
Stocks, securities, etc.	396,900.00	835,960.04	837,696.04	938,413.88	992,375.88
Banking house, etc...	127,263.03	126,763.03	126,763.03	126,263.03	120,263.03
Real estate, etc.....	27,522.00	59,438.98	62,030.16	64,900.17	67,489.93
Due from nat'l banks.	647,305.31	1,229,964.42	1,907,497.41	1,998,645.65	2,386,427.86
Due from State banks	364,165.62	374,344.08	757,991.00	767,026.87	994,825.57
Due from res'v'ag'ts	2,714,028.73	3,951,441.42	4,808,674.37	4,257,291.59	7,006,590.11
Cash items.....	10,715.22	3,686.31	4,447.78	4,137.71	3,695.16
Clear'g-house exch'gs	336,373.53	260,460.40	411,657.54	268,249.26	647,307.89
Bills of other banks...	49,736.00	62,176.00	62,243.00	79,692.00	83,062.00
Fractional currency...	2,770.29	5,087.23	3,336.34	5,088.91	4,172.87
Specie.....	1,942,090.00	1,814,435.00	1,882,208.74	2,110,245.00	2,015,690.00
Legal-tender notes...	592,230.00	825,296.00	1,115,761.00	1,168,129.00	1,813,917.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	41,460.00	32,400.00	32,400.00	32,400.00	32,400.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	16,650.00	5,000.00	10,400.00	4,800.00	4,000.00
Total.....	22,037,432.16	24,703,084.82	27,679,094.28	28,524,007.34	32,598,314.30

ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

## WEST VIRGINIA.

Liabilities.	DECEMBER 17.	MARCH 9.	MAY 14.	JULY 23.	OCTOBER 5.
	33 banks.	33 banks.	33 banks.	33 banks.	33 banks.
Capital stock.....	\$3,451,000.00	\$3,451,000.00	\$3,451,000.00	\$3,451,000.00	\$3,451,000.00
Surplus fund.....	832,457.27	853,892.27	807,867.67	857,751.22	857,751.22
Undivided profits....	346,532.31	251,427.55	317,297.31	231,867.52	302,574.85
Nat'l-bank circulation	1,151,150.00	1,180,750.00	1,214,652.50	1,227,407.50	1,236,192.50
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	210,689.47	180,705.52	247,797.94	225,513.08	189,810.38
Due to State banks...	179,936.26	173,917.32	198,302.99	190,569.99	203,661.39
Dividends unpaid....	8,456.58	8,300.58	6,801.58	14,590.58	8,905.23
Individual deposits...	7,132,688.21	7,437,920.21	7,398,625.62	7,774,701.56	8,373,395.57
U. S. deposits.....	85,664.04	86,829.53	85,357.65	88,274.90	88,888.44
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers	14,440.77	9,471.36	7,671.91	11,854.29	10,024.00
Notes rediscounted...	33,193.63	70,699.61	65,694.87	47,300.00	26,900.00
Bills payable.....	36,000.00	26,200.00	27,000.00	14,000.00	6,000.00
Other liabilities.....					829.34
Total.....	13,482,188.54	13,731,113.95	13,828,070.04	14,134,830.67	14,755,932.92

## WISCONSIN.

	76 banks.	76 banks.	75 banks.	74 banks.	74 banks.
Capital stock.....	\$7,195,000.00	\$7,195,000.00	\$7,110,000.00	\$6,910,000.00	\$6,910,000.00
Surplus fund.....	1,860,339.63	1,848,712.09	1,820,982.09	1,824,168.82	1,814,368.82
Undivided profits....	892,108.20	616,914.46	706,118.08	670,782.89	771,715.43
Nat'l-bank circulation	2,102,617.50	2,078,095.00	2,054,385.00	1,971,455.00	1,973,695.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	112,919.36	91,258.12	113,557.80	138,660.48	151,975.51
Due to State banks...	270,882.54	344,870.04	383,314.16	444,128.70	390,492.90
Dividends unpaid....	873.00	1,524.97	2,667.22	4,268.22	1,143.50
Individual deposits...	19,096,170.57	19,616,379.25	19,742,089.48	20,241,665.10	21,209,646.28
U. S. deposits.....	107,751.67	121,757.07	120,098.55	141,767.93	133,845.51
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers	18,246.97	17,952.27	18,870.64	668.57	7,921.18
Notes rediscounted...	30,500.00	26,914.16	3,000.00	7,323.96	5,000.00
Bills payable.....	49,000.00	54,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	46,001.85
Other liabilities.....	696.77	7,225.80	9,971.60	7,434.19	7,326.73
Total.....	31,737,165.31	32,020,603.23	32,110,049.12	32,387,193.86	33,422,632.71

## CITY OF MILWAUKEE.

	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 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.....	521,000.00	531,000.00	531,000.00	575,000.00	575,000.00
Undivided profits....	278,198.13	251,198.68	300,704.09	194,447.08	275,584.75
Nat'l-bank circulation	823,900.00	648,000.00	643,300.00	631,990.00	623,380.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	2,109,671.14	2,474,521.41	2,486,790.48	3,053,840.53	3,185,823.53
Due to State banks...	972,844.08	1,405,250.76	1,483,920.61	1,650,499.73	1,708,828.74
Dividends unpaid....	250.00	187.50	125.00	1,297.50	250.00
Individual deposits...	13,681,106.62	15,750,271.98	18,592,641.36	18,773,378.15	22,534,159.68
U. S. deposits.....	320,004.92	280,831.40	291,690.93	273,912.78	206,987.68
Dept's U.S.dis.officers	80,457.27	111,823.09	98,921.81	119,641.57	118,299.92
Notes rediscounted...					
Bills payable.....					
Other liabilities.....					
Total.....	22,037,432.16	24,703,084.82	27,679,094.28	28,524,007.34	32,598,314.30

# 756 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

## ABSTRACT OF REPORTS SINCE OCTOBER 6, 1896, WYOMING.

Resources.	DECEMBER 17.	MARCH 9.	MAY 14.	JULY 23.	OCTOBER 5.
	11 banks.	11 banks.	11 banks.	11 banks.	11 banks.
Loans and discounts.	\$1,731,049.82	\$1,805,889.83	\$1,766,571.77	\$1,760,545.91	\$1,827,242.18
Overdrafts.....	46,848.18	39,118.00	50,632.50	51,444.70	62,175.02
Bonds for circulation.	240,000.00	215,000.00	215,000.00	215,000.00	215,000.00
Bonds for deposits...					
U. S. bonds on hand.					
Premiums on bonds..	8,950.00	4,950.00	4,950.00	4,650.00	4,650.00
Stocks, securities, etc	238,649.73	217,433.55	209,454.79	220,474.64	235,753.72
Banking house, etc ..	123,217.22	122,717.22	122,717.22	118,628.39	118,603.39
Real estate, etc .....	188,012.96	188,376.05	192,052.53	193,794.08	193,652.18
Due from nat'l banks.	44,025.14	43,003.52	54,730.69	105,533.98	231,488.61
Due from State banks	4,782.90	15,024.78	14,920.69	13,698.20	21,452.25
Due from res'v'g'ts.	250,087.32	293,180.02	478,387.29	455,880.34	866,356.44
Cash items .....	11,024.92	6,488.13	8,822.69	8,098.80	10,852.12
Clear'g-house exch'gs					
Bills of other banks..	24,039.00	11,643.00	13,870.00	15,662.00	15,626.00
Fractional currency..	1,080.46	1,234.05	1,296.92	1,127.93	1,092.85
Specie .....	200,774.20	196,842.15	207,551.15	199,658.75	200,037.75
Legal-tender notes...	79,718.00	67,922.00	52,076.00	40,287.00	53,102.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	10,777.25	9,652.25	9,652.25	9,652.25	9,652.25
Due from U. S. Treas.	200.00	300.00	350.00	400.00	
Total .....	3,203,212.10	3,238,774.55	3,403,035.89	3,417,536.97	4,066,736.76

ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

## W Y O M I N G .

Liabilities.	DECEMBER 17.	MARCH 9.	MAY 14.	JULY 23.	OCTOBER 5.
	11 banks.	11 banks.	11 banks.	11 banks.	11 banks.
Capital stock.....	\$860,000.00	\$860,000.00	\$860,000.00	\$860,000.00	\$860,000.00
Surplus fund.....	118,050.00	119,775.00	120,475.00	122,650.00	122,950.00
Undivided profits.....	79,391.79	55,196.38	62,685.95	56,279.02	62,908.16
Nat'l bank circulation	215,545.00	192,745.00	192,645.00	192,045.00	192,345.00
State bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	26,893.52	21,653.79	27,865.41	40,270.37	67,198.14
Due to State banks...	18,738.54	16,793.40	59,768.80	36,473.35	94,329.19
Dividends unpaid.....	.....	.....	200.00	1,436.06	480.00
Individual deposits..	1,877,593.25	1,924,972.60	2,052,712.30	2,098,413.23	2,651,526.27
U. S. deposits.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Notes rediscounted...	.....	9,638.38	5,683.43	.....	.....
Bills payable.....	7,000.00	38,000.00	30,000.00	10,000.00	15,000.00
Other liabilities.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	3,203,212.10	3,238,774.55	3,403,035.89	3,417,536.97	4,060,736.76





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A SUMMARY  
OF THE  
IMPORTANT ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES  
OF  
THE NATIONAL BANKS,  
BY STATES,  
FROM 1863 TO 1897.

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SUMMARY, BY STATES, OF THE NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS, THE IMPORTANT ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, AND THE TOTAL RESOURCES, IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, AS SHOWN BY LATEST RETURNS IN EACH ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS, FROM 1863 TO 1897, INCLUSIVE.

## MAINE.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans and discounts.	U. S. bonds.	Cash and cash items. a	Capital.	Surplus.	Undivided profits.	Out-standing circulation.	Individual deposits.	Total.
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	21,997
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	1,998	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	26,070
1873.....	63	13,523	9,449	1,939	9,440	1,892	1,468	7,783	6,494	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	2,889	1,235	8,313	5,950	29,112
1879.....	69	13,871	10,050	1,530	10,435	2,891	1,177	8,229	6,189	29,104
1880.....	69	13,915	9,816	1,803	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	1,452	8,090	10,434	33,986
1883.....	72	18,778	9,290	2,074	10,485	2,575	1,410	8,080	10,032	33,479
1884.....	71	17,440	9,097	1,891	10,300	2,453	1,226	7,862	9,522	32,216
1885.....	71	16,604	8,904	2,107	10,360	2,486	1,142	7,683	10,035	32,581
1886.....	71	18,041	7,841	1,899	10,360	2,343	1,198	6,833	10,250	31,992
1887.....	72	19,174	5,604	1,737	10,441	2,401	1,344	4,876	10,110	30,440
1888.....	75	20,192	5,131	1,888	10,660	2,550	1,394	4,403	11,905	31,726
1889.....	77	20,734	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	13,064	34,414
1891.....	78	21,887	3,995	1,183	10,835	2,708	1,045	3,371	12,536	33,027
1892.....	81	21,724	4,029	1,201	11,090	2,690	1,600	3,402	13,544	34,232
1893.....	83	21,342	4,437	1,484	11,221	2,099	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	1,404	11,121	2,604	1,642	4,384	15,690	36,942
1896.....	83	22,657	6,021	1,536	11,150	2,645	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

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans and discounts.	U. S. bonds.	Cash and cash items. a	Capital.	Surplus.	Undivided profits.	Out-standing circulation.	Individual deposits.	Total.
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	5,364	5,550	815	4,835	814	472	4,291	2,678	13,402
1872.....	42	5,974	5,596	839	5,098	870	541	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	4,660	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	4,935	2,758	15,176
1877.....	46	6,662	6,186	821	5,740	1,006	564	4,985	3,048	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	5,160	3,944	17,105
1881.....	47	7,547	6,358	891	5,830	1,110	559	5,158	4,293	17,720
1882.....	40	8,137	6,323	1,011	6,080	1,103	583	5,147	4,569	18,338
1883.....	40	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	3,777	6,362	19,507
1889.....	51	10,303	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	6,303	1,625	784	2,558	7,623	20,491
1892.....	54	11,843	3,103	732	6,272	1,571	803	2,549	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	3,746	771	6,080	1,490	714	3,131	9,276	22,169
1895.....	50	11,168	3,968	847	5,880	1,389	590	3,312	8,868	22,102
1896.....	50	10,610	4,383	843	5,830	1,409	530	3,617	8,824	21,982
1897.....	50	11,025	4,238	877	5,830	1,382	561	3,514	9,659	23,002

a Cash only, each State, 1889 to 1897.

# 762 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

SUMMARY, BY STATES, OF THE NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS, THE IMPORTANT ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, ETC.—Continued.

## VERMONT.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans and discounts.	U. S. bonds.	Cash and cash items.	Capital.	Surplus.	Undivided profits.	Out-standing circulation.	Indi-vidual deposits.	Total.
1864.....	10	\$804	\$1,852	\$311	\$1,400	\$2	\$69	\$1,083	\$309	\$3,469
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	7,820	1,153	6,510	415	411	5,683	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	5,991	1,901	16,236
1870.....	42	7,766	7,618	1,099	7,460	1,091	401	5,994	2,064	18,021
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	9,091	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	22,061
1876.....	46	11,444	8,412	983	8,794	2,004	593	6,972	4,057	22,707
1877.....	46	11,212	8,337	939	8,569	2,126	624	6,995	3,769	22,440
1878.....	46	10,320	8,459	954	8,466	2,070	535	6,939	3,589	21,840
1879.....	47	10,048	8,078	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	7,404	1,012	7,786	1,797	623	6,487	5,955	22,889
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	6,027	20,435
1888.....	49	12,800	4,180	952	7,566	1,690	732	3,228	6,097	20,848
1889.....	40	13,331	3,882	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	22,090
1893.....	48	13,354	3,029	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

## MASSACHUSETTS.

		\$104	\$50	\$25	\$150		\$1		\$92	\$242
1863.....	1									
1864.....	51	17,532	19,869	8,300	18,014	\$1,291	1,010	\$5,860	12,095	51,826
1865.....	207	88,432	80,217	35,865	79,582	8,715	2,764	41,116	54,334	221,055
1866.....	207	99,464	77,613	37,495	79,832	11,125	2,568	55,575	60,326	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	3,808	56,756	62,798	237,402
1869.....	206	120,417	73,482	27,175	85,822	18,290	4,470	56,644	58,152	240,895
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	30,094	87,872	21,443	4,097	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	108,278	69,885	20,021	92,014	26,217	6,383	57,909	82,012	293,069
1875.....	232	172,195	72,290	31,246	95,587	20,719	6,468	59,896	87,702	300,703
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	80,014	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	346,077
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	6,353	68,573	114,397	346,214
1883.....	240	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	24,932	5,929	55,017	132,042	359,686
1886.....	250	211,061	52,568	31,824	96,140	25,452	6,863	46,216	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	27,055	8,325	25,158	144,302	355,590
1889.....	256	248,949	29,913	20,443	96,867	28,229	9,106	17,003	164,498	372,189
1890.....	260	253,487	18,993	20,452	96,967	28,954	10,060	15,023	167,167	369,826
1891.....	263	252,718	20,211	21,301	97,285	29,767	13,783	17,466	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	99,407	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	39,170	8,925	27,351	205,128	437,869

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 763

SUMMARY, BY STATES, OF THE NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS, THE IMPORTANT ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, ETC.—Continued.

## RHODE ISLAND.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans and discounts.	U. S. bonds.	Cash and cash items.	Capital.	Surplus.	Undivided profits.	Out-standing circulation.	Individual deposits.	Total.
1864.....	1	\$534	\$531	\$200	\$500			\$363	\$231	\$1,401
1865.....	55	19,230	11,430	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	6,007	43,481
1867.....	62	21,102	14,870	2,986	20,365	1,063	977	12,419	6,021	42,754
1868.....	62	21,958	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	5,780	42,941
1870.....	62	22,865	14,668	2,257	20,365	1,908	1,237	12,378	5,941	43,506
1871.....	62	24,321	15,154	2,522	20,365	2,320	1,267	13,095	7,308	46,271
1872.....	62	25,023	15,293	2,616	20,465	3,005	1,298	13,275	6,062	46,637
1873.....	62	26,362	15,222	2,450	20,505	3,511	1,629	13,273	7,283	48,043
1874.....	62	28,160	14,932	2,171	20,505	4,082	1,612	12,991	7,931	49,009
1875.....	62	28,217	14,990	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	3,623	1,203	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	8,900	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	2,340	20,315	3,961	1,527	14,143	11,401	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	13,696	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	4,043	13,918	47,923
1888.....	00	35,569	5,330	2,379	20,284	4,304	1,942	4,589	14,999	49,621
1889.....	00	36,009	4,041	1,407	20,284	4,418	2,042	3,425	16,037	49,305
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.....	50	35,789	7,501	1,686	20,237	5,174	1,263	6,525	19,526	56,309
1895.....	58	36,801	7,761	1,759	19,537	5,121	1,306	6,632	20,464	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

## CONNECTICUT.

		\$308	\$179	\$45	\$314	\$7	\$378	\$724
1863.....	2							
1864.....	20	4,561	6,023	944	5,074	\$186	338	\$3,099
1865.....	81	23,625	22,188	4,210	23,990	2,390	1,433	9,816
1866.....	82	26,236	22,670	4,593	24,584	2,897	1,541	10,896
1867.....	82	27,453	22,844	4,204	24,584	3,476	1,619	17,352
1868.....	81	28,259	22,934	3,812	24,624	3,858	1,633	17,347
1869.....	81	29,968	21,774	3,650	24,607	4,484	1,768	17,363
1870.....	81	31,530	21,263	3,772	25,057	5,080	1,576	17,280
1871.....	81	34,111	21,567	3,754	25,057	5,583	1,727	17,653
1872.....	81	35,611	20,791	4,090	25,262	6,214	1,744	17,846
1873.....	80	35,809	20,724	3,661	25,325	6,782	1,823	17,854
1874.....	80	35,395	20,731	4,081	25,425	7,253	1,748	17,582
1875.....	81	36,380	20,899	4,250	25,796	7,544	1,732	17,292
1876.....	82	34,424	20,597	3,902	26,040	7,461	1,075	16,732
1877.....	81	33,003	21,206	3,871	25,548	6,402	1,469	16,696
1878.....	82	30,869	22,711	4,167	25,505	6,215	1,311	17,471
1879.....	84	34,012	22,717	3,843	25,565	6,261	1,269	18,039
1880.....	84	39,853	20,883	4,245	25,465	6,608	1,461	17,604
1881.....	85	43,623	21,326	4,426	25,540	6,701	1,747	17,906
1882.....	86	43,460	20,220	4,482	25,557	6,789	1,948	17,218
1883.....	88	42,183	19,879	4,439	25,927	6,870	1,940	17,111
1884.....	88	40,557	19,152	4,444	25,957	6,894	1,866	16,482
1885.....	84	40,601	18,901	4,762	24,922	6,718	1,739	15,933
1886.....	84	42,845	15,043	4,862	24,672	6,855	2,057	13,654
1887.....	83	43,114	10,458	4,200	24,505	6,908	1,937	8,690
1888.....	82	43,818	12,026	4,426	24,194	6,925	1,903	7,871
1889.....	84	46,439	9,491	2,812	23,924	6,871	2,191	6,397
1890.....	84	48,098	6,323	2,922	23,774	7,337	2,586	4,610
1891.....	84	47,880	6,233	3,197	23,274	7,490	2,690	5,001
1892.....	84	50,355	6,483	3,208	22,909	7,556	2,904	5,511
1893.....	84	43,870	8,165	3,900	22,909	7,775	2,937	6,999
1894.....	83	45,908	8,335	3,660	22,791	7,685	2,642	7,201
1895.....	82	46,610	7,805	3,620	22,391	7,762	2,548	6,645
1896.....	82	43,637	9,509	4,014	22,391	7,787	2,682	8,068
1897.....	81	44,616	9,465	3,715	21,541	7,846	2,622	8,065

# 764 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

## SUMMARY, BY STATES, OF THE NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS, THE IMPORTANT ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, ETC.—Continued.

### NEW YORK.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans and discounts.	U. S. bonds.	Cash and cash items.	Capital.	Surplus.	Undivided profits.	Out-standing circulation.	Indi-vidual deposits.	Total.
1865.....	7	\$422	\$748	\$167	\$985	.....	\$6	.....	\$432	\$1,642
1864.....	90	27,059	23,466	15,085	20,029	.....	\$122	1,233	\$0,583	21,452
1865.....	301	176,958	107,359	145,829	114,055	.....	13,731	12,726	29,037	220,459
1866.....	308	229,765	107,508	181,370	115,743	.....	19,509	12,295	60,613	268,930
1867.....	305	214,824	104,825	187,120	115,325	.....	23,231	12,412	66,891	262,604
1868.....	304	232,192	101,036	196,364	114,655	.....	25,023	13,514	67,069	278,352
1869.....	294	226,831	87,905	163,694	112,690	.....	24,648	16,310	65,730	237,640
1870.....	292	237,036	80,850	138,986	112,448	.....	26,438	15,138	63,584	214,715
1871.....	291	276,266	87,436	151,172	112,471	.....	27,629	15,401	61,495	241,967
1872.....	286	262,649	77,478	152,537	110,244	.....	29,663	16,510	58,867	242,281
1873.....	276	279,953	74,359	130,585	108,260	.....	31,133	16,871	57,686	223,377
1874.....	276	279,300	75,370	160,817	106,055	.....	32,170	17,098	54,877	258,350
1875.....	281	280,504	68,784	125,890	105,985	.....	32,372	17,754	47,220	229,803
1876.....	281	259,153	72,175	137,292	103,597	.....	28,549	14,318	42,256	237,175
1877.....	281	239,236	67,991	114,680	93,190	.....	25,934	14,320	42,784	214,786
1878.....	280	235,593	101,181	126,426	80,094	.....	25,026	13,325	47,795	223,000
1879.....	285	260,277	80,382	160,363	85,202	.....	24,783	13,559	50,205	270,076
1880.....	296	313,093	65,644	181,692	85,347	.....	27,289	15,066	46,744	307,495
1881.....	298	330,897	70,280	225,931	85,730	.....	29,363	17,948	47,947	372,854
1882.....	308	335,378	62,307	256,681	87,581	.....	31,066	19,747	47,596	409,935
1883.....	315	344,213	55,730	157,945	86,894	.....	34,054	17,298	43,119	308,139
1884.....	318	299,439	53,048	156,642	83,273	.....	33,195	17,356	39,859	265,370
1885.....	317	320,000	48,916	191,895	81,920	.....	32,278	16,307	35,156	311,858
1886.....	318	355,360	41,054	163,574	81,755	.....	36,486	17,305	30,757	288,010
1887.....	322	360,055	35,814	158,146	85,624	.....	41,951	16,850	26,719	323,454
1888.....	322	402,942	40,073	183,217	85,893	.....	43,741	19,448	23,595	360,916
1889.....	318	417,594	30,455	94,241	84,931	.....	45,624	21,453	18,908	386,240
1890.....	319	416,664	24,513	102,310	84,877	.....	49,963	23,225	16,827	357,020
1891.....	325	420,635	25,459	96,456	86,748	.....	51,351	25,075	18,759	379,256
1892.....	325	469,858	25,050	114,262	85,896	.....	54,731	24,891	19,264	394,580
1893.....	334	597,389	38,733	120,619	87,826	.....	56,297	27,683	32,150	354,632
1894.....	333	476,229	30,680	183,475	87,220	.....	57,217	24,850	27,183	451,087
1895.....	334	481,677	40,589	186,942	86,966	.....	56,919	25,522	30,163	413,557
1896.....	327	436,653	46,373	120,722	85,486	.....	57,119	25,347	37,128	383,966
1897.....	326	521,779	44,484	147,902	83,160	.....	57,507	24,805	32,191	459,125

### NEW JERSEY.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans and discounts.	U. S. bonds.	Cash and cash items.	Capital.	Surplus.	Undivided profits.	Out-standing circulation.	Indi-vidual deposits.	Total.
1863.....	1	\$55	\$60	\$31	\$84	.....	\$2	.....	\$108	\$208
1864.....	15	1,223	2,539	508	1,998	.....	127	\$1,298	1,249	5,190
1865.....	54	14,041	12,052	3,064	10,933	.....	\$1,166	3,987	11,729	35,911
1866.....	54	16,831	12,086	4,009	11,233	.....	1,607	914	8,081	40,915
1867.....	54	17,931	11,813	3,531	11,333	.....	1,938	9,056	12,710	38,571
1868.....	55	19,195	11,930	3,510	11,483	.....	2,245	9,318	14,165	40,684
1869.....	54	20,324	11,545	3,309	11,465	.....	2,451	9,237	13,819	41,069
1870.....	54	21,216	11,298	3,436	11,803	.....	2,619	9,350	9,238	44,727
1871.....	57	24,522	12,131	3,771	12,480	.....	2,999	9,456	9,854	48,592
1872.....	50	25,491	12,288	3,679	13,134	.....	3,205	9,574	10,391	47,439
1873.....	62	26,058	12,760	3,777	13,858	.....	3,517	9,654	10,920	50,939
1874.....	62	25,053	12,962	4,156	13,808	.....	3,687	9,513	11,094	50,488
1875.....	66	26,099	12,891	4,116	14,245	.....	3,825	9,597	11,014	52,272
1876.....	69	24,312	13,019	3,961	14,294	.....	3,594	9,591	10,787	51,131
1877.....	69	24,154	13,252	3,923	14,203	.....	3,876	9,593	11,065	50,604
1878.....	68	22,572	14,248	4,001	14,033	.....	3,703	9,375	11,279	51,661
1879.....	68	23,732	14,832	3,860	13,445	.....	3,680	9,389	11,044	51,529
1880.....	66	26,496	13,266	4,412	12,995	.....	3,714	9,390	10,664	52,525
1881.....	67	29,267	13,620	4,249	12,060	.....	3,844	9,651	10,387	58,504
1882.....	66	31,482	12,131	4,621	12,375	.....	3,623	9,533	9,770	58,606
1883.....	69	33,349	11,214	4,623	12,203	.....	3,824	9,703	9,351	59,761
1884.....	71	30,182	10,406	5,179	12,253	.....	3,836	9,762	8,487	57,980
1885.....	72	29,365	10,480	5,918	12,208	.....	3,800	9,821	8,007	58,000
1886.....	74	35,564	9,146	5,793	12,298	.....	4,082	9,008	7,258	60,734
1887.....	81	40,468	7,557	5,258	13,024	.....	4,501	9,137	6,061	67,715
1888.....	85	42,062	8,081	5,906	13,318	.....	5,155	9,158	5,993	72,843
1889.....	83	45,113	5,950	3,823	13,823	.....	5,640	9,742	4,073	75,739
1890.....	94	50,462	4,558	4,550	14,258	.....	6,088	9,332	3,745	80,250
1891.....	95	49,174	4,527	4,832	14,318	.....	6,322	9,687	3,728	82,837
1892.....	98	52,571	4,653	5,048	14,528	.....	7,078	9,462	3,791	87,471
1893.....	99	47,841	5,513	5,730	14,608	.....	7,447	9,586	4,599	87,049
1894.....	107	47,509	5,674	5,876	14,658	.....	7,624	9,482	4,591	88,725
1895.....	102	51,362	5,950	5,211	14,418	.....	7,803	9,696	4,653	91,736
1896.....	102	51,477	6,628	5,582	14,395	.....	7,942	9,069	5,320	93,228
1897.....	103	52,106	6,170	5,468	14,445	.....	8,235	9,258	5,014	94,002

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 765

SUMMARY, BY STATES, OF THE NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS, THE IMPORTANT ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, ETC.—Continued.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

Date.	No. of banks	Loans and discounts.	U. S. bonds.	Cash and cash items.	Capital.	Surplus.	Undivided profits.	Outstanding circulation.	Individual deposits.	Total.
1863.....	15	\$855	\$1,659	\$453	\$1,080	.....	\$25	.....	\$2,694	\$3,927
1864.....	80	11,938	15,375	7,659	10,598	.....	\$44	803	\$7,298	16,708
1865.....	195	64,012	66,080	36,098	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	49,282	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	49,504	27,823	52,710	17,123	4,701	41,525	80,846	218,544
1874.....	204	112,779	49,907	30,040	53,010	17,685	5,158	41,504	89,152	220,068
1875.....	228	118,115	50,990	32,173	56,648	17,985	5,168	42,190	96,373	234,458
1876.....	237	118,788	49,354	37,380	57,269	18,179	4,980	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	40,406	84,307	216,689
1879.....	235	106,560	55,722	32,813	55,117	17,629	4,422	42,023	96,637	239,211
1880.....	240	121,814	53,730	38,500	56,153	17,800	4,982	42,890	119,561	264,175
1881.....	245	139,296	50,497	38,024	56,518	19,061	6,129	42,423	158,046	287,581
1882.....	253	154,446	50,378	41,870	57,452	19,733	6,325	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	166,207	319,389
1887.....	303	195,902	21,329	43,921	66,389	26,367	7,931	17,350	175,239	321,071
1888.....	312	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	16,000	246,065	425,813
1893.....	396	233,397	26,619	37,398	73,509	39,155	10,809	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	35,155	74,326	42,682	8,900	24,225	233,606	429,206
1896.....	419	243,250	34,562	36,765	74,664	44,445	9,600	28,999	232,143	425,903
1897.....	427	259,902	35,299	41,824	75,185	45,395	10,135	29,087	262,420	472,439

## DELAWARE.

Date.	No. of banks	Loans and discounts.	U. S. bonds.	Cash and cash items.	Capital.	Surplus.	Undivided profits.	Outstanding circulation.	Individual deposits.	Total.
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	2,480	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	2,634	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	1,432	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	9,900
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	4,352	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	982	448	2,134	973	256	636	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



# 766 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

SUMMARY, BY STATES, OF THE NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS, THE IMPORTANT ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, ETC.—Continued.

## MARYLAND.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans and discounts.	U. S. bonds.	Cash and cash items.	Capital.	Surplus.	Undivided profits.	Outstanding circulation.	Individual deposits.	Total.
1864.....	3	\$1,172	\$2,778	\$1,066	\$1,560	\$29	\$160	\$1,160	\$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	40,130
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	1,299	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	2,885	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	45,020
1875.....	31	24,733	10,340	5,823	13,774	3,035	1,433	8,685	17,264	47,229
1876.....	31	22,911	10,028	6,002	13,774	3,055	1,012	7,222	16,480	44,506
1877.....	32	23,807	9,936	7,445	13,299	3,204	901	7,194	17,648	45,681
1878.....	32	21,598	10,242	8,715	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	45,785
1880.....	35	27,705	10,506	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	8,805	13,922	3,344	1,644	8,794	23,966	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	7,438	23,364	54,784
1885.....	44	31,543	9,036	9,870	14,430	3,979	1,550	6,900	26,630	57,501
1886.....	45	33,658	7,448	6,561	14,430	4,048	1,739	6,166	24,093	55,095
1887.....	48	33,152	4,166	6,420	14,510	4,446	1,470	3,155	24,889	52,688
1888.....	48	35,888	3,080	7,122	14,530	4,812	1,535	1,930	20,985	55,337
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	61,480
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	1,565	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

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans and discounts.	U. S. bonds.	Cash and cash items.	Capital.	Surplus.	Undivided profits.	Outstanding circulation.	Individual deposits.	Total.
1863.....	1	\$99	\$175	\$54	\$500				\$31	\$531
1864.....	1	775	1,688	1,201	500	88	\$55	\$440	3,778	4,847
1865.....	0	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	1,627	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	87	810	1,362	4,244
1871.....	3	1,483	1,352	846	1,050	250	63	826	1,481	4,612
1872.....	5	2,896	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	2,040	1,089	536	1,552	325	191	832	1,611	4,788
1877.....	6	1,808	1,199	511	1,482	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	5,371
1882.....	6	2,201	1,419	952	1,377	291	137	810	3,102	5,882
1883.....	6	2,531	1,513	802	1,377	339	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	1,632	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	11,886
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	1,220	2,689	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	6,532	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	890	9,395	15,563
1896.....	14	8,778	1,694	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

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 767

SUMMARY, BY STATES, OF THE NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS, THE IMPORTANT ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, ETC.—Continued.

## VIRGINIA.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans and discounts.	U. S. bonds.	Cash and cash items.	Capital.	Surplus.	Undivided profits.	Out-standing circulation.	Individual deposits.	Total.
1864.....	1	\$250	\$175	\$53	\$100	.....	\$16	\$80	\$388	\$597
1865.....	10	1,869	1,877	1,977	1,089	\$34	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	148	182	2,039	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	2,123	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	6,380	3,225	1,172	3,185	810	232	2,176	4,975	12,492
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	12,094	2,487	1,224	4,121	1,060	556	1,005	10,646	20,909
1890.....	32	15,798	1,981	1,541	4,236	1,851	791	993	14,309	24,752
1891.....	36	15,651	2,145	1,833	4,556	2,172	659	1,226	13,765	24,630
1892.....	36	16,679	2,133	1,779	4,656	2,492	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	25,030
1895.....	37	13,735	2,773	1,457	4,796	2,894	591	1,824	13,245	25,737
1896.....	37	13,307	2,963	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	27,661

## WEST VIRGINIA.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans and discounts.	U. S. bonds.	Cash and cash items.	Capital.	Surplus.	Undivided profits.	Out-standing circulation.	Individual deposits.	Total.
1864.....	2	\$265	\$326	\$204	\$180	.....	\$28	\$134	\$592	\$1,060
1865.....	12	1,868	2,280	738	1,652	\$48	73	414	2,325	4,807
1866.....	15	2,632	2,072	1,076	2,216	107	116	1,964	2,770	7,576
1867.....	15	2,833	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	2,060	6,996
1871.....	14	3,478	2,581	514	2,291	272	118	2,062	2,296	7,696
1872.....	17	4,243	2,764	585	2,506	320	142	2,280	2,669	8,675
1873.....	17	4,349	2,733	620	2,506	357	151	2,272	2,843	8,860
1874.....	17	3,382	2,290	576	2,137	391	126	1,880	2,128	7,056
1875.....	16	2,797	1,702	434	1,846	389	132	1,504	1,555	5,601
1876.....	15	2,524	1,597	354	1,746	442	107	1,393	1,240	5,054
1877.....	15	2,529	1,608	375	1,746	410	114	1,407	1,297	5,100
1878.....	15	2,390	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	426	110	1,429	2,040	5,539
1881.....	17	3,170	1,603	614	1,736	454	118	1,387	2,349	6,281
1882.....	18	3,480	1,644	603	1,836	468	136	1,431	2,584	6,733
1883.....	19	3,522	1,591	688	1,807	490	139	1,382	2,803	6,865
1884.....	21	3,636	1,533	653	2,001	514	141	1,356	2,695	6,990
1885.....	21	3,002	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	469	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	792	281	1,003	6,688	12,731
1896.....	33	8,460	1,393	1,006	3,451	832	297	1,151	7,101	13,755
1897.....	33	8,571	1,520	1,016	3,451	858	303	1,236	8,373	14,756

# 768 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

## SUMMARY, BY STATES, OF THE NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS, THE IMPORTANT ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, ETC.—Continued.

### NORTH CAROLINA.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans and discounts.	U. S. bonds.	Cash and cash items.	Capital.	Surplus.	Undivided profits.	Outstanding circulation.	Individual deposits.	Total.
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	520	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	200	1,818	2,252	7,128
1875.....	11	3,373	1,931	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	3,878	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	1,708	700	2,501	475	256	1,844	2,890	8,375
1883.....	15	4,832	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	3,266	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	836	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	667	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

### 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	140	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	7,938
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	3,880	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	1,331	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	4,630	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	838	1,779	814	586	874	3,669	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	610	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	8,363
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

## SUMMARY, BY STATES, OF THE NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS, THE IMPORTANT ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, ETC.—Continued.

## GEORGIA.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans and discounts.	U. S. bonds.	Cash and cash items.	Capital.	Surplus.	Undivided profits.	Out-standing circulation.	Individual deposits.	Total.
1865.....	1	\$97	\$40	\$219	\$100	-----	\$15	-----	\$350	\$466
1866.....	9	1,441	1,775	1,060	1,000	\$30	162	\$1,079	1,910	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	1,046	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	2,637	706	2,785	419	423	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	3,092	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	2,706	8,818
1882.....	12	4,711	2,194	944	2,281	535	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	1,698	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	800	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	3,906	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	907	4,742	13,151
1895.....	29	8,147	1,251	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

## FLORIDA.

1874.....	1	\$5	\$30	\$30	\$38	-----	-----	\$5	\$27	\$11	\$76
1875.....	1	56	50	33	50	-----	-----	4	41	71	167
1876.....	1	59	53	34	50	\$1	-----	2	44	66	166
1877.....	1	77	50	16	50	2	-----	4	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	2,040	3,725
1889.....	13	2,459	492	277	950	131	-----	106	239	2,352	4,279
1890.....	15	3,040	442	310	1,150	174	-----	151	291	3,364	5,604
1891.....	17	3,668	455	408	1,200	210	-----	186	303	3,629	6,108
1892.....	18	4,272	455	456	1,350	259	-----	232	325	4,431	7,189
1893.....	17	3,501	442	565	1,300	238	-----	267	325	3,217	6,100
1894.....	19	4,447	505	447	1,485	350	-----	183	382	4,443	7,476
1895.....	18	3,615	483	408	1,435	379	-----	186	368	3,950	6,943
1896.....	17	3,023	480	512	1,350	462	-----	142	362	3,912	6,866
1897.....	15	3,243	430	556	1,150	463	-----	101	301	3,905	6,489

# 770 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

SUMMARY, BY STATES, OF THE NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS, THE IMPORTANT ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, ETC.—Continued.

## ALABAMA.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans and discounts.	U. S. bonds.	Cash and cash items.	Capital.	Surplus.	Undivided profits.	Outstanding circulation.	Individual deposits.	Total.
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	268	400	14	54	207	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	708	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	8,593	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	890	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	532	1,064	5,728	12,699
1897.....	26	6,571	1,355	993	3,355	636	525	1,053	6,113	13,003

a No report.

## MISSISSIPPI.

1865.....	1	\$16	\$57	\$70	\$50		\$6		\$80	\$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	933
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	1,060	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	217	955	416	75	237	1,451	3,639
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

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 771

SUMMARY, BY STATES, OF THE NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS, THE IMPORTANT ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, ETC.—Continued.

## LOUISIANA.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans and discounts.	U. S. bonds.	Cash and cash items.	Capital.	Surplus.	Undivided profits.	Out-standing circulation.	Individual deposits.	Total.
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	3,637	7,339
1867.....	2	1,407	1,218	540	1,300	59	119	1,064	684	3,661
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	2,480	4,670	12,654
1872.....	9	7,770	4,114	2,370	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	3,050	483	353	2,273	5,673	13,751
1876.....	7	6,422	984	2,514	3,300	550	284	883	5,922	11,783
1877.....	7	6,597	800	2,256	3,300	510	269	713	5,237	11,358
1878.....	7	5,341	1,781	2,130	2,875	573	340	1,385	4,839	10,640
1879.....	7	5,070	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	536	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	1,291	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	9,550	18,153
1887.....	13	11,133	1,758	3,307	3,425	1,220	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	940	14,784	27,999
1891.....	21	17,558	1,510	2,579	4,435	2,091	735	980	14,859	27,732
1892.....	21	16,962	1,403	3,224	4,435	2,148	775	1,060	18,328	30,325
1893.....	20	16,591	1,132	2,188	3,935	2,496	673	1,034	13,549	26,438
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

## TEXAS.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans and discounts.	U. S. bonds.	Cash and cash items.	Capital.	Surplus.	Undivided profits.	Out-standing circulation.	Individual deposits.	Total.
1866.....	4	\$200	\$430	\$430	\$428	\$4	\$36	\$170	\$626	\$1,369
1867.....	4	331	674	567	576	12	89	405	405	2,018
1868.....	4	500	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	3,354
1874.....	9	1,375	1,054	635	1,095	221	88	772	1,038	3,537
1875.....	10	1,367	964	518	1,260	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	850	665	1,125	294	127	592	1,413	4,003
1878.....	11	1,508	825	687	1,050	290	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.....	50	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
1887.....	91	20,702	2,765	4,063	9,920	2,431	1,119	2,108	13,710	32,969
1888.....	100	24,689	3,084	4,033	11,806	2,777	1,129	2,313	15,785	38,471
1889.....	127	30,740	3,688	3,585	14,326	3,175	1,352	2,693	21,452	48,800
1890.....	189	48,814	4,080	4,520	22,227	3,593	1,986	3,821	30,450	71,948
1891.....	206	48,591	5,253	4,950	24,833	4,376	2,062	4,339	26,672	71,270
1892.....	223	52,833	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	4,958	2,332	4,611	25,748	68,545
1894.....	217	47,045	5,424	5,689	22,380	4,892	1,827	4,544	30,181	70,283
1895.....	214	51,189	5,614	6,550	21,380	4,945	1,977	4,561	33,253	70,195
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

# 772 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

SUMMARY, BY STATES, OF THE NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS, THE IMPORTANT ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, ETC.—Continued.

## ARKANSAS.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans and discounts.	U. S. bonds.	Cash and cash items.	Capital.	Surplus.	Undivided profits.	Out-standing circulation.	Individual deposits.	Total.
1866.....	2	\$244	\$252	\$118	\$200	.....	\$24	\$130	\$172	\$738
1867.....	2	361	384	105	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	230	40	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	2,958
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	880	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	250	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

## KENTUCKY.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans and discounts.	U. S. bonds.	Cash and cash items.	Capital.	Surplus.	Undivided profits.	Out-standing circulation.	Individual deposits.	Total.
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	2,885	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	7,734	5,836	28,187
1879.....	48	12,618	10,844	1,097	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	9,484	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	3,090	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	16,031	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

## SUMMARY, BY STATES, OF THE NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS, THE IMPORTANT ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, ETC.—Continued.

## TENNESSEE.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans and discounts.	U. S. bonds.	Cash and cash items.	Capital.	Surplus.	Undivided profits.	Out-standing circulation.	Individual deposits.	Total.
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	1,168	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	1,909	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	2,736	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	504	259	2,388	4,343	11,400
1877.....	25	5,000	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	2,002	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	364	2,568	8,419	18,069
1884.....	33	11,458	2,925	1,776	5,005	1,066	461	2,207	8,258	18,567
1885.....	32	11,534	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	7,400	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

## OHIO.

1863.....	20	\$2,516	\$1,493	\$1,126	\$2,363	.....	\$69	.....	\$2,896	\$5,810
1864.....	32	10,367	12,402	7,332	9,772	491	831	\$5,750	14,867	\$4,979
1865.....	134	25,104	29,611	13,904	21,146	730	1,829	14,731	26,040	73,359
1866.....	135	28,333	28,533	11,151	21,805	1,834	2,699	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	33,559	24,520	7,134	22,180	4,021	1,949	17,676	21,618	73,696
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	8,069	23,050	4,593	1,964	18,007	28,512	84,529
1872.....	158	47,909	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	50,284	26,847	8,704	29,653	6,297	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	26,502	5,167	2,554	20,945	46,773	113,863
1881.....	177	66,980	29,167	15,108	29,369	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	76,824	29,068	15,198	35,183	6,033	3,487	23,143	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	85,374	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	40,289	9,310	3,972	8,667	81,371	168,039
1890.....	233	115,686	11,922	12,763	41,958	10,019	4,797	8,228	88,220	174,464
1891.....	237	117,323	11,774	13,905	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	98,936	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	211,803
1897.....	248	118,820	22,555	15,947	45,180	12,821	4,536	16,713	105,236	212,375



# 774 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

SUMMARY, BY STATES, OF THE NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS, THE IMPORTANT ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, ETC.—Continued.

## INDIANA.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans and discounts.	U. S. bonds.	Cash and cash items.	Capital.	Surplus.	Undivided profits.	Outstanding circulation.	Individual deposits.	Total.
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
1865.....	70	9,237	14,674	5,931	12,260	.....	321	740	8,275	10,526
1866.....	71	13,220	14,278	4,087	12,769	.....	917	734	8,275	10,526
1867.....	70	13,210	14,211	3,685	12,767	.....	1,557	748	10,995	13,259
1868.....	70	14,609	14,056	3,322	12,767	.....	2,184	802	10,990	13,259
1869.....	69	16,832	14,072	2,951	13,187	.....	2,815	836	11,306	13,259
1870.....	69	17,055	13,929	2,799	13,277	.....	3,267	712	10,922	13,259
1871.....	72	18,866	15,183	3,278	14,762	.....	3,471	840	12,356	13,259
1872.....	87	23,523	16,651	3,364	16,563	.....	3,846	1,048	14,073	13,259
1873.....	92	27,147	16,920	3,300	17,632	.....	4,248	1,110	14,472	13,259
1874.....	93	25,728	16,966	4,034	17,964	.....	4,500	1,345	14,555	13,259
1875.....	103	28,049	16,255	4,214	18,583	.....	4,072	1,512	13,881	13,259
1876.....	99	23,697	14,052	3,646	17,258	.....	4,808	1,409	11,967	13,259
1877.....	99	24,632	13,877	4,051	16,404	.....	4,504	1,405	11,721	13,259
1878.....	94	20,498	14,209	4,802	15,085	.....	4,116	1,295	11,436	13,259
1879.....	91	19,873	13,155	4,768	13,278	.....	3,913	1,216	10,350	13,259
1880.....	92	23,193	12,349	5,100	13,203	.....	3,977	1,216	9,850	13,259
1881.....	93	25,162	12,230	5,350	13,094	.....	3,884	1,401	8,768	13,259
1882.....	94	27,585	10,939	5,758	13,324	.....	3,298	1,501	8,117	13,259
1883.....	98	28,745	11,020	5,685	14,029	.....	3,717	1,519	8,585	13,259
1884.....	95	25,760	9,906	5,402	13,829	.....	3,727	1,502	7,610	13,259
1885.....	90	23,358	8,912	5,362	12,190	.....	3,032	1,479	6,734	13,259
1886.....	92	25,069	8,643	5,942	12,345	.....	3,412	1,322	5,978	13,259
1887.....	93	28,030	6,789	6,165	11,895	.....	3,532	1,505	4,218	13,259
1888.....	94	27,938	6,446	5,624	11,965	.....	3,591	1,631	4,084	13,259
1889.....	97	29,598	6,108	4,493	12,284	.....	3,768	1,673	3,937	13,259
1890.....	100	33,762	5,509	4,805	12,652	.....	3,877	2,111	3,762	13,259
1891.....	100	33,648	5,343	5,606	12,477	.....	4,036	2,092	3,586	13,259
1892.....	106	37,571	5,111	6,159	13,447	.....	4,580	1,799	3,736	13,259
1893.....	115	31,110	5,445	6,726	13,777	.....	4,704	1,867	4,557	13,259
1894.....	115	32,014	5,382	6,224	13,927	.....	4,742	1,463	4,455	13,259
1895.....	114	35,484	5,845	6,303	14,422	.....	4,666	1,418	4,545	13,259
1896.....	113	32,262	5,998	6,758	14,262	.....	4,680	1,405	4,747	13,259
1897.....	113	31,877	5,975	6,109	14,057	.....	4,627	1,213	4,634	13,259

## ILLINOIS.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans and discounts.	U. S. bonds.	Cash and cash items.	Capital.	Surplus.	Undivided profits.	Outstanding circulation.	Individual deposits.	Total.
1863.....	3	\$186	\$169	\$161	\$275	.....	\$5	.....	\$313	\$655
1864.....	36	4,527	4,473	3,270	3,916	.....	\$18	358	\$2,140	14,510
1865.....	76	12,228	12,624	9,218	10,715	.....	310	832	7,495	15,783
1866.....	82	17,262	13,035	8,539	11,570	.....	865	1,023	9,383	16,446
1867.....	82	18,820	13,071	9,563	11,620	.....	1,609	1,119	9,422	18,063
1868.....	83	23,313	12,961	10,683	12,070	.....	2,304	1,071	9,597	22,884
1869.....	83	32,924	12,329	8,238	12,470	.....	3,459	1,220	9,819	18,923
1870.....	81	27,821	12,661	8,779	12,770	.....	3,928	1,365	10,132	21,608
1871.....	110	36,223	16,959	12,487	17,317	.....	4,439	1,588	13,644	28,720
1872.....	132	43,069	18,833	11,581	19,558	.....	4,365	1,818	15,000	32,595
1873.....	134	44,768	18,427	11,412	20,267	.....	5,507	1,886	15,262	32,504
1874.....	143	45,554	18,131	14,796	20,564	.....	6,342	1,796	14,704	38,051
1875.....	146	49,537	14,602	12,500	19,466	.....	7,608	1,939	11,414	38,287
1876.....	146	45,808	12,206	10,878	18,546	.....	8,944	1,707	9,384	32,486
1877.....	144	40,999	11,878	12,725	18,046	.....	6,398	1,659	9,068	32,835
1878.....	139	34,808	13,515	12,184	15,730	.....	5,870	1,438	8,033	31,545
1879.....	136	38,403	13,810	12,788	14,835	.....	5,539	1,738	8,314	35,850
1880.....	136	45,662	13,484	18,010	14,965	.....	5,823	1,874	8,567	49,392
1881.....	139	62,061	15,360	28,439	15,200	.....	6,360	2,932	8,165	72,972
1882.....	148	73,118	14,723	20,022	18,990	.....	5,846	2,556	8,799	69,763
1883.....	162	75,257	13,109	23,498	23,004	.....	6,064	2,966	8,592	67,821
1884.....	167	71,680	11,760	24,103	24,100	.....	7,300	3,491	7,757	62,620
1885.....	165	76,966	10,913	26,991	25,424	.....	6,887	2,481	6,877	68,664
1886.....	168	88,126	9,263	24,719	27,887	.....	7,693	2,975	6,038	73,175
1887.....	178	97,204	8,252	31,508	29,391	.....	8,521	3,836	5,036	81,899
1888.....	182	104,630	9,124	34,838	30,074	.....	9,937	3,977	4,730	90,170
1889.....	188	112,814	8,616	29,370	30,899	.....	10,763	4,689	4,665	93,600
1890.....	192	122,750	8,221	29,491	31,222	.....	12,195	5,203	4,821	102,696
1891.....	202	138,984	8,030	36,761	36,976	.....	14,940	5,368	5,170	116,861
1892.....	211	150,821	8,629	36,500	39,946	.....	16,167	6,326	5,350	131,589
1893.....	212	116,822	8,552	45,087	38,185	.....	17,926	5,444	5,844	104,833
1894.....	217	137,637	9,331	39,711	38,491	.....	17,751	4,643	5,014	118,328
1895.....	220	144,398	9,329	34,888	38,671	.....	16,954	5,139	6,236	114,974
1896.....	221	127,866	9,588	32,612	39,221	.....	10,118	5,073	6,649	103,544
1897.....	221	133,697	10,261	43,815	37,476	.....	14,925	4,826	6,101	118,727

## SUMMARY, BY STATES, OF THE NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS, THE IMPORTANT ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, ETC.—Continued.

## MICHIGAN.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans and discounts.	U. S. bonds.	Cash and cash items.	Capital.	Surplus.	Undivided profits.	Out-standing circulation.	Individual deposits.	Total.
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	6,840	17,068
1867.....	42	6,968	5,085	2,299	5,070	684	392	3,811	6,388	17,131
1868.....	42	8,221	4,979	2,425	5,210	1,066	424	2,809	7,653	19,131
1869.....	41	9,518	4,794	1,920	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	18,800	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	6,960	2,621	9,972	3,005	1,140	5,556	11,128	32,517
1877.....	80	17,262	6,881	2,067	9,857	2,965	1,227	5,606	10,472	31,911
1878.....	79	15,996	7,137	3,380	9,628	2,710	1,080	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	3,920	9,335	2,591	1,358	6,108	18,295	39,563
1881.....	80	24,530	7,158	4,811	9,435	2,787	1,651	5,615	23,127	44,871
1882.....	85	29,825	7,504	5,696	10,855	2,507	1,819	5,793	26,239	50,626
1883.....	88	32,978	6,287	4,808	11,665	2,156	1,562	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	29,079	5,461	5,392	13,095	2,104	1,319	3,851	25,889	51,051
1886.....	108	34,249	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	3,062	33,000	61,369
1888.....	109	42,625	3,962	5,635	14,975	2,927	1,953	2,829	33,623	63,463
1889.....	112	45,238	3,076	4,391	15,650	3,154	2,098	2,846	34,943	66,337
1890.....	110	48,856	3,070	4,136	15,515	3,350	2,268	2,732	38,659	69,693
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	4,898	14,034	3,879	1,868	4,000	51,491	63,244
1894.....	96	43,202	5,144	4,446	13,684	3,548	1,551	4,149	35,553	60,901
1895.....	94	46,146	5,173	4,524	13,434	3,626	1,628	4,111	37,579	69,599
1896.....	91	42,754	5,144	4,771	13,109	3,493	1,525	4,192	34,968	65,230
1897.....	84	40,927	4,947	4,825	12,145	3,278	1,207	3,579	38,463	69,231

## WISCONSIN.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans and discounts.	U. S. bonds.	Cash and cash items.	Capital.	Surplus.	Undivided profits.	Out-standing circulation.	Individual deposits.	Total.
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	5,390	13,002
1872.....	42	7,323	3,774	1,548	3,300	740	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	7,886	2,987	1,660	3,205	955	360	1,950	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	663	2,331	12,335	21,208
1882.....	41	13,184	3,460	2,491	3,585	926	705	2,360	13,724	23,535
1883.....	45	13,612	3,167	2,641	4,035	1,021	637	2,183	14,499	24,402
1884.....	50	13,968	3,185	2,813	4,400	1,205	532	2,221	12,814	23,123
1885.....	50	13,610	3,023	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	1,893	16,608	27,165
1887.....	56	17,777	2,419	3,121	5,082	1,534	660	1,496	17,263	28,352
1888.....	59	19,165	2,424	3,067	5,550	1,689	790	1,512	17,874	30,096
1889.....	61	21,006	2,215	2,577	5,775	1,917	879	1,457	19,827	32,509
1890.....	62	24,988	2,132	2,983	6,015	1,900	1,094	1,455	23,646	37,938
1891.....	73	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	2,810	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	37,385	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	3,079	5,638	10,160	2,389	1,047	2,597	43,744	66,021

# 776 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

SUMMARY, BY STATES, OF THE NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS, THE IMPORTANT ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, ETC.—Continued.

## MINNESOTA.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans and discounts.	U. S. bonds.	Cash and cash items.	Capital.	Surplus.	Undivided profits.	Out standing circulation.	Individual deposits.	Total.
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	1,890	725	1,650	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	2,790	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	1,405	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	2,209	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	8,018	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	1,906	15,971	36,250
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	14,866	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	30,135	68,199
1893.....	76	37,803	2,483	5,652	14,330	2,840	2,563	1,750	27,104	55,927
1894.....	79	37,563	2,566	5,332	15,560	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	1,969	1,735	31,185	59,421
1897.....	71	31,742	2,431	6,698	13,165	2,359	1,814	1,550	33,803	64,326

## IOWA.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans and discounts.	U. S. bonds.	Cash and cash items.	Capital.	Surplus.	Undivided profits.	Out standing circulation.	Individual deposits.	Total.
1863.....	3	\$92	\$131	\$100	\$97	.....	\$4	.....	\$245	\$390
1864.....	20	936	1,267	1,097	1,145	84	62	\$555	1,098	4,004
1865.....	26	2,684	3,870	2,800	3,196	37	230	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	13,691
1870.....	43	6,670	4,123	1,530	3,802	899	450	3,214	5,248	14,306
1871.....	57	8,063	5,154	1,817	4,780	987	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	6,557	2,343	6,017	1,237	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	730	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	3,906	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	4,664	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	41,330	3,678	3,726	14,520	3,316	1,515	3,089	32,296	62,356
1893.....	169	35,806	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	3,080	1,298	3,426	27,490	56,325
1895.....	167	35,225	4,031	3,047	13,420	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

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. 777

SUMMARY, BY STATES, OF THE NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS, THE IMPORTANT ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, ETC.—Continued.

## MISSOURI.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans and discounts.	U. S. bonds.	Cash and cash items.	Capital.	Surplus.	Undivided profits.	Outstanding circulation.	Individual deposits.	Total.
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	4,046	4,047	3,934	3,574	586	216	1,028	5,022	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	22,063
1870.....	18	11,242	5,233	3,061	7,760	900	523	4,157	5,836	23,031
1871.....	29	12,469	6,661	3,020	8,885	1,029	605	5,470	6,720	27,135
1872.....	30	15,038	7,083	2,534	9,425	1,271	806	6,012	6,338	29,339
1873.....	37	16,151	7,254	2,085	9,545	1,434	925	6,131	8,158	31,683
1874.....	35	14,006	4,894	2,055	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	2,382	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	26,498
1882.....	25	12,891	2,589	3,768	4,980	1,007	832	1,863	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	8,587	12,531	1,952	1,070	1,520	21,927	53,789
1889.....	50	40,312	2,877	7,347	15,809	2,399	1,180	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	70,506
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

## 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	530	662	4,080	7,552
1884.....	36	5,536	878	665	2,258	442	297	628	3,038	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	6,884	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	5,469	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	438	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

## SOUTH DAKOTA.

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	5,022	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

## 778 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

SUMMARY, BY STATES, OF THE NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS, THE IMPORTANT ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, ETC.—Continued.

## NEBRASKA.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans and discounts.	U. S. bonds.	Cash and cash items.	Capital.	Surplus.	Undivided profits.	Out-standing circulation.	Individual deposits.	Total.
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.....	19	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	2,205	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	22,912	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	1,733	944	2,014	20,711	44,926
1890.....	135	33,364	3,406	4,495	12,555	1,979	1,036	2,340	20,152	53,598
1891.....	139	32,846	3,069	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	28,530	3,472	4,036	12,943	2,197	1,044	2,092	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	3,429	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

## KANSAS.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans and discounts.	U. S. bonds.	Cash and cash items.	Capital.	Surplus.	Undivided profits.	Out-standing circulation.	Individual deposits.	Total.
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	400	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	2,237
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	6,540
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	702	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	705	4,211	7,405
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	2,801	4,906	669	573	1,436	10,080	18,818
1886.....	98	14,662	2,501	2,890	6,732	1,087	705	1,687	12,591	24,303
1887.....	130	21,397	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	1,870	957	2,826	18,838	39,859
1890.....	150	25,636	3,834	2,554	13,909	1,950	960	2,924	20,685	42,074
1891.....	147	23,024	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	41,290
1893.....	136	19,066	3,144	2,787	11,647	1,750	771	2,589	16,693	35,266
1894.....	120	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

## SUMMARY, BY STATES, OF THE NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS, THE IMPORTANT ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, ETC.—Continued.

## MONTANA.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans and dis- counts.	U. S. bonds.	Cash and cash items.	Capital.	Surplus.	Undi- vided profits.	Out- standing circula- tion.	Indi- vidual deposits.	Total.
1867.....	1	\$75	\$63	\$36	\$100	-----	\$20	\$36	\$49	\$218
1868.....	1	98	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	515	335	350	47	101	217	630	1,509
1874.....	5	723	436	341	350	70	63	256	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	616	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	9,487	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	12,778	21,522
1895.....	26	12,857	880	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	17,098
1897.....	21	7,088	834	1,272	2,655	398	733	533	10,437	15,780

## WYOMING.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans and dis- counts.	U. S. bonds.	Cash and cash items.	Capital.	Surplus.	Undi- vided profits.	Out- standing circula- tion.	Indi- vidual deposits.	Total.
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	190	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	120	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	2,456
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
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	1,805	3,203
1897.....	11	1,827	215	253	860	123	63	192	2,052	4,067

# 780 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

SUMMARY, BY STATES, OF THE NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS, THE IMPORTANT ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, ETC.—Continued.

## COLORADO.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans and discounts.	U. S. bonds.	Cash and cash items.	Capital.	Surplus.	Undivided profits.	Out-standing circulation.	Individual deposits.	Total.
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	470	2,010	3,513
1873.....	6	1,792	765	526	575	166	208	475	2,376	4,110
1874.....	9	1,991	780	675	725	243	172	591	2,330	4,948
1875.....	9	2,362	783	717	875	234	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	2,433	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	1,818	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	2,198	1,640	776	568	1,094	10,538	16,704
1884.....	23	6,685	1,498	2,138	1,807	916	573	985	9,106	14,883
1885.....	25	7,609	1,453	2,255	2,025	1,003	454	927	10,282	17,061
1886.....	27	9,384	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	3,802	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	21,807	34,876
1890.....	46	25,093	2,401	3,491	7,305	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	2,949	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	1,360	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

## NEW MEXICO.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans and discounts.	U. S. bonds.	Cash and cash items.	Capital.	Surplus.	Undivided profits.	Out-standing circulation.	Individual deposits.	Total.
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	236	1,105
1878.....	2	331	460	91	300	38	35	266	231	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	201	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
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	2,120	427	213	975	223	58	250	1,965	3,862
1890.....	9	2,236	427	323	975	233	67	249	2,301	4,540
1891.....	12	2,551	565	250	1,115	217	67	326	2,203	4,434
1892.....	11	2,253	515	276	915	198	50	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	4,180

## SUMMARY, BY STATES, OF THE NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS, THE IMPORTANT ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, ETC.—Continued.

## OKLAHOMA.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans and discounts.	U. S. bonds.	Cash and cash items.	Capital.	Surplus.	Undivided profits.	Outstanding circulation.	Individual deposits.	Total.
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

## 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

## 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	400	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	765	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	1,867	6,020	1,058	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	7,060	16,496
1896.....	40	7,255	1,123	1,379	4,778	935	274	911	6,469	14,067
1897.....	35	6,790	1,108	1,791	4,388	706	391	840	10,109	17,351

## OREGON.

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	167	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	405	171	250	50	250	209	562	1,659
1876.....	1	788	468	141	250	50	302	223	627	1,723
1877.....	1	896	503	285	250	50	240	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	502	359	2,074	4,450
1885.....	9	2,202	964	595	710	82	610	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	2,300	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



# 782 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

SUMMARY, BY STATES, OF THE NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS, THE IMPORTANT ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, ETC.—Continued.

## CALIFORNIA.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans and discounts.	U. S. bonds.	Cash and cash items.	Capital.	Surplus.	Undivided profits.	Outstanding circulation.	Individual deposits.	Total.
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	5,466	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	187	1,414	2,499	9,408
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	7,090	2,140	2,015	3,300	619	382	1,204	7,434	13,992
1883.....	15	8,173	2,165	2,245	3,550	594	402	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	22,156	34,009
1888.....	38	19,870	2,537	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	1,470	16,181	31,318
1897.....	32	19,080	2,187	4,959	7,560	2,544	876	1,467	18,912	34,813

## IDAHO.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans and discounts.	U. S. bonds.	Cash and cash items.	Capital.	Surplus.	Undivided profits.	Outstanding circulation.	Individual deposits.	Total.
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	73	100	40	100	20	9	87	131	303
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	137	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	3,595

## SUMMARY, BY STATES, OF THE NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS, THE IMPORTANT ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, ETC.—Continued.

## UTAH.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans and discounts.	U. S. bonds.	Cash and cash items.	Capital.	Surplus.	Undivided profits.	Outstanding circulation.	Individual deposits.	Total.
1866.....	1	\$142	\$50	\$16	\$150	.....	\$14	\$45	\$77	\$291
1867.....	1	174	150	17	150	\$4	16	135	59	384
1868.....	1	150	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	813
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	4,811
1889.....	8	3,327	489	628	1,350	424	323	214	3,921	6,714
1890.....	10	4,026	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	6,994
1896.....	11	2,632	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

## NEVADA.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans and discounts.	U. S. bonds.	Cash and cash items.	Capital.	Surplus.	Undivided profits.	Outstanding circulation.	Individual deposits.	Total.
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	181	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	180	367
1885.....	1	248	45	56	75	25	11	35	215	383
1886.....	1	269	25	66	100	30	10	22	220	423
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	830
1890.....	2	635	70	51	282	103	29	63	345	842
1891.....	2	653	70	42	282	103	34	63	245	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	296	20	12	82	8	1	18	151	296
1897.....	1	212	20	21	82	8	2	18	251	361

## 784 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

SUMMARY, BY STATES, OF THE NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS, THE IMPORTANT ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, ETC.—Continued.

## ARIZONA.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans and discounts.	U. S. bonds.	Cash and cash items.	Capital.	Surplus.	Undivided profits.	Outstanding circulation.	Individual deposits.	Total.
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

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