

COMPTROLLER ON NATIONAL BANKS.

Large Increase in Number of Associations and Great Increase in Aggregate Resources.

MIDDLE WESTERN STATES LED

In Number and Amount of Capital Invested Under the Act of March 14, 1900.

Washington, Dec. 6.—The annual report of William H. Ridgely, comptroller of the currency, has been prepared for transmission to Congress. The report starts with a table giving a detailed statement of the resources and liabilities of all the national banks of the United States, as shown by the five reports of condition made in response to the call of the comptroller.

Comparing this statement with that for Sept. 15, 1902, it is observed that there has been an increase in number of reporting associations of 441 and a net increase of \$196,501,053.87 in aggregate resources. The increases of the principal items of resources are as follows: Loans and discounts, \$201,319,291; United States bonds, \$65,769,650; specie, \$33,329,947.92; legal tenders, \$14,922,411.

LOANABLE FUNDS.

During this period the loanable funds were augmented as follows: Capital stock to the extent of \$48,197,241; surplus and other profits, \$50,760,984.23; government deposits, \$25,671,197.37.

Notwithstanding the increase in loanable funds and the volume of loans and discounts, there was a net decrease from Sept. 15, 1902, to Sept. 9, 1903, in individual deposits of \$52,940,383.56. This item reached the maximum during the year, and also during the existence of the national banking system, on June 9, 1902, namely \$3,200,963,909.22. From this high water mark there was a decline on Sept. 9 to \$3,156,333,499.07, or \$44,660,010.15.

The capital stock and surplus funds of the associations gradually increased from \$71,616,353 and \$35,763,730.38, respectively, on Nov. 25, 1902, to \$76,722,618 and \$370,390,654.26, respectively, on Sept. 9, 1903.

The deposits of the United States with the national banks have shown but slight variations during the year, the amount to the credit of the government on Nov. 25, 1902, being \$138,464,907, and at the close of the year \$140,411,999.26. Bills payable and redemptions were at their minimum on Feb. 6, 1903, and at that time amounted to \$2,921,837.75, and were at their maximum, \$47,066,372.06, on Sept. 9, 1903.

BONDS ON DEPOSIT.

United States bonds on deposit to secure circulation increased from \$341,228,820 on Nov. 25, 1902, to \$343,119,320 on April 9, 1903; to \$398,941,370 on June 9, and to \$351,586,960 on Sept. 9. United States bonds on deposit to secure public deposits increased during the year from \$131,376,700 on Nov. 25, 1902, to \$139,410,020 on Sept. 9, 1903. Bonds other than United States securities, deposited to secure public deposits, amounted on Nov. 25, 1902, to \$19,705,749.84, and steadily decreased to \$16,748,055 on June 9, 1903. On Sept. 9, 1903, however, securities of this character were on deposit to the amount of \$22,006,134.69.

SPECIE HOLDINGS.

The specie holdings with the banks varied from a minimum of \$388,616,372.86 on June 9, 1902, to a maximum of \$17,372,146.37 on Feb. 6, of that year. The amount of gold in the banks on the date last mentioned was \$105,288,729; gold treasury certificates, \$113,765,050; gold treasury certificates, payable to order, \$12,215,000; and gold clearing house certificates, \$72,435,000; total gold and gold certificates, \$308,703,779. Of the holdings of silver, \$11,160,021 was in dollars; \$53,191,248 in certificates, and \$3,647,043 in fractional coin; total silver, \$73,858,367. On Sept. 9, 1903, the specie held amounted to \$397,556,168, classified as follows: Gold coin, \$105,288,729; gold treasury certificates, \$113,765,050; gold treasury certificates, payable to order, \$12,215,000; gold clearing house certificates, \$83,367,000; total gold and gold certificates, \$315,424,114; silver certificates, \$82,791,763; silver dollars, \$10,336,142; and fractional silver coin, \$9,004,143; total silver, \$82,132,054.

RESERVE.

The deposits of national banks on which reserve is required amounted on Nov. 25, 1902, to \$3,705,217,132, against which was held in cash, in funds credited by reserve agents, and in the 5 per cent redemption fund, \$987,074,218, or 26.64 per cent. The legal reserve, however, amounted to \$17,081,481, or 25.05 per cent. The deposit liabilities increased on Feb. 6, 1903, to \$3,851,394,265, declined to \$3,523,441,555 on April 9, and to \$3,817,035,661 on June 9. At date of the report made on Sept. 9, 1903, the deposit liabilities had increased to \$3,862,312, on which legal reserve was \$1,050,762,184, or 27.22 per cent. The percentage of all available funds to deposit liabilities ranged from a minimum of 26.25 on April 9 to a maximum of 27.70 on Feb. 6, and percentage of legal reserve was the lowest and highest on the same dates, being 21.68 and 22.45, respectively. The average rate per cent of legal reserve maintained by the national banks of the city of New York exceeded the requirement at date of each report during the year, and varied from a maximum of 28.41 on Nov. 25, 1902, to a minimum of 29.36 on April 9, 1903.

ORGANIZATION OF NATIONAL BANKS.

On Feb. 25, 1903, the national banking system had been in operation for a period of 19 years, and from June 20, 1883, the date of issue of the first certificate authorizing a national bank to begin business, on Oct. 31, 1902, there have been chartered 7,029 national banking associations, with capital at date of organization of \$800,931,182, of which 1,126, with capital of \$29,148,628, were conversions of state banks effected in conformity with the provisions of section 514 of the revised statutes, and the remaining 5,903, with capital of \$771,782,554, banks of primary organization.

GREAT IMPETUS GIVEN.

The impetus given to the formation of national banking associations by the act of March 14, 1900, under authority of which the banks are organized with minimum capital of \$25,000, circulating notes payable to the par value of bonds deposited, and semi-annual duty on circulation reduced, 1,765 associations have been added to the system. The organizations during this period represent approximately one-fourth of the total organizations effected during the system. Since March 14, and under authority of that act, banks with individual capital of less than \$50,000, the average being approximately \$28,000, have been organized to the number of 4,146, with capital of \$29,948,000. During



The burnished plumage of the peacock owes its brilliancy and splendor to a healthy condition. Let the bird be sickly, and the plumage droops and grows dull. There is no exception in nature to the rule that beauty depends on health.

Women who see their beauty waning rarely associate the external change with failure of the womanly health. They do not understand the close relation of the general physical health to the health of the delicate womanly organism, until after being cured of womanly diseases by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription they find the color returning to the cheek and the flesh to the body.

"Favorite Prescription" establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness.

"Several years ago I was very poorly," writes Mrs. May Kelley, of Sylvia, Kans. "so weak I could hardly walk across the floor, and at times suffered severely. I took two bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and got well and have gained twelve pounds in two months and was the picture of health. Your medicine have cured me. Almost everybody I meet says, 'You look so much better than you have for several years, you look well now.'"

"Favorite Prescription" makes weak women strong, sick women well. Accept no substitute for the medicine which works wonders for weak women. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are a lady's laxative. Nothing equals them for gentleness and thoroughness.

This period, 617 banks, with individual capital of \$50,000 or over, were organized, their total capital amounting to \$74,546,000. The average capital of banks of the larger class is approximately \$120,000.

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISION.

Classified by geographical divisions, the middle western states lead both in number and capital of organized banks

—547, and \$31,666,000, respectively. The southern states follow second in number of organizations, namely, 421, and capital of \$22,305,000. In the western states, 380 banks, with capital of \$12,360,000, were organized; in the eastern states 325 banks, with \$27,214,000 capital; in the Pacific states 70 banks, with capital of \$6,520,000, and in the New England states 19 banks, with \$3,900,000 capital. Two associations, with aggregate capital of \$528,970, have been organized in Hawaii, and one with capital of \$100,000 in Porto Rico.

Notwithstanding authority conferred for the issue of circulation to the par value of bonds deposited, bonds to the amount of \$25,174,350 only were deposited as security for circulation on the capital of \$104,493,000—less than one-fourth of the amount which might have been deposited and circulating notes issued thereon.

ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE YEAR.

During the year ending June 31, 1903, there were organized 553 associations with aggregate capital of \$54,332,500, of which 343 with capital of less than \$50,000 and 210 with capital of \$50,000 or over. A further division shows that there were 306 associations of primary organizations with capital of \$16,425,000; 49 with capital of \$2,435,500, conversions, and 198 with capital of \$15,470,000, reorganizations of state or private banks.

In addition to the augmentations of capital resulting from the organization of national banks during the year there was an increase in the capital stock of previously existing associations to the amount of \$32,412,600, banks to the number of 187 increasing their capital stock in conformity with the provisions of the act of May 1, 1886. In a number of instances increases of capital were effected for the purpose of absorbing the business of other associations placed in voluntary liquidation, and to provide, in a measure, for the shareholders of the closed institutions. As reports of proceedings relating to increase of capital do not show what disposition is made of the additional stock issued, the extent to which shareholders of banks closed by liquidation participated in the increase of capital of the absorbing banks cannot be stated.

CAPITAL STOCK REDUCTIONS.

The reduction of capital stock under the provisions of section 5143, United States revised statutes, amounted to only \$2,095,000, and but 42 associations were concerned in these changes.

The most notable change effected during the past year was the increase of the capital stock of the National Bank of Commerce in New York from \$10,000,000 to \$25,000,000, and the consolidation with that association of the Western National bank of the United States

We have given a few logical talks

on TREE TEA—

MEANWHILE 'he TEA talks

o'er each cup.



In New York, which, prior to its liquidation, was capitalized for \$12,500,000. The National Bank of Commerce and the City National bank of New York, are the only national banking associations in existence with capital of \$25,000,000.

CONGO FREE STATE.

Stories of Outrages on the Natives Are Confirmed.

London, Dec. 5.—Roger Casement, British consul in the Congo state, has just completed a tour of investigation undertaken under the orders of the British government, and he fully confirms the worst reports of outrages perpetrated on natives of that part of Africa.

Mr. Casement's tour was to have lasted six months, but after the scenes he witnessed and the information he obtained on the first two months the consul decided that further evidence was unnecessary.

The report, which Mr. Casement is now preparing for the foreign office will show that the most horrible outrages

are still being perpetrated under the "rubber regime," and that slavery and barbarism in their most revolting forms still exist.

FIVE PLEAD GUILTY.

Grand Rapids Officials Admit that They Accepted Bribes.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 5.—Five of the men charged by Lant K. Salisbury with accepting bribes for supporting the project to supply the city with water from Lake Michigan, appeared in the superior court and pleaded guilty. They were: Corey E. Bissell, chairman of the board of public works, and Aldermen John T. Donovan, Clarke E. Slocum, John McLaughlin and Royner Stonehouse. Sentence was deferred.

Ex-Alderman Ghysels also entered a plea of guilty in the superior court. The examination of Alderman Ellen was resumed in the police court today, with Salisbury on the stand.

Ex-Alderman Losier waived examination in the police court and was held to the superior court under \$2,000 bail. In the Ellen examination Atty. Walker for the defense, attempted to pin Salisbury down to exact dates and details of conversations, but Salisbury refused to attempt to make detailed statements.

THE FREHRS MURDER.

Evidence Points More and More To Bonier as the Murderer.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 6.—The coils are tightening around Charles Bonier, the aged suspect being held for the murder of the Frehrs, the old couple whose mutilated and decomposed bodies were found last week buried under the barn of their home here.

"Even assuming," said Chief of Detectives Taylor today, "that Bonier cannot be convicted of murdering the Frehrs, we could, on indictments based on his own confessions of three different felonies, forgery, attempted bribery and impersonating another in swearing to legal papers, send him to prison for the rest of his natural life."

Stories told by Bonier respecting his movements on the day of the murder conflict with those told by Mrs. Louis Lindholm, his housekeeper, and relatives and neighbors of the old couple. Mrs. Lindholm says she found in a room in the Frehr house after their disappearance a satchel containing \$500 in gold, a wallet full of bills, a woman's purse and some jewelry. She says Bonier took the satchel, giving her a portion of the gold. Bonier denies the story, but the wallet and purse found on him when arrested have been identified as belonging to the murdered couple.

Will Indict Fire Adjusters.

New York, Dec. 6.—As a result of investigations by the fire marshal and his assistants and members of Dist. Atty. Jerome's staff, Deputy Asst. Dist. Atty. Garvin said today that he expected indictments would be found during the coming week against several public fire adjusters, fire insurance adjusters, at least three lawyers and some members of the fire patrol, on charges of grand larceny. Mr. Garvin is, he says, convinced from confessions in his hands that the fire insurance companies of this city have been swindled out of millions of dollars through the submission of false claims for fire losses.

Montana Murderer Captured.

Butte, Dec. 6.—Antone Contario, who yesterday, it is charged, shot and killed Godfrey McNeill, a boy 14 years old.

because the latter would not give him a cigarette paper, was captured by the sheriff's officers near Whitehall this afternoon.

Contario had ridden a horse until the fingers of his hands were frozen, and then he walked. He declares the killing was the result of an accident. Contario is 19 years old.

WILL NOT RESIGN.

Perry S. Heath Says He Sees No Reason Why He Should.

Chicago, Dec. 6.—Perry S. Heath, secretary of the Republican national committee, who arrived here tonight from Salt Lake City, reiterated his statement that he had no intention of resigning from the committee because of the connection of his name with the postal frauds. "I am still in office, have not resigned, see no reason why I should resign and have no intention of doing so," said Mr. Heath. "I may take some action of some sort when I reach Washington, where I will go from Chicago."

CHINESE EXPELLED.

Russians Drive Them Out of the Treasury at Mukden.

London, Dec. 7.—The Daily Mail's Tien Tsai correspondent says that a thousand Russians expelled the Chinese officials from the treasury at Mukden and installed themselves in their places.

Woman's Nightmare

No woman's happiness can be complete without children; it is her nature to love and want them as much as it is to love the beautiful and pure. The critical ordeal through which the expectant mother must pass, however, is so fraught with dread, pain, suffering and danger, that the very thought of it fills her with apprehension and horror. There is no necessity for the reproduction of life to be either painful or dangerous. The use of **Mother's Friend** so prepares the system for the coming event that it is safely passed without any danger. This great and wonderful remedy is always applied externally, and has carried thousands of women through the trying crisis without suffering.

Send for free book containing information of priceless value to all expectant mothers. The Bradford Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Mother's Friend

The Deseret News Encyclopaedia Club.

DO YOU OWN AN ENCYCLOPAEDIA?

?

IF NOT WHY NOT?

The New Americanized Encyclopaedia Britannica

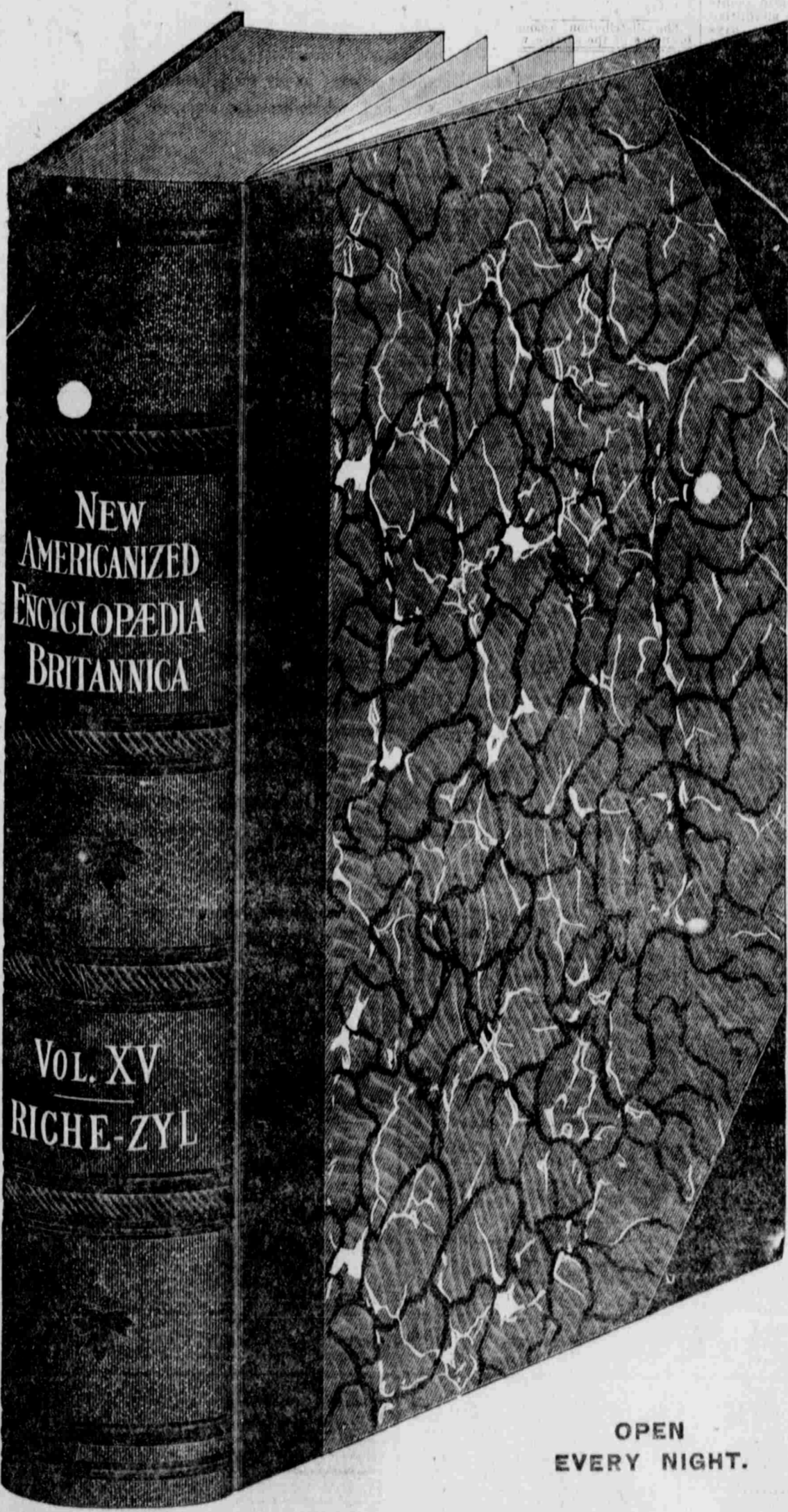
(15 Massive Volumes.)

The latest, the best, the most practical encyclopaedia extant. For a little while you will have an opportunity to join our Encyclopaedia Club and save \$26.50 as compared with what you would ordinarily have to pay for a work of this character.

You Pay Only—

\$1.00

Now and the entire set is delivered. There is no "red tape" or formality about it, you pay one dollar, sign an application, and the set is then delivered prepaid, then, beginning next year you pay \$3.00 monthly, 10 cents a day—You cannot afford to miss this opportunity—Do it now—Come to the DESERET NEWS OFFICE, OR WRITE.



OPEN EVERY NIGHT.

THE COMPILATION of an Encyclopaedia may be fairly regarded as one of those "inventions" that are said to be born of necessity. The march of science, the growth of literature, the development of art, combine to demand an Encyclopaedia. With the increase of stores comes the need of the storehouse; with the larger wealth of grain comes the necessity of a commodious granary. This is precisely what an Encyclopaedia is—a storehouse of knowledge, a granary of the treasures of heaven.

Men living now remember when a dozen books comprised the library of the ordinary home, but now most households have a moderate representation of general literature. The presses of this country alone, are sending out twenty thousand new books each year. There is an embarrassment of poverty and there is an embarrassment of riches, and in the matter of books we are suffering most from an embarrassment of riches.

Long before the invention of the printing press, men felt the need of something like an encyclopaedia. With the coming of the printing press—the great educator—came a more pressing need.

The first edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica was issued in 1771; the last, or 9th edition in 1887. It is, without controversy, the grandest monument of scholarly research and patient endeavor in the whole realm of literature.

From this last edition the New Americanized Encyclopaedia has grown. To the patient research of the greatest minds of Europe has been added American practicality, brilliancy and genius.

The product is pre-eminently American, yet world wide in its scope. No subject in the original is omitted; but less space is devoted to topics of English interest and more to American. Thousands of new subjects have been added and three hundred of our greatest American specialists have made an American encyclopaedia for the American people.

MORMONISM

The Only Encyclopaedia Giving the Subject Fair Treatment—An Article by

PRES. ANTHON H. LUND.

ORDER BY MAIL No matter where you live—you can join the club. IF YOU CANNOT CALL AT THE NEWS OFFICE, WRITE TODAY.

THE DESERET NEWS ENCYCLOPAEDIA CLUB, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Gentlemen: Please send me free of cost or obligation to buy—sample pages—and printed matter containing beautiful colored plates and full description of work and Club Plan.

Name
Town
State
CUT OUT—SIGN—MAIL TODAY.

THE NEW AMERICANIZED ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA.