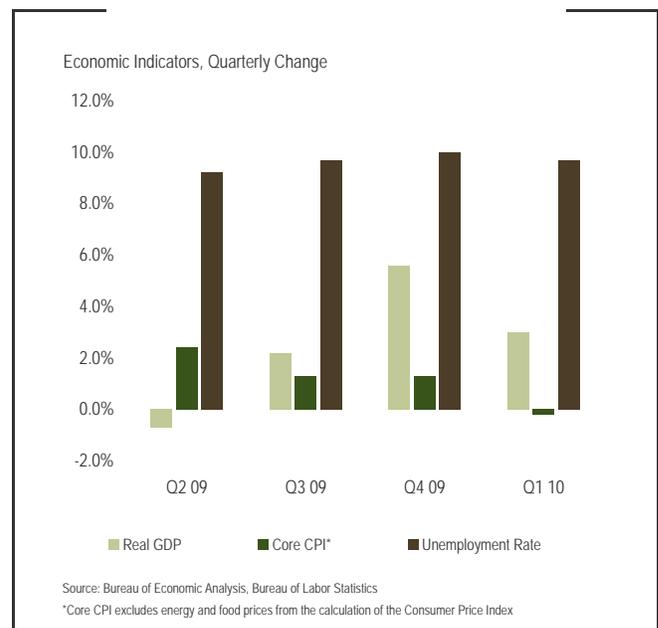


Economic Update

Consumer sentiment fell unexpectedly in the first half of September to 66.6 points, more than two points below last month. This follows a recovery in August, as shown by the Thomson Reuters/University of Michigan Surveys of Consumers. According to Bloomberg, the assessment of future conditions, including decreased inflation expectations, caused this unexpected move. Consumer confidence is still lagging even after improvements in the stock market and encouraging economic data, including jobless claims. Initial claims for unemployment benefits fell to 450,000, down 3,000 from the previous week, the lowest point since July. Additionally, the four-week average fell 13,400 to 464,750. However, due to administrative delays over Labor Day, the large drop may be slightly overstated.

The U.S. Department of Labor announced Friday that the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 0.3% in August, due to increased energy costs, and is up 1.2% from this time last year. CPI, excluding food and energy, prices made little to no change, 1.2% below August 2009. On Thursday, the U.S. Department of Labor announced that the Producer Price Index (PPI) advanced 0.4% last month, while the core slowed to a gain of 0.1%. Separately, the Department of Labor announced Wednesday that U.S. import prices advanced 0.6% in August with 58% of the increase resulting from higher fuel prices. Export prices increased 0.8% last month after decreasing the previous month.

Industrial production increased modestly in August, climbing 0.2% after a 0.6% advance in July. The index for manufacturing output also increased at a decelerating pace, fueling concerns about the ability of the manufacturing sector to support economic growth. In July, business inventories rose 1.0%, enough to surpass sales. Due to weak automotive sales, car dealers will likely face challenges as a result of growing inventories. However, according to Bloomberg, as long as there is economic growth, large inventories should not be problematic for the economy at this time.

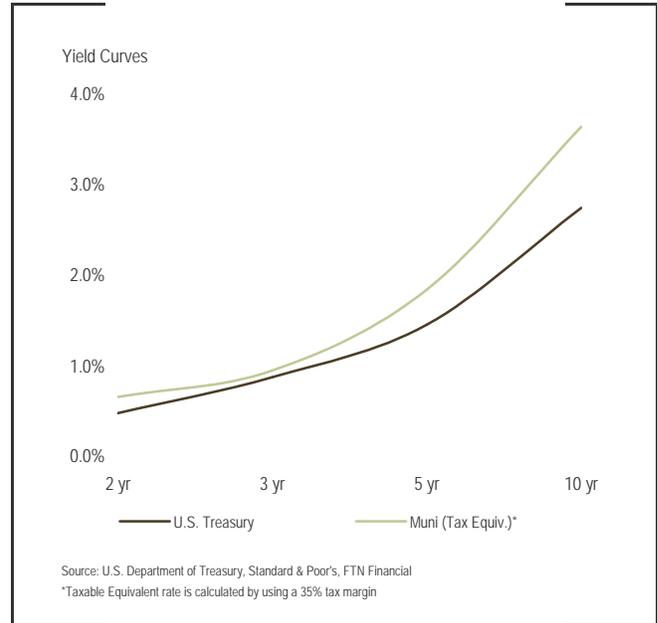


Sep. 14 th	Retail Sales, Monthly Chg.	0.4%
Sep. 14 th	Business Inventories, Monthly Chg.	1.0%
Sep. 15 th	MBA Purchase Applications Index, Wkly. Chg.	-0.4%
Sep. 15 th	Empire State Mfg Survey	4.14
Sep. 15 th	Export Price Index, Monthly Chg.	0.8%
Sep. 15 th	Import Price Index, Monthly Chg.	0.6%
Sep. 15 th	Industrial Production, Monthly Chg.	0.2%
Sep. 15 th	EIA Petroleum Status Report, Wkly. Chg.	-2.5M Barrels
Sep. 16 th	Producer Price Index, Monthly Chg.	0.4%
Sep. 16 th	PPI excluding Food & Energy, Monthly Chg.	0.1%
Sep. 16 th	Initial Jobless Claims, Week ending 9/11	450,000
Sep. 16 th	Current Account, Q2 2010	-\$123.3B
Sep. 17 th	Consumer Price Index, Monthly Chg.	0.3%
Sep. 17 th	CPI, excluding Food & Energy, Monthly Chg.	0.0%
Sep. 17 th	Consumer Sentiment Index	66.6

Bond Market Update

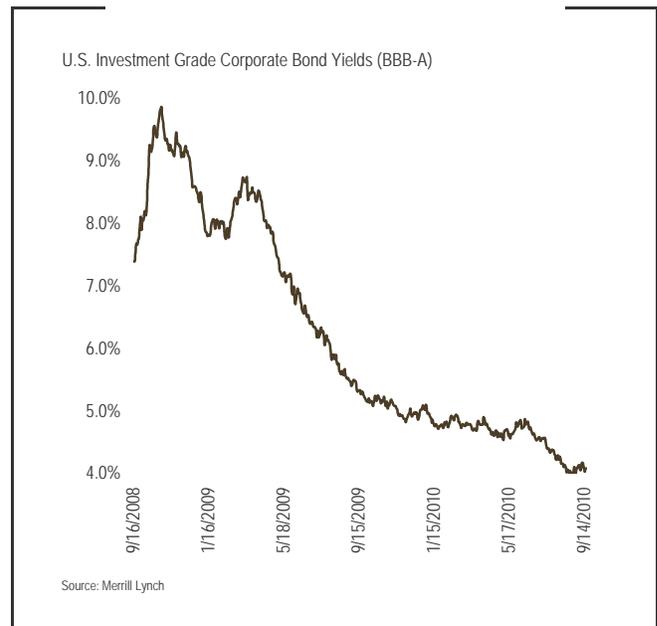
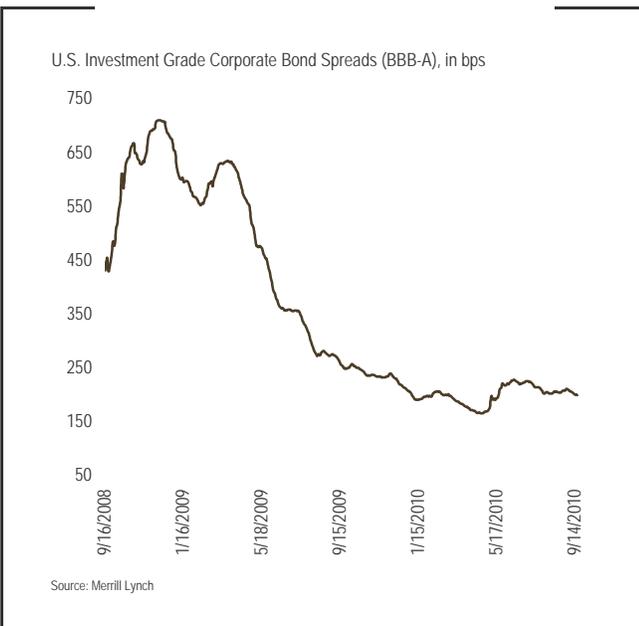
After yet another volatile week, U.S. Treasuries finished mixed with the long end dropping and the balance of the curve gaining. The 30-year Treasury bond fell considerably on Wednesday, as Japan's first intervention into the foreign exchange market in six years spurred many investors to shift money into short-dated notes, which are believed to be the country's new favored place to park its dollar holdings, according to the Wall Street Journal. A rising yen, which hit a 15-year high on Wednesday before a steep drop following the country's intervention, had made longer Treasuries cheaper to buy for Japan. Now, with a significantly weaker yen, the 30-year bond, which is more sensitive to changes in currency rates than shorter-term notes, becomes far less attractive to Japan's central bank.

U.S. Treasury notes climbed on Friday as investors remained concerned about a possible worsening of the Irish sovereign debt crisis. Disappointing consumer sentiment data also boosted demand for the safety of Treasuries. Yields on the 10-year Treasury note declined each day this week, marking the longest decline in nearly a month, according to Bloomberg. Following a benign CPI report, the spread between the yield on the 10-year note and Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (TIPS) narrowed to 1.8%.



Issue	9.10.10	9.17.10	Change
3 month T-Bill	0.14%	0.16%	0.02%
2-Year Treasury	0.58%	0.48%	-0.10%
5-Year Treasury	1.59%	1.46%	-0.13%
10-Year Treasury	2.81%	2.75%	-0.06%
30-Year Treasury	3.88%	3.90%	0.02%

Source: Bloomberg, FTN Financial, The Wall Street Journal, U.S. Department of Treasury.



Stock Market Update

Stocks rallied this week ending Friday amid high volume and volatility caused by what is known as “quadruple witching,” when stock index futures and options expire at the same time as single stock futures and options. The Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA) gained 145.08 points, or 1.39%, to end the week at 10,607.85. The broader S&P 500 ended the week at 1,125.59, 16.04 points, or 1.45%, higher. The technology-heavy NASDAQ Composite added 3.26% this week to close at 2,315.61.

FedEx (FDX) profit jumped over 100% in the quarter ended August 31 relative to the year ago period but the company lowered its full year forecast. In a conference call with analysts, FedEx announced “signs of a solid holiday shopping season;” however, CEO Frederick Smith predicted “a phase of somewhat slower growth,” but not a double-dip recession, according to the Wall Street Journal.

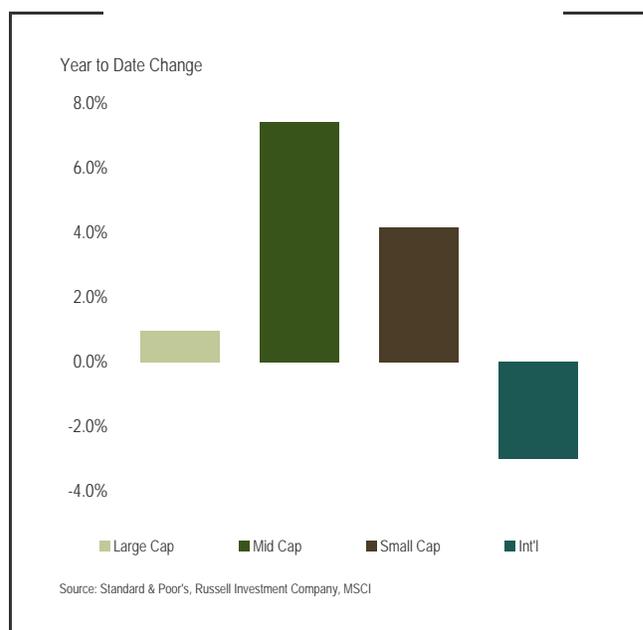
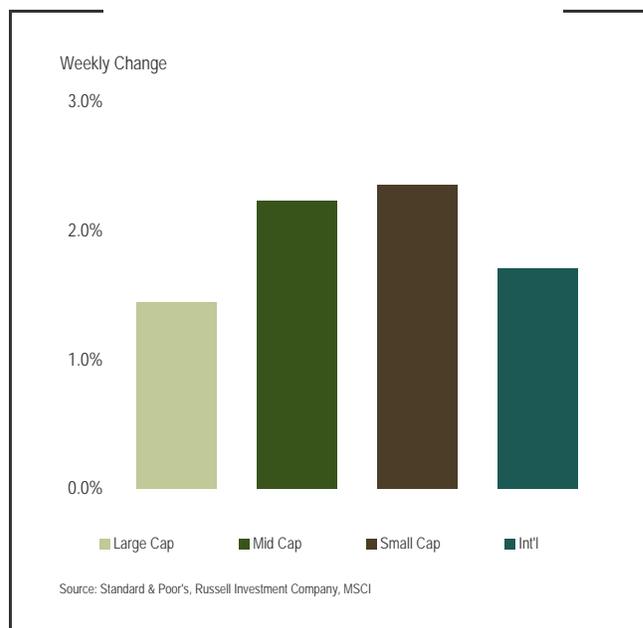
The technology sector led the ten S&P 500 sectors with a gain of 3.73% this week aided Friday by better-than-expected earnings from software company Oracle (ORCL) and blackberry maker Research in Motion (RIMM).

Rental car giant Hertz (HTZ) agreed to pay \$50 per share for competitor Dollar Thrifty (DTG), beating out rival bidder Avis Budget (CAR). The cash and stock deal, worth \$1.43 as of Monday’s close, is subject to shareholder approval as well as regulatory approval.

Stocks fell in Europe and in China as the Euro Stoxx 50 Index and the Shanghai Composite Index lost 0.83% and 2.42%, respectively. Stocks in Tokyo surged Wednesday on news that the Bank of Japan intervened in the currency markets to stem the rising Yen. The Nikkei 225 ended the week 4.19% higher as a weaker Yen would benefit Japanese exporters.

Issue	9.10.10	9.17.10	Change
Dow Jones	10,462.77	10,607.85	1.39%
S&P 500	1,109.55	1,125.59	1.45%
NASDAQ	2,242.48	2,315.61	3.26%
Russell 1000 Growth	493.53	504.53	2.23%
S&P MidCap 400	763.79	780.82	2.23%
Russell 2000	636.46	651.44	2.35%
MSCI EAFE	1,500.27	1,525.81	1.70%
MSCI EM	1,009.09	1,031.06	2.18%
MSCI Small Cap	144.24	146.90	1.84%

Prices reflect most recent data available at the time of publication
Source: Bloomberg, Russell Investment Company, Standard & Poor’s, Morgan Stanley Capital International, The Wall Street Journal, MarketWatch.



Alternative Investments Market Update

Gold futures hit a new record high Thursday, settling at \$1,271.90 an ounce, as investors worry about depreciating currencies as some countries discuss further monetary easing. Many investors are turning to “hard assets” to avoid depreciating value. The Wall Street Journal reported that AngloGold Ashanti (AU), a gold mining giant, cancelled all hedges against falling gold prices—a risky bet predicting gold prices continue to rise. Similarly, silver hit a near 30-year high on Thursday in response to the currency worries. Crude oil pushed past a one-month high on Monday as the ruptured pipeline near Chicago continued to leak. Another pipeline near Buffalo, NY, carrying Canadian crude to the U.S., shut down due to a potential leak. The Energy Information Administration reported U.S. crude stocks fell by 2.489 million barrels, close to consensus estimates. Crude oil futures pulled back for three consecutive sessions to end the week as supply disruptions eased.

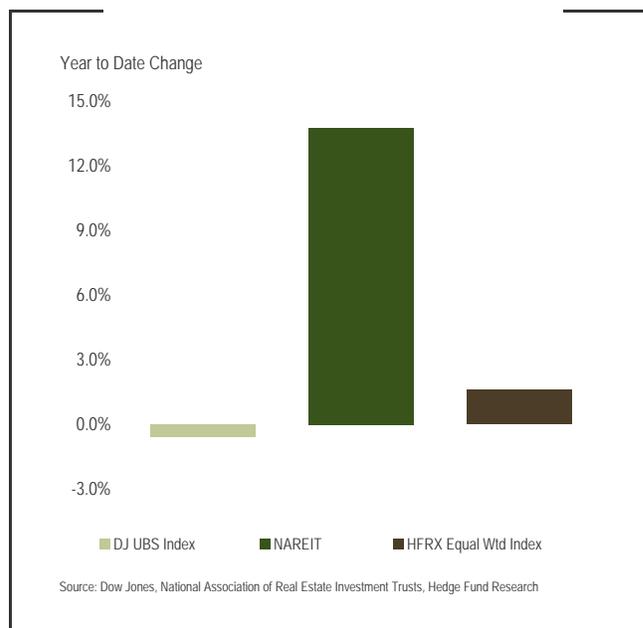
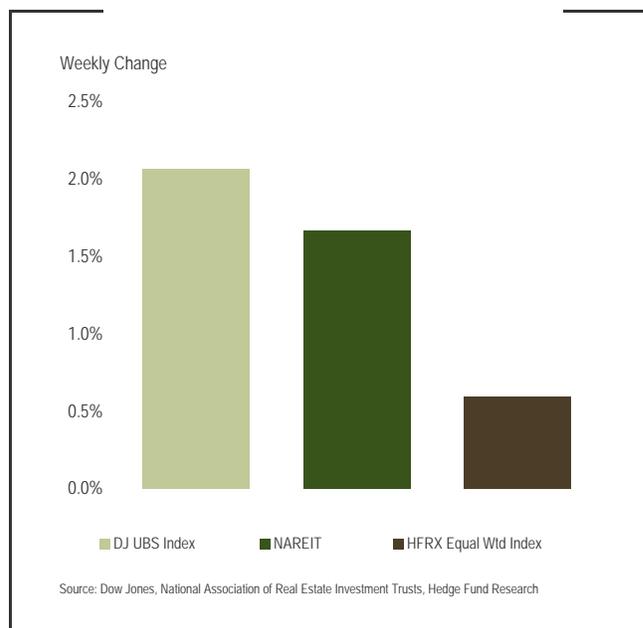
Currency valuation concerns were again brought to the forefront as tensions mount between the U.S. and China. Treasury secretary Timothy Geithner criticized China for allowing the renminbi to appreciate relative to the U.S. dollar too slowly. China responded by allowing the renminbi to soar relative to the dollar this week, which underscores additional fears that China has too much control over their currency.

Research released by Hedge Fund Research (HFR) indicated hedge fund liquidations returned to their pre-crisis levels. In the second quarter of 2010, 177 funds, or 2% of the industry, shut down; 201 funds launched in the same period—down 20% from the prior quarter. HFR attributes the decline of new funds to investors withdrawing assets from the industry altogether, as well as more money flowing to already established funds. Credit Suisse Group (CS) announced plans early this week to acquire a stake in hedge fund York Capital Management. The move is contrary to Credit Suisse’s peers, which are divesting similar risky operations. By pledging not to invest any of their own capital but rather opening the fund to their client base, Credit Suisse avoided any potential conflict with the SEC and the Volcker Rule.

Issue	Previous Week	Current ¹	Change
Gold	1,247.60	1,275.50	2.24%
Crude Oil Futures	76.55	73.46	-4.04%
Copper	341.20	351.60	3.05%
Sugar	21.71	23.25	7.09%
HFRX Equal Wtd. Strat. Index	1,122.86	1,129.53	0.59%
HFRX Equity Hedge Index	1,131.19	1,138.06	0.61%
HFRX Equity Market Neutral	968.91	973.17	0.44%
HFRX Event Driven	1,350.38	1,360.06	0.72%
HFRX Merger Arbitrage	1,467.83	1,481.44	0.93%
Dow Jones UBS Commodity Index	135.62	138.42	2.06%
FTSE/NAREIT All REIT	125.73	127.82	1.66%

¹ Prices reflect most recent data available at the time of publication

Source: Dow Jones, National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts, Hedge Fund Research, Bloomberg, The Wall Street Journal, The International Monetary Fund.



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