

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 25, 1874.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

Election, Monday, November 3, 1874.

- For State Treasurer, ANTOINE DUBUCLET. For Member of Congress, First District, J. HALE SYPPER. For Member of Congress, Second District, HENRY C. DIBBLE. For Member of Congress, Third District, CHESTER B. DARRALL. For Member of Congress, Fourth District, GEORGE L. SMITH. For Member of Congress, Fifth District, FRANK MOREY. For Member of Congress, Sixth District, C. E. NASH.

People should make haste very slowly.

Men who pay as they go often go very slow.

The fall bonnet will soon be felt in church circles.

It seems that Bessie has made a Miss statement.

A common suer is a lawyer likely to drain his client.

Frank W. Palmer, Esq., is the editor-in-chief of the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

When the paper of a League goes on to protest, it shows the failure of the firm.

A Nebraska man speaks of the Platte as not being navigable, even for a light draft duck.

Social positions in New York, depending upon the diamonds worn, are considered too high.

The management of the Academy is peculiar. Mr. Bidwell keeps his best stars in the box office.

A Philadelphia paper has discovered that it is impossible to make the modern hired girl funny on the stage.

A strict Presbyterian thinks that a missing umbrella and the soul of the man who stole it are things eternally lost.

It is well enough for fishermen to take a lunch before going a fishing, for they may not get a bite while away from home.

The French government, in spite of its embarrassments, voted a subsidy of 1,604,000 francs, about \$320,800, to the theatres.

Northern papers have no fear of the sugar crop of this State. They say Louisiana has raised Cain enough for one season.

One of the little boys found in Harper's Drawer has been asking his mother if angels' wings are strong enough to carry lawyers to heaven.

It has been decided by the Bulletin that the R. E. Base Ball Club is as patriotic as any other organization, and that it will play on Sunday.

It is claimed that a Pittsburg woman has been cured of speechlessness by the prayers of a priest, and yet the husband does not show proper gratitude.

The old proverb, "He that maketh every man his enemy is a fool," and "He that hath no enemies is a simpleton," do not leave a wide margin for wisdom.

Since the latest late unpleasantness, the bootblacks say, "Shine your boots, doctor!" This medicinal title has become more popular than the old one of "Colonel."

One of the most encouraging signs of progress and enlightenment in Iceland was the real place on the dress of Mme. Finsen, the wife of the Governor.

Laura and Sadie Booth, colored girls, have obtained third grade teachers' certificates in Nevada county, California, the first case of the kind in the State.

Julius Cesar (act one, scene two), was always particular about the reporter's name before being interviewed. He said: "Who is it in the press that calls on me?"

The New York Commercial Advertiser says: "Since the New Orleans revolution began, a good many Southern editors have been struck with inflammatory rortism."

Mr. P. Short, business agent for Manager Bidwell, will be absent from his post for a few days while making arrangements to play the Sheridan and Mack combination in Mobile and Montgomery.

A special dispatch from New Orleans to the Shreveport Times says: "There is a great deal of merit in Grant's warlike preparations." This may be true, but it is difficult to see where the laugh comes in.

Hearsey and Battle are the editors of the Shreveport Times. What is believed by Hearsey is decided by Battle. With a paper so conducted, it is vain to look for truthful statements or peaceful counsel in its columns.

Hessier W. Raymond in a letter to the Brooklyn Eagle explains that the term "nest-hiding" simply means keeping home troubles secret, and says shame on the blackguard who can fish from the obscene abyss of his own consciousness a criminal significance for such a word and such a thing.

The foreman of the Shreveport Times has been discharged from his position by the proprietors of that journal. Among other crimes and misdemeanors, he is charged with having written letters to the Chicago Inter-Ocean. The dismissal of a printer is thought, in Shreveport, to be of sufficient importance to publish to the world.

"If our political propriety demands it, the negro population must be thinned out to give place to white labor," says the Vicksburg Herald. And yet the platform of "we the white man's party," says the rights of colored men in all things are to be respected. Perhaps the right to exemption from being thinned out, or otherwise, is not one of the rights of the colored man.

The Richmond Enquirer says: "It must be acknowledged that a large number of young men are ruined annually for all purposes of good to Virginia by over education. They are forced to leave the State to find a field for the exercise of their acquirements. The great difficulty with our Virginia system is, the want of men of practical common sense to control it."

THE PRESS—ITS COURTESIES AND ITS DUTIES.

The Pioneeer, which through want of intellectual force, descends to excite popular violence by abusive epithets, says the REPUBLICAN, "by its tannic falsehoods and menaces against our people," etc. It also quotes our acknowledgment of the assurances "of ample protection to our office" in case of mob demonstrations, made by gentlemen from whose personal character we expected nothing less than personal courtesies. This was the more honorable to these gentlemen, because though cordially accepted, it had not been sought for by us.

If the Pioneeer will examine our articles during the revolutionary occupation of the State offices it will find no abatement of principles. It will find the demand for abdication called and proved an "insurrectionary movement." "The day closed with the people in open insurrection against the State and municipal authorities." On the sixteenth it was called "the new revolution."

Here then would be an end of the State government but for the reliance we have every reason to place upon that great power the United States government. The consequences of disobedience, then, it may be easily seen, will be most disastrous to those who are guilty.

We have now a provisional and armed authority in possession of the State offices. It will undoubtedly be followed by an armed occupation of the State by the federal authority.

The insurrectionary spirit which has so long pervaded a portion of the people of this State and obstructed its reconstruction upon a peaceful basis has once more broken out in New Orleans with renewed bitterness.

On the seventeenth we had no word of triumph for the inevitable. We acknowledge the personal courtesies referred to, and said that the best return to be made would be "to remind them of the power of the Union, and the determination of its government to protect every citizen, even the most humble, and redress every wrong, even the most unimportant." No one can find here the slightest abnegation or abandonment of principle or position. No one can find here the slightest manifestation of undue triumph. On the fifteenth we warned our merchants and planters of what, if not concealed, had never been called publicly to their attention by their legal advisers. It was that if the entire submission to the federal proclamation should be delayed beyond the five days' limit the insurrection against a powerless State force would become insurrection against the federal government.

Under this state of affairs the port of New Orleans might be closed and its commerce with any other port of the United States placed in blockade and interdiction. This consequence the seven lawyers had never published to their mercantile clients.

Throughout this campaign and this conflict the REPUBLICAN has performed the duty of a firm and respectful opponent, of a sagacious and considerate friend, and it challenges any citation of language to show that it has departed from the courtesy or the courage which should ever distinguish an American journal. We have had some examples of a violent and abusive press suddenly stifled and compelled to eat its own words. We have had some examples of journals too courageous to abate their doctrines, and subjected to ruin for their courage or contumacy, according as it may be called. The Pioneeer and Bee came under the first category, and the Bulletin and Crescent under the second. Let these journals republish their editorials before and after the order of General Butler, and the public can judge better how far the tone of a press under an irresistible power should conform to its expressions of opinion when surrounded by a dominant public sentiment.

The Pioneeer might, in consistency, follow up at present its editorial advice of the twenty-seventh ultimo. In that the Kentuckians were commended that they "do not hold the average United States soldier in the breathless veneration he has exerted here."

These troops were by the Kentuckians drest into with a promptness and cordiality quite unexampled.

We have always suspected that the proper way to estimate soldiers was by the standard of their strength. The propriety of allowing them to interfere in local and domestic concerns, which the engaging parties are perfectly competent to regulate, is and always will be open to very grave doubts in a country professing republican institutions. But we have always considered that such interference ought to be treated in strict accordance with its material power. The most objectionable we can imagine is that of a regiment of obedient Anians being crunched before the city of the United States army. [Our italics.]

Now we do not suppose that if the Pioneeer should placard this or similar advice to resist the "effigy of the United States army," it would have the slightest effect on friend or foe. But every one must note the change of tone which that journal has undergone since the United States has made precisely the same manifestation here that it had done in Lancaster, Kentucky.

The duty of the press is to maintain its principles honestly and firmly, and never to so far acknowledge the weakness of its doctrines as to employ the personal obloquy of its opponents as a weapon of assault. The course of the REPUBLICAN has secured the respect of its opponents in a period when the opponents of its principles were in a momentary ascendency which the REPUBLICAN knew and said would be overturned. The personal courtesies shown us were an honorable recognition of the fairness and ability of our course. They were not necessary when the inevitable revolution of the wheel of fortune reversed our relative positions, and enabled us to show also that our opposition to the principles of another does not involve the personal injury or insult to our opponents.

THE CONFLICT BETWEEN LAW AND RIGHT.

Were it not for the habit which the Pioneeer and Bulletin have of serving up to their readers cold scraps from the New York Herald, the professed opinions of that eccentric journal would not be worth our notice. Mr. James Gordon Bennett, son of the late old Mr. Bennett, with an insufferable impudence, lately telegraphed to Colonel McEnery and Gov-

ernor Kellogg a demand that both these gentlemen resign their pretensions to the executive office of this State. Both of the gentlemen addressed, with more politeness than good taste, returned respectful replies, the one intimating a willingness to accede to the strange proposition and the other peremptorily declining. With this refusal thrown in his face Bennett gave orders to his crew to prepare to give Kellogg a broadside. An elaborate article, made up of falsehoods, blunders, political and moral heresies and personal abuse was at once prepared for the next morning's Herald. It came to New Orleans in due time, and was of course straightway adopted as good White League American doctrine.

The central idea of the Herald, if it can be called, is that the contest in Louisiana is "one between what is right and what is legal." This is one of the most remarkable declarations we have ever seen in an American newspaper. It virtually admits the weakness of the Fusion cause, since it shows it has no law to sustain it—noting but a disputed notion of right. Law is a positive term and is capable of demonstration, while right and wrong are relative and can be established by consent of all parties or such preponderance of one as to give it superior force. The assertion of a disputed right to supersede an admitted law is too vague to require serious argument, but it is useful in this case as indicating the only position the Fusionists occupy. Their whole claim, then, rests upon a right, unsupported by any law, but founded solely upon their own selfishness. The Republicans, on the other hand, assert their rights in the case with equal energy, and support their position by both law and fact. The leading counsel on the other side—the Herald—marshals in defense a bristling array of assertions, not one of which is susceptible of proof or demonstration. We will state a few by way of sample:

1. The President's recognition of the Kellogg government was a political blunder, out of which grew all the ensuing troubles.

2. Said recognition was in pursuance of an illegal order of Judge Durell.

3. That the strong public sentiment of the best classes in Louisiana is decidedly against the President, and even the Republicans of the North are not unanimous in favor of his policy, in proof of which the Herald alleges the House impeached Durell for his share in the business.

4. That peace and tranquillity would reign supreme if the President would permit the insurgents to overthrow Kellogg and install McEnery.

The above will suffice for the present. It will be observed that all the points made gravitate to one common centre, which may be briefly stated thus: The Louisiana Democracy made a forcible rush upon the office, from which they were repulsed, and have been making a fuss about it ever since. If the President had decided the case in their favor, they would have remained quiet, and taken care that the Republicans kept still also. But as the President preferred to be guided by the law and his own sense of right, they adopted the policy of agitation in the hope of wearing out the patience of the sentinels placed over them. This the Louisiana Democracy could do more easily, do since about one-half of them have no other regular employment, the colored Republicans being depended upon to bear the heat and burden of the day in the cane and cotton fields.

The opinion of the Herald as to the legality of Judge Durell's action is of no consequence to any one in this State nor out of it that we ever heard of. It carries with it no possible weight whatever, and, such as it is, contradicts the report of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, the Judiciary Committee of the House, and the judicial tribunals of this State, any one of which is infinitely superior in credit and importance to the vapors of the Herald during the whole course of its disreputable existence.

The Herald's knowledge of the best classes in Louisiana is as deficient as its acquaintance with the law and right, and its professed in evidence of the feeling of the Republican party at the North falls far from the mark. The House of Representatives never impeached Judge Durell. It never will do so for his action in the Louisiana election case. An attempt to do so at the last session signally failed, and there is little prospect of its renewal. There are those about the New York Herald office who know that Judge Durell was not impeached; but the occasion was not one for telling the truth, and the misstatement was adopted.

To sustain the main proposition that the law is on the side of Kellogg and right on the side of McEnery in this conflict, the Herald makes the declaration marked the fourth. It is probably true, and the only truthful utterance we find in the whole miserable specimen of special pleading. If the pro-slavery Democracy could once more get control of political affairs, peace and tranquillity would no doubt be enforced. Justice would be bound hand and foot; right would be trampled in the dust, and the laws would be silent. The tranquillity that preceded the great rebellion would succeed the present earnest struggle for personal liberty. The gentle crack of the whip might here and there be heard succeeded by a human sigh, but neither would ever be heard in the pro-slavery papers, and the quiet and tranquillity of the grave of human hopes would supervene. The Herald should know that there are things vastly more dear to men than ignoble peace and slavish tranquillity. American people are taught to be resistive under wrong, and active in the face of danger. Protests against oppression should always enlist the services of the virtuous. It is better to postpone peace and quiet until they can be had without making too many sacrifices.

No plan of settlement in this State can ever be permanently adopted that ignores more than half the suffragans. Every male citizen is a political integer in the State, whose influence at the polls is neither enhanced by wealth and influ-

ence nor diminished by poverty. If the Republican party of Louisiana are poor resources and the ordinary means of self-defense, they have powerful friends elsewhere and live under the protection of a flag that is capable of rallying millions of men under its ample folds. But these are things which have never been understood by the Herald, the Bee nor other papers controlled by foreign influences. Our pro-slavery friends in the South yet suffer from the hallucinations of the past half century, that they alone are the people to whom the earth and the fullness thereof has been given. Anything that combats this idea is received with impatience and hostility. The Herald is nothing more nor less than a hired advocate of those who employ it, and has a weight in New York which is scarcely appreciable. Its facts, its judgment and its law in the Louisiana case are equally faulty and false. It has appeared as an intermediary, and will experience the fate of one such everywhere.

A TOTAL DEFECTION. While the second fiddle in the White League orchestra was out in Terrebonne the other day making things lovely between Messrs. McCallum, Keys, Bolden, Simms, Madison, Shaffer, and other gentlemen of both parties and colors, and them completely going back on the White League party, the chief single slipped around into the first ward and organized a colored Democratic club. Not content with this, to which we have no sort of objection, the great advocate of unification detached the colored secretary and sent him hanging around the outskirts of the Customhouse, where he came to grief. The following is the whole of the doleful tale:

AN OUTRAGE. We are informed that the secretary of the Colored Democratic Club of the first ward, W. H. Spencer, was brutally beaten near the Customhouse, Tuesday, by some of the negro bodies in the employment of Kellogg and Boss Packard. These hired scoundrels have also threatened the life of the worthy president of the same club, William Alexander, and promise to wage war on all those of other colored friends who dare to exercise the right of freemen and proclaim their opinions in defiance of Boss Packard and other representatives of the Radical administration party.

We call the attention of Generals Enery and Brock to the above. Our colored friends should be protected, and such outrages stopped.

We hasten to place the above on record as the first defense of the rights of colored people we ever saw in the Bulletin. At the same time we urge Mr. W. H. Spencer to lose no time in making the proper complaints at the right place, and have his assailants arrested and punished. When the Bulletin speaks patronizingly of the colored people as "our colored friends," and indignantly demands protection for them, we almost forget Colfax courthouse, the McFarlane place, Conslatta and a score more places, and only remember there is a promise eight hundred or more years old of a millennium.

We earnestly insist upon the rights of the colored people and all other citizens to form Democratic clubs, and ally themselves freely with any political organization that suits their interests and inclination. And the Bulletin may depend upon us for active assistance in bringing to justice every one who may be proved guilty of outrages against any of its colored friends.

In this connection, however, we wish to inquire whether any members of this alleged Democratic colored club were induced to join it in consequence of threats of dismissal from their employers. And also whether the late porter of the Bulletin, who lost his place by way of example to employers and warning to other "biggers," belongs to this famous club. It is not of much consequence to know this so far as the assault and battery case is concerned, yet the duty owing to consistency is exacting.

"OUT OF THEIR OWN MOUTHS."

The Marr & Co. address to the "people of the United States" reiterates that "people of the United States" are a party of positive energy and high character, a party of grand achievements and glorious history; a party of internal improvements and material development; a party of peace and order, and of law and universal justice and equal rights. That it is a party of peace and order, and of law and universal justice and equal rights, as well as of devising reformatory measures for the public good, therefore be it said.

Be it said, therefore, be it said, that the future conduct and we again reiterate our faith in and pledge ourselves to the support of the principles and measures of the party adopted at Philadelphia.

We cordially endorse the liberal, enlightened and just policy of President Grant and the national administration, both in domestic and foreign affairs.

That our present State government, in the face of the fact that it has adopted a course of reform and improvement, and that it is the right course to pursue, has organized a party of peace and order, and of law and universal justice and equal rights, and that it is a party of peace and order, and of law and universal justice and equal rights, as well as of devising reformatory measures for the public good, therefore be it said.

By these very figures it is easily demonstrable that the colored voters are largely in excess. Not a drawing for jurors takes place in our courts that white men who have long aided in driving public opinion into Democratic channels do not escape duty by proving that they are aliens, and we defy a successful contradiction of the assertion that of the white residents in Louisiana a larger proportion are not naturalized citizens than can be found in any other State of the Union. On the other hand, colored males over the age of twenty-one years are almost without exception legal voters of the State, and when not prevented by intimidation and violence seldom refrain from exercising their full rights and duties as citizens. And this colored majority is backed by thousands of staunch white Republicans!

These are facts, undeniable facts; and it is their intimate knowledge thereof which prompts the White Leaguers to acts of riot, rapine and blood. It is these facts, too, which render Republicans confident of justification in the eyes of the country if a fair election can be given them.

There is not the least semblance of truth, either in letter or spirit, in the suppositions wall which is put into Governor Kellogg's mouth by the officious Pioneeer. He has never, by direct or indirect means given currency to the notion that he is under the control of Marshal Packard. Governor Kellogg respects Mr. Packard as a clear-headed man of judgment and experience, but there never has been any such relations between the two, as the following would imply:

"Relieve me of this vassalage, make me a free agent, let the President strike me by his limbs and will the fetters imposed by his marshal, and I believe that I can satisfactorily adjust my controversy with my political adversaries and the people of Louisiana," are in substance the piteous

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

By the Governor, WILLIAM WEEKS, Assistant Secretary of State.

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PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

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INSURANCE.

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. Corner of Canal and Camp Streets. FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with their charter, the company publishes the following statement: Premiums during the year ending December 31, 1873—

On fire risks..... \$174,833 00 On marine risks..... 131,180 00 On river risks..... 42,574 00 Total premiums..... \$348,587 00

Less reinsurance..... \$125,815 00 Less return premiums..... 11,775 00 Net earned premiums..... 210,997 00

Retainments..... 62,525 00 Balance on hand..... 187,472 00

Assets: Real estate..... 1,111 10 Bonds, city and others..... 125,000 00 Stocks, Gas Company and others..... 47,516 50

Loans on mortgages..... 87,500 00 Premiums in course of collection..... 16,270 00 Suspense account..... 2,500 00 Agency premiums for December..... 11,013 30

Warrant account..... 6,759 69 Branch office..... 4,524 36 Louisiana Cotton Factory..... 1,970 30 Property owners' Canal and Camp streets..... 76,622 00

Other real estate..... 28,320 30 Due by insurance companies..... 7,405 76 Total..... \$774,508 78

Liabilities: Capital stock..... \$100,000 00 Unretained risks..... 125,000 00 Interest on capital stock, due in February..... 25,000 00

Interest and dividends unpaid..... 11,111 10 Bills payable..... 1,716 40 Claims unsettled..... 6,241 90 Reserve, two and a half per cent on losses..... 70,168 99

Total..... \$774,508 78 Excession..... 97,500 00 Cash market value..... \$776,964 00

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