CHICAGO AND ITS STRIKES.

MAYOR HARRISON TALKS ABOUT THEM, DISCUSSING CAPITAL AND LABOR.

The Truth as to Picketing the Dead and the Hearses—The Non-Union Man and Non-Union Factories—The Value of Trade Unions, and Something About Employers Who Would Shoot to Kill—Chicago's Vast Floating Population—The Question of Municipal Ownership—The Presidency, Etc.

(Copyrighted by Frank G. Carpenter.)

Chicago, March 27.—It is an odd thing that one family should carry a big Democratic city like this in its inside pocket. It is 57 years since Chicago was incorporated, and more than one-fourth of that time it has been ruled by the Harrisons. Some of its most turbulent days were passed under Carter H. Harrison, the elder, and for the past seven years it has thriven under the iron hand of Carter H. Harrison, the younger. It is thriving under his administration today, growing bigger, broader and richer, notwithstanding its strikes, its communities of socialists and anarchists and its holocausts of fire.

I like these Harrisons. They have an honest ring to them when you fling them down on the counter of municipal and national politics. They all come from the same stock. Carter Harrison's great-great-great-grandfather was the father of Benjamin Harrison, who signed the Declaration of Independence, and whose son, William H. Harrison, was the ninth president of the United States.

Young Carter's great-grandfather was the first cousin of John C. Breckinridge and also of President Ben. Harrison; and his own father was a statesman of radical ideas and no aversion to using the machinery of politics to carry them out.

THE MAYOR OF CHICAGO.

The present mayor of Chicago is a chip of the old block. He is a politician, but at the same time is conservative, practical and safe. He is a friend of the working man, but is ready to enforce the laws when the business interests are attacked; and as such he today forms a part of the grist which is being here ground out between the upper and nether mill stones of capital and labor. Indeed, it may be be the grinding is so hard that he is tired of the job. At least he tells me that he is so and wants to retire.

The governing of Chicago is no small matter, and its worries have begun to sprinkle the mayor's hair with gray. This is no goody-goody Sunday school town, and its 2,000,000 people need careful supervision. The city covers a vast area. It has 4,000 miles of streets, 2,000 miles of sewers, and it costs about $32,000,000 a year to pay its running expenses. The mayor has 12,000 employes under him, and there are also the city council and subordinate officers, but it is Carter Harrison who does the thinking and acting, and it is he who gets the blame.

CHICAGO THE GREAT STRIKE CENTER.

The reason of my call was to ask about the labor situation. I began with: "Mr. Mayor, why is Chicago the strike center of the United States? There are more labor troubles here than in any other place in the country?"

"One reason," said Mayor Harrison, "is that we do more business than any other place, and also that our business is more diversified. Chicago is perhaps the manufacturing center of the United States. It has great factories of almost every kind. Pittsburg, for instance, leads the country in iron making, but we have the Illinois Steel company here, which is one of the largest in the world. We do more packing than any other city, and we have car works, furniture works, and, in fact, almost every kind of works. The result is that if there is a strike in any branch of business the Chicago branch of that business strikes in sympathy. This gives us a variety of strikes, which are magnified by some of the newspapers, whose sensational reports are telegraphed all over the country."

PICKETING THE DEAD.

"Then Chicago is not as bad as it is painted?" said I.

"No, it is not," replied Mayor Harrison. "It is not an angel city, but it is far from being the devil city that some people who have never been here think it to be. On the whole it is about as good a city as any in the country and just about as full of Christian charity, common decency, good order and brotherly love."

"But you certainly have many violent laboring men, Mr. Mayor. How about this stopping funerals and stationing pickets about the houses of the dead to keep non-union men from aiding in their interment."

"Most of those stories are lies," said Mayor Harrison. "The union drivers did not refuse to drive hearses, as has been alleged. They would not drive the carriages, but it was the liverymen who held back the hearses, saying they would not let them go out without the carriages went, too. All such statements were exaggerations. As to picketing the dead, as soon as I heard there was any danger of such a thing I ordered the police to see that no stragglers or persons with evil intent were allowed to linger about within two blocks of any house in which there was a death or within that distance of a church where a funeral ceremony was being held.

"And then," continued the mayor, "why single out Chicago for the sole condemnation of the public when other cities have been equally guilty as to strikes in respect to funerals! The same was the case in St. Louis; but so far Chicago has received all the opprobrium and St. Louis is hardly mentioned."

THE NON-UNIONISTS IN CHICAGO.

"How does your labor compare with that of other cities as to peace and quietness?"

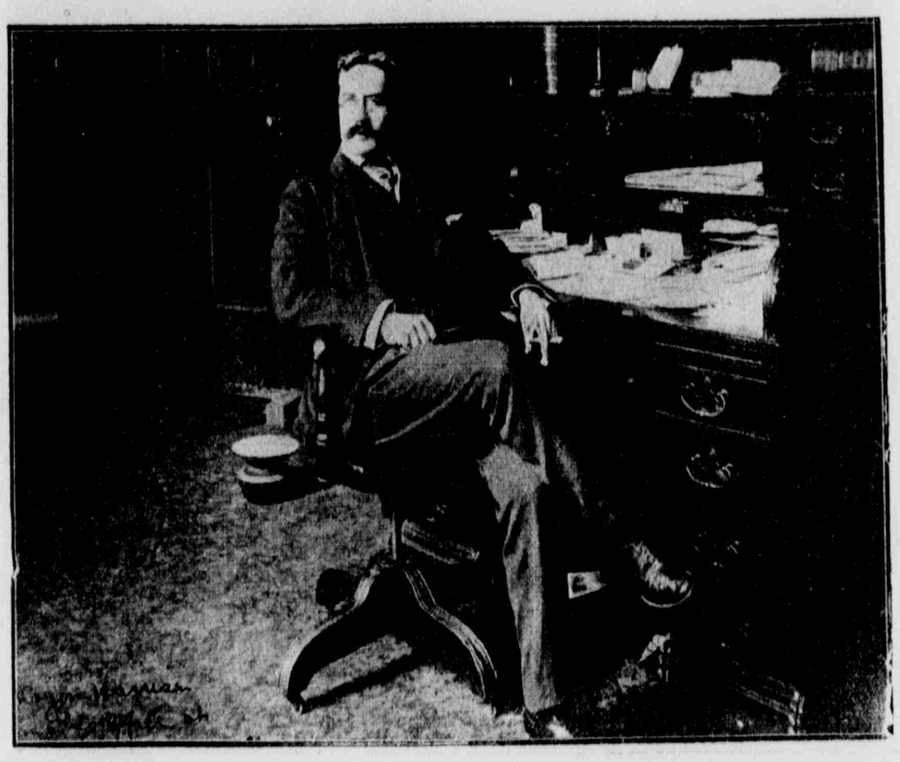
"It is just about the same," said Mayor Harrison. If we have more strikes it is only because we have more men and more business."

"How about the non-union man; has he any chance for work in Chicago?"

"Yes. We have a large number of establishments which employ non-union men only, and many which employ both unionists and non-unionists. The non-union worker not only gets a job here, but he is protected in it, all statements to the contrary notwithstanding."

"Could a non-union factory be started in Chicago with any hope of success?"

"Yes, if that success depended solely on the use of non-union workmen. Its men would not be molested and it would have as fair a show in that regard as any union factory. As to the financial results, these would lie with the owners of the business and their management thereof."



MAYOR CARTER HARRISON OF CHICAGO.

"Do you think, Mr. Harrison, that trade unionism has, on the whole, benefited the workmen of Chicago?"

"Yes, I do," replied the mayor. "I think organized labor has done much to improve the condition of our working classes. It has caused them to be more respected, it has increased their wages and shortened their hours of work. At the same time I do not deny that organized labor has abused its privileges. This it has done at times, but I have no doubt that on the whole the movement has been for the good of the whole class of workingmen, unionists and non-unionists."

ABOUT THE STRIKES.

"But can you hold the union men back from violence at times of strikes?"

"I do not like the form of that question," said the young mayor. "The union disclaim all responsibility for acts of violence. I will say, however, that we can hold and do hold every hot-head among the strikers in check, and that we propose to do so if it requires the whole police force of the city. In our last great railway strike the leaders of the unions came to me before the strike was declared and said that it would be run on peaceful methods. Nevertheless, I soon found that certain hot-heads were attacking the cars and trying to prevent their moving.

"I then called out the police force. I put a certain number of officers in citizens' clothes in each car, and they went with such passengers or non-union men as rode on the cars to their homes to insure their protection. The property owners, the public and the non-union workmen certainly had the protection of the city in that strike. It was the same in the Kellogg Switchboard company strike, where we prohibited any outside teams coming within a certain distance of the factory."

"But do not the courts here discriminate in favor of the trades unions?"

"The trades unionists are always claiming that the contrary is the fact," said the mayor. "No, I don't think so. We have a bad system of punishments here, allowing the judges to give indeterminate sentences—that is, they send a man to prison for a term based upon good behavior, and this opens up chances for influence, or pull as it is called, to aid in his release. That, however, is an evil of the law and not of the executive.

NEED OF THE GOLDEN RULE.

"One ofthe great troubles in these conflicts of labor and capital," Mr. Harrison went on, "is that both laborer and capitalist are too often illiberal, brutal or, to say the least, too inconsiderate of the rights of the other. I wish I could show you the letters I get from both sides. I have some from the men denouncing their employers; and I have some from the employers advising me to quell strikes by means of Gatling guns, rifles and cold steel. Some of them ask me to have the police fire at the mob and shoot to kill. Such men are worse than the worst of the strikers. It does me good to write them what I think of them. No," concluded the mayor, "what we need is more consideration on both sides. We want more brotherly love. We want the Golden Rules."

"But, Mr. Mayor, is the situation not growing better?"

"I think it is," was the reply. "The older unions are becoming more conservative and the employers are beginning to see that the demands of the workingmen after all are only business propositions, based on the sale of their commodities, that is, the muscle and skill which they have to put into the product, and that the matter should be trerated as a business one.

HOW LONG MEN WORK IN CHICAGO.

"You spoke of the unions shortening hours, Mr. Harrison, "What is the common working day in Chicago?"

"It is the eight hour day," was the reply.

"But can a big city like this be run on an eight-hour basis?"

"We are running it so. All government jobs are given out on that basis."

"I see it stated that your labor troubles are driving capital out of Chicago?"

"I don't believe it," replied the mayor. "At any rate the city is growing rapidly. Our factories are increasing in size and many new ones are going up. We are in a healthy financial condition and our business is growing every year."

CHICAGO IS BIG.

"What is your population now?" I asked.

"It is more than 2,000,000," was the reply. "The federal census gives us less, but the postal census and the directory census give us more. We have also an estimate based on the number of school children which makes our population considerably in excess of 2,000,000. The federal census is paid for by the number of names and in a population containing as many foreigners as Chicago, the enumerators have probably skipped some because they would not take the trouble to verify their statements."

NOT SO WICKED AFTER ALL.

I here asked Mayor Harrison several questions as to order in Chicago with a view to learning something of the wickedness of the city. He said:

"I do not think Chicago is any worse than any other city of the United States. It is a good fair average, and its people will grade up with those of any other locality. One reason for the bad reputation which the city has in some quarters comes from their non-appreciation of our bigness. We have now over 2,000,000 people. If a city of 200,000 has two assaults in a given time it attracts no attention, but if Chicago, which has 2,000,000, has 20 assaults they hold up their hands in horror, not reflecting that this number is only proportionately the same as that of the 200,000 town.

"As to safety, I have been in Chicago about forty-two years, and have been traveling through all parts of it at all hours of the day and night. I never carry a gun and have never thought that I needed one. A man's property, life and person are as safe here as in any part of the United States."

A VAST FLOATING POPULATION.

"There is one thing," continued the mayor, "that might make Chicago more lively than other cities. This is its vast floating population. We are so situated that we have tens of thousands of men for the winter. We are right on the lake, and a large part of the vast army of lake workers come here at the close of navigation to spend what they have earned during the rest of the year. We have thousands of railroad workers, including Italians, Greeks and others who labor in the spring, summer and fall on the various trunk lines, going as far west as the Rockies, and we have the men who work on the farms in the summer. The result is that we have many men who are half idle during the winter, and such men are always hard to control."

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

"What do you think, Mr. Mayor," said I, "about the city ownership of great public utilities, such as the street cars and light plants?"

"I believe in them," said the mayor, "but I think that all such matters should be very carefully studied, and that nothing should be done until the city shows that it has the capacity to manage them. I think the day will come when Chicago will own such things. As it is, we are now putting a clause in all our new charters giving the city the option of taking over the plant after a certain number of years."

THE PRESIDENCY.

"I should like to ask a word about politics, Mr. Harrison," said I. "Do you think the Democratic party has a fighting chance for success in the coming presidential election?"

"I most certainly do. The Republicans have by no means a sure thing, and I believe that they are losing ground today in the state of Illinois."

"Who will be the candidates?"

"It is a foregone conclusion that Roosevelt will lead the Republican party."

"But I mean the Democratic candidate. Who will lead your party?"

"I can't say," was the reply.

"Will you?"

"No," said Mayor Harrison. I have no such ambitions. I am not chasing rainbows and that dream has not entered my head. We have a congressman, J. R. Williams, who will probably be the candidate of Illinois. As for me, I am not anxious for anything but to do my work here and to retire at the end of this term. The chief thing that troubles me now is to get enough money to run the city."

"How much do you want?"

"We want a lot more than we can get, but our charter and the state laws are such that we cannot get what we ought to have. We need just now about fourteen million dollars for the city alone."

"That is not a great amount for Chicago," said I. "It takes more than ninety million dollars a year to run New York."

"I only wish we had one-third of it," said Mayor Harrison. "We could use it and use it well."

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

Proper Treatment of Pneumonia.

Pneumonia is too dangerous a disease for anyone to attempt to doctor himself, although he may have the proper remedies at hand. A physician should always be called. It should be borne in mind, however, that pneumonia always results from a cold or from an attack of the grip, and by the proper treatment of these diseases a threatened attack of pneumonia may be warded off. There is no question whatever about this, as during the 30 years and more that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been used, we have yet to learn of a single case of a cold or attack of the grip having resulted in pneumonia when this remedy was used. It is also used by physicians in the treatment of pneumonia with the best results. Dr. W. J. Smith, of Sanders, Ala., who is also a druggist, says of it: "I have been selling Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and prescribing it in my practise for the past six years, I use it in cases of pneumonia and have always gotten the best results." Sold by all druggists.

SALT LAKERS IN GOTHAM.

Special Correspondence.

New York, March 20.—Prof. McCellan and Mr. Giles returned from Washington Wednesday and spent the day in New York. In the afternoon the professor was the guest of honor at an informal dinner given at the Waldorf hotel by Prof. Heckner, late celloist with Patti. They left the following day for Philadelphia, where they expect to enjoy the musical attractions now playing there. Before returning home they will stop over in Chicago to witness four performances of grand opera. It is to be regretted that they should have arrived in New York just as the musical season closed.

* * *

Madam Wooley left for Utah last Sunday, after a stay of three weeks' duration in the city. Madam Wooley has charge of the dressmaking department of S. J. Burt & Bros.' store in Ogden and her trip here was to note advanced styles, and to get in touch with the latest creations. She stopped with friends on West Twenty-first street.

* * *

Mr. E. M. Scrace, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Scrace, has been in the east for the past five years, and during this time he has enjoyed long engagements with such successes as "Floradora," "Chinese Honeymoon," "Princess of Kensington," and others. He resigned from the latter piece last fall to accept an engagement in Richard Mansfield's production of "Old Heidelberg." Mr. Scrace was one of the five college students whose singing was one of the hits of the play during the tour through the southern and middle states, having won praise on several occasions. When "Ivan, the Terrible," was produced, Mr. Scrace was cast for the role of the court jester, and has ably essayed the part during the New York engagement. Saturday afternoon, "Old Heidelberg" is to be revived and a number of the colony expect to have the pleasure of attending to hear Mr. Scrace's voice mingled with the others.

* * *

This is the last week of the Mansfield engagement at the New Amsterdam and a repetition of some of his best successes, such as "Ivan, the Terrible," "Old Heidelberg," "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," and "Parisian Romance" are to be given. In the cast of players for the latter play is found the name of Miss Blanche Thomas.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Early entertained informally Friday evening for a number of their young friends. The time was spent very pleasantly and rather boisterously, as "Pit" was indulged in a greater part of the evening. Dainty refreshments were served, after which some very good selections on the phonograph were enjoyed by the guests, who were as follows: Miss Arta Banta, the Misses Vida and Pearl Eccles, Geo. Barratt and Clyde Squires.

* * *

In a letter received recently from Mr. Horace Nebeker, now at Cornell, is found some interesting gossip concerning some of our Utah students now attending that institution. Mr. Nebeker is a brother of District Attorney Frank Nebeker of Logan, and is taking a four years' law course. He has just passed successfully his examinations for the half year and is very much elated, as they were unusually difficult this year. In his letter he describes one of the freshman parades of recent occurrence as being the most unique feature he has yet seen of college life. On this ocasion the sophomores captured a hundred and fifty freshmen just before the banquet and dressed them up in every conceivable way and paraded them through the streets of Ithaca with a colored band in the lead. Among those who were compelled to submit to having his headgear replaced by healthfood boxes and cans and undergo many of their other pranks were Robert Marsh, a former High school graduate, and Ralph Chamberlain, one of U. of U. faculty, who is there on leave of absence. Mr. Chamberlain expects to take his degree and return home in the spring. He has held the Goldwin fellowship twice in succession, and is a member of Sigma Phi society, this being an honorary society for scientists.

* * *

Mr. Edgar O. Rodgers, a '01 graduate of the Salt Lake High school, is a junior law student at Cornell. He has just succeeded in organizing a new honorary law society, known as the Theta Sambaa Phi, and of which he is a charter member.

* * *

On Thursday evening, another of the delightful little theater parties that are beginning to be a fad among the younger element of the colony, was arranged to see Mansfield's "Beau Brummell." On these occasions a real social treat is one of the features of the evening, as it gives one an opportunity to learn what the others have been "doing" during the interval since the last gathering. On this occasion the party was composed of Miss Emma Lucy Gates, Miss Arta Banta, Miss Bertha Crawford, Misses Vida and Pearl Eccles, Clyde Squires, George Barratt, Cecil Gates and Irving Snow.

* * *

Mrs. Ada Dwyer Russell was seen at her apartments in the Ashland House yesterday where she is always to be found while in the city. She states that the "Merely Mary Ann" company will close its New York engagement the middle of May and that she may appear in a summer production to be produced in Chicago soon after. Mrs. Russell is looking forward with much pleasure to the forthcoming rendition of "Merely Mary Ann" in London, where she will appear in her original creation of the landlady. The company sails early in August and the opening occurs a month later.

* * *

Mr. Russell closed with Mrs. Le Moyne the latter part of November and has been in the city since. He may return to Salt Lake next month, a visit, he says he always looks forward to with much pleasure.

* * *

President McQuarrie has returned from his Washington trip after attending the Smoot hearing.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. H. Grove and family were in the city the first part of the week prior to their sailing on Wednesday for England, where they will reside in the future.

* * *

We are all pleased to note the success of young Harold Orlob with his latest opera. He is well known in the colony, having spent part of two winters here, and we can truly say that he has the making of a real musician as he not only has talent but "push," which seems to be a quality one must be endowed with now a days, if he intends to "win out."

* * *

Thursday evening at President McQuarrie's on West 135th street, the anniversary of the Relief Society was celebrated in a very fitting manner. The president, Mrs. B. F. Cummings, and her assistants are to be congratulated on the progress they have made and also for making this entertainment so successful. During the evening refreshments were served and an impromptu program was rendered which was participated in by the following: Prest. Mrs. B. F. Cummings, Miss Bell Shaffer, Miss Mary Berchnall of Brooklyn, President McQuarrie, Elder Grey, Phyllis Thatcher, Mr. B. F. Cummings, Mrs. Ayre and Elders Woods, Knowlton, Parkinson and Holt.

C. C. S.

Inflammatory Rheumatism Cured

William Shaffer, a brakeman of Dennison, Ohio, was confined to his bed for several weeks with inflammatory rheumatism. "I used many remedies," he says. "Finally I sent to McCaw's drug store for a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, at which time I was unable to use hand or foot, and in one week's time was able to go to work as happy as a clam." For sale by all druggists.

Wanted—The people to want and have their wants supplied from the patrons of our want columns.

Want anything? See the want columns of today's "News."

ART ITEMS.

In his article on the "Ten Temples of Abydos" in Harper's Magazine, Professor Flinders Petrie tells of his discovery of a statuet of ivory more than 6,500 years old, and how he managed to preserve it.

"Groping in the thick brown organic mud of this rubbish-hole," says Professor Petrie, "I lifted out one by one the priceless examples of glazed work and ivory of this earliest age of great art—an art of which we had never understood the excellence from the traces hitherto known. The ivory was sadly rotted, and could scarcely be lifted without dropping asunder in flakes. So when I found that I had touched a piece it was left alone, and other parts were cleared, until at last a patch of ground was left where several pieces of ivory had been observed. Cutting deep around this, I detached the whole block of 60 or 80 pounds of earth, and had it removed on a try to my storeroom. There it dried gradually for two or three weeks; and then with a camel's hair paint brush I began to gently dissect it and to trace the ivory figures. Not a single piece was broken or spoilt by thus working it out, and noble figures of lions, a bear, a large ape, and several boys came gradually to light. Suddenly a patterned robe and then a marvellous face appeared in the dust, and there came forth from his six-thousand-year sleep one of the finest portrait figures that have ever been seen. A single photograph can give but little idea of the subtlety of the face and the expression, which changes with every fresh light in which it is seen. Wearing the crown of Upper Egypt, and clad in his thick embroidered robe, this old king, wily yet feeble with the weight of years, stands for the diplomacy and statecraft of the oldest civilized kingdom that we know. No later artist of Egypt, no Roman portrait-maker, no Renaissance Italian, has outdone the truth and expression of this oldest royal portrait, coming from the first dynasty of Egypt."

It is reported that the famous bas-relief "The Descent from the Cross," by Lucadella Robbia, has been stolen from the church of San Severo, Florence. The bas-relief is valued at $100,000.

A salt cellar of silver and rock crystal sold at Christie's, in London, recently for $15,000. It bore the inscription "London—1577" and belonged to the late John Lumsden, a well known English collector.

For many years the Polish residents of Chicago have been endeavoring to secure the erection of a statue of Kosciusko in one of the public parks. Their wish is about to be gratified. The working model of the statue, a heroic equestrian figure, has been received and in the not distant future the statue in bronze will be erected in Humboldt park.

The German Orient society prosecuting its searches in Egypt recently received from Dr. Borchardt, the Egyptian commissioner of the society, the head of a lion carved in granite and several granite pillars taken from a etmple near the village of Abusir, probably belonging to the fifth dynasty, about 2500 B. C.

The strange disappearance of Corot's "Un Carriere, Souvenir d'Italie" has recently resulted in a lawsuit in Paris. Mme. Guesdon was the owner of the Corot, which she had bought from the painter for 3,000 francs. Last year Mme. Guesdon desired to dispose of the picture, and for this purpose entrusted it to her dentist, M. Bercut, who promised to obtain 4,000 fr. for it from one of his clients.

The dentist placed the painting on the sofa of his waiting-room to be inspected by callers. One of the callers tucked the Corot under his arm and walked out of the house. Neither he nor the picture has been seen since. The result was a lawsuit which has now been won by Mme. Guesdon, who was awarded 3,000 fr. by the court.

The Municipal Council Committee on Public Monuments of Paris wants to know when the Lafayette statue, to be erected through the subscriptions of the school children of the United States, is likely to be put in its place in the Louvre. The temporary plaster of Paris cast of an equistran figure on a papier mache pedestal of America's friend during the stormy days of the Revolution is rapidly crumbling to pieces.

A picture dealer in Paris has just purchased a collection of the palettes of seventy-four of the greatest French painters, including some masters of the 1830 school. Many of them bear the signature of the artist.

Daubigny's palette is covered with a thick layer of hardened black; that of Jules Dupre seems buried under a stratum of lava, and on Corot's are silvery layers. Delacroix, set his palette with tiny wafer-like layers. Several of the palettes are decorated with small subjects. On that of Hebert is a nude woman with her hands clasped at the back of her head, and busts of helmeted cuirassiers appear on those of Detaille and Berne-Bellecour.

The collection further contains palettes of Gerome, Daumier, Bonnat, Ingres, Benjamin-Constant, Theodore Rousseau, Harpignies, Rosa Bonheur and Puvis de Chavannes.

A picture by Gainsborough of his daughters, Mrs. Lane and Miss Gainsborough, which was sold by J. W. W. Brett in 1864 for $585, recently brought $29,400 at a sale in London. There is said to be a Gainsborough on exhibition in London at the present time which is insured for $125,000.

Whiskey and Beer Habit

PERMANENTLY CURED BY

"ORRINE,"

A SAFE, SURE AND HARMLESS SPECIFIC

Physicians pronounce drunkenness a disease of the nervous system, creating a morbid craving for a stimulant. Continued indulgence in whiskey, beer or wine eats away the stomach lining and stupefies the digestive organs, thus destroying the digestion and ruining the health. No "will power" can heal the inflamed stomach membranes.

"ORRINE" permanently removes the craving for liquor by acting directly on the affected nerves, restoring the stomach and digestive organs to normal conditions, improving the appetite and restoring the health. No sanitarium treatment necessary; "ORRINE" can be taken at your own home without publicity. Can be given secretly if desired.

CURE GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.

Mrs. E. Wycliff, New York City, writes: "'ORRINE' cured my husband, who was a steady drunkard for many years. He now has no desire for stimulants, his health is good and he is fully restored to manhood. He used only five boxes of 'ORRINE.'"

Mrs. W. L. D., Helena, Mont., writes: "I have waited one year before writing you of the permanent cure of my son. He took sanitarium treatment, as well as other advertised cures, but they all failed until we gave him 'ORRINE.' He is now fully restored to health and has no desire for drink."

Mr. A. E. L., Atlanta, Ga., writes: "I was born with a love of whiskey and drank it for thirty-two years. It finally brought me to the gutter, homeless and friendless. I was powerless to resist the craving and would steal and lie to get whiskey. Four boxes of 'ORRINE' cured me of all desire and I now hate the smell of liquor."

Price $1 per box. Mailed in plain, sealed wrapper by Orrine Company, 817 14th St., Washington, D. C. Interesting book—Treatise on Drunkenness, (sealed) free on request.

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Annual statement, for the Year ending December 31, 1903, of the condition of the

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The name and location of the company, Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, Newark, N. J.
Name of President, Frederick Frelinghuysen.
Name of Secretary, Edward L. Dobbins.
The amount of its capital stock is Mutual
The amount of its assets is....$ 87,451,407.12
The amount of its liabilities (including capital) is 80,956,656.18
The amount of its income during the preceding calendar year 16,603,433.93
The amount of its expenditures during the preceding calendar year 11,926,787.72
The amount of losses paid during the preceding calendar year 6,924,969.88
The amount of risks written during the year 47,242,857.00
The amount of risks in force at the end of the year 333,071,878.00

State of Utah, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.

I, James T. Hammond, Secretary of State of the State of Utah, do hereby certify that the above named insurance company has filed in my office a detailed statement of its condition, from which the foregoing statement has been prepared, and that the said company has in all other respects complied with the laws of the State relating to insurance.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Utah this 23rd day of February, A. D. 1904.

(Seal) J. T. HAMMOND, Secretary of State.

Annual statement, for the Year ending December 31, 1903, of the condition of the

THURINGIA INSURANCE COMPANY.

The name and location of the company, Thuringia Insurance Company, Erfurt, Germany.
Name of U. S. Manager, F. G. Gass, 100 William St., New York City, N. Y.
The amount of its statutory deposit is ..... $ 200,000.00
The amount of its assets is .. 1,208,327.40
The amount of its liabilities (including capital) is 860,481.41
The amount of its income during the preceding calendar year 1,203,527.32
The amount of its expenditures during the preceding calendar year 1,119,450.53
The amount of losses paid during the preceding calendar year 637,065.19
The amount of risks written during the year 111,417,525.05
The amount of risks in force at the end of the year 163,080,467.53

State of Utah, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.

I, James T. Hammond, Secretary of State of the State of Utah, do hereby certify that the above named insurance company has filed in my office a detailed statement of its condition, from which the foregoing statement has been prepared, and that the said company has in all other respects complied with the laws of the State relating to insurance.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Utah this 23rd day of February, A. D. 1904.

(Seal) J. T. HAMMOND, Secretary of State.