HOW CONGRESS STANDS

Members of Both Houses Promise Prompt Action.

MANY FAVOR FREEING CUBA

Patriotic Words From the Lips of Many of the People's Representatives—Armed Intervention and the Punishment of Spain for the Loss of the Maine Demanded.

The sentiment in Congress is shown by the following interviews in regard to the Maine disaster and the recognition of Cuban independence. They also show clearly how the members regard the President's message of yesterday:

Senator Roger Q. Mills of Texas, member of the Foreign Relations Committee: "I am in favor of the most drastic measures to make Cuba free."

Senator Clarence D. Clark of Wyoming, a member of the committee: "I hope and believe some positive action will be taken before the expiration of many days."

Senator William Lindsay of Kentucky: "Compared with the Cuban question the Maine disaster is an incident. I am in favor of settling the most important matter first."

Senator John L. Rawlins of Utah: "I am in favor of declaring war against Spain immediately. She knows about the destruction of the Maine, and should be held accountable. The first blow we should strike, however, ought to be in the shape of a recognition of the independence of Cuba."

Senator Alexander Clay of Georgia: "I believe some action should be taken for the relief of the people of Cuba. I should like to know, however, what the President's plans regarding Cuba are before voting money to feed Spanish subjects."

Senator William N. Roach of North Dakota: "On the evidence of the report decisive action should be taken."

Senator William A. Harris of Kansas: "We should do something for Cuba and consider the Maine matter hereafter."

Senator James H. Berry of Arkansas: "I am in favor of armed intervention in Cuba."

Senator Frank G. Cannon of Utah: "Something should be done for Cuba and done quickly."

Senator Lee Mantle of Montana: "We should intervene now, and I believe intervention is actually in sight."

Senator William J. Deboe of Kentucky: "I think prompt action will be taken in regard to the destruction of the Maine. I believe the Spanish government is responsible for the disaster."

Spain Guilty.

Senator John M. Thurston of Nebraska: "The American people are satisfied that the Maine was destroyed by a mine, and individuals are not placing mines in harbors these days unless the government has knowledge of it."

Senator Henry M. Teller of Colorado: "Something ought to be done. The evidence is conclusive in so far as it shows that the Maine was destroyed by an external explosion caused by a submarine mine or torpedo."

Senator Jacob H. Gallinger of New Hampshire: "To my mind the Maine was destroyed by the Spanish authorities. The paramount question, however, is Shall the people of Cuba starve? This is a matter for immediate settlement."

Senator Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee: "There will be no delay in dealing with this Maine affair. Prompt and decisive action may be looked for by our committee."

Senator Francis M. Cockrell of Missouri: "The first thing on the program is intervention."

Senator Samuel Pasco of Florida: "I am in favor of intervention as the only means of bringing the war to a close."

Senator Charles J. Faulkner of West Virginia: "We should take up the Cuban question and bring it to a speedy settlement."

Senator Marion C. Butler of North Carolina: "We should recognize the independence of Cuba and then see who destroyed the Maine."

Senator William P. Frye of Maine: "I do not look for delay in our committee. There will be prompt action on the Maine report."

Representative L. J. Fenton of Ohio: "I feel sure Congress will do its duty with quickness and dispatch as soon as the committee brings in its report."

Representative Michael Griffin of Indiana: "I am disappointed in the President's message. I hoped he would cover the whole Cuban situation and recommend some definite policy to Congress. I am in favor of the recognition of Cuban independence at once."

Representative J. M. Robinson of Indiana: "We must take all necessary time to settle the Maine question, for we must settle it right. But Cuba cannot wait a single hour. Nothing is left to us but armed intervention in her behalf."

Representative J. H. Brookwell of Ohio: "I believe that the hour for armed intervention has arrived."

Representative R. W. Miers of Indiana: "The message falls far below my expectations. Let us give aid to the starving Cubans and then free Cuba."

Representative G. W. Smith of Illinois (Rep.): "The report of the Court is no surprise to me, and in my judgment it is in full accord with the feelings of a large majority of the people of this country. That the findings were referred without debate to the Committee on Foreign Affairs was certainly, under the circumstances, the wisest course to pursue. This is not a time for discussion, but for vigorous preparation for final action. I have long believed that we should recognize Cuba's independence."

Representative J. V. Graff of Illinois (Rep.): "I have no criticism to make of the message. I believe that the people of the United States will be satisfied with nothing short of absolute independence of Cuba."

Representative H. S. Boutelle of Illinois (Rep.): "There is now no ground for further delay in putting a stop to the cruel and hopeless war in Cuba."

Representative George W. Ray of New York (Rep.): "There is no question as to the responsibility of Spain for the destruction of the Maine. One of her officers placed her over a mine, and soon after the De Lome incident she was blown up. Our Government has sufficient cause for intervention, both on account of the destruction of the Maine and on humanitarian grounds."

Representative J. S. Sherman of New York (Rep.): "Purely as a literary production the message is a model. It is, however, a disappointment to me. I believe the United States Government should say plainly to Spain: Present conditions in Cuba must end, and must end at once. The disaster to the Maine must be disclaimed and condemned and all possible reparation offered. This is our ultimatum. Meet it or fight."

Cuba Must Be Free.

Representative F. Brucker of Michigan (Dem.): "The report as given to us by the President fixes the responsibility upon Spain, in my judgment. Because the President fails to recommend a line of policy to be pursued his message falls flat upon the country. I favor the immediate recognition of Cuban independence. That is my response to Spain."

Representative Broderick of Kansas (Rep.): "I think we should have war, because, in the first place, our people are in favor of all people being free."

Representative E. W. Carmack of Tennessee (Dem.): "The communication of the President to Congress means nothing but trouble. It suggests no relief; it is absolutely colorless, entirely hopeless, amid a black picture of horrors, and I think the American people will be heard from on the subject."

Representative John S. Williams of Mississippi (Dem.): "The President's message bears the country on the tide to war. I have no patience with it, and I believe the country will show its disgust in thunder tones."

Representative T. E. Burton of Ohio (Rep.): "Let us now give the struggling Cubans the freedom they have fought so long for, and so gallantly."

Representative S. W. Brown of Ohio (Rep.): "I have no patience with the proposition to treat the loss of the Maine as an incident that may be shunted to one side. It may be diplomatic, but it is not common sense. The Spanish flag should be made to disappear from Cuban soil—peaceably, if we can so accomplish it; forcibly, if we must."

Representative W. G. Faris of Indiana (Rep.): "We know now to a certainty just how the Maine was destroyed. Having settled this point, let us put a stop to the devastating war in Cuba. That is the pressing issue of the hour. Let Cuba go free."

Representative W. T. Zenor of Indiana (Dem.): "The President's message is a disappointment to me in that he recommends no action in the case. A definite policy outlined by the President would greatly aid Congress at this juncture. Spain should be held responsible for the loss of the Maine without a question. I want to see the Cubans a free and independent nation."

Representative Brenner of Ohio (Dem.): "He who expects nothing is never disappointed. I expected nothing worthy of note from the President, and got it."

Representative B. F. Marsh of Illinois (Rep.): "We ought to intervene by force and drive the Spaniards not only from Cuba but from Porto Rico as well."

Representative W. B. Hooker of New York (Rep.): "The message was a plain statement of facts, but it will not satisfy our people unless followed up by a strong movement on the part of the Administration."

Armed Intervention.

Representative G. H. White of North Carolina (Rep.), the only colored member in the House: "Any further delay in interference by the United States would be criminal negligence. As a Christian nation we cannot afford to allow the continuance by Spain of the atrocities practiced against the inhabitants of Cuba. These outrages have been going on for the past three years, and the time has arrived when they should be stopped."

Representative L. L. Livingston of Georgia (Dem.): "The message was no surprise to me. The President is always the same in an emergency. I stand where I have always stood—in favor of armed intervention if necessary. Free Cuba is my motto."

Representative John W. Gaines of Tennessee (Pop.): "The message was not received in the House with enthusiasm, and it is the general opinion that it is not a strong document. The last paragraph kills it with me. The idea of the President intimating that the honor of the nation can be bought. I think the message is suffering from appendicitis."

Representative Sayers, of Texas, minority leader on the Appropriation Committee: "I will not vote for an appropriation to furnish food for the suffering Cubans unless it be accompanied by armed intervention. Conditions, in my judgment, are such that no such appropriations should be made by Congress, unless so accompanied, in order to put an end to the strife. Unless this be done, the practical effect of any contribution by our Government to feed Spanish subjects would be as much substantial gain to the Spanish government. Spain could well afford for the United States to support her starving non-combatants, while her soldiers were fighting these revolutionists who were in arms against her authority. This, in my opinion, is the true situation and the Administration should face it and deal accordingly."

Representative Hull of Iowa (Rep.), chairman of the Military Affairs Committee: "There is no question now that the Maine was blown up by a Spanish mine, that the ship was anchored over a mine placed there by the Spanish, and the control exercised over the Spanish officers by its government is all the control which any government could have. I favor intervention in Cuba by this country."

Representative Curtis of Kansas (Rep.): "The message does not go as far as I expected. It is very conservative; the findings of the court are not as complete as I hoped. I think the time has come to recognize the independence of Cuba, to note Spain that its inhuman policy must cease at once or this Government will intervene."

Americans Will Act.

Representative Dockery of Missouri was seen last night at his hotel. He was suffering from a high fever. He expressed a general disgust for the way the House had been treated in the Maine matter.

He said the President did not decide that it would be wise to transmit the testimony of the Court of Inquiry to Congress until 10 o'clock yesterday morning. There was only one copy of that report, and that went to the Senate. It was too late to make another.

"We in the House do not know much more about the matter than we did before. The message was read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, where it will stay, I suppose, until the President directs that it is proper for the House to consider it, or until after the House adjourns," he said.

"About the only thing the Democrats can do in this Congress is to get interviewed by the newspapers, and that is poor satisfaction for men who are anxious to do their duty as patriotic American citizens."

Henry R. Gibson of Tennessee, one of the two Republican congressmen from that State, was very angry by the time the House adjourned.

"We've given the President all the leeway and all the time necessary," he said, "and now it's come to a showdown. He still has a chance to be with the American people, but he has not much time.

"If he doesn't keep the promises of the Republican party to the people, why, the Republicans in Congress will make him. He can't wreck us by him backing down now, by G—d. The Cubans are going to be relieved, but that relief must come to them only under the flag of free Cuba or under the Stars and Stripes.

"The President must intervene, and Spain must get off the island. If we can't persuade her to do it peacefully, then we shall use bullets and powder."

Congressman Thomas S. Butler of Westchester, Pa., a stanch Republican, and up to the present an obedient party man, is ready to join any movement that will liberate Cuba.

"If the President does not lead the American people now," he said yesterday afternoon, "the American people will lead him, and will not be long in doing it, either. If I stand at my window and see my neighbor treating his wife or an unknown brute abusing a helpless child, and do not interfere, I am as much of a brute as the offender, and deserve the execration of every decent person.

"The present crisis is a parallel case. Spain is the brute that must be compelled to quit, or must be punished.

"If the President does not act, and act quickly, Congress will do it for him."

Representative Cummings of New York, a member of the Naval Committee: "In my opinion, the blowing up of the Maine ought to be considered one of the main factors in the case against Spain. The Spaniards are proverbial for their trickery. Their policy is one of delay. By shunting the issue made of the blowing up of the Maine they concentrated everything on the issue of the feeding of their own starving people. If I understand the President, the Spaniards are unwilling that we should tax ourselves to feed this people, and if they finally agree to allow us to do so it will be a special favor to us, and remove all pretext for interference. I have no comment to make. The American people will make their own comment, and make it so loud that even the deaf will hear them."

The Cuban Bondholders.

Mr. Hartman of Montana (Silver Rep.): "The message of the President, together with is mechanical reception by both houses and the Administration representatives in the Senate, was no surprise to any one who knows what influences dictate the actions of both the Spanish and American governments. The message simply confirms what every one knows, that the President in his every act is responsive to the wishes of the Spanish bondholders and the so-called business interests of the country, which, being interpreted, means the moneyed interests and gold gamblers of the world. If the people of the United States will only keep in mind this supreme power as controlling the destinies of both Spain and the United States there will be no fear of war. Whenever this power can demonstrate to itself that war is to its financial advantage, war will come. Until that time peace will prevail at any price."

Representative McCleary of Minnesota (Rep.): "The report is not full enough to warrant one in stating a final opinion. It does not attempt to locate the responsibility, but it seems to rest on Spain. The extent of her responsibility depends on her relation to the act. If it was absolutely without her knowledge or consent, she is still responsible as a sovereign state. She should in this case promptly disavow her responsibility, express her determination to find and punish those responsible, and express her anxiety to make such reparation as is possible. If she does not do so, her nonaction may be freely construed as at least a partial approval of the act. In that case I trust that it will be so dealt with that she and all the world may know that such horrible crimes cannot be committed with impunity."

Mr. Landis of Indiana (Rep.): "I am in favor of that proposition that looks to absolute independence and liberty in Cuba. I am opposed to any proposition that does not look to absolute independence and liberty in Cuba. I am in favor of ordering Spain out of the Western Hemisphere, and if she does not go I am in favor of putting her out. The people demand action."

Representative William Lorrimer of Illinois (Rep.): "The message makes no material change in the situation. We know no more now than we have known for many weeks. But we propose to know a great deal more between this and next Monday. We have decided to lay aside the report, but it does not necessarily follow that this course will be pursued with intervention.

Representative Moody of Massachusetts (Rep.): "I have nothing to say in approval of such a message."

Representative R. R. Mahany of New York (Rep.): "There is only one way to solve this problem, and that is a declaration of Cuban independence."

Representative S. W. Smith of Michigan (Rep.): "If we send supplies to Cuba we should send troops along with them."

Representative William Sulzer of New York (Dem.): "The President's message will not meet the demands of the patriotic people of this country. If we recognize the independence of Cuba, the Spanish troops will evacuate the island within three weeks at the outside."

Action Is Necessary.

Representative Adolph Meyer of Louisiana (Dem.): "What we want to do is to declare Cuban independence."

Representative W. J. Hepburn of Iowa (Rep.): "All we want to get action is to be recognized on the floor by the Speaker. We will give a good account of ourselves after that has been accomplished."

Representative Walter Reeves of Illinois (Rep.): The message was all right as far as it went. What should follow now is a declaration of intervention on the part of this Government to prevent further outrages."

Representative Ogden of Louisiana (Dem): "I believe that Congress ought to pass a resolution immediately recognizing the absolute independence of Cuba."

Representative W. S. Cowherd of Missouri (Dem.): "The findings of the Court of Inquiry do not show anything except what everybody already knew. We do not want any further experience with the autonomy scheme, but we should take some decided steps at once for the securing of independence for Cuba."

Representative J. C. Sturtevant of Pennsylvania (Rep.): "I think the findings of the Court of Inquiry are all right. I am in favor of recognizing the independence of Cuba, and putting a stop to the hostilities and suffering on the island."

Representative M. B. Williams of Pennsylvania (Rep.): "The findings of the Court of Inquiry are what I expected them to be. I am in favor of recognizing the independence of Cuba."

Representative E. E. Dobbins of Pennsylvania (Rep.): "I believe Cuba ought to be free."

Representative H. B. Packer of Pennsylvania (Rep.): "If any better arrangement can be made toward aiding Cuba in achieving her independence, it should be done."

Representative J. B. Showalter of Pennsylvania (Rep.): "I think every intelligent American believes the Maine was blown up by Spanish connivance, and the civilized world will approve of armed intervention by the United States in Cuban affairs at once."

Representative R. W. Taylor of Ohio: "I only hope the report will be followed by prompt action, as no doubt it will be. American honor will be vindicated and Cuba will be free."

There Must Be No Delay.

Lorenzo Danford of Ohio (Rep.): "We ought to intervene in Cuba and do it promptly. There should be no delay, no waiting on Spain. The time for that has passed long ago."

Representative W. R. Ellis of Oregon (Rep.): "There is nothing new or novel in the report sent in by the President. I do not see how Spain can rid herself of the responsibility for the loss of the Maine and her crew. The true remedy for what we complain of is Cuban independence."

Representative W. L. Terry of Arkansas (Dem.): "The findings of the Board surprise no one. No matter what the committee recommends, I am in favor of fixing the responsibility for the loss of the Maine on the Spanish government. Let us nail her ears to the pump, as they did with malefactors in ancient times, and thereby hold her up to the execrations of the civilized world. The President's message, which has accompanied the report, is another of his adroit pleas for peace where there is no peace, and when there never can be peace as long as a Spanish flag floats over Cuban soil."

Representative A. C. Shuford of North Carolina (Pop.): "The message was what I expected. It was properly referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. That committee should report reasonably soon. Our Govrnment ought, then, with all the facts before it, to recognize Cuban independence. If necessary it should follow this step by intervention in the interest of starving humanity. The many thousands in Cuba who are starving should be relieved. This intervention, if Spain opposes, should be by our Army and Navy."

The Time Has Come.

Representative W. W. Kitchin of North Carolina (Dem.): "The message seems disappointing. It did not impress me. What I heard of it was tame. There were no suggestions—only a tame recital of facts, some of which were before known. I represent a conservative people, who were in favor of peace, but with honor—I might say at almost any price. But they think as I think—that the time has now come to recognize Cuban independence. If war becomes necessary to enforce it, let us have war."

Representative B. F. Howell of New Jersey (Rep.): "I have not until now favored intervention, but Spain's persistence is a wrong-headed course, her inability to conquer the island, and above all her terrible inhumanity, tell that there should be no further delay on the part of our Government. Let independence be followed, if necessary, very soon by armed intervention. The responsibility will then rest upon Spain."

Representative J. F. Stewart of New Jersey (Rep.): "I say, as I said in my speech on the naval bill Friday, let us intervene just as speedily as we can. Delay will hurt our cause."

Representative J. A. Moon of Tennessee (Dem.): "The President's message, I think, does not impress Congress with Mr. McKinley's patriotism, although there may be something behind it of which we have no knowledge, but which he intends to hereafter submit to Congress. I trust this is the case."

Representative W. V. Sullivan of Mississippi (Dem.): "We have a right to expect something more from the President. His message of today might better never have been presented to Congress. It says nothing that the country cares to hear."

"Probably no single drug is employed in nervous diseases with effects so markedly beneficial as those of cod-liver oil."

These are the words of an eminent medical teacher.

Another says: "The hypophosphites are generally acknowledged as valuable nerve tonics."

Both these remedies are combined in Scott's Emulsion. Therefore, take it for nervousness, neuralgia, sciatica, insomnia and brain exhaustion.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
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Invariable rule. It is the only method which will give success in all cases. The stimulants usually given by the inexperienced physician and found in patent medicines, if persisted in, WILL MAKE HOPELESS EVEN A MILD CASE.

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A FIENDISH ACT.

Edward Warfield Brutally Assaults His Wife.

The police reported at midnight that Mrs. Maggie Warfield, thirty years of age, was brutally assaulted by her husband, Edward Warfield, at the corner of Twentieth and S Streets northwest, about 9 o'clock last night.

It is said he used his fists or some blunt instrument to strike her, and as she was falling to the sidewalk from the effects of a heavy blow she screamed for help.

Policemen Boswell, McDonnell and Lord, and Special Policeman O'Day, ran to Mrs. Warfield's assistance. Upon their approach Warfield ran, and although hotly pursued, made his escape.

After treatment at a nearby drug store, the badly injured woman was taken to her home, No. 112 Nineteenth Street northwest.

ST. ANN'S SUMMER HOME.

Ladies Interested in It Hold an Important Meeting.

A very important meeting of St. Joseph's Union was held in the parlors of St. Ann's Infant Asylum last evening.

The committee which had charge of the entertainment lately given for the benefit of St. Ann's Summer Home was expected to make its report, but was unable to do so owing to the great number of tickets still unsettled for. The ladies who are working to furnish the chapel report donations of an altar from Georgetown University; altar platform, Mr. J. M. Dunn; altar rail, Mr. Eugene McCarthy; a ciborium, chalice and pridien, Rev. Father Ryan; steel ceiling, Rudolph West & Co.

It is hoped that this committee will be able to complete their labors before May 1, when the new addition is expected to be ready for occupancy.

TURNVEREIN FANCY BALL.

Grand March and Drill the Feature of the Event.

The Columbia Turn-Verein gave their annual fancy dress ball at National Rifles Hall last night. The feature of the entertainment was a grand march and drill, performed by twenty-four couples, costumed in the fashions of ancient times. The members of the society have been practicing for this drill ever since January. They elicited admiration and applause.

Major Brengle's Last Service.

Salvation Army Hall was crowded last evening. The occasion was doubly interesting. It was a union service of all the officers and soldiers of the army in the District and also the last appearance of Major Brengle. The devotional services were conducted by Staff Captain Noble and the message was delivered in beautiful songs and appealing words, by soldiers of the two local corps. The subject of Major Brengle's discourse was "The Hidden Life" and for more than an hour he held the closest attention of the audience.

Heurich's is a friend to all classes of people. A case of Maerzen, Senate, Extra Pale and Lager Beer and Sparkling Ale from the Arlington Bottling Co., 'phone 634.

'Phone 1557.

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Us with the finest kind of laundry work. We have been long in the business and know it thoroughly. We are extra careful with ladies' wear and guarantee to do it as well as it can be done.

Tolman Steam Laundry
6th and C Sts. N. W.
Established July, 1879.
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"Cash or credit the price remains the same."

Snatch These Fire Sale Bargains.

They will probably be gone tomorrow, such is the rush of the economy loving people to capture the greatest bargains of the century. The goods are undamaged except for a slight sprinkling of water.

You can buy on credit at the same prices.

Men's $10 and $12 Suits	$1.50
Men's $5.00 to $7.50 Suits	$1.98
Men's $7.50 to $10 Suits	$2.87
Men's $10 to $20 Suits	$4.98
Men's $2.50 Pants	98c
Men's $5.00 and $6.00 Pants	$1.48
Men's $7.50 to $12.00 Top Coats	$3.87
Boys' $4.00 and $5.00 Overcoats	87c
Men's $15 Storm Coats	$1.00
Children's $4.50 Suits	98c
Children's Velvet Suits worth up to $12.00	$1.98
Children's Eton Suits, worth $6.50	$1.69
Children's Knee Pants worth 50c	19c

Ladies:

These goods are new, and have never been near a fire, but we can offer you some startling bargains.

Ladies' $12.00 Suits	$3.98
Ladies' $5.00 Silk Waists	$3.98
Ladies' $10.00 Coats	$1.98
Ladies' 75c Shirt Waists	48c

Cash or Credit.

NEW YORK CLOTHING HOUSE,
"311" Seventh.

THE ROYAL ARCANUM.

First Session of the Grand Council Held Yesterday.

The first session of the annual meeting of the Grand Council of the Royal Arcanum of the District of Columbia was held at the Scottish Rite Sanctuary last evening.

The report of the grand regent and other grand officers and the several committees were rendered and acted upon. Grand Regent Claude R. Zappone was unanimously re-elected. W. W. Chase was re-elected grand vice-regent; Joseph Jacobi was re-elected grand orator; J. D. Terrill, grand secretary; Benjamin White, grand treasurer; Dr. Thomas Colver, grand chapter; Thomas J. Landergren, grand guide; A. Rosenthal, grand warden; W. H. Brigham, grand sentinel, and S. C. Brown, grand trustee.

There were present the supreme regent, Edson M. Schryver; Past Supreme Regents Miller and Lindsay; Supreme Treasurers E. A. Skinner and R. W. Arnold, and P. Feld, of the grand council of Virginia.

The committee adjourned to assemble this evening to close the business meeting, after which the banquet will be held at Freund's.

On the morning of February 20, 1895, I was sick with rheumatism and lay in bed until May 21st, when I got a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. The first application of it relieved me almost entirely from the pain, and the second afforded complete relief. In a short time I was able to be up and about again.—A. T. Moreaux, Luverne, Minn. Sold by Henry Evans, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, 938 F street and Connecticut avenue and S street northwest, and 1428 Maryland avenue northeast.

Take Dr. Henry's Blood Tea.
The great Blood Purifier, Kidney, Liver and Bladder Regulator.
At all druggists. Price, 25c.

INSURANCE STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT of the condition of the GLENS FALLS INSURANCE COMPANY, of Glens Falls, on the 31st day of December, 1897, as required by act of Congress, approved July 29, 1892:

Capital stock	$200,000 00
Capital stock, paid up	200,000 00
ASSETS.	
Cash in bank and office	$257,171 49
Real estate	58,750 00
Bonds and mortgages (first lien on real estate)	1,124,366 18
Stocks and bonds (market value)	1,518,717 31
Bills receivable, and collateral loans	5,313 17
Premiums uncollected and in hands of agents	80,434 95
Interest due and accrued on December 31, 1897	14,219 11
LIABILITIES.	
Cash capital	$200,000 00
Reserve premium fund	917,762 17
Reserve for unpaid losses and claims	49,865 51
Other liabilities	23,817 74
Net surplus	1,879,520 79
Statement of dividends and expenses for six months ending December 31, 1897:	
Dividends	20 0 0 00
Current expenses	91,662 91

J. L. CUNNINGHAM, President.
R. A. LITTLE, Secretary.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of January, 1898.
C. J. DeLONG, Notary Public.

STATEMENT of the condition of the METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York, on the 31st day of December, 1897:

Assets	$30,370,078 91
Liabilities	20,689,262 80
Surplus	5,653,815 11
Income for six months	11,960,315 86
Disbursements for six months	8,968,491 21

State of New York, city of New York, and County of New York, ss.

JOHN R. HEGEMAN, President, and JAMES M. CRAIG, Actuary, of the Metropolitan, do declare and say that the accompanying statement of the condition of said company on the 31st day of December, 1897, is correct and true according to the best of their information, knowledge and belief.

JOHN R. HEGEMAN, President.
JAMES M. CRAIG, Actuary.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of March, 1898.
F. H. ECKER, Notary Public.

INSURANCE STATEMENT.

STATEMENT of the condition of the BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY, of Toronto, Canada, on the 31st day of December, 1897, as required by act of Congress, approved July 29, 1892:

ASSETS.	
Cash in bank and on hand	$41,659 69
Stocks and bonds (market value)	995,803 00
Bills receivable and collateral loans	12,153 91
Premiums uncollected and in hands of agents	204,108 14
Interest due and accrued on December 31, 1897	11,627 50
LIABILITIES.	
Reserve premium fund	$594,984 06
Reserve for unpaid losses and claims	118,292 75
All other demands	79,138 42
Net surplus	484,909 10
Statement of expenses for six months ending December 31, 1897:	
Current expenses	$140,148 03

J. J. McENERY, Vice President.
S. H. SIMS, Secretary.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of March, 1898.
[Seal.] H. D. GAMBLE, Notary Public.

STATEMENT of the condition of the AMERICAN CENTRAL INSURANCE COMPANY, of St. Louis, Mo., on the 31st day of December, 1897, as required by act of Congress approved July 29, 1892:

Capital stock	$600,000 00
Capital stock paid up	600,000 00
ASSETS.	
Cash in bank	$108,338 15
Real estate	550,000 00
Bonds and mortgages (first lien on real estate)	37,117 20
Stocks and bonds (market value)	917,[illegible] 00
Bills receivable and collateral loans	94,000 00
Premiums uncollected and in hands of agents	69,395 32
LIABILITIES.	
Cash capital	$600,000 00
Reserve premium fund	641,351 42
Reserve for unpaid losses and claims	83,656 03
Net surplus	401,578 10
Statement of dividends and expenses for six months ending December 31, 1897:	
Dividends	$24,000 00
Current expenses	105,927 63

GEO. T. CRAM, President.
JOHN H. ADAMS, Secretary.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of March, 1898.
[Seal.] GEORGE M. BLOCK, Notary Public.
(Term expires June 28, 1901.)

STATEMENT of the condition of the CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York, on the 31st day of December, 1897, as required by act of Congress approved July 29, 1892:

Capital stock	$300,000 00
Capital stock paid up	300,000 00
ASSETS.	
Cash in bank	$47,259 98
Real estate	100,000 00
Bonds and mortgages (first lien on real estate)	21,300 00
Stocks and bonds (market value)	492,260 00
Bills receivable and collateral loans	49,139 44
Premiums uncollected and in hands of agents	111,316 32
Interest due and accrued on January 1st, 1898	5,201 50
LIABILITIES.	
Cash capital	$300,000 00
Reserve premium fund	228,332 18
Reserve for unpaid losses and claims	43,518 34
Net surplus	127,401 72
Statement of dividends and expenses for six months ending December 31, 1897:	
Dividends	$19,953 95
Current expenses	47,946 22

G. F. McLEAN, Vice President.
F. M. PARKER, Secretary.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of March, 1898.
[Seal.] CHARLES EDGAR MILLS, Notary Public, New York Co.

STATEMENT of the condition of the WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, of Pittsburg, Pa., on the 31st day of December, 1897, as required by act of Congress approved July 29, 1892:

Capital stock	$200,000 00
Capital stock, paid up	200,000 00
ASSETS.	
Cash in bank	$18,273 58
Real estate	99,270 24
Bonds and mortgages (first lien on real estate)	224,481 34
Stocks and bonds (market value)	176,525 00
Premiums uncollected and in hands of agents	29,245 67
Interest and rents due and accrued on December 31, 1897	2,959 72
LIABILITIES.	
Cash capital	$200,000 00
Reserve premium fund	140,440 85
Reserve for unpaid losses and claims	25,913 79
Net surplus	78,441 00
Statement of dividends and expenses for six months ending December 31, 1897:	
Dividends	$9,000 00
Current expenses	28,759 60

ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WILLIAM P. HERBERT, Secretary.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of March, 1898.
[Seal.] HENRY F. WEAVER, Notary Public.

STATEMENT of the condition of the BUFFALO GERMAN INSURANCE COMPANY, of Buffalo, N. Y., on the 31st day of December, 1897, as required by act of Congress, approved July 29, 1892:

Capital stock	$200,000 00
Capital stock, paid up	200,000 00
ASSETS.	
Cash in bank	$182,651 37
Real estate	310,189 10
Bonds and mortgages (first lien on real estate)	231,210 00
Stocks and bonds (market value)	750,[illegible] 00
Bills receivable and collateral loans	92,[illegible] 24
Premiums uncollected and in hands of agents	45,[illegible] 24
Interest due and accrued on December 31, 1897	10,[illegible] 26
LIABILITIES.	
Cash capital	$200,000 00
Reserve premium fund	211,[illegible] 60
Reserve for unpaid losses and claims	22,416 52
Net surplus	1,295,621 85
Statement of dividends and expenses for six months ending December 31, 1897:	
Dividends	$30,000 00
Current expenses	78,030 85
Fire losses	78,757 25
	$157,[illegible] 21

PHILIP BECKER, President.
O. J. EGGERT, Secretary.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of January, 1898.
WILLIAM PALMER, Notary Public.

STATEMENT of the condition of the United States Branch of the EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD., of London, England, on the 31st day of December, 1897:

Assets	$1,300,000 52
Liabilities	792,701 36
Surplus	412,298 16
Income for six months ending December 31, 1897	1,108,207 45
Disbursements for six months, ending December 31, 1897	1,076,141 29

State of Massachusetts, city of Boston, and county of Suffolk, ss.

GEORGE MUNROE ENDICOTT, Manager and Attorney of the United States Branch of the Employer's Liability Assurance Corporation, Ltd., does declare and say that the accompanying statement of the condition of said Company on the 31st day of December, 1897, is correct and true according to the best of his information, knowledge and belief.

GEORGE MUNROE ENDICOTT, Manager and Attorney.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of January, 1898.
LEWELLYN S. EVANS, Notary Public.

STATEMENT of the condition of the GREAT EASTERN CASUALTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY, of New York, on the 31st day of December, 1897:

Assets	$159,101 81
Liabilities	32,059 38
Surplus	2,124 48
Income for six months ending December 31, 1897	21,014 37
Disbursements for six months ending December 31, 1897	28,006 21

State of New York, city of New York, and County of New York, ss.

C. VAN COTT, President, and LOUIS H. FIBEL, Secretary, of the Great Eastern Casualty and Indemnity Company, of New York, do declare and say that the accompanying statement of the condition of said company on the 31st day of December, 1897, is correct and true according to the best of their information, knowledge and belief.

C. VAN COTT, President.
LOUIS H. FIBEL, Secretary.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of March, 1898.
[Seal] CAROLINE D. PLAGE, Notary Public.
King's County. Certificate filed in New York County.

STATEMENT of the condition of the CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Pittsburg, Pa., on the 31st day of December, 1897, as required by act of Congress approved July 29, 1892:

Capital stock	$500,000 00
Capital stock, paid up	500,000 00
ASSETS.	
Cash in bank	$34,875 45
Real estate	123,000 00
Bonds and mortgages (first lien on real estate)	328,500 00
Stocks and bonds (market value)	258,022 50
Bills receivable and collateral loans	47,150 00
Premiums uncollected and in hands of agents	22,521 22
Interest due and accrued on December 31, 1897	6,877 05
	$807,957 22
LIABILITIES.	
Cash capital	$500,000 00
Reserve premium fund	198,455 69
Reserve for unpaid losses and claims	20,955 00
Net surplus	118,545 93
	$837,957 22
Statement of dividends and expenses for six months ending December 31, 1897:	
Dividends	$15,000 00
Current expenses	39,855 17

J. R. SNIVELY, President.
HOWARD WELCH, Secretary.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of March, 1898.
[Seal.] H. S. SWEITZER, Notary Public.

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