IN THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Thoughts and Topics Appropriate for Sunday Reading.

SELECTIONS CAREFULLY COLLATED.

Some Churches of Paris—Interesting Discovery During the Restoration of Linkhorne Church—Religious Notes.

At Last.

When on my day of life the night is falling,
And, in the winds from unsunned spaces blown,
I hear far voices out of darkness calling
My feet to paths unknown.

Thou hast made my home of life so pleasant,
Leave not its tenant when its walls decay;
O love divine, O Helper ever present,
Be thou my strength and stay!

Be near me when all else is from me drifting,
Earth, sky, home's picture, days of shade and shine,
And kindly faces to my own uplifting
The love which answers mine.

I have but Thee, O Father! Let Thy Spirit
Be with me then to comfort and uphold;
No gate of pearl, no branch of palm, I merit,
Nor street of shining gold.

Suffice it if, my good and ill unreckoned,
And both forgiveness through thy abounding grace,
I find myself by hands familiar beckoned
Unto my fitting place.

Some humble door among thy many mansions,
Some sheltering shade where sin and striving cease,
And flows forever through heaven's green expansion
The river of The peace.

There from the music round about me stealing,
I fain would learn the new and holy song,
And find at last beneath Thy trees of healing,
The life for which I long.

—John Greenleaf Whittier.

Some Churches of Paris.

If we could for a moment demolish and clear away the towers and buildings which hem it in, we should be better able to see and admire the enchanting entrance and front of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, as it stands choked and hidden on all sides and forbidding any clear view of its superb perspectives. It is doubtful whether, amid the numberless ecclesiastical monuments of Paris, there is any single one which is quite a match for this structure. It is characteristically French-Gothic, in its earliest and purest form. It has the national stamp of combined and contrasted heaviness and lightness, blankness and decoration. It lacks the compactness of English design, or the faultless proportion and simplicity of an Italian facade or campanile. But it has the magnificent play of light and shadow, the broken surfaces, the deep embrasures of true Gothic, as well as the varied skyline, peaked, spired and wavering as that of a forest of different sorts of trees. The front of St. Germain l'Auxerrois is full of mystery and of brightness; of plainness and variety. It alternately disappoints, amazes, charms and fascinates one. It is, in point of fact, a great piece of Gothic architecture, and possesses all the vagaries of that most marvelous expression of human ingenuity and human emotion.

Let us take the main lines of the church as it appears in our illustration. We see before us a porch pierced by five archways. The central arch is wider than the two which flank it, and these in turn are higher than the two which stand at each extremity of the porch. Above the porch a horizontal balustrade of richly-carven stones extends. There are three gables rising above this balustrade. The central one is surmounted by a statue of the Angel of Judgment by Marochetti, and flanked by two small towers, between which is the great rose window, the glory of the western wall. This central gable is as wide as the three central archways of the entrance, and over each side and way there rises a lower and narrower gable, and beyond these three gables, crosses the transverse ridge of the transepts. Thus at a glance we take in all the different parts of a Christian temple, as they are thus distinctly set before us. The great gable and the two lesser ones indicate nave and aisles, the double row of chapels we discern in the buildings which are visible sinking right and left from each of the lesser archways. This is a striking example of what should be an unfailing feature of Gothic architecture, namely, that every internal arrangement should be evident from the grouping of its exterior.

The church has been the growth of many centuries. Its foundation by Bishop Germain is set by historians in the fifth century. Germain was beloved by Childebert, and his wife, Queen Ultrogatha, and it was at this saint's suggestion that these pious sovereigns built St. Germain des Pres on the other bank of the Seine. They also perpetuated the name of Germain in the present structure. In this sanctuary was buried St. Landry, Bishop of Paris, in 656. The beautiful tower which rises at the junction of the choir and southern transept was added in the twelfth century. In the eighteenth century, which seems to have been as fatal to Gothic architecture in France as it was in England, the exquisite stone spire and the four bell turrets were torn down. The apse at the east end, with its tall, pointed windows, remains intact from the thirteenth century, during which also was added the abundance of foriated ornament which clothes the main features of the church. The porch which we have described, with its fine pointed archways and its florid balustrade, is the work of the sculptor Jean Gamel, who flourished in the fifteenth century. For ornament is lavished everywhere. The nave and transepts have a rich balustrade in open-work carving running their entire length and the whole grotesque zoology of Gothic is represented in the monsters that squat and peer and gape from every fold of the tracery.

The interior of the building is simple, and reflects the proportions and ornaments of the exterior. It is nearly 257 feet long, and 127 in width. The roof of the aisles and chapels have many curiously carved bosses, which are worthy of examination. It is to be deplored that the marvelous rood-screen, a masterpiece of Pierre Lescot, was removed in 1745, because it obstructed the view of the sanctuary. The ancient stained glass vanished about the same time, though some rose windows still survive. The chapel of Notre Dame is a complete church of itself. It contains stalls, organ, pulpit and altar. The retable is adorned with a Jesse tree of remarkable workmanship. It dates from the fourteenth century. Many celebrated personages are buried in this church. It may be added that a melancholy interest attaches to St. Germain l'Auxerrois from the fact that from its bell-towers was given the signal for the massacre of St. Bartholomew on August 24, 1572.—The Churchman.

"In His Lifetime."

Thirty years ago an American commoner, who had acquired large wealth by his own industry and sagacity, stood before the statue of an English philanthropist and read the inscription on the pedestal:

"Thomas Guy,
Sole Founder of this Hospital in his Lifetime."

Institutions that are built to benefit humanity have tongues, and speak, and the statue of Thomas Guy spoke that day to the American traveler, or seemed to speak. It said: "This was done in his lifetime. What can you do in yours?"

The man turned away with the impression of that message fixed on his soul. "God has given me wealth," he thought; "I must use it for some good purpose, and like Thomas Guy I will use it in my lifetime."

There was at this time no college for girls in America. There are half a dozen now that echo the words of the statue that spoke to the benevolent traveler. He had a niece who had become an enthusiastic advocate of the higher education of women. She was a teacher of a girls' school, and wished that this school might be made a college. She went to her uncle with her plan.

He was not an educated man, but he saw what might be accomplished. The impressions he had received at the statue of Thomas Guy had not been effaced, and he resolved to build a college for women, and to do it in his lifetime.

The civil war came, and while cannon were shaking the hills that college slowly lifted its peaceful turrets over the Hudson. Completed at last, it stood a leader in the great work of female education, and its founder died while delivering his final address to the trustees.

That man was Matthew Vassar. Like Peter Cooper, he used his means for the good of others in his lifetime. Thousands of roses were thrown by grateful hands upon Peter Cooper's grave, and the flowers of affection on the memory of Matthew Vassar have never ceased to fall.

Men die, but institutions live and have voices. Vassar College, like the monument of Thomas Guy, speaks, and through its beneficent influence the educated American woman has become one of the highest honors of her time and country, and her influence is being felt throughout the world.

Thomas Guy was a selfish, grasping man, but he had noble impulses and he resolved to put his selfishness under his feet, and make himself a benefactor of humanity. He did so, and the lesson lives, and the lapse of years has not shorn it of its power.

It is those who do good in their lifetime whose works and examples make the strongest appeal, and who, though dead, yet live.

Brother and Sister.

The boy who prefers leaving his sister out of his games because she is "only a girl," or the sister who does not invite her brother to join her own intimates because he is "so awkward and horrid," would do well to sit down and consider the beauty of the relation between children of the same parents, as it has existed among certain noble souls. George Eliot has written:

"And were another childhood world my share,
I would be born a little sister there,"

and doubtless many a woman who has learned the delights of that relation could echo the wish.

The idol and hero of Caroline Herschel, the famous astronomer, was her brother William, who took her from a dull, unsatisfying life, and gave her a share in his own pursuits. A woman of great mental ability, she was ready to turn her mind in any direction where he could be best served, and though her untiring industry gave her a high place among astronomers, she always insisted that she only "minded the heavens" for her brother.

"I am nothing," she wrote: "I have done nothing. All I am, all I know, I owe to my brother. I am only a tool which he shaped to his use; a well-trained puppy dog would have done as much."

In an intimacy as close and beautiful as this lived Charles and Mary Lamb, the brother sacrificing for his insanity tainted sister the ease of his life and his prospects of happy marriage. His first poems were dedicated to his "best friend and sister," and his daily life was full of constant and loving service to her. So dependent was she upon him that one day, when that thought occurred to him, he said, in his blunt fashion which covered a deep well of tenderness:

"You must die first, Mary."

"Yes," she answered, with her little quiet nod and sweet smile, "I must die first, Charles."

Yet she survived in loneliness for thirteen years after he had left her.

It was Harriet Martineau's elder brother who first encouraged her to adopt literature as a profession. One day he read aloud to her and commended extracts from an anonymous article which she had written.

"I never could baffle anybody," she exclaimed finally. "The truth is, that paper is mine."

Her brother laid his hand on her shoulder, and said kindly:

"Now, dear, leave it to other women to make shifts, and darn stockings; and do you devote yourself to this."

Had he thrown cold water on her aspirations, the world might have been the loser.

Dorothy Wordsworth renounced all thought of marriage and the cultivation of her own poetic gifts for the sake of devoting herself entirely to her brother, the poet. Before any one else had thought of it, she recognized his genius, and she was always his inspirer and critic.

So may a conventional tie become gilded and glorified by love.

Interesting Discovery.

An interesting antiquarian discovery has been made during the restoration of Linkinhorne church in Cornwell, England. In removing the plaster from the south wall, portions of texts in old black letters surrounded by scrolls were found, and below this a life size figure of our Lord was disclosed with groups of smaller figures at each side and beneath His feet, representing the seven acts of mercy—to give food to the hungry, drink to the thirsty, clothing to the naked, harbor to the homeless, to visit the sick, to minister to prisoners, to bury the dead. The act of clothing and that of visiting prisoners seem to be included in one picture. The dispenser of mercy in every act (excepting the last, in which a priest with a tonsure appears) is a woman in the dress of an abbess. The figure of our Lord is finely outlined. He is represented with a nimbus (inclosing a cross) surrounding his head, and with wounded side, hands and feet. His bleeding hands are uplifted as if in blessing, and the symbolical treatment of the subject throughout is of much interest. The fresco is probably one of a series which occupied the spaces between the door and window openings of the south aisle on the original plastered surface of the masonry, and is doubtless of the same date as the aisle (circa 1380). The lettering that covered it is post-Reformation, and the words "King James" probably fix the exact date of this latter treatment.—Standard of the Cross.

Say Well and Do Well.

A short time before Dean Stanley's death he closed an eloquent sermon with a quaint verse which greatly impressed his congregation. On being asked about it afterward he said it it was doubtful whether the lines were written by one of the earliest deans of Westminster or by one of the early Scotch Reformers.

The Dean had come upon it by accident, and feeling that it expressed with singular felicity the true Christian proportion between doctrine and character, between good words and good works, he used it to point and adorn his sermon. Readers of The Companion may be glad to add it to their collections of good words:

"Say well is good, but do well is better.
Do well seems spirit, say well the letter,
Say well is godly, and helpeth to please;
But do well lives godly, and gives the world ease.
Say well to silence sometimes is bound,
But do well is free on every ground.
Say well has friends, some here, some there,
But do well is welcome everywhere.
But say well to many God's Word cleaves,
But for lack of do well it often leaves.
If say well and do well were bound in one frame,
Then all were done, all were won, and gotten were gain."

—Youth's Companion.

Remembering Old Acquaintance.

Bernadotte, who became King of Sweden, was one among Napoleon's marshals who was not spoiled by prosperity. General Wangenheim, a German officer in the English army at the time of the surrender of Pondicherry, was greatly attracted by the appearance of a young officer among the prisoners. The youth was ill and evidently discouraged, and the general asked him if he would not like to go to his quarters as orderly or officer's servant, as this was the only way the German could benefit him without exciting envy and jealousy.

The young man gladly accepted the proposal, and for four or five months served the general faithfully. At the end of that time there was an exchange of prisoners, and the young man was sent back to France.

Years after, the same general was in command of a fortified place in Northern Germany. It was during the time of Napoleon's greatest prosperity; when the map of Europe was undergoing constant modification of boundaries. Besieged by the French, the general was ordered by his superiors to capitulate, without firing a shot.

Overcome with shame, he presented himself before the French commander, and scarcely dared look him in the face as he delivered his sword. But the marshal opened his arms and took the general to his heart.

"Don't you recognize me, general?" he cried; "Why, I am Bernadotte, your orderly!"

It is needles to say that he made the formalities of surrender as painless as possible to his old friend.

A few days after the accession of Bernadotte to the throne of Sweden, General Wangenheim received an autograph letter, inviting him to spend a few weeks at Stockholm. The King received him with the greatest cordiality, and at a great dinner given in his honor decorated him with the Grand Cross of the order of Charles XIII.

"Gentlemen," said His Majesty, after the ceremony, turning to the assembled guests, "I present you General von Wangenheim, my old master. I was his orderly in India, and he will tell you that he was pleased with me. Let me hope that you will not have to complain of the orderly, now your master."

In spite of etiquette, an enthusiastic cheering followed this unassuming speech, and the subjects of the new Charles XIV, were doubtless far better pleased with him than if he had forgotten the days when he was simply Bernadotte.

Beautiful Music.

Some of you no doubt remember the story of the poor old monks in an obscure convent who used to make such bad work of singing the Magnificat at vespers that all musically sensitive people would have been distracted by it. One evening a young brother from a distant convent came to the place and joined with the brethren in their vesper hymn. His voice was so pure, so clear, so angelic, as it seemed to them, that all stopped to listen to him, and he alone sang through the Virgin's song. Then all the old monks thanked God for permitting them this once to have sent up to Heaven such worthy music. That night the Angel of the Lord appeared to the venerable prior and said to him: "Why sang ye not Our Lady's song to-night?" In amazement and perplexity the prior answered that indeed the Magnificat had been sung, and more beautifully than ever before. "Nay," said the angel, "it never came up to Heaven. So sweet and holy is the sound of the vesper hymn when the brethren of this convent sing it as they are wont, the angels of the Lord cease their own singing that they may harken to the voices of men; but this night no sound of Magnificat came to our ears." So the brethren learned that music is only beautiful in Heaven when it comes from the heart, and when praising God the quality of man's voice is as nothing in comparison to the devotion of his spirit.—Catholic Champion.

An Indian's Gratitude.

I am often asked if Indians are grateful. Some time ago an Indian brought me a lock of hair, saying, "My Christian wife is dead; could you have it made in a cross? when I look at it I shall think of her and of Jesus, who died on the Cross for her." I sent the poor man the cross, and here is his letter to his Bishop, sweet, simple, grateful. Truly all hearts are alike when touched by the love which comes from the Saviour:

"WHITE EARTH, MINN.,
February 5, 1890.

"Dear Sir: I received that which I asked you to have made for me, the little cross. Indeed I was pleased when I saw it. As long as I live I will keep it, and I shall try to live as he who saved us by the cross would wish to have us live. I shall try to live so. In my heart I remember this, saying there, 'I thank you.' That is all I say to you about that. I was sick four weeks; to-day, for the first time, I am well. But to our Saviour I delivered myself up, to do with me as he pleased. Now He destines me to be well, and I thank Him. That is all. I salute you and your wife. I am the one who loves you. Madjigishic."—Bishop Whipple, in the Minnesota Missionary.

Noble Choice.

A young man in a London omnibus noticed the blue ribbon total abstinence badge on a fellow passenger's coat, and asked him, in a bantering tone, "How much do you get for wearing it?"

"That I can't exactly say," replied the other, "but it cost me about twenty thousand pounds a year."

The wearer of the badge was Frederick Charrington, son of a rich brewer, and the intended successor to his father's business. He had been convinced of the evil of the ale and beer trade, and refused to continue in it, though it would have brought him an income of twenty thousand pounds a year.

He preferred a life of Christian philanthropy to a career of money-making; and his activity soon made him known through the kingdom as a most successful temperance evangelist. His work, organized in the tent meetings on the Mile End road, has grown steadily for nearly twenty years, and now fills "the largest mission hall in the world."—Youth's Companion.

"My Brother."

Two well-dressed men were walking down Broadway, New York, at midnight. Directly in front of them was a man shabbily dressed, and with a look of hunger and desperation on his face.

As the three passed before a brilliantly lighted restaurant one of the two gentlemen behind said to the other: "Did you catch a glimpse of that man's face?

"No. What about it?"

"It was a terrible face. I believe that man will try to kill himself before morning."

"Well, I don't see how we can prevent it. But what makes you think so?"

"I don't know. He looks like it. And I think I can prevent it, too. Suppose we follow him."

"All right; but I think it is only a fancy of yours, and our following him will do little good."

"Nevertheless, I am so confident that he is going to try something desperate that I am going to take the liberty of following him."

The two gentlemen accordingly followed the man for several blocks. Finally he turned and made his way rapidly toward the river. Down on one of the most obscure piers he paused close by one of the piles which pierced the pier flooring, and with a gesture of despair stepped toward the edge of the pier and looked down into the water.

Then he straightened up, and in another moment would have flung himself over into the river, but one of the men who had been standing in the shadow of a warehouse called out in a quiet but firm voice: "My brother, if you are in trouble will you let me help you?"

At the words, "My brother," the man trembled, stepped back, covered his face with his hands, and staggering against the pile burst into sobs so awful that the man who had taken it upon himself to rescue this soul from death could not say a another word for several moments.

Finally he learned, in broken ejaculations, the man's story. It was not new. Only a wife and children in a wretched tenement, no work, rent due, children crying for food, wife sick, no friends. That was all. A very common story. Suicide seemed the only way out of it. "I was going to drown myself," he said. "I don't know but that will be the best thing to do, after all."

But the one who had called him "brother" found work and a home for this despairing soul. And by the magic of that word, which levels all false distinctions, he made this man live again.

Religious Notes.

The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon's printed sermons have reached the number of 2,120.

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The Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon, of London, is seriously ill, and the doctors are very anxious, saying that the utmost care must be taken in order to insure his recovery.

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Henry M. King, D. D., who was elected foreign secretary of the American Baptist Missionary Union, in place of Dr. Murdock, has declined the position. Dr. Murdock's health, fortunately, is good, and he will be able to continue the work of the office until another man can be found.

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The only way in which the Japanese Government will allow a foreigner to become a Japanese citizen is to marry a Japanese wife and be adopted as the son of his father-in-law.

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York and Winchester cathedrals are both announced to contribute offertories toward the social scheme of the Church Army for the reclamation of tramps, criminals and inebriates.

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The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Grattan Guinness, of London, have launched the first missionary ship designed for the work of the Upper Congo Mission. Mrs. Guinness states that with more work on hand, and a larger number of students than ever before, there is not at this moment the means to meet a single week's expenses. The directors of the mission have to look up for daily bread.

INSURANCE STATEMENT.

ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890, of the actual condition of the HOME FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, organized under the laws of the State of New York, made to the Auditor of Public Accounts for the Commonwealth of Virginia, pursuant to sections 1280 and 1281, Code 1887, regulating the Reports of Insurance Companies.

Name of the company in full—HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.
Home or principal office of said company—119 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.
President—DANIEL A. HEALD.
Vice-Presidents—JOHN H. WASHBURN and ELBRIDGE G. SNOW, Jr.
Secretaries—WILLIAM L. BIGELOW and THOMAS B. GREENE.
Organized and incorporated—APRIL, 1853.
Commenced business—APRIL 13TH, 1853.
Name of General Agent in Virginia—T. L. ALFRIEND.

I. CAPITAL.

The amount of subscribed capital stock of such corporation	$ 3,000,000 00
The amount of said capital stock paid up in cash	3,000,000 00

II. ASSETS.

The assets of said company, and a detailed statement of how and in what the same are invested:

Value of real estate owned by the company, less the amount of incumbrances thereon.		1,375,064 03
Loans on bond and mortgage (duly recorded and being first liens on the fee simple) upon which not more than one year's interest is due		665,150 00
Interest due on all said bond and mortgage loans, $1,194.25; interest accrued thereon, $14,224.97. Total		15,419 22
Value of lands mortgaged, exclusive of buildings and perishable improvements	$1,161,592	
Value of buildings mortgaged (insured for $133,725 as collateral	654,045	
Total value of said mortgaged premises	$1,815,547	

Account of stocks, bonds, and Treasury notes of the United States and of this State, and other States, and also of stocks and bonds of incorporated cities in this State and of all other stocks and bonds owned absolutely by the company:

	Total Par Value.	Total Market Value.	
United States 6 per cent. currency bonds	$ 790,000 00	$ 920,450 00	
District of Columbia 3-65 bonds of 1924	1,100,000 00	1,253,000 00	
Mississippi 4 per cent. bonds	20,000 00	20,000 00	
State of Georgia 3½ per cent. registered bonds	25,000 00	25,625 00	
New York city 3 per cent. bonds	200,000 00	216,000 00	
City of Richmond, Va., 5 per cent. bonds	50,000 00	56,000 00	
Topeka City, Kas., Internal Improvement 6 per cent. bonds	117,197 20	121,885 08	
City of Council Bluffs, Iowa, Improvement 6 per cent. bonds	22,400 00	23,072 00	
Nebraska City, Nebraska Improvement 7 per cent. bonds	25,000 00	26,250 00	
Kansas City, Kas., Improvement 7 per cent. bonds	12,500 00	13,125 00	
City of Greely, Col., 6 per cent. water bonds	25,000 00	25,750 00	
New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, re-organized first lien 6 per cent. bonds	200,000 00	204,000 00	
New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company, first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds	112,000 00	100,800 00	
New York and Harlem railroad, first mortgage 7 per cent. registered bonds (1900)	100,000 00	123,000 00	
Valley Railroad Company of Ohio consolidated mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds	100,000 00	104,000 00	
Ohio and West Virginia Railway Company, first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds (1914)	100,000 00	113,000 00	
Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railway Company, first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds (Evansville Division) (1920)	100,000 00	95,000 00	
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis railroad, first consolidated mortgage 7 per cent. bonds (1914)	100,000 00	127,000 00	
Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway Company, first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds (1910)	100,000 00	108,000 00	
West Shore railway, first mortgage guaranteed 4 per cent. bonds (registered)	100,000 00	100,000 00	
Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company, first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds (1909)	100,000 00	110,000 00	
Toledo, Ann Arbor and Grand Trunk Railway Company, first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds (1921)	100,000 00	100,000 00	
Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company, first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds (S. F.) (1906)	100,000 00	117,000 00	
Toledo, Ann Arbor and Cadillac Railway Company, first mortgage guaranteed 6 per cent. bonds (1917)	100,000 00	81,000 00	
Dunkirk, Warren and Pittsburg Railway Company, first mortgage guaranteed 7 per cent. bonds (1900)	75,000 00	88,500 00	
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Company, consolidated mortgage 6 per cent. bonds (1930)	50,000 00	58,000 00	
Alabama Central railroad, first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds	50,000 00	56,500 00	
Louisville, St. Louis and Texas Railway Company, first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds (1917)	50,000 00	40,000 00	
New York Central and Hudson River railroad, first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds (1903)	50,000 00	64,000 00	
Savannah and Western Railroad Company, first consolidated mortgage guaranteed 5 per cent. bonds (1929)	50,000 00	42,000 00	
Virginia Midland Railway Company, general mortgage 5 per cent. bonds (1936)	50,000 00	40,500 00	
Iowa Central Railway Company, fifty-year gold 5 per cent. bonds (1938)	25,000 00	20,000 00	
Des Moines Water Works Company of Iowa, first consolidated mortgage 6 per cent. bonds	25,000 00	25,000 00	
Denver Water Company, first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds	25,000 00	25,000 00	
Streator, Ill., Aqueduct Company, first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds	10,000 00	10,000 00	
1,000 Shares Fort Wayne and Jackson Railroad Company preferred stock, $100 each	100,000 00	115,000 00	
500 Shares Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Company preferred stock, $100 each	50,000 00	40,000 00	
1,000 Shares New York Central and Hudson River railroad stock, $100 each	100,000 00	101,500 00	
500 Shares Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company stock, $100 each	50,000 00	53,250 00	
400 Shares Iowa Central Railway Company preferred stock, $100 each	40,000 00	8,000 00	
400 Shares National Broadway Bank, $25 each	10,000 00	29,000 00	
200 Shares American Exchange National Bank of New York, $100 each	20,000 00	30,000 00	
200 Shares Mercantile National Bank of New York, $100 each	20,000 00	44,000 00	
200 Shares Bank of America, New York, $100 each	20,000 00	43,200 00	
200 Shares National Bank of Commerce in New York, $100 each	20,000 00	39,000 00	
200 Shares Manhattan Company, New York, $50 each	10,000 00	18,000 00	
200 Shares Merchants' Exchange National Bank of New York, $50 each	10,000 00	12,500 00	
200 Shares Nassau Bank, $50 each	10,000 00	16,500 00	
200 Shares Chatham National Bank of New York, $25 each	5,000 00	20,000 00	
200 Shares National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of New York, $25 each	5,000 00	8,750 00	
100 Shares Hanover National Bank of New York, $100 each	10,000 00	35,400 00	
100 Shares National Bank of the Republic, $100 each	10,000 00	19,000 00	
100 Shares Fourth National Bank of New York, $100 each	10,000 00	17,200 00	
200 Shares Holland Trust Company, $100 each	20,000 00	42,000 00	
200 Shares Franklin Trust Company, Brooklyn, $100 each	20,000 00	55,000 00	
50 Shares Metropolitan Trust Company, $100 each	5,000 00	13,750 00	
45 Shares Long Island Loan and Trust Company, $100 each	4,500 00	8,100 00	
Total par and market value, carried out at market value	$4,808,597 20	$5,525,607 08	5,525,607 08

Account of stocks, bonds and all other securities (except mortgages) hypothecated to the company as collateral security for cash actually loaned by the company, with the par and market value of the same, and the amount loaned on each.

	Total Par Value.	Total Market Value.	Am't Loaned Thereon.
$5,000 United States Government 4 per cent. C. bonds	$ 5,000 00	$ 6,125 00	$ 5,000 00
$35,000 Lackawanna and Pittsburg Railroad Company, receivers' certificates and notes	35,000 00	35,000 00	31,000 00
64 Shares Continental National Bank	6,400 00	8,640 00	6,000 00
$2,000 Union Pacific railroad bonds of 1898	2,000 00	2,290 00	2,000 00
25 Shares American Express Company	2,500 00	2,875 00	11,000 00
10 Shares Wells, Fargo & Company's Express	1,000 00	1,350 00	
$11,000 Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern, first mortgage bonds	11,000 00	11,000 00	
300 Shares Safe Deposit Company of New York, $25.00 each	7,500 00	9,000 00	9,000 00
100 Shares Safe Deposit Company of New York, $25.00 each	2,500 00	3,000 00	2,500 00
100 Shares Second National Bank, New York	10,000 00	32,500 00	15,000 00
100 Shares Wells, Fargo & Company's Express	10,000 00	13,500 00	50,000 00
360 Shares National Bank of Republic	36,000 00	68,400 00	
$11,500 Rochester, Hornellsville and Lackawanna railroad, first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds	11,500 00	8,625 00	12,500 00
$12,000 Rochester, Hornellsville and Lackawanna railroad, (Div. and Terminal bonds)	12,000 00	7,200 00	
$1,000 Union Pacific railroad bonds, 1898	1,000 00	1,145 00	1,000 00
$3,000 Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company 7 per cent. bonds	3,000 00	3,300 00	2,500 00
$11,000 Des Moines and Fort Dodge, first mortgage 5½ per cent. bonds	11,000 00	6,160 00	5,000 00
$2,000 Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company, 7 per cent. bonds	2,000 00	2,200 00	2,000 00
$1,000 Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern, first mortgage bonds	1,000 00	1,000 00	
400 Shares Chatham National Bank, $25 each	10,000 00	40,000 00	20,000 00
$40,000 United States Government, 4 per cent. C. bonds	40,000 00	49,000 00	40,000 00
$1,000 Dakota and Great Southern 5 per cent. bonds	1,000 00	990 00	800 00
20 Shares National Park Bank of New York	2,000 00	6,200 00	
5 Shares Market and Fulton Bank	500 00	1,100 00	
10 Shares Merchants' National Bank, $50 each	500 00	770 00	
10 Shares Western National Bank	1,000 00	980 00	
26 Shares Irving National Bank, $50 each	1,300 00	2,340 00	
8 Shares Central National Bank	800 00	1,120 00	15,000 00
9 Shares Fourth National Bank	900 00	1,548 00	
5 Shares American Exchange National Bank	500 00	750 00	
10 Shares National Bank of Commerce	1,000 00	1,250 00	
5 Shares Shoe and Leather National Bank	500 00	910 00	
5 Shares Manhattan Company, $50 each	250 00	450 00	
$55,000 Des Moines and Fort Dodge Railroad Company, first mortgage 4½ per cent. G. bonds	55,000 00	30,800 00	25,000 00
500 Shares Chatham National Bank, $25 each	12,500 00	50,000 00	15,000 00
$5,000 Union Pacific first mortgage bonds, 1897	5,000 00	5,850 00	
47 Shares Third Avenue Railroad Company	4,700 00	14,100 00	
83 Shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago	8,300 00	12,284 00	
100 Shares New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company	10,000 00	10,150 00	
100 Shares Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis railroad	10,000 00	5,900 00	
3 Shares New York, New Haven and Hartford RailroadCompany	300 00	750 00	50,000 00
$1,000 New York and Erie Railroad Company first mortgage extended 7 per cent	1,000 00	1,170 00	
$1,000 Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, first mortgage (Penn. Div.), 1917	1,000 00	1,390 00	
$1,000 Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, 1900	1,000 00	1,100 00	
$5,000 Louisville and Nashville 7 per cent. 1898	5,000 00	5,600 00	
31 Shares Second Avenue Railroad Company	3,100 00	3,534 00	
37 Shares Consolidated Gas Company of N. Y.	3,700 00	3,496 50	
40 Shares Trenton, N. J., Banking Company, $50 each	2,000 00	3,000 00	8,000 00
90 Shares Trenton Gas Light Company, $20 each	1,800 00	2,520 00	
7 Shares Corn Exchange National Bank, Philadelphia, $50 each	350 00	525 00	
50 Shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, stock	5,000 00	6,500 00	
50 Shares New York National Exchange Bank, stock	5,000 00	6,750 00	10,000 00
10 Shares Fourteenth Street Bank, stock	1,000 00	1,000 00	
$3,000 St. Paul, Minnesota and Manitoba railroad, first mortgage, Dak. Ex., 6 per cent.	3,000 00	3,390 00	
$3,000 St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago railroad, 7 per cent	3,000 00	3,225 00	
$3,000 Northern Pacific third mortgage, 6 per cent	3,000 00	3,195 00	25,000 00
300 Shares Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis railroad, common stock	30,000 00	17,700 00	
50 Shares Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad	5,000 00	2,550 00	
700 Shares Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad stock, preferred	70,000 00	73,150 00	
500 Shares Western Union Telegraph Company	50,000 00	38,000 00	
46 Shares New York Central and Hudson River railroad	4,600 00	4,669 00	100,000 00
$6,000 Cincinnati, Richmond and Chicago railroad, 7 per cent	6,000 00	6,600 00	
$28,000 Wabash Railroad Company, second mortgage 5 per cent., 1939	28,000 00	20,440 00	
$20,000 Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, general mortgage 4 per cent	20,000 00	12,500 00	
$11,000 Wabash Railroad Company, first mortgage 5 per cent., 1939	11,000 00	10,670 00	50,000 00
$5,000 Philadelphia and Reading railroad, 4 per cent., 1958	5,000 00	3,987 50	
80 Shares Pullman Palace Car Company	8,000 00	14,800 00	
200 Shares Western Union Telegraph Company	20,000 00	15,200 00	
100 Shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company	10,000 00	13,000 00	
133 Shares Morris and Essex Railroad Company $50 each	6,650 00	9,842 00	50,000 00
66 Shares The New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company	6,600 00	14,850 00	
27 Shares Union Trust Company	2,700 00	21,195 00	
100 Shares Western Union Telegraph Company	10,000 00	7,600 00	
40 Shares The New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company	4,000 00	9,000 00	
100 Shares Louisville and Nashville Railroad Co	10,000 00	7,300 00	20,000
$5,000 Texas and Pacific Railway Company, first mortgage, 5 per cent	5,000 00	4,250 00	
8 Shares Morris and Essex Railroad Company, $50 each	400 00	592 00	800 00
$5,000 Virginia Midland, general mortgage Gt'd bonds	5,000 00	4,050 00	4,000 00
$5,000 Toledo, Ann Arbor and Cadillac first mortgage, 6 per cent	5,000 00	4,200 00	
52 Shares Continental National Bank	5,200 00	7,020 00	7,000 00
50 Shares Richmond County Gas Light Company, $50 each	2,500 00	1,500 00	
Total par and market values, and amount loaned thereon	$706,050 00	$831,793 00	$593,100 00 — 593,100 00

Cash belonging to the company deposited in Continental National Bank, $102,483.37; American Exchange National Bank, $98,715.64; Bank of the Republic, $112,201.81 — Total 313,400 82
Interest due and accrued on stocks not included in "market value" 25,896 45
Interest due and accrued on collateral loans 8,171 27
Gross premiums in course of collection not more than three months due 535,307 38
Bills receivable, not matured, taken for fire, marine and inland risks 16,316 39

The gross amount of all the assets of the company $9,091,192 58

Aggregate amount of all the assets of the company, stated at their actual value. $ 9,091,192 58

To be answered by companies doing an instalment business:
What amount of instalment notes is owned and now held by the company ..... $ 517,621 93

III. LIABILITIES.

The liabilities of said company:

Gross claims for adjusted and unpaid losses due and to become due	$ 148,877 06	
Gross losses in process of adjustment, or in suspense, including all reported and supposed losses	801,481 21	
Losses resisted, including interest, costs and other expenses thereon	85,980 85	
Total gross amount of claims for losses	986,339 12	