ELECTRIC CARS COLLIDE

Passenger Laden Trains Meet Head-On Near Four Mile Run.

A Serious Accident on the Tracks of the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Railway—Many Persons Injured—All Will Recover.

A head-on collision between north and south-bound trains of the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Railroad occurred yesterday morning at 6:50 o'clock about half-way between Addison Heights and Four-Mile Run. As a result one man is expected to die, another is seriously injured, and thirty or more persons are more or less slightly injured. In fact, almost every passenger on both trains carries bruises or scratches or suffers from shock.

The cars were badly wrecked. The motors of both trains were completely disabled, and every window in the four cars comprising the two trains was broken. The seats in one of the cars were wrenched and twisted from their fastenings.

Those seriously injured are:

William Jones, of Philadelphia, about forty-two years old, who has been living in Washington, and is employed at Fort Washington; badly bruised about the head, body, and limbs, internal injuries probable, no bones broken, suffering intensely from shock. Taken to the Alexandria Infirmary.

William G. Simpson, forty years old, a bricklayer, of 810 Franklin Street, Alexandria; spine badly wrenched, numerous bruises and injured internally. Taken to his home.

Mr. Hurst, of 409 South Alfred Street, Alexandria, employed at night in Washington; badly cut about the head and leg severely bruised. Taken to his home.

Others less seriously injured are:

Edwin A. Riley, of 109 South Lee Street, Alexandria, employed in Washington, right hand badly mashed and suffering from shock; James Wood, of Alexandria, a painter, left wrist severely wrenched; Andrew Atcheson, of Alexandria, a machinist in the Navy Yard, bruised about the face and head, and nose badly hurt; Harry Smith, of Fayette Street, Alexandria, shoulder bruised and head cut; Sidney Smith, 1135 Prince Street, Alexandria, body bruised and face slightly cut by glass; Edward Campbell, 109 South Fayette Street, Alexandria, bruised about head and shoulder and cut by glass; Bernard Rudd, of Washington, knee cut and hand injured by broken glass; Sylvester Breen, Alexandria, thigh injured; Ernest Dreifus, 129 South Payne Street, Alexandria, face and hands cut by broken glass; John McFarland, 1618 King Street, Alexandria, face and hands cut by broken glass; William Hall, 1302 King Street, Alexandria, head and body bruised and face cut; Frank Church, King Street, Alexandria, back injured; Frederick Roat, West End, Alexandria, face cut by broken glass and bruised about the body; Thomas Spinks, Duke Street, Alexandria, face cut by glass and body badly bruised; William Wood, Alexandria, bruised about the body and head; Robert B. Robinson, Alexandria, President of the John Hay Industrial School, legs bruised.

With the exception of Jones, Simpson, and Hurst, all of the injured after receiving the proper medical attention were able to take care of themselves.

Jones was a passenger on the south-bound train with a party of others employed at Fort Washington. At the Alexandria Infirmary, where he was taken after the accident, the matron in charge stated that his condition was very serious; that he was in a high state of nervous excitement, and suffering severely. No one was permitted to see him. The matron stated that the man was mashed from head to foot, and that it is doubtful if he will live.

It was supposed at first that Simpson's back was broken, but examination disclosed that he was suffering from a severe wrench of the spine. No bones were broken. His back is badly bruised, swollen, and blistered where he was struck by a piece of flying iron. Simpson was on the north-bound train, as was Mr. Hurst, whose injuries, while severe, are not so serious. Hurst was badly cut about the eyes by broken glass.

The northbound train left Alexandria for Washington on schedule time, at 6:25 o'clock. The train carried passengers to the estimated number of 150, who were going to their labors in Washington. The train consisted of motor car No. 9 and trailer No. 111. It was in charge of Walter Batey, motorman; Ed Davis, trolleyman, and Benjamin Whaley, conductor.

The southbound train left Washington at 6:20 o'clock. It consisted of motor car No. 7 and trailer No. 106, and was in charge of Edward Atwell, motorman; W. A. Smoot, trolleyman, and J. A. Brawner, conductor. The train was also well filled with passengers.

About midway between Addison Heights and Four Mile Run is a siding. The northbound train has the right of way, and it is the rule of the road that the southbound train, which is due at the siding several minutes before the northbound train, shall wait there for the northbound train to pass. When the southbound train is unable to make the siding on schedule time it is the rule of the road that it shall wait at the preceding siding.

A heavy fog enveloped the road during the morning, and objects fifty feet ahead were indistinguishable. The northbound train passed the siding where it expected to meet the southbound train before it was noticed that the southbound train was not in waiting. The motorman, expecting that the other train would wait at the next siding, urged his train to greater speed. The southbound train, however, had pushed forward, expecting to make the siding in time, and was under great headway for the purpose of making up lost time.

The fog being heavy, the two trains were within fifty feet of each other before the motorman realized the danger. It is believed that each endeavored to reverse the lever, before making the effort to extricate themselves from the vestibules of their respective motor cars. Both leaped almost at the moment of impact, and barely escaped. Conductor Brawner of the north bound train, and Conductor Whaley of the south bound train and the trolleymen also jumped and escaped with slight bruises.

The motor cars came together with such force that the front platforms, motors, forward wood-work, and every window in the motor cars were smashed. The passengers were hurled together, mixed with the flying pieces of glass and iron, and thrown in a heap at the end of the cars.

Great promptness was exhibited by the company in caring for the injured and in clearing the road. One of the train employes walked back to the Four Mile Run powerhouse, a short distance south of the scene of the accident, and ten minutes later the superintendent of the powerhouse, Percy Cliff, had a wrecking train on the spot. Within five minutes more the wreckers were at work, and in three-quarters of an hour the damaged cars had been carried back on the siding.

Slight interruption to traffic was occasioned. Fortunately none of the trucks of either of the four cars left the tracks, although one car was wrenched from its forward truck.

The injured were placed on a car and carried to Alexandria. Dr. William M. Smith, the physician of the road, met the car at Payne Street, and attended to the injuries at once.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., March 25.—Of the injured passengers in the wreck on the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Electric Railway, which occurred at Addison Heights this morning, perhaps the most seriously injured are William Jones, an employe of the Philadelphia Iron Works, who has charge of some work at Fort Washington, Md., and William Simpson, a bricklayer, of this city, who resides at 810 Franklin Street. While they suffered no broken bones, it is feared they are injured internally. Both are being attended by Dr. William M. Smith, the company's surgeon.

Tonight The Times correspondent visited the Alexandria Infirmary, where Jones is a patient, and was told by the matron, Mrs. Adamson, that Jones was so badly hurt that she could not allow anyone to see him. Mrs. Adamson said she could not as yet state the extent of his injuries.

Mr. William H. Simpson is confined to his bed at his home, 810 Franklin Street. He suffers greatly from the effects of shock. He also complains of feeling sore in the back.

When asked how the collision occurred, Mr. Simpson said: "I was sitting in the motor car of the northbound train when, without warning, the accident occurred. The next thing I knew I was dragged out of the debris by some one and placed aboard of a train and brought to my home in a hack."

When asked who was responsible for the accident, Mr. Simpson replied: "I cannot say."

The railway company's surgeon, Dr. Smith, gave instructions to allow no one to see Mr. Simpson.

Mr. George W. Lloyd, who is employed in Washington, and resides at 629 South Patrick Street, is confined to his bed suffering with a badly bruised leg. He also complained of suffering from the effects of shock.

In speaking of the accident Mr. Lloyd said:

"I was sitting in the northbound motor car, and the first intimation I had of the collision was when I saw the motorman jump. Then in an instant the crash came. The next thing I knew I was hauled out by a railroad employe and placed aboard a train and brought to this city. I was then taken home in a wagon belonging to Mr. Frank Church.

"The trains usually meet at the switch between Addison Heights and Four-Mile Run. When they do not meet there they meet at the switch near the brickyard. The north-bound train left the switch, having the right of way, and before the south-bound train could get on the siding the collision occurred."

When asked whom he thought was responsible for the accident Mr. Lloyd replied: "Some one is, but who it is I cannot say."

Mr. M. Hurst, who resides at 409 South Alfred Street, suffered a severe sprain of his knee and was cut about the eye. Though he complained of much pain, he left home tonight with a view of getting to his work in Washington, according to Mrs. Hurst.

Mr. Sidney Smith, who was reported to have been hurt, stated tonight that at the time of the collision he was at home in bed.

A large number of persons who were more or less hurt and bruised when seen tonight stated that the collision happened so suddenly that they could give no account of the accident and could not place the responsibility.

Among those whose names were not mentioned in this afternoon's paper and who were hurt are the following: Rev. Robert B. Robinson, colored, R. W. Cline, and William Owens. Several others, who did not give their names, it is said, were slightly hurt.

SUFFERERS FROM PILES AND RECTAL DISEASES

Have Now a Simple But Effective Cure.

Modern medical science and skill have at last succeeded in producing a remedy which effectually cures that common, but extremely annoying trouble, piles.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is the remedy referred to, and repeated and thorough trials of the remedy during the past three years have demonstrated that it is the long sought for remedy which can be depended upon as a genuine cure. There are many remedies which give relief, but such relief is only temporary and the trouble soon returns, as bad or worse than ever. But the Pyramid Pile Cure stands practically alone as a lasting cure. It not only gives immediate relief, but the relief is there to stay.

Mr. J. W. Rollins writes briefly and to the point regarding his experience with piles. He says: "I consider the Pyramid Pile Cure without an equal. It cured me in less than thirty days. I waited fifteen days or more to be sure the remedy had fully cured me before writing you. I can now say I am cured and I shall recommend the Pyramid Pile Cure at every possible opportunity because it deserves it."

We quote from this gentleman's letter to show our readers how promptly the remedy acts and also that there is no return of the trouble.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is simple and harmless, containing purely vegetable ingredients, and can be used in all cases with perfect safety and with the assurance that a cure will follow. Physicians prescribe it and use it in all cases of piles in preference to the danger and uncertainty of a surgical operation. It cures without pain or inconvenience of any kind.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is prepared by the Pyramid Drug Co., of Marshall, Mich., and sold by druggists everywhere at 50 cents per package, making it the safest, surest, cheapest pile cure before the public and one you can try with almost certain success.

"HECHTS' GREATER STORES,"
513-515 Seventh Street.

"Hechts' have another wrapper sale."

The news of the sale is on every tongue. It is the most important wrapper sale yet, because there are two lots—both of which are made up of wrappers which are worth double what we ask. They're the best made wrappers, too—of heavy quality percale—braid trimmed and finished with ruffles and with flounces on the skirts—they're of the fast color percales—and the best patterns.

55 cents for choice of 1,000 wrappers worth $1 and $1.25.

98 cents for choice of 800 wrappers worth $1.50 up.

Ladies' $4 and $5 flannel waists, $1.98.

300 ladies' all-wool French flannel waists—the $4 and $5 values elsewhere—will be put on sale TODAY at $1.98—in handsome spring colorings and patterns—just the thing for wear after leaving off the heavier wraps.

Purchases charged when desired.

THE HOLT WILL DECISION

Supreme Court Reverses Position of District Tribunals.

Highest Judiciary Body Cites Errors and Remands the Case for New Trial—New Phase of a Famous Contest—History of the Litigation.

The Supreme Court yesterday rendered a decision in the famous Holt will case, reversing the judgment of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals and remanding the case to that court with directions to reverse the judgment of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and to remand the case to that court with instructions to grant a new trial.

The case is an interesting one, and involves the alleged forgery of the names of Gen. W. T. Sherman and the late President U. S. Grant, as witnesses to the will. The matter has been in the courts for years, and because of the prominence of the interested parties has attracted much attention.

In August, 1894, Judge Holt died, leaving an estate valued at $180,000. He was at one time Postmaster General, and from 1862 until 1875 was Judge Advocate General of the Army.

The nearest surviving relatives were a number of nieces and nephews. No will having been found, three of his nephews, W. D. Holt, William G. Sterett, a local newspaper correspondent, and John W. Holt filed a petition in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a special term for Orphans' Court business, setting forth his intestacy and asking the court to administer the estate.

On the 28th of September, 1894, the National Safe Deposit, Savings and Trust Company of the District was appointed administrator of the estate, and that corporation immediately entered upon the performance of its duties as administrator and has since continued to perform them.

On the 20th day of August, 1895, there came by mail to the Register of Wills in Washington a sealed envelope addressed to that officer which was postmarked "Washington, D. C., August 24, 6 p. m., 1895." Upon opening this envelope the Register of Wills found therein a paper purporting to be a will executed by "J. Holt," dated "Feb'y 7th, 1873," to which were appended what purported to be the signatures of Ellen B. E. Sherman, U. S. Grant, and W. T. Sherman.

This will give one-half of the estate to "Lizzie Hynes" and the other half to Josephine Holt Throckmorton. On the afternoon of August 24 Josephine Holt Throckmorton, who lived in New York, passed through Washington, stopping about an hour at the Baltimore and Potomac depot. The envelope in question was mailed between 3 and 4 o'clock, or a little earlier or a little later, on that afternoon, in a letter box in the northwest section.

Josephine Holt Throckmorton is a daughter of Major Charles B. Throckmorton, of the United States Army. In 1873 and for a long time prior thereto the relations between Judge Holt and the Throckmorton family were intimate. Josephine was born in September, 1866, and was consequently about six and a half years of age at the date of his alleged will.

A petition was filed asking that the court admit the alleged will. The trial began on May 18, 1896, and the jury found that the will had never been executed by Judge Holt. The matter went to the Court of Appeals, which affirmed the judgment of the lower court. The matter came to the Supreme Court by writ of error.

The executor named in the alleged will was Luke Devlin. From 1862 until 1869 Devlin was a messenger in the office of the Judge Advocate General, and during the remainder of Judge Holt's term as Judge Advocate General he was a clerk in that office.

On the 20th of September, 1895, Devlin filed a petition asking the court to admit the alleged will to probate and to revoke the letters of administration theretofore granted. On the 15th of October, 1895, Washington D. Holt, and the other nephews and nieces of Judge Holt who would be the distributees of his estate if he had died intestate filed a caveat to the alleged will of Devlin, "Lizzie Hynes," and Miss Throckmorton filed an answer to this caveat. On the 20th of March, 1896, the Probate Court framed four issues to be transmitted to the special term of the same court, sitting as a circuit court, there to be tried by a jury.

These issues were whether the instrument in question had been executed by Joseph Holt in his last will and testament, whether its execution had been procured by fraud, whether it had been procured by undue influence, and whether, if he had executed it, he had revoked it. The trial of these issues began on the 18th day of May, 1896.

The evidence at the trial was confined entirely to the first and fourth issues—that is, as to whether Holt had executed the paper as his will, and, if so, whether he had revoked it. The trial terminated June 25, 1896, the jury finding that the paper had never been executed by Joseph Holt as his last will and testament, and that "because he never executed it" he had not revoked it.

This verdict having been returned by the Circuit Court to the Probate Court, final judgement was entered in the Probate Court on July 10, 1896, formally adjudging that the paper was never executed by Holt as his last will and testament and denying it probate for that reason.

The trial began by the introduction of evidence of three witnesses on behalf of the caveators tending to prove the genuineness of the three signatures which appear at the foot of the paper in controversy. This was followed up by evidence tending to prove that the remainder of the paper, including the signature "J. Holt," is in the handwriting of Joseph Holt. It was admitted by counsel on both sides that the paper in controversy came to the office of the Register of Wills anonymously on August 26, 1895, in the same state in which it was presented to the jury—that is, mutilated and partly burned, and the place torn off where the seal should have been.

The evidence of F. Tecumseh Sherman was not competent in rebuttal, and the court excluded it.

This evidence was offered on the ground that it was in rebuttal of what John B. Randolph, as a witness for the caveators, had testified to in regard to a certain "quirl" and other characteristics in the genuine signature of General Sherman, as that signature had come under the observation of the witness as a clerk in the War Department. Mr. Randolph, of course, testified, as the record discloses, only from his own personal knowledge of General Sherman's signature.

Judge Holt was twice married, first in 1837 to Miss Mary L. Harrison, who died in 1846. Four years later, in 1850, he married Miss Margaret Wickliffe, and was again left a widower in 1860, no children having been born to him by either marriage. The remaining thirty-four years of his life he spent alone, unattended by any relative, his household consisting merely of his domestic servants.

His father died prior to 1861, and his mother in 1871. He had one sister and three brothers. The sister, Elizabeth Sterett, died in 1863, leaving two children, William G. Sterett and Margaret T. Bowmer. His brother James died in 1867, childless. His brother Robert S. also died in 1867, leaving nine children, six of whom, Lockie W. Iglehart, Sarah Holt, Robert S. Holt, John W. Holt, James Holt, and Thomas Holt, survived Judge Holt. His brother Thomas died in 1876, leaving one child, Washington D. Holt.

These several nieces and nephews were the caveators in the court below, and are the defendants in error. In 1873, the year of the will, these same persons were his only next of kin, with the exception of Washington D. Holt, whose father, as above stated, did not die until three years later, and two children of Robert S., who died after that time and prior to 1894.

When the civil war broke upon the country Joseph Holt espoused the Union cause with both zeal and bitterness, while his relatives allied themselves with the Confederacy, several of them being in the Confederate army.

It is alleged that after Washington Holt got possession of the decedent's keys from the servants, he and Sterett proceeded to make search among his papers for a will. In doing this they created much confusion and disorder among the papers, scattering them about. They and the servant Struthers, by their direction, burned a quantity of papers belonging to the deceased—some in a coal-scuttle in the yard and others on the hearth in Judge Holt's bedroom.

That the quantity of papers burned in this way must have been considerable appears from the fact that Struthers, a witness for the caveators, stated "that they were burned one chilly day to make a fire and the fire was kept up with them." Washington Holt and Sterett did not confine their search to the papers in Judge Holt's house, it appeared, but also had access to and examined those in his safe deposit box, and they claim that no will, except the one of 1848, was found in any place.

The decision of the Supreme Court was handed down by Justice Peckham yesterday. The decision says: "The court below erred in permitting witnesses to give an opinion as to the genuineness of handwriting founded partly upon knowledge and familiarity with the legal attainments, the style and composition of the individual whose handwriting was in controversy and as corroborative of their opinion from knowledge of handwriting alone.

"There was no evidence that the testator either himself performed or that he authorized the acts of mutilation, and it is thought that no presumption that he did can arise from the fact that the will was not found among his papers, and the appearance of the will when received by the register furnished no such presumption.

"There being no presumption of revocation from the appearance of the paper, and the onus being on those who assert its revocation, can the written or oral declarations of the testator, made subsequently to the execution of the will, and tending to show the existence of another will not otherwise proved, or tending to show the state of his affections for his relatives and an alleged change in his feelings toward the relatives of one of the legatees, though not toward the legatee herself, be admitted for the purpose of asking the jury to infer either that the testator himself mutilated and burned with the intention to revoke the will or directed the acts of mutilation and burning in order to accomplish such revocation.

"Here is simply the case of an inference sought to be drawn that the testator did the act and with the intent to revoke the will because of his making certain declarations as to a will, and also because he had expressed friendly feelings toward some of his relatives and feelings the reverse of friendly toward the father of one of the legatees.

"These declarations are regarded as no more admissible for the purpose of inferring a revocation than for the purpose of inferring the forgery of the will. A revocation must be shown by evidence of an act of the deceased or under his direction which would be sufficient to show the fact, or the instrument must have been found among the papers of the deceased mutilated and torn or otherwise defaced, and under such circumstances that the fact of revocation might be presumed."

IN MEMORY OF MR. BREWER.

Former Associates Pay Tribute to the Late Commissioner.

From 3:30 until 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon memorial exercises in honor of Hons Mark S. Brewer, late Civil Service Commissioner, were held in the board room of the commission. President John R. Procter, of the Commission, presided. The exercises were attended by all the employes.

Remarks on the life, character, and public services of the deceased commissioner were made by ex-Representative McGowan, of Michigan, Col. J. B. Thompson, and Hon. L. M. Saunders. At the close of the remarks, Chief Examiner Serven offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

"The death of Commissioner Mark Spencer Brewer occurred on Monday, March 18, 1901, he having served as a member of this Commission since January 19, 1898. It is with a profound sense of grief in the affliction thus sustained by the office that this record is entered in its official minutes.

"After admission to the legal profession in Michigan, he filled with exceptional honor to himself and those whom he served many public positions of responsibility and prominence, being successively selected as Court Commissioner, City Attorney, State Senator, Representative in Congress, and United States Consul General at Berlin, those who knew him best thus repeatedly manifesting their confidence in his marked ability and integrity.

"His work with this Commission was characterized by the same sterling qualities which had distinguished him elsewhere, conspicuous among which were his intense zeal and devotion to duty, his perfect frankness, his absolute impartiality. In considering all questions that came before him, his unfailing courtesy, exhibited in his desire to give consideration to the views of those who differed with him, and his loyalty and tenacity for what he believed was right and just. His legally trained mind and sound, conservative judgment were of the greatest value to his associates in the administration of the civil service law and rules. His work as a Civil Service Commissioner has been of distinct practical benefit in advancing the principles of the merit system.

"His rare personality, so full of kindliness and consideration for others, compelled the esteem and affection of all associated with him. It is good for his fellow-men that he lived. All the members of the Commission's force feel a personal loss in his death, and extend to Mrs. Brewer assurance of their most tender sympathy in her bereavement."

An engrossed copy of the minutes will be presented to Mrs. Brewer.

WANT AN ACCOUNTING.

A Suit to Compel a Land Company to Show Its Books.

Suit was filed in the Supreme Court of the District yesterday by the People's National Bank, of Charlottesville, Va.; Everett Perkins, receiver of the Roanoke Savings Bank; the Union Bank, of Winchester, and William L. Williamson against the Washington and Roanoke Land and Improvement Company, John M. White, receiver of the company, and fifty-three others, asking for an accounting and discovery of accounts. The complainants are represented by Senator Louis E. McComas and D. W. Baker.

The plaintiffs allege that they are creditors of the Washington and Roanoke Land and Improvement Company to the amount of about $7,000. Many of the persons named as defendants are stockholders in the company and reside in the District. It is asked that the defendants be compelled to produce all the books and records of the Washington and Roanoke Land and Improvement Company which they may have in their possession or under their control, and that the sums due as subscriptions for stock be declared as trust funds in their hands.

In connection with the proceedings John M. White, as receiver of the Washington and Roanoke Land and Improvement Company, filed a cross-bill, in which he also asks that an accounting be made. White is represented by Attorney Wilton J. Lambert.

WHAT'S YOUR FACE WORTH?

Sometimes a fortune, but never if you have a sallow complexion, a jaundiced look, moth patches and blotches on the skin—all signs of Liver Trouble. But Dr. King's New Life Pills give Clear Skin, Rosy Cheeks, Rich Complexion. Only 25 cents at Henry Evans' Drug Store, 922 F st. nw.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT of the condition of the NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY, of New York, N. Y., on the 31st day of December, 1900, as required by act of Congress approved July 29, 1892.

Capital stock fully paid up	$500,000 00
Dividend for six months	25,000 00
Total expenses for six months ending December 31, 1900	186,039 23

ASSETS.

United States Government bonds	$70,120 00
New York City bonds	1,114,250 00
Brooklyn city bonds	71,670 00
Real estate	11,225 00
Mortgage loans (first lien)	13,704 39
Collateral loans	23,000 00
Advanced on contracts (secured)	75,254 60
Cash in banks, $66,294 56, and home office $1,769 14	67,967 70
Net premiums in course of transmission	43,923 75
Accrued interest on investments	8,416 72
Total	$1,508,541 65

LIABILITIES.

Claims in process of adjustment	$43,512 14
Special reserve for contingent claims	21,000 00
Total unearned premiums per State law	263,987 48
Trust funds and all other liabilities	87,687 41
Total liabilities	$416,217 03
Capital stock	$500,000 00
Net surplus	592,324 62
Total	$1,508,541 65

ALEX. GREIG, Second Vice President.
BALLARD W. CALL, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of March, A. D. 1901.
(Seal.) MARGARETTA CROOKE, Notary Public No. 96, for Kings County. (Certificate filed in New York, Queens, Richmond, and Westchester Counties.)

Washington, D. C., Branch: Suite 38, 39, 40, Washington Loan & Trust Bldg.
HON. ROBERT T. HOUGH, Special Counsel in Charge.
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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT of the condition of the MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York, on the 31st day of December, 1900, 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	$56,973 32
Stocks and bonds (market value)	523,337 50
Bills receivable and collateral loans	21,213 60
Premiums uncollected and in hands of agents	216,899 31
Interest due and accrued on December 31, 1900	2,667 71

LIABILITIES.

Cash capital	$500,000 00
Reserve premium fund	195,472 00
Reserve for unpaid losses and claims	166,958 28
Net surplus	72,611 55
Statement of dividends and expenses for six months ending December 31, 1900.	
Dividends	$15,500 00
Current expenses	115,273 24

DANIEL MYERS, President.
J. W. DURRROW, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of February, 1901.
(Seal.) EDWARD L. LADDON, Notary Public, Kings County. (Certificate filed in New York County.)

STATEMENT of the condition of the WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 31st day of December, 1900, as required by act of Congress approved July 29, 1892.

Capital stock	$250,000 00
Capital stock paid up	250,000 00

ASSETS.

Cash in bank	$15,465 12
Real estate	620,000 00
Bonds and mortgages (first lien on real estate)	243,900 00
Stocks and bonds (market value)	1,035,500 00
Bills receivable and collateral loans	22,500 00
Premiums uncollected and in hands of agents	102,603 80
Interest and rents due and accrued	14,629 41

LIABILITIES.

Cash capital	$250,000 00
Reserve premium fund	616,691 00
Reserve for unpaid losses and claims	48,220 58
Net surplus	1,258,834 02
Statement of dividends and expenses for six months ending December 31, 1900.	
Dividends	$29,430 00
Current expenses	204,241 24

MARSHALL S. BRIGGS, President.
F. H. WAY, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of March, 1901.
(Seal.) GLEN CUYLER, Notary Public, Kings County. (Certificate filed in New York County.)

STATEMENT of the condition of the U. S. Branch of BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY, of Toronto, Canada, on the 31st day of December, 1900, as required by act of Congress approved July 29, 1892.

ASSETS.

Cash in bank and on hand	$86,671 40
Bonds and mortgages (first lien on real estate)	10,000 00
Stocks and bonds (market value)	907,448 76
Bills receivable and collateral loans	476 29
Premiums uncollected and in hands of agents	231,138 38
Interest due and accrued on December 31, 1900	14,328 37

LIABILITIES.

Reserve premium fund	$480,486 84
Reserve for unpaid losses and claims	108,822 31
All other demands	33,755 06
Net surplus	457,878 85
Statement of expenses for six months ending December 31, 1900.	
Current expenses	$102,681 42

J. J. KENNY, Vice President.
P. H. SIMS, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of March, 1901.
(Seal.) H. D. GAMBLE, Notary Public.

STATEMENT of the condition of the HARTFORD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, State of Connecticut, on the 31st day of December, 1900, as required by act of Congress approved July 29, 1892.

Capital stock	$500,000 00
Capital stock paid up	500,000 00

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in banks	$423,354 22
Real estate	272,005 00
Bonds and mortgages (first lien on real estate)	298,320 00
Other securities	103,837 31
Stocks and bonds (market value)	487,877 50
Bills receivable and collateral loans	700 00
Premiums uncollected and in hands of agents	410,763 55
Interest due and accrued on December 31, 1900	16,120 57
Safety funds held by Security Company	1,112,569 16
Total assets	$3,125,948 31

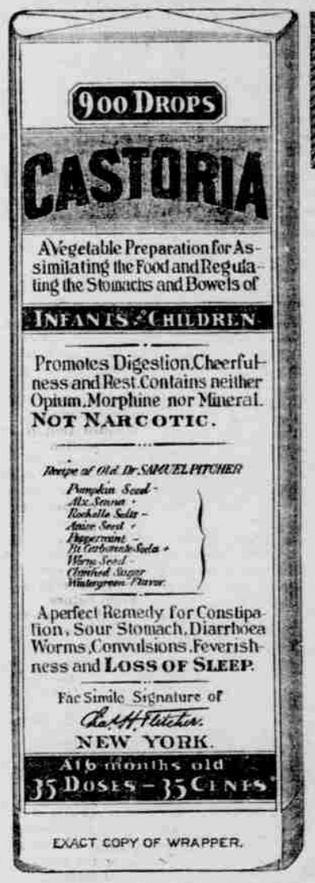
LIABILITIES.

Cash capital	$500,000 00
Reserve premium fund	1,112,563 11
Unearned premium reserve	341,715 30
Reserve for unpaid losses and claims	793,697 11
Net surplus	589,183 71
Total liabilities	$3,125,948 31
Dividends and expenses for six months ending December 31, 1900.	
Dividends	$47,656 14
Current expenses	272,057 59
Total	$319,713 73

GEO. F. KEENEY, President.
CHAS. H. BACALL, Secretary.

City of Hartford, State of Connecticut:

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of February, 1901.
(Seal.) C. W. BENTON, Notary Public.



EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE **CASTORIA** ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

A HUSBAND CHARGES CRUELTY.

Eli Heise Asks Legal Separation From His Wife.

A petition for divorce was filed yesterday by Eli Heise, who asks legal separation from his wife, Ada V. Heise, on the grounds of cruel and inhuman treatment. It is stated that the parties were married in 1884. About three years after, Heise alleges, his wife contracted a habit of swearing and using most profane and indecent language.

She also swore at one time, he says, that she would murder him. In October, 1891, Heise states, on account of his wife's cruel treatment of him, he was compelled to abandon his home, leaving her all his personal property.

Call for Heurich's Bock today.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT of the condition of the MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York, on the 31st day of December, 1900, 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	$56,973 32
Stocks and bonds (market value)	523,337 50
Bills receivable and collateral loans	21,213 60
Premiums uncollected and in hands of agents	216,899 31
Interest due and accrued on December 31, 1900	2,667 71

LIABILITIES.

Cash capital	$500,000 00
Reserve premium fund	195,472 00
Reserve for unpaid losses and claims	166,958 28
Net surplus	72,611 55
Statement of dividends and expenses for six months ending December 31, 1900.	
Dividends	$15,500 00
Current expenses	115,273 24

DANIEL MYERS, President.
J. W. DURRROW, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of February, 1901.
(Seal.) EDWARD L. LADDON, Notary Public, Kings County. (Certificate filed in New York County.)

STATEMENT of the condition of the WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 31st day of December, 1900, as required by act of Congress approved July 29, 1892.

Capital stock	$250,000 00
Capital stock paid up	250,000 00

ASSETS.

Cash in bank	$15,465 12
Real estate	620,000 00
Bonds and mortgages (first lien on real estate)	243,900 00
Stocks and bonds (market value)	1,035,500 00
Bills receivable and collateral loans	22,500 00
Premiums uncollected and in hands of agents	102,603 80
Interest and rents due and accrued	14,629 41

LIABILITIES.

Cash capital	$250,000 00
Reserve premium fund	616,691 00
Reserve for unpaid losses and claims	48,220 58
Net surplus	1,258,834 02
Statement of dividends and expenses for six months ending December 31, 1900.	
Dividends	$29,430 00
Current expenses	204,241 24

MARSHALL S. BRIGGS, President.
F. H. WAY, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of March, 1901.
(Seal.) GLEN CUYLER, Notary Public, Kings County. (Certificate filed in New York County.)

STATEMENT of the condition of the U. S. Branch of BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY, of Toronto, Canada, on the 31st day of December, 1900, as required by act of Congress approved July 29, 1892.

ASSETS.

Cash in bank and on hand	$86,671 40
Bonds and mortgages (first lien on real estate)	10,000 00
Stocks and bonds (market value)	907,448 76
Bills receivable and collateral loans	476 29
Premiums uncollected and in hands of agents	231,138 38
Interest due and accrued on December 31, 1900	14,328 37

LIABILITIES.

Reserve premium fund	$480,486 84
Reserve for unpaid losses and claims	108,822 31
All other demands	33,755 06
Net surplus	457,878 85
Statement of expenses for six months ending December 31, 1900.	
Current expenses	$102,681 42

J. J. KENNY, Vice President.
P. H. SIMS, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of March, 1901.
(Seal.) H. D. GAMBLE, Notary Public.

STATEMENT of the condition of the HARTFORD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, State of Connecticut, on the 31st day of December, 1900, as required by act of Congress approved July 29, 1892.

Capital stock	$500,000 00
Capital stock paid up	500,000 00

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in banks	$423,354 22
Real estate	272,005 00
Bonds and mortgages (first lien on real estate)	298,320 00
Other securities	103,837 31
Stocks and bonds (market value)	487,877 50
Bills receivable and collateral loans	700 00
Premiums uncollected and in hands of agents	410,763 55
Interest due and accrued on December 31, 1900	16,120 57
Safety funds held by Security Company	1,112,569 16
Total assets	$3,125,948 31

LIABILITIES.

Cash capital	$500,000 00
Reserve premium fund	1,112,563 11
Unearned premium reserve	341,715 30
Reserve for unpaid losses and claims	793,697 11
Net surplus	589,183 71
Total liabilities	$3,125,948 31
Dividends and expenses for six months ending December 31, 1900.	
Dividends	$47,656 14
Current expenses	272,057 59
Total	$319,713 73

GEO. F. KEENEY, President.
CHAS. H. BACALL, Secretary.

City of Hartford, State of Connecticut:

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of February, 1901.
(Seal.) C. W. BENTON, Notary Public.

WILLS ADMITTED T