DEMOCRATS PUT QUIETUS ON BRYANISM

Bourbons of the Buckeye State Back to Old Principles.

Convention Turns Down the Nebraskan and Shuns His Platform.

Bitter Things Said of the Twice-Defeated Presidential Candidate and His Picture Trampled.

OHIO DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Governor, James Kilbourne.
Lieutenant Governor, Anthony Howells.
Judge of Supreme Court, Joseph Hidy.
Clerk of Supreme Court, Harry R. Young.
Attorney General, M. B. McCarthy.
Treasurer of State, R. P. Alshire.
Member of Board of Public Works, James B. Holman.

COLUMBUS, O., July 10.—The Democratic State Convention here to-day had more prominent men as delegates than any convention of Democrats in Ohio for many years. It was otherwise distinguished.

The nomination of Colonel Kilbourne was appropriately called one of "spontaneous combustion." Howell, Hidy, Alshire and Holman were favorites at great odds from the start. Young was sprung as a surprise and nominated over Smoots, who had been such a favorite that others would not previously enter the race for Clerk of the Supreme Court. None of the delegates outside of Cleveland knew Young, and he was nominated because Cuyahoga wanted him. Cuyahoga could get anything it wanted, except the head of the State ticket, after the Johnson amendments were ingrafted into the McLean platform, and that document as amended was adopted with equanimity.

Defeat of Monnett.

It was currently reported that Johnson desired the nomination of Monnett as Attorney General, and the McLean men wanted Monnett defeated. At any rate, the defeat of Monnett was so decisive as to be a feature of the convention, and he was not defeated by Mykrantz, who had been the favorite, but by McCarthy, who was being called an "also ran" on the floor of the convention until one of the Monnett men circulated the report that McCarthy was an attorney for the Standard Oil Company. When the reaction came on this charge, Mykrantz withdrew during the ballot, in favor of McCarthy, and the latter got two-thirds of the votes.

Monnett as Attorney General had brought suits against the Standard Oil Company and other corporations to cancel their charters under the anti-trust law. He had sought a third term nomination from the Republicans on the issue that he should be retained in that office to continue these prosecutions. After his defeat for the third nomination in 1899, he supported Bryan in 1900 on the anti-trust issue and canvassed Ohio and other States with Bryan. Judge Smalley in presenting Monnett's name said he was known from the Golden Gate, San Francisco, to the Hell Gate, New York, as the enemy of trusts.

Bryan's Picture Is Trampled.

In the alleged stampede "for principles rather than men" the most striking turn of the convention was on Bryan. The most bitter things were said on his leadership this morning when it was said that his name should not be mentioned, and that there should be no reference to either of the national platforms on which he made his campaigns. After this plan had been agreed on one of the twenty-one members of that committee offered a minority report reaffirming the Kansas City platform and expressing confidence in Bryan, and he received only six votes out of 850 delegates on his substitute for the platform preamble. A few moments after the platform was adopted one of these six delegates called attention to the fact that pictures of other Democrats were displayed in the hall and none of Bryan, as heretofore. He started to carry a small banner with Bryan's picture on it to the platform. The aisles were ordered cleared and the picture did not reach its destination. It was trampled under foot and spoiled during the wild demonstration when Kilbourne was escorted into the hall. Members of the committee on resolutions say that over one hour was spent after last midnight in efforts to strike the word "salable" out of the plank on railway taxation, and several hours in denouncing the Chicago and Kansas City platforms and the leader who stood on them. The platform caused much comment to-night over what it does not say as well as what it does say.

Platform on Old Principles.

Most interesting of the routine proceedings was the platform. Hon. M. A. Dougherty reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

The Democrats of Ohio reaffirm their belief in the equality of taxation and other public burdens; their advocacy of the equal rights of all people, with special privileges to none; their hostility to the monopolization of industry, with tendency on the one hand to crush out individual enterprise and on the other to promote a socialistic spirit among the people as the only refuge from oppression; and their faith in that theory and practice of constitutional government which brought the nation into existence, and have preserved it to the present generation. With these objects the Democratic party of Ohio makes the following declaration of principles and policies:

The government of municipalities of the State should be radically reformed and wise general laws be enacted to correct abuses and prevent their recurrence.

The Democratic party, therefore, calls upon the people to unite with it in placing the conduct of municipal affairs upon a business basis, that they may be administered by the people in the interest of all the people on the principle of home rule. No franchise, extension or renewal thereof ever to be granted by any city or village without first submitting the same to a vote of the people.

The acceptance of free passes or other favors from railroads by public officers or employes shall be made adequate ground for vacating the offices held by them.

Steam and electric railways and other corporations possessing public franchises shall be assessed in the same proportion to their salable value as are farm and city real estate.

The proceedings of the Republican majority of the State Board of Equalization are a scandal. Property values, instead of being equalized, were increased or diminished at the dictation of political bosses, pursuant to corrupt combinations and conspiracies.

Tariff Reform Demanded.

The present Republican administration, in the conduct of public affairs and in the management of public institutions, has been the most costly in the history of the State.

Benevolent and penal institutions should be conducted upon a non-partisan and business basis.

The reserved rights of the State and people to be upheld. Centralization, which would destroy them, to be condemned. A strict construction of the constitution. The greatest individual liberty consistent with public order and welfare.

Tariff reform was never more urgently demanded than now, when the existence and abuses of trusts have been brought about by the policy of protection of favored industries. The abolition of the so-called protective system and the substitution in its place of the traditional Democratic policy of a tariff for revenue so levied as not to burden one industry for the benefit of another is demanded.

The enactment and the vigorous enforcement of measures which shall prevent all monopolies and combinations in restraint of trade and commerce—the matter of first importance being to prevent the use of the Government as an instrumentality for the creation and increase of the wealth of the few, while preserving intact the right of private property and the fullest measure of individual liberty of contract and assuring to every man the just reward of superior industry and skill. We demand the suppression of all trusts and a return to industrial freedom. As a means to that end all trust products should be placed on the free list and the Government should exercise a more rigid supervision of transportation lines and abolish in fact all unjust discrimination in rates.

Our merchant marine to be restored to its former greatness and made the ally of the people against monopoly by the repeal of antiquate and restricted navigation laws. No subsidies for favored shipowners.

Opposes Boundary Extension.

The powers granted the Federal Government were not meant to be used to conquer or hold in subjection the people of other countries.

The Democratic party has never favored and now opposes any extension of the national boundaries not meant to carry speedily to all inhabitants full equal rights with ourselves. If these are unfitted by location, race or character to be formed into self-governing territory and then incorporated into the Union of States, in accordance with the historic policy of the republic, they should be permitted to work out their own destiny.

Only territorial expansion demanded by the national welfare and the national safety to be at any time favored—the objection which should have prevented certain of our recent occupations being that they imperil the national safety without promotion of the national welfare; that they devolve upon us enormous responsibilities we have no call to assume; that they are certain to be an unremunerative drain upon our resources; that they tend to embroil us with European powers; that they weaken our claim to supremacy on the American continent, at the same time that they lessen our ability to make the claim good, and that they furnish a dangerous opportunity and temptation for the disregard of "the self-evident truth of universal application that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed."

The obvious sympathy of the national administration with the British Government in its efforts to destroy the South African republics and the policy which has made the ports of the United States a basis of supply for the British army, without which the war could not be successfully carried on, are condemned by the Democracy of Ohio.

The maintenance of the Monroe doctrine as heretofore interpreted and asserted by the National Government.

A navy commensurate with the international importance of the United States and its primacy in the western hemisphere, and adequate to the protection of the lives and property of American citizens the world over.

The faithful observance and wider application of civil service principles, especially as regards our diplomatic and consular representatives.

A constitutional amendment requiring the election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people. Hereafter until this is passed, whenever a Senator is to be elected, it shall be the duty of the State committee to give notice in its call that the nomination of a Senator will be made at the State convention.

Right of Labor to Combine.

No question of the right of labor to combine for the assertion of its rights and for the protection of its interests. The burdens of the unjust and discriminating laws for which the Republican party is responsible fall chiefly on those who till the soil or labor at other forms of production. The Democratic party pledges its efforts to relieve them of the burdens which class legislation has laid on them.

That the Republican party has always upheld class interests and is justly chargeable with hostility in both belief and practice to the above principles is common knowledge.

It cannot be trusted to deal with evils of its own creation. The arrogant assumption by that party of all credit for everything and the threats of those who speak for it and its favored interests, already too powerful to create artificial conditions of stringency and distress, unless the policies they advocate are supported at the polls, deserve the condemnation of a people who are just and propose to remain free.

Inspired by the examples of the long line of its statesmen who have applied these principles from the days of Thomas Jefferson to the present time, the Democratic party pledges itself anew to their support and earnestly appeals to all patriotic men, without regard to party names or past differences, to unite with it on terms of perfect equality in the struggle to rescue our Government from the grasp of selfishness and corruption and restore it to its former fairness, purity and simplicity.

The great danger which now threatens our free institutions is the widespread corruption which menaces the destruction of public virtue. Vast sums of money are corruptly employed in popular elections; official defalcations are so frequent as scarcely to excite attention, and political bosses rule and rob the people, all of which is a direct result of Republican policies and legislation.

We demand that all official misconduct and corruption be vigorously punished, that public virtue be upheld and the want of it denounced.

SIXTEEN PERSONS ARE KILLED AND MANY INJURED IN A WRECK

Carelessness of Freight Conductor, Who Runs Locomotive and Fails to Obey Orders, Cause of Disaster on Chicago and Alton.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 10.—Sixteen persons are dead, two probably fatally injured and a number of others less seriously hurt as a result of a head-end collision between passenger and fast live-stock trains on the Chicago and Alton Railroad near Norton, Mo., at 7 o'clock this morning. Six were killed outright, four died on a train conveying them to Kansas City and three died in hospitals in this city.

Following is a list of the injured:

O. D. Sanborn, Chenoa, Ill., head, hand and face scalded; E. A. Kaufmeff, Chicago, back and arms sprained; Mrs. Bertha C. Mitchell and Mrs. Newton Mitchell, Pontiac, Ill., hands and face scalded; Dr. J. D. Adsit, wife and baby, Hoopeston, Ill., hands and faces burned; Mrs. Libbie Elkins, Bloomington, Ill., hands and face scalded.

The following were badly scalded:

Margaret Finucane, Troy, Kan.; Sola Hardy, Hoopeston, Ill.; C. E. Null, Mexico, Mo.; Gus Williams (colored porter) New Orleans; Miss Sadie E. Taylor, Wilmington, Ill.; Mrs. J. A. Miller, Bloomington, Ill.; Julia M. Hayslip, Chenoa, Ill.; Leona Miller, Bloomington, Ill.; Mrs. S. A. D. Harry, Professor S. A. D. Harry, Hoopeston, Ill.; Leslie L. Coleman, Pawpaw, Wis.; Mrs. Frances Walker, Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y., face and chest and hands badly scalded, inhaled steam; now unconscious; a letter from her son, Arthur Walker, at Denver, was found on her person; an unidentified elderly woman, unconscious.

The foregoing are at St. Joseph's Hospital. At University Hospital are the following:

Mrs. Emma Dickson, Wilmington, Ill., face and arms burned; Eli Walker, Louisville, Ohio, slight bruises; Mrs. Katherine Walker, Louisville, Ohio; G. P. Dickson, Fairbury, Ill., slightly bruised; Miss Ora Tollman, Valparaiso, Ind., face and arms burned; Mrs. Levi Archer, Cromwell, Ind., left arm fractured and burned and face cut; Mrs. Mary Mayer, Louisville, Ohio, slightly bruised; Mrs. Anna Morrison, Valparaiso, Ind., face and arms badly burned; E. C. Bray, Chicago, neck sprained, head cut and internal injuries; Miss Lottie Still, Hornellsville, N. Y., face, arms and hands badly burned; Miss Hilda Hyslip, Chenoa, Ill., back, shoulders, head and face seriously scalded; E. M. Hyslip, Chenoa, Ill., head cut, hands and wrists burned; Mrs. C. W. Snyder, Jasper, Ill., face and arms burned.

Conductor at the Throttle.

The passenger train was traveling in three sections on account of the heavy Epworth League business to San Francisco. The wrecked train was the first section and contained no leaguers. Conductor McAnna of the freight train, eastbound, had been ordered to meet the second section of the passenger train at Slater, the next station east of Norton, but apparently overlooked the fact that the first section, which was fifty-five minutes late, had not passed. The front brakeman on the freight, who was about four cars from the engine, says Conductor McAnna assumed the throttle himself on leaving Marshall and was running the engine when the collision occurred. The trains met two miles west of Norton on a curve surmounting a high embankment.

A relief train started from Kansas City at noon and returned here with the injured at 6 o'clock this evening. Those who died en route were taken to an undertaker's while the others were distributed between two hospitals. The six killed outright were left at Slater, Mo.

The trains collided while going at a good rate of speed. The engines were pushed to either side of the track and practically demolished, while the forward cars of the passenger train telescoped each other.

The forward Pullman and the tourist sleeper in front were burned. The baggage car was wrecked and freight cars were piled on both engines and burned.

The train which was wrecked was one of the finest passenger trains in the United States. The equipment was all new, including the sleeping cars, coaches, baggage car and locomotive.

On the arrival at Kansas City of the train bearing the wounded the sufferers were taken to St. Joseph's and University hospitals, where everything possible was done for them. On the journey from Slater four of the injured died and their bodies were taken to an undertaking establishment here. The train also brought the bodies of Mrs. Gilland and daughter of Goodland, Ind.

Scalded by Escaping Steam.

The injured suffered mostly from scalds due to escaping steam from the wrecked locomotives, there being no broken limbs. Some of the victims had inhaled steam and were in worse condition than at first indicated. Soon after their arrival here three of the injured died at the University Hospital and one at St. Joseph's Hospital. Identification of the dead was difficult because the clothing had been removed to apply relief to the scalded surface.

One of the deaths at University Hospital was that of an old woman named Mrs. Dickson of Wilmington, Ill. Her daughter is in the hospital, not seriously burned. Miss Lulu Ryder of Kentland, Ind., aged 25, was terribly mutilated, her face being crushed and her body scalded. She died at University Hospital at 7 o'clock.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 11.—Mrs. S. A. D. Harry of Hoopeston, Ill., died at St. Joseph's Hospital at 1:30 this morning. Her husband, Professor Harry, is also in the hospital.

Leslie S. Coleman of Pawpaw, Mich., will not live through the night, nor will Mr. J. D. Adsit of Hoopeston, Ill., wife of Dr. Adsit.

THE DEAD.

DANIEL McCANNA, Slater, Mo.; conductor of freight train.

P. J. ANDERSON, Slater, Mo.; engineer of freight train.

FRANK BRIGGS, engineer of passenger train.

I. S. ROGERS, Chicago; United States Express Company messenger.

MRS. GILMAN of Goodland, Ind.

These five were killed outright.

D. W. HOOKER, Syracuse, N. Y., died on the train.

MRS. C. W. SNYDER, Jasper, N. Y., died on the train.

M. L. ROY, cashier of the Wilmington (Ill.) Bank; died on the train.

SYDNEY JONES, Kansas City; died at St. Joseph's Hospital.

DANIEL DONNELLY, Mexico, Mo., fireman of freight train; died at University Hospital.

MRS. R. J. CURTIS, Genesee, N. Y.; died at University Hospital.

Unidentified young woman, supposed to be a daughter of Mrs. Curtis.

MRS. DIXON, 67 years old; died at University Hospital.

MISS LULU RYDER, 25 years old, Kentland, Ind.

MRS. FRANCES WALKER of Brooklyn, N. Y., mother of Arthur Walker, Denver; died at St. Joseph's Hospital.

Aged unidentified woman; died at St. Joseph's Hospital.

DALLAS, Tex., July 10.—Dudley G. Wootten of Dallas was nominated to-day by the Democrats of the Sixth Congressional District for the seat in Congress made vacant by the death of Judge R. E. Burke.

Whites and Japanese May Clash.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 10.—After a meeting of the Grand Lodge of Fishermen in Vancouver the union salmon catchers went out to the fishing town of Steveston this evening looking for trouble. They said they would drive the Japanese off the river by force. The Japanese went fishing as usual to-night, all armed, and the fishermen's armed patrol left toward midnight.

GOVERNOR SEES A BULLFIGHT

Sport of Spaniards Enjoyed by Nebraska's Executive.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

OMAHA, Nebr., July 10.—The South Omaha Fair to-day celebrated Governor's day, and a special bullfight was provided for the executive's entertainment. A half dozen animals were introduced, but each was listless in the intense heat and the show was tame. One huge animal sought shelter in a shady spot and the performers prodded it with their blunt lances in vain.

The exhibition was followed by wild bronco breaking, which was much more acceptable in the Governor's sight, the executive being himself a frontiersman. Previous to the bullfight there ocurred an elaborate parade through the avenues of the fair, companies of the Tenth Infantry and various militia organizations participating. Governor Savage was attended by his staff in full regalia.

In a published interview to-day Governor Savage indorsed the sport of bullfighting, providing the animal itself escaped harm. He was told that so far no bull's blood had been shed and replied: "That's good. So long as the bull is not badly treated there is no ground for intervention. The performers go into the arena with a full knowledge of the risk involved, and if they are hurt it is their own lookout."

The bullfights will take place daily during the progress of the fair. It is rumored that the last fight on Saturday night will be for blood and the humane society is making a special inquiry in consequence.

BRITISH HANG A CAPE REBEL

Marais Executed in the Presence of Middleburg Citizens.

CAPE TOWN, July 10.—Marais, the well-known Cape rebel, was hanged at Middleburg, Transvaal Colony, to-day. By order of the military authorities the execution was witnessed by prominent residents of Middleburg.

BERMUDA, July 10.—Three Boer prisoners escaped from the detention camp on Darrels Island last night. They swam to the mainland and have not yet been captured.

NEW YORK, July 10.—David Stephen du Plooy, a Boer who escaped from the British prison on Darrels Island, one of the Bermudas, and stowed away on the steamer Trinidad, was to-day released from Ellis Island. He is now free to become an assistant janitor in a Harlem apartment house. If he does not like that manner of life he has the option of going to a ranch in Colorado.

Many offers of aid were made to the young Boer as soon as the numerous sympathizers with the cause he represents learned of his arrival. The immigration authorities had detained him because under the law they are supposed to collect a fine of $10 for every stowaway brought into this port. It was also necessary for the Commissioner of Immigration to be assured that Du Plooy would not become a public charge.

The Board of Special Inquiry asked Du Plooy questions about his character and his health, and decided that the Boer was a qualified immigrant provided the $10 fine were paid and a bond given that he would not become a public charge. Mr. Schramm paid the fine and gave the bond and the Boer was then officially pronounced to be a proper person to land on American soil. Du Plooy was loudly cheered by the immigrants as he left Ellis Island. He said:

"The war will be carried on for three or four years yet. The Boers will never surrender. The British will have to exterminate them or take them prisoners."

LONDON, July 11.—Severe fighting, according to a dispatch to the Daily Express from Lourenzo Marques, has taken place between Machododorp and Lydenburg, the Boers being defeated with at least fifty killed.

BLAME BRITAIN FOR THE EVILS

Missionaries Score England's Indian Administration.

International Convention of Christian Endeavorers Ends.

CINCINNATI, July 10.—The twentieth international convention of Christian Endeavorers came to a close to-day. Auditoriums Endeavor and Williston were used for two big rallies in the morning devoted to a discussion of the twentieth anniversary session of the society. Secretary John Willis Baer of Boston presided in Auditorium Endeavor. George W. Coleman of Boston described the Christian Endeavor work among soldiers and sailors. He said that two went down with the Maine in Havana harbor and that twelve more sailed with Dewey and the Olympia into Manila Bay. The Rev. George W. Moore of Nashville, Tenn., told of the work among the Afro-Americans, and Frederick A. Wallace of Lexington, Ky., described the prison work of the Endeavorers. The Rev. J. F. Cowan of Boston dwelt on the work among the foreigners in this country.

Bishop B. W. Arnett of Wilberforce, Ohio, presided at the meeting at Auditorium Williston. "What the Church Has Gained" was the subject treated by the Rev. G. W. Butler of Washington, D. C. The Rev. Harlan L. Freeman of Sheridanville, Pa., spoke of the inter-denominational fellowship of the society. The Rev. W. S. Ament of Peking, China, spoke on "International and Interracial Fellowship," President Clark on "The World's Christian Endeavor Union" and the Rev. George H. Hubbard of China on "China's Greeting to the Intermediate Society."

The afternoon rallies were given over to the missionaries for a discussion of their needs. President Clark presided at the meeting in Auditorium Endeavor. Robert E. Speer of New York, a member of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, made an appeal to Christians to carry out the injunction of the Savior to teach the gospel in all lands. The Rev. Willis P. Hotchkiss of East Coast, Africa, told a thrilling story of the establishment of his mission in the African jungles.

The evils of opium and liquor in missionary fields were given a scoring. The Rev. G. L. Wharton of Hiram, Ohio, a missionary, said that they were the greatest evils in the missionary fields, because the cheapest, strongest and most maddening kinds of liquors were used by the masses of heathen. The Rev. J. P. Jones of India stated that for many centuries India was a sober nation, till the coming of the Anglo-Saxon with his drinks, and that to-day drunkenness was regarded by many as a mark of distinction. If England should evacuate India to-day, he said, the greatest evidence of her occupancy would be the number of empty whisky bottles. Edward Holten of India corroborated these statements.

Women predominated in the big rally in Auditorium Williston in the afternoon, which was presided over by Bishop Alexander Walters of New Jersey. Samuel B. Capen of Boston warned his hearers to beware of Russia, which, he said, was holding down the Christian Endeavorers in Russian territory.

SULTAN PAYS THE THOUSANDS

Turkey's Ruler Settles Uncle Sam's Indemnity Claim.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The State Department has received the amount of the American indemnity for the claim against Turkey, $95,000, through the American legation at Constantinople.

The money was paid by the Turkish Government to Mr. Leishman, our Minister at Constantinople, and was by him placed in the Ottoman Imperial Bank and drafts remitted for the amount. These drafts have just reached Washington. As is always the case, the claims in the aggregate considerably exceed the amount of the indemnity actually paid, but our Government has expressed itself satisfied with the payment. It assumes full responsibility for the distribution, the Turkish Government paying down a lump sum of $95,000, and leaving it to the State Department to distribute it among the claimants at its discretion and after its own fashion. It is stated that as soon as the department officials can prepare their list it will communicate directly with the claimants.

These claims are principally based on losses suffered by the American missionary and educational institutions in Turkey, notably those at Harpoot and Marash, but there are a number of individual claims, such, for instance, as that of the family of the unfortunate cyclist Lenz, the Pittsburg man who was killed by Turkish soldiers while attempting to go around the globe on his wheel.

The State Department officials feel the greatest satisfaction at the settlement of these claims. Secretary Hay has been told by diplomats skilled in the ways of Oriental diplomacy and experienced in the political conditions of Southern Europe that he never would be able to collect them. Among other difficulties the State Department had to contend with was the jealousy of the great European powers, most of whom had claims against Turkey vastly larger in amount than ours, and whose total was beyond the ability of the Turkish Government to meet. For more than a decade the American claims have been pending.

Reception to Oarsmen.

DUBLIN, July 10.—The members of the crew of the University of Pennsylvania, on arrival at Killarney, met with an enthusiastic reception. The Urban Council presented to them an address of welcome. To-day the crew practiced on the lower lake.

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Leaving at 9 am, it arrives in Chicago at 2.15 pm on Thursdays and Sundays.

Its high standard of service is fully maintained.

STATEMENT
—OF THE—
CONDITION AND AFFAIRS
—OF THE—
Fire Association

OF PHILADELPHIA, in the State of Pennsylvania, on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1900, and for the year ending on that day, as made to the Insurance Commissioner of the State of California, pursuant to the provisions of sections 610 and 611 of the Political Code, condensed as per blank furnished by the Commissioner.

CAPITAL.

Amount of Capital Stock, paid up in Cash	$500,000 00

ASSETS.

Real Estate owned by Company	$493,600 00
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages	1,506,810 89
Cash Market Value of all Stocks and Bonds owned by Company	3,072,426 00
Amount of Loans secured by pledge of Bonds, Stocks and other marketable securities as collateral	85,140 61
Cash in Company's Office	25,483 59
Cash in Banks	230,701 90
Interest due and accrued on all Stocks and Loans	20,386 08
Interest due and accrued on Bonds and Mortgages	42,081 32
Premiums in due Course of Collection	338,283 53
Rents due and accrued	2,180 21
Due from other Companies for Reinsurance on losses already paid	22,596 58
Total Assets	$6,340,250 99

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid	$ 128,555 82
Losses in process of Adjustment or in Suspense	144,639 30
Losses resisted, including expenses	40,394 71
Gross Premiums on Fire Risks Running one year or less, $2,085,982 38; reinsurance 50 per cent	1,042,991 19
Gross premiums on Fire Risks running more than one year, $2,377,889 64; reinsurance pro rata	1,285,369 26
Amount required to reinsure all outstanding policies	1,945,077 48
All other liabilities	346,573 37
Total Liabilities	$4,914,201 82

INCOME.

Net cash actually received for Fire premiums	$2,912,667 71
Received for interest on Bonds and Mortgages	107,244 70
Received for interest and dividends on Bonds, Stocks, Loans, and from all other sources	137,662 65
Received for Rents	18,697 93
Received from all other sources	5,704 60
Total Income	$3,181,977 59

EXPENDITURES.

Net amount paid for Fire Losses (including $294,808 23, losses of previous years)	$1,843,586 11
Dividends to Stockholders	200,000 00
Paid or allowed for Commission or Brokerage	658,671 79
Paid for Salaries, Fees and other charges for officers, clerks, etc.	237,729 23
Paid for State, National and Local taxes	112,147 59
All other Payments and Expenditures	137,092 21
Total Expenditures	$3,189,220 92
Losses incurred during the year	$1,797,230 55

Risks and Premiums.	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
Net amount of Risks written during the year	$304,327,744	$3,753,912 24
Net amount of Risks expired during the year	282,637,311	3,321,767 20
Net amount in force December 31, 1900	410,681,756	4,793,767 98

E. C. IRWIN, Prest.
M. G. CARRIGUES, Secy.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of January, 1901.
THOMAS B. PROSSER, Notary Public.

J. M. BECK, Manager.
JNO. D. RICHARDS, Mgr. S. F. Dept.,
219 SANSOME STREET,
San Francisco, Cal.

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