

AUSTIN WEEKLY STATESMAN.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1897.

ON THE EVE OF BATTLE

CLOSING DAY OF GREATER NEW YORK'S SENSATIONAL MUNICIPAL CAMPAIGN.

BETTING FAVORS VAN WYCK, 2 TO 1

Low is Second Favorite—All Sides Doing Some Tall Claiming—Old Timers Say Young George Will Not Run Well.

New York, Nov. 1.—The most sensational political campaign in the history of New York ended tonight. Not a day for the past month has been devoid of exciting incidents.

A few months ago it seemed as though there would be a straight fight between the republicans and democrats, with the odds in favor of the latter on account of the opposition to the Raines law, a republican measure which requires saloons to pay high license and to remain closed from 1 to 5 a. m. and to remain closed on Sunday. The law is highly unpopular among the foreign born inhabitants of the city.

Our events have occurred which have in turn upset the calculations of the political leaders. The first was the formation of the Citizens' union, which drew its strength chiefly from the republican party and whose leaders were hostile to Senator Platt and his methods of directing the republican organization. They desired a coalition of all the anti-Tammany forces, an end which Mr. Platt repeatedly declared was impossible. The Citizens' union leaders asserted that the regular republican organization and its manager were quite as offensive to good citizens as those of Tammany.

The next startling event was the return from Europe of Tammany's old leader, Richard Croker, and his immediate assumption of the management of Tammany hall. He swept all opposition aside and dictated the nomination of Robert A. Van Wyck for mayor and carried matters with such a high hand as to lead to serious defections from the wigwag.

The third epoch of the campaign began at the call of Henry George to the democrats who believed in the doctrines of Thomas Jefferson to join him in a fight for honest government. His veterans in the campaign of 1886, when he polled 28,000 votes, flocked to his stand and the soldiers of France did to the banner of Napoleon returning from Elba, and in a few days Henry George, apparently lacking none of the resources of war, was waging a fight that amazed all the other political parties. From the Battery to the Bronx, from Staten Island to Rockaway, he preached the rights of man and denounced the so-called party bosses with a fierce energy that electrified the city. Last Thursday night the tide seemed to be flowing irresistibly to George. On Friday came his death, and that evening moved New York as nothing has since the civil war.

At the campaign headquarters tonight each party professes the utmost confidence of victory tomorrow. The betting favors Van Wyck, the Tammany candidate for mayor, Seth Low ranking next. Old politicians are quoted as saying that the vote for young Henry George will not be large.

Tammany hall was dark and deserted tonight. The lieutenants had received their final instructions during the afternoon and the lines were closed up for the battle tomorrow. From Chief Croker to the humblest ward boss, no one in Tammany hall was confident of a sweeping victory for every candidate under his standard.

The George headquarters were deserted tonight, save for the presence of several members of the campaign committee. The general feeling was one of confidence. "It is our belief," said a member of the campaign committee, "that our candidate will poll all the votes that would have gone to his father and many besides. I don't think Mr. Low will profit much, if at all, by Mr. George's death. We are not making predictions, but from that confidence gained by close touch with the plain people, we feel that this city will give the politicians a big surprise, as, too, will the borough of Brooklyn."

Felix Adler, the ethical professor; Dr. William R. Rainford, clergyman, and Richard Watson Gilder, the poet, addressed one of the campaign tonight in meetings of the campaign tonight in Apollo hall, in the lower east side. Five hundred men and a few women, mostly Hebrews, were jammed into the hall, filling the seats.

The German-American branch of

Thomas Jefferson democracy brought their campaign to a close by a meeting at Cooper Union. Despite the rain there was a large attendance. About the hall were portraits of Henry George draped in black. Father Ducey took a seat among the audience. There were speeches in German and English. Father Ducey was requested to address the meeting. He did so, and during his remarks said:

"The recent shooting at Hazelton was murder. I say it again—it was murder in the eyes of God and justice. But capital was back of it and there will be no legal punishment for those murderers here below."

A few faithful still lingered in the Citizens' union headquarters, others went to the Fifth Avenue hotel to keep an eye on the republican leaders, and perchance, pick up a valuable pointer. Republican Chairman Quigg dropped into the hotel for a few minutes, but when informed that State Chairman Hackett had gone to the theater he left. Senator Platt had gone to Toga to cast his vote.

The Hoffman House lobby was filled with politicians and betting men. The odds on Van Wyck, whose supporters seemed to have money to burn, were 2 to 1 with an occasional better offering 2 1/2 to 1. While republicans were accepting bets occasionally they made none.

Low men were on hand and placed several wagers. Democratic Chairman Danforth tonight left for his home to vote. He will at once return to the city to hear reports from over the state and to direct the fight from his headquarters. Only the members of the press staff in the Van Wyck headquarters remained. The workers were out in their respective vineyards.

The following official statement was issued by the Citizens' union:

"The most striking thing today in the situation is the complete demoralization of the republican machine. This has been evident, especially since the meeting in Carnegie hall Saturday night, during which the president of the republican committee presided. The abuse of Mayor Strong and the hisses which greeted the mention of his name have done their work, not as the machine intended. It produced rather disgust in the minds of scores of republicans who have come to headquarters of the Citizens' union and announced their intention of supporting their methods. The statements in some of the papers emanating from responsible sources, of the intention of the republican machine to throw a part of its strength to Tammany, do not cause surprise. The evidences of an intended deal between Tammany and the republicans are conclusive."

"The canvass by the Citizens' union in the borough of Manhattan and the Bronx is now practically complete. It returns have been received from 663 election districts out of a total of 683. These election districts are distributed over thirty assembly districts. The canvass shows conclusively that Mr. Low will have more than twice as many votes as Gen. Tracy, and a safe plurality over Judge Van Wyck. The campaign closed with the Citizens' union feeling perfectly confident of victory."

IN NEBRASKA.

Both Sides Express Confidence of Being Victorious.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 1.—Political managers for both parties in this city on the eve of election express supreme confidence as to the results of tomorrow's battle, but in the absence of a poll of the state it is a question on what they base their claims of victory. With an admirable harmony in the ranks republicans must nevertheless face a compact of elements favorable to silver, which a year ago carried the state by 11,000 plurality. The national democrats and prohibitionists are now serious factors in the race, and tonight it is given out that an understanding exists whereby the former will vote almost solidly for the republican nominee. Added to this is the fact that the last day of the registration in the cities brought out an unexpectedly large enrollment, which republicans claim is a good augury. Fusionists deny this and insist that they have made a most aggressive campaign, their followers are the more interested and the larger the vote the better the indications.

W. J. Bryan made his final appeal in behalf of the fusion ticket today and tonight, speaking in Lincoln, Omaha and a number of smaller towns.

DEMOCRATIC STATEMENTS.

Tammany Hall and George Democrats Have Their Final Say.

New York, Nov. 1.—John C. Sheehan, leader of Tammany hall, has issued the following statement:

"The great municipal political contest is about to close. It will be memorable in the history of American politics. It will result in a great democratic victory. As in the days of Thomas Jefferson, the democratic party in this con-

test has been arrayed against the party who believe that the masses of the people have no voice in the selection of their officials. It has had to fight against the greed of the party of monopoly with the federal administration at its head."

"For the past three years the city of New York has been governed by the party which has had for its motto, 'I am holier than thou,' and which has given us the most wasteful, extravagant and corrupt administration the city of New York ever knew."

"Unquestionably the results tomorrow night will verify the claims made during the canvass and will result in a crushing defeat for the enemies of the democratic party and the enemies of the common people, and in the triumphant election of Robert A. Van Wyck and the rest of the democratic ticket."

The campaign committee of the Jeffersonian democracy today issued the following:

"The spontaneous and pathetic tribute of the people of Greater New York, paid on Sunday night to the dead, has demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt that Henry George, the father, would, had God spared him to us, have been elected to the majority of our great city. More than this, it foreshadows the complete victory of Henry George, the son, who now leads the hosts his father marshaled."

"We called the attention of democratic voters who hate and scorn the ignoble and corrupt men who have seized the machinery of their party to make it serve selfish and venal ends, that that life-long democrat and valiant foe of bossism, Charles W. Dayton, still leads in the battle of democracy of Thomas Jefferson against the democracy of Richard Croker."

"To workmen who, with heavy hearts and bowed heads, saw the body of the bravest champion borne to its resting place, we declare that his work is not ended, his principles survive, and in contributing to the triumph of all he contended for they serve themselves as fully now as they could have the elder George had lived."

"And we point to Jerome O'Neill as a man nobly qualified to present in public station the workmen of the city, and we urge that the political strength of the laboring masses will be measured by his vote."

"This is still, as it has been, the struggle of the people against the bosses chosen and supported by the chosen classes. It is still, as it has been, a battle for real democracy within the democratic party. The death of the great leader no more closes the contest for equal rights and the attack upon special privilege than Warren's fall at Hanker Hill ended the domination of our land by a British king."

IN NEW YORK STATE.

Democrats Confident of Gaining Seats in the Legislature.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 1.—In every municipality of the state a vigorous bitter campaign is being prosecuted for municipal control. The addition into the campaign of a judge of the court of appeals has stirred the two great parties to very active efforts in the endeavor, not so much to gain the place for their candidate as to demonstrate in this off-year of state politics that the party of oysters is dominant. The democrats hope to demonstrate that they are getting back to a normal state and recovering from the land slides of the past few years, and the republicans seek to show that such is not the case. The assembly contests add some flavor to the canvass, although there are no expressions from the democrats that would lead to the belief that they expect to control that branch of the legislature, but only to reduce the majority.

To attempt to forecast the result with any degree of certainty is to be impossible, for the voters in the entire state the democrats will gain about thirty members over the number last year. This would give them sixty-five votes in the next session, as compared with thirty-five in the last, and would give the republicans a vote of eighty-five, as compared with 115 last year.

REVISED CLAIMS.

Latest Figures of New York Campaign Lines.

New York, Nov. 1.—The latest claims of the managers of the Greater New York campaign were given out today. Chairman Quigg, for the republicans, said the count committee confidently anticipated the election of Gen. Tracy and feel absolutely confident that Seth Low will not carry a single assembly district in the present city of New York. According to Mr. Quigg the ratio of votes between Low and Tracy will be three and a half to one, and he expects Tracy to poll a total of 200,000 votes.

Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, who is Judge Van Wyck's manager, issued a statement in which he estimated the democratic candidate's total vote in Greater New York at 240,000. Of these he expects 140,000 in the present city of New York, 75,000 in Brooklyn and 80,000 in the boroughs of Queens and Richmond. Mr. Grant, in his forecast, places the Henry George vote at from 20,000 to 25,000 and gives Low and Tracy 225,000 and 240,000, respectively.

Charles Streckler, for the Citizens' union, claims a plurality of 27,000 for Low over Van Wyck in the present city of New York, and in support thereof gives figures from each assembly district, which he said, are based upon actual canvasses made by Citizens' union workers. He added that certificates and vouchers signed in all cases by the men who made the canvass are on file at Low headquarters.

At the George headquarters a detailed statement by assembly districts was given out to show that George will have 97,000 votes in the boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx. No estimate was made of the Brooklyn vote, but unless an extremely large George vote is expected from that quarter it would appear by 97,000 estimates that the Jeffersonian democracy leaders do not claim the election of their candidate.

WILL GO DEMOCRATIC.

No Doubt About the Result in Virginia.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 1.—The democrats will elect their state and with the hold-over senators have a clear working majority in both houses. This means the re-election of W. J. Daniel to succeed himself as United States senator, he having been endorsed for re-election by the state democratic convention. The vote throughout the state promises to be light, especially if the rains of today continue. The most important question before the legislature will be the reduction of expenses. The canvass has been on both sides the most spiritless in years. In many of the legislative districts the democrats have no opposition.

TAMMANY'S TRIUMPH.

SWEEPING VICTORY OF ROBERT A. VAN WYCK FOR MAYOR AND ENTIRE TAMMANY TICKET.

LOW CAME IN SECOND BEST

HAD QUITE A LEAD ON TRACY. YOUNG GEORGE MADE A POOR SHOWING.

NEW YORK STATE WILL BE CLOSE

The Republicans Will Probably Control the Legislature—The Democratic Candidate for Chief Justice Is Probably Elected—Great Interest in the Returns.

New York, Nov. 2.—Following is the grand total of the votes received by the three leading candidates for mayor of Greater New York, complete returns having been received from all the districts:

Van Wyck, 235,181.
Low, 140,873.
Tracy, 101,823.
Van Wyck's plurality, 85,308.

New York, Nov. 2.—Tammany's victory in the first municipal election in Greater New York is a sweeping one. The only question remaining to be settled at 11 o'clock tonight is the one of plurality by which the entire ticket headed by Robert A. Van Wyck has carried the gigantic municipality. It can scarcely be less than 60,000 and may be larger than that.

Van Wyck has polled a vote which falls possibly 40,000 under the combined votes of Gen. Tracy (rep.) and Seth Low (Citizens' union). The latter was successful to the extent of polling an aggregate vote in excess of the 140,000 pledges implied by the signatures of the petition on which he became the candidate of an independent movement which at the outset offered to join hands with the republicans in a concerted effort to exclude Tammany from power in the great city to come into being on January 1, 1898, with a population the second in magnitude of the great cities of the world. The offer was declined on the ground that in such a movement the republican party would participate only incidentally with the other party to the compact and the Citizens' union on the other hand refused to recall its nomination of Mr. Low in order that the form of selecting a candidate might be carried out conjointly with the republican organization.

The total number of votes cast was not far from 500,000. The indications are that Van Wyck received 210,000; Low, 145,000; Tracy, 100,000; George, 15,000. The aggregate is swelled by a few thousand votes cast for Gleason (ind.), Daniel (socialist) and Wardell (pro.).

On the city ticket with Van Wyck, Bird Van Cooler is elected comptroller and Randolph Guggenheimer, president of the council.

Charles S. Fairchild, who was secretary of the treasury during Cleveland's presidential term and whom the Citizens' union put upon their ticket for comptroller, did not hold the pace with Low. A. P. Fitch, originally a republican and afterward a democratic member of congress from a Tammany district, was the republican comptroller. He is defeated by about the same vote as the head of his ticket. He was nominated with Gen. Tracy in recognition of services he rendered in the presidential campaign last year. Mr. Van Cooler is new to public life.

Charles W. Dayton, last postmaster of this city, who was nominated for comptroller on the George ticket, polled probably half as many votes again as George.

The legislative branch of the government is Tammanyite. It is a double-headed body, one branch being the municipal council, consisting of the president and sixty-eight members, and the other the board of aldermen, comprising sixty members. The precise number of democrats chosen can not now be stated. There seems to be a strong probability that the democrats have won a majority of the county and borough officers along with the municipal.

The vote of Van Wyck in New York county is approximately the same as was cast for Bryan in 1896, which was 135,624. Gen. Tracy (rep.) polled approximately 55,000 against McKinley's vote of 151,191, while Low (Citizens' union) polled approximately 77,000 and George (Jefferson democrat) 12,000.

In Kings county, which includes the city of Brooklyn, the Bryan vote was 76,882, while Van Wyck's will be almost the same. Against McKinley's vote of 109,135, Gen. Tracy polls approximately 25,000, while Low's vote is approximately 65,000.

In these two counties the straight republican vote shows a falling off of nearly 135,000, or in excess of the total vote for Seth Low, while the Tammany vote equals if it does not exceed that cast for Bryan.

The polling came within about 50,000 of the entire registration, which, considering the weather conditions under which the election proceeded, was all that could be expected. The day was wet, foggy and muddy to a degree. It was such a day as in the years gone by, when voters lined up in the streets to await their chance to cast their ballots to the judges inside, which was called "good democratic weather." Under the altered conditions, the voting being done within doors, this characterization can not well apply. There was a general suspension of business and nearly everybody who was qualified had the opportunity of voting. It was only in the outlying sections that

the exercise of the right of franchise was attended with any inconvenience. And at night the whole city was alone to the occasion. Bulletin boards, torch lights, newspaper extras, readers on the stages of scores of theaters, told the story of the election. The jubilant had recourse to the discordant fish horns in expressions of their joy, while the saloons, closed during the hours while the voting was in progress, did business on a scale that promised to compensate for the period of enforced thirst, and were noisy and brilliantly illuminated. The enthusiasm in the vicinity of Tammany hall was particularly great. Faces were exhibited on the screens and cheers greeted all of them. Van Wyck seemed to have the most adherents, or they had the most lung power, at any rate. They cheered their man with astonishing vigor. Low was not much behind. There was a curious kind of cheer for George at all the screens. One would imagine that nearly everybody was cheering for him, but there was not that burst of enthusiasm that greeted Low and Van Wyck. It appeared as if everybody wanted to express his sympathy with the dead man and at the same time do it quietly. When the returns began to be shown and each return gave Van Wyck bigger and bigger pluralities the democrats drew on the reserve power of their lungs. When about one-third of the city had been counted up, the cheering for Van Wyck was augmented and the noise they made was something startling. How the people stood it was a wonder. At one time some of the crowd on the Park row side of the city hall park climbed over the railing and jumped on the grass. A big policeman jumped on them and they climbed back in a hurry. This caused a jam and there was a panic on the part of some women.

THE PRESIDENT VOTED.

Performed the Prerogative Precisely as Common People Do.

Canton, O., Nov. 2.—At 10:20 o'clock President McKinley left his mother's home to vote. He was accompanied by Mr. G. S. Freese, editor of the Republic. It was five blocks to the Fulton street polling place, precinct C, First ward, which was in a carpenter shop. On the way Judge Rich and his old neighbor, Judge McCarty, joined the president. He entered the precinct voting place at 10:30.

William McKinley, 815 West Tuscarawas street, No. 104, read the clerk. The president was in the booth 1 minute and 20 seconds, and he put his cross on the blank sheet containing names, tickets, by candle light, the curtain of the booth resting on his shoulder, and the president was within plain view of the crowd that gathered.

Entering and leaving he returned the salutations of all the election officers. After voting the president took a walk about some of the streets of his home city, doffing his hat in reply to salutations of people who made manifestations of their love and admiration for their fellow citizen.

Van Wyck Voted Early.

New York, Nov. 2.—Robert Van Wyck, democratic nominee for mayor, voted at 6:40 o'clock a. m. on ballot No. 13. He spent thirty seconds in the booth. There was no crowd at the polling place, and there was no demonstration.

It was nearly two hours later when Seth Low appeared at the precinct where he was registered. He spent two minutes in the booth. His coming and going were not marked by any demonstrations.

SCENE OF GREAT JOY.

Great Rejoicing Over the Tammany Victory at Van Wyck Headquarters.

New York, Nov. 2.—The headquarters of Robert A. Van Wyck, at the Bartholdi hotel, was the scene of great joy as the returns began to indicate a sweeping Tammany victory. A score or more of people were in the rooms where the returns were being received, and they cheered continuously. But it was a feast without the host. Mayor-elect Van Wyck did not appear at the headquarters at any time during the night. He left the headquarters at 4 p. m., going to police headquarters with former Mayor Hugh J. Grant, where he entered a private room in the office of boiler inspector. He stayed there until 7 o'clock, receiving returns. He then left, presumably for the Murray Hill hotel. It was expected he would be at the headquarters some time during the night, but at 10 o'clock the mayor-elect's private secretary announced that he would not be at the headquarters at all and could not be seen.

A GLUM CROWD.

The Gloom at Tracy Headquarters Was Distressing.

New York, Nov. 2.—Chairman Quigg of the republican city committee was very glum when he left headquarters at 8:40. He refused to make a formal statement and was very loth to discuss the situation. At the headquarters there were very few prominent republicans present, and they left the place shortly after Quigg did. No one would make a statement. The republicans kept up their appearance of confidence until the early returns showed the gains for Van Wyck, and then collapsed entirely.

It is impossible to describe the gloom at the republican headquarters. If any thing the depression was more apparent than at the George headquarters. At 9 o'clock there were one or two republican about. Gen. Tracy did not appear at headquarters at all.

NEW YORK STATE CLOSE.

Democratic Judge Probably Elected. Legislature Probably Republican.

New York, Nov. 2.—Rain, which prevailed generally all over the state, had the effect of keeping a great many of the country voters away from the polls. The result is apparent in the reduced majorities given in concededly republican districts to William J. Wallace, the nominee for chief justice of the court of appeals, as compared with the pluralities by which the same districts were carried last year. In many districts the pluralities of a year ago are reduced nearly half, and in the few that have been reported the falling off is less than 25 per cent. Conceding to Judge Parker, democrat, a majority of 100,000 in Greater New York, it is probable that he has won in the state.

The returns for assemblymen are entirely lacking in the Greater New York districts owing to the large number of candidates whose votes must be voted

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before the assembly nominees are reached, and the result will probably not be known until tomorrow. Outside of Greater New York, where thirteen districts are to be heard from, dispatches to the Associated Press show the election of 61 republicans and 17 democrats. This, it is believed, insures the continuance of republican control of the assembly, whatever may be the results in the Greater New York districts.

At 11 p. m. Chairman Hackett declared that from dispatches received from assembly districts in the state the republicans had a working majority in the assembly.

WATCHING FOR THE RETURNS.

New Yorkers Manifested Almost as Much Interest as in a National Contest.

New York, Nov. 2.—The attraction of the newspaper bulletin boards for the crowds was a whit less than it was last year, a presidential election. With very few exceptions every morning and evening paper in the city had bulletin boards in front of its office. The whole of newspaper square was a living mass. From the south side of Nassau street to the park in front of the city hall there were but two lanes in the enormous mass of people, and these lanes were just wide enough for one man to get through. When the people tried to pass one another there was pushing and shoving and much crowding, and some bad words, but in general the crowd was good natured.

The crowd made more noise this year than last. There were more horns than is usual on election night, and at times it seemed like New Year's eve.

Young George a Failure.

New York, Nov. 2.—Whatever might have been the result of the election, the indications from the earliest returns were that the substitution of the son for the father as the majority candidate of the Thomas Jefferson democracy had proved a failure from any but a sentimental point of view. In fact, the George candidate has made but a beggarly showing, scarcely 5 per cent of the votes in New York City counted to 8 o'clock having been cast for the son of the author of "Progress and Poverty."

AT MIDNIGHT.

Van Wyck's Vote Is as Large as Tracy's and Low's Combined.

New York, Nov. 2.—At midnight 770 out of the 883 election districts in Greater New York had been counted, showing:

Van Wyck (Tammany democrat), 123,735.
Low (Citizens' union), 65,711.
Tracy (republican), 48,787.
George (Jefferson democracy), 10,617.
Van Wyck's plurality, 57,962.
Van Wyck at this time is shown to have polled as large a vote as both Tracy and Low combined, while the George vote, which a week ago was regarded with more or less apprehension and was expected to be anywhere from 65,000 to 100,000, has fallen to almost infinitesimal proportions. It is estimated upon the basis of the ballots already counted that Van Wyck's total vote will be from 143,000 to 146,000 in Manhattan and the Bronx, 73,000 in the borough of Brooklyn, 8500 in Queens and 1900 in Richmond, or approximately 231,000 votes in Greater New York. Low's vote will be not far from 125,000; Tracy's 100,000, and George's 16,000. The total of 494,000 will not be materially altered either way. Gleason's vote and that of the socialist and prohibition nominees, who sent the grand total to about the half million mark.

Buffalo Democratic.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Dr. Conrad Diehl (dem.) has been elected mayor by a majority of at least 6000. The democrats also elect their city ticket. They elected six councilmen, making that body solely democratic. Twenty-five aldermen were elected. Estimates made in city returns elect eighteen democrats and seven republicans, exactly reversing the present board.

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