THE STATE JOURNAL.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF TOPEKA

By Frank P. MacLennan.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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☞The STATE JOURNAL has a regular average Daily Local Circulation in Topeka of more than all other Capital City Dailies Combined, and Double that of its principal competitor—a very creditable morning newspaper.

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WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Washington, March 17.—For Kansas: Forecast till 8 p. m. Sunday: Fair; cooler Sunday morning and probably in the evening; south winds becoming northwesterly.

This is what we call a typical Kansas March.

Breckinridge's silver-tongued oratory is badly tarnished.

Breckinridge's record looks like a double charge of buckshot had struck it.

Is the Oregon militia ready for its outing? It is Governor Pennoyer's turn next?

Coxey's industrial army says it wants to remodel the government; but really all it wants is soup.

It is proposed to dramatize the Lewelling war of last winter, with General Artz in the comedy part.

Everybody but Mrs. Lease thinks that Gov. Lewelling has a lead pipe cinch on the nomination for governor.

There is soon going to be another case of Irish eviction in New York; when the Tammany hall crowd is put out.

Dynamite bombs are getting so plentiful that they will soon be quoted at so much per doz. in the eastern markets.

The rats desert a sinking ship. Gov. Lewelling's nephew has resigned his place at the state house and gone home.

The bacillus of rheumatism has been discovered. It should be hung by the neck until dead without the benefit of clergy.

Gov. Waite has concluded not to wade in blood this time; just plain Denver dust seems to have been satisfactory enough.

The spring styles in men's hats are fearfully and wonderfully made; happily they will soon be superseded by summer styles.

Curfew ought to be rung again—to put out all fires at 9 o'clock; particularly fires made of garbage raked from the garden.

The Populist idea of the state board of charity is that it begins at home; which means that all the relations shall have jobs first.

Indications in the southwest are that there is a low barometer in Jerry Simpson's district, which will develop into a Republican blizzard.

The kind of veal furnished by Commandant Moody at the Ft. Dodge home will make him sicker than anybody else before he gets through with it.

The New York World is the most admirable Democratic paper in the United States. It doesn't find a single thing in the Democratic party to commend.

The Troy (N. Y.) Press, publishes a story entitled "The Toughest Town in the World." Strange to say it is about a foreign city and never mentions Troy.

Did you hear the loud thunder of artillery coming from Denver-ward. No, nothing but the loud laughter of the giddy populace at Gov. Waite's bluff.

A New York paper asks that Senator Brice flip up a penny to see which party he belongs to. He belongs to any party which has a tender side for the sugar trust.]

The woman who now offers a man a 50 cent job of beating carpets, feels assured she has done her duty to the "unemployed," and they have hereafter no reason to complain.

It is reported that the next move to be made by one of the Sabbatarian ministers of Topeka is to object to the eating of an egg laid on Monday because the hen prepared it on Sunday.

The fact that there are 966,000 pensioners on the list fills the Democracy with horror. Well, there wouldn't have been any pension list if it hadn't been for the Democracy. Let them take their medicine.

ENDORSING HOCH.

[From a letter written by Hoch.]

"I would rather lose on that platform than win on its opposite. I feel it in my bones that the rank and file of our party endorse the sentiments of that letter."

***

[C. F. Scott, Editor Iola Register.]

"It is Hoch or Morrill. As the JOURNAL says, it is the new methods against the old, the new men against the old gang. If we win, the Republicans will get up into pure air and breathe in a new life. If we lose, it is another era of Finleyism and Lelandism."

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[Abilene Reflector.]

E. W. Hoch, editor of the Marion Record, is a candidate for the Republican nomination for governor. He is clean, able and worthy. In a letter consenting to the use of his name he makes the most magnificent argument for manliness in politics that has appeared for a long time. The words should be heeded by all.

***

[Clay Center Times.]

Edward W. Hoch, editor of the Marion Record, is announced as a Republican candidate for governor of Kansas. He has been fighting the machine for a great many years and is said to represent the young element of the state, which is opposed to rings and bosses. His letter announcing his candidacy is a frank and manly avowal of high principles.

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[Wichita Star.]

Ed. Hoch has announced his candidacy for the Republican gubernatorial nomination, and his boom is spreading like wild fire over the prairies of Kansas. And why not. Ed. Hoch is a Republican tried and true. He is able, bright and clean. He is vigorous and manly. He's a writer and a talker. He never sits on the fence or whines, but ever lets the people know where he is at. He does not belong to any clique or gang. He undoubtedly is qualified for the position in every particular, and would make the Republican party of Kansas a standard bearer of whom all would be proud.

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[Marion Record, Hoch's Paper.]

It is not the purpose of the editor of this paper to devote much space to matters personal to himself in connection with the governorship. But he intends to do as he pleases about this. We print, today, our letter consenting to the use of our name in this connection. We do this because we want our readers to clearly understand the character of the issue we propose to raise and push in this state. Our contest is impersonal. It is not against men but against abominable methods. Good men have been the victims of these methods. Every thoughtful, honest man is sick of the usual methods deemed necessary to success.

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[El Dorado Republican.]

Editor Hoch of the Marion Record, has been importuned a good many times to announce himself as a candidate for governor. He is not only expected to say that he is a candidate but to get out over the state, tear up the sod, fix up a slate for the fellows and do a lot of other things humiliating in the extreme to a sensitive man. But Mr. Hoch won't do it, and all honor to him for refusing. If these fellows want Hoch for governor all they have to do is to get enough delegates to nominate him. If he gets the nomination he will accept; and that is all them is to it. If he is nominated he will be elected; and if elected he will make a first-class governor. The way to bring this all about is to give him a majority of the delegates.

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[Pratt County Republican.]

Today's paper brings the glad news that Hon. Ed Hoch of Marion will consent to be a candidate for governor of Kansas. This tallies with what the Republican has said all the time, that he would consent to be a candidate when the proper time came if the people of the state demanded it. The fact is, the Republican party of the state wants a new deal, and let the old politicians have a rest. The people want to select their man for governor, instead of some man who wants to be governor forcing himself upon the people. This is what the candidacy of Hon. Ed Hoch means. It is an imperative demand from the people—they have spoken. They want a modest and worthy candidate. They have sought the man and that man is the manly and patriotic editor of the Marion Record. We haven't a doubt about the nomination of Mr. Hoch for governor of Kansas, nor have we any doubt of his triumphant election in November.

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[Marion Record, Hoch's Paper.]

Simultaneously with the appearance of this letter the cry was raised by the beneficiaries of these methods that "it is too late." These fellows are awfully sorry we didn't consent earlier to the use of our name. What! "too late," when not a county convention has as yet been held, and the state convention is three months off? Why too late? There can be but one answer. Because things are supposed to be fixed. If they are, why hold a convention at all? This unwilling cry of too late, but adds emphasis, from an unexpected source, to our protest against this kind of politics. If three months before a convention is held is "too late" for anyone to be thought of in this convention, then we would like to know the exact time required by this sort of politics, in order for one to be on time. It should not be too late, after the convention is called to order, for any one to modestly announce an honorable aspiration of this kind, or for the convention to select a suitable standard bearer, unfettered by "fixers." It is never too late to do right, while opportunity lasts.

The Topeka JOURNAL intimates that Major Morrill lies when he says he has made no promise of place or office. We have known Morrill for more than a third of a century and this is the first time we ever heard his word questioned, in politics or business.—Lawrence Journal.

The Topeka Capital gleefully copies the above. The Capital has often misrepresented the STATE JOURNAL and the Lawrence paper can echo the same sentiments but nobody will be fooled. The STATE JOURNAL has never said a word against Major Morrill's character. We are after the old machine. If the Lawrence Journal wants to be run by Leland and Finley, and Phil Kelly and George Case, and Charley Johnson, in the same manner that these men are running Mr. Morrill all right. Ed Hoch represents the new way and the higher plane—the masses not the politicians.

EARLY ENOUGH.

If anything were needed to thoroughly clinch the idea that Mr. Morrill's candidacy is in the control of the "fixers," nothing could be more potent than their cry "too late." They even intimate that Hoch is a good man, but that he ought to have come out earlier. Why earlier? So that things could have been "fixed," of course. Ah, Gentleman Cy., Gentleman George, Gentleman Phil, Gentleman Case, it is "too late" for your methods no matter how early you began and you began a long time ago—but the Republicans repudiated your methods in 1892. You have been sitting around the Copeland in Parlor X and Parlor Q, pulling this string and that wire, making this slate and hatching that scheme while the Republican masses have been taking their bearings and taking your measures.

It is not too late for Ed Hoch and new methods. Ed Hoch's letter is the new platform and it came in the right time. Had it been any earlier the gang which is running Major Morrill would not have so fully shown themselves to the people. The masses have seen them week by week. They have surrounded Mr. Morrill like an impenetrable picket guard with no admission to the inner circle except a permit signed by Leland and countersigned by Inspector Finley and Commissioner Johnson and Warden Case. The delay of Hoch has been most fortunate. It has enabled the people to pass by and see for themselves.

A GREAT PLATFORM.

Fifteen Gems Taken From Ed Hoch's Letter of Acceptance.

"We must take higher ground if we would regain and retain the confidence of the people."

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"Is the ideal I have pictured too high? Would not our party be many thousand votes stronger if this ideal could be realized this year?"

***

"I am sick of the idea that a man must throw modesty to the winds, and squander time and money and character in a scramble for a position of such dignity as this."

***

"I have written this frankly because I am tremendously in earnest in wishing the success of the party which in state and nation has alone proven its ability to manage public affairs wisely and well."

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"This view will be criticised. It will be thought too sentimental and sentimental for Kansas politics. I believe in my heart, however, that it voices the sentiments of the great overwhelming mass of men who do the voting and who hold patriotism above position or self."

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"If the party in its aggregate wisdom should call me to the front, untrammeled by pledges or promises, I would do what any other loyal citizen would do—try to bear the banner unsullied to the victory which I am confident awaits us."

***

"I am tired of seeing this great office kicked like a football over the prairies of Kansas. I am disgusted with the dispensing of its perquisites in advance and as a means of their attainment. From all these things our party has suffered surely in the past."

***

"I have hoped that the the next state convention would be composed of the ablest, cleanest and most unselfish Republicans in the state, filled and thrilled with the one supreme desire to nominate the strongest possible ticket and to adopt the best possible platform."

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"The issues of this year's campaign are too important to be jeopardized by a wrangle over the ambitions and interests of individuals. If there ever was a time when men should lay their ambitions and interests on the altar of their country it is now."

***

"For one to voluntary assume that he pre-eminently above others, measures up the requirements of this exalted office, is repugnant to my nature, and to my idea of that modesty which so adorns our humanity, and which so becomes the occupant of a great office of this kind."

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"The office of governor is an exalted position. Its duties are grave and its responsibilities are great. It is a sacred trust which men should hesitate to seek, and which should be conferred upon them only after thorough and thoughtful consideration of their character and qualifications."

***

"It should not, therefore, be necessary for any man to 'seek' for the nomination. The custom which compels men to do this, or abandon the honorable aspiration, is, in my judgment, a pernicious one. It puts a premium upon presumption and a ban upon modesty. It gives an undue advantage to wealth, and makes its absence a bar to preferment."

***

"Let it be a convention of Republicans, by Republicans, and for Republicanism, instead of a convention of candidates, by candidates and for candidates. Let it be something more than a ratification meeting to endorse the work of a lot of manipulators with axes to grind and spoils to get. Is not this 'a consummation devoutly to be wished?'"

***

"Any and all 'claims' are insignificant as compared with the great issue of redeeming this fair state from the grip of the socialists in theory, and anarchists in practice who, having first deluded an honest following, aided by a party whose alleged principles are opposite to theirs, have made Kansas ridiculous in the eyes of the world."

***

"With no reflection upon any of the excellent and eminent gentlemen who have reluctantly yielded to this pernicious practice in the past, or who may do so in the future, I here and now enter my solemn and emphatic protest against a custom which not only lowers the high and good standard here set up, but which tends to ring rule, bossism and to party antagonism and to defeat."

It is not what its proprietors say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story of its merit. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures.

ON NEWSPAPER ROW.

RELATIONS OF JOURNALISTS WITH PUBLIC MEN IN WASHINGTON.

From a Close Alliance to Open Hostility and Thence to Indifference—Some Veteran Correspondents—Congressmen Who Are Approachable—Hardworking Men.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The relations of Washington journalists with congressmen and other public men are constantly changing. They are subject to a singular ebb and flow or an alternating sequence of good will and almost open war. Sometimes there is quite a close alliance between a party's representatives in congress and journalists of the same party. Then a coldness springs up, and by and by there is such pronounced hostility that the harshest epithets are reserved not for the common opposition, but for certain congressmen of the writer's own party. And it is a curious fact that these periods of extreme hostility between the two sets of public instructors have generally preceded some great national scandal, so that one might easily

A FORCIBLE INTERVIEW.

calculate that there was trouble ahead and destruction for some fair reputations by the storm signals raised on Newspaper row.

A Glance Backward.

The last year of Andrew Johnson was the beginning of a long series of hostilities which continued through the entire first term and well into the second term of Grant. In fact, now that it is over and we can look back upon it philosophically, it must be admitted that that was our era of corruption, if we ever had one. First to draw the fire of the correspondents were the once famous Mrs. Cobb and her gang of pardon brokers.

The unfortunate position of Andrew Johnson, compelled to dicker with hostile senators to get any of his appointments confirmed, so divided the responsibility as to reduce it to a minimum. All this fell in with the wasteful ways and general recklessness which followed the large expenditures of the war, and a habit of carelessness with the people's money spread from Washington down through all the avenues of state, county and municipal government till it ended with Credit Mobilier and the whisky ring in Washington, the reign of Tweed in New York and of the innumerable bosses in every city in the land. That was the palmy day of the shoddy aristocracy, the golden age of the lobbyist. Claims were measured by millions. The carpet bagger was then in the land and was voting for everything which had money in it.

An Era of Corruption.

The end of the war found the crevices of southern society filled with a strange drift of humanity. It was composed of men who had been officers in colored regiments; men who were agents of the freedmen's bureaus; men who had been cotton buyers and sutlers, and who remained where the close of the war found them. Along with these was a class of men of whom it is no exaggeration to say the world was not worthy—devotees, enthusiastic martyrs—men whose love for humanity was so much greater than their selfishness (or, if you please, their common sense) that they toiled incessantly to educate the negroes, disregarding alike poverty, danger, social ostracism and the sneers of their critics in the north. Out of these curiously commingled elements the newly enfranchised colored people chose at random their representatives and of course got some of the best and worst men in the country. The good men were too often impractical; the bad very practical indeed. Add all these elements to the general condition following the war and it is easy to see why the era of 1868–75 was one of unusual corruption.

When Journalists Were Unpopular.

It was at this time that Donn Piatt, George Alfred Townsend, J. B. McCullough, Sydney Andrews and many others began their career of slashing criticism, which continued (such is the force of habit) even after the occasion for it had passed away. The great scandal of pardon brokerage and the bargain and sale of appointments had scarcely passed away when the scandal of the Indian ring became flagrant and was followed immediately by the sale of cadetships, the conviction of Congressman Bowen of South Carolina for bigamy, the San Domingo affair and the inquiry about the French Arms.

While all these and all the charges against Boss Shephard and Babcock and others in connection with the District government were still fresh in the minds of the people, the famous Credit Mobilier explosion occurred, to be followed in rapid succession by a dozen minor scandals and then by the great breakup of the whisky ring and the arraignment of Secretary Belknap for selling post traderships. Those were indeed the palmy days of sensational journalism, and the hostility between the press and congressmen grew to such a height that violence was oftened threatened and occasionally inflicted. It is still one of the jokes of the correspondents' smoking room to tell how Billy McGarrahan knocked down Donn Piatt in the capitol and how Fred Grant and his friend waited outside the residence of the same inimitable Donn with the avowed intention of pounding him till his "hide wouldn't hold shucks."

Then Came Dan Lamont.

The panic of 1873 and the political revulsion which followed it proved a sharp tonic, and with the coming in of the Hayes administration began an era of good feeling between correspondents and congressmen. It may be said to have reached its maximum about the time Garfield was inaugurated. Then there was a sudden change, and many journalists were sharpening their quills for an assault on the administration when the wounding and death of Garfield caused a halt.

The era of good feeling continued through most of Arthur's term, was but slightly broken during Cleveland's first, and again reached its maximum under Harrison. It is needless to recount the changes since, but it may be said in conclusion that there is now a rising tide of hostility to the administration and incidentally to one section of congress. Perhaps it would be a fairer statement to say that the situation is a little strained. In Cleveland's first administration the journalists had Dan Lamont to deal with, and it is scarcely an exaggeration to say that they loved him.

Men Who Stand Well.

If there were a Bradstreet or an R. G. Dun to determine the standing of congressmen so far as their being approachable by journalists is concerned, Senator Cullom would stand well up and probably be marked with five A's. To one who is not in it, it is a treat to see the senator on the occasions when he rides home in a street car, with a journalist on each side of him and often one or two more hanging to the straps and leaning over him. In the house Mr. Walker of Massachusetts has the reputation of being uncommonly good to those he likes, but given to forming very sudden judgments on newspaper men whom he meets for the first time.

Among the Populists none other excels Jerry Simpson for general geniality, a quickness to catch on as to what the correspondent wants, a readiness to give very freely, so far as he will give at all, and a polite and easy way of stating that he doesn't propose to give any more. Lafe Pence in his entertaining moments is very entertaining indeed, and it is almost as good as a comedy to hear him tell how his set works on the Republicans from the silver states.

Men of Likes and Dislikes.

Josiah Patterson of Tennessee must be classed with Mr. Walker as good to those he likes. There is of course a large number of congressmen who are very communicative with journalists from their own states, but close as clams to all others. Judge Culberson is much sought, and his opinions are valued highly, but he seldom says much. General Grosvenor is one of the most genial and approachable gentlemen in the house when he feels like it, but he has as many moods and tenses as a Greek verb. It is only fair to add that he is extremely busy just at present, and his part in the recent controversy has of course added to his—well, I will call it conversational suddenness. He is not conspicuous for orthodoxy, but is a firm believer in total depravity—of Democrats. In this respect Senators Frye and Chandler are equally orthodox. They are only tolerably communicative to journalists outside of their state and party.

Mr. Funston of Kansas is a very pleasant talker, and so are Messrs. Brookshire and Waugh of Indiana, Stallings and Bankhead of Alabama, Dinsmore of Arkansas, Black, Hitt and Cannon of Illinois, Henderson of Iowa, Boatner of Louisiana and many others. Of all these, however, it must be said, as of the gentlemen named above, that their likes and dislikes are very pronounced, and if they do not like a journalist at first acquaintance he would do well to not trouble them again.

Nestors of Journalism.

The veterans of the press gang are very rarely seen in the gallery or even in the lobby. Of these W. B. Shaw is the Nestor. He was a pioneer from Boston in the days when the great city dailies first began to take dispatches by telegraph. With him is generally classed General H. V. N. Boynton, who succeeded "Agate" (Whitelaw Reid) soon after the close of the war. He is commissioner of Rock Creek park of this district and of the Chickamauga commission and has some other places of con-

A CLEVER SENATOR.

sequence, especially those dealing with the army records, and is no longer in active work. He was succeeded on the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette by the now veteran Fred Mussey, who is assisted by Albert Halstead, younger son of the well known Murat.

Other veterans, by comparison with new men at any rate, are John M. Carson of the Philadelphia Ledger, F. A. Richardson of the Baltimore Sun, William C. MacBride of the Cincinnati Enquirer, Perry S. Heath of the Indianapolis Journal and other papers, Baron Sockendorff of the New York Tribune, Jacob J. Noah of The Rocky Mountain News, the Israelite of the press gang, and—but the list of men who have been here many years would stretch out too long.

J. H. BEADLE.

KANSAS PARAGRAPHS.

A city hall will be built in Marysville this summer.

The young people who are getting up a kodak entertainment at Strong City find it is no snap.

Twenty-three Russian families were located on Graham county farms last week, near Hogue.

Rev. Hector Cowan began active work at the state university gymnasium by making a speech.

The Colby Tribune thinks every one with the least bit of pat-riotism will be wearing the green today.

It took five eight gallon kegs of beer to make some new members see into the mysteries of a lodge at Hope.

The old fair grounds and track at St. Marys are being plowed up and the ground will be planted in corn.

Peddlers have continued to be so persistent at Parsons that people put signs on their houses directing them to stay away.

Cucumbers are now on the Atchison market and will, it is expected, complete the work commenced by diphtheria and scarlet fever.

The King's Daughters at Atchison go around to the law offices and dust the books for a dollar a job and give the money to the poor.

It seems that the captured Montgomery county bandit is not at Coffeyville, but at Independence where the girls all take him flowers.

A machinist has offered to drill a hole 1,000 feet deep at Spring Hill for $350 and the people are thinking of sinking their money in the scheme.

There's not a man at Valley Falls that can swap or talk trade without whittling a pine stick. They have to have their knives to split the difference.

Ft. Scott Monitor: The Kansas conference of Methodist preachers forgot to condemn the moral and spiritual effects of college oratorical contests.

Prof. Blake's lectures on physics have so impressed the Lawrence cob pipe smokers that they don't do anything but sit around and try to make vortex rings.

The new drop curtain for the Burlington opera house is to be filled with advertisements, and patent medicine pictures will probably run alongside of Shakespeare and Ben Jonson.

Atchison Champion: A well known Atchison lady, prominent in society circles, and who is supposed to be well up in literature, recently sent a message to the public library requesting the librarian to send her a copy of Shakespeare's works. "If you have not the works complete in one volume," added she, "please send me that containing 'The Second Mrs. Tanqueray.'"

Beware of Ointments For Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

☞Sold by druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

RICHARD A. McCURDY, PRESIDENT

For the year ending December 31, 1893

Income

Received for Premiums	$35,564,727 96
From all other sources	6,393,417 72
	$41,958,145 68

Disbursements

To Policy-holders	$26,985,472 40
For all other accounts	8,454,557 47
	$35,370,029 87

Assets

United States Bonds and other Securities	$72,923,222 43
First lien Loans on Bond and Mortgage	76,729,938 96
Loans on Stocks and Bonds	7,497,200 00
Real Estate	18,059,919 68
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies	10,844,091 73
Accrued Interest, Deferred Premiums, &c.	6,609,268 89
	$186,707,660 14
Reserve for Policies and other Liabilities	168,755,071 22
Surplus	17,952,003 91
Insurance and Annuities assumed and renewed	$708,698,553 40

NOTE—Insurance merely written is disorded from this Statement as wholly executing, and only insurance actually issued and paid for in cash is included.

I have carefully examined the foregoing Statement and find the same to be correct.

CHARLES A. PREILER, Auditor

From the Surplus a dividend will be apportioned as usual.

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