CLOSE OF THE CONGRESS

PAN-AMERICAN DELEGATES BRING THEIR LABORS TO AN END.

Speech of Minister Mariscal on the Work Accomplished—Important Advance in Cause of Peace.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 31.—In closing the Pan-American conference this afternoon Ignacio Mariscal, minister of foreign affairs of the Mexican government, said in part:

"Overcoming the most serious difficulties, you have successfully reached the goal of your labors, and you deserve the congratulations not only of the Mexican government, but of all lovers of moral promises and justice. You have advanced in practice the great principle of arbitration, the peaceful and educational solution of international controversies, so as to render less frequent the barbarous appeal to force. Ten delegations reached an agreement and signed a treaty of compulsory arbitration with exceptions similar to those that figured in the Washington treaty which miscarried in 1890, a fate which we may reasonably hope is not reserved for the present convention. Nevertheless, it is not the principal triumph obtained in the matter of arbitration. That triumph is undoubtedly the unanimous agreement of all the delegations, in spite of their apparently radical divergence as to the application of that great principle, to submit for settlement to the permanent arbitration court of The Hague controversies that arise among the governments of America due to the claims of private individuals for indemnities and damages. As those claims, at least in America and in cases where powerful nations are involved, are without question the most frequent sources of international controversies, the importance of this achievement cannot be doubted.

"Let us congratulate ourselves on the fact that this conference, in spite of its extremely delicate mission, has given rise to no conflicts in the true sense of the word. If at times threatening clouds darkened your horizon, they were soon dispelled by the potent influence of reason, by which you have all been guided, and your labors have come to an end in the midst of serenity and peace. Mexico feels satisfied, for she had no other reward in view for her efforts."

The minister concluded with the hope that all the delegates, after returning to their native lands, would retain a kindly thought for Mexico.

TO PERSUADE BOERS

WESSELS, WOLMARANS AND FISCHER WISH TO VISIT SOUTH AFRICA.

Britain's Reply to the Dutch Proposition Said to Leave a Loophole for Further Negotiations.

WAR BURDEN GROWING HEAVY

MORE MONEY IS REQUIRED FOR BRITISH ARMY EXPENSES.

Shortcomings of the Remount Department Again Aired in the House of Commons.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The British reply to the Dutch note in regard to bringing about peace in South Africa was dispatched yesterday to The Hague. The contents of the note are kept secret, but the first publication of the text is intended to be made in Parliament Monday, Feb. 3. The Associated Press has reason to believe, however, that its original summary of the Dutch communication was correct, with this addition: That the Dutch suggested that Wessels, Wolmarans and Fischer, the Boer delegates now in Europe, be permitted to go to South Africa in an endeavor to persuade the burghers in the field to surrender.

Great Britain's reply is not in the nature of a direct negative, though it is not unlikely it will have that effect. While Lord Lansdowne probably leaves a loophole for further suggestions, he doubts the ability of the Boer delegates to control their fellow-countrymen, and there seems little likelihood that the Dutch government can secure guarantees in regard to the powers of the Boer delegates sufficient to induce Great Britain to accede to the original request.

Wiring from The Hague, the correspondent of the Daily Mail says that the reply of Great Britain to the Dutch concerning peace in South Africa is a polite refusal of the request that permission be granted for a commission to proceed to South Africa. "The lack of an authorization by the Boers has proved fatal," says the correspondent, "but the door of negotiations is not wholly closed, since Great Britain's reply reaffirms the willingness of that country to accede to any authorized proposal tending to the conclusion of peace."

A dispatch from Brussels, published in the Daily Telegraph, says that Mr. Kruger presided at a meeting held at his residence in Utrecht last Friday of all the Boer delegates in Europe, when several expressed themselves in favor of accepting the advice of Queen Wilhelmina and the government of The Netherlands to abandon their claim to independence, but that Mr. Kruger and Dr. Leyds were still obdurate.

Botha Not for Peace.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—The Liberte prints a dispatch from Brussels to-day which says that Dr. Leyds, the European agent of the Boers, recently received a communication from General Botha, dated only six weeks ago, in which the Boer commander-in-chief not only does not allude to his alleged desire for peace, but declares the Boers are sufficiently provisioned to continue the struggle hopefully, and that the situation in Cape Colony is growing worse for the British.

The Temps correspondent, in an interview with Dr. Leyds and Mr. Fischer, at Brussels, regarding the powers of the Boer delegation in Europe, quotes them as saying: "We are duly accredited by our governments and could begin negotiations at any moment, but we will do nothing decisive before consulting with the commanders, and neither Steyn nor Botha, nor any other leader, will take a decision without conferring with us."

The Journal, in an interview, quotes Mr. Kruger as saying: "We do not fight for the delight of battle. We are a Christian and peaceful people. We only fight to preserve our liberty. We only fight because we want peace. Any action the nature of which is to bring peace nearer would satisfy us, and whoever takes the initiative in such action is entitled to our gratitude."

COST OF THE WAR.

More Money Needed by Britain—The Horse Purchasing Scandal.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The war secretary, Mr. Brodrick, in introducing a supplementary army estimate of £5,000,000 in the House of Commons to-day, said this brought the total of the cost of the war for the present year up to £61,670,000. On Jan. 1, Mr. Brodrick said, there were still 237,800 British troops in South Africa. The expenses of the war had now been reduced to £4,500,000 per month.

Mr. Brodrick's presentation of the supplementary army estimate furnished Sir John Blundell Maple (Conservative) with an opportunity to refer to yesterday's report of the committee appointed to inquire into the purchases of horses for the British army, which, while censuring Sir John for unjustifiable attacks on the integrity of officers, found that excessive prices were paid. Sir John asserted that his original statements were true and submitted letters to show that certain officers were mixed up in horse swindles at Buda-Pesth and Vienna. He also asserted that the evidence before the committee revealed a gross scandal.

Mr. Hobhouse, a member of the inquiry committee, defended the officers, but declared that the investigation revealed glaring shortcomings in the remount department. On one contract for horses amounting to £111,000 the profit was £44,000. Assuming that a similar percentage of profit was made on the £18,000,000 spent in remounts, the speaker estimated that the War Office had bestowed on contractors a profit totaling £8,000,000. The remount department was clearly inefficient and the official at the head of it ought to be dismissed.

At that juncture William Vernon-Harcourt (Liberal) said he desired some explanation regarding the new contracts for food.

Mr. Brodrick replied somewhat flippantly, whereupon there were loud cries of "Order!" Sir William, amid cheers, sharply reminded the war secretary that it was the custom of the House for members to treat one another with "gentlemanly courtesy."

Henry Labouchere (Liberal) declared that somebody ought to be hanged in connection with the remounts, and moved the reduction of the vote.

Lord Stanley, financial secretary to the War Office, explained that all the transactions complained of had been conducted by the yeomanry committee, which was not connected with the War Office.

Mr. Brodrick defended Major General William R. Truman, inspector general of the remount department, from the charge of any dishonorable conduct, and after being considerably pressed from the Liberal side of the house reluctantly undertook to make a full investigation of the cases of all officers concerned, and promised there should be no recurrence of the payment of excessive prices for horses.

Mr. Labouchere's motion was rejected by a vote of 106 to 75, and the supplementary estimates were adopted by a vote of 159 to 56.

Boers Repulsed.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Lord Kitchener, in a dispatch from Pretoria dated Thursday, Jan. 30, reports that the camp of Col. L. E. Dumoulin, of the Sussex regiment, was attacked by Nieuwhoudt's command, and that after severe fighting the Boers were repulsed.

Lord Kitchener also reports that Gen. French captured twenty-six men belonging to Fouche's command in the northeastern part of Cape Colony, and that the command was completely scattered.

YUNG LU WISHES TO RESIGN.

Dowager Empress of China Issues an Edict in His Behalf.

PEKING, Jan. 31.—General Yung Lu has notified the foreign ministers that he desires to shift these further part. Several of the ministers are undecided as to whether to receive him.

The Dowager Empress has issued an edict setting forth that Yung Lu desires to resign the grand secretaryship. She commends his services, particularly during the recent troubles, when, her Majesty says, he was her only rational adviser, and adds that she has refused to accept his resignation. The statements made in the edict are considered to be fiction.

Backset for Yerkes.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—"No portion of the Metropolitan Company's property shall be handed over to Mr. Yerkes and his associates as the price of union with the District railway" was the burden of the directors' statements at to-day's meeting of the Metropolitan Railway Company. The anticipated split in favor of handing over the control of the road to Mr. Yerkes did not occur. The chairman said shareholders representing £1,500,000 of stock wanted the company to hand over £13,000,000 of capital to the Yerkes traction company, with a capital of only £1,000,000. "The railways must work friendly," said the chairman, "but the District asked over-much and gave over-little. The Metropolitan calculated that it could supply its own electricity, thus saving £100,000 a year on the Yerke's proposition."

Three Powers Protest.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—From Peking the correspondent of the Times cables that Great Britain and Japan, supported by the United States, while not opposing the completion of an equitable agreement safeguarding Russia's railroad interests, energetically protest against the infringement of their rights involved in the agreement between China and the Russo-Chinese bank, which gives Russia exclusive mining and other privileges. The signing of this agreement has, therefore, been delayed. Germany has taken no action in this matter, but, on the contrary, has given many indications of approval of Russia's policy, which would furnish her with an easy pretext for obtaining similar preferential rights throughout Shan-Tung province.

Beef Scarce in England.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—During the current week not a single bullock arrived at Deptford market from the United States. This is the climax of a remarkable decline in cattle importations from America and is unprecedented since this import trade commenced. The Daily Mail this morning calls attention to an alarming shortage of beef, and suggests that the Board of Agriculture permit the reopening of the live cattle trade with Argentina, under restrictions to prevent the introduction of cattle diseases.

Channel Swept by Gales.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Continued gales in the channel are causing numerous shipping casualties. The channel mail steamers were unable to start from France this morning, and the mail steamer which left Dover for Calais was compelled to put back in a damaged condition. Fears for the safety of the steamer Sprite were allayed to-day when her arrival at Homburg was reported.

Tariff Bill Further Amended.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—The tariff committee of the Reichstag adopted to-day another important clause of the proposed new tariff bill, providing that unless treaty stipulations prevent it, the same rates of duty may be levied on foreign goods and the same measures enforced against them as are applied by the country of origin to similar goods.

Spain Will Remember England.

MADRID, Jan. 31.—The Imparcial, referring to the assertion that Great Britain thwarted European efforts at coalition against the United States at the time of the Spanish-American war, says: "As England now reminds America of this, so must Spain remember it, especially as the moment has come for her to decide the question of alliances."

Lord Dufferin's Condition.

BELFAST, Jan. 31.—Sir William H. Broadbent, physician in ordinary to the King, who is attending Lord Dufferin, the former governor general of Canada, issued a bulletin this afternoon as follows: "Lord Dufferin's condition is one of extreme gravity. Weakness, emaciation and anaemia have reached a serious degree."

Money for Improvements.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 31—The Czar has authorized the city of St. Petersburg to raise 30,000,000 roubles on a loan at 4½ per cent. for various municipal improvements, including the extension of the telephone system, the building of a dam near the Troiski bridge and two new bridges over the Neva.

Chinese Seals Sold.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The seals which are alleged to have belonged to the Dowager Empress of China, and to have been looted at Peking, to which attention was called in the House of Commons yesterday, in an effort to prevent their sale, were sold at auction to-day, and fetched £386.

Where Some of the Money Goes.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Jan. 31.—The sum of nearly 3,000,000 kroner was sent by postal orders from persons in the United States to friends in Norway during the year 1901.

Bishop Hartzell Sails for Liberia.

CAPETOWN, Jan. 31.—Dr. Joseph C. Hartzell, of Cincinnati, missionary bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Africa, has sailed from here for Maderia on his way to Liberia.

Sugar Conference Adjourns.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 31.—The International Sugar Conference adjourned to-day until Feb. 11.

Andrew Carnegie Honored.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Andrew Carnegie has been elected a member of the Reform Club.

CARNEGIE INSTITUTION.

Its Work to Be Determined After an Inquiry of Wide Scope.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—A special to the Times from Baltimore says: "Dr. D. C. Gilman, president of the New Carnegie Institution, in speaking this evening of the great work before the organization said: 'Before many days letters will be addressed to the heads of universities, colleges and technicals schools in different parts of the country and to men of ability not connected with universities—astronomers, chemists, physicians, electricians, engineers and investigators of social problems. When their answers are received they will be collated and considered. Two other lines of inquiry will be instituted, one in order to ascertain the extent to which provision has already been made in this country for research and the other to ascertain what are the methods employed in foreign countries.'"

Sugar Trust Sues for $248,247.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Action was begun in the United States Circuit Court here today by the American Sugar Company for the return of $248,247 paid to the government in duties on sugar imported. The suit is because of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States that duties need not be paid on merchandise imported from insular possessions of the United States. Collector Bidwell is made defendant. The United States has withdrawn its demurrer, and will permit judgment to be taken by default.

Suicide of a Woman.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 31.—Last night a woman about fifty-five years of age registered at the McClure House as "Mrs. G. Parker, Chicago, Ill." To-day she was found in her room unconscious from a large dose of laudanum and died to-night. The deed was evidently premeditated, as the woman cut from her shoes and clothing the names of the makers, and left nothing by which she could be identified.

Motorman and Others Hurt.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 31.—Two street cars on the Reed's lake line collided head-on just beyond the city limits today on a steep grade. Motorman A. P. Fransler and several trackmen were also hurt.

JEALOUS OF RIGHTS

LOWER HOUSE OF CONGRESS PREPARING TO DEFEND ITSELF.

Senate's Action in Changing Customs Laws by Means of Reciprocity Treaties Resented.

INVESTIGATION TO BE MADE

SENATOR MORGAN IN FAVOR OF FREE TRADE WITH PHILIPPINES.

Speech in Which He Paid Tribute to the Late President and Administration of the Islands.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The House today prepared to defend itself against what it considers the threatened invasion by the Senate of its prerogative in the matter of revenue legislation by directing the ways and means committee to investigate the subject and report to the House its conclusions. The action of the House was the outgrowth of the agitation in the Senate of the claim that reciprocity treaties affecting the cusoms revenues can be negotiated without the concurrence of the House. Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, sought to have the House adopt a declaration on the subject to-day without waiting for the Senate to commit an overt act, but the majority leaders were opposed to hasty action, and his resolution was referred to the ways and means committee, Speaker Henderson holding it was not privileged. The resolution follows:

"Whereas, There are now pending before the Senate numerous treaties proposing commercial reciprocity with other nations by which customs revenue duties will be changed from those established by acts of Congress; and,

"Whereas, There are bills originating in the Senate now pending before the body regulating the duties imposed on articles from Cuba and the Philippines imported into the United States; and,

"Whereas, Resolutions have been introduced in the Senate declaring that the doctrine of reciprocity as stated in the act of Oct. 1, 1890, and the act of July 24, 1897, is the true doctrine, and that various treaties now pending in the Senate should receive consideration and action at the present session of Congress; therefore,

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this House that the negotiations by the executive of a commercial treaty whereby rates of duty imposed on goods entering the United States should be fixed would, in view of the provision of Section 7, Article 1, of the Constitution, be an infraction of the Constitution and an invasion of one of the highest prerogatives of the House of Representatives."

When the House met, Mr. Dalzell, from the committee on rules, reported favorably the Tawney resolution, introduced yesterday, to direct the ways and means committee to investigate the question of whether the treaty-making power could negotiate reciprocity treaties affecting the customs revenues without action by Congress, and asked for action upon it. Mr. Dalzell said the question involved one of the highest and most sacred privileges of the House. As it concerned the relations between the two houses he thought action should be deliberately taken after the subject had been duly considered by a committee.

Mr. Underwood, also a member of the committee on rules, joined with Mr. Dalzell in urging the adoption of the resolution. The settlement of the disputed question in favor of the House, he said, was necessary if the lower house expected to preserve its constitutional prerogatives.

"Is there any instance where the treaty-making power has exercised this prerogative, asked Mr. Moody.

"I know of none," replied Mr. Dalzell.

The resolution was adopted without division. Mr. Dalzell followed this resolution with another from the same committee, to make the oleomargarine bill a special order for next Monday, to be continued until disposed of. Mr. Dalzell urged that regardless of the merits of the bill the House should have an opportunity to discuss and pass upon it. The special order was adopted—132 to 71.

Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, presented as a matter of privilege a resolution with numerous "whereases" reciting the pendency in the Senate of commercial treaties and bills affecting customs duties and revenues, and declaring it to be the sense of the House that such treaties and bills invaded the highest prerogatives of the House.

Mr. Payne, the majority floor leader, made the point of order that the resolution was not privileged. He contended that until the Senate actually sent to the House a bill or negotiated a treaty which invaded the rights of the House nothing had been done which constituted a matter of privilege here. Mr. Payne incidentally declared he agreed with Mr. Richardson that the Senate could not invade the privileges of the House, but the simple assertion of the power on the floor of the Senate did not in his opinion constitute a question of privilege.

Speaker Henderson called Mr. Richardson's attention to the fact that a threat to infringe was not an infringement.

Mr. Richardson urged strongly that it was time to meet the issue. The claim was being set up on the floor of the Senate that certain things could be done. Was the House to wait until a treaty had been actually negotiated in which tariff rates fixed by Congress were uprooted? The House should not wait until an overt act was committed.

"Would such a declaration control the Senate or any of its members?" asked Mr. Jenkins.

"Perhaps not," replied Mr. Richardson, "but we should assert our position."

Mr. Tawney argued that more would be accomplished by allowing the ways and means committee to report on his resolution after due investigation of the law than by the adoption of a simple declaration now.

Speaker Henderson pointed out that Mr. Richardson's resolution did not contain a single averment that there had been an actual assault on the rights of the House, and ruled that the resolution was not privileged. In doing so he called attention to the fact that under the threat of such invasion the House to-day had taken action to investigate the subject that it might be qualified and equipped with argument if the issue were presented later.

Mr. Fitzgerald called up his resolution asking the secretary of the interior to transmit to the House all orders issued and regulations promulgated by him or any of his subordinates regarding the issuing or withholding of rations from Indians, together with reports and documents in his office relating thereto, and it was adopted. The resolution is designed to ascertain the truth of current reports issued by Commissioner Browning relative to Indian children who do not attend government schools.

The House then passed, among a number of others, the following bills: For the relief of the surviving partners of Penny & Son (an Indian depredation claim); to pay the widow of the late Fish Commissioner McDonald $3,000 for the use of patents. The House then, at 4:10 p. m., adjourned.

OPPOSED TO A TARIFF.

Free Trade with the Philippines Favored by Senator Morgan.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—An extended speech on the pending Philippine tariff bill was delivered in the Senate to-day by Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, who devoted particular attention to an amendment he offered to the bill last week. He maintained that the enactment of the bill as it stands now would not be a constitutional remedy for the situation the measure is designed to relieve, but said with the adoption of his amendment the bill would stand the closest scrutiny of the courts. The Alabama senator did not discuss the political phases of the Philippine questions, devoting his entire speech to a consideration of the legal and constitutional questions raised by the presentation of the tariff measure. He said he had not heard, as yet, any objection to the tariff that is proposed to be laid and took it for granted that the tariff was just and necessary. He argued that Congress had no constitutional authority to levy a discriminating tariff either upon imports or exports between the United States and the Philippines.

"I believe in the doctrine of free trade in all parts of the United States, whether covered by the Constitution, the flag, or both," he said, and contended that an export duty is plainly forbidden even though, in the case of the Philippines, the duty was levied here. Speaking of the claims which have been made that there was no lawful government in the Philippines, Mr. Morgan with great earnestness said there is a government there and he was glad to say a very good government suitable to the character of those people and the circumstances in which we found them. It would advance the estimate of the Filipino for us if they could have a delegate in Congress, as in the case of Hawaii, said Mr. Morgan. This he thought would be no violation of the Constitution. Referring to the work of the Philippine commission, their personality and ability, he paid a tribute to the late President McKinley, who, he said, was the happiest man in the world in making selections of men for responsible positions, who always could be relied on to do the right thing at the right time and in the right way. Mr. Morgan pleaded for a government in the Philippines which could be prepared at all times to meet emergencies in accordance with the laws of the United States, because, he said, there may be a time when the Philippines are cut off from cable communication with this country. He urged the establishment of an executive department for the control of the islands.

In concluding Mr. Morgan said he had purposely refrained from referring to any political phase of this question. He urged the adoption of his amendment, "but," he said, "if the bill stands as it is and will break the uniformity of taxation in the Philippines, I shall feel that the Constitution has been violated."

An hour and a half was devoted to consideration of a bill to increase the salaries of judges of United States courts, but no action was taken. Mr. Hoar made a brief statement in support of the measure. He believed members of the judiciary of the United States were entitled to such salaries as would enable them to maintain suitable and proper positions. The judicial salaries paid by the government were not equal to those paid by many of the great States of the Union to the judges of the state courts. The justices of the United States Supreme Court, he declared, could make ten times the amount of the salaries proposed in practice at the bar.

Mr. Stewart gave notice of an amendment to the bill providing that the salaries of senaors and representatives in Congress should be $7,500 per annum.

Mr. McComas, Mr. Hawley and Mr. Fairbanks supported the measure. Mr. Hawley advocated the amendment of Mr. Stewart to increase the salaries of senators and representatives in Congress. The bill was than laid aside.

A resolution offered a few days ago by Mr. Rawlins, providing for a general inquiry by the committee on Indian affairs into the matter of leasing mineral lands by Indians, into the authority of the Interior Department to approve such leases and into the subject of the connection of government officials with the making of such leases, was adopted.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Rawlins, directing the secretary of war to inform the Senate whether what is known as the "sedition laws" have been promulgated by the Philippine commission, and, if so, the date of such promulgation, was passed without comment.

The Senate then decided, on motion of Mr. Hale, that when it adjourned to-day it be until Monday next.

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS.

Enormous Total of $107,360,000 During the Past Year.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The New York Times will publish to-morrow in its literary supplement a list of gifts and bequests for public uses made in the United States during the year 1901, showing the enormous total of $107,360,000, far outdoing all previous records. The highest previous record for any one year was $62,750,000. Of this total for 1901 Mr. Carnegie gave the colleges and libraries $31,000,000, his gifts to libraries alone having been nearly $14,000,000. The Times points out that this total of $107,360,000 equals one-third of the cost of the Boer war to England for the same year.

Prosperous Car Works.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 31.—During the month ending to-day the Georgia & Carolina Manufacturing Company has booked orders for more than 1,500 new cars to be delivered at the earliest possible time. Among the orders are those of the Mexican National Railway for 1,200 cars, the Southern Railway for 130 cars and the Georgetown & Western Railroad for fifty cars.

Copy of Statement of the Condition OF THE

Williamsburgh City Fire Insurance Co.

On the 31st day of December, 1901

It is located at No. 15 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MARSHALL S. DRIGGS, President.
FREDERICK H. WAY, Secretary.

The amount of its capital is.....$250,000
The amount of its capital paid up is 250,000

The Assets of the Company are as follows:

Cash on hand and in the hands of agents or other persons	$18,984.62
Real estate unincumbered	638,000.00
Bonds owned by the company, bearing interest at the rate of ... per cent.	1,151,350.00
Loans on bonds and mortgages of real estate, worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged, and free from any prior incumbrance	253,450.00
Debts otherwise secured	25,000.00
Debts for premiums	128,286.56
All other securities	18,849.41
Total assets	$2,234,020.59

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and not due, losses unadjusted, losses in suspense, waiting for further proof	$73,510.90
All other claims against the company	31,789.63
Amount necessary to reinsure outstanding risks	690,786.99
Total liabilities	796,087.52

The greatest amount in any one risk, $25,000.

State of Indiana, Office of Auditor of State.

I, the undersigned, auditor of state of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above-mentioned company on the 31st day of December, 1901, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal this 29th day of January, 1902.
[SEAL.] W. H. HART, Auditor of State.

The fat undertaker,
Who plants by the acre,
Poor victims of cough and cold,
Is sighing and crying,
For we've all stopped dying
Since Brasilian Balm was sold.
And for those who desire
Not just yet to go higher
It is worth its weight in gold.

Copy of Statement of the Condition OF THE

HANOVER Fire Insurance Co.

On the 31st day of December, 1901

It is located at 34 Pine street, New York.

CHARLES A. SHAW, President.
JOSEPH M'CORD, Secretary.

The amount of its capital is.....$1,000,000
The amount of its capital paid up is 1,000,000

The Assets of the Company are as follows:

Cash on hand and in the hands of agents or other persons	$448,122.00
Real estate unincumbered	450,000.00
Bonds owned by the company, bearing interest at the rate of ... per cent., secured as follows:	
United States bonds	192,620.00
State and city bonds	250,225.00
Railroad stocks and bonds	1,828,629.24
Bank stocks	84,825.00
Loans on bonds and mortgages of real estate, worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged, and free from any prior incumbrance	3,500.00
All other securities	50,296.67
Total assets	$3,308,217.91

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and due, losses adjusted and not due, losses unadjusted, losses in suspense, waiting for further proof	$222,353.46
All other claims against the company	73,696.15
Amount necessary to reinsure outstanding risks	1,437,274.76
Total liabilities	$1,743,324.37

The greatest amount in any one risk, $100,000.

State of Indiana, Office of Auditor of State.

I, the undersigned, auditor of state of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above-mentioned company on the 31st day of December, 1901, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal this 30th day of January, 1902.
[SEAL.] W. H. HART, Auditor of State.

Copy of Statement of the Condition OF THE

German American Insurance Co.

On the 31st day of December, 1901

It is located at Nos. 56 and 58 Liberty street, New York city.

WILLIAM N. KREMER, President.
C. G. SMITH, Secretary.

The amount of its capital is.....$1,000,000
The amount of its capital paid up is 1,000,000

The Assets of the Company are as follows:

Cash on hand and in the hands of agents or other persons	$481,658.23
Real estate unincumbered	15,000.00
Bonds owned by the company, bearing interest at the rate of ... per cent., secured as follows:	
U. S. bonds, 3 and 4 per cent	679,820.00
State, county and municipal bonds, 3, 3½ and 5 per cent	1,285,229.00
Railroad stocks and bonds, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 14 per cent	4,487,490.00
Other stocks and bonds, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 20 and 48 per cent	1,719,011.00
Loans on bonds and mortgages of real estae, worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged, and free from any prior incumbrance	13,000.00
Debts for premiums	582,745.13
All other securities	5,283.27
Total assets	$9,268,636.73

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and due, losses adjusted and not due, losses unadjusted, losses in suspense, waiting for further proof—total unpaid losses	$522,512.00
All other claims against the company	143,321.81
Amount necessary to reinsure outstanding risks	3,109,666.62
Total liabilities	$3,775,500.43

The greatest amount in any one risk, $325,000.

State of Indiana, Office of Auditor of State.

I, the undersigned, auditor of state of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above-mentioned company on the 31st day of December, 1901, as shown by the original statement, and that the said origial statement is now on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal this 28th day of January, 1902.
[SEAL.] W. H. HART, Auditor of State.