

North River Insurance Company,
Of New York City, in the State of New York,

on the 31st day of December, 1910, made to the Insurance Commissioner of the State of Oregon, pursuant to law:

CAPITAL.	
Amount of capital paid up	\$350,000.00
INCOME.	
Premiums received during the year in cash	\$1,673,527.34
Interest, dividends, and rents received during the year	76,915.08
Income from other sources received during the year	2,006.50
Total income	\$1,752,448.92
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Losses paid during the year	\$876,309.76
Dividends paid during the year on capital stock	34,943.00
Commissions and salaries paid during the year	531,247.33
Taxes, licenses and fees paid during the year	42,101.76
Amount of all other expenditures	137,045.21
Total expenditures	1,641,707.06
ASSETS.	
Value of stocks and bonds owned	914,500.00
Loans on mortgages and collateral, etc.	820,790.00
Cash in banks and on hand	210,037.06
Premiums in course of collection and in transmission	322,654.78
Interest and rents due and accrued	15,194.48
Total assets	\$2,283,176.32
Less special deposits in any state, if any there be	27,500.00
Total assets admitted in Oregon	\$2,255,676.32
LIABILITIES.	
Gross claims for losses unpaid	\$169,000.00
Amount of unearned premiums on all outstanding risks	1,230,130.59
All other liabilities	856,545.73
Total liabilities	2,255,676.32
Total insurance in force December 31, 1910	2,186,724.76

National Lumber Insurance Company,
of Chicago, in the State of New York,

on the 31st day of December, 1910, made to the Insurance Commissioner of the State of Oregon, pursuant to law:

CAPITAL.	
Amount of capital paid up	\$200,000.00
INCOME.	
Premiums received during the year in cash	\$255,084.89
Interest, dividends, and rents received during the year	13,601.24
Income from other sources received during the year	2,146.42
Total income	\$270,832.55
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Losses paid during the year	\$167,332.44
Dividends paid during the year on capital stock	20,000.00
Commissions and salaries paid during the year	77,008.54
Taxes, licenses, and fees paid during the year	7,096.48
Amount of all other expenditures	21,041.88
Total expenditures	\$282,479.34
ASSETS.	
Value of stocks and bonds owned	211,235.00
Cash in banks and on hand	128,099.08
Premiums in course of collection and in transmission	41,186.81
Unearned losses and adjustments	54.38
Interest and rents due and accrued	1,732.49
Total assets	\$382,307.76
Total assets admitted in Oregon	\$382,307.76
LIABILITIES.	
Gross claims for losses unpaid	32,738.98
Amount of unearned premiums on all outstanding risks	125,954.48
Due for commission and brokerage	638.96
Other liabilities, taxes and Reinsurance premiums	3,825.00
Total liabilities	\$164,157.42
Total insurance in force December 31, 1910	\$200,000.00

Business in Oregon for the Year.
Total risks written during the year \$32,250.00
Gross premiums received during the year 748.02
Premiums returned during the year 197.80
Losses paid during the year nil
Losses incurred during the year nil
Total amount of risks outstanding in Oregon December 31, 1910 \$32,250.00

NATIONAL LUMBER INSURANCE CO.
By M. S. TREMAINE, Pres.
Statutory resident general agent and attorney for service:
FRED TEBBEN, Failing Bldg., Portland, Oregon.

Synopsis of the annual statement of The Germania Life Insurance Company,
Of New York, in the State of New York,

On the 31st day of December, 1910, made to the Insurance Commissioner of the State of Oregon, pursuant to law:

CAPITAL.	
Amount of capital paid up	\$200,000.00
INCOME.	
Premiums received during the year	\$5,479,290.59
Interest, dividends and rents received during the year	1,985,761.70
Income from other sources received during the year	36,813.42
Total income	\$7,521,865.71
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Paid for losses, endowments, annuities and surrender values	\$3,850,793.83
Dividends paid to policyholders during the year	592,930.93
Dividends and interest paid on capital stock during the year	24,000.00
Commissions and salaries paid during the year	935,433.95
Taxes, licenses and fees paid during the year	87,193.41
Amount of all other expenditures	347,001.61
Total expenditures	\$5,837,353.73
ASSETS.	
Market value of real estate owned	\$3,640,751.22
Market value of stocks and bonds owned	9,077,496.50
Loans on mortgages and collateral, etc.	26,372,163.20
Premium notes and policy loans	4,329,534.31
Cash in banks and on hand	448,083.80
Net uncollected and deferred premiums	857,135.00
Other assets (net) interest and rents due and accrued	601,589.67
Total assets	\$45,327,354.20
Total assets admitted in Oregon	45,327,354.20
LIABILITIES.	
Net reserve	\$37,989,954.00
Total policy claims	324,084.79
All other liabilities	505,099.99
Guarantee and dividend fund (surplus funds)	6,508,245.42
Total liabilities	\$45,327,354.20
Total insurance in force December 31, 1910	125,952,896.00

Business in Oregon for the Year.
Total risks written during the year \$171,050.00
Gross premiums received during the year 34,405.83
Losses paid during the year 3,000.00
Losses incurred during the year 3,000.00
Total amount of risks outstanding in Oregon December 31, 1910 855,397.00

THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(Signed), CORNELIUS DOREMUS, President.
Statutory resident general agent and attorney for service: Frank Hayek, 314 Lumber Exchange building, Portland, Ore.

Synopsis of the annual statement of the Teutonia Insurance Company,
Of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana,

on the 31st day of December, 1910, made to the Insurance Commissioner of the State of Oregon, pursuant to law:

CAPITAL.	
Amount of capital paid up	\$250,000.00
INCOME.	
Premiums received during the year in cash	\$887,620.34
Interest, dividends, and rents received during the year	32,784.18
Income from other sources received during the year	2,963.50
Total income	\$923,368.02
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Losses paid during the year	\$452,213.93
Dividends paid during the year on capital stock	24,465.00
Commissions and salaries paid during the year	244,804.65
Taxes, licenses, and fees paid during the year	24,846.44
Amount of all other expenditures	70,661.50
Total expenditures	\$817,081.52
ASSETS.	
Value of real estate owned	\$70,000.00
Value of stocks and bonds owned	755,550.00
Loans on mortgages and collateral, etc.	None.
Cash in banks and on hand	86,501.74
Premiums in course of collection and in transmission	122,072.18
Interest and rents due and accrued	9,174.16
Total assets	\$1,043,298.08
Less special deposits in any state (if any there be)	None.
Total assets admitted in Oregon	\$1,043,298.08
LIABILITIES.	
Gross claims for losses unpaid	\$65,460.00
Amount of unearned premiums on all outstanding risks	565,407.87
Due for commission and brokerage	1,000.00
All other liabilities	10,130.00
Total liabilities	\$641,997.87
Total insurance in force December 31, 1910	842,818.59

Peter Asp has moved his shoe shop opposite the post office where he is prepared to do all kinds of repairing.

Synopsis of the annual statement of the Merchants' Fire Assurance Corporation of New York,
Of New York, in the State of New York,

on the 31st day of December, 1910, made to the Insurance Commissioner of the State of Oregon, pursuant to law:

CAPITAL.	
Amount of capital paid up	\$200,000.00
INCOME.	
Premiums received during the year in cash	\$163,978.53
Interest, dividends and rents received during the year	14,875.14
Income from other sources received during the year	2,932.00
Total income	\$181,785.67
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Losses paid during the year	\$22,208.26
Dividends paid during the year on capital stock	—
Commissions and salaries paid during the year	48,833.33
Taxes, licenses and fees paid during the year	3,063.85
Amount of all other expenditures	8,885.29
Total expenditures	\$82,990.73
ASSETS.	
Value of real estate owned	\$—
Value of stocks and bonds owned	342,057.02
Loans on mortgages and collateral, etc.	201,500.00
Cash in banks and on hand	31,530.58
Premiums in course of collection and in transmission	24,707.34
Interest and rents due and accrued	6,603.66
Total assets	\$605,398.60
Less special deposits in any state (if any there be)	—
Total assets admitted in Oregon	\$605,398.60
LIABILITIES.	
Gross claims for losses unpaid	\$12,129.06
Amount of unearned premiums on all outstanding risks	89,852.27
Due for commission and brokerage	—
All other liabilities	4,800.00
Total liabilities	\$107,781.33
Total insurance in force Dec. 31, 1910	\$18,549,725.00

Business in Oregon for the Year.
Total risks written during the year \$389,191.00
Gross premiums received during the year 9,735.28
Premiums returned during the year 3,722.04
Losses paid during the year 4,330.89
Losses incurred during the year 4,330.89
Total amount of risks outstanding in Oregon December 31, 1910 \$407,266.00

TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY.
By (signed) FRANK LANGBEHN, Secretary.
Statutory resident general agent and attorney for service: E. R. THOMPSON, Portland, Ore.

Synopsis of the annual statement of the Empire City Fire Insurance Company,
Of New York City, in the State of New York,

On the 31st day of December, 1910, made to the Insurance Commissioner of the State of Oregon, pursuant to law:

CAPITAL.	
Amount of capital paid up	\$400,000.00
INCOME.	
Premiums received during the year in cash	\$681,216.22
Interest, dividends and rents received during the year	33,134.91
Income from other sources received during the year	—
Total income	\$716,351.13
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Losses paid during the year	\$315,539.12
Dividends paid during the year on capital stock	16,000.00
Commissions and salaries paid during the year	234,342.85
Taxes, licenses and fees paid during the year	9,670.66
Amount of all other expenditures	19,671.18
Total expenditures	\$595,223.81
ASSETS.	
Value of real estate owned	\$—
Value of stocks and bonds owned	603,534.85
Loans on mortgages and collateral, etc.	254,500.00
Cash in bank and on hand	185,964.87
Premiums in course of collection and in transmission	94,366.98
Interest and rents due and accrued	5,216.95
Total assets	\$1,143,583.65
Less special deposits in any state (if any there be)	—
Total assets admitted in Oregon	\$1,143,583.65
LIABILITIES.	
Gross claims for losses unpaid	\$70,000.00
Amount of unearned premiums on all outstanding risks	378,803.99
Due for commission and brokerage	—
All other liabilities	10,000.00
Total liabilities	\$458,803.99
Total insurance in force December 31, 1910	\$61,658,805.00

Business in Oregon for the Year.
Total risks written during the year \$400,000.00
Gross premiums received during the year 12,118.97
Premiums returned during the year 3,229.80
Losses paid during the year 148.68
Losses incurred during the year 1,198.68
Total amount of risks outstanding in Oregon, December 31, 1910 375,259.00

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
By D. J. BUSTIS, SEN., Secretary.
Statutory resident general agent and attorney for service: FRED TEBBEN, Failing Building, Portland.

Synopsis of the annual statement of the Masonic Lodge

No. 57, meets on Saturday of each month in I.O.O.F. Hall, at 7:30 p.m.

FRANK SEVERANCE, W.M.
H. F. MORRIS, Sec

HENRY THE THIEF.
The Black Heart of the Greely Arctic Expedition.

STORY OF HIS EXECUTION.

The Order issued by the Emaciated Commander and the Way it Was Carried Out—The Rifle Shot That Put an End to the Traitor.

One of the many tragedies of the Greely Arctic expedition was the execution of Private Henry, who had been caught time after time stealing food from the scant store of the starving party. Henry alone was strong and active, thanks to the stolen food and to the fact that he did no labor he could possibly shirk.

Lieutenant Greely had warned and warned Henry and had punished him, but to no avail, and finally, after a particularly despicable act of theft, the commander, in fear that Henry's course would cause a general raid on the store of food and thus bring about the destruction of the whole party, condemned Henry to death.

The story of the execution, which makes a new page in history, is told in the American Magazine by Frank B. Copley, who got his data direct from the survivors of the expedition. He writes:

"All his lethargy gone, Greely dismissed the man, seized pencil and paper and, with trembling, emaciated fingers, wrote:

"Near Cape Sabine, June 6, 1884.
"Sergeants Brainard, Long and Frederick: "Notwithstanding promises given by Private C. B. Henry yesterday, he has since, as acknowledged to me, tampered with real things if not other food at the old camp. This pertinacity and audacity in the destruction of the party if not at once ended, Private Henry will be shot today, all care being taken to prevent his injuring any one, as his physical strength is greater than that of any two men. Decide the manner of his death by two ball and one blank cartridge. This order is imperative and absolutely necessary for any chance of life. A. W. GREELY."

"In the official report of the Lady Franklin bay expedition it is simply announced that 'shots were heard about 2 o'clock, and later the order was read to the general party.' The manner in which the order was executed here appears for the first time.

"Sergeants Brainard, Long and Frederick could not, as ordered, 'decide the manner of death by two ball and one blank cartridge.' Greely had failed to take into consideration that at this time the party had left only one serviceable rifle.

"The three sergeants drew lots to see who would do the shooting. When they had done so they bound themselves with an oath that the identity of the man thus chosen never should be revealed.

"Henry was at the tent on Cemetery ridge with all the other men when the time for putting him to death came. What was to take place, of course, was known only to the three sergeants and the commander. Two of the sergeants remained in the vicinity of the old hut, while the third went to the tent to bring Henry down.

"The man who went for Henry told him that he was wanted at the old camp to help carry up some more of the supplies that had been left there. Suspecting nothing, Henry readily accompanied the sergeant to the place chosen for putting him to death.

"Now, Greely had repeatedly cautioned the three sergeants to take no chances on Henry's getting away, for, although none at Cape Sabine knew the man's past history, enough of the man's black soul had been revealed to make his comrades feel that no crime could be put past him.

"So Brainard, Long and Frederick, cautioned by their commander and warned by their own knowledge of the man with whom they had to deal, had decided that Henry should be made to stoop to pick up something and that then he should be shot from behind. At least one of the sergeants had no more compunction about killing him than he would have had about killing a mad dog.

"But one of the other two men weakened at the last moment. To shoot a man in cold blood from behind, to send him into eternity with no opportunity to compose his soul, was too terrible a thing for him to stand. It was a mistake that nearly proved disastrous.

"Henry was told face to face that he was to be put to death in accordance with the order of the commander, and he was advised to kneel and make his peace with his God. At the same time the executioner appeared with his rifle at a convenient distance before the doomed man's eyes.

"Henry stood aghast. He muttered something about something not being right. Near where the third sergeant stood an ax lay on the ground. Henry's gaze, searching the ground, encountered the ax. He sprang for it. A warning cry was raised. The sergeant who stood near the ax jumped and got his foot on it almost as Henry was upon him. There was a cry of 'Quick!' Even then there was danger of the executioner shooting his fellow sergeant if his aim was the least unsteady.

"But despite all he had been through the aim of the executioner was true. The rifle cracked, and the bullet sped, penetrating the breast of the man for whom it was intended when it was aimed. Henry whirled, crying: 'You have tricked me! You have tricked me!' Again the rifle cracked. The second bullet went through Henry's head, and he fell dead."

A word from a friend is doubly enjoyable on dark days.

TOLSTOY WANTED BLOOD.
His Quarrel With Turgeneff and the Reconciliation That Followed.

STORY OF HIS EXECUTION.

Raymond Reconcly in the Paris Figaro gives the following account of an early encounter between Tolstoy and Turgeneff, which shows the Russian sage in a different frame of mind from the one in which the world has since come to know him:

It was on the estate of his friend, the poet Fet, near Yasnaya, Turgeneff was among the invited guests. The hostess inquired after his daughter, who was being reared in France. Turgeneff spoke highly of his English governess. "With a truly British exactitude," he said, "she requested me to fix the sum which my daughter might spend for charity. And now she teaches her pupil to mend the ragged clothes of the poor."

"And you consider that a good thing?" asked Tolstoy.

"Certainly," replied the other. "It brings the benefactor into direct contact with the persons whom he is helping."

"On my part, I think that a well dressed child who handles dirty and ill smelling rags is playing a hypocritical and theatrical farce."

"I must ask you not to speak in this way," exclaimed Turgeneff, with menacing looks.

"Why should I not say what I am convinced is the truth?" remarked Tolstoy.

"You think, then, that I am educating my daughter badly," and, while Fet was interested, "if you will talk in that way I shall box your ears."

Tolstoy also went. At the neighboring station he wrote to Turgeneff demanding an apology. He ordered pistols and tried to provoke his rival to a duel. Turgeneff's answer, very dignified, brought the apology demanded by Tolstoy. He closed by saying that he thought it best that two men with such opposite tempers should henceforth break off all relations. Tolstoy, carried away by his anger (it was in 1861), declined to be satisfied with such an answer. He felt that he had been gravely offended. He demanded reparation by arms. He therefore repented his provocations. His friend Fet, who attempted to pacify him, succeeded only in drawing from him this vigorous reply: "I beg of you henceforth not to write to me any more. I shall return your letters unopened, the same as I do with Turgeneff's." After these occurrences Turgeneff returned to France, where he passed the greater part of his time. Some months later, on reflection, Tolstoy regretted his violence. Seized with remorse, he sent Turgeneff a letter asking his pardon. "I find it exceedingly painful," he wrote, "to think that I have made an enemy of you."

Turgeneff forgave, as one may imagine, but the complete and definitive reconciliation took place much later.

OLD ENGLISH HOUSES.
In the Days of Wooden Huts, Thatched Roofs and Clay Floors.

The habitations of English common people for centuries consisted of a wooden hut of one room, with the fire built in the center. To this hut, if a man increased in family and wealth, a lean-to was added and later another and another. The roofs were of thatch, the beds of loose straw or straw beds with bolsters of the same laid on the floor or perhaps eventually stilted by a shelf and ledge like the berths of a ship or by a small closet.

The Saxon thane or knight built a more pretentious "hall," a large open room like the Roman atrium with a lofty roof thatched or covered with slates or wooden shingles. In the center of the hard clay floor burned great fires of dry wood whose thin acid smoke escaped from openings in the roof, above the hearth or by the doors, windows and openings under the eaves of the thatch.

By day the "hearthenmen" and visitors when not working or fighting sat on long benches on either side of the fire and, as John Hay puts it, "calmly drank and japed" or, gathering at long boards placed on trestles, regaled themselves on some sort of porridge with ash and milk or meat and ale.

At night, straw of rushes spread on the floor formed beds for the entire company in the earlier and ruder days, when the "baser sort" were glad to share their straw with the cows.—Charles Winslow Hall in National Magazine.

The Cabal.

The term "cabal" as applied to secret factions of any kind had its rise in England about 1607, being first applied to the cabinet of Charles II. and formed from the initials of the cabinet members' names—Lord Clifford, Lord Ashley, the Duke of Buckingham, Lord Arlington and the Duke of Lauderdale—C. A. B. A. L. Since that day it has been customary, in all English speaking lands at least, to apply the name to any secret conclave, especially in politics.

The Way She Saw it.

"You must not mock people, Hazel. Once upon a time, the Bible says, a crowd of little children mocked a good man named Elisha, and two bears came out of the forest and killed forty-two of them."

"Wasn't that an awful thing for their mothers?"—Newark News.

Useless Telling.

"You can always tell an Englishman," said the Briton proudly.

"Of course you can," replied the Yankee. "but it doesn't do any good, because he thinks he knows it all."—Philadelphia Ledger.

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MASONIC LODGE
No. 57, meets on Saturday of each month in I.O.O.F. Hall, at 7:30 p.m.
FRANK SEVERANCE, W.M.
H. F. MORRIS, Sec