

# A Quarter Century of Success

UNPARALLELED IN THE HISTORY OF LIFE INSURANCE.

INSURANCE IN FORCE, end of 1900, over **604** MILLIONS  
 INSURANCE WRITTEN AND PLACED, during 1900, over **249** MILLIONS  
 PAID POLICY-HOLDERS, in 25 years, over **49** MILLIONS  
 ASSETS, end of year 1900, over **40** MILLIONS  
 INCOME, during 1900, over **24** MILLIONS  
 PAID POLICY-HOLDERS, during 1900, over **7** MILLIONS  
 SURPLUS, end of year 1900, over **6** MILLIONS  
 POLICIES IN FORCE, end of year 1900, over **4** MILLIONS

## Twenty-fifth Annual Statement January 1, 1901.

ASSETS.	
Bonds and Mortgages	\$11,377,621 07
Real Estate	6,892,770 33
R. R. Bonds and Stock (Market Value)	12,050,092 50
Municipal Bonds (Market Value)	3,707,966 33
U. S. Gov. Bonds (Market Value)	116,700 00
Cash in Banks and Office	2,534,110 34
Interest and Rents, due and accrued	323,007 21
Loans on Collateral Securities	807,900 00
Loans on Policies	471,891 63
Premiums Deferred and in course of collection (net)	1,337,872 48
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$40,899,991 93</b>
LIABILITIES.	
Reserve on Policies	\$33,724,353 09
All other Liabilities	465,467 01
<b>Surplus to policy holders</b>	<b>6,410,171 83</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$40,899,991 93</b>

THE ONLY AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY AWARDED A GOLD MEDAL AT PARIS INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, 1900.

The Best in Life Insurance, Absolute  
 Protection, Profitable Investment,  
 The Most Liberal Conditions  
 ARE OFFERED BY

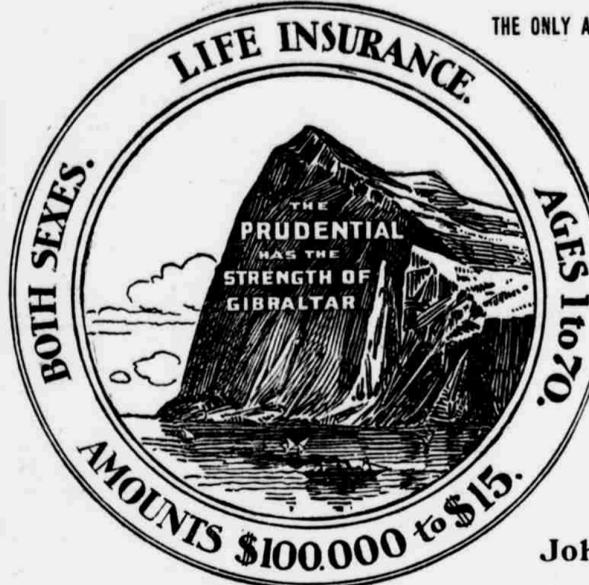
# THE PRUDENTIAL

INSURANCE CO. OF AMERICA Home Office, Newark, N. J.

Branch Offices in Omaha, Neb., and Vicinity:

John J. Hartley, General Agent, Room 442 Bee Building, Omaha, Neb.  
 I. E. Frederick, Supt., 300-3 Brown Block, 16th and Douglas, Omaha, Neb.

**OFFICERS.**  
**JOHN F. DRYDEN, President.**  
**LESLIE D. WARD, Vice-President.**  
**FORREST F. DRYDEN, Secretary.**  
**T. C. E. BLANCHARD, Sup't of Real Estate.**  
**WILBUR S. JOHNSON, Cashier.**  
**EDWARD H. HAMILL, ROBT. L. BURRAE, Medical Directors.**  
**FREDERIC A. BOYLE, Assistant Cashier.**  
**VALENTINE RIKER, LESLIE P. WARD, Supervisors.**  
**EDGAR B. WARD, 20 V. Pres. & Counsel.**  
**HORACE ALLING, Treasurer.**  
**JACOB E. WARD, Counsel.**  
**F. C. BLANCHARD, Supervisor Loan Dept.**  
**JOHN K. GORE, Actuary.**  
**EDWARD GRAY, Assistant Secretary.**  
**F. H. JOHNSON, Assistant Actuary.**  
**W. P. WATSON, Asst. Medical Director.**



**JAMES BLACK, Ass't Sup't** Room 203 Sapp Block, Broadway and Scott Street, COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.  
**E. L. LITZ, Ass't Sup't** Room 395 Metropolitan Building, Cor. 14th & Jackson Sts., SIOUX CITY, IOWA.  
**A. T. MOORE, Ass't Sup't** Room 36 Metropolitan Building, Cor. 4th & Jackson Sts., SIOUX CITY, IOWA.  
**Wm. C. MARTIN, Ass't Sup't** Rooms 3 and 5 Murphy Block, 423 24th St., SOUTH OMAHA, NEB.  
**G. D. F. PIERCE, Ass't Sup't** Rooms 2 and 5 Murphy Block, 423 24th St., SOUTH OMAHA, NEB.

### DEFENSE HAS ITS INNING

Hamilton's Chief Counsel, Penny, Makes Plea on His Behalf.

### CLAIMS WHOLE CROWD WAS INTOXICATED

Jackson, Witness for Defendant, Former Clerk at West Hotel, Recites a Threat that the Murdered Man Made.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 13.—It was the defense's turn today in the trial of Frank H. Hamilton for the murder of Leonard R. Day. His chief counsel, Robert L. Penny, outlined to the jury what he expected to show. Turning to Day, Penny pointed out that "he was from a wealthy family and that his every whim and desire were gratified. For two nights before his death he had been out all night carousing. On the night in question he had gone to the West hotel and begun the same of pool with some friends there. Three men with whom he was playing were practically the only accusers of Hamilton. What wonder that from instincts of self-preservation and to clear their own names of any possible suspicion they should lean in their evidence toward the accusation of the defendant?"

"Hamilton on that night had had a number of drinks—just how many he does not know. Finally, when the natoms were all closed, they went to the West hotel because Evans wanted another drink. He had no trouble with Day. He had met Day before, but not formally. Hamilton was intoxicated that night. He had seen Day on several occasions shaking hands with Day. Everybody there was intoxicated, say what they will. Hamilton remembers receiving a blow on the face or jaw, and shortly thereafter he received a blow on the head from a cane, cane or club, and this will be proved. From that time on he was not conscious of anything until he found himself on the floor near Day's side. Of the crime he says: 'I know I did not do it. I could not do it, in the very nature of things.'"

"A knife has been shown you here, gentlemen. That was not the knife of Frank H. Hamilton. He never had such a knife. We will show you that Day carried just such a knife. There was a general row that night and more than one knife was used."

S. K. Jackson, former clerk at the West hotel, was the first witness called. He said that Day, whom he had known intimately, spent a week in Minneapolis at a hotel where witness is now employed. Jackson met him again in Minneapolis a few days before the stabbing. Jackson testified that Day had said that during his (Day's) absence Hamilton had been keeping company with the girl and he was going "to do him up."

Jackson testified that Day carried a large knife with a long handle.

Hamilton to His Own Behalf.

The defendant himself, Frank H. Hamilton, then took the stand. He sketched his life substantially as his counsel had done. Continuing, Hamilton said he never touched a drop of liquor before he went to Colorado. He had come to Minneapolis in March, 1899. He did not work until the summer, when he went to work on the Journal, doing feature or space work. In September he was forced to return to Denver because of ill-health. He remained in Denver until April, 1900, when he returned to Minneapolis to go to work for the Times. He had remained on the Times until November 25, when he was arrested on the charge of murdering Day. Hamilton described in detail his movements on the eventful day. He came back

### WHAT CONGRESS IS GIVING

House Members Debate Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill.

### COCHRAN'S CHARGES OF RECKLESSNESS

Says Amount Now is Larger Than in War Times—Moody Calls Richardson to Account.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The house devoted today, excepting an hour and a half consumed in counting the electoral vote and promulgating the result of the presidential election, to the sundry civil appropriation bill. This measure was completed, but little actual progress was made with the bill.

It was taken up when the session opened and Mr. Bell of Colorado, member from the appropriations committee, took the floor with a speech against the "extravagance of the present congress." He said it was time the people became alarmed at the rapid growth of expenditures. So far as the appropriations committee, he said, that he considered almost disreputable to call attention to the extravagance of the government. He produced figures to show that in a single decade the per capita cost of carrying on the governmental machinery had increased from \$4.75 to over \$19.

Business at this point was suspended to permit counting of the electoral vote.

Cochran Makes Remonstrance.

Upon conclusion of these ceremonies Mr. Cochran of Missouri made an attack on the recklessness of the appropriations in this congress. He declared that the total appropriations for the next year, if reckoned in 1864, when the federal government had 1,200 ships on the seas, maintaining a blockade from Galveston to the Chesapeake, and 1,000,000 men on land engaged in the most tremendous military enterprise in the history of the age. Later he varied the Philippine policy.

Mr. Richardson also commented upon the vast total of appropriations at this session of congress, which he said would reach \$800,000,000.

Richardson's Own Record.

"Did you not vote for the river and harbor and the postoffice appropriation bills?" asked Mr. Heppner of Iowa.

"What if I did?" retorted Mr. Richardson. "I could not stand here and hold back appropriations for which liabilities have been created."

Mr. Moody of Massachusetts challenged Mr. Richardson to point out a single appropriation in the sundry civil bill which could be omitted. Mr. Richardson said he would do so.

"While the gentleman is talking about cutting down expenditures," observed Mr. Moody, "I will ask him whether he did not vote for a soldiers' home in Tennessee."

Mr. Richardson—I did. It passed unanimously, I believe.

Mr. Moody—I did not. I voted against it. Did not the gentleman also vote for the Bowman act claims?"

Mr. Richardson—I did.

Mr. Moody—The gentleman and I agreed on the necessity for holding down appropriations. The trouble is that he always votes for them, while I vote against them.

Proceeding, Mr. Richardson pointed out that one of the appropriations in the bill that should be omitted was the item of \$138,000 for the rent of temporary quarters for the New York custom house.

Mr. Corliss of Michigan spoke in favor of the construction of a lighthouse.

At 5:35 the house adjourned.

### TAKES UP AGRICULTURAL BILL

Senate Resumes Consideration of the Measure—Teller Protests Project to Map Soil.

### PETERSON AFTER SEPARATION

Iowa Collector in Washington to Push the Plan Against Nebraska District.

### NORTH DAKOTA SHY OF MINNESOTA

Sioux City and St. Paul Leagued to Do Mischief to Omaha if Possible—Northern Railroad Bill Made Special.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—During the greater part of the day the senate was engaged in executive session and in the counting of the electoral vote for the president and vice president of the United States. Late in the afternoon consideration of the agricultural appropriation bill was resumed, but little progress was made.

At the opening of the session of the senate Mr. Clark of Wyoming presented the credentials of his colleague, Hon. Francis E. Warren, re-elected a senator from Wyoming in the term of six years beginning March 4, 1901.

In reporting favorably a batch of private pension bills, Mr. Gallinger, chairman of the committee on pensions, gave notice to senators that it would be useless for them to introduce any more pension bills at this session, as the committee on pensions could handle no more.

Mr. Money of Mississippi reported from the foreign relations committee a bill to prevent the sale of freemasonry and intoxicating liquor in certain islands of the Pacific and asked for its immediate consideration.

Mr. Morgan of Alabama remarked that he disapproved the report and therefore objected to consideration of the bill.

A house bill authorizing the Albia, Mantua & Gulf Coast Railroad company to build bridges across the Manatee river and Gasparilla sound was passed.

At 11:40 the senate, on motion of Mr. Hawley of Connecticut, went into executive session.

At 12:30 p. m. the senate resumed business in open session. A night session for the purpose of reading the District of Columbia code bill was held.

The senate then proceeded to the hall of the house of representatives to participate in the electoral count ceremony, resuming business at 2:05 p. m., when the result of the electoral count was reported for formal entry in the journal of the senate.

Mr. Foraker, chairman of the committee on Pacific islands and Porto Rico, called up a bill relating to the retirement of the Hawaiian coinage and currency. He explained that the old Hawaiian government had issued \$1,000,000 of silver coins in dollars, half dollars, quarters and dimes. Against \$272,000 of the amount silver certificates had been issued, the \$272,000 of silver being retained in the treasury. The purpose of the bill was to substitute silver coins of the United States for the Hawaiian coins, both being of the same weight and degree of fineness.

"The bill is all right," interjected Mr. Cockrell of Missouri. It was passed without further comment. Senators Hale, Chandler and Tillman were named as conferees on the naval appropriation bill.

At 2:29 the senate again went into executive session. At 4:15 the doors were opened and consideration of the agricultural appropriation bill was resumed. The amendment relating to the seizure of imported foods, drugs and liquors in case they should be found to be adulterated injuriously, which was discussed at length yesterday, was agreed to.

When the committee amendments providing for the mapping of the soils of the United States was reached Mr. Teller protested that no such project ought to be authorized until the committee had had a considerable discussion of the project, which would involve an expense ultimately of millions of dollars. He moved to strike out the provision. It precipitated a considerable discussion and was not disposed of when, under its special order, the senate at 5:30 took a recess until 8 o'clock. The district code bill was read from 9 p. m. until 10:15 p. m., when the senate adjourned without completing the reading of the bill.

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Sioux City and St. Paul Leagued to Do Mischief to Omaha if Possible—Northern Railroad Bill Made Special.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—(Special Telegram.)—The movement to separate the Dakotas from the Nebraska revenue collection district is directly traceable to Collector Peterson of Iowa, who is in Washington agitating for the separation. Senator Hanna is not particularly enthusiastic with the idea of putting North Dakota into the Minnesota district, as he has had an opportunity to know that Minnesota does not ways play fair when in close tieups, as this must be to win.

The South Dakota members do not take to the proposition of attaching the state to Iowa, as is the wish of Collector Peterson, but would like to have the state with North Dakota coupled in one district, to be known as the Dakota district, with headquarters at some point accessible to both states. Nebraska under the plan as outlined by Peterson would flock all by itself, or else would have to join with Iowa on the east or Colorado on the west.

Congressmen Payne and Dabell were of the opinion that it would require specific legislation to accomplish this division, but Commissioner Yerkes is understood to hold differently. So far as can be learned there has been little done toward accomplishing the division of the Nebraska district, but Sioux City and St. Paul are back of the movement and they mean business.

Omaha & Northern Railroad.

The Omaha & Northern railroad bill, which grants an extension of three years to build to construct a line through the Omaha and Winnebago reservation in Thurston county, Nebraska, and which is being closely looked after by C. W. Conkling of Nebraska, has been sent to the secretary of the interior by Speaker Henderson for report. Commissioner Jones, who has such matters directly in charge, said to Mr. Conkling today that he would make the matter special and get it back to the speaker at once.

From an examination of papers on file in the land division of the commissioner's office in relation to this road it appears that everything has been done as required by the secretary of the interior. Lands have been paid for, plats have been filed, maps approved and the only thing the company has been derelict in is its failure to construct the road. It is understood that terminal arrangements have been arranged for the company at Sioux City and Omaha and that the road will be constructed this year.

Congressman Robinson of Merce will endeavor to secure the passage of this measure at the earliest moment possible.

Messages and Papers Agency.

Congressman Stark recently had his attention called to a communication received by a constituent of his living in Butler county, signed by G. N. Porter as chief clerk of the bureau of national literature and art of Washington, to the effect that a man had been assigned to call on him and state how on certain conditions he might secure the most practical of all government publications. Congressman Stark has now been advised by the Postoffice department that the said bureau has been formally operated under the name of the committee on distribution. The document in question is known as "Messages and Papers of the Presidents," and is the publication which has been sold by the committee on distri-

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### UNCLE SAM'S YOUNGEST BABY

First General Provincial Government Under American Rule Established.

### "GRANT'S CHILDREN" CHEER THE DAY

Pampanga Islanders Applaud Their Foster Father When He Talks of the "Patriotic Americans."

SAN FERNANDO, Province of Pampanga, Island of Luzon, Feb. 13.—At Bacolor a bill applying the provincial government act to the province of Pampanga was passed in the presence of a crowd, which included representatives of all the twenty towns in the province.

The appointments of the officers of the province were immediately announced as follows: Secretary, J. J. Jover, president of Bacolor, to be governor until a successor shall be elected a year hence; secretary, Mariano Cuanao; treasurer, Lieutenant William A. Goodale of the Forty-first regiment; adjutant, Lieutenant Lawrence Butler of the Forty-first regiment (the army service of both these officers expires in July); fiscal, Juan Garcia.

The salaries were fixed as follows: Governor, \$1,000; secretary, \$1,000; treasurer, \$2,400; supervisor, \$1,800; fiscal, \$1,200.

Prior to the passage of the bill Judge Taft explained the framework of the Philippine government, which the commission was erecting.

The natives suggested the amounts of the salaries. Some amounts which had been adopted in common with the system of taxing real estate were approved.

At the close of the session General Grant, who is called the "Father of the Pampangans," said he rejoiced that his children were large enough to take care of themselves. He added: "We Pampangans are as patriotic as any Americans." The remark was greeted with applause.

The first general provincial government under American rule has thus been hopefully established.

The commission will proceed next to the province of Pangasinan, in which is situated Dagupan, the terminus of the Gulf of Lingayen, of the Manila-Dagupan railroad. Major Maximino Angeles today surrendered 120 rifles at Hagonoy, province of Bulacan.

WESTERN PACKING STATISTICS

Movement of Hogs Holds Well Up to Expectations—Gain Over Previous Week.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 13.—(Special Telegram.)—The Price Current says: The movement of hogs is holding well up to expectations. Western packing is 25,000, compared with 50,000 the preceding week and 45,000 last year. From November 1 the total is 7,980,000, against 7,650,000 a year ago. Prominent places compare as follows:

Chicago	1901	7,980,000
Chicago	1900	7,650,000
Chicago	1899	7,320,000
St. Louis	1901	1,200,000
St. Louis	1900	1,100,000
St. Louis	1899	1,000,000
Indianapolis	1901	1,100,000
Indianapolis	1900	1,000,000
Indianapolis	1899	900,000
Milwaukee	1901	1,000,000
Milwaukee	1900	900,000
Milwaukee	1899	800,000
Ottawa	1901	1,000,000
Ottawa	1900	900,000
Ottawa	1899	800,000
St. Paul	1901	1,000,000
St. Paul	1900	900,000
St. Paul	1899	800,000

Steamer Astoria Drifting.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The Anchor Line steamer Astoria, which sailed early this morning for Glasgow, was reported by the marine observer at Fire Island at 10:15 a. m. to be stopped about one mile southeast of Fire Island Lightship. At noon the Astoria had drifted about three miles east of Fire Island Lightship.