GERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION STATE OF NEBRASKA, OFFICE OF

AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS. LINCOLN, Feb. 1st, 1907. IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED, That the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, in the state of Massachusetts, has compiled with the insurance law of this state, applicable to such companies, and is therefore authorized to con-

Summary of report filed for the year ending December 31st, 1906. INCOME

Total DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid policy holders . . 3 3,951,641.53 All other payments . 1,477,908.43

Net policy claims... 327,900,691.55
All other liabilities... 598,111,15 28,824,529.20
Surplus beyong capital
stock and other liabilities...

JOHN L. PIERCE, Deputy.

Total \$42.828,918.50 Witness my hand and the seal of the Auditor of Public Accounts the day and year first above written. E. M. SEARLE, JR., Auditor of Public Accounts.

G. W. NOBLE General Agent

Bee Building. Real Estate. Investment, Rentals, Fire Insurance

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION State of Nebraska, Office of Auditor of Public Accounts.

Public Accounts.

It is horeby certified that the Pelican Assurance Company of New York, in the state of New York, bas compiled with the insurance law of this state, applicable to such companies, and is, therefore, authorized to continue the business of fire and lightning insurance in this state for the current year ending January 31st, 1908.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Auditor of Public Accounts the day and year first above written.

(Seal) Auditor of Public Accounts.

JOHN L. PIERCE, Deputy. Russell @ McKitrick Company

The Retail Merchants' Fire Insurance Company OF NEBRASKA

Certificate of Publication

State of Nebraska, Office of Auditor of Public Accounts. Lincoln, Neb., February 1, 1907. It is hereby certified that the RETAIL MERCHANTS MUTUAL FIRE INSUR-ANCE COMPANY of Nebraska, has complied with the insurance law of this state applicable to such companies, and is hereby authorised to continue the business of Fire and Lightning Insurance in this State for

the current year, ending January 31, 1808. Witness my hand and the seal of the Auditor of Public Accounts, the day and year first above written. E. M. SEARLE, JR.,

Home Office, 942-3 N. Y. Life Bldg. OMAHA, NEB. J. B. Coningham,

(Seal State Auditor Public Accounts. of Nebraska.) By J. L. Pierce, Deputy.

Phenix Insurance Co. Of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Secretary and Manager.

Certificate of Publication State of Nebraska, Office of Auditor of

Public Accounts,

Lincoln, Feb. 1, 1907.

It is hereby certified that the Phenix Theurance Co. of Brooklyn, in the state of New York, has compiled with the insurance law of this state applicable to such companies and is therefore authorized to Continue the business of fire and lightning insurance in this state for the current year ending January 21, 1908.

Witness my hand sud the seal of the Auditor of Public Accounts the day and year first above written.

E. M. SEARLE, JR., (Seal) Auditor of Public Accounts, JOHN L. PIERCE, Deputy.

OMAHA AGENTS BRENNAN-LOVE CO. H. O. BENEDICT M. Y. Life Bldg. 424 So. 15th St.

Certificate of Publication State of Nebraska, Office of Auditor of

Public Accounts. Lincoln, Feb. 1, 1997. It is hereby certified that the Franklin Pire Insurance Co. of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, has compiled with the insurance law of this state applicable to such companies and is therefore authorised to continue the business of fire and lightning insurance in this state for the current year ending January flat, 1908, Witness my hand and the seal of the

Auditor of Public Accounts the day and year first above written, E. M. SEARLE, JR., (Seal) Auditor of Pub JOHN L. PIERCE, Deputy. Auditor of Public Accounts,

Insurance of All Kinds R. C. PETERS Q. CO. Ground Floor Bas Bidg.

Insure Business **Profits**

A systematic advertising cam-

WAGE EARNERS' INSURANCE

dustrial Insurance. GCOD BUSINESS FOR SAVINGS BANKS

Legislature of Massachusetts Urged to Grant Necessary Authority to the Banks- Features of the Plan Proposed.

In a series of articles reviewing the cost of life insurance as revealed in the New York investigation two years ago, Louis D. Brandels, an insurance expert, called partiquiar attention to the excessive cost of industrial life insurance compared with ordinary life insurance. His latest contribution on the subject in the March Retinue the business of life insurance in this view of Reviews is an appeal to the legis. state for the current year ending January lature of Massachusetts to grant authority to savings banks to inaugurate a life insurance system for wage earners, and a bill embodying his suggestions is in preparation for action by the lawmakers of the Bay state.

Bank Life Insurance for Wage Earners?"

ADMITTED ASSETS. to Dank system of the eastern states, by char- to protect by it. No one should be jured in the Town of Boston. Half a century movement for the development through it possible to pay premiums, thrift of general prosperity-by extending now the functions of savings banks to the landing of life insurance in small amounts. Insurance Abuses.

life insurance abuses—the present system

insurance is furnished "at twice the normal cost by those least able to pay for it;" any action on the subject.

face of the policy will be paid, and if cent of the year's deposits, death occurs within the second six months

least able to bear them. Disparity of Benefits. from Massachusetts official reports: In the fifteen years ending December 31,

to the sp-called industrial life insurance are: companies an aggregate of \$51,294,837 in premiums, and received back in death shall be given. benefits, endowments or surrender values an aggregate of only \$21,819,606. The insurance reserve arising from these preniums still held by the insurance comyears, the balance remaining in the say- physicians. ings banks December 31, 1965, with the accumulated interest, would have amounted to \$49.331.548.55-and this, although the sav- banks would, of course, be kept entirely ings banks would have been obliged to pay distinct, as a matter of accounting, from upon these increased deposits in taxes to the savings department, but it would be the commonwealth more than four times conducted with the same plant and by the

So widely different is the result to the nsurance is but a method of saving. present system of industrial insurance entails; for the causes of this sacrifice are

Extraordinary Wastefulness. due in large part to the fact that the bustness, whether conducted by stock or by that the following simple, convenient and now in a profession that in the whole world mutual companies, is carried on for the inexpensive method of paying premiums there is none higher or more noble. The needs and financial inexperience of the wage earner are exploited for the benefit

of stockholders or officials.

its stachholders equivalent to more than the insurance fund to meet the premium to the policy holders, but this and any 210 per cent upon the capital actually paid in. According to the testimony of its vice president, Forest F. Dryden, a stockholfer who on October 13, 1878, paid in \$2,200, has received in the aggregate a return upon his investment of \$525.502.60, or about 15,660 per cent. The annual dividends of the Metropolitan are equivalent to only 28 per cent on the capital actually paid in. But President Hegeman has testified that in fifteen years the company had carned and commutated for its stockholders. in addi-

times the capital so paid in. The excessive amounts paid in dividends or in salaries to favored officials account of life insurance companies have been ex- laws of that state, on a high plane, safe. directly, however, for only a small part of the terrible shrinkage of the workingmen's honest management. From these abouse avenue of spaculation, and I can only exsavings. The main cause of waste lies in the huge expense of soliciting insurance, free and that freedom affords strong rea- York will be followed by all the states. taken in connection with the large per- son for utilizing them as the urgent need that the life insurance companies cast and centage of lapses, and in the heavy expenses incident to a weekly collection or pressiums at the homes of the insured. paign through the columns of The commission of the insurance solicites

one-sixth of the amount collected. And yet commissions for seliciting and collection are only a part of the exponses. The physician's Excessive Cost of Frenent Systems of Inthe cost of supervision, of accounting and of advertising must all be addedwith the result that substantially no industrial policy "pays its way" until it has been in force about three years. In other words. if the policy lapses before it has been in force three years, not only does the policyholder lose (except the temporary protection) all that he has paid in, but the company (that is, the pereisting policy holder) bears a part-generally the larger part-

of the cost of the lapsed policy. Percentage of Lapses. And only a small percentage of industrial policies survive the third year. A majority of the policies lapse within the first year. In 1905 the average payments on a policy in the Metropolitan so lapsing continued little more than six weeks. In the eight years ending December SL, 1905, the terminations imbered 4,549,305, and only 427,635 (that is, less than one-tenth) were by death. The result of the present system of in instrial insurance establish conclusively

that, in the conduct of the business, the interests of the insured are ignored. A life insurance company for workingmen should, Mr. Brandels asks, "Why Not Savings as to each policy holder, be conducted, like a savings bank, as a benevolent institution. No one should be induced to take out a On December 13, 1816, Massachusetts Inid policy unless it is advisable for him to do the foundation for the admirable savings | so in the interest of those whom he wishes tering the Provident Institution for Savings into becoming a policy holder. No one should take a pellcy unless he will probably later Massachusetts established for America | be able and willing to continue it in force. the scientific practice of life insurance | Furthermore, economy in the managemen by the work of its insurance commissioner, of the insurance savings is as essential to Elizur Wright. Massachusetts seems de- satisfactory results as the economy on the termined to lead in another great forward part of the workingmen, which alone makes

The supporters of the present system of of expenses and of lapses is impossible. They insist that the loss to the insured and Amidst the revelations of the Armstrong the heavy burden borne by the persisting committee in New York, the greatest of policy holders from lapses, as well as from of so-called "industrial insurance" escaped all be patiently borne as being the inalmost unnoticed. This class of insurance, evitable incidents of the beneficent instituwhich is merely life insurance in small tion of life insurance when applied to amounts, the premiums on which are col- the workingman. It is obvious that a lected weekly at the homes of the insured, remedy cannot come from men holding such constitutes nearly three-fourths in number | views-from men who refuse to recognize of all level-premium policies outstanding in that the best insurance is not eloquent, the United States. On January 1, 1998, the persistent persuasion, but to furnish a good number of such policies was 16,872,583, a article at a low price. A remedy can be number equal to one-fifth of our inhabi- provided only by some institution which tants. In the eastern states the number will proceed upon the principle that is funcof persons insured is particularly large, tion is to supply insurance on proper terms New York, with a population of 8.937,308, to those who want it and carry it, and held 3,838,810 such policies. In Rhode Island not to induce working people to take inthey number 248,496, being more than one surance regardless of their real interests. policy for every two of its 480,082 inhabi- To attain satisfactory results, the change

of system must be radical. The Armstrong committee found that this Proper Business for Savings Banks. Savings banks established on the plan prevailing in New York, and in Massachufound that "a large portion, if not the setts, are managed upon principles and greater number, of the insured receive no under conditions upon which alone a satismoney return for their payments," and de- factory system of life insurance for workclared that the "enormous waste inchient lingmen can be established. These savings to the present methods" "raises in connec- banks have no stockholders, being operated tion with the lapse rate a serious economic solely for the benefit of the depositors. question." But the Armstrong committee They are managed by trustees, usually men did not suggest any remedy, and the New of large business experience and high char-York legislature adjourned without taking acter, who serve without pay, recognizing that the business of collecting and invest-Then the Recess Insurance committee of ing the savings of persons of small means the Massachusetts legislature took up the is a quasi-public trust, which should be problem, and in a unanimous report, re- conducted as a beneficent and not as a ently filed, has recommended that savings money-making institution. The trustees, banks be permitted to establish depart- the officers and the employes of the savings nents for the issuing of life insurance in banks have been trained in the administration of these savings to the practice of the The regular premium charge on indus- strictest economy. While the expense of trial policies is about double that charged managing the industrial departments of the for ordinary level-premium life insurance. Metropolitan, the Prudential and the John But in the initial periods the disparity is Hancock companies have, excluding taxes, even greater, rising as high as eight times exceeded 40 per cent of the year's premost industrial policies will be found a 1906 in the 189 Massachusetts savings banks clause providing that if death occurs within were managed at an expense of 0.23 of 1 annum, dating from November 1, 1906. the first six months one-fourth only of the per cent of the average assets, or 1.86 per

Savings institutions so managed offer ade. nayment will be made of only one-half, quate means of providing insurance to the propriation of \$500 for the support of the So heavy are the burdens cast upon those workingman. With a slight enlargement of their powers, these savings banks can, at a minimum of expense, fill the great need The disastrous result to the policy holder of cheaper life insurance in small amounts. of this system of life insurance may be The only proper elements of the industrial Illustrated from the following data, drawn insurance business not common to the savings bank business are simple and can be supplied at small e ease in connection 1905, the workingmen of Massachusetts paid with such existing savings banks. They

> (a) Fixing the terms on which insurance (b) The initial medical examination. (c) Verliying the proof of death.

The first is the work of an insurance actuary and the present pro rata cost of panies does not exceed \$9,838,000. It thus actuarial service can be greatly reduced appears that in addition to interest on in- both by limiting the forms of insurance vested funds about one-half of the amounts policy to be uniform throughout the state paid by the workingmen in premiums has and by providing for the appointment of been absorbed in the expense of conduct- a state actuary, who, in connection with of alleged life assurance agents who, under ing the business and in dividends to the the insurance commissioner, shall serve the old scale of commissions, could eke stockholders of the insurance companies. all the savings-insurance banks. The If this \$61.294,887, instead of being paid initial medical examination and the verithe insurance companies, had been de- fication of proof of death are services that posited in Massachusetts savings banks, may be readily performed for the savings and the depositors had withdrawn from the bank at no greater pro rata expense than henceforth "seek greener fields and pasbanks an amount equal to the aggregate for the existing insurance companies. But of \$11.519,606, which they received from the a state medical director should act as insurance companies during the fifteen adviser and have supervision of the local

Schools of Thrift. The insurance department of the savings the amount which was actually paid by same officials, without any large increase the insurance companies on account of the of elerical force or incidental expense, ex-

payments as they scorus. ing their functions to life insurance. Life errors." nsurance rests upon substantial certainty, differing in this respect radically from fire.

MUTUAL EFFORT INSURANCE How Idea Has Increased Among the People of Nebraska in Late Years.

The principle of mutual insurance is too well known to require any extended explanation or defense. Since March 25, 1762. when Benjamin Franklin helped organize and became an officer of the Contributionship for the Insurance of Houses from Loss by Fire, in Philadelphia, Pa., mutual insurance has been a success, and their record through the great fires, that have devastated our cities, stands second to no other method for stability and reliability They are not organized or managed with a view of paying dividends. In fact, the only one who profits through them is the policy holder, who has had a loss. They are not supposed to amass a great surplus, but under any of the different plans assessment to provide sufficient funds to pay promptly any losses that might ur, under any ordinary circumstances to the character of the property insured. From the fact that at least 60 per cent of Nebraska property is covered by mutual policies amply attests its popularity.

Mutual insurance, like any other business, is only as good as the management Consequently it becomes a question of men Where they are conservative, successful business men, and farmers, you have the most trustworthy combination possible, and such is the management of the State Farm ers' Mutual Insurance company of South Omaha. In the past twelve years its economical, progressive management, has made it one of the leading farm mutual By the adoption of modern methods, the

business becomes simplified. Assessments adequate to carry the business are paid advance for a term of years, and at industrial insurance declare that a reduction the renewal of policies, the surplus over expenses and losses, is returned to the member in reduced rates of renewal. We thereby eliminate the troublesome assesscertain mail delivery to changing addresses and suspended policies by reason of overlooked or forgotten remittances.

At the same time making our policies much more desirable and acceptable to ali reliable loan companies who require the assignment of the insurance on buildings as collateral security when money has been borrowed and the land mortgaged for the

FOR BUILDING CODE

of National Association Local Fire Insurance Agents.

At a recent meeting in New York City the National Association of Local Fire In surance Agents issued the following state-

"It is the sense of this meeting that our association should co-operate with the National Board of Fire Underwriters in the work of securing the adoption of the model building code, and that the subject be referred to our executive committee for such action as may be necessary."

It was voted to appoint a committee of three to examine into standard policy forms and other forms and blanks where uniformity is desired and to confer with companies

The deliberations of the conference were mainly taken up with consideration of the internal affairs of the association and its methods of management. Assurances of sufficient financial support were received to warrant the conference in making appropriations to cover the increased work the salary of the secretary at \$6,000 per A vote of thanks was adopted for the action of the Milwaukee Board of Fire Underwriters in making a special ap-

INSURANCE GAINS

(Continued from Page One.)

and they will tell you the Armstrong laws are no good, and that there is nothing in the business now, and for them and their ilk there is nothing, for they and their kind are down and out. This class of agents is a disgrace to and have brought a great and, I might almost say, a sacred business into disrepute: they were never intended for such a high and noble profession and their place is in promoting fake mining schemes, selling oil wells in Mars

or plain blue sky. Then there is another quite large class out an existence on \$50,000 of business per year. Under the commission rate fixed by the new law this class of incompetents and barnacles is also down and out and must

tures new." With these two classes of unworthy representatives out, the field is clean and the atmosphere very much purified, and men remaining in the business, with clean hearts and hands, willing to work and walt, and live economically, can and will build up

Help for the Solicitor. With our business conducted in the future, as all companies doing business cept such as would be required if the de- in New York are now compelled to, with posits of the bank were increased. On the the most careful and strict economy, safeworkingman, if he selects the one or the other hand, the insurance department of guarded by the most stringent laws ever other of the two classes of savings invest- savings banks would open with an ex- devised, the agent himself is much stronger ment which are open to him; and yet, life tensive and potent good will, and under than before, for he goes to his client fortithe most favorable conditions for teaching fied with the absolute knowledge that for It is abvious that the community should the value of life insurance—a lesson easily the future policy holders will get all that ot and will not long tolerate such a sau- learned when insurance is offered at about in their due to the last farthing. Filled rifice of the workingmen's savings as the half the premium agreed by the industrial with this knowledge and with faith in himcompanies. With an insurance clientele saif, he will present his case so forcibly composed largely of thrifty savings bank that his logic will be irresistable and double easily determined and a remedy lies near. depositors, the expensive house-to-house the business will follow his efforts. The collection of premiums could be dispensed honest, square life assurance agent need The extraordinary wastefulness of the with and more economical payments of not go to men today with cap in hand, but present system of industrial insurance is premiums could probably be substituted for with head erect and self-respect, looking weekly payments. Indeed, it is probable his client straight in the eye, for he is

sensell of others than the policy holders, would, to a large extent, be adopted- In passing so much legislation in so short namely, making deposits in the savings a time some errors were sure to creep in: department from time to time, and giving, one of these is the elections in purely when the policy is issued, a standing order mutual companies, as is seen by those that The Prudential pays annual dividends to to draw on the savings fund in favor of are now in progress at such a terrible cost other defects will be speedily rectified, for, The safety of savings banks would, of as Governor Hughes said, "the legislature course, be in no way imperiled by extend- in New York convenes every year to right

Reform Safe and Sane. In closing, lat me say that if today it accident and other kinds of insurance. were in my power to cause the repeal of Since practical experience has given to the the Armstrong legislation and put the life world the mortality tables upon which life assurance business just where it was two insurance premiums rest and the reserves years ago, I would say no, a thousand for future needs are caluculated, no life times, no; rather let us have this business insurance company has ever failed which conducted as it is today by all the great tion, a surplus of more than twenty-wight complied with the law governing the calculation, maintenance and investment of clied in New York, but who have neverthethe legal reserve. The causes of failure less conformed to the requirements of the cessive expense, unsound investment or dis- same and secure; far removed from every our savings banks have been practically press the hope that the example set by New arises to supply the kindred service of life | west, north and south, may be a tower of strength. To that end the people of this state, through the legislature now in sea-INSURE BUSINESS PROFITS-A sys- sion, would uphald the hands of our auditor

Creigh, Baldrige @ Co.

INSURANCE

Fire -- Liability -- Tornado

506 Bee Building OMAHA, NEB.

Phone:

WEBSTER, HOWARD @ CO. Reliable Underwriters

Surety Bonds executed promptly. Personal, Accident, Steam Boiler, Burglary and Health Insurance. Employers and Public Liability, Teams Liability, Elevator Liability, Contractors' Liability and Plate Glass Insurance.

PROMPT AND SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENTS OF ALL LOSSES NO LAW SUITS NO CONTESTED CLAIMS

Lincoln, Feb. 1, 1907.
It is hereby certified that the Metropolitan Casualty Insurance Company of New York in the state of New York, has complied with the insurance law of this state applicable to such companies and is therefore authorized to continue the business of accident, plate glass and health insurance in this state for the current year ending January 31st, 1908.

Summary of report filed for the year ending December 31st, 1906;

INCOME. Premiums\$519,147.82 All other sources. 19,782.86

DISBURSEMENTS. Paid policy holders.\$292,047.58 All other payments. \$28,898.77

Total\$530,946.23

ADMITTED ASSETS. LIABILITIES. Unpaid claims and expenses\$ 13,086.27 Unearned premi-

Surplus beyond cap-ital stock and . 200,000.00 other Habilitles ... 149,825.40 249,875.40

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION. CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION. State of Nebraska, Office of Auditor of Public Accounts. Public Accounts. of Public Accounts.

of Public Accounts.

Lincoln, Feb. 1, 1997.

It is hereby certified that the Astna Indemnity Company of Hartford, in the state of Connecticut, has compiled with the insurance laws of this state applicable to such companies and is therefore authorized to continue the business of burglary, fidelity, surety and plate glass insurance in this state for the current year ending January 31st, 1908.

Summary of report filed for the year ending December 31st, 1908:

INCOME.

INCOME. Premiums\$2,616,984.82 All other sources. 50,003.12 Total DISBURSEMENTS

Paid policy-holders\$1,142,425.84 All other payments ... \$72,204.43 Total ADMITTED ASSETS.

LIABILITIES. Inpaid claims and Unearned premi-Capital stock paid

\$1,148,897,68

sources \$42,906.35 DISBURSEMENTS.

ADMITTED ASSETS, \$3,910,517.53 Unpaid claims and expenses.\$1,516,381.23 Uncarned Pre-

Unearned Premiums 1,158,177.42
All other liabilities ... 182,686.67— 2,857,245.33
Capital stock paid up 200,000.00
Surplus beyond capital stock and other liabilities 853,272.20- 1,053,272.20

BEE BUILDING

John R. Webster

John C. Howard

TELEPHONE DOUGLAS 970 Wm. E. Hitchcock

The METROPOLITAN MUTUAL **BOND AND SURETY COMPANY** ... of Omaha... Will Bond You

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION. AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED. That the Metropolitan Mutual Bond and Surety Company of Omaha, in the State of Nebraska, has compiled with the Insurance Law of this State, applicable to such companies and is therefore authorized to continue the business of Fidelity and Sgrety Insurance in this State for the current year ending January 21st, 1908.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Auditor of Public Accounts the day and year first above written. (Seal)

(Seal) E. M. SEARLE, JR., Auditor of Public Accounts. JOHN L. PIERCE, Deputy.

WE EXECUTE nearly all kinds of FIDELITY and SURETY BONDS.

Our business compared with the Nebraska business of nearly Fourteen other companies writing bonds in this state shows that during the past four years The Metropolitan ranks Fifth in Premium Receipts while its losses have not been One-Fourth the amount incurred by any other company doing as large a volume of business. This shows conservative management for this Nebraska Company which merits your patronage.

We Solicit and Appreciate Your Favors E. L. CULVER, Secretary.

Telephone, Douglas 552.

Phone Doug. 419.

Office, 425-426 N. Y. Life Bldg.

Omaha, Nebraska

Hutchinson-Bollard Co.

Write Reliable and Sound Insurance Against Fire, Tornado, Burglary and Personal Accident

WE SOLICIT YOUR BUSINESS

1623 Farnam St.

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION STATE OF NEBRASKA OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS LINCOLN. Feb. 1. 1807.

IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED, That the Agricultural Insurance Company of Watertown, in the State of New York, has compiled with the Insurance Law of this State, applicable to such companies and is therefore authorized to continue the business of Fire and Lightning Insurance in this State for the current year ending January 31st. Witness my hand and the seal of the Auditor of Public Accounts, the day and year first above written. E. M. SEARLE, JR., Auditor of Public Accounts, JOHN L. PIERCE, Deputy.

STATE OF NEBRASKA, OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS LINCOLN, Feb. 1, 1997.

IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED, That the Northwestern Nutional Insurance Co., of Milwaukee, in the State of Wisconsin, has compiled with the Insurance Law of this State, applicable to such Companies, and is therefore authorized to continue the business of Fire and Lightning Insurance in this state for the current year ending January list, 198.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Auditor of Public Accounts, the day and year first above written.

E. M. SEARLE, JR.,
Auditor of Public Accounts.

JOHN L. PIERCE, Deputy. STATE OF NEBRASKA, OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS LINCOLN, Feb. 1, 1887.

IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED. That the Queen City Fire Insurance Co., of Sloux Falla. In the State of South Lancia, has compiled with the Insurance Law of this State, applicable to such Companies and is therefore authorised to continue the business of Fire and Lightning Insurance in this State for the current year ending January list, 188.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Auditor of Public Accounts, the day and year first above written.

E. M. SEARLE. JR.

Auditor of Public Accounts.

JOHN L. PIERCE, Deputy.

The Bee will do it at small cost. of the first premium. The cost of collect-