

THE BALTIMORE FIRE.

Mr. J. W. Mackenzie, chief agent for Canada of the Maryland Casualty Company, has quite recently returned from Baltimore, full of interesting reminiscences of the scene of the great fire. He informs us that while the building in which the company's home office was situated was destroyed, by timely removal all its important records were saved; the only property of the company destroyed by the fire was office fixtures which were amply insured. The company's divisions and departments have rearranged their records, and business is being transacted as usual at the new office secured by the company in Haltimore. All the securities owned by the company were deposited in the vaults of the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company, and on their vaults being opened after the fire, the securities were found intact, absolutely uninjured. As a direct result of the Baltimore fire,

the Millers and Manufacturers Fire In- than financial leaders in the United



te afford its policy-holders proper indemnity. The Greenwich Fire Insurance Company, of New York, has reinsured its policies unaffected by the Baltimore fire in the Commercial Union of New York. The Greenwich had a paid-up capital of \$200,000, and a net surplus of \$158,164. Its losses from the Baltimore fire were \$200,000. Its capital stock was therefore impaired to the extent of \$41.-836.

Another company to succumb, as the result of the Baltimore great fire, is the Old Town Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore. The bill of complaint alleges that the company is insolvent and unable to pay the claims against it, by reason of the fire. The company is said to have assets of \$124,970, and liabilities of \$254,-970. The receiver of the Peabody Fire Insurance Company, of Baltimore, Mr. Richard B. Post, has stated that the company will pay policy-holders in the burned district 40 cents on the dollar.

UNITED STATES FINANCES.

Henry Clews & Co., New York, say, under date February 20th: The stock market acts as if confused by the multiplicity of influences. Chief of these, of course, is the war and its potentialities. If the struggle is confined to Japan and Russia, as it probably will be, its effect upon the world's financial markets will not be serious. But those who control the purse strings in Europe are much more sensitive about the effect of the war



