making the report, while Senators Elkins, Clapp and Newlands voted to have Senator Dolliver present it. Senators Foster, Dolliver and Tillman abstained from voting. Thus it was that the anomalous situation arose by which Senator Tillman will report the Railway Rate bill to the Senate.

Senator Dolliver was indignant and bitterly disappointed over this outcome. He confidently expected that he would be allowed to bring in the bill and be in charge of it during its consideration in the Senate.

Senator Bailey of Texas, the acting Democratic leader, said this afternoon:

The action of the committee was eminently appropriate. This is a non-partisan measure. It was reported to the House by a Republican, Chairman Hepburn, and passed with the aid of every Democratic vote in that body. It seems appropriate that it should be reported to the Senate by the leading Democrat on the Senate committee.

Senator Tillman said: "My frankness and reputation, I think, will preclude the possibility of the assertion that I am in this bill as a joker. I shall not allow myself to be placed in any position which would permit anything to sidetrack the effort to get a good railroad rate law."

BITTER FIGHT AHEAD.

Bill's Passage Conceded, Amendments To Be Storm's Centre.

[By The Associated Press.]

Washington, Feb. 23.—In spite of the fact that the Senate was not in session to-day, nearly all of the Senators were drawn to the Capitol by the contest in the Interstate Commerce Committee. As soon as the result was known speculation began as to the probable procedure on the floor. It was predicted that there would be delays and all sorts of obstructive tactics used.

This was contradicted, however, by Senators Aldrich and Crane and other leading Senators not members of the Interstate Commerce Committee. They said they would favor seeking an agreement whereby the bill could be placed on the calendar as unfinished business, ahead of the Statehood bill. They said they thought the prominence given the railroad rate question and the interest the people of the whole United States had taken in it entitled it to early consideration. It was agreed, however, on all sides, that the discussion must be prolonged and that undoubtedly it would be as bitter as any that has ever taken place in the Senate. As all factions concede that the Hepburn bill will pass the Senate, the only contest will be over an effort to incorporate into the bill some provision for court review of orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

In discussing the action of the committee in reporting the bill, Senator Dolliver to-night said:

The action of the Senate committee is entirely satisfactory to me. The one thing about it which is important is the fact that it places the bill, which the House of Representatives passed with only seven dissenting votes, on the calendar of the Senate; where nothing can happen to it which does not happen in broad daylight, after full public discussion.

The Senators who favor this legislation care nothing who reports it. Their interest is to get it reported and acted upon in an open and straightforward way. All they ask is that this bill be put to a votes. They have to-day taken an important step in that direction.

FAVOR COURT REVIEW.

Senators Aldrich and Crane authorized the statement that four of the five Republicans who cast their votes against the bill would have voted for it if it had contained the addition of a provision for review. They are Messrs. Elkins, Aldrich, Kean and Crane. Senator Foraker is opposed to the principle involved in the bill and would have voted against it even with the court provision added, but with that addition his would have been the only negative vote.

Senator Tillman, who was designated by the committee to report the Hepburn bill, said after the committee adjourned:

It was an unexpected and in one sense an undesired honor and responsibility that was thrust upon me. As far as I am able I will endeavor to secure the passage of the bill through the Senate, with such amendments as will make it more acceptable to the business interests of the country and remedy the evils which have produced such widespread agitation. The policy is essentially democratic. The proposed bill had the unanimous support of the Democrats of the House, and I hope that, with a few slight amendments, it will get the same support in the Senate.

Senator Tillman said that one of the most essential amendments he should endeavor to procure looks to "the absolute divorce of the public carriers, as such, from the production of coal, as miners, which condition of monopoly has created such a strong feeling of dissatisfaction and anger in the bituminous and anthracite coal regions." He has already drafted an amendment covering this point. He said that something ought to be done to compel the trunk lines to make connection with spurs and feeding lines and to give fair treatment in the distribution of cars and offer equal facilities with other shippers.

Senator Tillman added that in making the report on the bill he would not prepare a formal analysis for presentation to the Senate, but that the report would simply transmit the action to the Senate together with the synopsis of the testimony taken before the committee. He has not yet taken into consideration the question of bringing the bill before the Senate, but said that he would press it with the view of having the discussion begun as soon as convenient and possible.

SENATOR ELKINS'S PLANS.

Senator Elkins characterized it as a "solecism" to have a Democrat report from a Republican committee to a Republican Senate a bill which had been reported by a Republican committee in the House and passed by a Republican House. He believed that the bill should have been in charge of Senator Dolliver, who had insisted that it be reported as it came from the House, especially as it was finally reported in that shape. He said that he would have voted for the bill if the committee had allowed one amendment which he had proposed and which vitally affected the interests of his State, West Virginia. This amendment was as follows:

That carriers of interstate commerce shall, upon application, put in all necessary switches to meet wants of shippers, make prompt connections and operating arrangements with connecting branch or lateral lines, reasonable and just division of through rates and make reasonable and just allowances to connecting, lateral or branch lines for originating freight. In case of the refusal or failure on the part of such carrier to provide proper switches for shippers and to make proper and suitable connections with connecting, lateral or branch lines, through rates and division of the same and just and fair allowances for originating freight, operating and running arrangements, the differences between the parties shall be determined by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and said carrier shall abide by and carry into effect the decision or determination of the commission, and, failing to do so, the commission is authorized to compel said carrier to comply with its orders in the premises by proper proceedings in the Circuit Court of the United States in the judicial district through which the railroad of said carrier may run.

Senator Elkins declared that he would offer this amendment in the Senate and obtain a record vote in the hope that it would be adopted. He believed that the coal question had been settled to a large extent by the recent decision of the Supreme Court. He pointed out that, while he was earnestly in favor of a provision for a court review, and would have supported the bill if that amendment had been made to it, at the same time he believed good results would have been achieved by the adoption of his amendment relating to lateral lines.

COMMITTEE CONTEST LONG.

The contest in the Senate Committee over the railroad rate bill is a memorable one. It was started a year ago when the Esch-Townsend bill came from the House. That measure had a hostile reception in the committee, and after it became apparent that it could not be reported to the Senate arrangements were made for an investigation of the whole subject of government regulation of rates. The committee was in session practically all of last summer and the investigation cost in round numbers $30,000. Nearly a hundred meetings were held, and these extended into the present session of Congress without any report having been made.

The House took up the subject again at the present session and passed the bill, which bears Representative Hepburn's name. Senators Cullom, Dolliver and Clapp became its sponsors in the Senate. Owing to the illness of Senator Cullom, the burden of the contest fell on Senators Dolliver and Clapp, who defeated all amendments in a determined fight made by some of the strongest men in the Senate. Several times there had been efforts to bring the bill to a vote, but these were fruitless until to-day.

Before the session to-day the result was in doubt. The division of the Republican Senators on the question of judicial review of orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission left the Democratic members in absolute control. It was apparent that if they divided the court review amendment would be adopted. The minority members, after vainly trying to get together last night, held a second conference early this morning. The expression at the conference was to report the bill without recommendation of any character, but the agreement was not binding. With that understanding the Democrats went into the meeting. It was not until the second conference, in the recess of the session, that they decided to stand together for the Hepburn bill, and the resolutions finally adopted.

OPPOSES OLCOTT BILL.

Mr. Shaw Says Public Customs Hearings Would Hurt Importers.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 23.—A hearing on the bill introduced by Representative Olcott, of New-York, at the instance of the Merchants' Association, for open hearings in reappraisement customs cases, developed some interesting testimony before the House Ways and Means Committee to-day. Secretary Shaw and Appraisers Marion de Vries and I. F. Fisher, of New-York, appeared in opposition to the bill. Secretary Shaw declared that the present system of taking testimony was the only practical one and was both in the interest of the government and the importers, the latter being especially opposed to throwing open the doors at the hearings for the reason that it would enable competitors to learn their trade secrets.

The provisions of the bill are that "all hearings in reappraisement cases shall be public; all documentary evidence submitted on behalf of the government, including reports of government agents, shall be shown to the importer or his counsel; all witnesses called on behalf of the government shall give their testimony in the presence of the importer and be subject to cross-examination by the importer or his counsel."

Secretary Shaw said that he did not believe the principal importers or merchants were behind the bill, but that it was in the interest of the consignors, and that they were backing it. He had had a special agent of the Treasury Department interview a number of merchants in New-York and Boston, and many of the most representative importers declared themselves opposed to making hearings public. In practice, he said, the customs appraisers, under the present rules, were able to obtain much information helpful in the settlement of reappraisement cases that would be impossible if the hearings were made public, as then the information furnished would be common knowledge to competing merchants, and one merchant might seriously hurt the business of a manufacturer who had developed some special kind of product, to the secret of which he was entitled.

From the government's point of view, he said, the proposed legislation would produce endless litigation, and the hearings before the appraisers would be so prolonged and involved that the customs officers would be able to accomplish little. In regard to the undervaluation of goods by importers Secretary Shaw cited the case of a German importer who expressed the opinion that it was not wrong to undervalue goods, because the United States government did not need the revenue. "That was his point of view," said Secretary Shaw. "Ours is different, but that is the kind of thing we have to contend with."

Representatives of the Merchants' Association of New-York were present and testified. Wickham Smith, counsel for the association, protested against the present method of taking testimony in reappraisement cases behind closed doors.

"I do not deny that there are merchants who undervalue their goods to evade the customs laws," he said, "but there are disreputable men in every business, and it is gross injustice to the mass of those who are honest and reputable to have such a law as this in effect for the sake of exposing the others. A man who comes to you behind a closed door and tells you something disparaging or mean about another is often telling a lie. Open hearings will make everything above board and honest."

Referring to the general appraisers, Mr. Smith said he did not see how they could be regarded as infallible or as experts in settling customs cases.

"There is no man living," he said, "brilliant enough or cute enough to be expert in cases of this kind. How can they know everything about silk goods from Lyons, hides from Calcutta, sponges from Athens, or any other of the thousands of articles upon which they have to pass. A great deal of their knowledge is pretence."

In answer to a suggestion from Secretary Shaw that the recommendation for open hearings was made by a committee of the Merchants' Association that was practically defunct, since it met six years ago and one of the members had since died, Representative Olcott, author of the bill, said that the Merchants' Association, as now constituted, reported the report of that committee, and he further read a long list of names of representative merchants in several cities who, he said, desired the proposed legislation.

Appraiser De Vries said that many hearings of the appraisers were public, provided that the interests concerned in the hearing of the case would not be hurt by publicity. The Board of Appraisers was permitted to use its discretion in the matter of taking testimony.

WHITEHOUSE CLAIM IN DUE FORM.

Washington, Feb. 23.—In connection with the inquiry being made by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations into the merits of the Cope Whitehouse claim against the Egyptian government to a vast tract of land, a letter has been received from Boutros Pacha, the Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs, establishing the fact that the Whitehouse application was made in due form.

Newport, R. I., Feb. 23.—Cope Whitehouse has made extensive explorations in Africa, particularly in Egypt. He discovered what he believed to be the site of an ancient city in the Egyptian desert, and took steps to obtain the title to a large area of land, including this place. His purpose was to reclaim and develop the arid land by means of irrigation. He has not yet been able to take possession of the land, and he alleges that his claim has been held up in the Egyptian Foreign Office on technical grounds, without any right.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure you in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

YOUR AILMENT is NATURE'S REPROOF.
To overcome that ailment
You require Nature's Assistance
ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'
Is Nature's Own Remedy.
NO FAMILY SHOULD EVER BE WITHOUT IT.
CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT', otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—*
IMITATION.
Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.
Wholesale of Messrs. E. FOUGERA & Co., 26 28, and 30 North William Street, New York

MR. FISH QUITS MUTUAL.

Continued from first page.

quarters if the supply will be found sufficient for the demand. And it is thought that the mandatory nature of insurance company investments may make considerable difference in the ability of savings banks to keep up their present rates of interest. If the price of bonds goes up the returns will correspondingly decrease, the income of the savings banks will fall off, and with it the interest rate to depositors.

Another question of prime importance to the financial district is that of the control of the trust companies which have heretofore been the creatures of the insurance companies, and whose value has rested so largely in having the immense power of the insurance companies behind them. It was said yesterday by a man of unusual prominence in Wall Street that as a result of the Armstrong committee's recommendations the control of these trust companies would be found to rest in the hands of one man, and that their power would be found to equal that heretofore held by the great insurance companies. Thomas F. Ryan was suggested as the man who would be likely to control this tremendous financial combination. The Morton Trust Company, the Equitable and the Mercantile, it was said, would be almost certain to be found as one, and ultimately, probably, the Morton would absorb the other two. These institutions, it was said, need not fear the withdrawal now of their insurance backing, for they had become so powerful that they could well stand alone.

Although the officials of the large insurance companies denied yesterday that any underground attempts would be made to defeat insurance legislation, it may be said that steps were taken in this city to organize one of the most powerful lobbies ever sent to Albany. The executive committees of the Mutual Life, the New-York Life and the Equitable were in session and discussed the Armstrong committee's report in all its bearings. Warned by the surface indications yesterday, the members of the Armstrong committee and their friends are prepared, it is said, to make it warm in Albany for the insurance lobbyists from the time they arrive there until they have been driven out. Assemblyman Prentice, a member of the committee, said that he believed the report, particularly the recommendations bearing upon politics, would be adopted by the Assembly without any decided opposition. In his opinion the fight would come in the Senate. Senator McCarren said that he thought most of the proposed bills would be passed.

WILL NOT DISCUSS REPORT.

On the plea that he had been too busy to read the full report of the Armstrong committee and would not have time to do so until to-morrow, Charles A. Peabody, president of the Mutual Life, yesterday declined to discuss it. Speaking of the provision compelling the insurance companies to get rid of their stock holdings, he said the Mutual Life had a fine line of stocks for investment which it had required many years to get together. Little difficulty would be experienced, he said, in marketing them if the company should be compelled to do so.

"Have you heard of any concerted action on the part of the large insurance companies to oppose the recommendations of the Armstrong committee?"

"No," said Mr. Peabody, "I haven't heard a word on that subject. But I want to say that whatever attitude this company takes toward the report, it will be done openly and avowedly, and whatever we have to say about it will be said openly and as an expression of the opinion of this company."

It is known, however, that Mr. Peabody is opposed uncompromisingly to the enactment of any legislation which will compel his company to get rid of its stock holdings. No special meeting of the trustees had been called, he said, to consider the report or any other phase of the Mutual Life's business. In the Mutual Life Building, however, the report was practically the sole topic of discussion. One of the most prominent officials of the company said:

The company would make much less money for the policyholders if the investment restriction recommended were carried out. No difficulty would be experienced in getting rid of our stocks, they being almost entirely high grade securities which investors would be only too glad to obtain. In fact, many investors have been itching for years to get the Mutual Life stock holdings, and they would be only too glad to have the legislature compel us to put them on the market.

"I have been reading the report, but I haven't finished it yet," said Alexander E. Orr, president of the New-York Life. "The subject will not be taken up by the trustees at their meeting today, and I cannot yet express an opinion."

It was denied that the special meeting of the New-York Life board was held for the purpose of considering the report, and after the meeting it was asserted that only routine business was transacted, and that the resignation of John C. McCall the secretary, had not been called for.

After a long consultation with the executive officials of the Equitable Life, at which the report of the Armstrong committee was considered, Paul Morton, the president, gave out this statement:

I have thus far had time to read the report of the Armstrong committee only very hurriedly. It is certainly a most able and exhaustive document, and shows that the committee and its counsel have done their work with great courage, thoroughness and intelligence. For this reason I feel bound to respect their conclusions, notwithstanding that I do not agree with them in some of their recommendations. This is all I have to say in regard to the report at present.

M'CLINTOCK DISCUSSES CHANGE.

Emory McClintock, actuary for the Mutual Life, and acknowledged by members of the Armstrong committee and others to be one of the foremost life insurance experts in the world, said, in discussing the report:

I can give one very strong impression which was produced upon me by a hasty reading of the papers, and that is that the proposed bills appear to dictate the policy forms, dividend conditions and expense limitations for companies organized by other States. Heretofore all legislation relating to insurance contracts and the internal management of life insurance companies has been confined to companies of the State enacting the legislation. There is no logical reason why every State should not provide its own laws for its own companies, but there is every reason why no State should meddle with the contracts or internal management of mutual companies situated in other States. It requires only a slight knowledge of past efforts in that direction, sometimes heedlessly made by this State or that State and usually soon abandoned, to realize the amount of discord and confusion which is likely to result from so sweeping an attempt to model the companies of all the States according to the one system enacted by the Legislature of New-York alone and to be administered by the Insurance Superintendent of New-York. It is a serious matter.

"What do you think of the recommendations of the committee in relation to deferred dividend policies?" was asked.

I fancy if I was a member of the committee in the present state of the public mind I would vote for that report. I notice there is an apparent idea that it is improper to use funds belonging to present policyholders in procuring new business. This theory is quite new, and is not held seriously by any actuary, so far as I am aware. If a company can double its business, it doubles the basis upon which to assess its fixed charges, so that the present policyholders are certainly benefited by the operation and can afford to contribute something toward the expenses. In proposing to charge the expense of new business so that it shall be borne entirely by the new policies, the committee is not only adopting a novel theory, which is without justification, but it is going squarely against the practice of all flourishing companies. The committee even contradicts the standard view announced by Elizur Wright, founder of the Massachusetts Insurance Department. He stated expressly that each withdrawn policy should leave enough behind it to pay the cost of replacing the risk withdrawn. In other words, the so-called profits from lapsed and surrendered policies have always been considered to be justified by the necessity for securing a substitute risk. The money that was saved always has been held in theory to be applicable to that purpose. The new theory of the committee on this point, assuming it to be a theory, appears to be that any money left behind by a lapsed or surrendered policy should be divided immediately as profits to other policyholders, and not used in procuring new business.

A. B. Hepburn, president of the Chase National Bank, said yesterday that he approved most heartily of the report of the Armstrong committee, believing it reflected great credit on the committee and its counsel. The recommendations in the report, he said, deserved to be adopted by the legislature and made effective to cure insurance evils.

Henry Clews said that the recommendation of the committee to prevent future investment of the funds of insurance companies in railroad stocks or in bonds secured largely by such collateral was important and ought to become law. He added:

The funds of insurance companies are the most sacred trust known to the financial world, because they really belong to the widows and orphans of the policyholders. They are a more sacred trust than the funds of the savings banks. If the savings banks are to be prevented by law from investing their funds in railroad stocks, why not the insurance companies. The sooner the insurance companies are kept out of gambling in stocks the better.

I do not think that the proposed change in the law will limit the field of investment by the insurance companies too much. The effect probably will be to increase slightly the market prices of bonds and decrease slightly the prices of stocks.

SAMUEL UNTERMYER CRITICISES.

Samuel Untermyer, who will be counsel for the Fish committee, when asked what attitude the policyholders would take with respect to the Armstrong report, said:

While the Armstrong report and its recommendations are in most respects gratifying, and the committee and its counsel are entitled to the gratitude of the community for the fairness and fearlessness of their report, some of its recommendations are ill considered. As to those, the policyholders will want to be heard at the proper time, and will no doubt be given the opportunity.

It would not be surprising if in working out the details of this complicated problem the committee should have made some mistakes, which it will doubtless be pleased to correct when its attention is called to them.

While the existing managements of the companies were very properly permitted to submit their suggestions and recommendations, the policyholders, as a body, have as yet had no opportunity of presenting their views. As a result, some of the provisions of the proposed legislation would have the effect of perpetuating the management and continuing existing abuses instead of correcting them.

The more important objections to the proposed legislation may be briefly and crudely summarized as follows:

First—It unnecessarily continues in office and extends the terms of office of the present managers of the New-York and Mutual companies.

There appears to be no reason why the present trustees of the New-York Life Insurance Company should be given seven months' further life or those of the Mutual five months' further existence. If the purpose of the committee had been to perpetuate the existing managements (which I am sure it was not) it could not be better served than by allowing them to remain in office until the storm blows over and the interest of everybody in the subject dies out.

The postponement of the election until June 15, coupled with the requirement that the lists of policyholders be filed with the Superintendent of Insurance not later than April 15, will accomplish every purpose.

Second—There appears to be no prohibition against the officers of the company continuing the present policy of gathering proxies at the expense of the policyholders.

Third—No provision is made for distributing any part of the existing surplus.

Frederic Cromwell, who will retire as treasurer of the Mutual Life on March 1, will sail for Europe on March 27 on the Kaiser Wilhelm II, to be gone about seven months. Richard A. McCurdy and his wife and Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Thebaud will sail for Paris on March 1 for a stay of at least a year. It is expected that Robert H. McCurdy will join them later. The complaints in the suit of the Mutual Life against the McCurdys, Thebaud and Raymond have not been served yet, because the lawyers have not finished drawing them. It may be several days before service is made. Mr. Peabody said yesterday that he had sent to the Truesdale committee the opinion of Joseph H. Choate advising the suits. A successor to Stuyvesant Fish has not yet been appointed by the committee.

LAWYERS FRAMING SUITS.

The lawyers for the New-York Life are hard at work framing the papers in the suits to be brought against the estate of John A. McCall and Andrew Hamilton to recover the funds of that company. John G. Milburn and William A. Keener, counsel for the Fowler committee, are drawing the papers. The next work of the committee will be to take up the report of the Armstrong committee and adopt such recommendations as may be necessary to forestall legislation.

No indictments were found yesterday by the grand jury against officials of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company. The jury has not yet finished its examination of witnesses. It will resume the investigation on Monday.

The slate of officials to be elected at the annual meeting of the directors of the Equitable Life next Wednesday practically has been agreed upon by Thomas F. Ryan and Paul Morton, the president of the society. It is as follows: President, Paul Morton; first vice-president, to be left vacant; second vice-president, Gage E. Tarbell; third vice-president, George T. Wilson; fourth vice-president, to be abolished; secretary, William Alexander; controller, William A. Day; treasurer, Henry Rogers Winthrop; cashier, Michael Murray; assistant treasurer, W. B. Bremner; superintendent of agencies, S. C. Bolling; actuary, J. G. Van Cise; assistant actuary, Robert Henderson; associate actuary, R. G. Hann; auditor, F. W. Jackson; assistant auditor, H. R. Coursen; associate auditor, A. W. Maine; medical directors, Drs. W. R. Bross and Arthur Pell. Most of these officials will be elected by the directors, but a few will be reappointed by President Morton. The executive committee of the society also will be reorganized. James H. Hyde was formerly first vice-president of the society, and William H. McIntyre was fourth vice-president.

H. M. Alexander said last night that his father's condition was more encouraging than at any time since his illness. Dr. Keyes, the family physician, said that the outlook for the recovery of the former president of the Equitable was exceedingly bright.

"I believe that before long Mr. Alexander will be on the road to rapid recovery," said Dr. Keyes. "He has passed successfully the primary shock of the operation."

Mrs. Alexander, who is in Europe, has not been informed of her husband's condition. She is in ill health, and only in event of a decided change for the worse in Mr. Alexander's condition will a cable message be sent to her urging her to return home.

WANTS WIDER INQUIRY.

Resolution to Investigate Industrial Insurance—Report Pleases Higgins.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Albany, Feb. 23.—A new turn was given to the insurance situation to-day, when Senator Grady presented for Senator Frawley a resolution calling for the appointment of a joint committee to investigate the industrial life insurance companies of the State. This branch of the insurance field was little touched by the Armstrong committee, especially on its more technical side. Industrial insurance is written by comparatively few companies. Only three companies carry on the business in extended detail.

Senator Frawley's resolution, which was referred to the Insurance Committee, says that it is fair to assume that the same irregularities are existing in the industrial companies as those which were disclosed by the Armstrong investigation in the other concerns. It calls for a committee of three Senators and five Assemblymen, with full power to summon witnesses and compel the production of documents. An appropriation of $10,000 is made.

Governor Higgins to-night expressed satisfaction with the work of the Armstrong committee. He had read most of the report, he said, although he had not digested the details and figures yet.

"My desire, when the legislature took action and the committee was selected," he said, "was that it should through its counsel be enabled to ascertain the facts relating to the conduct of the life insurance companies of the State. I think they have discharged that duty faithfully and well. Much information, of course, which they have been able to obtain, which perhaps otherwise would have been unobtainable, was due to the internal dissensions in certain of the life insurance companies.

"I have no comment to make on the bills. They will receive my careful attention when they come to me," laughed the Governor in answer to an inquiry if he expected the bills to pass.

"I have not appointed a successor to Superintendent Hendricks yet," he replied to another question. "I do not know when I shall do so. It will be at the earliest possible moment that I can get a suitable man to take the place. These $50,000 fellows don't seem eager to take a $7,000 job. I have not considered holding Superintendent Hendricks over until these bills were passed. I don't think he would care to remain that long."

The general impression here is that the bills will be passed, perhaps not in the identical shape in which they were drawn, but with the ideas preserved intact and only minor changes made. They carry out so thoroughly the reforms shown to be necessary that most of the legislators are in favor of them.

The hearing that has been set for March 9 is expected to bring out information which may be of much value in its bearings in the form of the bills. No request has been received for the hearing, but delegations from the various insurance companies are expected to attend to express their views on the legislation.

Assemblyman Rogers said to-day that the hearing might bring out new information.

"It may be the means of perfecting some of the bills," said he, "but I have little doubt that in the main the bills will be passed about as they stand. All essential features certainly will be retained. The great public will demand that they be passed. There may be a few details changed, but any bills which become laws certainly will follow the lines of those presented by the committee."

NOT AFTER FISH'S PLACE.

Illinois Central Vice-President Denies Harriman Control.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

New-Orleans, Feb. 23.—J. T. Harahan, vice-president of the Illinois Central, who is in New-Orleans to attend the carnival, denied yesterday in the most unequivocal manner that there was anything in the report that E. H. Harriman had gained a controlling interest in the Illinois Central, and he also said that there was no attempt being made, so far as he had been able to learn, on the part of Mr. Harriman to oust Stuyvesant Fish from the presidency.

"In my opinion," said Mr. Harahan, "the whole report is simply the result of the insurance investigation in New-York. Mr. Fish may have refused to do some of the things that Mr. Harriman wanted, but I am certain that they are to-day the best of friends. The question of the gaining of the control of the Illinois Central by Harriman has never been considered by us. Mr. Harriman has always been a stockholder in the Illinois Central, and is much interested in the development of the road. If he has been buying additional stock in the road, there is nothing to indicate it on the stock books. The transfers have never been made. In my opinion, and from all that I have been able to learn, the whole report is simply bosh which originated in gossip and which is without foundation in fact."

APPROVES MEMORIAL PLANS.

Washington, Feb. 23.—The Senate Committee on the Library has made favorable reports on a number of monument and memorial bills, as follows:

For a statue of John Paul Jones in Washington, D. C., $50,000; of General James Miller, at Petersboro, N. H., $5,000; for a monument or memorial at Point Pleasant, W. Va., to commemorate the battle of the Revolution fought there, $10,000; equestrian statue of Major General John Stark at Manchester, N. H., $40,000; as a part contribution toward the erection of a monument at Provincetown, Mass., in commemoration of the first landing of the Pilgrims at Cape Cod, $40,000; to aid in erecting a monument on the battlefield of Princeton, N. J., $30,000; for the preparation of a site and erection of a pedestal in Washington, D. C., for a statue of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, $4,000, and a joint resolution for the erection of a monument to Dorothea Lynde Dix at Hampden, Me., $10,000.

TO CURE COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Huyler's
HAVE OPENED
THEIR TENTH GREATER NEW YORK STORE
AT
28 EAST 59TH STREET,
BET. MADISON & FIFTH AVENUES.
BONBONS AND CHOCOLATES,
PURE! FRESH! DELICIOUS!
ALSO LARGE LINE OF
FANCY BOXES, BASKETS, FAVORS & NOVELTIES.
OUR ICE CREAM SODA
AND OTHER FOUNTAIN DRINKS
ARE UNEQUALLED.
CANDIES SENT EVERYWHERE BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.
TELEPHONE CONNECTION.
OPEN EVENINGS.

Art Exhibitions and Sales. | *Art Exhibitions and Sales.*

American Art Galleries
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.
On Free View Day and Evening
A VALUABLE COLLECTION
OF
OIL PAINTINGS
BY DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS OF THE MODERN
French, Dutch and American Schools
BELONGING TO
Mr. PETER A. SCHEMM, Mr. LOUIS A. BIDDLE,
PHILADELPHIA
Mr. MOSES TANENBAUM,
Mr. WILLIAM SALOMON, Mr. SOLOMON MEHRBACH,
And the estate of the late HENRY STEERS,
NEW YORK
To be sold at unrestricted Public Sale
AT MENDELSSOHN HALL
On Thursday and Friday Evenings next,
March 1st and 2nd, beginning promptly at 8:30 o'clock.
An Illustrated Catalogue will be mailed on receipt of One Dollar
The Sale Will Be Conducted by Thomas E. Kirby of
THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, MANAGERS,
6 East 23d Street, Madison Square South.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

LOOSE TEETH.
Inflamed and Bleeding Gums.
DR. COLTON'S SPECIFIC REMEDY,
PREPARED BY
EDWARD G. COLTON, M. D., Specialist
in Extracting Teeth with Nitrous Oxide Gas.
311 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Druggists have it. 50 cents a bottle.

M'GUIRE FEARS RUIN.

Says Bosses Must Stay Away from Democratic Convention.

James K. McGuire, former chairman of the Democratic State Committee, now identified with the asphalt combination, is quoted in the current number of "Democracy," in part, as follows:

I was asked by the delegates from Central New-York to act as one of the delegates to the last Democratic National Convention, but I replied that I had not attended conventions or committee meetings since I had become connected with semi-public service corporations, and that the delegates should be men who were believed to be free from entangling corporation alliances, and that the party was destined to be overwhelmingly defeated if such men were permitted to nominate its candidates and mold its platform. The feeling on this subject is greater to-day than two years ago.

If these men, whose intentions the people suspect, or distrust, rightly or wrongly, as the case may be, have any love left for the Democratic party, or real interest in the vital principles of Democracy, they will keep away from Saratoga Springs next fall, permitting the masses of the party to name their own delegates, adopt their own platform, select a ticket named by the people, and not by so-called leaders or committees, representing vested interests or special privileges.

If this course does not prevail, and the same old methods are adhered to the ticket will be snowed under, and Mr. William R. Hearst or some other strong independent candidate will be either first or second in the race, and the Democratic party will be third in the race, will lose its place on the ballot and lose all of its election inspectors, election boards and ballot clerks throughout the State, thus effecting the complete ruin of the Democratic party.

DOG SAVES A MAN'S LIFE.

Barking Attracts Attention to Stable Manager Hanging in a Stall.

Gyp, a fox terrier, owned by David Little, of No. 5,512 4th-ave., Brooklyn, saved the life of George Devine, of 95th-st. and 4th-ave., Brooklyn, last night. Devine is manager for Little, who runs a livery stable. Little was surprised at the barking and whining of Gyp, and followed it to a stall in the basement, where he found Devine hanging with a rope around his neck.

Devine was taken to the Norwegian Hospital, where it is said his condition is serious. The doctor said that if he had hung two minutes more he would have been dead.

EX-SPEAKER HENDERSON WORSE.

Dubuque, Iowa, Feb. 23.—Ex-Speaker David B. Henderson took a change for the worse this afternoon. His condition is critical.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, WITH PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
AND TAKE NO OTHER KIND.
Twenty-Five Cents a Bottle.