

so poor an argumentative showing was made. The presidents of the "Big Three," it was said by many, hardly rose to the occasion. Paul Merton, of the Equitable, according to those at the hearing, presented the only real argument, and that in the form of a letter. The actuaries also were disappointing. It was said that while they handled figures with an ease and rapidity that perplexed the official stenographers, several of them became somewhat tangled when questioned.

It was declared that about all the companies accomplished yesterday, so far as shaking the committee in its views is concerned, was to cast a doubt that the percentage of contingency reserve placed by the committee was not high enough; that it might be entirely satisfactory to provide for the distribution of dividends once in five years instead of every year; that possibly some restriction on stock holdings might be made which would permit the insurance concerns to hold stock in companies that had good dividend records.

The agents did make an impression, but it was not as complete as it seemed when they left the Capitol. The general agent, with his enormous first year commissions, is practically doomed, so far as New-York State business is concerned, if the Armstrong committee has its way. The committee may have, indeed, probably has, some idea of making better terms in its reform legislation for the agent who actually writes the business. It is almost certain that he will not be cut down at once, but will get from three to five years for readjustment. It is likely that commissions on renewals will be permitted on some conditions.

In regard to the limitation of new business the facts that counted worst against the companies was the mass of data in the possession of the Armstrong committee regarding lapses after the payment of one premium. This sort of business will certainly be prohibited if the committee can frame a law to do it. The members of the committee remain unshaken in their idea that the big companies will write a better sort of life insurance if they are limited. The question of the number of millions a year is still open.

**THREATS NOT FEARED BY COMMITTEE.**  
The outside companies, with their pleas of injustice, with their threats of leaving the state so far as new writings are concerned, and of retaliation from their home legislatures, did not seem to make a serious impression. As Assemblyman Rodgers, of the committee, put it:  
"Insurance and other corporations are very much more prone to threaten to leave the state in March than they are in June and November. We have been threatened many times before, as, for instance, the New-York Stock Exchange. It is an old story."

The hearing next Thursday promises already to prove severely contested. The mutualization of companies will perhaps be the most important topic. The question of legislating all trustees out of office next November and providing for a new election under strict proxy rules will be contested. Samuel Untermyer, appearing in behalf of the Stuyvesant Fish policyholders' committee of the Mutual Life, will make the principal argument for the November clean sweep. He will be opposed by R. Burnham Moffat, representing a committee of policyholders of the New-York Life who believe that the present trustees should have more of a chance.

The question of campaign contributions on the part of insurance companies will probably come up. It is not likely that any insurance official will appear in defence of the practice. An effort will be made to have District Attorney Jerome, who now has that subject before the grand jury, appear in argument against it.

It developed at the Albany hearing on Friday that the actuaries of twenty-seven companies, in the states of New-York, New-Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Pennsylvania, had joined in a printed report to the Armstrong committee criticizing some of its most cherished figures. A committee of seven was appointed to present a number of suggestions. They speak of "errors and ambiguities" which have crept into the report, and ask the privilege of pointing them out. They declare that, however sound a theory may appear, it must often be modified in practice. They then beg to consider the imperfections of the bills which the committee has asked the Legislature to pass.

**SURPLUS DISTRIBUTION DISCUSSED.**  
In regard to the distribution of surplus to policyholders the actuaries say:  
This section may be in direct opposition to the provisions of the charters of various companies operating in this state. Every policy issued by any company doing business in New-York, and provides that, at the option of the policyholder, any share of surplus accumulated to his policy shall be permitted to accumulate to the policy at such rate of interest as shall be allowed by the company. Such shares of surplus left to accumulate at interest involve no life insurance whatever, and form a purely banking business, which form of business is denied to companies by charter provisions and is not allowed to insurance companies under the existing laws of this state.

2 1/2 per cent or 3 per cent basis, if that shall be found desirable in the future.  
Their chief objection to the surrender value of lapsed or forfeited policies is as follows:  
A moribund policyholder, knowing that he had but a short time to live, could secure a loan on his policy, leaving only sufficient value to extend the insurance beyond his projected lifetime, with the result that at his death the company would be obliged to pay the full amount of the policy, although it had already advanced a portion thereof to the whole body of policyholders, who do not discount the premium payments. The committee has drafted that portion of Section 8 which applies to policies issued on or after January 1, 1907, among the things suggested above, and will be pleased to submit its draft if the same is desired. We believe that the loadings on premiums shown in the schedule to the section be entirely stricken out of the proposed law.

**EXPENSE LIMITATION.**  
The actuarial objection to the limitation of expenses is largely as follows:  
While sympathizing heartily with the committee in its desire to decrease the expenses of life insurance companies, we wish to call attention to certain points where we believe the proposed law is unscientific and unworkable. We believe that the pecuniary value of a policy to a life insurance company should not be measured solely by the mortality savings effected during its first five years, which is the measure adopted in this bill. Certainly, with equal justice, should the same be applied to the same period be considered as a fair offset against the cost of securing the risk—an offsetting item which lapses of policy cannot destroy, since the lapsing policyholder leave a portion of his reserve to replace his contract by another equally as good.  
Then this law is based on the supposition that every premium is paid in full for one year, and that no applications will be declined, and that no policy will be returned as "not taken." These suppositions are contrary to the facts, and no allowance is made on account of the heavy expense incurred on declined and "not taken" policies. Moreover, the aggregate with any degree of exactness the expense of procuring new business from the total administrative expenses.

A committee of well known policyholders of the New-York Life will appear before the Armstrong committee next Thursday. They will be represented by R. Burnham Moffat, of No. 63 Wall street, as counsel. He will argue the point that it will be inadvisable to remove all directors on November 1 next. He will also oppose the plan to re-elect directors or trustees every two years. He will hold that the policyholders' interests can best be protected by a graduating scale of elections. This is the point on which Samuel Untermyer will make his strongest fight in behalf of the Fish committee.

Among the policyholders who are in Mr. Moffat's committee may be mentioned the Rev. James T. Russell, Alexander M. White, Jr., Dr. William F. Dudley, the Rev. A. B. Kinsolving, the Rev. Dr. L. Parker, Henry Sanger Snow, Simeon B. Clittenden, Abner S. Haight, William H. Cary, Clinton L. Rossiter, William B. Hurd, Jr., and others.  
A studied effort is under way to make the selection of Joseph H. Choate as counsel for the remaining members of the Truesdale committee mean that a real investigation into the affairs of this troubled company is to be made. The question that is being asked is why Mr. Choate does not insist on the return of Andy Fields, the partner of Andy Hamilton.

It is known that the agency department of the Mutual Life has been in communication with Fields within the last week. He is now in Texas, although this is denied by the executive officers of the company. Richard A. McCurdy, who was then president of the Mutual Life, made the promise that every effort would be made to get Fields as a witness.  
The Fowler committee, to which was assigned the task of cleaning the house of the New-York Life, is now awaiting an answer to its request for an explanation and an accounting from Andy Hamilton, who since his return from Paris nearly a week ago has been at his home in Albany.

At the meeting of the joint committee on insurance of the American Association of Public Accountants and the New-York State Society of Certified Public Accountants, at the office of A. Lovas Dickinson, secretary of the national association, No. 54 William street, yesterday it was decided that the associations should seek legislation at Albany which would reform the present reports required by the State Insurance Department by requiring certified statements from public accountants as to the condition of the insurance companies, and also bring about a reorganization of the State Insurance Department.

At present the accounting is done by the companies through their auditors and by the Insurance Department through its authorized representatives.  
William Harman Black, former Commissioner of Accounts of the city, has been retained as counsel, and reported at the meeting that he had arranged with Assemblyman Rogers, chairman of the Assembly Insurance Committee, for representatives of the committee to be heard.

**N. H. RATES REDUCED.**  
**Passenger Fares Two Cents on Majority of Lines Now.**  
[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]  
New-Haven, March 10.—A wholesale reduction of passenger rates on a great majority of the lines of the New-Haven system was announced today by President Mellen, following the reduction two weeks ago. Mr. Mellen said today:  
The New-Haven road was the first road in the country voluntarily to reduce its passenger traffic upon its main line to two cents a mile, and, without request or suggestion from any source, has now announced its purpose of establishing the same maximum rate upon all its lines, and will be the only road in the country having such a tariff in effect, being influenced to such course solely through its belief that better results will obtain.

In addition to the reduction on the Highland, Naugatuck & Northampton, to take effect April 1; on the Suffield, New-Britain, Valley, Westerly & Middletown and Western New-England, for May 1, Mr. Mellen says reductions are now authorized and "in certain sections of the territory covered by the company's lines, moving regularly from the west to the east, until the whole territory has been covered, as thereby all charges of discrimination and favoritism will be avoided and the fact that the reductions are being made without regard to the earnings of the territory involved will preclude all thought that any of the territory will be neglected."  
The new reductions will be: New-Haven to Providence, New-London to Worcester, about June 1; the rest of the Rhode Island lines, including Providence to Worcester, by July 1; the Boston and Providence and the former Old Colony Northern division by August 1; the Old Colony East, from Boston through Stoughton to Fall River, September 1.

It is stated that a flat rate of two cents a mile is finally to be adopted over the whole system.  
**DENIES WRITING MOORE LETTER.**  
**Man Accused by New-Amsterdam Bank President Held for Forgery.**  
HARRY TILBURY, of Pillsbury, who took Robert R. Moore, president of the New-Amsterdam Bank, to the Hotel Astor last Wednesday, on the plea of giving him alleged information regarding a plan to defraud Mr. Moore, and was arrested in consequence, was arraigned before Magistrate Walsh in court yesterday and held in lieu of \$2,000 for trial in General Sessions on a charge of forgery in the third degree. The forgery charge is based on the signature of John Corneish, of the Pulkert Detective Bureau, to a letter sent to Mr. Moore.

**The agitation throughout the United Kingdom over the Court's decision that only Pot Still whiskey can be called whisky is giving very favorable prominence to John Jameson Three Star Whiskey.**  
W. A. Taylor & Co., 29 Broadway, N. Y.

**D. B. BEDELL & CO.**  
Selling high-grade ware at lowest prices.  
Correct crystal cut glass vases, charming effects in rare shapes and patterns, from 1.75  
Many designs from antiques and older forms in jugs, pitchers and carafes, 2.75  
Crystal cut glass water bottle in the Roman pattern, 3.50  
Now adjoining the Waldorf-Astoria.  
At 22 W. 34 St.

**QUIGG CARRIES POINT.**  
**County Committee Will Not Favor Bill for Direct Nominations.**

By a vote of 82 to 2, the Republican County Executive Committee, at a special meeting yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, decided that legislation looking to direct nominations of candidates at primaries is inexpedient at this time. This means that the county organization will not lend its support to any reform legislation of this nature at Albany this year.  
At the monthly meeting of the county committee in January last there was passed a resolution for a special committee to report a bill for direct nominations at primaries. The committee consisted of Representative William S. Bennet, James A. Allen, William H. Wadhams, Collin H. Woodward, William S. Cross, Francis W. Judge, Jr., William Biau and President Parsons of the county committee, ex officio.

Mr. Wadhams yesterday reported for this committee, advocating a bill which he had framed. It did not seem to impress the committee. E. Quigg, who is opposed to direct nominations, moved a substitute declaring that direct nomination legislation is inexpedient at this time, but providing that district leaders be elected by direct nomination at primaries. After a long discussion this substitute was defeated by a vote of 32 to 2, Messrs. Gruber and Halpin voting in the negative.

William Halpin moved an amendment that the county committee rules be so amended as to leave it optional with the various districts to adopt the direct nominations, if desired, by the district organizations. This was defeated by a vote of 25 to 10.  
In the debate on the Quigg amendment Mr. Gruber said that he was in favor of direct nomination of district leaders by the enrolled voters at the primaries, but he thought that the committee ought to go further and give the voters what they had been asking for.

Samuel S. Koenig gave notice that at the meeting of the county committee on Thursday he will ask for the appointment of a special committee to report on the Eisberg and Page bills at a special meeting of the county committee.  
After the meeting, when President Parsons was asked if he had not been in favor of direct nominations, he said:  
"I am in favor of the system for Republican districts, but I do not believe that it would work to our advantage in Democratic districts."  
The executive committee received a report from its special committee on contested seats in the Joveshof-Blake contest, involving control of the 13th District. On the face of the primary returns Joveshof was elected by nineteen votes, but Blake made a hard fight against that vote being accepted by the county committee. The first report of the special committee was in favor of Blake. Then President Parsons enlarged the committee, which has just returned a verdict favorable to Joveshof. The committee says:  
"Your committee reports that there is an entire absence of any evidence, direct or indirect, to connect Mr. Joveshof or any one in his behalf with any fraudulent or improper act in connection with the primary election."

**CHARGES AGAINST COX.**  
**Judges of Circuit Court Say He Tried to Influence Verdict.**

Cincinnati, March 10.—Two judges of the Circuit Court, in testimony before the Drake investigating committee of the State Senate, this afternoon charged that George B. Cox, formerly Republican leader in Hamilton County, had tried to influence the judgment of that court in a suit involving a \$200,000 bond, while a third judge testified that Cox had asked him only that the case be given a fair and impartial hearing when it came up on an appeal. This testimony came at the close of a day devoted to the purchase of turpicks. The judges of the Circuit Court had been subpoenaed as witnesses.  
Judge Ferdinand Jelke, Jr., of the Circuit Court, was the first witness. Mr. Roettlinger called attention to the suit brought in 1890 by the city against the Lane & Bodley Company and the American Bonding Company for \$500,000, on an alleged default as contractor in building the city water works, in which the lower court had given judgment for \$238,712, and said: "I want to ask you if an effort was made to influence the judgment of your court in the final disposition of this case?"  
Judge Jelke replied:  
"I can only speak for myself. I cannot speak for my colleagues. I do not know that I was sent for, but I called on Mr. Cox in his office. Mr. Cox said to me: 'Judge, that Lane & Bodley suit is being tried in your court. I wish you would find some way to reverse it.' I said: 'Mr. Cox, that case will be tried on its record, just like any other case.'"  
Judge Giffen, of the Circuit Court, next testified, saying:  
"Mr. Cox sent for me, Mr. Hynacka delivering the message. Mr. Cox said: 'I wish you could see your way clear to reversing this case, because the Lane & Bodley Company is in a large concern, and unless a compromise is effected, they may be compelled to go into bankruptcy.' I told Mr. Cox the case would go on trial."  
Cox did not tell me of having a desire to reverse it. He wanted to know if I could find my way clear. That is all I recall now.

Judge Peter F. Swing, of the Circuit Court, testified that he remembered the case against the Lane & Bodley Company and the American Bonding Company. He said:  
Pending the case, I don't remember of George B. Cox sending for me. I don't recall having seen him, but I do not remember where it occurred, but I had a conversation with Mr. Cox. At any rate, Mr. Cox said to me there was some talk of a compromise, and he wanted our aid to give it effect. I told him that I was not going to do that. He said that he would give me full consideration; that followed without my telling him I had no desire what interest he had in it. He did not say he had talked to my associates. I did not report to Judges Jelke and Giffen that Mr. Cox had spoken to me, and they did not report to me.

**HELD TO AWAIT VICTIM'S CONDITION.**  
Joseph Forkey, of No. 2123 Eighth avenue, and William C. McNally, of No. 189 West 10th street, were remanded to the Tombs yesterday by Magistrate Steiner, to await the outcome of the injuries of Charles Schaefer, who is lying in the Hudson Street Hospital. Schaefer is a non-union truckman, who was attacked last Wednesday by Forkey and McNally, as supposed to know something about it.

**First Special Announcement of**  
**The Stuyvesant Pianola Piano**  
**Price \$550**  
**Sold on easy monthly payments, if preferred**



**THIS is the first announcement we have been able to make calling specific attention to the Stuyvesant Pianola Piano. The fact is that this instrument has sold so readily, and in such large numbers, to regular callers at our warehouses that we have been unable until now to show an assortment.**  
Notwithstanding the low price at which it is sold, it contains the genuine Pianola (the "Standard Piano-player of the World"—the one Piano-player that has won the approval of the greatest artists in the musical world) and the Metrosyle—being in these respects the same as our \$1,000 instrument.  
The piano part of this instrument is of an excellent quality—it has a full, rich tone, and every detail of construction is made with the most scrupulous care. The Stuyvesant Piano is not a new-comer for popular favor, but has been made since 1886. It has its own factory in New York City, and in addition to its own competent organization, it has the benefit of the co-operation and aid of the Aeolian Company's board of experts—a corps of musical and mechanical experts such as no other house in the musical industry has hitherto undertaken to establish.  
Three years ago the Aeolian Company, desiring to complete its line of Pianola Pianos, secured control of the Stuyvesant Piano Company. It is believed not only by the manufacturers, but by some of the best authorities in the piano trade, that the Stuyvesant is by far the best piano at its price that the market affords. The fact that the Aeolian Company has selected it as one of four pianos to be made in the form of Pianola Pianos will be conclusive evidence of its real merit in the minds of many people.  
Our easy purchase plan on the Stuyvesant Pianola Piano should interest everyone who has had in mind the purchase of an instrument of this type, but has deferred action on account of price. We give immediate possession on a very moderate down payment and the balance can be paid off while you are enjoying the instrument. Send for full particulars of this plan and illustrated catalog.

**Important:** The Stuyvesant Pianola contains the Metrosyle Pianola. There are many other Piano-players of varying degrees of merit, but the genuine Pianola is obtainable only in the pianos made and controlled by the Aeolian Co.

**The AEOLIAN CO., Aeolian Hall, 363 FIFTH AVENUE, near 34th Street, New York**

**Arnold, Constable & Co.**  
**DRESS GOODS—CARPETS—UPHOLSTERY**

**HIGH GRADE LYONS SILKS, IN NEW PLAIN AND FANCY WEAVES, NOVELTY DRESS FABRICS, NEW LACES, DRESS GARNITURES, GOWNS FOR CARRIAGE, RECEPTION AND EVENING. TAILOR SUITS AFTER LATEST PARIS DESIGNS.**

**LYONS SILKS.** An important showing of newest weaves, also striking color effects in Calciums, Calcium Imprime, Petits-pois-Calcium, Calcium Raye. An extensive variety of new designs in Jacquard, Quadrille and Pastelle Checks. Novelty Stripes. Elaborate designs in Crepes and Gazes.

**WHITE SILKS AND SATINS FOR WEDDING GOWNS. NOVELTIES FOR BRIDESMAIDS' DRESSES.**

**FRENCH NOVELTY DRESS FABRICS.** Sheer Fabrics, in new color effects and checks, plaids and fancy designs, Mixed Suitings for Sailor Gowns and Tourist Suits.

**NOVELTY LACES.** Unusually attractive collection in widths suitable for trimming or entire gowns. The striking Novelties are Point de Reine, Point d'Auvergne, Graziella, Cluny Venice, Valenciennes Rocco, Pompadour and Cluny Crochet.

**GOWNS.** Handsome models for Carriage, Reception and Evening wear, modifications of late Paris ideas. High class Tailored Suits.

**FRENCH LINGERIE.** Spring Importations of Fine French Hand Made Lingerie Matched Sets, Bridal Trousseau, Matinees, Negligees.

**SILK PETTICOATS AND CORSETS** in shapes to conform to the present fashion.

**INFANTS' OUTFITS.** Robes, Coats, Dresses and Head Wear; also many exclusive Novelties. Complete Infants' Layettes.

**Broadway & 19th Street**

**COMPULSORY KILLING.**  
**Bill Would Make Doctor Kill Persons in Hopeless Condition.**

Des Moines, Iowa, March 10.—"A bill for an act requiring physicians to take human life" was the title of a measure introduced in the Iowa Assembly by Representative Gregory this afternoon. No sooner had the reading clerk announced the title than every member was looking at his neighbor in mute inquiry as to whether he had heard aright.  
"Nothing but common sense legislation to reduce suicides, put an end to needless pain and prevent the rearing of idiotic, hopelessly diseased or hideously deformed children," explained Dr. Gregory to his colleagues, as they gathered about him after the session had adjourned to ascertain if his measure was seriously proposed.  
"You'd do as much for an old horse which had lost his teeth or broken a leg. Humanity to human animals is what I propose. Chloroform them when they reach a place where life is a burden to them and their relatives. All surgeons do as much even now, but they're taking long chances when they do it. I would make such murder not only legal but compulsory."  
"Laugh if you will, but you'll see the day when such a law is in force. It may be a step in advance of our time, but it's bound to come. If you look at my bill you'll find it isn't radical or revolutionary. It contains every reasonable safeguard to prevent abuse of the statute. I assure you, no doctor is hankering after such a job as this bill imposes. He will shrink the responsibility, if possible. It is only a high sense of duty that ever actuates a surgeon in such cases."  
Dr. Gregory is one of the leaders of the legislature, and is one of the best known physicians in Iowa.  
The bill provides that at least three physicians and the county coroner must unanimously agree to the necessity for the legalized murder, as contemplated by the Gregory measure, and that it must be with the consent of the nearest relative and, if practicable, of the patient himself. Any deviation from this requirement subjects those subscribed for first degree murder. They must report their proceedings to the State Board of

**To Owners of Horses and Cattle.**  
**TOBINS' DERBY CONDITION POWDERS**

are warranted superior to all others, or no pay, for the cure of Distemper, Worms, Coughs, Hoarse-ness, Hide-Bound, Black Tongue, Horn Distemper, etc. in Cattle, Horses, Twenty-five Cents.

**DEPOT, 40 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK.**  
Sold by all Druggists and Saddlers.

Health, where a permanent record of such cases will be kept.  
Paralysis, leprosy, cancer, imbecility, numerous hideous or repulsive incurable diseases and the worst kinds of deformity are enumerated by Dr. Gregory among the many illustrations in justification of his bill.  
By the terms of the Gregory bill, any person of sound mind over ten years of age, enduring great physical pain and believing death inevitable, may call upon a physician to take his life.  
**SHEVLIN HAS DONE MOST FOR YALE.**  
**Academic Seniors So Vote in Election for Valued and Dreaded Distinctions.**  
[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]  
New-Haven, March 10.—The Yale academic senior class has just voted to Thomas L. Shevlin, the football captain, the honor of "having done the most for Yale." Shevlin has taken an active part in the college social life, and has stood well in classroom work. He was football end four years and captain the last, track team hammer thrower champion and a member of the baseball team.  
According to the class vote John Magee, of Pittsburg, is the most admired; Frank O'Brien, the baseball captain, of Pittsburg, N. Y., is the class hero; Bruce Smith, of Lake Forest, Ill., is the most popular; Chester B. Van Tassel, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is the most likely to succeed; Wilson S. McClintock, of Pittsburg, is the wildest and most original; W. H. Harris and Francis H. Marlow, of New-York City, are next wittiest; Lydig Hoyt, the football halfback, of New-York, is the greatest social light; "Lusher," George C. Hannalls, of Newark, N. J., is the most talkative; Harold E. Dimmock, of Hartford, is the brightest; Donald Mackay, of Washington, the variety baseball pitcher, is the latest, in football guard, of Westfield, Mass., who ranks second; Charles H. Banks, of Armenia, N. C., is the hardest worker, and Van Tassel and Walter Cowles, of this city, the most energetic men.

**MISS ANTHONY SLIGHTLY WORSE.**  
Rochester, March 10.—Miss Anthony's condition is not quite so encouraging this afternoon. She

**Lincoln Trust Company**  
Madison Square, New York

Interest on balances of both active and dormant accounts at rates justified by the condition of the money market.

**DOWN-TOWN BRANCH, BROADWAY & LISPENARD STREET, OPENS UPON COMPLETION OF ALTERATIONS.**

**J. ANDRE, LADIES' HAIRDRESSER.**  
Specialties in hair coloring, marcel waving, shampooing, manicuring, scalp treatment, facial massage, shell lacquer, etc.  
13 West 10th Street, near Broadway. Private Room for Every Patron.

**Drink NEW YORK BOTTLING CO'S (LUDIN-RAYNER-BOLEN & BYRNE) High Grade GINGER ALE and OTHER CARBONATED THIRST QUENCHERS**  
The kind that's fit to drink. 40 YEARS' TEST.

rested well until midnight, after which time she was restless. Dr. Ricker says: "Miss Anthony's condition was exalted yesterday, hence a reaction was to have been expected. Her heart is doing well; respiration is a shade faster, with a slight change in pulse. I have not made my morning visit to the patient, but have been in communication with the house."  
Dr. Anna Shaw is still with Miss Anthony.