

## TAKES GOOD CARE OF HIS RELATIVES

### McCurdy Puts Them on Payroll.

### FIT SALARIES FOR PRINCES

### President of the Mutual Life Draws \$150,000 a Year.

### WHERE THE PREMIUMS GO

### New York Agent Gets Ninety-Five Per Cent—Auditor Does Not Know What Payments Are Made For.

### NEPOTISM ON THE MUTUAL LIFE.

Richard H. McCurdy, president, salary \$150,000 a year.

Robert McCurdy, general manager and member of C. H. Raymond & Co., general agents in New York, son of the president, salary and commission, \$110,000 a year.

George Raymond, brother of C. H. Raymond, general agent for New Jersey.

Howard Lewis, general agent for Northern New York, cousin of Vice-President Granville, or of Mrs. Granville.

Dr. E. J. Moss, medical director, brother-in-law of President McCurdy.

P. Stuyvesant Pillot, inspector of risks, cousin of Louis Thebaud, who is son-in-law of President McCurdy and partner in C. H. Raymond & Co.

G. W. White, secretary, married to niece of Mrs. Granville, wife of vice-president.

### NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—In today's testimony before the legislative committee investigating life insurance companies sensational developments were brought out when Mr. Hughes demanded the payroll of the executive officers of the company.

This was produced, and showed the salaries of the officers since 1877. For the year 1904 President McCurdy received \$180,000; two vice-presidents were paid \$50,000 each; a second vice-president \$17,000; the third vice-president \$10,000; and the general manager \$5,000; but this year he will receive \$30,000, and the treasurer \$50,000.

Robert McCurdy said he never knew the salary of his father until today, when he heard it read in the committee room. He thought, however, that there should be no limit to the salary of such positions, because they should be in accordance with the accumulations of the company.

When asked if it was any benefit to the policy-holder to increase the president's salary, Mr. McCurdy said he thought the trustees had considered that when they increased the president's salary. No increase, however, had ever been considered when he was present at the trustees' meetings.

### Value of Thebaud's Services.

"Don't you think you could get Mr. Thebaud's service for \$100,000?" Mr. Hughes asked.

"I suppose so, if he did not have a contract."

"Don't you think you could have them for \$50,000, instead of \$147,000 that he secured from Raymond & Co. last year?" Mr. Hughes continued.

"I am not so sure of that," witness replied.

Mr. Beck, the Mutual's counsel, stepped forward to produce the books showing the expenditures for 1904. The books showed for advertisements, printing, stationery and postage. The item in the company's annual report of \$364,254 for legal expenses was paid for the payment of legal expenses, and was paid to the general solicitor.

### Auditor Who Does Not Audit.

An entry of \$5,000 under law expenses payable to Robert Olyphant, chairman of the committee on expenditures, the witness knew nothing about. Authorizing this expenditure witness received a voucher signed by Olyphant as chairman of the committee. He had no idea what that payment was for nor what other entries of \$5,000 each paid to Robert Olyphant, the last one on November 3, 1904, he expended for.

"The minutes of the expenditure committee, which were then produced, showed that the \$5,000 items were paid to Robert Olyphant for law. Witness knew nothing further regarding it. Mr. Frier said his own salary is \$10,000 a year. Witness was asked where the \$2500 paid to the Republican Congressional committee was expended. Mr. Hughes then demanded the presence of the man in the company who knows how the \$2500 campaign contribution was booked.

### Who Got the Benefit?

Mr. McCurdy had testified to the increase of the assets of the company, when the Assemblyman Rogers asked:

"Did the increase in the assets result in benefit to the policy-holders in the same proportion as it did to the officers of the company?"

"This inquiry provoked laughter among the audience.

Before Mr. McCurdy was able to reply, Mr. Hughes asked him if there was any limit to his mind as to what the increase of the salaries of the officers should stop.

"I did not know what salaries were paid until I came here," said the witness.

"Do you think the president's salary should be increased to \$250,000?" asked Mr. Hughes.

"I think the salary of the president

## BAY STATE FOR TARIFF REVISION

### Republican Convention Adopts Plank With but One Dissident.

### CURTIS GUILD NOMINATED

### Platform Favors Change in Tariff When Public Demands—Lodge and Foss Have Verbal Duel on Revision.

BOSTON, Oct. 6.—With only one voice raised in opposition, the Republican Massachusetts in state convention today declared for a revision of the tariff. Contrary to expectations, the radical wing of the party, under the leadership of Eugene N. Foss, of Boston, did not offer a substitute for the plank in the platform relating to the tariff, although in a speech to the delegates Mr. Foss declared that the revision plank was not wide enough in its scope. Mr. Foss said, however, that he and his followers were encouraged at the concession made to them, and that next year they would expect to have the convention accept their proposition in its entirety.

### Democrats Nominate Today.

BOSTON, Oct. 6.—Preparatory to the Democratic State Convention to be held in this city tomorrow to place in nomination candidates for state offices, delegates from all parts of the state assembled this evening. The choice of the party leader for the head of the ticket was Charles W. Bartlett, of Boston, and for Lieutenant-Governor Henry M. Whitney, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and brother of the late William C. Whitney, favored.

### Colorado Judge Inflicts Penalties on Mob Leaders.

### Sheriff, Though Among Accused, Threatens to Resist Rescue of Prisoners from Jail.

BRIGHTON, Colo., Oct. 5.—Trouble is brewing here again today as an outbreak is expected against County Judge A. H. Guthrie, who is now confined in jail by mob force. The Sheriff declared he would resist any attempt to storm the jail.

### ST. LOUIS, Oct. 5.—In the St. Louis Circuit Court today argument was begun before Judge Taylor on the petition of Joseph Ramsey, Jr. to depose the president of the Washab Railroad, for injunction to prevent the voting at the Washab annual election in Toledo next Tuesday of stock held by the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain Railroad Companies.

### Extend to Grangeville

### Levey Announces Intention to Build New Idaho Line.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 6.—President Levey, of the Northern Pacific Railroad, has announced that his company will positively construct the proposed extension from Cul de Sac, Idaho, 30 miles south-east to Grangeville, near Mount Idaho.

### Santa Barbara Wreck Probed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6.—The United States local inspectors, Bolles and Bulger, completed taking testimony today in the investigation of the recent wreck of the steam schooner Santa Barbara, and took the matter under advisement. Captain Zaddart testified that he ordered the vessel to be steered in a direction from the mainland, but he expected to be called on deck in time to change the course. He admitted that the ship's compass had not been tested for four or five years.

## GHASTLY CRIME OF DEGENERATE

### Rich Man's Son Causes Terrible Death of Ten-Year-Old Girl.

### THEN ATTEMPTS SUICIDE

### Dr. Hart, of Chicago, Physician Without Practice, Who Eloped With Mere Girl, Accused of Heinous Crime.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—(Special.)—Accused as it is of all sorts of heinous crimes, Chicago is aghast over the pitiful death in the pretty suburbs of Rogers Park of Irene Klokow, aged 10, who until yesterday was an inmate of the Industrial Home for Girls at Evanston. Taken from there to visit her sister, Edith, adopted daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Oliver B. Hart, she met a terrible fate, details of which will never be known unless a confession is wrung from Dr. Hart, who is now closely guarded in the Rogers Park station, undergoing the fearful "sweating" process.

### Had Eloped With Child.

Dr. Hart, neighbors say, eloped two years ago from St. Louis with Vera Klokow, mother of the three girls, visited Irene and Hazel at the Illinois Industrial Home, in Evanston, and suggested that they make a visit to their sister, Edith at Dr. Hart's home, later in the day they did and at 1 o'clock the three girls had luncheon with Dr. Hart and his wife. Mrs. Hart, herself but a few years older than the adopted daughter, intended taking the girls on a shopping tour to the downtown stores, but when they were ready to start Irene complained of feeling ill, and it was decided that she should remain with Dr. Hart until they returned.

### Poison and Death Struggle.

Shortly after Mrs. Hart and the two girls left the house and went down town Dr. Hart gave little Irene several morphine tablets, telling her that they would cure the headache of which she was complaining. Then when the morphine began to take effect, Dr. Hart induced the child to lie down in his bedroom. There the attack occurred. Hart had locked the door of the room on the inside. Irene was not wholly under the influence of the

### SMOOT DODGES THE VOTE

### WILL NOT INDORSE POLYGAMOUS MORMON PRESIDENT.

### Smith Urges Followers to Get Out of Debt That They May Spread Gospel of Mormonism.

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### WEAK CASE OF RAILROADS

### Evidence Before Senate Committee Based on Misstatement of Law and Facts—Most of It Is Only Theories.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Representative Townsend, Michigan, joint author of the Esch-Townsend railroad rate bill that passed the House of Representatives last Winter, and who will reintroduce substantially the same bill and lead the fight for its passage at the coming session, after a conference with the President today, said:

"One of the first subjects, if not the first, which the President will discuss in his annual message will be railroad freight rates."

Mr. Townsend says he will not make any material change in his bill, and it is his understanding that the President approves its general features and would be satisfied if it should become law.

Correct Omission in Law.

"We had but one idea in framing that bill," said Mr. Townsend, "and that was to correct an omission in the original law for regulation of railroads. According to the law, the Commission could not make an order which would remedy an evil condition or any unjust condition that was found to exist. It actually exercised that power for a number of years, but it was finally determined that it did not have the power. It was to give the Commission that power that the House of Representatives passed its bill last Winter. The rest of the bill merely furnished machinery of expediting hearings and for carrying out the essential provisions of the bill, which was to fix a reasonable rate when a rate was found to be unreasonable. No statement that I have seen in opposition to this legislation since Congress adjourned has modified my view as to the wisdom of adopting this course."

Mr. Townsend was asked whether the testimony that has been offered before the Senate committee on interstate commerce has inclined him to approve any change in his bill of last Congress.

### Railroads Make Weak Case.

"No," he replied, "they have got attacked the bill in an important way. The Senate committee called witnesses and the railroads, of course, knew whom to send to the hearings. During the first part of those hearings the time was devoted largely to showing that it would be unconstitutional to confer such power on the Commission as the bill proposed. They contended that the Commission never exercised such power, but they were confronted with the record of the Interstate Commerce Commission, showing every order the Commission had ever issued, and it was shown that the Commission had exercised the same power as was proposed by the Townsend bill. Then they had eminent lawyers come and tell the committee that the bill was not constitutional, and after those opinions had been received the committee called on the Attorney-General for an opinion, and he clearly set forth the power proposed."

"They then proceeded to present no evidence, but theories of railroad men as to the nature of the effect such legislation would have on railroads. Not 2 per cent of all the railroad evidence presented could be designated by the name of evidence. It was simply the opinions of interested parties."

### PROVISIONS OF RATE BILL

### Commission May Change Rates, Rule Private Cars and Terminals.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The Post says that announcement was made today that the Administration programme relative to railroad rate legislation is complete and that, as already suggested, the plan the President will favor will be embodied in the Esch-Townsend bill, which passed the House last Winter, with some modifications in important particulars. The bill will provide, the Post says, as follows:

First, that the Interstate Commerce Commission shall be given the power to decide, upon complaint, after full hearing, whether a rate is unjust or unlawful; that the Commission shall have authority to substitute a rate which shall become immediately effective, and so remain unless and until reversed by the courts.

Second, the Commission shall have the authority to declare that a rate charged for shipment on private cars is unjust or unreasonable, if it be so, and that the common carrier shall be held responsible for such charges.

Third, giving the Interstate Commerce Commission jurisdiction over terminal railroads.

Fourth, a revision of the long-and-short-haul provision of the original interstate commerce act.

Fifth, a provision relating to the shipment of merchandise by water and rail, so as to prevent alleged manipulation of rates made possible in such circumstances under the present law.

Sixth, giving the Commission full authority to examine the books and records of the railroads and to prescribe the general form and manner in which such records shall be kept.

### Fire Sweeps New York Block.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The block bounded by the East River, One Hundred and Seventh street, Pleasant avenue and Charge street, between Avenue and Charge street, was swept by fire early this morning. Five firemen were overcome while fighting in the rescue of 250 horses, all of which were led out in safety. At 2 o'clock this morning the fire was under control, and the loss estimated at \$80,000.

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