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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1806.

THE INHERITANCE TAX AND THE

Charles P. Strain, of Umatilla County a pamphlet which treats in an interestng manner of several questions relat-Laxation. Passing by the other macs for the present, we note that Mr Strain proposes to turn the proceeds of state inheritance tax into the irrecible school fund. His reasons for this an are: First, that it would diminish annual school tax upon property cond. that it would improve the chools; and third, that it would proide capital which could not be withrawn from the loan market in times of ante. All these points are indisputae, but, in regard to the first, we fear hat it would be of little or no practial advantage. What the school fund ained other funds would lose, and the eneral burden of taxation would not be ghtened. It would be no great consotion to the farmer to diminish his chool tax while his other taxes were creased by exactly the same amount re, that this suggestion looks a little tious, but the other two stand on riner ground.

The irreducible school fund is the manent endowment of the common hools. It is to them what the enoras benefactions of Rockefeller, Stan , Pearson, Carnegle and others are the colleges and public libraries, and larger the fund is the better the ols will be. Of this there can be no oubt, but a scoffer might ask what meen there is for endowing the school system which will not equally apply to a system of public telephones, telegraphs and roads. All these are eduamong the prime essentials of modern civilization. Why not use part of the shoritance tax to found an irreducible and for roadbuilding? Would not Mr. Strain agree that the usefulness of th public schools in the rural districts deends greatly upon the condition of the roads? Would be deny that education mong the children of farmers would be powerfully promoted by a system of oads which could be traversed with ility the year round? Of course he ould not, and neither would any other

The value of an education lies partly what it makes of a man and partis in what it gives him the ability to acoplish. Thinking for the moment o farming communities only, how uch more every individual belonging them could accomplish with tele roads as perfect as those which verse the rural districts of France. thout desiring to advocate these of the other specific applications of the energy of the inheritance tax, one ay suggest that there are other uses as beneficial as to turn the whole it into the frreducible school fund. pon the desirability of the inhertnce tax itself, apart from the ques on how it shall be used, there cannot two opinions. It is the only form of axation which is absolutely fair and to bleh there can be no theoretical ob ctions. An income tax is, in part at east, a penalty imposed upon thrift and iterprise. To assess improvements pon real property, as is now done, is Personal property never has ixes upon railroads and other corporions, excellent as they are and unniably necessary, tend nevertheless fall ultimately upon the public. In sacco are paid by the consumer, and t by the producing trusts.

Turiff axes come out of the pocket of the last haser of the goods. But in the case the inheritance tax the read incince is where it seems to be. It is not it cannot be shifted to some other From. It wrongs nobody, for it takes roperty to which the title has lapsed ported the masonry. death and to which ownership is absolutely created by the civil law, does not discourage thrift and enterprise, but rather it stimulates them since it leaves to a man all the fruits of is industry and diminishes the temptation to idleness and parasitism which nessis the unfortunate recipients of sloated inheritances. The inheritance tax is not only ideal

in its equity, but also, if it is made neavy enough, it performs a valuable couraging the tendency to found fami-les and thus create what is called a delsure class." A leisure class by its only be done by appropriating lings of other people. Mr. Strain

idly the country is learning to appreciate the merits of the inheritance tax: In 1891 six states only had introduced t; but in the course of the next decade t was adopted by nineteen others. He emarks that in twenty-two states nearly the entire expense of the Government is provided in this way. In for direct heirs and 5 for collateral, it clearly in the line of a National tend-

The only apparent defect of the inheritance tax is that it cannot reach property held in mortmain, that is, by orporations. Since a corporation never dies, no death dues can be levied upon its wealth. Nor does it answer this obection to say that the corporate shares are owned by individuals and must onsequently pass by inheritance. A moment's reflection will show that while this would act to diminish what the heir might receive, it would not affect the corporate property in the least. Since one-sixth of all the wealth of the country is already held in mortmain and since the proportion is rapidly increasing, it will be admitted that this consideration is important. If it is desirable to break up great corporate holdings some other method than the inheritance tax must be invented to accomplish it. But is such an end desira-The tendency of the inheritance tax would be to distribute the ownership of corporate shares widely among the people, leaving the property intact which the shares represent; and this is exactly what some of our most thoughtful publicists, like Judge Grosscup, for example, are struggling for. What seemed an objection to the inheritance tax turns out, therefore, to be perhaps its greatest advantage. As an instrument for solving our social problems the efficacy of the inheritance tax eems almost unlimited; the endowment of the public schools is only one, and cossibly not the most important, of the beneficent ends which it may be made to accomplish.

DOES OREGON STAND WITH BOOSE-· VELT?

With its eye on Oregon politics, the Washington Star, an independent newspaper of high character, meditates

Will this election afford in any measure ine on the situation at large? For some rears Oregon has been a Republican state. r mother, for a change? Is this the year or a turn in the tide? If no we should see in the Oregon vote. A Democratic Governor, a Democratic Legislature to elect a semocratic Senator, and Democratic representatives in Congress, will be halled by that the as an onten of victory for 1908, while he opposite result will oute as greatly the opposite result will quite as greatly hearten the Republicans, who are not with

The country is watching Oregon. A election will mean several things of far nore than local importance. thing, it will signify to the Eastern plutocrats that their assaults upon President Roosevelt's ability, motives and character have profoundly affected the people of the Nation and that he has forfeited public confidence. For months they have carried on a systematic propaganda to produce this effect, and a Democratic victory in Oregon will convince them that they have succeeded and will hearten them for more vigorous efforts of the same kind. Readers of certain Eastern papers have seen the assertion reiterated day after day and week after week that the President is not as popular as he was a year ago. His failure to control the Senate has weakened his standing with the Nation, it is said, while at the same time these sneering organs with beautiful consistency abuse him for seeking to secur the enactment of the rate bill. A distinct and definite campaign has been waged to discredit Mr. Roosevelt, and a Democratic victory in Oregon will be

seeded. Such a victory will indicate to the cople of the East that Oregon stands with Aldrich, Standard Oll and the railroads against the President. else could it be interpreted? Mr. Rooserelt's policy is before the Nation for judgment. Approval or censure will be indicated by the result of the election, The sentiment of the people is shown by the way they vote. They have no other way of showing it. And if, at a critical time like this, they vote against the party of the President, the meaning can be nothing else than that Mr Roosevelt himself has offended the country by advocating rate regulation. introl of corporations and the square deal in general. Can any candid man deny this? Will the election of Democratic candidates express approval of the President?

It is idle to say that the June election does not concern the President and his policy. There are times when local lections should turn on local issues purely, but this is not one of them. For n to desert the President would be as base as for a regiment to iesert its commander when the fate of a battle hangs in doubt. It is all-im portant at this moment to convince the plutocratic enemies of the President that the country is with him heart and

A REVELATION OF THE EARTHQUAKE Revelations made by the earthquake show that some of the imposing structures that made up the outward magdiscourage the development of the nificence of Stanford University were constructed with the view to cheapness rather than stability, though the cost was as great as if good material, careful engineering skill and honest construction had entered into them. Many structures, including the library and gymnasium buildings, and the gateway to the campus, recently built at a cost of \$23,000, were thrown down houses of cardboard. Sadly viewing them, men pick up pieces of mortar that should be hard as rock and crum ble it in their fingers, while looking in vain for the steel retaining rods that according to contract, should have sup-

An object-lesson in cheap ship and material, employed at a cost of the best in both lines, is presented by these ruins. Here indeed is "graft" lessly exploited; money wantonly wasted; confidence ruthlessly violated. Mrs. Stanford might not have been the wisest woman in the world, but her gener ons intent toward the university that bears the name of her lamented son is unquestioned. She poured out her money without stint in the hope and with the purpose of making Stanford University one of the stable institutions of the land. That she was imparty pature lives without work, and posed upon is made manifest by a sud-

ford University and their substitution by elements that more fitly contribute to the development of a great educational purpose.

"No scheme has yet been mapped ou for the reconstruction of the destroyed buildings," said President Jordan recently, adding: "All energy will be de voted the present Summer to making produced over \$4,000,000 in 1901. Mr. Roosevelt's proposal to apply this tories perfectly safe and habitable method in Federal taxation is therefore sgain." That is to say, the memorial That is to say, the memorial the university. They are sidelights, merely, that were already becoming obscured by the mists of time, that re-vealed the intensity of a personal surrow, that, after all, few could understand and none share. The purpose now is to build up the faculty and buy much-needed equipment for the work of the university. The debris of the wrecked buildings will be cleared away; the steel dome of the library, which withstood the shock, will stand, an ob-ject-lesson of what honest construction can do, and reconstruction will wait until a more convenient time to exploit strength and stability in steel and stone honestly and skillfully combined and applied.

CHINESE VIEW OF THE BOYCOTT.

In discussion of all great politica and economic questions the point of view has a most important bearing. From his position as a discomfited, defeated financial buccaneer who failed to secure his share of the spoils from the "Crime of Amalgamated," Thomas W. Lawson views that transaction in a vastly different light from the light in which it appears to that other buc caneer, H. H. Rogers, who secured no only his own share of the spoils, but Lawson's also. To the Seattleite, padded statistics are evidence of enter-To the Portlander they are distasteful and suggest the presence of fakirs. Europeans who visit this country for the purpose of studying life in the great West will differ widely in their views and deductions if part of them study the subject in Western New York or Ohio and the others in Montana, Oregon and Washington. So it goes throughout the wide range of political, social, financial and economic questions. Environment and personal interest are bound to lend a tinge of partiality and unfairness to the discus-

A particularly noticeable feature of this trait in the human mind is shown in an article on "The Hostility of Ching," appearing in the May issue of World's Work. The article is written by Kang Yu Wel, a leader of the Chinese Reform Association, whose presence on earth at this time is due to the alacrity with which he departed from the land of his birth when the Empress Dowager checked the cause of Chines reform by removing the heads of the principal reformers, Mr. Kang does not biame the Chinese government for the present boycott against the Americans, although the bitterness with which he attacks the morality of the Dowager, who is the government, leaves no doubt that he would like to place some of the responsibility on her shoulders if by so doing he could make a point in his argument. Kang attributes the only wonder that but a century has boycott to the unreasonable feeling of the people of the Pacific Coast, and states that the Chinese "who follow foreign politics have supposed that the power of your (American) labor organizations had something to do with it." His contention is that a limited number of Chinese immigrants should be permitted to enter the United States every year, and that there should be no more absolute line of class discrimination drawn among Chinese than among other peoples.

While not acknowledging that he has been aiding in circulating this theory nifying the alleged offenses against the reform association has 70,000 members among the Chinese who are living in foreign countries, and that they keep up an active propaganda through newspapers in China and abroad, and through books and pamphlets designed to carry modern ideas into China. Now, if Kang Yu Wei had studied the Chinese question on the Pacific Coast and learned the reasons for the feeling against his race, instead of among the great cities of the East, where the pres ence of the Chinese is hardly noticed. he would have understood that the grievance was one which justified not only labor organizations, but others interested in good citizenship and a healthy moral atmosphere, in protesting against Chinese being smuggled into the country in such numbers as were possible if there was relaxation in the enforcement of the immigration aws. Refusal to admit this horde of being declared against all American goods

New York, which presents the "glad hand" to the Chinese. Gotham, with which they are frequently joined in the holy bonds of matrimony, probably told Mr. Kang that, his people were not being treated right out in the wild and wooly West, and he could easily see for himself that they were not treated as well where they were better known as they were in New York. The Pacific Coast does not altogether admire the style of the Chinese it is accustomed to meeting. Nothing in their actions or methods ness justifies us in believing that they have ever traded with us because they loved us or because we regarded them as equals. The supposition has beenand it has been proven correct by all laws of trade-that they purchased our goods because it was to their advantage to do so.

With the boycott, which it is quite clear was engineered by the reformers ike Kang Yu Wei, it is a case of cutting off the nose to spite the face. It is unfortunate for both parties to the transaction, but in time returning reason will teach the Chinese that they are gaining nothing by it, and at the same time are losing money by their advantage as with the United States.

Public sentiment in Malheur must be nighly favorable to the railroad companies. In securing right of way from Ontario to Vale the Malheur Valley Railroad Company was obliged to con demn a number of tracts of land which the owners held at exorbitant figures. The awards made, in every case where a previous offer had been made by the railroad company, were lower than the company had offered. For a country that has been isolated as long as the region to be tapped by the new line, it is somewhat surprising to find any seriden spasm of Nature. The revelation is ous objection to construction of a rail-a painful one. Its outnome will be the road. The railroad is of course, being modification in a subdued yet striking built for the purpose of making money.

ferring a mutual benefit on the try through which it passes, and rea estate of all kinds will greatly increase in value when it is built

The New England Fish Company on Sunday dispatched from Boston its third steamer to engage in the halibut fisheries in the North Pacific. This company has been operating out of Vancouver and Seattle for many years. keeping its steamers in commission the

features are not an essential part of year round and disposing of its catches as fast as they are brought in. The demand for sea food is growing, not only in the local markets on the Pacific Coast, but in the country lying east of the Rocky Mountains. Portland and the vast trade field served by this city annually consume large quantities of deep-sea fish, and, as the banks from which these fish are taken are as close to the Columbia River as they are to the northern ports, there is an excellent opportunity for development of a new industry which will prove highly advantageous to consumers and ship-

> The never-ending war between the trapmen and the gillnet fishermen at the mouth of the Columbia is on again and suits are to be filed by the gillnetters to enjoin the trapmen from driving any more piles. It is stated that there will be no attempt at mob strength, such as has frequently been used in the past, but the prospects for a peaceful solution of the difficulty are not heightened by the statement that, "in order to guard against possible interference, armed men are kept on the driver, while other men with rifles are concealed in the bushes along the adjacent shore." If history repeats itself along the Lower Columbia, the armed men on the drivers and in the bushes are likely to come in conflict with other armed men who regard their rights as gillnetters as sacred as the trapmen re-

> Our citizens may well congratulate themselves and each other upon the fact that the Lewis and Clark Exposition buildings are not to be razed, but, on the contrary, are to be put in repair and strengthened where necessary for use in manufacturing purposes. pobability that these buildings would in due time be demolished has caused general regret, not only on sentimental grounds, but for the great waste such destruction would involve. Forming a 'city beautiful" during the busy, hospitable months of one year, the Lewis and Clark buildings will thus merge into a "city useful" that will last for many years, an exponent of the industrial spirit that the Exposition invoked.

> Governor Higgins, of New York, has signed a bill creating the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission. The bill carries an appropriation of \$25,000 to be expended in celebrating in 1909 the tercentenary of the discovery of the Hudson River, and in 1907 the centenary of the trial trip of Fulton's steamboat, Clermont. This provides for a commemoration of two most interesting events, the latter of world-wide significance. A public served by steam can passed since this tremendous power was harnessed to the purposes of commerce. It seems rather like steam as a motive power is an inheritance of the

The Oregonian is not more than ordinarily incredulous in believing that the earthquake's specific business was to expose the fact that at one of the Coast's institutions of learning straw without bricks and divers breakfast foods had been used as building material, and that the employment of these was merely for the purpose of or belief in China as well as in mag- giving the students a splendid objectlesson in latter-day graft. If our edulity had no limit we should expect to see the lesson carried to its unnatural conclusion, and be permitted the felicity of publishing the story of the student body's joy in the perfect punishment of the grafters.

Ah, yes. A large number of Oregon Democrats especially office-seekers are "supporters of President Roosevelt." How many of them were sup porters of President Roosevelt in the ast election or would be in the next? The President was put where he is by the Republican party on a Republican platform; and he got very few votes from Democrats who dare acknowledge that they voted for him. Why don't they dare? If they did, their would repudiate them, and they know it. The kind of support the President needs is not the kind that talks some imes for him and votes always for his Democratic opponent

General Kuropatkin is publishing a columinous work covering the Russe lapanese war and its management. The ork is, in reality, a defense of the author's strategy in the important batties of the war, and it criticises so freely the lack of support given him in high places in the empire and the conduct of certain subordinates that his friends are wondering at his temerity in publishing it. The fact that he is able and dares to publish it in austere, despotic Moscow, indicates that so progress has been made in toleration at the heart of the Russian Empire.

Linn County dispatches say the incumbent of that shrievalty has made a bloodhound pup one of his deputies, and is training his assistant in anticipation of future outlaws of the Frank Smith type. May we be permitted to suggest that if as much attention were given to the education of our wayward lads as will be devoted to the new deputy, the hound could be employed as a truant officer, while his faithful master watched the crops grow and the taxes decrease.

The Oregonian several days ago suggested that Creffield ought to be rendered impotent to continue his harmful career; and now he has been slain by an avenging brother. That is not what The Oregonian meant; but we shall hear no more of Creffieldiam.

We are told that "much annoyance (on their Sunday run) through meeting fractious horses, which had never before seen a motor car." We should like to hear from the horses.

Bruin arrested two worthy young men as pickpockets because some one told him they were pickpockets. The Bruin theory of police work often leads to startling and original results.

Earthquakes may come and go, but the Kugelers go on forever.

TUBERCULOSIS EXPERIMENTS. Notable Curative Results Achieved by

the Carcano Serum. U. S. Consular Report.

Consul Durning, of Milan, Italy, gives an interesting account of some experiments in the use of the Behring sys-

tem of vaccination as a cure for con-sumption which have been carried on by a group of Italian experts: Several oxen which had been vaccin-ated with the Behring treatment were ated with the Bearing freatment were slaughtered with other oxen which had been under inspection for some months, while others were allowed to continue in life in order to further develop the effects of the treatment. These animals were slaughtered in Milan some time later under the direction of the physicians interested in the tion of the physicians interested in the earlier experiments. Of four oxen killed, three had been vaccinated with the Behring treatment and afterward has the tuberculosis virus injected into their veins. The autopsy, while it did not show definite results, gave encour-agement to the investigators. The ox which had not been vaccinated showed tuberculesis conditions in a marked de-gree, while the three which had been subjected to the treatment had re-mained immune and had resisted successfully, unless unknown conditions affected the result, the several injections of virus intended to test the potency of the vaccination.

The experts engaged on the test an nounce that at least two of the three exen showed results which seem to indicate that this method of treating tuberculosis is at any rate well founded, though they expressly add that very much remains to be done. Other cattle will soon be killed for further experi-ments when the treatment they are undergoing has progressed to a more useful stage. The most important tests in the curs of consumption in human beings which have been undertaken in Europe for some years are now going Europe for some years are new going on in several wards of the famous "Os-pedale Maggoire" (the Great Hospital) under the direction of Dr. Guiseppe Carcano, one of the most active of the younger practitioners of Northern Italy-Using a serum which has already had a good trial in Belgium and France, Dr. Carcano made a special study of the subject in several countries of Europe, and became so encouraged that he decided to take up experiments with hu-man beings on his own account.

A number of consumptive patients from Dr. Carcano's private practice, suffering with varying forms and degrees of the disease, were moved to the hospital and placed in reserved wards. grees of the disease, were moved to the hospital and placed in reserved wards. Some of the results have been "brilliant" in the language of one experimenter. "One of them." says the principal newspaper of Milan in commenting editorially on the tests, "was of a truly miraculous character." Other doctors called in to observe or assist in the experiments have remarked upon the simplicity of the treatment. The Consulurges upon every reader of this report who may have any special interest in the matter the need of accepting all such information with a measurable amount of reserve; and he is moved to this word of caution by the great numamount of reserve; and he is moved to this word of caution by the great num-ber of letters sent to him from America by sufferers and their friends who had read in the newspapers of sundry ex-periments on a similar line in Italy and other countries. The Milan Consulate reported during 1995 on the efforts of Professor Levi, of this city, to check or cure consumption by injecting a preparation of which lodine is the principal component. These experiments are apcomponent. These experiments are apparently in abeyance for the time. Professor Levi's most recent statement on the subject, transmitted to the Department of State by the Consulate at the time of its issue, disclaimed any extraordinary results and merely expressed the hope that he was on the right track. right track.

The Carcano tests has apparently similar effort has been able to go, Dr. Carcano stated to the Consul he felt reasonably sure that in many cases he could absolutely cure consumption, because cures had already resulted from the use of the serum which has adopted. While not making too sweeping a claim, he is anxious to have the treatment tested in as many countries and by as many persons as possible.

The serum is about to be placed at

the disposal of physicians and others period long enough to test its value t is injected into the veins of the pa tient in the ordinary way by means of the hypodermic syringe. Inquirers should address Dr. Carcano, who uses English, directly. Meantime, the hospital tests are continuing, under the patronage of the foremost of the Miphysicians. Further

New York Journal of Commerce. The life of a broker in Wall street s by no means a bed of roses. When a bull campaign is on and his customers are making money he is widely praised for his shrewdness, but when the mar-ket breaks a quarter of a point be-tween sales and the inevitable call for margin is made he is apt to hear some unpleasant things. In more than one customer's office yesterday clients who have been forced to unload Friday and Saturday found what they considered a cause for grievance in the recovery of the market. As one disgruntled trader put it: "The old story; when stocks going up they urge us to buyusually at the top-and when stocks oline, to sell, invariably at the bot-

cution of stop-loss orders. A customer buying 100 shares of stock and leaving town gives an order to sell at two points below the market in order to protect himself against the unexpected. Ordinarlly, the order would be exed. Ordinarily, the order would be ex-cuted at within %, but in panicky times it might be ½ or even a point lower. A story was told yesterday of a stop-loss order for 1000 Brooklyn at 75, only 100 of which was got off at remaining 900 being sold at

Longworths Go in for May Music.

Cincinnati Dispatch New York World Congressman "Nick" Longworth and his wife, who was Alice Roosevelt, came to Cincinnati to attend the May Music Festival, which was opened at night. Mr. and Mrs. Longworth appeared in radiant spirits and health, Mrs. Longworth being clearly several pounds stouter than when she was guest at the Longworth home,

Rookwood.

"So glad to get home again," exclaimed Mrs. Longworth, with a laugh, on allghting from the train. Seeing the venerable "Wes" Rippey, agent for the Longworth estate, approaching, the ninghed her pushands arm and except ninghed her pushands arm and except ninghed. the Longworth estate, approaching, she pinched her husband's arm and exelaimed: "Nick," there's your boss coming."

Sultan Buys \$8000 Camera

Macon Telegraph.

The Sultan of Turkey has a camera made by an American firm, the like of which does not exist. The metal work is of gold, the framework of the finest ivory, the beliews of mercess leather lined with black velvet and the whole inclosed in a case of white mercess, with a gold lock and key. It cost ap-

Justice White Talks for Two From a Washington, D. C., Dispatch: The Damen and Pythias of the United States Supreme Court are Justices White and Holmes. They walk down Pennsylvania avenue every day, rain or shine. Justice White does most of the GIANTS FIGHT OVER SEEDS.

Statesmen Plead for Farmers' and Suburbanites' Graft,

Washington, D. C., Cor, New York World Seed day in the House was a field day for John Wesley Gaines. He was waving his fists, shaking his head, pounding his desk and roaring nearly all day. He had one speech that he got off 40 times, and the only time he varied it was when he thought Burleson, of Texas, had insinu-ated that he was a grafter for wanting

"Do you mean to say that I'm a graft-er?" he demanded, with menacing emphasis.

"Oh! no." retorted Burleson; "I never thought of you." But a moment later Burleson practically repeated his remark. Instantly Gaines leaped to his feet. He tossed his shaggy mane and shook his fists at the ceiling "There's that insulting language again!" he shouted. "Any man who calls me a grafter"—he hesitated as if selecting with care the terms of denunciation with which to wither his aniagonist—"makes a mis-statement of fact." he concluded, and the House roared and cheered for a half a

Representative Cocks, of New York, had a merry time. He tried to read a bunch of letters from the editors of agricultural papers protesting against the seed distribution. From all over the House the seed distributers snipped at him. They kept up such a yelling that not 20 words of what Cocks said were heard by anyone except the stenographers, and they were opping about trying to get all the inter-

For half an hour Cocks held the floor, but of all he said the only scutence that come above the din and reached the press gallery was this:

"My constituents would rather have free jackknives and pocket compasses." Burleson did the best he could to shat-ter the celling, but his voice cracked. He

"Every self-respecting farmer supports he Government, and doesn't want the Government to support him."
The gigantic frame of Oille James

Did I understand you to say that every self-respecting farmer opposes free Striking a tragic attitude, Burleson re-

"I conscientiously so believe." "Well." roared James. "do you mean the farmer who farms the land as an ag-riculturist, or the farmer who farms as a

Then Candler, of Mississippi, unfolded a passionate declamation about the "farm-er whoh tills the soil with his hands, with the brawn of his own muscles and the sweat of his own face." who needs and wants and is got these free seeds, which the "silk-hatted" and patent-leather-booted and swallowtail-coated farmers who meet in the Willard Hotel"

are opposed to giving him.
All this time Mr. Lilley, of Connecticut All this time Mr. Lilley, of Connecticut was busy with a big bunch of letters. Every time any man got a good start on a speech Lilley jumped in with a request to be permitted to read a few dozen or so. At last he got the floor in his own right and began to read. They were from farmers of his district, replies to some of the 12,000 letters he had sent out, trying to learn the sentiment of his district. "You're a good fellow, but your seeds are no good," one man wrote. "I don't want the seeds," another said,

"I don't want the seeds," another said. but please send me an Ayrshire bull and "If the Government has any more seeds to send me," said another, "I'd prefer to have their value in cash or postage

HOBSON OUT FOR PRESIDENT. Campaign Manager Launches a Boon

in New York. Washington (D. C.) Post. Capiain Richmond Pearson Hobson, of Alabama, who recently won a Congressional nomination by defeating Representative Bunkhead at the primaries, is in the field as a Presidential candidate. in the field as a Presidential candidate. His principal backer is L. B. Musgrove, who managed Hobson's Congressional campaign. Mr. Musgrove came to New York today to meet the Democratic leaders of this state and boom Hobson. He has already talked with Norman E. Mack, of Buffalo, and he expects to meet Charles F. Murphy, Mayor McClellan and other prominent Tammany men in the next few days.

next few days. Mr. Musgrove said this afternoon: "Captain Hobson would be an ideal can-didate for the Presidency. He is the strongest man in the country among the coung Democrats, and his popularity ex-sends throughout the United States." It was said today that Captain Hobson may be invited to deliver one of the 'long talks" at the Tammany Fourth of

May Be City of Concrete.

Wall Street Journal. Frank B. Gilbreth, the contractor, seclares that the new San Francisco will be, to a large extent, a city of to a large extent, a city of oncrete.

Observations in San Francisco, Oakand and Berkeley show that a mono-lithic plant of reinforced concrete will withstand any ordinary earthquake

This type of construction consists of an entire structuresupporting columns and floors-of solid concrete, reinforced with steel bars and wire mesh to provide additional-strength. Of course, no type of construction could withstand the strain of a heavy shock.

Saturday Evening Post.

John Wesley Gaines, the voluble Representative from Tennessee, has long gray hair. So has Chief Justice Fuller, of the Supreme Court. Somebody halled Gaines as the Chief Justice a few days ago and the Chief Justice heard of it. "Did Gaines get his hair cut?" asked Mr. Puller. "Yes." said the story-teller. "Thank heaven!" said the Chief Justice, "then I

who reduced the price of bread from 7 cents to 10 cents a loaf at the point of the bayonet in a San Francisco bakery, he should hear of something to his advantage in chevrons from the colonel of his regi-

Who Killed Poor Youth? Garnet N. Wiley in the Bohemian. Who killed poor Youth? 'I killed poor Youth with my red fire.'

Who saw him die? Said Love, "It was I; I saw him die, while I stood by: Who'll make his shroud?

"We," said the years; "We'll make his shroud out of Love's tears." Who'll take him to grave?
"I." said Remorse;
"I'll take him to grave, on my dark herse."

Who'll ring his knell?
"With my great bell,"
I," asid old Wisdom, "Fil ring his knell,"

William Watson.

The knights rode up with gifts for the king.
And one was a jeweled sword,
And one was a suit of golden mail,
And one was a golden Word.

He buckled the shining armor on, and he girt the sword at his side But he flung at his feet the golden and trampled it in his prife.

ALL-NIGHT BANK OPENS.

Quite a Flood of Deposits in the First Few Hours.

New York World. The first "Night and Day Bank" in the world opened its doors for business at 6 o'clock last night at Forty-fourth street and Fifth avenue, and from that time on until midnight officials and clerks were kept busy. Within five minutes @ accounts had been opened, representing deposits of about \$100.00. When the clock in the rotunds marked midnight the deposits had run up to \$500,000. At that hour the bank, keeping open house, had received 5000 visitors.

The first depositor was the Brook Club, and to win that distinction in the book ledger it kept a messenger hugging the account window from 3 A. M. until 6 P. M.

John W. Gates was a visiter, but did not open an account. He told one of the mark officials that he rarely "goes broke" at night, and therefore doesn't emergency account for nocturnal pur-

at the big bronze doors to see if any-thing unusual was going on. He said he liked the bank, and would buy it on a 20day margin if he could get it cheap. He had \$2 with him and wondered if that would get an option on it. get the bank, and said get the bank, and said he would not open an account for the reason that he had given up all his inte-hour habits when he got to be 70 years old, but thought he might try them on again when he was 30. He said if the bank was still the bank wa still alive then he would consider an all-

night account.

John Drew was among the early depositors. Behind the actor trailed several

posits.

The largest single deposit of the first night's business was \$30,000, and the smallest \$100. There were a large number of deposits that ran as high as \$25,000, but it was remarked at midnigh that in nearly every case the large de-posits were in the form of checks. One woman proved an exception to this rule, for after hunting for about ten minutes in the ample folds of a wide-apreading skirt, she found a capacious pocket, which she pulled a roll of ten \$1000 bills.

"Two carried this around with me long enough," she said to the clerk at the window. "I'm sometimes afraid I might loss to

The Night and Day Bank originated in the mind of Cakleigh Thorne, who is its first president. He is president also of the Trust Company of America. G. M. Wynkoop, vice-president and execu-tive officer of the new bank, was one of the leading spirits in the organization, which was effected in January, 1905. At that time the stock was all subscribed for at \$396 a share. It is quoted at double that amount

Girl Invents Handy Auto Appliance

A Brussels girl, daughter of a titled Belgian, and not yet 15 years old, has parented a remarkable invention, con-sisting of a turn-table for reversing the direction of motor cars.

direction of motor cara.

The apparatus is fixed on the chassis, which has a driving wheel at each end and is worked by an electric motor. The invention was the outcome of watching the difficulty of maneuvering beary motor wagons in the Antwerp atreets. After watching the motor wagons for some time the girl went home and by the next morning had a complete scheme for the turn-table. The motorists who for the turn-table. The motorists who were visiting her father brought a designer, and the plans were at once drawn up under the child's directions. The patent for the invention has been secured in the name of Eather de Susi.

secured in the name of Esther de Susi, daughter of the Contesso de Susi.

When a reporter visited the child inventor the other day he found the house hesisged by inquirers and Government engineers. Mile, de Susi is a tall, well-built girl, with a bright face, fair hair and brown eyes. Experts declare that the new turn-table will be of enormous value, and a fortune is in prespect for the girl and her mother.

New York Tribune. Some person indifferent to truth cir-ulated a report that Theodore Becker. of Genesec, Ill., a plumber, was about to abandon that trade for banking. Preposterous on the face of it, Mr. Beck-er has yet felt compelled to deny this 'malicious rumor.

"I regret," he says, "that we should have persons in our midst who attend to other people's business when their own affairs are suffering for want of atten-

Their own affairs are obviously out of plumb, and Mr. Becker should plumb them. He has no intention, of course, of choosing a business in which people leave their money with him temporarily in place of one in which they leave it with him permanently. He would be plumb daft to do so.

Big Statue Turns to Dust.

St. Louis Post Dispatch.

A pile of white dust and a few fragments of staff are all that remain of the
heroic statue of Jollet, which was taken
from the World's Fair and set up at the Without a entrance of O'Fallon Park. warning creak the great image tottered and fell from its base Sunday after-noon in view of hundreds of pleasure seekers in the Park. The figure, 25 feet high and 15 feet long, crashed to the ground. When the statue was taken from the World's Fair residents of the O'Fal-lon Park district were told by Sculptor Carl Bitter that it would last at least 10 years.

Greeley Family Long Lived.

Simon Greeley, nearly 59 years old, is dead in Concord, N. H. He belonged to a branch of the family closely related to Horace Greeley. He cast his first Presidential vote for Andrew Jackson in 1838 and voted at every succeeding Presiden-tial election. His grandmother died at 33, his own mother at 54, one sister lived to be 94, and a stater nearly 90 survives

CURRENT COMMENT CLIPPINGS. Beating the Greeks at their own game seems to be an rasy proposition for the Yankees.—Albany Press-Knickerbocker.

Yankoes.—Albany Fress-Antoserbocker.

Even Speaker Cannon admits that Congress may remain in session until August.

Suffering citizens!—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Cannon boom for the Presidency came a triffe too early to be taken for a Fourth of July firecracker, but it sounded like sun.

—Boston Globe (Dem.).

Boston Globe (Dem.).

It may be proper to explain that the Kansas City sprinter who is winning honors in the Olympian games did not get his start as a measurager boy.—Kansas City Journal. In these days of special messages and proclamations of reform nostrums one Eithu Root. Secretary of State, is saying illife and sawing much wood.—Buffalo Courier (Dem.).

There will not be much apprehension about reducing the number of canal commissioners so long as the working force on the Isthmus is not cut down.—Washington Star.

Texas has started in to make certain usts pay penalties amounting to \$17,000,000 the tracte gets the money it will be better an putting the trusts in jail.—Philadelphia

The papers are now printing pictures of the San Francisco heroes, but so far they seem to have overlooked the man who in-sisted on paying his hotel bill while the building was failing down.—Washington Port

Post
There is as much foundation for Mr.
Shaw's moral picture of the intelligent independent as there is for the allegation in
his speech that 'history is repeating itself'
in that foreigners are again freely spending
money in America to elect Congressmen
pledged to tariff revision and reciprocity—
Chicago Record-Heraid.

Legislation respecting the automobile is
new and experimental, but brief syperiment
has demonstrated the necessity of broader
public aftery legislation, legislation that
will rever all possible conditions, legislation
that will protect the prudent automobilist
and punish the reckless and negligent—
Schenectady Evening Star.