persons who stand in the same relation to two decedents and receive legacies of precisely the same amount will pay inheritance tax at different rates according to the size of the estate left by the decedents respectively. This method of graduation has been condemned as opposed to sound policy.

Our present law having no system of graduation, but distinguishing merely between those intimately related to the deceased and collaterals and strangers, does not evoke the sense of injustice as would inevitably the new system.

The propriety of a progressive inheritance tax is abundantly supported by the report of the special tax commission of this State transmitted to the Legislature in January, 1907. This commission, which was broadly representative in character, was composed of Warner Miller, Samuel H. Ordway, Edwin R. A. Seligman, Thomas F. Grady, Morton E. Lewis, George R. Malby, Martin Saxe, Spencer K. Warnick, C. Fred Bishart, Sherman Moreland, Charles W. Mead, George M. Palmer and Arthur C. Wade. The report of the commission, while proposing a progressive inheritance tax, strongly condemned the method of graduation proposed by the present bill. The commission said:

"Before deciding upon the rate of graduation, however, we must decide on the method. This involves the question as to whether the tax is to be levied and computed upon the entire estate transferred, as is the plan of the present New York law, or upon the individual share coming to the recipient, which is the plan adopted by the more modern statutes of Wisconsin and California. The only substantial reason for assessing and computing the tax upon the entire estate rather than upon the individual share received is that greater revenue is thereby produced.

"We think, however, that this objection to taxing the rates and percentages would produce equally good results. On the other hand, reasons of fairness and justice, as well as sound theory, are on the side of the assessment and computation of the tax upon the individual share received. For recipients who belong to precisely the same class and receive precisely the same amount will thereby in all cases pay precisely the same tax; whereas, if the percentage of tax were determined by the size of the estate, one of such a class might be compelled to pay far more than another.

"For example, if the rate of tax is 3 per cent. to collateral relatives, in the case of small estates, rising to 15 per cent. to such relatives in the case of very large estates, a cousin who receives a legacy of $1,000 from a man of moderate means would have to pay a tax of only $30 upon it, whereas a similar cousin of a man of great wealth who receives a similar legacy of $1,000 would have to pay a tax of $150 upon it.

"It was because of precisely such discrimination as this that the progressive inheritance tax law passed in Wisconsin in 1899 was declared unconstitutional, and while it perhaps cannot be claimed to be unconstitutional in this State such a state of affairs is certainly unjust and to be avoided.

"The reservation by the Supreme Court of the United States of its decision upon this important constitutional question affords, in our opinion, a controlling reason why the method which the Supreme Court has declared to involve 'profound inequality' should not be adopted, and why, on the other hand, the method approved by the Supreme Court and which we now advocate should be adopted.

"There is another reason, which we may perhaps call a sociological one, for the adoption of the plan which we advocate, namely, the calculation of the tax upon the amount coming to the individual recipient rather than upon the entire estate. The result of this plan is to make the tax somewhat less severe where an estate is divided among a number of beneficiaries than in cases where it is left to a single egatee.

We think it will be generally agreed that it is desirable that enormous fortunes should be widely distributed and not handed down to a single recipient to be increased and constantly to grow to even greater size. Our States have never tolerated the law of primogeniture. We believe there is a strong public opinion in favor of the diffusion of estates. We believe, therefore, that the adoption of the plan here recommended, by reducing to some extent the tax to be paid where a large estate is divided among many recipients, will tend in some measure at least to the diffusion of the enormous wealth which has been heaped up by some of our more successful fellow citizens.

"The introduction of the plan of grading the tax by the size of the estate leads to these inequalities and is, in our opinion, a sufficient reason for changing the plan of computing the tax upon the entire estate, which has existed in New York for several years. For these reasons, therefore, your commission recommends that the tax be assessed and computed upon the individual share received rather than upon the whole estate."

The passage of a bill for a progressive inheritance tax with a suitable method of graduation which would appeal to the common sense of fairness might solve in some degree and perhaps altogether the question of procuring the needed increase in revenues. The extent to which it would afford additional income is of course difficult to estimate with precision.

I do not wish to withhold from you the consideration of other means of raising revenue, but submit to you the entire matter, urging upon you the necessity of making immediate provision to meet the outlays that have been authorized.

Gov. Hughes has this to say on the question of direct nominations:

I recommend for your consideration the subject of the amendment of the law relating to primaries, the making of suitable provision for direct nominations of candidates for public office and in connection therewith provision for representative and responsible party management.

The people are dissatisfied with existing conditions and demand a change. Whatever may be said of imperfections in the laws relating to this matter in other jurisdictions there can be no question but that these laws reflect a wholesome sentiment which is countrywide and cannot be denied. That sentiment is that the instrumentalities of party management shall not be so arranged as to facilitate the purposes of those who would subvert government to their selfish advantage. It is a sentiment that demands for the members of political parties simple and direct methods by which they can exercise their just rights in determining party choices. It insists that the work and preferences of party managers shall be brought to the test of party opinion freely expressed, to the end that leadership that dishonors the party may be more readily overthrown and that it may be easier to give effective support to honest party management in the public interest.

The people in this State as well as elsewhere are not disposed to tolerate a continuance of that system which experience condemns because it fosters an alliance between business and politics and tends to make departments of government the servitors of those they are intended to control. The need is to give this sentiment proper expression in well devised measures.

The essentiality of parties in the working of our system of government and the necessity of strong and capable party organization make it of first consequence that these instruments of democracy should not be used against itself. The more loyal one is to his party and the stronger his conviction of the importance of his party's principles and policy the more keenly must he resent perversion of its counsels and deprecate the alienation by reason of their resentment of despotic control of those who form the strength of its electorate. This applies to all parties, for the greatest danger to any party is to lose the moral support and enthusiasm of its rank and file and the cordial interest of its intelligent and unselfish members who cannot make political activity a vocation. Methods that produce and support oligarchy are destructive of the party health.

The wider the extension of governmental work, the more important becomes the question of its quality, its economy and efficiency. The larger our outlays, the more important is it to secure disinterested service and to relieve the public officer from obligation to those who would use the departments of government as a base of supplies in maintaining control of party machinery. The more complete the supervision of the exercise of public franchises and of the operations of business closely related to the public interest, the more important is it to secure fairness and impartiality in the exercise of administrative authority.

We must safeguard the purity of the ballot and protect our general elections from violence and fraud, but to secure the administration of government upon a sound basis we must insist not only upon proper methods on election day, but a fair and free opportunity within the party on primary day.

The reform which has been urged for your consideration is not impractical or visionary. It consists of provision for enrollment of the party voters, for a fair and suitably arranged official primary ballot and for a proper opportunity to the party voter to express directly his choice in the selection of candidates for public office, and also in the selection of those who, holding party positions, may submit recommendations with respect to candidates. I believe that opportunity should be provided to those who have been chosen to represent the party to make their recommendations and thus to secure to the party the advantage of their conference and open advice.

But the decision should not rest with the party managers. The delegate system in the main operates to give the decision to the managers while cloaking their responsibility under the form of a choice by the representatives of the party voters. The members of the party should have the substance and not merely the form. While, as I have frequently said, public opinion under our existing system wins its victories now and then in exceptional cases, these victories are won against unnecessary odds. These obstacles should be removed.

The bill which was passed at the recent session I was unable to approve for the reasons stated in my special message upon that subject. A measure providing for a system of direct nominations of candidates for elective offices, including the candidates for State offices for which all the electors of the State are entitled to vote was, much to my regret, defeated in both Houses. For I believe that this measure, with its careful provision to give due place to the proper working of party organization while enforcing the rights of the party voters, would have accomplished a genuine reform. I have not changed my belief with respect to the advisability of this measure, and I trust it may yet commend itself to the judgment of the Legislature.

Another measure was introduced which proceeding along the same lines and adopting the same basic principles, was applicable to the nomination of candidates for Members of Congress, for the Senate and Assembly and for numerous county officers. This bill was passed in the Senate in the closing days of the recent session, but being brought to a vote on the eve of adjournment failed of passage in the Assembly. While the measure did not go as far as I believe we should go, nevertheless it represented a substantial reform. And its failure to secure the approval of both branches of your honorable body has left a condition which should be remedied without delay.

Next fall we elect the executive officers of the State, Members of Congress, an entire new Legislature and many county officers. We shall not again have as important an election for two years, and it will be four years before there will be another election at which State issues will have the same degree of relative importance.

In my judgment proper action at this time should be taken to meet the insistent demand for a suitable system of direct nomination of candidates for public office. And I earnestly urge this subject for your most serious consideration. In submitting this matter I include whatever further measures may be found advisable to safeguard both primary and general elections.

On the question of the Legislature changing its resolution providing for a legislative investigation of corruption Gov. Hughes says:

I recommend for your consideration the subject of giving a more ample authority for the investigation into corrupt and improper practices in connection with legislation.

The disclosures of the last session in the inquiry held by the Senate and the results of the examinations conducted by the Superintendent of Insurance created a general conviction that there should be a full and complete investigation with regard to abuses of legislative methods. In my message to the Legislature of April 11, 1910, I recommended that provision should be made for an inquiry which should be immediate, impartial, thorough and unsparing. A concurrent resolution has been adopted by your honorable body for the appointment of a legislative committee of investigation. An examination of this resolution, however, has led me to the conclusion that it is important to the public interest that the authority of the committee should be enlarged.

No one can further the exploiting of baseless rumors or the subjection of the innocent to unjust and harrowing suspicion, but on the other hand every effort should be made to disclose and if possible to punish those who have perpetrated through legislative corruption the greatest wrongs from which the State can suffer. It is due to the people of the State that those who have betrayed their trust or have poisoned the springs of government should be uncovered and branded, and that whether or not this result can be attained the adequacy of the measures taken to that end should be such as to secure the public confidence.

Your committee cannot act outside its powers, and with respect to a subject not confided to it, it will possess no authority and it can compel no evidence. A committee with proper power may use its discretion reasonably to prevent its inquiry from being made an instrument of injustice, but it should have the power essential to accomplish the purpose of its being.

The resolution provides specifically for the investigation of "all corruption and corrupt practices shown to exist by the evidence in the recent investigation had before the Senate of the State of New York," and all "matters indicating corrupt practices in connection with legislation which have developed in the recent investigation conducted by the Superintendent of Insurance."

It is well that the matters thus referred to should be the subject of inquiry. But the interest of the people of the State is not confined to an investigation of the corruption shown in the Senate proceedings or indicated by matters developed in the examination conducted by the Insurance Superintendent. It is just as important that corruption should be exposed, whether or not it was brought to light or indicated in those particular investigations.

But with respect to other corrupt practices not so shown or indicated the resolution provides that the committee is to proceed upon a "specific charge, verified upon knowledge of corrupt practices, or official misconduct in connection with legislation or the Legislature or with any matter or proceeding before any State department, board, body or officer."

I have not overlooked the general clause of the resolution relating to any other matters pertaining to the conduct of the business of the State and its officers, but there is danger that its general words may be deemed limited by the specific language above mentioned with respect to corrupt practices. In such a matter there should be no ambiguity.

The resolution further provides that "any person charged with official misconduct shall be entitled to be represented by counsel and to subpœna and examine and cross-examine witnesses." It thus contemplates with respect to such matters a virtual trial upon specific charges, verified upon knowledge by those who present them. This provision is of such a character and the probability of specific charges verified upon knowledge being presented is so slight that it would seem likely that the actual investigation by the committee of corrupt practices would be limited to what was shown in the Senate inquiry or developed before the Superintendent of Insurance.

I believe that this is a mistake and that the purposes that your honorable body had in view in providing for an investigation will be attained only by giving such authority to the committee that it may be neither ignored nor be defied, trusting to its discretion to conduct the investigation in a thorough and at the same time just and reasonable manner.

It should also be remembered that the function of the committee is to investigate "to the end that such remedial legislation may be enacted or change of method in the conduct of public business be adopted as will prevent a recurrence of any abuses or evils disclosed." To accomplish this result I believe it would be better for the committee to proceed as an investigating committee and not be resolved by a required course of procedure into a trial court.

I also question the wisdom of limiting the power of the committee with respect to charges of official misconduct against candidates for office to those that may be received before September 1, 1910. This may be questioned quite as much in the interest of those unjustly accused as in the interest of the people at large. If charges sufficiently grave to warrant the attention of the committee are currently reported it will not help matters that they may not be the subject of investigation by the committee. If on the other hand the charges are mere baseless rumors, designed unjustly to affect a candidate for office, the power of the committee to make a prompt examination will tend not only to discourage their circulation, but will afford instant opportunity to expose their worthlessness.

I make this recommendation to the end that nothing should be lost through want of power or thoroughness and believing that a proceeding conducted broadly and with directness at this opportune time will not only result in an improvement of methods with respect to legislative action and procedure but also protect the honor and dignity of officers of Government, who in the main in and out of the Legislature are honorably striving to do their duty and who detest and desire to eradicate the corrupt and improper practices of the few by which they are involved in an unjust and common reproach.

WIFE LEFT OUT OF WILL

And Will Dispute It—Husband Impugned the Marriage.

Notice of contest of the will of Thomas McLoughlin, son of a publisher of children's books, was filed in the Surrogate's court yesterday in behalf of his wife, Mrs. Minnie L. McLoughlin of 133 Division avenue, Brooklyn, who was cut off. McLoughlin, who fell dead in front of his home at 138 West Forty-sixth street in April, left $10,000 in trust for Edna M. Wilson and gave her half the residue of his estate. He left $3,5 in cash and the other half of the residue to his daughter Mrs. Edna McLoughlin Janz, and $250 to his daughter Florence. The executors have advertised for Mrs. Janz, who has not been in communication with her relatives.

Miss Wilson, who lives at the King Edward Hotel, said that she was to have married McLoughlin as soon as he got his marriage to Minnie L. McLoughlin annulled on the ground that she was forbidden by a divorce decree to remarry. The contestant was McLoughlin's second wife. He inherited $125,000 from his father's estate.

FLOWER MARKET BESPOKEN.

John D. Crimmins Would Put It Under Queensboro Bridge.

John D. Crimmins wants the city to establish a flower market under the Manhattan approach of the Queensboro Bridge. Mr. Crimmins appeared before the Aldermen's Committee on Streets and Highways yesterday.

"Flowers are among the necessaries of life," said Mr. Crimmins. "People who aren't able to buy flowers at the expensive shops along Fifth avenue and elsewhere ought to have a chance to get them at low prices. It should be possible for a child to buy a flower for three cents or a wild flower for a cent."

Comptroller Prendergast had suggested that a flower market would be a good thing. Alderman Walsh spoke in favor of it, but President Cromwell of Richmond thought the proposed stand would be too far uptown.

Boy Swimmer Drowned at Bay Ridge.

Archie Elliott, 16 years old, was one of a lot of boys who went from Public School 140 in Brooklyn down to the Narrows for a swim yesterday afternoon. They jumped in at the foot of Bay Ridge avenue and had been in the water only a few moments when Archie was seized with cramps. He went down and didn't come up. Some of the boys recovered the body and took it to his family's home, 451 Fifty-ninth street.

Third Battery in Camp.

MIDDLETOWN, June 20.—The Third Battery of Brooklyn, in charge of Sergt. Hamilton, thirty-two men and thirty-two horses, has arrived here and is encamped for the day on the outskirts of the city.

THE LEGISLATURE IN SESSION

LISTENS TO READING OF THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Little Likelihood That It Will Change the Resolution for Investigating Corruption—Will Frame Legislation in Order to Meet the $6,000,000 Deficit.

ALBANY, June 20.—All the Legislature did to-night was to listen to the reading of the Governor's message, and then Lieut.-Gov. White, Majority Leader Cobb of the Senate and Senators Davis and Hill went over to Speaker Wadsworth's room on the Assembly side of the Capitol and conferred with him and Majority Leader Merritt, Assemblymen Phillips and Conklin and Assembly Clerk Ray B. Smith.

Lieut.-Gov. White and Speaker Wadsworth under the resolution passed at the regular session for a corruption investigation to-morrow were to announce the members of this investigating committee, but because of the suggestions in the Governor's message this announcement will be postponed until it is definitely known if the investigating resolution is to be changed. All of these propositions will be given due consideration and disposed of together on the last day of the special session.

The Assembly committee to which the Governor's recommendation regarding the investigating resolution is referred will report back to the Assembly that the Governor's recommendations have been fully debated in the Senate and Assembly and defeated, and that the Assembly should stand by its position already taken on this question. Then the investigating committee under the original resolution will be appointed by Lieut.-Gov. White and Speaker Wadsworth.

The plan to-night was for Senator Hinman and Assemblyman Green again to introduce the Hinman-Green direct nominations bill and Senator Cobb and Assemblyman Perkins of Broome to introduce the Cobb compromise direct nominations bill, both of which are favored by Gov. Hughes. No matter which one of these bills is passed by the Senate, the organization Republican leaders in the Assembly insisted to-night that it could not get through the Assembly. They insisted also that although two more than a majority of the Republican Assemblymen favored the Hinman-Green bill, the Hughes forces in the Assembly would be unable to get enough signatures to make up a majority to call a Republican caucus on the direct nominations question.

The members of the Legislature on the Republican side realize that something must be done immediately to frame legislation suggested by Gov. Hughes to meet the $6,000,000 deficit in the State Treasury caused by the appropriations which the Governor approved yesterday. This is a big question and it was decided to-night by the Republican legislative leaders that it would keep the Legislature here until next week.

There were thirteen Senators absent and about two-thirds of the Assemblymen present when the Legislature convened in special session to-night in obedience to the mandate of Gov. Hughes. The session lasted about one hour. Immediately upon convening each house appointed committees to notify the Governor and the other branch of the Legislature that it was ready for business. Robert H. Fuller, the Governor's secretary whom Gov. Hughes appointed a State water commissioner at a salary of $5,000 a month ago, carried the Governor's message to the Legislature and presented it with all the formalities. The message was read by the clerk in each house and referred.

In the Senate there was little comment. Senator Brackett wanted to know why the three bills weren't ready on the three subjects discussed by Gov. Hughes so they could be introduced to-night and disposed of to-morrow, so that he could take his train back home to Saratoga and resume the practice of law. For his part, he was going to vote against all three propositions when they came up. Nevertheless he insisted that there should be no delay in disposing of these questions and getting back home.

Senator Grady inquired if the Legislature was to take a recess while the bills were being drafted.

Majority Leader Cobb said that the contents of the message were unknown to him until it was read in the Legislature to-night, and that no plans for the special session had been formulated yet. The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

The Assembly disposed of the message with as much rapidity as possible. Speaker Wadsworth said there was merely one essential of importance in the three recommendations and that was the last, regarding the State revenues.

"The Governor presents absolutely nothing new on the primary question," said Speaker Wadsworth, "while his reference to the investigation resolution is wholly uncalled for and unnecessary. In this regard I want to make it plain that I am not opposed to the change in the resolution as the Governor would have it, but what's the use. You can change the phraseology of the resolution all you want, but in the last analysis you have left it entirely to the committee and that is exactly what the resolution passed by the Legislature does. We have already specified the mandatory clauses covering evidences of corruption growing out of the Allds trial and the matters brought out by Superintendent of Insurance Hotchkiss, and any charge whatever which is verified by affidavit. Under this resolution the committee can investigate anything it sees fit."

PATTEN WON'T TALK COTTON.

Though He Discusses Wheat and Corn and the Lack of Rain for Both.

CHICAGO, June 20.—James A. Patten went to his office to-day following his return from New York. Perhaps as a result of his indictment with several other speculators for alleged conspiracy in conducting an enormous deal in cotton he talked of wheat and corn but said not a word about cotton.

"I am not giving interviews on the subject of cotton," he said, "and there is no use pressing the matter, for I will not talk." On other subjects he was more communicative.

"I am told that the Southwest, where the wheat harvest is in progress, has sold only 10,000 or 20,000 bushels all told to this market from the new crop. Our St. Louis advices say that the region which markets wheat earliest has not sold one car, whereas it usually sells fifty cars from the new crop by this date.

"Mr. Snow is just back in our office from North Dakota and he estimates the loss to the big crop of that State at 25 per cent. already and asserts that each day without rain will reduce the harvest promised all over the Northwest.

"Hot, forcing weather did the corn crop much good last week, but rain is needed now and I look for a very strong price situation in the corn trade until good rains spread over the corn belt."

Drowned Girl's Body Found.

HACKENSACK, N. J., June 20.—The body of Miss May McGlynn, 18 years old, of 410 West Thirty-third street, New York city, who was drowned in the Hackensack River at Little Ferry on Saturday afternoon, was recovered this afternoon by one of the many searching parties.

The Wall Street "Evening Sun."

The Wall Street edition of THE EVENING SUN contains all the financial news and the stock and bond quotations to the close of the market. The closing quotations, including the "bid and asked" prices, with additional news matter, are contained also in the night edition of THE EVENING SUN.

RECEPTION TO CHAIRMAN DIX.

Meeting of the General Committee of the Democratic League at Hotel Astor.

ALBANY, June 20.—The Democratic League, through Thomas M. Osborne as chairman and Francis A. Willard as secretary of its executive committee, to-day issued a call for a meeting of the general committee of the league, to be held at the Hotel Astor in New York city at 2:30 P. M. Wednesday, June 29. That evening at the Hotel Astor the league will give a reception in honor of Chairman John A. Dix of the Democratic State committee, and Democrats of all shades of opinion from every part of the State have been invited to meet Mr. Dix. It will be an informal affair. It is anticipated that Chairman Dix on that day will announce the names of the advisory committee of the Democratic State committee, which he has been authorized to appoint.

Chairman Osborne in issuing a call for the meeting says that the meeting is to be held for the following purposes:

1. To extend personal congratulations to our fellow member of the league the Hon. John A. Dix upon his election as chairman of the Democratic State committee.

2. To advise concerning the further extension of the activities of the Democratic League.

3. To consult concerning another conference similar in character to that held at Saratoga in September last, and if one is to be held, at what time and place.

4. To take action which may serve to stimulate interest in the coming Senatorial campaign, to the end that sufficient popular attention may be aroused to promote more uniform party responsibility in regard to national questions.

It is anticipated that the Democratic State League will hold its next annual conference at Saratoga next September, a few days before the regular Democratic State convention is held.

FIGHT OVER PARK BILL.

Albany Reformers Oppose a Measure Indorsed by William Barnes, Jr.

ALBANY, June 20.—Political significance is attached to the fight being made just now by Gov. Hughes against a proposition in a pending bill which is indorsed by the Republican city administration of this city and William Barnes, Jr., leader of the Albany organization, and which would condemn two city blocks on Broadway to make a park in order to carry out a comprehensive plan for waterfront improvement in Albany. The proposition to make a park has been strongly condemned by the Hughes Leaguers and other reformers among the citizens here who have been opposed to Barnes. The bill was passed through Barnes's influence in the Legislature and was accepted by Mayor McEwan and the Albany Common Council.

Organized protests of the reformers induced Gov. Hughes to give a hearing on the measure, and to-day the Executive Chamber was filled with Albanians who appeared to express to the Governor their opposition. Gov. Hughes is held by Mr. Barnes's friends to be threatening to make use of the measure to get back at the Albany leader for his persistent opposition to direct nominations. To-day's hearing was limited to three-quarters of an hour and most of the time was taken up with those marshalled in strong protest against the signing of the bill.

The proposed park territory is traversed by the tracks of the Delaware and Hudson Company and the opposition has been rallied under the cry that the bill cloaks a plan to give further territory for railroad yards—"a smoke and cinder" park, it is termed.

GOVERNOR SIGNS BILLS.

Approves Measure to Extend Cornell Agricultural College.

ALBANY, June 20.—Gov. Hughes has signed the bill which contemplates the development of a plan adopted by the trustees of Cornell University for the extension of the State College of Agriculture at Ithaca. The bill authorizes the trustees of Cornell to contract for the construction of a building for general classroom and laboratory purposes, including an auditorium, at a cost of $113,000; a poultry husbandry building to cost $90,000, and a home economics building to cost $154,000. In order to start this work at once a preliminary appropriation of $200,000 is made. These bills also were signed:

C. W. Phillips's, appropriating $2,097 for plans to remodel the State House for the use of the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Merritt's, authorizing the State Lunacy Commission to contract for the erection and completion of a State hospital for the insane to accommodate 2,000 patients at a cost of $2,000,000 and making a preliminary appropriation this year to start the work of $100,000.

Mr. Merritt's, appropriating $1,000,000 to construct stretches of road here and there through the State between New York city and Buffalo in order to connect up a through stone road across the State.

Mr. Green's, increasing the powers of the State Comptroller over private detectives.

Senator Brough's, providing for the licensing of dance halls in New York city and regulating their operation, especially prohibiting the use of liquors in connection therewith.

Assemblyman Walker's two bills, providing for the purchase of coal for New York city departments in the spring of each year instead of in January, with a view of effecting a saving of $50,000 a year.

Mr. Baldiris's, designating the character of materials to be used for paving in New York city.

Senator Burlingame's, regarding the conveyance by owners of land in New York city required for streets.

Mr. Foley's, New York city fire alarm auxiliary system bill.

Gov. Hughes also signed the bills of Assemblymen Sanner, Dana, Goldberg, Joseph and J. Levy changing the practice and procedure and jurisdiction of New York city Municipal Courts in various respects.

RETURN OF AGED ARTIST.

Past 80, He Can Paint No More—America Is Good Enough.

The newest young man at Ship News, struck by the patriarchal aspect of a traveller who had just landed from the Italian steamship Duca degli Abruzzi and was sitting on his trunk apparently in meditation, went up to him. The young man reported later that the aged one was Sellstedt Graham, a Danish-American artist who said he had lived forty years abroad, and that he had come home to paint no more because of his weak heart and dim eyesight. He said he was going to his old home in Buffalo. He confessed to 80 years. He criticised young American artists for going abroad to study saying that that was the reason American artists lacked originality. They could get just as much instruction in art here as in Paris and just as good.

"Who's Who" has the name of Lars Gustaf Sellstedt, who was born in Sweden in April, 1819, and was once president of the Fine Arts Academy of Buffalo and is a member of the National Academy of Design. His address is given as 78 West Mohawk street, Buffalo.

William Rock's Car Hits a Man.

William Rock, the dancer, was driving his car down St. Nicholas avenue last night when Anthony Oswell, a carpenter of 2553 Second avenue, attempted to cross in front of it at 125th street and was knocked down. He was dragged about ten feet. A policeman and Rock pulled him from beneath the machine; he was partly conscious. Oswell had sustained general contusions and lacerations but was not seriously hurt. Rock was arrested but later released.

BOY NEAR DROWNING ON ROOF

LITTLE ITALY EXCITED OVER WATER TANK RESCUE.

Boys in Harlem See Dominick Climb and Fall In—They Call Out a Rescuing Party With Tony at the Head—Tony Has to Be Saved Too by a Policeman.

Dominick Ferdo, who is 10 years old and small for his age, almost convinced Harlem last night that it is possible to be drowned on the roof of a Manhattan tenement house. He lives with his mother and several other small Ferdos at 244 East 111th street. Last night with other small boys he went up to the roof of the six story tenement at 223 East 121th street and they all began to play games.

When they tired of tag the youngsters began to try to climb to the top of a water tank on the roof, twelve feet high and twelve feet across. Dominick was the only boy who could get to the rim and as he sat high above his playmates, his feet dangling over the rim of the tank, he became so bold that he lost his balance and tumbled into the tank, which was almost filled with water. He went out of sight at once.

The other boys, frightened, ran down through the tenement. A dozen Italian aborors, learning of the drowning boy's plight from his companions, climbed to the roof with axes. They knew of an exhaust pipe which if broken would let the water out of the tank speedily. They smashed the pipe with a single blow. Then Antonio Teleso, 18 years old, scrambled to the top of the tank. Antonio looked over the rim, but could see only many feet of water which, however, was rapidly pouring out on the tenement roof and already was beginning to flood the top story rooms of the tenement below.

While Antonio watched little Dominick rose to the surface of the water. Antonio grabbed for him, but lost his balance and also fell into the tank and began to yell for help. The excitement had spread to the crowded street below and the uproar attracted the attention of Policemen Cox and West of the East 124th street station. The two policemen bounded up the tenement steps, climbed to the top of the tank and pulled Antonio and the half drowned Dominick out of the water.

Dominick appeared to be dead when laid out on the roof by the policemen. Policeman West started im promptly, however, to induce artificial respiration while Policeman Cox was summoning an ambulance surgeon from the Harlem Hospital. By the time Dr. Elliott had arrived with the hospital ambulance he found Dominick very wet but quite conscious and crying lustily. And Dominick's mother, who had been alarmed and had run to her boy, picked Dominick up in her arms and carried him back to her home.

WIDOW FAINTS ON STAND.

Was Giving Testimony as to Death of Her Husband in Row With Policeman.

Mrs. Charlotte Hopkins collapsed yesterday on the witness stand in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Jersey City, while testifying for the State at the trial of Policeman Harry Harms of the Fifth precinct, that city, on a charge of manslaughter in connection with the death of her husband, Charles H. Hopkins, whose skull was broken in a fight with the policeman in Claremont avenue early on the morning of January 12.

Mrs. Hopkins said that she had a tiff with her husband upon their return from a trip to Newark and he tore her gown. He had been drinking and he left the house. She ran out of the back door, hoping to head him off, and met Policeman Harms. She said that the policeman made an "insulting remark" to her about being out so late and her husband came up just in time to demand his name and number and threaten to have him "broke."

"Harms then raised his club," she said, "and struck my husband over the head or shoulders, I couldn't see exactly which. They both fell to the pavement, and I ran to Ocean avenue, where I met Dr. C. L. Decker. I went back to the corner and found my husband lying on the ground."

In the redirect examination Mrs. Hopkins said she was unable to recall the "insulting remark" which she said Harms made to her, and then fainted. She was caught as she was falling off the chair. She was revived and she resumed her testimony half an hour later.

A dozen witnesses testified for the prosecution that they saw Harms strike Hopkins with his club as Policeman Taulman was standing with Hopkins at a patrol signal box waiting for the arrival of a patrol wagon. The State rested and the defence will go on to-day.

It will be set up by the defence that Hopkins picked a fight with Harms and fell in the scuffle, striking his head against the sidewalk and fracturing his skull.

FENDERS SCOOP UP TWO.

One Boy Gets Off With a Fractured Skull, Another With a Scalp Wound.

Ten-year-old Jacob Senhart ran in front of a southbound Fordham car at Third avenue and 152d street and would have rolled under the wheels had not the automatic apparatus let down the safety fender in time to scoop the boy up and carry him about thirty feet. As it was the boy's skull was fractured by hitting the bumpers and he was taken to the Lebanon Hospital. He will recover.

Eight-year-old Elmer Bevans had the same experience a little later with a Westchester avenue car which carried him on its fender when he fell in front of it. Elmer got off with a scalp wound, however.

DIED.

BAGLEY.—On June 17, 1910, James Bagley (Gym). Services, "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d st. (FRANK E. CAMPBELL BLDG.), Monday 2 o'clock.

BROWN.—On June 20, 1910, J. Warren Brown, at 68 West 95th st.
Funeral from "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d st. (FRANK E. CAMPBELL BLDG.).

CHAPIN.—On Saturday, June 18, at the residence of the Misses Blake, 128 West 109th st., Frances Mary, daughter of the late Mary Skeele and Sheldon Chapin.
Funeral private. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

CRISS.—On Monday, June 20, 1910, at Orange, N. J., Annie Rebecca, daughter of Mahlon and Isabella Criss.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

CORBETT.—On June 17, Alexander H. Corbett, brother of Mrs. M. Morehouse and W. C. Corbett of San Francisco, at his late residence, 206 East 17th st.
Funeral at "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d st. (FRANK E. CAMPBELL BLDG.), at 8:30 Monday.

HITCHCOCK.—On June 20, 1910, at his residence, 5 East 29th st., Thomas Hitchcock, in his 79th year.
Funeral private.

NEVINS.—On June 19, Mary Nevins. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241-243 West 23d st. (FRANK E. CAMPBELL BLDG.).

TRAUTWEIN.—On June 19, William Trautwein, M. D., at residence, 308 West 36th st. Service 241 West 23d st. (CAMPBELL BLDG.). Time later.