

FRENCH SCHEME OF TAXATION

Significant Feature is That it is Based on Income From All Sources.

TO SUPPRESS SOME TAXES.

Paris, Feb. 23.—The new system of taxation, based on incomes from all sources which the French government has proposed to parliament, is estimated to produce \$138,800,000, against \$130,000,000 under the old system. Most of the taxes to be suppressed have been in existence in France for a hundred years, under the restoration, the second empire and the second and third republics. These antiquated taxes, which the revenue produced under each of them was as follows:

Direct taxes on realty, farms, etc., \$125,000,000; window and door taxes, \$12,500,000; taxes on income from realty, \$10,000,000; taxes on income from securities, \$4,250,000; foreign securities, \$1,800,000; stamp and other taxes on transfers, \$2,500,000; French and foreign securities, \$21,800,000.

Under the proposed income tax system taxes will be levied as follows: For per cent on income from realty, \$125,000,000; land, \$10,000,000; income from securities, \$4,250,000; foreign securities, \$1,800,000; stamp and other taxes on transfers, \$2,500,000; French and foreign securities, \$21,800,000.

In addition to the taxes on incomes from these special categories there is to be a supplementary graduated tax on incomes of over \$1,000, commencing at one per cent and increasing to four per cent on incomes of \$20,000 and over. This is estimated to produce \$24,000,000.

The industrial powers for the discovery of concealed revenue are exonerated, and will greatly complicate the work of the banks and other credit establishments. The banks must keep records of all transactions in bonds, stocks and bills of exchange for the inspection of treasury agents and must deduct the tax when due from all coupons, stock dividends, etc., attaching certificates showing that the tax has been paid.

As much money has already gone abroad for investment in order to escape the threatened income tax, a considerable amount to the United States, it is feared that much more will follow, the framers of the law have elaborated a double dragging method for bringing such investors in to the government net.

The holder of foreign securities residing in France who receives or deposits abroad, directly or indirectly, dividends, interest, etc., must, within three months after Jan. 1 of each year, make a declaration covering the preceding year. Failure to do this or fraudulent declaration subjects the offender to a fine equal to half the amount not declared and a tax equal to triple the sum of which the treasury has been deprived for each year anterior to the discovery of the fraud.

But, realizing the difficulty of securing a correct voluntary return, the bill also adopts another method of preventing clandestine operations. French banks with branches abroad, or foreign banks with branches in France, are bound under the penalty of \$20 a day for delay after official information to allow the treasury agents to inspect a complete list, brought up to date every six months, of the accounts of their clients, any omission subjecting the firm to a fine of \$100 to \$200. At the same time all such establishments must keep register of all sums and securities set about for deposit or investment. Moreover, both foreign government and foreign private securities are subjected to slightly heavier burdens than French ones and French stocks, securities and bonds are placed on a par with French private securities pay only three per cent or four per cent, according to their character.

The only persons exempt from the graduated income tax are ambassadors, consuls, diplomatic and consular officials, but only where the country which they represent grants similar immunities to French diplomatic and consular officials.

This new scheme of taxation is for purely federal purposes, and does not affect local, departmental and communal taxes.

MILK AND CREAM HIGHER.

Washington, Feb. 24.—That the cost of milk and cream has advanced enormously since 1906 as the result of the curtailment of supply to the factories and the increasing demand in the large cities is indicated in a circular bulletin today relative to the manufacture of butter, cheese, condensed milk, and other dairy products and starch.

THE PURE Good Tea

Imported and packed only by
M. J. BRANDENSTEIN & CO.
San Francisco, Cal.

TRUCKS

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WANTON MURDER.

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Henry O'Connor, his slayer, was rescued from a crowd which sought to avenge the murder, by policemen. His companion, known to the police only as Sullivan, escaped.

The boy died on the sidewalk a moment after O'Connor was taken in custody. He was employed as an office boy by a wholesale leather concern. The boy, earning \$7 a week, helped his father in the support of a family of three other children and his mother.

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Vinol builds you up and keeps you up



Our delicious Cod Liver preparation without oil.

Better than old-fashioned cod liver oil and emulsions to restore health for

Old people, delicate children, weak run-down persons, and after sickness, colds, coughs, bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles.

Try it on your guarantee.

Druehl & Frank, Druggists. Also Smith Drug Company.

for 1905. A substantial increase in the manufacture of all these products is shown since 1900 except starch, which declined markedly. The cost of cream increased 24.7 per cent and milk 3.7 per cent.

VICTOR B. DOLLIVER DEAD.

Fort Dodge, Ia., Feb. 24.—Victor B. Dolliver, 46 years old, a brother of Senator Dolliver of Iowa, was found dead in his bed this afternoon. When Dolliver retired last night he apparently was in good health. He was found tonight in his room, lying on the bed, as though he had died while asleep. An inquest will be held.

Dolliver was known in Iowa as a campaign orator, a business man and benefactor of Morningside college of Sioux City.

DR. H. C. REES HELD.

By Mexican Authorities for Death of May Fanning.

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 24.—His friends here were advised that following a close investigation into the peculiar death of Miss Mary Fanning, a young American woman who died in the office of Dr. H. C. Rees, a popular American physician at Mexico City, that Dr. Rees has been placed in prison without privilege of bail. Dr. Rees states that the young woman came to him suffering from an operation previously performed. The Mexican authorities held that had the operation been previously made the patient could not have reached the office where she died.

HAGUE CONFERENCE.

King Haakon Thinks is Little Show For Disarmament Agreement.

Trondheim, Feb. 24.—King Haakon at an after-dinner discussion of the coming conference at The Hague, said he recognized that there would be extreme difficulty in arriving at any international agreement on the reduction of armaments, but thought the conference should seek to reach an agreement prohibiting the employment of airships and submarine vessels of war.

EUROPEAN PRESS PRAISES CAPTAIN SPERLING.

London, Feb. 25.—The newspapers here and on the continent are ringing with praise for the heroism of Capt. Sperling of Dordrecht, whose initiative and courage it was entirely due to that the last three survivors of the steamer Berlin, which was wrecked off the Hook of Holland, were rescued.

All the survivors of the Berlin are progressing favorably. They tell affecting stories of their terrible experiences aboard the wreck which, according to the survivors, presented an awful spectacle of destruction.

Sad scenes were witnessed at Harwich yesterday with the arrival for burial of the first consignment of bodies of those who met death in the disaster. Many bodies are still missing. A number of those that have been found have not yet been identified.

PROPOSED RAILWAY TO TOP OF MATTERHORN.

Geneva, Feb. 25.—A daring engineering scheme is attracting much attention here. Two engineers, well known for their work in designing mountain railroads, have applied to the federal council to grant them a franchise for the construction of a railway from Zermatt to the top of the Matterhorn. The scheme consists of two sections, the first a cog and rack track from the village of Zermatt to the Lac Noir (2,508 meters), tunnelling through the Hoerli peak. The second comprises two funiculars from the refuge station to the summit (3,828 meters), the latter being constructed in a tunnel with a gradient of 85 to 90 per cent. The whole system is to be worked electrically, and the promoters propose to construct buildings at the summits sufficient to accommodate a certain number of visitors, including, if feasible, a compressed air room for persons who suffer from mountain sickness. It is estimated that it will require four years to construct the railroad and will cost 10,000,000 francs. The journey from Zermatt to the summit will require one hour and 50 minutes, and cost 50 francs; at present, the ascent takes 24 hours and the charges for guides amount to 180 francs. Alpinists are bitterly opposing the scheme on the ground it would make one of the finest and most difficult peaks in Switzerland accessible to every Cook's tourist and the Fribourg and Bernese sections of the Alpine club have already issued appeals for public support to oppose its consummation.

A FRIEND'S TIP.

70-Year-Old Man Not Too Old to Accept a Food Pointer.

"For the last 20 years," writes a Maine man, "I've been troubled with dyspepsia and liver complaint, and have tried about every known remedy without much in the way of results until I took up the food question."

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"If I can be the means of helping any poor mortal who has been troubled with dyspepsia as I have been, I am willing to answer any letter enclosing stamp." Name given by Postman Co., Battle Creek, Mich., in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pgs. "There's a Reason."

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AVOID LUNG TROUBLE.

Simple Mixture to Prevent an Incipient Cold Becoming Acute.

Take one-half ounce Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure), two ounces of Glycerine and eight ounces of good whiskey. Shake well and take in teaspoonful doses every four hours. It is said to break up a cold in 24 hours, and cure any cough that is curable.

An eminent authority on lung trouble says if this simple and effective formula was known and generally used, throat, lung and bronchial affections would seldom reach an acute stage. Cure should be used in selecting pure ingredients, and to avoid substitution it is best that they be purchased separately and mixed in your own home.

The Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure) should be purchased in the original half-ounce vials—expressly for drug-gists to dispense. Each vial is securely sealed in a round wooden case, with an engraved wrapper with the name—"Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure)"—plainly written thereon. Only the cheaper oils are sold in bulk, but these produce nausea and never effect the desired result.

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON LONE WOMAN BY A TRAMP.

Chicago, Feb. 25.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Centerville, Mo., says:

Rural telephone wires all over Wayne county yesterday heard the screams of Mrs. Stech while she struggled desperately with a tramp who attacked her in her home near the county line. Men in the homes of her nearest neighbors, who had ended to get out teams and run to the assistance of the woman were too late to save Mrs. Stech or capture her assailant.

Poses with bloodhounds are searching the countryside, and there is a chance that the tramp will be captured.

Mrs. Stech says the tramp came to her door and demanded admittance. She was in the house with her 3-year-old girl, and frightened, she closed the door in the tramp's face and locked it. The man then commenced to break down the door. Mrs. Stech carried her little girl to a bedroom and locked her in. She then ran to her telephone and rang to call for help. Before she could speak the tramp had forced his way in and seized her.

She dropped the receiver, leaving the phone open and the central operator heard her first scream.

When the woman struggled desperately with her assailant all over the little living room. Each time she was thrown down, she would get up and scream for help. In nearly every home in the system to which her telephone belonged her screams were heard.

The first of her neighbors to arrive found Mrs. Stech bound and unconscious. The tramp had disappeared. The men who started out to hunt him down after hearing her story were armed and said they would shoot him on sight.

GREEN DIED AT RIPE AGE.

Piqua, O., Feb. 24.—Alexander Green, 100 years old, died today. Mr. Green was an officer in the Austrian wars in southern Spain and Helms, and was a participant in Turkey and in the German revolution of 1848.

A PURE INVENTION.

Naples, Feb. 25.—A statement is published from Prof. Matteucci, of the Vesuvius observatory, to the effect that the opinion credited to The Hague, said in press regarding the possible destruction of the world by a comet is a pure invention.

FRAGONARDS FOR LOUVRE.

Paris, Feb. 25.—The Louvre has been enriched by the works of a famous artist. A great niece of Fragonard, who died recently at the age of 80, has bequeathed two pictures by the famous artist to the Louvre. Another picture she left to her physician.

DECORATION FOR VON MEYER.

Rome, Feb. 24.—King Victor Emmanuel has signed a decree bestowing on George L. von Meyer, the newly appointed cabinet officer, the cordon of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, as an expression of appreciation for his services when United States ambassador to Italy.

Marriage Licenses.

The county clerk issued marriage licenses to the following parties during the past week:

L. W. Wickes, Ely, Nev.; Grace M. Ford, Ely, Nev.

C. A. Steele, Columby Grove, O.; Maria Swatridge, Windsor, Ont.

G. S. Ganett, Salt Lake; Laura Preston, Salt Lake.

M. Rasmussen, Salt Lake City; Mary Lawson, Salt Lake City.

Bert C. Cotten, Salt Lake City; Lena W. Schefski, Salt Lake City.

Stanford S. Stephens, Salt Lake City; Lenora Shook, Salt Lake City.

Claude A. Logan, Pueblo; Josephine Monne, Freeport, Ill.

Herbert Shopplek, South Jordan; Emma Ockson, South Jordan.

Malcolm M. Young, Salt Lake; Cecilia Sharp, Salt Lake.

Edgar Miller, Leadville; Mondelma Loro, Leadville.

August Bergstrom, Pleasant Green; Gertrude E. K. Pleasant Green.

John S. Oldham, Salt Lake; Meta Ethel Clark, N. Y.

Herbert Shopplek, South Jordan; Emma A. Lung, Salt Lake.

John A. Aldred, Spring City; Eva Clyde Larson, Spring City.

John Ongerboner, Salt Lake; Hattie Kerner, Salt Lake.

Stanley J. Ongley; Hilma E. Aorodt, Murray.

Luether J. Ellis, Woods Cross; Eulalia J. Dickson, Woods Cross.

Leonard W. Taylor; Ruth R. Harding. Thomas E. Anderson, Blair, Nev.

Mildred O. Johnson; Inga H. Hogbon. Forest N. Stillman, East Mill Creek; Alvina E. Ellis, Mill Creek.

William J. Castleton; Hannah H. Fitchers.

Albert R. Webster, Salt Lake; A. Helen Dempsey, Chicago.

J. Edgar Bates, Salt Lake; Hurza Wheeler, Salt Lake.

Ray N. Stuart; Nettie L. Humphries, Sandy.

Joseph Held, Salt Lake; Ettie Chase, Salt Lake.

Joseph G. Winkler, Salt Lake; Selma C. Bjstrand, Salt Lake.

Levi E. Vertz, Ogden; Mary Jennie Engelk, Ogden.

James P. King, Salt Lake; Julia Kenyon, Salt Lake.

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BRYAN-BEVERIDGE DEBATE HAS BEGUN

Famous Political Leaders Commence Discussion of "Problems of the People."

FIRST ARTICLE IS PRINTED.

It Deals With the Question of "The Nation vs. State's Rights" and is Very Interesting.

William Jennings Bryan and Senator Beveridge appear in a printed debate today on the subject of state's rights, the first in a series on the problems of the people, which has been arranged between them. It is understood that in speaking for the Republican party in these debates, Senator Beveridge acts as the mouthpiece of the administration. All the important issues between the two parties will be discussed, and Mr. Bryan is expected to outline his party's platform considerably in advance of the usual date. In the first debate, which is published today in The Reader Magazine, Mr. Bryan goes into a careful statement of the differing theories held by statesmen of the constitutional question and follows this with a discussion of issues of the day, in which these paragraphs are prominent:

"If the time has come for obliterating state lines and consolidating all authority, legislative, judicial and executive, at Washington, it can be done by constitutional amendment whenever three-fourths of the states are willing to ratify such an amendment. But is there any demand for a surrender by the states of the powers reserved to them? On the contrary, every reason which existed 118 years ago exists now, and those reasons are even stronger than they formerly were because of the increase in the area and population of the nation."

FROM TWO SOURCES.

"The demand for the enlargement of the powers of the federal government comes from two sources, viz., from those who believe with Hamilton in the theory of centralization, and from those who want legislation which the state's rights doctrine obstructs. Of these two classes the last is most influential, because the members of this class impart to their method the strength supplied by the object aimed at. An abstract theory seldom provokes discussion, but wars have been fought over a theory embodied in a concrete issue."

"First, there is the effort to secure the national incorporation of railway and industrial enterprises. The incorporation of business enterprises is sought in order to avoid state courts and state regulation, but in view of the growing sentiment against monopolies, the subject will hardly reach the courts, for it is not likely that a majority of Congress can be brought to favor an enlargement of the power of commercial corporations."

"A systematic exercise of power by the federal government would not only cause discontent and weaken the attachment of the people for the government, but a withdrawal of power from the states would breed indifference to public affairs—the forerunner of despotism."

RESTRAINT VS. CREATIVE.

"The exercise of the federal government of restraining power is not so objectionable as the exercise of creative power."

"In the exercise of restraining power the states are taken to preserve to the states the exercise of concurrent authority, so that the state government, as well as the national government, can stand guard over the rights of the citizen."

"No assault upon the authority of contraction of the sphere of the state can be justified on the ground that it is necessary for the overthrow of monopolies. Federal remedies should supplement state remedies; they should not be substituted for state remedies."

In his article Senator Beveridge refers to the recent contests waged by advocates of state's rights against certain federal legislation: the Louisiana State Lottery; the sending of obscene literature through the mails, the meat bill, etc., etc., and defines the position of the Republican party on future measures as follows:

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