HAPPENINGS IN VERMONT

(Continued from Fourth Page.)

vs. Doucette Brothers, to recover $452.82, alleged due on a contract for building a stone shed, heard Thursday in city court. Judge Harvey gave judgment for the plaintiff to recover the amount of his bill. Heaton & Thomas appeared for the plaintiff and W. N. Theriault for the defendants, who appealed their case to county court.

Martin Wheeler of Calais was in the lime light again Thursday, when he came to Montpelier to enter a complaint with State's Attorney Gates against Herman Cross, one of his neighbors, who he alleges assaulted him one day last week. As evidence he showed a pair of black eyes and a cut over the head. The State's attorney and city grand juror were both out of town and Wheeler returned to Calais. He characterizes as false the story that he ever intended to shoot himself.

A sample prescription was made out Friday by State's Attorney Benjamin Gates and sent to every license druggist in Washington county. Complaint has been made to the State's attorney that the physicians in Washington county do not observe the law in writing prescriptions. The law provides that a prescription must be in the handwriting of a practicing physician, must bear the date made out, the name of the person for which it is intended, and a statement that the order is for medicinal purposes. The returns to the county clerk's office for July shows that some physicians in Barre, Montpelier, Waterbury and Plainfield have been very careless in giving prescriptions. The State's attorney has notified all the licensed druggists in the county that after August 10 he intends to prosecute all cases where intoxicating liquor is sold under prescriptions improperly made out.

Harry S. Boutwell died late Thursday evening of old age. Mr. Boutwell was 84 years old and was a native of Stratford P. Q. Before the days of railroads he was a stage driver between Montpelier and St Johnsbury. Later he was a passenger conductor on the Central Vermont and Montpelier & Wells River railroads. He had lived in the house where he died on Main street for more than 50 years. He is survived by one son James M. Boutwell. Funeral services were held Saturday at his late home at two o'clock, the Rev. L. F. Reed officiating, and burial was in Green Mount cemetery.

William Gibson of Barre, aged 15, who on the night of June 30 broke into a gum machine in front of the store of H. A. Bowman in this city and who was captured in a compield in Plainfield Thursday afternoon by Chief of Police Durkee of this city and Chief Faulkner of Barre, was sentenced in city court Friday to the State Industrial school at Vergennes for the remainder of his minority. His mother appeared in court and pleaded ineffectually with Judge Harvey to give her boy another chance. He was taken to Vergennes Friday evening by Chief Durkee.

George M. Kennedy who was formerly a barber in this city and during the past season was known as "Prof. Morrell" the hypnotist, filed Friday a petition in bankruptcy. His unsecured claims amount to $814.27 and he has assets of $50 which are claimed exempt. The number of creditors is large but their individual claims are small, several being for hall rent and board on the route that Kenney traveled during the past season.

The nine years old son of J. P. Chase of Waitsfield is at Heaton hospital suffering with gangrene in one foot caused by a slight scratch on the big toe. The physicians are in hopes to save the foot.

Miss Florence Shipman, who left Montpelier several weeks ago for Honolulu, where she is to teach for three years, arrived there July 24. Her first impressions of the Sandwich islands as she writes them to Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Shipman, her parents, are very pleasing.

Patrick Hassett, a former employe of the city, who has been at the city farm for several months, developed such violent insanity Saturday that he was taken to the State Hospital for the Insane at Waterbury. Mr. Hassett was at one time a section foreman on the Central Vermont railway. He is now old and blind and not liable to injure any one but himself.

Z. S. Stanton and Assistant Judges L. R. Wells of Middlesex and C. M. Winch of Barre town, the court's commission appointed to investigate damages claimed by several individuals because of a resurvey of Berlin street, filed Saturday their report with the clerk of Washington county court. The commissioners find, in substance, that the necessity and convenience of the public required the resurvey and they find no other land damages than were awarded when the suit was first brought. At that time John W. Emery was awarded $500, A. G. Stone $400, and John Murley $150.

The civil case of Burt Brassaw vs. William McVickers of Northfield, an action in assumpsit on a book account, was heard Saturday before Justice Burton E. Bailey in the office of John G. Wing. The plaintiff sued for $15.05 and the court awarded him $7.35 and his costs.

Mrs. Laura A. House, aged 87, died Sunday evening of old age. She is survived by three daughters and two sons. Her funeral was held Tuesday afternoon at three o'clock at her late home in Berlin.

Ellis, the 11 years old son of B. B. Gale, who was accidentally shot by his 13 years old brother at Groton pond Monday afternoon, is resting comfortably at Heaton hospital, although the chances for his recovery are not good. The lads were at target practice with a 22-calibre rifle and Ellis got in range just as his brother fired. The intestines of the injured boy were perforated fourteen times and the strain of the long and delicate operation necessary to treat his wounds has drawn heavily on his vitality. The brother who did the shooting is nearly heart broken over the sad affair. It is so clear that the shooting was purely accidental, it is probable there will be no legal proceedings in the matter.

It took a wreck train from St. Albans all of Monday night to clear up a derailed passenger train on the Williamstown branch. No one was injured as the train was running slowly, but the coaches were considerably damaged by bumping along on the ties and by smashing into an overhead dry bridge. The accident occurred in the Hooker cut inside the limits of the city of Barre.

At four o'clock yesterday afternoon Miss Anna Julia Guernsey of this city and Charles Carroll Porter of Newburyport, Mass., were married at Christ Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Homer A. Flint and Cecil G. Egg played organ selections. The young lady friends of Miss Guernsey had trimmed the interior of the church in a color scheme of pink and green which was very attractive. Miss Clara Adams was maid of honor and H. B. Dodge of Newburyport, Mass., best man. John P. Adams was master of ceremonies and Morris F. Atkins, Clifton M. Heaton, M. Raymond Dwinell and Ray W. Huse acted as ushers. The bride was given away by Justus L. Batchelder, her brother-in-law. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Batchelder. Mr. and Mrs. Porter left last evening for a tour of two or three weeks through Canada. Among the wedding guests from out of town were Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Dodge, Miss Margaret Dodge, Wilber Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Harry B. Trask, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Atkinson, G. W. Merrill and H. D. Dodge, all of Newburyport. They came to this city in their automobiles and last evening they were given a banquet at the Country club.

Up to last evening no symptoms of peritonitis or blood poisoning had developed in the case of Ellis Gale, the 11 years old son of Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Gale, who was accidentally shot at Groton pond Monday afternoon. He is resting well and appears to be regaining strength after having lost so much blood. His parents and friends are very much encouraged and are in hopes he will pull through.

About 60 people, in which four generations were represented, attended the annual reunion of the Long family, held yesterday at the farm house of Henry Root near Berlin pond. The first settlers in the Long family came to the United States from Ireland in 1830. The oldest member at the reunion was Mrs. John Hammond of Montpelier, who is 77 years old, and the youngest, Roy C. Wiggins of Middlesex, aged six months.

The Barron-Wedgewood Horseshoe company of Barton, with a capital stock of $5,000, organized for the purpose of manufacturing and selling horseshoes, yesterday filed articles of association in the office of the secretary of state. The second Congregational Church of Hartford also filed articles of association.

L. Burt Cross returned Tuesday evening from Boston very much improved in health. For several weeks he was in a private hospital in that city where he underwent an operation. Mr. Cross is able to ride and to walk about the house and is anticipating a complete recovery. He was accompanied to Montpelier by Miss Carrie Cross his daughter, Mrs. Louise Ewers and a nurse from the hospital.

WORCESTER.

H. Bill and family of Lowell, Mass., are guests of M. P. Wheeler.—Archie Brown and family are visiting in Morrisville.—Calvin Slayton and family, guests of Mrs. Carrie Town, returned to Morrisville Saturday.—E. E. Howleson has traded his farm for the Putnam place at the corner known as the old Deacon Poor place. He will work at Putnam's mills.—Edward Johnson and Edward Hersey commenced work at Putnam's Monday.—Ernest Connor and family are visiting at F. B. Connor's.—Clarence Howlison has gone to visit his brother in Merrimac, Mass.—Alvin Durkee, who has lived at Wilbur Hall's the past year has gone to his home in Duxbury.—Mrs. Alice Pratt returned Saturday after several days' with relatives in Montpelier.—A literary entertainment will be given at the church Friday evening under the auspices of the Epworth League.

FAYSTON.

James Emmerson has gone to Royalton to work.—Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth McCray and son of Burlington are guests of Mr. and Mrs. V. C. Pierce.—Mrs. John McMillan and son of Burlington, who have been visiting at V. C. Pierce's, have returned home.—Harold, Howard and Blanche Long, Dora, Lena and Roy Ehrich have returned from a few day's camping at Long Point.—Mrs. Frank Dunbar and two daughters, Ruth and Winona, of Swanton are guests of her brother, P. G. Hill.—Edna D. Bragg entertained her Sunday school class and the Junior League at her home Tuesday.—Milo Hill has gone to Milton.—A. D. Bragg attended the Washington county meeting of town committees in Montpelier Saturday.

WAITSFIELD.

Miss Jennie Foley is at home from her work at the State hospital for a few weeks.—Miss Jennie Maxwell of Waterbury spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Maxwell.—Mrs. W. N. Ward and two daughters of Burlington are guests of Mrs. E. J. Joslin.—Miss Bertha Joslin of Newport, N. H., is at her brother's, Walter Joslin.—Harry Mathens and his aunt, Miss L. H. Douglass, are spending a week at Bread Loaf Inn, Ripton. Miss Lucy Bigelow of New York city was the guest of friends at A. W. Bigelow's Saturday and Sunday.—R. H. Farrand, former teacher here, returned to Bakersfield Monday.—Miss Abbie Jones of Chicago is at her father's, Judge C. E. Jones.—Miss Edna Tucker of Warren is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. A. B. Tucker.—Mrs. A. E. Seymour and Canton, N. Y., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pingry, at A. W. Bigelow's.—Miss Amy Fisk of Barton is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. George Olmstead.—Josiah Smith is suffering from quinsy sores.—George Miller of Randolph spent Sunday with his family at their summer home here.—Mrs. Fanny Joslin of Boston is boarding at W. C. Joslin's.—A union temperance meeting under the direction of the Anti-Saloon League will be held at the Congregational Church Sunday evening.—H.B. Kneeland of Boone, Iowa, is visiting relatives here.

EAST WARREN.

Ezra Kingsbury spent Friday and Saturday in Randolph.—W. J. McGlaflin was in Northfield Monday.—Clarence Frost of Randolph is spending a few days in town.—Hiram Stevens is very ill with kidney and liver trouble.—Howard Drew of Randolph is visiting relatives here.—Mrs. Betsey Thurston of Braintree is visiting her niece, Mrs. Effie Moore.

NORTHFIELD.

Miss Minnie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Cady and William Inniss, formerly of Milford, Mass., were married at the bride's home last evening by the Rev. J. Q. Angell of Stowe, the bride's cousin. Miss Anna Inniss of Milford was bridesmaid and Harry Cady was best man. The ceremony was witnessed by the relatives and immediate friends of the young couple and after a short wedding trip they will return to this place to reside.—The marriage engagement of Miss Bridget Cannan to John Rogers has been announced. It is understood the wedding will take place Wednesday of next week.—The Dole family is holding its annual reunion here this week. Services will be conducted in the Universalist Church next Sunday by the pastor. On the fourth Sunday of the month Mr. Dole will conduct a union service of the Congregational, Methodist and Universalist Churches in the Methodist Church.

SOUTH WOODBURY.

The marriage of Harry Gallup and Nina Daniels took place Saturday at the home of the bride, the Rev. George Wells officiating.—Mrs. Morton McKinstry returned from the Mary Fletcher hospital to Hardwick Tuesday, where she will remain a few days before coming home.—Gladys Goodell will teach this fall at Maple Grove and Eula Putnam, the East Hill school. Emma Hill in the Hall district, Louise Watt will return to Marshfield.—Warren Goodell and two daughters have been visiting in Montpelier and Barre.—J. C. Brown and his brother, Frank, are at Warren Goodell's.—Jesse Pierce is boarding at Frank Batchelder's.

MORETOWN.

Miss Maud Johnson, who works in A. D. Farwell's store in Montpelier, is at home for a vacation of two weeks.—Roy Russell and Lulu Sleeper returned Saturday from Lawrence, Mass., where they visited relatives for a few days.—Mrs. Cullin and daughter, Marjory, of Waterbury are visiting in town.—Omri Bruce died August 6 after a long illness of a complication of diseases. He had been confined to his bed about two weeks. Mr. Bruce was born in Fayston in January, 1824. About 28 years ago he came to this town where he has since resided. In November, 1858, he married Hannah McAllister who survives him. Beside his wife, he leaves five children, Arthur Bruce and Mrs. Freeman Hayden of Montpelier, Mrs. Frank Sawyer, Mrs. William Fisher and Miss Bessie Bruce of Moretown. The funeral was held at his late home Friday at two o'clock with interment in South Duxbury cemetery. The bearers were Frank Sawyer, William Fisher, Arthur Bruce and Freeman Hayden. Mrs. Janus Crossett of Duxbury officiated.

WINDSOR COUNTY

BETHEL.

John B. Abbott of this town, a graduate of the Randolph normal school and University of Vermont, married August 5, in Westminister, Miss Myra Ashwell of that town, a successful teacher. They are visiting in Massachusetts and Connecticut before taking up their residence in Lafayette, Ind. Mr. Abbott is employed by the United States department of agriculture in forestry and horticultural work with the State of Indiana as his territory. Thomas J. Abbott, a student at the University of Vermont, attended his brother's wedding.—An interesting service commemorating the 84th anniversary of Christ Church was held Sunday afternoon in the old church midway between Bethel and Randolph villages. The Revs. W. B. Reynolds and Homer White, D. D., were in charge. The daily output at the Fisher tannery has lately been increased from 750 to 1,000 sides. Of this the grain leather is finished here and the splits are sent to Boston in the rough.—The Woodbury Granite company will at once employ 50 additional men on its Wisconsin capital contract. George W. Clark is foreman in the new shed. Perlin P. Whittaker has lately entered the office as stenographer.—Victor A. Grant has moved his drug and stationery stock from the Bascom House block to enlarged quarters in the Bethel Inn block.—D. L. Child reports the best ice season in many years. He has a large supply, including some three and four years old.—The annual picnic of the Methodist Sunday school was held Thursday at Lake Ansel.—The funeral of Oliver Goff Bowen, aged 96 years, the oldest man in town, was held Thursday afternoon at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Mary E. Quimby, with interment in the Gilead cemetery. Mrs. Silverthorne sang a solo, accompanied by her daughter. The Rev. J. Wesley Miller officiated.

SOUTH ROYALTON.

Vernon Whitcomb of Leominster, Mass., has been the guest of his sister, Mrs. J. P. Mayo, the past week.—The Rev. Sherman Goodwin is spending a three weeks' vacation in Massachusetts.—George S. Young of Bellows Falls, a former resident, is visiting his brother-in-law, Charles Sargent.—Miss Nina Maxham of Woodstock visited Mrs. O. J. Ellis the last of the week.—Miss Isabella Martin is with her sister, Mrs. W. M. Sargent.—Fifteen candidates took the teachers' examination here Friday and Saturday.—Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Galusha of Boston are in town.—The Rev. Charles E. Gould and family of Londonderry, N. H., are spending their vacation with Mrs. Gould's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Fay.—M. W. Ricker was in St. Johnsbury Wednesday.—B. A. Albro of Southbridge, Mass., has been a guest at G. W. Ward's.

ROCHESTER.

Mrs. Mary J. Clark of Athens is visiting in town.—Foster Parmenter of Randolp spent Sunday with his parents.—The Rev. S. H. Smith passed last week in Richford and vicinity.—Mrs. Helen Elliott of Manchester, N. H., spent the week at E. D. Morse's.—The Rev. Herbert Whitney has returned to his home here.—Miss Helen McCray has returned from Scroon Lake, N. Y.—Horace Whitney of Northfield it at John Kerr's for a few days.—Miss J. E. Hall is in Boston for a few weeks.

G. L. Greeley is in Burlington for two weeks.—Miss Alice Kezer was in Bethel Saturday.—The descendents of the Lowell family held a picnic at A. R. Frye's grove last Thursday. Twenty-two members of this family were present and a very pleasant day was reported. Among those present were the families of H. H. Chaffee, the Rev. Herbert Whitney and Mr. and Mrs Washburn and Mr. and Mrs. Trye.—Mrs. Townsend and Mrs. Dix of Lowell, Mass., and Mrs. Andrews of Connecticut are visiting their sister, Mrs. Hannah Van Dyke.—Clifford Eaton of Boston is spending his vacation with his parents.—Mrs. Julia Kidder has returned from the hospital in Burlington.—Mrs. Knapp of Knowlton, Quebec, is visiting at the Rev. S. H. Smith's.

GAYSVILLE.

The Rev. James Sargent of Northfield preached at the Congregational Church Sunday.—Mrs. Goddard of Boston is a guest at L. W. Newell's this week.—Carl Tenney is in Brattleboro for a few days.—Mrs. N. L. Sheldon of Boston is with Mrs. Cornelia Sheldon for a few weeks.—The Christian Endeavor society will hold an ice cream social Friday evening with Miss Leda Smith.—M. L. Wyman, Jr., is passing the week in Boston.—Miss Agnes Heap returned to Lawrence, Mass., Tuesday after a two weeks' stay in town.—Mr. and Mrs. John Clark and baby are guests of Mrs. Clark's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Flint. Mrs. William Jaycox of Woodstock is also a visitor there.—Mrs. Ila Roberts and daughter, Gertrude, went to Hanover, N. H., Tuesday to visit friends.—Dr. Leroy Luce of New York is expected this week at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Luce.—Charles H. Ballard has sold to George Brown of Bethel the home place. He also sold his household goods at auction Saturday.—Miss Bessie Schmerhorn came Monday to help care for her brother, Ross, woh has typhoid fever.

ONE WHO COULD UNDERSTAND.

Bliss Carman and Charles G. D. Roberts are cousins and are ardent admirers of each other. At a studio tea an impressionable young woman recently asked the poet: "Mr. Carman, what did you mean by those lines in your last poem?" etc. "I'm sure I don't know," answered Carman, dreamily. "If you'd really like to know, perhaps you'd better ask Roberts. Sometimes I write things that nobody understands except myself and Roberts, and sometimes nobody understands them except Roberts."—New York Press.

HOLY ROLLERS TAKEN TO COURT

One of the Men Attacked the Magistrate in the Court Room.

THE JUDGE STRUCK BACK

Knocked the Religious Fanatic into a Heap—Then Held Him in Sum of $1,500 for Trial—A Woman under Arrest for Keeping Disorderly House.

New York, Aug. 12.—There was an exciting scene n the New Bedford avenue police court in Brooklyn late to-day when Howard Dunwiddie, a disciple of the Holy Rollers, a strange religious sect, attacked Magistrate Higginbotham, before whom 25 men and seven women members of the order had been arraigned charged with disorderly conduct.

Dunwiddie demanded to have a private talk with the magistrate and when the latter refused to oblige him Dunwiddie, according to many witnesses struck the magistrate on the neck below the right ear. The blow was a light one and Magistrate Higginbotham recovered himself quickly and retaliated by striking Dunwiddie square on the jaw. The Holy Roller staggered backward for ten feet and then fell in a heap.

As he arose to his feet and tried to flee he was captured by a policeman and dragged into the court room where Magistrate Higginbotham again took the bench and held the prisoner in $1,500 bail on a charge of assault.

There was another sensational happening during the afternoon when the Holy Rollers were arraigned. Miss Elizabeth Robinson, high priestess of the order, was accused by the magistrate of having circulated the report in the court room that he had attempted to hug and kiss her while she was holding a private audience with him in his chambers. Two reporters, who were in the room during the private talk, testified that Magistrate Higginbotham had not tried to hug or kiss the high priestess and Magistrate Higginbotham demanded that the prisoner explain her statement.

On advice of her lawyer Miss Robinson refused to comply so the magistrate held her in $5,000 bail on a charge of contempt of court and $1,500 bail on a charge of conducting a disorderly house. It was at Miss Robinson's residence in Brooklyn that the holy rollers conducted their wierd meetings. The police raided the house on the complaint of the Rev. Malachi Gabriel, a former member of the sect, who said that many mystic rites are practiced. The Rev. Gabriel was the chief witness against Miss Robinson and her followers in court to-day. He described strange rites that he claimed to have witnessed in the meetings. Magistrate Higginbotham held all of the prisoners in bail for trial.

CAMPAIGN NEWS.

Items of Political Interest from Republican State Headquarters.

The situation on the representative fights in the towns of Georgia and St. Albans is certainly interesting. Both of these places have five candidates for the office and each candidate is out to win.

The republican State committee will have a rousing rally at Swanton before the campaign closes. M. W. Barney, candidate for senator, states that there will be a record-breaking vote in that town.

The republican State committee expects to receive within a few days another large consignment of campaign buttons, the shipment at this time carrying the faces of the two republican candidates. Already ten thousand Taft buttons have been distributed throughout Vermont.

A SYLLABUS OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

(From the New York Sun.)

At the close of a month divided almost equally between central and middle Western States, which are in a sense typical, there are a few general observations that may be worth recording as July and August notes upon the national political situation. In a general way it has been pointed out in this correspondence that there is no tremendous or universal uprising for Mr. Bryan either east or west of the Mississippi river; that, to accept the gambler's phrase, there is every outward indication that the campaign is "to go as it lies," and lies republican. That republican prospects in all the States visited are far brighter than they were at the same stage of the campaign in 1896 seems to be a fair and conservative statement.

Yet the most salient feature of the situation is the fact that there are everywhere to be found conditions which promise to keep the campaign alive, to worry the campaign managers and to puzzle the observers up to election day. Underneath this lies the really significent conclusion that seems to flow from any examination of July and August conditions, namely, that so utterly subordinated and obscured are the national issues that it is hardly possible to realize that there is a national division, a partisan conflict going on. In the middle West there runs a riot of morals which are economic; in the centre States there is another riot of morals, which are liquid, and these absorb the local interest and the local attention.

To be told in Wisconsin that the course of the La Follette faction will settle the electoral vote of the State; to be informed in Indiana that the national politics of that State may follow the issue of the conflict between rum and the white ribbon, is to be thrown back upon a set of conditions which must be thoroughly perplexing. In the middle West the republicans are divided between the "progressive" and the "reactionary." In the central States they are divided between the "wet" and "dry." If the heat of the conflict drives either faction to the democrats in bulk the democratic chances of victory in November is not to be sneered at.

It is the strength of Roosevelt in the middle West and the weakness of Bryan in the central States which must apparently be the chief assets of the Republican party in this campaign. Yet up to the end of the campaign it would seem to lie within the realm of possibility that one of the two republican factions might drift over to the democrats en masse, and this is the element that lends zest, interest and excitement to the observer as well as infinite worry to the republican campaign manager.

Mr. Bryan's whole campaign is manifestly to be directed at the republican radicals in the middle West. Democrats in Indiana and Ohio are building their whole battle line in such fashion as to catch the liquor element in the local Republican party. In August the outward evidence all points toward democratic failure in each instance, but such evidence will obviously need further confirmation and corroboration in October to be permanently satisfactory.

There is, further, one feature common to all the States visited. Everywhere is to be noted a very marked movement of democrats who have been outside of the party lines since 1896, back to their old partisan alignment, a movement marked enough to make the issue doubtful in a close State such as Indiana. In Missouri, moreover, where thousands of Bryan democrats followed Roosevelt in 1904, this return is especially significant. In addition, one of the best informed Kentucky republicans declared that a similar reintegration was taking place in Kentucky. He also expressed the opinion, which is at least worth mentioning, that this movement would rob the republicans of much of their real hope of carrying border States.

Coincident with this return of democrats a result of the movement in the main is the upgrowth of a feeling among democrats that their State tickets in Indiana and Ohio and in Kansas may be elected. In all three of these States the main feature of the situation is the democratic hope locally, the feeling that after years of hopelessness there is the return of a chance, a fighting chance.

Of course republican factional differences and local weaknesses contribute largely to democratic State strength. Yet this very strength must have its bearing upon the national situation, since the national democratic ticket will everywhere profit by the strength of the local ticket and campaign. It has frequently been indicated in these letters that Mr. Bryan's only chance in the central States—and Indiana alone deserves real mention—rests solely on his possible advantages as a beneficiary of local issues.

Time and again the traveler has it brought home to him how utterly insignificant is the part played in the national fight by the national candidates. West of the Mississippi river President Roosevelt is running—by proxy, to be sure—but beyond all manner of doubt "Teddy" is the republican candidate in the radical regions. East of the Mississippi Mr. Bryan is being hauled along as absolute dead weight by local conditions and local issues that are at best only Statewide.

As for Kern and Sherman Kern is the merest cipher—almost a mystery—and Sherman a genuine republican handicap in the middle West and another Kern in the central States. There is more clear cut partisan fighting over an assembly district election in Manhattan than there is in the whole national campaign west of the Allegheny so far as the mere passer-by can perceive.

It is true, of course, that in July and August there is not to be expected the general excitement in a political campaign that comes with October. Yet there is in spite of this something thoroughly anomalous about the situation. You are told that the action of parties in politics in the middle West is due to the fact that "Roosevelt has Bryanized the Republican party." At least it is practically impossible to discriminate between a Roosevelt republican and a Bryan democrat either in the length of his hair, the volume of his voice or the general geography of his platform and principles.

The mere democrat and the moral republican of the middle West are in perfect harmony and impressive agreement over all public questions. In point of fact they have been voting together locally against the republican standpatter in primary as well as general elections for several years. The standpatter, moreover, proclaims with instant readiness that La Follette and Cummins and now Bristow and Stubbs in Kansas are in reality democrats. The cleavage in the West is patently not by party, and this being true suggests a permanent puzzle.

The riot of radicalism, the prejudice of sectionalism—these are constant factors in the Western situation full of possibility for sudden change and stampede. A reactionary "break" by Mr. Taft, a "standpat" tone in the republican national campaign, a glorification of the East and instantly the grumbling and the murmuring and the growling of the radical in Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas might be transformed into a perfect avalanche of active hostility.

At the present movement there is no one in the middle West whose point of view is even approximately impartial who sees anything to forecast a Bryan shift to the radical situation. But every one concedes its possibility, concedes that this will remain loose dynamite, to be handled with extreme care, to be an element of danger to the end.

In precisely the same way the heat and passion of liquor campaigns in Ohio and Indiana are elements of danger; less acute, but nevertheless obvious danger, may develop into tidal waves in one direction or the other, and each side confidently forecasts the tidal wave's direction as favorable to it. Here, as in the middle West, the August outlook is reasonably satisfactory to the republican national fortunes, but the republican anxiety is none the less real, not over what is in July and August, but over what may be in September and October.

In both regions there is a distinct element of hope for the democrats, and this is an invaluable asset after all the forlorn and hopeless years have gone.

The possibility, the very impressive possibility, of a democratic Congress as a result of all the local disturbances already noted deserves emphasis. There is hardly a State that the Sun's correspondent has visited which did not show evidence of democratic Congress gains; the factional fight among republicans seems to assure this. There is a manifest possibility of the election of democratic governors in Indiana, Ohio and Kansas. There is also to be noted the not too remote possibility of democratic senators in Ohio and Indiana.

These details of themselves are significant; show that the situation is sufficiently tense to demand infinite care and sustained effort. That west of the Alleghanies there is to be a real national campaign is an inevitable conclusion to be drawn from the briefest study of local conditions. Yet it is to be a national campaign in the main fought out locally, contested on issues that must of necessity be regarded as trivial and petty.

In the West the republican national ticket seems to lack utterly the appeal of personality so far as its candidates are concerned, and in the central States the democratic ticket is so much dead weight to be carried, if at all, by the local candidates from the lack of necessity.

In the end it seems certain that no forecast of results will entirely convince until there is sufficient evidence to demonstrate the partisan direction that the riot of liquid and economic morals and immorals will take. In August the plain advantage is with the republicans everywhere, save perhaps in Indiana, and even there Bryan's weakness is all impressive. To go further than this on the present evidence is perhaps unwarranted and in any event hardly profitable.

OUR SCOUTS BEST AFLOAT

English Expert on the New Cruisers.

Compares the Salem, Chester and Birmingham—Turbine Engine Proved Best—Gives Greater Speed and Is Much More Economical.

The London Times prints a very interesting article on the three new scout cruisers of the United States navy, the Birmingham, the Salem and the Chester, the former being fitted with reciprocating engines, the second with Parsons turbines, and the last with turbines of the Curtis pattern. In other respects than the machinery the three vessels are nearly identical. In its comparison the Times says:

On the four hours' full-speed trial the Birmingham attained a mean speed of 24.325 knots, with 191.66 revolutions per minute, and 15,540 indicated horse power. The Salem attained a mean speed of 25.947 knots, with 378.39 revolutions per minute, and a "shaft" horse power ascertained by using a torsion meter of 19,200 horse power. Allowing 10 per cent. for engine friction the corresponding indicated horse power of reciprocating engines which would have been required to drive the Salem at this speed would have been 21,100 horse power, and the consumption of coal per indicated horse power per hour would have been 1.81 pounds, as against a consumption of 1.92 pounds for the Birmingham. The turbines, therefore, gave an increase of 1.62 knots in speed, and an increase in (equivalent) indicated horse power of nearly 5,000 horse power—or about 36 per cent—with a small economy in coal consumption.

"Another contract trial of greater practical importance than the full speed trial of the American scouts was that for 24 hours at a speed of about 22.5 knots. The Birmingham averaged 22.23 knots with 172 revolutions per minute developing 10,760 i. h. p. and burning 1.91 pounds of coal per i. h. p. per hour, she ran 2.47 knots per ton of coal burned at this speed. The Salem averaged 22.526 knots with 312.5 revolutions per minute, the shaft horse power was 9,340 horse power (corresponding to about 10,275 i. h. p.), the coal burned was 1.78 pounds per i. h. p. per hour, and the ship ran 2.73 knots per ton of coal burned. In the case of the Chester the shaft horse power was not measured, but she averaged 22.78 knots for 24 hours, with 473.5 revolutions per minute, and ran 2.82 knots per ton of coal burned. This trial represents continuous steaming at sea in favorable weather; starting with bunkers full (1,250 tons), the distance which could be covered before coal was exhausted would be about 3,500 knots. This is a good coal endurance for vessels of the dimensions, and is far superior to that of the British scouts.

"Another 24 hours' trial was made at 12 knots, the cruising speed for the class. The Birmingham averaged 12.23 knots, developing 1,609 i. h. p., with 91.4 revolutions per minute, burning 2.89 pounds of coal per i. h. p. per hour and running nearly six knots per ton of coal burned. The Salem averaged 11.93 knots, with 164.1 revolutions per minute, burning 2.68 pounds of coal per estimated i. h. p. and running 6.6 knots per ton of coal burned. The Chester averaged 12.2 knots with 250 revolutions per minute, and ran 6.68 knots per ton of coal burned; she is fitted with cruising turbines. It is interesting to note that both the turbine-propelled vessels surpassed the Birmingham in economy of coal consumption, even at this low cruising speed when only 8 to 13 per cent. of the maximum engine-power was developed.

"In the design of these vessels and their propellers full use has been made of modern experimental methods. Models were tested in the experimental tank at Washington to determine the 'tow-rope' resistance and 'effective horse power' corresponding to various speeds. Every means was taken to secure efficient propellers. For the Salem four competitive designs for propellers are said to have been obtained, including one from this country and another from Germany. Photographs taken of the wave phenomena surrounding the vessels when running their full-speed trials furnish evidence that the form and dimensions adopted were admirably well-suited for the high estimated speeds.

"As matters stand the United States navy possesses for the moment the two swiftest, most powerfully armed, and best sea-keping scout cruisers afloat in the Chester and Salem; and the builders—the Bath Iron Works and the Fore River company—deserve hearty congratulations on their unqualified success."

THE FARM COLONY BILL.

It May Be Considered as a Measure of Self-Defence.

Twelve years ago a farm colony bill was drawn by a committee appointed by all the charitable societies in New York; but it did not secure at Albany a moment's serious attention, says Edmond Kelley in the Century, says the Brooklyn Eagle. We are told by our legislators that poverty is not a crime. When we answered that our bill did not make it more of a crime than the penal code, but only proposed to substitute for the expensive and degenerating system of the misnamed workhouse, inexpensive and regenerating work on a State farm, and that the plan had operated effectually in Holland and Belgium for over a hundred years, we were told that the plan might do in Holland, but it would not do here. So also in the archives of the French Senate may still be read the report made by Thiers, when appointed by Louis Philippe on a committee to investigate the first railroad ever built, which concludes as follows: "Railroads may serve a purpose in England, but they are not suited to France."

A similar bill, improved by borrowing from late experience in Switzerland, has been drawn once more by a similar committee, to which was added our commissioner of charities, Mr. Hebberd. This bill is likely to receive a better reception at Albany than the previous one because it will be introduced and supported by the great railroads of New York State; for the railroads have discovered that the tramp is an intolerable nuisance. Colonel Pangborn of the Baltimore & Ohio has lately estimated that the damage occasioned by tramps to railroads in the United States amounts in a single year to $25,000,000. For the tramp in America does not tramp; he rides on railroads; he sets fire to freight cars and freight stations; he obstructs the line, wrecks trains, and is a fruitful cause of action for damages.

The measure, therefore, which was thrown out by the assembly when proposed from motives of humanity, will be passed as a measure of self-defence. And self-defence thus constitutes an element of the power always at work on the side of progress that neither ignorance nor interest will be able to resist. Just as cholera forced from the British Parliament in 1830 hygienic measures which up to that time the landlords had been able successfully to resist, so every evil carries within itself the agent of its own destruction, and the very men who now resist progress will one day awake to the fact that they themselves, even in their moments of bitterest resistance, have all along been the unconscious instruments of this very power which some of the today affect to despise.