TARIFF BILL PASSES SENATE

Vote Taken at 11 O'Clock Thursday Night and Was 45 Yeas and 34 Nays.

ONE DEMOCRAT VOTED YES

Several Insurgent Republicans Voted against It—Senate Has Made 840 Amendments to the Bill since It Left the House—Several Changes Thursday.

Washington, July 8.—The tariff bill passed the Senate just after 11 o'clock to-night by a vote of 45 to 34. Republicans voting in the negative were Beveridge, Ind., Bristow, Kas., Brown, Neb., Burkett, Neb., Clapp, Minn., Crawford, So. Dak., Cummins, Iowa; Dolliver, Iowa; LaFollette, Wis., Nelson, Minn.

McEnery of Louisiana was the only democrat recorded in the affirmative.

The Senate at 11:18 p. m. adjourned.

Ayes—Aldrich, Borah, Bourne, Bradley, Brandegee, Briggs, Bulkeley, Burnham, Burrows, Burton, Carter, Clark, (Wyo.) Crane, Depew, Dick, Dixon, Dupont, Elkins, Flint, Frye, Gallinger, Gamble, Guggenheim, Hale, Heyburn, Johnson (N. D.) Kean, Lorimer, Jones, McCumber, McEnery, Nixon, Oliver, Page, Penrose, Perkins, Piles, Scott, Smith, (Mich.) Smoot, Stephenson, Sutherland, Warner, Warren, Weimore—45.

Nays—Bacon, Bailey, Bankhead, Beveridge, Bristow, Brown, Burkett, Chamberlain, Clapp, Crawford, Culberson, Cummins, Daniel, Dolliver, Fletcher, Foster, Frazier, Gore, Hughes, Johnson, (Ala.) LaFollette, McLaurin, Martin, Money, Nelson, Newlands, Overman, Owen, Shively, Simmons, Smith, (S. C.) Stone, Taliaferro, Taylor,—34.

The bill will probably be in shape to be sent to the House some time to-morrow, but it is not improbable that the hour will be so late that the House will have adjourned before the measure can reach it. In that event it will be presented on Saturday.

As it passes the Senate the bill contains almost 800 paragraphs. The Senate made 840 amendments to the House provisions. Consequently the enrolling clerks are finding the preparation of the bill for the House an arduous task. They have been following as closely upon the heels of the Senate as was possible, and have the work well in hand, but say that they will probably not be able to complete their labors before late to-morrow.

The Senate sat continuously to-day from ten o'clock in the morning until late to-night, stopping neither for luncheon nor dinner.

The most interesting occurrences of the situation were the adoption of amendments by Senator Bradley of Kentucky and Senator Curtis of Kansas, the former exempting tobacco "in the hand" from the internal revenue tax of six cents a pound, and the latter placing a countervailing duty on crude petroleum shipped from countries which impose a duty on oil importations from the United States. The action on the tobacco was a real surprise. The Senate has frequently refused to remove the tax.

A large number of minor amendments were added during the day by the finance committee, but most of the changes suggested by other senators were laid on the table.

The closing scenes in the Senate chamber were tame indeed. Mr. La Follette's speech was earnest, but not especially animated. He had a slim audience on the floor and the galleries were not crowded. Senators remained in their seats only because required to be there to vote.

The result of the vote on the bill had been long discounted as there was no doubt of its passage by the usual finance committee majority.

FLY WHEEL EXPLODED.

Stationary Engine "Ran Away" and Is Badly Wrecked.

Bennington, July 9.—A 75-horse power stationary engine, which operated the knitting department of the Cooper Manufacturing company's mill on Main street, "ran away" shortly after six o'clock this morning and was badly wrecked. Pieces of the engine were driven through the sides of the engine house and through the roof, when the big fly wheel exploded because of the momentum. One section of the wheel was thrown through the roof and landed on the opposite side of the river.

When the load was taken from the engine by the shutting down of the night shift in the knitting room, the belt operating the governor slipped and before any one could reach the throttle so much speed was acquired that the wheels, both the fly and the double pulley on the opposite side, went to pieces. Fortunately there was no one in the engine room at the time.

SHOWER OF FROGS.

Made Rails So Slippery It Delayed Trains.

Utica, N. Y., July 11—A message received to-night from Governeur states that in a heavy wind and rain storm there thousands of small but perfectly formed frogs fell covering the sidewalks in Grove street, to such an extent that walking was difficult.

The rails on the Rome, Watertown and Ogtensburg division of the New York Central Railroad for half a mile were covered and rendered so slippery that the speed of the trains was materialilly lessened.

PRACTICE MANOUVRES.

Greatest Fleet under the Stars and Stripes Assembled off Provincetown.

Provincetown, Mass., July 11.—Skirting the inner tip of Cape Cod there lies in the harbor of Provincetown and nearby waters to-night the largest and most notable fleet of warships ever assembled for active duty under the Stars and Stripes every vessel of the half hundred in readiness for practice manoeuvers which will tax the ingenuity and skill of the foremost naval minds of the country for the next month.

The vessels including 14 battleships, cruisers, torpedo boats, submarines, refrigerator ships, tenders and supply ships numbering 54 vessels all told and representing a valuation of nearly $200,000,000 are drawn up in two parallel lines extending around Race Point along the Cape to Truro, four miles below, standing at the head of the line being Rear Admiral Schroeder's flagship the Connecticut. On board the vessels are 15,000 men.

RHEUMATISM & GOUT
PROMPTLY RELIEVED BY
THE ENGLISH REMEDY
BLAIR'S PILLS
SAFE & EFFECTIVE 50c & $1
DRUGGISTS.
OR 85 HENRY ST. BROOKLYN, N.Y.

A CURE FOR NEURALGIA

Remarkable Recovery at Lisbon Proves Its Power in This Painful Disease.

Neuralgia is inflammation of a nerve. This inflammation is sometimes caused by exposure to cold, sometimes by the nerve irritation arising from a decayed tooth. Of all causes, however, a general debility of the system is by far the most frequent. The most eminent nerve specialists and the greatest medical writers agree on this point.

Lack of blood is almost always associated with neuralgia. Build up the blood, the impoverished nerves are fed and the neuralgic pains disappear. Absolute rest is the best aid to proper medical treatment.

The cure of Mrs. F. C. Carter, of No. 6 High street, Lisbon, N. H., by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills should lead other sufferers from neuralgia to try this remedy. Mrs. Carter says:

"Following some trouble with my teeth I was afflicted with neuralgia in the head. The pains were terrible and sometimes caused me to faint. I also had dreadful headaches. I was confined to bed as often as two or three days a week. For two years I had no relief from my suffering and lost so much in weight that my friends thought I would never get well.

"The doctor treated me for neuralgia and said my blood would have to be built up. After getting no help for two years I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and took them regularly. I felt better after giving the pills a trial and continued with them until I was free from the neuralgia. I have had no return of the trouble and, as I consider my cure due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I recommend them to anyone who needs a blood or nerve tonic."

If you are ill and the treatment you are taking does not cure you, write for proof of what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done in similar cases. Their merit has made them the most widely used family medicine in the world today.

Every nervous sufferer should send for a copy of our booklet, "Nervous Disorders, a Method of Home Treatment." It will be sent free on request.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, or sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box; six boxes for $2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

CANARY BIRDS IN CHOIR.

The Combination Said to Be a Great Success.

Cincinnati, Ohio July 11.—The presence of 25 canary birds as a part of the choir participating in the Sabbath morning musical program constituted an innovation at the regular religious services of Lincoln Park Institutional Baptist Church to-day.

The idea of installing the birds as a part of the choir was suggested by the pastor, Rev. George R. Robbins. The effect of combining songs of canaries and the choir voices with a pipe organ was declared by members of the congregation to be a success.

TRIBUTE TO EMPLOYEE.

Pres. Taft Sees Help for Them in New Church with Gymnasium.

Washington, July 11.—In assisting today to lay the cornerstone of the Ingram Memorial Congregational Church which has for a part of its equipment a gymnasium, a swimming pool, bowling alleys and club rooms, President Taft took occasion to pay a tribute to the civil employees of the government who, being compelled to remain in Washington while the President goes to the seashore and legislators seek their vacations, carries on the work.

"As I understand the plan of this church," said the President, "it is to make it so attractive by reason of its social exercise, for intellectual exercise that those who are members of it shall regard religion as a necessary part of life and one which they will welcome as a part of life, and not which they regard as something apart to be improved once every seven days and then to be taken in as small doses as possible and still conform to the religious law. I am glad to know, to see and to believe that all churches in a way, not so completely as this plan indicates, are adopting the view that there is nothing inconsistent between religion and duty and happiness and rational amusement, and that the union of all of them is not something that is repellant to the real religious soul."

FULL REGIMENT COMING.

Troop M., 10th Cavalry, Ordered to Fort Ethan Allen from Fort Riley.

Orders have been received from the war department that the secretary of war has directed that Troop M, 10th cavalry now stationed at Fort Riley, Kans., proceed at once to this post and take station here. This troop should arrive in the next few days. In the original order only eleven troops and the band were included in the number to be stationed here, M troop being ordered to Fort Riley. This change brings the full regiment to this post, and fills the garrison with the exception of the two battery barracks. M troop is reported to be the "crack" troop of the regiment.

Capt. Melville L. Jarvis, paymaster U. S. Army, arrived at the post Saturday evening and paid off the battalion of the 5th infantry, which camped here over Saturday night. This battalion of the 5th infantry is on a 600 mile practice march through Vermont and Maine and return to Plattsburgh.

All of the garrison here will be paid off this morning.

Troops "G" and "H", 15th cavalry will arrive back in the post to-day from a practice march of 23 days to Plattsburgh and return.

Squadron Sergeant Major Charles E. Bremerman, 11th cavalry, returned to the post Saturday from a short trip to Washington, D. C., and again assumed the duties of sergeant major of the post.

TERCENTENARY ENDS AT ISLE LA MOTTE

(Continued from 13th page.)

Man to man, the world o'er
Shall brothers be for a' that.
(Applause.)

Then see the changes that have come about in the forms of government. There was not a free government in the world 300 years ago. There was not a single nation that recognized the obvious fact that I have no more right to govern you that you have to govern me, (applause) that every one who is expected to obey the law, has by that token, a right to be heard in saying what the law shall be. There was not a single State that had the sense or justice to admit that simple truth, not even with respect to its men, to say nothing of its women. (Applause.) Now there are many governments that do admit in theory or in fact that their just powers are derived entirely from the governed. What a gain is that.

One year before the date we are observing, John Milton was born in London. His life just about spans the English revolution, the highest achievement, the crowning glory of the English race. A century later came the French revolution, which in spite of all its lamentable causes, did throw off the yoke of unendurable tyranny from France. Yes, and all over Europe, and is destined to open the door for every people. (Applause.) Then followed our own brave struggle for independence, and that at bottom was not a struggle between Great Britain and the colonies; it was a struggle between whig and tory, a conflict that was going on on both sides of the Atlantic, and as everybody knows, the French revolution was in large part a consequence of our own.

Look about us now. See how the friends of free government, encouraged by their success upon this continent, are shaking every throne upon the globe. See Russia in the travail of revolution toward the new birth of freedom. Look at Young Turk on the shores of the Bosphorus, making good his claim to constitutional government, see Persia waking from her reverie, and old China turning from the slumber of 4,000 years, and yet there is one respect in which we must admit that we have outstripped the past in art, letters and philosophy, the masterpieces of poetry, painting and sculpture, the deepest broodings of the human mind over human destiny, these must still be looked for back of 1000, but there never was before so wide a knowledge of the truth, there was never before such appreciation of the beautiful in the world at large, there was never before so vast and fit an audience for the poet and the seer, and if the product of the last three centuries has indeed shown the best, it has been noble and inspiring, and filled to overflowing with a love of man that is worthy of the selfish splendors of the past.

And so we have come back in the end to the place we set out from—to the chapel and the maze. It is not clearer to our eyes that summer follows spring, than that all the changes we have traced to-day with gratitude and joy, have followed from the teaching of the Man of Galilee. It was He who taught us the divinity of man—all the rest flows from that—the unsuspected majesty of human nature. That is why man may not be enslaved, that is why he shall not be left forever in ignorance or poverty or shame. At last we come back through the things that are ever changing to the things that never change.

Dear friends, it is as if we had been sitting here in the shade of that old fort and listening to the first Christian service, to the chanting of priests and then there have broken in upon the music the battle of muskets, the yell of the savage, the scream of the victim, the shout of the seamen, the thunder of the cannonade, the noise of the tempest, the song of the pioneer and the pipes of the clansmen, the long reverberating whistle of the steamer, the rumble and roar of the approaching train, the hum of industry through the valley and the baby of multitudes that come and go; and then again, silence had fallen and we heard the sweet and solemn chant still going on, and caught the words deposuit potentes de sede et exaltavit humiles. (Applause.)

Ah! yes, He has put down the mighty from their seats and has exalted them of low degree. After all, that is the only reality, the rest is all a dream. (Applause.)

GOVERNOR PROUTY.

There is one thing I feel it my duty and my great pleasure to do, and that is to extend to those of the Vermont commission and of the State to those who have worked so faithfully here to help us in this celebration and to provide these things which are spread before us, and I wish to thank that committee for all they have done and done so well. We could not have had this great pleasure without it, therefore, it is their due, and I give it them with the greatest pleasure in the world.

Following the ceremonies at the Shrine, the entire assemblage, headed by the band and escorted by Company M and the cavalry, marched to the crest of the hill where Mrs. Edward Curtis Smith of St. Albans presided over the impressive exercises. The St. Albans Choral Union sang "To Thee O Country" with striking effect, and Mrs. F. Stewart Stranahan, State regent of the Vermont Colonial Dames, delivered the address of welcome. The presentation to the State was made by Mrs. Clayton N. North of Shoreham, State regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the monument was unveiled by Miss Dorothea Smith, daughter of ex-Gov. and Mrs. Edward Curtis Smith, and Harry Hill, son of Senator and Mrs. H. W. Hill of Buffalo.

Governor Prouty accepted the monument in behalf of the State, and Dr. John M. Thomas delivered a brief dedicatory address.

In memory of the first white men who founded Christian homes upon this fair island, and in this ancient pathway of war sought to establish homes of peace, and in honor of Seth Warner and Remember Baker, intrepid heroes of the Green Mountains, lovers of liberty for their children, for whose freedom they gave their lives, who here encamped while on perilous service for their country, and in commemoration of General Montgomery and his intrepid army, we place this boulder as a token of our gratitude for their mighty deeds and our veneration for their self-annulling devotion.

In the name of our fathers' God we dedicate it to the holy cause of patriotism. May it testify to the men of the present and to the generation following that love of country is the glory of manhood and the measure of human worth.

We dedicate it also to the sentiment of pious veneration for all brave men of the past. May all strong men who look upon it be made stronger in courage and in faith to live for their country, not for themselves. May the little children who spell out the letters inscribed upon it learn the valor of their sires, and take to their tender hearts reverence for the courage that regards neither peril nor labor in the service of the right. May it be spared the desecration of the vandal, and beneath God's open sky, withstanding frost and storm, abide the centuries through, to testify that the memory of the brave shall not perish while yonder lake sparkles in the sun, and while the great granite peaks welcome the mornings of the bettering days of God.

"The Star Spangled Banner," sung by the choral union, aroused great enthusiasm, the entire assemblage joining in the grand chorus.

A feature of the exercises was the presense of Mrs. E. S. Parker of St. Johns, Que., a great granddaughter of Seth Warner, who occupied a seat of honor and laid a beautiful wreath on the monument.

BIGGEST WHALE EVER

Steamship Veers to Let Passengers See Boats of Yankee Schooner Harpoon Two Monsters.

New York, July 8.—The biggest whale ever seen off the Atlantic coast, if reports of its length are correct, was harpooned on Tuesday one hundred miles southeast of Cape Henry and brought alongside one of the smallest two-masted whalers that ever set out from a Yankee port to capture cetaceans in southern waters. To be exact, as is some times necessary in whale stories, the schooner Margarett—and that's the way to spell it too—hailing from Salem, Mass., is 92 feet over all, and the whale, measured conservatively by Capt. Leslie of the steamship Curityba, who is not given to exaggeration and who used his sextant sidewise, was not less than 100 feet—over all. When the captain first saw the whale the great creature was moving on in a hurry and he found it hard to estimate its length, but 100 feet is the best he could make of it. The books admit that there are finbacks 100 feet long in the Pacific, but they shy at anything over 70 feet in these waters.

The Curityba is a Munson liner that flies the Cuban flag and has officers and crew of nearly all nationalities, including a few Cubans. The skipper is a Briton who has sailed in many seas but never saw a whale hunt until he happened to sight the Margarett on Tuesday morning about 11 o'clock while coming to this port from Cuba with twenty-seven cabin passengers. The sky was overcast and there was a moderate easterly wind. The little schooner, with what seemed to Capt. Leslie to be an enormous crow's nest at her topmast, in which there was a man with a marine glass, was hove to in the long, crestless swells. Just off the bow of the schooner, or to windward, the sea was filled with geysers from a school of whales. Capt. Leslie says there were fifty or more whales. He noted a commotion on the little Margarett, and presently three small boats from the schooner were seen under sail, swiftly set up, making for the school. The three boats each with five men aboard and a harpoon gun, or what looked like a harpoon gun, in the bow, began tacking toward the whales. After getting what Capt. Roland Coffin used to call the weather gauge on the school the whaleboats made for it. One of the boats sent the iron whizzing into the body of the biggest whale. He sounded a moment later and many fathoms of line smoked over the bows of the whaleboat, which dropped its sail so quickly that it seemed to have been carried away.

The Mauretana, the skipper said, never made greater speed than that whaleboat did under tow of the whale. The boat's bow was buried in a smother of foam and spray in jets spurted all over the crew. When the whale came up again he spouted blood and the smashing of his flukes made the sea look like the space under the counter of a liner making a record. The big fellow started eastward, following the school, now in panic.

Capt. Leslie became much interested and his cabin passengers, none of whom ever had seen a whale killed, were even more desirous of being in at the death. They petitioned him to please go a little closer, so he steered a course for the hunt. He passed within a few ship lengths of the little schooner, which flew a burgee with her name on it, and the schooner's skipper asked to be reported in a manner that showed that he was feeling quite contented with the trend of events afloat in his neighborhood.

The master of the Curityba headed for the whaleboat that was making good. It was no use; the speed of the whale wasn't less than that of an express train, Capt. Leslie declared. All the passengers crowded to the starboard rail (as the battle was seaward) and cheered the boat's crew when a few minutes later the whale headed toward the Munson liner. The performance of that whale for the next fifteen minutes surpassed any three ringed show ever pulled off at Madison Square Garden. The whale made its own circus ring and circled it in a way that brought more cheers from the Curityba. Some bet were laid on the whale, but most on the boat's crew, who seemed to look upon the situation with positive calmness although they were looping the loop at the rate of about forty knots an hour. The passengers had begun to feel as dizzy as if they themselves were in the cetacean merry-go-round, when there was a slackening of speed. Then the exhausted whale headed to the eastward and when a few miles from the Curityba gave up the ghost. The sail on the whaleboat appeared as quickly as it had vanished and the carcass was towed slowly back toward the gallant little whaler, which got under way and headed for the whaleboat to meet it half way.

The officers and passengers of the Curityba turned their attention to the two other whaleboats. They noted that one had fired the harpoon gun at a small whale and had missed. The other boat had driven the iron into a large whale and was doing quite well. This whale put up a good fight, but nothing like that of the giant bull. The whaleboat that missed turned about and drove a second harpoon into the second whale. This was too large a load for the most ambitious whale, and after towing the two boats, one on the starboard and the other on the port quarter, for more than a mile it collapsed.

The Curityba was forty-five minutes overlooking the hunt, which the skipper says was the most impressive show he has ever seen outside of the Hippodrome. He denied the rumor that the Munson Line would hereafter advertise its ships as whale seeing yachts, but declared that it was a common thing to see whales disporting off Hatteras and the South Carolina coast, where much whale oil has been collected within the last several years.

The Hamburg-American liner Sarnia, Capt. Meissener, from the West Indies, passed when within two days of Sandy Hook the halves of a big whale floating near each other. Sea gulls were feasting on the carcass. Capt. Meissener thinks he cut the whale in two himself when bound out.

TWO MEN KILLED IN AUTO RACE

C. K. Batchelder of Newport and J. Twohey of Montreal Victims of Accident.

WERE RACING IN MONTREAL

Machine Went through Fence and over Embankment—Twohey's Neck Was Broken—Batchelder Was Terribly Mutilated—Died Just after Reaching Hospital.

Montreal, Que., July 8.—C. K. Batchelder of Newport, Vt., and J. Twohey of Montreal were killed at the second annual races of the Canadian Automobile club at Blue Bonnet track this afternoon. Batchelder was driving a 60 horse power Stearns car in the ten mile open race for stock touring car, Twohey acting as his machinist. On the eighth mile rounding into the back stretch Batchelder pulled out to pass Burman. What then happened nobody knows. The Stearns was seen to dash into the fence, fly over the embankment and come to a stop 40 yards beyond. The two occupants were thrown into the air. When assistance arrived Twohey was found dead with his neck broken. Batchelder was still breathing but was horribly mutilated, one stake having ripped open his abdomen and another knocked a great gash in his chest. He was placed in an ambulance and rushed to the Royal Victoria hospital but died just after being admitted. The car was the property of Lorne Hale. His entry was refused last night but to-day when he secured the services of Batchelder, who was a science graduate of McGill, it was accepted.

BOY PAID FOR DRESS.

He Will Not Be Prosecuted for Throwing Cannon Cracker.

Montpelier, July 9.—The case against the Burke lad, who threw a lighted cannon cracked into the lap of Mrs. Knapp Monday evening, has been dropped and the warrant issued for the arrest of Burke has been recalled. City Grand Juror Bailey, who investigated the case, is convinced that the act was thoughtless and unintentional and Mrs. Knapp has no desire to press the case. The Burke boy called on Mrs. Knapp the next day and paid for the gown the exploding cracker ruined.

GUESTS AT THE CAPITOL.

Montpelier, July 9.—As a result of the tercentenary celebration on the shores of Lake Champlain this week Ambassador James Bryce and Mrs. Bryce were in Montpelier this forenoon in their private car on their way to Bar Harbor for the summer. They visited the State House, Kellogg-Hubbard library and other places of interest. Ex-Mayor Seth Low of New York has been a guest of Prof. and Mrs. J. W. Burgess while on his way to the White Mountains after attending the celebration at Crown Point and Burlington, making the trip in an automobile.

WILLOUGHLY LAKE SPEAKER.

Montpelier, July 9.—The Hon. W. S. Washburn of Washington, D. C., recently appointed a civil service commissioner by President Taft, will deliver the opening address at the conference of United Superintendents next Monday afternoon at Willoughby Lake. Mr. Washburn will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Mason S. Stone at the lake all next week.

SUNDERLIN SELLS ALLINETTA.

Montpelier, July 9.—E. A. Sunderlin of Lebanan, N. H., has sold to Lord Brothers of this city for 3425 the pacer Allinetta which won the 2:18 race at Barre this week. She was sired by Alcander and was raised by Harry Thomas of Burlington. She will be sent to Montreal to enter the 2:18 class.

FARM COLONIES FOR TRAMPS.

A Plan to Wipe Out Vagabondage—Bill Provides for Utilizing Tramp Colony Idea.

(From the Review of Reviews.)

It is conservatively estimated that there is an army of at least 500,000 tramps in the United States. This figure is calculated by taking as a basis the number of tramps killed on the railroads every year and multiplying it by the proportion of trainmen killed in the year compared to the total number of trainmen employed. But it is entirely probable that the number at present reaches nearer 1,000,000 than 500,000.

A large proportion are youths ranging from sixteen to twenty-one years of age. Beginning with a yearning for adventure, about one-half quit the nomadic life and return home or settle down, while the remaining half become inveterate tramps and gradually tend from vagrancy into a career of crime or semi-crime. A very large percentage of tramps, however, are adults and comprise every species, from men who will not work or have become chronically unfitted for work to those who are innocent victims of downright adversity.

The charitable societies and the railroads believe that they have at last come upon a plan which is quite certain to prove efficacious; This plan is a transplanting, with certain modifications suitable to American conditions, of the tramp colony idea already in force in Holland, Belgium and Switzerland. Since the instituting of these colonies vagrancy has been unknown in those countries, and, although they have certain features which cannot well be adopted in this country, the general plan of these European experiments will be followed.

THE FIRST STEP.

The first step toward the establishment of tramp colonies in America has been taken in New York. Such public-spirited men as Edmond Kelly, R. Fulton Cutting, Robert W. de Forest, Samuel J. Barrows and others have joined with all of the charitable societies and the railroad lines in drawing up a bill which has been introduced in the Legislature. That this bill will become a law if not at this session of the Legislature, eventually is regarded as certain. The measure appropriates $750,000 to establish three tramp colonies, one near New York city, the second in the neighborhood of Albany and the third in the vicinity of Buffalo. Part of this fund, it is proposed, will be used in buying sufficient areas of waste land for the colonies, and the remainder for the erection of necessary buildings. The governor is to appoint five men who shall constitute a board of trustees of labor colonies, and who are to serve without pay. This provision is intended to obviate purely political appointments and to secure competent officials. These colonies, the bill sets forth, are to be devoted to the detention, reformation and instruction of persons convicted of vagrancy, habitual drunkenness and violation of section 436 of the penal code. This section, it may be noted, is the particular one covering offenses against railroads, such as trespassing, theft and other crimes. All three colonies are to be places of compulsory detention. Magistrates are to have the full power of fixing the duration of sentence, although no sentence is to exceed two years. Any inmate will be able to get a parole upon giving proofs of good behavior and if the trustees are convinced that he will not violate the law. But if any tramp attempts to escape from the colony in which he is confined he is to be subject to a term in State prison for a period of from one to three years.

COLONIES TO BE AGRICULTURAL.

The colonies are to be more agricultural than industrial. The aim will be to subordinate the industrial features to the agricultural. Competition with free labor will be strictly avoided. Waste land will be reclaimed and cultivated as truck gardens. It is believed that the large cities are able to absorb so much produce that these gardens will not interfere with the trade of small farmers. Probably the entire product of the colonies may be supplied to State institutions. Every inmate is to be paid for his labor, and the cumulative amount given to him when he is released. This compensation, is is provided, shall be based upon the pecuniary value of the work and performed and "also on the willingness" industry and good conduct" of the inmate. In place of other penalties and punishments the superintendent of each colony is empowered to maintain a system of fines to be imposed at his discretion. Any tramp who violates the terms of his conditional release is to forfeit all that he has earned.

One of the most important provisions is that allowing the trustees to appoint as adviser any person who has acted in the same capacity in any similar institution outside of the United States. In Europe a number of tramp colonies are in successful operation, and it is the intention to engage an expert from one of them to initiate a similar system here. Edmond Kelley, who for years has been studying these European colonies and has personally visited all of them, says that "if American Legislatures were to take the matter in hand vagabondage and all its attending evils would disappear like magic from American soil—as it has already disappeared in Holland, Belgium and Switzerland; and not only have labor colonies cid the streets and highways of tramps in Holland and Belgium, but they have done so inexpensively in Switzerland."

BIG FIRE IN MALDEN.

Suspected It Was Started by an Incendiary—Eight Buildings Burned.

Malden, July 12.—A fire broke out at the corner of Bryant and Cross streets, in Suffolk square, Faulkner, in the heart of the Hebrew colony, shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and in a few minutes eight business buildings and dwellings were in flames, several families were homeless, a firehorse was so badly injured that it will probably die and damage amounting to about $15,000 had resulted.

Just a week ago to-day at the same hour the big boarding and livery stable of George H. Cross, in the old Middlesex car stables on Pleasant street, corner of Abbott street, was destroyed by an incendiary with a loss of 26 horses, many valuable vehicles, valued at about $20,000, and eight firemen were injured.

It is suspected that the fire this afternoon was of incendiary origin and it assumed threatening proportions in such quick time that the entire fire and police departments were called out. It was two hours before the firemen had the flames completely under control.

GROWING UP TO HIS NAME.

(From the Saturday Evening Post.)

"There is a certain story," said President Eliot, of Harvard, at a Harvard dinner in Baltimore, "that is always told by some speaker at every dinner I attended, and if you will pardon me I will take this opportunity to tell it right, so all may have an equal chance at it hereafter.

"When I was 20 years old and a tutor in mathematics and a special student in chemistry at Harvard, I was a proctor in one of the halls. One night I heard a disturbance and hurried down to see what was happening. There were no lights in those days, and as I moved about among the disturbers I heard them say, 'Look out, or old Eliot will catch us.'

"Now, not long ago, when I was well past 70, I was going from Cambridge to Boston one night about 11 o'clock, and I met a party of students returning from Boston to Cambridge. They recognized me and asked among themselves, 'Where the devil is Charlie going at this time do you suppose?'"

THE REVIVAL IS SUBSTANTIAL

Iron and Steel Trade Rapidly Rising to High Water Levels Everywhere.

BIG CORN CROP IS EXPECTED

Other Encouraging Features Are Strengthening Confidence and Encouraging New Enterprises—A Wonderful Change within a Short Period in Iron.

New York, July 9.—Dun's weekly review of trade to-morrow will say:

No one can now question the substantial character of the revival in the iron and steel trade which is rapidly rising to high water mark levels. The output of the principal producer has already reached within a moderate percentage of full capacity and as builders in building branches of construction work are in the market with their orders.

This wonderful change, in a short period, in the activity of the greatest manufacturing industry of the country, the bright outlook for the crops, that of corn giving promise of an unprecedented yield; the cheapness of money and the fact that the tariff bill has been passed by the Senate; these are the conspicuous features of the business situation. Naturally they serve to strengthen the new born confidence and to encourage new enterprise.

Commercial failures this week U. S. are 196 against 206 last week, 217 the preceding week and 262 the corresponding week last year.

Failures in Canada number 28 against 26 last week, 24 the preceding week and 39 last year.

BRADSTREET'S REPORT.

Many Encouraging Features but Retail Trade Is Poor in Some Sections.

New York, July 9.—Bradstreet's state of trade to-morrow will say:

Export trade continues good, confidence is unimpaired, buyers are arriving in the larger market, cereal crop reports, despite rains in some winter wheat and corn in growing sections are encouraging, country trade promises to be heavy once supplies are marketed; tinware growing more active, calls for harvest hands absorbed a large part of the flooding supply of labor and the long drawn out discussion regarding tariff matters promises to be soon ended. But the general situation is not without drawbacks. Thus, cool or rainy weather has retarded retail trade over a goodly part of the country and floods have deterred railway traffic and injured crops and country trade.

Collections range from poor to fair, though there are specialties which report prompt settlements. Money remains easy but a hardening of rates is looked for in the near future.

Business failures for the week ending with July 8 were 182 against 214 last week, 246 in the like week of 1908, 185 in 1907, 143 in 1906 and 166 in 1905.

Torturing eczema spreads its burning area every day. Doan's Ointment quickly stops its spreading, instantly relieves the itching, cures it permanently. At any drug store.

BOOKLET BY MRS. THAW.

Writes in Defence of Her Son Harry and Criticises Jerome.

New York, July 11.—There will come from the press this week an 8,000 word booklet by Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw of Pittsburg, dealing with the case of her son, Harry K. Thaw, whose trial on habeas corpus procedure is to be resumed at White Plains to-morrow.

Mrs. Thaw criticises District Attorney Jerome in the book very bitterly as well as others, a number of whom she refers to as perjurers and blackmailers.

Her son, Harry, she described as "an average young man with a chivalrous nature, as shown by his efforts to break up disreputable places."

HUGE WAVE STRUCK STEAMER.

New York, July 11.—A wave of tremendous height, thundered broadside against the Spanish Liner Monserrat on her way here from Cadiz. Her crew and passengers pointed to-night at rents in her stern and told of the death of the boatswain and the injury of five other men who were on the after deck when the mountain of water fell upon them.

COLORADO'S LIFE-SAVING DOGS.

Few people are aware of the fact that there are a number of St. Benard dogs of Alpine stock in the Rocky mountains, which have enviable records as life-savers. Professer E. C. Lindermann writes most entertainingly about one of these dogs, in te July number of Suburan Life. He says: "Leo's affection for children seemed to be a passion. At one time he broke down a fence when he heard the cries of a small boy who was receiving castigation at the hands of his mother, and put a stop to the proceedings. He had been very attentive to this little boy when he was ill with typhoid fever and lived in a tent in our garden on the recommendation of his physician. Leo never forgave the mother for her chastisement of the boy, and, as a consequence of his obvious dislike, the parents finally moved out of the house. It was Leo's daily habit to conduct a number of children to the schoolhouse in the mountains, and go after them, without being commanded to do so, when it was time for the session to close."

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