# TRAINS DEAL DEATH LOOKS LIKE A GOLD BRICK HENRY DEMOREST LLOYD, FRIEND OF

Wisconsin Central Train in Bad

## Mixup.

Caught on Crossing at Fifty-Second Street, Chicago-Five Killed at Philadelphia While Waiting for a Train.

Five persons were killed in a colision between the Wisconsin Central limited passenger train and a Fortythird avenue street car at Fifty-second avenue, Chicago. The street car was crowded with passengers returning from the Harlem race track. The motorman had received the signal to cross, and had just reached the center of the tracks when the passenger train crashed into his car. None of the passengers had time to escape. The dead are as follows:

F, Roberts, body crushed, killed in-

William Griffin, Kansas City, helper at Hawthorne track, skull fractured. Joseph Butler, colored, skull frac-

fured and body crushed. J. Williams, jockey, who rode second horse in last race at Harlem, body crushed and skull fractured.

James Gallagher, Elmira, N. Y., died en route to hospital.

The blame for the accident is laid by Motorman Kilroy upon the wet rails. He saw the danger in time to avoid it and applied the brakes, but the wheels. The passenger train, which was running at high speed, struck the street car near the center, cutting it in two. It was reduced to sulinters in an instant and the force of the coland two of the killed met their deaths thrown from the wreck.

A party, composed of about a dozen persons, was run down by a passenger train Wednesday night at Sharon Hill, seven miles south of Philadelphia, on the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington railroad, killing five. The dead are:

David Farran, sr., aged sixty years, of Sharon Hill. David Farran, jr., aged twelve.

A. L. Farran. James Brown, aged twenty-five years, of Philadelphia.

The accident occurred in front of the Sharon Hill station while the party was waiting for a train. There had been a family reunion at the Farran home, and several members of the Farran family had accompanied the guests to the station.

## FREE FROM POLITICS.

### Winnebago Indian School Freed From Shackles.

The appointment of Wilson and Mcrespectively means:

entirely and utterly from the control ders to begin operations. political influences and, secondly that the boarding schools at the Omaha reservation will ultimately be aband-

It will be recalled that about a year ago a number of chiefs of the Omahas came to Washington and entered a plea for the abolition of the boarding school. They then asserted that they and their children were sufficiently advanced along civilized ideas to permit the establishment of a graded system of public schools similar to those enjoyed by white children. They convinced Commissioner Jones of the truth of their statements and Mr. Jones has been for some time working to attain the desired end.

Commissioner Jones thinks that under conditions as represented he may safely abandon the boarding school at the Omaha reservation in the near future and trust the youthful Indians of that community to the teachings which can as well be imparted through the agency of the district school. Reports are reaching the department from the Omaha reservation favoring the day school as against the board ing school as a general method of preading knowledge among the Indian children.

## GIVES UP GOOD POSITION

#### Charles S. Mellen Resigns Presidency of Northern Pacific.

It has just transpired that Charles 8. Mellen, president of the Northern Pacific, tendered to the directors of that road his resignation as president. It is now announced that on October

21 he will be the unanimous choice of the directors of the New York & New Haven for the presidency of that company, and on October 31 he will assume the duties of his new position. Regarding who will be the nest

president of the Northern Pacific, the railroad world is at sea. F. D. Underwood of the Erie, and W. H. Truesdale of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, have been the most generally connected by gossip with the office, but both have emphatically entered denials. General Counsel C. W. Bunn. as being high in the confidence of Mr. Hill, has always been regarded as his possible choice, but there is today a feeling that the coming president of the Northern Pacific has not yet been mentioned in public, though possibly selected by the ruling powers.

F. A. Allen, of Nebraska, Meets Death, A tragic end to the search of a Nebraska argonaut is reported from the old gold camp of Quartzburg, Ore. The young man who was recently found dend in a tent near a prospect hole is now believed to be F. A. Allen of Shelton, Neb. His relatives have not been notified. It is said he left a wife at Shelton when he came west.

Foul play, however, is believed to have been the cause.

Some women are not as fresh as they are painted and some are more so.

Organization Operating in Nebraska Letting Stockholders Watt.

The Nebraska stockholders in the 'American Tribune New Colony company" of Geraldine, Tex., tired of wait-COLLIDES WITH STREET CAR ing for some return upon their investment, have pooled their interests and elected O. J. Wortman of South Bend as president, and A. H. Gould of Ashland as secretary, with the purpose of bringing about a settlement with the

colony company. This company is an organization which operated throughout eastern Nebraska some three years ago, its object being to induce farmers to invest in Oklahoma land. Stock was sold in blocks of \$50, \$100 and \$150. After a certain amount of stock was sold the officers of the company were to purchase an immense tract of land at about a dollar an acre in Oklahoma then opening up for settlement. This land was to be surveyed and parcelled out to the stockholders by lot. Any person who had paid \$150 was to receive 160 acres of land, every one who had paid \$100 was to receive eighty acres and any one who had paid fifty dollars was to receive a town lot. So beautifully was the scheme unfolded to farmers and business men in the vicinity of Ashland that several thousand dollars of stock was disposed of.

Then a year went by without the colonization scheme materializing, and those who had invested grew anxious. Application to the officers of the company brought back the reply that the company had been unable to obtain any large tracts of land in Oklahoma at a price that would make the scheme car slid along the track with locked feasible, and that Texas was being explored for a suitable place to establish the town and colony. After another year of waiting word was received that such a tract had at last been located and the spot to be known as Geraldine, Tex., but still no assigninjured were hurled high in the air, ment of land was made. Finally tired out by three long years of waiting the by striking the ground after being stockholders organized and in a public statement claim that the American Tribune New Colony company has approved this organization and urges all the local stockholders to gather their stock together when a large tract of land will be deeded them in a body. The question now is how long it whi be before this is actually done. There are a number of stockholders who upon the centure as a bad one and their money as good as lost, while many others still hope to possess the 160 acres of Texas land and plan to go there to reside permanently. These latter stockholders evidently will take the matter into court before they give up entirely.

## OPERATIONS AGAIN OPENED

Macedonlans Instructed to Take Up Arms Against Enemy.

A telegram received at Sofia, Bulgaria, from the camp of General Zontcheff, the commander-in-chief of the Macedonian insurgents at Razlog, fiftyfive miles from Sofia, announces that a general uprising has been proclaimed Key as bonded superintendents of the in the districts of Razlog, Nevrokop, Omaha and Winnebago Indian schools Demirhissar, Melnik and Seres, and that all the insurgent bands of East-First, that this agency is to be taken ern Macedonia had received direct or-

The chief hope of the revolutionary organization now centers in the outbreak in Eastern Macedonia, which is expected to assume considerable proportions, as the leaders there are all officers of the Bulgarian reserve. This, the sympathizers with the Macedonian cause hope, will arouse a war fee g in the Bulgarian army and force the government to espouse the Macedonian

A dispatch from the Rilo monastery says the town of Razlog has been in flames since Sunday night. The insurgents are attacking Butchevo, and severe fighting is reported between the insurgent bands and the Turkish troops. The sound of artillery is said to be plainly heard at Rilo.

Another fight is reported near Okrida, twenty-eight miles from Monastir, in which fifty Turks were killed and many wounded.

It is reported that all the intelligent Bulgarians of Okrida were recently arrested on suspicion of communicating with the insurgents and were sent in chains to Monastir.

A letter from Philippopolis says the authorities there have distributed rifles and ammunition in all the frontier villages in case of an attack made by the Turks.

## IS IT OPTOMISTIC.

### Germany, It Is Claimed, Has Bayonets Directed Our Way.

"In plain English, the attitude of the Germans toward us, the United States, is: 'We like you awfully, but we've got to fight you all the same.' This does not mean trade hampering with tariff regulations. It means sooner or

later shooting to kill." Prof. Albion W. Small, on arriving at the university of Chicago, after a summer's tour through Europe, uttered the above words and gave as the reason for this Germany's intention of provoking war with the United States, Germany's desire for trade expansion

in South America and the east. As head of the department of sociology at the university of Chicago, Dr. Small has, for several years, studied the movements of the German empire. He was formerly a student at Berlin

and Leipsic. On his recent mission Dr. Small had abundant opportunity to talk with German business men, scholars and government officials.

"The Germans are making extraordinary efforts to please the Americans, and if we want those efforts to continue we haven't a minute to waste till we have a navy a little stronger than theirs,' he said.

"There is a tremendous undercurrent of belief in Germany that American prosperity means the ruin of Europe," continued Professor Small. "It was betraved to me in casual conversations with many different types of people, from one end of the country to the

other. Dr. Small is one of the two vice presidents of the congress of arts and sciences to be held at St. Louis.

# WAGE-WORKERS, WHO DIED LAST WEEK



day. Henry D. Lloyd received his

early education in New York city.

When a young man he studied in Co-

lumbia University, and after he was

graduated he took a law course; in

1869 he was licensed as an attorney.

During the next three years Mr.

Lloyd was assistant secretary of the

American Free Trade League, organ-

ized by William Cullen Bryant, David

A. Wells and other famous men. In

1870 the young man was also actively

engaged in organizing the Young

Men's Municipal Reform Association,

which contributed its share in the de-

moralization of the notorious Tweed

machine. In that cam aign Mr. Lloyd

prepared a manual for voters. The

title was "Every Man His Own Voter."

and the pamphlets were distributed in

every section of New York city, and

helped to open the eyes of the citizens

Mr. Lloyd then went to Chicago,

1873 he was married to a daughter of

As a Chicagoan Mr. Lloyd continued

his work among the people. Through

magazine articles, lectures and per-

sonal labors among the masses he

came to be considered an authority on

sociological questions. Several years

ago he went to New Zealand, where he

remained six months studying eco-

nomic conditions. One result of this

trip was a book entitled "A Country

Trades Unions of the United States

to represent them at the international

congress in Berne, Switzerland, A few

months ago Mr. Lloyd was associate

counsel with Clarence Darrow before

the national arbitration commission.

The miners' rights were advocated by

Mr. Lloyd in a speech which was

He was a producer of many books

and treatises. "Wealth vs. Common-

wealth" and "Making Bread Dear" are

among the creatures of his brain. He

was a man of considerable means, a

pleasant personality, and had the repu-

HER CURTAINS STOPPED TRAINS.

They Were Red; So the Railroad

Bought Mrs. Seanor New Ones.

Mrs. Hiram Scanor of Penn, near

Greensburg, Pa., won a notable victory

over the Pennsylvania railroad com-

pany recently when she compelled

it to purchase new curtains for the

The Seanor home fronts along the

Pennsylvania railroad. Red curtains

in the windows proved a constant an-

noyance to trainmen, who mistook

them for danger signals; and trains

The railroad company insisted that

the curtains be removed, but Mrs.

Seanor replied that the curtains could

only be replaced by the company fur-

nishing green ones. This was done,

and now trains no longer stop before

Forty Years a Naval Officer.

record Capt. J. M. Miller of the New

York navy yard has just completed.

All the officers at the yard congratu-

lated him and he declared he felt

fully equal to another decade of serv-

ice. Capt. Miller is a veteran of the

civil war and took part in the war

with Spain. He was only 16 years of

age when he entered the academy at

Annapolis. Capt. Miller has the priv-

ilege of retiring with the rank of rear

admiral, but says he prefers active

service to honorary rank. He is now

chief of the inspection board at the

yard and in fine health.

Forty years a naval officer is the

were frequently brought to a stop.

windows of her home.

the Seanor home.

tation of being a forceful orator.

William Bross, once lieutenant gov-

ernor of Illinois.

Without Strikes."

warmly praised.

ODD ANIMAL FOUND IN GIRL.

#### Creature Which Puzzles Doctors Taken from Near Shoulder Blade. An extraordinary case which has

baffled the medical profession is reported from Buckingham, England. Last October a girl aged twenty-two. living in a yillage near Buckingham, fell ill. She gradually became worse, and in February last vomited a number of live animals about the size of a sixpence.

Then she was taken to Buckingham Nursing home, where she received medical attention for about six weeks. At the end of that time she was taken .o a hospital in London.

The X-rays were applied, and the to the machinations of Tweed and his cause of the illness was found to be the presence of a large animal near the left shoulder blade. White in color, flat and almost as large as the palm of the hand, surrounded by scores of smaller ones.

Several members of the medical profession were present at the operation. and others have seen the animals, and they all agree that such a case has never before been known, neither can any idea be given as to the origin of

## HER FRIENDS TOO FAITHFUL.

#### Admirers of the "Divine Sarah" Re-He was also sent by the Allied fuse a Substitute.

Sarah Bernhardt is much displeased with her Paris public. During her provincial tour she determined to keep her Paris theater open with a revival of "L'Aiglon," in which her latest protege, young Max, was to play the hero. But Sarah has worn L'Aiglon's breeches so effectively that the Parisians refused to accept any mere man in the role. One of the critics wrote: "After the remarkable nonsuccess which has greeted Mr. Max's appearance as L'Aiglon, we have no doubt that next season, out of the goodness of her heart, Mme. Bernhardt will promote him to her other great role, Marguerite Gauthier."

## Traveled Far to Pay Debt.

To pay a debt of \$1 more than 10,000 miles over the sea came Fergus Thorkleson, a Danish seaman. He arrived at New York on the coaster Bethel, in Brooklyn, tattered and still humble, and proved himself as he said. 'a square man" to Capt. Hiram L. Meeker, who had advanced him the dollar five years ago. In his simplicity of mind the sailor had never thought he could just as well have discharged his debt by mail.

"Capt. Meeker," he said, "gave the money to me with his own hand, and I had to give it back to him with mine."

He was in Sydney, Australia, when he made up his mind to pay back the money. For months the sailor beat across the seas on his quaint mission.

## Andrew Carnegie's Diversions.

You ought to see Andrew Carnegie strip, get into a bathing suit, and swim around in his private tank at Skibo Castle. He's a lively old fellow," said Gen. C. H. Grosvenor of Ohio, who arrived on the St. Louis last week from an extended European tour with Mrs. Grosvenor, describing his visit to the estate of Carnegie, in Scotland, and continued: "Carnegie has had a tank built in his castle for his private use. It is fifty feet long, twenty feet wide, and is filled with sea water, which is heated from the bottom. Carnegie not only swims, but plays golf and plays it well. He is in excellent health."

A Pigeon House.

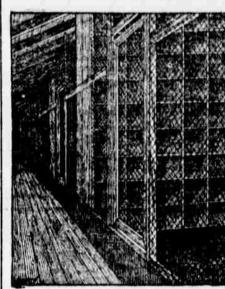
The pigeon house should be built on well-drained site. The following suggestions as to construction are made by a government bulletin: No house should be built for more than 250 pairs, nor should more than 50 pairs be kept in each section. In our first illustration we show a house that is very serviceable. This shows a gen-



Cut. 1. Pigeon House and Fly.

rear, with the yard (called the "fly") The house is 40 feet long, 12 feet wide and 9 feet high to peak of roof. Along the north side a passageway three feet wide runs the full length. This is shown in our second illustration. The rest of the space is divided by four partitions into five pens of equal size. The pens are separated from the passageway by wire netting reaching from the floor to the roof, with a door into each pen. If the pigeon raiser has but one house he should either use one of these compartments as a room for storing feed and other supplies, picking squabs, etc., or add ten feet to the length of the building for such purposes.

Each gable near the peak has a



Cut 2. Interior of Pigeon House. four-light window. Each section of dow on the south side. All the win dows slide and are covered with wire

netting on the outside. The partitions between the sections are made of inch boards running to the roof. All inside doors are of wire netting and are hung with spring hinges, so as to be self-closing to pre vent the possible escape of the birds. Each pen has one of these doors, and likewise each end of the building. Both inside and outside doors should be kept securely locked.

## Poor Birds at High Prices.

Recently a man that knows told the writer that it is the practice of some poultry raisers to sell much stock not of their own raising. This is not a fair method of dealing, though it cannot be checked by law. Thus one man has a good establishment and has built up an enviable reputation. He raises some hundreds of fine birds a year, being careful to have them of good stock and highly bred. But he receives orders not for hundreds but for thousands of birds. He should decline to fill the orders for his stock after his supply is exhausted, but he does not. He sends his wagons out into the country to pick up everything he can find of the breeds he is handling. He purchases the fowls at say 50 cents each. He resells them at several dolars each, for his customers are willing to pay a good price for first-class stock. How many of the customers of this man would accept the stock sent to them if they knew it was gathered from the farms at random?

On the average farm no particular care is taken to keep the poultry stock absolutely pure. Generally pure breds and grades run together. The result of their crossing is not always easily discernible by people not experts in the judging of fowls. A few feathers off color or a few points missing on the comb would not be noticed. Hence the ease with which such stock is sold.

The poultryman that does this kind of business is quite sure to be found out in the end, and his fine reputation and trade will disappear together. More than one man has come to this end in the poultry business. The breeding of pure blood fowls should be surrounded with every safeguard to insure their freedom from outcrosses. Moreover the trusting buyer naturally supposes that his purchases have been bred and reared under ideal conditions, that they have been exposed to neither lice nor disease, Birds collected from everywhere are

likely to bring both lice and disease. The above mentioned practice can hardly be too severely condemned. It is getting money under false pretenses. Every honest dealer should do what he can to make this practice impossible.



Sheep Matters in Indiana.

From Farmers' Review. The cattle feeders are in the valley of depres sion. Large numbers have turned to sheep feeding and 1904 may recordsome disappointments in this lines The American farmers resemble sheep in this particular. When one jumps the fence they all go "like a flock of sheep." No business is characterized by such a range of vicissitudes as the sheep business. If we could only learn to "stick to the bush," like the boy picking berries, it would be better all around. In the writer's experience of many years with sheep, and never without them, there has never been a time when sheep were not handled with profit. Sometimes meager, to be sure, but nevertheless a profit. Prices were rather bearish on wool until the entire clip was out of the farmers' hands—then up she went like a liberated "teeter-board" The Indiana Wool Growers' Association proposes to look into this matter to some extent and see if there be any remedy. There are numerous flocks of sheep in this territory; but much of the land that is of most value for sheep raising is still without any of these woolly inhabitants. "I would go a mile to kick a sheep" was the expression of a man who confessed that he never learned to care for sheep and they always lost him money. I would recommend that he handle mules-more nearly akin to him. The kicking might go the other way.

Flocks are looking well. The average farmer of Indiana is learning a thing or two about sheep and the flocks have made a corresponding improvement in the last few years. There is considerable inquiry for small flocks, and sheep business will be likely to show marked increase -Howard H. Keim, Secretary Indiana Wool Growers' Association.

Lumpy Jaw.

A communication from the Indiana station says: This disease more often affects cattle than other animals. It, is due to a fungus sometimes called the ray fungus or actinomycosis. The fungus occurs upon grass and other vegetation and it is only when it becomes introduced into the tissues that it causes trouble. The disease comes from eating and outside sources and is not contagious in the usual senso of the word. Several animals may be come affected while on the same proture, but this is due to all some posed alike. Some years the sweets a of cases is greater than others, owing to the greater development of this .... fungus. The disease affects the jaw more often than other parts, due to the fact that the tissues are sometimes broken in the act of chewing and thus permitting infection. Any, part of the body may be attacked.

to treat. A drachm of lodide of potash is given twice a day, for two weeks to twenty days. For cattle weighing twelve hundred pounds or more the dose is somewhat increased and lessened for calves. If pus be present in the lump it should be let out by incision. In a few refractory cases a second period of treatment may be required after resting for ten days. About eighty per cent of recoveries may be expected. Affected animals should be kept away from the healthy and off the pasture field. In the case of milch cows the milk should not be used. This state does not pay for such animals when it is found necessary to destroy them .- A. W. Bitting, Veterinarian.

Pure-Bred Angoras.

The body should be long, and the rounder the better; the back straight, with shoulders and hips equally high from the ground; shoulders and quarters heavy and fleshy; chest broad, indicating good constitution; the legs should be short and strong; the head is in shape like that of a common goat, but less coarse and cleaner cut; the horns are heavy, with an upward twist, inclining backward and to the outside. Except just the face and legs, from the hocks and knees down, the entire animal should be densely covered with mohair, and neither the belly nor the throat nor even the lower part of the jawn should be bare, but should have a good cover of fine, silky mohair, and with the finest specimens the mohair tuft on the forehead should be well developed. The mohair should hang in long, curly ringlets. However, not every Angora goat which shows these perfectly curly ringlets of the mohair must necessarily be considered a thoroughbred; whilst, on the other hand, there are quite a number of really handsome and valuable thoroughbreds whose hair has not that much-desired shape, owing entirely to climatic and nutrimental influences, as well as to advancing age.-G. A. Hoerle.

Peas for Hogs.

Peas have for a long time been known to be a most excellent food for hogs. The great drawback is that good yields of peas are hard to obtain, as to seed. It takes skillful hapdling of the pea crop to get a yield of 25 bushels per acre. We think, however, that peas could easily be grown for pig pasturage if the lots were small. The pigs could be turned to when the pea pods were well filled and they would do the harvesting. We would like to have the experiences of

"It is the under crust of motive that is the test of the moral pie!"

our readers in this matter.