

TROLLEY SLEEPING CAR

Unique Build of Vehicle Designed For Night and Day Use.

EASILY TURNED INTO PARLOR CAR

Head of a Boston Railway Syndicate Believes That Two Years Will See Service Between the Hub and New York—The Run Will Be Made in About Ten Hours.

A through electric service between New York and Boston, in parlor, dining and sleeping cars, will be in operation within two years. This is the confident prediction of James F. Shaw, president of the Boston and Worcester Electric railway, says the New York Herald.

Tracks on land owned by a railway corporation are now being built from Worcester to Hartford, a distance of sixty miles. From Hartford this line will be continued to New Haven, forty miles farther. From City Hall square, in New York, a four track line is to run to Port Chester. The line between Port Chester and New Haven will complete the system that will give Boston through service to Gotham.

With the completion of this line it is stated that residents of New York and Boston will be able to take the trip between the two cities in only twice the running time of the present steam railroads at half the expense and in modern sleeping and parlor cars.

Finishing touches have already been put by a Boston syndicate on the first two trolley sleepers ever built, which are to make their first trips during the present month between Indianapolis, Ind., and Columbus, O. Twenty-four more of these cars are in process of construction.

Over the Boston and New York line will run magnificent cars not unlike those that are to be put in operation in the west. The cars are being built by a car company in Indiana which will own and operate these just as the Pullman company owns and operates its cars over the steam roads.

The smallest of the sleeping cars will contain twenty berths. The compartments for each pair of berths are made by dropping mahogany shutters similar to those used in roll top desks. These are drawn out of the sides and floor and dovetail into each other when up, making a perfectly rigid and firm wall with a doorway. The upper berth is let down from the ceiling on the same principle as is used in the Pullman.

Comfortable upholstered chairs, used in the day parlor car, will be combined to make the lower berth bed. Two of these chairs are put face to face. By pressing a spring the arms spread out, the chairs then becoming one box spring mattress bed, four feet wide and seven feet long. Every modern convenience is to be provided for the passengers, even electric hair curlers for women and electric cigar lighters for men. Each compartment will be ventilated separately, and windows will be raised and lowered by pressing a button.

When the night's ride is over the framework of the compartments will be rolled into the walls and into the floor, the beds will be folded into chairs, and the car will be transformed into a vestibuled coach within half an hour.

The combination sleeping and dining cars will have a ten foot apartment added between the berths and the rear dressing room. Temporary tables will be placed between chairs. It is claimed for the sleepers that the sleeping conveniences will be superior to those used in the ordinary Pullman. The cost of riding will be far less than the rates charged in the others. During a night's run from Boston to New York it will be possible to obtain an entire compartment for \$2. Single berths will cost \$2, but two travelers occupying the same compartment can get it for \$1.

Owing to the fact that there will be no cinders and dust will be obliterated, the car windows of the sleeper may be left open all night. Over the Boston and New York electric line the cars will be run at about half the speed attained by the steam roads.

Each car will be fifty to sixty-five feet long and will cost \$21,000. It will be about two-thirds as heavy as the regulation Pullman sleeper. The power under these sleepers will be four motors, one to each axle, generating 600 horse power and capable of an ordinary rate of sixty miles an hour.

This new development of the trolley is only a natural step in the wonderful progress of electric transportation, and, in fact, has been foreshadowed by experiments in both this country and abroad. Few persons realize that it is only sixteen years since the first "broomstick" car was given a trial.

An Educator's Exploring Trip.

President Harper of the University of Chicago has succeeded in securing from the sultan the right to explore the ruins of ancient Babylon. The university has now obtained permission to excavate in Tel Ibrahim. Application was made to the sultan for permission to explore the ruins of Babylon and its neighborhood in 1900, and after long delays it was granted. But further delays occurred, and the trade was not issued. Then it was discovered that the Germans had received permission to explore the same territory. It is believed that the ruins of the temple in which Nebuchadnezzar offered sacrifices in, 580 B. C. and also an extensive library of clay tablets will be uncovered.

She Was Wise.

Miss Romantz—Yes, we are engaged to be married. Ah, he is my ideal! Mrs. Oldun—Oh, he'll outgrow that—Toronto Moon.

CRUSADE ON MORMONS.

John Alexander Dowle's Plans to Invade Utah Next Year.

Mormonism is threatened with extinction more absolute than could be attained by any mere legislation, says the Chicago Record-Herald. The innermost fortress of the Mormons at Salt Lake City is to be attacked next year by the legions of John Alexander Dowle. "Conversion to Zion City tenets" will be the slogan of the Dowle battle array.

"The restoration hosts will assuredly crusade to Utah in 1904," said one of Dr. Dowle's deacons the other day. "From Chicago and the neighboring states we will move 8,000 or 4,000 strong. In the west Zion has many followers, and they will be expected to join the army."

The founder of Zion City anticipates a decidedly lively campaign against the serried ranks of Mormonism. He thinks that the trend of affairs will be anything but dull. No secret has been made by Dr. Dowle of his longing to contrive a conversion of the Mormons, and the deeds that they hope to do in the Utah stronghold are constantly being discussed by the citizens of Zion.

After the inquiry of Chicago and New York, Dr. Dowle, it is understood, believes Salt Lake City to be the worst of remaining wicked American cities. Salt Lake's superlative badness, according to Dr. Dowle, is based not so much on the actual vice there holding sway or on the number of crimes committed, but rather on the practice of Mormonism, which is particularly abhorrent to Zionists.

But the expedition to Salt Lake is only a beginning. It is nothing more than a first battle in a campaign. San Francisco has been charted as the scene of warfare in 1905, and on it the crusaders will move at that time. It is said that all the cities on the continent which Dr. Dowle thinks in need of moral reform and regeneration have been listed, and they will be attacked one by one and year by year in due order of their immorality. It is possible that a foreign expedition to China will be arranged, Dr. Dowle taking intense interest in the Chinese. When the San Francisco warfare is waged particular attention will be given to Chinamen.

TO UPLIFT CRIMINALS.

The New British Home Secretary Plans a Great Work.

With the exception of those who are taking the chief parts in the so called "fiscal controversy" now raging in England no member of the British cabinet has been more talked of lately than the recently appointed home secretary, the Right Hon. Aretas Akers-Douglas, says the London correspondent of the Washington Post. In his capacity as head of the department of the government which deals with criminals Mr. Akers-Douglas recently laid before parliament a scheme regarding the treatment of wrongdoers which, he hopes, will solve a problem that has been for years agitating the minds of his predecessors. He is going to try to reform the criminal classes so as to make them both within and without the prison citizens. Hitherto prisoners, irrespective of their antecedents, who were sentenced to penal servitude—that is, any term involving confinement for over two years—were put to such unprofitable occupations as picking oakum or breaking stones. The secretary feels that all prisoners are not hopeless cases; hence his new scheme.

Young men serving their first period are to be kept under special observation, and if it is found that the criminal instinct is not strongly developed in them they will be taught some useful trade, which may help them to become respectable citizens on their release. Habitual criminals will also be put to some useful occupation by which they will no longer be a burden on the taxpayer, and if they show no disposition to reform they will be kept in prison for an indefinite period. This feature of the scheme is drastic because it will need a special act of parliament to put it into operation.

Fashions in Furs.

It is time to begin to think of your furs for the winter season. Last season squirrel was a strong rage. It will not be discarded this season, says the New York Evening Journal. Chinchilla fur will be seen a great deal. Possessors of salsakin should feel cheerful, as this fur is to be most fashionable, especially in the shape of boleros with pelerine collars and as carriage wraps mixed with sable. Another style of carriage wrap is full length, having a sort of compromise between the Japanese sleeve and the 1890 pelerine for a sleeve. Sable and ermine are beautiful in this wrap. The moleskin fur is to be worn. The Eton cape of astrakhan or chinchilla must not be forgotten, as it is quite new and modish.

Urges Use of Wicker Work Coffins.

Dr. C. A. Lindley of New Haven, Conn., secretary of the state board of health and professor emeritus in Yale Medical college, at a meeting of the Medical association the other day urged the adoption of wicker work coffins instead of metallic caskets, says the Chicago Record-Herald, so as to insure a quicker decomposition of the dead and absorption by the soil, which, after a suitable time, would be again fit for use.

Plan to Increase British Trade.

A project is in course of development for a floating exhibition of British industries which is to make a tour of the British empire, says the London Globe. A specially chartered ship will be fitted up and sent on a protracted voyage, and by this means it is hoped that the claims of British manufacturers will be literally "brought home" to the colonies in all parts of the world.

MACEDONIAN SITUATION

Greek Editor's Explanation of the Eastern Trouble.

BEGINNING OF THE INSURRECTION

Constantine D. Phasoularides Says Reliance on Russia is Responsible For the Revolution and That Macedonians Are Satisfied With Turkish Rule—Greek Population and Interests Far Exceed Bulgarian.

"The New York newspapers do not seem to understand the Macedonian situation," said Constantine D. Phasoularides, the editor of Thermopylae, the Greek newspaper, recently to a reporter of the New York Commercial Advertiser.

"The trouble in Macedonia began about two years ago, when the Bulgarian revolutionary committee of Sofia was organized. Its object was to expel the Greeks from Macedonia. To carry on the conflict they obtained from wealthy Greeks, by force and blackmail, revolutionary funds. To quote from a pamphlet issued last May by the Society of Hellenism of Athens, 'From December, 1901, to the end of 1902 the Bulgarian committee assassinated about 600 Greek merchants and other wealthy Greeks of Macedonia, and from others by threat and blackmail they raised from £50 to £1,000 (\$250 to \$5,000) each.'

"By the latest statistics which the Greek government sent to the powers about the racial population of Macedonia, as reported in the Nea Hesperia of Trieste, Austria, on Aug. 29, the total population in the vilayet of Monastir, which consists of the districts of Koriza, Dibra, Seres and Elbasan, is 859,109, of whom there are 809,782 Greeks, 174,011 Bulgarians, 14,000 Servians, 12,000 Roumanians, 344,768 Mussulmans and 4,950 Jews.

"The vilayet of Salonika, which consists of the districts of Serra and Drama, has a population of 1,040,226, of which number there are 848,050 Greeks, 205,888 Bulgarians, 225,514 Mussulmans and 60,770 of other nationalities, of which number there are 51,000 Jews. Thus it is seen that although the Bulgarians lay claim to Macedonia they are decidedly in the minority.

"According to the statistics of the Bulgarian exarchate itself, there are 55,633 Greek pupils attending the schools in Macedonia and 19,344 Bulgarians. According to the statistics of the Turkish government, fifty-three Greeks to one Bulgarian pay taxes.

"The Greek population is not only the largest, but the most progressive. The British consul in Salonika, writing to his government, said: 'Generally the Greek population in Macedonia is higher in numbers and education than the Bulgarians. They also surpass the Bulgarians in business and commerce. The Greeks, however, are quiet and avoid trouble, hoping that they will get benefit by peace, while the Bulgarians are always ready to commit any crime for their own benefit.'

"Of the Bulgarians fighting in Macedonia today not one has been born in Macedonia. They all make inroads from over the frontier. The people generally are peacefully inclined and prefer to remain under the Turkish protection rather than under the criminal rule of the Bulgarians.

"Of course behind Bulgaria is Russia, who wants to grab everything," to quote from an article written by Prince Mestorsky in the Graschdaum of St. Petersburg. "If there were not Russian consuls in Macedonia there never would have happened these pitiful things. I am very sure that the revolutionary movement would never have risen so strong in the absence of Russian consuls. We must not forget that Macedonia, Albania and Bulgaria are using every means to force Russia to go to arms against Turkey. I am asking our government, when things are in this condition, what is the use for us to have consuls in Macedonia. If I had the power in the government I would recall all our consuls from there."

"When the actual revolution began about a month ago in Krushevo, according to the Acropolis of Athens and other Greek newspapers, 400 Greeks were slain and the city was ruined. According to the same paper, about thirty Greek villages were destroyed in the vilayet of Monastir. During the conflict of course some of these villages were destroyed by the Turks, who found it necessary to bombard them in order to drive out the Bulgarian revolutionists who were defending themselves there.

"According to the papers published in Philippopolis, none of the Greek merchants there can easily escape the blackmail of the Bulgarians who are practicing the 'money or your life' game.

"We find, then, that the Bulgarians have no right to Macedonia by other numbers or commercial interest. The real wealth of the country is with the Greeks."

Swiss Guard For Serbian King.

King Peter of Serbia does not feel that he is in security at the konak (royal palace) and intends to establish a Swiss guard on the model of that existing in France at the time of the French revolution, says the Vienna correspondent of the New York World. This project is criticised by the inhabitants of Belgrade, but as a measure of precaution it appears to be justified. Unflattering rumors circulate on the conduct of the army. The officers of the school of war have had some secret meetings lately, and General Lazarevitch, the most popular chief of the army, is said to be on the eve of making a pronouncement.

THE BALKAN TROUBLE.

Why Judge Batcheller Regards Case of Bulgarians as Hopeless.

Judge George S. Batcheller, who continues to call Saratoga "home" despite fifteen years of official residence in the orient, halted long enough at the Fifth Avenue hotel, in New York, to prepare for his passage on the Deutschland, outbound to his present post of duty at Alexandria, Egypt, says the New York Tribune. He was advanced by President Roosevelt in 1902 to his present place as a member of the supreme court of appeals of the international tribunal. Speaking of the disorders that now so deeply involve Bulgaria, he said: "Of course, I sympathize with the Bulgarians. Theirs is the same struggle that the Cubans waged for liberty, but it is a hopeless struggle. The Bulgarians lack numerical strength, they lack organization and lack both the money and munitions of war necessary to cope with Turkey, which has a large army, well organized by the Germans. The Bulgarians can only carry on a guerrilla warfare and can make a lot of trouble for the Turks while also making much for themselves. The conflict will soon burn itself out, for the reason that it is not to the interest of the powers to contribute to the disintegration of the Turkish empire. It is especially the interest of England and Austria to have Turkey stand as a barrier to Russian expansion toward the Mediterranean.

"Much is said of the cruelties that are practiced and in this connection it should be understood that the eastern peoples have not been trained in the amenities of modern warfare. The Bulgarians, described in general terms, are Greek Christians. They are not pagans, but Unitarians. They believe in one God and regard Christ as a divine personage—a teacher and a prophet. They are held together by the ties of mutual hardships experienced in their daily lives and in their religious sympathies. The Turks are bound together by interest and religion. No such thing as patriotism exists among Turks. It is my observation, however, that Mahomedans are more tolerant than Christians under similar conditions of provocation. I consider that the Beirut matter was purely a local affair, in which we are not called upon to interfere any more than might some foreign power if a riot developed in one of our city streets. The general feeling and inclination of western Christian peoples that they should interfere in Mahomedan affairs is, in my judgment, unjustifiable and unnecessary. It is not our business and is out of our sphere."

ATHLETICS UNDER GLASS.

Inclosed Field For Early Training of Yale Teams.

It was given out at New Haven, Conn., the other night that Yale was to have a new indoor baseball and athletic field to cost \$30,000 through the generosity of the Byers family of Pittsburgh, says the Boston Herald. For some time the Yale athletic officials have been desirous of a field of the kind adjoining the Yale "gym" and inclosed under glass, but the cost of the work was too great to make any definite plans.

The chief expense, it was claimed, would be the structural iron work, and it was said that this part of the outfit the Byers family has offered to contribute. The remaining cost will be small, and the funds to finish the work will be subscribed by the alumni.

If the plan is carried out by the beginning of the training season of next January Yale will have the finest indoor athletic field in the world. The Byers family has just presented the university with a new \$150,000 hall, which will be opened for the first time when college begins. Four sons of the family have graduated from Yale during the last ten years, and the fifth is now in college. All have been prominently connected with athletics while in college.

DOG FISH FOR DINNER.

Professor Field Pronounces the New Food a Dainty Edible.

Professor Irving Angell Field of Harvard university has been studying at Wood's Holl, Mass., fishes of no food value and their destruction of the food fishes, says the New York Tribune. Experimenting with dogfish, the scourge of fishermen and lobster catchers along the coast, he has found that the dogfish, when properly cleaned and cooked, is a very dainty edible, with a fine flavor. The dogfish feeds on lobsters and crabs, frequenting clean sandy beaches, and is therefore one of the cleanest of sea fish.

To a class at the summer institute not long ago Professor Field served a dinner of dogfish, without telling what it was until all had eaten. Every one agreed that it was delicious. The fish was fried or broiled. Professor Field is now studying various ways of utilizing the fish commercially aside from food.

Professor Bell's New Move.

Professor Alexander Graham Bell has resigned the presidency of the National Geographical society in order that he may devote a year to experimenting with a kite flying machine. He is still a regent of the Smithsonian institution.

Railway Lines For Alaska.

Four hundred and thirteen miles of railway are to be built in Alaska.

British Tribute to Captains Barr.

Barr, Barr, Yankee, have you won the score? Yep, sir; Yep, sir; three times o'er; Won for old Herreshoff and won for my mate; And won for the little cup that stays in the States. —London Globe.

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