

NEW ENGLISH TRUST.

ITS SOLE PURPOSE IS TO FIGHT THE ALCOHOL EVIL.

Enterprise Started in a Small Way by a Few Philanthropists Now Has the Backing of Many Men of Influence.

For a considerable time there has been little question about the success of the so-called "public house trust," the organization founded by distinguished noblemen, bishops and others with the object of reforming as far as possible the saloons or "pubs" of England, but the best evidence of the confidence with which the support they have received has inspired its members is the fact that they at last have started business in London itself.

A Milwaukee Sentinel correspondent writes that the newly opened "Waterman's Arms," in Southwark, is the first of a series of "public houses" that the society expects to establish in the metropolis—the stronghold of the big retail liquor kings, who, of course, are the bitterest opponents of the reform movement—on the same lines as those which have been so successful in all parts of the United Kingdom.

It may be remembered that the idea of the model saloon originated in the mind of a country clergyman about two years ago, and the present Central public house trust is the result of his efforts to get men of means interested in his scheme. Now the society numbers among its active members the dukes of Devonshire and Norfolk, Lord Rosebery, Earl Grey, who is the head of the branch operating in London, and the bishop of Canterbury.

This clergyman believed that most of the excessive drinking in Great Britain was due to the fact that ordinary saloon keepers sold only intoxicants, for he



EARL GREY. (Head of Central Public House Trust of London.)

thought that if people could buy food and non-alcoholics at "pubs" and be supplied with them readily, they often would choose such drinks in preference to liquor. The public house trust, of which Earl Grey is the president, goes on the same theory. In the "reformed" public houses which it has established all over the country, liquor is freely sold—only there is no special inducement to buy it—whereas tea, coffee, mineral waters and food at rock bottom prices are given special prominence.

If these houses were run in the ordinary way it would be hard to carry this out, but the trust officials have solved the difficulty by making the manager of each of their places a salaried employe, who thus has no interest whatever in the sale of fiery drinks to the disadvantage of harmless ones.

The trust's first London house, "The Waterman's Arms," has been placed purposely in the dock district, where, up to now, few but saloons of the lowest type have catered to the thousands of laborers employed in the warehouses and factories of the neighborhood. It is only a few feet from the bank of the Thames and is surrounded by all sorts of storehouses and shipping establishments.

The main doors at the corner of the new building, which replaces a squalid drinking dive that formerly stood on the site, admit one to the bar.

Here one may have a plate of beef, potatoes, cabbage, bread and a glass of ale for 12 cents, or, if this be beyond the laborer, an excellent steak with bread can be bought for seven cents.

On the second floor is a dining-room which is a bit more pretentious and where the prices are slightly higher. This usually is patronized by the shipping clerks and foremen of the neighborhood.

Lord Grey, the trust's president, is no figurehead, but is one of the most hard-working and enthusiastic of the organization's members. He is a descendant of the Earl Grey who fought in the American revolution, and is connected with many of the first families of England. Since 1898 he has been a director of the British South African company, founded by Cecil Rhodes, and at present holds the post of secretary of that organization.

Avoid the Fat Oysters.

Many people seem to regard the plump white oysters, so often served now in restaurants, as preferable to the grayish, thin oysters that the gourmet is accustomed to consider the luscious delicacy best suited to his taste. Because of this false taste, oysters are bleached and rendered plump by dealers on the way to local markets. Normally, oysters are accustomed to sea water. If they are removed therefrom and placed in fresh water for a time they become much whiter than before and apparently grow fat, because they absorb the fresh water.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

His Appointment as Inspector General of British Army Approved by King Edward.

King Edward has approved the appointment of the duke of Connaught to be inspector general of the army, under the new reform scheme.

The duke of Connaught is a brother of King Edward VII. His full name and titles are His Royal Highness Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Duke of Edinburgh. He is the seventh child of the late Queen Victoria. Most of his life has been spent in the army. At 16 he entered a military academy. That was in 1866. His advance was rapid. He was lieutenant in the Royal engineers, in the



THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT. (Recently Appointed Inspector General of British Army.)

Royal artillery and in the Rifle brigade. In 1871 he became a captain, and, having reached his majority in that year, he was voted a grant of £15,000 per annum. On his marriage in 1873 he was voted an additional grant of £10,000, which made his income in all about \$125,000 a year in American money. He married Princess Louise of Russia, a match that afforded the greatest satisfaction to the queen, his mother. In 1880 the prince was made a general of brigade at Aldershot, and soon afterward was promoted to the full rank of general. He paid a visit to India with his wife in 1886, and was received with great honor by the English in India and by the Hindus also. His life has been that of an army officer, and he, of all the royal family, is most devoted to the army.

MARKS CENTER OF STATE.

Venerable Elm in Worcester County, Mass., Has Unique Geographical Significance.

How interesting it would be for the curious people who tarry to look at its rough, furrowed bark if only the venerable elm which marks the geographical center of the state of Massachusetts, in the town of Rutland, Worcester county, could make a speech and tell of its youth.

Many visitors have tried to read the age of this lone elm by means of thin and branch. In young trees the age se-



MASSACHUSETTS ELM. (Old Tree Marks Geographical Center of Old Bay State.)

creted even of female saplings may be discovered in the scars of bud scales and leaves, but in old trees the writings are not so plain. The central elm has nothing to say with bud scales and leaves, and to count its years would require cutting down and close study of its annual rings. While it remains to shade the spot determined by survey to be the right place for an axis, were the old commonwealth to take a spin, it will be, next to the Washington elm in Cambridge, one of the most interesting elms in the state.

Singers Are Abstemious.

A singer's diet has to be as carefully considered and limited as that of an athlete in training. Mme. Melba is fond of confectionery, but she never eats any. Mme. Nordica confesses to sometimes having a childish craving for an abundant feast of sweets and pastries, yet she denies herself both. Mme. Patti rarely eats all that her appetite craves, shuns sweets and pastry, and believes that her good health is mainly due to her abstemiousness in this respect.

Rich Men Scarce in Japan.

There are no rich men in Japan. There are only two men in the country who pay an income tax on over \$125,000 a year. Out of every 1,000 in the empire there are only seven who have incomes that equal \$1,350 a year.

Wages Are Low in Japan.

Labor in Japan is very cheap. The male peasant laborers earn an average of 15 cents a day, while female help are satisfied with nine and one-half cents a day.

NORTH DAKOTA NEWS.

President's Broncho.

Along with the purchase of the Maltes ranch house, formerly occupied by President Roosevelt, the North Dakota commission for the world's fair is being urged to acquire the broncho which the president formerly rode and send it to St. Louis for exhibition with the cowboy shack.

The "bronk" was known as Jolly Boy, and is now owned by Lyman M. Bixby, of Sandown, in Ransom county. Jolly Boy was the favorite horse of the president and was ridden on all his trips about the ranch. The broncho is now advanced in years, but last summer was used by a boy in herding sheep. It is said the youth has presidential ambitions of his own. Some think if the commission would purchase the broncho and stake him out near the log cabin ranch house it would make a big hit at the exposition.

The Baby Sleeps.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Wagner, living nine miles north of Tower, wanted to go to Tower to attend a box social. They left a little 2-year-old child with a neighbor, and to make certain that he would sleep until they returned they administered a few drops of laudanum from the bottom of a bottle. The laudanum, being the last of the bottle, was of more than usual strength and the little one passed into a sleep from which he could not be awakened. He died within a few hours of the return of the parents. The coroner summoned a jury which, on investigation, brought in a verdict of accidental death from laudanum administered by the parents.

Sentence Announced.

Joseph Rozum, convicted of the murder of Louis Starman, at Pisek, on Jan. 28, will be executed at the penitentiary at Bismarck on Friday, Oct. 21, and his will be the first execution under the new law, which provides that all hangings shall be at the state penitentiary.

Rozum made an unsuccessful attempt to kill himself in the jail at Grafton, by butting his head against the iron gratings. The death watch discovered him at once and placed him under restraint. When he stepped into the court room it was noticed that an ugly looking bruise adorned his forehead, but there were few in the court room who knew then of the attempt.

Republican Conventions.

The state republican convention to nominate delegates to the national convention at Chicago will be held at Fargo May 18. The state convention to nominate republican candidates for seat offices will meet in Grand Forks July 27.

The republican central committee met at Fargo and determined on those dates. It was left to local committees to settle when county conventions should be held, the May 10 was suggested as a suitable time for the first convention. The convention fixed the representation on a basis of one delegate for each seventy-five votes cast for the highest and lowest candidates, and two delegates at large.

Roosevelt County.

A determined effort is being made to organize a new county in the western part of the state, to be named after President Roosevelt. The proposed county of Roosevelt is to be composed of parts of Allred, Wallace and McKenzie counties. The principal movers in the proposed change are said to be Joseph Kellogg, N. A. Banks, Elmer Schroeder, Mr. Shattuck and W. H. Denny, residents of the sections interested. A petition of about 200 names has been secured.

Burned to Death.

The farm house of the Johnson farm, three miles north of Grafton, was burned, and Charles Anderson, the only occupant, lost his life, his charred bones being found in the ruins. There are no near neighbors, and no one knows the cause of the fire or of the man's death, but it is assumed that he had built a fire, and after going to the barn to feed the stock, discovered the house in flames and lost his life trying to quench the fire.

Must Pay.

The trustees of the state hospital for the insane decided to put into force the law which requires that where the estate of a patient is sufficient, his keep and care shall be paid for out of his property. Relatives of inmates of the hospital will be notified of the action of the board and collections made in several instances where the estate is sufficient. Where payment is not made, an action to recover will be reported to.

Small Farm Well Tilled.

J. R. Daniels, a Cass county farmer, has attracted the attention of the officials of the department of agriculture. Some years ago he bought a worn out farm of 20 acres, and he has improved it so that he is able to maintain four horses and about 40 cattle on it, and he makes it yield him a handsome income. Federal officials have been sent to study his methods. The secret of his success is in the adoption of the practice of soiling his cattle, and the application, of course, of business methods to every operation on his little farm.

News in Brief.

The old Galal brewery at Jamestown was sold for \$375. There is a lot of material in it, which will be worth about \$1,000 when it is torn down.

Within the past 6 months over 1,000 homesteads have been taken in Stutsman county, and there is more than 40,000 acres of government land yet left to file on.

The order for a jury term of court in McLean county on March 28 has been canceled, as the snow is so deep that it will be impossible to summon the jurors in time.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

For the Week Ending March 19.

Two earthquake shocks were felt at Seattle, Wash.

The Colombian legation in Washington has been closed.

Mrs. Adam Carte died at Deckerville, Mich., aged 117 years.

W. T. Nichols has been appointed by the president to be secretary of Arizona.

Jesse Spalding, pioneer lumber man and banker, died in Chicago, aged 67 years.

The Kentucky republican state convention will be held at Louisville May 3.

The duke of Cambridge, cousin of Queen Victoria, died in London, aged 85 years.

The transport Thomas, from Manila, arrived in San Francisco with the Eleventh infantry.

Mrs. Nancy Tighe celebrated her one hundred and fifth birthday at her home in Lafayette, Ind.

The United States now leads all the countries of the world in the value of its exports of domestic produce.

Andrew Carnegie has duplicated the late Senator Hanna's gift of \$50,000 to Kenyon college at Gambier, O.

Minnesota republicans elected delegates to the national convention instructed for President Roosevelt.

Gen. Joseph Warren Keiffer has been nominated for congress in the Seventh Ohio district by the republicans.

Indiana republicans have renominated Hemenway in the First district and Brick in the Thirteenth for congress.

Commander William E. Sewell, late governor of the island of Guam, died at the hospital on Mare Island, Cal.

The republicans of the Eleventh district of Georgia have nominated Rev. A. B. Finley, of Douglas, for congress.

The heaviest hailstorm on record, followed by terrific rain, did damage in New Orleans to the extent of \$500,000.

Nebraska democrats will hold their state convention at Omaha June 1 to select delegates to the national convention.

Paderewski, the noted pianist, was expelled from Russia on 24 hours' notice because of a remark made to the czar.

Mrs. Miles, wife of Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, retired, is said to be hopelessly ill at their home in Washington.

For the second time in two years the building industry in Sacramento, Cal., has been suspended because of strikes.

James McDonald pleaded not guilty to the murder of Sarah Schaefer at Bedford, Ind., and his trial was set for May 16.

Gen. H. H. Thomas, aged 70, former government appraiser, dropped dead in a lawyer's office in Chicago, while seeking a pension.

J. Fred Rhoads, editor of the Eldorado News, has been nominated for congress by the republicans of the Sixth Missouri district.

Financial powers in New York are unanimous in accepting the supreme court decision in the Northern Securities case as final.

Mrs. Hetty Green, America's richest woman, has joined the millionaire colony in New York city by purchasing a home on upper Fifth avenue.

The insurance companies have closed 600 of the 1,900 losses by the Baltimore fire. It will take a month longer to complete the work.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the National Civic Federation in New York Andrew Carnegie was elected to a place on the committee.

David Carroll, aged 30 years, shot and killed Anna Maxwell, a 16-year-old girl, because she would not marry him, and then killed himself at Nemaha, Neb.

The appellate court at Springfield, Ill., holds that saloonkeepers are liable for the death of their patrons who are killed while under the influence of liquor.

Maj. William H. Bean, chief commissary of the department of the Mississippi at Omaha, after requesting his wife to play a lively air on the piano, shot himself dead.

THE MARKETS.

New York, March 19.	
LIVE STOCK—Steers.....	\$4 20 @ 5 30
Hogs, State, Penn.....	5 80 @ 5 50
Sheep.....	3 25 @ 4 50
WHEAT—July.....	94 1/2 @ 95 1/2
CORN—July.....	55 1/2 @ 57 1/2
RYE—No. 2 Western.....	82 1/2 @ 83 1/2
OATS—Track White.....	52 @ 53
BUTTER.....	14 @ 15 1/2
CHEESE.....	10 1/2 @ 12 1/2
EGGS.....	17 1/2 @ 18 1/2
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Fancy Beeves.....	\$5 55 @ 5 85
Fed Texas Steers.....	4 00 @ 4 50
Medium Beef Steers.....	4 00 @ 4 45
Heavy Steers.....	5 10 @ 5 50
Calves.....	2 75 @ 3 25
HOGS—Assorted Light.....	5 10 @ 5 25
Heavy Packing.....	5 15 @ 5 35
Heavy Mixed.....	5 10 @ 5 40
BUTTER—Creamery.....	14 @ 15 1/2
Dairy.....	12 1/2 @ 21
EGGS—Fresh.....	15 1/2 @ 17 1/2
POTATOES (per bushel).....	84 @ 85
MESS PORK—May.....	14 10 @ 14 27
LARD—May.....	7 32 @ 7 37
GRAIN—Wheat, May.....	93 1/2 @ 97 1/2
Oats, May.....	53 1/2 @ 54 1/2
Oats, May.....	40 1/2 @ 41
Barley, Feed.....	26 @ 28
Rye, May.....	72 @ 73 1/2
MILWAUKEE.	
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 Nor'n.....	99 1/2 @ 1 00
Corn, July.....	49 1/2 @ 49 1/2
Oats, Standard.....	42 1/2 @ 44
Rye, No. 1.....	72 @ 73 1/2
KANSAS CITY.	
GRAIN—Wheat, May.....	\$2 1/4 @ 2 3/4
Wheat, July.....	77 @ 77 1/2
Corn, May.....	43 1/2 @ 45 1/2
Oats, No. 2 White.....	41 1/2 @ 42
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Beef Steers.....	\$4 90 @ 5 10
Texas Steers, Grass.....	3 25 @ 4 25
HOGS—Packers.....	5 50 @ 5 55
Butchers' Best Heavy.....	5 20 @ 5 50
SHEEP—Native.....	4 00 @ 4 75
OMAHA.	
CATTLE—Native Steers.....	\$3 50 @ 5 10
Stockers and Feeders.....	2 75 @ 4 25
Cows and Heifers.....	3 60 @ 4 10
HOGS.....	5 10 @ 5 55
SHEEP—Wethers.....	4 00 @ 4 50

NORTH DAKOTA SCHOOLS.

The Consolidation of Rural Schools has Been Tried in Several Counties, and with Very Good Success.

The consolidation of rural schools has been preached in this state for some time, but so far the idea has been put in practice in but a few localities. When the idea was first suggested it was taken up with enthusiasm by many people who had given the subject little thought, and there appeared to be probability that the idea would become a fad of a dangerous character, and might do great damage by being applied in cases where there was no call for it, and where the conditions were not suited to it. This danger seems to have been averted, and the fact is recognized that while there are many cases where consolidation may be adopted with benefit, there are many other cases where the reverse would be true.

Trail county was one of the first in the state where the experiment was tried, and in Logan township, Grand Forks county, a model building is to be built at a central point in the township where all pupils will be assembled, instead of attending two schools as in the past. The schools in the Cleveland district, Nelson county, were consolidated last year, and some interesting facts are presented in a report by Superintendent Noble of the consolidated school.

In the Cleveland school three rigs are employed to convey the children to and from school. At first there was some difficulty in getting all the rigs there on time, but that has been overcome, and now cases of tardiness are rare. Two teachers are employed, and the entire cost of the teaching force and transportation service has been \$140 per month.

The winter has been an unusually severe one, but in every case the pupils have been comfortable on their trips, the rigs in which they ride being covered and supplied with foot warmers. One advantage pointed out is the wholesome restraint of the pupils on the way to and from school. During the winter it has been necessary to lose six days on account of bad weather, which is much less than would have been lost under the old system of independent schools.

One improvement which is expected to be made this year is the installation of a telephone service connecting the school with the homes of all the patrons. This, it is felt, will be a great advantage in stormy weather, as in case it should be necessary, during a blizzard, to keep the pupils at the school instead of sending them home, parents could be notified of the fact and anxiety would thus be relieved. Mr. Noble believes that the results of the experiment there are such as to demonstrate the great value of the change and the people appear to be well pleased with it.

International Complications.

There is an international complication up along the border near Flaxton which, while it has not thus far found its way to the department of state, bids fair to do so. Jens Jensen, who lives just north of the village of Flaxton, and a little south of the Canadian boundary, has been annoyed by the depredations of a horse of foreign residence that persisted in invading the premises of Jensen and eating of the fruits of Jensen's toil in the shape of hay and grain. Jensen objected, and several times gave chase to the animal which made its escape across the line and Jensen, not wishing to interrupt the international relations which existed, desisted from following. At length he succeeded in capturing the horse, and, being a law abiding citizen, he advertised it in due form as by law provided. The Canadian owner appeared on the scene and demanded his horse. Jensen demanded his pay for keeping and advertising him, and also for the destruction of sundry quantities of fodder. The Canadian went home angry, and Jensen continued to feed the horse. Several days passed, and again the Canadian came. This time Jensen was not at home, and the owner of the trespassing horse entered the stable, took his steed, and went on his way. Jensen is at a loss to know how to proceed. He naturally wants pay for the damage done him, but does not know how to get it.

Gopher Tails.

The Kidder county Republican figures out that according to their resolution, the commissioners of that county can draw \$462 for counting gopher tails, during the month that bounty is offered this spring leaving a balance of \$338 in the fund to be paid for tails. In the county it is expected that the auditor will do the counting and that there will be no extra expense.

Without Debt.

The Methodist society at Lisbon has dedicated its beautiful new church. There were three services, morning, afternoon and evening. Dr. E. P. Robertson preached the dedication sermon, also the sermon in the evening. The sum of \$2,450 was raised by the church, which will pay all indebtedness and leave a surplus of \$250.

Firemen's 2 Per Cent.

Some of the editors have discovered a strange anomaly in connection with the amount of money the firemen receive from the 2 per cent insurance fund from the state. The insurance companies are assessed 2 per cent of their premiums. The more effective work the firemen do the lower the rates of insurance, the less the premiums and consequently the less the firemen receive.

OUTSTRIPPING THE WIND.

The Most Exciting and Dangerous of Sports Is Delightful Tobogganing.

The chief Davos run, the Klosters course, is over the last two miles of the highroad between Davos and Klosters, although when the track is in good condition a much longer distance can be ridden. As a rule, there is plenty of snow during the winter months; sometimes, however, there has been a scarcity of this precious article and the races had to be run on a road coated with ice. Fancy dashing down two miles of this slippery surface at full pace! Those who have not experienced the sensation of tobogganing or witnessed a race cannot possibly realize how intensely exciting such a run can be. As each corner is approached the rider imagines that it must be his last. He feels as if he were being drawn to the side of the track and over the bank by an irresistible magnetic force, and yet he struggles on, while the pace quickens as he rushes down the track of ice, half insensible at times, yet instinctively doing the right thing at the right moment. The first sharp corner is successfully taken. On he flies toward a dreaded zigzag. A few vigorous efforts, a sharp dig with the toe rake, a moment of fear and expectation, and once more he has the straight road before him. There is no time to think of the past success, for there are more obstacles to conquer. A nasty corner, the sharpest of all, is still to come. Here it is only a few yards off. His rake crashes down, a strong muscular effort, a desperate shove, a shuffle, a short moment of suspense, and it is passed like a shot. Now for the final wild rush down the last straight run. A few seconds more and the last corner is reached. A repetition of the last manoeuvre brings him round. Yet a few yards, and he glides swiftly past the winning post. The cheers of his friends crowding around the finish sound dully in his ears, while for a few seconds he sits exhausted on his skeleton. A minute later the screams of the excited lookers on announce the arrival of another man, one of the favorites. At a terrific pace he approaches, but alas! too quickly, for, instead of rounding the corner, he dashes over the side into a heap of snow—such is the fate of even the best riders occasionally. In 1897 when the Klosters track was coated with ice, "Bertie" Dwyer rode the two miles in the splendid time of four minutes 34 seconds.

WILD FOWLS' WINTER HOME.

Southern Louisiana Is Their Favorite Haunt During the Winter Season.

Southern Louisiana is the winter home of tens of thousands of all sorts of ducks and geese which make their way down along the Atlantic coast by way of the great lakes and the Mississippi river, says Outing. When far from a big detachment of the birds swings westward over Texas and goes to the southwestern coast of that state, between Corpus Christi and Brownsville. Many of the flyers which escape the guns of hunters in the Dakotas go to the same place. Yet Louisiana continues to receive its share. Certainly no finer shooting of the kind is to be had anywhere in the world than in the rich country which lies below New Orleans and extends westward to the Sabine river. Not only are big bags to be made, but they are made in comparative comfort, there being no freezing temperatures to encounter, and they consist of pretty nearly every variety of duck known to American ornithology.

There in a winter's shooting a man may learn the looks and habits and disposition and flights of them all. Whether he becomes a good shot or not will depend upon the way nature fashioned him. An old dog-Latin sentence has it that "Reading and writing may be bought of the schoolmaster, but a crack shot is the work of God." He will, at any rate, become an informed ducker, able to talk of ducks interestingly, and tell most men things about them. Canvas-backs, red-heads and mallards, pintails, widgeons and gadwits, blue-tails, butter-balls and teal, wood-ducks, squealers and sawbills, dusksies and a dozen others are there, and even the beautifully marked "south-southerly" from Chesapeake bay, goes down sometimes to mingle its soft notes with the more raucous voices of its cousins. A man may not kill individuals of all of these varieties in a day, because they inhabit differing water and use differing feeding grounds, but it will not be uncommon for him to get back to camp after an evening shoot with six or eight kinds in his pockets. One of the strangest things about wild fowl is the manner in which they have borne up against the continued assaults by continually improved weapons.

Heating Power of Coal.

The heating power of coal is measured by the amount of carbon contained in a ton or pound. Anthracite coal is found in many countries, but it is only in the United States and in England that the article is high grade—92 per cent or better. Even our coal differs widely in its constitutional elements. One kind holds more ash than another. Still another variety holds more clinkers, in spite of repeated burnings. The best coal leaves no clinkers and makes very little ash.

Want "Civil" Policemen.

In future the police of Zurich, Switzerland, are to receive regular lessons in "civility and deportment," so as to bear themselves on all occasions with "dignity and grace." The lessons in civility are to be given by the chief himself.