

PAUL DWIGHT MOODY

HAS JUST MADE BOW TO PUBLIC AS BIBLE INSTRUCTOR.

Youngest Son of Late Evangelist Speaks Well Before Large Audience—In Love with His Mother's Companion.

Paul Dwight Moody, 24 years old, the youngest son of the late Dwight Lyman Moody, the evangelist, made his bow a day or two ago, for the first time, so far as the public is concerned, as an instructor in the Bible.

Mr. Moody was graduated from Yale in 1901, and since then has taken a two years' course at a Scotch theological school, having branches at Edinburgh and Glasgow, Scotland, spending one year at each.

According to the Boston Globe, he came home last June, and from that time until September he was engaged in editorial work on the Northfield Echoes, a paper covering the Moody conferences and having a circulation of about 4,000. In September he became one of the faculty of the Mt. Hermon school for boys, teaching English and especially the study of the Bible.

This work takes him from East Northfield to Mt. Hermon four days a week and four hours each day, not including the time spent in traveling the six miles back and forth between the two schools.

He likes teaching, in fact, just now he says that he is ready to spend his life at it. There is a special reason for this. When Mr. Moody came back from Scotland last June he found a very charming young woman, Miss May Hull, acting as companion to his mother. Miss Hull was graduated from the Moody seminary for girls in 1900, and then she was for two years at the Pratt institute at Brooklyn.

Mrs. D. L. Moody wanted a companion. She did not specially remember Miss Hull in her Northfield days, but she was found eligible, and went to East Northfield. The not uncommon result followed that the young people fell in love, and their engagement has recently been announced.

Mr. Moody was asked the other day if the date of the marriage had been fixed, and he replied very frankly that it had not, but he wished it was fixed. Notwithstanding that he is only just out of the theological school, Mr. Moody thinks that he has first and last already made 50 addresses in public. He is inclined to think that one of the most notable was at Denver. He does



PAUL DWIGHT MOODY. (Will Devote Himself to Giving Instruction in the Bible.)

not enjoy speaking in public. He has passed the period of stage fright, but somehow or other public speaking goes against the grain.

In spite of this apparent dislike, he will be heard probably more and more by the public. There are calls already for him in a variety of places as an instructor of the Bible. His theological school training was specially for this work. He likes teaching the boys and they like him.

Paul Dwight Moody is very much like his father in certain respects. He is perhaps half a head taller, but he has not yet the breadth and weight physically of the father. The great Moody frame is there, however. Then, again, the son is growing a beard, which will increase the resemblance. The voice is largely the same. There is no imitation, but there is an inherited tone, look, gesture, manner and general delivery.

The listener who was familiar with the platform utterances of the father might close his eyes and well think that he was hearing the voice of Dwight L. Moody, so far as voice is concerned, and he might open his eyes and think that Dwight L. Moody was speaking with his youth renewed.

There would be one radical difference, however. Unquestionably the young man is vastly more tolerant of so-called liberal thought than was the father. The young man is conservative and still liberal. The father, even in the last year of his life, would instantly have repudiated many of the ideas which the young man boldly advances and maintains.

In other words, the son began where the father left off. He says very frankly there are things in the Scotch phase of theology that are too strong for him. Perhaps he does not say this in just so many words.

He speaks very largely without reference to his notes and at times with great rapidity. This is a defect just now, because it is difficult for the average person to keep his mental processes to such a strenuous pace.

Japan Thickly Populated. If the whole of the United States was as thickly populated as is Japan, the population of this country would be 1,000,000,000 human beings.

BELIEVES IN BOLD DASHES.

Admiral Makaroff, Now in Command of Port Arthur Fleet, Has Ideas of His Own.

Rear Admiral Makaroff, who has taken command of the crippled Port Arthur fleet, succeeding Stark, has ideas that run counter to those generally accepted by naval experts and strategists. One of his pet aversions is armor. The admiral is ever outspoken in his criticism of the heavy battleship, which he always contended placed too many eggs in a single basket and shows his partiality for a fleet composed of a large number of swift, unarmored cruisers armed with heavy guns and attended by an unlimited number of torpedo boats.

He was born in Kamchatka, where as a mere boy, he was picked up by a Russian naval officer, whose fancy was caught by the brightness and ambition of the lad. Taken to St. Petersburg by his protector, he embraced eagerly a chance of entering the imperial navy. But he did this at the very bottom, beginning as a cabin boy and working his way steadily upward.

His career was so rapid, in spite of



REAR ADMIRAL MAKAROFF. (In Command of the Russian Warship at Port Arthur.)

the handicap under which he started, that even at the present time he is one of the youngest among the men of authority in the navy. He distinguished himself several times during the Russo-Japanese war.

At the end of the war he took command of Russia's Mediterranean squadron. At succeeding periods he commanded the Black Sea fleet and the oriental squadron. He was called home in 1896 to become commander in chief of the Baltic fleet, which is the main branch of the czar's navy. Before returning to Russia he made an extended trip through this country, visiting all the navy yards and gathering much valuable knowledge, which he since then has put to good use at Kronstadt.

It was in 1898 that the idea occurred to him to build an ice breaker more powerful than any theretofore constructed and thus to obviate the greatest shortcoming of Kronstadt as a naval base.

Encouraged by his success in the Baltic Admiral Makaroff planned in 1901 to make his way to the pole on board the Ermak. The expedition was fitted out at Newcastle, the car having appropriated \$750,000 for the experiment. The Ermak started in the early part of the summer, but did not reach as far north as Nansen's Fram had done. In August Admiral Makaroff returned home admitting that no boat constructed by man could force a way through the polar pack.

WANTS TO BE A SENATOR.

Congressman Burkett, of Nebraska, Is Planning to Succeed Charles H. Dietrich.

It looks now as if the Nebraska republican state convention would endorse Congressman Elmer J. Burkett, of Lincoln, Neb., as the successor of United States Senator Charles H. Dietrich, whose reelection has been made impossible by his recent indictment in connection with a Nebraska post office lease. Although he was exonerated at



ELMER J. BURKETT. (Nebraska Congressman Who Would Like to Be a Senator.)

the trial, yet public sentiment is against the senator. When D. E. Thompson, United States minister to Brazil, a few days ago declined to enter the senatorial race Mr. Burkett was left without a single formidable opponent for the place.

Twelve years ago Mr. Burkett was a schoolteacher in the little town of Leigh, Neb. He is now 34 years old and has been a member of the legislature and for three terms has been in congress. He graduated from Tabor college, at Tabor, Ia., in 1890, and was admitted to the bar in 1895.

The Population of Korea. Korea is about the size of the state of Nebraska, but it is thickly populated, having 10,528,000 people, as compared with the 1,066,000 of Nebraska.

A NEW ARMY BUREAU

TO BE KNOWN AS THE MILITARY SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Adjutant General's Office Will Be Merged with It—Gen. Ainsworth to Be at the Head, as Military Secretary.

The adjutant general's bureau, for many years the strongest department of the United States army, was wiped out of existence the other day when the senate voted to create a new office—the military secretary's department. The establishment of the general staff was the death blow to the adjutant general's office and to all the abuses with which it was charged.

The officers who will benefit by the change are Brig. Gen. Frederick C. Ainsworth, chief of the record and pension division, who is to be made a major general, and Col. William P. Hall, acting adjutant general of the army, who is to be promoted to brigadier general. The remnants of the adjutant general's office will be merged with the record and pension bureau and the business continued under the high sounding title of military secretary's department of the war department.

Gen. Ainsworth, who is to be the military secretary, has had a remarkable career in the army. He probably has profited more by congressional favor than any other officer, save Leonard Wood. Like the latter, he entered the service as a doctor, but he displayed such rare executive ability that he was put in a position where his natural talents could be employed to better advantage than in the hospital. Ainsworth was made a colonel by a special act of congress. He secured his promotion to the grade of brigadier general through the courtesy of congress, and now he is to be made a major general by the same process. His rapid advancement by this means has made him a target for those who are opposed to promotion by legislation. But back of it all there is more or less good reason for the liberal bestowal of favors on Ainsworth by congress.

There is one executive office in Washington that has the reputation of always answering letters the day on which they are received. The office is presided over by Gen. Ainsworth. If a member of congress wants to know the military record of a man who served in the civil war he writes to Gen. Ainsworth for the information. He can safely bet that the answer will be in hand within 24 hours. Such is Ainsworth's reputation.



GEN. F. C. AINSWORTH. (Chief of Military Secretary's Bureau, War Department.)

throughout Washington, and it has earned for him the two stars of a major general. All of which shows that it pays to be prompt and business-like in handling official transactions.

Back in 1886 Ainsworth, then a doctor, was brought in from the frontier and set to the task of restoring some kind of order in the record and pension office of the war department. That office then had control of all the hospital records—over 20,000 books. Ainsworth found something like 10,000 unanswered calls from the pension office for hospital records. Some of them were six months old, some a year. By the middle of March, 1887, Ainsworth had answered all the 10,000 calls, and was getting out information on three days' notice. He did all this with the same force the office contained before he took charge of it. His remarkable talent as an executive officer was promptly recognized, and his powers were increased. His office at once began to expand. Division after division was transferred to him until now he has under his charge all the records relating to the organization of officers and enlisted men of both the regular and volunteer armies from the earliest history of the government down to the present time. Seventeen different divisions have gradually been absorbed by him, and now he is to take in the adjutant general's department.

When Secretary Root asked congress to consolidate the adjutant general's department with the record and pension bureau, he said nothing about promoting either Gen. Ainsworth or Col. Hall. The friends of Ainsworth attended to his advancement in committee, the two stars of a major general being a spontaneous offering in recognition of his remarkable services in the war department. Col. Hall's promotion was decided upon in committee also, but for a different reason.

Ostrich Farming in Europe. The ostrich is being acclimatized in southern Europe by M. Octave Justice, whose 80 specimens from South Africa are thriving on a farm near Nice.

Spread of the Trust Germ. Following the example of other countries, numerous trusts have been formed in Sweden, especially in timber, matches and mining.

QUESTION OF POPULARITY.

Historical Political Anecdote Recalled by Bourke Cockran's Return to the Congress.

The return of Bourke Cockran as a member of congress from Mayor McClellan's district in New York city brings back an eloquent and interesting personality to the halls of congress. Mr. Cockran is an undoubted addition to the list of orators at Washington, and his presence will be hailed with delight by those who have been bemoaning the decadence of congressional eloquence.

At the time of the last renomination of Mr. Cleveland, Bourke Cockran attended the national convention as the orator of Tammany Hall. Those who were present will probably remember to this day the long and forcible midnight speech which Mr. Cockran made in opposing the renomination of the former president. He made a particularly big hit when, answering the statement that Mr. Cleveland was a popular man, he exclaimed with fervor: "Yes, Mr. Cleveland is a popular man; he is a very popular man; he is the most popular man in the United



W. BOURKE COCKRAN. (Mayor McClellan's Successor in House of Representatives.)

States every day in the year—except election day."

After that speech and at the conclusion of the session of the convention, a number of the Tammany braves gathered in the headquarters of the New York delegation and talked it over. Most of them were delighted with the oration and thought that Cockran had shed lustre upon Tammany Hall and upon the democratic party in general. While they were talking in this strain, one little old fellow, with a common sense face and a short stubby beard, who sat in a corner of the room unobserved, said in a squeaky voice:

"Well, what's the use? What was the good of that speech anyhow? Cleveland's going to be nominated by the convention."

"That may be true," answered one of the other delegates, "but I think that Cockran's eloquence is going to make a deep impression when it comes time to cast the votes."

For reply the other grunted and said: "If words were votes, Cockran would be the most popular man in the world. And he isn't."

GOVERNOR OF PORT ARTHUR

Gen. Stoessel, Who Holds the Position, Is Highly Esteemed by the Russian War Office.

Although thus far he has not achieved any success in the field, Gen. von Stoessel, commandant of the Russian land forces at Port Arthur, is nevertheless a soldier who is to be feared. Gen. Stoessel has fought in the Turkish campaigns and in the Russo-Turkish war, and his bravery and cool judgment have never been questioned. Owing to the naval disaster at the opening of hostilities, which crippled the defenses of Port Arthur, the commandant has had no opportunity to make much of a showing. He has made the



LIEUT. GEN. VON STOESEL. (Military Commandant of the Fortress of Port Arthur.)

declaration that he would never surrender Port Arthur to the Japanese, but circumstances may compel him to recede from this somewhat bombastic pronouncement. Just now it looks as though the little brown men would capture the Russian stronghold and all the adjacent fortifications without much additional effort.

Examining Oysters for Pearls. Oysters are examined by X-rays for pearls by Raphael Dubois, a French investigator. The oysters are not injured, and those containing pearls too small to be of value are returned alive for further growth.

Public Baths in Mexico. Every town in Mexico has a public bathhouse.

NORTH DAKOTA NEWS

Fargo Notes.

Fargo real estate men have organized with H. Amerland president, C. A. Wheelock vice president and George H. Phelps secretary treasurer. A call has been issued for a meeting of the land men of this state and northern Minnesota April 1 in Fargo to form an association.

Joseph Milstein and family will be deported to Winnipeg. They are Russian Jews and came here some months ago from Grand Forks. Milstein refused to work and demanded a ticket to Russia. Later his eccentricities landed him in the state asylum. Two daughters went to the bad and the mother and younger members of the family were supported by the county and local organizations. An investigation disclosed the fact that Milstein entered the United States illegally and an immigration inspector has taken him back to Winnipeg.

Agitation for a paid fire department is being renewed. The demand comes largely from the insurance men. It is generally admitted that the volunteer service is good, but the delay in a sufficient number of men reaching fires at night frequently permits the flames to get a good start. There is no disposition on the part of the volunteers to oppose a new arrangement. They are serving through a desire to protect property and seem willing to let go when a paid department is agreed upon.

Seed Grain.

The importance of treating seed grain for the prevention of smut has been impressed on the farmers of the state by the workers at the experimental station and the institute lecturers and Professor Holley of the station has just issued a newspaper bulletin on the subject. The use of the formaldehyde system is becoming general. Many farmers declare that it pays to treat the wheat in that manner, even if there is no smut, as the grain ripens earlier.

Lack of funds has prevented the North Dakota Agricultural college farm from acquiring as many high bred cattle as were wanted. Some good breeds have been secured but many of the experiments were carried on with scrub stock. The fact that all were not thoroughbreds has invited criticism from the farmers of the state who visited the college on the excursions and the board was determined on a more liberal policy. All grades are to be disposed of and will be replaced by pure bred cattle of different breeds as quickly as possible.

Democratic Conventions.

The democratic state central committee which met in Grand Forks fixed the date of the convention to elect delegates to the national convention, and of the state nomination convention. The former will be held at Fargo, June 21, and the latter at Grand Forks, Sept. 1. The representation will be one delegate for each fifty votes cast for the democratic candidate for governor at the last election, and four at large for each county. This will make a convention of 506 delegates, the largest democratic convention ever held in that state. An effort to elect one delegate from each judicial district by separate conventions was defeated.

A Bad Accident.

A frightful, and what may prove fatal, accident occurred at the wholesale house of Wahpeton Leach-Gamble-Dexter company while a car of syrup was being unloaded. Wm. Bently, receiving clerk for the company, and a nephew of O. A. Leach, one of the firm, was on the platform checking the goods, when the platform slipped and he was pinned by the neck against the wall, the whole truck of syrup falling on his head, frightfully lacerating his head and face. Medical assistance was at once summoned and he was taken to the Breckenridge hospital. The chances for his recovery are doubtful.

We Win.

The debating team from the University of North Dakota won the third debate of the international series. The winners were Messrs. Olger B. Burtness, John Anderson and Harold W. Braatlien. Great was the interest taken and the theatre was crowded to the doors. The subject of the debate was: Resolved: That the adjudication of disputes between employers and employes should be made a part of the administration of justice.

Narrow Escape.

Fire destroyed the house of John Laird, a little distance north of Rolla, by fire. The fire was discovered by Mrs. Laird in the absence of her husband. She ran for help to the home of a neighbor, William Mayo, leaving a little child sitting in a high chair. The Mayo boys were skating on a pond near by, and they ran to the burning building. The oldest boy, Melvin, entered the house at the risk of his life, and brought out the baby, who was uninjured.

News Notes.

George W. Voltz, of Buford, is the possessor of a live mountain lion or cougar, which he caught in a trap a few days ago.

The farmers' telephone line from Fairmount is assured. A company has been organized and work will start soon.

A number of blind pigs were driven out of Bowbells the other day, to the satisfaction of the law-abiding part of the population.

Most of the editors are back from the trip to Mexico.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

For the Week Ending March 28.

The supreme court of the United States has adjourned for two weeks. Ohio republicans will hold their state convention in Columbus May 17.

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

The national bank at Holdenville, I. T., capitalized at \$50,000, has suspended.

Burglars took \$700 in money and stamps from the post office at Piper City, Ill.

New Jersey democrats will hold their state convention in Trenton on April 12.

Robert Allison, aged 74, pioneer type founder, dropped dead at his home in Cincinnati.

The house of commons rejected a vote of censure on the British ministry by a vote of 299 to 224.

The Fourth Nebraska district republicans have renominated E. H. Hinchshaw for congress.

Reports from northern North Dakota and Montana say snow has fallen to the depth of two feet.

American and British engineers in Bolivia discovered buried treasure valued at \$16,000,000.

Missouri republicans in convention at Kansas City instructed their delegates at large for Roosevelt.

The republicans of the Tenth Missouri district have renominated Richard Barthold for congress.

George E. Yewell, one of the last survivors of the Greely arctic relief expedition, died in Baltimore.

Thirty-three shoe manufacturers in Lynn, Mass., locked out their men because of a proposed strike.

Heavy rains checked the prairie fires at Holdrege (Neb.) and vicinity after a loss of property of \$100,000.

Because she refused to marry him George Kelch killed his wife and himself near Georgetown, O.

Republicans of the Second Indiana district have nominated John C. Cheney, of Sullivan, for congress.

Prairie fires near Holdrege, Neb., did great damage to property and caused the loss of three lives.

Mayor David S. Rose has been for a fourth time nominated to head the Milwaukee democratic city ticket.

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

The republicans of the Twelfth Indiana district nominated Lieut. Gov. Newton W. Gilbert for congress.

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

The cashier having embezzled \$105,000, the Orange Growers' national bank closed its doors at Riverside, Cal.

Secretary Hitchcock announces that relentless war will be carried on against all persons guilty of land frauds.

France fears that China will intervene in the war, and that negotiations are drawing gradually to a climax.

At Cambridge, Mass., the Harvard university students observed the seventieth birthday of President Charles W. Eliot.

Andrew Isgrigg, Arthur Everhart and Edward Heit, young men of Jeffersonville, Ind., were drowned in the Ohio river.

President Roosevelt will press a button at the white house which will start the machinery of the St. Louis exposition on April 30.

A daily newspaper, with latest news by wireless telegraph, is to be issued on board all trans-Atlantic steamships, beginning in May.

Justus L. Brodrick, president of the wrecked Elkhart (Ind.) bank, ended his trial at Indianapolis by pleading guilty of embezzlement.

Judge David S. Gooding died at Greenfield, Ind., aged 80. He was United States marshal for the District of Columbia under President Andrew Johnson.

Jerry Duggins was convicted at Terre Haute, Ind., of the murder of Mrs. Sarah Ramsey and her two children, and sentenced to be hanged.

Queen Alexandra visited the Alexandra institution, planned to afford the London poor cheap meals, and dined with the factory workers at a cost of nine cents.

THE MARKETS.

New York, March 28.	
LIVE STOCK—Steers	\$4 45 @ 5 50
Hogs, State, Penn.	5 85 @ 5 95
Sheep	3 50 @ 5 00
FLOUR—Minn. Patents	5 55 @ 5 55
WHEAT—May	97 1/2 @ 98
July	97 1/2 @ 98 1/2
CORN—May	77 1/2 @ 80
RYE—No. 2 Western	11 @ 24 1/2
BUTTER	17 1/2 @ 18
CHEESE	17 1/2 @ 18
EGGS	17 1/2 @ 18
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Fancy Beves	\$5 50 @ 5 50
Fed. Tex. Steers	3 30 @ 4 50
Medium Best Steers	4 15 @ 4 65
Heavy Steers	5 20 @ 5 50
Calves	7 15 @ 8 50
HOGS—Assorted Light	6 25 @ 6 45
Heavy Packing	6 25 @ 6 40
Heavy Mixed	6 20 @ 6 45
SHEEP	4 70 @ 5 25
BUTTER—Creamery	14 @ 24
Dairy	14 1/2 @ 21
EGGS—Fresh	15 @ 16 1/2
POTATOES (per bu.)	85 @ 90
MESS PORK—Cash	12 57 @ 113 00
LARD—Cash	6 50 @ 6 75
GRAIN—Wheat, May	97 1/2 @ 98
Corn, May	77 1/2 @ 80
Oats, May	35 1/2 @ 38 1/2
Barley, Feed	25 @ 26 1/2
Rye, May	69 @ 70
MILWAUKEE.	
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 Nor'n	98 @ 99
Corn, July	49 1/2 @ 49 1/2
Oats, Standard	42 1/2 @ 43
Rye, No. 1	71 1/2 @ 72
KANSAS CITY.	
GRAIN—Wheat, May	97 1/2 @ 98 1/2
Wheat, July	75 1/2 @ 77 1/2
Corn, May	45 @ 45 1/2
Oats, No. 2 White	39 @ 40
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Beef Steers	\$3 30 @ 4 30
Texas Steers, Grass	2 25 @ 4 30
HOGS—Packers	6 50 @ 6 45
Butchers' Best Heavy	6 25 @ 6 55
SHEEP—Natives	4 00 @ 4 40
OMAHA.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	\$2 50 @ 5 25
Stockers and Feeders	2 50 @ 4 20
Cows and Heifers	2 75 @ 4 10
HOGS—Heavy	6 65 @ 6 10
SHEEP—Wethers	4 25 @ 4 30