

HAS BRIGHT FUTURE

George B. Cortelyou, Private Secretary to the President.

His Success Should Be an Inspiration to Ambitious Young Americans—May Become a Cabinet Member.

The intimation has come from Washington that George B. Cortelyou may become a member of the president's cabinet. Those who know the man best believe that he is worthy of such an honor, and capable of filling such a position. In the United States today there are few more interesting men than George B. Cortelyou, the secretary to the president. Intellectual, energetic, dignified, and courteous, this man seemed endowed by nature and fitted by training to perform the duties and meet the emergencies of his particular work.

The position of secretary to the president of the United States is an arduous one. In the rendering of its multitudinous services, it calls for the business qualifications of a methodical and systematic clerk, in the performance of the daily routine of official work, and the fitness of a practical diplomat in meeting and satisfactorily adjusting situations between the president and an assorted public, each individual of which believes himself entitled to a portion of the time and interest of the chief executive.

Mr. Cortelyou worked his way to his present high position through sheer ability and determination. He is still a young man, 40 years of age, and his success may be regarded as an indication of a still more progressive and brilliant career in the future. He began as a stenographer, and, as a court reporter, was considered one of the most rapid and accurate in the country. In 1891 he became private secretary to the fourth assistant postmaster general. Toward the close of the Cleveland administration he was transferred to the white house. He



GEORGE B. CORTELYOU.
(President's Choice for Proposed Portfolio of Commerce.)

was for several months a stenographer to the president, and was then appointed executive clerk, which position he held until the beginning of Mr. McKinley's second term, when he was made private secretary.

While in Washington Mr. Cortelyou improved his spare time in the study of the law, and, in 1895, was graduated from the Georgetown University Law school. The following year he took a post-graduate course in the Columbian university.

Mr. Cortelyou was born in New York city July 26, 1862. He was educated in public and private schools, and is a graduate of the Hempstead (L. I.) institute, and of the state normal school at Westfield, Mass. He holds the degree of LL. B. from Georgetown university, and the degree of LL. M. from Columbia university. He was for a while a law reporter in New York, and then was principal of preparatory schools in the same city from 1885 to 1889. In the latter part of 1889 he began his career as a private secretary, having served in this capacity with the post office inspector at New York, the surveyor of the port of New York, and the fourth assistant postmaster general. In November, 1895, he was appointed stenographer to the president; in February, 1896, executive clerk; in July, 1898, assistant secretary, and in April, 1900, upon the resignation of John Addison Porter, on account of ill-health, Mr. Cortelyou was made full secretary.

This is a modest and thoroughly American career. Having had not more than an average preparation for his life's work, Mr. Cortelyou has invariably done the small things that he found to do so well that he has been called to do greater things.

During the four and a half years that Cortelyou served the late President McKinley, first as assistant private secretary and later as private secretary, he developed a remarkable trait of memory.

An assistant secretary it was part of Mr. Cortelyou's duty when the president was traveling to see the reporters from the various newspapers and to furnish them the particulars of the chief executive's plans and movements. Hundreds of reporters throughout the country thus became personally acquainted with Mr. Cortelyou, who not only remembered their faces in connection with the newspapers which they represented, but in the great majority of cases remembered the personal names of the interviewers themselves.

Berlin Has No Filthy Slums.
The very poor of Berlin are better housed than those of any other large city in the world. In fact, there are no filthy slums in the German capital, and the poorest people there are disposed to be tidy.

UNITED STATES WINS.

Dutch Jurist Decides Russia Must Pay Damage for Illegal Seizure of Sealing Ships.

Prof. Asser, the Dutch jurist, who has been arbitrating the claims of American sealers for the seizure of their vessels by the Russian government about ten years ago, has delivered his award in favor of the United States. He appraises the damages in the case of the American schooner C. H. White at \$32,444, in the case of the James Hamilton Lewis at \$28,588, the Kate and Anna at \$1,488, and the Cape Horn Pigeon at \$38,750.

In giving his reasons for the award Prof. Asser held that the schooner C. H. White was seized outside Russian territorial waters, and that the Russian contention that a warship of one



DR. T. M. C. ASSER.
(Has Decided Behring Sea Dispute in Favor of United States.)

nation was entitled to pursue beyond the boundaries of its territorial seas a ship of another nation guilty of illegal action within these waters, was untenable.

The arbitrator declared that the jurisdiction of the state could not extend beyond its territorial waters except by special treaty. The seizure and confiscation of the C. H. White and the imprisonment of its crew was, therefore, illegal, and Russia was condemned to pay the C. H. White \$32,444, with interest at six per cent.

The case of the James Hamilton Lewis is governed by the same decision, while in the case of the Cape Horn Pigeon, Prof. Asser, in fixing the damages of \$38,750 and the interest at six per cent, held that the general principle that damages should include the prospective profits of which the victim had been deprived applied equally to international litigation.

In the case of the Kate and Anna the arbitrator decided that the captain could have continued seal hunting, and that, therefore, Russia was not responsible for the prospective profits.

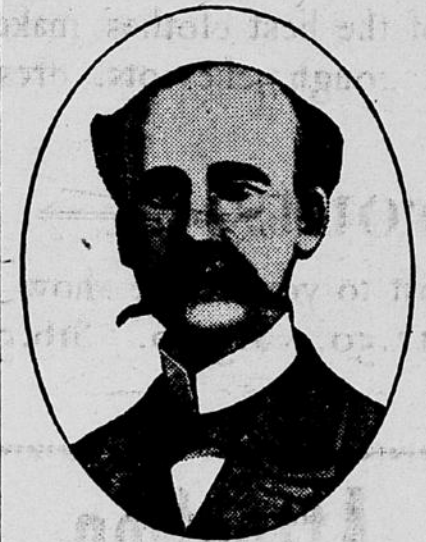
Both the James Hamilton Lewis and Kate and Anna are given six per cent interest on the amount awarded.

The dispute was the subject of protracted negotiations, resulting in an agreement in 1900 between Count Lamsdorf, acting minister of foreign affairs of Russia, and Herbert H. D. Pierce, United States charge d'affaires of St. Petersburg, designating Prof. Asser, a member of the council of state of the Netherlands, an arbitrator.

HIGH HONOR FOR HARDY.

Norfolk (Va.) Financier Elected President of American Bankers' Association for 1903.

The American Bankers' association is without doubt one of the most influential social and business organizations of the world. Its member



CALDWELL HARDY.
(New President of the Bankers' Association of America.)

ship is composed of bank presidents and managers and the heads of great financial institutions of New York, Boston, Chicago, and other large cities, together with the most prominent officials of the United States treasury department.

The association held its annual meeting for 1902 at New Orleans, a short time ago, and elected Mr. Caldwell Hardy its president for the ensuing year. Mr. Hardy is one of the leading financiers of Norfolk, Va., where he is president of the Norfolk national bank. He is a native of North Carolina, a former resident of Brooklyn, and a graduate in the science of banking from the institutions of Wall street. Mr. Hardy has been connected with the Norfolk national bank since 1885, when, upon its organization, he was installed as its cashier.

How He Might Be Identified.
An amusing story is being told in Paris of an Auvergnat coal merchant of that city, who was found intoxicated in the streets. "Asked who he was, he said he didn't know, 'but go and ask the coal merchant in the Rue des Ecoles. If he is at home, I don't know who I am, if he's out, it's me.'"

USES BITTER WORDS.

In His War Book De Wet Scores Boer and Briton.

Declares That Treachery of Burgheers Saved England from Ruin—Says Providence Saved Him and His Soldiers.

In his book, entitled "Three Years' War," Gen. De Wet, the noted Boer commander, uses vigorous language in referring to the results of the contest with Great Britain. In one passage he says:

"Had not so many of our burghers proved false to their own colors, England, as the great Bismarck foretold, would have found her grave in South Africa."

The book is dedicated by the Boer general "To my fellow subjects of the British empire." It is perhaps the most remarkable book by any recent war has produced. The concise, simply told tale of the extraordinary campaign is marked throughout with the stamp of truth. The boldness of the narrative only serves to bring into strong relief the fiery passages in which a strong man literally blurs out his soul in pathetic regret or bitter denunciation.

In thus taking the public into his confidence De Wet loses nothing of the glamour with which his exploits in the field surround him. In criticizing he spares no one; Boer and Briton come equally under the lash. De Wet declares that, whatever the English people may have to say in discredit of Gen. Buller, he had to operate against stronger positions than any other British general.

Throughout the work the Boer general has but slight praise for Lord Roberts, and little more for Lord Kitchener. Gen. Knox is almost the only British general who seems to have struck De Wet as a commander with real military genius. Of "Tommy Atkins" he has many kindly words to say, and declares

shoes. He got an early political bent by serving as page in the Michigan legislature; there he discovered how easy it is to be a statesman and he determined to be one himself. In course of time he gave up shoe blackening, paper selling, popcorn peddling, train-butchering, and the like occupations and studied law. Then he went into the business of owning railroad companies and newspapers and coming to congress.

There is hardly a smoother or more genial proposition in congress than William Alden Smith. He has fled down the rough places for a gentleman of taste, refinement, and education. Dartmouth college has given him an honorary M. A., and there is no Smith dormitory or laboratory as yet among the college buildings. When it comes to turning a pretty oratorical phrase, there are none better. Beveridge is more valuable, but not so graceful. Smith's anti-reciprocity speech last winter was one of the events of the season, says the Chicago Journal.

Smith likes society. Last year he began entertaining just to get into practice for the heavier work which he knew was coming. This winter he will have a house near Dupont circle.

MR. JUSTICE HARLAN.
He Has Been an Honored Member of the United States Supreme Court for 25 Years.

Justice John Marshall Harlan, whose twenty-fifth anniversary as associate justice of the United States supreme court was celebrated by a large banquet on December 9, was appointed to that important position on November 29, 1877, just 27 years after his graduation from the celebrated Center college, Kentucky, in which so many noted Americans imbibed their early

draughts of learning. The young lawyer began practice at Frankfort, removed afterward to Louisville, and made several unsuccessful campaigns as candidate on republican tickets, principally for governor. He served on the Behring sea tribunal in 1895, but otherwise his duties of supreme justice have engaged all his time for the last quarter of a century.

Britons Marry Boer Women.
Britons making South Africa their home are marrying Boer women. Two of these unions have just taken place at Port Elizabeth. The bridegrooms were stalwart members of the South African constabulary, and the brides genuine Boer maidens who, with their imperfect knowledge of the English language, had some difficulty in getting through the marriage service. But this little hitch was overcome, and the girls looked happy as they drove away in their wedding carts. The vehicles were decorated with yellow ribbon, the ex-Free State color, while the horses were adorned with red, white and blue.

Blue Foxes Are Monogamous.
The blue foxes of the Pribyloff islands are monogamous. An attempt has been made to teach them polygamy by killing only the males and sparing the females, but it has failed.

Police with Every Ticket.
A commendable system of railroad insurance has been established by the French government. A patron of the state railroads, by the purchase of a ticket which costs about two cents, secures the right to \$2,000 in case of death or permanent injury, from \$500 to \$1,000 for minor injuries, and \$1 a day while the person is unable to work.

WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH.

Michigan Congressman Who Is Anxious to Succeed Burrows as United States Senator.

William Alden Smith, of Grand Rapids, Mich., is a candidate for his state in place of Julius Caesar Burrows, whose term expires March 3, 1905. The death of Senator McMillan worked a revolution in that state's politics, and, in the overturning, former Secretary of War Alger came to the surface and Burrows went under. Smith is the Fidus Achates of Alger.

William Smith is an able young man of the self-made brand so common in American political life. Like a half dozen other statesmen he began his business career blacking other people's



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(Michigan Congressman Who Wants to Succeed Senator Burrows.)

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NORTH DAKOTA NEWS

Cattle Disappear.

Stock rustling around Steele in the past two years has caused much annoyance and loss. A gang was routed out last year and left for Canada. This fall several head of cattle have been spirited away, and it was finally settled that they had been driven off by someone who knew the country. Recently it became certain that a well known resident of an adjoining county must have had knowledge of what was going on. An intercepted letter to a man now in jail on a minor charge was the first real pointer. Deputy Sheriff G. M. Hogue secured a warrant for the arrest of J. W. Arnett, who was suspected of complicity in the work of rustling. H. Oxenrider lost about twenty head this fall, and they were traced seventy miles. Three head had been dropped in the rush, and were recovered. Developments are looked for soon.

Taxes Declared Void.
Judge Pollock has created some consternation by deciding that all the real estate taxes levied in Fargo from '96 to '99, inclusive, are void, because of the failure of the city assessor to attach his certificate. The decision is based largely on an Emmons county case, which was carried to the supreme court. Prominent lawyers insist that the supreme court will have to reverse itself and get in line with the federal ruling, in which it is held that property owners must pay some taxes, and cannot escape entirely because of technical errors. The county will appeal the case to the supreme court and endeavor to get a new ruling.

Lower Court Sustained.
Two years ago the Avey Manufacturing company had an engine on exhibition in Fargo. Farmer O. P. Nokken was passing with a team. The whistle frightened the horses and in the runaway that followed Nokken was thrown out and bruised. He sued for damages and was awarded \$600 and costs. The machinery people appealed and the lower court has been affirmed.

Pleaded Guilty.
Fitzgerald and Mullen, implicated in the robbery of C. A. Boynton at his farm home, near Fargo, pleaded guilty. Five men and two women were arrested and a confession obtained from one of the women. The two men who admit their guilt were once employed on the Boynton farm, and were familiar with the situation. Some of the other prisoners intend to make a hard fight to prove their innocence.

Sent to Reform School.
Annie Thompson, a girl 15 years of age, daughter of John J. Thompson, of Grand Forks, was held to the district court by Judge Brown. The girl was taken in custody on a warrant charging her with disorderly conduct and incorrigibility. The complaint was made by the father of the girl, and he and her mother are heartbroken over the waywardness of their daughter.

News in Brief.
A feature of the tax sales throughout the state was the bidding down of interest rates. The law allows 24 per cent on delinquent taxes, but this was materially reduced in many cases. In one case in Stutsman county one parcel of land was bid in for 4 per cent.

Grand Master Bryan of the I. O. O. F. of North Dakota, has taken possession of the charter of the Minto lodge which has become defunct through the removal of most of the members to other points. These members will now be able to obtain visiting cards from the grand lodge.

Robert T. Jones, who broke jail at LaMoure, was re-arrested at Kirksville, Mo., but the officers concluded not to go after him as he was not wanted badly enough.

Joseph Kisch, a Thirteenth Minnesota man, was killed by a gasoline explosion at Hope.

The Reeve elevator at Buxton, which was burned the other day was the first one to be built between Grand Forks and Fargo.

Cadet Chas. Thompson of Jamestown is right guard in the West Point football eleven and assisted in the victory over the navy at Philadelphia, by a score of 22 to 8. Fretz, the center for Annapolis, is from Grand Forks.

A storied farmer had a rather thrilling experience a few days ago. He drove to Starkweather with a load of grain and on his return it became dark. He missed the crossing at a coulee and plunged into the mire, one horse was drowned, but he succeeded in getting the other safe ashore. Before he arrived at a neighbor's he was almost perished, his clothes were frozen and he was in a bad shape generally.

The county commissioners of Cass county have notified the bondsmen of the defunct Citizens' National bank that they must settle. The county had about \$9,000 on deposit when the bank failed, and no settlement has been made yet.

A contest has been filed in the Thirty-first legislative district by E. S. Foley of Billings county, against George Senour, republican. The claim is made that several votes in Gladstone precinct for the independent ticket were counted for the republicans.

An organization has been formed at Dickinson to arrange if possible for the erection of a club and literary building. Shares will be sold at ten dollars each and it is expected to raise \$10,000.

Miss Nicolina Nelson, a domestic in Fargo, was badly burned by the explosion of gasoline, with which she was starting a fire.

The Walsh county delegation in the legislature will ask for an appropriation to complete the institute for the feeble minded, which has been begun, equip it and maintain it until the following session. It is estimated it will require about \$20,000 to complete the building, \$5,000 to equip it and several thousand for maintenance. It is expected the completion of the institution will relieve somewhat the congested condition of the state insane asylum at Jamestown.

ANIMAL INTELLIGENCE.

Although Sharp and Cunning the Wildcat Has Not a Good Memory for Traps.

Our almost extinct wildcat is a beast which for want of memory has not been able to hold its own. While the fox and the badger, especially the latter, are adepts at avoiding traps, the wildcat seems quite unable to keep out of them, says the London Spectator. Yet the glutton, another carnivore of the northern forests, without any apparent brain endowment of the positive kind, has learned the whole art of trapping so successfully that it will follow along a whole line of 40 miles of traps, break into every one from behind and carry off the baits without being caught. In the same way the baboons of Africa, whether north or south, maintain themselves in a locality in their full numbers long after most other creatures of equal size have disappeared. The part of the Matoppos hills in which Mr. Rhodes' tomb is cut in the rocks is deserted by the Matabeles because, as they are now disarmed, the baboons carry off all their corn and pumpkins.

The rat and the rabbit are not very different in point of fecundity. But while the rabbit, except on very favorable soil, disappears in a cultivated country like England, where it is not afforded any protection, the rat is practically master of the situation, so greatly does his power of individual experience, and probably also of communication, exceed that of the other rodent. It can hardly be an accident that the gray parrot, one of the cleverest and most thoughtful of birds, is by far the longest-lived. There is an undoubted instance of this bird surviving for a century, and half that time is quite a common age. But in the case of birds so many other considerations than those of brain intervene in determining what lends to longevity that only vague generalizations are possible. Size, food and species all have their known results on the duration of a bird's life. A gannet has been known to live for 40 years, Spanish imperial eagles to nearly that age, an Egyptian vulture to 42, ravens for 20 years and swans for nearly as long. But it is a fairly safe inference that the life of birds is, in proportion to their size, longer than that of mammals. Comparing the general average of brain power, that of birds is much higher than among the average beasts; and it is quite probable that it is this excess of brain vitality which gives the birds also an excess in bodily vitality.

A PREACHER IN QUEENSLAND.
The Minister Reception of a White Minder at the Hands of a Group of Natives.

In a recent book Edward B. Kennedy thus describes the welcome given by black natives of Queensland to a white preacher who visited them: "A black fellow came up to me and placing his hand gently on the bridle of my horse, nodded his head in the direction of my friend, with 'That fellow priest! I agreed, upon which, sinking his voice to a mysterious and hoarse whisper, he proceeded: 'Badger. That fellow like it put on shirt over trousers, get a top o' waddy, and yabber 'bout debil, debil,' which, rendered in plain English, reads: 'Good. That man puts his shirt on over his trousers, gets top of wood, or pulpit, and talks about devil, devil.' Before I could make any remark upon this new and startling manner of describing a preacher, the whole mob of blacks, who had been listening to the information vouchsafed me, commenced to dance about with joy at having a parson; and we soon found out the reason, for my instructor, signing to the others to be quiet, struck an attitude, then turned to his reverence with an air of pride and satisfaction, and thus addressed him: 'You give mine sixpence mine say lorpser tin commands burgery quick all same white fellow,' which meant: 'Give me six-pence, I'll say the Lord's prayer and ten commands splendidly quick as a white man does in church.' Then, without a moment's hesitation, he rattled off like lightning, as far as we could follow him, a page of the church service, throwing in a few responses here and there. The parson looked grave, as the black, the very second he had concluded, held out his hand for sixpence, and upon the coin being refused him evidently considered that he had not spoken his piece fast enough, for he called up another member of his tribe, saying as he pushed him forward: 'This fellow cabon quick one shillin'.' 'This man very quick, one shilling.'"

Duly Reported.
A raw countryman, having been just enrolled as a member of the metropolitan police force, was stationed on duty near a large gas works, with instructions to take particular notice of everything on his beat, and, if he found anything missing, to report the same to the sergeant.

During the night one of the large gasometers had been emptied, and had sunk into its basin. On the arrival of the sergeant the new "Robert," who was found in a state of great excitement, pointed to the empty framework of the gasometer and said:

"Well, I don't know whether it's all right, sir, but one of them things has gone."—Stray Stories.

Very Reserved.
Lawyer (to his client, who is charged with theft)—I must know the whole truth if I am to defend you. Have you told me everything? Client—Except where I hid the money, I want some of that for myself.—The King.