

MAPPING OUT PLANS.

Secretary Cortelyou Now Is the Busiest Man in Washington.

He has to Devise the Machinery of the New Department of Commerce and of the Bureau Connected with It.

Since Mr. Cortelyou became secretary of commerce he has been importuned to make speeches in many sections of the country at banquets given by commercial organizations. He has declined all such invitations: He tells his would-be hosts that his business just at present is to do, not to talk. He has been called to organize a great and important department of government; as yet he has done nothing but work at the task of organization. The greater tasks to be performed by the new department when it is fully constructed have not even been reached. At this time his speeches would necessarily deal with hopes and expectations. He says he prefers to talk about things which have been accomplished.

The big task for the secretary of commerce just at present, says the Chicago Journal, is to organize the administrative machinery which is to take care of the business of all the great bureaus which are to be transferred July 1 to the jurisdiction of the secretary of commerce. All the employees of the census, the immigration service, the geodetic and coast survey, the bureau of standards and measurements, Chinese exclusion statistics, consular reports, labor, fish commission, steamboat inspection and the lighthouse board—all these will have to be paid and brought into order under the new regime. To do this without confusion or interruption of work is not a simple task. The book-keeping and accounting feature alone is no small undertaking. Many of the departments will move their quarters. The new building opposite the Willard hotel is to be ready for occupancy about that time, and July 1 promises



SECRETARY CORTELYOU.
(Now Devising Machinery for New Department of Commerce.)

to be a great moving day in government circles.

The bureau of manufacture, which is one of the two new bureaus created by the law which made the department of commerce, is hardly in a condition yet to be the subject of a prospectus. What it will be depends almost entirely on Secretary Cortelyou's ideas of what it can be made to be. The law is very vague. The act reads that it shall be the province and duty of such bureau, under the direction of the secretary, to "foster, promote and develop the various manufacturing industries of the United States, and markets for the same at home and abroad, domestic and foreign, by gathering, compiling and publishing and supplying all available and useful information concerning such industries and such markets, and by such other methods and means as may be prescribed by the secretary or prescribed by the law."

Secretary Cortelyou has not committed himself to any plan for working out this bureau of manufactures problem. What is said above indicates what may be done under the law, and what Mr. Cortelyou is turning over in his mind. He is anxious above all things to have the bureau a practical and useful branch of the government. He is determined that it shall not degenerate into a merely scientific department, with a pall of scholasticism upon it; nor does he want it to become a useless machine for grinding out useless figures and equally useless facts. He is feeling his way, soliciting suggestion, and trying to get at the sentiment of the best informed and most progressive thought. He knows that his present work is bound to be most important, for the character which he stamps upon the new department it will in all likelihood carry for many years to come.

Colored Shoes in the Army.

If colored shoes are not generally worn, they are popular in the army, as evidenced by recent contracts given out for the manufacturing of shoes for the members of the United States army, says the Shoe and Leather Reporter. One contract was for 51,000 pairs of shoes, all colored, there being not a single pair of blacks in the order. In another order was included 884 pairs of colored shoes. This gives the impression that for army wear colored shoes are preferred. They look better for a longer period of time with reasonable care than black goods, in the opinion of the army officials. For hot weather colored shoes are viewed by sensible people as a most common-sense proposition.

Flowers in Frozen North.

All the flowers of the arctic regions, of which there are 762 kinds, are either white or yellow.

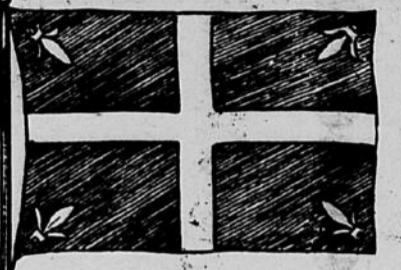
FRENCH-CANADIAN FLAG.

It is the Creation of a Loyal Priest and Promise to Become a Popular Ensign.

Recently there was unfurled and flung to the breeze at Montreal a flag new to the present generation, but not to those of bygone days. Many persons who had occasion to pass along Notre Dame street had reason to remark: "What is this?"

It was none other than the new flag of the French-Canadian people, and which, it is hoped, will be adopted in perpetuity as the emblem of the race which first settled the country. For some years past there has been agitation afoot to drop the tri-color of France; as it does not really denote any other allegiance to France than language among French-Canadians.

It, therefore, remained for a French-Canadian priest to start a movement



FRENCH-CANADIAN FLAG.
(A Combination of the Union Jack and Royal French Standard.)

for the adoption of a flag that would have the effect of "the tie that binds" among his fellow-countrymen.

This priest is Abbe Filiatrault, of St. Judge, in the district of St. Hyacinthe, and his idea of the flag which would best depict the feelings of French-Canadians is shown in the accompanying illustration.

Here is a flag which has for its basis, in composition, that of the "Drapeau Carillon," one of the flags of the French when they first landed in Canada.

In many ways it is a very simple, but at the same time a very imposing emblem. It has for a ground a blue color, and this is crossed with white, while in each of the four corners is placed a white fleur-de-lis.

Many are the questions that have been asked why the French-Canadians desire to break away from the French flag. This is best told in the language of one of them.

"It is desirous on our part that we should have a distinctive flag of our own. We honor the union jack, which is our protector, but still we are of French origin and cannot forget the emblem of our ancestors. But we wish to have an emblem which will portray an idea of what we have descended from, which the tri-color does not convey.

"The 'jack' is the only flag which we can look up to as a protector, and it is not our desire to flaunt the tri-color in the face of the English-speaking people, which in time of trouble between Great Britain and France would be distasteful."

OLD FORT ARMSTRONG.

Historic Spot on Mississippi Saved from Oblivion by Daughters of American Revolution.

At the lower end of Rock Island, in the Mississippi, was built, in 1816, a fort which was named after Gen. Armstrong, then secretary of war. The encroachments of the Indians, and the need for a rallying place for the white settlers on the banks of the Mississippi, made the fort a necessity. It was built of hewn logs, and was strong enough to resist any attempt of the Indians to capture it. Happily there



FORT ARMSTRONG MONUMENT.
(Erected recently by Daughters of American Revolution.)

never arose an occasion to use the fort for warlike purposes and it became but a trading post. There was signed here, in 1831, the treaty by which the Sac and Fox Indians agreed to remove to the Iowa side of the river and leave the village on the banks of Rock river which they had occupied so long. The fort was 400 feet square, and having access to water, and carrying a large supply of food, was equipped for a long siege. There now remains nothing of it, says the Four-Track News. Two cannon pointing down the river have been the only things to mark the spot where it stood till two years ago, when the Daughters of the American Revolution erected a monument there.

Wolves Paid for Heifer.

A ranchman in Natrona county, Wyo., had a heifer killed by wolves. To get even with the latter, he placed strychnine in the heifer's carcass. Within a few days he found eight dead wolves and one coyote beside the remains. The heifer was worth only \$25, and the wolves and coyote will return to the ranchman something like \$200 in bounty and sale of skins.

Steel Versus Iron.

Steel rusts seven times as rapidly as iron.

SCHIFF AND MORGAN.

They Are the Two Greatest Financiers of Wall Street.

Something About the Aggressive Hebrew Banker Who Won the Northern Pacific Fight and Bought the Reading.

The man who could best wear the mantle of Mr. J. P. Morgan, if that financier should leave Wall street, is Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, according to Robert N. Burnett, who contributes a sketch of the banker to the Cosmopolitan, in its "Captains of Industry" series.

Mr. Schiff it was, so Mr. Burnett tells us, that really won from J. Pierpont Morgan and James J. Hill the famous fight for the control of the Northern Pacific. While Mr. Harriman appeared more prominently on this occasion, "Mr. Schiff was the power behind the throne." Furthermore, Mr. Schiff can not only fight and win, but can compromise. He voluntarily suggested that Mr. Morgan be empowered to name the new board of directors of the Northern Pacific which should represent both sides and agree to unite on a plan for the joint control of the road. Then he further showed his generosity by allowing the unfortunates who had been "short" of Northern Pacific to cover their contracts at the nominal price of \$150 per share, when he might have compelled payment of two or three times that amount.

Mr. Schiff's ability as a financier was first brought before the public several years ago by the reorganization of the Union Pacific railway and the settlement of the debt to the government. Later he took a hand in the purchase of the Chicago & Alton, and also in the acquisition of the Southern Pacific. The firm of which he is the head, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., is frequently employed by such great concerns as the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio railroads to conduct their largest financial operations.

One of the most recent feats of financing which placed Mr. Schiff among the mighty men of Wall street



JACOB H. SCHIFF.
(One of the Great Captains of Industry of Wall Street.)

was the purchase of a majority of the stock of the Reading railroad in the interests of the Baltimore & Ohio and Lake Shore railroads. When such transactions as this are to be carried out, there is room to save or lose millions of dollars, and by his wonderful diplomacy Mr. Schiff saved these millions.

He is perhaps the leading Hebrew of New York, and there are many monuments to his great generosity, such as the Montefiore home, the Jewish Theological seminary, the Semitic museum at Harvard university, and the Nurses' settlement on the New York east side. He is a trustee of the Baron de Hirsch fund, and has been treasurer of Bernard college. Mr. Schiff was born in Germany, and spent the larger part of his business career in Frankfurt, until he came to this country, over 30 years ago.

Speed in Construction.

Solomon's temple was about seven years in building, but it stood for centuries. No one can estimate accurately the life of a modern steel structure, which comes into being in remarkably quick time. In a recent instance in New York an apartment hotel was completed, leased and sold in less than 14 months after the purchase of the site. The actual work of construction was done in less than ten months, although this was a 12-and-a-half story building, which covered a lot 71x100 feet, and contained more than 200 rooms. These marvels do not come by chance. Every bolt and rivet is planned and provided for before the foundation is laid, and a perfect system controls the gangs of workmen, who carry on the most diverse operations without getting in one another's way.

Safe Bullets for Duellists.

A harmless bullet, made of a shell of chalk, has been invented by a Parisian physician, and it will no doubt be extensively used by French duellists. When it strikes a person it merely marks the spot without doing the least injury. With a mask over the face, men can practice revolver shooting at each other just as they now practice fencing.

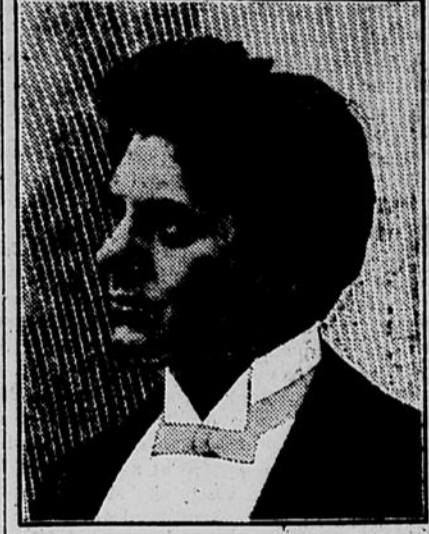
Smoke Turned Into Gas.

A novel method of getting rid of black smoke, and, at the same time, turning it to practical use, is now being adopted in some Belgian factories. The smoke is driven by fans into a porous receptacle over which flows a stream of petroleum or similar liquid; the smoke is thus caught and turned into a gas that gives a great heat, and can be used for running gas engines.

NEW OPERA DIRECTOR.

Mr. Corried, Recently Made Manager of Metropolitan Opera House, is an Able Man.

Mr. Heinrich Corried, who has just been elected director of the Metropolitan opera house, New York city, is one of the most prominent and picturesque personalities in the dramatic world. His genius for stage direction is so great that his own theater (the Irving Place, New York city) may be said to be the only American playhouse preserving the classic traditions of the Comedie Francaise at Paris or the Burg theater at Vienna. The guiding principle of each of these three theaters is



HEINRICH CORRIED.
(New Director of Metropolitan Opera House, New York.)

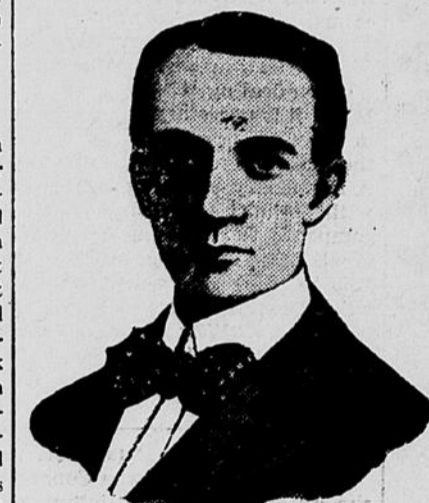
to seek for excellence in performance rather than of performer. At each, leading actors are often invited to assume minor roles. Theatergoers thus have the comfortable assurance that every character will receive adequate representation, and that the resultant whole will be consistently artistic. The emphasis of this principle should be characteristic of next year's performances at the Metropolitan opera house under Mr. Corried's direction. The audience will have an opportunity to hear, not merely singers, but operas.

The new manager of the greatest opera house in the world has always accomplished much with little. The Irving Place theater, which he has directed for ten years, is not a flourishing institution. But its performances have attracted attention quite out of proportion to the importance of a down-town playhouse presenting dramas in a foreign tongue. The high artistic purpose of the manager's accomplishments with limited facilities, and his struggles to have his theater educational and representative made him the most conspicuous of New York theatrical managers. From that night in 1872 when he spoke the prologue at the opening of the Residenz theater in Vienna and began his theatrical career, he has advanced steadily. He acted successfully in Leipzig and Bremen; he had the management of the Stadt theater in Bremen, where he had his only operatic experience, and in 1877 he came to the United States as stage director of the Germania theater. Since that time he has brought to New York all the most noted German actors. He has obtained consistently artistic results with material means that would have discouraged most experienced and ambitious managers.

MR. FORSTER PROMOTED.

Executive White House Clerk is Appointed Assistant Secretary to President Roosevelt.

President Roosevelt is a firm believer in civil service methods. When he promoted Mr. Cortelyou to the new cabinet position of secretary of commerce,



RUDOLPH FORSTER.
(Recently Appointed Assistant Secretary to the President.)

he also promoted Mr. William Loeb to the private secretaryship, and this commendable system of recognizing merit he has now carried to its logical conclusion by making Mr. Rudolph Forster assistant secretary to the president. Mr. Forster is a thoroughly reliable and capable young man. He was born in Washington in October, 1872. He was educated in the public schools of that city, is a graduate of Columbia university law school, was appointed from Virginia as clerk in the United States commission of fish and fisheries in 1894, and in March, 1897, was detailed for duty at the white house. He was appointed to a clerkship in the white house in May, 1897, and promoted to executive clerk in May, 1900.

Death Months of Aged.

"Death months" are March and April for adults, and July and August for children under five years of age, according to the statistics of the twelfth census.

NORTH DAKOTA NEWS.

The Lady Won.

The state college oratorical contest was held in Wahpeton, the seat of the Red River university, special trains bringing in hundreds of college men and girls.

Miss Neva Stephens, representing the agricultural college at Fargo, won first honors and J. A. McIntosh of the state university at Grand Forks, second. The interstate contest will be held at Fargo, June 8.

The contest was held at the opera house and 500 attended. The judges of thought and composition were President Bridgman of Hamline, Minn.; President McLean of the Iowa university at Iowa City, and State Superintendent Stockwell of Bismarck; on delivery, Professor Van Dike of Fergus Falls, Wheeler of Fargo, and Purcell of Wahpeton. The awards of honors were generally acceptable, but Carney of Grand Forks was a favorite. The hall was decorated in the colors of the four colleges.

Attempted Suicide.

A great sensation has been caused at Grafton over the attempted suicide of Frank Smith, a prominent and wealthy farmer, who was found in the hay loft of his barn by a searching party. He had been missing since Sunday.

On Friday he made his will, and on Saturday he entered the Austin drug store and purchased a bottle of carbolic acid. He was found with the bottle half emptied at his side, together with a tin cup from which he had drunk the deadly draught. Physicians were at once called, and think his life may be saved.

He is a married man and has several grown daughters. He has been speculating in wheat very heavily and it is said his losses of late have been large. Smith has been for many years a prominent member of the Presbyterian church, and was a candidate for mayor of Grafton a short time ago.

Land Office Business.

The total receipts of the Devils Lake office for the fiscal period were \$312,596.04. The office ranking next to this was Minot, where the total receipts were \$240,208.35. The figures for the five offices in the state being as follows:

Devils Lake.....	\$312,596.04
Minot.....	240,208.35
Bismarck.....	151,760.50
Grand Forks.....	85,510.82
Fargo.....	40,814.16

In the homestead entries committed to cash, Devils Lake had 1,342 in number, while the other four offices in the state only had 1,027 altogether.

In the Fargo office during that period there were nearly 1,400 contests heard, an average of about five cases a day, not counting Sundays and holidays. The contest business in the Devils Lake office was larger than in all the other local land offices in the United States put together.

Better Land.

The prevention of prairie fires for several years in Stutsman county is having a noticeable effect on the lands, both in crop and unbroken. The ground is moister and plows easier than when the grass has been burned over. Then the sod is hard and it is dry beneath the surface. The snows do not catch and remain on the surface, evenly distributed, but blow off into coulees, and leave the ground black, bare and hard. With no fires to take the grass, all the water from the usual heavy snowfall melts and soaks into the soil, gradually giving back moisture at the time when it is needed in the summer.

A Reunion.

The Scottish Rite Masons of North Dakota have arranged to have a reunion in the Bad Lands near Medora in July. The meeting is contingent on whether the number of applications will reach thirty-five, but there seems no doubt about it. A special dispensation has been secured and the meeting will be held in some of the famous plains near Medora, out in the open. Wives of the members of the Scottish Rite will accompany them on the outing.

News Notes.

The Jamestown board of education raises all salaries 10 per cent.

Notice has been given to Postmaster Budget that an additional carrier will be allowed the Grand Forks postoffice July 1.

In a quarrel over the disposition of an estate Thomas Collieran, a farmer living about nine miles east of Gledonia, was shot in the arm by his brother. The arm was amputated, and it is feared that the patient may not recover.

It is reported that the committee appointed to canvass the situation has decided to make no changes in the arrangement of the pastoral fields of the Presbyterian church in Pembina county.

J. F. Mager, who has operated the waterworks system at Minot free of cost to the city up to date, offers to continue the work for \$300 a year, which he figures will about pay for the wood required to make steam.

Work has been begun on the new Catholic church at Kenmare.

George Marelius of Williston has donated to the university a fine collection of minerals and relics from the Missouri valley, which are now to be found in the U. museum.

The Stutsman county republican committee presented to the president a silver match safe on which was an inscription nominating him as the candidate of the committee for president in 1904.

G. Flater of Richland county, has had seventeen cattle, fifty pigs and a dog poisoned within the past two or three weeks, and the matter is being investigated.

The trustees of the village of Berthold have bought a five acre cemetery.

A prairie fire in Ward county last week did a good deal of damage, destroying a lot of hay and a number of claim shanties.

The publishers of Bottineau have organized the Bottineau County Newspaper association, and among other things will maintain legal rates for legal publications.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

For the Week Ending April 13.

The Erie, Oswego and Champlain canals will be opened for navigation on May 2.

Ex-Congressman Benoni F. Butler, aged 77 years, died suddenly at Boonville, Ind.

The Ohio democratic state convention will be held at Columbus August 25 and 26.

J. Pierpont Morgan celebrated his sixty-sixth birthday at his home in New York.

Gunners of the battleship Alabama are the champion marksmen of the American navy.

Mrs. Robert Fitzsimmons, the pugilist's wife, died at Bensonhurst, N. Y., of pneumonia.

The Wabash river levee broke near Clinton, Ind., and 350,000 acres of farm land are under water.

William Dugley and the three children of Ora Eddington were drowned in a flood at Clinton, Ind.

Weekly trade reviews say business has been retarded by cold, wet weather of last few days.

Former Congressman A. S. McClure died suddenly from heart disease at Wooster, O., aged 64 years.

Henry E. Youtsey, in testimony at Frankfort, Ky., declared Gov. Goebel was murdered by James Howard.

At the national Irish convention in Dublin the British ministry's Irish land bill was indorsed in principle.

The boiler of a mill at Ruby, O., exploded, killing Charles Bevans, Richard Houck, Rufus Houck, and two boys.

Vandals invaded the cemetery at Mishawaka, Ind., and destroyed every monument and tombstone in the place.

Harry Kline assaulted May Jackson and then killed her at Fort Wayne, Ind., and then took his own life.

A crop review shows that April weather thus far has been ideal for growth, but unfavorable to farm work.

J. J. Davis, who founded the Manhattan (Kan.) Mercury in 1884, died on a train while returning home from New Orleans.

Brig. Gen. Frank K. Baldwin has taken charge of the department of the Colorado, succeeding Gen. Frederick Funston.

Col. James Powell, U. S. A., veteran of the Mexican and civil wars, died at his home in Peoria, Ill., after an illness of 20 years.

President Roosevelt during his stay in Springfield, Ill., June 4 will dedicate the new state armory, opposite the state house.

Capt. Horace Hollingshead, one of the best-known pilots on the Mississippi in his day, was drowned near Lansing, Ia.

The People's Bank and Trust company, of Fort Wayne, Ala., having branches at Attala and Collinsville, has suspended.

The house in Washington given to Gen. Phil Sheridan has been sold by Mrs. Sheridan, who is said to have needed the money.

Thomas Waterman Wood, famous portrait artist, died in New York of heart disease. He was born at Montpelier, Vt., in 1823.

During a severe northeast gale the scow Hughes capsized in the Delaware river off Marcus Hook, Pa., and four men were drowned.

Charles Barron, chief engineer of the Graham & Morton line of Chicago, has resigned after 60 years of service on the great lakes.

A commission to kill Gen. Otis, written by Aguinaldo, was discovered among papers in Washington taken from the Filipino insurgent government.

Gen. Baden-Powell, of the British army, who is touring American, called on Secretary Root at Washington, and inspected American cavalry methods and tactics.

Gov. Durbin, of Indiana, has ordered the Hammond police to stop pool selling at the Lakeside race track at Roby, which means the closing of the track.

The steamship Minnesota, the largest cargo and passenger boat yet built, was launched at New London, Conn. The vessel is 630 feet long and contains 12,000 tons of steel plates.

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THE MARKETS.

New York, April 13.	
LIVE	