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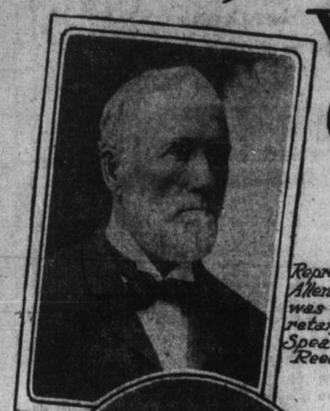
SECOND SECTION. PAGES 9 TO 14.

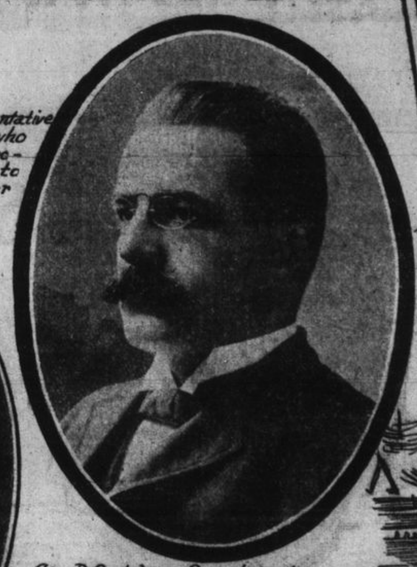
THE DAILY BRITISH WHIG.

YEAR 73. KINGSTON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1906. NO 41

Private Secretaries Who Have Become Leading Figures in Washington Official Life



Senator Overman, Secretary to two Governors.



Geo. B. Cortelyou, Secretary to President McKinley.

Representative Allen, who was Secretary to Speaker Reed.

Representative Lever, Secretary to his Predecessor.

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Senator Spooner, Former Secretary to Gov. Fairchild of Wisconsin.

In England a traditional road to a seat in the house of commons leads through a private secretaryship to some member of that body.

American political annals also contain the names of a number of men who have climed to position and honors through the initial aid of such public acts.

Perhaps it is the limited taste of public life enjoyed by the private secretary that whets his appetite and spurs his ambition. At any rate, the position has proved a stepping stone of note in American politics.

Undoubtedly, the most conspicuous example of a notable rise from the ranks of the private secretary to commanding position was furnished by the late John Hay, brilliant and influential premier under two presidents.

Mr. Hay's public life began during times that moulded men. Constantly at the side of President Lincoln, the lessons he learned in the White House during the early 60's were destined to revolutionize the diplomacy of the world.

When death overtook the late secretary of state at the zenith of his career, he ranked as one of the greatest diplomatists of his time. His public career was marked by the highest type of official honesty, and those who are most conversant with his many successes in statecraft say that they were due as much to this as to anything else.

That cunning and foxiness that has marked the official career of so many diplomats was entirely wanting in his international dealings. These were marked by straightforwardness and lack of double dealing, which won him the confidence of all with whom he had business of state.

Once Mr. Hay is said to have remarked to a friend that during his intimate contact with the rugged honest Lincoln, he had absorbed so much of Lincoln's way of doing things that it was about the most valuable asset he had. Thus was one great man giving credit to another for his success in life.

Other private secretaries rising to cabinet positions were Daniel S. Lamont and Postmaster General George B. Cortelyou.

Lamont was private secretary to President Cleveland during the latter's first term, and while discharging the delicate duties of that position so impressed the president with his ability for higher things that he was promoted to be secretary of war during Cleveland's second term. Those who are best acquainted with his administration of that portfolio declare that no one ever managed it better than did Dan Lamont.

And, by the way, it was Lamont who started George Bruce Cortelyou upon his notable career. At one time President Cleveland wished a stenographer who could spell and who was accurate. In short, he desired the best stenographer that could be found in the government service. He gave Lamont a commission to find that man.

Now, it so happened that Lamont was a friend of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Maxwell. The latter had been boasting to Lamont about a "peach" of a young stenographer he had, and said he was the best man in the service.

When Lamont received his commission to find a stenographer he immediately went to the post office department and told Maxwell that he wanted that good stenographer he had been boasting about.

"But," interposed Maxwell, "I want him myself. He is just the fellow I need."

"That's just it," responded Lamont; "if you did not want him, we would not care to have him, either."

So it happened that one private secretary who afterwards became a cabinet officer, started another private secretary on a carerr that led to a similar high position.

When Cleveland was elected the second time, Foster had to go and Wynne had to go with him. He resumed his newspaper work and continued it until made first assistant postmaster general, going from that position to the head of the department.

There are at least two men in the United States senate who have been private secretaries to some official.

One of these is Senator John C. Spooner, of Wisconsin. After the civil war—and he served with distinction therein—he was made private military secretary to Governor Lucius Fairchild of Wisconsin. This was the beginning of a political career that has been almost continuous from that date. During that time he has declined two cabinet positions—the secretaryship of the interior department and the attorney-generalship, both tendered by President McKinley.

In 1900 he announced his "unalterable purpose not to be a candidate for re-election," as he puts it in his biography, "but was, notwithstanding, elected for another term." This is one of the few instances where a man has been eleeted to the senate under such circumstances.

Occupying another seat in the United States senate is a former private secretary from a southern state — Senator Lee S. Overman, of North Carolina. Back in the later seventies he was secretary to Governor Zebulon B. Vance, and later to Governor Jarvis.

While serving in this position he studied law, and after the retirement of Governor Jarvis entered upon the practice of his profession. Soon he got into the political whirl, was speaker of the North Carolina house for several sessions, and was the nominee of the democratic caucus for the United States senate at the time Peter C. Pritchard was elected. When Pritchard's term expired he was again the nominee, and was elected to the senate.

Overman and Senator Heyburn, of Idaho, are close rivals for the honor of looking to be the best natured men in the senate. Both have double chins and countenances that seem never to fail in the expression of rare good humor that goes with jolly fat men.

On the house side of the national capital are a number of members who were private secretaries before going to congress. Their services in the humbler capacity have made them thoroughly alive to the wants of their constituents at home, and as a rule are said to devote themselves more to looking after the wishes of their constituents than any other class of men in congress.

The very nature of the work of a private secretary brought them into intimate contact with the people represented by their chiefs, and, if they have been good secretaries, as they must have been to win election to congress, they learned that what constituted a good congressman from the standpoint of the average constituent is the faculty of looking after the immediate and direct interests of the people of the district represented.

One of this class of representatives is Amos L. Allen, the white-haired member from Maine. He succeeded Thomas B. Reed, after having been private secretary to that gentleman for years, and during all the time that Mr. Reed was speaker of the house.

Allen started out as a clerk in the treasury department, just after the civil war. Then he went back to Maine and served as clerk of the court of his native county for twelve years.

He gave up that position to return to Washington as clerk to the house committee on judiciary, from which place he went to the pension service as special examiner.

Holding that position for a year he was elected to the Maine legislature. When Mr. Reed began his great career in congress, Mr. Allen returned to Washington as his private secretary, which position he held until Reed retired.

Allen went back to Maine, made a canvass for the place and was elected as Speaker Reed's successor in the national house. He has held the place continuously since.

South Carolina boasts of two members who were formerly secretaries to congressmen.

One of these is Asbury Francis Lever physically the opposite of Allen, of Maine. His hair and eyes are as black as coal, and he is of slim build, weighing but little over 120 pounds. But what he lacks in presence he makes up in energy, and is one of the greatest hustlers of the house.

Mr. Lever studied law while acting as the private secretary of the representative he succeeded, and when a place was opened by the death of his employer, he aspired to it. Quite a number of others in the district wished to go to congress, but through having looked after what is familiarly known as the "routine business" of the district so well, Mr. Lever was able to pull through. It is said that as a member he has fully lived up to the reputation he has made with his own people as a secretary.

Every time he has been a candidate for congress he has been opposed by a negro, and each time his opponent instituted a contest but without success. When the last contest was decided against the negro, in Washington, it was not more than two weeks before the latter was applying for a position as janitor. He did not get it, so he went down home and ran for congress again.

The other South Carolinian who was a private secretary is Wyatt Aiken. For generations the name of Aiken has been prominent in the Palmetto state. Before the civil war one of his forbears was governor of South Carolina, afterward went to congress and came within two or three votes of being speaker of the national house.

During the eighties the father of the present member was a congressman, and the son was his stenographer. The father was an invalid, during the whole of his last term, and the son had to look after everything around the departments.

While doing this he learned shorthand reporting, and after his father's death took up court reporting at which he became on of the most proficient in the south. He went to the Spanish-American war as a private in the first command going from the state.

When he returned he resumed his court reporting and farming. In 1902 he won the nomination for congress over half a dozen or more other aspirants. The republican who opposed him at the polls got 58 votes.

Mr. Aiken probably knows as many people around the departments as any man in the house, and scarcely a day passes but he makes the round of the various offices, looking for something for the people back home.

He is one of the greatest pedestrians of the house, and part of the time wears a real home spun suit of clothes. There is an old-time gentlewoman in his district who still raises flax, grows wool and weaves the goods therefrom.

Mr. Aiken occasionally is able to persuade her to weave him a piece of woolen cloth, and he then has his tailor make it up into a suit. When he wears it to the house it at once becomes the envy of all his friends. He has been asked by a dozen members to get them a piece of cloth like it.

Only a few weeks ago 38-year-old congressman Frederick K. Landis, of Indiana, attracted the attention of the country by the phrase-making quality of his maiden speech.

Four years ago young Landis was private secretary to his brother, also a member from Indiana, and was doing newspaper work at the same time. One day he remarked that he was tired of being private secretary, and had decided to go back home and run for congress.

He did so, secured the nomination in the district represented by Mayor Geo. Steels, a veteran of the house, and was triumphantly elected.

Another representative who served political apprenticeship as a secretary is Representative C. B. Van Duzer, of Nevada. Upon the elevation of Mr. Newlands to the senate, Mr. Van Duzer became a candidate for his seat in the house and was elected.

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Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

CHARM OF POLAR REGION.

Fiala Talks of Expedition to North Pole.

New York, Feb 16. — Anthony Fiala, who commanded the Ziegler expedition which was rescued in July, 1905 after it had lost its big sailing vessel, the America, in a polar ice crush, talked to the Men's League at the Broadway Tabernacle church, in Fifty-sixth street, about some of his experiences in the Far North. Mr. Fiala quoted Napoleon's recital of the three requisites of successful war which were money, more money and still more money.

"That is what is needed for polar exploration," he said, "but besides that there is one thing which is needed more, and that is the human element of the highest possible form of character. The exploration of the polar region is, after all, a military problem, for it is only by mathematical computation that one would know where he was when he got there. The most important feature to be taken into consideration is the base of supplies established 500 miles from the pole. The intervening distance, when travelled in both directions, places an explorer practically 1,000 miles from his base of supplies. Of course, no one wants to get to the pole without returning.

"There would be neither glory nor benefit to the world in such a performance. He might make great discoveries. He might find the lost tribes of Israel there, but if he couldn't get back to tell about it, what practical use would it be? When we take into consideration the great obstacles to be met in that 1,000 miles of travel by sled the undertaking may be comprehensively considered. There must be a train of at least ten dogs. Each dog must be fed a pound of meat a day. There must be three pounds of food a day for each man, besides the implements for cooking, sleeping quarters and other paraphernalia.

"If an explorer could make ten miles a day it would take him 100 days to cover the 1,000 miles to be travelled with this vast burden. But the ice is cracked, jagged, rough, and constantly rising and sinking. His dogs are whining and rebellious. Sometimes after eight or ten hours of hard work the explorer is able to make only one and a half miles a day. At that rate the project appears a remarkable one. There is a certain charm in that region. The mere fact that a man is able to place his foot in a section where no other man has placed his is inducement enough to lead to the conquest of the snow and the ice. And no one can describe the scientific value of finding the north pole. But the most we can do is to bring back figures as proof of how far an explorer has been and just where the pole is, and if the pole were discovered the only proof that could be offered would be the mathematical calculation."

Mr. Fiala described in detail the destruction in the night of the America, and how every man in the Ziegler party had stuck to the vessel to the last moment. All remained on board until the engineer of the vessel, an East side New Yorker, had cried out: "Skidoo, or you'll all get a bath." The warning drove every man to the ice, and the next morning the vessel disappeared.

Dr. J. L. Warren of Leeds, N.D., is dead, after two weeks' illness. He was a son of Mrs. Joseph Warren, Harper, Lanark county. His brother, Wilbert, who graduated as a physician from Queen's last spring, has been assisting him the past summer. The remains are being brought home for interment.

Seal skins to the number of 3,128 were shipped from Alaska last season.

COLD CURE

Price 25c Relieves the head, throat, and lungs almost immediately.

I WILL REFUND YOUR MONEY IF IT FAILS

MUNYON, Philadelphia

OUR B.C. REPORTER

GIVES HIS OPINION ON THE LATE ELECTION.

Vancouver Lawyer Criticises Joseph Chamberlain—To Date Joe Has Not Mentioned Its Receipt—Sentence in Jones-Jackson Trial.

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 7.

To the Editor:—Has anybody seen Donald McIntyre M.P.P.? I just want to say to him that he is a brave man, but lacking in discretion. It has been said that "You can fool some of the people all the time, and you can fool all the people some of the time; but you cannot fool all the people all the time." Observing from this distance one would naturally be inclined to think that Mr. McIntyre had been placed upon that horse which was to have carried him safely to the legislature, but which proved unreliable, by some evil designing of his friends. Mr. McIntyre is old enough to have known better than to have forced this issue, and especially against such an able opponent. His enthusiasm surely must have got the better of him, and blinded his eyes to the real outcome. It must have been a great surprise to him when he regained consciousness, to find that he was still so far from the legislature. Kingston has furnished an object lesson which it would be well for the whole Dominion to study — that purity is what we want in elections. Give us an E. J. B. Pense as our standard bearer in every constituency, and purity throughout the campaign, and Mr. McIntyre would soon have many sympathizing friends. Well done, Kingston, I'm proud of you!

We have a lawyer here in Vancouver who had the temerity to write a personal letter to the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain not very long ago, criticizing his policy, and telling him what he would do were he in his place. He expected they would have sent after him before this, but they have not done so yet, and probably will not.

The Jones-Jackson trial which has been going on for the past few days closed to-day. The trial was for perjury, details of which were given in a previous letter.

Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Jackson fought the charge to the end. The case was laid over, and a constable was sent to Ohio, the home of the prisoners, and brought witnesses from there who identified the women, and swore positively that Fred. Jones, alias Fisher, was the son of Mrs. Jones, and the brother of Mrs. Jackson. They had taken care of Mrs. Jones when Fred. was born, and had known him up to the age of fifteen. The elder woman was given one year, and the daughter nine months, both sentences to begin at the time of their arrest, Dec. 22nd. Mrs. Jones, after she had been taken out of the court room created quite an excitement by opening up her vocabulary which seemed to be complete, and artistically arranged, and pouring forth the most awful curses upon all who had anything to do in any way with her prosecution. Her language is such as cannot be put in print, and she prayed her prayer upon the judge, the crown prosecutor, provincial constable, detectives, newspapers, witnesses, lawyers and all others in any way connected were singled out, and upon each of them she called for the wrath of heaven to be brought down. This is the case as it has been proven, and I suppose we shall ever be left to guess as to how Jackson met his death. — E. H. NEWTON.

ALCOHOL IN BREAD.

Enough to Give One About Four Pints a Year.

"You consume four pints of whiskey a year," said the amateur chemist. "Now, don't be angry or shocked. I know that you're a strict teetotaler, but just the same I know that you've absorbed that much alcohol. How? Well, simply by eating bread.

"It has long been known that the fermentation of bread caused the formation of alcohol, but it was supposed that it passed from the dough during the process of baking. Several scientists have proved that bread, when ready for eating, contains an average of .800 per cent. of alcohol to the loaf. You must remember that in many countries strong liquors are brewed from bread. Kvass, the mild Russian beer, is brewed from brown bread.

"Now, if you eat 400 loaves of bread every year you must perforce have assimilated twenty ounces of alcohol, which equals four pints of rye whiskey.

"In ten years," concluded the amateur chemist impressively, "you have eaten 4,000 loaves of bread, and in that number of loaves is about 200 ounces of alcholol, or the equivalent to nineteen quarts of whiskey. Think of the saturnalia you have been on for the last ten years, and you never knew enough to complain of a big head in the morning."—New York Press.

Fire, last night, totally destroyed the clothing and men's furnishings stock of Alexander Reid, in A. W. Bell's new block, Carleton Place. Loss, $4,500; insurance, $2,000; damage to building, about $1,000, Insured. Damage to W. J. Muirhead's hardware stock next door, by water, about $1,000; insured.

William Sharpe, Glen Miller, is dead, aged sixty, leaving a widow, two daughters and one son. He was an Anglican.

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WOULD KICK AND SCREAM

Baby's Awful Suffering from Eczema —Could Not Hold Her—Tore Face and Arms Almost to Pieces —Grateful Mother Says:

"CUTICURA REMEDIES SAVED HER LIFE"

"When my baby was six months old, she had eczema. We used all kinds of remedies, but nothing did her any good; in fact, she kept getting worse. I used to wrap her hands up, and when I would dress her, I had to put her on the table, for I could not hold her. She would kick and scream, and tear her face and arms almost to pieces. I used four boxes of Cuticura Ointment, two cakes of Cuticura Soap, and gave her the Caticura Resolvent, and she was cured, and I see no traces of the humour left. I can truthfully say that they have saved her life, and I should advise any one suffering as she did, to give Cuticura a fair trial.—Mrs. G. A. Conrad, Lisbon, N. H."

FIVE YEARS LATER

Mrs. Conrad Writes:

"It is with pleasure that I can inform you that the cure has been permanent. It is now six years since she was cured, and there has been no return of the disease since. I have advised a lot of friends to use Cuticura in all diseases of the skin."

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Instant relief and refreshing sleep for skin-tortured babies, and rest for tired, fretted mothers, in warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp humors, from infancy to age.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co.; Sydney, Potter Drug & Chem. Corp.; Boston, Soap, Potter. Send for "Cuticura Skin Book." Mailed Free.

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