

THEIR START IN LIFE.

How Some Senators and Congressmen Began Their Careers—The Influence of the Farm and the "Little Red Schoolhouse" on American Public Life—Interesting Data from Congressional Directory.

Special Correspondence.
Washington, Jan. 21.—While the biographical sketches in the new congressional directory furnished by the senators and congressmen themselves are somewhat redundant and lack the interest of a careful editor with a hand on the pen, I find in them some interesting data regarding the early lives and struggles of many of the men who have become prominent in the law-making branch of the government.

The expressions "reared on the farm" and "attended the public schools" are found in the great majority of these sketches, indicating something of the importance of the part which rural surroundings and the "little red schoolhouse" play in American public life.

The number of senators and congressmen who were reared on the farm is not given, but a few have come from other professions and commercial pursuits. Journalism has supplied a goodly number, some of whom began their careers as newspaper apprentices. William P. Hepburn, chairman of the interstate and foreign commerce committee, was a "printer's devil." So also were Senators Jacob H. Gallinger of New Hampshire, Henry H. Hamer of North Carolina and Thomas M. Patterson of Colorado and likewise Congressman Amos Cummings of New York and Edgar Weeks of Michigan. Congressman James M. Robinson of Indiana was a newspaper editor, his papers on the streets of Indianapolis.

Senator William B. Eate of Tennessee started out for himself at the age of thirteen as a cabin boy on a Mississippi packet, and Senator George C. Perkins went to sea at the age of sixteen as a cabin boy on a coastwise steamer and later "shipped before the mast" from Kennebunkport, Me., around the Horn to the Pacific coast, which was the scene of his subsequent activities.

Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, now one of the most influential members of the upper branch of Congress, began a remarkably successful career in a very humble way at Providence, R. I. After a few years in the public school he found work as a clerk in a grocery store. He was bright and active as a salesman of sugar, flour and other commodities, and as he grew older and began to save his money he was given an opportunity in the business and is now recognized as one of the wealthiest men of Rhode Island. When he was elected United States senator for the first time, he was comparatively unknown to the country at large. He had, however, untiring energy and a capacity for hard work. He quickly mastered the intricacies of statecraft, devoting himself especially to the tariff question and trade relations. That is perhaps why he has been so successful in the committee of the Senate and leader of the Republican majority in that august body.

Senator George L. Wellington of Maryland worked on a canal when a boy and is a self-educated man. Senator Thomas Kearns of Utah was a native of the province of Ontario, Canada, and worked there as a chore boy and farm hand when in his youth. He drifted to the Black Hills, where he was employed as a miner and freighter, when he went to Utah, where he continued the same occupations, finally owning about all the mines and transportation lines in that section.

Congressman Champ Clark of Missouri began his career as a farm hand, then worked in a country store and afterward became editor of a village paper. Congressman James J. Butler of Missouri and Congressman James A. Tamm of Minnesota started out as blacksmiths. William Connell, member from one of the coal mining districts of Pennsylvania, worked as driver boy and a miner, and William H. Graham, a member from the same state, got his start as a laborer in a brass foundry. Congressman N. D. Sperry of Connecticut began his career as a spinner in a cotton mill. Congressman William A. Adams of Georgia was in his youth a male driver on a plantation in his native state. Congressman Francis W. Cushman of Washington began for himself when a lad of twelve or thirteen as a water boy for a construction gang on a northwestern railroad and was later employed as section hand when the road was completed.

Senator Knute Nelson was born in Norway and came to this country with his parents when he was about fifteen years of age. When they landed in New York, the family had little more than enough of this world's goods to pay immigrant passage to Wisconsin, where they settled on a small farm. The young Norwegian, however, was ambitious and went to a little academy not far from his new home and explored the principal to allow him to ring the bell, sweep the halls and do other chores for his board and tuition. This was granted, and it gave the future Minnesota statesman a start up the ladder which in later years he has so successfully climbed.

Congressman James C. Needham of California has the rather unique distinction of having been born in a "prairie schooner," his parents being then on their way across the plains to California, where his youth was passed amid the stirring scenes of the pioneer days.

Congressman Kittredge Haskins of Vermont earned his first money driving oxen on a farm. Speaking to your correspondent the other day, he said: "I was born and reared upon one of the hill farms of Windham county. My father, having older boys at home, considered me a burden. I went twelve years of age, that I might drive oxen to plow for one of the neighbors who was not blessed with boys. I received 12½ cents a day for my work. While I was studying law I worked at times peeling hemlock bark and cutting cordwood at 50 cents per cord and also in the hayfield at the then going price of \$1 and \$1.25 per day."

Congressman E. S. Candier, Jr., also began behind a yoke of oxen. "I made my first dollar hauling cordwood to a country town and selling it," said Mr. Candier. "My team was a yoke of oxen, with which I continued the business of wood hauling for some little time and so accumulated the first sum of money I ever had which I earned by my own efforts."

Congressman T. L. Glenn of Idaho likewise drove oxen when a boy, his first employment being hauling of material for the building of a levee on the Mississippi river at Cairo, Ill., in 1855. Congressman Joseph T. Johnson of South Carolina had a hard struggle in early life, being left an orphan and without means. He cut cordwood, picked and hauled cotton, drove oxen and mules and did whatever he could find to do and thus worked himself through college.

A notable example of heroic struggle against adversity is found in the early career of Congressman Galusha A. Grover, of Pennsylvania, now the "father of the House," who in boyhood became the chief support of a widowed mother and six young children. He worked on a farm, taught district school, acquired a college education and studied law, becoming remarkably proficient in his profession. More than fifty years have elapsed since Galusha A. Grover entered the forum in which he still holds an honored seat. He first appeared in congress in 1851, ten years before the outbreak of the civil war and when the agitation of the slavery question was beginning to be ominous of approaching disruption. In another decade he became speaker of the House and today is the sole survivor of the congress over which he presided.

Among the number of his contemporaries were such well known names as Edwin B. Washburn, John A. Logan, John J. Crittenden, Thaddeus Stevens, Daniel W. Voorhees, Francis P. Blair, Schuyler Colfax, Henry L. Dawes, Clement L. Vallandigham, "Sunset" Cox and Roscoe Conkling. One by one they have disappeared from the corridors of the capitol, leaving Galusha A. Grover the last of this brilliant company, and there is something little short of marvelous that this old man is still one of the most active members of the House.

FEW RICH MEN IN JAPAN.

The Jiji shimpo has made a curious census of the rich men of Japan. The object of its investigations was to ascertain how many persons there are in the empire possessed of a fortune of 500,000 yen, which is equal to \$250,000. The total number of these quarter-millionaires is 41. One-third of the number reside in Tokyo, and the great majority are found, of course, in the capital and the progressive cities of Osaka, Kyoto, Kobe and Yokohama. The result shows that there are ten rich men in the United States to one rich man in Japan, even when \$1,000,000 is accepted as a standard in the United States and \$250,000 in the Japanese empire.—Chicago Record-Herald.

HAS CROKER'S RESIGNATION A STRING?



Different authorities hold different views as to the importance of the "abdication" by Richard Croker of the leadership of Tammany Hall. Bryan says the succession of Lewis P. Nixon means a regenerated Tammany. Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, however, is very sceptical about the boss' retirement from the theater of New York politics and thinks he is likely to drop into Tammany hall suddenly at any time.



RACE FOR \$20,000.

It is a strong possibility that a contest with Crescens may be added to the big trotting races at \$20,000 per race that have been arranged for. The whole sporting world is breathless at the prospect. One race, as it now stands, is between Lawson's famous Boralma and the equally well known Lord Derby, owned by E. E. Smathers. The other race is to be between Boralma and the famous trotter, The Abbot, owned by J. J. Scannel. The races will take place within two weeks of each other.

GAGE A SELF-MADE MAN.

From One Hundred Dollars a Year to Secretary of The Treasury.

Lyman J. Gage was a Chicagoan when he entered the cabinet of President McKinley as secretary of the treasury. He began life as a poor boy. He is known far and wide as a self-made man. In this respect he will succeed him in the treasury department Feb. 1.

Mr. Gage was born June 28, 1836, in De Ruyter, N. Y. His parents, Eli A. and Mary (Judson) Gage, were natives of that state, but the ancestors of each were from New England, where both families were early settlers, having come from England. Lyman Gage entered the academy at Rome, N. Y., when he was ten years of age, but after only four years of schooling he was obliged to leave that he might begin the battle of life by earning his own support. He was given a place in the Rome postoffice, in which his wages were \$5 a month, and he discharged his duty so well that a year later, when only 15 years of age, he was advanced to the more responsible position of mail agent on the Rome & Watertown railroad. His first employment in the line which he afterward made his main occupation and success was in the Oneida Central bank in 1854. He served there as a clerk at the salary of \$100 a year, which he sought to have increased after the expiration of eighteen months. The management refused his request. Disappointed, he resolved to seek a location where he could at least have a reasonable hope for more liberal treatment. It was then that he went to Chicago, in 1855, when but 19 years of age. The banks and other institutions had no vacancies that he could fill, but he found a chance to work hard for small pay in a lumber yard and planing mill, where bookkeeping formed part of his duty. This was not what he had sought, but he went at it and for three years followed it industriously.

Poor as his place was, there was work to come, for in the financial depression in 1858, when thousands of men lost their places, the house he was employed by was seriously embarrassed and suspended operations. Although he had no use for young Gage in his former capacity, they had to employ a watchman to guard their property, and he accepted that position rather than endure idleness. However, these disagreeable duties only had to be performed for a short time, for in August, 1858, he was again given a position in a bank—the first of which he had in Chicago. The Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust company, wanting a bookkeeper, set him to work at a salary of \$50 per year. In less than six months he was promoted to paying teller at a salary of \$1,200 and at the expiration of a year was further advanced to assistant cashier at a salary of \$2,000. At the end of another year he was given the post of cashier, which he held until 1868, when he severed his connection to assume a more advantageous connection with the First National bank of Chicago, of which he was president when called to the cabinet in Mr. McKinley's first administration.

Mr. Gage entered the First National bank of Chicago as cashier. His services did much toward extending the popularity of the bank, and in 1882, when a new charter was procured and a reorganization effected, he was elected vice president and manager. He filled these offices for nine years with entire satisfaction to the directors and stockholders, and after discharging the active duties of the executive for several years was elected president of the bank in January, 1891.

Long before this Mr. Gage's abilities had gained general recognition from the financiers of the country, and as far back as 1882 he had been elected president of the American Bankers' association, and was twice elected unanimously to that office.

In the promotion of the Columbian exposition, Mr. Gage was among the foremost. He was chairman of the committee sent to Washington in behalf of Chicago when the city became a competitor for the exposition; was one of three gentlemen who pledged \$100,000 on behalf of the city, and when the exposition company was organized he was its first president. He was president of the bankers' section of the world's congress and one of the chief promoters of the Art Institute and later of the Field museum.

Mr. Gage's humanitarian interests have led him into the study of economics, especially the relations of capital to labor, and he has taken a prominent part in the discussion of questions growing out of these relations and has sought to advance plans for their mutual benefit. Every moral and material well being of his fellow men has had him in an earnest student and strong worker. He was in the forefront of the battle waged by the Civic Federation, of which he was president, for the purification of the city of Chicago, and was a frequent speaker and wielded influence in the meetings which were held by that body to purge the city of gambling houses and other evils. He is a man of social tastes, a member of the Chicago Union League Commercial, Chicago Literary and Bankers' clubs.

When Mr. Gage was chosen to be secretary of the treasury, he gave up his position as bank president.—Chicago Chronicle.

FILIPINOS SENT TO GUAM.

Sign a Contract "On Honor" to Give No Trouble.

"The captured Filipinos are in large numbers deported to Guam," said A. L. Payson, of Washington, at the Fifth Avenue hotel yesterday, "and the plan has been found to work perfectly. At Guam there is little they can do in the way of harm, and there is in consequence a large measure of personal liberty granted them. Before giving them the freedom of the island, however, they are each and all compelled to sign the following contract:

"I hereby undertake, upon my word of honor, to conform to the following regulations during my stay in Guam:

"First—I will hold no communication with anyone outside the island whatsoever, neither directly nor indirectly, neither will I assist others in this respect, except through the medium of the governor, during the time I am in the enjoyment of the privileges conceded to me.

"Second—I shall keep and maintain in an orderly state, to the satisfaction of the governor, a house, and shall not change my residence from same without his consent.

"Third—I shall not go further than five kilometers from the said governor's house unless I have obtained special authority to do so when I should require to do so.

"Fourth—I shall remain indoors every morning from 9 to 2:30 o'clock.

"Fifth—I shall also be in my quarters before midnight, and undertake

that my Filipino servants shall be indoors after 8:30 p. m."

"There are in addition two other clauses regulating the intercourse of these political prisoners with the other inhabitants of the island, and giving to the governor the right to withdraw these privileges if at any time he should see fit.

"The plan seems to work well and the governor has but little trouble with his prisoners. No fear that they will escape to the mainland. And all things considered, the city policeman's work is preferable. Many of the employees of the big steel mills, especially the laborers, are foreigners, unable to understand the English language, and are frightened of nothing, save a man wearing brass buttons on his blouse. Fights among the foreigners are of frequent occurrence, and when they do quarrel, they generally resort to violence. Pieces of iron, spikes, bars and other tools are always within reach in a steel mill, and the belligerents readily use them in belaboring one another.

Here is where the big burly Coal and Iron policeman, armed with mace and a revolver, is most needed. He separates the combatants and sends them back to work or to the hospital, according to the extent of their injuries, and restores order.

Often a fight between two laborers precipitates a small riot owing to the eagerness of friends of both men to take a hand in the fray. Then the policeman, wisely judging that his individual efforts will never stop a fight in which probably a dozen men are concerned, sends in a riot call, and the reserves are sent to his assistance.

Another important part of the policeman's duty is to supervise the movements of the injured. If a workman is cut or bruised by the machinery or molten metal, workmen drop their tools and rush to his assistance. By this time a policeman is on the spot. The hospital corps with stretchers or ambulances hurries as fast as power can take them, and under the supervision of the intelligent blue coat the poor, limp form is tenderly carried to the emergency hospital. There the patient is as comfortable as his case allows him to be. If there is a prospect of a long stage of convalescence or a difficult operation to perform, he is taken to one of the city hospitals. Operations, however, can be performed at the hospitals at the mills. Each works has its own emergency hospital.

The Coal and Iron Police feared conspicuously in the Homestead riots. At that time they were not uniformed, and their presence at the mills had little effect in overawing the unruly element among the foreigners. The police were able to maintain order with much greater ease after the uniforms were distributed.

In conjunction with the police, patrol system a thorough fire department is maintained.—Chicago American.

WETMORE AT CORONATION.

Notwithstanding the emphatic and sweeping declarations of King Edward when Prince of Wales in 1888, William S. Wetmore, son of the beautiful woman who evoked the prince's wrath fourteen years ago by refusing to be presented to him, has been named as one of the special envoys to attend Albert Edward's coronation as King.

THE ENVOY APPOINTED AS SECRETARY IS WILLIAM S. KETALUS WETMORE, SON OF GEORGE PEABODY WETMORE, UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM RHODE ISLAND. HE IS 29 YEARS OLD AND A MEMBER OF THE MOST EXCLUSIVE SOCIETY IN NEW ENGLAND AND NEWPORT. HE IS A WELCOME GUEST AT THE HOMES OF NEW YORK'S "400."

Fourteen years ago the young man's mother administered to the Prince of Wales the worst snub he ever received. She and her husband, ex-Governor Wetmore of Rhode Island, were at Homburg when the Prince of Wales was there in 1888. The prince's case fell on the beautiful American matron. He sent word that it would be a pleasure to meet her. History does not record the exact answer which the messenger brought back.

His royal highness turned to Mrs. James Brown Potter, who was also at Homburg. Being then a member of New York's "400," Mrs. Potter knew Mrs. Wetmore.

"Oh, I'll fix it," she said to the prince. So she wrote this note and by her maid sent it to Mrs. Wetmore's hotel.

My Dear Mrs. Wetmore: His royal highness, the Prince of Wales, would be glad to have the pleasure of your company at luncheon at Ritter's today. If you will come for me at a quarter to 1, we will go around together. Yours truly,

COLE URQUHART POTTER.

Mrs. Wetmore's reply was:

My Dear Mrs. Potter: I cannot accept the invitation to luncheon as conveyed through you. Yours truly,

EDITH K. WETMORE.

The next time she saw Mrs. Potter, Mrs. Wetmore also took occasion to remark that she was unable to accept the invitation to luncheon as conveyed through you. Yours truly,

Mrs. Wetmore.

The prince was furious. It was then he uttered his words of contempt against all Wetmores and particularly the American Wetmores.

Mrs. Wetmore at that time was called the most beautiful woman in Homburg. She was designated as "that superb American." Before her husband she had been a belle in this city, as Editor Ketalus, herself.

"Will 'Willie' Wetmore be slighted by the king?"

That was the question asked a hundred times in clubland today.—Chicago Chronicle.

ALEXANDER MAJORS' DAUGHTER.

Mrs. Catherine Majors, daughter of the late Alexander Majors, who was a pioneer of Kansas City and conducted a freighting business from Westport Landing across the plains, was taken to the city hospital yesterday, where she will be detained temporarily until arrangements can be made to place her in some institution where she can be treated for dementia. Miss Majors, who is a woman of middle age, has been in poor health for some time and has shown signs of mental trouble, but physicians believe that her dementia is only temporary and will yield readily to treatment.

Miss Majors, who has always been a close student and thinker, at one time made an exhaustive study of Christian Science and rejected it. Since her mind has become clouded her delusion is that members of the Christian Science faith have rented the house next door to her home, at 331 State line, and are working on her. This house is occupied by Charles Elsbetter, an engineer, and his family, and Miss Majors insisted that they should leave. Thursday afternoon she hurled a hatchet through their front window.

Not knowing that Miss Majors was not responsible for her act, they caused her arrest, and she was taken to police headquarters about midnight Thursday night and locked up in the woman's department of the holdover, together with a lot of women who had been picked up from the streets.

There is a cell in the quarters of Mrs. Moore, the police matron, where demented women or women prisoners entitled to little more than ordinary consideration because of their station in life or the lightness of their offenses, are usually placed, but Miss Majors was not confined there.

When Mrs. Majors called at the station yesterday to inquire about her daughter, she was horrified when told where she had been kept during the night.

Jafor Siersdorfer, who placed Miss Majors in a cell when she was taken to police headquarters, said that she was violent and that he had a fierce fight with her. When she was taken to the station she made no resistance and quietly followed the jailer down the steps to the cell room.—Kansas City Journal.

EARL AND LADY GREY HERE.



Lady Grey, the famous titled beauty, is in this country on a visit. Her husband, the earl, is with her. Lady Grey is well known to the people of this country on account of her recent venture into the world of commerce by "running a public tea shop" in London. She has also figured in two noted London society scandals. She has been twice married, and betrothed at least four times.