

The Late Chris Magee

After a protracted illness Christopher Lyman Magee of Pittsburg, the well-known anti-Quay leader, died at his temporary home in Harrisburg, Pa., the other afternoon. He was afflicted with a cancerous disease which developed about two years ago.

Mr. Magee was strong enough to take part in the recent election of United States senator, and cast his vote against M. S. Quay. He supported Congressman John Dalzell of Pittsburg for the position. While his death would doubtless ultimately have resulted from the malady which so long



CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.

made him a great sufferer, it was hurried by the passage of legislation giving his city—Pittsburg—a new charter, "ripping" Magee's friends out of office.

Senator Magee was born in Pittsburg, April 11, 1848, and came from a family long prominent in western Pennsylvania. He was thrown on his own responsibility when he was about 15 years old. At the time of his death he was worth between \$3,000,000 and \$3,000,000. At the age of 21 he was cashier of the Pittsburg city treasury. Two years later he was elected city treasurer. He was re-elected in 1874 by a largely increased majority. He early became interested in the development of natural gas, from which he reaped rich returns. He was largely concerned in the ownership and management of street railways in Pittsburg.

In 1884 Mr. Magee purchased the Pittsburg Times, an afternoon paper. He was interested in various banking and insurance and other companies. He represented his congressional district in the national convention of 1876, 1880, 1884, 1888, 1892 and 1896. In 1888 he was nominated by his party for state senator, and elected by an overwhelming majority, and again in 1890.

Mr. Magee was married twenty-six years ago to Eleanor L. Gillespie. They had no children.

A Million a Year Salary.

If the reports are correct Charles M. Schwab is to receive a salary of \$1,000,000 a year for five years as president of the United States steel corporation. This is beyond comparison much the greatest salary ever paid except to men who have become kings or emperors. What is still more remarkable is the fact that the directors of the corporation are practically unanimous in the opinion that Mr. Schwab will more than earn the million a year, which he is to be paid. J. Pierpont Morgan is quoted as declaring that Mr. Schwab will save for his employers at least \$5,000,000 a year by consolidating offices and cutting down running expenses in other ways. In that view of the case it would appear that the million dollar president is rather under than over paid. If a man is able to save \$5,000,000 a year, it is certainly as legitimate to pay him one-fifth of his savings as to pay \$1,000 a year to a

man whose earning capacity is five times that amount. A few years ago Mr. Schwab was working for \$2 a day as a rodman for the Carnegie company. His rise since that time has been meteoric. With each step in the consolidation of the steel industries of the country his earning capacity has become greater, and his salary has correspondingly increased. In his present position he will not only enjoy the largest salary ever paid in the business world, but he will have the largest possible field in which to show his ability as an organizer and manager.

Strange Request of Porto Ricans.

In view of the congressional policy toward Porto Rico we cannot pretend astonishment at the extraordinary "protest" made to the President by a delegation of islanders representing a mass meeting held at Juan early in February. The delegates asked the President to direct Governor Allen to call a special session of the territorial legislature for the purpose of repealing a tax law passed only a few weeks ago by that body and signed by Governor Allen. The petitioners had a long list of objections to the law, which imposes a tax on property and on incomes. They and those for whom they spoke prefer the continuation of the old system of insular and municipal taxes, coupled with the customs duties collected under the Foraker act and covered (in part, at least) into the Porto Rican treasury. The new law, they apprehend, will work great mischief. It will withdraw money from circulation by collecting semi-annually, in advance, \$500,000 or more. It will be neither uniform nor fair, since the only standard of valuation will be the personal opinion of the assessors, who may be appointed by political favor. The amount of the tax is wholly uncertain, since no valuation of property has ever been made in the island. And so on.

Ex-Ambassador Uhl.

Edwin F. Uhl, who was United States ambassador to Germany during the closing months of President Cleveland's second administration, is seriously ill at his home in Grand Rapids, Mich., and considerable alarm is felt by his friends and his family. Mr. Uhl had only recently recovered from a severe illness, and was convalescent when the present relapse attacked him. He is one of Michigan's most prominent lawyers. When appointed ambassador to Germany he was serving as assistant secretary of



EDWIN F. UHL.

state, and his appointment was highly satisfactory to the people of Michigan. He has been the acknowledged leader of the bar of Grand Rapids for many years, and is a very wealthy man. He has been one of the prominent men in the Don Dickinson wing of the Democracy, and served a term as mayor of Grand Rapids. It was believed that Mr. Uhl would get a cabinet position in 1893, and he was highly indignant, but was given the Berlin mission.

Montana's New Senator

Paris Gibson, who has just been elected United States Senator for the short term of the Montana Legislature in the founder of the town of Great Falls, Mont., and one of the leading capitalists of the state. He was born at Brownfield, Me., on July 1, 1839. His father was a farmer and lumberman. He graduated from Bowdoin College in 1861 and soon thereafter was elected to the Maine Legislature. In 1858 he removed to Minneapolis, Minn., where in association with W. W. Eastman, he built the Cataract flour mill, the first in the city, and



PARIS GIBSON.

operated the North Star wooden mills. He met with reverses during the panic of 1873, and in 1879 removed to Fort Benton, Mont., where he engaged in sheep raising. He was among the first in that region to take up the industry and has continued the business with profit. In 1882 he visited the falls of the Missouri river, and, on examining the resources of the surrounding country, was impressed with the advantages of the place for a city, because of its unlimited water power, its deposits of coal, and extent of agricultural and grazing lands. With James J. Hill of St. Paul, he acquired title to the town and named it Great Falls. By the completion of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba railroad to that point in 1887 a great stimulus was given to the town, which increased to a city of 18,000 inhabitants. To Mr. Gibson is due its splendid public park system, the first in the Northwest. He was organizer of the Great Falls Water Power and Town Site company and has been active in the support of every enterprise in the city. He has much of his wealth invested in the gold, silver, iron, and coal industries of the surrounding regions.

He was a delegate to the Montana Constitutional convention in 1889 and was Senator from Cascade County to the first Legislature, where he advocated the consolidation of all State institutions for liberal education under the name of the University of Montana.

His library is the largest in the city. His wife is active in literary and educational circles and is the founder of the Valleria Public Library of Great Falls. She is a daughter of Jesse Powell Sweet of Brownfield, Me. They have four children.

A Picturesque Cuban.

Senor Salvador Cisneros, who is the most prominent figure in the constitutional deliberations now going forward in the Havana convention, has been conspicuous in all the revolutions of the island against the rule of Spain. For a long time he had been out of sight and of mind, but suddenly reappeared in the '60s to throw himself



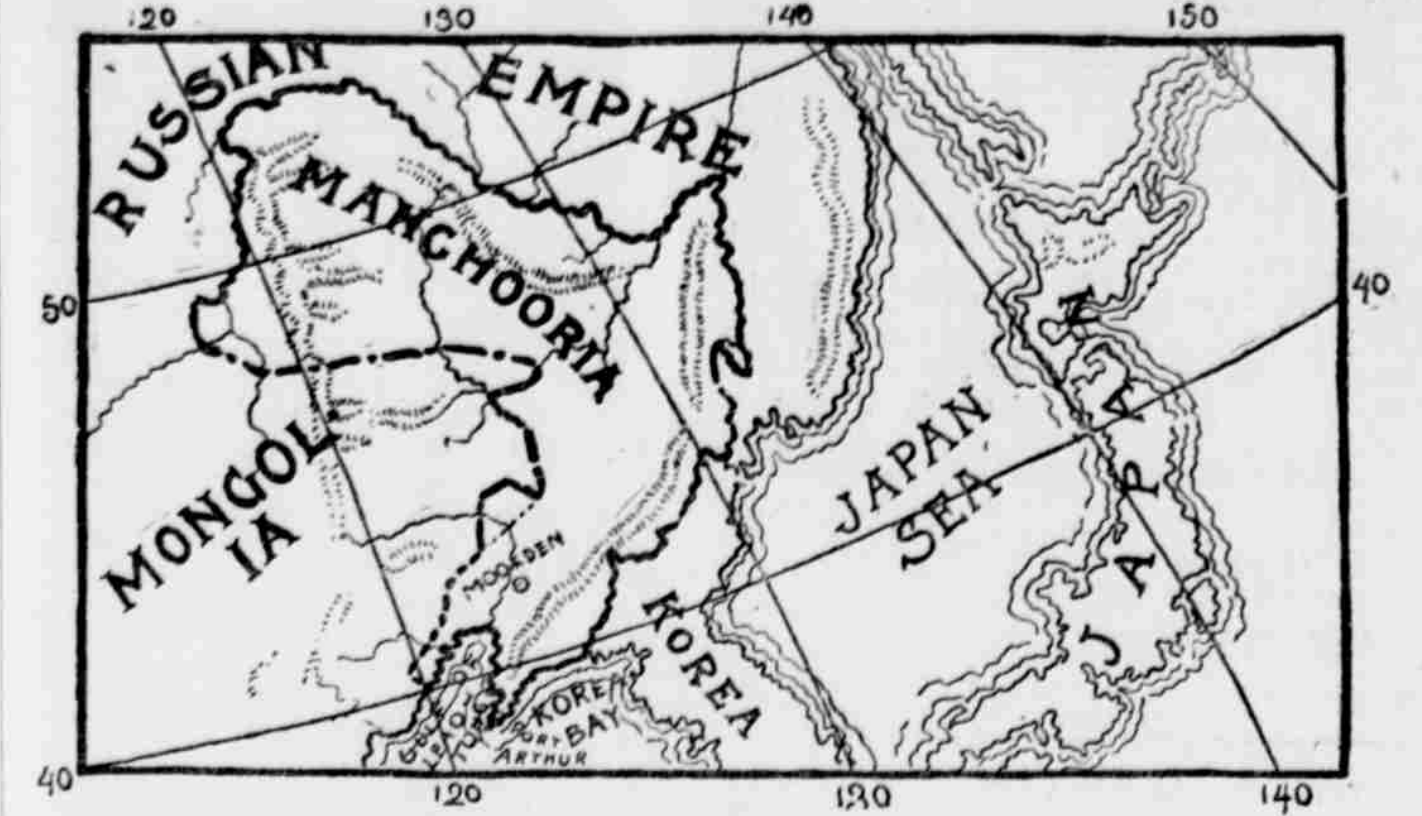
SEÑOR CISNEROS.

into the agitation then going on in Cuba. He was made president of the provisional government, but was forced to submit to the inevitable when the Cuban deputies voted to disband. In 1879 Cisneros went to New York, where he made his living as a retail cigar merchant. Early in the last revolution, while he was still abiding with friends in New York, he was elected provisional president. The old Cuban patriot is said to be of noble Spanish birth. His title is alleged to be Marquis de Belancourt, but not a great deal is known of his personal history owing to the secluded life he has been forced to live while working for his country's freedom. He is now about 78 years old.

Pickpockets Use Garlic Breath.

In a crowded street car the garlic breath can be used by pickpockets to advantage. Several witnesses in Jefferson Market court recently told how effective the garlic breath was in their cases. The pickpockets, they asserted, crowded against them in the cars and blew nauseating blasts in their faces. Naturally their heads went back and up, and the pickpockets could operate with less danger of being seen. This trick has long been known to the police, but it is new to the public.—New York Letter.

ABOUT MANCHOORIA.



MAP SHOWING THE RICH ASIATIC PRIZE ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN SEIZED BY RUSSIA.

Nearly one-fourth of our exports to China go to the province of Manchuria. In 1899, the latest year for which complete figures are obtainable, we sent to China products valued at \$23,013,013, of which 22 per cent went to Manchuria. American goods, especially cottons, are in growing demand there. To that province in 1899 went fully 30 per cent of our exports of cotton goods to China. These facts show why the United States would necessarily oppose any such closing of the Manchurian market.

There is, however, no reason to believe that Russia has any such intention. As a matter of fact Russia had begun negotiations for the cession of Manchuria a year before the Peking riots began. The transfer of the territory is therefore a matter that concerns only Russia and China. The czar's government has given positive assurances that the occupation of Manchuria, made necessary to protect railway and other Russian interests during the Boxer outbreak, is temporary and solely for the purpose of restoring order. The folly of the London reports that Russia has bribed the Chinese court to consent to the permanent alienation of Manchuria is evident upon the slightest consideration of the facts.

Russia's interests in Eastern Asia demand that commerce with and through Manchuria be stimulated by every possible means. Supplies of every kind are needed for the development of Siberia. Traffic from the east as well as from the west is needed to make the Siberian railway pay expenses. For these reasons Russia was the first to agree to our request that, no matter what the future political control of any part of China, our treaty rights should remain unimpaired. It was evidently to Russia's interest that commerce across the Pacific be facilitated. Unable herself to supply the growing needs of Eastern Siberia and North China, Russia had to rely on foreign supplies. For these reasons Russia guaranteed our access to the Manchurian market, and also, gave many of our products free entry to Siberia.

The sugar complication evidently inspired Russia's traditional foe with the

hope that the United States could be deceived into regarding Russia's necessary measures in Manchuria as hostile to its interests.

Our State Department promptly denied "secret negotiations" with any power regarding China.

By the Chinese Manchuria is called the country of the Manchows, or Manchus, an epithet meaning "Pure," chosen by the founder of the dynasty which now rules over Manchuria and China as an appropriate designation for his family. Manchuria as it has existed for upward of two centuries—that is to say, since it has had an historical existence—is a tract of country wedged in between China and Mongolia on the west and northwest, and Corea and the Russian territory on the Amur on the east and north. Speaking more definitely, it is bounded on the north by the Amur, on the east by the Ussuri, on the south by the Gulf of Leou-tung, the Yellow Sea, and Corea, and on the west by the river Nonni and a line of palisades which stretch from Kwan-chung-tze to the Great Wall of China. The territory thus defined is about 800 miles in length and 500 miles in width, and contains about 390,000 square miles. It is divided into three provinces, viz., Tsitsihar or Northern Manchuria, Kirin or Central Manchuria, and Leou-tung or Southern Manchuria. Physically the country is divided into two regions, the one a series of mountain ranges occupying the northern and eastern portions of the kingdom, and the other a plain which stretches southward from Moukden, the capital, to the Gulf of Leou-tung. Speaking generally, the mountains run in a direction parallel with the lay of the country, and are interspersed with numerous and fertile valleys, more especially on the southern and eastern slopes, where the summer sun brings to rich perfection the fruits of the soil fertilized by the showers of the south monsoon.

Moukden, or as it is called by the Chinese Shing-yang, the capital city of Manchuria, is situated in the province of Leou-tung. It occupies a fine position on the river Shin, an affluent of the Leou, and is a city with considerable pretensions to grandeur. The city wall presents a hand-

some appearance, and is pierced by eight gates. Like Peking, the town possesses a drum tower and a huge bell. The streets are broad and well laid out, and the shops are well supplied with both native and foreign goods. The population is estimated at about 400,000, including that of the suburbs, the richest and most extensive of which are on the western and southern faces of the city. Leou-yang, which was once the capital of the country, also stands in the province of Leou-tung, but it is not now a place of much importance. The population of the whole province of Leou-tung is estimated to be about 15,000,000.

The province of Kirin, or Central Manchuria, is bounded on the north and northwest by the Sungari, on the south by Leou-tung and Corea, on the west by the line of palisades already spoken of, and on the east by the Ussuri and the maritime Russian provinces. It contains an area of about 135,000 square miles, and is entirely mountainous with the exception of a stretch of plain country in its north-western corner. This plain produces large quantities of indigo and opium. The local trade is considerable, and is benefited by the presence of large junk-building yards, which, owing to the abundance and cheapness of wood, have been established there, and from which the place has derived its Chinese name of Chuen-chang or "ship-yard." The town has a well-to-do appearance, and in summer time the houses and shops are gayly decorated with flowers brought from the sunny south. Ashoh, on the Ashe, with its population of 75,000; Petuna Sinca Sing-chung, on the Sungari population 50,000; San-sing, near the junction of the Sungari and Hurka; La-lin, 120 miles to the north of Kirin, population 40,000; and Ninguta, are the other principal cities in the province.

Tsai-tai-har, or Northern Manchuria, which contains about 195,000 square miles, is bounded on the north and northeast by the Amur, on the south by the Sungari, and on the west by the Nonni and Mongolia. This province is thinly populated, and is cultivated only along the lines of its rivers. The only towns of any importance are Tsitsihar and Mergen.

Girl Follows a Plot.



Miss Kate Thomson, a pretty sixteen-year-old girl, has been freed from farm work by an edict of court, says an Omaha telegram. Judge Vinson-haler has appointed John F. Odefey her guardian. Last fall Miss Thomson rebelled against hard work on her father's farm and came to Omaha, securing the position of companion of Mrs. Odefey. The girl's father demanded her return or the \$3 she received weekly. Odefey applied to the court to be made the girl's guardian, claiming that her father had forced her

from her home by cruel treatment. She performed, she says, the work of a common farm laborer, such as following the plow and making and stacking hay. The judge declared that if this was the custom he would give no encouragement to making farm hands of Nebraska girls.

THE CANAL TREATY.

Although England has refused our proposals for a Nicaragua canal, the problem in hand is visibly nearing a solution. For this progress in a great cause the American people are indebted to the United States Senate, which, by its action on the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, has made clear to the world the following vital points:

1. That the American people will never consent to the abrogation of the Monroe doctrine by admitting the European concert to partnership in a purely American enterprise.
2. That the American people understand the canal will be in fact—whatever the territorial sovereignty of its shores—a part of their coast line and must be treated as such.
3. That the American people, while perfectly willing to guarantee to all nations equal commercial privileges with their own in peace, will never consent to a neutralization of the canal that will open it to their enemy in war.
4. That the American people will not accept England as a partner in the control of the canal.

The first and third of these four points the Senate made clear by striking out Mr. Hay's invitation to the European concert to join in the guarantees of neutrality. The second and third it emphasized by the Davis amendment. The fourth it declared in

the proposal that this compact supersede the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

England, so far as can be learned, rejects our proposals on the following grounds:

1. That as "trustee for all maritime nations" she cannot consent to a canal in whose neutralization all nations do not join. This is, to speak plainly, simply a pretense and may be dismissed as such.
2. That the Davis amendment is objectionable because it gives us the right to control the canal completely. As the canal will be essentially a part of our coast line we must so control it.
3. That in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty England surrendered for a certain consideration "vested rights" in Central America, and that our proposals destroy the consideration without restoring the rights surrendered in exchange therefor.

In this last is plainly the gist of the whole matter, England most likely hopes that the United States will offer concessions of American soil in Alaska or elsewhere in exchange for her "rights" in Central America.

In a word, England falls back upon the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, sits down on the canal route, and demands to be bought off.

As the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is still in force the United States is thus confronted with the alternative of forc-

ing England off or buying her off. As we are not ready to risk a war with England, our obvious policy is, while steadily preparing for the other alternative, to try to buy England off.

No surrender of the Monroe doctrine, no territorial concessions in Alaska, however, can wisely be included in our offer.

The Senate has greatly assisted Mr. Hay's future negotiations by making it plain to all the world that the American people will have an American canal or none. The belief that the American people would ever abdicate their supremacy in this hemisphere must now have been dispelled from the European mind.

To have that belief dispelled is an advantage which Mr. Hay should exploit promptly. In the meantime an impression is given out from Sandow to the effect that Britain's chief objection to the canal comes from the fact that vast financial resources in our transcontinental railways (chiefly held in England) would be greatly depressed by the assurance of a canal. Or to be brief England is not aiming at the American canal but is merely carrying out the time-honored British policy of protecting British investors by seeking to delay a program which when assured will injure the market value of their holding.—Inter-Ocean.

