

UNCLE SAM'S LEGAL GUIDE

Character Sketch of Philander Chase Knox, Attorney General.

HIS INCOME AS A PRACTICING LAWYER

Notable Features of the Career of the Present Cabinet Minister—A Tireless Worker with Remarkable Memory.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—When Philander Chase Knox, who as attorney general of the United States is conducting the prosecution against the Beef trust, entered the cabinet he relinquished the law practice of \$200,000 a year. The firm of Knox & Reed always demanded and received large fees for their professional services.

The story of the Indianapolis street railway case, the last great argument made by Mr. Knox before he came to Washington, is illustrative. He was asked to go to Europe for a rest when the pressure upon him to argue this case before the supreme court became so strong that, to rid himself of further importunity, he named a fee to the company which he believed would be prohibitive. To his surprise it was accepted instantly. He argued the case in conjunction with the late ex-President Benjamin Harrison, and won.

General Harrison evidently regarded P. C. Knox as a secondary consideration in the presentation of the case, though the consensus of the opinion was that Knox had carried the case, irrespectively of the masterful character of his argument. Some time later Harrison and Knox met on the board walk of Atlantic City, and after an exchange of civilities, the ex-president, in a manner that was not altogether free from a patronizing air, said:

"By the way, Mr. Knox, how did you come out in the settlement of your account with the Indianapolis Street Railway company? I got \$25,000 out of them for my services."

"I am very glad to hear it, general," replied Knox pleasantly. Then in a modestly deferential way he continued: "I got \$125,000."

"What?" murmured the ex-president, overwhelmed with astonishment. Then, appreciating the embarrassment of the situation he wheeled and continued his walk without another word.

Knox a Country Banker's Son.

Phil Knox, as he was known then and as he is known today among his intimates in western Pennsylvania, was 16 years of age when he left home to attend Mount Union college, Ohio. He was born in Brownsville, Fayette county, Pa., May 6, 1863. His father was a country banker, a boyhood friend of James G. Blaine, who sent his son to the public schools until he was 12 years of age. He was graduated in 1872 and immediately registered as a law student in the office of H. Bucher Swope, Pittsburg. No two natures were more dissimilar than preceptor and pupil. Swope, then United States district attorney for the western district of Pennsylvania, was narrow, fiery, impetuous, aggressive and master of the greatest vocabulary of vitriolic adjectives that was ever exhibited in a district court room. At all times, however, his diction was polished, and in this respect his pupil owed much to the master, though the former was Swope's antithesis, cool, self-restrained, a natural logician and a rhetorician whose command of language is still charmingly exact.

P. C. Knox was admitted to the bar in 1878 and in 1879 formed a partnership with James H. Reed, another young lawyer, the son of a Pittsburg physician. The career of these young men for the first few years gave no hint of phenomenal success. They were chaperoned by no advantageous circumstances; they had no influential friends in the background; they were generally regarded as an energetic pair who possessed no advantages above other junior members of the bar.

He "Grew Up" with Pittsburg.

But Pittsburg was then heading for international fame. Conditions were shaping themselves for the men who had wit and wisdom to mount the crest of waiting advantage. In the same class with "Phil" Knox and "Jim" Reed in point of brains and energy and equal in point of character, Henry Clay Frick, subsequently president of the Carnegie company; Congressman John Dalzell; James M. Guffey, the phenomenally successful oil producer and millionaire, national committeeman from Pennsylvania and head of the democratic party in that state; George W. Oliver, then a small owner, now a multi-millionaire and director of a great syndicate of Pittsburg newspapers, and John T. Chambers, the largest individual glass producer in the United States, at that period a partner in a struggling concern on the South Side, Pittsburg.

During his career in Pittsburg "Phil" Knox was known as a tireless worker. He frequently appeared at the office in the morning before any of the others had arrived, when his sole companion was the office boy. This was particularly true when he and another partner, J. E. Roberts, was his unvarying rule never to leave any of the preparation of a great action to a subordinate or junior member. Every document, letter, reference or scrap of information on evidence was examined by himself. It was no uncommon thing for him to spend eighteen or twenty hours a day in the preparation of a case.

That Gold Spoon.

There are some men who seem to be favorites of fortune. They are industrious, cheerful, energetic, and overflowing of the energy of splendid health, and success seems fairly to drop into their hands. It is of such as these that the less hardy and less successful men envy.

"That fellow was born with a gold spoon in his mouth," said an analysis it will be found that this success is largely due to splendid health, the endowment of a healthy mother.

The Day We Celebrate

The day which we make our national festival is not a very happy one, except in theory, to the greater number of American women. In spite of all their patriotism, they are obliged to dread it before it arrives, and to be glad when it has become yesterday. As a general thing it brings them only work, anxiety and crashing headaches. The preparation of picnic baskets, the addition to the dinner if at home, the making ready of the pretty clothes that are expected to be worn on the day of all that they seldom complain of what they do object to is the barbarous manner in which boys and men are allowed to make merry, which would be disgraceful to a Fiji Islander, which destroys sleep and peace and health, the perpetual shocks of the explosions keeping the nerves on the rack. After the day is over, the house will be reduced to ashes by the silly firecrackers, or a child will be brought home to have the gunpowder picked out of his face, or with fewer fingers, ears, or eyes, than those he had when he left for his field.

Perhaps one day we shall abolish much of this exciting cause of trouble. People may come to perceive that the symbols of battle and bloodshed give a poor and wrong expression to the love of that country in whose existence is the hope of humanity, the order, the peace and well-being of the world shall in time be assured. Then other and finer ways of showing patriotism will be found, ways of expressing joy that shall be quite as satisfactory as the noisy and savage methods of the present—methods of the same nature as those of the ghost dance of the Indian tribes, or as the mad, rude way in which the Dahomey chiefs rejoice.

Soothing Patriots With Money

The charge which is being made now against General Wood of having paid Gomez a large sum of money to secure his influence with the military element in Cuba reminds a writer in the Washington Post of the same charge made in 1847, when President Polk asked congress to appropriate \$2,000,000 to secure peace with Mexico. That sum was to be employed in securing the return to power of Santa Anna, who, it was stated, had agreed to make peace upon the terms dictated by our government. It was said that Santa Anna, while a prisoner in this country, in his anxiety to return to power in Mexico, had offered if his return was secured to agree to such terms as were most favorable to the United States.

In the great speech by Corwin in the senate on the 17th of February, 1847, he alludes to the capture of Santa Anna and his whole army of 750 Texans, under General Houston, then also in the senate, with a loss of only three or four men. This was the famed battle of San Jacinto, and Governor Corwin in his speech objecting to the appropriation for additional troops alluded to this battle, and complimented General Houston, then within sound of his voice, and argued it, with that small force of men, the Mexican army and its commander were defeated, he could not understand why the already large force in Mexico was not sufficient to conquer a peace instead of purchasing it. He subsequently, however, voted for the bill, and in another speech, delivered on the 11th of March, 1847, stated why he refused to vote for the bill then pending, asking for \$2,000,000.

His first speech contains an expression which relegated him for some years to private life, and in which he said: "If I were a Mexican, I would tell you, Have you not room in your own country to bury your dead men? If you come into mine, we will greet you with bloody hands and welcome you to hospitable graves."

Corwin, in after years, while secretary of the treasury under Mr. Fillmore, complained that very few of his party associates sustained him in the position he took at that time, and though its effect personally was almost banishment from the public councils, yet none doubted the integrity or the courage of his convictions, and he lost none of the respect and love which followed him to the end of his life.

The charge that the appropriation asked for was to be used in securing Santa Anna's return to power defeated the first appropriation asked for \$2,000,000, but at the next session of congress the request for the appropriation, raised to \$3,000,000, was passed. Mr. Webster and other leading whigs, who had opposed the first appropriation, voted for the increased amount.

The Fourth of July, nevertheless, is a day that has a peculiar interest and significance for women, and they are fain to join in its celebration, whether they like the manner of it or not. For in no country of Christendom do women receive the recognition that they have in this one. Whatever may still be lacking to the measure of justice there yet nowhere else do they have the protection to their persons and their possessions that is given to them under the American flag. In Europe, where you see the women yoked with the dog or the cow; in China, where their feet are crippled; in polygamous countries, where they are yet nowhere else do they have the protection to their persons and their possessions that is given to them under the American flag. In Europe, where you see the women yoked with the dog or the cow; in China, where their feet are crippled; in polygamous countries, where they are yet nowhere else do they have the protection to their persons and their possessions that is given to them under the American flag.

Men and women being, together, really the unit of the nation, the peace and justice that benefits one cannot but benefit the other, and in as far as men have risen under the great sky of our liberty, women

found, ways of expressing joy that shall be quite as satisfactory as the noisy and savage methods of the present—methods of the same nature as those of the ghost dance of the Indian tribes, or as the mad, rude way in which the Dahomey chiefs rejoice.

The flag, then, means more to American women than the flag of any other country can mean to the women beneath it. Any day and every day for the sake of it all the horrors of the volleying Fourth, saying to themselves of the flag, whenever and wherever they see it: "It is my safeguard, my glory and my shield, and feeling as Browning did when he saw his own nation's flag on the flag-staff at Trafalgar, and Gibraltar: 'Here, and here, did England help me—how can I help England, say!'"

Stewart of Nevada, was induced to absent himself from the senate by Mr. Stockton's request that he return, as he had voted for Stockton, he said: "No, you must get along without me this time." Hon. Solomon Foot of Vermont, who was detained at home by sickness, telegraphed the request that the vote on Mr. Stockton's case be delayed until he could reach Washington, as he had thoroughly investigated it and desired to record his vote in favor of Mr. Stockton. His request was disregarded.

Then came the crowning indignity of the desperate majority. Senator Lot Morrill of Maine was "paired" with Mr. Wright of New Jersey, and for the first time in all legislative history, to unsent a political opponent, he broke his "pair" without even informing the gentleman who had relied on his honor.

This senator died with the distinction of being the only member of any legislative body in the world who violated that unwritten code of honor. When the illness of Mr. Foot and Mr. Wright were used as reasons for postponement the majority rivaled their Puritan antecedents by saying that "Providence had placed the power in their hands by dispensation."

Mr. Blaine, in his "Twenty Years in Congress," speaking of the unseating of Mr. Stockton, to whom he refers in the most complimentary terms, says: "The constitution had been strained to exchange Mr. Stockton for a republican senator, sure to succeed him, and it would not have been done had the margin been broader and the need not so great for a two-thirds majority."

The state of New Jersey returned Mr. Stockton to the senate for the ensuing six years to rebuke by his presence the outrage by which, for a time, they secured the two-thirds majority.

The spirit of the reconstruction measures and the force bill which, by inch, using with great skill the parliamentary expedients designed to protect a minority, which enabled them in some measure to restrain and eventually to save the southern states from the crowning act of oppression. For nearly a half hour they presented an unbroken front to the enemy of the rights of the south and defeat after defeat so wore out the courage and strength of their assailants that at last they yielded and an adjournment took place. It should be remembered by the south that the unyielding courage of the north, Samuel J. Randall protected them from the insult of during all those hours he never left his seat. Southern representatives seemed, however, to have had a very brief memory of that service, for at the next election for speaker he was defeated by southern votes.

entirely concealed by paintings of Indian and frontier life executed on the pelts of wild animals by A. F. Harmer of California, a painter whom Mr. Knox specially engaged for this work.



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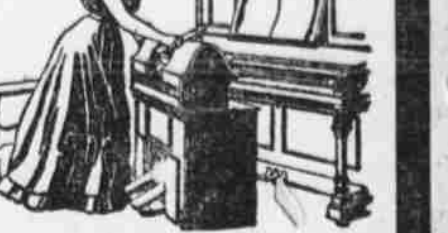
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Incidentally, considerable botany and some zoology was taught and many useful lessons from life learned, the tendency and readiness of the children to apply them at last influencing the board to incorporate the study of nature in the regular course of study, and last fall a new plan was adopted which provides a definite outline for each grade, giving each certain flowers, a well known vegetable, a tree and a bird, and offering suggestions for practically carrying on the study.

Practical Work of the Schools. Nearly every school yard has its flower beds where seeds were planted and flowers cared for until they blossomed. It was the same with the vegetables, which were carefully cultivated until ready to use.

Watching the Birds. It was the bird more than anything else that the pupils enjoyed, and especially among the younger children was this interest and its profit most noticeable. In the autumn the story was told of the bird's long journey to the south and of his return in the spring; also that of the bird who remains here during the cold weather, these latter being carefully watched and pictures of the others brought to the school room to fix the difference in the minds of the children. With the return of spring it was wondered which would be the first child to see the class bird and needless to say the early comers were detected as soon as they arrived and every little characteristic being noticed and described with surprising accuracy in the enthusiastic accounts that were given.

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