

TWO NEW ADMIRALS.

Promotions of Capts. F. A. Cook and P. F. Harrington.

Both Have Excellent Records and Are Worthy of the Promotion They Have Just Received—One Is a Hero of Santiago.

The nominations of Capt. F. A. Cook and Capt. P. F. Harrington to be rear admirals in the navy were confirmed by the senate before its recent adjournment.

Rear Admiral Cook, who commanded the cruiser Brooklyn in the Santiago naval battle with the Spanish, is an old seaman of wide experience and a thorough master of the theory and practice of navigation. He was born in Northampton, Mass., in 1843, was graduated from the high school of his native town, and was preparing for college at Dudley institute, when, September 20, 1860, he received an appointment to the naval academy. He left the school then at Newport, R. I., with the class of '63, and was assigned to duty on the Seminole, then engaged in blockading Texas. Capt. Cook began service as ensign under Farragut, who commanded the gulf squadron. Soon after he was ordered to the gunboat Tennessee and thence to the Lackawanna, on which he remained till after the fall of Mobile. After Lee's surrender he proceeded to the Brooklyn navy yard with his vessel, which was then ordered out of commission. After a month's furlough he was ordered to the Vanderbilt, which, with the Monadnock, under the command of Commodore John Rodgers, made a voyage around Cape Horn, across the Pacific and return to San Francisco. This was notable as the first long cruise of an ironclad. After this voyage he was promoted to master and transferred to the Saranac, of the North Pacific squadron. February 1, 1867, he became lieutenant, and a lieutenant com-



ADMIRAL F. A. COOK. (His Promotion Gives General Satisfaction to Naval Men.)

mander in March, 1868. In the same year he was detached from the Pacific squadron and ordered to duty at the naval academy as instructor in mathematics. In 1870 he was transferred to the Pacific squadron. There he served as navigator on the Saranac, Pensacola and Richmond. Four years later Cook was ordered to the receiving ship Sabine at Portsmouth, from which, after two years' service, he was assigned to duty as executive officer on the Plymouth, and made a cruise up the Mississippi as far as Vicksburg. In 1879 the Plymouth went out of commission and he returned to the naval academy as head of the department of seamanship. In 1882 he was appointed inspector of the Eleventh lighthouse district, with headquarters at Detroit. Three years later he was placed in command of the sloop Ranger and assigned to special service on the lower coast of California. In 1889 he became inspector of ordnance at the Boston navy yard, and in 1893 was transferred to the navy department in Washington as assistant to the chief of the bureau of navigation, where he remained, attaining the rank of captain in 1896, until he assumed command of the Brooklyn. He commanded this vessel while it was part of the flying squadron under Commodore Schley, and afterward when it was attached to Rear Admiral Sampson's command.

Rear Admiral Purnell F. Harrington was born in 1844 in Delaware. He entered the naval academy as a midshipman in 1861, was promoted to ensign two years later and ordered into active service aboard the steam sloop Teconderoga. He served with the west gulf blockading squadron from 1864 to 1865, and was in the battle of Mobile bay and all other operations against the defenses at the entrance to this waterway. During the closing years of the war and for three years subsequent he was with the North Atlantic squadron. In 1868 he was attached to the naval academy. He was a master, a lieutenant and a lieutenant commander, respectively, in 1866, 1867 and 1868, and a commander in 1881. All this time he was in active duty on shore and afloat.

His first command after his appointment as commander was with the practice ship Dale, on which he served during 1881 and 1882. He afterward commanded the steam sloop Juniata on the Asiatic station for three years, and was then transferred to the naval academy, where he served until 1889. During the summers of 1888 and 1889 he took charge of the Constellation, and from 1890 to 1893 he was a lighthouse inspector. After commanding the Yorktown for a number of years he was detailed for duty on board the monitor Puritan. He was made a captain in 1895.

Woman Car Conductors. In Valparaiso all the conductors on trolley cars are women.

HON. LEE S. OVERMAN.

New Senator from North Carolina Is Not a Novice in the Game of Politics.

Senator Lee Slater Overman, democrat, of North Carolina, has taken an active interest in public matters in his state and from the time he left Trinity college, North Carolina, he has been associated with the leading politicians of his state. Mr. Overman was born in 1854 in Salisbury, N. C., and was graduated from Trinity college with the degree of A. B., the degree of M. A. being conferred upon him two years later. He taught school for a couple of years after graduation and then became private secretary to Gov



HON. LEE S. OVERMAN. (New Democratic Senator from the State of North Carolina.)

Vance, and later occupied the same position with Gov. Jarvis. He began the practice of law in 1880. Five times he was elected a member of the legislature, and in 1887 he was the unanimous choice of the democrats for the speakership, but was defeated by a combination between the republicans and the independents. He was elected speaker of the house in 1893. In 1894 he was president of the North Carolina Railroad company. In 1895 he was the choice of the democratic caucus for the United States senatorship, but was defeated by Senator Pritchard through a combination of republicans and populists. In 1900 Mr. Overman was president of the democratic state convention. He is now president of the Salisbury Savings bank and for ten years has been a member of the board of trustees of the state university. Mr. Overman's wife is the daughter of United States Senator Merriman. He succeeds Senator Pritchard.

ARCHBISHOP BRUCHESI.

Rumor Has It That Head of Catholic Church in Canada Is to Be Made a Cardinal.

In no section of the western hemisphere is the Roman Catholic church held in higher veneration than in the province of Quebec, Canada. The population of that section of the dominion consists principally of "habitants," as the French citizens are called by the English and Scotch residents. They live under a church government which, although rigid, has been accepted by them for centuries, and the march of progress or the increase of prosperity has not disturbed the feudal-like arrangements made at a time when Canada was still a French province.

Among the famous churchmen of Canada none is held in higher esteem



ARCHBISHOP BRUCHESI. Montreal Churchman Who Is to Be Created a Cardinal.

than Archbishop Bruchesi, of Montreal, who, according to unofficial announcements recently made public will shortly be created a cardinal, a bit of information that has been hailed with satisfaction by the Roman Catholics of the dominion.

Most Rev. Louis Paul Napoleon Bruchesi was born in Montreal in 1855. He pursued his theological studies at Paris and Rome and was ordained priest in 1878. On his return to Canada he was appointed to a chair in Laval university. In 1893 he prepared the educational exhibits of his native province for the world's fair, Chicago, and was subsequently for some years chairman of the Catholic school board of Montreal. He was appointed archbishop of Montreal in 1897.

Mean Hit at Clergyman. A certain Philadelphia clergyman, who is very highly esteemed for his many good qualities, is noted for preaching sonorous sermons. His congregation lately gave him a new pulpit, a very ornate piece of furniture, and it bears this motto: "He giveth his beloved sleep."

College for Policemen. A college for policemen is in existence in St. Petersburg. In the school is a museum where candidates for the police force make themselves familiar with the tools of criminals—jimmies, drills, chisels and contrivances for robbing collection boxes.

STRIKE SPELLS WAR.

Clarence S. Darrow Makes Some Lively Assertions.

Chief Attorney for Coal Miners Calls Judges Tools and Servants of Railroads—Labor Unions Not Perfect.

Clarence S. Darrow, in an address delivered at Springfield, Ill., before the Young Men's Christian association, on "The Anthracite Coal Strike," compared the striking miners to the colonial revolutionists, denounced federal judges who enjoined labor unions as "quite as much the servants of the railroad companies as their section hands."

"Not a thing was done by the miners in Pennsylvania that was not done by our revolutionary forefathers," declared Mr. Darrow. "In revolutionary times dwellings were burned, property was confiscated and 100,000 persons were driven out of their country. The refugees settled Nova Scotia and those who drove them out of this country then as now were denounced as hoodlums, murderers, cutthroats, assassins and outlaws. Yet they were the respectable people of those days and we are proud to be known as descendants of these same revolutionists."

"In a great strike as in war men stand by their friends, and it will always be so as long as men take sides on great public questions."

"After this strike threatened great danger President Roosevelt sent for Baer and the other railroad presidents in the coal region and they came and lied to him. They told him they paid the miners 50 per cent. more than they did, and when the president asked them to arbitrate, they said there was nothing to arbitrate and asked for more protection and more troops."

"The report of the commission is a great victory for union labor. It shows that when the strike was entered into it was the fault of the employers. This whole strike was brought about because the employ-



CLARENCE S. DARROW. (Chief Counsel of Miners Before Presidential Commission.)

ers wished to destroy the union, and back of the employers were the great corporations of the United States and all the railroads. That is what is meant by these illegal and outrageous injunctions issued by tools of the railroad companies, issued by judges who are as much the servants of the railroads as their section men."

"When the union is destroyed it will mean the end of labor's hopes. Labor unions are not perfect institutions. They are simply a means to an end. In some respects labor unions are narrow, exclusive and monopolistic. They are not ideal. In an ideal state there will be no labor union, there will be no boycotts, no strikes, no wage-earners and no wage-payers. There will be a general partnership. Capital cannot combine and operate together and ask labor to operate separately. To ask the labor union to dissolve is to ask one army to lay down its arms in the face of another army."

Mr. Darrow devoted the greater part of his address to the subject of violence during the coal strike, and throughout his remarks he excoriated President Baer and the operators.

The speaker said only 20 cases had been proved where dynamite had been used, and that in no case did the strikers or their sympathizers intend to kill anyone. "They simply wanted to scare nonunion men by exploding dynamite in front of the doors of these men," explained the miners' counsel.

Mr. Darrow said the miners or their sympathizers killed only three men while the coal and iron police and soldiers killed three or four. "None of the homicides committed by miners or their sympathizers were deliberate murders," said Mr. Darrow. "The operators tried to create the impression that the mineworkers had committed 21 cold-blooded murders and they so told President Roosevelt, but he could not discover more than three cases."

Mr. Darrow said that the Lord by some oversight had planted all the anthracite coal in the country in a patch of territory 100 miles broad and then Baer came along and took it."

Fence Made of Elk Horns. A fence nearly 200 feet long at Livingston, Mont., is made entirely of horns of the elk—more properly called wapiti. These animals, like the others of the deer family, shed their horns once a year and grow new ones. The old horns are found in large numbers in the forests, and are used for various commercial purposes.

HAS A HIGH RECORD.

William A. Day, Recently Appointed Assistant Attorney General of the United States.

William A. Day, whose nomination to be assistant to the attorney-general was recently unanimously confirmed by the senate, was born in Delaware. He is a graduate of the Harvard law school. Soon after completing his legal studies he located at Champaign, Ill., engaging in the practice of law. He soon became prominent in both law and politics. He was elected as a democrat to the lower house of the Illinois legislature, and in that body served as chairman of the committee on ju-



WILLIAM A. DAY. (Recently Appointed Assistant to the Attorney General.)

dietary and transportation. His service in this capacity gave him the opportunity to become familiar with matters of transportation. Soon after the close of his term as a legislator, though a democrat, he was elected mayor of his home city, Champaign, where republicans were largely in the majority.

During his residence in Illinois Mr. Day formed the close acquaintance of Senator Cullom, then governor of the state; Joseph W. Fifer, now member of the interstate commerce commission, and Col. William R. Morrison and other leaders of both parties in the state.

Early in his first term President Cleveland appointed Mr. Day to the position of second auditor of the treasury, and since entering upon the duties of that position he has been a resident in Washington. Upon retiring from that office he resumed the practice of law in Washington. His study of transportation problems, taken up during his service in the Illinois legislature has been followed continuously, and he has been closely identified with litigation involving questions relating to transportation subjects. He has been very frequently employed by the interstate commerce commission as special counsel, and has represented that body in nearly all of the important investigations instituted by it in respect to rates and practices of common carriers. He has also been attorney in many transportation cases other than those conducted by the interstate commerce commission.

Recently Mr. Day acted as special attorney for the government in a number of important cases involving trusts, corporations and transportation matters. He appeared as special attorney for the government in the beef trust suit and in the Northern Securities merger case. In the latter case he cross-examined Harrison, Hill, Morgan and other railway magnates, eliciting the causes of the panic of May 9, 1901. His work in these cases was so efficient and successful as to meet with the full approbation of the attorney-general.

COUNTESS WALDERSEE.

Accompanied by Her Famous Husband, She Will Soon Visit Land of Her Birth.

Count and Countess Waldersee, who will sail soon for their long-contemplated visit to the United States, are in



COUNTESS WALDERSEE. (One of the Most Influential Women at the Court of Berlin.)

many ways the most interesting pair in Germany. The count, as field marshal of the German army, is the foremost soldier of the empire and won his rank by a long and heroic service which began 53 years ago. The countess, who was formerly Mary Esther Lee, of New York, was the Princess von Noer when she became the wife of Gen. Waldersee. The countess has not visited the land of her birth for more than 30 years. At one time she was considered one of the most ambitious as well as brilliant women in Europe, and it is said that she was the only woman whom Bismarck feared. Toward the close of the iron chancellor's tenure of office Countess Waldersee was identified with every movement that seemed likely to loosen his hold on imperial favor. It is said that the countess has more influence with the kaiser than any other woman at the court of Berlin.

IS TIRED OF LIVING.

Mrs. Olive Cleveland, 102 Years Old, Does Not Wish to See Another Birthday.

Mrs. Olive Cleveland of Lafayette, N. Y., recently celebrated her one hundred and second birthday anniversary, and now declares that she is tired of living and, having made her peace, is ready to die. Few events of importance that have occurred within the last 98 years have escaped her memory, and she recalls with marked vividness early American scenes and characters. She has lived under all the presidents except Washington, and when she was born Napoleon



MRS. OLIVE CLEVELAND. (She Is 102 Years Old and Doesn't Wish to Live Longer.)

Bonaparte was the first consul of France. George III. was on England's throne at that time. When she was a girl 15 years old the battle of Waterloo was fought. Florida was still under Spanish rule, and the western confines of the United States scarcely reached to the Mississippi river.

"I have aged terribly since I was 100 years old," she said, "and people began to notice that I was having birthdays. When I was a young woman of 90 I used to do as much work as any of them, but now I am getting old. I pray the good Lord that he will not let me live to be 103 years old."

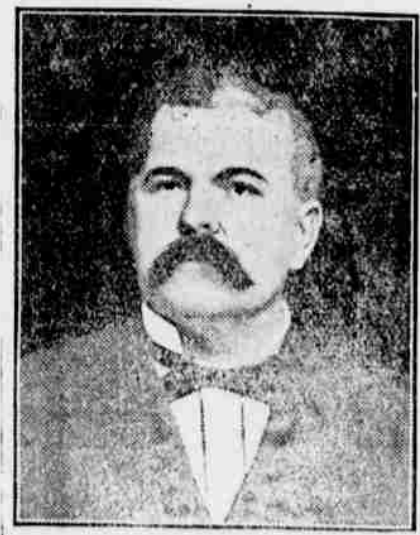
Mrs. Cleveland's parents were Thomas and Betsy Newell, whose ancestors, early in the eighteenth century, emigrated to this country. In 1828 she became Mrs. Norris Case. One of her two children, Homer Case, enlisted with a New York regiment and served through the civil war. In 1849 she married Merrills Cleveland, and soon after located on a farm, now a part of Syracuse. Later they moved to Onondaga valley and Lafayette.

JOB FOR PRITCHARD.

Ex-Senator from North Carolina Appointed to Supreme Bench of District of Columbia.

Official announcement has been made by the department of justice of the retirement of Edward F. Bingham as chief justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, and the appointment of Harry M. Claiborn, associate justice of that court, as chief justice to fill the vacancy. Ex-Senator Jeter C. Pritchard, of North Carolina, is appointed to fill the vacancy made by the promotion of Associate Justice Claiborn.

Ex-Senator Pritchard has been prominent in southern republican politics



JETER C. PRITCHARD. (New Justice of Supreme Court of District of Columbia.)

for many years. He is a Tennessean by birth, a native of Jonesboro, where he was born in 1837, but went to North Carolina in 1873. Mr. Pritchard edited a newspaper, the Roan Mountain Republican, at Bakersville, until 1887, when he moved to the town of Marshall. In that year he was licensed to practice law.

Mr. Pritchard had begun to take an interest in politics, and in 1884 served a term in the legislature. He was elected again in 1886 and in 1890. Mr. Pritchard was active in stimulating interest in his section in the protective tariff principle, and in 1891 he was elected president of the North Carolina Protective Tariff league. He was an unsuccessful candidate for congress in 1892.

In 1894, when the fusion movement was in full swing, Mr. Pritchard went to the front of it and assisted in organizing and directing it. He was rewarded with election to the United States senate to fill the unexpired term of Senator Vance, who had died. Mr. Pritchard was reelected to the senate in 1897, his term expiring March 4 last.

Alarming Announcement.

A popular dining saloon in the British metropolis has a sign outside the door conveying information of an alarming character: "This is the best restaurant in London. Our fish cannot be approached."

How to Sow a Crop of Onions.

With the soil crumbling down to fineness beneath the harsh sweep of these drying winds, says an exchange, it is astonishing how quickly it can be got ready to receive the main crops to be sown. A few hours of searching blasts will dry the surface of the earth almost to dustiness, even though no sunshine should be visible. "A peck of such dust is worth a king's ransom," says an old farmer, which may be taken to mean that the removal of superabundant humidity enables the gardener to get in his seeds. I will describe the preparation for sowing a crop of onions, as typical of this kind of work. The ground lies rough and uneven, still showing the spade-furrows as turned up in winter, but dry and easily workable with a heavy rake to make the surface level. It is then trodden down to assist toward a firm seed bed; if a small roller is available it will consolidate better than the feet. The ground for most seed crops can be hardly too deeply stirred underneath, or made too firm just on the surface. Small seeds on a loose soil never seem to lay hold of the earth, but become a prey both to birds and the burning sun. The seeds are to be scattered broadcast and scratched in with a rake to cover as many as possible. The surface is then made firm, and all is ready for the warm showers of April to bring up the growth. Some gardeners do not like their seed beds sown anyhow, but prefer the plants in rows, or drills, as the experts call them. A line is stretched across the ground, and with the corner of a draw hoe a shallow channel is made against it, about an inch deep; some make it with a rake, and there is also a small machine for the purpose, which creates its own track and deposits the seeds at any desired thickness. All the operator has to do is to wheel it on the ground to be sown; the depth being kept uniform and the seeds evenly distributed, insures a good appearance to the seedlings when growing.

The grange is pledged to the support of every agency that will tend to make this condition permanent. It looks with distrust upon large landed estates. In as much as the small manufacturer and tradesman are already gone it becomes all the more important that the small farmer remains.

JURORS FOR MAY TERM.

The following jurors were drawn last week to serve at May term of court:

- GRAND JURORS. Beaver—W. W. Shell. Benton borough—Joseph A. Cole, A. L. McHenry. Benton township—W. H. Hess. Berwick—A. K. Rhoads, L. J. Townsend. Cleveland—Haines Yost. Conyngham—John Mohan. Fishing Creek—A. A. Peajer. Franklin—Thomas M. Mensch. Greenwood—M. B. Hook, Wm. M. Dollman. Hemlock—W. W. Myers. Locust—George W. Bowes. Madison—S. J. Kremer. Main—Theodore Fox, Samuel Goodman. Orange—Wilbur Hicks, Abram Kline, Pine—C. R. Kinney. Roaring Creek—D. W. Rarig. Scott—Peter Jacoby. Sugarloaf—B. D. Cole, Josiah Fritz. TRAVELER JURORS—FIRST WEEK. Beaver—W. H. Shuman. Berwick—H. C. Laubach, George Morton, R. H. Laubach, George Hoppes. Briar Creek—D. C. Kinetob, C. Martz, M. H. Petty. Bloomsburg—John Armstrong, Geo. S. Allenan, John W. Fortner, William Kushner, Albert Meyer, R. F. Vandervliet. Catawissa borough—Thos. E. Harder. Catawissa township—H. J. Miller. Cleveland—I. N. Tietsworth. Centralia—John Langdon, T. J. Quigley. Centre—Levi Fester, F. H. Hagenbuch, John Scott, William Shaffer, Lafayette Trivelpiece, John Welliver. Conyngham—Emanuel Levler. Fishing Creek—Harman Hess, Frank Ervine. Greenwood—Amos Long, R. M. Eyer. Hemlock—George C. Shoemaker. Jackson—Elmer Kiser, Wilson J. Kitcher. Locust—Emanuel Adams, A. P. Bitner. Millin—J. C. Hetler. Millville—J. L. Reese. Montour—George W. Mears. Mt. Pleasant—G. M. Ikeler, Harry Johnston. Orangeville—A. G. Fisher, W. Allabach. Roaring Creek—Abraham Beaver. Scott—William Ent. Sugarloaf—Clarence Cole, A. R. Fritz, Raymond Smith. TRAVELER JURORS—SECOND WEEK. Beaver—John Hinterliter, J. C. Phillip Rabuck. Benton borough—William J. Yocum. Benton township—Harry Gibbons, James Hartman. Berwick—M. C. Crawford, George Unangst, W. A. Ross. Bloomsburg—R. F. Colley, Reuben Hess, R. G. Phillips, W. Clark Richard, Chas. Werkeiser. Briar Creek—Isaiah Bower, Jeremiah Bomby. Catawissa township—J. R. Bibby. Centralia—Patrick Quigley. Fishing Creek—John M. Buckalew. Greenwood—E. L. Lemon. Hemlock—Reuben H. Guild. Locust—H. W. Beaver, Lewis Beaver Madison—Morris Graham, Geo. Masteller, Samuel Mordan. Main—W. A. Smith, W. J. Zehner. Millin—A. W. Snyder, W. H. Miller. Mt. Pleasant—Erl. Ikeler. Orange—Wm. Drake, H. C. Henrie. Pine—James Kinney. Roaring Creek—John Mourey.