

## BELOVED BY DEWEY.

BUT DEATH CLAIMED HIM FOR ITS OWN.

The Late Lieut. Brumby, the Admiral's Flag Lieutenant at Manila—He Was a Close Personal Friend of the Admiral—Son of Georgia.

The death of Lieut. Thomas M. Brumby, which occurred in Washington recently, removed another of Admiral Dewey's gallant officers who were with him at the naval battle in Manila Bay. Brumby was the flag lieutenant of Dewey during the Manila campaign, and was besides a close personal friend of the admiral. The latter reposed great confidence in his flag lieutenant, so much that it was he who was sent as Dewey's representative to Admiral Von Diederichs, in command of the German squadron, after the battle of Manila, when the actions of the German admiral were so annoying to the American commander. Brumby did



LIEUT. THOMAS M. BRUMBY.

his work well and the affair was smoothed over in a manner satisfactory to all concerned.

Lieut. Brumby was born in Georgia 44 years ago, his father being Col. A. V. Brumby, who commanded the Fourteenth Georgia Infantry during the civil war. Col. Brumby was for some time principal of the Georgia Military Institute at Marietta, where his son remained for a time. Young Brumby attended school at Atlanta and then went to the Annapolis Naval Academy, where he was graduated in 1879. He saw service on coast survey vessels and receiving ships for some time and was commissioned a lieutenant in 1893. His commission as flag lieutenant to Commodore Dewey dated from January, 1898.

Lieut. Brumby returned to this country with his chief and was made a popular hero. A couple of months ago he received a rousing reception in Atlanta, Ga., where he was presented a sword and the freedom of the city. Soon after his return to Washington he manifested symptoms of tropic fever and November 25 was sent to Garfield hospital, where his death occurred.

The remains of Lieut. Brumby were taken to Atlanta for interment. The lamented officer has an aged mother residing in Marietta, Ga., to whom Secretary Long sent a letter of condolence, expressing the esteem in which her son was held.

## A HOSPITAL CAR.

It is a Unique Feature of Belgian Railroads.

In Belgium there is in use in her railway systems a specially designed hospital car, which is available in case of serious railway accidents, and also to convey invalids from one point to another, as from inland towns to health-giving seaside resorts. The interior has a large main compartment with two small rooms at the end. In the larger room are 24 beds, with two small windows, which can be opened in front of each, a movable table being provided, which can be lowered over each bed. There are lockers in the corridors for the chests, provisions and linen. If necessary a portion of the large room can be shut off from an operating room. In connection with this railroad hospital is a small chapel for religious services. In view of the serious accidents which often occur upon our own railroads such a hospital car should form a part of the equipment of every wrecking train. These accidents often occur in places remote from hospitals, and the victims are of necessity subjected to much inconvenience, if not actual danger from poor accommodations and lack of proper care and timely attention. With such a car, with surgeons and nurses always ready for an emergency call, the victims of a railroad disaster would be much better and more speedily cared for, and could be at once taken to well-equipped hospitals in the city. On the humanitarian side this would prevent much needless suffering, and even death. On the financial side it would materially lessen the amount of damages against the railroad.

## Last of the Maoris.

Judging from the recent report of the registrar general at New Zealand, that fine martial race, the Maoris, is going the way of all aboriginals whose country has been colonized by the whites. They may not become absolutely extinct for a few more decades, but their doom is sealed. Among the causes officially assigned for the thinning of their numbers are the high infant mortality resulting from improper food, exposure and the want of ordinary care, constitutions debilitated by past debauchery, the belief in native doctors and neglect of the sick, and the adoption of European habits and costumes, leading to diseases of the respiratory organs.

## AN IMPRESSION CHANGED.

An English Correspondent's Views on the Boer as a Fighter.

Commenting on one of the earlier battles of the Boer war an English correspondent remarks: "During the last week or two many delusions with regard to the enemy have been destroyed. Those who professed to have the utmost intimate acquaintance with the Boer character were wont to declare that the first British success would send them scampering home, and that he would never face our soldiers, and that our artillery would frighten him out of his wits. In short, they persuaded themselves that the Boer was an arrant coward and would not stay even to be rained on. Events have modified these opinions. Talana and Elandsbaagte have not brought the enemy to his knees. He has attacked Dundee and Ladysmith. He has captured two battalions of infantry. He has manifested no alarm at our guns, which are inferior to his own. On this last point I have had abundant evidence. Though our shells swept the hills with flame and steel, the Boers maintained their position and their dark figures were often silhouetted on the gray sky line. These peasants have one decided advantage. They have initiative and capacity to act independently, while their extreme mobility and their knowledge of the country give them the confidence that comes of a sense of security. There was nothing unusual in the spectacle of two or three men conducting a fight of their own under conditions that seemed more than hazardous. Three of these small groups of brave men kept up a regular fusillade on the face of the mountain long after the main body had been driven back. They remained to the end and added a few Mauser bullets to the shells that hastened our departure when the signal was given to retire."

## MRS. DEWEY'S QUICK WIT.

An Incident of Her Washington Life When She Was Mrs. Hazen.

The quick wittedness of Admiral Dewey's wife, just at present one of the most conspicuous women in America, is shown by the following incident of her life in Washington, when she was Mrs. Hazen. Gen. Hazen was the first head of the Weather Bureau in Washington, and found the new position by no means a sinecure. It was almost impossible to persuade the members of congress to vote for him the necessary funds with which to carry out his plans as he desired, and he was at the same time grumbled at as if he were positively and personally responsible for the weather, which it was a fad of the moment to say he furnished. Mrs. Hazen was the recipient of all his woes, and gave him her full sympathy, especially one spring when the appropriation had been shamefully cut down by the economy-loving chairman of the committee on that special appropriation. A few days after the passing of the mutilated bill Mrs. Hazen was a guest at an afternoon reception at the house of one of the cabinet members, where the most detestable and unendurable weather, untimely and unlooked for, was the topic of the moment. As Mrs. Hazen crossed the room she was waylaid by the arriving chairman of the offending committee who accosted her thus: "Well, Mrs. Hazen, well, madam, can do for us in the way of weather?" Mrs. Hazen turned, looked at him with a sudden flash in her pretty eyes, then answered, clearly and sweetly: "Yes, Mr. Blank, the very best—for the appropriation." The discomfited man fled, in the midst of the hardly concealed smiles of the surrounding guests.

## FATHER OF THE GOLD BILL.

Congressman Jesse Overstreet, who introduced the monetary bill which passed the house recently, is one of the rising young men in congress. He represents an Indianapolis district. Mr. Overstreet is just 40. He is a lawyer of ability and is serving his third term in the house. He has been prominent in national politics and has served as



CONGRESSMAN OVERSTREET, secretary of the Republican congressional campaign committee.

## Speaker Henderson's Gavel.

Speaker Henderson's gavel is something of a curiosity. The head is of rosewood from Montojo's flagship and the handle of native osage, grown in Polk county, Iowa. It is decorated by an eagle's beak bearing a scroll inscribed "E Pluribus Unum." On the upper ferrule are doves and a garland, on the lower, pictures of the United States ships Iowa and Des Moines. The Iowa arms and Mr. Henderson's monogram are on the side of the head.

## SOL SMITH RUSSELL.

BRIEF SKETCH OF THE GREAT ACTOR'S LIFE.

Quaint and Popular Comedian—Went to War as a Drummer Boy and Made His Debut in an Army Tent—Won Great Wealth.

Few actors have so warm a place in the hearts of their admirers as Sol Smith Russell, whose portrayal of simple, quaint characters is an art in which he has no rivals. The news of his recent illness therefore was received with sorrow everywhere. Mr. Russell is mentally exhausted and in such a serious condition that it may be a long time before he returns to the stage. He broke down in Chicago in the first act of the play.

Russell was born in Brunswick, Mo., in 1848. When the war broke out he was 13 years old. He ran away from home and shortly thereafter appeared as a drummer boy in the camp at Cairo, Ill. He clung to the army several years, making his first appearance in a theatrical role on a canvas covered stage which the soldiers had erected for their own amusement. After the war his talent as a singer



SOL SMITH RUSSELL.

and low comedian gained him a place in traveling companies. At one time he gave slack wire performances. As he grew older he studied character portrayal and soon was recognized by managers as a man with a future. In 1869 he starred in "Edgewood Folks," and for five years reaped a rich harvest in this play. Then followed "Peaceful Valley" and "A Poor Relation," the latter being his masterpiece. Lately he has attempted more serious roles. He is one of the richest of actors, a man of sound morals and upright living. He married a daughter of Oliver Optic, the boys' writer.

## REVIVAL OF FALCONRY.

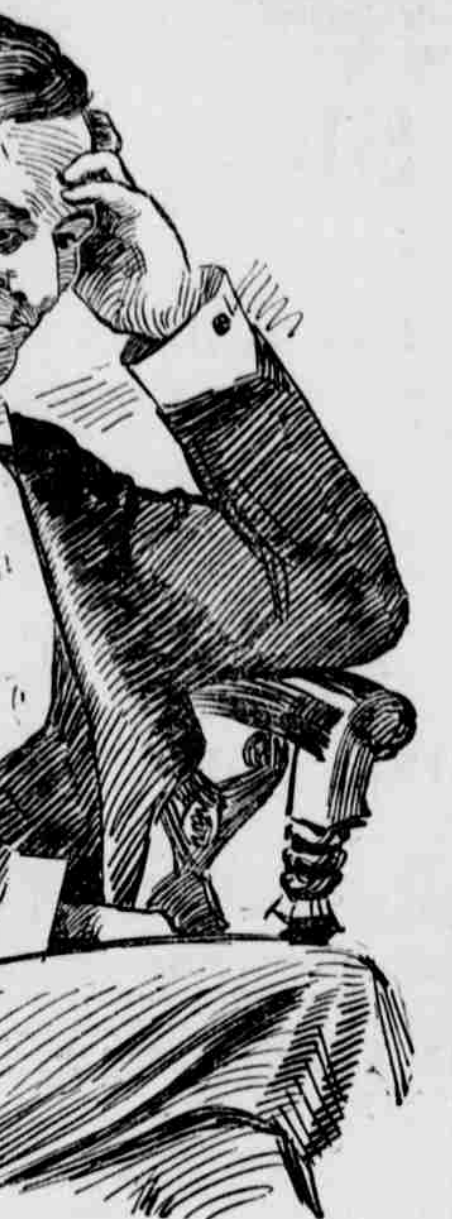
This Long Neglected Form of Sport Again Becoming Popular in Europe.

Few people have any idea of the sport which the hunters of Europe derived, two or three centuries ago, from hunting with birds. It is not easy to account for the long neglect of this form of hunting. The only part of the continent where it survived as a normal national sport was in Bosnia, where the landowners have never ceased to fly their falcons at partridges that are found for them by pointers. Now that falconry has begun to revive, the Dutch hawk catchers are unable to take enough falcons to meet the orders of their English and French patrons. These Dutch falcons, taken when following the flights of all kinds of birds, are the pick of the catch, but far more are taken from nests when very young. In France the goshawk is much in favor and high-flying falcons are less in demand than in England and Scotland. Today the best establishments of hawks and the most enthusiastic followers of the sport are found in England and Scotland. The Hawking club meets every spring on Salisbury Plain to fly falcons at rooks. Everything is as well done as in the days of James I. There may be from twelve to twenty falcons, with the falconer and his cart, and the members on horseback. There is plenty of dash and excitement in the business. Sometimes an old and keen falcon is flown at a rook within easy reach, but she does not want the prey so near at hand, and so mounts to the very clouds, till she spies another flock, into which she darts like a shooting star. Riders dash off across the down, their eyes fixed upon the hawk, and the falconer shouts, "She has killed" when he sees something fall from the flock. Off dash the riders who have marked the descent of the victim, and soon the

bird is taken up. Later in the year the members will be flying their falcons at grouse on the Scotch and Northumberland moors. Not a few hawks and falcons are now kept in and about London, and taken into the country by train when they are wanted in the field. The reason why the goshawk has become a general favorite in France is because of its superiority to the falcon for hawking in a closed country among hedges, trees, plantations and gardens. It seizes its prey in the air, on the ground, or even on a tree or bush, without hesitation, and its adroitness, speed, courage and quickness of eye are astonishing. It is no exaggeration to say that the owner of a property of five or six hundred acres would take as much game on it with the single goshawk as he could kill with a gun.

## A QUAKER CONGRESSMAN.

There are two members of congress whose installation into office differs in form from that of all others. These are Marriot Brossius and Charles Butler, both Pennsylvanians and Quakers. Instead of making an oath to do their duty, viz., placing their hands upon the Bible and making a solemn appeal to God, as they promise to fulfill all their obligations, which is the estab-



MARRIOT BROSSIUS.

lished custom of congress, these men in accordance with their religious views merely arise in their seats and "affirm." That is, they make their promise solemnly, but not in the form of an oath. One of the men thus peculiarly distinguished occupies a commanding position in congress. Marriot Brossius has represented the Lancaster district ten years, and by reason of his ability and long service has just been placed at the head of the currency and banking committee. He is 56 years old. He served in the Union army throughout the civil war and as the result of a wound received at Bermuda Hundred, his right arm and shoulder are without a connecting bone. Since the close of the war he



MARRIOT BROSSIUS, has practiced law and been prominent in Republican politics.

## Big Drain on the Czar's Purse.

No sovereign is so rich as the czar, and no sovereign has such heavy calls upon his purse. The Grand Dukes Michael, Vladimir, Alexis, Serge and Paul Alexandrovitch, as the sons of emperors of Russia, receive from the head of the house an annual sum of 185,000 roubles (£26,200) each, which, added to private means, makes them very rich. The wives and widows of Russian grand dukes receive 40,000 roubles each; their sons 150,000 roubles. It was the Czar Alexander III. who decreed that every member of the imperial family must spend a part of the year in Russia, or else lose a third of his or her allowance.

## HE WAS A DREAMER.

THE LATE DORMAN B. EATON OF CIVIL SERVICE FAME.

Believed That All Mankind Could Be Reformed in Short Order but Died to See Things Worse Than When He Begun.

One of the foremost advocates of civil service reform in the United States passed away in the person of Hon. Dorman B. Eaton. On account of the persistent energy of purpose with which he applied himself to this political crusade, Mr. Eaton earned the distinction of being the father of civil service reform and no one undertook to dispute his right to that badge of honor.

Mr. Eaton was born in Hardwick, Vt., June 27, 1823. He graduated at the university of Vermont in 1848, and



DORMAN B. EATON.

entered the law school of Harvard university, where he was graduated in 1850. His legal essay prepared there took the first prize in the university. That same year he determined to settle in New York city, and soon after going there he became the partner of Judge William Kent, the author of the famous "Commentaries." He gave Judge Kent much aid in preparing his work.

His unselfish interest in municipal reform and improvement was early manifested. In 1866 he drafted the law creating the New York metropolitan board of health, and in 1867 drafted the sanitary code of the city. Another law which he framed was that under which the police courts of New York are now organized. He identified himself early with the Union League club, and for several years was chairman of its committee on political reform.

In 1866 and again in 1870-72 he traveled in Europe, and made a special study of the status of the civil service of the different countries, and of the progressive laws by which it was being improved. After his return to America President Grant appointed him chairman of the civil service commission as successor to George William Curtis, and he held that position until the commission came to an end through the failure of congress to make an appropriation for its support. In 1875 he again visited Europe, and in 1877 he went again at President Hayes' suggestion in order to prepare a historical report upon the British civil service. In 1878 the first society in the country organized to promote civil service reform was formed at his residence. Five years later, when congress again passed a law organizing a civil service board, Mr. Eaton was appointed the first commissioner by President Arthur. The law, indeed, had been drafted by Mr. Eaton himself. He resigned July 28, 1885, but was reappointed by President Cleveland in November of the same year. The next April he resigned again. The laws which control the municipal government of Washington were drafted by him at the request of a joint committee of the two houses of congress.

Mr. Eaton received recognition from many sources for his work. In 1882 he was invited to deliver the annual address before the law school of Yale university. The degree of LL. D. was bestowed upon him by the university of Vermont. As a writer he published a number of works of great value, some in book form, some in the magazines. "The Independent Movement in New York" and "Civil Service Reform in Great Britain" appeared from his pen in 1880. In the following years he wrote a number of articles on civil service reform and other subjects, and contributed papers of value to Lator's Cyclopaedia of Political Science. He prepared an edition of "Chipman on Contracts Payable in Specific Articles." Mr. Eaton was a member of a number of New York societies, including the Bar association, the Citizens' Municipal league, the Excise Reform association, the City Reform, Union League, Commonwealth, Century, Nineteenth Century and Unitarian clubs, and the Reform club of Boston.

## "Prince Albert's" in Congress.

The preponderance of "Prince Albert's" in the present congress is a matter of general comment. "One would almost think a Prince Albert was the uniform of your house of representatives, don't you know?" remarked a young lady of decidedly English accent, as she looked down on the slow moving, black-clad figures on the floor. Even the gentleman from Arkansas, Mr. Terry, who has worn bluish gray ever since his entrance into the house, in 1891, started his confederates the other day by appearing in a black broadcloth Prince Albert suit of the most elegant cut and finish.

## ENGLAND'S DEADLIEST WEAPON

New Gun Which Will Insure Her Success on the Seas.

In accordance with the recommendation of parliament, writes a Woolwich correspondent, the British navy is being strengthened by the addition of a new gun which will insure the supremacy of Great Britain over the seas for many years to come, says the London Leader. It is known as the twelve-inch steel and wire gun, and is not only the best weapon which the royal navy has ever had, but is far superior to any gun possessed by any foreign navy. It weighs fifty tons, is forty-one feet long, has a muzzle velocity of 2,367 feet per second. The projectile weighs 850 pounds, the bursting charge being eighty-three pounds and the firing charge 167½ pounds of cordite. The admiralty has ordered 450, at a cost of £10,000 each. Of these 150 have been completed, and 300 are still in the hands of the contractors. Each man-of-war will carry four of these formidable weapons, and when the navy is supplied they will be issued 60 forts on the sea front. The new gun will be the heaviest in the service, and will take the place of the 110-ton, 100-ton and 80-ton guns, of which no more are to be made. The best Krupp gun can fire a shot twelve and a half miles, and the United States government is constructing at its arsenal at Watervliet a monster gun which, it is said, will carry a heavy shot twenty-one miles. The new British naval gun, though less than half the weight of the American weapon, mounted on the heights of Dover, can, however, drop a shell on the shores of France. No accuracy of aim could, of course, be obtained or maintained at this long distance, the effective range being 16,000 yards, or between nine and ten miles.

## A WARRIOR OF THE DEEP.

The Swordfish Is a Fighter Absolutely Without Fear.

The swordfish is utterly without fear and will, like a buffalo or rhinoceros, charge anything that offends it, often doing an amount of execution hardly to be believed did not the evidence exist, says the San Francisco Call. Combats between swordfish are most interesting and may be compared to a duel between two expert swordsmen. Such a contest was observed off the long pier that extends out into the ocean at Santa Monica, near Los Angeles, last year. Some fishermen noticed two big fish leaping out of the water and dashing along the surface. Soon it was seen that they were swordfish. The season was when the fish are unusually ferocious. They had made several rushes and when observed were at close quarters, striking each other powerful side blows like cavalrymen. This was unsatisfactory, and finally they separated and darted at each other like arrows, the water hissing as their sharp dorsal fins cut through it. They evidently struck head on, one missing, while the sword of the other struck just below the eye and plowed a deep furrow in the fish, partly disabling it, so that it turned and attempted to escape. But its adversary also turned and with a rush drove its sword completely through the body of its foe and held it fast, only wrenching its weapon loose when its enemy stopped swimming.

## SWITZERLAND'S PRESIDENT.

Walther Hauser, who has recently been re-elected president of the Swiss republic, has long been prominent in the politics of his country. He was for ten years a member of the National council, then became vice-president and last year was elected president.



PRESIDENT HAUSER.

His re-election this year is the reward of merit. He is a leather merchant and is 62 years old.

## Orange Free State.

The coat of arms of the Orange Free State shows an orange tree in the middle of the field; on one side stands a lion, on the other a lamb. The motto beneath is "Freedom, Immigration, Patience, Courage." The emblem of the lion and the lamb has a scriptural reference to the peace and harmony within its borders, and does not glance at the geographical position of the republic between the domain of the British lion and the pastoral Boers of the Transvaal, as an American joker might assume.

## Capt. Gridley's Mother.

A bill is pending in Congress providing for an increase in the pension of Mrs. Anne Gridley, mother of Capt. Charles V. Gridley, who commanded the Olympia in the battle of Manila. She is an aged woman, but has long been employed as a clerk in the Land office. Her salary, together with a pension of \$20 per month for services as a nurse in the civil war, kept her alive. She is now too old to work.