

THOSE "FIGHTING M'COOKS"

Probably the Most Extraordinary War Family on Modern Record.

Lisbon, Ohio.—The greatest honor the old town of Lisbon enjoys is found in the fact that it was the birthplace and home of the "Fighting M'Cook."

The M'Cooks are one of the most remarkable families in the United States, not to say the world, distinguished as citizens and as soldiers and contributing 16 members of the family to the Union army during the Civil war, of whom all but one were commissioned officers and several reached very high rank. The one exception, who served as a private, did so from choice, having declined a commission as lieutenant. There were "The Tribe of Dan" and "The Tribe of John," from their respective heads, two brothers, Maj. Daniel and Dr. John M'Cook—Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, descended from George M'Cook, a refugee from Ireland in 1780 on the defeat of the "United Irishmen," of which he was a conspicuous member. George M'Cook settled in Pennsylvania and became a prominent citizen, an elder in the Presbyterian church and one of the founders of Jefferson college. His eldest son, Daniel M'Cook, after graduating at Jefferson, went to Ohio and settled at Lisbon, where he married Martha Latimer, a descendant of Hugh Latimer, the martyr of the English reformation, who, with his wife, was burned at the stake at Oxford, England, Oct. 16, 1538. A handsome monument now stands in the center of the little square in which they were burned.

The following is the muster roll of the "Fighting M'Cook." There were no cowards among them, and no black sheep.

1. Daniel M'Cook was a lawyer, one of the founders of the Presbyterian church at Lisbon and a man of great influence in this community. When the war broke out, although 67 years of age, he was one of the first to offer his services to the government. He was commissioned a major, and on July 21, 1862, died from a wound received in a skirmish with an advance party of Morgan's raiders. His wife, following him into the army, as follows:

2. Latimer A. M'Cook, a graduate of Jefferson college, major and surgeon of the Thirty-first regiment, Illinois volunteers (John A. Logan's regiment), who served through the war and died Aug. 23, 1869, from injuries received during the siege of Vicksburg, which was aggravated by exposure and fatigue during Sherman's march to the sea.

3. George Wythe M'Cook, the second son, a lawyer for several years, a partner of Edwin M. Stanton at Steubenville, attorney general of Ohio from 1854 to 1856, Democratic candidate for governor of that state in 1871; lieutenant colonel of the Third Ohio Infantry during the Mexican war and brigadier-general during the Civil war. He died at Steubenville, Dec. 28, 1877.

4. John James M'Cook, graduated at the United States Naval academy, midshipman on the United States frigate Delaware, died at shipboard of cholera during the exposure while on duty, and buried in the English burying ground in Rio de Janeiro.

5. Robert Latimer M'Cook, born at Lisbon, studied law with Edwin M. Stanton at Steubenville, entered the army in 1861 as colonel of the Ninth Ohio volunteers; promoted to brigadier-general, commanded a brigade in the West Virginia campaign and fell mortally wounded by a band of guerrillas Aug. 8, 1862.

6. Alexander McDowell M'Cook, the fifth son, who died at Dayton the next day, was the distinguished soldier in the family. He graduated from West Point in 1862, served in several Indian campaigns, was appointed colonel of the First Ohio regiment at the beginning of the Civil war, became a major-general and rendered conspicuous service in various fields until he was recalled.

7. Daniel M'Cook, Jr., was the law partner of Gen. W. T. Sherman and Thomas Ewing at Leavenworth, Kas., when the Civil war began, entered the army in 1861 as colonel of the Fifty-second Ohio, led the assault on Vicksburg, was mortally wounded in the charge. He died July 21, 1862.

8. Edward Stanton M'Cook graduated at the Naval academy at Annapolis and was a naval officer when the war broke out, but, preferring the activity of a soldier to life on shipboard, resigned from the navy in the spring of 1861, went to Illinois, recruited a company for John A. Logan's Thirty-first Illinois regiment and succeeded Logan in several grades of command. He finally took the rank of major-general. At the close of the war he removed to Dakota, and was appointed governor of the territory by President Grant. He was finally shot in a riot at Yankton while presiding over a public meeting.

9. Charles Maurice M'Cook left Kenyon college when he was 18 years of age to serve as a private in the Second Ohio Infantry. In 1862 he was promoted to second lieutenant and then to first lieutenant. He was killed in his first battle, Bull Run, July 21, 1861, while fighting by the side of his father.

10. John James M'Cook, the ninth and youngest son, left Kenyon college at the age of 14 to enlist in the Sixth Ohio cavalry, served through the war and came out in 1865 as a colonel. He was 21 years old. He then returned to Kenyon, completed his studies, graduated from the Harvard law school and has since achieved distinction at the bar in New York as a member of the law firm of Alexander & Green. Col. M'Cook has taken a prominent part in social, political, charitable and church affairs. He is a trustee of Princeton university, and in the Presbyterian church he has declined the portfolio of secretary of the navy in McKinley's cabinet.

11. The members of "The Tribe of John" were not so numerous, but were quite as conspicuous as the members of "The Tribe of Dan." John M'Cook was a doctor, practicing at Lisbon, O., and served during the war as a surgeon, contributing his entire family to the federal cause. He died at the military headquarters of his son Anson, near Washington, Oct. 11, 1865. He contributed five sons to the Union army as follows:

12. Edward Moody M'Cook, a lawyer by profession, a pioneer in the gold fields of Pike's peak, appointed lieutenant colonel of cavalry at the outbreak of the war, performed a number of brilliant cavalry exploits during Sherman's march to the sea and was mustered out a major-general. He was United States minister to the Hawaiian Islands and governor of the territory of Colorado for eight years.

York, and is now publisher of the Legal Review.

13. Rev. Henry C. M'Cook, born at Lisbon, educated for the ministry, served through the war as chaplain of the Forty-first Illinois regiment and now is pastor of a Presbyterian church at Philadelphia. He is distinguished as a preacher, a theologian and as a student of natural history, and is regarded as the highest living authority upon the habits of ants, spiders and other insects.

14. Roderick Sheldon M'Cook, graduated at the naval academy in 1859, served through the war with great credit in the navy, retired as a commander in 1885 and died at Vineland, N. J., in 1888.

15. Rev. John James M'Cook, born at Lisbon, before he was 17 years old commissioned as lieutenant in the First Virginia volunteers, which was a regiment recruited in Ohio; served through the war and in 1865 returned to college, Hartford; studied theology, entered the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church, and is now professor of modern languages at his alma mater.

I am sure that this record is not equaled by any other family in America, and perhaps not in the entire world:

1. Daniel M'Cook, major, killed in action.

2. Latimer A. M'Cook, major, died from wounds.

3. George Wythe, brigadier-general.

4. John James, midshipman, died at sea.

5. Robert Latimer, brigadier-general, killed in action.

6. Alexander McDowell, major-general.

7. Daniel Jr., brigadier-general, mortally wounded in action.

8. Edward Stanton, major-general, shot in riot.

9. Charles Maurice, private, killed in action.

10. John James, colonel.

11. John M'Cook, surgeon, died at military headquarters.

12. Edward Moody, major-general.

13. Anson George, brigadier-general.

14. Rev. Henry C., chaplain.

15. Roderick Sheldon, commander in navy.

16. Rev. John James, lieutenant.

It is a singular fact that the M'Cook family, which did so much to save the Union, should have been brought up from their birth in intimate companionship with Clement L. Vallandigham, the "arch-traitor," the most virulent of the secessionist propaganda in the north during the civil war. Vallandigham's father was the founder and pastor of the Presbyterian church to which all the Hannas and M'Cook belonged, and the brothers were on his board of elders. He baptized the M'Cook boys and married several of them, the parson's son Clement was their playmate.

Another son, James L., is still living at Newark, Del., 40 years old.

Pastor Vallandigham married Senator Hanna's parents and President McKinley's parents, and for 39 years ministered over those people, who respected, admired and loved him. His home, a red brick structure upon a high terrace on West Walnut street, is gaily decorated with bunting today, and rows of little flags have been used to make a border around the sidewalks.

It is now the home of Mr. Hepburn, a business man of Lisbon.

Although during the war Clement L. Vallandigham was anathematized by every loyal citizen, he is remembered here as an amiable, gentleman of exemplary character and generous of sympathy.

Eminent as a lawyer and orator, but famous because of his extreme pro-secessionist views, which he sustained by frequent references to the Bible, he had the courage of his convictions, and his contemporaries who still remain testify that Vallandigham did and defended what he thought right. Parson Vallandigham went to his reward before the controversy got hot, and his pro-secessionist views removed to Dayton, where his opinions were more popular, and where he was a wider field for his abilities.—William E. Curtis in Chicago Record-Herald.

BRONCHITIS FOR TWENTY YEARS.

Mrs. Minerva Smith, of Danville, Ill., writes: "I was afflicted with bronchitis twenty years and never got relief until I used Foley's Kidney and Bladder Cure. It is a sure cure." Sold by Johnson-Pratt Drug Co.

DISKING AND HARROWING ALFALFA.

Prof. J. G. Haney, of the Kansas Agricultural college, writing of the use of the disk and harrow on alfalfa, says: "It is demonstrated beyond a doubt that alfalfa must have some cultivation to secure its best development. Statements of what it is possible to do for this plant with the disk or harrow can scarcely be credited without demonstration. But cultivation with these will make alfalfa succeed in many places where it is now pronounced a failure, and will increase the yield and permanency."

"After the first season's growth the alfalfa has rooted so deeply that it will stand a surprising amount of surface disturbance. A thorough harrowing with a sharp barrow the spring after cutting and after each cutting, especially if the surface soil is dry and crusted, will do a surprising amount of good. The harrow will not only destroy much grass and many weeds, but it loosens the surface, makes an earth mulch, and enables the new buds, which produce the new stems and usually come from below the surface, to push out more rapidly and with greater vigor."

"After the alfalfa is two or three years old, the disk harrow can be used, and the alfalfa should be disked at least each spring just as it starts. Disk both ways, with the disks set nearly straight and weighted, and then harrow down smooth. The disk destroys all surface-rooted plants, but does not injure the deep, sturdy rooting alfalfa. The cutting and splitting of the crowns invigorates the growth and thickens the stand. If crab-grass and foxtail, or any other grasses, tend to spring up after the cuttings, as they will, especially during a dry time, disk and harrow after cutting will keep the noxious growths back, and enable the alfalfa to make a quicker and more vigorous growth helpful to an increase in yield and in the number of cuttings."

Prof. H. M. Cattrell, of the Agricultural Experiment station, Manhattan, Kan., writes: "Our first experience in disking alfalfa was in 1898. A field had been seeded to alfalfa in the year of 1894 and a poor stand resulted. In 1897 this alfalfa was heavily pastured by hogs. The hogs were taken off early in the fall and a heavy growth of crab-grass came up. The crab-grass was so thick and the stand of alfalfa so thin that it was not worth keeping. Late in March, 1898, this field was harrowed with a disk harrow, the disks

Makes a Mirror of your Silver
GORHAM
SILVER POLISH
Imparts a lasting polish
Contains no injurious ingredient
All responsible jewelers keep it 25 cents a package

sharp and set at as great an angle as possible, the disks immediately crossed with the disks set the same way. The ground was thoroughly pulverized and the alfalfa apparently destroyed. It soon started, branched out thickly, and we made three good cuttings from the field that summer.

"In 1900 we went a step farther in disking alfalfa. The season was very dry at Manhattan, the rainfall in June being 1.19 inch, in July 4.11 inches, and in August 2.34 inches. Two fields of alfalfa, two years old, were disked.

"One field was disked March 28, the first cutting for hay made May 21, the second cutting for hay made June 13. This shows four diskings and four cuttings of alfalfa on upland in a dry year.

"Another field of alfalfa was disked across-disked March 27. The first cutting of hay was made June 4, and the second disking June 6. Through July and the early part of August the alfalfa was cut from day to day and dried up daily cows to help out. The field was disked, and Oct. 3 the last cutting of alfalfa made.

"The alfalfa on both fields made fine late fall growth and went into the winter in good condition.

"The stand of alfalfa on both fields disked in 1900 was good. A harrow with sharp sixteen-inch disks was used, the disks being set at a slight angle, just sufficient to break the soil over and harrow was weighted to make the disks split the alfalfa crowns to a depth of two inches. The disking made an earth mulch over the field and prevented the evaporation of water, so rapid in a dry time from an alfalfa field just after being cut. The disks were set so that they barely turned the soil over, and, running at a depth of two inches, they turned the roots of the crab-grass and weeds up to the surface, which killed them. These disked fields were clean and free from crab-grass in the fall.

"We have not disked one-year-old alfalfa. From these experiments we feel safe in recommending disking all alfalfa of two years or more standing. Make the first disking early in the spring, and then disk immediately after each cutting. If the stand of alfalfa is fair to good, set the disks as we did in the experiments made in 1900. If the stand is poor and the growth of crab-grass thick, set the disks to cut deeply. Disking is of as much value to alfalfa as cultivation is to corn."

Working Night and Day.

The busiest and mightiest little thing that ever was made is Dr. King's New Life Pills. These pills change weakness into strength, indecision into energy, brain-fog into mental power. They're wonderful in building up the health. Only 25c a box. Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Store.

Two Bottles Cured Him.

"I was troubled with kidney complaint for about two years," writes A. H. Davis of Mt. Sterling, Ind. "but two bottles of Foley's Kidney Cure effected a permanent cure." Sold by Johnson-Pratt Drug Co.

WARNING AGAINST DANGEROUS WEED.

Mr. P. P. Parrish sends the "News" the following caution to farmers respecting a destructive and pernicious weed, the use of extreme vitality is the purpose of the experiment begun by the United States department of agriculture. Seeds of 100,000, including common weeds and field weeds, as well as many grasses and weeds, have been carefully placed in dry clay soil in pots, and covered. A complete set being covered to a depth of six to eight inches, 13 sets to 20 inches and 12 sets to 35 feet. A set from each depth is to be tested at the end of one, two, three, five, ten, fifteen and twenty years, and four sets deeper lots at the end of 25, 30, 40 and 50 years.

The tools used by natives of North-west Australia in making spear-heads from stone have been interesting to British anthropologists. These tools include a piece of the leg-bone of a sheep and a water-worn pebble of natural shape, the pebble being used for the first rough chipping of the glass seems to be acquired in the use of these crude appliances the products being very creditable.

Some years ago we worked out a rule for calculating the absolute temperature of a heated body from the wave length of its most energetic radiations. From this rule, which gives a very probable result, the sun's temperature is found to range from 4,850 degrees to 5,450 degrees F.; that of Sirius, from 5,700 degrees to 6,400; Vega, 5,700 degrees to 6,400; Arcturus, 5,450 degrees to 5,700; and Aldebaran, 5,250 degrees to 5,850, and the electric light, 3,150 degrees to 3,500. White and blue stars are much hotter than red and yellow.

Recent work with reflecting telescopes indicates that in a good atmosphere the photographs taken by the

Clean, new boxes only should be used for picking and selling berries. When berries mold in a box the spores remain and act much more quickly on a second lot placed in some box. Could you reason if for no other, boxes should be used again even when apparently clean and clean. A few extra clean boxes placed in the bottom of the box to surprise customers may mean the sale of several lots later. There is nothing like establishing a reputation for good fruit honestly picked and worth the price. Every grower, grower should have his name and address clearly stamped on each box and crate of fruit sold.

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