

## A STORY ABOUT DEWEY.

**He Refused to Die From an Operation—His Descent From Alfred the Great.**

When the result of the battle at Manila became known, the extraordinary interest that was developed in the hero of it was indicated by stories about Dewey which were printed in the newspapers not only of this country, but of Europe. It was known that Dewey had undergone a very serious operation a few years ago, and a correspondent of the Birmingham Post in England has this to say about it:

"I dare say the citizens of the United States generally are not aware how very near they came to losing Admiral Dewey early in 1883, and that the fact of his being still alive is, humanly speaking, largely due to the clever surgery of Inspector-General of Hospitals J. N. Dick, R. N. (late Medical Director-General of the Navy), and Drs. Fitzgerald and Yeo, R. N., surgeons of Malta Naval Hospital at that time. In February, 1883, I was a patient there; another was Admiral Dewey, then in command of the United States corvette *Juniata*. He suffered from abscess of the liver in a very complex form, and was not expected to survive an operation to which he had to submit. The yarn we heard was that, when about to undergo it, the last words he murmured before he became quite under the influence of the anaesthetic were, 'I've made up my mind, and I won't die,' and he didn't, to the general astonishment. After he became convalescent I used sometimes to push him about the hospital gardens in a bath chair, and on one occasion I remember his saying to me (apropos of the operation), 'You know, I've got a wife and children depending on me at home, and I couldn't afford to die just then.' I know that the doctors said that nothing but his extraordinary determination pulled him through, and that they never had a pluckier patient."

A few years ago a man named Browning took advantage of the growing interest in genealogical investigation in this country to publish a volume called "Americans of Royal Descent," in which he proved to his own satisfaction and that of some of his credulous patrons that nearly every New England family could claim descent from one or more English Kings. It was not unlike recent books which prove just as conclusively that every Irish family may be traced back to royalty, and in this book Browning has included Rear Admiral Dewey and assigned Alfred the Great as an ancestor of his in the following fashion:

"Thomas Dewey came from Sandwich, Kent, England, in the year 1633, to Dorchester, Mass. He removed about 1638 to Windsor, Conn., where, on March 22, 1638, he married the widow Frances Clarke. He died at Windsor, April 27, 1648. His son, Josiah Dewey, born 1641, settled first at Westfield, but subsequently removed to Lebanon, Conn. He married in 1662 Hepzibah Lyman. Hepzibah Lyman was the daughter of Richard Lyman of Windsor, Conn., who died in 1662. Richard Lyman was the sixth in descent from Elizabeth Lambert, who married Thomas Lyman of Navistoke, Essex, England, who died in 1509. Elizabeth was the daughter of Henry Lambert of Ongar, Essex, who was the seventeenth in descent from Princess Edgina, the granddaughter of Alfred, and the daughter of King Edward the Elder. She, after the death of her first husband, Charles III of France, married Henry, third Count de Vermandois and Troyes. Her granddaughter married the son of Henry I of France, and their son, Robert, was the first Earl of Leicester. Robert's great-granddaughter married the first Earl of Winchester, and her granddaughter married a descendant of Donalbane, King of Scotland.

"Seventh in descent from this last couple was the Robert Lambert referred to, and from his daughter descended the Richard Lyman who was father to the Hepzibah who married the ancestor of Admiral Dewey. From Josiah Dewey and Hepzibah Lyman the descent is as follows:

1. Josiah Dewey of Lebanon, Conn., born 1666.
2. William Dewey of Lebanon, Conn., born 1692; died 1759.
3. Simeon Dewey of Lebanon, Conn., born 1718; died 1751.
4. William Dewey, settled at Hanover, N. H.; born 1716; died 1813.
5. Capt. Simeon Dewey of Berlin, Vt., born 1770; died 1863.
6. Julius Y. Dewey of Montpelier, Vt., born 1801; died 1877.
7. Admiral George Dewey, born 1837.

### Ancient Signaling.

The fabulous honor of being the first inventor of the art of signaling is bestowed by certain classical writers upon the ingenious Palamedes, says a writer in Cornhill Magazine. This hero may have introduced improvements in detail, but it is certain that long before the time of the Trojan war the Egyptians and Assyrians, if not the Chinese and other nations of remoteness—of whom monumental records alone remain to us—had developed regular methods of signaling by fire, smoke, flags, etc.

The great wall, built by the Chinese ages ago, and 1,500 miles long, is studded with towers. Between these signals were interchanged when troops had to be collected in order to resist attack at any point threatened by the Tartars or "outer barbarians." By Major Boucheraeder and others it has been considered that the huge tower of Babel was erected for similar as well as for a number of different purposes.

## TOWN OF JURAGUICITO.

**Destroyed By Order of United States Health Authorities.**

The miserable little town of Juraguicito (Siboney), Cuba, lies in ashes. It was burned under the orders of the United States army health authorities. Almost every building of the fifty which straggled along the irregular bank was set on fire, and the Cuban inhabitants fled to the caves in the overhanging hillside for shelter.

The action was taken at the urgent request of Major Legardo of the Hospital Corps, and served the joint purpose of ridding the hospital camp of the unhealthful and dirty buildings, and driving away scores of Cuban followers, whose presence was a serious inconvenience to the hospital workers.

The burning of the houses also extended along the trail to the front, and numerous blockhouses were destroyed, together with dwellings.

The action was decided upon at the long wooden building at the extreme east end of the street, one which had served as division headquarters during the early days of the landing, and later as a postoffice, was set fire to. This building was one of the most imposing in the city, with its long, broad verandas and well-built stoops, and as the flames burst from the windows and swept over the roof the Cuban dwellers in the neighboring houses began to rush for safety. They were assisted by a detachment of soldiers in removing their effects, and the buildings were set fire to as rapidly as vacated.

The old wooden structures would ordinarily have burned like tinder, but the heavy rains made the flames slow in spreading. The dwelling houses filled the camp with stifling black smoke, which was visible for miles.

In spite of the protests of the ragged Cubans the work of destruction proceeded steadily all day.

The building in which field, telegraph and telephone offices were located shared the common fate.

The work was not completed until after dark, when the torch was applied to the last building of the town. The debris will be cleared away as rapidly as possible, and many more hospital tents will be pitched on new sites.

### Interesting Inventions.

In a new French apparatus for raising sunken vessels a number of cells of calcium carbide are maintained on board in such a position that gas is generated as soon as the vessel sinks and stored in collapsible bags under the decks, thus raising the ship immediately, which might be the means of saving many lives.

An Englishman has designed an electric fog signalling apparatus, which has a large number of cartridge chambers in a metallic disk, with a firing mechanism on one side of the disk to fire a cartridge at stated intervals if a train is in the block ahead of the signal, an electric current operating the signal.

An improved method of attaching the collar and tie to a shirt consists of loops formed on the collar, tie and band, through which a spring ring is forced, which extends nearly around the neck under the tie and prevents the slipping of collar and tie.

Bicycle riders who smoke will appreciate a newly designed pipe which has the bowl attached to a shield to be pinned on the coat, with a curved stem which makes it possible for the smoker to use the pipe without touching it with his hands.

### Frends of the Senses.

A recent writer in the Century magazine calls attention to the keenness of the fireman's hearing while asleep for signals for his own station. He will hear his own numbers, while those of an adjoining station will fail to awaken him. In the same connection he quotes the fireman as saying that his wife hears the baby when it stirs in the crib, but never hears the gong, while he never hears it, but will jump at the stroke of the gong over his bed at home. Dr. Nansen, the Arctic explorer, relates a remarkable change in the keenness of the sense of smell during his long absence among the northern ice fields. Upon his return he was able to detect the odor of the soap used by the first white he met, and when he got to Franz Josef land, and entered a house for the first time, he could detect the odor of almost everything in the house. These facts would seem to indicate that the senses were capable of very ready cultivation.

### Columbus and Santiago.

The voyage of Columbus, the discoverer of the Spanish Main, are of more than usual interest to-day. His second voyage is especially interesting.

He sailed from Palos, Spain, on Sept. 25, 1493, with 17 vessels and 1,500 men, discovering the island of Dominica on the 3d of November. Leaving there he landed on several of the Caribbean islands, and had several conflicts with the natives. Then he coasted along Porto Rico, and probably called in at San Juan, so recently bombarded by Admiral Sampson. On the 25th of November he reached the harbor of La Navidad, on the coast of Hayti. He found that the colony of 43 men he left there (the first Spanish settlement in the New World) had been killed by hostile Indians. In December, on a new site farther east, he founded Isabella, the first European town in the New World. He explored the interior, and in the spring set sail westward, when he discovered the south coast of Cuba and called it Santiago, where now, 400 years later, his fellow countrymen are besieged by the American fleet.

### Here's a New Bouillon.

A gentleman recently astonished his hostess at an afternoon tea by refusing sugar and cream and asking for pepper and salt. She tried it and found it delightful, tasting like a most delicate bouillon.

## COALING IN A SEA WAY.

**It is Both Exasperating and Dirty Work at All Times.**

The following notes, written aboard the U. S. battleship Iowa, in Cuban waters, relates some of the annoyances of coaling in a sea way:

June 7.—It took the gun crews a good part of yesterday afternoon to get things in shape, and then early this morning, after every man had stood his watch at the gun during the night, the collier Justine came alongside and we started in coaling. The Justine has not the carrying capacity that the Merrimac had, but she is a fine steamer, very strongly built. In a sea way this is a great advantage, for though we gave her some pretty hard knocks no holes were punched in her side. Since she comes right alongside our armor belt she could be the only sufferer. She is also very convenient to coal from. Working three forward hatches we were able to take aboard very easily 260 tons before supper time, and this without pushing the crew at all. Though it is hot down in the hold of the collier and the men are not hardened to such hard work, one hears no growling; it is war work and therefore is done cheerfully.

June 8.—Much to our disappointment we found that we could not get the Justine again to-day, as she was ordered over to the Brooklyn. We had to content ourselves with the Stirling, to our sorrow. We had every fender possible out, big rope fellows, too, that will stand any amount of knocking, but no sooner had the Stirling come alongside than she came up heavily against our ash chute and punched a hole in her side. There was nothing to do but send the carpenter's gang aboard and shore her off for repairs.

The opportunity was seized to try the wonderful patent stoppers, but they didn't seem to be of much service. The hole was too jagged to fit them in. Query: would not a shot hole be equally jagged?

Every one is disgusted with the Stirling for having sides like paper. Our ship is all dirty, the crew are all in coaling clothes, and so they will have to remain waiting for the sea to calm down, so we can fill up. When the Justine was alongside we smashed several heavy wooden fenders, smashed them all up into splinters, but her sides seemed none the worse for it, and here the Stirling comes and gets a hole punched in her the very first thing.

June 11.—We tried to coal again from the Justine to-day, made all preparations, and even started sending the coal aboard, but before we got more than a dozen bags on the ships knocked together so badly that we had to cast the collier off and give it up again. It is most aggravating, for now we must clean up the ship, only to start in coaling again Monday.

During the Franco-German war, says Tit-Bits, the German artillery fired 34,952,000 bullets by the Russians during the Crimean war, 44,952,000 failed to fulfil their errand of death, and were, for practical purposes of destruction, wasted. The remaining 48,000 alone, which could have easily been fired by a single regiment within the space of an hour, found their billet. This means that 910 bullets were fired before a single soldier of the allied troops was killed.

The British in the same war were more fortunate, in their aim. Of 15,000,000 bullets fired, 21,000 were fatal; one bullet out of every 700 fired thus accounted for one Russian.

The French soldiers, it is estimated, fired 29,000,000 bullets, which resulted in the death of 51,000 Russians, or at the rate of one fatal bullet to every 590 shots fired.

During the Franco-German war, says Tit-Bits, the German artillery fired 34,952,000 shots, and the infantry 20,000,000. This terrible hail of shot and bullets, sufficient to exterminate a nation, resulted in a loss of 80,000 men to the French. Thus every Frenchman killed involved an expenditure of bullets enough to kill a quarter of a regiment.

**Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Pipe Away.**

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or \$1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

**H**OW are the children this summer? Are they doing well? Do they get all the benefit they should from their food? Are their cheeks and lips of good color? And are they hearty and robust in every way?

If not, then give them

### Scott's Emulsion

of cod liver oil with hypophosphites.

It never fails to build up delicate boys and girls. It gives them more flesh and better blood.

It is just so with the baby also. A little Scott's Emulsion, three or four times a day, will make the thin baby plump and prosperous.

It furnishes the young body with just the material necessary for growing bones and nerves.

All Druggists, soc. and \$1. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, N.Y.

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but have sold direct to the consumer for 25 years at whole sale prices, saving him the dealer's profit. Ship any quantity. Everything warranted. 118 styles of Vehicles. Two styles of Harness. Two Buggies. \$25 to \$70. Surveys, \$50 to \$125. Carriages, Phaetons, Traps, Wagons, Sleighs, Spurts, etc. Catalogue of all our styles.

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No. 600 Survey. Price, with certain lamps, etc.

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## Cure Constipation

and you cure bilious diseases. There are some of the consequences of constipation: Filousness, loss of appetite, pinacles, sour stomach, depression, coated tongue, nightmare, palpitation, cold feet, debility, dizziness, weakness, headache, vomiting, jaundice, piles, pallor, stitch, irritability, nervousness, headache, torpid liver, heartburn, foul breath, sleeplessness, drowsiness, hot skin, cramps, throbbing head.

D. BURKE, Saco, Me.

"I suffered from constipation which assumed such an obstinate form that I feared it would cause a stoppage of the bowels.

After vainly trying various remedies, I began to take Ayer's Pills. Two boxes effected a complete cure."

WM. H. DELAUCETT, Dorset, Ont.

### THE PILL THAT WILL.

#### 500 Bullets to Kill One Man.

It is, perhaps, little consolation to men who are going into battle to know that of every five hundred bullets which they must face only one or two will result in death. The fact, however, is eloquent of an immense waste of ammunition and want of care or skill in firing.

Of the 45,000,000 bullets fired by the Russians during the Crimean war, 44,952,000 failed to fulfil their errand of death, and were, for practical purposes of destruction, wasted. The remaining 48,000 alone, which could have easily been fired by a single regiment within the space of an hour, found their billet. This means that 910 bullets were fired before a single soldier of the allied troops was killed.

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and to do so effectually and surely we'll use no half way measures.

Reductions that are large enough to make it an object for your purchasing. Here is a chance to get the very best that is made in clothing at nearly half price. We mention a few prices:

Any light colored suit in store for men, that were 12.50 and

18.00 now go for \$8.50

All the summer suits