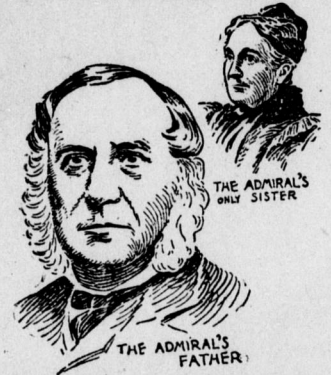


# ADMIRAL DEWEY HOMEWARD BOUND.

Life Story of the Hero of Manila.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Admiral Dewey will arrive at New York about October 1. This information was received by Secretary Long a few days ago, and was immediately announced by the officers of the Navy Department.

Two or three days before Secretary Long cabled Admiral Dewey at Hong Kong asking him to state about when he would arrive in the United States. Admiral Dewey was informed that he was to govern himself entirely by his own wishes in the matter of coming home. The Department desired that he feel no official restraint whatever. The hero of Manila Bay was to take



his time, if he desired, and stop wherever he wished. Of course the official despatch to Admiral Dewey conveyed this information very briefly, but enough was said to let him feel that he was to govern himself according to his individual desires.

Soon after the Admiral cabled from Hong Kong the announcement that he would stop at various places on his way home. Lieutenant Ward, of the Navigation Bureau, then made the following official announcement:

"Admiral Dewey telegraphs that he will stop at various places on his way to the United States and will reach New York about October 1.

George Dewey—the man who in one day made his bare name bigger than all the titles that could be fastened to it and whose home-coming the entire United States are now awaiting with feverish impatience—is a strictly American product.

For nearly ten generations, covering the greater part of three centuries, the blood that feeds his cool, clear brain has drawn its vigor from Yankee soil.

He is an American, and that is enough. Just as his name needs no official flourishes, his fame has no use for heraldic tinsel; and the pedigree pranks who profess to trace back his lineage through English barons and medieval kings even to the pagan gods, will do well to carry their wares to a cheaper market. George Dewey is no proper subject for trifling of this sort.

The lively baby who was destined some sixty years later to smash the bubble of Spain's pride was born at Montpelier, Vt., December 26, 1837.

His father was Julius Y. Dewey, a physician of Montpelier, and one of the founders of the National Life Insurance Company. He was a fine, dignified specimen of an old school New England gentleman, very scrupulous about small things. He was one of the first communicants of Christ Episcopal Church, in Montpelier.

George Dewey's mother died when he was five years old. His inseparable companion and closest confidant from infancy was his sister, now Mrs. Mary P. Greeley, of Montpelier.

The affection between George and his only sister, Mary, is touching. They are of about the same age—only some eighteen months apart—and were constant playmates during their whole childhood. When George got up a "show" in his father's barn, with

the hook when George went fishing in Onion River or Dog Creek. This same sister, now Mrs. Greeley, a cultured widow, is living in Montpelier.

Like Nelson and Lord Clive, George Dewey was a very bad boy at school. He used to be known in Montpelier as "That naughty Dewey boy." He was a recognized leader among the boys of his age in the town.

He could stay under the water of

manual of arms and prepared for the Naval Academy, the one goal on which all his boyish hopes were centered. Through the influence of Senator Foote, of Vermont, he was appointed to Annapolis in 1854.

He graduated in 1858, and his public career since then is found in the books of the Navy Department. As a lieutenant he was detailed to the Mississippi, one of Farragut's fleet in the West Gulf squadron. The Mississippi took part in the capture of New Orleans.

It was when Dewey was thirty years old and stationed at the Kittery Navy Yard, off Portsmouth, N. H., that he first met Miss Susie Goodwin and fell desperately in love with her. She was the daughter of the fine old fighting Governor of New Hampshire, Ichabod Goodwin. Commander Rhind, of the Navy Yard, who outranked Dewey by a good many numbers, was also deeply



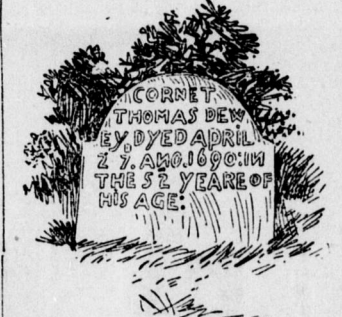
the Winooski River longer than any of them. He could skate and swim and run as no other boy in Montpelier could. But at the little old district school where he learned to read and write and multiply, he was a thorn in the flesh of any one who had the misfortune to try to teach him. Teacher

attached to Miss Goodwin, and for a long time all Portsmouth wondered which of the two navy officers would be Miss Goodwin's choice. Dewey and Commander Rhind sailed on a fine old ship, the Narragansett, just about the time that Susie Goodwin and George Dewey were married, October 24, 1867.

The great sorrow of George Dewey's life came in 1872. While on his first cruise on the European station as commander of a ship, the news came that a son had been born to him. Five days later Dewey received the saddest cable message of his life. It told him that his wife was dead. For a long time Dewey was inconsolable. More than one of his friends thought his career had ended with the cablegram announcing his wife's death.

His son, who is now in New York, was named George Goodwin Dewey in honor of his father.

From 1872 to 1876 he superintended



MONUMENT OF THE FIRST OF DEWEY'S PROGENITORS IN AMERICA AT WEST-FIELD, VERMONT.

after teacher left the school in disgust. "That Dewey boy runs the school," was the complaint of all of them.

But the Dewey boy found his match and his master at last in Z. K. Pangborn, his teacher, who is now prominent in the politics of New Jersey. Mayor Pangborn once when George was unusually bad licked him within an inch of his life. Says the Mayor, describing the incident:

"I escorted George home to his father that day. He looked at the rawhide and at the cuts on his son's face. 'Well, Mr. Pangborn,' he said, sternly, 'I don't care what you've done, if you've only made him mind you.'"

And George Dewey did mind after that. At a meeting many years after-



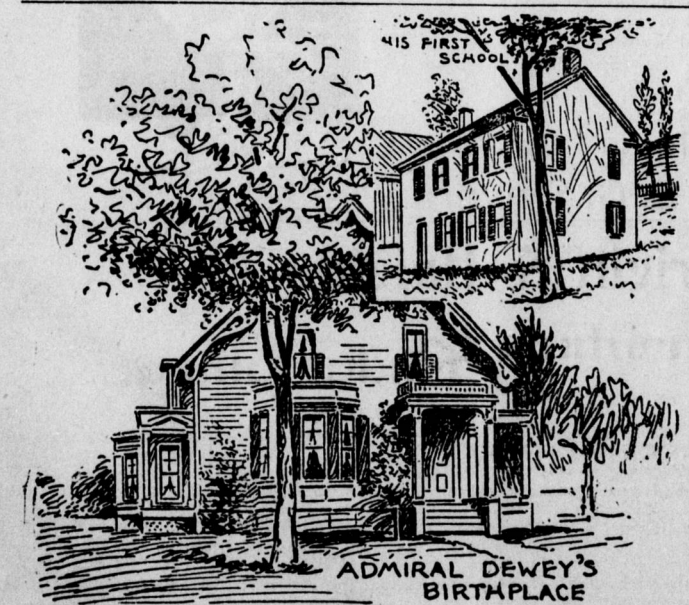
the Pacific Coast survey. He was made a captain in 1884 and chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting in 1889. From that time up to 1897, when he went to Hong Kong to assume command of our Asiatic squadron, the greater part of his time was spent in Washington.

No one in all Washington was more sought after in clubs or a greater favorite in society than the quiet, kindly, gentle man of the world George Dewey.

He had a suite of apartments in the Metropolitan Club at Washington and was for years a member of the House Committee. He was scrupulous in his attention to dress. He is always fond of a good cigar and a good story.

**Wrecks Around Sable Island.**  
Since 1802 a wreck register has been carefully kept of the disasters around Sable Island which shows more than 150 wrecks. Once entangled in the shallows of Sable Island, once stranded upon the bars, and it is all over with the hapless craft. Men-of-war and stately frigates have been wrecked here as well as steamships, barks and fighting smacks.

**Storing Up Knowledge.**  
"Edith, what made you ask Mrs. Crumpet how to make tea? You know you don't like her tea."  
"Yes, mamma; but, you see, I think I ought to know how not to make it."  
—Chicago News.



a buffalo-robe for a drop-curtain, Mary was the "leading lady," whose duty it was to fall on her knees and weep when George "shot off the pistol." It was Mary who would glory when George was victor in a fist fight. It was Mary who would go along to bait

ward with his former teacher and disciplinarian he said:  
"That rawhide came just at the right time. It made a man of me."  
The Norwich Military Academy was the successor to Pangborn's school. Here George learned the

## A CEREAL DEGENERATE.

Cheat or Chess is Wheat in an Incipient Form.  
Cheat or chess, as it is botanically termed, is a plant that has caused an immense amount of controversy, the popular superstition being that it is the wheat plant itself degenerated by



unfavorable conditions. This botanist strenuously deny, but in the earlier stages of its growth, at any rate, it so nearly resembles the wheat plant that till the main stem is sufficiently advanced to open and detect the difference in the budding ear its presence can only be surmised. As soon as the crop shoots, however, the undesirable visitor at once betrays itself, for the head of cheat does not bear the slightest resemblance to an ear of wheat. But different as is the appearance of the seed of the two plants, the farmer who excites the ridicule of the scientist by declaring his wheat has turned to cheat has some strong points in favor of his assertion. It is certain that chess seldom appears except in fields where the wheat has suffered from the effects of a hard winter, and that in this event it frequently does so in localities where it has hitherto been unknown, while though wild fescue, which resembles it closely enough to deceive an ordinary observer, is common almost everywhere in the temperate zone, real chess is never found in spots where it is improbable that kernels of wheat might have been carried.

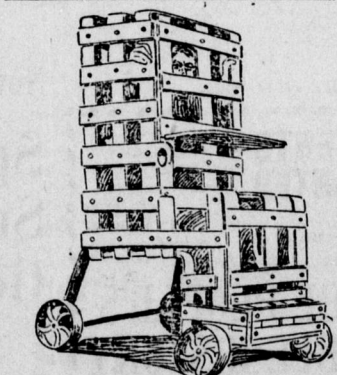
Many stranger things occur in plant life than for wheat to degenerate into an apparently useless weed. Almost all cultivated vegetables are given to sport more or less, and when neglected soon return to the wild condition from which they have been improved by long years of assiduous culture and selection. Take the parsnip, for instance, which, though a wholesome and useful esculent when cultivated, soon develops very poisonous properties when allowed to roam at will.

Speaking of cheat, the well-known horticulturist, John Thorpe, says: "Cheat or chess is, in my opinion, based on years of careful observation, wheat in an incipient form. It has many of the apparent outside attributes of wheat itself, but lacks the true principles of that plant. The organs, as far as they are developed, resemble those of pure wheat, but the gluten, the most valuable attribute of the latter, is wanting. In other words, I regard chess as the pure type of the wheat species as first discovered, in which theory I am supported by the fact that the wheat plant has never been found growing wild." But the origin of cheat is of little interest to the bulls or bears, though the former will be delighted if amateur botanists have ample opportunity of studying this peculiar plant this coming season.

## A Town Tramp Avoid.

The genus tramp has become an extinct animal in Oakland, Me., since the adoption by the town authorities of the tramp chair, of which Sanford J. Baker is the inventor.

It is simply a strongly built cage in the form of a chair on wheels. It is so constructed that the occupant must



remain perfectly quiet in a sitting position. He cannot draw up his feet or move any part of his body. A shelf is placed near the top for food, and the contrivance can be hauled about from place to place at will. The victim is confined as firmly as though he were glued to the seat.

The Republican majority in the next United States Senate will be sixteen and in the next United States House of Representatives it will be the same.

## SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

John Richie of Boston has received from J. E. Keeler, director of Lick observatory, news of the discovery of Temple's periodical comet by Mr. Perrine, an assistant at Lick. The comet's position was on May 6, right ascension, 18 hours, 52 minutes, 57.8 seconds; declination, south 4 degrees, 32 minutes, 19 seconds. The comet is faint.

The fact that bright stars can be seen with a telescope at high noon sometimes astonishes curious visitors to an observatory. Even more surprising is the fact that stars can be photographed in broad day. The Draper photographing telescope, belonging to the Harvard observatory, has pictured the dog-star, Sirius, at midday, and it has been suggested that photographing of bright stars crossing the meridian in daylight may prove to be a source of increased knowledge for astronomers.

Within a few years Europeans have become interested in the mica mines of Bengal, and though the ancient methods are still employed, there is a growing demand for the product. The mica occurs in pegmatite veins, which have been worked for centuries by the Hindus. The mica has been used for ornamental purposes and also for portrait painting, as it is not affected by climate or insects. The waste is ground to a powder, and after being mixed with starch is applied to cotton cloths to give them a sheen. The mines are worked only in the dry months, as in the wet season the natives are engaged in tilling their fields. The rock is cracked with wedges so as to expose the mica, which is cut out in blocks and carried to the surface. It is then slit into sheets about one-eighth of an inch thick and the edges trimmed off, and is shipped from Calcutta to Europe and America.

To overcome some of the peculiar difficulties in the construction of the Jungfrau railway the Swiss engineers, with their usual practical spirit, have resorted to a mixed system of a unique character. On the greater portion of the road the plan will be that of the crematiere or spring-back cog wheel, as used on the Rigi, Pilatus, Montenegro and elsewhere, with this exception, that electricity has been substituted for steam, which is deemed both a practical and an economical improvement. The motive power is derived from the waters of Lutschine, so that the glacier furnishes itself the means to overcome its resistance. The electric locomotive to be used on this remarkable railroad is of a new and ingenious type, and the contemplated average speed of the trains will be four miles an hour; every train will consist of a locomotive and two cars, and the entire weight will be about twenty-eight tons.

The fibre of pineapple is being seriously considered as a material of industrial value in certain branches of manufacture, possessing a quality which, when spun, is said to surpass the ideal flax in strength, fineness, and lustre. An illustration of this fact is furnished in the case of a certain quantity of such fibre prepared at Singapore, which, when tested against an equal quantity of flax, sustained 350 pounds, while the latter could not bear more than 260 pounds. As to the characteristics that render it readily adaptable for textile purposes, it is stated that the mere process of bleaching suffices to destroy the adhesion between the bundles of fibres, and so renders it fit for spinning in the same way as flax. The isolated filaments are described as very fine, of a tolerably regular diameter from end to end, but of different size, and of remarkable flexibility, curling and crisping readily under mechanism. It is confidently asserted that such fibre can be employed as a substitute for silk, and as a material for mixing with wool and cotton, as silk is now so extensively employed, its particular qualities seeming to render it specially adapted in this line.

## The Increase of Feeble-Minded Children.

Periods of extraordinary effluence or fruitage are followed by exhaustion and sterility not infrequently demanding the free use of the pruning knife; and, just as we remark how frequent is idiocy the offspring of genius, so do we find the same seeming paradox, of mental defect in rank and increasing growth the product of this most wonderful nineteenth century.

True, science has contributed to numbers by revealing as mental defects the many "misunderstood," "the backward," "the feebly gifted," as well as by showing what was once esteemed moral perversion to be moral imbecility; but a truth to which science also attests it, that unstable nerve centres uniting and reacting through successive generations, producing various forms of neuroses, evidenced in insanity, moral and mental imbecility, idiocy and epilepsy, do show the influence of a highly nervous age.

Our last census reports, although necessarily uncertain and unreliable, yet show ninety thousand mental defects, not including the insane. Unrecognized and unacknowledged cases swell the number easily to one hundred thousand within our present borders—how many we are going to annex remains to be seen; but this is an enemy that attacks not our frontiers but our hearthstones. We have reached that point when we must conquer it, lest it should conquer us, and the means to this end may be summed up in three words—separation, asexualization, and permanent sequestration.—Dr. M. W. Barr, in Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.

## A TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

### THE DRINK EVIL MADE MANIFEST IN MANY WAYS.

Save Faith in the Boy—Liquor Drinking is Diminishing Because Self-Interest is Teaching the Importance of Clear Heads and Firm Nerves.

Have faith in the boy, not believing That he is the worst of his kind, In league with the army of Satan, And only to evil inclined; But daily to guide and control him Your wisdom and patience employ, And daily, despite of reproof, And sorrow, have faith in the boy.

Have faith to believe that some moment In life's strangely chequered career, Convicted, subdued and repentant, The prodigal son will appear; The gold in his nature rejecting, The dark and debasing alloy, Illuming your spirit with gladness, Because you have faith in the boy.

The now he is wayward and stubborn, And keeps himself sadly aloof, From those who are anxious and fearful, And ready with words of reproof, Have faith that the prayers of a mother, His wandering feet will arrest, And turn him away from his follies, To weep out his tears on her breast.

Ah! many a boy has been driven Away from the home by the thought That no one believed in his goodness, Or dreamed of the battle he fought, So you would help him to conquer, The foes that are prone to annoy, Encourage him often with kindness, And show you have faith in the boy.

Have faith in his good resolutions, Believe that at last he'll prevail, Tho' now he's forgetful and heedless, Tho' day after day he may fail, Your doubts and suspicious misgivings, His hope and his courage destroy; So, if you'd secure a brave and able, 'Tis well to have faith in the boy.

### An Unsolved Problem.

The economic aspects of the liquor problem in this country, as reported by the committee that was appointed a few years ago to study the liquor question in all its bearings, are summarized by Professor Farbow in the Atlantic Monthly. Briefly, the committee finds that production of liquor in 1896 consumed 148,000 bushels of grain and gave employment directly to 1,800,000 persons, and that the liquor traffic yielded to the Government more than \$182,000,000 in revenue. On the other hand, of course, are familiar statistics showing that the drink habit increases pauperism and crime. What these statistics do not show, however, and what probably such statistics never will be able to show, is the effect of immoderate drinking in diminishing physical and mental energy. All drinkers do not die in the almshouse or become criminals. The majority of them are probably self-supporting, and never see the inside of a police court unless to appear as witnesses or do jury duty. To what extent does drinking diminish the power of persons of this class to think clearly and toll vigorously? These are distinctly economic aspects of the liquor question, and yet they are aspects on which it is impossible to obtain statistics. It is encouraging to believe, however, that this phase of the liquor question is less serious than it was formerly. The people are understanding more fully, in these days of sharp competition in the various trades and in business, the necessity of self-control. Self-control is teaching the importance of clear heads and firm nerves, and this motive, commercial and practical in character, is contributing greatly to lessen the evils of the liquor traffic.

### A Gin-Soaked Land.

Deeper and deeper runs the black current of the liquor traffic in "the Rivers," by which West Africans mean the Niger Coast Protectorate. The Niger, which includes the network of creeks and channels extending from Lagos to the Cameroos. This vast district is inhabited by races as degraded as any on earth. The reeking and decaying vegetation breeds pestilence and disease. In these Niger swamps the shedding of human blood plays a leading part in religious customs. The Dutch and German gin distillers here find a grand field for their horrible traffic. The gin trade has succeeded the slave trade. Never have the great distillers of Holland been so busy. There is a great boom in gin, and the manufacturers of "liquid damnation" say they are utterly unable to execute all their orders. High dividends have been paid to British shareholders in the gin companies, for the trade is all in British hands, though the greatest makers are German and Dutch. Last year destruction was dealt out to the wretched Negroes by six million bottles of gin, and by over a quarter-million gallons of rum. The natives have become drunkards, and, in spite of the noble work of missionaries like Saker and Thomson, the population is growing more and more immoral through the vast importation of cheap and vile spirits.—Christian Budget.

### Ingredients Used in Cognac.

The members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union take comfort in the published result of the analysis recently made of the liquor supplied to the French army under the name of cognac. According to the report read before the Academie de Medicine, of Paris, the "best cognac" consists of castor oil, cocoon oil and other fatty substances treated with nitric acid. "Pure Jamaica rum," sold by an English house, was proved to be made up of much the same materials.

### What Won His Vote.

During a temperance campaign a lawyer was discussing very learnedly the clauses of the proposed temperance law. An old farmer who had been listening attentively shut his knife with a snap, and said: "I don't know nuthin' about the law, but I've got seven good reasons for votin' for it." "What are they?" asked the lawyer. And the grim old farmer responded: "Four sons and three daughters."

### The Bitter Bitten.

Eighty-four per cent. of the destitute saloon-keepers owe their condition to the consumption of their own wares. Next come the sailors, with fifty-eight per cent., the butchers with fifty-seven per cent., the printers and iron and steel workers with fifty-five per cent.

### Notes of the Crusade.

Somen men will protest loudly if the saloon is located along their street or neighborhood, but be perfectly willing that the town should receive the license fee and locate it in the midst of the poor and weak who cannot help themselves.

A new and dangerous departure in educational institutions is the establishment and endowment of a chair of brewing and malting at Mason College, Birmingham, England.

According to the State Auditor of Ohio the number of saloons in that State decreased 296 during 1898.

One fact worthy of mention in the recent city elections was the retirement of six saloon-keepers from the City Council, Chicago. There will now be twelve saloon-keepers instead of eighteen in this body.

Alabama has passed an act to prohibit the sale of liquor within six miles of the agricultural school at Albertville.

We verily believe that a great deal of bad company, drunkenness and folly and sin comes from the want of knowledge, from emptiness of head. Therefore, if you want to keep your brain and thoughts out of temptation, read and learn; get useful knowledge.