

FIGHTING FAMILIES

EVEN TO THE THIRD AND FOURTH GENERATION IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Nearly all the people of the army and navy have history back of them. Their own sons are representatives of their distinguished sires passing through adolescence to the same rank and equal or higher honors. Sometimes, in fact most times, they miss it. But enough of them attain rank and place to hold their families in distinctive position, and we have presented to our social life two phases of persistently recruited aristocracy—the army and the navy.

It is quite reasonable that admirals should beget captains and that generals should be the stem upon which colonels and majors grow; but in our American service they had personally. Not infrequently they give new luster to the family tree, more often they do not, and like limbs of a great oak whose stock is established, they are only branches whose source of existence is the splendid trunk that holds them up.

The civil war broke up many lines that had been previously maintained, among them the Perrys, who gave two distinguished admirals, from Rhode Island—Oliver Hazard Perry and his brother, William C. Perry, who carried our flag with honor to Japan. Each had sons who followed their distinguished sires into the navy. But the family drifted into Georgia and the civil war broke up the line, only to be renewed again at a later period when two more of that name appear again on the navy list—Thomas Perry, a captain, and another descendant, Newman K. Perry, a junior lieutenant with more assured rights as a descendant of Oliver Hazard Perry, of Lake Erie.

Historic Lee Family.

The Lees, of Virginia, were even

ly 160 years, dropped out and reappeared after an interval of a generation.

Probably the direct line in the army and navy has been more faithfully maintained in the latter branch by the family of Selfridge than any other. The first Selfridge, Thomas Olive, was a master when that rank had peculiar duties aboard ship. Our navy in its early days was a reproduction of the English service and the office of a master was taken over with other ranks. The master stored cargo, saw to the water supplies, checked the requisitions in the several departments of the boatswain, gunner, carpenter, and sailmaker. He was a non-combatant and not in the line of promotion to flag rank; but he was the real sailmaker when the crews of men-of-war were fighting men rather than seamen.

Back to Colonial Days.

The first Selfridge served with the Barry in Colonial times. His son, also Thomas O. Selfridge, entered the navy in 1793 and became a commodore in 1843, serving until 1863. The commodore's son, also Thomas Olive Selfridge, entered the service in 1832 and lived till within a few years, dying a rear admiral.

His son, also Thomas O. Selfridge, born in 1836, entered the navy in 1850, graduated at the head of his class in 1854, was a lieutenant on the Cumberland when she was sunk by the Merrimac, served at Vicksburg, commanded the Huron in both attacks on Fort Fisher, served as chief of surveys on the Isthmus of Darien, commanded the European squadron 1895-98, retired in April of the latter year as a rear admiral and lives in Washington in honored dignity, old age and distinguished services. His son,

and John C. Fremont, Jr., is an ensign in the navy.

Professor Dennis Mahan occupied for many years the chair of mathematics at West Point. His brother is Captain Alfred T. Mahan, of the navy, retired, the authority on naval strategy and the author of "Sea Power." Professor Mahan's son is Dennis H. Mahan, a captain in the navy. A summary showing the occupation of parents of cadets at West Point from 1850 to 1900 proved that 382 were officers of the army and 69 officers of the navy. A similar table prepared about the same time and for the same period for Annapolis showed that 290 midshipmen were sons of naval officers and 154 sons of army officers, and only the profession of lawyers had contributed more sons to both services.

Worthy Sons of Great Fathers.

It was Macaulay who said of a noble house of Scotland that its virtues grew by repetition through generations, and there could be no doubt of the fact that, with reference to this family, eventually, the world as we know it would become too common for the Argyles. But that was only a political diatribe. So long as the army and navy breeds in direct line through generations, and men arise like Admiral Casey, Captain Rogers, General Fred Grant, Admiral Taylor, the Lees, the Frenchs, the Quinbys, the Crownshields and the Cromwells, no better source could be found at which to recruit our list of future admirals and generals. They have the best historic associations to inspire them. Our army and navy may indeed through their maternity seek an aristocracy, but in their paternal

BURNING SORES ON LIMBS.

Little Girl's Obstinate Case of Eczema—Mother Says: "Cuticura Remedies a Household Standby."

"Last year, after having my little girl treated by a very prominent physician, for an obstinate case of eczema, I resorted to the Cuticura Remedies, and was so well pleased with the almost instantaneous relief afforded that we discarded the physician's prescription and relied entirely on the Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Pills. When we commenced with the Cuticura Remedies her feet and limbs were covered with running sores. In about six weeks we had her completely well, and there has been no recurrence of the trouble. We find that the Cuticura Remedies are a valuable household standby, living as we do, twelve miles from a doctor, and where it costs from twenty to twenty-five dollars to come up on the mountain. Mrs. Lizzie Vincent Thomas, Fairmount, Walden's Ridge, Tenn., Oct. 13, 1905."

Meat Inspection in Paris.

There are in Paris three principal abattoirs, the largest of which, "La Vilette," is in the northern quarter of the city; "Vaugirard," which was opened in 1898, and replaced the old slaughter-house of Grenelle; and "Villjullif," where horses are slain for food. Any butcher may slaughter animals at these abattoirs on payment of a tax of 2 francs (40 cents) a hundred kilograms (220 pounds) on the meat so prepared. Butchers of the more important class and specially licensed are permitted to sell the meat which they have thus provided directly to the smaller dealers who keep retail meat stores throughout the city. Inspectors are in constant attendance and any meat found infected with disease or otherwise unfit for food is saturated with petroleum and condemned. Prior to the year 1810 the butchers of Paris slaughtered animals in the streets and public squares, but at that time municipal slaughter-houses—"abattoirs"—were established where animals intended for human food are inspected and the whole process of slaughtering and disposal of the meat and offal are kept under official surveillance.

Size of Heads.

The average adult head has a circumference of fully 22 inches. The average adult hat is fully 6 1/2 size. The sizes of men's hats are 6 1/2 and 6 3/4 generally. "Sevens" hats are common in Aberdeen, and the professors of our colleges generally wear 7 1/2 to 8 sizes. Heads wearing hats of the size 6 1/2, and smaller, or being less than 21 inches in circumference, can never be powerful. Between 19 and 20 inches in circumference heads are invariably weak, and, according to this authority, "no lady should think of marrying a man with a head less than 20 inches in circumference." People with heads under 19 inches are mentally deficient, and with heads under 18 inches "invariably idiotic."—Young Woman.

Earnings of Novelists.

Authors earn much less in France than in England. The late Sir Walter Besant ten years ago estimated that there were 60 novelists in England who earned upward of a thousand a year. There are now probably nearer a hundred and fifty; while in France there are almost certainly not more than 50 who make a living at all. An English novelist of standing will receive eight shillings on every copy of a book sold. Some novelists receive two shillings. Emile Zola, who touched high water mark in France, got a franc, which is rather less than ten pence. Seven pence halfpenny is considered excellent pay, and fourpence and fivepence are common.

"Now, I am ready, how do I look, dear?" "You remind me of a Sioux in his war paint." "Oh, you nasty thing, you—" "Don't cry, darling; I only meant you were dressed to kill."—Baltimore American.

IT'S THE FOOD.

The True Way to Correct Nervous Troubles.

Nervous troubles are more often caused by improper food and indigestion than most people imagine. Even doctors sometimes overlook this fact. A man says:

"Until two years ago waffles and butter with meat and gravy were the main features of my breakfast. Finally dyspepsia came on and I found myself in a bad condition, worse in the morning than any other time. I would have a full, sick feeling in my stomach, with pains in my heart, sides and head.

"At times I would have no appetite for days, then I would feel ravenous, never satisfied when I did eat and so nervous I felt like shrieking at the top of my voice. I lost flesh badly and hardly knew which way to turn until one day I bought a box of Grape-Nuts food to see if I could eat that. I tried it without telling the doctor, and liked it fine; made me feel as if I had something to eat that was satisfying and still I didn't have that heaviness that I had felt after eating any other food.

"I hadn't drunk any coffee then in five weeks. I kept on with the Grape-Nuts and in a month and a half I had gained 15 pounds, could eat almost anything I wanted, didn't feel badly after eating and my nervousness was all gone. It's a pleasure to be well again."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

CHURCH PEW HIS BED.

Tramp Finds Rest for His Weak Bones in House of Worship.

The janitor of one of Portsmouth's largest churches was given a big surprise Sunday morning as he stepped into the auditorium after opening the big front doors to allow of the usual airing out. He came face to face with a strange and tough-looking man. At first the janitor feared a touch of the chills, but he finally brought himself together and inquired of the man what he had been doing.

The fellow said that he had been enjoying a night's rest on the cushions of a pew away down front. Saturday night he was attracted to the church by the singing of the choir during rehearsal. He found the door open, walked in and sat down.

The music had that soothing effect and the wanderer fell asleep. He knew nothing more until daylight when he awoke wondering where he was at. He said that in all his life he had never found a more comfortable bed.

The janitor looked about, saw that nothing was disturbed and then allowed the stranger to go.—Portsmouth, N. H., Times.

Marion Harland.

The celebrated authoress, so highly esteemed by the women of America, says on pages 193 and 445 of her book, "Eve's Daughters; or, Common Sense for Maid, Wife and Mother":

"For the aching back—should it be slow in recovering its normal strength—an Allecock's Plaster is an excellent comforter, combining the sensation of the sustained pressure of a strong warm hand with certain tonic qualities developed in the wearing. It should be kept over the seat of uneasiness for several days—in obstinate cases, for perhaps a fortnight." "For pain in the back wear an Allecock's Plaster constantly, renewing as it wears off. This is an invaluable support when the weight on the small of the back becomes heavy and the aching incessant."

Attendance at Leipzig Fair.

At the Leipzig fair of 1906, the number of firms represented as buyers was 9,886, as against 9,105 in 1905 and 7,534 in 1903; an increase of over 31 per cent during the last three years. The United States and Canada were represented by 114 buyers, while Latin America, Asia and Europe were also well represented. The official list of sellers this year shows that 3,375 firms had exhibits, as against 3,101 in 1905. The countries represented, and the number of firms from each, were as follows: German empire, 2,961; Austria-Hungary, 228; France, 40; Great Britain, 13; Netherlands, 13; Switzerland, 6; Italy, 5; Belgium, 4; Denmark, 2; Sweden, 2, and the United States, 1.

Honey From Spain and Germany.

There are 1,690,000 beehives, producing 15,000 tons of honey, in Spain, which is the second greatest producer of honey in the world. Germany, with 2,000,000 beehives, produces 20,000 tons.

Dyspepsia of Women

Caused by Female Disorders and Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

A great many women suffer with a form of indigestion or dyspepsia which does not seem to yield to ordinary treatment. While the symptoms seem to be similar to those of ordinary indigestion, yet the medicines universally prescribed do not seem to restore the patient's normal condition.



Mrs. Pinkham claims that there is a kind of dyspepsia that is caused by a derangement of the female organism, and which, while it causes a disturbance similar to ordinary indigestion, cannot be relieved without a medicine which not only acts as a stomach tonic, but has a peculiar tonic effect on the female organism.

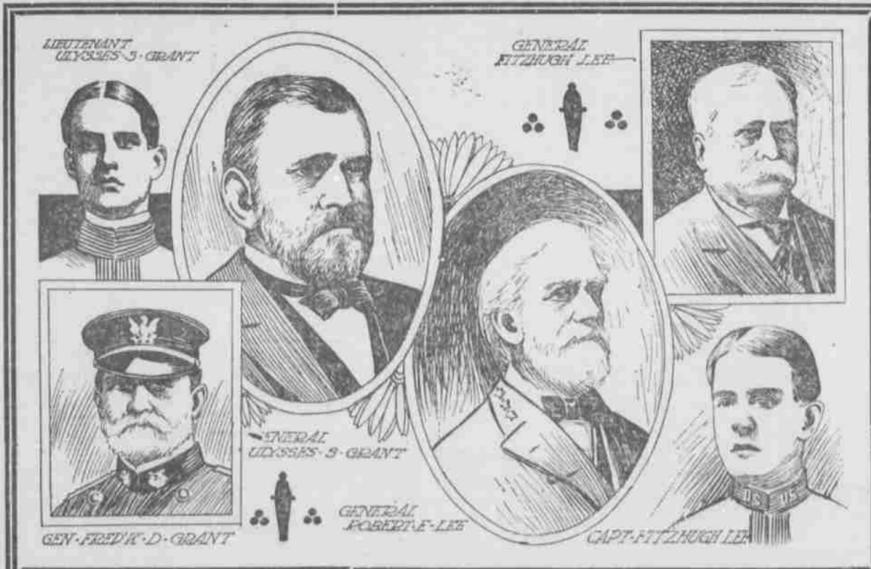
As proof of this theory we call attention to the case of Mrs. Maggie Wright, Brooklyn, N. Y., who was completely cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound after everything else had failed. She writes:

"For two years I suffered with dyspepsia which so degenerated the entire system that I was unable to attend to my daily duties. I felt weak and nervous, and nothing that I ate tasted good and it caused a disturbance in my stomach. I tried different dyspepsia cures, but nothing seemed to help me. I was advised to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial, and was happily surprised to find that it acted like a fine tonic, and in a few days I began to enjoy and properly digest my food. My recovery was rapid, and in two weeks I was a well woman. I have recommended it to many suffering women."

No other medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement or has such a record of cures of female troubles, as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

SICK HEADACHE

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3.50 & \$3.00 Shoes



more firmly entrenched in the army. "Light-horse" Harry Lee held a commission in the Colonial service; the name appears in all subsequent army lists until the civil war, when it is shown as Robert E. Lee, general of the Confederacy. After that there is a hiatus, but we find the family again named and distinguished in the person of the late Consul General at Cuba, Fitzhugh Lee, and in a half dozen more in both services. In both branches the name of Lee appears as illustrating the permanency of this distinguished name. It has been borne by members of the family by 34 officers of the army and 16 of the navy. The remotest relation was that of a second cousin, the highest ranks were by two admirals and eight generals.

Since General Gates fought the battle of Saratoga his name is preserved without break by lineal descendants in the army and navy, and so, too, is that of Greene and Schuyler, and with a break of a generation that of Arnold, the latter in the army.

The civil war started new families. Ulysses S. Grant is represented by a son, General Frederick D. Grant, and a grandson, Lieutenant Ulysses S. Grant, 3d.

Great Names in Both Services.

Other generals perpetuated their names in both services. W. L. Pitcher entered the Naval Academy in 1868, "bilged" in his third class year, entered the army by Presidential appointment as a second lieutenant, and is now lieutenant colonel of the Twenty-eighth infantry. His father was superintendent of West Point, having served with Grant, and while in that office his second son, John Pitcher, entered as a cadet, graduated, and is now a major in the Sixth cavalry. In the same class at Annapolis with W. L. Pitcher entered John C. Fremont, son of the General and Pathfinder. He graduated, and is now nearly at the head of the commanders' list. His brother, Francis P. Fremont, is a graduate of West Point as a major in the regular army,

James R. Selfridge, is a captain in the navy and was recently ordnance officer of the Boston navy yard. Captain Selfridge's son is Duncan I. Selfridge, a midshipman in the third class in the Naval Academy and looks forward to being an admiral like his paternal ancestors, a rank which his father will also attain within three years. Here was a family that had three flag officers—father, son and grandson—on the navy list at one time, all distinguished officers and who traced their origin to the infant days of the service, and who moreover were further represented by two generations of descendants wearing the blue.

Long Continued Service.

This is perhaps the most marked instance of long continued service of one family in one paternal line in either service.

But the name of Porter presses it closely. Commodore David Porter, son of a Continental naval officer, served in the war of 1812, and in the Essex, sloop of war, fought off the English frigate Cherub until, driven ashore, his ship was burned. He returned home to find himself regarded as a hero and to undergo the hero's experience with republics, which are notoriously ungrateful. He resigned and entered the Mexican service with a flag rank, became disgusted and resigned. Three of his sons entered the navy. One of them was Admiral David D. Porter, one of the three full admirals our naval service has ever known. Of the other sons, one died young, the other attained captain's rank and survived the civil war, in which he participated. Admiral D. D. Porter, son, entered Annapolis in the famous class of '65, graduating in 1869, and is now a commander. Another son entered the marine corps, but died young.

The Truxtons, descendants of the famous old Commodore Thomas Truxton, are represented in the service by two names in the junior grade. But this is an atavism, for this family, having figured in the service for near-

ly 160 years, dropped out and reappeared after an interval of a generation.

\$10,000 FOR A BOOK.

Early Edition of Shakespeare Brought Fancy Price.

Nearly a quarter of a century ago John Loveday, a well-known bibliophile of England, announced to the literary world that, in examining a dark corner of his library, he found a little brown volume hidden behind two rows of books. He opened it, and saw that the title of the first work in it was a poem by James Gresham, printed in 1626, on a Cenci theme. At first he thought that the book had better be put on the fire, but on turning over a few leaves he espied the title of the second poem, "The Passionate Pilgrime; or Certain Amorous Sonnets Between Venus and Adonis," being the third edition, published by William Jaggard in 1612. There were also "The Mirror of Marytra," 1601; "The King's Prophecie; or, Weeping Joy;" Spenser's "Britann's Ida," 1628; and John Marston's "The Scourge of Villanie," 1598.

The value of the little volume, however, lies in the Shakespearean poem, and although this is of the third edition, it is believed that only one other copy of that edition is extant—the specimen in the Bodleian. The second edition is apparently lost. Of the first, two copies are known, one having been found in a garret at Sir Charles Isham's house. For some time many collectors have been angling for this little volume, and now the book has been sold for \$10,000. It is almost unnecessary to add that the find has gone to America, where the \$5,750 "Richard III" quarto, discovered at Great Missenden, went.

Big Sum for Prohibition Cause.

J. B. Martin, an Ohio man, who owns large mining properties in Alaska, asserts that he will give \$500,000 a year to the cause of prohibition.