JOHN AND JONATHAN.

Light on the Great International Struggle for Sealskins.

A FALSE IMPRESSION CORRECTED.

Uncle Sam Never Claimed Behring Sea, but Simply the Seals.

A NEW SOLUTION OF THE DIFFICULTY

WASHINGTON, August 14.

"Whence did the ships of Canada derive the right to do in 1886 that which they had refrained from doing for more than 90 years? Upon what grounds did Her Majesty's Government defend in the year 1886 a course of conduct in the Behring Sea which she had carefully avoided ever since the discovery of that sea? By what reasoning did Her Majesty's Government conclude that an act may be committed with impunity against the rights of the United States which had never been attempted against the same rights when held by the Russian Empire?"—*Secretary Blaine to British Minister.*

Such is the last word in the Behring Sea correspondence so far as Congress or the public has been taken into the confidence of the State Department. It was a matter of remark, and evidently of surprise, that the correspondence when made public recently did not show Mr. Blaine contending for American sovereignty over the whole of Behring Sea, or at least over the American half of it. The impression has obtained ground even in well-informed quarters that Congress by its enactments has asserted such a sovereignty. Nothing of the kind. No impression could be more erroneous. The authors of the legislation may have intended to give the impression that they were asserting such a claim, but they carefully avoided the use of any language that either expressed or implied it. In the whole series of acts relating to Alaska and to the seal fisheries there is not a word of the kind. Neither is there in any of the orders of the Treasury Department, the correspondence of the State Department, or the proclamations of the President. Only in the columns of the newspapers and in the gossip of the day has the claim of American sovereignty over Behring Sea been asserted.

BEHRING SEA NOT IN IT.

The convention between Russia and the United States, concluded March 30, 1867, and proclaimed at Washington June 20, 1867, "for the cession of the Russian possessions in North America to the United States," says not a word about the Behring Sea or any other water. The main clause of the main article of the treaty reads as follows:

His Majesty, the Emperor of all the Russias, agrees to cede to the United States by this convention, immediately upon the exchange of the ratifications thereof, all the territory and dominion now possessed by his said Majesty on the Continent of America, and on the adjacent islands, the same being contained within the geographical limits herein set forth.

If the sovereignty of all the waters in the eastern half of Behring Sea was conferred upon the United States by that treaty the cession must have been expressed in the language here quoted. No other clause in the treaty cedes anything. "Territory and dominion" is the phrase used all through the treaty to describe the thing ceded, and if the waters of Behring Sea now belong to us they must be construed as either "territory" or "dominion." They are not territory, and whether or not Russia previously had dominion or sovereignty over them cannot be decided by any interpretation of the terms of the treaty.

Section 3 of the act of March 2, 1889, "An act to provide for the protection of the salmon fisheries of Alaska," reads:

That section 1956, R. S., is hereby declared to include and apply to all the dominion of the United States in the Behring Sea; and it shall be the duty of the President at a timely season in each year to issue his proclamation and cause the same to be published for at least one month in at least one newspaper, if any such there be published at each United States port of entry on the Pacific Coast, warning all persons against entering said waters for the purpose of violating the provisions of said section; and he shall also cause one or more vessels of the United States to diligently cruise said waters and arrest all persons and seize all vessels found to be or to have been engaged in any violations of the laws of the United States therein.

KILLING LIMITS DEFINED.

Section 1956 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, approved July 27, 1868, reads:

No person shall kill any otter, mink, marten, sable, or fur-seal or other fur-bearing animal within the limits of Alaska Territory or in the waters thereof, etc.

Section 1959, approved March 3, 1869, reads:

The islands of St. Paul and St. George in Alaska are declared a special reservation for Government purposes, and until otherwise provided by law it shall be unlawful for any person to land or remain on either of these islands, except by the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, and any person found on either of these islands contrary to the provisions hereof shall be summarily removed.

Section 1960, approved July 1, 1870, says:

It shall be unlawful to kill any fur seal upon the islands of St. Paul and St. George, or in the waters adjacent thereto, except during the months of June, July, September and October in each year.

The language of this statute seems to be fatal to any pretense of having contemplated exclusive jurisdiction over the whole of Behring Sea. So it is with section 1961, which was approved July 1, 1870, and which reads:

It shall be unlawful to kill any female seal or any seal less than 1 year old, at any season of the year, except as above provided, and it shall also be unlawful to kill any seal in the waters adjacent to the islands of St. Paul and St. George or on the beaches, cliffs, or rocks, where they haul up from the sea to remain.

Section 1967, approved July 1, 1870, says:

Every person who kills any fur seal on either of those islands or in the waters adjacent thereto without authority of the lessees thereof, and every person who molests, disturbs or interferes with the lessees, or either of them, or their agents or employes, in the lawful prosecution of their business, under the provisions of this chapter, shall for each offense be punishable as prescribed in section 1961; and all vessels, etc., etc.

The act of March 24, 1874, says:

That the act entitled, "An act to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska," approved July 1, 1870, is hereby amended so as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, and he is hereby authorized, to designate the months in which fur seals may be taken for skins on the islands of St. Paul and St. George in Alaska, and in the waters adjacent thereto, and the number to be taken on or about each island respectively.

NO SOVEREIGNTY ASSERTED.

The title of the act of July 27, 1868, was "An act to extend the laws of the United States relating to customs, commerce and navigation over the territory ceded to the United States by Russia; to establish a collection district therein, and for other purposes." This comprehends all the legislation of Congress on the subject.

Then, turning to the executive papers, it is impossible to find any of them couched in the phraseology that would imply the assertion of such sovereignty over the sea in question; but it is easy to find much that implies a more limited jurisdiction. For instance: On September 10, 1870, William A. Richardson, acting Secretary of the Treasury, in promulgating an executive order for the information of officers of the customs, said:

Revenue officers will, however, see that the privilege granted to the said company is not abused; that no firearms of any kind are ever used by said company (the Alaska Commercial Company) in the killing of seals or other fur-bearing animals on or near said islands, or near the haunts of seals or sea otters in the district, (the revenue district of Alaska), nor for any purpose whatever, during the months of June, July, August, September and October of each year, etc.

The "closed sea" contention really never has been openly advanced by any branch of this Government.

Possibly the time has come for the abolition or amendment of the three-mile international law, but the chances are that it cannot be done without a resort to "the last argument of kings." The international law is still in force, and the three-mile strip of water along the Alaskan shore is not broad enough to comprehend the whole of Behring Sea. Unless Great Britain will make a fair and reasonable agreement to make the Canadian let our seals alone, wherever they may happen to be, the only strategic course open to the Government of the United States seems to be to wait for the next return of the seals to the Pribylov Islands, then build a palisade or fence of some kind around the islands which would keep the seals always within our undisputed jurisdiction.

THE SEA AND THE FUR SEAL.

After all, what is this Behring Sea, and what is this fur seal that England and the United States are quarreling so vehemently about?

Behring Sea is about the size of Alaska, and as for Alaska, the whole of New England could be stored away in one corner of the Territory. The late Governor Swineford in one of his annual reports said Sitka was further away from some parts of Alaska than it was from Portland, Me. The Seal Islands of Behring Sea are four in number. Two, the Pribylov Islands—St. George and St. Paul—belong to the United States, and two, the Commander Islands—Behring and Copper—belong to Russia. The Russian islands are on the Siberian side, the American islands are on the Alaska side of Behring Sea. The islands that lie scattered all over that sea are hundreds of miles apart. Even the islands in the Aleutian chain, which on the map looks like a row of stepping stones between Alaska and Siberia, are hundreds of miles apart. St. Paul and St. George are 192 miles distant from the nearest island and farther from the nearest point on the Alaskan Coast. Oonalaska is the nearest settlement to the Seal Islands. It is on one of the Aleutian Islands, about equally distant from St. George and the mainland. All vessels going northward to the Seal Islands or to any other point on the American side of Behring Sea pass Oonalaska. The islands lie west northwest from all points on the Pacific Coast. The distance of St. George from Kodiak is 850 miles, from Sitka 1,400, from Vancouver's Island 1,500, from San Francisco 2,250.

The most complete account of the Seal Islands of Alaska is to be found in a monograph written by Henry W. Elliott, of the Smithsonian Institution, for the tenth census, which was afterward enlarged and reprinted at the Government Printing Office in this city, and issued as a special bulletin under the auspices of the late Prof. Spencer F. Baird, then United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries.

SEALS RUTHLESSLY SLAUGHTERED.

Mr. Elliott put in several seasons on the Seal Islands between the years 1872 and 1876 making observations and collections for this monograph, and the result is still the recognized text-book of the scientists. Mr. Elliott says that the reason why the seal rookeries of the North are confined to four islands is that there are no other suitable grounds in the North. The South American coasts and the islands that there abound afford an unlimited extent of ground suitable for seal rookeries, and to a certain extent the seals avail themselves of it, but not nearly as much now as formerly. The indiscriminate slaughter of a century has driven the fur seal almost out of the Antarctic waters and away from the South American rookeries.

Fine breeding grounds to which the seals used to resort by the millions are all along the coasts of Chili, Bolivia, Peru, Western Patagonia and Terra del Fuego. The rookeries on the islands of St. Felix and Juan Fernandez were very celebrated in their time. The Falkland Islands when opened up by Captain Cook in the last century fairly swarmed with fur seals. But instead of the millions that once existed there reports say there is but an insignificant number now. The only rookery of any consequence on the South American coast now, and the only one which receives any fostering care, is a cliff-bound rookery which is owned and farmed out by the Argentine Republic at Cape Corientes, and the take at this rookery is restricted to about 3,000 skins a year. The sealskins of the world are now obtained from the seals that annually resort to Behring Sea for breeding purposes.

According to Mr. Elliott, the indiscriminate slaughter of the seal was continued in the South seas until the species was pretty nearly extinguished, and the few millions remaining took flight for the North Pacific. The slaughter alluded to is attributed mostly to English fishermen.

THE KILLING RESTRICTED.

It was in 1786 that Gehrman Pribylov, a ship's mate in the employ of one of the many Russian companies then engaged in the fur business, discovered the islands now under consideration. St. Paul, the larger island of the two, has an area of about 33 square miles. The annual killing of the seals is the only business done on the islands. The work is done by a colony of Aleuts, who are employed by the company which holds the contract with the United States Government. Under the old contract the number of seals which the Alaska Commercial Company was allowed to kill was 75,000 on St. Paul and 25,000 on St. George, making 100,000 altogether. The law gives the Secretary of the Treasury power to change the limit whenever he sees fit, and the new contractors, under the lease which was awarded a few weeks ago, will not be permitted to kill as many. The Aleuts get 40 cents apiece for taking the skins, which makes their pay very good during the working season, but the season is a short one—from 40 to 50 days as a rule. In the summer of 1873, for instance, 71 men worked 40 days secured 75,000 skins on the island of St. Paul.

The "season" on the Pribylov Islands begins in May and closes in September. The bulls begin to arrive the first week in May. The cows do not follow for six weeks later. That period is spent in one continuous fight for comfortable places. From the middle of June till the middle of July the cows keep arriving. The average bull weighs about 500 pounds and the average cow about 80. The bulls come to the islands at the beginning of the season fat and sleek and go away at the close lean and haggard. The females bear a single pup each, and it is invariably born soon after the female lands. The breeding season is at its height the second week in July and subsides entirely at the beginning of August. By the middle of September the young pups are all able to swim, the rookeries are broken up, and the season is over. Although individual stragglers remain behind till the end of the year, the general crowd pack up and strike out for winter quarters before the end of September, just as it is customary to do at other summer watering places.

A MILLION PUPS A YEAR.

Mr. Elliott calculates that in the year 1873 there were, all told, about 4,700,000 seals on Pribylov Islands, two-thirds of them breeders, and his opinion was that if the same regulations were continued, and no more than 100,000 male seals between the ages of 5 years and 1 were killed every year, there would be no danger of exterminating the race, or even of diminishing their numbers. He reckons that every year 1,000,000 pups are born on the Pribylov Islands, one-half being males and the other half females. Fifty per cent of the young ones, he supposes, are destroyed during their first year, so that only 50 per cent of them live to return to their birthplace on the anniversary of their birth.

The second year, however, the mortality will not be so great, and 225,000 of the 250,000 will return to the islands. Of this number of males it will be quite sufficient to set one-fifth aside for breeding purposes, leaving 180,000 young males that can be spared for killing every year. This, of course, takes no account of unforeseen accidents or of slaughter by seal fishers in the water. The Pribylov Islands are believed to be the only land touched by these seals from one year to another, and when they leave the rookeries in the autumn or early winter they seem to scamper off toward the tropical waters to spend the winter. They can lie on the surface of the water just as comfortably and sleep just as soundly as on land.

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COMMANDER VEAZEY.

Sketch of the Life and War Record of the New G. A. R. Chief.

BRILLIANT DASH AT GETTYSBURG.

His Vivid Description of the Events on That Bloody Field.

THE VICE AND JUNIOR COMMANDERS

For the first time the State of Vermont will have the honor to be the headquarters of the G. A. R., as the title of Commander in Chief has been bestowed upon one of her most distinguished soldiers and citizens. Colonel Wheelock G. Veazey first saw the light in the town of Brentwood, Rockingham county, N. H., December 5, 1835, and there he acquired the rudiments of his education. He then entered Phillips Exeter Academy, and laid the foundation for a collegiate course at Dartmouth, from which institution he graduated with honors in the class of 1859. He completed his legal studies at the Albany Law School, and settled in Rutland. When the first sounds of war were heard he responded to the call with patriotic zeal, and enlisted as a private in the Third Vermont Regiment. He was shortly afterward promoted to the captaincy of Company A of his regiment. This regiment was later a part of the famous Vermont brigade. Promotions came to him in rapid succession until he commanded his regiment. This regiment had as its first commander General W. F. Smith (popularly known, and in history, too, as "Baldy").

The regiment took part in the Peninsula campaign under McClellan in 1862 at Lee's Mills, and all the battles of that campaign. Colonel Veazey served with the regiment continuously until October, 1862, except for a time as chief of staff under General Smith or when in command of other regiments by special detail. He was discharged early in that month for promotion to the Coloneley of the Sixteenth Vermont Regiment, and this promotion was the turning point in his military career. This was fully demonstrated by subsequent events, for his regiment was destined to achieve a reputation at Gettysburg which made it famous the world over.

HIS BRAVERY AT GETTYSBURG.

At the reunion of his regiment, held at Chester, Vt., in 1878, Colonel Veazey delivered an address, in which his action at that eventful time was explained. In describing the events of the 3d of July, he said: "And then toward noon came the lull, and after that the cannonades and the vigorous assault on the left center, which we occupied. You remember how steadily you rallied and formed as you fell back before the main body of the enemy as he charged down the slope. You remember how you rose, as if suddenly grown out of the earth, and poured deadly volleys into the opposing ranks, and how the enemy broke and surged off to the right as though to pass by; how you wheeled out and formed, and then moved on the rebel flank, firing as you advanced. His lines withered and disappeared under the destructive fire, and another column came rushing down to carry him by our flank and rear. In the movement the regiment had made in the capture of prisoners the regiment was much broken, and the appearance of a new force, about to pass us as just described, made it necessary for rapid and decided action on our part.

"It was plain that we must do one of two things, either double quick back to our original position, with a view of reaching it before the enemy did, and so be there to receive him as he came down and advanced on our artillery, which was on the rise of ground to our rear, or change front (we then being faced at nearly right angles toward the right), so as to face obliquely to the left, and charge the enemy's flank as he should reach the bottom of the valley, along which was the ditch and bushes where we had been during the forenoon. It seems to me now almost inconceivable that in the confusion of that terrible battle that a regiment that had begun its fight on the skirmish line, had formed into battalion under a fearful fire and, in the face of a charging foe, had made a change of front and counter charge with a vigor that resulted in disorganization, could in a moment's time be straightened out, reformed, make another change of front in the very center of the field where the battle raged in its greatest fury and men were falling every minute, and then charge again. But at that time my confidence in you was such that I did not even bebate the matter in my mind. There was, in fact, no time for that, for the whole movement took place quicker that it can be described. I decided instantly to make the charge, because I felt and knew you would make it if ordered. At that moment we were ordered back to our original position.

A BRILLIANT CHARGE.

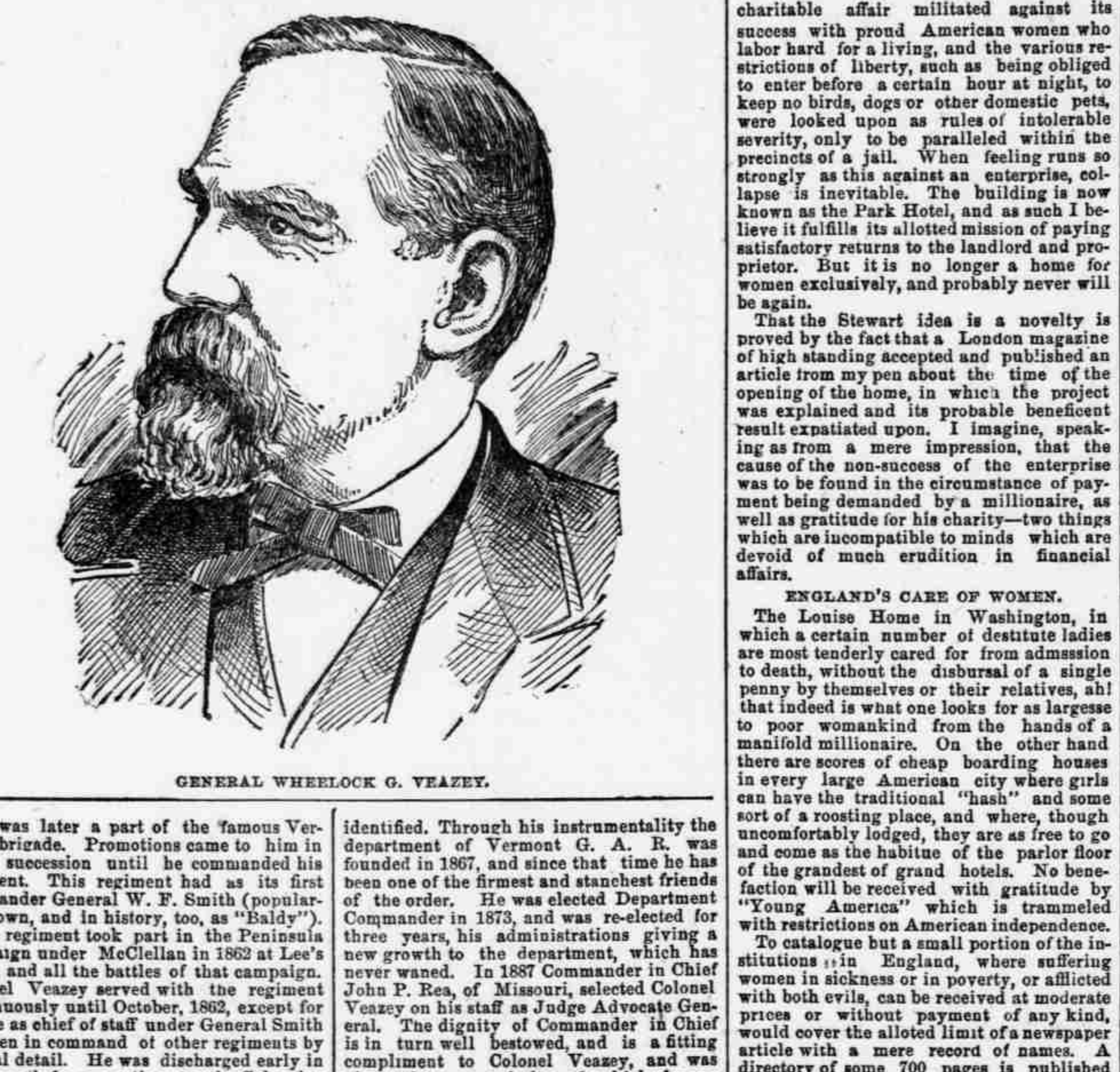
"This order was sent, as I now understand, before this new column of the enemy appeared, but did not reach me until after its appearance, and then I understood it was made with reference to the approaching enemy. I therefore sent word back that we would be in season to take care of him. And while you were going through the movement of a change of front, I saw General Stannard and explained my plan, which he was quite willing should be carried out, but at first thought it was impossible. I so well remember his remark: 'Good God, Colonel, your men will do almost anything, but the men don't live this side of hell that can be made to charge down there!' My reply, whatever it was, convinced him to let us try. By that time you had completed the change of front, and the enemy had reached the point to be struck, and I remember, as I stepped in your front and said: 'Men, are you ready for a charge?' your shout of respone seemed to me could be heard from Virginia to Vermont, and instantly the order was given, and before the enemy could change his front to meet you or could fall back you reached his flank and swept down his line, capturing regiment after regiment, and stand after stand of colors, until the whole line had disappeared, and the battle of Gettysburg was victoriously closed by the sons of Vermont all unused to battle, amid the thundering plaudits of the veterans of the grand old army of the Potomac. This movement had the effect to concentrate a heavy artillery fire upon us, and caused us severe loss. The question is often asked me how we could go through such a battle without greater loss, it being less than 150 out of a total present of about 400.

"The explanation is that the enemy clearly did not know our location during the artillery fire, and so it was mostly over our heads, and after the infantry attack we were on the move almost constantly, hence the enemy could get no deliberate range upon us."

RECORD SINCE THE WAR.

When the war was over Colonel Veazey returned to Rutland and continued his law practice. In the fall of 1864 he was elected Reporter of Decisions of the Supreme Court of Vermont, and occupied that position for eight years. He was subsequently appointed Register in Bankruptcy, and held the office until the bankrupt law was repealed. He had begun to take an active interest in politics, and in 1872-1873 he was a member of the State Senate. In 1879 he was elevated to the bench of the Supreme Court of his State, and during the following year he performed the arduous duty of revising the laws of the State. Colonel Veazey held his judicial position for the period of ten years, resigning in 1889, after a faithful and efficient service. In that year he was appointed as member of the Inter-State Commission by President Harrison, and occupies that office at the present time. Colonel Veazey always took a great interest in his alma mater, and has been a trustee of Dartsmouth College since 1878. In 1887 that institution conferred the degree of LL.D. upon him.

With the Grand Army of the Republic, Colonel Veazey has been conspicuously identified. Through his instrumentality the department of Vermont G. A. R. was founded in 1867, and since that time he has been one of the firmest and stanchest friends of the order. He was elected Department Commander in 1873, and was re-elected for three years, his administrations giving a new growth to the department, which has never waned. In 1887 Commander in Chief John P. Rea, of Missouri, selected Colonel Veazey on his staff as Judge Advocate General. The dignity of Commander in Chief is in turn well bestowed, and is a fitting compliment to Colonel Veazey, and was given with a unanimity of which he can justly feel proud.



GENERAL WHEELOCK G. VEAZEY.

VICE COMMANDER TOBIN.

His Service in the Navy and in Public Life—His Civic Record.

Richard F. Tobin was born in Boston in 1844. When he was 3 years of age his parents removed to Cambridge, where he served an apprenticeship as an iron molder, becoming a journeyman when 17 years old. In July, 1862, he shipped as landsman in the United States Navy, and served on the sloop-of-war Preble until she was blown up in Pensacola Bay August 27, 1863. Comrade Tobin joined Post 7, of Boston, about 14 years ago, but was afterward transferred to Post 30, of Cambridge. In 1887 he transferred his membership to Dahlgren Post 2, of South Boston. He was on the staff of Commander Hayes, and in 1883 was a member of the Council of Administration. In 1884 he was elected Junior Vice Commander, and in January, 1886, he was elected Commander of the Department of Massachusetts. In 1887 he was appointed to the Board of Fire Commissioners by Mayor O'Brien and he has since performed the duties of that position in a creditable manner. He has also served in the Massachusetts Legislature.

JUNIOR COMMANDER CREAMER.

Sketch of His Career—Marylanders Pleased at His Election.

George B. Creamer, who has been chosen Junior Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, was born in the city of Albany, N. Y., February 23, 1841, but has resided in Baltimore, Md., since 1845. In 1863 he enlisted as a private in Company B, Tenth Regiment, of Maryland, and, after serving one year, was mustered out a sergeant. He is Past Commander of Wilson Post 1, of Baltimore, Md., and has served several terms as a member of the National Council of Administration. By occupation he is a merchant in the city in which he has so long resided. The delight of the members of the Maryland delegation at the honor bestowed upon their comrade seems unbounded. Ever since his connection with the Grand Army he has proved a popular and valuable member.

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FOR REDUCED LADIES

Olive Logan Tells of the English Homes for Working Women.

PALACES FOR A QUEER CLASS

Of Aristocratic Females With Whom Death Plays Odd Tricks.

MEN MAY BE HOMED IN LIKE MANNER

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, August 8.—When the late A. T. Stewart, or his widow, started a home for women workers in New York, the enterprise was condemned from the beginning. "What sort of a project is this anyway?" was asked on all sides. "If it is a charity, why demand payment? If it is a mere hotel speculation like any other, why call it a philanthropic concern?" No class of critics were more active in its denunciation of the new house than the very women for whose use it was erected. With unanimous voice, by communications to the newspapers, conversations in the streets and conveyances, and every other mode of expression open to them, the poor working women of New York gave the rich merchant, or his executors, to understand that they rejected with indignation this action for their benefit, which in their opinion was erroneously so-called. The very fact that the home was known as a charitable affair militated against its success with proud American women who labor hard for a living, and the various restrictions of liberty, such as being obliged to enter before a certain hour at night, to keep no birds, dogs or other domestic pets, were looked upon as rules of intolerable severity, only to be paralleled within the precincts of a jail. When feeling runs so strongly as this against an enterprise, collapse is inevitable. The building is now known as the Park Hotel, and as such I believe it fulfills its allotted mission of paying satisfactory returns to the landlord and proprietor. But it is no longer a home for women exclusively, and probably never will be again.

That the Stewart idea is a novelty is proved by the fact that a London magazine of high standing accepted and published an article from my pen about the time of the opening of the home, in which the project was explained and its probable beneficent result expatiated upon. I imagine, speaking as from a mere impression, that the cause of the non-success of the enterprise was to be found in the circumstance of payment being demanded by a millionaire, as well as gratitude for his charity—two things which are incompatible to minds which are devoid of much erudition in financial affairs.

ENGLAND'S CARE OF WOMEN.

The Louise Home in Washington, in which a certain number of destitute ladies are most tenderly cared for from admssion to death, without the disbursal of a single penny by themselves or their relatives, ah! that indeed is what one looks for as largesse to poor womankind from the hands of a manifold millionaire. On the other hand there are scores of cheap boarding houses in every large American city where girls can have the traditional "hash" and some sort of a roosting place, and where, though uncomfortably lodged, they are as free to go and come as the habitue of the parlor floor of the grandest of grand hotels. No benefaction will be received with gratitude by "Young America" which is trammeled with restrictions on American independence.

To catalogue but a small portion of the institutions in England, where suffering women in sickness or in poverty, or afflicted with both evils, can be received at moderate prices or without payment of any kind, would cover the alloted limit of a newspaper article with a mere record of names. A directory of some 700 pages is published yearly, being a reference book to these institutions and nothing else. Large public hospitals, supported by voluntary contributions, are England's pride; many of these are devoted solely to the treatment of women. Outside of these great establishments there are scores of private institutions, which are kept up by private individuals for reasons of their own. What are those reasons? Well, in many cases they may be found in the fact that the benefactor has a deep love of mankind, is sincerely anxious to relieve those to whom fate has not been so generous as to himself; in others social ambition adds the spur to action. A baronetcy or a knighthood lies ever in waiting for the British subject who shall buy it with the thousands necessary to fund and endow a charitable institution of importance, and though ladies are rarely ennobled for their munificence, (the Baroness Burdett Coutts was made a Peeress for this reason, however,) still Mrs. Madre with her Creche, Mrs. Onguont, with her hospital for poor women of the Lazarus type, and others, are certainly more prominent socially because of their charity than they would be without it. Yet, glancing over the pages of the reference book I have named, I feel half ashamed to repeat the cynical gossip of this kind which one hears in the drawing rooms of idle men and women. The destitution in England is frightful, but see what heroic efforts are made to relieve it. In a remarkable variety of forms, charity is at work to alleviate the pains of indigence.

MODES OF RELIEF NUMEROUS.

Leaving entirely aside benefactions showered on the pauper class, the modes in which relief is afforded ladies of small means are numerous. There are several charitable homes which are open to ladies who possess small incomes of from $100 to $250 per year. This sum is supposed to be sufficient to buy food and clothing, house rent, devoid of any taxes, attendance, etc., free. I am acquainted with a lady who enjoys the Huggens charity. A large-hearted benefactor of her race named Huggens—nothing very aristocratic about that—left a bequest with which "Huggens College" was founded. By this charity 50 ladies and gentlemen, over 60, who possess incomes of not more than $100 per year are given, each one of them, a cottage, and other $250 a year to keep it up. Those well cared-for people are independent, safe from storm or stress until death, can employ a servant and live, though modestly, exactly as ladies and gentlemen should. The estate is in the loveliest part of Kent, only an hour from London, and still nearer the empress of watering places, Brighton.

There is such an abundance of capital in England that an opportunity to obtain for its use more than 2 per cent in any safe undertaking is eagerly sought. A company has been formed that lends money to set up women in business, and in the last two years enormous sums have been invested by large capitalists in the erection of residential homes for the accommodation of ladies exclusively. It has been found that with 12 inmates the board of all concerned can be made self-supporting, and with 20, the rates, taxes, firing and some part of the rent can be recovered. It therefore logically follows that to show a profit all that there is to be done is to increase the number of patrons. A percentage on capital of 5 per cent is confidently expected.

LONDON RESIDENTAL HOMES.

Two palatial "homes" have so far been the outcome of this movement, and others are in course of erection. These residences are built as substantially and furnished as thoroughly as in any nobleman's mansion in Belgravia. The comparison between them and the egg-shell "flats" of New York, with their gaudy wall decoration, their horrors of colored bottle glass door panels, their thin walls which keep out neither heat in summer nor cold in winter, is forced reluctantly on the reflective mind. The former are built to last forever and a day, their owners no doubt believing, and I think with good reason, that so long as civilization in its present shape endures, there will be impecunious ladies looking out for homes of refinement at the lowest possible rates of payment.

These London residential homes partake in no manner of the nature of the charities to which I have referred. Under the English acts the Ladies' Dwelling Company, limited, has been formed and the stock is on the market. The Earl of Aberdeen is one of the trustees for debenture holders; two ladies are on the directorial staff. The principal objects in view are stated to be: To supply house accommodation, at reasonable rates, to ladies of small incomes, where, whilst retaining their entire independence, they may live better and with greater economy than in the ordinary lodging houses; to provide good food, regular meals, suitable attendance at the lowest remunerative prices, to the residents and other ladies; to provide well-lighted studios and work-rooms for residents and their friends. Substantial support has been given to the undertaking by a number of ladies and gentlemen of the highest ability, and the Princess Mary of Cambridge, Duchess of Teck, lately performed the ceremony of formally opening the great house at Sloane's Gardens.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

Applicants for admission to these homes are required to make written statements concerning their birth, parentage and education, and to give references as to their social status which will satisfy the committee in charge (composed of ladies) that the aspirant for residential comforts is a "lady." These communications are considered confidential, and a moment's reflection will show how necessary they are to insure the harmony and respectability of the house. In England, where the law of primogeniture is so strictly enforced, and the male heir absorbs the entire rent roll immediately on his succession, there are great numbers of aristocratic widows who are most cruelly reduced in financial circumstances, though their social standing remains unchanged. With many of the great titles there is a dower house, and a certain income provides for the widow of the late Lord, but death plays such strange tricks sometimes! Until the beautiful Gladys, now the Countess de Grey, married the Earl of that name there were no less than three Countesses of Lonsdale existing simultaneously, two of them dowagers. The reason why the sprightly Lady Blessington got into her historical troubles was because from being the wife of an Earl, with a rent roll of $500,000, she suddenly found herself a widow with the proverbial "mite" of an income. She chafed against the change in circumstances, ran heavily into debt, and the creditors put an execution into Gore Lodge.

That the directors of the Ladies' Dwelling Company have no intention of incurring bad debts, is evident from the fact that they demand a small advance deposit, or admission to the house, the rent of the rooms is weekly in advance; and meals are paid for in cash or coupons bought at the office as soon as terminated.

SOME ODD RULES ENFORCED.

The same restrictions which caused such indignation at the Stewart mansion are in force in these London homes. No dogs or other pet animals are allowed to be kept; musical instruments can be played under certain conditions. Their use and that of sewing machines is prohibited between the hours of 10 P. M. and 8 A. M. The house doors are closed at 10 P. M.; later comers must ring the night bell and pay sixpence. In case of infectious or serious illness, the directors reserve the right of removing the patients, with the concurrence of a medical practitioner. A tenant desiring to make a complaint must state it in writing addressed to the House Committee. Notice to quit may be given either by the directors or by the tenant; in the case of an unfurnished room, 14 days; a furnished room, seven days, no cause for such notice required to be given by either party.

Prices of rooms vary according to size; the cheapest may be had for so small a sum as $1 85 per week. This is the unfurnished room; but to show with what enactness expert financiers can calculate the certainty of profit, a room can be furnished by their company for a rental of 37¼ cents per week. This sum creates a sinking fund which admits of the various articles being replaced when worn out, and at the same time pays a fair rate of interest on the capital invested in their original purchase.

SMALL, NEAT AND CHEAP.

To say that these rooms are spacious in size would be untrue; the largest of them are but small. In the case of some of the cheapest, the system of dividing by curtains to insure comparative privacy is practiced. To such a space the name of "cubicle" is given, a contraction of the Latin cubiculum, a bedchamber. But whatsoever their size, the exquisite cleanliness of the English home is always observable in them. Neat, whitecapped maid servants, armed with brush and pail, are ever on the alert to keep the place tidy as a residence for "ladies." The drawing room, library, and dining rooms are large, airy and commodious, and open, of course, to all residents alike. Board may be partial or entire; in the latter case it is charged for at the rate of about $3 75 per week for four meals per day—sufficient for anybody in all conscience.

The great need of the day is cheap homes for holders of slender purses. The third class railway carriages are those which pay the finest profit, in England. And railway directors have had the sense to make these coaches, in every practical way, as comfortable as those of the first class. Individuals, as well as companies, are entering the cheap boarding house business in London. Lady Gunning, widow of a clerical baronet descended from the "beautiful Gunnings," and herself offspring of a ducal house, has opened six adjoining residences for ladies only, where prices are as low as the strictest financial calculation can offer them. Good London references are required from applicants for entrance to these houses.

It is rumored that Lady Gunning will next try the experiment of cheap homes for "gentlemen." Lord Rowton, it is stated, has a similar plan in view. There are sufficient in England, and in America also, who like home comforts almost as much as women do, and would be glad to secure them at the moderate rates of payment prevailing, as I have given above, in the existing Ladies' Homes of London.

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many white soaps,
each
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They are not,
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A Plain Statement by a Resident of Duquesne, Pa.

MRS. PHILLIPS INTERVIEWED

"There is not a man or woman in Allegheny county more willing to give you a statement of his or her case than I am, and I deem it my duty not only to Drs. Copeland & Blair, but also to the public, in order that persons who are to-day suffering as I did, may get the benefit of my experience."

It was Mrs. Mary Phillips who was speaking. She is a resident of Duquesne, Allegheny county., and is well known in that town. To the writer, Mrs. Phillips said:

"I was under treatment for my catarrhal trouble with various physicians, for at least seven years. It was a long time to be afflicted and obtain no relief. The physicians all pronounced my case incurable, and I myself had almost given up all hopes of ever getting rid of it.

"My condition was miserable in the extreme. First one nostril would be clogged up and then the other. There was a feeling of tightness across the bridge of my nose and a fullness in my head. I had a dull pain in my forehead directly over my eyes.

Mrs. Mary Phillips, Duquesne, Pa.

"There was a dropping of mucus from my head to my throat. I was constantly hawking and raising large clots of phlegm. The trouble extended through my whole system. A dry, hacking cough set it. Sharp pains would shoot through my chest. The slightest exertion would cause my heart to beat rapidly. My appetite failed. I would arise in the morning more tired than when I went to bed.

"I was scarcely able to do the lightest labor. I read of Drs. Copeland & Blair and called to see them. They did not promise to perform miracles, but I felt confident they understood my case, so I began treatment.

"The result has been wonderful. I improved rapidly. My appetite became better. I arose in the morning feeling refreshed. I grew stronger every day. My head ceased to ache. The dropping in my throat stopped. The pains in my chest disappeared. In fact I stand today entirely well and all the distressing symptoms I suffered from so long are completely gone, and shall be glad at any time to corroborate this statement."

DRS. COPELAND & BLAIR treat with success all curable cases at 66 Sixth avenue, Pittsburg, Pa. Office hours 9 to 11 A. M., 2 to 5 P. M. and 7 to 9 P. M. (Sundays included). Specialties—Catarrh and all diseases of the eye, ear, throat and lungs, chronic diseases. Consultation, $1.

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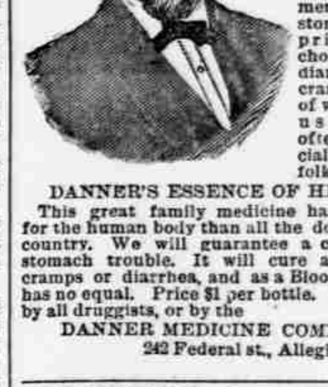
CHOLERA MORBUS,
DIARRHEA AND CRAMPS.



At this time of year the water or a greater part that is used in the cities and towns is not fit for drinking purposes. It produces a thousand ailments of the stomach. The principal are cholera morbus, diarrhea and cramps, any one of which makes us sick and often kills, specially the little folks.

DANNER'S ESSENCE OF HEALTH.

This great family medicine has done more for the human body than all the doctors in the country. We will guarantee a cure for any stomach trouble. It will cure any case of cramps or diarrhea, and as a Blood Purifier it has no equal. Price $1 per bottle. It is for sale by all druggists, or by the

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Burdock Blood Bitters

6 BOTTLES

Cured me of Erysipelas. My face and head were Terribly Swollen.—MRS. C. S. LORD, Agawam, Hampden Co., Mass.

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FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

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*Teutonic, Aug 20, 8:30am	*Teutonic, Sept 17, 7:30am
Britannic, Aug 27, 2:30pm	Britannic, Sept 24, 1:00pm
*Majestic, Sept. 3, 8:30am	*Majestic, Oct. 1, 7:30 a m

From White Star dock, foot of West Tenth st.
*Second cabin on these steamers. Saloon rates, $60 and upward. Second cabin, $35 and upward, according to steamer and location of berth. Excursion tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $20.
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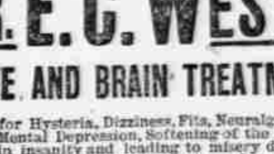

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