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SEALSKIN. Facts About This Valuable Article of Commerce. An Account of the Place Where Seals are Found in Millions-- Polygamous Habits of the Males. How They Rule the Harem With Military Discipline--Habits of Fasting. They See Dr. Tanner's Forty Days and Raise Him Twenty--Cost of the Seal-Skin, and the Labor in Its Preparation for Market.

Cincinnati Enquirer. "No, sir; I have had enough. One trip to Alaska satisfies the ordinary individual for a lifetime." Mr. Louis Kimmel, ex-Mayor of Lafayette, Ind., was the man who expressed the disinclination to go back to the Northwestern possessions of the United States. He was met a night or two since, and while discussing a glass of Pilsener, with its attendant saucer of Schwartz brood and caraway seeds, spoke to an Enquirer reporter long and interestingly of this country, from which he had only returned last month after a visit commencing in April, 1882.

"What put it into my head to go to such a God-forsaken place as that? I can hardly say. Any man whose experience has been varied has always a longing to his stock of knowledge, so that when I was offered the position of government agent at the Alaska seal fisheries I jumped at the chance, and set out in little order for San Francisco. I hadn't very long to wait before one of the Alaska Commercial company steamers set sail from that port. It is the only line plying between the places, and has but two steamers. Rarely is it that they carry a passenger. The vessels would remain idle but for the cargoes of seal skins. I felt anything but cheerful on board. The steamer was not clean, and on every hand arose nauseating smells of blubber, raw skins and offensive fur. If you ever go over the route, keep a patent clothes-pin on your nose night and day. It was a long, tiresome journey, 3,000 miles, and we did not pass a vessel during the 26 days required for the voyage. We put in at Sitka first, latitude about 57, I guess. Am I tiring you?"

"No; go ahead." "As the capital of a territory having an area of very nearly six hundred thousand square miles, Sitka is the worst place I ever saw. Outside of the tropics it is the rainiest place in the world. They have over two hundred days of it in a year, with a total precipitation of ninety inches of rain. This makes the summers ungodly cold and miserable. No, sir, I wouldn't recommend Alaska as a permanent residence to any one unless--are you anything of a fisherman?"

"I was at Put-in-Bay once for ten days, and caught one fish." "At this place you would have better luck. There are hundreds of whales, with cod, salmon, herring and halibut by the million. Then it is the resort of myriads of migratory birds. Geese, ducks, swans, crows and gulls arrive from the southern latitudes about May 1, and remain until early autumn, when they give way to the ptarmigan, white hawk and arctic owl. It was in this country, you know, that the long sought and hitherto unknown nests of the canvas-back ducks were discovered. To get back to fishing again. That was a good day. These rivers would you believe it, so swarm with fish that they are sometimes thrown by the waves on the banks to a depth of three or four feet. About my voyage. Yes, we left Sitka with its squalor and about one hundred log houses, and took off to the west, skirting along that attenuated string of Aleutian islands that project from Alaska toward Asia, more like the trunk of an elephant's head than anything else, and the fog, storms and danger, I can tell you, were not to be sneezed at. Finding the proper opening we went through into the Behring sea, and in due time arrived at my destination, St. Paul and St. George's islands, mere dots on sea's surface. They are fully four hundred miles from the main land, and are thus small--St. George's being ten miles long and say eight wide, and St. Paul's somewhat larger--they are the financial back-bone of the whole territory, as there occur the seal fisheries from which the government derives its revenues. The Alaska company pays annually for the privilege of the fisheries \$65,000 and \$2 for each skin, which sometimes run up to \$100,000 in a year; and it has a twenty years' lease, which expires in 1890. How do I have the figures so pat? Because I was practically in solitary confinement, and had nothing else to do but to learn them. Then, besides paying this sum, the company has to supply and maintain on each island a surgeon and teacher for children, and furnish them quarters, subsistence and pay. Things looked very gloomy when I went ashore at St. George's. It was nothing but rock and dirt, not a vestige of vegetation. Until the company took charge the natives lived in earth huts, and even now dislike the frame structures that the company erected for them with timber brought from elsewhere. They are a dilapidated looking lot, and on my island they only numbered 113 souls, Aleutians, Indians, Esquimaux, Coleshians and Mongolians."

"Mongolians?" "Yes. Not full-blooded you know. I don't know how the thunder they got there. Further north, at Behring straits, it's only forty-eight miles across to Asia. They may have come that way years ago. The promiscuous association of these tribes has almost blotted out national characteristics, but every blond-eyed Mongolian can be readily picked out. Russian. They live on seal meat, blubber and fish. Ordinarily a man is said to eat a peck of dirt in a lifetime. They eat a peck a day, I firmly believe. Apart from the human, there is no animal life on the place, not a dog, nor a cat, nor a rat--nothing."

"Any bats?" "Not a bat." "Well, well! Then, indeed, the place is impoverished." "You look ahead. Shall I stop?" "No, go on. I've gone four days before now without a wink of sleep." "I'll tell you something about the seals and then quit."

"What did you live on?" "Pork, beans, salt beef, canned meats, dedicated vegetables and ship-stores generally. The natives, who are not particular about their diet, are afflicted with scurvy and other cutaneous diseases, to say nothing of ills arising from a disregard of nature's laws."

"The seals are countless tens of thousands, having been but slightly diminished by the wholesale and indiscriminate slaughter of years past. Government interference, however, has had a good effect, and a revenue amounting to \$150,000 is now annually realized from St. George and St. Paul's. The entire remainder of the Alaskan possessions do not yield \$10,000 in the same period. The seal rookeries, after being abandoned all winter, witness the first arrivals in the beginning of May, when the adult males put in an appearance or select their ground, or stake out their claims, so to speak, each male with his subsequent wives, for they are polygamous you know, but keep within lines which are understood even if no marked. Selecting a high point the males keep a lookout seaward, and when one of the gentler sex is discovered approaching the shore the two nearest go down to the shore and have a battle royal for possession, while the coy damsel looks on with curious interest, as upon the outcome of the fray depends the question of which is to become her liege lord. The victorious mammal retires with his prize, and then resumes his outlook, as does also the defeated, hoping for better results the next time. A second one appears, and the scene is re-enacted. It continues in this way until each has gathered a harem of about twenty or twenty-five. There are males, of course, who, deficient in strength, are encountered oftener than victorious in these encounters, and, sore in body from bites and bruises they withdraw to their little space with two or three wives, or perhaps none at all. They look as lonesome as a borrowed pup. The harem rule is very rigid, no visits to the water being allowed under any pretext. Occasionally one of the wives will cross over into an adjoining lot, perhaps for a little gossip with her neighbors or to discuss the coming fashions, but that instant the head of the house gives pursuit and administers a whipping that puts a quietus on future expectations. The children are kept furthest inland, and to them only is allowed the privilege of visiting the water. They go to it, using as a path the intervening space between territories. Should they infringe the rules by going on the adjacent territory they are to be punished in like manner. The bachelors have a dismal time of it, perched on solitary rocks, envying the domestic felicity which surrounds them. In this way the herds pass the summer, subsisting the meanwhile by the absorption of their own fat, so that in August, when they return to the water, they are in a very lean condition, and they can truly say, like the conquerors of summer resorts: 'I am half starved.'"

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"Before this the drive occurs. Getting between them and the water, the natives drive the herds inland toward the killing grounds with loud shouts and other noises. Bulls from two years to five years only are killed; the females are spared. The hides and such portions of the meat as are used for food are preserved. The skins are now salted, counted under the agent's eye and done up into bales and sent on shipboard. When the cargo is completed the hatches or doors of the lockers containing the pelts are sealed, and not opened until San Francisco is reached, where another agent verifies the Alaska count and collects the \$2 royalty on each skin. They are then taken to London, certain manufacturers there being the only possessors of the secret for changing their naturally gray or dirty cinnamon color to that beautiful dark brown so much admired. The process of cleaning, dressing and dyeing is a very tiresome one, and lasts four months, each skin having to be dyed from twelve to eighteen times, and handled altogether nearly two hundred times to get it in readiness for furrers' use. The raw skin, originally valued at \$12, is now worth \$25 or more, the best ranging as high as \$65. The fur when taken from the seal is somewhat curly, and has plenty of long hairs. These have to be plucked out. I made a little error awhile ago. There is one establishment in New York where dyeing is done, but its capacity is limited. The best is in London, by firms who not only give it the magnificent luster, but impart to the fur its rich velvet quality. The seal--"

"Come gentlemen, I can't keep the saloon open all night on two glasses of beer."

"You were paid for them, weren't you?" "Yes, but not for the ten-dollar gas bill you've run up on me."

"Well, good night, Mr. Reporter; I'll see you again."

Twenty-Four Hours to Live. From John K. Lafayette, a man who announces that he is now in perfect health, we have the following: "One year ago I was, to all appearance, in the last stages of Consumption. Our best physicians gave me up, and I finally got food, but our doctor said that I could not live twenty-four hours. My friends then purchased a bottle of Dr. Wm. H. Allen's Balm for the Lungs, which considerably benefited me. I continued until I took nine bottles. I am now in perfect health, having used no other medicine."

The Ohio Judiciary Amendment. The judiciary amendment to the Constitution of Ohio, which is reported to have been carried on Tuesday, has attracted little general attention, but its adoption will work an important change in the judicial system of the State. The amendment abolishes the existing district Courts and establishes in their place Circuit Courts, which, like the district Courts, are intermediate appellate tribunals. But the most radical change is that relating to the Supreme Court. The Legislature is empowered to increase the number of Judges without limit, and to distribute the Court into divisions. Cases involving the constitutionality of an act of the Legislature or a Federal statute must be decided by the entire Court. In other cases the decision of a division, if unanimous, is final; if not unanimous, it must go before the full Bench. This plan of dividing the Court has long been in vogue, but has never been adopted in any other State. Representative Manning proposed to apply it to the Supreme Court of the United States, but the proposition met with little favor. There are many and serious objections to it, and it may be doubted whether the Ohio judiciary has been improved by this feature of the amendment.

Angostura Bitters, the world renowned appetizer and invigorator. Used now before of imitations. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, prepared by Dr. J. C. Siegert & Sons. A Wise Tailor. "Yes," said the young man, "I made my tailor knock off five dollars on the price of the suit before I ordered it. I

thought it was better not to owe so much money generally. I guess he finally came to look at it in a similar light. He doubtless made up his mind that it would be better to lose \$45 than \$50, which was where his head was level."

If you have failed to receive benefit from other preparations, try Hood's Sarsaparilla; it's the strongest, the purest, the best, the cheapest.

CAVALRY CHARGES. Custer, Farnsworth, Kilpatrick--Some Famous Federal Dashes--A Charge in Which a Boy Saved Custer's Life. Detroit Free Press. The charge at Balaklava was immortalized in verse, and is remembered because of the blunder that led to it. The American Civil War furnished at least a score of cavalry dashes fully as desperate, but in the roar of the greatest battles they passed almost unnoticed. Custer's charge on the left of the Cashtown road during the great Gettysburg fight was perhaps one of the most desperate undertakings of that brave commander. The Confederates had been driven through Hunterstown and beyond, and were in force on the highways leading to Gettysburg. Custer's skirmishers had been held at bay for a considerable time by what seemed no greater force than two or three companies of infantry. Company A, of the Sixth Michigan was ordered to form and charge upon the rear of the Confederates. All the companies in the First, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Michigan Cavalry Regiments, then under Custer, were greatly reduced in strength.

When Company A had been formed, Custer rode up and took his place with the captain in the front. The brigadier was about to lead a single company in the charge. There was a yell of delight from the company, cheers from the entire command, and away went the little band at a furious gallop. Custer holding the reins in his left hand and carrying his naked saber in his right, and charging straight down the middle of the road. What was supposed to be a force of perhaps 200 men turned out to be infantry and cavalry to the number of 600 or more. They filled the road for a quarter of a mile in almost solid mass, and they were prepared for the charge. Company A rode straight at the mass, and in another moment 600 men were shooting and slashing at sixty. Custer pressed on and was closely followed until he found two lines of dismounted men drawn across the road. Then the bugle sounded the recall. Company A did not return alone. It had the presence of at least 300 cavalry, and every inch of the way was a running fight, and a desperate one. Men slashed, and cut, and shot, and yelled, and those waiting down the road toward Hunterstown saw a mob heading toward them. Sabers flashed, streams of fire darted through the smoke, and horses fell and obstructed the way. When the mob reached the troops stationed in the fields, Company A shook itself out of the melee, and a fire was opened which drove the Confederates back.

The Federal loss in killed and wounded was about thirty men--one-half of the command. The Confederates lost more than double. Some of the wounded on either side were slashed two and three times with sabres, and there was not a man in Company A who could not show a close call from a bullet. It was in this charge that King-Churchill, of the First Michigan, detached himself from his company and rode with the company of Custer had his horse shot under him, and in the confusion a Confederate leveled a carbine within six feet of his head and was on the point of firing, when the young man shot him dead. The Captain was wounded and his horse received three bullets, but both got back to the Federal lines. Probably there was never another more successful charge of a single company in action, and the incident serves to show the make-up of the man. He shared in the personal dangers of his command, and his men came to believe that he bore a charmed life.

FARNSWORTH'S REPULSE. The 3d of July, during the terrible fighting at Gettysburg, Kilpatrick was spying around to locate Lee's ammunition train. When he found it he also discovered that it was protected by a company of cavalry, and hardly had skirmishing begun when a brigade of more of infantry was sent down to strengthen the cavalry. The Confederate position was terribly strong. Along the front was a "Quaker" fence--a strong wall three feet high, with a strong rail fence about the same height, running along the top. Forty rods in the rear was a second fence, the occupiers being a company of cavalry, and all the fields being divided off, the Confederates had good flanks covered by other walls, and a look over the grounds was enough to convince one that an ordinary attack would meet with repulse. But Kilpatrick was playing for a big stake. Nothing would cripple Lee so much as the loss of his ammunition train. The troops detailed to charge the walls in front were composed of the First Vermont, First Virginia, a part of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania, and a few squadrons of Wisconsin cavalry. Gen. Farnsworth put himself at the head of the Pennsylvanians, who were instructed to dismount at the wall and tear the rail fence down, and then the whole body went. Up to the moment the fence was down the Confederates stood firm and killed man after man with their musket resting on the wall. When the cavalry began to leap into the field the gray lines fell back or broke up into squads, and the fight continued.

In charging at the second wall the Federal received a fire from in front as well as on both flanks, and for five minutes ranks were broken and veteran troopers were confused and bewildered. Then all of a sudden a blast of the bugle restored order and sent the whole body at and over the fence. Here men were hacked with sabres and prodded with bayonets, and the fight meant death. Farnsworth lost his horse, but his cool spirit. A mile and a half away he could see the white covers of the train he was after. To retreat was to run the gauntlet of that terrible cross fire. To advance was to meet the Confederate army, but the bugles blew "Forward!" Squadron and company and regiment pushed for the train. A fire of musketry followed, and musketry and artillery opened from right and left and ahead. The rush from the second fence to the train was one of the most desperate things ever attempted by cavalry. It was too desperate to be successful. The concentrated fire broke up all formations, and the command separated into small bodies each to look out for itself. Some of these squads pushed through the train and beyond the rear of Lee's army, while others bore to the right or left and circled back. Farnsworth was killed--his body fairly

riddled, and the loss in men and horses, considering numerical strength, was appalling. The First Vermont lost about one man out of every five, and out of the whole command not more than twenty horses came out without a wound. Some of the men had five bullet holes in their clothing, and one had four in his hat alone.

THE CHARGE OF THE FIRST MICHIGAN CAVALRY AT GETTYSBURG. While Kilpatrick was holding one position Custer was holding another on his left, which covers the York and Oxford highways. Soon after noon, the Confederates began pushing forward on both roads, driving in Custer's pickets, and at 1 o'clock the advancing lines were in sight. Col. Alger's Fifth Michigan was dismounted, pushed to the front, and, having the shelter of stone walls and natural rifle pits, this one depleted regiment until the noon had fired their last cartridge and were obliged to fall back. Being armed with the Spencer seven-shot carbine, the firing of this regiment was so rapid and well sustained as to create the belief that a large force of infantry was posted behind the walls.

When Alger fell back he was followed by both infantry and cavalry, and now Col. Mann's Seventh Michigan was ordered to form and charge. With a yell and a hurrah the Seventh rode down upon four times their number. The highway was the only clear route. Those advancing over the fields were obstructed by ditches, fences, hedges, and walls, and the line was sometimes almost a triangle. Mann pushed on until heavy stone walls flanked by "stake and rick" fences barred his way, and here his regiment halted and fought the Confederates on the other side. It was a conflict at close range that almost every man shot was burned by the flame of the powder. The Seventh had to fall back from the position upon the support of the Fifth, and while those two had their hands full an officer in the First, which regiment was then in reserve, suddenly cried out: "Great heavens! we will all be swallowed up!"

Just coming over the ridge in their front was a whole brigade of cavalry formed in column regiments. To meet this new force Custer had a single battery and the one regiment. The old First did not number over 500 men, and when ordered up for the charge and formed in column of battalions it seemed as if every man was riding to his death.

As the First advanced at a trot with drawn sabers they were greeted with shouts of derision. Then the little command closed up the horses passed from a trot to a gallop and as it hurried itself against five to one it opened a lane large enough for the charge and formed in five minutes of smoke and flash and fury, and lo! when the smoke lifted the Old First held the field and the Confederates had been driven. Custer said of this charge in his official report: "I cannot find language to express my high appreciation of the gallantry and daring displayed by the officers and men of the First Michigan. They advanced to the charge of a vastly superior force with as much order and precision as if going upon a dress parade, and I challenge the annals of warfare to produce a more brilliant or successful charge of cavalry."

Many writers upon military affairs have scouted the idea of sabre-cut and cavalry charges. Let such men hunt up the reports of company commanders after the Gettysburg fight and see how they read. Over seventy men in the Michigan regiments engaged during a single day are reported, "Sabre-cut on the head." In the cavalry fights of that eventful week the sabre killed and wounded at least 1,000 men, and the troopers' pistols may be credited with as many more. Custer's loss in one brigade in this action was 542, being as great a number as any single regiment contained. The Sixth was supporting the flanks and the battery, and though making no charge, its loss was severe, and Col. Gray received especial mention in official reports.

M. QUAD. Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Very Satisfactory in Prostration. Dr. P. P. GILMARTIN, Detroit, Mich., says: "I have found it very satisfactory in its effects, notably in the prostration attendant upon alcoholism."

An Electric Cooking Stove. In the recent electric exhibition in Vienna there was shown a thermo-electric stove. It consists of thirty superposed concentric rings of thirty-two elements each, the rings being insulated from one another by means of asbestos. The elements consist of an alloy of two electrically opposed metals, (the patent not being completed the inventor would not tell me the exact composition), which fuses at 600 degrees centigrade; on heating this alloy the current is generated. The combustion stove is placed in the center, and a considerable space separates the stove from the concentric rings, so that the heating of the alloy is not effected direct, and the temperature to which the alloy is heated does not exceed 300 to 400 degrees centigrade. Each concentric ring has its own terminal screw, so that the whole or part of the current can be used. The current has an electro motive force of twenty volts and twelve ohms resistance, but (and this is an important point) if the stove, as is the case in winter, is kept burning all day, sufficient current power can be obtained to charge a number of accumulators sufficient for domestic lighting purposes, or to drive a small motor for domestic work, without any extra expense.

Dr. J. O. McLenon, Alexander City, Ala. "I feel it my duty to recommend it." Dr. H. F. Laughlin, Clyde, Kansas. "It cured where physicians failed." Rev. J. A. Edie, Beaver, Pa. "I corresponded freely answered." Dr. W. S. A. Richmond Med. Co., St. Joseph, Mo. Sold by all Druggists. (17)

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Dr. CHEEVER'S ELECTRIC BELT FOR MEN ONLY. The BELT or HOPKINS' is made expressly for the relief of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, and all other forms of nervous and muscular pain. It is made of the finest materials, and is so constructed that the current is applied directly to the seat of the disease, and is so regulated that it can be used by the most delicate and the most robust. It is a perfect cure for all the above named ailments, and is sold by all druggists. Price, \$1.00. Dr. J. O. McLenon, Alexander City, Ala. "I feel it my duty to recommend it." Dr. H. F. Laughlin, Clyde, Kansas. "It cured where physicians failed." Rev. J. A. Edie, Beaver, Pa. "I corresponded freely answered." Dr. W. S. A. Richmond Med. Co., St. Joseph, Mo. Sold by all Druggists. (17)

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M. HELLMAN & CO., Wholesale Clothiers! 1301 and 1303 FARNAM STREET COR. 13TH, OMAHA, NEBRASKA