

MONEY WOMEN GAVE.

THE YEAR 1899 HAS AN UNEQUALED RECORD.

American Women Have Given the Enormous Sum of \$16,000,000 to Purposes of Public Good—Many Worthy Charities Assisted.

The gifts of women during 1899 for purposes of public good aggregate a sum of \$16,000,000. Of this amount the largest single sum is Mrs. Stanford's \$10,000,000, and Mrs. Bradley's \$500,000 is the next largest. The total gifts and bequests for the five years—1893 through 1897—in this country was more than \$165,000,000—that is gifts from private fortunes for public uses. Of this \$45,000,000 was given during 1897. In 1898, in New York City alone \$25,000,000 was given away in charity. During the same year, the gifts of thirty-



MISS HELEN GOULD.

four women in the United States for higher education amounted to \$3,446,400; of this sum Cora J. Flood gave the largest amount, or \$2,000,000, and Helen Gould, beside her donation to the Government, gave \$37,000 for educational purposes.

The record of gifts to charity and for educational purposes by women in this country for the year now ending is a notable one and is not entirely covered in the following list.

Half a million dollars, given by Mrs. Lydia Bradley, of Peoria, Ill., comes next to Mrs. Stanford's gift. It was presented last summer to the Bradley Polytechnic Institute, and constituted her second donation, the first being a gift of the land on which the institute was built and the money to build it. That involved a sum approximating \$250,000. In addition, Mrs. Bradley has given to Peoria 137 acres of land for a park, she has built a church, a home for aged women and many other smaller institutions.

Miss Flood's presentation of her father's country place, at Menlo Park, to the University of California, made in 1897, has been supplemented recently by a gift of money. The house and its contents are valued at \$1,000,000, and a tract of nearly 3,000 acres is included in the transfer.

Another California woman has been munificent in her gifts; this is Mrs. E. B. Crocker, who has conveyed to the Benevolent and Protective order of Elks her home in Sacramento as a memorial to her husband. It is valued at \$90,000. Mrs. Phoebe Hearst and Mrs. Leland Stanford are constantly adding to their gifts to the universities they have built up in California, and their benefactions go up into the millions. Mrs. Stanford's latest contribution made during the summer was one of \$10,000,000.

Mrs. Emmons Blaine, of Chicago, in May, announced that she would found a college of pedagogy, the institution to



MRS. PHOEBE A. HEARST.

be started with a fund of several hundred thousand dollars. She has had this idea in mind for some years, it being her desire to accomplish a practical good for poor girls by giving them an opportunity to become teachers. She bestows a permanent benefit upon them. The new college of pedagogy, built and endowed by Mrs. Blaine, will represent an outlay of \$500,000.

At the commencement at Vassar College in June it was announced that Miss Katharine Tuttle had given a \$10,000 scholarship in memory of her sister, and Mrs. Caroline Swift Atwater, of Poughkeepsie, to build a new infirmary, had donated \$8,000.

From Mrs. William Beldon Noble, of Washington, Harvard University has

received a gift of \$20,000 to endow a lectureship in memory of her husband, a graduate of the class of 1885. Another gift of \$20,000 was received by the university from the family of John Simpkins for the Lawrence Scientific School, and still another \$5,000 from Mrs. Frederick T. Phillips, of Lawrence, R. I. The money is to establish a fund, the income of which is to be expended annually in the purchase of books for the college library in the department of English literature. The gift is in memory of the donor's brother.

Other Benefactions.

A new dormitory to be erected at Wellesley College, at a cost of \$60,000, is the gift of Mrs. Martha S. Pomeroy, of Washington. Mrs. Irene B. Lewis, of Hamilton, N. Y., has recently made a gift of \$5,000 to Colgate University, to found three scholarships for the purpose of aiding young men studying for the Baptist ministry in that institution. Miss Marie Hopper, of Philadelphia, has given \$10,000 to Bryn Mawr College for a scholarship foundation fund. Mrs. Joseph Moffatt, of Los Angeles, Cal., has given property to the value of \$50,000 to the endowment fund of the National Florence Crittenton Mission—a charity which was founded sixteen years ago by Charles Crittenton, of New York, in memory of his daughter.

For the maintenance of a home for convalescents and invalids at Santa Barbara, \$80,000 has been left by Miss Anna S. C. Blake, her will being probated in April. She also left to the Cottage Hospital, \$10,000; to the Orthopedic Hospital, Philadelphia, \$10,000, and to a Boston hospital a like sum.

A charity has been founded during the past few months by Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark, in memory of her husband. It is the Alfred Corning Clark Neighborhood House, which stands in the heart of the crowded lower East Side, New York. Men's, women's, boys' and girls' clubs, kindergartens, libraries, conservatories and roof gardens are included in the work of the institution—a work which is thoroughly appreciated by the people in whose behalf it is being done. It has been endowed at a cost of about \$400,000.

During last summer a new floating hospital for St. John's Guild was built by Mrs. Augustus D. Juillard, of New York, at a cost of \$83,000; it was named



MRS. LELAND STANFORD.

in honor of the donor, the Helen C. Juillard.

To the endowment fund of the University of Chicago Miss Helen Miller Gould has recently contributed \$25,000. A second scholarship of \$8,000 to Vassar College was announced at the commencement of June—these scholarships are given in memory of her mother. Two scholarships of \$6,000 each she has given to the late Mr. Moody's schools; one for the girls' seminary and one for the boys'. To endow a free bed in perpetuity in the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York, she gave \$5,000.

Other women who have contributed largely to the public good are the Countess de Castellane, \$220,000; Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, \$5,000; Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, \$3,500; Mrs. P. A. Harper, \$3,000; Mrs. Francis Brockholst Cutting, who contributes \$3,000 a year to the sick poor of Newport, R. I.; Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, \$4,000, and Miss Elizabeth Plankinton, of Milwaukee, Wis., \$100,000.

Gifts by Request.

Gifts by bequest have abounded during 1899. A quarter of a million dollars was left by Mrs. Eugene Kelly to build a chapel for St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, and to provide a fund for the sick poor. Of the Baroness de Hirsch's \$100,000,000 left to charity, \$1,200,000 comes to America. The Clara de Hirsch Home in 62d street, founded about two years ago by the baroness, receives an additional legacy of \$250,000.

The will of Mrs. Caroline L. Macy, who founded the Macy Memorial Art School in New York, bequeaths \$200,000 to the Teachers' College and \$5,000 to the Presbyterian Hospital. Mrs. E. A. Stevens, of Castle Point, Hoboken, bequeaths to Holy Innocent Church, which she was mainly instrumental in establishing, a fund of \$3,000 to provide coal for the poor of Hoboken, free or at cost price, and \$12,000 for other church charities. To the Church of the Holy Communion, New York, Mrs. Caroline A. Cisco leaves \$10,000. To the Missionary Society—domestic and foreign—Mrs. Emille A. Mattien gives \$5,000. About \$80,000 is distributed among New

York charities by the will of Mrs. Caroline E. Hollister.

Mrs. Fells R. Brunnot, of Alleghany City, Pa., bequeathed by will, probated in November, \$123,000 to missions. The late Mrs. Harriet Frothingham Wolcott, stepmother of Gov. Roger Wolcott, distributed by her will, probated in April last, \$32,500 to various charities. St. Barnabas Hospital, Newark, benefits to the value of \$1,000 and a share in the residuary estate of Mrs. Eliza Wells, who also left \$1,000 to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

By the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, in July, the poor seamstresses of Rhinebeck-on-Hudson find themselves heirs to an estate of \$300,000 which is to be equally divided among them.

AN ANTARCTIC OASIS.

A Queer Discovery Made During the Recent Expedition.

Recent Antarctic discoveries, by the Belgian expedition, are described in the Century by Frederick A. Cook, of Brooklyn, whose article is fully illustrated. "An oasis in a snowy wilderness" is the phrase he employs in characterizing a certain bit of the Antarctic land.

Being still unwilling to advance into the unknown region before us while enshrouded in mist, we drew near a prominent mountain peak to make a debarkment. This peak was a perpendicular cliff, free of snow to the sea shore. It was one of a number extending far into the southeast, as we learned on the following day. We made a debarkment at its base. Here was life in profusion, as indeed there was on every rock where life could gain a footing. The noise from the birds, which re-echoed from cliff to cliff, was deafening. The lower rocks were lined with snoring and grunting sea leopards. Columns of vapor rose above the water, followed by a hiss like that of a steam engine, and a second later the blue back of a whale, with its long fin and ponderous tail, lashed the water into a foamy whirlpool. The great wall of land ice rose to each side of the black cliff, which gave us a shelf as a landing place. From this wall came frequent sounds like the explosion of a cannon, which were followed by a splash and a commotion in the water. With such reports parts of the wall would constantly break away and fall into a million pieces, strewn the water with small fragments of ice, but not with icebergs. Above us rose a cliff to an altitude of about 2,000 feet; out from this were projecting mantel-like rocks, which served as resting places for cormorants and sea gulls.

Here the young ones, dressed in gray down, coaxed their mothers for food. We expected to see the little things drop from the narrow resting places, to be destroyed on our heads or on the rocks below, but such an accident rarely happened. Our greatest surprise here was the discovery of large quantities of moss and lichens, which gave the spot an unexpected appearance of vegetable life and color. After seeing nothing but ice and black rocks for so many days, this sight of green and brown and red amid an endless expanse of icy desert was a great relief. It was an oasis in a snowy wilderness.

A Thrifty Prince.

Little Prince Alexander, the eldest son of the dead Prince Henry, husband of Princess Beatrice of England, has always been noted, since his earliest childhood, for bartering proclivities. He lends marbles and tops at interest to his cousins, the little Connaughts, and on one occasion he got up quite a little corner in dolls, which he succeeded in purchasing at a great reduction from his small Albany cousins.

The other day he received a present of £1 (\$5) from his mother, and having quickly spent it, applied for the second. He was gently chided for his extravagance, but, unabashed, wrote to his grandmother. The queen had been warned of the financial embarrassment, and she replied in the same strain of remonstrance, whereupon the prince responded:

"Dear Grandmamma: I received your letter and hope you will not think I was disappointed because you could not send me any money. It was very kind of you to give me good advice. I sold your letter for £4 10s."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

A Humble Request.

"Ma, may I go out to play?" "No; you must sit still where you are."

Pause.

"Ma, may I go down into the kitchen?"

"No. I want you to sit perfectly quiet."

Pause.

"Ma, mayn't I sit on the floor and play marbles?"

"I have told you twice that I want you to sit still where you are and be quiet, and I mean exactly what I say."

Pause.

"Ma, may I grow?"

Like Mariners Good Sailors.

Lake sailormen are reputed to be the best sailors. It is said that a sailor may cross the Atlantic without danger of running into an island, and he may hardly see more than two or three ships during the entire voyage, but of the lakes it is just the other way.

A BLOODY BATTLE.

Conflict at Bucaramanga Most Desperate in Recent Years.

It has been the custom to laugh at the frequent revolutions in Central America as comic opera controversies, with little danger of loss or serious casualties on either side. If the reports of the recent battle between rival factions in Colombia are to be depended upon, however, the popular opinion must be revised, and the battle fought at Bucaramanga will go down into history as one of the bloodiest and most desperate battles of recent years. Out of 10,000 men engaged on both sides 1,000, or 10 per cent. of the total, were killed outright, while 3,000 or 30 per cent., were either killed or wounded. The battles of the Spanish-American war were



MAP OF PORTION OF COLOMBIA.

child's play beside it. In the Santiago campaign there were 17,000 American soldiers engaged. During the three days' fighting the American loss in killed was only 228, or less than 2 per cent. of the total, while the total of killed, wounded and missing is not more than 10 per cent. in all. In all the recent English wars the experience has been that 10 per cent. will cover the killed and wounded in action, as well as those who are taken to the hospital on account of sickness. Even at Gettysburg, in which tremendous battle about 100,000 troops were engaged, the total percentage of loss on both sides, including killed, wounded and missing, was not greater than that at Bucaramanga, while the number of killed on the Federal side was less than 4 per cent. of the forces commanded by Gen. Meade.

CLEANLINESS WITHOUT SOAP.

That the Boers Don't Use It Doesn't Prove They're Dirty.

Surely too much importance is attached to the scarcity of soap in the Boers' farmhouses, says the London Truth. People may be very clean and use very little soap. The Russians and Japanese cleanse themselves with vapor baths, rarely using soap when they do so. A healthy skin cleanses itself. Rough inside clothing, which, I presume, the Boers wear, is a great skin cleanser. I have known of doctors curing skin diseases by insisting on lingerie de luxe being cast aside and coarse undergarments worn instead.

The late emperor of the French hardly ever soaped his hands until he went to England. I have come across a paper found in his desk at the Tuilleries. It contained the instructions of the King of Holland to the governor of his two elder boys. Among the things forbidden was for the young princes' hands to be washed with soap. They were to use bran and a slice of lemon. The lemon was to remove ink stains, and in summer to keep off gnats and mosquitoes. Napoleon, whose hands were good to model and beautifully white, also used bran and no soap, unless to shave. I never use soap of any kind without a sense of skin discomfort which not even a deluge of quite pure water will wholly remove.

In England, on account of coal smoke and smut, soap is more needed than in countries with clear air. The Boers enjoy, perhaps, the purest atmosphere in the world, except when there are dust storms. I know French ladies who have discarded soap for vaseline. They smear themselves with the latter and then rub it off well with a soft cotton towel. A doctor tells me that nothing is more cleansing, but that he prefers, as more tonic, plain cold water, followed by the same sort of rubbing. Dr. Leyds really should not take to heart what Sir Henry Stanley said about the Boers being badly off for soap.

Transferring Disease.

Zootherapy consists in transferring a disease from man to some animal, and is the converse of the medical theory that animals convey disease to man. This system of curing ills was devised by Ferapli, a Florentine. He mentions the case of a man suffering from rheumatism who made his dog lie across his bed. The man recovered and the dog died.

The Point of View.

He—Hasn't Miss Hauton a Roman nose?

She—I think retrousse is a better term for it—she turns it up on the tightest provocation.—New York Evening World.

MINES AND MINING.

Lawlessness and Terror will Reign as Cape Nome This Summer.

There will be lawlessness and a reign of terror in the new gold fields at Cape Nome, Alaska, next summer, in the opinion of John G. Brady, governor of the territory, and George N. Wright, postmaster at Cape Nome, unless congress takes steps to establish civil government on a firm foundation and makes laws defining the proprietorship of claims. Governor Brady and Mr. Wright are in the East endeavoring to obtain the appointment of United States judges at Sitka, Circle City and Cape Nome. An extraordinary rush of gold-seekers to the last named place is expected next May when communication with the outside world is reopened. Mr. Wright believes that before the end of the summer, there will be 60,000 persons in Cape Nome.

"We want the general land laws extended to Alaska, so that we have homestead rights," said Mr. Wright last night, "otherwise we cannot help having a great deal of trouble. We are without the legal form of government. We have organized one of our own, electing a mayor, a council, a chief of police and other officers, but it has no standing in law. There were 2,000 men there last year, and they agreed among themselves to observe each other's rights, but it will be different when we have 60,000."

"In law, nobody has any right to the beach, between the high and low water marks, where there are rich deposits of gold. It ought to be laid off in small plots for the sale of the mineral rights. Though gold was discovered in Cape Nome a year ago last September, we did not get the news in Seattle until last May. We suspected at first that it was a scheme of the steamship companies to get passengers, as the Yukon business was getting slack. I telegraphed to Washington to be appointed postmaster and was appointed over night by wire. I got to Nome July 4, when there was not a sluice box in the district."

"Lumber came in later, and about \$3,500,000 of gold was taken out last summer. One claim in Anvil creek paid \$175,000 in five weeks. I know because I handled the money. Three claims in Snow gulch paid \$500,000."

Test of Newspaper Advertising.

Between the acts recently at Wallack's New York theater, ushers distributed among the audience slips with a brief printed statement politely asking the recipient to indicate by a check mark in the list of various advertising forms employed which one had attracted him to the performance—newspapers, bill boards, window lithographs or something else. Eleven hundred slips were handed to the ushers, and of that number 991 had been attracted by the newspapers solely.

On the Yukon the gold is well below the surface, but at Nome it lies near the top of the ground. Many claims have been staked out, but there is a vast region still to be explored. The formation is very peculiar. Back of the beach, which is white sand, and rising 10 feet above it, is a flat strip called tundra, which extends from two to four miles back to the mountains. This has a layer of moss or peat on top, then comes a layer of blue clay from 6 to 15 inches thick, and then the white sand to bedrock 25 feet below. The gold in the white sand runs from 50 cents to \$1.50 a pan, and the pay streak of ruby sand on the bedrock runs \$5 to the pan, besides coarse gold.

"One of the steamers took 350 tons of sand shoveled at random from the beach to San Francisco last year. It was put into a smelter and yielded \$9,000 in gold. The beach has been prospected for 15 miles. Nobody knows where the gold came from. Some think it was from hills brought down by glaciers, and some think it was thrown up by a volcano."

"Governor Brady wants Alaska to come in as a state when the population has been increased by the rush next summer. He is the one man that all the people there have absolute confidence in. If we are admitted to the Union we can take care of ourselves. Miners began coming down from the Yukon last fall, and more will come. If we do not get authority to protect ourselves we shall have trouble."

In Delaware last week the National Cape Nome Mining & Transportation Company was organized with a capital of \$5,000,000, to establish a steamship line and work with machinery claims covering 920 acres of beach and tundra. Francis B. Thurber, F. L. Loring and George Crawford are the incorporators.

The entire season's output of grain-bags from the Walla Walla penitentiary has already been applied for, and many applications have been refused because of lack of capacity to supply them. The price has not yet been fixed. It is estimated that 10,000,000 sacks will be needed for the season's grain, only one-eighth of which can be manufactured at the state prison.