THE FIELD OF SPORT.

Coursing at Newark and Ocean View Parks.

A Row Among Anglers Over Fishing Rights. Getting Ready for the Kennel Club's Jubilee—The Wheel and Rifle.

The wheelmen are taking good advantage of the present fine weather for outings on wheels through the country.

When the new tracks, now in the course of construction, are completed, some great racing will be witnessed.

The outdoor athletes are yet slumbering, and the drowsy state they have fallen into will remain as it is until some inducement is offered to arouse the boys to action.

The anglers are very indignant at the announcement that a syndicate has been formed to cut them out of a pastime they have for years enjoyed during the angling season.

Two coursing meetings will be held today. The Occidental Club will have a meet at Newark, and a twenty-four dog stake will be run off at Ocean View.

GUN AND ROD.

A Syndicate's Attempt to Control the Fishing of Paper-Mill Creek.

A few years ago, it will be remembered, the sportsmen of this city and the near-by counties who are opposed to the sequestration of lands by syndicates or clubs, had a hot fight with club members who had banded together for the purpose of leasing the best duck-shooting grounds within easy reach of this city. Gradually large acreages of marsh lands were rented by shooting clubs, the members of which were all on easy street, that is from a monetary point of view, and much sport was enjoyed by the gentlemen of leisure until they had begun to show their imaginary authority by ordering their keepers not to permit any person to fire a shot on their preserves who was not a member of their club.

The result of this manifesto naturally created a most bitter feeling against the "preserved" clubs among the masses of sportsmen of this city and State who are emphatically antagonistic to anything like the usurpation of property for either shooting or fishing by men who are not in favor of free and equal rights for all sportsmen and anglers.

The result of the enforcement of the "preserve" rule on the swamp lands eventuated in the killing of an imported keeper and the acquittal of the man who fired the fatal shot.

It cost "the disciples of Monte Cristo" something like $2500 to learn that if they had desired sport on the marshes they should not have adopted a European system of enforcing alleged rights by employing insulting and domineering keepers with orders to drive citizen sportsmen off lands which the latter, according to law, have perfect rights to shoot over.

So much for the gun and the explosion of a scheme which had been concocted by a few straggling autocrats of foreign parentage to oust sportsmen of limited means of the pleasure of a pastime they have from boyhood enjoyed in this country, where there is ample game and fish for all.

According to the present outlook a war between the lovers of angling and a similar class of men who attempted to deprive sportsmen of their favorite recreation is near at hand.

It has been stated on good authority that an anglers' syndicate, an annex of the Country Club, has been for several months planning a scheme for the lease of the fishing rights of Paper Mill and Lagunitas streams, in Marin County, for a term of years.

These waters are very convenient to this city and for many years the lovers of the gentle art have enjoyed pleasant hours on the banks of either creek. Already a part of the Paper Mill Creek, owned by the Taylor brothers, has been leased by the syndicate and, as a matter of fact, campers who have been accustomed to pitch their tents on the Taylor property during the summer months will no longer be permitted to angle on the waters which run through the mill-owners' land. The syndicate may succeed in leasing a portion of the Lagunitas, but it is extremely doubtful if it will, with the most flattering financial inducements, manage to sequestrate that portion of the Paper Mill owned by gentlemen whose lands margin the best stretch of angling property on these waters.

Fortunately for the anglers who are not in a position to wear country club pantaloons, there are a few of their own kind still living in Marin County who are in favor of amusement for all classes of men irrespective of the positions they command in life so long as they observe the ethics of true sportsmanship and it is safe to say that a Country Club gillie will not be seen patrolling their property while they remain to enjoy the freedom and pleasure of their government.

The Country Club has leased several thousand acres of land in the vicinity of the Paper Mill Creek which is owned respectively by Messrs. McShafter and Howard. The property is well stocked with game and during the past year a State fish hatchery was constructed on the preserve adjoining which are lakes stocked with black bass and various kinds of trout. There are some very nice trout streams within close proximity of the clubhouse which are also well stocked with "State" fishes, and considering that there are not over one dozen enthusiastic anglers among the members of this aristocratic club one would be inclined to believe that for some years to come ample pleasure with the rod could be enjoyed by these gentlemen on their own lands without having to step outside and plan schemes by which they hope to monopolize the fishing privileges of a stream that for many years has afforded much pleasure and amusement to anglers of this city, and also the adjoining counties.

During the past winter Deputy Fish Commissioners have been constantly patrolling Paper Mill Creek, and keeping a close watch on parts of the stream which the syndicate had, in its mind's eye, a view of capturing. As previously stated, the outlook of the waters eventually becoming closed to the general public for angling pleasures, is very, very poor indeed, and it is hoped by the large fraternity of anglers who would be deprived of a great pleasure if Paper Mill Creek happened into the hands, so to speak, of a rich syndicate that the land-owners who hold the fishing rights of that part of the stream between Taylor's estate and Point Reyes will not acquiesce to the flattering inducements of a syndicate that cares not for the pleasure of others so long as it is in itself monarch of all it surveys.

An important meeting will be held on Tuesday, April 5, at the Knights of the Red Branch Hall, under the auspices of the Sportsmen's Protective Association, at which it is expected that all anglers who are opposed to the sequestration of fishing streams and game preserves will attend. Professor Jordan of the Stanford University will lecture on this occasion on California fishes.

It is said that Lake Pilarcitos will be opened to anglers on the 1st of May and that the San Andreas Lake will be open on June 1. It is doubtful if the Spring Valley Company will open Crystal Spring this year.

George T. Myers, one of the Oregon State Fish Commissioners, is visiting this city. The gentleman is stopping at 801 Leavenworth street.

The Willamette (Oregon) Rod and Gun Club will put up a medal 5 inches long and worth $100 for the trap-shooters of the northern country to compete for. The contests will be at 100 single blue-rocks. The date has not yet been selected.

THE KENNEL.

A Chinaman Who Wanted to Purchase a Velly Fat Pointer—Notes.

At the California Kennel Club's last meeting letters were read from J. W. Barker of New Orleans and Elvin W. Morris of Weehauken, N. J., asking for information and premium list, as they intended to exhibit at the coming show. Harry L. Goodman of Auburn Park, Ill., notified the club that he was going to attend the dog show at Denver with a fine string of dogs, fifteen of which were first-prize winners, two second-prize winners and two V. H. C. at the late show of the Westminster kennels, and that if the club will bear a portion of his expense he will journey with his charges to this city. Dr. A. C. Davenport of Stockton writes to the effect that he will be on hand at the show with a string of cocker spaniels. The premium list and rules are now being prepared and will be ready for distribution after the 20th.

One of the features of the Westminster kennel show, held last month in New York, was the judging of St. Bernards and Newfoundlands by a lady, Miss Anna H. Whitney of Massachusetts.

The dog campaign has even struck Chinatown. On Thursday last a prominent Chinaman visited the bench show office, 436 Montgomery street, to inquire about dogs. He wanted to purchase "a good velly fat dog."

"How do you like this dog?" said J. B. Lewis Jr., pointing to his $75 pointer.

"Oh, he velly good. You wantee sellee him?"

"Sure" said the real estate sharp, giving W. G. Cue a knowing wink; "how much will you give John?"

"One dollee and half," was the reply.

Lewis went into spasms; the brokers and real estate agents laughed, and Cue did the fanning act. The Chinaman made a quick exit, saying that he would "callee to-mollow fo' dog."

The poisoner is getting in his deathly work on the dogs of Portland, Oregon. A letter from that city says that among the valuable canines poisoned recently were Frank Kennedy's Irish setter valued at $100, Matt Keith's Llewellyn valued at $150 and John McGee's pointer valued at $250.

Robert Liddle, "Uncle Bob," a great lover of thoroughbred dogs, is in high feather, as his handsome fox terrier bitch Nellie recently whelped five youngsters, two of which are dogs. "Uncle Bob's babies" will be seen at the coming show.

Among the arrivals on the White Star liner Tauric on Tuesday last was Mount Morgan, a well-known St. Bernard. He is a brother to Lord Bute, and has twice defeated tiflie latter in English bench shows. Mount Morgan will head the St. Bernard kennels at Yonkers.

Thomas Higgs, who has several bench show and field trials winners, is expecting a Chesapeake Bay retriever from the East lately ordered. He is a very enthusiastic dogman.

Dr. A. T. Regensburger has some fine St. Bernard dogs. The same can be said of Adolph Sutro.

The kennels of Charles S. Wieland contain noted greyhounds.

George Muller has several prize-winning English setters.

Senator Dan Everett has a fine Yorkshire terrier in "Mash Jr."

COURSING.

Fullerton, Four Years' Winner of the Blue Ribbon.

Next to the famous Master McGrath comes the present dog Fullerton, who is prized highly by his owner as a courser and a progenitor.

Concerning this great greyhound an Englishman writes: "Fullerton has again won. For four consecutive years this mighty dog has won the blue ribbon of the leash, and has therefore eclipsed the performances of the great Master McGrath. In 1889 he divided with his kennel companion, Troughend, by Greentick-Toledo. In 1890, 1891 and now in 1892 he won outright, although he seems to have had considerable trouble this year in defeating Mr. G. F. Fawcett's Fitz Fife, by Royalty II—Bude Light, in the final course, the pair running two undecided courses before Colonel North's crack decisively beat the Lancashire dog. It will be remembered that last year the same kennel furnished the runner up in Faster and

Fullerton, absolute Winner of the Waterloo Cup 1892, 1891 and 1890.

Faster, who unfortunately went amiss about a month before this year's meeting. Fitz Fife ran last year as Mr. H. Haywood's nomination and simply smothered Noah's Ark in the first round, running such a gruelling course single-handed that he was withdrawn from the stake. Third and fourth were Racecourse and Roman Oak, both owned by Mr. R. Russell; the latter was nominated by Mr. R. Paterson and is by Arithmos—Rose Villa; the former is by Royal King—Stylish Lady. The winner of the Plate was Simonian, another of Colonel North's and brother to Fullerton. He was nominated by Mr. Dunn, and it will be remembered that last year he won the Purse, which this year was secured by Red River, by Rival Chief—Lizzie Taylor, another good one out of Mr. Russell's kennel.

At a meeting of the National Coursing Club (England) held February 16, Land and Water says, a peculiar case from America was brought up. A gentleman from New York took a bitch called Drytime from this country and sent her back to be served by Burnaby. She whelped in America, and now he wished to know whether he could register the produce in our stud book. After some discussion the reply was that they could be registered upon being brought back to this country. The gentleman referred to is, of course, Mr. Herbert J. Watson.

C. M. Browne ("Robin Hood" of London Field), the oldest and most highly esteemed English writer on coursing, died on January 26, after a short but painful illness. He was in his sixty-first year, and was an accepted authority on all matters relating to coursing.

The Madera Coursing Club will have a great meeting on the 22d inst. Several greyhounds from this city have been entered for the prizes, which are $300, $200, $100 and $25.

In a recent issue of the Forestand Stream of New York the following appeared: Mr. L. C. Whiton was so elated over the good showing made by his greyhound Spinaway at New York, where she won the special for best bitch in the show, that visions of winning the Waterloo cup coursed through his mind, and a cable was soon on its way to find out the lowest that a service of the great Fullerton could be secured for. Back came the answer $200. It was pretty stiff, but then the flag had just gone up for the fourth time over Fullerton, and it was now or never. Spinaway, therefore, sailed on the Etruria Saturday morning, and will be in charge of Mr. John Douglas. She will be kept in England till it is known whether she is in whelp, and if not will remain in Mr. Raper's kennels and be trained for some coursing events.

The Occidental Coursing Club will hold a meeting at Newark

A letter from London, England, says that the latest betting about the Waterloo cup, which was postponed owing to the heavy frost, was 4 to 1 against Colonel North's nomination, 25 to 2 bar one, 25 to 2 Mr. Russell's nomination, 50 to 3 Pilkington's nomination, 25 to 1 each of Earl Sefton's nomination and Graham's nomination.

The Secretary of the Butte (Mont.) Coursing Club has written to C. M. Pyke of Fresno asking if he could supply him with 200 jackrabbits for coursing purposes. A favorable reply was forwarded. The Fresnoites held a bear drive yesterday and slaughtered several thousand jacks.

A coursing meeting will be held at Uncle Canavan's Park at Ocean View to-day. The judge will be P. Curtis of Santa Clara; slipper, E. Canavan; slip steward, S. A. Cummins; field stewards—P. Gorman, M. W. Kerrigan and E. Welch.

ATHLETIC.

An Amateur Sport That Requires a Waking Up.

The outdoor athletes of the Olympic Club have begun to train for the April field-day, and this forenoon a large gathering of spike-shoed clinder-burners will be seen tearing up the dust at the Olympic grounds.

There appears to be a screw loose somewhere among the officers of the Olympic Club who have charge of affairs athletic, and unless something is accomplished soon in the way of instilling some enthusiasm into the hearts of the outdoor men Track-master McIntyre will have to offer a prize for the first amateur who will succeed in running a mile in 5 minutes or 100 yards in 11 seconds.

The boys are growing careless, and this is all owing to the little interest that is manifested among the officers to push a pastime, which should be very popular, to the front. Encouragement will enthuse new life into the game, and with a good pushing man in command of the athletic troops, this summer should bring out an array of runners, walkers and jumpers that would reflect credit on the club they represent.

If officers are inclined to sleep at their post of duty, all that can be hoped for in return is a lazy indolent army of men.

In answer to a question, "is it alleged that the best pole-vaulting record was made by an amateur named T. Ray at Barrow-in Furness, England, September 22, 1888." Ray cleared 11 feet 8⅛ inches.

THE WHEELMEN.

Arrangements for the Relay Race Are Completed—The New Track.

The Bay City Wheelmen held their regular bi-monthly meeting last Tuesday evening. The Track Committee reported that the ground had been surveyed and contracts let for the completion of the work. The track will be composed of red rock, with a top dressing of clay and cinders—a combination which should make it very fast. The racing fever appears to have taken a firm hold on the boys. Messrs. Bliss, Toepke, Hall, Bell, Breon, Dodge, Melrose and Diette intend entering the safety novice on May 30.

The Capital City Wheelmen of Sacramento and Oak Leaf Wheelmen of Stockton have completed arrangements and selected teams for their challenge relay race between Stockton and Sacramento. Inglis of Stockton will captain the Oak Leafs and Upson the Capital Citys. The club winning the race will be presented with a handsome banner by a newspaper of the rival city.

The Garden City Cyclers of San Jose will open the new clubrooms next Saturday evening. Invitations have been sent to many of the local clubs, and no doubt all will have a very enjoyable time. The two San Jose clubs certainly started on the right track when they formed their present consolidation.

Charles H. Bliss and William H. Toepke (B. C. W.) rode to Palo Alto last Sunday. The Alameda club had a run to the same place with nine members, under the command of Captain Howlett. Several members of the Garden City Cyclers, led by Captain Ravelin, rode from San Jose to Haywards on the same day.

Captain Doane and A. C. Thornton (B. C. U.) rode to Haywards last Sunday, where they met the run of the Olympic Club annex, under Norval A. Robinson. The annex, which now has about thirty-five members, turned out about a dozen men on this their first run.

The Pacific Road Club at its last meeting decided to raise the dues to $2. The club now has twenty members, who are looking for new clubrooms. Their new uniform is of a blue slate color, made in the same style as that of the B. C. W.

The Alameda Bicycle Club members propose to make their track 30 feet wide all around, with 8 feet of banking on the culls. The club certainly has a first-class opportunity to make a good park, having an abundance of room for any sized affair they may may choose to put up. But as they have barely started they will have to do some very lively work in order to get the place in condition for the early races.

At a meeting of the Golden Gate Bicycle Club, on the 4th of this month, Wilbur F. Knapp, the professional, was elected captain.

TUG-OF-WAR.

Tuggers Who Are Training for the Tournament—The Betting.

Preparations for the second international tug-of-war tournament in April are progressing admirably.

With the exception of one or two teams, which are not yet fully completed, all the teams that have entered are at work exercising at their respective quarters.

The struggle on this occasion, it is thought, will be confined to the Scotch, Canadian, German and Irish teams, and if the betting, which at this early hour is quite spirited, is any indication of the result the Canadians will take first money.

The Scotchmen are evidently holding back, hoping thereby to entice the Canadians to give odds. In this particular they may suffer disappointment, as one of the leaders of the Canadian team intimated a few days ago that the backers of his team would not give any odds, and that there would be sacks of gold ready for the pool-sellers, which will be laid at even money when the time comes that the Canadian team will defeat the Scotchmen.

The American team must not be lost sight of in this match. Eight strapping big fellows have already been chosen to represent Uncle Sam's interest in the coming struggle. They have been chosen in the major part from among the lumbermen of the water front, and, according to their captain, who is deeply interested in the tournament, the tune of "Yankee Doodle" will be heard more than once on the final night of the struggle for the "long green" and the honors attached to a hard-earned victory.

The contests should be far more interesting than those witnessed some months ago. A much better system of conducting the contests will be introduced; the contestants will be better drilled and prepared for action, besides they will have the advantage of knowing just what a tug-of-war-tournament means; they will be "on to" the tricks of the trade, so to speak, and, as a consequence, there can be no possible excuse offered by the defeated teams, which have no every opportunity of getting into first-class condition, and presenting that well-trained form on the opening night of the contests that will guarantee their backers to wager money on the strength of the appearance of the men as they fall into line of action.

AT THE BUTTS.

Monthly Medal Contests to Take Place at Shell Mound.

Company B of the Third Infantry Regiment will hold its monthly medal shoot at Shell Mound to-day.

The San Francisco Schuetzen Verein will shoot for medals at Shell Mound also.

The Independent Rifles will conclude their medal shoot for March at Shell Mound to-day.

Companies C and G (Nationals) will have a medal contest to-day at Shell Mound.

The members of the Germania Club will try their luck to-day and endeavor to win one of the medals of their club.

SUCCESS.

The stoutest ship may breast the gale,
And still be driven back.
What though to reach the port she fail,
Shall we declare she could not sail
Because she had to tack?

When storms belate and plagues impede,
When aches and ills betide,
Ambition's goal may not be won—
Yet hast thou bravely, nobly done,
If thou hast bravely tried.

"He nobly does who nobly dares,"
When trials sore oppress.
Whose perseverance naught can shake,
Though failure follows in his wake,
His failure is success.

The fiercest battles are to fight,
The strongest forts to scale.
Sometimes the bravest heroes fall,
Sometimes the truest lives of all
Are lived by ones who fail.

MYRON HANFORD VEON, in Pittsburg Dispatch.

AN AMERICAN PRINCE.

The Gorgeous Young Scion of the House of Westinghouse.

New York correspondence Buffalo Express.

In one of the corridors of the Windsor Hotel the other evening I saw a remarkable youth promenading up and down with a well-groomed valet in evening suit. This youth was about 10 years of age to all appearances, and he wore a dress that would have made him conspicuous in any court in Europe. He had a velvet coat of the Louis XIV pattern, a long white silk waistcoat, a pair of velvet knee breeches, black silk stockings, silver shoe-buckles and no end of lace and frills. His long yellow hair hung down in semi-curls upon his shoulders, and his air was that of the languid and thoroughly blase character of the most hilarious French period. I was told that he was the son of Mr. Westinghouse, the inventor of the air-brake, and that this evening costume of his was mild and dull compared with the gorgeous vestments in which he was arrayed upon high social occasions. Some ladies were present in the corridor, and endeavored to exchange a few remarks with the young nobleman, but they found him exceedingly rude and not specially bright. I have always had a sort of sympathy for young men born to riches and power. To me there has always been a pathetic side to a prince, and I have been generous enough to excuse most of their shortcomings upon the ground that their breeding and environments were such as to prevent them from developing into true men. As I contemplated this little Prince of Westinghouse the other evening, I found myself wondering what sort of an American citizen he would prove to be. What ideas of life can he have, indulged and surrounded as he is? I tried to contrast his present situation with that which his distinguished father must have occupied at the same age. Through his labor, his genius and his energy, Mr. Westinghouse has made a great fortune and has conferred great blessings upon mankind. Who can imagine any outcome from his spoiled and pampered heir? Still, if this boy has secured the love and adulation of one fond parent, he has an important place in life and his mission has not been a useless one.

EACH LOST AN EAR.

How Offending Goldsmiths Were Once Punished.

Jewelers' Review.

In the books of the London Goldsmiths' Company of the year 1597 a report is made upon the frauds and counterfeit stamps of two goldsmiths who were sentenced to be placed in the pillory at Westminster, with their ears nailed to it and tickets over their heads, upon which their offenses were written. From Westminster they were brought to the pillory at Cheapside, where each offender had an ear cut off, after which they were conducted through Foster lane to the Fleet prison. In addition to all this disgrace, they had to pay a fine of 10 marks. This was the usual punishment in most countries for similar offenses.

Mme. Barrios' Diamonds.

Jewelers' Review.

The approaching marriage of Mme. Barrios calls to mind the fact that she is the largest private owner of jewelry in the world, outside the charmed circle of royalty. Her collection of jewels is world-famed. Their value is over $1,000,000. The diamonds owned by this famous beauty are of great value. Several of them are very large and of rare color. Mme. Barrios is the owner also of some famous emeralds, of which she is very fond. It is only the other day that an attempt was made to rob her, but the thieves were scared away without having taken any thing of value.

The ocean cables of the world now stretch over 120,250 miles. There are 1000 cables in all, nearly all of English manufacture. Most of the cables are owned and operated by private corporations.

OUR GREAT PENSION SYSTEM.

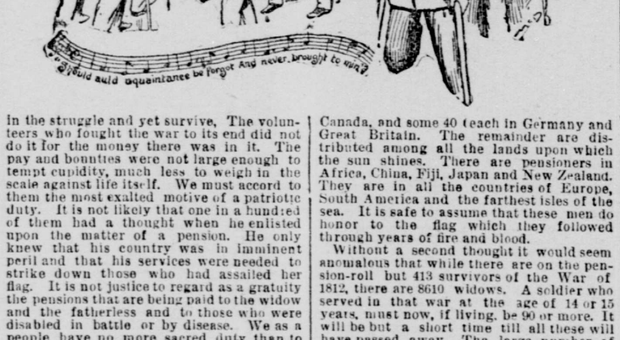
Hundreds of Millions Paid to Wounded Soldiers.

When the Pension List Will Reach Its Maximum and When It Will Begin to Decline.

Correspondence of THE MORNING CALL.

The following article is the substance of a long conversation with Green B. Raum, the Commissioner of Pensions. It was dictated in response to questions propounded to one of the best-posted pension men in the United States. The United States stands at the head of the nations of the world in the giving of pensions. No other great pension-roll will compare with ours, and we give away dollars where other Governments give away cents. There were few wars like the late Civil War. Our armies were the biggest in history. More than 2,600,000 men fought under the flag of the Union before the great rebellion was quelled. Of these more than 300,000 fell in battle or were borne in endless processions from 100 hospitals to the cities of the dead. Hundreds of thousands more suffered from wounds received or from diseases contracted in the service, and our pension-roll is the wonder of the world.

It may be fairly said that none can so fully appreciate the force and meaning of these ghastly figures as those who took part



in the struggle and yet survive. The volunteers who fought the war to its end did not do it for the money there was in it. The pay and bounties were not large enough to tempt cupidity, much less to weigh in the scale against life itself. We must accord to them the most exalted motive of a patriotic duty. It is not likely that one in a hundred of them had a thought when he enlisted upon the matter of a pension. He only knew that his country was in imminent peril and that his services were needed to strike down those who had assailed her flag. It is not justice to regard as a gratuity the pensions that are being paid to the widow and the fatherless and to those who were disabled in battle or by disease. We as a people have no more sacred duty than to care for those who sacrificed so much.

The number of pensioners now on the rolls is 538,000. Of these, in round numbers, 398,000 are "invalids" and 107,000 are widows, orphans and dependent relatives resulting from the War of the Rebellion; 400 are survivors and 8500 widows of the War of 1812; 17,000 are survivors and 6300 widows of the Mexican War. Under the operation of the law enacted by the last Congress, the number of pensioners will be increased by probably 300,000, as soon as the claims can be adjudicated. At the time this bill was passed there were pending, under the laws then in force, about 500,000 claims. A large per cent of these will be duplicates of applications under the recent act, so that the number of new claims will not be as large as the figures would indicate.

It is not possible to form a definite opinion when the maximum of the pension-roll will be reached, or how large it will then be, either in the number of pensioners or of the amount paid, as these are wholly contingent upon legislation by Congress. Should a general service pension be granted, placing all survivors upon the roll, the highest point would at once be attained. From that moment the decline would begin and it would be rapid.

A careful examination of the subject leads to the conclusion that more than a third of the men who were discharged from the army at the close of the war were subject, by reason of wounds and other causes of disability, to a considerably higher rate of mortality than ordinary citizens who had not been exposed to the hardships and casualties of war. That this is true is clearly shown by the fact that the death rate of those upon the pension-roll has been greatly in excess of the estimates upon which the accepted tables of life insurance companies are based. Not less than 600,000 men discharged from the army were subject to this increased rate of mortality. With this large body of men the expectation of life was shortened by about twelve years, a total of 7,000,000 years of individual existence. This fact illustrates, not less than the statistics of death on the battlefields and in hospitals, the awful ravages of war.

To test the correctness of this conclusion an examination was made of 16,000 cases of men upon the rolls who had died. Taking the age at enlistment and the age at death, it was found that the average shortening of life had been such as to fully justify the estimate already given. It may also be fairly said that this condition, in a less degree, applies to nearly 600,000 others who survived the war, whose lives have been or will be shortened by five or six years. Few men went through months and years of service in the field without more or less impairment of health, not taking into account the dangers of battle. In by far the majority of cases the effects of hardship, privation and exposure were beyond the power of time to wholly repair. No one who looks upon a gathering of old soldiers can fail to be impressed with the truth that they are prematurely old.

A careful estimate places the number of survivors of the Union army July 1, 1865, at 1,702,000. It will be understood that this includes a large number who had enlisted under the late calls for men, and had seen little actual service. Thousands in the camps of rendezvous had not been sent to "the front" at all. As nearly as can be ascertained, 457,000 of the survivors died between July 1, 1865, and July 1, 1890, leaving the number at the latter date 1,245,000.

This is being reduced by death at the rate of 30,000 a year. During the next fifteen or twenty years the mortality will increase as the soldiers grow old. Thirty years hence the ranks will be thin indeed, in forty years few of them will remain. Nearly 150,000 are now of the age of 62 or upward. Those who live will reach that age at the rate, upon an average, of 50,000 per year. Those who are now arriving at 62 were above 35 when the war closed. There will be from 15,000 to 22,000 a year for the next half dozen years. From about 1897 the number reaching the age of 62 will increase rapidly, owing to the fact that by far the greater portion of the soldiers of the Union army were under 30. The average age of enlistment was about 23. It is estimated that the largest number will reach the age of 62 in any one year will be in 1905, when there will be 69,000. Such persons were about 22 when discharged from the army. In 1906 there will be about 64,000, in 1907 29,000, in 1908 3700 and in 1909 only 535. These last are the rear guard of the great patriotic procession. They shouldered muskets at 15 and marched away to the field.

The rate of mortality among the soldiers indicates that of the present survivors about 580,000 will live to reach the age of 62. But if a service pension should be made operative at that age not more than two-thirds of this number would be upon the roll at any one time. The greater part of those who have already reached that age, or will reach it during the next half-dozen years, will have passed away before the point shall have been reached by the youngest.

The aggregate amount paid for pensions since 1861 exceeds $1,100,000,000, about a third of what the war cost the Government during its continuance. The amount stated includes, however, the sums paid to the pensioners of the War of 1812, the Mexican War and Indian wars. Above 90 per cent was paid to pensioners of the War of the Rebellion. As the laws stand today the amount required for some time to come will be about $140,000,000 a year. It is not likely in any event, unless there be further legislation, to greatly exceed that sum, as the future yearly additions to the roll will be nearly offset by those dropped by reason of death and other causes. The time is not remote when, in the course of nature, the survivors of the late war will be so reduced in number that the pension-roll will cease to be a burden upon the people, even if it can now be considered such.

The records of the Pension Office show that the old soldiers are scattered over the entire habitable globe. In our own country the number of veterans in the West is noticeably large. The war caused a serious disturbance and disarrangement of the life plans of many of the young men who entered the service. They gave to their country years of their early manhood which otherwise they would have devoted to fitting themselves for the professions or other vocations. Thousands left school for the tented field and did not resume their studies. These young men were energetic and ambitious, and large numbers of them from the old States turned their faces westward after being discharged from the army. They have borne a large part in the marvelous development of that great section of the country. That they have been characterized by the highest loyalty of good citizenship is abundantly shown by the boundless prosperity to which they have so greatly contributed. No better communities can be found anywhere in the world than those of the Western States where the old volunteer soldiers are most numerous.

Taking the pension-roll as an index, Ohio has a larger number of soldiers than any other State. New York is second and Pennsylvania third; then, in the order named, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas and Massachusetts. It is probable, however, that the ratio of pensioners to the whole number of soldiers is greater in the older States, as those who went to seek their fortunes in the West were the more robust and healthy men, who had not been disabled by the casualties of war. Kansas has a larger percentage of soldiers than any other. Nine-tenths of them served in the war from other States. Almost every regiment of the Union army from Maine to Minnesota has its representatives in Kansas. In a greater or less degree the same is true of Nebraska and all the States of the great West and Northwest. Not less than 45,000 Union soldiers have found homes in Texas, where they have shared in the development of that wonderful State.

Nearly fifty foreign countries are represented on the pension-roll, the individuals who have sought other climes numbering nearly 2500. There are 1100 pensioners in Canada, and some 40 (each in Germany and Great Britain. The remainder are distributed among all the lands upon which the sun shines. There are pensioners in Africa, China, Fiji, Japan and New Zealand. They are in all the countries of Europe, South America and the farthest isles of the sea. It is safe to assume that these men do honor to the flag which they followed through years of fire and blood.

Without a second thought it would seem anomalous that while there are on the pension-roll but 413 survivors of the War of 1812, there are 8610 widows. A soldier who served in that war at the age of 14 or 15 years, must now, if living, be 90 or more. It will be but a short time till all these will have passed away. The large number of widows is due to the fact that many of the old veterans took to themselves wives who were much younger than themselves. No doubt in the majority of those cases they were second or third marriages. So it is that there are upon the roll more than 8000 widows of soldiers of that war. Most of them are advanced in age, and from year to year the list will rapidly grow less.

It is not difficult to understand that there are no survivors of the Revolutionary War. A boy of 15 in the last year of the struggle for independence would, if living, be now considerably past 120 years of age. But there yet remain some twenty-five Revolutionary widows. The youngest of them is 81. Ten of them are in the 80's and seven of them in the 90's. Two are 98. In the course of nature they will soon cease to draw from the patriotic bounty of the republic.

R. L. V.

Washington, March 7.

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Brief Notes From Chapel, Church and Synagogue.

Father Weston, a retired Baptist missionary, who was never molested by Indians during the wars and massacres, died a few days ago at Steilacoom, Wash., aged 87. He formerly resided on the Narrows, west of where Tacoma now is, and was a skilled blacksmith.

Rev. C. N. Flanders, pastor of the First Congregational Church at Martinez, has tendered his resignation, to take effect the 16th of this month. Mr. Flanders has been connected with the church for the past three years and leaves it in a flourishing condition. Only the fact that for the past few months his voice has been failing prompts the resignation.

Rev. B. Fay Mills, the successful evangelist who through the winter has been conducting meetings in different parts of this State, began a series of meetings in Portland, Oregon, last week.

Owing to the prevalent influenza the good Catholics of Washington and Oregon are not called upon this year to preserve the customary rigor of the Lenten fast.

Rev. William H. Judge, S. J., who has been laboring as a missionary of the Catholic Church in Alaska for some time past, has issued in pamphlet form an account of the past year's work in the country of the Yukon. The book appears under the auspices of Cardinal Gibbons. The mission is doing a great work, but the fathers meet with much opposition from the native doctors or medicine men, who have the people completely under control.

Rev. Campbell Coyle, the newly elected assistant pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Oakland, although a young man, is said to be an eloquent and gifted preacher, and one of the most earnest workers in the denomination. He is expected on this Coast to assume his duties about April 1.

The Methodists of Ventura dedicated a new church building there last Sunday, which they have erected this winter, together with a comfortable chapel, besides substantial additions to their parsonage. The church, with furnishings, chapel and refitting and enlarging of parsonage, represents a total cost of $6531 44. The new church is a handsome and effective structure.

A new Methodist Church, to cost in the neighborhood of $100,000, is to be built at Tacoma.

The Presbyterian General Assembly, which meets at Portland, Oregon, in May next, will deal with the great question concerning which the church has been in suspense for several years past, namely, the propriety of making some revision of the confession in order to bring it more in harmony with modern ideas, especially on the questions of election, the salvation of unbaptized infants and the fate of the heathen to whom the doctrine of Christ was never preached.

St. Vincent's Hospital, the new structure now building by the Catholics of Portland, Oregon, is to cost $200,000.

The Jesuits of San Jose will open a new college in that city in August next.

Twelve thousand dollars will be expended in making additions to and improving the Church of St. Mary, Stockton, Cal. (Rev. Father Connor, pastor). The work will begin in a few weeks.

Rabbi Sessler, the Eastern doctor who comes to minister to the First Hebrew congregation in Oakland, is expected to arrive for Purim. He is 38 years old, married, and of Hungarian nationality.

The Young Helpers' Society, an organization composed of Jewish young ladies, intend giving a fair and dramatic entertainment on the 17th of March, in the vestry-rooms of the synagogue, for the benefit of the indigent Jews of Oakland and vicinity.

The Jewish people of Tacoma are moving actively in the matter of building a synagogue there. Three thousand dollars has already been subscribed and the work is going on bravely.

The Episcopalians of Rosedale, Kern County, although a small body not overburdened with this world's goods, are erecting a church.

Diamonds by the Pound.

Jewelers' Review.

In the time of Mohammed Ghori, who in 1186 was the real founder of the Mohammedan dominion in India, the quantity of diamonds in that country was so great that he left in his treasury at his death precious stones to the weight of 400 pounds. These, it is reported, he obtained exclusively by plunder. Since the beginning of the thirteenth century these have been scattered, and at the finding of the celebrated stone called "The Great Mogul," diamonds began to command a high price.

OF INTEREST TO THE LADIES.

The Palanquin Used by Mrs. Sheldon in Africa.

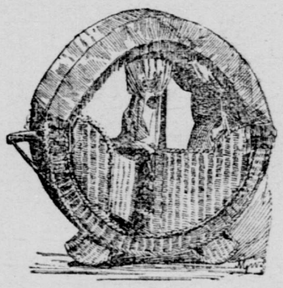
Floral Adornments for the Tresses of the Fair—How to Make a Handsome Workstand.

Now that ladies are resorting to floral adornments for their hair, why can't they learn how to becomingly fix them? Make them, for instance, conform to the shape of

the head and look as if they were there for some purpose, not as if they had just fallen and stuck where they dropped. With soft curly hair or artificially waxed locks a loose informal wreath is very becoming, but on smooth hair the effect is incongruous. With a soft Grecian dress such a coiffure as that presented above is almost irresistible.

MRS. SHELDON IN AFRICA.

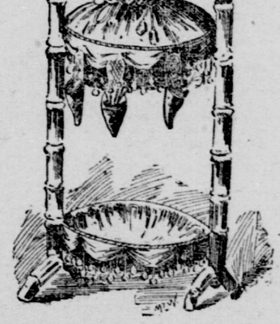
The record of Mrs. French Sheldon's travels into the interior of Africa reads like a fairy tale. Along her line of march she met numerous savage tribes, and a courier was sent ahead to each village to announce her approach. The chiefs always responded to the summons, and came to meet Mrs. Sheldon. On these occasions she donned a white silk court dress, and received the savage ruler with all due ceremony. These men had never seen a white woman before, and regarded her with awe. White men



had been heard of and often seen, but a woman was something wonderful in their eyes, and the idea of her leading the caravan invested her with strange power and respect. Taking advantage of the friendliness exhibited by these people, Mrs. Sheldon studied their mode of life and their customs. The women of the tribes flee from sight when caravans led by men come along, but at her approach the women and children ran to meet her. She was known as Bebe Bwana, meaning, literally, "Woman Master." To men traders the women would not part with their ornaments and articles of attire, and Mrs. Sheldon was therefore enabled to procure things of interest that have never been seen before outside of Africa. She has made a collection of strange and curious articles that are wonderful in their manufacture, considering the rude appliances of the natives. Generally she marched at the head of the column, but she had a handsomely fitted up palanquin borne by four natives, in which she traveled most of the way on her return to the coast, after meeting with an accident which incapacitated her from walking.

A DAINTY WORK-BASKET.

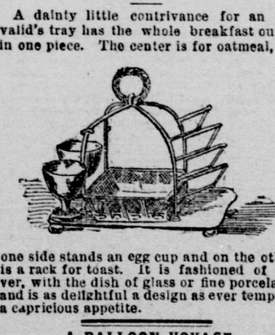
A pretty work-basket is always an effective bit of furniture. A single rattan inkstand is the foundation for the pretty object displayed below. The baskets and the stand itself are gilded carefully and smoothly. The lower basket is then finished with an inside lining of pale pink silk and



an outer drapery of the same with a fringe formed of different lengths of silk tipped with gold dices. A gold cord outlines the edge of the basket. The upper basket is also lined with the same pale pink material and has in addition a full pocket-like top that draws up with gold cord and conceals the contents. The outer drapery is similar to that on the lower basket, but there are fewer dices, as at regular intervals are set the fancy slippers that serve as pockets. These are made of heavy pasteboard, the toes being covered with pink and gold brocade, the under part of the sole with plain pink silk and the upper with quilted satin.

AN INVALID'S TRAY.

A dainty little contrivance for an invalid's tray has the whole breakfast outfit in one piece. The center is for oatmeal, on



one side stands an egg cup and on the other is a rack for toast. It is fashioned of silver, with the dish of glass or fine porcelain, and is as delightful a design as ever tempted a capricious appetite.

A BALLOON VOYAGE.

Professor King to Attempt a Trans-Atlantic Trip.

A Philadelphia Special.

To make a voyage across the ocean to Europe in a balloon is an enterprise projected by Professor Samuel A. King, the aeronaut, and several financial backers, to take place from this city some time during next summer. The project is not yet definitely assured, although Professor King has been promised the funds necessary for a complete preparation for the trans-Atlantic journey. The expense that would be attached to such an enterprise is estimated to be about $20,000 or $25,000. Professor King was seen about the proposed oceanic balloon trip at his home, 1538 Ogden street. He declined to give for publication just what arrangements had been made, deeming that it would not be proper, inasmuch as the enterprise had not been positively assured.

"The talk is that the start," said he, "should take place in August from this city. I am very anxious that it shall occur, for I have been considering such a project for several years. I think I have at last mapped out the plans by which such a journey can be accomplished. It is necessary that I should try to make the trip soon, for in a period not far distant I might find that I have not vigor to risk such a task."

Should Professor King