REALLY GOOD MANNERS.

They Consist in Making Happler Persons Whom You May Meet.

It has been the fashion to assume a strong indifference toward strangers, even if one does not feel it, and not only toward strangers is this manifested, but toward those who are associated together in business, and the ones whom one meets every day. It is not necessary for two people to fall let, gathen vegetable and fish, with a upon each other's neck every time that little meat on high festivals. Wholethey meet in order to be civil, but in the short life that we live here why plied at less than a penny a day for not give and receive all the good that we can. Strangers upon settling in a thousands of persons have been kept new place feel this stony and hard exterior, and when the cheery-faced, a day each. This implies the existence really Christian man or woman is met with, what a blessing, and how one Chinese. Their modes of preparing food loves to remember the meeting and the kindly look. It is like a perfect June waste; every thing is made to do as day, or the bursting out of the sun much duty as possible. What is left after days of cloud and storm.

large school, one day said to the prin- has to live on the leavings of the cipal, who was a man, that the manners family, shows this: they are clearly of the boys in the school were not such kept on slarvation allowances. The as they should be. The man, who was Chinese are not extremely fastidious very dark naturally, turned a good in regard to food; all is fish that comes deal darker and lost his temper. Then to their net, and most things come he burst out into a tirade against man- there sooner or later. In the north ners. He said that he did not believe the horse, the male, the doakey in any such thing (all of the time growing blacker) and finally brought his foot down on the platform with a duty. It must be understood that great jar, saying; "Some of the great- the practice is to eat all of these est rogues that ever lived had the most animals as soon as they expire, whether polished manners." That seems to be a poor reason, or no reason at all, why we should not cultivate pleasing and kindly manners toward each other. Not that the books on etiquette should be swallowed whole-for more than one of them has unreasonable and silly ideas -- but there is a manner that is respectful, kind and right, and it is born of the kind, true heart every time. Its name is politeness.

A young girl was going from he. home in Connecticut to a school in Massachusetts, a distance of one hundred miles, and was obliged to go alone. She waited a weary time in Boston and finally took her train on the Old Colony road, every face being a strange one. After a few miles' travel she noticed that an old gentleman was regarding her, and his very kindly look reassured her. After awhile he came to her and asked her if she was traveling alone. and upon being told that she was he sat in the seat in front of her and talked very kindly and pleasantly, and before she left the car he gave her his card and attended her to the door of the car and carried her sachel. Upon looking at the card she found that the old gentleman was Presiding Elder Ela, and his "Peace be with you," as he left her, was a benediction that can never be forgotton.

It was a very exacting waitress who. when sent to wait upon a guest at a hotel, hesitated and said that she did not like to wait upon him because she had never been introduced. That seemed quite far-fetched, but it is as consistent as the stony manners of the would-be lofty minded people whom we meet. omy into their dress; nothing comes A young woman went to reside in a amiss to them; if it is not used in one where she was a total stranger. and in taking a morning walk always met a mun who bowed and said. "Good morning." The first morning she coneluded he had mista ten her for some acquaintance, but as he continued to greet her each my sing in the same barrows squeak for the want of a tew respectful manner, she knew that it drops of oil; but to people who have no must be his practice to so salute the people whom he met. Upon attending oil. Similarly, dirt is cheaper than hot one of the churches there she discovered that it was the minister of the church, a highly educated man, who had traveled much abroad, and was his window, could not be made inteleminent in his profession. - Springfield ligible to the Chinese. To them (Mass.) Union.

CHINESE ECONOMY.

People Who Can Do Almost Any Thing by Means of Almost Nothing.

The Chinese are pre-eminently economical, whether it be in limiting the number of wants, in preventing waste, or in adjusting forces in such a manner as to make a little represent a great deal. The universal diet consists of rice, beans, milome food in abundance may be supeach adult, and even in famine times alive for months on about a halfpenny are thorough and various. There is no A woman who was assistant in a dition of the Chinese dog or cat, who is the veriest trifle! The physical conare in universal use, and in some districts the camel also does

the cause of death be accident, old age, or disease. This is done as a matter of course, and the fact that the animal [has died of an epidemic malady does not alter its ultimate destination. Certain disturbances of the human organization, due to eating diseased meat, are well recognized among the people: but it is considered better to eat the till, and run the risk of the consequences, which are not quite certain. than to buy dear meat even with the assurance of no evil results. Indeed the meat of animals which have died of ordinary ailments is rather dearer than that of those which have died in an epidemic such as plearo-pneumonia. Another example of careful, calculating economy is the construction of the cooking pots and boilers, the bottoms of which are as thin as possible that the contents may boil all the sooner. for fuel is scarce and dear, and consists generally of nothing but the stocks and roots of the crops, which make a rapid blaze and disappear. The business of gathering fuel is committed to children, for one who can do nothing else can at least pick up straws and leaves and weeds. In autumo and winter a vast army of fuel gatherers spread over the land. Boys ascend trees and beat them with clubs to shake off the leaves; the very straws get no time to show which way the wind blows before they are annexed by some enterprising collector. Similarly professional manure collectors swarm over all the roads of the country.

LONG WALKING TRIP. English Family with Six Children Walk Five Hundred Miles. An

Mrs. Adam Acton, an English lady who has one residence in St. John's Wood, London, and another in Ormidale. Arran, is the heroine of the latest remarkable pedestrian feat-a walk of five hundred miles in England and Scotland, beginning in London and ending in Glasgow, and performed. not alone, but in the company of her whole family of six children, the eldet of whom is twelve years and the youngest twelve months. The latter, it need hardly be said, did not walk the whole distance, being wheeled, in fact, together with his feeding bottle and appurtenances thereto belonging, in a baby carriage. Mrs. Acton, in the course of conversation with a Scotch reporter on the experience of her trip, remarked: "You must bear in mind that we had no idea when we started of doing any thing wonderful in walking. We come up from London every year from our house here in Arran; and as we went down by rail no less than nine times last year, we thought we would walk this year and see the country, for, of course, you never see any thing of it from the window of a railwhy car.

"Our party consisted of six children, the youngest in our famous baby coach. which has been, oh, thousands of miles on the Continent and in England and Scotland, and my husband and myself and two maids-ten in all. When we planted. In the first place Old Pete started from St. John's Wood we each took a small black bag in our hands: but we soon had to give these up. Afterward we had absolutely nothing but a night-gown and a mackintosh each. There was one brush and one comb for myself and all the children. We really couldn't carry more than the least possible quantity of luggage. you know. Tea-my husband is so fond of a cup of tea-so we carried our tea all the way from London; and we had a kettle, too; one of those flat ones to boil over a spirit lamp, and the spirit lamp itself. And, of course, the baby, being a young baby and fed on the bottle, obliged us to carry a tin can of milk. We had very light fare. As soon as we got into the North of England we always had porridge for breakfast. We never had much meat. on the only two occasions when we had really a good dinner, we found that we could not walk afterward. We had oggs and milk, and bread and batte to any amount. The meat we had was almost entirely tinned meat, which we bought with bread in the town or village in the morning, and carried with us till we came to a suitable place for dinner. We had dinner in the open air always. Then for tea we had just to call and get a kettle of water and the use of tea things, which they were always glad to supply us for a shilling (tweaty-five cents.)

"Of course the trouble was boots." Mrs. Acton continued. "We were recommended all sorts of hygienic soles, and every thing, and we tried Chinese women carry this minute econevery thing, and we had to give them all up. We gave up boots altogether and ook to 'sand shoes'-canvas shoes with India rubber soles. Those allow the feet o go any how they like; there is no pressure and we found them admirable. We never got blisters or sore feet or any thing. We used to soap our toes and heels and the inside of our stockings before we started; that is a very good thing. Then as to washing, we could not possibly stop to have every thing washed at the inns and places, so the way we managed our washing was to have one thing washed every night. We found we could always get one thing washed and quickly got up. and so we had clean things without the trouble of carrying any with us. We carried no umbrellas. But though the weather was very bad in England we did very well without. In the first part of the time we walked in our mackintoshes and hats that the rain would not hurt. Of course it was very muddy, and, what with the mud and the rain and the sun, our dress got into such a state we were quite ashamed of ourselves. And on Saturday nights we had to stop somewhere and buy flowers or some little frilling or something to brighten up our hats to go to church on the next morning. But we never had colds, in spite of having no umbrellas, and, though we had a great deal of gray, cold weather that people complained of, we found it splendid weather for walking."-Cor. Philadelohia Press.

THE ARIZONA KICKER.

ome Fine Specimens of Unadulterated Fontier Journalism.

OUR CIRCULATION. - There are newsapers which do more blowing about their circulation than we do, and there may be a few who add more subscribers in a single week, but the Ricker gets there just the same. We began on a circulation of two (2) copies, one of which we carried about in our own pocket, and the other went as a deadhead to the postmaster. We now work 198 copies which are paid for in advance. This is an increase of 94 per cent. in seven months, and we've got a dollar which says no other newspaper in the world can equal it. We don't claim that the Kicker makes Kings and Emperors tremble on their thrones, or that it has bettered the moral standing of the American masses a thousand per cent, but we do know that we have nade life worth the living for a good many people out this way who were ready to hang themselves when our first number was issued, and that every new subscriber who comes has faith that we will make a better man of him.

OUR EXCUSE. - We have been severely criticised because we refused to atend the funeral of old Pete Shinly, who died on the street of too much whisky one night last week. It is claimed that Old Pete was our creditor n the sum of twelve dollars, and that it was shabby if us not to see him owed us two dollars borrowed money, instead of our owing him. In the next our Sunday pantaloons needed a patch bout four feet square at the cad oppodte the bow, and we did not care to abject ourselves to ridicule for the ake of showing off. We can keep our back behind us in our own office until better times arrive, and that's what we are trying to do. We have sent to San Francisco for a patch the color of our pantaloons, and when it arrives and is welded on to the spot. Richard will be himself again, and ready to rustle at funerals or address a public meeting on the topics of the day.

MUST TAKE THEIR CHANCES. - Three imes during the past month we have surprised ourself and the public by mopping the floor with assailants. while on two occasions we have igno miniously took to flight. We state it as a physiological fact that there are times when we had as lief fight a dozen take their chances. We may fight like a lion or run like a jack-rabbit.

ciety pretended to be all upset last food. The oyster is thus demonstrated week because Colonel DeClaire was to be the oldest domesticated delicacy arrested for a horse thief and taken to known to man. These relics are esti-Nebraska to stand trial. It was only a mated to be over sixty thousand years pretense. We have known for months old. past that the Colonel was a beat and an impostor, and many others have known it. He sent us an order for a How Stock-Owners Can Save Much Disanew hat as soon as he arrived here. and thus put us under obligations no to give him away. The hat grew old and rusty after a time, and as the Colonel didn't come in with a cash subscription we felt that we had given him rope enough. We just dropped a hint to the sheriff of Henry County. and a week later the Colonel had the irons on. We are alone every evening after six. We can't be bribed, but there are parties in this town who had best come in and subscribe for copies to send to friends. Our terms are \$2 per year-strictly in advance.

MISCELLANEOUS.

-An impecunious young man refers to his "uncle" as a very dear relative. -Merchant Traveler.

-There is a dog at Seymour, Ind. who will look at a clock and then put his paw on the exact hour as marked on a card.

-Experiments show that tropical sugar-corn will grow in many parts of Arizona and that it is as productive as in the Sandwich Islands. It is also ascertained that the boxwood tree will grow there. 0

-A Philadelphia marketman rejoices in a cablegram from Prince Bismarck ordering twelve pairs of canvas-back ducks. The same dealer supplies Wilkie Collins with New Jersey snipe. -A visitor who examined some town rocords upon Cape Cod furnishes this extract from an old sermon, preached about 1760, on the sin of wearing® periwigs: "Adam, so long as he continued in innocency, did wear his own hair and nota periwig."

-A gooking school lecturer has bravely attacked the custom of the multiplying of little dishes upon the table. , She says that the greatest need of the American table is not variety, but variation; variety in food does not necessarily preclude a certain amount of routine.

In so...e of the counties of Dakota they pay five cents a tail for prairie dogs, and in one place they pass as currency. A man goes into a saloon and for his drinks throws on the counter gopher tails. It looks a little novel in church to see prairie dog tails going into the contribution box, but so it is.

-The method of inoculation for the prevention of splenic fever and other fatal diseases in domestic animals, which was discovered by Pasteur, has spread to Asia. where it is now applied to elephants, with success. Those huge creatures, in a domesticated state, are liable, it seems, as well as other animals in the service of man, to fatal epidemic diseases.

-Not long ago an Italian workman on the water-works at Dover, N. H., received notice that he had been drafted into the Italian army. He at once settled up his small affairs and started for his old home. Asked why he didn't stay here and pay no attention to the draft, he said that if he did he would never dare to return to Italy, for he would be liable to arrest and imprisonment.

-In cleaning out the lower levels of men, and other times when we'd run the caves at Dordogne, in France, from a good-sized boy. Parties plan- along with some of the most rudimentning to lick us must be prepared to ary stone arrow-heads yet discovered. there were found a great many oyster shells piled in such a manner as to show that the Neauderthal man used THE COLONEL HAS GONE .- Tony so- the bivalve as a common article of

CONVENIENT MANGERS.

greeable Work. The manger which is in gen in most stables is very inconvenient and causes unnecessary work every time the horses are fed. I scarcely know a stable which has not what might be called a regulation mangera box about two feet wide extending across the front end of the stall and about three feet deep. To feed a horse in it the hay must be lifted and crowded into each manger separately, and there is no possible way to clean out one of them except to lean over and scrape up the contents with the hands, for they are too contracted to permit the use of a broom or shovel. Whenever 1 visit a stable having these old-fashioned mangers, I always examine them, and it is not uncommon to find a mass a foot deep of mouldy chaff and corn cobs, and often the horses have slobbered on it, or water has been spilled, till it is much more like manure than horse feed. My old stable had just such mangers, and I made up my mind that if ever I built a new stable I would have a manger through which 1 could walk from one end of the stable to the other, and so arranged that I could sweep a manger thirty feet long from end to end to end with nothing in the way. I built a new barn three and a half years ago, and I put in one of these "continuous mangers," as I call it, and I like it so well that I would have no other. I have two stables with the stock standing facing each other, and instead of having a feed room between these stables into which to throw the hayperhaps down a stairway at one endand then have to carry it and fill twelve separate mangers, I make the feed room itself a manger. I raise the floor a foot higher than that from which the horses stand and let them eat directly from it. The feed room, or manger as we now call it, is made five feet wide, if for two rows of horses and cattle, or two and a half feet wide for a single row. It is floored with dressed lumber, the floor running lengthwise of the manger, and the sides of it are boarded from the inside so that there is not a stead of being at their own counters, is projection, and it can be scraped or swept from end to end in a very short time. In winter when both stables are full I sweep the manger twice or three times a week and shovel the waste into one of the stalls for bedding, or if we are feeding corn fodder I remove the waste every day. If we are feeding the fodder without cutting I carry the long stalks out to the barn-yard and scatter them around the straw stack. I have a door at the end of the manger for this purpose, but when, as we often do, we cut the fodder to lengths of six or eight inches, the waste all goes under the horses for bedding. The feed boxes for grain are not in the manger but are in the corners of the stalls.-Waldo F. Brown, in Ohio Farmer.

SUCCESS IN FARMING.

How to Make Agricultural Pursults Pleasant and Profitable.

The rule may be laid down with very few exceptions, that men like the business in which they are successful, and acquire a dislike to that in which they fail. To the farmer, large and fine crops, raised at reasonable expense, and paying well in money, afford positive enjoyment; and he can not help feeling a certain delight, aside from the money profit, in viewing the rich and luxuriant fields, under clean and neat cultivation, the result of continued good management. He will feel less disposed to give up the business, pull up stakes, and move into town, or migrate to the distant region of the West, than the man who has weedy and stunted corn crops, winter-killed and chessladen wheat, bug-eaten potatoes, and scant products generally, together with the frequent losses and vexations of the incursions of animals through poor and broken fences, and delays from deranged farm machines. The question night be presented to the owner of such a farm, whether he who permits such derangements would be any more successful in city business, or with his superficial labors spread out over the wilds of the West.

The farmer who would m ke rural pursuits attractive to his sons and induce them to continue farmers, should surround them with pleasant associations, give them an interested share in the profits, present to them a handsomely laid-out homestead, with neat fences, clean fields and good-looking buildings. He should not make them mere drudges as a matter of convenience to himseif. but throw upon them some responsibility, and give them the stimulus of participation in successful results.

A great mistake is made by many cultivators in spreading out their business over too many acres for the amount of appliances they can use for thorough and profitable work. Superficial culture is the great enemy of good farming. The word "slipshod" should never truthfully apply to farm management. A wheat-field thoroughly cultivated before sowing, often makes all the difference between twelve bushels an acre and luxuriant crops of twentyfive or thirty bushels. It is more economical of labor to cut and gather three tonof hay from an acre of meadow, than ic spread all the work required for the three tons over four or five acres, as is often done by poor managers. The single rich acre is more easily plowed and cultivated in obtaining the seventy chelled bushels of corn, than the three hadly tilled acres for the same amount of crop, even if done in the most careless manner. The man who has a moderate sized and productive farm has a shorter drive for his team in drawing in crops and in returning manure, and in the daily routine in the superintendence of work.

But it must not be understood that merely occupying a small farm means profit and success, nor that a large one is failure. A large farm may be admirably managed and yield corresponding profits, provided the owner has the means to carry it on in the best manner. So on the other hand the occupant of a small place may easily neglect and mismanage it. But the mistake is quite common that the small farm is a detriment, because the best care is not given to it, a course which is much easier on the whole than on broad domains. - Country Gentleman.

WINNING FRIENDS.

The Value of Association With Able, Honest and Energetic Men.

It is bad policy to be haughty, repellant, unsocial. The most resolute and determined aspirant to wealth or position may stumble as he climbs, and if no one stretches out a finger to save him, may roll headlong to a depth far below the point from which he started.

"An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth," was the old law in Judea. A lift for a lift is the business rule of today; and if sometimes broken by the ungrateful when there is most need of its observance, it certainly works better than the principle that a man should care utterly for himself, neither giving last moments hobbled as near as posnor receiving assistance.

But it is not from prudential motivee merely that the energetic and persevering assist each other. All men of vigorous minds and elastic temperamonts sympathize with effort. They honor the individual who has fought gallantly the battle of life, though reverses may have overtaken him; they recognize him as a kindred spirit. though he lies on his back; they are willing to give him a "boost," because they feel that he needs but a new foothold to assure his ultimate success. These are among the reasons why men who are true to themselves, are almost Invariably true to each other, and why their friendship and sympathy mean something more than words.

Let no one, whatever his talents, his opportunities or his confidence in his own powers, despise the alliance of such men. No human being ever was or will be capable of achieving eminence in the business world without at least the indirect help of others. Therefore, let all young men who are entering business life labor in a manly and just way to make friends-and of the right sort.-N. Y. Ledger.

-He (at a New Jersey race course) -"Several of the horses in this race have been scratched." She-"Well, I don't wonder; I was never so nearly saton up in my life."-N. Y. Sun.

place it is in another where it appears a thing of beauty. Foreign residents who give their cast-off clothes away to Chinese may be assured that the career of usefulness of these garments is at last about to commence. Chinese wheelnerves the squeak is cheaper than the water, and so, as a rule, the people de not wash; the motto "Cheaper than dirt," which the soap-dealer puts in the average foreigners are mere soap-wasters. Searcely any tool can be got ready made; it is so much cheaper to buy the parts and put them together for yourself, and as almost every body takes this view ready-made tools are not to be got. Two rooms are dimly lighted with a single lamp deftly placed in a hole in the dividing wall. Chinese, in fact, seem to be capable of doing almost any thing by

means of almost nothing. They will give you an iron foundry on a minute scale of completeness in a back yard. and will make in an hour a cooking range, of strong and perfect draft, out of a pile of mud bricks, lasting indefinitely, operating perfectly, and costing nothing. The old woman who in her sible to the family graveyard in order to die so as to avoid the expense of coffin bearers for so long a distance, was a characteristic Chinese.-North

The Pool of Bethesda.

Chinn Herald.

The pool of Bethesda has been satisfactorily identified at Jerusalem, according to the chairman of the Palestine exploration fund. All early authorities agree in representing this pool as being near the Church of St. Anne, but nothing was known of the pool in later years till some Algerian a coach-whip, near Moultrie, Fla. is monks recently unearthed a large tank in the rock under the church, reached watched his antagonist, but could not by a flight of twenty-four steps. How- obtain an opportunity to strike. ever, the pool being invariably de- Thinking that the coach-whip did not scribed as having five porches, this mean business, the rattler then leisurely tank did not quite correspond to the uncoiled himself and started to go, Bethesda pool until now, when Herr when, quick as lightning, the whip Conrad Schick has found a twin pool started for him, seizing him back of side by side with the first discovery. the neck, and wrapped himself tightly These sister pools, therefore, could around his body. In ton minutes the four sides, with a fifth on the wall and glided away into the underbrush, separating the tanks, and this link is leaving the latter a mass of jelly, considered to complete the identifica- quite dead. The rattlesnake had sevwriters describe this Piscina Probatica as the birthplace of the Virgin Mary. -Boston Home Journal.

-It is a powerful hard thing for a woman to wear six-button kids when whole number of patients admitted to her husband wears a seven-batton the asylum in fifty-two years is 6,288, pocketbook -- Burdette, 3,222 men, and 2,966 women. pocketbook. -- Burdette.

George Was Not Afraid.

Young lady (badly frightened)-O. George, here comes pa-

George (ditto)-Where? Where? Young lady-Hear him stopping along the hall in his stocking feet? George (greatly relieved)-Be calm, darling, be calm. George is not afraid

of stocking feet .- Washington Critic. -A fight between a rattlesnake and thus described: The rattlesnake easily have had a porch on each of the coach-whip leisurely uncoiled himself eral rattles, and was a dangerouslooking monster.

> -The report of the Trustees of the Vermont Lunatic Asylum shows the

"Not on HIM-There are no flies on J. M. P. Brayton, Esq., who owns that beautiful ranch commonly known as Jackass Dell. He entered out office the other day and left a peek of potatoes of his own raising. His wife is one of the handsomest women in the West, his daughter the finest singer and musician, and the gentlemen himself ought to be President of the United States. It is to such go-ahead, enterprising men as Mr. Brayton that Arizona is indebted for her prosperity. We call attention to the two-column ad, which we have inserted free, of the fact that Jackass Dell is for sale at \$10 an acre. It's worth five times that. It is not for us to suggest that other farmers bring us in potatoes, butter. carrots or apples. Such as do will find us ready and willing to give them from one-half a column to three columns of notice in return, and in our most cheerful vein."-Detroit Free Press.

He Had Had Experience.

Applicant-Twenty-five dollars a week seems a small salary for the hard work of a reporter, sir.

Editor-Perhaps it does, but the field is overcrowded. We refuse applications almost every day. I think you said you had had experience as a newspaper man?

Applicant (with dignity)-I was principal of a school of journalism for a vear. Editor (coldly)-Yes, sir. We pay \$15 a week to beginners .- Chicago Tribune.

-Cultured Dame-"Just like a man! You grab a paper as soon as it arrives. keep it all to yourself, and then blame me for not being informed on matters of public interest." Husband-"Well my dear. I'll read the paper aloud if you wish. Let me see-'Another Ocean Horror."" "O, dou't read that." " 'The Progress of the Campaign.' 'I don't care for politics." " 'Issueof the Hour."" "Nover mind that. "Science Solves a Problem." " . 40] hate science." " 'Mrs. Tiptap's Part -Description of the Drosses."" 10 read that."- Philadelphia Record.

How to Make Hens Lay.

Put two or more quarts of water in a kettle, advises an exchange, and one large seed pepper or two small ones, then put the kettle on the fire. When the water boils stir in coarse Indian meal until you have a thick mush. Let it cook an hour or so, and feed it hot. Horse-radish is chopped fine and stirred into the mush as prepared in the above directions, and for results we are getting from five to ten eggs a day, where before we had not got any eggs for a long time. We hear a good many complaints from other people about not getting eggs. To such we would warmly recommend cooked feed fed not. Boiled apple parings seasoned with red pepper or boiled potatoes seasoned with chopped horse-radish are good for feed, and much better than uncooked food .- National Stockman. ----

Love in a Dry-Goods Store.

An old dry-goods merchant of New York, says one of the worst things to contend with in the business is love affairs between the unmarried employes. When a young lady, say, in the hosiery department, falls in love with a nice young man in the dress-goods department there is trouble ahead. If the young man should happen to return the young lady's affections the trouble is doubled. In nine cases out of ten the tender passion unfits its victims for work in the same dry-goods store, especially in the case of the young ladies. Once they get in love with a young man at another counter their mind, incontinually at the young man's counter, and business suffers. It is the same with young men, and when far gone the only remedy is to discharge them. - Chicago News.

-There are still on the pension rolls of the Government over 800 men who served in the war of 1812. That war ended seventy-three years ago, and there were about 50,000 men who were recognized as having had a pensionable part in it. Taking these figures as a basis a Boston newspaper man calculates that if the same proportion of veterans of the war of 1861 survive for a like period, there will be as late as 1938 some 16,000 survivora-