COULDN'T STAND ITS BUNGLING

Speech in Which Ex-Mayor Havens, o Terre Haute, Ind., Declared His Intention of Co-operating with the Republican Party Hereafter.

The Democratic party from every stump in the land, loud and long proclaimed, exclaimed and declaimed against the Republican methods of finance. Give us control of the government, it said, and we will cure the financial ills brought upon the people by the Republican party. In 1892 the people, believing this true, turned the government completely over to the Democratic party. Myself, together with thousands of others, had misgivings on this question, as well as on that other and greater question, the tariff, yet we maintained our party relations. How has this promise been kept? What How has this promise been kept? What miserable doctors of finance has the Democratic party produced! Their remedies have only aggravated the evil. remedies have only aggravated the evil, as they chose to call it. Their course brought no relief—they floundered, floundered like a ship without a rudder. Incapacity and want of ability on the part of the Democratic party on the financial question have been made so apparent that no argument is needed to establish the fact—hopelessly at sea. as we were under the Democratic party on this same question in 1860-61, when Walker's free trade theory had driven the country almost to ruin and Mr. Buchanan was forced to do what the Wilon free trade bill has forced Mr. Cleve land to do-horrow money to pay the ordinary running expenses of the gov-The mismanagement of our affairs by Walker and Buchanan in 1860 had so prostrated the country and the vernment that it was compelled to borrow money at 12 per cent.

ADMINISTRATION ARRAIGNED. Failing to legislate so that the revenues of the government might meet its ordinary expenses, the present administration has yet left the power to bor-row money to pay the running expenses of the government by the issuing of bonds in time of peace. And how have these bonds been issued? Mr. Cleve-land sold bonds that had thirty years to run through a syndicate at \$1.05, while bonds of the government that had Cleveland undertook to repeat himself by the sale of more bonds. The people throughout the country had clamored loud and long that public loans should be made—that is, that the people should be offered these bonds that they might take them and keep them at home. The administration paid no attention their demands. Mr. Cleveland's rangements with the syndicate in New York were upset by a resolution intro-duced in the senate of the United States by Senator Elkins, by directing the sec-retary of the treasury to advertise a public loan, and for that \$100,000,000 of oan nearly \$600,000,000 were subscribed and these bonds, if I remember correct-'y, were sold at about \$1.11. Mr. Cleveand's syndicate lost 6 per cent, on this investment which it did not get on account of Senator Elkins' resolution. Why did not some Democratic senator offer a resolution like Senator Elkins

THE PARAMOUNT ISSUE.

I now come to the last and greatest question of all, and one upon which the prosperity of our country rests. The question is as old as our governwas with us at the formation of our constitution, and has been with ever since, and is again with us in the destruction, ruin and misery brought islation of the Democratic party under the Wilson bill. Tariff, protection or free trade—this is the great, the para-mount, the important question that is before the country in the coming cam-paign. Taxation is the one nearest and of most interest of all questions to the people. To raise the money necessary all will admit. How to do this, that the burden may fall equally and lightly on all classes, is the question. How to do this and at the same time protect our labor, our industries and our people of every class is the question for the abor, our industries and our people of every class is the question for the statesman and the legislator. Behind us is more than a century of experience in the levy and collection of the necessary taxation. Practice, experience and theory we have had in abundance. At the outset you will find that the theological, geological and aftentimes the illogical white-cravated collego professors, enforced by English-loving mugwumps, who are in favor of free trade. With no practical experience in this pushing, hustling, hard-lined business world, these people step forward with theory, and the application of the theory of only one of the class mentioned has brought our government to the verge of financial ruin and bankruptcy and our business interests, east, west, north and south to stagnation, with utter ruin staring us in the face. with utter ruin staring us in the face

WILSON LAW A CRIME. The greatest crime in the nineteenth entury against the business industries of our country was the passage of the Wilson bill. The destruction of the raises of property, the destruction of the business interests of the country, the treat army of unemployed, the re-duction in the wages of labor are all the esult of that law. The present hard times commencing in 1893, and yet upon us, were caused by this law, just a the history of the country shows he dradful panics of 1819, 1837 and 1857 were caused by similar Democratic free trade legislation on the tariff question. On the other hand, and in opposition to the fleas of the modern tariff reformer a embraced in the Wilson bill, we have he words, acts and deeds of Washingth. we have he words, acts and deeds of Washingtin. Jefferson, Hamilton, Jackson, Iadison, Clay, Webster, Linsoln, Blaile, Grant, McKinley and a bost of othe illustrious men. The legislation of he country, when following the advice ind lines of policy marked out by this class of men, has always brought properity. When it has followed out the lines of the Wilson bill ruin and disaster have been the result.

The pathway of the Wilson bill has been strewn lith suicides of ex-congressmen, manufacturers, bankers, business men upd laboring people. The

Superstition in medicine and surgery may be traced over a period of many centuries. Time has disposed of many of these superstitions. Yet there are some—a large number, in fact—that exist at the present day, such as rubbing the edges of a wound with a stone and then throwing the stone at a cat or a dog to transfer the wound and remove all source of danger from blood-poisoning; and the carrying of horse chestnuts in the pockets to prevent rheumatism—"and," runs the rule. "they must be carried in the left pocket of the trousers to be effective.

Among the Norwarians and some of the business men and laboring people. The record made byit should forever damn politically its author and the party that

politically its author and the party that passed and supported it.

For thirty years this country lived under the tariff legislation of the Republican party, and these thirty years were filled with such prosperity as no other government on earth has had, it is true that in that time we had both arrow and sombles but it was It is true that in that time we had both sorrow and rouble, but it was such sorrow and truble as war brings, and the legislation of the Republican party pulled us through the war, and the inflation of the turrency the war rought and put us an a firm foundation in 1879. Grover Geveland had one term of office in these hirty years, 1884-1888, when his first fee trade theory advocated during his alministration resulted in the election of the gallant ioldier and statesman, Benjamin Hardson, as president of the United States.

THE PUBLIC LEBT.

THE PUBLIC NEBT. THE PUBLIC REBT.

In the twelve years from 1880 to 1892, when Grover Cleveland was elected for the second time, the express of the government were all paid and \$1,200,-100,000 of the interest bear debt was raid. When the war closed the public lebt of the country was about \$2,800,-100,000. When President Cleveland was elected in 1883, under Republican legislation on the financial and briff questions (which had been enforced up to the and of his first term, or nearly hirty years), this interest bearing lebt, by reason of such intelaction,

had been reduced to less than \$1,000.000,000 when he went out of office at the close of his first term. One Democratic president in four years of this period of thirty years has increased the public debt \$100,000,000 for each year he has debt \$100,000,000 for each year he has been president.

To the people Democracy under Mr. Cleveland has been a very expensive institution. Under Mr. Cleveland's last term, and the Democrotic legislation on the tariff, the Wilson bill, what has happened in comparison with the twelve years, or any term of four years of the twelve, that preceded 1832? During the present administration of Mr. Cleveland the government interest bearing debt has been increased \$260,000. The ordinary debt of the government has been increased about \$140,000,000, making the legacy that he will turn over to the Republican president

turn over to the Republican president who succeeds him an increase in the debt of the country during his term of about \$400,000,000, and not a dollar of reduction made on the interest bearing debt of the nation. What a record!

What incompetency!
November, 1896, will complete the so-lution of our affairs, which started in November, 1894-5. Those who wish to continue the situation we have, and the

conducting of our public affairs as they are now, should vote the Democratic ticket. Those who want that which we formerly had—prosperity—should vote the Republican ticket.

DECREASE IN EXPORTS.

Under the Wilson tariff we captured \$208,000,000 less of the world's trade than

under the McKinley tariff in 1892. In 1895 we imported \$100,000,000 more for-eign goods than under the McKinley law in 1892. Every dollar's worth of these imported goods that same in

competition with our manufacturers should have been made by our own manufacturers and our own labor.

When labor is unemployed or poorly

oss, of business comes to all except

those who live upon the interest of caned money, and even that class must

suffer, in a degree. The amount of wages paid for labor of all kinds in this country in 1890 amounted to \$2,282,823.

265. In 1894 these same wages had shrunk to \$1,255,552,796. This statement

gives the underlying cause for the pres

ent unparalleled depression in all kinds of business in the country. What or who caused this calamity to fall upon

our country? Democratic free trade legislation on the tariff question—his-tory repeating itself—bringing ruln and

lisaster by the free trade legislation of

the Democratic party, as was brought by free trade legislation in 1819, 1837 and

If the manufacturer, the farmer an the wage-earner of every class and kind desire the present state of affairs to

continue, they should vote the Dem

ocratic Wilson bill ticket. If they wish for bright days, they should vote the Republican ticket. The Wilson bill has

caused this great country of our more material loss and decrease in wealth than the civil war. It is hard to find a

place to cease talking when one looks around at the evils brought on the peo-

ple by the unwise, unjust theoretical legislation since the advent of a Dem-

HOW TO LEVY DUTIES.

I ask your further indulgence that I

may illustrate my firm conviction upon the tariff by one example, and in doing this I believe that I state what 90 per

cent, of our people believe in-if you will relieve them from party considera-

tions. It is stated that 2,000,000 bicycles will be manufactured in this country and sold during 1896 at an average price

and sold during 1898 at an average price of \$60 each, making \$120,000,000 worth of these articles made by our own labor. All the profits and wages entering into their construction remain in the hands of our own people. An Englishman comes here and calls on the blcycle

dealers and says: "I can furnish you these 2,000,000 bicycles so that you may sell them at \$40 each and make the same profit you would in selling the American wheel." Under the case, as

facturers. In other words, I would put a tariff of \$20 on each imported bi-cycle. What I should do with bicycles I should do with everything that is im-

ported into this country—everything that comes in competition with our own

people will agree with me in my views when stripped of party considerations or political bias. The people I refer to believe that America should be for Americans. I do not mean by this that

a foreigner has not as much right unde our flag as a native-born; but I do be-lieve that when a foreigner comes here

and becomes a citizen he is an Ameri-can and not a foreigner.

The party that will keep itself in

The party that will keep itself in close contact with the people who labor, with those who create the wealth of this land—that party can and will succeed. The party that does not will die, as it ought to. The question of slavery is dead—the question of labor will never die. The protection of the classes I refer to by such legislation as will.

refer to, by such legislation as will keep them from coming in competition with the cheap labor of Japan. China,

Germany, Italy, England or France, is the legislation the people believe in, and this great question is the founda-tion upon which I stand before you, believing in the principle as the Repub-

CURIOUS PRESCRIPTIONS.

Among the Norwegians and some of the Indian tribes the hoof of the elk is considered a potent remedy for the same disease. The person afflicted must apply the hoof to his heart, hold it in his left hand and

For toothache a nail driven into an oak tree was said to cure the pain promptly. This remedy might be improved upon. It should read: "Drive the tooth into an oak tree." A written guarantee may be given with this remedy.

It was formerly a common superstition in Cornwall, England, to ask a person rid-ing on a piebald horse for a remely for whooping cough, and whatever the person named was regarded as an infallible rem-ely.

Why He Objected.

He was a sedately dressed man whose countenance was thoughtful and whose literary taste as shown by the books which he carried with him to read on the train indicated that he was a man of learned attainments. Even the brakeman was moved to assume a respectful manner. As he leaned over him to open the window he said:

said:

"Excuse me, professor."

The old gentleman was on als feet in an instant, his eyes flashing angrily.

"Needn't git mad." the brakeman said.
"I've gotter ten' ter me business."

"I don't care how much you ettend to your business. But don't you ever again call me anything but 'mister.' Don't you dare to call me professor. I am neither a dancing master, a prise-fighter nor a juggler, and I have therefore no right to the title."—Washington Star.

rub his ear with it.

lican party believes in it.

roductions.

ocratic'free trade congress.

paid in any country, stagnation

HIS INPLUENCE ON APPAIRS

COL. ALEXANDER K. M'CLURE

itor of the Philadelphia Times.

One of the Pioneers in the Work o Affranchising the Party Newspaper Press-Very Bright Sketch of an Interesting Career,

Penn." in Philadelphia Bulletin. A. K. McClure has just completed twenty-one years of service in the editorial conduct of the Times. At the age of sixty-seven he is the chief survivor of the old school of writers, who mingled politics and journalism together. Long before he came to Philadelphia he had been an authority in the country press of Pennsylvania, then, as it still is, far more important the country press of Pennsylvania then, as it still is, far more important relatively in its direct effects on politi-cal collnion than the city papers. A county organ, like his old Franklin Repository, often had a power in party affairs through the immediate personal relations of the editor to his constituency and to what was going on arounhim. In McClure's younger days polit-ics was an essential feature of the function of the editor, not as an observer but as a participant and a partisan.
The example of the Greeley-WeedPrentice press with its "inspirations." ts predictions and its oracular deliv erances was the dominant influence of the time and the distinct traces of it may be found yet in McClure's style and methods as much as he tried to and methods as much as he tried to shake it off when he started out in the middle years to make journalism his distinct profession.

The most interesting feature of his

career, in a glance over its past twenty years, is that having been brought up in the school of party journalism, he has done more than any other man it Philadelphia to destroy it, to broaden the field of editorial discussion, and to make politicians on all sides the servants rather than the masters of the press. The most beneficent, in fact the only effect that outlived the Liberal movement in 1877, wear the movement in 1872, was the spirit of in-dependence, which the tribe of editorial enthusiasts who followed in the illfated train of Greeley, subsequently brought to their work. The last edifated train of Greeks, analysis of prought to their work. The last editorial that Greekey printed in the Tribune when the shadows were falling thick and fast around him was a promise to get out of the thongs of servitude, and to tell the truth, and the impuls which it communicated to the press has been felt ever since in a constantly widening circle.

BUYS THE TIMES.

When McClure was casting about for place in Philadelphia journalism in the winter of 1875, after his failures in politics and when the law practice which he was picking up precariously which he was picking the present in his little office on Sixth street, above Walnut, was far from profitable, his first overture was to buy the Press from John W. Forney. The bargain came near being struck, and if it had been near being struck, and if it had been consummated the colonel would probably have never gotten so far beyond and out of the Republican lines as he did when he pitched his journalistic tent on the remains of the Democratic Age. Of this paper the late Dr. Morwitz had been trying to make an elaborate illustrated daily, after the style of the now-forgotten New York Graphle; but it had come to be associated with the Bourbon, if not, also, at times with the Copperhead, spirit of the Demwith the Copperhead, spirit of the Democracy and with memories of Union mobs, and it was so moribund with failure that its entire identity was pur-posely submerged when the Times was rected on its ruins. Up to this time Colonel Forney had

been the most conspicuous figure in the American wheel." Under the case, as I have stated it, I would not permit a single bleycle to come into the country that we will be a support the country that we will be a support to the permit a single bleycle to come into the country that we will be a support to the permit a support to the pe ings of Jackson and Buchanan, as Mc-Clure had been in the Whig country press, as a disciple of Clay and Sar-geant. Gifted and generous, he was the most winning of all the men who had figured in the journalism of the city, and if he had described the changes which were beginning to go on productions.

There is no place for classes in this country. Capital should not invade the rights of labor, and labor should not invade the right of capital. Their interests are mutual and they should be friends and not enemies. I believe I represent all the people who live upon the farm, who work in the shops and manufactories, and who follow all the vocations whereby they earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, when I say that 90 per cent. of that class of people will agree with me in my views around him in the decline of party or-gans, pure and simple, he might have developed a greatness which he could never win under the old system that made a newspaper the toy of party leaders, with their straws to tickle and their rattles to please. Morton McMi-chael, in the twilight of his years, contributed to the North American, then still the antique blanket sheet that had come down from the days of Joseph Chandler, the choice English that lifted editorial discussion to the dignity of scholarship and the refinements of the publicist. William V. McKean was editing the Ledger with a mind like an encyclopaedia, and with a pen that never touched paper until a subject had been weighed and measured and scanned and probed, and a mental Roentgen light thrown into it for the Roentgen light thrown into it for the discovery of any doubts that might remain about the facts. The Record was in a state of stagnation waiting for Singerly, and the bright mind of L. Clarke Davis was going to waste during his best years in the dreary processes of helping the late W. W. Harding steer the Inquirer through the devious ways of a paper with the old bankrupt act looming up before it for a decade at every turn. The whole circulation of the morning press at this lation of the morning press at this time, the Ledger leading, with about 85,000 to 90,000, did not exceed 145,000,

SHOCKING THE ANCIENTS. McClure precipitated himself into ournalistic community whose conspicious faults were snobbery, tuft-hunting and servility, with a recklessness that completely upset the old traditions. He took up lines of attack which had long been the property of

siderable portion of the community which regards a newspaper sensation before breakfast as much of a neces-Has Been for Twenty-One Years Edsity as the matutinal cocktail. He took almost as much journalistic pride in the horse-whipping which big Nat McKay, then as herculean in frame as himself, tried to give him one afternoon on Chestnut street as Story of the Chicago Times is said to have felt when handsome Lydia Thompson plied her whip on his person. When Will-iam B. Reed, Buchanan's minister to China, and the most graceful and in-cisive Democratic writer of his day, attacked him in the World, and, describing the rebel raid at Chambers-burg, wrote how the flames which Mc-Causland lighted at McClure's house sent up showers of sparks which, "each whirling its way up to heaven, told of some legislative job well paid for," McClure assumed to enjoy it, and used to amuse the public greatly by reprinting the worst things his enmiss sale about him. When Forney left the Press and was succeeded by W. W. Nevin, he kept up a row nearly every morning that soon became an unequal match. In short, his policy was a good deal like Ben Butler's when he became governor of Massachusetts—to hock ancient and respectable folk, and o keep all the old women of either sex tate of nervous ferment, looking inder the bed or dreaming of ghosts. All this would be done in a strain of rhetoric which was like an old-fash-loned stump speech, modelled after the style of "Junius," and garnished, often very happily, with the latest epithets from the vocabulary of slang. It was the kind of rhetoric which the crowd likes and which generally jingles well n the popular ear. It always had the impressiveness which comes from a cocksure statement delivered with the gravity of a supreme court justice handing down an opinion, or like the oracular forecasts of a clairvoyant peering into the mysteries of the fu-ture. It often had the ring of insincer-

> and expanded like the gausy skirts of Loie Fuller. But, after all these and other things like them are allowed for, especially the injustice which has been cometimes done to private character in a simian-like spirit of mischief, rather than in malice, the McClure influence in the past twenty years has been a stimulus. It has given rise to new de partures in journalism, and with one exception there is not a morning paper which is not vastly stronger in power, circulation and a certain professional pride than when McClure threw his pride than when McClure threw his shining lance into the field regardless of whom he might hit and anxious to prove his idea that the organ journal-ism of the Greeleys and the Forneys was a thing of the past. But the McClure of today is not the McClure of 1875. As the colonel ap-proaches the three score and ten he grows mellowy and magnaticals.

ity to the fudicious, and it much more

often, when analyzed for facts, turned out to be a cloud of words, puffed up

grows mellowy and magnanimous, and philosophical, forgiving old enemies and no longer inviting new ones. The 4,000 columns of editorials he has written in past twenty-one years begin with bludgeon and end with the rattan.

## CLEVER STORYETTES,

Not in the Nature of an Insignation. "My darling," said the wife, as, at 9.30 a. m., she found her husband strapping up all the umbrellas in the ball, as if he were all the umbrellas in the hall, as if he were off on a railway journey, "my darling, surely you are not going to take all these to the office with you."

"Sweetest," he responded suavely, but firmly, "surely you remember that you have an 'at home' this afternoon."

She raised her hands in horror.

"Surely you do not insinuate that my guests would steal—"

"Steal! Nonsense, But it's a million to one they would recognize the initials."

She hung her head in silence, knowing full well that the man but spoke the truth,—Pick-Me-Up.

He Was Sure of It.

"My father," said Simpson, solemnly, was more sensitive to colds than any-body I ever knew. The slightest exposure gave him a cold."

gave him a cold."
"That must have been very disagreea-"That must have been very disagreeable."

"Indeed it was. He never could sit near a draught for a minute without catching a cold. I remember on one occasion he was sitting in the house of a friend, when all at once my father began to sneeze. He insisted that there was a draught in the room. Every effort was made to discover where the draught was but in vain. The doors and windows were closed and there was no fireplace, but my father kept on sneezing and insisted that there must be a draught in the room, and so there was."

"Where was it?"
"It was found that the stopper had been left out of the vinegar bottle."

Her Opinion.

Her Opinion.

He—"A fellow I know bought a ring the other day and he wants to get a woman's opinion about it."

She—"A diamond?"
He—"Oh yes. He bought it for the girl he is going to marry."
She—"I see. And has brought it around for me to look at."
He—"Precisely. You see, he wanted to be sure he was right."
She—"Sensible man! He wasn't willing to take his own judgment but wanted that of a woman."

She—"Sensible man! He wasn't willing to take his own judgment but wanted that of a woman."

He—"That's it. Will you—"
She—"With pleasure, Ah! that looks like a beautiful stone. Tell me about your friend. He must be an independent fellow to so off and buy the ring without consulting the lady."

He—"He is. He believes that if he hits upon the right thing himself she will respect him all the more."

She (examining the stone carefully and then putting it on her little finger)—"And yet he wants to be sure?"

He—"Tes. He leves her so much that he wants her to be perfectly happy with it."
She—"Ho v considerate."

He—"He tries to be. What do you think of the ring?"
She—"It's lovely. But—"
He (eagerly)—"But what?"
She (blushing)—"But can't you see it's too small?"—Harper's Bazar.



Many Old Superstitions in Vogue Among Theatrical Folk.

MOST RIDICULOUS WHIMSIES

Deen-Rooted, Silly Fancies Which Actor Have, but Cannot Explain-Idiosyncrasies of Prominent Members of the Dramatic Profession.

The palm for being most thoroughly impregnated with superstition has fre quently been awarded to the sailor and the soldier; but to those people who have had even a passing acquaintance with men and women of the theatrical profession, the assertion that any other class of human beings can be more superstitious than actors is beyond be

lief, says the New York Times.

Not only are the stage, the play an the theatrical costume saturated with superstition, but every event in life has for the actor its accompanying super stition. So far does it go with his su perstition that he sometimes founds superstition on a superstiton—as, for instance, in the habit of wearing dead men's clothes, the clothing on one's self in such habiliments having fo ages been regarded as sure to result in death to the wearer. To an actor the wearing of the stage costume of some great, dead actor is sure to give inspira-tion and fame, according to the pet su-perstition, and the old superstition is thus wiped out of existence and loses its force. In ordinary life the old saw says that it is an indication that "the evil eye" is upon the person who sees a pin or any sharp instrument with the point toward him; but this is reverse in the theatrical profession, for it is bad luck to see a pin with the head to-ward one. It is the delight of all bettors on the race-track to touch the hump of a hunchback, and all gamblers at Monte Carlo consider this act as sure to bring good luck; but on the contrary, the actor dates his bad luck from the apearance of a hunchback in the audience on a "first night" or som PECULIAR TO THE PROFESSION.

There are superstitions in the proession, clinging to supernumerary and

star alike, which are unknown outside the profession. A cross-eyed man could not find employment in any capacity within the walls of a theater If the rule should be relaxed, and cross-eyed stage carpenter or a prop erty man should be engaged, he be discharged the very moment the slightest ill-luck befell the company for it would be his presence that brought misfortune. The actor or actress who has several times been in the cast of an unsuccessful play, is given the name of a Jonah, and ever after is regarded as sure to bring ill-luck to others. It is a fact that many a promising actor has been obliged to leave his profession because he was tabooed as a Jonah, and made unwelcom wherever he went, by his fellows of th profession. On the other hand there are actors who are engaged as mascott and cherished like gifted talismans. The star who has happened to be house in several hotels which have been visit ed by fire is called the "fire fiend," and houses in which they happen to put up, as well as theatres in which they appear given a wide birth when possible by all members of the profession. Kate Clayton, after the burning of the Brooklyn theater, acquired the name for she was playing an engagement there in "The Two Orphans" in the winter of 1876, when the terrible con-

flagration occurred. The individual superstitions of certain prominent actors are often amusing and always ridiculous. For instance, a afternoon of the day upon which he wa to appear in a new play. He was suc-cessful, and ever after insisted upon having provided for him a load of hay upon which to wish before entering the theatre on the first night of a new play. He happened to be successful with all his new plays, and attributed his suc-cess not alone to his own talent but mostly to the fact that he had made a play had been a fallure there is no doubt the hay would have lost its virtue and been discarded as an evil worker.

AVOIDED ODD NUMBERS. Edwin Booth was regarded as a man Edwin Booth was regarded as a man of good common sense, yet he would never sleep in a room in a hotel with an odd number. His great friend, Lawrence, had a lasting prejudice against people who had many "S's" in their names, and always made up his company, so far as possible, with men and women in whose names the objectionable letter did not appear. His friends attributed this prejudice of Barrett's, surely strong enough to be styled superstition, to the fact that his own name

stition, to the fact that his own -O'Shaughnessy-had so many "S's" in The fast friend of Forrest and great tragedian, John McCullough, had a superstition concerning the manner of putting on his shirt and other apparel, for he would never permit his dresser to put any garment over his head. This was only one of the many superstitions which governed the life of an otherwise sane man, but this one was very incon-venient at times, and caused much trouble in the making of his garments. John T. Raymond always regarded a red-headed woman with extreme hor-

ror. To meet a red-headed woman on the day of the production of a new play was, to him, an omen of bad luck, and he has been known to remain in the nouse all day in order not to be exposed to the superstition.

There is one funny superstition which held poor J. K. Emmet to the day of his death and made him appear very ridiculous at times, as he was very fain to keep it to himself, instead of explain-ing his action. If he was going up or coming down stairs and another person attempted to pass him on the flight he would always go back and start over again, no matter what his hurry might be. In a crowded hotel one may imagine how many times he may have turned in descending several fights of stairs and how laborious his journey. Nat Godwin is certainly a man of good common sense, and no one to look at him, would suppose that he has a pet superstition, yet he has, for he considers it good luck to meet a gray horse in the morning. The well-known James Lewis has been known to carry in his necket a small shoe for a mas-

in his pocket a small shoe for a mas indulge in a game of cards without having that mascot in his pocket, although the record does not say that he always wins. He found the shoe many years ago and has ever since regarded it as a talisman. Tom Whiffen always said that he owed his success to his knowledge of music, and that if he had a musical entrance in sharps he was all right, but let the band get into flats when he entered and he was sure of his effort falling flat on the audience, though the audience never noticed the difference in the key. NAILS FRIGHTENED CLARA.

It has been said of Clara Morris that she never set her foot upon the stage if there happened to be a stray nail there, and always insisted upon its removal

before she would make an entrance. Of Fanny Davenport it is said that she will never use a cosmetic of another make than that of a man who served her from his own manufacture when she was a child. Once she was obliged to make up her face for a first appearance with a strange cosmetic, which had been recommended to her, and the play was not a success. "The American Girl" was its name. Ads Rehan regards as an omen of ill-luck a pin on the stage with the head turned toward her. The first night of "Love on Crutches," at Daly's

theater, she saw a pin on the stage with the head turned toward her, and to this the head turned toward her, and to this circumstance she has ever since attributed the fact that another actress, in a subordinate part, made a greater success than she did in the leading role. It may not be superstition which governs Agnes Booth in the action, but it is a fact that she will never permit a wig to be dressed upon her head.

Theatrical managers are frequently superstitious to a great degree, and

superstitious to a great degree, and many of them might be cited as having all the folk-lore extant, especially that concerning the production of a new play. It is said of Tony Pastor that on the morning of the day of his production of a new play he have been declared. tion of a new play he always puts his left sock on first, and if he happens to get his shirt on wrong-side out it goes with him that way all day. Ned Gil-more considers it an omen of bad luck if, when walking with a friend, some person or object passes between them, and he will retrace his steps for blocks to go around such interfering person of to go around such interfering person or object, if necessary, so as to pass the interfering body with his friend at his side. John Stetson's dreams are world-famed, and the horror of Augustin Daly when a cross-eyed person asks for admission to his theater on a first night has been commented upon many times.

MASSACHTSETTS' GOVERNOR. Comes from Sturdy New England Stock

Patriotic and Leyal. Boston, March 31.—Lieutenant Gov-ernor Roger Wolcott, who became chief magistrate of Massachusetts on the death of Governor Greenhalge, comes of a distinguished American family. He is a descendant of the famous Rog-er Wolcott, who was the governor of Connecticut in the seventeenth century



ROGER WOLCOTT, two and 21 and 18 in the same number. For marriage without parental consent tary of the treasury in the early days the ages are for males and females 21 of the republic. Roger Wolcott was and 18 in twenty-eight states, as in Engone of the signers of the declaration land in seven states, and 21 16, 18 16, of independence, and the family has and 18 15 in one state each. Eleven ever been a patriotic and loyal one.

The present lieutenant governor is a states forbid first cousins to marry and miscegenation is permitted in some status patriot, and one who clings to the traditions of patriotism. The ticket on which he was elected last fall swept arising from insufficient age, relate to Massachusetts with a majority of 60,-000. The term expires next January, and Governor Wolcott's successor will finity, affinity by adoption, physical or

is odd in relation to the present situa-tion. For twenty years until now there has never been a vacancy in the office of governor. But Lleutenant Governor Wolcott will not succeed as governor. During the illness of Mr. Greenhalge he was "acting governor." The conhe was "acting governor." The con-stitution does not transmit the title of governor to the second officer of state in the event of the death of the first officer. On the death of the first of-ficer the second officer issues a proclamgreat actor saw a load of hay on the ation declaring that there is a vacancy ant governor then ceases to be acting governor, but becomes "lieutenant gov-ernor and commander-in-chief."

MR. JEFFERSON'S LIMITATIONS. It Was Certain That He Could Not Act

From the Grand Rapids Herald. The amusing ignorance of some peo ple, whose lives are spent away from cities, in regard to the duties of an actor can be illustrated by one little incident told by Joseph Jefferson, which occurred while he was living on his

plantation in Louisiana.
"I had been out duck hunting," said
Mr. Jefferson, "and was being paddled slowly along the bayou in a canoe by my man Friday, a colored boy about 18 years old. 'Mr. Jos., will you be mad if I ax you somefin?' said John, the colored lad referred to.

"'No, John; what is it?' said I.
"'What does you do in a show?'
"I told him it would be rather diffi-cult for me to explain what my par-ticular line of business was. " 'Well,' said John, 'does you swallow

"I told him I had no talent in that

way. "Well, your son told me that you swallowed knives and forks and fire, and de Lord knows what all, and I believe he was just foolin' me. "I agreed with him, saying he was quite capable of it.
"Well, dere's one thing certain,' said

hn. 'You don't act in the circus.'
"I asked him how he could be certain of that. John burst into an immoderate fit of laughter, almost tipping the "'Oh, no, oh, no, sah! you can't fool me on dat. I've seen you get on your horse; you ain't no circus rider.'"

TRUE LOVE'S ROUGH COURSE.

"Anything new on hand, Ethel?" "Yes,; another engagement ring,"—Albany News. She—Have you ever loved another? He—Yes, of course: did you think I'd practice on a nice girl like you?—Barker.
"Well, that old maid, Miss Brown, has got a bean at last." "What makes you think so?" "Why, she refused sliced onions at the supper table tonlight,"—Florida Times-Union.
"Do you think Friday is an unlucky day?" "No, I don't. I proposed to Miss Talkmore on Friday." "Well, that proves it's unlucky, doesn't it?" "No, it doesn't. She refused me."—Amusing Journal.
Elfrabeth—I hear that Gladys broke off her engagement with Mr. Dawson because he attempted to restrict her liberties. Bess—Yes. She was engaged to two other men and he objected.—Amusing Journal.
Father—You may as well give up thinking about that young Hardeash. He does not love you. Daughter—How do you know, papa? Father—I met him at the club last and he refused to lend me five pounds.—Tid-Bits.
"Do you think that marriage is a failure, Mr. Askin?" sa'd Miss Elder to a young man whom she knew to be engaged. "I haven't got that far yet," was the frank reoly, "but I'm pretty well convinced that courtship is bankrupty."—Family Call.
Smallpay (rising from his bended knee)—Then, Miss Himlad, you refuse to walk along life's pathway with me? Miss Himlad (baughtilly)—Yes, indeed, and with anyone else. The man I marry must be able to keep a carriage.—New York Week-lly,
Mr. Hardnutt—I admit, sir, that my life has not been what it should be hut I truly

Mr. Hardnutt-I admit, sir, that my life has not been what it should be, but I truly and unselfishly love your daughter, and if ever I give her a moment's pain I hope I'll be made to suffer torture for it. Old gentleman (warmly)-Oh, you will. You don't know her.-Saturday Night.

A Busy Year.

Bobble—"Say, if you are going to propose to sister I wish you would let me know the night."

Fiddlebuck—"What do you want to know for?"

Bobble—"Well, she's had four this year already, and I haven't missed one yet."—Life.

## MARRIAGE, ALSO DI**yoro**

Curious Laws of Many Countries These Subjects.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT REPORT

Compilation Which Shows That Status Books Are by No Means as Dull as They Are Generally Represented to Be.

The very important reports which have just been presented to the British parliament on marriage and divorce in foreign countries and in the colonies at the instance of Henniker Heaton exhibit singular diversities of opinion among legislatures on some points, and at the same time singular unanimity on others.

at the same time singular unanimity on others.

The minimum age at which marriage is lawful varies very much. In England it is 14 for the male and 12 for the female, when with the consent of the parents or guardians, but after 21 both sexes afe free of control. Newfoundland, Mexico, Natal, South Australia, Cape of Good Hope and the Argentine Republic appear to be the only ones whose laws agree with those of England on this point. In New Zealand, Tasmania and New South Wales there is no statutory age for marriage of minors. In Switzerland and the Netherlands it is 18 and 18 for the sexes respectively, but while majority is attained in Switzerland at 20, in the Netherlands it is not reached until 23, Greece permits boys and girls of 14 and 12 to get married, and majority is reached four years later, but adults Greece permits boys and girls of 14 and 12 to get married, and majority is reached four years later, but adults above 80 are prohibited. The same ppohibition exists in Russia, where 15 and 16, and in the Trans-Caucasus where 15 and 13 are the lowest limits. France, Italy, Luxemburg, Belgium and Roumania agree in prohibiting marriage under 18 and 15 (except by dispensation from the highest authority), and in fixing the majority at 25 and 21. In Austria minors may be married at 14 and majority is reached at 24. In Bavaria and Wurtemburg it is 25 and 24 and marriage may not take place before 26 and 16, as is the law also in Denmark and Germany. In Chile marriage is lawful at puberty, and while in Brasili it is illegal under 16 and 14, it may take place earlier to avoid a criminal sentence. In Spain the limit is 14 and 12, or legal puberty, and both are of age at 23; nevertheless a daughter is forbidden to leave the paternal roof without her parents' consent until she is 25. In the United States there are always three parties to a marriage—"the man, the woman and the state." The lowest ages for marriage with consent is 14 and 12 in twenty-one states. 18 and 16 and 12 in twenty-one states. 18 and 16 and 12 in twenty-one states. 18 and 16 and 12 in twenty-one states. ages for marriage with consent is 14 and 12 in twenty-one states, 18 and 16 in nine states, 18 and 15 in six, 17 and 14 in four, 16 and 14 in three, 15 and 12 in

be elected at the general elections in mental incompetency and difference of November. The law of Massachusetts color. In Servia men over 60 and wos odd in relation to the present situaing into marriage. In most countries widows are not allowed to remarry until the expiration of ten months after the death of the husband, and in one, the widower must not remarry within three months of his wife's death, and in another, not under six. In Servia idiots, cripples, maniacs, deaf and dumb, school pupils, guardians with their wards, those very ill or suffering from hereditary disease, and widows of priests and deacons may not marry. In Greece a man must not marry the betrothed of his brother. In Brazil uncles and nieces, nephews and aunts may marry together, and in Belgium also by royal permission on advice of the Minister of Justice. Marriage with a

Minister of Justice. Marriage with a deceased wife's sister is legal in Western Australia, Queensland, Victoria, New Zealand, South Australia, Tasmania, New South wales and Cape of Good Hope, and between brothers and sisters-in-law in Brazil and Sweden, and by dispensation in Belgium.

Marriages are void between white and negro, white and Indian and white and Mongolian, in Nevada and Oregon; and between white and African or Chinese in Utah. The prohibition between white and negro exists in at least twenty-three of the states. In North Carolina they are void between negroes and Indians and are voidable from many causes, as insanity, consent obmany causes, as insanity, consent ob-tained by force or fraud; and in many states where contracted under age without "consent." Forced marriage is punishable in Arkansas by death to the male participant. In the United States, South Carolina alone grants no divorce.

CAUSES FOR DIVORCE.

The habitual use of opium or some similar drug, felony, infamous crime long imprisonment, cruelty, intolerable indignity to the person, habitual man-ifestations of hatred and violent and ungovernable temper are each and all sufficient causes for divorce in most of the states. Three grant divorce if husband or wife join the Shakers; one if the husband is a vagrant, and three if the parties have lived separate from four to five years. In Illinois the court can divorce at discretion or where it decides it impossible for the couple to live together in peace and happiness. In Austro-Hungary "Greek Orientals" may be divorced because of "irreconcil-able hatred" and Protestants from "in-superable aversion." The latter is also effective in Germany should there be no issue of the marriage. Defamation of character and quarrelsomeness are sufficient grounds in France and Germany, and a Frenchman may be divorced for ill-treating his mother-inlaw or step-children, for calling his wife opprobrious names before her children, such as "Canaille," of for falsely acsuch as "Canaille," of for faisely ac-cusing her of theft or some other grave crime and for a variety of other rea-sons. Marriage between a Christian and a heathen is prohibited in Greece, and a woman can be divorced for con-cealing from her husband a conspiracy against the king, for stopping all night against the husband's wish at any house other than her parents', or for attending without his knowledge or consent, at races, theaters or shooting expeditions or for having attended against his wish at banquets or for

bathing in the company of men.

In some countries—Beiglum and Roumania, for example—no wife can be divorced after forty-five years of age or twenty years of married life. In the latter country divorce may be obtained by mutual consent if the husband and wife are not less than 25 and 2f respec-tively, and have been less than two years married, in which case neither can remarry until three years have elapsed. In Russia no one may marry a fourth time. Members of the Greek and Roman Catholic churches must not marry non-Christians nor Protestants heathens. Change of religion from Christian to Mohemmedan entitles to

divorce in Saxony.

Loss of civil rights, with deportation, dissolves marriage in Russia unless the innocent party accompany the
guilty. This explains why so many faithful wives follow their husbands to Siberian exile.

In Italy the wife must contribute

toward the maintenance of the husband if his means are insufficient, and in France and Belgium sons-in-law are compelled to maintain the fathers and

mothers-in-law when necessary. Lillian Swain left Augustin Daly's "Mid-summer Night's Dream" company in Pittsburg last night. She will re-enter the comic operatic field.



JAMES H. ECKELS, COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. From the Chicago Times Heral! By the Courteey