

MARRIAGE STATISTICS.

AGE AT WHICH PEOPLE CHOOSE PARTNERS FOR LIFE.

There is a Regularity in Various Parts of the World—Russia Leads All Nations in Matter of Early Marriages—Figures and Facts of Interest.

To the question, "When do people marry?" a very great many answers may be given, and in whatever way we want to reply to it, statistics prove that if the cases of a large number of people be considered, there is a most extraordinary regularity to be found in the answers to be given. In individual cases few things seem more open to variation or more subject to a variety of circumstances and changes, but in considering a population, very little variation from the average is to be found.

Taking as the first kind of answer to the question the age at which people marry, we find that, according to Plato, the proper age for a man is 30, and for a woman 20. Aristotle was of the opinion that the man should be 37 and the woman 18, a discrepancy in age that nowadays would be thought rather considerable. The minimum age fixed by law, which of course does not represent the most appropriate age, was, in Sparta, 30 for the husband and 20 for the wife; in the Roman Empire, 25 and 20; by Canon law, 14 and 12. In England, 16 and 15; in France, 18 and 15; in Prussia, 18 and 14; and in Austria, 14 and 12. The Emperor Tiberius made an edict against the marriage of women over 50, or men over 60; naturally, it did not last long and was soon repealed.

Statistics show that the average age at which people marry is, in England, 27.7 for men and 25.3 for women. In Scotland, the men are nearly a year older and the women about the same age. In Ireland the average age of men when they marry is 30 and of the women 25. It is about the same in France and Italy.

The greatest average age of people when they marry is found among the Belgians; the men being 31.3 and the women 28.5. Russia is the country where people marry at the youngest age, the average being 25.2 for men and 21.5 for women. Among the Jews, the men at the time of their marriage average just over 30 years and the women just over 26.

Statistics prove that out of every 1,000 Russian men who get married no fewer than 373 are under the age of 20, while in no other country for which statistics are available is the number under 20 years of age greater than 35 per 1,000 which is the normal figure for England. Scotland comes next with 32. Sweden comes lowest on the list, only one man out of every 1,000 being foolish enough to get married before he reaches the age of 20. Between 20 and 30 is the most usual age for Englishmen to enter the matrimonial state.

Marriages of men over 50 are most favored by the Jews; 66 out of every 1,000 male Jews who marry having passed their half century. Only 38 out of every 1,000 Englishmen or Irishmen are more than 50 at the time of their wedding; while only 21 Russians per 1,000 marry after 50.

Turning to similar statistics for women, Russia again heads the list for youth, 573 out of every 1,000 women, or considerably more than half, being married under the age of 20; 150 English girls out of every 1,000 who marry are under 20, while Sweden again shows the fewest number of low ages, namely, only 51. It is the practice for a considerable number of Jewish women to marry before they reach the age of 20, the normal figure being 235 per 1,000. The same as with men, the age 20 to 30 is the most usual time for marriage; Ireland heads the list with 713 brides out of every 1,000 being between 20 and 30 at the time of their wedding. Russia is lowest, with only one bride out of three of that age. In England, Scotland, and Prussia about 780 out of every 1,000 wives are married when they are between 20 and 30 years of age.

When women are over 50 their chance of marriage is in most countries very small; only 6 marriages per 1,000 in Russia, and only nine per 1,000 in Scotland, taking place when the wives are over 50. Compared with other countries, Englishmen seem to have but little objection to marrying women over 50; while among the Jews a larger percentage get married at this age than among any other nations.

These figures only deal with people as a whole—a most undignified way of treating so important a person as a bride. A bridegroom, as such, is naturally insignificant, but there are some important exceptions who, not as bridegrooms, but as men, have stood out so markedly from their fellows as to make it interesting to notice the ages at which they married.

Many of the world's most famous men, including Raphael, Michael Angelo, and Beethoven, have remained bachelors; but the majority of geniuses have followed the example of their fellows men and submitted to the matrimonial yoke. These ages at which they married cannot be taken as any example for other men to follow, for the question of marriage geniuses have not by any means proved themselves invariably wise. The cases of a few notable men may be given.

Shakespeare married Anne Hathaway when he was 19. Frederick the Great was married at 21. Mozart and Walter Scott were both 25. Dante was 26. Napoleon was 27 when he married the rich widow, Josephine Beauharnois; and Byron was 27 when he, too, married an heiress. Robert Burns was married at 30. Milton began his unhappy union when he was 35.

Another kind of answer to the question, "When do people marry?" is to be found in the month in which weddings take place. There are a good many superstitions as to the unluckiness of certain months, and there are also different circumstances connected with the various countries that make marriages at certain times more convenient or probable than at others. Thus in some countries marriages seldom take place in Lent; in others, a large proportion occur just about Christmas time, while in some places the summer months are more favored.

Reducing the number of marriages in different countries to a common standard of 1,200, which would give an average of 100 per month out of every 1,200 if the marriages were equally distributed throughout the year, we find that the most marked deviation from the normal is to be found in Russia, where February is the favorite month, no fewer than 270 marriages out of every 1,200 taking place in that month; 232 take place in January, and 174 in November; December, im-

mediately between these two, only averages 9 marriages out of every 1,200 and so many couples seem to get married in February, that only 12 can usually be found to get married in March.

The fewness of the Russian marriages in March is most nearly approached by the fewness of marriages in Vienna in the month of December, only 13 out of every 1,200 taking place in that month; while here, again, February is the favorite time.

Taking the combined statistics for 12 different European countries or cities, we find that November and February are the most popular months; 155 marriages out of every 1,200 taking place in the former and 149 in the latter month. January comes next, with 124; while May and October take the next place, with 114 each. April and June are average months, with 104 and 97 respectively; and then the months tail off with an average of 80 for July, 78 for September, 69 for December, 68 for August, and 49, or less than half the average, for the unlucky month of March.

Yet another set of answers may be given to the question, "When do people marry?" and we may consider whether the husbands and wives have not been previously married.

In England out of every 1,000 bridegrooms 861 are bachelors, and a somewhat similar proportion maintains in most other countries; the greatest variation being 899 bachelors in Greece and 808 in Russia; the average for 15 countries being 858 bachelors and 142 widowers out of every 1,000 husbands.

Widows stand the best chance of a second marriage in Russia and Hungary, in both of which countries 136 out of every 1,000 brides are widows. Their chances are at the lowest point in Sweden and Norway, where the numbers of widows who marry are respectively 60 and 59 per 1,000 brides. The normal proportion among brides, in England is 902 maids and 98 widows. The average of the same 15 countries as before is 908 maids and 92 widows, so that it appears that a much larger proportion of widowers marry a second time than of widows; no fewer than 142 marriages out of every 1,000 having a widower for the bridegroom, while only 92 marriages per 1,000 have a widow as the bride.

The question, "When do widows and widowers re-marry?" is also susceptible of a statistical answer. The normal age for widowers in several countries only varies between 41½ and 42½, so that it may be said fairly accurately that the average age at which widowers re-marry is 42. Widows for the same countries vary between 38 and 40, and have therefore, 39 as the average age at which they marry the second time.

Reproved in Their Own Language.

A personage almost as widely known in the ecclesiastical world as his most revered master was the late Archbishop of Canterbury's coachman. He served Dr. Tait also before his elevation to the archiepiscopate, while as yet he occupied the see of London. Scores of stories have been told of the peculiarities of this individual, and the following, among others was often related with the keenest relish by his grace: One day when, as bishop of London, his lordship was returning from some meeting in the city, the carriage became blocked with some cabs, and the coachman freely indulged in an old-time habit of swearing lustily at the various drivers. The bishop heard him, thrust his head out of the window, and sternly remonstrated.

"Beg your pardon, my lord," was the reply of the unabashed jehu. "but I heard you tell them 'ere gents as was ordained last Sunday that if you don't speak to people in their own natural tongue you will never get 'em to understand you."

His Regard for the Sex.

The steak was tough, undeniably tough. Even the landlady noticed its resistance when the boarder struck it with his knife.

"Madam," he inquired, "did this steak emanate from the flesh of a cow?"

"I don't know, really," she replied with considerable embarrassment.

"May I ask," he went on, "if you will discover and inform me?"

"What difference does it make?"

"A great deal, madam," he answered politely. "I have a few adverse remarks to make on its age, but you must know my regard for the sex would prevent my making them if this were of the feminine gender" and there came a loud pause and the clatter of knives and forks proceeded.

His Shocking Bad Luck.

A man once had a ten-cent-bit. He wanted a shave very badly, but he wanted a drink about as much. Suddenly a bright thought struck him—he would toss up for it. "Tail gets a drink, and head gets a shave." Up went the coin, and it came down head. The man looked at it for a moment dubiously; then, like an inspiration came the thought: "It is always best two out of three." Accordingly it was tossed up again, this time coming down tail. "This decides," he thought he, and again the coin was tossed in the air. What means that blank expression of despair over his face? The ten-cent-piece has rolled into the sewer!

Widows in China.

According to the laws of good society in China, young widows should not remarry. Widowhood is therefore held in the highest esteem, and the older the widow grows the more agreeable her position becomes. Should she reach fifty years, she may, by applying to the Emperor, get a sum of money with which to buy a tablet on which her virtues are named. The tablet is placed over the door at the principal entrance to her house.

Useful at This Season.

A good whitewash is prepared as follows: Take six quarts of lime, slack it with boiling water, then cover it till it cools alittle, and strain it, add then a quarter of a pound of alum, burnt and powdered, one pound of sugar, three pints of rice flour boiled to a thin paste with water, and a pound of clean glue dissolved.

Yung Kwei, who is to marry Miss May Burnham, of Springfield, Mass., on the 23rd of this month, is one of a dozen of the most brilliant young men of China as tested by a competitive examination, and was sent to this country by the Chinese government as a diplomatic attache, in order to learn American ways. His engagement to a charming American girl would indicate that he is an apt pupil.

HOW TO PRONOUNCE THEM.

English Names That Are Not Sounded, by Any Rules of English.

There are thousands of English people who would talk of going to the "Derby," would say that Lord Rosebery lived in "Berkeley" Square, would pronounce Lord Lindsey's family name of "Bertie" as if it rhymed to thirty, would refer to the late Sir Harry Verney as if his surname were spelt with a u, and would allude to the great Scotch clan of the Kers as if they were merely a family of mongrels—all this without any idea that they were infringing any law or hurting anyone's feelings; whereas they ought to have said Darby, Barkly, Barty, Varney, Karr—the e in each of these cases, and many more, being broadened to the sound of "Ah." The same change transforms Lord St. Vincent's family name of Jervis into Jarvis. A similar tendency to lengthen a vowel is shown in the ancient names of Pole-Carow, Chandos-Pole, Pepps (the family name of the Earl of Cottenham), Cowper (the family name of Earl Cowper), and Coke (the family name of the Earl of Leicester). The proper pronunciation of these is, respectively, Pool-Cary, Chandos-Pool, Peeps, Cooper, and Cook. The same influence has transformed Holker Hall, the seat of Mr. Victor Cavendish, M. P., the heir of the Dukedom of Devonshire, into Hooker Hall, and made the Earl of Home unrecognisable as the Earl of Hume.

When we approach the question of Scottish names, however the difficulties become immense. No Southern would, by the light of Nature, imagine that the proper pronunciation of Marjoribanks (family name of Lord Tweedmouth) was Marchbanks; that Lord Wemyss is Lord Weems, and his family, the Charterises, are shortened to Charters; that Sir Horace Farquhar must be addressed as Farkwar, and Lord Hamilton of Dalzell described as of Dee-ell; that the Marquis of Tweeddale becomes mere Tweedle; the Isle of Lewis is abbreviated to "the Loze," and the Thane of Glamis must be simply styled Lord Glamis.

This clipping process, however, is not peculiar to Scotland. Mr. Gladstone's Welsh castle is generally known as Horden, not Hawarden. The Duke of Westminster lives in London at what is properly called Grownor (Grosvenor) House. The Earl of Devon shortens his family name of Courtenay to Cortny. The Duke of Sutherland compresses his lengthy patronymic Leveson-Gower into Looson-Gore. The Tollemaches of Helmingham must be called the Talmashes. The Marquis of Abergavenny removes a whole syllable from his title and is merely Lord Abergenny. The Admirable Crichton would have pronounced his name to rhyme with Brighton; and Lord Rowton, when he has occasion to mention his family name of Corry, always makes it into Curry.

Under the same dispensation the Hobart Hampden Earls of Buckhamshire pronounce the first syllable of their surname just as did the venerable Mother Hubbard; the Mainwarings become Mainnerings; the poetic sound of Cholmondeley is vulgarized to Chumley; young Lord Amphil is so oddly pronounced that it seems as if he got his title from an anthill; Pontefract Castle becomes there Pontret; Lord Bellingbrooke owns only to the style of Bullingbrook.

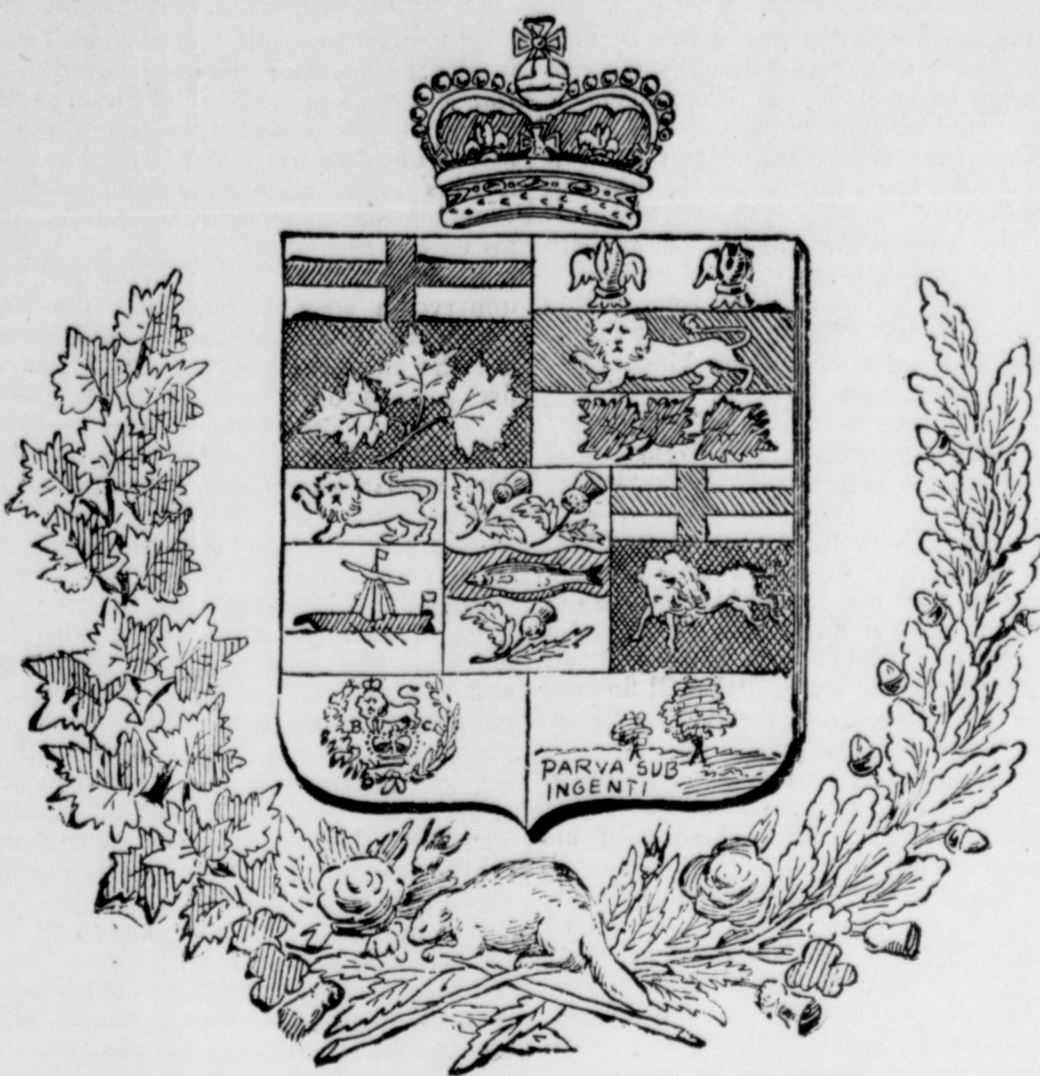
Some of the most remarkable feats of pronunciation are to be found in connection with the foreign names which have become Anglicized by time and corruption. Nobody, unless they had received a key to the mystery, would imagine that Lord Beauchamp ought to be addressed as Lord Beecham, or that the cockney who referred to Beevor Castle by its ostensible name of Belvoir, would intallibly provoke a smile. Beaulieu is another catch of the same kind, for it has degenerated into Beely. People who remember that they used to talk of Robert Devereaux, Earl of Essex, of Elizabeth's time, as it is his surname rhymed to mew, must grasp the idea that Robert Devereaux, viscount Hereford of the present day, is not satisfied unless his surname rhymes with dukes; and Moux's brewery has precisely the same sound as Mukes.

The most catchy corruptions are to be found among the Saints. For instance, the grand old name of Seymour is merely a variant of the Norman Saint Maur, which, in process of time, adopted a form of phonetic spelling which eclipsed the true one. Saint John, on the other hand, has retained its original orthography while acquiring the sound of Sinjou, and the same is the case with Saint Clair, which is properly pronounced Sinclair, and is sometimes spelt that way. The same peculiarity may be noticeable in St. Legere and St. Lawrence, which are given the sound of Siliger and Sillawrence. On the other hand, the modern titles of St. Levan, St. Germans, St. Oswald, being derived from British Saints and not from French ones, are pronounced hard, as Saint Oswald, Saint Germans, and Saint Levan.

A curious incident of the rapidity with which names derived from foreign countries become corrupted by continual use in English mouths, is supplied by the proper pronunciation of the word Trafalgar. Properly, it should be Traflegarr. It is so called in Spain, and the eldest son of Earl Nelson has always been styled Viscount Traflegarr. The origin of the alteration is said to be traced to the stirring poem, "Twas in Trafalgar's Bay," where the pronunciation was deliberately altered to suit the metre. The great British public accepted the change without any care for propriety, and it is immortalized in Trafalgar Square.

On the other hand, a modern instance will show that these verbal gymnastics are not limited to foreign names. The name of Parnell, for instance, was well known in England before the days of the great Irish leader. The emphasis was invariably laid on the first syllable. Mr. Parnell himself had the same habit in dealing with his own patronymic. Yet, to the great mass of the nation of all classes he was known as Mr. Par-nell, (accent on the last syllable), and will probably go down to posterity as such.—Tid Bits.

The pecuniary rewards of British art are unequally distributed. Sir Edward Burne-Jones, the latest of the art baronets, is to have an income of £15,000 a year. The fortune left by the late Ford Madox Browne, on the other hand, was scarcely £1,000. No artist of recent years left so large a fortune as Edwin Long, who died three years ago having accumulated nearly £75,000.



TRIUMPHANTLY CROWNED

By the Seven Provinces of our Dominion.

Paine's Celery Compound Honored and Esteemed Above All Other Medicines.

A few years ago, that health-giving and life-saving medicine, Paine's Celery Compound, was given to the people of Canada in a quiet, honest and unostentatious way. This discovery, of a giant intellect in medicine and science, was given to the people of Canada with confidence, and the happy results are unparalleled in the annals of medical science.

The great mission of Paine's Celery Compound was to root out and banish disease and suffering, and to give new health, strength, vim, energy and activity to weak, nervous, sleepless, and run-down men and women.

Up to the present, the career of Paine's Celery Compound has been astonishingly grand and successful. In its great battles and magnificent victories over disease, this grand scientific agent has driven to obcurity a host of quack nostrums and deceptive medicines that took away from the sick and afflicted what little physical strength they possessed, and their hard earned money as well.

Whenever and wherever the common patent medicines of the day failed to cure—when doctors, after honest striving, gave up their patients as incurable—Paine's Celery Compound extended the mighty

right hand of power, and saved from death and the grave those who had faith to lay hold of the rescuing hand.

No other medicine holds such a record of wonderful works and cures in our young Dominion, and no other has ever received such notices from physicians and the press of the country. The honors won by Paine's Celery Compound span this broad Dominion from ocean to ocean. The seven provinces have awarded it the palm of victory for its marvellous and triumphant successes.

This is a position at once high and commanding—a monument of fame, an honor that time and circumstances can never dim or detract.

Readers, ye who are weary, brain-tired, sickly, suffering and diseased, this grand discovery in medicine is offered specially for your troubles and physical burdens. It will restore to you the blessings you so eagerly crave for—a healthy body, a clear brain, bright eyes, the glow of health in the face, and the quick and elastic step. You must decide at once; your course must be marked by progress or retrogression.

You have the incontrovertible evidence and thousands of our Canadian people to guide you; all have testified that Paine's Celery Compound "makes people well."

FERTILIZERS.

Imperial Superphosphate, Potato Phosphate, Bone Meal.

Actual test proves these Fertilizers the best in the market for raising large crops.

—MANUFACTURED BY—

Provincial Chemical Fertilizer Co., Limited.

Send for pamphlet.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

A Great Literary Bargain.

In the past two or three years "PROGRESS" has been able to make some tempting offers for new subscribers with such satisfactory results that the very best bargain in literature is none too good to offer. The very latest arrangement that has been made enables the publisher of "PROGRESS" to send the COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE, of New York, to anyone who will send him one new subscription to "PROGRESS" for 85 cents. In other words for \$2.85 he will send "PROGRESS" to a new subscriber for one year and the COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE to the person who forwards the subscription.

Please fill out the blank below and send it with a Money Order for \$2.85 to Edward S. Carter and take advantage of the most attractive offer "PROGRESS" has ever made.

May 1894.

MR. EDWARD S. CARTER,
Publisher PROGRESS:

Enclosed you will find, Express or Post Office Order, for two dollars and eighty-five cents, (\$2.85) for which please send PROGRESS for one year to

and the COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE for one year to

The regular subscription price of the COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE is \$1.50, and for PROGRESS \$2.00. his offer is only open to new subscriber

BUY



Corsets.

Have Large Imitators But No Equal.

Clematis, Lotus, COLD CREAM AND HONEY,

Infants' Delight

Toilet Soaps,

Just received at

W.C. RUDMAN ALLAN'S,

CHEMIST, DRUGGIST, 135 KING ST

My Dispensing

Department

receives particular attention.

AFTER SICKNESS to tone up the system, and bring back a healthy appetite, physicians recommend the use of CAMPBELL'S QUININE WINE. PREPARED BY K. CAMPBELL & CO., MONTREAL. Beware of Imitations.

TURKEYS,

CHICKENS, GEESE AND DUCKS.

Annapolis Co., N. S. Beef. Kings Co., N. B., Lamb, Mutton and Veal. Ontario Fresh Pork.

DEAN'S SAUSAGES.

Ham, Bacon, Clear Pork and Lard. Celery, Squash and all Vegetables.

THOS. DEAN, 13 and 14 City Market