PROGRESS, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1894.

LANDOR, THE ODD POET.

FURTHER GLIMPSES OF HIS PER-SONAL CHARACTERISTICS.

His Return to England and Life in Bath-A Man of Fine Physical Development-His Love of the Fine Arts-How He Left England, Never to Return.

a visit made by Dickens to Fiesole, incid- But he did return to his "beautiful Fieentally describes this villa, atter it was lost sole." After that wretched result of the to its former owner : "My heart swelled publication of his "Dry Sticks Fagoted,"as Landor's would have done when I looked his prosecution for libel by a lady of Bath, of that of males. down upon it, nestling among its olive trees upon whom he had written an epigram,and vines, and with its upper windows he left England forever. The draught up-(there are five above the door) open to the on his finances of £1000 had reduced him sun. Over the centre of these there is an- considerably, and his life in Italy was unother storey, set upon the house top like a like what it had formerly been. "After tower; and all Italy, except its sea, is months of wretchedness at Fiesole," one melted down into the glowing landscape it memoir has it recorded, "his friends came commands. I plucked a leaf of ivy from the convent garden as I looked; and here it is. For Landor, with my love." "So wrote Mr. Dickens to me from Florence," says Forster, "on the 2nd of April 1845; and when I turned over Landor's papers in the same month after an interval of exactly twenty years, the ivy leaf was found enclosed, with the letter in which I had sent it. Dickens had asked him before leaving what he would most wish to have in remembrance of Italy? "An Ivy leaf and was still working in his 90th from Fiesole," said Landor.

Then came his return to England, and his residence at Bath; a city, he declared better worth living in than any beside Florence. There he was visited by one who has described the man and his surroundings: "Landor's physical development is correspondent to that of his mind. He is a tall, large man; broadly and muscularly built, yet with an air of great activity about him. His ample chest, the erect bearing of his head, the fire and quick motion of his eye, all impress you with the feeling of a powerful, ardent and decided man. The general character of his head is fine; massy, phrenologically amply developed, and set upon the breast with a bearing full of strength and character. His teatures are well formed, and full of the same character. In his youth, Landor must have been pronounced handsome; in his present age, with gray bair and considerable baldness, he presents a fine, manly and impressive presence. There is instantaneous evidence of the utter absence of disguise about him. You have no occasion to look deep, and ponder cautiously to discover his character. It is written broadly on his front. All 1s open, frank, and self-determined. The lower part of his face betrays much thought and firmness; there is a quick and hawk-like expression about the upper, which the somewhat retreating yet broad forehead increases. His eyebrows, arched singularly high on his forehead, diminish the apparent height of the head; but on looking at his profile, you soon perceive the great elevation of the skull above the line running from the ear to the eye. The structure of the whole man, his air, his action, voice, and mode of talking, all denote an extraordinary personage. His character is most unequivocally passionate, impulsive, yet intellectual and reflective; capable of excitement and of becoming impetuous, and perhaps headlong, for the fire and strength in him are of no common intensity. One can see that the quick instincts of his nature, the electric principle by which such natures leap to their conclusions, would render him excessively impatient of the slower processes or more sordid biases of more common minds. That he must be liable to great outbursts condition. But this condition is relieved of indignation, and capable of becoming somewhat by the excess of widows over arbitrary and overbearing is perceived; yet you soon find, on conversing with him, that no man is so ready to be convinced of the right, or so free to rectify the errors of a hasty judgment. He has in short, an essentially fine, high, vigorous nature; one which speaks forth in every page of his writings, and yet is so different to the stereotype of the world as to incur its dictum of eccentric. . . . In his modest house in St. James' square, [Bath.] he has surrounded himself with the most exquisite collection of miniature paintings in the world. Everything is select, from the highest masters, Raphael, Titian, Corregio, and older more quaint hands, and everything perfect of its kind. These, including some by our own Wilson. he collected in Italy. His larger collection he gave to his son, on leaving Italy, and brought these only as more adapted to the house he proposed to inhabit. Peace, meditation, and the gradual resumption of women reported is accounted for on the simple habits seem the leading objects of ground that a great many divorced men his present hale old age. 'I have a pleasure,' said he, 'in renouncing one indulgence after another; in learning to live without so many wants. Why should I require so many more comforts than the bulk of my fellow-creatures can get? We

" 'I could wish it, but it is better as it is. I cannot live there. They can, and 24 less than one-fifth of the males were are happy. I have their society in their found to be married, while on the temales letters; they are well off, and therefore-I

Queen Victoria ?'

am content." Alas! that connubial love, that mutual Forster, in his life of Landor, referring to appreciation that makes home was lacking. to his rescue. A plain but comfortable lodging was tound for him at Florence, his surviving brothers undertook to supply an annuity of £200, which Robert Browning generously saw duly employed as long as he remained in Florence. And thus one more gleam of sunshine seemed to settle on the 'old man eloquent.' Though deat and ailing, he continued to find a solace in his pen. He wrote and published occasional verses, and two or three more 'Imaginary Conversations' in which the old fire burned not dimly; collected some earlier scraps, which appeared as 'Heroic Idylls,' year, at new 'Conversations,' when, on

the 17th of September, 1864, death ended his labors and sorrows," But his imperishable records remain. Making every allowance that justice or prudence may demand, we have still in our conception of him a man extraordinary, in personality, in experience, in the duration and wholeness of his life. and in the volume and quality of his writings. "From nineteen almost to ninety his intellectual and literary activity was indefatigably incessant; but, herein at least; like Charles Lamb, whose cordial admiration he so cordially returned, he could not write a note of three lines which did not bear the mark of his particular hand in its matchless and inimitable command of a style at once the most powerful and the purest of his age." So masculine an in-tellect, full of such lofty wisdom; so warm a heart, abounding in such manly tenderness; revealed in literary work of such clear style aud with such exgisite finish; can hardly fail to secure a high place in the esteem of all thoughtful men in the present time, and in future generations.

PASTOR FELIX.

whose bust there opposite reminds me so of the temales. Among those of 20 years of age and upward the proportion of the married increased with great rapidity with both sexes. Between the ages from 20 to nearly one-halt were married.

"Between the ages from 25 to 29, over one-halt ot the males and nearly threefourths of the females were married. Between the ages from 30 to 34 nearly three-fourths of the males and four fitths of the temales were married. Up to this point the proportion of married temales in each age group was considerably in excess

Between the ages of 35 to 44 the proportions were practically equal, the married comprising about four-fitths of the total number for this age group. At this age the proportion of females who were married reached a maximum. Above this age the proportion of married women diminished, owing to the increased proportion of widows. Between 45 and 54 years of age the married males comprised fivesixths of the whole number. In this age group the proportion of males who were married reached a maximum, and from this point diminished, owing to the increased proportion of widowers. For this age group the proportion of married temiales had declined to less than three-fourths of all females.

"Between the ages of 55 to 64 the proportion of married males had diminished to 82.34 per cent, and that of married females to 60.38 per cent. For the age group, representing persons 65 years and upward, seven-tenths of the males were found to be married, while the proportion of females was one-half as great, or 35.35 per cent of all females of the age stated.

The proportion of widows was greater than that of widowers at all ages. It became appreciable between the ages from 15 to 19, and increased rapidly. For temales 65 and upward the proportion of widows exceeded the proportion of married women. The proportion of widowers was less than that of married men for each age group

One of the most interesting teatures of the bulletin is the carefully compiled facts relating to the proportions of single, married, widowed and divorced, without regard to age, of the aggregate population. These facts do not deal with age distinc-

"Considering aggregate population, it is seen that in the North Atlantic division, which constitutes the principal manufacturing section of the country, a section made up largely of urban population, the single are found in smaller proportion than in any other part of the country, and the married and widowed in larger proportion.

THE CAPTAIN'S REMARKABLE STATEMENT He Says: "Paine's Celery Compound Knocks Out the Medical Practitioner."

Testimony from a Popular Winnipeg Resident. Encouraging



12

NOT ENOUGH TO GO ABOUND.

Interesting Statistics in Regard to Marriage in the United States.

All the men in the United States could not marry if they so desired ; there are not women enough to go round, says the Washington Post. The old and bewhiskered fallacy that there is a Jill for every Jack has been exploded, and the probable fulfilment of the millenial prophesy of a each man's coat tail seems to be increasing according to the square of the distance in an inverse ratio. In other words, if every unmarried female in the United States were to play Eve to someerst while disconsolate Adam there would still be 1,422,410, males who would have to view conjugal happiness through other eyes.

These and many other interesting facts are set forth in an extra census bulletin in which satistical data relating to the conjugal condition of the people of the United States are presented for the first time in an official or even approximately correct way.

Of the entire population of the United States in June 1, 1890, nearly three-fifths were single. Of this number there were 19,945,576 males and 17,183,988 females who had never been married, or 2,761,588 more males than females belonging to this widowers, neither of which were included in the figures just given. At the time of the enumeration there were 815,437 widowers and 2,154,615 widows, or 1,339,178 more widows than widowers. Add this excess of widows to the other unmarried temales, and there are yet 1,422,410 more unmarried men than women in the United States.

men and women, from the fact that a confrom marrying again, owing to statutory enactments of several of the States which prohibit one or both parties divorced from they were formerly married. The divorced urban population. females constitute 59.42 per cent. of all a belief to the contrary, the percentage of divorced people as compared with the population is very small, amounting to a fraction of 1 per cent. The number of divorced men is 49,101, while the number of d'vorced women is 71,895. The excess of divorced tailed to so report themselves. This belief is strengthened when it is understood that 0.38 per cent. in the north Atlantic divithe percentage of men whose conjugal relations were unknown was nearly three times as great as the percentage of women.

In a table setting forth the conjugal condition of the aggregate population, subdivided according to sex and age groups, should set an example against the selfish, it is shown that there were twenty-three

says:

Conversely, the South Atlantic and South Central divisions, which are almost purely agricultural and rural, contain the largest proportion of single persons and the smallest proportion of the married. These results are directly opposed to popular belief. It is assumed that the development of urban population diminishes the number of the married. The explanation which naturally suggests itself is that the larger proportion of marriages in the manufacturing sections of the country is due, not only to the fact that the native white population time when three women will be holding to married young and in large proportion at all ages, but also to the fact that the foreign whites, who have settled in large numbers in the North Atlantic division, were either married, or of marriageable age at the time of their immigration. "It an examination is made of that part

of the table which shows the proportion of single and married among the native whites of native parentage, it is seen for the North Atlantic division that the proportion of single is even less than among the aggregate population, and the proportion of married and widowed greater. In other words, these figures appear to indicate that in the most densely settled part of the country-parts where the urban element is greatest-the native white of native parentage marry more freely than in the rural parts of the United States. Considering the conjugal condition of the native white of foreign parentage, the largest proportions of married and widowed are found in the South Atlantic and South Central divisions. In the three other divisions, where this element is much more numerous, the proportions of the married and widowed differ but slightly."

The facts set forth, which most directly antagonize popular belief, are those tending to show that the proportion of divorced persons in the cities is less than in the country at large. From time immemorial, to dwell on the social virtues and religious excellences of the country people has been a favorite theme of poet, orator, and novelist. It had perhaps never occurred to any writer on social morality to draw a comparison in favor of urban as against rural virtues. But the statistics of con-These figures do not include the divorced dition, as prepared by the Eleventh Census, leaves little room to doubt that two things siderable percentage of them are disbarred opposite to general belief are true; first, the percentage of those who marry in the cities is greater than that of those in the country, and second, the per cent of remarrying except to the parties to whom divorced is greater in the rural than in the

The bulletin closes with the following the divorced persons, as against 40.58 per interesting statement in regard to the percent. of divorced males. Notwithstanding centages of divorced people in the United States.

"For the United States as a whole, it is seen that divorced persons among the aggregate population represented 0.54 per cent. of the married people : that is, there was one divorced person to 185 married. This proportion, however, ranged in different parts of the country from 0.31 per cent. in the south Atlantic division and sion to 1.13 per cent. in the western division. The proportion in the north central division was decidedly greater than in the south central division.

No Profit for the Inventor.

A dingy shop in New York displays in males, under the age of fifteen, married, its show window a terrestrial g and 1,411 females. One male of younger age turns on its axis and so indicates the time of day the world over. Within the shop than fifteen had been separated from his erstwhile wife through the instrumentality sits the inventor of this globe clock, repairof the divorce court, while twelve females ing other people's clocks and watches. The of like tender age had been relieved from invention has been patented nearly twenty years; but there is nothing to iadicate that unhappy conjugal relations through the the inventor has found it profitable. same channel. Of the percentages relating to the sex and age groups the bulletin The young fiancee, the Princess Alix, who is the destined Czarina of Russia, is "Of the males under 15 years the prosaid to have the same characteristics as her portion of married was inappreciable, while of the females under 15 about one in mother, -Princess Alice, of England, the every 10,000 was married. Between the same usefulness and womanly sympathy, Fiesole and its climate; don't you want ages of 15 to 19 only 0 52 per cent, of the qualities she will probably have much need your children; especially that daughter males were married, and 0.49 per cent, of in nursing a delicate husband.

hundred people in the progressive city of Winnipeg, who do not know popular Cap-

tain Douglas. The genial and whole-souled Captain is the proprietor of the famous Leland House amongst the best appointed of Canada's modern hotels. The weary and dust-stained traveller, who has once experienced the comforts of the "Leland," and the kind attentions of its worthy proprietor, invari- to banish his rheumatism. ably goes back to the popular house when business or pleasure leads him again to the prairie city.

Capt. Douglas is an enthusiastic believer in the efficacy of Paine's Celery Compound.

has thoroughly tested Paine's Celery Compound for his own troubles in the past,

and says without hesitation that the great medicine "knocks out the medical practi- says :tioner." It was through the Captain's influence and strong recommendations that Mr. G. Swain, the well-known C. P. R. station-master, of Winnipeg, used Paine's Celery Compound, and found a cure, when the doctors and other medicines had failed practitioner. A person has only to use it

Captain Douglas, in order to encourage and benefit Canadians, writes as follows :---"It gives me very great pleasure to say

a word in favor of your excellent preparation known as Paine's Celery Compound. He daily recommends it to his citizens, I was troubled for some time with inwhen they complain of troubles such as digestion and dyspepsia, and a general its favor, and you may be sure I shall never rheumatism, weakness, nervousness, sleep- leeling of lassitude, all of which have been cease to sing its praises."

It would be a difficult matter to find or e | lessness, dyspepsia, liver and kidney | banished after using your Compound. troubles and impure blood. The Captain can recommend it with confidence to all who need such a valuable tonic."

In a later letter regarding his success with nature's health-restorer, the Captain

"You know well what I think of Paine's Celery Compound. It is a most valuable medicine, and I can truly bear testimony to its excellent restorative and invigorating qualities; in fact, it knocks out the medical to know its worth to the human family.

Through its use I now feel like a boy, and may Paine's Celery Compound long live to go on with its good work. I am pleased to lend my name to the grand work of extending a knowledge of this valuable Compound, and can never say too much in

In the past two or three years " PROGRESS " has been able to make some tempting offers for new subscribers with such satisactory 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 on 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,

Great Literary Bargain

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.

		2	May	1894
Mr. Edward S. Ca]	RTER, Publisher PROGRI	ESS:		
Enclosed you will fi	ind, Express or Post	Office Order, for	two dollars o	and eight
C	or which please send	PROGRESS fe	or one year to	
five cents, $(*2.83)$ f				
pve cents, (\$2.83) J		1 '		
pve cents, (\$2.83) f		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		

self-indulgence of the age. We should discountenance its extravagant follies. The pride and pomp of funerals is monstrous. When I die, I will spend but six pounds on mine. I have left orders for the very commonest coffin that is made for the commonest man; and six of the stoutest and very poorest men to carry me to the grave, tor which each shall receive one sovereign.

"But don't you pine for your beautiful

PROGRESS" (\$2.00. This offer is only open to newsubscribers. Bld The regular subscription price of the COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE is \$1.50, and