

HUMOR OF PENSION CLAIMS

Many Applicants Present Queer Pleas and Many Pensioners Are Impostors.

To one inclined to be merry fun may be found in almost every sphere of human life. A writer tells some amusing stories of instances of veterans applying for pensions on account of physical disabilities. The case is well authenticated of a man drawing a pension for deafness...

The story of a man who applied for a pension for injuries received by "taking fright at a false alarm" has become classical. In the old Gulf States, where...

"I had a man come to me," relates an Atlanta man, "to say that he wanted to get a general law pension for injuries received from being thrown out of a tuggy at Racine, Wis. ten years after the war. He acknowledged that the procedure was not quite regular, but he justified his course by saying that it was only a question of time when every...

Every town has its jokes of that sort. This is one of the pronounced evils of a system of payment based on disabilities, from which a straight service pension system would give a welcome relief. At least, it should greatly reduce the evil.

There is a true story of a man who drew a pension for total deafness on the certificate of an examining board and was discovered in charge of a telephone instrument. One man who was a pensioner on the score of total blindness was found reading newspapers and doing cabinet work; another man, officially certified blind by the United States government was encountered in a jewelry shop engaged in delicate mechanical tasks with a magnifying glass stuck in his eye. A man drawing \$72 a month because he required the regular aid and attendance of another person on account of his disabilities was seen industriously painting the side of a four-story warehouse, having drawn himself up on a 25-foot ladder, handling both the ropes without assistance. While these cases are of course exceptional, their existence even in rare instances is proof of defects in the medical examination system.

CHORUS GIRL'S HARD LIFE.

She Has to Labor Unceasingly and Her Pay Is Pitifully Small.

"There are a good many things in the social and economic arrangement of these times," said the Man Who Thinks, "in the presence of a New York World writer, that need straightening out."

Attending a dry lecture, his hearers turned away, but the Man Who Thinks regarded their attention in the next breath by continuing:

"First and foremost of these is the matter paid to chorus girls. I have been seeing all the musical comedies and comic operas lately, and the way the chorus girl has to work is something heinous when you consider the pay she receives for her efforts. Time was when the chorus girl had nothing to do but wear a pair of tights, make one gesture and march around the stage. The actors and actresses did the work. But nowadays it is very different. The chorus girl does three-quarters of all the labor and the star and his associates get the money that should be hers."

"Why, just look at it for yourself and see if I am not right. The average chorus girl of to-day must, first of all, be pretty. That's a valuable desideratum to begin with, and scarce, at that. Then she must be able to dance, sing, act and have unlimited energy. One girl must make five or six changes of costume in an evening, figure in ten or a dozen numbers in which she does more work than the man or woman who has the song, and all the time look happy."

"Even before that, see how unevenly the thing is balanced. The average time of rehearsing a piece is six weeks. The chorus goes to work three weeks before the principals. And all during the six weeks of the chorus girl's preliminary work she gets not one penny of salary. Then, when it comes to costumes, she has to provide all her tights and shoes out of her slender stipend. Not so the high-priced principals, whose salaries are so much bigger than the chorus girls. Their costumes are furnished to the last detail by the management."

"All this may be fair and square, or the chorus girl wouldn't stand for it, but some day she'll strike, and then—well, there won't be any comic opera without the chorus girl. That's all."

Ought to Comfort Her.

Young Man (to editor)—Here is a little poem of a pathetic nature, sir. I showed it to my mother and she actually cried over it.

Editor (after reading the poem)—You say your mother cried?

"Yes, sir."

"Well, you go home and promise your mother never to write any more poetry, and I think the old lady will dry her eyes."—Stray Stories

With Deadly Effect.

An exquisite sea flower, something like an aster, grows at great depths in the ocean. It looks innocent enough, but it is charged with such a deadly poison that a small fish touching one of the beautiful petals is instantly killed, and its body is then drawn down by the waves to the plant's mouth, and is literally eaten.

MIRACULOUS GROWTH

NATURE SUPPLIES LOWER ANIMALS WITH LOST ORGANS.

Renewal of Human Systems Every Seven Years—Many Singular Changes Are Always Going On.

In the many marvels of the animal world there is nothing more wonderful than the mystery of growth and the lavish way in which nature not only supplies heads and eyes, legs and tails, but also supplementary members to take their place when those useful if not necessary articles are destroyed or lost, writes a naturalist in the London Mail.

The replacement of lost organs is more common as we approach the foundations of life, and is almost absent from its pinnacles and battlements. There is a popular idea that every part of the human body is renewed in the course of seven years, and that the grown man who gazes on his strong limbs, and (by means of a mirror) at his comely or uncomely face, is looking at a totally different person from the child who was his infantile representative. He was John Smith at ten, he is John Smith at 25, and yet every particle has changed; he is another John and another Smith—the same, yet not the same.

How much of this theory is true it is difficult to say, and not very profitable to discuss. But we know that the body is capable of renewal, as well as of ordinary growth. Cuts and wounds are filled up by new flesh, growing from the sides until the seams are completely mended; it is possible to take skin from one person's healthy forehead and to graft it upon another person's nose, and blood, it is believed, may be drawn from the veins of the robust and made to flow in those of the feeble.

More commonplace growths are familiar to every one. The skin is ever being rubbed or washed away, hair requires cutting at inconveniently short intervals, human nails demand the scissors, the claws of cats are reset by the aid of the drawing-room furniture, and those of the tiger by means of a friendly tree. The horns of male deer, and in the case of the reindeer those of the female also—which in some instances weigh half a hundredweight—are broken off and grow again year by year.

But with these exceptions there is nothing in the higher animals corresponding to the replacing of limbs in the crab. It is only when we leave the mammals and the birds that we arrive at the miracle of growth which the fisherman called "sprouting," and which means of science, term the regeneration of the lost parts. It is at its meridian in the crabs and spiders, while its dawn must be looked for far below the mollusks and the worms. Man, so to speak, only basks in the rays of the setting sun.

Sea anemones, which with their green, pink, cream blue and crimson floral beauty turn the shores of the ocean into a marine paradise, may be cut down by adverse circumstances, as our garden flowers are by a northern blast, without losing their vitality or their power of recuperation. Let but a layer of the original rock remain attached to the rock, and they will again grow bodies, and crown them with bodilike fringes, which serve them for lips and hands.

I once heard a jocular doctor threaten to amputate a patient in the middle of his back. Such a radical operation would probably have delirated the subject of it from violent athletic pursuits for the rest of his life. An earthworm thinks nothing of being taken off in the middle of the back by the spade of an unsuspecting or malicious gardener, but simply rests as a private patient for a month or two; and then comes out with a brand-new tail. Even the loss of the other end does not trouble the interesting creature, which Darwin raised from the status of a pest to the honorable rank of one of the world's benefactors.

Most people lose their heads, metaphorically at times, but when those ornamental appendages are literally off, no fresh heads take their place. A worm, on the contrary, has been known to grow a new brain, as well as the more cumbersome but useful mouth and throat, in the course of a couple of months.

Canada's Greatest Dome.

The largest dome of the Guastavino type in the world is being completed on the new building of the Bank of Montreal, in St. James' street. So careful were the directors in awarding the contract that they stipulated the importation of Spanish laborers, especially for the job. The dome is the first of its kind to be built in Canada. Its inside diameter is 71 1/2 feet. There is no steel construction to support the arched roof, the tile in use being hand-burned terra cotta an inch thick, laid in cement. The entire area of the bank's superstructure will be about 8,000 square feet. The skylight in the top will be 100 feet from the main floor of the rotunda, which is approached by a passageway 34 feet wide and 35 feet high. The building is planned to be one of the finest banks in the world.—N. Y. Times.

Public School Nurses.

The experiment in the public schools of employing a nurse whose duty it was to go from school to school treating the infant ailments has proven so successful that 12 more have been appointed. A troublesome cough or cold is taken by her and "nipped in the bud." If "Mose" Lovinsky gets his grimy paw out when trying to sharpen his lead pencil, or "Micky" Donovan gets a black eye as the result of a difference of opinion with "Johnny" Smith, the wounds of war come directly under the tender ministrations of this Red Cross healer. The child of today may expect a longer lease of life than his father who was so unfortunate as to be born 50 years too soon.—N. Y. Herald.

ABOUT JAPANESE NAMES.

Little Difficulty in Pronouncing Them Correctly, Yet Many Are Spoken Wrong.

It has been suggested to me, says a writer in Notes and Queries, that many readers might be glad of a few hints as to the pronunciation of those Japanese places and personal names now so prominently figuring in our magazines and papers. There is little difficulty in pronouncing Japanese correctly, since the vowels are all sounded as in Italian, and the consonants as in English. It is worthy of remark, however, that although theoretically sh should be sounded as in English, some of the best Japanese speakers reduce it to simple s. Hence we get Siko-ku for the island of Shikoku and Tsu-sima for the island of Tsushima. The reduction of ts to s is on the other hand, merely a blunder of our journalists, some of whom the other day degraded Tsu-shima into Sushima, just as some maps degrade the Tsuka-ru strait into Sugaru. The stress generally falls upon the penultimate: Hoso-ji, Osa-ka, Hokodato, Nagasaki, Yokohama, Shimomoto, Utsunomiya. There are exceptions, such as Okawa, Kana-gawa, Oshima, Hirashima, Matsushima, Katsura, Komura, Sa-suna. Most of these expressions have in their penultimate the vowels i or u, which are always short in Japanese, and in many words and names are omitted altogether colloquially. The samurai, or Japanese army officer, is popularly pronounced sa-murai.

There are two Japanese loan words in English which have been naturalized in their shorter forms, minus the silent u, viz, the familiar mousme (Jap. musume), and the botanical term moxa (Jap. mo-guo). In Japanese orthography the full forms alone are employed. From this it happens that several names written with four syllables—e. g. Shimotsuke, Yokosuka—are spoken with three, Shimo-tsuke, Yoko-ska. A good example is the name of the reigning emperor, Mutsuhito. In its termination hito the i is excessively palatalized, so that, the i disappearing, it sounds like shio, and the name is heard as a trisyllable, Mutsu-shio. In English, the English reader is often in danger of taking for three syllables a name which really has four, e. g. Inouye, Niigata, Terauchi. The secret is that each vowel must be separately enunciated, Ino-u-ye, Ni-i-gata, To-ra-u-chi.

BIGGEST BANK ON EARTH.

New Financial Combination in London That Will Dwarf All Others.

In London a banking combination is now in progress that will put the two largest New York banks far in the background. This is the combination of the biggest of the London banks and the one that ranks thirteenth on the list, or the Lloyds bank, limited, and the Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, limited. The new combined London bank, says the Bankers' Monthly, will be the largest banking institution in the world, and will overshadow even the big government banks, like the Bank of England, and those of the French, German and Russian nations.

The striking facts about this combination is that it is a consolidation of the most important of city banks and the largest country banks. In other words, it is an alliance between the two largest of the types that handle this distinctive business.

Banking laws here and in England are radically different. The privilege of English banks to have branches is denied to our national banks, and this is a vital influence in bringing about mammoth banks abroad, while it restricts the similar growth of American institutions. State banks in New York and most of the other states have this privilege, but the charters of these are not so liberal, and are not regarded with the same favor as those of national banks, which also have the valuable and profitable privilege to issue notes and to receive government deposits. Many of the state banks have a number of branches and trust companies locally, and in other sections are developing on the same lines. The largest number of branches of any of our state banks is very small, as compared to those maintained by the English banks. The largest here has less than 20 branches, while one of the banks in the big London combination has 95, and the other almost as many.

How Anthracite Was Made.

The peculiarity of the Pocahontas coal is to be found in its low content of ash and volatile matter, as well as of sulphur and other impurities, and the resultant high percentage of fixed carbon, with high calorific value that follows upon such conditions. The Pocahontas vein is thought to correspond to the anthracite vein of red ash coal of the Lykens valley, near Pottsville, Pa. The geological explanation of the difference is that the anthracite bed was subjected to a more thorough cooking process under pressure than the Pocahontas portion of the vein, while the latter owes its own volatile matter to the fact that it was subjected to heat under pressure for a more protracted period than the bituminous coals of western Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Accent Misled Him.

"I suppose," says the southern lady who is applying for the position of teacher in the district school in Michigan, "I suppose it is the custom for the teacher to live in the vicinity of the schoolhouse—how'd you say?" "O, yes, ma'am," answers the chairman of the school committee. "A lady as good looking as you'll be best if you live near her heart's content."—Chicago Tribune.

SALESWOMAN'S FIRST SALES

Superstitious Notion That Is Entered by Girls Behind the Counter.

"Have a good day?" asked the tall, smart-looking girl in the black tailor gown of her tired-looking companion, as they sank into the seats which the passengers who got out at the Eighteenth street station had just vacated, relates the New York Mail.

"No, awful. Worse checks this week," replied the other with a pathetic droop of the mouth. "I might as well quit Saturday night and take up stenography. I don't think I was out for the ribbon counter or any other counter either. I was just as bad Monday when they put me in reduced gloves."

"Nonsense, you're just blue and tired to-night. That's all. I know what that is. What did your book come to, anyway?"

The little girl named a sum so low that her tall friend and mentor looked as if she would like to whistle. But her feelings found vent instead, in the expressive monosyllable "Fierce!"

"Then, after a moment's reflection she said, as if the idea had just struck her: 'Maybe you started the day with a hoodoo. Do you remember your first customer?'"

"Yes, I guess I do. She had nearly every piece of ribbon out of the case, and then she picked up a remnant from the 19-cent basket after all. The check was three and three-eighths taffeta. C. O. P."

"Well, I should say yes. It's a wonder you came out as well as you did. A remnant is bad luck for the first check, and C. O. P. is even worse. You want to start in with a cash sale, if it isn't but ten cents. Then you can take all the C. O. P.'s you like and never regret checks. They don't make a bit of difference afterward, nor remnant either, but cut your first sale off the piece if you expect to have any kind of a book. If you'd asked any of the girls who had made a cash sale they'd have taken your C. O. P. customer in a minute."

"I didn't know," said the other. "Of course you didn't. I didn't either when I started. I'd sell out of boxes on my left-hand side, and write with my pencil after I dropped it without turning it around three times. I'd slip my thumb in scissors first, instead of my finger, and many's the time I've fanned the customer her change before I did her parcel."

"Mustn't you?" inquired the other, wonderingly.

"No, of course not. And you mustn't have black or dark tines for your first sale either if you can help it. That's another hoodoo. Any of the bright colors or white, and, if possible, to a young person. That's good luck. A middle-aged woman is all right, if she's not short and stout, but a man is the best of all. Start your day with him and your book will be a wonder. An errand girl from one of the small dressmakers is good luck, and so is a messenger boy. You can give either one of them samples without hurting the rest of your day. But be sure to fold the goods over before you cut them for anybody else. If you don't they come back after the goods are all sold and raise a fuss."

"If you get a customer with a bunch of violets pinned on her you're all right, but if she carries them in her hand and lays them down on your showcase don't touch them. You won't get a check that's worth while writing down the rest of the day."

"Just the same with opera-glass bags. Keep as far away from them as you can. But a muff is all right, especially if it is ermine or mink. When your customer isn't looking just run the back of your hand over it twice, and you'll have splendid checks all the day, and be married before the end of the year."

"Well, of all things," the tired look left the face of the little girl and she began to sit up and take notice with renewed interest.

"That's a fact. I know it to come true. You remember Agnes Carlton that used to be in the silverwear and manure sets. Well, she tried it and she's got the loveliest husband and the cutest little flat top ever saw, elevator and all. And he gave her a sunburst with four pearls in it for her Christmas this year. And they go to the theater every Monday. He's got a friend that knows one of the press agents."

"O, dear, I hope it will be good and cold to-morrow so they'll all be out with their furs," and then they adjusted their veils at the little glass and made their way to the door, so as to be in time for the stop at the next station.

Prison for Children.

One of the most remarkable school-rooms in the world is surely that of "La Petite Roquette," the Paris prison for juvenile offenders. The system of this prison is that of solitary confinement, the whole building being so constructed that each of the detached cells is overlooked by a warden stationed on a small observation tower. The school-room consists of 200 cells in the form of an amphitheater, from each of which the teacher, and the teacher only, can be seen. Each of the youthful offenders takes his place in silence, the first in the fathermost cell and the others in rotation. The closing of one of these cell doors opens that of the next cell. The voice of the teacher is the only sound to be heard in the building. Religious services are conducted in the same way, each of the inmates being able to see the officiating priest, and him alone.—Boston Transcript.

Scientific Fact.

"According to this paper," said Mrs. Jagzby, "a physician has discovered that alcohol strengthens a man's eyesight. What rank nonsense!" "It is perfectly true, my dear," replied Jagzby. "It makes him see a lot of things that never existed."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

WEALTH MADE A PURSUIT.

Few Who Have Won a Competence Are Disposed to Retire from Business.

In the United States leaders in every line of activity, in politics and business, have been conspicuously prone to die, as it is said, in harness, observes the Bankers Magazine. But the list of those distinguished for their successful attainment of wealth and fame, who have continued their activities long after the advance of age and the diminution of physical strength must have warned them of the approaching end, and is a very long one. In the older countries of Europe, on whose civilization that of the United States is founded, it seems easier for men who have more or less successfully obtained the object they aimed at to retire and enjoy freely the prizes they have gained, although even there the old barbaric struggle is in many cases kept up to the end. Public opinion there, too, is more tolerant of those who lay off the harness before being compelled to do so by the decree of fate. In this country, however, there seems to exist in the mind of the ordinary man, a certain contempt for those who give up the strenuous paths of labor and ambition before their strength has wasted away. The successful men of the United States who have sprung from the masses are imbued with this opinion. Until within the last 25 years the idea of retiring from active life and settling down to a life in which personal tastes and proclivities could be followed was regarded as at least eccentric.

There have always been two necessary steps to be taken before retirement from active life could with safety be accomplished, one was the acquirement of wealth, and the other provision for its safekeeping. As civilization progresses the second and more important step can be more easily managed. The individual no longer has to depend upon his own efforts to guard the store set aside for his future support. The power of corporations originally directed simply to the accumulation of wealth, is now to a very great extent applied to its conservation.

In Great Britain there has always been a wealthy leisure class, and naturally there has been a systematization of the manners and customs consequent on such an association of wealth and leisure. Public opinion is more tolerant of a man who wishes to do what he likes with his own than it has yet become in the United States. The existence of a leisure class, able and willing to enjoy their lives rationally and intelligently, is a check on the wilder exhibitions of leisure on the part of suddenly acquired wealth. It also holds out something beyond mere money-getting as the goal of a successful life. It encourages retirement after reasonable fortune has been gained and discourages to some extent the piling up of exaggerated riches. The effect of a more philosophical view of life on the part of our own business men will tend to a more even distribution of wealth and a leveling of the inequalities now so frequently pointed out.

BEE HUNTING AS PASTIME.

Young Women in Massachusetts Learn the Art and Get Much Good from It.

Some bright young women who spent last summer in a western Massachusetts town, tired of hunting birds which never sat still, turned bee hunters. Discovering a veteran bee hunter and discovering a feminine distrust of the little insect who so sharply resents interference with her affairs, they were initiated in the art of hunting bees, and thereafter every tramp affair was with an object in view, says a writer in Household.

"Bee hunting possesses a charm peculiarly its own, and it can be practiced wherever flowers grow, even within the limits of the town. The necessary outfit consists of a box three inches square, and as many deep. This is divided into an upper and lower story by means of a slide. The cover is fitted with a glass window. In the lower compartment is placed a piece of comb filled with a sirup of sugar and water. The slide is pushed in place and the nearest flower bed or clover patch is sought. With the box in one hand and cover in the other, it is an easy matter to trap a honey bee busy robbing a flower of its sweets. Watching her through the glass window, the moment she quiets down the slide is gently drawn. It does not take the bee long to discover the sirup, and she at once begins to load up with this treasure.

The box is now placed on a post and a sharp watch maintained. Presently the bee is satiated, and circling for her bearings, starts straight for the hive or tree. When she comes back, fresh will surely return, she will bring another with her, and in turn this one will bring a third, and so on until a line is established. Then while one or more fill with the sirup the cover is replaced and the box carried forward along the line of flight. From the stopping point a new line will be started as before. Thus in time will the bees lead straight to their home.

Republic of Juveniles.

Just outside the village of Freeville, in the state of New York, there flourishes a young republic. It is composed of about 500 boys and girls between the ages of 12 and 21. This "republic within a republic" is called the George Junior Republic. It was established by Mr. William R. George, an enthusiastic young Sunday school worker and missionary among the poor boys and girls of the city of New York. It is not an institution or a charity organization, but a free republic where the young citizens make their own laws and execute them, where there are a jail and a school, policemen and judges and juries, a president and a congress, hotels and restaurants, high priced and low priced.

ESPOUSED SOUTHERN CAUSE

Creek and Cherokee Nations Took Sides with the Confederacy and Lost Ten Million Dollars.

As is well known, the Creek Indians were warm partisans of the southern states during the rebellion in the '60's, and they paid dearly for their conduct. Both the Creek and Cherokee governments made alliances with the confederacy. As slaveholders, the Indians were southern sympathizers, says the Chicago Chronicle.

When the war closed the government declared the old treaties abrogated by reason of the confederate alliance and new treaties were made. This was in 1866. One provision of these treaties was that the former slaves of the Indians should share equally with their former masters in the tribal lands and annuities. This was bitterly opposed by the majority of the Indians, but they were forced to accept it by a few leaders who signed the treaty with the treaty commissioner.

In this treaty the negro interpreters played an important part and but for them it is probable that the treaty would never have been made. They represented to the commissioners that the Indians were willing to agree to matters pertaining to the negro, always to the benefit of the latter, and on the other hand represented to the Indians that certain provisions were not so right as they afterward proved to be. Thus the treaty was signed.

This treaty gave 160 acres to each freedman and there were 5,000 of these, making a total of 80,000 acres of land, worth \$12,000,000. This land was taken from the Indians. They opposed it then and oppose it now. In politics they will oppose the negro and the party that receives the negro vote will lose that of the Indian.

The fact that the freedman secured the best land is still an irritating subject to the Indian. In the antebellum days great plantations were scattered all over the Creek country. They were owned by educated half-breeds who were wealthy and owned many slaves. They went with the confederacy and in the four years of war their plantations were ruined and their houses burned.

The freedmen have determined the negro lands, but when they found their former slaves settled on the old plantations claiming ownership and the manning equal rights and recognition, it was too much. They refused to acknowledge the equality and in nearly every instance left their old plantations and went into new country and began over again.

The negroes remained, and as their homes were on these rich and cultivated lands, they received allotments there. The Stillmans, McInneses, Marshalls, Barnwells, Grysons, Porters and hundreds of other Indian families lost fine land holdings in that way. The former slaves of the Cherokees received rights in the same way and this, too, in spite of the fact that at the beginning of the war they were freed by their masters.

VACCINATING THEIR FARMS

Means by Which Agriculturists Keep Insect Gorms Out of Their Lands.

Have you had your farm vaccinated? If not, you should proceed to have it done at once, advises the Minneapolis Journal.

Science has done a great deal for the farmers. It has killed the bugs and worms that prey on their crops, it has treated his animals when sick and saved their lives, it has experimented with seeds and raised the quality and quantity of their yield. It has done a great many things to help him achieve success. The latest service of special interest which we have heard of is noted in the National Geographic Magazine, where it is shown that at the process of inoculating sterile ground and making it bring forth the fruit in abundance is an easy task. Inoculation to prevent smallpox, diphtheria, rabies, etc., we know about, but it is quite as mysterious as the inoculation of old worn-out soils to make them fertile.

Certain germs are made for fertility of the soil. They are collected or generated by the department of agriculture, according to this voracious authority, and sent by mail in a small package about like a yeast cake. The cake is said to contain millions of dried germs. It is thrown into a barrel of pure water and turns it a milky white. Seeds or grain and grasses are washed with this water, and when planted are said to produce wonderful results even on what is regarded as exhausted soil. The land is really treated to an inoculation and cured of its disease of barrenness. Have your farm vaccinated and get rich from the big crops you will raise.

Relative Strength of Man's Limbs.

As a result of some very interesting experiments made by scientists and physiologists, with a view to determine the relative strength of right and left limbs, it has been ascertained that over 50 per cent of the men examined had the right arm stronger than the left, 16.4 per cent had the two arms of equal length and strength; and 32.7 per cent had the left arm stronger than the right. Of women 45.9 had the right arm stronger than the left; 24.5 per cent had the left stronger than the right. In order to arrive at the average length of limbs 50 skeletons were measured—25 of each sex. Of these 23 had the right arm and left leg longer, six the left arm and right leg, while in 17 cases all the members were more or less equal in length.

The "Old Batch" Again.

"Ah, yes! He was disappointed in love, poor boy." "You must have a grudge against him." "Why?" "You seem to be sorry that he wasn't able to go ahead and get married before bumping against his disappointment."—Chicago Record-Herald.