

MRS. CUDAHY IS A GOOD ACTRESS

It Was Her Ambition to Play Leading Role in the "Merry Widow."

SHE FOLLOWED TROUPE

WHILE, IT IS ALLEGED, HER HUSBAND WAS IN THE TRAIN OF BESSIE CLAYTON, THE CELEBRATED DANCER.

(American News Service)

San Francisco March 12.—Leading members of the "Merry Widow" company, playing at the Columbia theater here express the opinion that Mrs. Jack Cudahy possesses many of the most essential qualifications for developing into a successful actress.

George Dameral, Miss Mabel Wilber, "the Merry Widow," Oscar Fligman, stage manager, Eugene P. Arnold and Henry Gressitt, business manager of the show, all subscribed to this estimate of Mrs. Jack Cudahy's innate qualities for a stage career.

Also they all agree that she was infatuated with the glamour of stage life years ago. Her desire was to play the Merry Widow to George Dameral's Prince Danilo.

She Met Dameral.

When the company was playing in Kansas City in December, 1908, with Rosemary Glosz as the Merry Widow, Mrs. Cudahy made her acquaintance and through her met George Dameral and his wife and other members of the company.

Jack Cudahy joined in the acquaintance, from which sprang many merry parties and some of the stars were invited to the Cudahy elegant home.

When the troupe went to St. Louis the following month the Cudahy family followed, even the four children being taken along. The Cudahys engaged a box for every performance of the second week and it is said Mrs. Jack Cudahy did not miss a performance, so enamored was she with the captivating talent of George Dameral and Rosemary Glosz.

There were many luncheons, suppers and other social affairs and when Mrs. Cudahy reluctantly returned home she invited Miss Glosz to spend her fortnight's vacation at the Cudahy home in Kansas City.

This winter Jack Cudahy was in California for a month or so with his brother, who was reported to be an ardent admirer in the train of Bessie Clayton, the dancer, while she was playing at Los Angeles.

Mrs. Jack Cudahy, it appears took the opportunity during her husband's absence on the coast, to rejoin the Merry Widow company at Minneapolis for two weeks from whence she went with the players to Duluth.

UNDER AN UMBRELLA.

An Expensive Adventure of a Famous Parisian Wit.

Romieu, the famous Parisian wit, was one day caught in a shower and forced to seek refuge in a doorway of the opera house. It was 6 o'clock already, and he had an engagement in the Cafe de Paris for that very hour. The rain fell in torrents. There was no carriage to be had. He had no umbrella. What was to be done? While he was lamenting his bad luck a gentleman with a large umbrella passed by. Romieu was seized with a sudden inspiration. He rushed out and grasped the stranger by the arm and gravely installed himself under the protecting umbrella.

"I am overjoyed to see you," he immediately began. "I have been looking for you for two weeks. I wanted to tell you about Clementine."

Without giving the stranger time to express his surprise Romieu rattled away with gossip and anecdote until he had led the unknown companion to the door of the Cafe de Paris. Then he glanced at him with a face of well feigned astonishment.

"Pardon, monsieur," he cried. "It seems I am mistaken."

"I believe so," said the stranger. "Good gracious!" added Romieu. "Be discreet. Don't repeat what I told you."

"I promise you."

"A thousand pardons!"

Romieu hastened within the cafe and amid great laughter told the adventure to his friends. Suddenly one of them said:

"Your cravat is rumpled."

Romieu put his hand to his neck and turned pale. His pin, valuable sapphire, was gone. On further examination his purse and watch were found to be gone. The man with the umbrella was a pickpocket—London Tit-Bits.

An Italian Superstition.

There is an Italian superstition that whenever a king belonging to the house of Savoy dies a huge eagle is to be seen crossing the Alps over the valley of Aosta in the direction of Savoy, and the conviction prevails among the inhabitants of Aosta that this eagle guides the soul of the dead sovereign to join those of his ancestors in Savoy. When King Charles Albert died at Lisbon, King Victor Emmanuel died at Rome and King Humbert was assassinated at Monza in 1900 the eagle was seen winging its way across the Alps. All other eagles crossing the Alps don't seem to count for much.

Ancient Ropes.

Ropes made of various kinds of fiber and leather are of very ancient date. Ropes of palm have been found in Egypt in the tombs of Beni-Hassan (about 3000 B. C.) and on the walls of these tombs is also shown the process of preparing hemp. In a tomb at Thebes of the time of Thothmes III (about 1600 B. C.) is a group representing the process of twisting thongs of leather and the method of cutting

AT THE THEATRE



NORMAN HACKETT.

In "Classmates" at the Gennett Wednesday, March 16.

Plot of "Classmates."

The plot of "Classmates" has been called "the perfect model of a modern school drama." The characters are human beings, the scenes are rational and the story logical. Down in North Carolina two boys are in love with the same girl, Sylvia Randolph, the beauty of the country. Bert Stafford, the younger of the two, is an aristocrat to his finger tips, and is offended—crossly insulted—are his own words—to think that the son of the village groceryman should be his rival. Both boys find themselves at West Point, and at the opening of the play Stafford is a plebe and Irving a member of the graduating class. It is commencement week at the Point. Irving's father has come up to see his boy graduate. Knowing his weakness, Stafford lures the old man into his tent and persuades him to "have one." After his first drink it is easy to force him to take too much, and he emerges from Stafford's hospitable tent just in time to run into a party of sightseers, among them the mother of his recent host and Miss Randolph, his son's beloved. His son, Duncan, hustles him away and returns in time to hear Stafford insult his father's name. Goaded beyond endurance, he strikes the boy to his feet, and leaves West Point—deserted! Out of pity for the blind Bert, Sylvia pledges her troth with him and he goes to South Africa in search of wealth and fame. Duncan Irving, hearing that Stafford has met with reverses and has been lost in the Amazonian jungles, offers to head a party to search for him and bring him back to his mother and to the girl he loves. They meet in the jungle—these two. Stafford worn to a skeleton with hunger and thirst, and with his mind shattered from his long fast, Irving, himself and his party, also lost in the jungle well nigh as exhausted, but hoping against hope that the relief party may find them—which it does. And he is able to carry back the boy to fight fair for the girl they both claim. Duncan Irving is played by Norman Hackett, who appears in "Classmates" at the Gennett next Saturday matinee.

House of a Thousand Candles."

Because "The House of a Thousand Candles" is a strenuous play, it is not by any means a melodrama. It is in the very same class with "The Lion and the Mouse, and The Man of the Hour" and is enjoying equally as great a success as these famous plays. Its triumphs have been entirely due to the eddies of its story which is without parallel in the annals of the stage. It is altogether unusual to find a story that is at once weird, fascinating, thrilling and decidedly amusing. All of these elements have simply made "The House of a Thousand Candles" the drama of the season, and it is doubtful if any of the so-called book plays are enjoying the vogue that is being accorded Meredith Nicholson's delightful novel. The dramatization is satisfying in every way because those who have read the book find the same characters which they have pictured on the stage while all the incidents which are so vividly described in the story are seen back of the footlights, with even more sharpness. The company and production have been accorded the warmest praise. The production will be seen at the Gennett next Saturday matinee.

The Goddess of Liberty."

Miss Sallie Fisher, the favorite comic opera prima donna in "The Goddess of Liberty" has already been dubbed by the critics as the girl with the wonderful eyes. Miss Fisher's night.

Convict Makes a Broker Hero

In "A Man Without Principle" the Former Prisoner Tells of His Struggles to Live Down His Sins.

New York, March 12.—In a novel entitled "A Man Without Principle," published a few months ago, the story of the struggles of an ex-convict to live down his sin, one of the principal characters is Stanley Hope, chairman of the executive committee of the Men's League of New York City. It is Men's League who gives the ex-convict, Andrew Van Ambert, the helping hand which enables him to conquer destiny and take his place among honest men. Through the confession of the author it is now made known that the prototype of Stanley Hope in real life is W. M. Kingsley, second vice president of the United States Trust Company, 45 Wall street. Mr. Kingsley is chairman of the executive committee of the West Side Y. M. C. A. which is the Men's League of the City of New York in the book.

Mr. Kingsley has for many years taken a deep interest in philanthropic work, particularly with reference to the reclamation of criminals. In 1882 when quite a young man, he was selected by Dr. Parkhurst to form a Young Men's League to aid in the fight for the suppression of crime, following Dr. Parkhurst's own crusade. He has been for many years one of the leading spirits in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association of the city.

"Broyles' case is one of the most interesting I know of," Mr. Kingsley said. "He is undoubtedly a very clever man and his efforts to live down the

past have been worthy of the greatest praise. He has, from his own observations, learned that if a helping hand is given at the right time to a young fellow who has committed an offense for the first time, he may be reclaimed in almost every instance. His life ambition now is to help others as he himself was helped."

This is Broyles' history. For some boyish mistake he was sent to an industrial school. When he was pardoned he tried to get work but failed because of his past. Then he decided he might as well be bad and consort with the underworld. Bracing up, he made a fortune of \$100,000 and came to New York. He lost it all in Wall street and then, with sick wife to care for, he stole, was caught and sent to Elmira Reformatory.

When he came out he invented a patent lunch box and prospered with it. Next he formed a company to work guano deposits in the islands of the Caribbean Sea and elsewhere. The old trouble came out and he was obliged to give up the project. He went to Chicago and joined the Salvation Army.

After a short time he obtained a position with a mail order house, and in three months was in charge of their correspondence in Kansas City. Next he went to England and became a managing director of a manufacturing company. Coming back to America for the company, his past became known to his associates and once more he was obliged to step aside.

Always ambitious to become an author, and being deeply interested in prison reform work and the work of helping unfortunates, he be思ought himself of his own experiences, and so wrote "A Man Without Principle," forming a company to publish it.

Now Broyles intends to devote himself to the formation of a society to help discharged prisoners in a practical way.

"If Christian men and women could only know what it means to a poor fellow leaving prison to be given a lift back to respectability there would be much more of this practical kind of charity. My idea is to form an association, each member of which will promise to take charge of one case of a discharged prisoner. No one is to know anything of the case except the one member involved. He or she will stand in the light of a guardian friend to the poor fellow; to him or her the man may come for help or guidance when temptation comes back."

"People will say there are plenty of prison associations already. That is true; but they are not the kind a man cares to go to. There is not the personal interest shown that there would be in such an organization as I am contemplating."

Broyles also wishes his association to work for prison reform. Particularly does he wish to have a different class of guards appointed.

"Under the present system guards are nothing more than petty ward heelers. There could not be a type of men worse for the prisoners. What is needed is a class of Christian men who would try to uplift the inmates of the jail, not send them out into the world worse than when they came in. There is no chance of reform in the prison, while present conditions prevail."

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It is a mistaken notion that a witness is bound to answer "Yes" or "No." It is surprising that such should have ever been the received theory, but then the hunting down of witches and the expounding of the doctrine of witchcraft were regarded as proper judicial functions only a century or two ago. The theory as to categorical reply was completely exploded by the gentleman who propounded the question, "When are you going to stop beating your wife?" and "No" he has a right to qualify a plain "Yes" or "No." This of course happens most often in the case of experts. The "Yes, but I will explain," and "No, but I will explain," of one of the distinguished expert witnesses for the Commonwealth in the case of Commonwealth versus Quay, which was tried before Judge Biddle in the court of quarter sessions of Philadelphia county several years ago still linger in the writer's memory.

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Mannerly behavior on the part of witnesses includes keeping one's temper under almost all provocations. Cross examination for the purpose of testing your memory is not intended to be and should not be regarded as insulting. It should therefore not be resented. If the cross examination transcends all bounds and your patience is exhausted a sharp retort will not necessarily injure your testimony with the witness more than with the lawyer, and while mere smartness for the sake of being smart or because of a too expansive personality is to be deplored, you will be sure of a sympathetic audience if you are in the right and counsel in the wrong.—Ira Jewell Williams in Green Bag.

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taken a deep interest in philanthropic work, particularly with reference to the reclamation of criminals. In 1882 when quite a young man, he was selected by Dr. Parkhurst to form a Young Men's League to aid in the fight for the suppression of crime, following Dr. Parkhurst's own crusade.

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GOVERNMENT COST IN CITIES GIVEN

There Was a Progressive Increase Everywhere Until 1907.

WHAT GOOD HEALTH COSTS

INTERESTING STATISTICS AS TO AMERICAN MUNICIPALITIES JUST MADE PUBLIC BY CENSUS BUREAU.

Washington, March 12.—In the United States Census Bureau's special annual report for 1907 on the statistics of 158 of the largest cities, which is in press, it is shown that the per capita running expenses of the government in 148 of the largest cities increased from \$13.36 in 1902, to \$15.91 in 1907. There has been a progressive increase in nearly every department of the government. The per capita increase in the fire department was from \$1.33 to \$1.61; in the health department from \$0.22 to \$0.29; in charities and corrections from \$0.86 to \$1.06; and in education from \$2.85 to \$4.70.

Of special interest in a comparison of the general expenses of the cities are payments for the maintenance of the health department. In several cities the state maintains a dispensary or health bureau, but in most cities, nearly all the expense of the care of the public health is borne by the city alone. New York paid \$1,691,560 for the maintenance of its health department, or more than six times as much as any other city. The other cities paying more than \$200,000 for the maintenance of this department were Chicago, \$261,614, Philadelphia, \$253,700; and San Francisco, \$240,188.

Cities of over 300,000 population with notably small payments for their health department were Detroit, \$32,987; Milwaukee, \$40,417, and Buffalo, \$44,358. In the smaller cities the large expenditures of Los Angeles and Oakland, California, reflect payments for the suppression of the bubonic plague.

The payments for schools, libraries and art galleries of the cities considered were 29.6 per cent of the total running expenses of the government.

Of the cities of over 300,000 population, the percentage spent for education was highest in Cleveland, Ohio, \$31.1; in cities of from 100,000 to 300,000 population, the highest percentages were in Scranton, Pa., 51.5, and Seattle, Wash., 46.2; in cities of from 50,000 to 100,000 population, in Salt Lake City, 48.2, and Des Moines, Iowa, 46.3; and in the smaller cities, in Topeka, Kan., 54.5, and Lincoln, Neb., 53.5. Payments for outlays are not included in the above computations.

This firm also makes all the different forms of tuberculin test as quoted in my last article from Park, Davis & Co.

Tuberculin is also used in some cases for the treatment of lung tuberculosis especially in the milk cow, or in a nursing mother; for the diagnosis and treatment of tubercular ulcers in the skin and subcutaneous tissues.

(b) Tuberculous joints.

(c) Tubercular adenitis (aneuroids.)

(d) Tubercular cystitis (inflammation of the bladder.)

(e) Tubercular epididymitis.

(f) Tubercular tritis (inflammation of colored part of eye.)

(g) Tubercular laryngitis (inflammation of the larynx.)

(h) Tubercular nephritis (chronic inflammation of the kidneys.)

(i) Tubercular peritonitis (so-called inflammation of the bowels.)

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