

Why Beautiful Women Are Not Happy Wives.

A man of much observation has given me a rather interesting problem to solve. He has made a memorandum of some dozen divorces which have occurred in recent years among well-known people, and writes me as follows concerning them:

"In the last few months I have been struck with the curious fact that most of the notable divorces and separation in society have been where the wife was a notable beauty, not merely ordinary average handsome women, but women who were conspicuously and generally admitted to be of unusual and striking beauty, and who were great belles from the moment they came out—women who had endless admirers at their feet, and when finally the announcement was made of their engagement everybody sighed and said, 'Ah, lucky man!'"

"Now these brides represented everything that men could hope for or dream of in charm and loveliness, so far as physical beauty is concerned, and yet, for some reason they did not wear well as wives."

"The old maxim is that 'nothing happens without a cause,' and of course there is a moral underlying this situation. What is it that makes the conspicuous beauty of her day an almost fatal failure in matrimony? For, preposterous as this would seem, illogical as it sounds, it proves so in this twentieth century. Why is it?"

It does not seem to me that one need seek far for the explanation.

THE HANDICAP OF A YOUNG BEAUTY.

The young girl whose beauty is the theme of all tongues, from the cradle to the altar, is as handicapped in the race of life as is the youth who is born to millions.

He has no opportunity to develop those spiritual muscles which make character and which need strife with the world to bring them into play.

She has no opportunity to develop the qualities of unselfishness, sacrifice in small matters and consideration of others which are important factors in a happy marriage.

The beauty is always favored and flattered in the home and the school, however just and wise parents and teachers may wish to be. She receives the homage of associates and strangers; she is sure to be invited to participate in social pleasures, and gifts and compliments fall to her lot as naturally as sunshine falls upon flowers.

As soon as she begins to think at all she is compelled by the nature of circumstances to think herself a privileged being; and as she develops into marriageable years she does not spend many moments in wondering if she possesses the qualities to make some man happy, but is wondering instead if there is a man perfect enough to make her a happy wife.

She hears love and admiration, compliments and flattery, from the time she leaves the nursery; there is nothing new to her in the idea that some one man worships her.

SHE EXPECTS ADMIRATION, NOT LOVE.

She expects it. Men are to her like plants to the botanist. She analyzes and classifies them as interesting specimens merely.

Our brains are composed of millions of tiny cells and while some are more or less developed at birth, the tendency of our thoughts and the nature of our pursuits as we grow bring the different mental organs into play.

Put two young children of similar temperament and tendencies into school, give one the specialty of music and let it study, talk, think and hear music continually while the other devotes his time wholly to mathematics, and any phrenologist will be able to tell you of the marvellous change which takes place in the organs of both heads in a few years.

Our thoughts form our characters and shape our brain cells. There is a portion of our brain devoted to the emotions—and the affectional qualities—the giving out impulses.

There is another which pertains to the selfish nature—the admiration and consideration of self.

I have seen a fair young girl with a face like a flower, yet not a great beauty, cultivating the love nature by her continual impulses to be helpful to others—

to do little services for father, mother, sister, brother and friend—to serve in the court of love.

I have seen the painfully plain girl—without an atom of beauty, become a power with men because of her intensity of emotion and her impulse of self-sacrifice and devotion. I have seen her attract, win and hold the "catch" of the season for whom professional beauties angled in vain. She possessed all the qualities which men desire, though none of the visible attractions.

The great beauty rarely exhibits such traits. She feels herself the Queen of Beauty—all must pay tribute to her. She is often gracious and seemingly grateful, but she is not self-forgetful, as the loving woman is. The girl who is born beautiful may possess all the unselfish and loyal qualities of women who have made glorious wives but she begins to think of herself so early in life, and her admirers and lovers so persistently cultivate her selfish and all-accepting qualities, that by the time she is married she is incapable of the continual forbearance, amiable patience and considerate unselfishness that alone make marriage a success.

I recall once meeting a wonderful beauty at a reception. Her physical allurements were so wonderful, so patent, so commanding that I felt subjugated and awed by their supremacy. She affected me like a glorious sunrise, a symphony, an epic, like all great things in nature or art. A man of the world to whom I expressed my feelings remarked coldly: "God help the man who feels as you do. That woman is so in love with her own beauty that she will never be able to love any one else. All her life she has worshipped her own reflection. It is her god!" I thought him unkind, cynical. But the woman has been twice divorced since then—and she is still young.

THE LOVE OF A GIRL WHO IS HEART HUNGRY.

The girl who has known what it was to be lonely and heart hungry, to long for a pleasure she did not have, to wish for an invitation she did not receive, finds it easy to be happy in the shelter of a good man's love, even if he sometimes absents himself at the club, or displays an irritable mood, or compliments some other woman. But the beauty who has always had her own way in everything, and who has been a reigning belle before her marriage, finds any one of those situations unendurable.

The girl who has had a variety of mental interests in her early life, and to whom love comes as a sudden wonder and glory, is satisfied to be admired and praised by one man; but she whose whole occupation has been to win the admiration of all men finds the attentions of one unsatisfying after a time.

To be continually surrounded by men causes any woman to become critical and analytical; and this propensity is dangerous and fatal when brought into use in married life.

A wife must be liberal minded, broad in judgment, free from bigoted ideas, considerate of masculine temptations and weaknesses while high in her ideals of principle and dignity of deportment. She must be tactful, alluring and coquettish in her treatment of her husband. She must keep other men her respectful admirers, and never humiliate the man whose name she bears by descending to the level which gives him just cause for jealousy.

How few "professional" beauties are capable of the continual tact and diplomacy necessary to keep to this difficult line!

WHY THE MARRIAGE OF BEAUTIES ARE FAILURES.

Again, the beauty is usually taught to think that she should make a brilliant match; and very frequently love does not enter her feelings for the man she chooses. She selects the one she believes will give the best setting to the jewel of beauty.

Young girls who are born with the dower of beauty rarely exert themselves to cultivate entertaining accomplishments or to study the tastes of men whom they meet.

They know that their beauty will attract and that they will never be untended or neglected in society. Yet, after marriage, it not infrequently occurs

that they are unable to hold the heart they have won, and that the husband seeks elsewhere for the mental and social charms which he does not find at home. It is a notable fact that the great passions of history have rarely if ever been inspired by women famed for their beauty; where such women were beautiful, they invariably possessed other rare qualities which rendered them distinctive.

The love nature of a beauty is frequently stunted and dwarfed by her continually turning her thoughts in upon herself. The love qualities are developed by directing the thoughts away from self—and toward others.

The beauty, satisfied with being loved, finds it impossible to return the passion because she is sterile in emotion.

These are, to my thinking, the various explanations why famous beauties so frequently figure in divorce courts.

When we come to study life, we find that the infallible law is the law of compensation. There is no such thing as injustice to the world. The beauty has her gains, her losses; the genius has hers; the millionaire—the pauper—has his. Not one would willingly and absolutely change places with the other.

It is a wonderful universe—and a just God balances the scales.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

The Cause of Deafness

Deafness and impaired hearing are due almost entirely to catarrhal inflammation of the eustachian tubes. Permanent cure is guaranteed to all who inhale Catarrh-ozone as directed. This vegetable anti-septic is inhaled at the mouth, and after traversing all the air passages of the respiratory organs is exhaled through the nostrils; it completely eradicates catarrh from any part of the system, clears the nose, ears and throat, and allays inflammation, congestion and soreness. For Deafness, Earache, Ringing in the Ears, Head Noises, Catarrh, Bronchitis, medical science can devise nothing so beneficial as Catarrh-ozone. Complete outfit for two months' use, price \$1.00; trial size 25c. Druggists, or N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont. Hamilton's Pills Don't Gripe.

Prof. Schenck's Theories.

Vienna, Aug. 26.—According to statements made by friends of the late Prof. Schenck, that eminent doctor's theory of sex determination was very largely developed by his later researches. His latest theory maintained that mothers by persistence in special diet could lay the foundation of particular talents and capacities in their children. He hoped to extend this theory to the point where parents might not only gratify their wish to have a son, but might have a son who would become a talented musician, author or mathematician. Dr. Schenck was confident that he would be able eventually to make it possible for mankind to control the entire mental and physical qualities of its progeny, thus avoiding the production of degenerate specimens and inaugurating an era of healthy and vigorous humanity.

Two of Prof. Schenck's sons are doctors. They intend to devote their professional careers to developing their father's theory.

Quebec, August 28.—David Demers, of St. Henri de Levis, son of Mr. T. Demers, of that place, has returned home from the Klondyke with a fortune of \$100,000, the result of three years work. He suffered many hardships and worked hard and steadily all the time, but contrived to unearth gold to the value of \$45,000 from his claim, which latter he sold for a good round figure.

Sure Cure for Sick Stomach.

Such maladies as Nausea, Sick Stomach, Cramps and Colic, yield instantly to Polson's Nerviline, and if you suffer periodically from any of these complaints just keep Nerviline handy and take a few drops in water for quick relief. A large 22c. bottle of Nerviline is a comfort and safeguard in any household, and will save great suffering and big doctors' bills every year. Do you use Nerviline? Try it. Hamilton's Pills Don't Gripe.

Provincial Treasurer Duffy of Quebec has a surplus of \$24,492, after providing for all expenditures for the year.

ALCOHOL AND DRUG USERS.

Victims of the above habits will be interested in the discovery of a harmless antidote which quickly and permanently removes all desire for liquor and drugs. This medicine has been publicly endorsed before Congress of Bishops and at Father Matthew's Anniversaries, also by Clergymen from their pulpits and by temperance societies of all denominations. Interested persons can obtain full particulars from Mr. Dixon, 81 Wilcox St., Toronto, Canada.

PRETTY QUICK WORK

The City Council Disposed of the Business

OF THE MONTHLY MEETING IN AN HOUR.

F. B. Edgecombe's Taxes Again Under Discussion.

A PETITION ASKING FOR A REDUCTION GIVEN THE MARBLE HEART.

The Hose Wagon Has Been Completed at a Cost of \$335.

Owing to several of the aldermen being absent from the city some difficulty was experienced in getting a quorum at last night's meeting of the city council. It was 8.15 o'clock before the required member put in an appearance and the council got settled down to business. Mayor Crockett presided, the others present being Alds. Stockford, Farrell, Vanwart, Jago, Ross, Ryan, Boyce and Maxwell. The only spectator in attendance at the opening was James Dunlap, but several others including Ex-Mayor Beckwith arrived later on.

After the minutes of the last meeting had been read, the auditor's report was read and adopted as follows:

Roads and streets.....	\$258 01
Public works.....	363 51
Wharves.....	39 22
Fire department.....	334 22
Contingencies.....	65 55
City Hall.....	74 30
Police.....	43 00
Market.....	8 40
Sewerage and water.....	97 04

The amounts making up the above accounts were ordered to be paid.

The report of the alms house committee was read by Ald. Vanwart and adopted, and a check for \$100 was ordered to issue in favor of the commissioner for the ensuing month.

Ex-mayor Beckwith was invited by the mayor to a seat on the platform and accepted the honor.

On motion of Ald. Stockford a check for \$1,000 was ordered to issue in favor of I. R. Golding, to reimburse him for amount paid to the agricultural society last year in aid of the exhibition.

The monthly salaries of city officers were ordered to be paid.

An account from Frank L. Cooper for \$335, for building a hose wagon was read to the meeting. The contract price of the cart was given at \$295 and an additional \$25 was charged for lettering and \$15 for a brake. The mayor stated that the account had been held over by the committee because the wagon had not been delivered.

Ald. Stockford explained that the wagon had been completed according to contract and was now at the Central hose station. He would move that the rule be suspended in order that payment of the bill could be considered.

Ald. Ross said the contract price of the cart was \$295, but it was found that no provision had been made for lettering, or for providing a brake. He had called the attention of Ald. Stockford to the omission and he had ordered the additions to be made.

Ald. Farrell thought it a little unfortunate that the committee had not been aware of the necessity of having the wagon lettered and a brake put on in the first place. Had this provision been made other tenderers would not have had the chance to complain that is now open to them. However, the wagon having been completed to the satisfaction of the committee it was no more than right that the contractor should be paid.

Ald. Stockford's motion was then passed and the account was ordered to be paid.

The report of the assessment appeals committee recommended that Charles Wallace and R. R. Carvill be relieved of the payment of taxes now due by them, also that Charles Fleet's assessment on income be reduced to \$300, and that the sum of \$60 be accepted from W. H. McGinn, in full payment of his taxes up to Dec. 31st, 1902.

A report from A. W. Bonnyman, the

expert who examined the Silsby fire engine, was read to the council and ordered to be placed on file.

Ald. Stockford, on being asked if he had any recommendation to make, said that he was waiting to hear from Mr. Bonnyman in regard to the chances of disposing of the engine to the authorities at Pugwash or Oxford, N. S.

A communication from F. B. Edgecombe, enclosing copy of a petition to the board of assessors, praying for a reduction in his assessment for 1902, which petition the assessors had not favorably considered, was next read to the meeting. He stated that his property had been greatly over-assessed in comparison with the property of other ratepayers, and asked that his assessment on real estate be reduced from \$60,000 to \$50,000, and that his assessment on personal property be reduced from \$20,090 to \$12,000, which he considered a fair valuation.

Ald. Vanwart moved that the petition be referred to the assessment appeals committee.

Ald. Farrell did not altogether approve of this being done. He thought the question involved was an important one and should have the attention of the whole council.

Ald. Vanwart did not agree with Ald. Farrell. In his opinion the usual course should be followed with the petition.

Ald. Maxwell suggested that the petition be allowed to lie on the table.

Ald. Stockford said that the view of the matter taken by Ald. Farrell was the correct one.

On the vote being taken it was found that Ald. Vanwart was the only member of the council who favored referring the petition to the assessment appeals committee.

The mayor asked if there was any other motion in regard to the matter and getting no response handed the petition over to the city clerk to be pigeon holed.

A petition from Mrs. Nathaniel Smith in re the assessment of the Henry Mackey estate, and similar petitions from Robert Coombes and James Donahoe were referred to the assessment appeals committee.

A petition from residents of Aberdeen street, asking for road improvements, was received and placed on file.

The City Clerk stated that on August 15th, he had been served with a writ in the suit of one Harvey Cook, who was taking steps to recover the sum of \$71 alleged to be due him by the city. Not wishing to allow a judgment to be entered against the city by default he had made an appearance, and had offered to accept judgment for \$29, which was the amount due Cook and passed for payment at the last meeting of the council.

Ald. Farrell explained that Cook had been employed to build a foundation and set up the stone crusher on the Edgecombe lot and had been paid \$1.75 a day for his services. He had afterwards been employed to run the engine at \$2 a day. The amount due him was \$29 and the council had ordered the payment of his account. He had advised the city clerk to enter an appearance for the city and that had been done. In his opinion Cook had no claim whatever against the city beyond the sum of \$29.

Ald. Ross extended an invitation to the members of the council to visit the central hose station at the close of the meeting and inspect the new hose cart.

Ald. Farrell wanted to know if the chairman of the fire committee had taken any steps to procure horses and harness and otherwise complete the equipment of the fire department.

Ald. Stockford said that he understood that there was a pair of horses in St. John, already trained, which could be purchased, and he was having correspondence with the authorities of that city in regard to making a purchase. He intended visiting St. John in the near future and would then give the matter his attention.

On the invitation of Mayor Crockett, ex-Mayor Beckwith briefly addressed the council. He said he noticed some old faces around the board and some new ones, and he thought the city had a fairly good council. He had watched the progress of events through the papers, and it had been pleasing to him to note that improvements were being constantly made. He was glad that the fire department was engaging attention and felt sure that it could not be made too effective. Good work was being done in improving the streets, but the city would never get satisfaction in that direction until a steam roller was purchased.

Mr. Beckwith's remarks were attentively listened to and he was heartily applauded on resuming his seat.

At 9.15 o'clock the council adjourned sine die, having finished the business in exactly one hour.