THE WALL FLOWER AS A WIFE

Some Advice on the Subject From an Eas ern Contemporary.

WOMANLY GRACE AND BEAUTY.

Row Feminine Charms Grew Out of Modern Civilization-A Little Women and Dress-Coming Styles in Gowns,

Wall-Flowers and Wives. We have received the following in-

genious and rather pathetic note, says the New York World:

Will you kindly tell me what a zirl can do to escape the dreadful doom of a "wall-flower!" When a girl has scores of girl triends, but does not take with young men, what would you advise her to do! In other words, how can she render herself as pleasant and agreeable to gentlemen as she is to lady acquaintances! Should a girl who is refined, pleasant, amiable and of good family expect to marry a gentleman, in the true sense of the word, or should she marry an ordinary but a good man who can support a wife reals. wife nicely, but who is in no sense a com-panion for her! By answering these questions you will greatly oblige A Wall-Flower. Albany, N. Y., Feb. 13.

So much depends upon the individual girl that it is quite impossible to generalize advice to fit an unknown special case. An observation of the neglected girl in her unwelcome role as a "wallflower" might disclose some of the lacks of which she is uuconscious. As a rule girls who are popular with mates of their own sex are apt to comment themselves to sensible and righthearted young men. Perhaps the Albany maiden is not as natural, as vivacious and friendly with young men of her acquaintance as she is with her girl friends. There is a great charm in naturalness. Constraint, self-consciousness, an absurd imitation dignity tend to make the cullers of sweets in the "rosebud garden of girls" pass on to other flowers that are more inviting. There is a homely adage to the effect that "they who would have friends must show themselves friendly."

The second question is easier to an swer. No woman should think of marrying a man who is "is no sense a companion for her." Companionship, with all that this implies of congenial tastes and harmonious mental, moral and affectional qualities, is one of the chief ends and finest characteristics of true marriage.

But our young friend should not mistake mere gentlemantiness for the sure marks of a gentleman. Too many girls accept correct dressing and agreeable manuers as the sign of "a perfect gentleman." This is but the outward show-It is the man behind and beneath these externals whom the woman must live with if she marries him. And "an ordinary but good man" makes a very fit husband for an ordinary but good

How to Marry Well.

What girls should never forget is to Not primly so, but daintily so. The girl well got up, with irreproach able gloves, and shoes that fit, though her gown be only cotton, yet if it be well turned out, may compete with the richest, while the slovenly dresser, who scorns or lorgets to give attention to details, is passed over by the discontented eye, though her gown may be a masterpiece of Worth

A girt should learn to put her gown on properly, says the Ladies' Home Journal. No creature living takes more heed of externals than your orthodox color or material of your clothes, but he will know to a nicety whether you are well or badly gowned.

One special point I would impress upon the girl who desires, (as all girls do) to range themselves well, to make a good marriage—is to be gentle. The craze for vivacity, for the free and easy style that border so closely on the manners of the demi monde that distinguished the society of ten years ago has providentially died a natural death. Now-a-days, men are sensible enough to look for comfort in their married And surely the knowledge that one's future wife has a heart as tender as it is sympathetic should, and does. go far to arrange a man's decision of who shall be the partner of his daily

Coming Styles in Gown's,

The question is not yet settled be youd a peradventure as to what the prevailing styles in gowns will be, says the Ladies' Home Journal. There are rumors that a little more bouffancy will be given to the skirts of summer gowns and some of the latest importations show the hip pariers of a decade ago. Steeves will be more moderate their proportions and plainer in their outlines, a modified, reduced gigot being most favored.

It is reported also that side forms in the back will run to the shoulder instead of the arm sele and in line of darts; there will be one seam in front also running to the shoulder. Bodice seams will be corded again on dit. Ruffles will appear in various widths. sometimes arranged in groups up the

Mauve and amethyst shades are ex ceedingly fashionable, and many gowns have a colored trent, which is edged with flowers or a ruche of the color. and the color is repeated as trimming for the neck and sleeves-a fashion which has much to recommend it, since the dress is completely altered by the substitution of a different color.

Importinence Rebuked.

It is the fashion of some women to keep visitors waiting an unconscionable time for absolutely no reason at all but to gratify a caprice or fad of theirs. Heaven knows where they got the idea, but some of the dear creatures imagine that it is a canon of high-bred etiquette to let a caller cool his or her heels in the parlor for half an hour or so after the servant brings up the card. This impertinence is most often offered by women to women.

A superb young woman who had high birth and abundance of money saucily told a girl in her set recently that she always kept callers waiting twenty minutes before she appeared, says the Pitts burg Dispatch. The girl who received this valuable piece of news called upon the golden calf a few days afterward. She sent up her card and the footman returned with the message that Miss would be down in a few minutes. caller took out her watch, and when seven minutes had expired wrote upon one of her cards: "I have been gone just thirteen minutes." Leaving this card on the table, the young lady took her ceparture.

The Oldest in America.

It is no small honor to be the oldest literary society for women in America. This honor is claimed by the Ladies' Library association of Kalmazoo, Mich. says a writer in the New England Man Thirty-seven years ago, ih January, 1852, when the commonwealte of Michigan was in its teens, and thy beautiful little city of Kaimazoo barels able to stand alone-and men's hand-were full with clearing lands and build-1 ig homes and finding bread for their families—a number of earnest women in the little village met one day to solve the problem; "How can we fursolve the problem: "How can we furnish intellectual food for purselves and our children in this new land? It was a vital question. They had come, many of them, from New England homes; and inherited tastes not easily laid away; they wanted books and lectures, but books were scarce, and lecturers scarcer, and money, alas! scarcest of all. It was clearly a case for organized effort. What one could not do, many might; and when earnest women organize to help themselves and their children, who will predict failure? The immediate result of that afternoon's work was the organization of a society whose avowed objects were the establishment and maintenance of a circulating library, and the promotion of literary culture in the town. From that day to this, a period of nearly forty years, the association has been in active operation and has deviated not one hair's breadth from the original objects. The means have varied with the growth and literary advancement of the town and the requirements of the age; the end has been the same.

Andalusian Girls.

The Andalusian girl is almost invariably a petite brunette, and although not all are plump and many are too stout, the majority have exquisitely symmetrical tapering limbs, well de-veloped busts and the most dainty and efined hands and feet, says the Londen edition of the New York Herald. Regarding these feet Gautier makes the most astounding disclosures that "without any poetical exaggeration, it would be easy here in Seville to find women whose fect an infant might hold in its hands. A French girl of seven or eight could not wear the shoes of an Andalusian of twenty

I am glad to attest to that, if the feet of Sevillian women really were so monstrously small fifty years ago, they are so no longer. It is discouraging to see a man like Gautier fall into the vulgar error of fancying that because a small foot is a thing of beauty, therefore the smaller the foot the more beautiful it

Beauty of feet, hands and waists is a matter of proportion, not of absolute size, and too small feet, hands and waists are not beautiful but ugly. might as well argue that since a man's oot ought to be larger than a woman's. therefore the larger his foot the more he has of manly beauty. If the Anda-lusian women really had feet so small that a baby might hold them in its hand they would not be able to walk at all, or, at least, not gracefully. But it is precisely their graceful gait and carriage for which they are famed and ad-

Making a Weapon of It.

The latest device for feminine comfort and peace of mind is the patent pedestrian umbrella holder, which enables a lady to suspend the article at her side, something after the fashion of an officer's sword, says the New York Sun. This is a particularly desirable invention for chilly days when one desires to keep both hands inside a muff, or for shopping excursions, when one hand is laden with samples and the other is required to lift the dress at illswept crossings. Then, too, the average woman is so inclined to put her umbrella down at her side when buying a ticket in a station or making a pur chase at a counter and never think o taking it up again. Now all these awkward situations and discomforts are avoided simply by wearing a safety pends a chatelaine with a short sheath encircling and supporting the umbrella just where it fastens when rolled up smartly. The chatelaine hangs from either side just far enough back on the side of the dress to prevent the umbrella swinging when walking. When not in use the sheath may be carried in the pocket, and the chain, chatelaine and all are of silver or nickel, some what after the style of the key chains worn by men.

Womanly Grace and Branty. All people agree that beauty lies in health and proper vigorous proportions to speak roughly, says Elizabeth Bis land in the Cosmopolitan Magazine and yet women so fragil as thistle-down and consumed with a wasting disease have at times a beauty more potent than that of the rosiest young maiden. Helen, the daughter of the gods, was most devinely tall and fair and Cleo-patra was "little and black," it is said, and kingdoms were thrown away for both of them. There is one thing very certain: The amount of feminine beauty in the world has increased enormously since the days of Helen and the Scrpent of Old Nile. Men do not leave their homes and fight ten years for even the most radiant beauty today: nor do the great conquerers think the world well lost for any modern smile. In the days of Helen, and even of Cleopatra, beauty was far more rare than now. Women in all but the wealthiest classes were illy protected rom the discomforts that destroy beauty and harden and coarsen feminine oveliness. They did heavy manual labor, were poorly fed or protected from wind and weather, and, like the peasants of many of the Latin nations today, while they may have had a certain beaute du diable in the first flush of youth, the radiance quickly died and left them ugly servants and beasts of burden. Therefore, when a woman arose who possessed the true beauty that age cannot wither nor custom stale, men went mad after her, fought to possess her, and possessing her thought the world but a bubble in comparison. Selection of this sort was, of course, constantly at work improving the type, and the survival of the fittest, age by age, litted up the general plane of beauty. As civilizawomen grew, 110 trudged with heavy burdens through rain and plinding heat after nomad

husbands, and their feet grew delicate and nighly arched. The richer wives resigned the coarser labors to their servants, and used their fingers only to spin delicate threads, to make rich needlework, to spin, to throm strings of mandolin and lute, to curl the silken tresses of their infants and to smooth the brows and bind the wounds of their lovers and warriors. The palms grew, like Desdemona's moist and tender; the nails, no longer broken with coarse labor, gleamed like the delicate transparent macre of a shell. The skin, protected from the sun and wind, grew fair and clear as rose leaves, the lips ruidy and soft. Their hair, carefully washed and tended, wound itself into vine-like curls, and took the smooth gleam of

Sufficient food gave rounded contours; long hours of soft slumber sprinkled the dew in the violets of their eyes, and the movements of dance and gay motion made their limbs slender and supple, and at last the modern beauty was evolved.

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A ROAR LIKE NIAGARA.

A Graphic Description of a Great Western Prairie Fire.

Detroit Free Press: It is high noon of an August day.
Hot! Whew! but how the summer sun beats down on the great prairiescorening, withering, shriveling-heating the blood of man and animal until it seems to boil! We have turned aside into this grove of cotton woods as much for shelter as to prepare and eat the noonday meal. There are one— three—five—seven—ten—trees, cover-ing a space of a quarter of an acre. Here a spring bubbles up from strata of sand and gravel, and so many thousand animals have come here to slake their thirst that the earth is bare of grass for the space of two acres. Not exactly bare, but cropped off so short and trod-den under foot so often that it is only a thin carpet to cover the soil The paths radiating away through the dry and waving grass are like the spokes of

Ah! but water touches the spot on a day like this when one has been in the saddle since sunrise. Each man of us says so by word of mouth, and each norse says so in his look of relief after his thirst has been quenched. Whisky! Brandy! Champagne! They would have been flung aside with a feeling of dis-"-miles to-"

There are no signboards on the prairie. Turn which way you will and the horizon descends to the waving grass. We are drifting on a vast in-land sea-a sea of earth and grass and dying flowers—both grass and flowers yielding up their lives to the weeds of dry, hot weather. One may have company and comforts, and ne may be certain that if he holds true to the com-pass he will come out safely, but yet the feeling steals over him at intervals that he is lost-driven here and there

by wind and wave and current.

'What ails that horse?' We all sprang up to see one of the addle-horses—a veteran in years and experience—standing with his head igh in the air and pointed due west. While he looks as fixedly as if his eyes had lost their power to turn, his nostrils quiver and dilate with excitement. We watch him a full minute. He was the first to exhibit alarm, but now one forse after another throws up his head nd looks to the west.

"It's fire, boys!"
Had it been night we should have seen the reflection. Had there been a strong wind the odor would have come to us sooner. There is only a gentle preeze-languishing, dying under the flerce sun, but resurrected and given a new lease of life at intervals by an unknown power. But now we can see the smoke driving heaven-wards and shutting the blue of the west from our vision—now the horses show such signs that no man could mistake. A great wall of flame fifty miles in length is rolling toward us, fanned and driven by a breeze of its own creation, but coming slowly and grandly. It takes me two or three minutes to climb to the top of one of the trees, and from my elevated position I can get a grand view of the wave of fire which is driving before it everyhing that lives and can move.

We work fast. Blankets are wet at the spring and hung up between the trees to make a bulwark against sparks and smoke, the horses doubly secured, camp equipage piled up and covered, and before we are through we have visitors. Ten or twelve buffaloes came thundering-pass the grove-halt and return to its shelter, crowding as close to the horses as they can, and showing no fear at our presence. Next come three or four antelopes, their bright eyes bulging out with fear, and their nostrils blowing out the heavy odor with snarp snorts. One rubs against me and licks my hand and I rub her

Yelp! Yelp! Here are a half dozen wolves, who crowd among the buffalos and tremble with terror, and a score of serpents race over the open ground to reach the wet ditch which carries off the overflow of the spring. Last to come, and only a mile ahead of the wave, which is licking up everything in its path, is a mustang-a single animal which has somehow been separated from his herd. He comes from the north. racing to reach the grove before the fire shall cut him off, and he runs for his life. With ears laid back, nose pointing, and his eyes fixed on his goal, his pace is that of a thunderbolt. leaps square over one pile of camp outlit and goes ten rods beyond before he can check himself. Then he comes trotting back and crowds between two of our horses with a low whinny, There is a roar like Ningara. The moke drives over us in a pall like midnight. The air seems to be one sheet of flame. The wave has swept up to the edge of the bare ground and is dividing to pass us by We are in an oven. The horses snort and cough and plunge the wolves howl and moan as the heat and smoke become intolerable. Thus for five minutes and then relief comes. The flame has passed and the smoke is driving away. In their path is a cool breeze, every whilf of which is a grand

In ten minutes the grove is so clear of smoke that we can see every foot of the earth again. A queer sight it is It has been the haven of refuge for snakes, lizards, gophers, prairie dogs rabbits, coyotes, wolves, antelopes, deer, buffaloes, horses and men-enmity, antipathy and hunger suppressed for the nonce that all might live-that each might escape the fiend in pursuit For half an hour nothing moves Then the mustang flings up his head, blows the last of the smoke from his nostrils and starts off with a flourish of his heels. The buffaloes go next-the deer and antelope follow, and in five minutes we are left alone. For fifty miles to the north, west

and south there is nothing but blackness-a landscape of despair. Away to the east the wall of fire is still moving on and on-implacable-relentless-a fiend whose harvest is death and whose trail is desolation.

For bracing up the nerves, purifying the blood and curing sick headache and dyspepsia, there is nothing equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla.

How Long Do Birds Live?

How long do birds live? This is an interesting question, for everybody adnires birds, and any information regarding them is generally acceptable Those who have investigated the matter tells us that some birds are very long lived; for instance, it is asserted that the swan has reached the age of 300 years, says a Brooklyn Standard Union. Knauer, in his work entitled "Naturhistoriker," states that he has seen a falcon that was 163 years old. The following lowing examples are cited as to the longevity of the eagle and vulture: sea eagle, captured in 1815, and al-ready several years old, died 104 years afterward, in 1819; a white-headed vulture, captured in 1706, died in 1836, in one of the aviaries of Shoenbrunn castle, near Vienna, where it had passed 118 years in captivity. Paraquets and ravens reach an age over 100 years. The life of sea and marsh birds sometimes equal that of several human genera tions. Like many other birds, magpies live to be very old in a state of freedom but do not reach over twenty or twenty-five years in captivity. The domestic

cock lives from fifteen to twenty years, and the pigeon about ten. The nightingale lives but ten years in captivity. and the blackbird fifteen. Canary birds reach an age of from twelve to lifteen years in the cage, but those flying at iberty in their native islands reach a much more advanced age.

We are astonished as parties who introduce new remedies for coughs when they should know the people will have Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.
"Kings are like stars, they rise and set."
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CENSUS BUREAU PLANS.

Wonders of Gatnering Information About the Greatest of Countries Electricity will do the counting. By time in the history of the world, the population of a country will be enumerated in the year of our Lord 1880. Three months from the present date the census bureau will have thrown into the field an army of 45,000 men, which will sweep the United States clean of information on pretty nearly every imaginable subject that has a statistical bearing, writes a correspondent of the Denver Republi-can. Then a deluge of facts will begin to pour into the two huge offices here, where 2,000 clerks will be industriously engaged in sifting and resolving them into intelligible shape. As the super intendent himself says, the story told by the reports of the agents of the bureau will follow the least important individual in this vast land from the cradle to the grave-nay, more-from them you can estimate your chances in 100 before you were born of being twins or triplets, and can calculate the probabilities that were in favor of your turning out a boy or a girl. They will show that you had only two chances in three of surviving your first year of life, and from that time on they will figure upon your lease of the subluvary existence, until at length the ghoulish compiler of these gathered figures, without bowels or re-morse, joyfully tabulates you in his exhibit of "causes of death. Not content with discovering the day and place of your birth, the census will

insist upon knowing from what race you are sprung, what your sex is, if any, and where your father and mother were Also it will require information as to whether you are married, single or divorced; how high above the sea-level you live, in what great drainage basin you dwell, what the lowest degree of cold may be from which you suffer in the winter, how hot you find it in summer when the thermometer touches its top notch, and how many other people live with you in your house. As for the house, 'you will be compalled, under penalty of a fine of \$100, to say whether you own it or not—if you do own it, whether or not there is a mortgage on it, and supposing that there is one, the reason why you borrowed the money on the property. The census is much interested in your private affairs, you see, and if you have a barn around the house, you will have to tell similar facts about that, even to the value of the cows and the tools in the barn. All this is merely the beginning and does not touch upon the great subjects of agri-culture, manufactures, mining, transportation by land and water both of peo-ple and of freight, fisherles, taxation, and so on, all of which will be gone into in the most exhaustive manner, the very processes employed in at least twenty-two of the manufacturing industries, for instance, being given with the fullest detail. And yet all this mass of information will eventually be condensed into about twenty-three volumes, which will be entitled the tenth census of the United States.

Now, how are all these facts gath-

ered? It is very simple, when the thing is once explained. To begin with, the whole of the United States is divided into 175 districts. These districts necessarily of varying sizes it being intended to arrange mat ters so that the work to be done in any one district shall be as nearly equal as possible to the labor required in any other. For instance, Philadelphia is one district and Massachusetts is another district. But then, the census of the Bay State will not be more trouble than that of the Quaker City, for the reason that Massachusetts takes census of its own every ten years, and the machinery for that purpose is already so well organized there that the task will be much simplified. New York city is also a district and likewise Chicago, the four districts mentioned being largest of all in respect to population. Each district has a person in charge of it entitled a supervisor, appointed by President Harrison, and under each supervisor is a regiment of Each enumerator is enumerators. given a little district of his own, so as ranged as to contain from 1,600 to 2,000 people. It is his business to go personally to every family in his district and fill out the blank schedules given him by the supervisor with the information obtains from the households visited-information, that is, to the members which compose them in ail the details as to personal history, etc., before spoken of. He is allowed one month to do this work if it is in rural parts and two weeks in case it is in a city of 10,000 or more, the labor being more easily accomplished where people live close together. In payment for his services he received 3 cents for each live person reported on and 3 cents for each dead person who has departed this life at any time during the census year, from the 1st of last June to the last day of the following May. The enumerator also gets 15 cents for each factory or institution and 20 cents for each farm visited. An entirely new departure in census taking made this time is in providing enumerators with "family schedules," keeping the information about each household by itself. Finally, the completed schedules are mailed by the enumerators to the supervisor to whom they look as their chief. The supervisor is responsible for the accuracy of the schedules, and if they are lacking in any respect, he sends them back to the enumerators. But, if they are all right, he forwards them to the superintendent of the cen sus at Washington.

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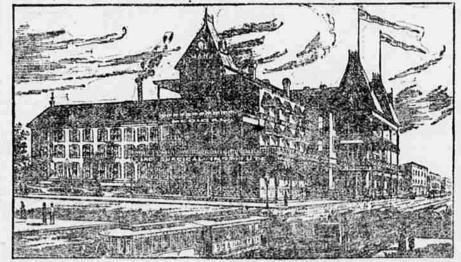
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