Study of Human Features

When a bevy of maidens would while away an idle hour and foretell fate and fortune, it is not the lines on their hands which they study nowadays, but their features — the eyes, the brow, the nose, the mouth, the lips, the teeth, the chin, the ear tips. All these may be consulted in order to learn about one's character and luck in life.

"Let me tell your future by your chin," says Isabella Moncrieff to her companion. "Give it a saucy, tip-tilted pose—yes, that is it. Now you look fetching, and, let me see, you will—"

"Marry a tall, dark-haired man who looks like a pirate, I suppose," interrupts her companion.

"I cannot go quite as far as that," says Isabella, "nor tell whether he—the future he—be dark and piratical or light and poetical, so don't expect too much from me. Your chin belongs to the class designated as pointed, and it is a solemn fact that the owner of such a chin is so difficult to please that single-blessedness is threatened, although not absolutely assured.

"Now, if you had a narrow, square chin," continues Isabella, "you would be a deal worse off than you are with a pointed chin, for then you would bestow your love upon some unworthy or unsuitable individual — some one who lacked both birth and fortune."

"A deal worse off, I suppose," was the reply, "although you never can tell until you have tried it whether 'tis a sadder fate to marry no one or to marry the wrong one."

Chins may be divided into five classes — the pointed, the narrow square, the broad square, the broad round and the indented.

The pointed and the narrow square are essentially the feminine chins, while the broad square is the masculine chin. The broad square chin denotes the propensity of earnest devotion, of ardent love, and is usually accompanied by great strength of intellect.

Faithful love or constancy is shown by the broad round chin. The owner of such a chin is apt to be of a sanguine temperament.

The indented chin denotes the desire to be loved. In a man it is not an admirable sign, unless accompanied by other balancing qualities, as it gives a lightly come and lightly go disposition.

Will or strength of purpose is shown by the long chin. The owner of such a feature is steady, purposeful and always advancing from one accomplished work to another, and success in life is assured to him.

All intellectual peop,e have prominent chins. The rule for a chin is that in its modeling it must suggest three generations behind it, and be rather round that square or pointed.

There never was a person of character who had not a large mouth, and lips are usually finer and more expressive in a large mouth. It is not necessarily the small mouth which is the ideal one. The Madonna mouth, the one which shows a slight projection of the upper lip over the lower, reveals deep purity and affection, great tenderness and self-devotion.

If the mouth never closes, a lack of mental power is indicated; such a mouth belongs to a person who thirsts for notoriety, applause and condemnation; generally speaking the person is deficient in passions and emotions.

The tightly compressed lips are a sign of weakness. Thin lips are associated with unsociability and coldness of disposition; they also denote a great degree of self control.

Lips which show a straight closure and are delicately creased can only belong to a refined nature. Prominence of the lower lip denotes obstinacy, but if a mole mark the right side of the lip, good fortune is signified.

Full lips, rosy and regular, finely arched, show a loveable disposition; if they also have a cushioned appearance they belong to a domestic nature, fond of caresses.

If teeth are long and not narrow the owner has large, liberal views, strong passions and heroic virtues. Teeth that are long and narrow belong to people of weak character.

If broad and short, strong mental powers are indicated, if close together the person has a quick intelligence. Evenly growing teeth show a better disposition and better developed mind than those that crowd and overlap each other.

Teeth that project outward show inquisitiveness; if they project outward upon the lower lip the person possesses generosity. If they turn inward the person is penurious.

Where the upper teeth project greatly over the lower ones, it shows a non-emotional nature and a lower order of intellect. Vertical teeth represent an even temper.

The more the teeth and gums are displayed in conversation the less profound the mind. Teeth unusually pointed and sharp show a depraved nature.

American women are fatally deficient in nose, so we are told by one who has made a study of the subject.

"It is not too much to say," this authority declares, "that if you make a study of a tier of boxes at the opera you will not see one good nose. If a woman has a nose it is probably a proboscis, and she could supply three or four of her meager sisters; the others, without exception, have little pugs, or an irregular piece of flesh and cartilage that cannot be classed.

"You will see a queer, peaked affair, that seems to point derisively at her bang; another has a minute nose, so unfortunately constructed as to give her the effect of one whose fate it is to be constantly tormented with odors that are not redolent of the rose or the lily."

The person who writes in this strain about the American nose either has no nose herself or a Roman one. As a matter of fact, plenty of women have the Grecian nose, which is considered the ideal one.

By the tip-tilted, or the one with a heavenward trend, a hopeful, joyous nature is indicated, and a piquancy is added to the face, which is most attractive. Long noses are cautious; if not too long they tell of independence of character.

Foreheads are high or low, round or square, flat or convex. The ideal brow is rounded, slightly convey and smooth.

If the forehead rises slantingly the person is sharp and daring; it it is full in the middle and upper regions, the person is shrewd and cautious. If it is full at the outer angles eccentricity of behaviour may be looked for. Excessive size of the brow is a sign of idleness.

Eyes may be like twin stars, with dark and glorious rays fit to dazzle one, but if they look at you with a sideways glance don't trust them or her. She is fooling thee.

Eyes with a clear, steadfast gaze belong to a truthful, constant nature. Gray eyes, which sometimes look hazel and sometimes violet, show a lovable nature, with a good intellect.

There is a whole world of telltale indications in the apex of the ear. If it lies close to the head and is small the owner possesses a refined, susceptible nature. But if the top starts away from the head at a well defined angle that person has an uneven disposition, and is not to be relied upon.

If the ears stand forward so as to show their entire form, when the face is seen from the front, cruelty is denoted. Delicacy and poetry of feeling are indicated by a thin ear, while a thick one shows the reverse.

A wide space between the wing of the nose and the earhole shows coarseness of nature; too little space meanness and coldness of temperament.

An ear, to be perfect, should be rather small; it should not be higher than the eyebrow and not lower than the tip of the nose. If ears are set in too sloping a direction they show timidity, if too upright, animal instincts, especially if they obtrude from the head.

In color the ear should be a delicate pink, and a little, but a very little, deeper shade at the lobes. Perfectly colorless ears denote timidity and want of warmth of temperament. Ears of a deep red color show animal instincts.

Character may also be determined by the neck. The shorter and thicker the neck the stronger the character and the greater the prospect of health and happiness and long life. Such a neck gives an appearance of power to the head.

A long thick neck detracts from the size of the head and enfeebles its effect. If the neck curve forward a yielding disposition is indicated; it it curve backward a haughty disposition.

A person versed in the art can read a woman as accurately by her hair as by her eyes, mouth or nose.

"Have the head entirely concealed" this wise individual will say; "all I want to see is a good-sized strand of her hair; of course I would have to know it was grown to her head. The manner of wearing her hair would not enter into or affect the decision."

This prophet starts in his reading of a woman by her hair with the quite generally known and accepted principle that the finer the hair, the gentler the birth. The closer the ends of the hair cling together the more intellectuality does the owner possess.

When the ends show a tendency to curl it is an infallible sign that the owner has inherent grace and poetic ease of body. The straighter and less yielding—though not necessarily harsh—the hair, the firmer and more positive is the woman's nature.

Treachery and jealousy hide beneath lustreless or dead black hair in nine cases out of ten. Hair that may appear of the finest texture and be glossy almost to brilliancy, when viewed at a little distance, but that on closer examination is found to have a broken or split appearance, indicates an unbalanced character; a woman with an excess of especially queer notions and one who, while she may be nice enough to bow to on the street, should be avoided as an intimate friend.

The lighter colored the hair, the more sensitive and touchy the owner. Brown hair is the most pleasant and satisfactory shade of hair to have to do with in a business way.

Whatever the shade of brown may be, it is a fact almost infallible that such hair covers a lot of common sense, reason and good judgment.

The women with red or auburn hair are impulsive and quick spoken, but possessors of the most appreciable traits—they have common sense and are among the brightest and gentlest of gentlewomen.

Not only by the features and the hair may fortunes be foretold, but by the fingers, the finger nails, the foot, the heels and the ankles.

Easily led by this one and that, meaning well, but seeing things in a different light from day to day, is the person whose fingers each take a different curve. Bow-legged fingers, or those which touch only at the tip and base, show ability and strength of character.

The fingers which bend backward mean powerful determination. If they are round, strength, both physical and mental, is shown. Stubby fingers are grasping fingers; a finger broad at the tip denotes great energy.

A little finger with a decided prominence at the base, upon the outer side, shows good judgment and good qualities generally.

If a girl's thumb lie flat or droops a little marital submission is indicated. The damsel is headstrong if her thumb has a tendency to stand at right angles to her hand.

A person weak mentally and physically has a weak, pendent thumb. The strong character has a strong, erect thumb. A very fleshy thumb at the base shows coldness and selfishness.

Finger nails that are oval and rounder show refinement. Those that are broad and short say "coarse and unambitious."

Long nails, rather square at the top, mean firmness and energy. Small ones, with the top curving in, instead of out, mean laziness and lack of confidence. Long, sharp-pointed nails, almost claw-like, denote ability to originate. Short, square, broken ones, carelessness and bad temper.

A woman, lively, vain and coquettish, is the one who has a small foot of medium with with the toes curving upward. If the space between the great toe and second toe is large it is as much an evidence of distinguished birth as a high instep, particularly if the toes are long and narrow.

Small, rounded heels show a vain disposition. If the muscles and veins are well defined, you will live to see your wishes realized, and you will be lucky in love.—New York Sun.

Oil From the Porpoise

The porpoises killed in winter are the fattest and produce most oil. The largest size measure about 7 feet in length, 5 feet in girth and weigh about 300 pounds. Such a porpoise yields from six to seven gallons of oil. The blubber of a big porpoise weighs about 100 pounds and is one and a half inches thick in summer and two in winter.

The jaws of the porpoise yield a superior quality of oil. When hung up in the sun, it readily drips away into cans provided for the purpose, the quantity of oil thus procured, however, being not more than half a pint to the jaw. The oil from the blubber gives an excellent light and is in demand along the coast for lighthouse use. It has no offensive odor.

Porpoise shooting is followed at all seasons and in all kinds of weather. On a calm summer's day the porpoise may be heard blowing a mile or two away. If you wound a porpoise and there are any sharks around, the shark is very apt to share your booty with you even if he doesn't devour it in toto.

He Was an Artist

A lady of high position once ventured to remonstrate with Worth, the Parisian milliner, because he had charged her £120 for a ball dress.

"The material," she said, "could be bought for £20, and surely the work of making up would be well paid with £5 more."

"Madame," replied the milliner in his loftiest manner, "go to M. Meissonier, the painter, and say to him: 'Here is a canvas, value a shilling, and here are colors, value 4 shillings. Paint me a picture with these colors on that canvas and I will pay you one and three-pence.' What will he say? He will say, 'Madame, that is no payment for an artist.' I say more. I say, if you think my terms are too high, pay me nothing and keep the robe. Art does not descend to the pettiness of the higgler." — London Tit-Bits.

Mummies

In estimating the value of a mummy its medical qualities are no longer appraised and thus the problem is easier of solution. Its value must have been greater when it formed a regular part of the materia medica. Until pretty late in the eighteenth century mummies entered into a great variety of drugs, balms and other medicaments.

As the genuine mummy was then expensive, receipts were given by many ancient writers for converting human flesh into mummy. Usually only certain portions of the body were used, and these were beaten, dried, macerated and spiced out of all likeness to their natural condition; hence "beaten to a mummy."

Numerous allusions are made to the practice in ancient literature, and in an old play, "Bird In a Cage," are the directions, "Make mummy of my flesh and sell me to the apothecaries."

Bologna's Learning Tower

Bologna has two great square towers, the Asinelli, which is 315 feet high and was erected in 1109, and its rival, the Garisenda, which was built one year later and was originally much higher and is rendered peculiar by its decided inclination to one side. It is now only 153 feet high, the width of one side is 23 feet, the walls at the base are 6 feet 6 inches thick, while higher up they are 4 feet 9 inches. Its origin is somewhat obscure, but it was certainly intended to outdo the Asinelli, and both were for retreat in troublous times. Some say the original intention was to make it lean, but others contend that either the ground has settled or there was a defect in the engineering. This unique relic was so little thought of by one of its later possessors that it was sold in 1266 for 220 lire, something less than $44.

She Knew it

A Philadelphia man thought he would be more successful than his wife in securing servants. So he cut out a number of advertisements from the "situations wanted" column of a newspaper and started out in a cab to visit the various addresses. The first place he stopped at was in front of a little house in a narrow street, from which a cook had advertised. He saw her and was favorably impressed.

"I am looking for a good cook," he said.

"Sure, an' don't Oi know it!" exclaimed the cook. "Oi only left your house yistidday!"

He made a hasty and undignified retreat and decided to allow his wife to continue in her direction of the household affairs.

She Had Improved

The Princess Charlotte, daughter of George IV., was a young woman of great spirit and originality. One day one of her teachers chanced to enter the room when the princess was reviling one of her attendant ladies in great wrath, and, after giving her a lecture on hasty speech, he presented her with a book on the subject.

A few days later he found her still more furious and using language even more violent. "I am sorry to find your royal highness in such a passion," said he. "Your royal highness has not read the book I gave you."

"I did, my lord," cried she tempestuously. "I both read it and profited by it. Otherwise I should have scratched her eyes out!"

To Give Him a Title

London, June 4.—The house of lords will hold a sitting today to receive a message from King Edward with reference to peace in South Africa. It is expected that this message will announce the conferring of a title upon Lord Kitchener and the granting to him of a reward for his services. The reward will probably be £100,000.

It now appears that Lord Kitchener will not return to London for the king's coronation, and Joseph Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, has said that the government does not purpose to have the new South African colonies represented at the crowning of King Edward. The Transvaal and Orange River representatives could hardly reach London in time for the coronation.

A Peaceful Indian

The Juneau Record-Miner shows a true western spirit when discussing Indian affairs. It recently said:

"Another peaceful Indian has been discovered near Valdez. He has been petrified for over 150 years."

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