

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1896.

PHYSIOGNOMY A STUDY.

HOW TO READ SIGNS OF CHARACTER IN THE FACE.

Do Not Rely Upon Features Alone—The Indices of Honesty—The Nose as a Guide to Character—Large Mouths for Lovers—About Thick Eyelids.

Criminals often try to assume an expression of innocence, and sometimes so far succeed as to deceive the average person. The very fact that they do this is proof that they know that people study the lines and curves of the face and the expression of the eyes, mouth, nose and chin, and by doing so are enabled to read much of a person's character.

Edgar C. Beall, M. D., editor of the Phrenological Journal, who has long given much study to physiognomy, when asked to give some of the results of his work, said:

"There is something peculiarly fascinating about the study of physiognomy, for the reason that signs of character in the face are so easily observed. While they may be inspected with a great deal of scientific accuracy and care, and indeed, ought to be studied with a good deal of precision in order to make sure of correctness, they seem to be very easy to read. They are under and over our very noses, as it were, and we constantly look at faces and imagine that if we only had access to a dictionary of physiognomy we could interpret this line or that curve, this contour or that arch of nose, eyebrow, chin, &c., and soon discover a great deal of what we would like to know.

"The best way to read character is to observe all the indications that may be found in different parts of the organization. For instance, it is not well to rely entirely upon one feature of either the head, the face, the hand, or the body alone; and if we see that a faculty is shown by the head, the face, and the body at the same time, we can be more certain that it is not neutralized by something else in the character. As an illustration of this, take the sentiment of conscientiousness. If we look for a deficiency of this quality in the head, we expect the cranium to slope off laterally at the top, on a line with the ear, something like a gable house roof; but if we are not permitted to place our hands on the head we may be much more certain our opinion as to a deficiency if we find that the eyes are slanting, if the lower face comes down to a point, and also if the hand tapers and the shoulders are sloping. Any feature that has this sloping peculiarity will give us a hint in the same direction.

"By the way, perhaps nothing in physiognomy is more important than the indices of honesty and truthfulness, we all, at some time or other, feel a deep interest in the question of some one's trustworthiness and reliability. It may be a business partner, a cashier, or, what is still more interesting, a sweetheart. There are many signs of integrity that have value to the scientific character reader which could hardly be estimated with safety by an inexperienced person. For instance, a bleached or pale complexion, a colorless eye, and very blond hair are rather unfavorable signs of moral stability, but it would be very unfair to jump to the conclusion that all persons of golden hair and pale blue eyes are dishonest.

"Perhaps the first facial sign of conscientiousness which people either consciously or unconsciously observe is in the position and expression of the eye. The first thing to notice is the angle at which the eyeball is placed. In a perfectly honest character the opening should form as nearly as possible a right angle with the face. Then if there is a tendency to squareness rather than roundness in the form of the upper forehead and the lower jaw at the same time, the evidence will be still more complete. It is important to consider this straightness of position from the fact that it is much more permanent than the expression. If the gaze is direct, and both eyes seem to look exactly at the same point without any shifting or dancing of the eyeball, we may be pretty certain of truthfulness and candor. But eyes may sometimes have the opening of candor and at other times the expression of falsehood. A single moment would not suffice for the forming of an opinion.

"Beware of eyes that have an unmistakable cast; that are restless and uncertain in their motions. Habitual liars are almost sure to betray themselves by this peculiarity. Another sign of a certain phase of dishonesty may be found in the sagging of the upper eyelid. However, this droop refers principally to indirectness of expression, and does not necessarily imply wilful or malicious deception. It may exist with a very high order of honesty. In such a case the individual may be expected to act with a great deal of shrewdness and tact without overstepping the lines of justice. This also often accompanies talent for diplomacy and suavity. A good general sign of honesty is in a well-marked development of the bony system. People with very small bones are more likely to be

sinuous and elastic in their movements, and consequently elastic in their thoughts and methods. This sort of laxity or malleability in the physical structure naturally extends itself in the mind to matters of justice. On the contrary, any condition of firmness and stability of tissue or color points to integrity of character.

"The nose occupies a place in physiognomy equally as prominent as its position on the face. People will look at the nose more quickly, perhaps, than at anything else. The nose, or, more strictly speaking, the middle third of the face, contains the register of the point the individual has attained in general development, but particularly on the lines of intelligence and force of character. A large nose may be taken as a generalization of masculinity. To understand the meanings of a large nose, we should consider the elements that are more characteristic of man than of woman. First among these we think of courage.

"Women have a kind of fortitude and endurance often even greater than men in emergencies, but it is not natural for a woman to march out into an open field to fight. She accomplishes by art what man attains by strength. Woman is an alchemist; man is an engineer. Woman is a magician; man is a mechanic. The arch or prominent bridge of the nose, therefore, is the most distinctive facial mark of aggressiveness, independence, and the spirit of domination. The prominence in the upper part of the nose signifies attack, while the greater development in the lower part has reference to defence of family and self.

"One quality of interest to all people is magnanimity. Scarcely anything in human nature is more despicable than small-souledness, the pretty meanness that slanders us when our backs are turned; the cowardice which always stabs in the dark, and which seeks an unfair advantage on all occasions; which is ever watching for a chance to 'strike below the belt.' This pusillanimity is more likely to be present in the upper part of the nose is much sunken. One of the meanest noses in the world is depressed all along the bridge until within half an inch of the end, where it expands into a ball, the whole feature lying rather flat against the face, with the nostrils expanded. This drooping ball at the tip is an almost infallible sign of selfishness and catlike ingratitude. A modification of this type may also denote a great deal of cautiousness and shrewdness. The latter qualities are well illustrated in the nose of ex-President Harrison. An interesting example of a vulgar nose was possessed by the late Shah of Persia. There was a peculiar drooping and general flatness of the feature, and an almost indescribable curl of the nostril.

"The turned-up nose, nez retrousee, is understood by almost everybody. It is more natural to woman, and denotes impulsiveness, brightness, alertness, sometimes pertness, and a lack of reflection. People with short, curled-up noses are rarely profound, philosophical, or original. Creative energy and great force belong more naturally to the Gladstone type. Long noses of the beaked variety are inclined to be grasping. The most unselfish nose is that which is most perfectly formed but inclined more to the feminine than to the masculine type. It should not have the combative arch, nor yet the shortness of the undeveloped pug. Thin noses are almost certain to be wanting in business sagacity, while breadth just above the nostril may be taken as an index of trading talent. If to this breadth be added a prominent bridge and a drooping point, as is common among the Jews, we may look for energy in business as well as shrewdness in judging human nature. Excessively large noses are often simply a rank growth and their lack of value may be detected by close inspection, which will reveal a certain bluntness and obtuseness in all the lines. Broad noses are the more economical; narrow noses belong to spendthrifts.

"Much can be determined by resemblances to the lower animals. If a person has a face like a fox we may be pretty sure of foxy traits. The late theological leader, W. Q. Judge, had a face of this type. There was a good deal of felinity in the face of Mme. Blavatsky. Bismarck looks like a mastiff. Lurking animality is often betrayed by great prominence of the cheek bones.

"Thick eyelids are not creditable, although they often lend a good deal of fascination to a face. They are likely to accompany some phase of voluptuousness or untruthfulness, or both. Annie Besant has fine eyelids. Mrs. Alice Fleming, now being tried for the murder of her mother, has voluptuous eyes. Round eyes are constant. Flat eyes are polygamus.

"Mouths are most interesting to lovers because they express the affections. Large mouths are peculiar to orators, singers, large eaters, and lovers, and there is really a connection between all these functions, if one stops to think. For what is love without eloquent speech? What is more natural for a lover than to proclaim his devotion in poetry or song? A small, pinched-up mouth, with thin lips, would be able to do but little of interest to others. The more perfectly proportioned and harmonious the mouth, and the more refined its lines, the more refined will be the affections. The chief pole of sex love is in the centre of the

upper lip, which gives a peculiar prominence, and forms the centre of the Apollo's bow. The full lower lip is a sign of benevolence.

"Many people look for signs of love in the chin, and associate intensity of affection with the prominence and breadth of that feature. However, it is the muscles rather than the bones with which the love element has to do. As a well-known writer on physiognomy says: 'We do not love with our bones.' Confusion on this point has arisen from the fact that a strong will, which is indicated by a prominent chin, is likely to be associated with a strong love nature. Schopenhauer would explain this by saying that love is but a form of expression of the desire to live, so that prominent-chinned people, like the notorious Aaron Burr, are usually passionate lovers. A retreating chin may often be found in a voluptuous person, as in the case of Mrs. Alice Fleming, but in such a character the love is fickle and evanescent rather than deep or steady."

TO HAVE GOOD HAIR.

Expert Advice Regarding Baths, Soap, Brushes and Other Things.

No matter how many baths a woman may take a day, or how fastidious she may be as to every detail of her toilet, she can never pass as a thoroughly well groomed woman, unless able to present to the world an entirely clean scalp, and hair glowing with life and vigor. Many women with the best intentions along these lines fail through ignorance or mistaken methods; so that the authoritative work on the hygiene of the hair from a leading specialist in scalp diseases may serve as a law to the unenlightened.

"In the first place" said the specialist, "the scalp itself should never be combed. Most skin diseases are easily preventable, but to have an absolutely healthy scalp proper methods must be followed from childhood. Many mothers for instance, are in the habit of combing children's hair on the scalp itself with a fine tooth comb. There could not be a more reprehensible practice, for though to a certain extent it removes the dirt from the hair and the scales from the scalp, if there is any tendency to inflammation, as there almost always is, the irritation of combing only increases it, and the last stage of that child is infinitely worse than the first. Only by most careful after treatment can the evil results of such measures be overcome, and it is doubtful if the scalp is ever quite restored to its original healthy condition. In fact, the only cure or stimulant that a normal scalp of either child or adult ever requires is frequent washing."

"How often do you recommend washing the hair, doctor?"

"A child's hair should be washed once in two weeks and not oftener, except in summer time. The small sweat glands secrete oil as well as sweat, and being much more active in hot weather, the hair becomes much greasier and the interval between washings should be reduced to ten days. In most cases, if this care is taken, ringworm and all diseases incident to children's heads may be avoided. With adults, the same general rules obtain. There is no objection to a woman washing her hair once a fortnight, and if there is an over secretion of oily substances, she should decrease the time to once in 10 days. If she does this persistently, she will find that the exceeding secretion of the skin will have been modified to a considerable extent. Where the skin runs to the opposite extreme, as is often the case, one should always, after the shampoo, rub in a little grease with the tips of the fingers. This is taken up by the skin and prevents after scaling."

"Now, doctor, as to details, what is the very best method for washing the hair?"

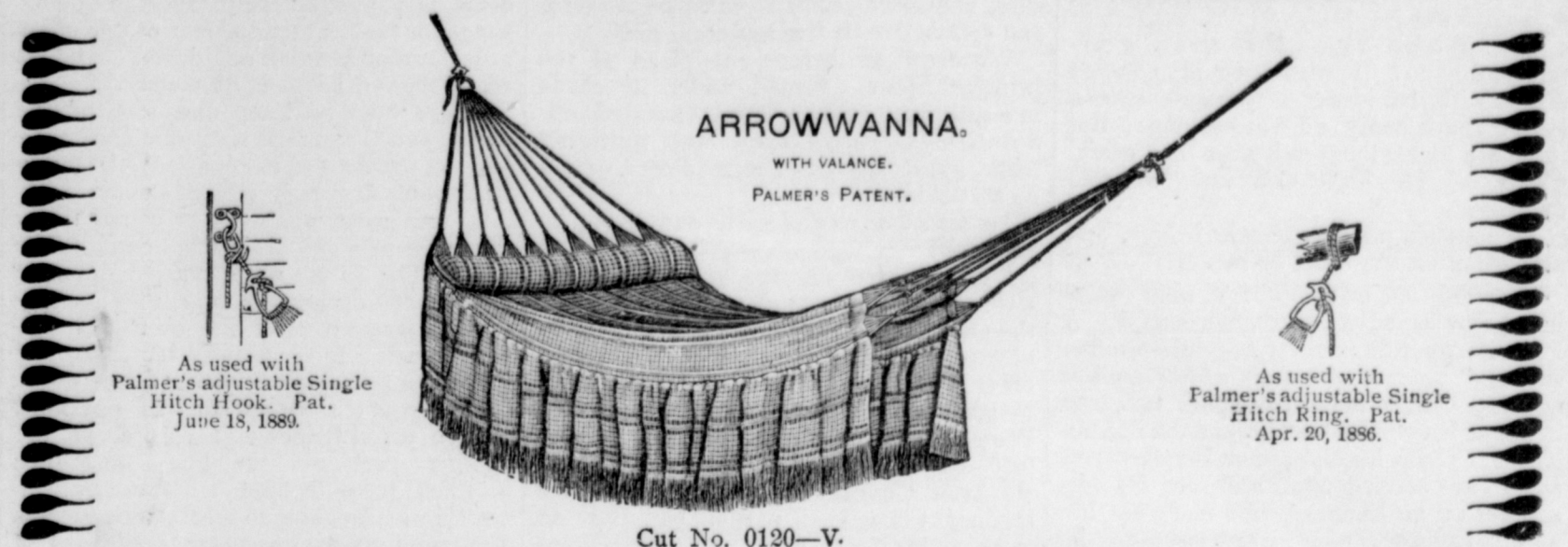
"In the first place, never allow yourself to be influenced to use anything in washing the hair but soap—a bland or super-fatted soap; the preparation which gives the best results is the tincture of green soap. Make a good lather of this all over the head, and then wash and rinse in water at a temperature of about 105 degrees. If, however, there is a tendency to inflammation or eczema, soap must never be used except under the advice of a physician. Most of the grayness nowadays is due to eczematous inflammation of the scalp, which passes under the name of dandruff. Like many other diseases, dandruff is parasitic. It is perfectly and entirely possible to arrest this disease and the grayness caused by it, by the use of the green soap combined with some mild antiseptic. Washing the hair every fortnight as I have advised, and the application of a mild antiseptic every night is bound to eradicate dandruff and arrest grayness, unless, of course, the grayness is hereditary. Much premature baldness is also due to dandruff, and that is the reason why it is so necessary to begin the care of the child's scalp in infancy."

"The reason why baldness is so much more frequent among men than women? It is due to their continual wearing of stiff hats, not only in this but in preceding generations; and if the use of the present hat is continued for some centuries, it is doubtful whether our descendants will have any hair at all."

"As to hair dyes, except for the damage

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COLORADO STEAMBOATS.

When the Water Gives Out They Proceed Upon the Mud.

Among the winter attractions of southern California is a trip to the mouth of the Colorado river, writes a Pomona, Cal. correspondent of the New York Sun. The navigation of the river at low water is alone worth seeing. It is western river navigation of the extreme type.

No river in the country changes its channel so often as the Colorado. It leaves the famed Missouri in the shade. It changes not merely by the day, but by the hour. A pilot never tries to remember it, as on the Mississippi, but runs by the appearance of the water. Even this is so often deceptive that the boats are built to run almost as well on mud as on water. The Mojave is 150 feet long by 31 broad, with three decks, three boilers and two engines, a flat bottom and a big stern paddle wheel, and can accommodate sixty passengers. Now she slides at full speed down a long reach of timbered banks, then suddenly strikes bottom with a heavy jolt. But there is no danger and little delay. She may stop entirely, but the engines keep puffing, you feel the boat moving again, and after a few hundred feet of crawling, she goes again at full speed. She simply rides the shifting mud. Perhaps at the next bar she has to swing around sideways and wiggle over, but she is equal to the emergency. At times a bar is reached where this device fails, and then she swings around, stern to the difficulty, backs water with the big wheel, and in a short time washes out a channel through which she rides with ease into the next stretch of good water. Thus, with evolutions to meet the various emergencies of the cranky stream, she threads her winding course amid ever-varying scenery.—Providence Journal.

CURIOUS FEATURES OF LIFE.

The Rustle in the Hotel—A Hard Struggle With Modern Improvements.

Many tales are told of the mistakes made by rural visitors in city hotels, and very often the long bow is drawn until it is in danger of snapping asunder under the strain. But here is one which is absolutely true, and which happened at the Irving House on Sunday.

A gentleman from the regions of bucolic simplicity, accompanied by his wife, registered at the hotel, and about 10 o'clock in the evening the clerk was confronted by the husband, who remarked that they were ready to retire, and who wanted to know when the bed was to be put into their room. A bellboy was despatched to show the verdant guests how the folding bed operated, and for a period of several minutes all was quiet in the office when the man from the country again put in an appearance. He wanted to know if they couldn't have a wash bowl and a pitcher of water. Again the bellboy went up to explain the mysteries of a stationary washstand. But more trouble was in store for the attaches of the hotel, when an apparition clad in airy garments was seen beckoning from the top landing of the stairs. It was the gentleman from the country, who wanted to know how the "gosh-dern light was put out." The bellboy accompanied him to his room, whereupon the countryman pointed to the hand grenades labelled "fire extinguishers," and said he didn't know whether to throw them at the electric light or not. The boy turned off the light, and no further trouble ensued.

But the stranger had made three trips to the office when he might have touched the electric call bell.—Philadelphia Record.

MYSTERIOUS ROADBED.

Phenomenon Not Accounted for on a North Carolina Railway.

Between the forty-ninth and the fifty-fifth mile posts on the Carolina Central railroad there is a piece of track for a distance of nearly six miles that presents a singular condition that so far amounts to an inexplicable mystery. All trains going and coming go to grinding and start a terrible squeaking when they get on this six miles of track. The noise comes from not only one car, but every locomotive, every coach

and every car of whatever kind sets up a grinding as if turning a curve. The noise is something like the screeching of an ox cart that has no grease on it, and it is made by every truck in a train. The track is perfectly straight, and as there is no curve at all, the cause of the grinding and squeaking has mystified the railroad people. Every effort has been made to ascertain the cause of the difficulty. The locomotives have been examined, the coaches and cars have been scrutinized, every cross-tie and every rail has been inspected, every joint has been looked at, and every foot of the track has been regraded, but no explanation could be discovered. The section master has almost crawled over the six miles on his knees in search of the cause; the road-master has tried his best to ferret out the matter, and the superintendent has been over the track and inspected it—all of them making repeated efforts time and again to find out what is the matter—but they have given it up as a bad job. They have not only not been able to discover the cause of the noise, but have been unable to discover any theory to explain the mystery. It is one of the railroad mysteries of the age, and has been going on for twenty years. During that time the cross-ties and rails have been replaced several times with new ones, but without effect.

Autographs.

Mr. James Ellsworth, of Chicago, an intimate friend of Paderewski, gave him a dinner a short time ago, says the San Francisco Hgionaut, and each person who came was obliged to perform some feat by which he could earn his living, provided his usual resources were taken away. Paderewski had many hard tricks handy. Theodore Thomas, with his hands tied behind his back, by some miraculous management, unbuttoned his waistcoat and took it off with his hands still tightly fastened. The guests then asked for autographs, and Mr. Ellsworth remarked: "I have Paderewski's autograph, which he wrote on my shirt front some time ago," and thereupon the valet brought the garment into the room, and behold! the shirt bosom bore the signature of the maestro written across the front. At once each manly chest was presented to Paderewski, who, with pencil in hand, signed his name on the starched linen. As a result, eleven shirts have been permanently retired from circulation, so to speak.

A London Ceremony.

Seventy-seven deserving old men, and as many old women, the number representing the years of Queen Victoria's age, received the Queen's Maundy at Westminster Abbey this year. Each man received \$11.25 and each woman \$8.75; then red and white purses were given to them, the red containing a sovereign in gold and 30 shillings, the white, as many pence in silver as the Queen is years of age.

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