

## TELLTALE SIGNS, CHARACTER IN THE FEATURES.

Woman's Latest Way of Having Her Fortune Told—The Eyes, Brow, Chin, Mouth and Hair All Consulted—Evidence of the Hands, Toes and Ankles—The American Woman's Nose Maligned—The Teeth.

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 ears, 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 eyes," says Isabella Molierie to her companion. "Give it a saucy, tip-toed pose—yes, that is it. Now you can tell me, and let me see, you will."

"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. "I tell whether he is a pirate or a noble knight, but I do not tell you his name. Your chin belongs to the class designated as pointed, and it is a sign that you are the owner of such a chin is no difficult to please that is 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 be sure to have some unworthy individual—some one who would both birth and fortune."

"A deal worse off, I suppose," was the reply. "Although you never can tell me, you have tried it whether it is a matter 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 round."

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 property of earnest devotion, of ardent love, and is usually accompanied by great strength of intellect.

Pathetic love or constancy is shown by the broad round chin. The owner of such a chin is apt to be of 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 light and comely and slightly 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 accomplishment to another, and success in life is assured to him.

All intellectual people have rather prominent chins. The rule for a chin is that in its modeling it must suggest three generations behind it, and be rather round than 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, which shows a slightly projection of the upper lip over the lower, reveals deep pity and affection, great tenderness and self-control.

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 commendation; 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 rounded, can only belong to a refined nature. Prominence of the lower lip denotes obstinacy but if a male mark the right side of the lip, good fortune is signified.

Full lips, rosy and regular, finely arched, show a lovable disposition; 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 intellect. Even 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 peevish.

Where the upper teeth project greatly over the lower ones, it shows a hereditary, emotional nature and a lower order of intellect. Vertical teeth represent 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 a study of the subject.

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

To see a nose, peaked affair, that seems to point directly at her, is a bad sign; 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 pleasant to the nose or the eyes.

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 Roman nose, which is considered the ideal one.

By the tip-dipped, or the one with a downward 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 convex and smooth.

When the forehead rises slantingly the person is sharp and daring, it is an indication of the middle and upper regions, the person is shrewd and cautious. If it is full at the outer angles eccentricity of behavior 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 these.

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 tell-tale indications in the apex of the ear. If it lies close to the head and is small the owner possesses a refined, susceptible nature. If the top starts away from the head at a well-defined angle, the 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 earlobe 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, animosity; if especially if they protrude from the head.

In color the ear should be a delicate pink, and a little, but a very little, deeper in shade at the lobes. Perfectly colorless ears denote a timid and wary character 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. If it curve backward a haughty disposition.

A person vested 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 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. Slightly fingers are broad and strong; 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, pendulous 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 rounded show refinement. Those that are broad and short, say "coarse and unambitious."

Long nails, rather square at the top, mean fitness 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 width, 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.

## IMPORTANCE OF CORRECT TEACHING.

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The truth of this proverb may be expressed in another way: A nation cannot be great and exalted without righteousness, without ethical and moral principles being taught the children, so this text has a natural connection

with our children and our schools. The annual vacation for the summer is past and the vast army of children is again back in the school. Many a mother's heart follows with the yearnings of love's solicitude, deeper and stronger than any child can measure, these little men and women as they go from the school of the home to the public school. And no sensitive mind that takes a broad view of things, can but be stirred by the beginning of new year in the educational processes of our public schools. Our nation has no

more important business on hand than the education of our young people, an army of 20,000,000, the hope and pride of our land. And then we have 400,000 teachers presiding over these schools, and they constitute a most important factor in the development of our national character. As a class, the teachers in our common schools are among the noblest and most useful citizens of the republic. And nobody can be too much impressed with the importance of the immense business of the nation to the highest motives, and carried along the lines of the most enlightened methods. The sacredness of the teacher's function is a matter that cannot be too highly appreciated. And in the selection of men to act on our school boards too much care cannot be exercised, but we must admit that too often the only recommendation for a position on the school board, is some political office he has got, or some personal consideration. And then teachers are sometimes elected on the same principle, without any particular thought of their qualifications. It is a sad state of affairs if we have any poor or mediocre teachers in our city, it is clearly the fault of the school board, for we have our selection of some of the best teachers, and I insist that the teacher's character and personality are the most important factors in any school. The pupils study the teacher more than any text book. The teacher, who is a young person, that is, a person who is ever before the pupils, is a book that is ever before the pupils. The teacher's character and personality are the most important factors in any school. The pupils study the teacher more than any text book. The teacher, who is a young person, that is, a person who is ever before the pupils, is a book that is ever before the pupils.

One of the sternest chases of recent years was after Lyle Darrell, formerly sergeant in the Seventh United States cavalry. Darrell enlisted at the beginning of the Spanish American war and distinguished himself in Cuba. There he fell in love with a pretty Spanish girl and begged himself in buying money for his sweetheart. To obtain more money he robbed and murdered a companion in arms named Crouch. He then fled.

A detective named Dupuy was put upon the murderer's track and, finding a clue, started for New Orleans. He was right in his surmise that Darrell had gone there, but when he arrived the

bird had flown. He had left on a British mule transport for South Africa. Dupuy took train for New York, fast boat for Southampton, railway for across Europe, caught a boat of the German East African line and finally arrived at Beira, in Portuguese east Africa.

There he waited like a spider for a fly, and just as Darrell was fancying himself safe from pursuit he pounced upon him. Later on the detective deposited his prisoner safely in Castle William jail, in New York. He had traveled in all 21,000 miles and spent \$4,500 in the chase.

One of the most astonishing criminals England ever produced was a man named Benson, who began operations in London with two confederates. He organized a series of swindling companies in the city, while he himself, pretending to be an invalid, lived in the greatest luxury in the Isle of Wight. He posed as a great philanthropist, was foremost in charitable work, and went into the very best society. By dint of bribing certain officers of the law he lived for some years on the proceeds of his swindles. But one day the crash came. He was arrested, sentenced, and got a long term in Portsmouth jail.

No sooner was he out than he was at his old tricks again. These culminated in Switzerland, where he managed to gain the affections of the daughter of an English officer. Through her he in-

duced her father to trust him with the investment of his entire capital, some \$25,000. He bolted with the money. Chased across Europe, a detective caught him at Bremen. To avoid scandal the victim promised not to prosecute if Benson would give up the money. The latter did so, and left for America. Hardly was the vessel out of sight before it was discovered that the bundle of scrip the thief had handed over was worth at most \$150.

Followed across the Atlantic, Benson escaped to Mexico, where he made \$5,000 by passing himself off as Mme. Patti's agent and selling forged concert tickets. By this time his photograph was in almost every police bureau in the world. Yet he dodged and twisted under a dozen aliases and was heard of in almost every South American state before a clever New York detective ran him down in Rio after a two years' hunt.

Even then he cheated Justice, landed in prison in New York, he walked up stairs, chatting amiably to his jailer. Suddenly he made a spring and jumped clean over the banister. He was picked up with a broken back and died that night.

The police never exhibit more relentless energy than in hunting down a criminal. A criminal's crime is against government, and so the whole forces of the state are against him. The United States suffers far more from criminals than England does and is proportionately keen to run down such offenders. Early in 1900 a man named Hastings was surprised in his workshop, from which he had issued many thousands of small silver coins, but he was too quick for his would-be captors and escaped. No fewer than seven secret service men were put on his track. The re-

markable fact is that Hastings never attempted to leave the state. Elmer, one of the detectives, got a hint that a stranger was in the woods. He took a blanket and some food and hid himself in a thicket. Very early in the morning Hastings passed, carrying a bag of food. Elmer tracked him to his refuge and saw that the forger was armed. He waited some distance away in hiding. When night came Hastings came out with a dark lantern and searched every bush near his hiding place. At last he was satisfied and went back. As soon as Elmer felt sure the man was asleep he crept up and had the handcuffs on him before he could awake. On the way to the jail Hastings told his captor that he had seen him on ten different occasions, and had once, in Cincinnati, been with in three feet of him in a theater.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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## HUNT MEN TO END OF THE EARTH.

There have been many long pursuits of criminals, great in the distance traveled, the obstacles overcome and the persistence of pursuing officers, but that of Sergeant Wood, of the Natal (South Africa) police, is doubtless a record breaker, says the Chicago Chronicle. The man sought by Sergeant Wood was charged with embezzling large sums of money at Pietermaritzburg. He got away from South Africa and went to New York. Although the detective had no information as to where his quarry was hiding, yet he had first to visit London to obtain the necessary extradition papers. Then he hurried to America and, with the assistance of the United States police, ran down his man. By the time he had reached Hartford, he had been traveling hard for nearly three months and had covered nearly 21,000 miles.

One of the sternest chases of recent years was after Lyle Darrell, formerly sergeant in the Seventh United States cavalry. Darrell enlisted at the beginning of the Spanish American war and distinguished himself in Cuba. There he fell in love with a pretty Spanish girl and begged himself in buying money for his sweetheart. To obtain more money he robbed and murdered a companion in arms named Crouch. He then fled.

A detective named Dupuy was put upon the murderer's track and, finding a clue, started for New Orleans. He was right in his surmise that Darrell had gone there, but when he arrived the

bird had flown. He had left on a British mule transport for South Africa. Dupuy took train for New York, fast boat for Southampton, railway for across Europe, caught a boat of the German East African line and finally arrived at Beira, in Portuguese east Africa.

There he waited like a spider for a fly, and just as Darrell was fancying himself safe from pursuit he pounced upon him. Later on the detective deposited his prisoner safely in Castle William jail, in New York. He had traveled in all 21,000 miles and spent \$4,500 in the chase.

One of the most astonishing criminals England ever produced was a man named Benson, who began operations in London with two confederates. He organized a series of swindling companies in the city, while he himself, pretending to be an invalid, lived in the greatest luxury in the Isle of Wight. He posed as a great philanthropist, was foremost in charitable work, and went into the very best society. By dint of bribing certain officers of the law he lived for some years on the proceeds of his swindles. But one day the crash came. He was arrested, sentenced, and got a long term in Portsmouth jail.

No sooner was he out than he was at his old tricks again. These culminated in Switzerland, where he managed to gain the affections of the daughter of an English officer. Through her he in-

duced her father to trust him with the investment of his entire capital, some \$25,000. He bolted with the money. Chased across Europe, a detective caught him at Bremen. To avoid scandal the victim promised not to prosecute if Benson would give up the money. The latter did so, and left for America. Hardly was the vessel out of sight before it was discovered that the bundle of scrip the thief had handed over was worth at most \$150.

Followed across the Atlantic, Benson escaped to Mexico, where he made \$5,000 by passing himself off as Mme. Patti's agent and selling forged concert tickets. By this time his photograph was in almost every police bureau in the world. Yet he dodged and twisted under a dozen aliases and was heard of in almost every South American state before a clever New York detective ran him down in Rio after a two years' hunt.

Even then he cheated Justice, landed in prison in New York, he walked up stairs, chatting amiably to his jailer. Suddenly he made a spring and jumped clean over the banister. He was picked up with a broken back and died that night.