

FEMININE BEAUTY.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A PERFECT TYPE OF LOVELINESS.

Factors in Ideal Beauty—Importance of Expression—Rules for Determining the Perfection of Different Features.

GOOD-LOOKING feminine faces are frequent enough, but the question as to what constitutes a type of beauty though often asked, is rarely answered to the perfect satisfaction of the questioner, or any one else. The reason, says the New York Advertiser, is found in the fact that no two races of men—or to make the statement stronger, no two individual men—ever have the same ideal.

Undoubtedly an important factor in ideal beauty of face is found in the shape of the countenance. No face badly formed can be beautiful, but the question naturally arises, What is a badly formed face? The general opinion among the aesthetes is that a feminine face, to be of good form, should be a perfect oval. A forehead too high or too low, a chin too long or too short, cheek bones too strong, any one of a dozen other shortcomings, may mar the symmetry of the whole, and so spoil a face otherwise perfect. This symmetry is not commonly found—indeed, it is so rarely encountered as to be almost purely ideal. Even the Greeks found it so seldom among their women that their most beautiful



AN AMERICAN GIRL.

statues are rather creations than likenesses. While the human form may be built on strictly mathematical principles, yet the attempt to apply exact mathematics to every portion will invariably result in the discovery that no human form is perfect.

In a theoretically perfect face the distance from the point of the chin to the roots of the hair on the forehead is divided into three equal spaces—from the roots of the hair to a point between the eyebrows where the nose commences, from that to the tip of the nose, and thence to the tip of the chin. The face should be exactly twice as long as its width at the height of the eyes, while each eye should be the width of the mouth, and the distance between them should equal the width of one eye. To be perfect, the upper lip should be as long as one-half the distance from the lower lip to the chin, while a line drawn perpendicularly down from the lips should touch the chin, and drawn upward should pass through the lobe of the nostril half way between the tip and the base. The ear should be at the height of the eyes, and when the profile is examined, the distance from the tip of the nose to cheek should be one-half the length of the nose.

Beginning with the chin, the ideal face has a chin of only moderate prominence. A chin too large gives to the feminine countenance too much of masculine strength; besides, a prominent chin



A SOUTH OF ENGLAND FACE.

indicates big jaws, and big jaws presuppose large teeth and a voracious appetite. A prominent chin indicates will power, determination, and overbearing disposition, and no woman is willing to be thought domineering. On the other hand a chin too little or receding indicates weakness—perhaps of health, it may be of character. A very small chin is indicative of small and possibly deficient teeth, frequently far apart, poor digestion and consequent bad health, and no one can be beautiful ideally or otherwise, who has poor health, for health is the foundation of beauty.

As much depends on the nose as on the chin. The nose of the ideal beauty is of generous proportions. It must be so to indicate self demand, sound judgment and discretion. Whether the nose be straight or hooked, Greek, Roman or Jewish, matters little. Either may be beautiful, but in either case the nose must be large enough to indicate its own individuality and that of its owner.

Between the nose and the chin lies the most essential element of beauty, for although every other feature may be ideally perfect, a bad mouth will spoil the symmetry of the whole countenance. The size of the mouth, within reasonable bounds, is not material, although, of course, it should not be too large in proportion to the face, the size of the latter being the only criterion of judg-

ment, since a mouth quite big enough for one face would appear ludicrously small if set in another, and a mouth quite in proportion with the face

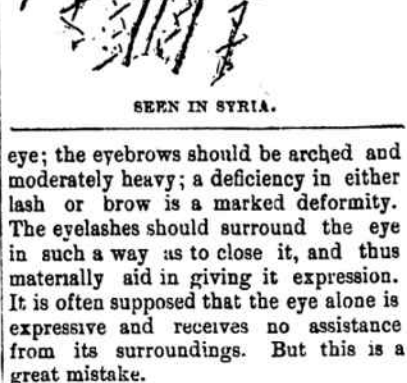


A FRENCH BEAUTY.

to which it belongs will, if transferred to the physiognomy of another, almost stretch from ear to ear. All these things are matters of proportion, and those are probably not far wrong who assert that a mouth one and a half times the width of the eye is in proportion and correct. The upper lip should be bow shaped, while the lower should form the arc of a circle, and to be ideally beautiful the lower lip should show more than the upper. The lips should be only moderately full.

The forehead is the characteristic feature of the human race, for no animal, save the elephant, has what may properly be called a forehead. The forehead of the ideal beauty is low and broad, rather than high and commanding. A high forehead generally indicates the possession of brains, and the ideal beauty is not supposed to have any. A low forehead is almost as bad as one too high, since it betokens animality of nature.

The eyes are a leading attribute of ideal beauty. Of course they should be straight, that is to say, at right angles with the nose, for eyes turned up at the outer angle are Mongolian, and turned down give an unmistakable expression of slyness or roguery. Eyes half open, exhibiting a narrow opening between the lids, are indicative of deceitfulness, while wide open eyes are characteristic of impudence, of aggressiveness without perseverance, of brazen insolence. The color is a matter of little consequence, but in passing it should be understood that there is a common mistake with regard to the color of the human eye. No iris is one of solid color; all are streaked, mottled, speckled or spotted, and the predominance of one color gives an impression that the whole eye is thus tinted. The eyelashes should be long and dark in order properly to shade the



SEEN IN SYRIA.

eye; the eyebrows should be arched and moderately heavy; a deficiency in either lash or brow is a marked deformity. The eyelashes should surround the eye in such a way as to close it, and thus materially aid in giving it expression. It is often supposed that the eye alone is expressive and receives no assistance from its surroundings. But this is a great mistake.

The ideally beautiful face is surrounded by a suit of abundant hair. The question as to whether this is blonde or brunette is not important, for there are great painters on either side, and if we count the light browns among the blondes and the dark browns among the brunettes the numbers of the two classes are about equal.

The neck is a very important item of beauty. It should be of medium length. That is, the distance from the collarbone to the chin when the head is in a natural position should be about one-half the length of the face, or from the upper tip of the ear to the collar bone should be the length of the countenance. A long neck is ungraceful, suggesting emaciation; a short neck is equally so, being characteristic of embonpoint, not to say dumptiness. But in each and every case the height of the figure must furnish the unit of measurement, and all parts must bear correspondence to this.

The face of the ideal beauty is generally of clear white with a tinge of pink in the cheeks, and lips of a bright red. The color of the face should be an ivory not a chalk white; the latter is unnatural and ghastly, nor is the flush of fever agreeable to the eye. A color too



AN ITALIAN BELLE.

brown is better than the pallor of a house plant. Wrinkles are commonly

supposed to be fatal to beauty, but their influence depends upon age.

The New "Siamese" Twins.

The new Siamese twins do not come from Siam, says the Pall Mall Gazette. They are natives of Orissa, in India, and the following description is sent to us by a correspondent, who saw them the other day in Poona: The names of the children are Radica and Doodia. The children are Radica and a half years old and are really pretty children. The peculiarity of their connection is that there is a flexible bony attachment from breast to breast, and below this there is a visceral connection. There is only one navel. The children were born in a caul.

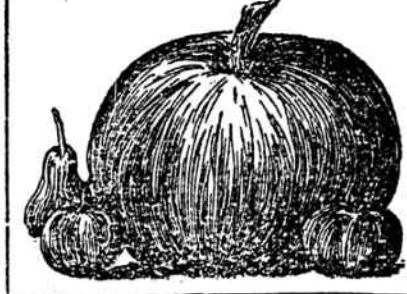
If food is given to one, the other is satisfied, and if medicine is administered to one the other is affected, but not to the same extent as the one to which it was given. The most curious circumstance is that when a sentence is begun by one child the other frequently finishes it. When sleeping one child lies on her back, and the other on her side, which gives an idea of the great flexibility of the connection. The children are very good friends, and seldom quarrel, but when younger their proceedings were not marked by that unanimity which they have since discovered to be essential to their circumstances. As might be expected, when their relations



A Pomological Giant.

Here is a great big apple which Mr. M. V. Cox sends to the Republic all the way from Silver City, N. M. It is formally entered as the champion apple of America. In his letter Mr. Cox says: "Last year you mentioned the big apple from Arkansas which measured 17 1/2 inches in circumference. I ship by today's express prepaid, 'The Republic Apple,' a sample of New Mexican fruit for exhibition. It is eighteen inches in circumference and weighs two pounds 2 1/2 ounces. It is from the fruit ranch of Colonel W. L. Thompson, of this county."

This description has been verified in the Republic editorial rooms. Placed upon exact postoffice scales this apple weighs two pounds 1 1/2 ounces, having lost perhaps by drying about an ounce



moisture since it was weighed in Silver City. Its longest diameter is a little over six inches, which corresponds to a circumference of eighteen inches, and its thickness is 4 1/2 inches.—St. Louis Republic.

Surface indications point to a great oil basin in the Flathead country, in Washington, and an attempt will be made to prove its existence in paying quantities.

It is said that 1000 thriving coffee trees will yield an average of 3200 pounds of coffee annually.

Farmers in the Argentine are being urged to export butter to England.

by three locks to the level of the lake. They will sail along the San Juan River and the lake on the lake level to a point within three and one-half miles of the Pacific Ocean. Here they will be lowered by the locks to the level of the Pacific Ocean.

The committee says the cost, including the payment of interest during the progress of the work, will be less \$100,000,000, and the time required for the completion of the work is within five years. The climate of Nicaragua is healthy, and out of 1600 northern men employed in constructing a railroad through a swamp only two died during a period of four months. Of 200 northern engineers and skilled mechanics who have worked for the canal company for three years not one has died from a disease incident to the country.

All surveys and examination of strata requiring removal have been completed. The jetty has been constructed and the harbor of Greytown has been restored so that vessels of fourteen-foot draft have an easy entrance. Extensive wharves, landing places and permanent buildings have been constructed, temporary camps erected, a telegraph line made, the canal cleared of timber for twenty miles, and a railroad twelve miles in length constructed and equipped. The biggest dredging plant in America, that formerly used at Panama, has been purchased, and over a mile of the canal has been dredged. The exclusive franchise for



BIRD-EYE VIEW OF THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

The other 142 1/2 miles consist of Lake Nicaragua, the San Juan River and depressions in the surface of the earth. Lake Nicaragua will constitute a harbor sufficient to accommodate the navies and commerce of the world. It is 110 miles long, sixty miles wide and is 250 feet at its deepest points. Vessels entering the canal from the Atlantic Ocean will sail on a level with the ocean for 12 1/2 miles, at the end of which they will be raised

the steam navigation of the San Juan River and Lake Nicaragua and an extensive plant for the Navigation Company have been acquired. The Government of Nicaragua has acknowledged that the company has complied with the canal grant, which provided that \$2,000,000 must be expended the first year. It is shown that the amount of money spent to date on the enterprise is over \$6,000,000.

Once Was Enough for the Monkeys.

"I once went up the Amazon and Orinoco rivers on an animal-capturing expedition for the late P. T. Barnum," said Dick Cowper, an old showman. "I got quite a collection of snakes, birds and monkeys. I hit on a novel plan for the capture of the latter and it worked like a charm."

"A monkey is a greater imitator than a Chinaman. He will do anything he sees done, and that is what gets so many of his kind into the cage. I rigged up an electric battery and attached to it an apparatus that would allow a score of the simians to get hold of it. I then took a party of natives and went into the forest where there were troops of monkeys. We put the apparatus down, attached the wire, and removed the battery to a considerable distance. The natives then took hold of the apparatus, danced and yelled, then retired. The monkeys made a dash for it. Half a dozen caught hold, and I turned on the current. They began to shriek and squirm, but the others thought their performance a part of the programme, and fairly fell over each other to get hold of the machine. I could have stuck the whole troop in made a score of them corralled."

"But it would only work once. We tried it a month afterward at a point fifty miles distant, but not a monkey came off his perch in the trees. They viewed the proceedings with curiosity, but without any desire to imitate our war dance around the machine.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The "Seven" in Neck Vertebrae.

In a recent study of the anatomical structure of the neck, writes the author of "Curious Notes," I was struck with the remarkable fact that men and animals alike are almost invariably provided with seven neck vertebrae or segments. Man thus possesses this number in common with the giraffe, whose extraordinary elongation of neck is produced, not by the introduction of other vertebrae, but by the greater length of the normal number—seven. The only exceptions to this rule of seven are found in two species of sloth, one of which has six and the other nine vertebrae, and in the Sirenia or "sea cow," a species of whale, which is also provided with a six-segmented elongation or extension of the spinal column.

In view of the fact that the seven invades every department of life, is it any wonder that the Orientals have founded a regular system of philosophy based upon that mystic number.—St. Louis Republic.

Four Railroads Overlooked. "Strange that four railroads, one a belt line, and two fuel-oil pipe-lines, nine miles from Chicago, should have been overlooked," said Jay A. Iwig and Co., when they laid out the town of Griffith. Four factories located, houses and stores sprung up at once.—Chicago News.

But 74 per cent. of Bulgaria's population can write or read.

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Just What I Wanted.

Business is alive to a great coming event, and in the hurry-burry of its preparations for the Columbian Exposition in 1893, too much has already been seen of the streets of a fanciful or amusing nature, both superficial and catching the eye. There has been a void in the line of the strictly useful, combining therewith instructive object lessons and the beautiful art. Books there may be by the score, but the experience of the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia shows that the mass of these were more than uninteresting. The books of visitors were ever at loss for a handy pocket guide of official stamp, not only reliable, but pleasing and always to be found. Just what is wanted of this unique kind has happily already made its appearance, and we have before us "The Official Portfolio of the World's Columbian Exposition," illustrated from Water Color Drawings.

This Portfolio is a really beautiful exposition of the main architectural features of the Great Exposition at Chicago in 1893. The fourteen magnificent structures are faithfully illustrated, while the Bird's-eye View gives a realistic glance at the lay of the grounds, with their principal buildings, lagoons, etc. The illustrations are exact reproductions, in water color effects, of the original drawings, made especially for this purpose by a famous official artist, Charles Graham. The pictures, therefore, are not only of the highest artistic quality, but are also of the highest practical value, as they are equal to the finest productions of a similar kind of the famous art centers of Europe.

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If afflicted with sore eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Prepared in New York by J. A. Johnson, Medina, N. Y. says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me." Sold by Druggists, etc.

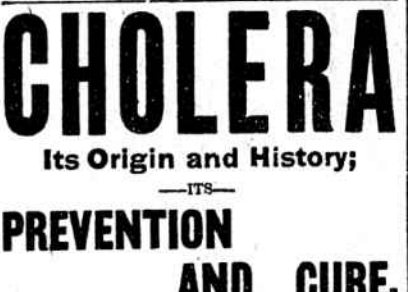


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