

man. Thus after years of arduous study and careful observation on the part of the earlier inhabitants, foreheads of certain outlines have been denominated intellectual foreheads. Eyes, which have a way of beaming on hearers, and enforcing the words uttered by the speaker, have received the appellation of expressive eyes. In later years writers expressed their opinions, as to the predominance of light or dark eyes in the different zones. Poets, by words woven in beautiful measures, have given expression in admiration of favorite eyes. But one lamentable fact stares us in the face; although poets have sung, and writers have written, the one leading feature of man has as yet received but little consideration. This fault, however, we believe should not be imputed to the nose; for it has always held the same relative position. This nasal promontory is situated very conspicuously in the front of the human countenance and in some respects is the most unhappy of human organs. The insults it is subjected to are numerous and painful. The fists have often contracted trouble for this innocent member that has caused it to weep in tears of blood. The tongue, its unruly neighbor, has often become eloquent in sarcasm and jest at its inelegant proportions. Nevertheless in spite of the discourtesy and lawlessness shown to the nose, it exercises a power over us, that we would not yield to any man; the power to compel us to follow where its good, instinctive sense may choose to lead us. And while it is serviceable as a guide, it is never slow to introduce us to all intelligent people. It *prefaces* many of its owner's peculiarities, moral and intellectual.

Noses, with regard to outline, have been divided into six great classes, viz.: Roman, Greek, Jewish, cogitative, snub, and celestial. The first three classes received their present names because of their nationality, each class being peculiar to the nation whose name it bears. Although these nations have long since ceased to exist, the form of noses peculiar to them may still be found.

The Roman nose is significant of great energy, decision and valor. Its form is a little ungainly, more or less convex from root to tip, of considerable enormity, which suggests the owner's blunt sensibilities, but powerful will. The Roman senators and generals were all possessed with a large allowance of *nasus*, that doubtless led them in and out through the fiercest conflicts. In all ages a large nose has been admired; while a small and penurious one has always been held in contempt. Napoleon said, "Give me a man with a liberal allowance of nose. In my observation of men I have almost invariably found a long nose and a long head to go together." Perfect types of this Roman feature may be noticed in the biographies of Cato, Columbus, President Tyler, Daniel Boon and Andrew Jackson.

The Grecian nose is one admired by nearly all European and American people and more commonly found among women than men. This nasal appendage is delicately proportioned. Ladies with this kind of a nose have very acute sensibilities, artistic tastes, natural refinement and choose rather to be led than to lead. But individuals possessing this type are crafty, subtle, and far less energetic and decisive than the Romans; therefore they have failed in accomplishing great deeds. They love the arts better than war; they like to talk better than to fight. The Grecian type is indicative of much intuition, penetration and gentleness, but little of that iron constitution that some possess. Perfect examples of this organ can be seen in the portraits of Queen Victoria, Queen Isabella, and Joseph Smith.

The Jewish or hawk nose generally indicates shrewdness in wordly matters, especially when coexisting with a narrow forehead which is so indicative of singleness of purpose.

It is said by Eden Warvie, "That scholars with this nose are generally curious wranglers, ingenious cabalists, fine splitters of hair, keen detectors of discrepancies rather than men of deep wisdom or pro-