

# HUMAN NATURE.

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ADELBERT M. DEWEY.

Phrenological examination made at Human Nature office, 1020 Market St., S. F. Photo. made at the Peerless Studio, 215 Kearny St.

## “HE DEWEY, DEWEY.”

Shortly after the battle of Manila Bay, when the name of Commodore (now Admiral) George Dewey was upon the lips of all people, in all lands, as the hero of the hour, a Chinaman, commenting upon the wonderful achievement of annihilating the flower of the Spanish navy with shot and shell in Manila Bay, said “Spanishman he talkee, talkee; alle time talkee, but Dewey, he Dewey, DEWEY.”

The gentleman whose portrait is herewith presented to the readers of HUMAN NATURE for a study of temperament and character, is Adelbert M. Dewey, special agent of the Federal Department of Labor, and is a kinsman of Admiral George Dewey, United States Navy.

Mr. Dewey recently visited the office of HUMAN NATURE, where a personal phrenological examination was made of him by Prof. Haddock, which in every particular corroborates one made of the gen-

tleman by the writer, and we agree in the following delineation:

Like his kinsman, the great Admiral, the subject of this delineation is a man of action, but his large organ of language shows that when occasion requires, he can also “talkee, talkee, talkee, heap talkee.” There is no doubt about his ability to express his ideas in logical, convincing and often eloquent language. His organization from crown to foot favors eloquent expression. A better representative of the vital temperament than Mr. Dewey seldom greets the eyes of the phrenologist.

The great evangelist Moody was built upon much the same model as Mr. Dewey, but one Autumn day his busy brain became paralyzed and his great, loving heart ceased beating and his persuasive voice was stilled forever, because he was too busy saving the souls of other people to give thought or care for his own body, so death made of him an angel before his work on earth was half completed. This is what will happen to Mr. Dewey unless he lives hygienically, abstemiously and exercises much.

Temperaments change with environment, occupation and mode of living. Mr. Dewey's temperament has changed. In early manhood he weighed only 130 pounds; he now “kicks the beam” at 210 pounds. He was then thin, he is now fleshy. He could spare twenty-five pounds of this averdupois and still have enough flesh to represent the vital temperament.

If Mr. Dewey's organ of mirthfulness was two degrees larger he would rival John G. Saxe in humor; as it is he is more genial and magnetic than humorous. His large cerebellum betrays magnetic power, and his well developed organ of Friendship, coupled with warmth of Temperament, renders him social and affectionate. His large brain of 23 inches in circumference, with  $14\frac{3}{4}$  inches over the top, makes him a power in the land. Two of his brain organs are small, Secretiveness and Cautiousness. It is fortunate that he is endowed by nature with excellent practical judgment, otherwise the weakness of the two organs named would get him into no end of trouble. As it is he is liable to leap and then look, whereas the looking should precede the leaping.

Mr. Dewey is a good man, and a talented man, but if they had only made his chin a little wider he

would have had a more rythmical beating of the heart. In this respect he differs from his renowned kinsman, the great Admiral Dewey.

When it comes to reckoning, figuring, calculating and putting this and that together, to verify and compute numbers and gather statistics, this same Adelbert M. Dewey can discount all the census takers and other clerks in Uncle Sam's employ. He is conscientious and upright in his dealings with men. But just look at the place where Spirituality ought to be! The fact is Mr. Dewey has his feet firmly planted on terra firma and probably thinks, with Horace Greeley, that "One world at a time is sufficient."

Mr. Dewey is an independent character and prefers paddling his own canoe to having it paddled by others. He likes comfort, but when his steam is up he wants the track clear.

His high top head shows him to be firm of purpose and persistent. He is a good judge of men and women and can wield them tactfully. He has acquisitiveness enough to keep out of poverty, but his greatest acquiring is of knowledge.

He is buoyant and hopeful and a lover of men and women, a believer in the power of right to conquer wrong.

His brain organ of Comparison is very large, enabling him to analyze and causing him to be very critical, the organ of Causality being also large, places him in the front rank of analytical thinkers. His faith being founded upon facts he is always able and ready to give a reason for the faith that is within him.

His large organs of Benevolence and Friendship, together with his excellent anterior brain, renders him a natural reformer and philanthropist—an up-to-date thinker and worker, a nineteenth century man.

"He Dewey, Dewey."

C. P. HOLT.

### Life Sketch of A. M. Dewey.

Adelbert M. Dewey, the subject of this sketch, was born at Martinsburg, Lewis county, N. Y., in 1857, both paternal and maternal ancestors being of Puritan and Revolutionary stock. Educated in public schools at Binghamton, N. Y. Left school at 14 to enter printing office as apprentice, and filled every position from "Devil" to editor in chief. Worked as journeyman printer in several Eastern and Western cities. Entered labor movement at Detroit, Mich., as president of Typographical Union in 1881 and 1882; was active in Knights of Labor also and held responsible positions in Local, District and General Assemblies of that order. Edited Journal of United Labor at Philadelphia in 1888-9; originated a plan to published the greatest labor paper in the world, to be furnished at nominal price to every member of K. of L. Had plan been carried out the paper would have had nearly six million readers; but it fell through, and a plan under which Mr. Dewey published the paper later, resulted from it. Always interested in reform movement. Was first grand secretary and second grand president of Order of White Cross in America. Also High Chief Ruler of Rechabites in North America for two years. Active in church and temperance work for many years, but now an avowed believer in the universal brotherhood of man. A writer and talker on economic subjects, and author of the "Dewey Family History" and "The Life and Letters of Admiral George Dewey." Is a believer in the government ownership of all the means of production and distribution, and is not afraid to say so on any and all occasions. Is a relative of Admiral Dewey, and is at present the chairman of a committee making arrangements for a great reunion of the Dewey family in America, to be held some tim

this year at New York City, when two thousand Deweys will sit down to a dinner together. Is employed as an expert statistician by the United State Department of Labor, and is extensively interested in copper and molybdenite mines in the State of Washington. Is a member of several fraternal and benevolent orders, among them the Masons, Elks and National Union.

### THE BAYING DOG.

The evening was calm, beautiful and still; the silver moon rode high, shedding a soft, pale light on hillside, lea and rill. The holy silence was unbroken, save the rustle of leafy boughs as they swung lightly in the summer breeze. It seemed only a little way to heaven, and this beauteous scene its portal. Suddenly from out the silence there broke upon the evening air the discordant howl of a dog, baying at the moon. There was evidently something in that moon displeasing to the dog, hence the howl. The moon rode on through the upper sky with not a shiver or token of having heard the dog, but the brute had disturbed the serenity of the tranquil evening, and as his howls rent the air. With them disappeared the enchantment. There was no longer beauty, silence, or charm in all that moonlit scene. That mangy cur had made pandemonium of heaven. The moon, however, rode on.

There was a bustling, thriving, healthful city, with sewers to drain the accumulating filth, with an abundant supply of pure water, with lovely green-swarded, flower-bedecked parks, with wide, clean-swept streets and tree-shaded avenues. The city's population were clean, healthy and happy. In the midst of this peaceful joy there arose a beast, gaunt and grim. A doctor's trust was formed and it was decreed that every beautiful, rosy-cheeked child in that city of white steeples, and every fair

maiden, and every matron and all the strong men that walked those streets or slept beneath the city's roofs should have injected into their veins a filthy pus from a diseased animal to pollute their healthy blood and make them ill.

The city still stood upon the border of the sea, but its people were no longer happy and well. The dog had bayed at the moon. His name was Vaccination.

There was a nation strong and virtuous, a country favored above all the lands of earth; its broad acres stretched thousands of miles from one great ocean to another, its fields laughed with grain and fruit, its running streams turned busy wheels. Over its mountains and across its plains stretched iron bands, over which sped the rattling car freighted with enjoying passengers or merchandise. The electric wire reached across chasms and adown pleasant vales, courier of business dispatch or kindly messages from absent friends. A happy, contented people inhabited this fair land.

Alas! here, too, was a dog that bayed at the moon, his name was Monopoly. He was a little puppy when the nation took him into its arms, but he grew and waxed strong upon the substance he filched from the people until one fair night when the moon rode high he bayed at the moon. The stillness of the night was broken. There was no longer plenty in the land, at least for the masses, who toiled to support the dog, and who suffered privation and hardship that the dog might live in luxury and still keep up his baying. Dogs are savage beasts and this one loved blood. Then came war with inoffensive people in far-off lands that this dog might slake his thirst for blood. O, it was pitiful, the mischief wrought by the baying and prowling of this dog.

The dog bayed at the moon and disturbed the tranquility of the night,

The dog filled the peaceful city with misery and disease.

The dog destroyed the happiness of a nation.

Kill the dog.

C. P. HOLT.

### Unjust Criticism.

A firm of quacks in Columbus, Ohio, has published an almanac for 1900 in book form. It is said that these pseudo doctors have issued 1,000,000 copies of this almanac for free distribution.

Articles on Phrenology and Physiognomy cover many pages. The author concedes that the general shape of the skull reveals the mental characteristics, and gives many illustrations in proof of this assertion, but assumes that Phrenologists confine their attention to the head and locate "bumps." It is indeed very strange that men calling themselves doctors, and pretending to be well informed, should remain in such dense ignorance of the true principles of Phrenology.

In judging man's nature the scientific Phrenologist takes into consideration race, climate, heredity and every data that will help him to judge correctly, therefore it is unjust to make it appear that Phrenology is mere craniology.

It was not long since a writer in a London paper published the statement of a learned (?) doctor who told of a newsboy in London who, during his life, was considered a bit "daft," yet the autopsy at his death showed that his brain weighed 85 ounces, while the brains of the French statesman, Gambetta, weighed less than 36 ounces, the comparison of idiot and statesman seemed to disprove the claims of Phrenology, as if Phrenology asserted that size or weight of brain aside from other factors indicated intellectual capacity. An amateur student of Phrenology knows that intellectual acumen depends upon quality and location of brain matter.

It depends upon *texture* and *lo-*

*cation* of brain matter whether a person has mental power, and this is determined by cranial distances from the medulla oblongata, or opening of the ears, and by the form and shape of the head, temperament, expression (through brain organs) of the mind on the face, coarseness or fineness of skin, hair and other physiological conditions as expressed through the brain and nervous system.

When newspaper scribblers come to understand the psychic side of man as revealed by Phrenology, they will know better than to make such blunders as this.

Unfortunately for humanity a large number of medical men are so enamored of the physical side of man's nature they are apt to lose sight of the mental or psychic side and become blind materialists.

One of the foremost and leading scientific men in England, Sir Alfred Wallace, says in his new book, "The Twentieth Century," that this class of men will become ashamed of themselves for their neglect of an important science like Phrenology.

Men of real wisdom never misrepresent anything they do not understand. They have learned so many new and startling things that they conclude they know but little and remain still and wait for results.

### Appreciation.

One of our late pupils, Mr. Geo. B. J—— of Standrod, Idaho, writes to us as follows:

"When I think of you it does not seem that I was with you only one short month, but as if I had known you from boyhood and that you were more to me than a mere friend."

That is the way we like all our students to feel. If we get near to them we can instruct them all the better and they can receive our aid all the more when the heart is warm.

## GODKIN AND THE CRIMEAN.

### Appreciation That It Gave Him of the Horrors of War

In 1853, while I was living in London, there were many threatenings of war on the horizon. England was beginning once more to be excited about what was called "the Eastern question." There were then several unsettled questions which, as has been well said, "have no pity for the repose of nations." One was the Eastern questions: What was to become of the Greeks, and what was to become of the Turks? The Greeks were the only Christians of the world who had begun to attract Western attention. The Servians were only too glad to be unmolested swineherds, and the Bulgarians to be obscure farmers. There were other questions—the Italian question, the Polish question and the Hungarian question; but Europe was rarely wrought up by more than one at a time. By the Eastern question I was excited, as well as my elders. I wrote a letter to the *Daily News* advocating the claims of the Greeks to Constantinople. Why Knight Hunt, the then editor, accepted it and published it with a prominence I never understood. My recollection of it is that it was mostly rhetoric and classical reminiscence. I was only 22, and knew nothing about Greece or the Greeks or Constantinople; but I was possessed with that common illusion of young men that facility in composition indicates the existence of thought. In the early years of the *Nation* I received a visit from a man who wished to become a contributor to that periodical. He assured me of his ability to write; the only difficulty with him was, he said, that "he could not think of anything to say."

I was not as badly off at the time of which I speak as this man was. I had enough to say, but it was not relevant. It was, however, good enough in Mr. Hunt's eyes to lead him to ask me to go to Turkey for the *Daily News*, if war broke out. It was declared a few days later, and I went to the Danube, where I saw the out-

break of hostilities. I did not go to the Crimea until the winter of 1854. I passed a couple of months at Eupatoria, about forty miles north of Sebastopol, which was assaulted by a strong Russian column while I was there. A few Indian officers, home on leave, and myself were the only Giaours present, and the Indian officers were strongly of the opinion, that if the place were carried, the fugitive Turks would massacre us out of sheer vexation. The assault was made, but failed. The column advanced through a Musselman graveyard, under a heavy fire of artillery. When the affair was over I rode over their line of march and came upon the most horrible spectacle imaginable. The shot had broken the tombstones into small pieces and through them had inflicted the ghastliest wounds and lacerations on the men who had fallen. I had been over two other battle fields on the Danube, but they were nothing like this, though covering a wide area.

There was an English ship lying in the harbor, whose fire, thrown across the town without the possibility of aiming, considerable annoyed the Russians, and forced their cavalry to retire out of range. We watched the practice with interest, and admired its excellence, considering that the gunners could see nothing. This led 20 years later to a curious little coincidence. I was invited to dinner at the late George Cabot Ward's in New York, to meet an Englishman named Robartes. I sat opposite him at table, and was telling the story of this fight, and of the aid rendered by the English ship, when I noticed that he was not only interested but excited, and was evidently eager to say something, I began to fear I had committed some indiscretion, when, to my relief, he burst forth with, "I was the midshipman in that maintop, directing the fire of the guns." I had many a chat with him afterward about those "old unbappy far-off things."

Late in the Spring I went to Sebastopol and was there until the place was taken. Owing to the kindness of friends in the Piedmontese army, I was enabled to visit the Malakoff either the afternoon of its capture or the following morning. I now forget which; but the burying parties

were just going to work. When we reached the top of the parapet, the Russians were still dropping shells from the other side of the harbor wherever they saw a group, so we were obliged to walk singly. The sight which met our eyes within the fort was a horrid one. Ten thousand men, as I was afterward told, both Russians and French, lay dead within an inclosure of two or three acres, the result of an hour or two of mutual stabbing and shooting. No one, not even the youngest, could avoid the reflection that probably but few of these unfortunates knew what the quarrel was about in which they had sacrificed their lives. This, and the scenes in the trenches through which I passed that day gave me a disgust for war which, during the 40 years that have since elapsed, I have never ceased to express whenever an opportunity offered. The doctrine of the inheritance of qualities, which now plays so large a part in the discussion of modern publicists concerning the course of history, inevitably suggests that the fighting instinct which lies latent in the breasts of even the most civilized peoples must be a legacy from countless generations of remote ancestors, who even after the dawn of consciousness, must have followed rapine and the murder of strangers as their daily occupation. It is in these things in reality that war consists, in spite of the efforts of the more civilized nations to disguise it by fine names, and to get God mixed up in it. The passion for it, and interest in it, felt by even the more cultivated members of the human race, could hardly be as strong as they still are had they not been infused into the blood by countless generations of savage forefathers. It is a most humiliating thought that man is the only animal that rejoices in the destruction of his fellows. The exterminating powers of all the others are spent on alien breeds. Some French author, I think one of Le Maistres, has pictured to himself the possibility of 200,000 cats doing what men do, meeting in a large plain, and one-half scratching and biting the other half to death. Should we caress the survivors as we do human heroes, and increase their allowance of cream? Within 20 years the results of the Crimean war were

undone by Russia, without opposition from any body. Everybody in England deplored it; Lord Salisbury has acknowledged that she "put the money on the wrong horse." But 100,000 men were resting in bloody graves and £100,000,000 of money was added to the national debt.

### Mysteries Solved.

One of our mail students being perplexed by terms and statements appearing in the course of his phrenological studies, recently sent to HUMAN NATURE office several questions, which for the interest and instruction of our readers are placed and answered as follows:

Q.—What is the difference between Excitability and Activity and how is one distinguished from the other?

Ans.—Excitability differs from Activity in degree of intensity. A snail may be actively engaged many weeks in traversing the distance which a hare would encompass in fifteen minutes. Nothing in the universe is quiescent, but actively engaging in changing form, even though as slowly as the northern glaciers which sometimes moves only an inch a year, yet even that slow movement is action. Excitability is quick action in animated life as in the rapid movement of the deer or the nervous prance of the restive horse.

Persons with sharp features, especially sharp nose and narrow pointed chin, curly hair, wide between the ears and low at the crown, are exceedingly excitable.

Excitability differs in degree in different persons, being largest where the Mental combines with the Vital temperament coupled with high Organic Quality.

Persons with broad chins, strong jaws, wide heads between the ears and high at the crown over the ears, although Active, are never excitable, but are calm and evenly poised under the most exciting circumstances.

### SECOND QUESTION.

Q.—Is the grading and marking of Charts scientific?

Ans.—Partly so, but no book chart can give the combination of faculties. Verbal examinations and written analysis of character are the only correct delineations and the only ones that ought to be

given. Chart marking by pretenders, too, has worked injury to Phrenology. Patrons are few who realize the benefits and value of written analysis.

### THIRD QUESTION.

Q.—What do Phrenologists mean when they refer to "Faculty," "Organ," "Power" and "Function?"

Ans.—"Faculty" refers to power of the mind. "Organ" is the instrument of the mind. Brain as a whole is the organ of the mind, but the brain is composed of numerous organs, all possessing separate and distinct "Functions." The "Power" or strength of each "Organ" is determined by Size, Activity, Temperament, Quality of Organization, etc.

Q.—Is not fine Quality always an indication of complex convolutions of the brain?

Ans.—Generally, but not always. Some weak-minded persons have very fine quality or texture, are "out of gear" in some particular. Facial expression will indicate how deep or shallow are the convolutions and strength of intellect.

Q.—How can the amount of culture in a person be ascertained?

Ans.—Organs that have been cultivated or become active rise to a cone in the center, and find expression in the face. A country farmer looks unlike a city tax collector; a blacksmith does not resemble a dry goods clerk; a physician, lawyer, clergyman and saloon keeper each resemble others engaged in the same line of work.

Q.—Why is it that certain faculties are found in certain areas of the brain?

Ans.—Because nature is systematic. "Order is heaven's first law." This rule applies to the stars in space, the fishes in the sea as in man and animals.

Q.—What connects a mind faculty with a brain organ?

Ans.—The unity of soul and matter. The same law that connects God with the universe links the mind or soul of man with his physical body and enables him when in a normal state or condition to manifest himself to the external world.

Excitable persons excite others. Destructiveness excites Destructiveness. Calm and kind persons blessed with a large degree of Benevolence soothe those around them with kindness and sympathy.

### What Phrenologists Are Doing.

Prof. Faris at this writing is doing good work in Washington. Drs. Beers, Felton and others are in Southern California.

*Calderwood's Magazine*, formerly published in Philadelphia, was a racy periodical, disseminating Phrenological facts. Mr. Calderwood is a very busy man and had not time to attend to it. Mr. C. is a veteran Phrenologist, having lectured in every large city in every State in the Union. He is now publishing the *Topical Talker* at 565 Thirteenth street, Oakland, Calif. It is devoted to the interests of the city in which it is published.

One of the most successful Phrenologists in the field is our former student Prof. Frank E. Reynolds. He is now taking a course in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, San Francisco. In four years he will be a full-fledged physician. Every physician ought to be a phrenologist, for without knowledge of human science a doctor is blind to the disposition and character of his patient. The result is blunders that often terminate fatally.

Prof. D. C. Seymour is ill at his home in Port Angeles, Wash. It will be some time before he is able to resume his place in the phrenological field.

### Our Fountain Syringe.

Pills and purgatives destroy the membranes of the stomach and alimentary canal. For immediate relief of the bowels take an internal bath. Its effects are refreshing and invigorating. Only those who have adopted this hygienic method know what a godsend it is to the sick and constipated. Price, with five dollars' worth of advice, only \$1.50; sent by mail free. Give symptoms and particulars of complaint to HUMAN NATURE.

Dr. Dewey's book, "New Gospel of Health," indicates the true science of living and eating. By reading this book thousands have procured sound health and happiness. For sale at HUMAN NATURE office at \$2.25 mailed.

## HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

### CLEANLINESS.

BY DR. T. R. ALLINSON.

Cleanliness is next to godliness. Whether so or not it is certain that habits of cleanliness have much to do with preserving good health. Thousands of persons are sick for want of cleanliness, and many are killed by its neglect. For convenience we will divide our subject into two parts—that treating of general cleanliness, and that of particular cleanliness. By general cleanliness I mean that of our bodies and surroundings. Every person should keep his skin clean by means of a daily dry rub and a weekly hot bath or wash all over with warm water. Besides this, he should change his under clothes daily; the shirt worn in the day should be removed at night and a night-dress worn; this night-dress may be of flannel if desired. When a person rises from his bed in the morning he should remove the dress worn in the night, and throw it over the back of a chair so that it may be thoroughly aired before it is again put on. Next, he should throw the bedclothes back over the rail at the foot of the bed, and so expose them to the pure air. Some are more particular and throw each sheet or blanket over a separate chair, and thus make sure of perfect exposure of their bed linen to the air. All slops should be removed from a bedroom soon as possible, so that the room may be kept sweet. Some persons go so far as to provide a cover for their chamber utensils. This is a step in the right direction, and prevents the air of a bedroom being unduly fouled. Sponges, flannels, or other articles used in keeping the body clean should often be washed in boiling water, and exposed to the air to keep them sweet and clean. In the living-room the windows should always be kept open a little in winter and more in summer, to insure the air we breathe is kept pure. We have no more right to breathe again the foul breath from our lungs than we have to eat the refuse food that has passed through our bodies. Foul air clogs up our

lungs, renders our blood impure, and so shortens life. Wherever we are we must never forget that the air we expel from our lungs is very unclean and unfit for further re-breathing; to breathe pure air night and day as much as possible through our noses must be our constant care if we would have clean and healthy lungs. The clothes we wear should be kept clean by being brushed daily if possible. Those who are engaged in dirty or dusty work should have their clothes well beaten every day after they come home from work. This applies specially to those who are employed in chemical works. Those who work at greasy occupations should have the grease removed from their clothes by a little benzine. If these simple precautions are taken better health will result, as dust and disease germs will then be kept as much as possible outside the home. In dusting a room be careful that the dust disturbed does not settle down again, or cling to the walls. It is best to use a slightly moist duster for going over furniture, and then a dry one afterwards. By this means the dust is retained by the moist duster and can be washed out of it afterwards! If a dry duster is used, then it should be shaken out of the window every few minutes. It is a good plan, if living in the country to take every article out of doors and give it a good dusting first, and an airing afterwards.

### For Strengthening the Voice and Throat.

The inventor of the exhaler, an advertisement of which appears on another page, the Rev. J. Thomas Wildhide, in writing of the benefits he received from its use, says:

"After I began to preach, a number of years ago, my voice was very thin, weak and easily tired, and my throat got very sore. By the continued use of the exhaler and total abstinence from all tonics, drugs, throat lozenges and every form of medication, my throat is well, and now the strongest part of my body. As an evidence, I recently spoke from 2:30 P. M. until nearly 1 A. M. in evangelical services, almost incessantly, and my throat was not affected and my voice clear and

sharp. I use no medicines of any kind, but I believe it is our duty to use proper exercise for voice and muscles, and the use of the Exhaler will do for us what exercise and singing will largely do—strengthening the voice and all of the internal organs of the body—and it is my hope that you may be able to place this in the hands of many who will be benefited by it. Faithfully yours,

J. THOMAS WILDHIDE.

### HEROES OF WAR AND PEACE.

Ay, that is a story that takes one's breath  
How the men rowed out in the face of death;  
Rowed as calmly as fishermen may  
Who haul their nets at break of day.  
But never was fish net hauled in the weather  
That rifle and cannon and shell together  
Rained on those sailors who drew from its bed  
The wise sea serpent and crushed its head.  
Heroes of war are they! Song and story  
Shall add their names to the list of glory.  
But where is the story or where is the song  
For the heroes of peace and the martyrs of wrong?  
They fight their battles in shop and mine;  
They die at their post and make no sign,  
And the living envy the fortunate dead  
As they fight for the pittance of butterless bread.  
They herd like beasts in a slaughter pen;  
They live like cattle and suffer like men.  
Why, set by the horrors of such a life,  
Like a merry-go-round seems the battle's strife;  
And the open sea, and the open boat,  
And the deadly cannon, with bellowing throat,  
Oh, what are they all, with death thrown in,  
To the life that has nothing to lose or win—  
The life that has nothing to hope or gain  
But ill-paid labor and beds of pain?  
Fame, where is your story and where is your song  
For the martyrs of peace and the victims of wrong?  
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

¶ No true reform can be made without a thorough knowledge of the laws governing human life. A knowledge of Phrenology gives this knowledge.

## THE CITY OF SLEEP.

BY RUDYARD KIPLING.

Over the edge of the purple down,  
Where the single lamplight gleams,  
Know ye the road to the Merciful Town  
That is hard by the Sea of Dreams--  
Where the poor may lay their wrongs  
away,  
And the sick may forget to weep?  
But we—pity us! Oh, pity us!  
We wakeful, ah, pity us!—  
We must go back with Policeman Day—  
Back from the City of Sleep.

Weary they turn from scroll and crown,  
Fetter and prayer and plough--  
They that go up to the Merciful Town,  
For her gates are closing now.  
It is their right in the Baths of Night  
Body and soul to sleep:  
But we—pity us! ah, pity us—!  
We wakeful: oh, pity us!  
We must go back with Policeman Day—  
Back from the City of Sleep!

Over the edge of the purple down,  
Ere the tender dreams begin,  
Look—we may look—at the Merciful  
Town,  
But we may not enter in!  
Outcasts all, from her guarded wall  
Back to our watch we creep:  
We—pity us! ah, pity us!  
We wakeful, oh, pity us—!  
We that go back with Policeman Day—  
Back from the City of Sleep!

One of our former pupils, the Rev. A. R., now located in Arizona, writes:

I like my new place very much, its people are congenial. I deliver lectures on my favorite topic, Phrenology, and have crowded houses. My delineations give immense satisfaction and patrons wish me to give them lessons in Human Science.

Wishing you much success and happiness, I remain your friend,  
A. R.

The shape of the head on a line where the hat fits as indicated by the hatter's "conformateur," is not a true indication of character.

Much depends on how much brain there is above and below this, and upon the temperament and texture of the individual. Color and Health have also their significance.

It is a remarkable fact that the few opponents of Phrenology still extant exhibit a lamentable ignorance of its principles and philosophy.

## What a Minister Says.

The following letter recently received at the office of HUMAN NATURE is a specimen of many we receive, all of which encourages the editors to persevere in the work of enlightening and lifting mankind into the upper atmosphere. Subscribe for HUMAN NATURE. Let everybody subscribe.

SAPPERTON, B. C., Jan, 24, 1900.

Prof. Allan Haddock, San Francisco—Dear Sir: HUMAN NATURE has arrived, thanks for your promptness. Inclosed you will find Postoffice order for 50 cts. for one years' subscription. I want my family to have the best mental atmosphere that lays within my reach to provide. Your paper deserves the support of all people who are interested in the welfare of the young. I am not practicing phrenology as a profession, but still take a great interest in it and occasionally lecture on it.

I am now a regular ordained Baptist minister. Phrenology is a great aid to me in my work. As a science it has taught me more about myself than anything else that has come my way. For your encouragement along the lines of "no drugs" I may add my testimonial to the efficacy of rational living for all the ills that flesh is heir to. Fifteen years ago I came to the conclusion that the present drug system was unnatural and destructive of the basic principles of health. At that time I was suffering from the effects of a severe attack of typhoid fever. I drugged myself for more than two years. My system was gradually being undermined, so I determined to live without any more medicine. During these fifteen years I have not had altogether five days that I couldn't prosecute my business. A daily bath, deep breathing exercise, physical and mental, plain food, an object in life and a clear conscience toward God and man are the natural prerequisites to longevity and health.

HUMAN NATURE stands for all these things. Then who can estimate the worth of the service that acquaint the boy or girl with their fitness for some calling? Oh, the pitiable blunders parents often make in choosing callings for their children without any intelligent guide. The boy and the girl are

started on the wrong road. We all know what the results are. They are regrets, confusion and failure. And the parents will wonder how that their children have turned out so badly. They fail to see that their ignorance thwarted the natural bent of the boy or girl's mind, thus leading their dear ones from that "tide, which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." Yours respectfully,

B. H. WEST.

## Philosophy of Irritation.

Don't worry, it turns the food sour in the stomach and irritates the base of the brain at Destructiveness, Combativeness, etc. All know that worry, anxiety or deep trouble induces ill health and irritation of body and mind; many guess but no one that we know of has given a satisfactory reason why this is so. Brain and body are closely interrelated. The pneumo-gastric nerve terminates in the base of the brain in the region of the faculties named. It is therefore likely that any disturbance of the gastric juices from over Cautiousness [worry and anxiety indicates over activity of the faculty] excites in turn by means of the gastric nerve Destructiveness and Combativeness, making the person irritable, peevish and quarrelsome.

Drunkards are noted for this disposition; who ever knew a gourmand or drunkard "in his cups" to pray or exercise the faculty of Veneration. Conscientiousness etc. or any of the faculties in the superior region of the brain?

Drunkards are licentious and immoral because the moral faculties become paralyzed owing to the abnormal activity of the lower organs of the brain.

Opium has the same demoralizing effect as alcoholic stimulants.

A knowledge of self is requisite for success in life. A Phrenological examination will reveal your character, disposition, your strength and weakness, your talents and how to apply them to the best advantage.

# Human Nature.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO  
Phrenology, Physiognomy, Health, Medi-  
cal and Social Reform.

Entered at the Post-office at San Francisco as  
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50 Cents per Year in Advance.

Single Copies 5 Cents.

Back Numbers, 10 Cents per Copy.

ALLEN HADDOCK,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

C. P. HOLT, - - Associate Editor

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., FEB., 1900.

Professor Haddock is the author of and accepts responsibility for all unsigned articles and paragraphs. The moral responsibility for signed articles devolves upon the writer whose name is attached.

## MONEY ORDERS

We hope our friends will remember that all money orders, American or International, must be drawn on the Post Office at San Francisco, Cal., or through an Express Company, and made payable to Allen Haddock at 1020 Market Street. Bank checks not accepted. 2s 6d in British stamps as one year's subscription.

When this paragraph is marked with a blue cross it means your subscription has expired.

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They are the result of a life study of phrenological science, and its essence in a nutshell. This course was formerly sold for \$25, but the price has been reduced to \$5, if taken in one package.

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By special arrangement we are in a position to make a grand offer for A. D. 1900.

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Total - - - \$2 50

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This offer closes February 28.

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## Private Tuition.

At HUMAN NATURE office we have skulls, diagrams, portraits, casts from the living and the dead, together with all the paraphernalia for giving private and public instruction in phrenology.

Private students received any time to suit pupils.

Fifty private lessons can be taken by the student in one month, for which tuition he pays only \$50. These lessons will enable any ordinarily intelligent person to read character accurately, and fit him for the public lecture field in which to glean money and fame.

Business men, teachers, professional men and mechanics are now taking up this science for practical use in their various avocations, and meeting with success.

One student, W. C. N., says: "As a merchant tailor your professional course, which cost me \$50, has already been worth to me \$500 from knowing how to better understand my customers and bringing increased business."

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We give private lessons in Phrenology and Physiognomy daily at the office.

Students received at any time.

Our method of teaching is simple. We do not confound students with technical phrases, but teach them how to read heads and faces as easy as reading a placard on the wall.

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The Professional Course earns a Diploma.

## Scientific Phrenology.

Signor Crispi, in the London *Popular Phrenologist*, says: Why curry favor with the medical profession? If they can or will not see its truths it is their fault or misfortune. I am sure the most profound scientist can find no fault with our text-books. It does not require a so-called scientific training to perceive its truths. Any one with half an eye can see the difference in conformation of the head and skulls there presented. The real obstacle is the peculiarities of college training, which is aptly expressed by Dr. Clark, who says; "We send our sons to college to study medicine, and they come back as full of prejudice and conceit as a nut is full of kernel."

Professor Crispi is right. If there was more money in Phrenology than in Medicine the medicals would be the first to take it up. Usually the bottom question is, "How much money is there in it for me?" The adoption of a profession is often a matter of bread and butter.

Let Phrenology take its place in our schools and universities, and the very men who to-day decry it from a lack of knowledge of its utility would be the first to claim it as their own child.



## PHRENOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES.

BY JOHN F. PRIOR.

The further one pursues the study of Phrenology the more he becomes fascinated by the beauty of its truths. This mental condition or fascination exists in the mentality of every enthusiastic student of brain study. That Phrenology is a truth, has become to its followers a maxim. To disprove Phrenological maxims is impossible, and the science remains as firm in its principles as it did at the beginning. No doubt at times some enthusiastic Phrenologists have overestimated its importance in relation to things that are foreign to its field of practise. Still we hope that its importance in the future will be one that will do honor to the profession.

What is phrenology? has been an often-asked question by people of intelligence. This question proves that there is not sufficient of its principles abroad among the general public, and the sooner this is done the better.

The following will be an outline of its fundamentals and a comparison of these with the principles that underlie the other so-called psychologies:

1. The brain is the organ of the mind controlled by states of the body.

2. The brain is not a unit in its mental activity, although the ego underlying brain force may be.

3. The brain, in consequence, may be active in one part and dormant, in a degree, in another.

4. The brain is therefore composed of organs which have their own peculiar functions.

5. The combination of several organs of the brain represent a given faculty of the mind.

6. The organs, as a rule, generally act together, some in a greater and some in a lesser degree.

7. Size of brain and size of body are the conditions controlled, modified and determined by temperament, which gives the phrenological scientist the clue to character and its phenomena.

8. Thus it follows that size, form and relative development of brain in relation to the size, form, weight and temperamental condition of body are indexes of the mental,

moral, physical and psychological states of the man.

The philosophies which have for their basis principles derived from introspection, do not show favorably when compared to the Phrenological ones.

Science explicitly states that no two persons are exactly alike either mentally, morally or physically, although there may be a close physical resemblance. And that no two persons can become exactly proficient in the same thing and that some are incapable of even becoming proficient in what to another is easy. And, finally, that these physical differences are such as to control to a certain extent the mentality of the individual. Thus physically controlled, ones mental, moral and physical capacity is limited to a certain field of human activity.

This condition of limitation and capacity is what the science of Phrenology reveals to the student of human nature.

To find one's place among his fellows is the duty of every one. To neglect it is to grope in the dark, and if one be not lucky, to end in failure.

It is therefore the duty of the Phrenologist to direct those who wish to be directed aright in one of the many paths of human industry to success and earthly happiness.

All cannot become Phrenologists, yet all may study Phrenology and learn to know themselves.

#### Business on the Basis of the Present System Essentially Un-Christian.

Rev. G. S. Herron says in *Class Struggle*:

"It is only the densest ethical ignorance that talks about a 'Christian business' life; for business is now intrinsically evil, whatever good may come out of it. Whoever says that a man can live a Christian life, while at the same time participating successfully in the present order of things is either profound in the lack of knowledge, or else he deliberately lies. 'The ways of trade,' said Mr. Emerson, years ago, 'have grown selfish to the borders of theft, and supply to the borders (if not beyond the borders) of fraud.' A tender and intelligent conscience,

he declares to be a 'disqualification for success.' 'The young man,' he says, 'on entering life, finds the way to lucrative employment blocked with abuses.' There is no such thing as an ethical bargain; for bargains are matters of force, fraud and chance. There are no honest goods to buy or to sell; adulterated food, and shoddy manufacture of all that we wear, the under-paid labor and consumed life that make every garment a texture of falsehood, the hideous competitive war that slays its millions where swords and cannons slay their tens, all unite to baffle and mock the awakened conscience at every turn, and make the industrial system seem like the triumph of hell and madness on earth. Only a sort of terrible daily denial of his spiritual self, a crucifixion of the principles by which he longs to organize his life, can a man wrest a strained and insecure livelihood from this terrible war for bread which we call industry.

#### A LETTER.

Norwich, Con., Jan. 15, 1900.

Prof. Haddock: Dear Sir—We have your favor of the 8th inst. It is not at all surprising that Dr. Dewey's books go slow at first because the people are in dense ignorance concerning perfect health and life. We ourselves were in ignorance once, so we know how to sympathise with those who are in utter darkness but they will come to know the light, as we have, in time. We hope you will continue to push the sale of these books in all the ways possible, not so much as to what profit you will make, but for the benefit you will give to the suffering.

We agree with you fully as to the method of teaching. It is as Christ says, "If the blind lead the blind they will both fall into the ditch," and so death is being taught instead of life. Christ summed up His great mission to the world when he said, "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." When this is fully understood the people will be taking a great step onward and upward. Yours for suffering humanity.

CHAS. C. HASKELL & SON.

## MENTAL CAUSES OF DISEASE.

There was a time when the medical wiseacres of Christendom postulated a spook for every mysterious cause of disease, and the consequent witch-hunts proved that the crass materialism of the French philosophers, was on the whole, a lesser evil.

Still, the influence of mind on matter cannot be disputed, and close observers are inclined to admit that our ghost mongering forefathers often erred only in seeking the cause of physical disorders without rather than within the patient's body. They mistook subjective for præternatural mental agencies.

Martin Luther, in his "Table Talk," tells a story of a ghost that returned to earth in quest of a lost bride, and, finding her another man's wife, screeched out a warning to prepare for the doom of perjury. She saw him enter her arbor in the shape of a black bird, and felt a foreboding that his touch would mean death, but just then her little boy ran into his mother's arms, and the bird's wing lightly brushed the child's face. An hour after the mother was raving in a fever fit, and recovered only to find that her child had died.

The countrymen of the great reformer now ridicule that tradition, but an Austrian physician of unquestioned competence records an almost equally strange episode of the Hungarian revolution. In a suburb of Pressburg a brutal militiaman was quartered upon a cobbler, and, getting drunk, came home in a quarrelsome mood, and soon got into a row with his landlord. For a minute or two the shoemaker's wife looked on, trembling with terror, but when the drunkard reached for his sword she suddenly rushed to her husband's rescue. Seizing the ruffian's sabre, she wrested it from his grip, whirled it about his head, and actually contrived to keep him at bay till a guard-house patrol took him in tow. The heroine of the squabble then sank into an arm chair, and still panting with excitement, snatched up her baby boy and took him to her breast.

Half an hour after her nursing was seized with convulsions, and the family physician, though instantly summoned, came a minute too late. The child was dead; a frenzy of rage had affected his mother's milk and turned it into a swift acting poison.

Queen Elizabeth of England is said to have been killed by a paroxysm of grief. Self-reproach, like terror, can bring on a fainting fit, and there is no doubt that its influence may disorder the mental balance with fatal results.

"Have you any advertisement about a lost wallet?" asked a young soldier, entering the police court of Geneva one morning and holding up a large leather pocket-book.

"Why, that's Squire Ballard's, the Englishman, who offered that big reward," cried one of the clerks, after a brief examination of the contents, "and"—after an inspection—"I declare, not one franc missing—£15,000 in bank notes, besides letters and cheques."

"Banknotes? What's that?" inquired the soldier.

"Why, treasury notes—paper money—as good as gold, and a whole fortune of it. The owner offered 1,000 francs reward, and it's worth that much to get back more than a quarter of a million. Say, hold on; where are you going?" he called out, when the treasure trove staggered toward the door.

"Won't you leave us your name and address?" But the soldier was gone.

Stumbling along the promenade like a man in a dream, he reached his barracks took a rifle from the gun rack, and, without a moment's hesitation, pressed the muzzle against his temple and blew out his brains. The witnesses, summoned by the garrison inquest, testified that their ill-fated comrade had never been fond of intoxicating liquors. On the morning of his last day he had been in perfect health and left the barracks in rollicking good humor, yet promenaders who saw him stagger along the river bank an hour later noticed his deathlike pallor and thought he must have met with an accident. Yet his trouble was wholly mental. The realization of the fact that he had missed the chance of his life had stunned him like a stroke of a bludgeon, and he hastened to plunge into annihilation, as the

only possible refuge from the torture of self-reproach. "Died from the effects of ill-timed honesty" would probably have been the verdict of a Texas corner's jury.

But even without the climax of suicide, grief tends to shorten life. It lessens the mourner's grade of "disease resisting capacity." Hopelessly defeated men are not apt to survive their Waterloo many years. Parnell thus perished in his prime, and Mussulman chroniclers deny the story of Sultan Bajazeth being confined in an iron cage. His conqueror, they say, treated him with uniform courtesy, and tried to smoothen his ruffled feelings by often asking him to give his new friend the benefit of his military experience. But the captive eagle refused to be comforted. The battle of Angora had broken his heart, and he died in the midst of palatial comforts. Horace Greeley got his death wound in the collapse of his political air castle. Napoleon the Third had two first-class physicians at Chiselhurst, but they were unable to cure the after effects of Sedan. His great namesake lived more abstemiously than any one of his brothers, but of his father's five sons he was the only one who died early. The proximate cause of his death, it is true, was cancer of the stomach, but if he had won the battle of Leipzig and re-established his throne the cancer microbes might have been kept in check for thirty years longer.

The interaction of the brain and the digestive organs is illustrated by the familiar fact that a blow on the head is apt to bring on vomiting fits, and that, on the other hand, repletion indisposes to mental labor.

"Plenut venter non studet libenter," rhymed the monastic scholar—"A full stomach abhors studies." "Does it really, now?" an inquisitive youngster asked a Prussian school teacher. "My dear child," answered the prototype of Ichabod Crane, you have to ask a heavier man. At a salary of two hundred rixdollars a year, I cannot afford the expense of gastronomic experiments."

Yet there are nabobs who would gladly barter half their income for a share of Professor Crane's appetite though they cannot, perhaps, accuse themselves of having outraged nature by convivial excesses. Frugality is a better tonic

than alcohol, but it sometimes fails to counteract the dyspeptic influence of worry. Business cares and the weight of accumulating responsibilities often paralyze the digestive apparatus as effectually as a dose of laudanum, and the after spell of severe disappointment may linger for days, obstructing the bowels and turning food into dross. "There's some weight on his mind—his appetite is gone," whisper the friends of the official who has incurred the displeasure of his employers, and, by some curious coincidence, also the wrath of his stomach, and now betrays the effects of a sickening complication of troubles.

The victims of asthma learn to dread certain kinds of mental emotions as dyspeptics would shun raw crab apples and schweitzerkaes. Disappointment, even in trifles, tends to bring on a spasm of explosion of profanity under the impulse of a sanitary instinct, "in order to promote a flow of bile, and thus assist digestion." The suppression of their oratory may often really improve their chances of salvation, at the expense of their physical beatitude.

Sorrow is strangely apt to counterpart the effects of exhausted vitality. The adipose tissues shrink; eyesight fails; the mourner's hair turns gray.

"Cui bono?" ask the physiologist Bichat. "What is Nature's purpose in all that? Her proceedings generally serve some beneficent end; but what good will it do to add physical to mental afflictions?"

Premature decrepitude, he holds, can have only one benign purpose—"to hasten the end and deliver the victim of adverse circumstances"—put him out of his misery, as our American grangers would express it. Crushing calamities often really act like a narcotic, literally stunning the recipient of fearful news and giving him no chance to recover his consciousness before he has reached the very brink on the dark river, and with one foot safe in Charon's canoe, may be permitted to cast a farewell glance at the scene of his troubles. In the female soul maternal love often desperately struggles with mysterious disorders in spite of all after prescriptions, and the patient, in course of time, realizes the wisdom of "watching the roads ahead" and stepping out of the way to let

trouble pass unchallenged. Rather than run the risk of a refusal, he will forbear to approach his landlord with a list of needed repairs, and straightens out the defects at his own expense. He may feel the temptations of tendering the freedom of his yard to a stray dog, but will desist before the four-footed vagrant has got a chance to snarl and jump the fence. An insolent letter, a sneer, the saucy reply of a domestic, suffice to disarrange the delicate adjustment of the respiratory system. The effect in many cases is so instantaneous that its cause cannot possibly be doubted. Brain and lungs seem to be connected by some arrangement as automatic as the springs that close the lock when a cart has entered a government shipyard,

Heart disease is liable to similar aggravations. "I try to avoid quarrels the best way I can," said the British anatomist Hunter, "but sometimes they are forced upon me, and, as it is, every d—d scoundrel with a sharp tongue has me at his mercy. Some of them have found that out, and I slam the door in their faces, but others seem to know it by instinct, and will get away with me some of these days."

His prediction was fulfilled in an unsuspected manner. Not in a tavern brawl or an electric fight, but at a medical convention, he got into a controversy with a bully, who became scurrilous and at the last positively brutal, but checked himself with a grunt of dismay when his adversary suddenly staggered and sank fainting into the arms of a bystander. Dr. Billingsgate, after all a ruffian only in speech, then bustled about in quest of remedies; but the mischief had been done, and the distinguished scientist a few days after died in a syncope. Emotional individuals have been known to turn white with wrath as well as with terror, and at the diplomatic conference of Trieste a Turkish commissioner was taken seriously sick in consequence of the necessity to restrain his indignation in the presence of his colleagues.

Scolds and shrews are still indicted in many parts of Austria as a public nuisance, and defendants of that class often plead the physical impossibility to hold their tongues. "Self-control? Yes, but

there are limits to that, Your Honor," said Frau Kreisch. "After such a provocation I had to give'er a piece of my mind or burst." It has been asserted that irascible gluttons often indulge in tirades against the temptations of that anodyne; the widow of a cremated miner may almost envy a childless neighbor whose fainting fit has deepened into the sleep that knows no waking.

That rage diminishes the appetite may have its analogue in the fact that severe mental labor retards the work of digestion; but Claude Bernard suggests a more far-fetched, though perhaps after all correct, explanation.

Fits of fury, he says, tend to turn the saliva into an avenging poison; tortured animals thus occasionally contrive to repay their tormentor with a farewell bite. More or less, every paroxysm of rage affects the secretions of certain glands, and nature tries to save Orlando Furioso from the internal, and possibly infernal, effects of his own saliva by taking away his appetite.

The misery of tedium has an opposite effect. Children deprived of wonted pastimes are very apt to turn gluttons, perhaps from an instinctive anticipation of the fact that surfeits result in drowsy spells, and may thus help them to doze away a dull afternoon, or to baffle the bullies of a blue law code by an occasional escape into the fairy land of dreams.—F. L. Oswald M. D. in *Health Culture*.

### Evening Class in Phrenology.

Our next class will assemble on Thursday evening, February 8th. The evening for each subsequent meeting will then be decided by a majority vote of the class. Many of our former students have expressed their intention to attend the coming term. The tuition is only \$5 in advance for twenty lessons.

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Application for admission to the class should be made early at HUMAN NATURE office, 1020 Market street, San Francisco.

**Mistakes.**

Of all the mistakes by parents perhaps none are so prolific of unhappiness to all concerned as the wrong choice of pursuit for their sons and daughters.

Very recently a man came into our office for a Phrenological examination whose life had been a failure through misdirection. He had a remarkable combination of faculties for the study and practice of chemistry, together with a Mental-Vital temperament and good texture—conditions most favorable for such a profession, all of which we explained to him.

He admitted that Chemistry had always a strange fascination for him; that ever since he was a child he had compounded elements and obtained results that were astonishing, but his parents discouraged him in his ambition to become a chemist, and put him to the machinist trade for which he had no taste, so that when he

reached manhood he forsook his trade and became a bartender, where he could follow his bent of compounding such beverages as intoxicants.

In this occupation he soon became an expert. At last indulgence in favorite drinks so demoralized him that the saloon-keeper discharged him and he was forced to become a vagabond.

Scarcely a day passes that such cases of misdirection do not come to our professional notice, and this is the experience of Phrenologists everywhere.

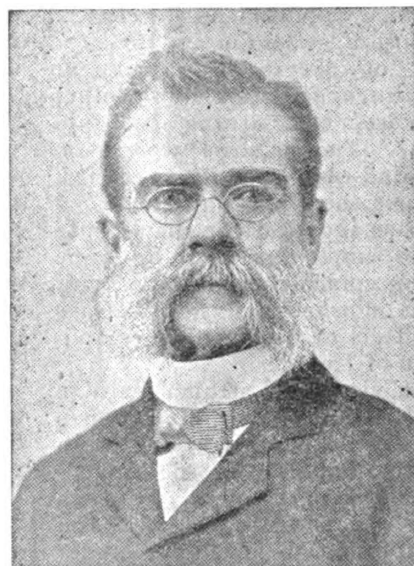
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