

KISSES AND THE LAW

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS THAT WERE CAUSED BY OSCULATION.

Considerable Amusement Afforded Lawyers and Judges, but the Kisser Doesn't Always See Where the Laughter Comes In. A Lost Hair Discovered.

The grave and dignified members of the legal profession appear to derive much amusement from the subject of kisses, which comes before them most frequently in the form of a superabundant supply of crosses in the letters of lovers, when those who are being read—as they never were intended to be—in court, in breach of promise cases. The learned gentleman who has at the moment the business in hand of reading aloud one of these wonderful productions generally pauses when he comes to the first stop in the gushing effusion, where the enamored swain has found words too weak to express his sentiments, supplying their place with a string of symbolic osculations and, with a well feigned look of innocence, says there is here a gap in the letter, which the defendant "has filled in with a lot of x's," regarding the meaning of which some brother, more learned in these weighty matters, may perhaps be able to enlighten him.

This some "brother" never fails to do, saying that if he is rightly informed—he has, of course, no personal knowledge of the matter (winks all round)—these mystic signs signify kisses in the language of Cupid. Thereupon this mighty, time honored joke is greeted with the usual chorus of guffaws, and the interrupted reading proceeds.

But kisses sometimes make their appearance in law courts in other circumstances, though they never fail to be made the subject of numerous legal wrangles. The judge may have been in a jesting humor—and yet who knows but he may have been laying down, with all due solemnity, some fundamental principle of justice and equity—who once asked the plaintiff, who was suing his former sweetheart for the return of the value of certain articles of jewelry which he had presented to her in the happy days of their courtship, whether he "had ever kissed the young lady?" "Certainly," was the reply, as was to be expected. Whereupon the judge dismissed the action, declaring that kisses and caresses were full legal payment for presents given in such circumstances. The obvious moral may be laid to heart without much difficulty by present giving young men.

It happened one day that a pretty young widow, traveling by train from Louisville to Nashville, had taken her seat near a newly married couple. The bridegroom left his wife for a moment, and when he returned the train was passing through a tunnel. He took advantage of the darkness to snatch a kiss from his wife, and she, who was unsuspecting, had made a mistake and kissed the young widow instead. She was highly indignant, and refusing to believe that it was an accident sued the young husband for \$1,000 as solatium to her wounded feelings and ruffled dignity.

There is given as an example of the leniency of New York judges the case of a man who was arrested for kissing another man's wife. The sentence passed upon the culprit was that he should there and then kiss his own wife, who was present in the courtroom, which, as may be supposed, he gladly did.

In British law courts it has been frequently brought home to offenders that it is rather an expensive amusement to kiss a lady against her will, but in Holland it appears that a rather different view prevails in judicial circles. A young man who had assaulted a young lady in this way on the streets of a village near Utrecht was brought before the burgomaster, who took the matter up, demanding that the offender should be fined a forin, or, in default, be imprisoned for a day. But the Utrecht court and finally the appeal court at Amsterdam both dismissed the case, the judge declaring "that to kiss a person cannot be an offense, as it is in the nature of a warm mark of sympathy." This is pretty much like the Yankee judge who dismissed a similar offender, remarking that the plaintiff was so temptingly pretty that during the trial he had to keep himself down in his chair with both hands, he felt so much inclined to get up and kiss her himself.

A stolen kiss once brought the culprit into possession of a fortune. He was a Dutchman in Sydney and had taken the liberty of kissing one of his customers, a pretty girl, who resented the affront and had him prosecuted for assault. He was fined heavily by the local magistrates, and the case was mentioned on freely by the press. The publicity thus given to the affair happened to attract the notice of a firm of solicitors in Sydney, who had been appointed trustees of some property which had been left to the man by a distant relative 20 years before. They had failed to trace the heir, but when his name appeared in the papers in connection with the case of assault they communicated with him, and he was able to establish his identity.

A certain Senor Talca of Valparaiso, however, had a very different experience and paid heavily for his momentary freak of kissing a lady on the plaza without her permission. She prosecuted him, and the magistrate, as indignant as the lady, sentenced him to 60 days imprisonment. This severe penalty Senor Talca considered himself justified in appealing against, but the higher court, so far from bestowing any sympathy on the offender, sentenced him to an additional 30 days imprisonment. The amusing part of the affair is that the higher court took 90 days to consider the appeal, and during the whole of that time the senator had to remain in jail.

Even this, however, is outdone by the series of tribulations undergone by a man who had stolen a kiss from a pretty girl. To begin with, he was brought before a magistrate and fined. Then he was horse-whipped by the girl's brother and hurried into brain fever by his wife. The clergyman of the district referred to the affair in a sermon and reviewed the case in print, and, finally, the caterpillars ate up every blade of the malefactor's wheat crop.—Florida Times-Union.

It Depends.

The editor of a certain agricultural paper who is very cautious about giving his

opinion received the following inquiry from a correspondent:

"Can you tell me whether apples will keep better in a dry atmosphere than in a damp one, or vice versa?"

The editor replied: "All things are relative in this world. Whether you could keep the apples better in a dry air or a damp air would depend very much on the number of small boys there were in the house."—Youth's Companion.

OUR TWO LANGUAGES.

One Used in Conversation, the Other in Written English.

A writer in The Educational Review prefaces an extremely interesting article on English literature in the college by the declaration: "It is now, I think, generally admitted that the first principle of rhetoric is, write as you speak. The pedantic, declamatory, Latinized diction that prevailed in literary circles 100 years ago is no longer the standard king's English. In order to write well, it is necessary first to speak well—that is, to speak naturally, correctly and strongly."

This is a clever and cunning as well as complete begging of the whole question. The assumption that we, English and Americans, speak as we write, and that the ordinary rules of rhetoric and grammar run through and underlie oral as well as written language, is an assumption which cannot be verified by evidence. The man who says "don't" and "can't" and "isn't" and who talks about "him" and "me" when he means "he and I," or who says "done" for "did" or "seen" for "saw," can take his pen or pencil in hand and write English which is unexceptionable from the standpoint of person, mood or tense, the fact being that written language is a refinement and possibly an improvement on spoken language, but at the same time as different from it as the dialect of Yorkshire from that of Cornwall or the talk of Yankeeeland from the patois of the uplands of North Carolina or the lowlands of Louisiana.

The writer of the article in question has fallen into the rhetorical error of, as the vernacular has it, putting the cart before the horse. Every written language, protected and fenced in as it may be by rhetorical fences and hedges, each of which is bristling with rules and safeguarded by exceptions to those rules, is only a development from a spoken language, and whether it be an improvement or not is an open question. At all events it must be apparent to every student of language or philology that we have, at least in English, two separate and distinct languages, and that if we should attempt to follow the dictum of the writer in The Educational Review and write as we speak our contributions to current literature would be speedily side tracked into the editor's waste paper basket. It might be better for the genius of the English language and for the preservation of its integrity that we should speak as we write, but to adopt the converse proposition and write as we speak seems the very climax of absurdity to those who know and appreciate the distinction between English "as she is written" and "as she is spoke."—San Francisco Chronicle.

Litmus Paper.

Chemists will be interested in the announcement by The Chemico Zeitung of a delicate litmus paper giving a sharp reaction. Commercial cube litmus is extracted in a percolator with distilled water, the extract being evaporated down to the same weight as that of the litmus used and mixed with three times its weight of 90 per cent alcohol. The mixture is then acidulated with hydrochloric acid and allowed to stand for two days. The azoiline will now be precipitated in the shape of brown flakes, the dull violet coloring matter remaining dissolved in the alcohol. The mother liquor, the precipitate is collected on a filter and washed two or three times with acidulated water, until the faintly reddish colored filtrate gives a pure blue with ammonia. The azoiline in the filtrate is then dissolved in distilled water containing a few drops of ammonia, the solution diluted to 3 1/2 times the weight of the litmus originally employed, exactly neutralized, and mixed with 10 per cent of alcohol in order to make it keep better. Prepared thus the mixture is found to be an excellent indicator, the change from red to blue and vice versa being perfectly sharp.

DIVINING RODS.

Said to Be Only a Silly Fraud Fit to Fool Simpletons. A divining rod is simply a forked piece of wood (generally witchhazel) which is alleged to indicate the presence of mineral in the ground when the party having it walks over the surface. The usual directions for its use are to hold the forked end of the rod in the hands, and when over the body of mineral the other end will dip toward the ground.

It is impossible to say what charlatan first imposed the divining rod on credulous people during the superstitious ages. To attempt to sell such instruments in this enlightened age is an insult to the general intelligence. There never was a simple rod that could exercise such power with the exception of the miraculous rod of Moses which by a divine miracle drew water from a rock for the relief of the suffering Israelites. The only instrument that will indicate the presence of a mineral is the miner's compass, and it works in conformity to a recognized law of nature. It will indicate the presence of iron ore by the dipping of a magnetized needle, when held over a body of ore lying near the surface. We have recently received several letters from men in various parts of the country, who were not inclined to believe the claims made for divining rods by a party in a small village who offered them for sale in advertisements inserted in country newspapers, but who were anxious to possess such an instrument if reliable. To these we have invariably replied that the parties offering such instruments for sale were relying on the credulity of superstitious people to make their sales. The man who buys a divining rod is more foolish than one who will throw the price of the rod away, for the one who throws the money away loses only the price of the rod. The one who buys the rod loses both the money and the time he spends in vain attempts to locate a body of mineral by the use of the rod. If the mineral does not crop to the surface, there is but one way to find it, and that is by prospect shafts or drill holes.—Colliery Engineer.

FASHIONABLE FANCIES.

White Petticoats Again Worn—Baby's Caps—Medici Collars Revived.

Broad green grass is much used in millinery this season. It is about an inch or a little more in width, an excellent imitation and always used upright in a loop or two with ends, frequently fastened by a paste brooch.

Although fancy petticoats of silk and alpaca, adorned with lace and ribbons, are still fashionable, a great many white muslin ones, trimmed with embroidery, are worn with light gowns.

The little, close Dutch caps are not so much used for babies' wear as they used to be, caps and bonnets of a more elaborate



VISITING TOILET.

character, with wide ruffles and bows, being now preferred. There is nothing much prettier or more infantile than the old fashioned sunbonnet shape, which shields the eyes and neck from the sun. White and cream embroidery are much employed for little children's wear.

A great many white costumes, especially in alpaca, are seen this season, and mastic of a shade approaching white is also a favorite tint. It goes well with all colors and does not show dust.

Anne of Austria and Medici collars are in great vogue at present, made of guipure, batiste, lace or the same goods as the light dress with which they are to be worn. Bodies of transparent goods, such as mousseline de soie, chiffon and gauze, over a silk lining are as fashionable as ever and very soft and becoming. They have a rather dressed up effect and are more suitable for formal afternoon occasions and evening receptions where a demitulle is appropriate than for ordinary use. If the sleeves are of half length, a style now increasing in vogue, the "dressed" effect is increased. Long gloves are worn which reach to the edge of the sleeves.

An illustration is given of a pretty visiting gown of pearl gray silk with red figures. The skirt forms large, hollow plaits diminishing toward the waist, and a point of guipure is placed at the foot of every plait. The blouse bodice has a large, flat double plait back and front, and the shoulders are covered by a large collar of guipure fastened in front with a motif in beads. The draped belt is of cardinal satin and ties behind with a large bow and ends. The short balloon sleeves have guipure cuffs. The hat is of black straw, trimmed with red flowers and black quills.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

DRESSMAKING HINTS.

To Make Full Sleeves and Skirts From Seant Ones.

Thrifty women who wish to make over the seant gowns of past seasons in the present voluminous fashion of skirt and sleeve are often sorely puzzled how to contrive the alterations so that they shall not be self evident, betraying the fact that the costume is a warmed over affair. If the sleeve has been pieced down from the top to give greater amplitude, an epaulet of lace may be added, long enough to fall over the piecing seam, or the epaulet may be made of whatever goods is used for the



PLAID COSTUME.

trimming. From the elbow to the wrist the sleeve may be covered with lace or other trimming, which will conceal pleating or soiled places. Now that bands of horizontal trimming are used for bodices and sleeves there is an excellent opportunity for hiding undesirable seams.

Thin, sheer fabrics are exceedingly popular this summer and are much trimmed with bands of openwork insertion set in the fabric in straight lines or in a pattern forming ruffles or a Greek design. For attempts at this style of decoration to succeed satisfactorily in an amateur's hands the insertion, whether of guipure, lace or embroidery, should be sewed on the face of the goods in the desired pattern, the goods being then cut away underneath. Allowance should be made for turning under the edge to form a hem where the insertion is sewed to the goods, as otherwise the construction will not be firm.

Today's illustration shows a gown of blue and white checked woolen goods which has large notched bands at intervals. The bodice is of a contrasting color and is of blue cloth, the bodice being buttoned over near the top with silver buttons. The

bodice has a short, ruffled basque, and the revers are of blue cloth, buttoned with silver buttons. Between the revers is a full vest of maize straw, which is confined by a belt of blue and maize changeable grosgrain silk closed with a silver buckle. A wide collar of blue cloth covers the shoulders. The gigot sleeves have large blue cuffs fastened with silver buttons. The hat is of yellow straw, trimmed with blue and gray quills.

JUDIC CHOLLET. TOILET HINTS.

To Clean Hairbrushes—Pink Ears—Powder and Paint.

Women whose hands are of an undesirable shape, color or size find the severe line of the dress sleeve finishing at the wrist without any softening addition very trying. Lace applied in any manner has a wonderfully becoming effect, and ruffles falling full over the wrist and partially covering the hand improve and even beautify a red hand or one that is large and ill formed.

It is said that the proper way to clean hairbrushes is to rub in powder, which is allowed to stay some time and then rubbed out with a cloth. The ivory or silver backs should never be submerged in water, as it discolors the ivory and injures the attachment of the silver. When the bristles must be washed, lumps of soda should be put in lukewarm water and the brushes dipped in until they are clean. They should then be dipped in cold, clear water, and the brushes should be placed, bristles downward, where they will dry quickly.

Pink ears are considered a beauty in Paris, and women whose ears are pale and hoarse looking are advised to rub them briskly every day in order to get up a circulation in them and produce the desired rosy tinge.

Women to whom powder and rouge are habitually a part of the daily toilet cannot



SUMMER MANTLE.

be too frequently reminded that every atom of these factitious aids ought to be removed at night under penalty of ruin to the natural complexion. The pores of the skin demand to be left unclogged at least half the time in order to perform their native functions. If they are afforded no opportunity to do so, the skin becomes rough and discolored. A bath of warm water and fine soap conscientiously given to the face every night is absolutely necessary.

An illustration is given of a very elaborate summer mantle, which is worn above an ample godet skirt of changeable ivory and blue silk quite untrimmed. The mantle itself, which is close fitting and has a short ruffled basque, is of blue grosgrain silk covered with applique embroidery of gold, steel and pale blue. The front opens over a Louis Quinze vest of ivory silk embroidered with silver, and coquilles of white lace fall from the throat to the waist. The sleeves consist of two deep, full flounces of white lace over a close sleeve of changeable silk. A cravat of blue ribbon is tied at the neck. A toque of blue straw accompanies the mantle, trimmed with blue ribbon and large ivory flowers.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

Dairy and Creamery.

The experts appointed to make the competitive tests of Ayrshire cows for the Ayrshire Breeders' association have already visited many of the farms. Testing on the farm is the best way to try what cows are worth, where the animals are at peace and in comfort at their homes. At fairs milk cows show at their worst. The Ayrshire premiums will be awarded to the first, second and third best herds of ten cows each belonging to that breed. The three prizes are respectively \$30, \$20 and \$15. The advertising the successful competitors will receive will be of much benefit to them. An excellent provision of the test is that the owner of each herd shall make affidavit that during the test and for ten days before it the cows had no drug, condiment or other stimulant and had nothing but water to drink. Another excellent condition is that the inspectors make a note of the cleanliness and sanitary state of the cow stables and their surroundings.

If skim milk is left in cream, that cream will develop acid more quickly than the rich cream from which the milk has been separated. Naturally fat does not sour so quickly as other ingredients of milk.

August is one of the best months in the year for cheesemaking. The nights begin to get cool then. Even if you have not succeeded well with cheese during July, you will have a chance to show yourself in August.

Model butter makers are beginning now to find out what their grandmothers taught them a generation ago—that washing destroys the flavor of butter. That flavor is as delicate as attar of roses. Water takes it out—the purest of water. If ever butter makers reach the point where they can get the buttermilk all out of milk without any washing at all, then we shall have better butter than any on the market now.

Gurley says his experience in feeding skim milk to pigs shows it to be worth 25 cents a hundred pounds. Even separator milk, sweet and warm, will make animals thrive when not fed too heavily.

- Livery Stable -

PRICES: MODERATE. GOOD TREATMENT. Superior Saddlers For Pleasure Riding. First Class Horses And Rigs. Hack When Desired.

S. S. GAINER, Francis-st., East. 35 Fenelon Falls, Ont.

W. H. GROSS, L. D. S., DENTIST - LINDSAY. MEMBER ROYAL COLLEGE DENTAL SURGEONS, ONT.

All branches of Dentistry, including the GOLD & PORCELAIN CROWNING SYSTEM successfully practiced. Mr. Gross is prepared to give you the benefit of the very lowest prices and the best terms on Artificial Teeth. Fit, finish and material guaranteed. For the painless extraction of teeth, he is still using gas and vitalized air with his usual success. Also the best local applications for killing pain, gums numbed by Freezing. Remember Gross, the reliable Dentist, over Kent city's store Kent street.

"E. B. EDDY" This Name we naturally associate with the best Matches.

IT'S QUITE A TRICK

To write a convincing advertisement about clothing nowadays, all dealers claim too much for the discriminating reader to believe. All I do is to try and get you to look at my stock, it is easy to sell then, my constant aim is to put into clothes all the attractiveness of artistic fashion and careful making at the lowest possible price; this is why I retain my old customers and am constantly receiving new ones. Ask those who have worn our make of clothing during the past year and they will tell you the place to get a good suit is at

ARMITAGE, THE TAILOR.

THE North American Life Head Office - Toronto.

A Popular, Prosperous, Progressive Canadian Co. doing business exclusively in Canada.

Offers absolute security, attractive plans and large profits to policy-holders.

For further particulars apply to R. CAMPBELL, S. C. FAULKNER, Agent, Lindsay, Inspector, Peterboro.

G. M. McFadden HOUSE, SIGN AND DECORATIVE PAINTING, FRESCOING, GRAINING, KALSOUMING, STAINED GLASS. Art Designs in all Branches. 76 PEEL STREET, LINDSAY.

INSURANCE THAT INSURES. Policies issued while you live. Only first-class Companies represented.

MONEY TO LOAN on Mortgages and Notes to R. G. CORNELL, 8 William-st., Lindsay.

LINDSAY Planing Mill

When a man builds a house there are things he wants, good dry material, first-class work. Having over 20 years experience in the factory line, and being only first-class workmen and the proper mode for drying lumber, I am able to give my customers the best of everything in the shape of Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Newells Balusters and everything in the building line. Call and inspect our work. G. E. C. INGLE

STOP WEARING A TRUSS. RUPTURE CAN BE CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS. CHEAP BY MAIL. Your name means comfort to you. A Post Card will do it. ESTABLISHED 1871. CHAS. CLUTHE, 134 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO.

CALL and see our stock of PARLOR, BOX AND COOKING STOVES made by the best manufacturers in Canada. Also a full line of TINWARE & C.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. PLUMBING. The season is now on for getting in the water service. Remember that we employ first-class men in our work rooms and the quality of our work is the best.

GIVE US A CALL. W. G. WOODS, Sign of the Blue Front.

A N.Y. DEFAULTER. How Making Restitution.

George T. Parsons, Bookkeeper for Gurley & Co. of New York, Files to Toronto and Has Already Made Up Considerable of the Sherdog of Which He Was Accused.

Toronto, Sept. 3.—Among the recent arrivals in Toronto is George Talbot Parsons, until lately a bookkeeper for George T. Gurley & Company, importers of clothing at No. 191 Franklin-street, New York. Mr. Parsons is boarding with William Graman, barber, 30 Queen-st. east.

Up to a few weeks ago Parsons, who is married, lived in a flat at No. 226 1/2 Seventh-avenue New York. His neighbors called the tradesmen thereabouts and he was a banker. He wore fashionable clothes of the finest quality and smoked expensive cigars. He was a very modest, self-depressed man, but not expensively.

Rumors reached Gurley & Company that Parsons was living beyond his means. His salary was only \$200 a week. Parsons was sending more than \$100 a week. Mr. Gurley spoke to Parsons about the reports. Parsons denied them. Matters reached a climax when Mr. Gurley discovered the bookkeeper had been falsifying the books. Parsons was accepted regarding the financial standing of the concern. A new bookkeeper was engaged, and soon reported that for years Parsons had been falsifying the books. Expert Accountant William Waddell of No. 71 Wall-street, discovered that the firm had been robbed during the last two years.

This information was put in the shape of an affidavit by Mr. Waddell, and submitted to the District Attorney by Messrs. Hirsch, of Hirsch, Hirsch & Broadway, counsel for the firm. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Parsons, but when the detectives went to his home to arrest him they discovered that he had fled. The firm was taken before the grand jury by Mr. Townsend, a partner, and Mr. Waddell. On their evidence the grand jury ordered two indictments against Parsons, and Recorder Goff issued a bench warrant for his arrest.

"What do you think Parsons' stealings will amount to?" the reporter asked Mr. Townsend. "That I cannot say," he replied. "It would cost thousands of dollars to find out, and we decided not to go to that expense. We got sufficient evidence to have him indicted, and intend to charge up the amount taken to profit and loss."

Since Parsons disappeared a thorough audit of his books has been made and it is understood the total shortage is only some \$180. The firm is now convinced that Parsons was not dishonest, but merely neglected to enter up in the books certain sums he received while he was on a spree. Since Parsons' departure the firm has been reduced to Toronto and Parsons is endeavoring, and will probably succeed, in making up his shortage.

MCCARTHY SPRINGS A BOBBL. A Sensational Appeal to the Kerry Electors By the Leader of the Irish Party.

London, Sept. 3.—Mr. Justin McCarthy has issued an appeal to the electors of the South Division of County Kerry exhorting them to support Mr. Farrell, the candidate for the seat, who was chosen by the regular convention. Mr. McCarthy denounces the candidature of Murray as a treason against party discipline, and declares that his nomination was due to a conspiracy concerning which he (McCarthy) has been silent. For three years he says, there has been an incessant campaign against the unity of the Irish party, which reached its climax in the baseless falsehoods uttered by Mr. T. M. Healy at Omagh, when he asserted that the Irish Parliamentary Committee had sold seats for English gold. Such a state of things, Mr. McCarthy declares, means the bankruptcy and destruction of the Irish cause. The Pall Mall Gazette's lobby reporter has had an interview with several members of the Anti-Parnellite section of the Irish party regarding the appeal issued by Mr. Justin McCarthy. All of the gentlemen interviewed concurred in the opinion that the document was a surprise to the party. Mr. McCarthy, they all said, had not consulted the committee of the party before issuing the appeal, and it was the chairman's remarks the Mayor of the city delivered at an address of welcome to the delegates. The Mayor, in the course of his speech, alluded to the

BRITISH TRADES CONGRESS. A Million Members Represented at the Meeting in Cardiff. Cardiff, Wales, Sept. 3.—The twenty-eighth annual Trades Union Congress of Great Britain opened at noon today in the Town hall here with David Holmes, President of the Cotton Spinners' Association, in the chair. The chairman announced that there were present 244 duly elected delegates, representing over a million members of various unions. At the conclusion of the chairman's remarks the Mayor of the city delivered an address of welcome to the delegates. The Mayor, in the course of his speech, alluded to the