SEQUEL OF A STOLEN KISS

How a Philadelphia Midshipman Created a Furore Kissing a Brazilian Princess.

WAS IT A SAMPLE OF BROTHERLY LOVE

Offended Royalty Would Not Accept that View-Courtmartialed as a Tub to the Braganza Whate-In Woman's World.

Of all the rich unwritten annals, political, social and moral, of the third and fourth decades no tradition resting upon memory has come down to our times more replete with romantic dash, merriment and broad fun than the incident of "The Philadelphian's Famous Kiss," which involved three great nations and nearly the whole diplomatic world, some with fierce, hot anger, which threatened for a while the staid and decorous Quaker City on the Delaware with the fate of Hector and old Priam's doomed city of Troy, while the balance of the world was convulsed with uproarious laughter.

This new almost forgotten tradition has just been revived by an octogenarian through H. Skipwith writing in the Philadelphia Times: Claiming the old sman's priviloge of generos ty, I will give the story of the kiss as it came to me, partly through the gossip within the precincts of the Imperial palace of Brazil, partly through the gossip of naval circles the year after the occurrence This tempest of anger, hot and flerce, and of fun, loud and boisterous, was created by a bright, handsome, dashing Philadelphia youth, a scion of one of the oldest, mos powerful and generally beloved Philadelphia families, who had left his native city for the first time in 1829 to do his devoir as a midshipman on the Brazilian station. Barton was his name, and under the inspiration of his first naval uniform he, before sailing, had been doing some rather loud boasting His sister and a bevy of her young assoc ates rather disgusted at his airs, had questioned his ability to realize his big boasts, among which was his wild pledge to kiss a foreign princess before he revisited his native city This extravagant pledge appeared to his sister about on a par with the promise of Monsieur Paracles to recover from the enemy the captured drum, and suggested the wager of a suit of clothes made by the mos fashionable Chestnut street tador against the most costly silk dress in the Quaker City.

After a year or eighteen months of in cessant watching for an opportunity to re-deem his pledge, Barton at last found the object of his long search. Almost within the precincts of the palace the royal coach of state came rumbling along one of Rio's narrow streets, followed at a short distance by a squad of mounted Huzzars. In the coach were the two young princesses, the sisters of the late Emperor Dom Pedro, who then about 10 years old, was under the tutelage of a regent. Barton saw the stat coach approaching and planned his auda cious scheme with cool and excellent Judg ment. He stood at a corner where the coach would probably turn, out of sight for a moment of the lazy escort, and quicker than thought he had, regardless of hazard and peril, rashly jumped up behind and through the aperture behind, kissed one of the royal occupants of the coach. Of course the princess screamed, because it was all done in open day in one of the most frequented throughfares of the city of frequented thoroughfares of the city of Rio Janeiro. Having won his wager with his sister, Barton resumed his position at the banquet as if nothing had happened. The amazement of the Huzzars at such a daring and perilous action was so great as to paralyze speedy retribution, and Barton returned unmolested by the sunset beat from the palace stairs to his ship. But he was not left long in quiet on his ship. The hot blood of the Braganzas was up in arms. calling loudly for the death of the plebelan miscreant who had soiled the royal maiden's cheek with his hot plebelan breath regent made a demand for the delivery of the young offender, to be held to answer to the offended laws of Brazil, first the captain of Barton's ship, which promptly refused, and then upon the retary of state at Washington. The dence of Barton's culpability left no loop hole open through which even a Phila delphia lawyer could find escape. And Mr. Forsythe, General Jackson's secretary of state, was at his wits ends how to avoid making an abject apology to the in-censed Braganzas, the Portuguese branch of that blue-blooded family having come into the quarrel to rescue the family honor from a detested plebelan's audaclous desecration of the cheek of their royal cousin of Brazil

As a tub to the angry Braganza whale a court martial was appointed to try Barton for his contumacious familiarity with the in sulted Brazilian princess. The sentence of the court was that Barton should be cashiered from a profession he had so signally outraged. That sentence was sent by special messenger to the Brazilian regent and our government was courteously thanked for the prompt reparation it had made. It was a fact, not per-haps known to the Brazilian regent, that the sentence of the court could only take effect after the president's approval, and when the sentence was laid before the president for a poproval, he scouted the idea of stigmatizing a young gentleman for an act rash and perilous, but too strictly in line with human weakness to be dishonoring.

Summoning Barton to Washington before final action on the sentence of the court martial, the venerable president accosted Barton thus: "Did you kiss that Brazilian princess as is charged against you?" "I did," was the unhesitating reply. "What did," was the unhesitating reply. "What prompted you to such a rash, impudent act? Was she so ravishingly beautiful?" "No," replied Barton, "she had large, lovely, almond-shaped eyes and a splendid suit of almond-shaped eyes and a splendid suit of dark hair, which hung nearly to her feet in two heavy plaits, altogether a very pretty girl, seemingly in bad health. Why, general, I have kissed the rosy cheeks of a hundred pretty girls in Philadelphia and they never made half the fuss that this tallow-faced Brazilian has. It was a momentary impulse to win a wager I made with my sister before sailing for the coast of Brazil. And as for the enormity of coast of Brazil. And as for the enormity of the offense I cannot see it in that light at all. I felt at the moment that as an Amer ican officer I was conferring an honor. Turning from his handsome young subordi nate with a pleasant smile to his secretary of the navy the commander-in-chief of the army and navy thus addressed him: bury. I rather like the boy for his dash and daring and outspoken candor. He did no more than you or I or any member of the cabinet would probably have done at his age and his place. Reinstate him, Woodbury, upon the books of your department, making a small memorandum opposite his name to the effect that he is rather too excitable for service in the torrid zone.'

Until one gets a peep into the practice of a modern dermatologist no idea can be formed of the number of people who are displeased with their looks, who rebel at the style of nose, ear or eyebrow bestowed upon them by nature, and who will leave nothing undone to remedy the defects. Science has advanced in that direction. Such strides have been made in plastic surgery that the displeased mortals may have their features changed to conform with their peculiar ideas facial beauty and to make up for nature's shortcomings.

The young girl who has a piquant little face does not object to the little upward tilt of her nose, says the New York Tribune; in fact, she is rather proud of it, for she knows that its pose adds to her attractivepess and emphasizes her quaintness. But to the tall woman with otherwise regular feat-ures and a firm presence the "pug noso" is a source of annoyance and to her the modern dermatologist is an angel in disguise.

dermatologist is an angel in disguise.

"The operation of reducing the pug is a simple and almost painless one." said the surgeon in charge, demonstrating one of these cases. "A little cartilage is taken from the tip of the upturned member, the slight wound is dressed and then a clamp is adjusted, which gives the nose a tendency in the right direction, and in a few days the change from 'pug' to straight has been perfected. We have had a number of these cases; one was a tail man, an actor by pro-

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calling where the slightest pretext for chaf-fing and guying is made the most of, it was no wonder he wanted the change made. We helped him." the doctor added, "and sent him away after ten days treatment with a new and a better nose."

"A hump on a man's back," the doctor said, "must remain, but there is no good reason why a man or a woman should carry a hump around on the nose."

In proof of his ability to conquer this facial blemish, he showed a "before" and
"after" picture of one of his patients, whose
nose, Roman in the superlative degree, had
been modified until it became a thing of

beauty. But it is not the ill-shaped nose alone that has yielded to the dermatologist's art. The "lop-eared" man who discovered too that has yielded to the derinatologists art. The "lop-eared" man who discovered too late that by pulling his cap down over his ears those members lost their shape, projected and made him look unlike the man nature intended him for, has an instrument placed on his ears, and after a few weeks he is the lop-eared man no longer. Women whose ears have become deformed through improper hairdressing, are among those who come for relief, and many who were "born come for relief, and many who were "born so" have the defect remedied. Then there are the persons whose eyebrows meet over the nose and form a continuous line. "We have outgrown the belief in the

"We have outgrown the belief in the 'devil's mark' and all the superstitions which are linked to the continuous eyebrow," said the doctor, "but we must confess that this particular blemish gives the face a sinister expression. Now, with an electrical instrument we remove the superfluous hair and change the scowling face into one open and frank."

Moles and birthmarks are made to disappear under treatment, and even wrinkles which time leaves are cheated and defrauded out of being. A young woman who had the habit of corrugating her forehead by elevating the eyebrows had four deep furrows across the brow which added several years to her age in looks, and did nothing to enhance her beauty. She went to a dermatologist, submitted to an operaand a smooth brow was the result. and a smooth brow was the result.

"It was not a painful operation," the doc tor explained, 'nor is it one about the re-sult of which there can be any doubt. We make a horizontal incision along the foremake a horizontal incision along the fore-head at its junction with the scalp, then another elliptical incision is made, and the tissue bounded by these incisions is dis-sected out. The lips of the wound are drawn together, thus overcoming the relax-ation which results in the formation of wrinkles. True, before the operation the woman wore her hair brushed straight back, but now, to hide the scar, she wears a little bang, and looks years younger for little bang, and looks years younger for

the change Probably the strangest work done in this nature-improving establishment is the making of dimples. In speaking of this peculiar specialty the doctor said: "It is some years now since I was first asked to make a dimple, and was inclined to treat the request as a joke, till the young woman assured me that she was serious about it and could not be perfectly happy until she had a dimple in her left cheek. She was a fine looking girl, too, and the thought of putting a knife into her plump, rosy cheek

was repellant to me.
"I reasoned and argued with her, told her that she might be made hideous, that

on her face, and that she was too fair to run such chances It was of no use, she insisted on having a dimple, as a child will on having a toy, and finally, at her own risk and with the darkest kind of a picture before her of what might be the result, I performed the operation, and since then I have dissuaded no one who wants a dimple. because the operation was a success, like many of the same kind performed since. The dermatologist showed a large collection of photographs to substantiate his statements, and to convince the doubter of the fact that man can, with scientific aid, frequently improve on nature.

Mr. Walter Besant has taken the public into his confidence concerning the kind of woman he considers admirable, and no one will dispute his right to his own taste. He describes the lady who won his admiration carefully, says the New York World, but it is doubtful if very many young persons will attempt to grow up in the same way. He

"I have just heard that my old friend, Miss S., an ancient lady whom so many have known for so long, has passed away She was over 75 years of age; she had led the most quiet possible of lives; she had never married; she had never done any kind of work; she had always possessed more than a sufficiency; she was not especially active in church or parish work; she kept her charities quite to herself; she did not belong charities quite to herself; she did not belong to any active associations; she had scant sympathy with the aspirations of many modern dames; she loathed the thought of notoriety; she never wrote a novel; she never made a speech. One would say, per-haps, that, as she is now dead, and will be forgotten in the course of twenty or thirty years, the world is exactly as if she had never lived. This, however, would be said never lived. This, however, would be said in haste. To one who considers a little the good lady's life can be proved to have pro-duced most excellent fruits. To begin with, she was a person of considerable culture. She played very prettily without aiming at professional execution; she composed songs which showed feeling if not power; she wrote graceful verses to which she sometimes fitted music; she painted a little and sketched very tolerably. She read a great deal of poetry, chiefly of the nobler kind; she entertained a profound horror for that kind of poetry or fiction that lays bare the springs and tears off the veil and destroys the flowers of affection which belong to the ordered life and hallow it. Purity and goodness were to her a part of good breeding, for she was, above all things, a gentlewoman

Then Mr. Besant goes on to tell the value f such a woman in advancing civilization He says:
"Such a woman raises the moral as well

as the aesthetic standards for many a long as the aestatic standards for many a one mile about her. She advances civilization. We are always tempted to think the life of action more useful than the life of leisure; in contemplating the life of this gentlewoman, one is constrained to acknowledge that they also may serve who only seem to sit east from the struckle in disnified reto sit apart from the struggle in dignified re-It is fairly evident that the product of the ladies' academy is more to Mr. Besant's liking than that of the woman's college.

Gowns for little girls never cease to be in cases; one was a tail man, an actor by pro-fession, who thought his nose the greatest phatacle in his way to success. It was an the operation might leave a great red scar

the need. Their styles were never prettier or soft, clinging material, which are so be-coming to children, in greater variety. A coming to children, in greater variety. A dainty frock of white China silk, dolted with satin bird's-eye spots, and suitable for a girl of 8 years, is trimmed on the skirt with two rows of lace insertion over yellow satin ribbon, which also trims the revers, and forms three bands up and down the waist both back and front. A pale green wool both back and front. A pale green wool crepon, or cashmere if preferred, for it is fashionable again, has a shirt cut basque, a plain waist, and turn-back revers opening over a vest striped with white embroidery. One row trims the skirt and edges the col-

A simple little sailor costume made of blue wool serge is trimmed with bands, vest and collar of white silk. Square lace collars are a special feature of children's gowns, and the waists are usually full, particularly in wash materials.

What electricity is doing and will do for What electricity is doing and will do for table decoration is foreshadowed in an ac-count of a recent feast, where a dish of jelly was illuminated by an electric light shining through the mass. The effect of shining through the mass. The effect of this dish, set in flowers and protected by a silver cover till the moment of exposure, is very striking and original. The use of minute electric batteries is making most startling effects possible. Jewels, flowers minute electric batteries is making most startling effects possible. Jewels, flowers and food can be lighted up in remarkable and very effective ways. Even the illumination of goldfish was possible to the wizard, Edison, who set them in a little table pond as an ornament, and, having got them to swallow tiny electric lamps connected with a dynamo by an almost invisible wire passing from the mouths, they flashed about brilliant and resplendent. and resplendent.

The charms of the skirt dance grow apace. The classes as well as the masses have bowed to its allurements. Society girls practice its whirls and swirts as grace producers. Matrons tending toward embonpoint

ducers. Matrons tending toward embonpoint work faithfully acquiring its intricacies for the reduction of a double chin and the two rounded lines that accompany it.

The following article which appears in the Medical Record Stamps this engaging dance with a most desirable cachet: "Instructors and students of the physical education of women were quick to see that the various forms of 'skirt dancing' which have so women were quick to see that the various forms of 'skirt dancing' which have so taken public fancy, had value as gymnastic exercises. Certain modest modifications of this style of rhythmic motion have been introduced into the gymnasium and with excellent results. Young people soon get tired of the inanities of wands, wooden the challenge of mechanical movements. dumbbells, and of mechanical movements to the strumming of an asthmatic piano. The more there is of a dance movement to The more there is of a dance movement to calisthenics, therefore, the better the excrise is liked and the more useful it becomes. The dancing academy could be made the best of gymnasiums if it were ever properly ventilated, and the pupils were properly dressed and under intelligent control. As this is impossible the most feasible thing now will be to inoculate our gymnasiums for girls and women with more of the dance movements. Our youth would not only gain strength, ngility, gracefulness, and health, but would learn to distinguish what is beautiful in dancing movements from that which is coarse and vulgar." coarse and vulgar."

The first and only lady lawyer of India is Miss Sorabiji, a clever Parsee. She was in-

duced to study law by her desire to help her countrywomen, who are forbidden by religion and custom to receive legal advice from men. The young woman won academic honors in India and afterward went to Eng-gland and studied at Oxford, where she was success'ul in her work and became a proteges of the late master of Balliol. Many a time, on Sunday evenings, it is said, when Dr. Jowett "toddled slowly into the college concert in the hall at the head of his party. he was followed by her lithe, graceful figure in picturesque sari-the native dress of Parsee women. Before her return to India she worked in a solicitor's office in Lincoln's inn and learned the practical part of a lawyer's work. So far her desire to practice in India has not been practically realized; but, although she has accepted a good post as director of women's education in Baroda, she has by no means abandoned the cause to which, with true Oriental fatalism, she believes herself to be dedicated."

Center Tables

The fact, stated the other day by a con-temporary in a letter to the editor, of the writer's belief that the daily eating of prunes is a preventive of appendicitis, is an interesting one. The letter cited the record interesting one. The letter cited the record of a fruit valley in California, whose 75,000 residents should be in constant menace of the trouble because of the continuous fruit sesson and the habit of cating seeds. Yet not one, it was reported, has ever had a symptom of appendicitis, and the correspondent, as has been said, ascribes this immunity to daily prune eating.

immunity to daily prune eating. The gently laxative property of this fruit is well known, and it is probably this action which makes it of value. Its action on the liver, too, is beneficial, and it has besides a considerable nutritive excellence, making it a valuable family food. It is a good plan to prepare five or ten pounds at a time, saving time and having it always ready. Let the prunes stand at least four hours in water enough to cover them; then put on in a little cold water-just enough to keep from burning—and stew very slowly, closely covered. When done, and they should be plump and tender at this stage. add two pounds of sugar to five pounds of fruit, and leave them on the stove for per-haps fifteen minutes longer. Pack in jars and serve freely.

The only woman astronomer of any im portance on the Pacific coast is Miss Rose O'Halloran. She is also the only weman member of the Astronomical Society of the member or the Astronomical Society of the Pacific, having been nominated to the honor by Prof. Holden. The San Francisco Chronicle gives a sketch of her life. From her earliest childhood she was attracted by astronomy, and it was the one study that was always a pleasure and never a task. In appearance Miss O'Halloran is interesting.

She is very small with a well shaped head She is very small, with a well shaped head firmly set on small shoulders, and held up with that indescribable air that denotes character. Her eyes are gray, with circles about them that tell of watching at night, but they are very pleasant, cheerful eyes for all that. She dresses with the utmost simplicity.

Miss O'Halloran was born in Carrick-on-Suir, Tipperary, Ireland. Her father was well-to-do, and his daughter received a good education. After his death the family wealth rapidly disappeared, and the care-fully raised daughter had to think about earning a living. Miss O'Halloran came to America and began teaching, and she natur-ally chose astronomy, her favorits subject ally chose astronomy, her favorite subject,

as her specialty. She managed to keep up her independent observations in spite of the difficulty of teaching all day and star-gazing all night. Her chief difficulty was the lack of a fitting instrument for her work. She was at last enabled to obtain her heart's desire. Prof. George Davidson became in-terested in her struggles, and it was by the help of his wife and himself she finally wned a four-and-one-eighth-inch Brashear refractor.

The room where Miss O'Halloran and the telescope do their work is an observatory and class room combined, for she still finds it necessary to teach. In place of pictures the observatory is hung with maps and charts of the heavens. Just now she is looking for variable stars. On every clear nigtt she scans the heavens in the region of Scorpion. Each night she draws a map on which the positions and magnitude of the stars are indicated. This year she will have completed her third set of maps. From these she will determine what stars she sup-poses to be variable in Scorpion. On Janu-ary 19, 1893, she observed and sketched a rapidly developing group of spots near the sun's western limb. The return of the group on the eastern limb was first seen on February 4. This group was identified with the great February sun-spot group, so that and electricity is to be held in Rome from Miss O'Halloran was one of the very earliest | September 29, 1895, to June 30, 1896.

shows what can be accomplished by industry even with nothing better than a four-inch telescope. During years of struggle and study she has added to her income by writing astronomical articles for the Scientific American and other magazines. At present Miss O'Halloran is collecting material for a book. She expects it to take years, but some day all the maps and diagrams she is drawing will be collected and

The strong facial resemblance which mar-ried couples often acquire after living together a long period of years, harmonious in thought and feeling and subject to the same conditions in life, has often been commented upon. The Photographic society of Geneva recently took the pictures of seventy-eight couples for an investigation of this subject. The result was that in twenty-four cases the resemblance in the personal appearance of the husband and wife was greater than that of brother and sister; in thirty cases it was equally great, and in only twenty-four was there a total absence of resemblance.

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