Royal Mail Steamships LIVERPOOL SERVICE VIA LONDONDEBRY. From Montreal. From Quebec, " 18, daylight, Sept. 19th, 9 a.m

BS. CANADA will sail from Boston 11th September, 14th October and 11th November. Hates of passage to Londonderry or to First Cabin—\$52.50 to \$70 single; \$105 to \$183 second Cabin-884 to \$36.25 single; \$66.75 to Steerage to Liverpool, Londonderry, London, Glasgow, Queenstown, Belfast, \$22.50 to \$23.50; Midship saloons, electric lights, spacious promenade decks.

J. P. Hanley, " J. P. Gildersleeve Agent, G.T.H. Station. 42 Clarence St. Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Compan



HAMILTON AND MONTREAL LINE

Double Service, Commencing Mon day, October 4th.

SPEAMERS CORSICAN AND HAMIL Between Kingston, Hamilton, Toronto, 1,000 Islands, Rapids of the St. Lawrence and Mon-

Leavy Kingston Tuesday and Friday:-Going East at 5 p.m. Going West at 10 p.m. Fares—Hamilton, \$4.50, return, \$8.50. To-wonto, \$4, return, \$7.50. Montreal, \$4 return, \$7.50. Berths and Meals included both ways. Connections are made at Montreal daily for

Quebec and the Saguenay. JAS. SWIFT & CO., Freight Agents P. HANLEY, assenger Agent.

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For Liverpool (calling at Moville for Londonderry) every Saturday from Monareal, calling at Quebec.

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DIRECT SHORT LINE Niagara Falls Oswego, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincin-nati, St. Louis and the

WEST Bome, Utica, Albany, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and the SOUTH Trop, Springfield, Hartford, Worcester, Pro-vidence, Boston and the

EAST TIME TABLE: Steamer for CAPE VINCENT S A.M. and 2:30 P.M., connecting at Cape Vincent with trains to all points in the UNITED STATES.

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TRAINS LEAVE KINGSTON. 11:30 a.m.—For Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, N.B., Halifax, Beaton, Toronto, Chicago, Denver, Renfrew, Sault Ste. Marie, Duinth. St. Paul, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Seattle, Portland and San Francisco.

5:00 p.m.—Local for Sharbot Lake, connecting with C.P.R. East and West.

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Full particulars at K. & P. and C. P. B. Full particulars at K. & P. and C. P. B.

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EAST AND WEST.

NEW TIME TABLE.

No. 2 Express, 2.10 a.m. No. 3 Express, 1.20 a.m.

J. P. HANLEY, Agent.

Sharp Methods of Swindling Ambitious Speculators.

QUOTATIONS ARE MANIPULATED.

However the Market Goes, the Credulous Traders Are Fleeced-Country Speculators Are Easy Victims-Recent Fallures Serve to Point a Moral.

There is a lesson in the recent suspensions of the J. R. Willard & Co. and Reserve Commission company bucket shops which may be of benefit to people with speculative tendencies, says the Chicago Tribune. And right here it may be properly stated that bucket shops seldom fail in the ordinary acceptation of the word. When the market goes their way, the bucket shop men make money and keep it; when the market goes against them, the usual plan is to make money by suspending business and keeping the cash which their customers may have on deposit with them in the shape of margins or ostensible profits. It is almost as hard to beat a bucket shop as it is to win at a "brace" faro game. A wise man may get away with a few bets if he is alert and calls for his winnings on every lucky deal, but if he plays an open protection game and allows his account to run he is sure to get the worst of it in the end.

J. R. Willard & Co. and the Reserve Commission company were representative establishments of their kind. They were conducted on the same general plan as hundreds of other concerns which are still running. Willard & Co. was merely the business name for Jay and Elmer Dwiggins, two shrewd young Hoosiers who came to Chicago in 1891 and cut a big splurge in monetary and real estate circles. under the tutelage of their uncle, Zimri Dwiggins, the financier of Columbia National bank fame. Zimri "bursted" his bank and 27 of its dependent country correspondents, while his nephews made a smash in the realty line and later blossomed out as "commission" men in speculative lines. They operated in Chicago as J. R. Willard & Co. until the board of trade officials got after them, when they sold out the Chicago branch and transferred their main office to New York, managing from that city nearly 75 agencies in smaller towns.

Until recently the Reserve Commission company was known as C. C. Viall & Co. The reason for the change in name lay in the fact that John Hill, Jr., the anti bucket shop fighter of the Chicago board of trade, had furnished the postal authorities with information which led the latter to stop Viall's mail. As Viall was doing a good business he merely switched his concern into the Reserve Commission company and kept it running. Like Willard & Co., the Reserve Commission company had an extensive patronage from country

When the bull market set in good and strong and his country customers began to have big book profits in sight, Viall "laid down on them," as they say in speculative parlance. He had done the same thing before in Ohio, retiring with a little matter of \$500,000, and his last Chicago deal is believed to have been largely profitable in the way of confiscated margins.

The methods of Willard & Co. and the Reserve company were the same as obtain in all large bucket shops. Success depends almost entirely upon getting a large out of town trade. City patronage is taken, but it is the dollars of the country men that fatten up the game. This is due in the first place to the peculiar but positive fact that nearly every country man who plays the markets is a bull-his surroundings make him a believer in higher prices, no matter how the quotations may stand, and he is seldom able to master the intricacies of short selling. Estimates made by old time speculators tend to show that fully three-fourths of the granger operators are buyers. This in itself gives the bucket shop proprietor a big advantage, as he. knows in advance which side of the market his trade will be on and is enabled to trim his deals accordingly. But by far the greatest advantage lies in the opportunity which an out of town clientele affords for juggling prices. Even the sharpest of city traders can be given the worst of it occasionally on quotations, but when a customer is hundreds of miles away from the legitimate market it is an easy matter to win from him continually and systemat-

How is it done? In the first place most bucket shop trades are made on a 1 cent margin. From this is deducted at the start a commission of one-eighth of a cent for transacting the business, leaving the enstomer only seven eighths of a cent to protect his deal against the fluctuations of the market. If the business were honestly conducted, this one-eighth cent commis-



sion would be the sole legitimate profit o the alleged broker. In many instances, however, this commission is given outright to the managers of the local branches, and they are, in addition, allowed a certain percentage of the winnings on the orders they send in. This of itself shows there is larger game in sight than the mere commission, deposit of the last

To get at the inside of the business it first necessary to have an understanding of the difference between legitimate trade and bucket shopping. When a regular board of trade broker receives an order, he may mixed, 6.45 p.m. "I Express, 1.10 p.m. "I Express, 1.10 p.m. "I Express, 1.10 p.m. and bucket shopping. When a regular board of trade broker receives an order, he exchange at Trains Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 run daily. No. 5 daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday. Train leaving at 12.00 noon, arrives in Ottawa at 3.70 p.m., and train leaving at 2.10 a.m. has through Sleaper to Ottawa, arriving at 2.20 a.m.

For tickets, Pullman accommodation and other information apply to the order on the board of trade. He fills the order on the board of trade. He fills the order on the board of trade. He fills th himself, taking the chance of the mar-ket going his way. In other words, the transaction is simply a bet, and the bucket shop man does his best to win the money by juggling quotations so as to freeze out the lamb at the other end of the wire. A man in Dubuque, Ia., say, thinks would be a good thing to buy 5,000 bush

and finds the May option marked on the blackboard at 92 cents, with the market on an upward tendency. He makes out an order and hands it to the clerk with \$50 as a margin to protect the trade. Qut of this \$6.25 is deducted for commissions. leaving the customer a balance of \$43.75 on margin. If the price drops to 91 1-8, he is wiped out. But prices are advancing



A TYPICAL BUCKET SHOP. touched, and a little later 931/2 comes in as the price. This looks like a good profit, but the innocent does not get it. The bucket shop agent is no greenhorn. All orders are taken subject to approval in Chicago, or wherever the main office may be. This means that the trade is wired here, and the customer must wait for an "O. K." answer before the deal is binding. By the time he is advised of the jumps in price he becomes anxious to get in on a good thing and finally consents to his order being filled "as near the market as possible." The wheat is then billed to him as near the top price as the agent thinks he will stand, and it becomes an easy thing to wipe him out on the first break of seveneighths of a cent, whereas if the deal had been honestly conducted he would have made a profit of \$75 and got back his \$43.75 margin besides.

It sometimes happens that another man may at the same moment want to sell 5,000 bushels May wheat at 92, and if so his order is filled on the spot, for the market is advancing, and there is a sure profit in the deal for the bucket shop without recourse to jugglery.

The worst form of manipulation, however, is in the holding back of quotations. In the offices of legitimate brokers prices are posted as fast as they come over the wire. In the city bucket shops they are also put on the blackboard with some show of fairness, but in the out of town agencies the figures are used as may best serve the interests of the men who are backing the game. Care is taken to keep the posted quotations within the range of board of trade figures for the day, but beyoud this the bucket shop man makes prices to suit himself. Thus May wheat may fluctuate on a given day between 90 and 95 cents, opening at 92, sagging off to 90, then advancing to 94, dropping back to 93 and finally touching 95, with a reaction at the close to 931/4. This is the kind of a market the bucket shop owner delights in, for it gives him ample opportunities for skinning his victims with a celerity and sureness that would paralyze a prize butcher. Between the high and low figures of the day the manager of the main office makes his own prices, holding back the legitimate quotations and sending out such as will win for his firm the largest amount of money.

The worst of this bold business is th ease and safety with which it may be conducted. The man who pulls two cards at a time from a crooked fare box takes desperate chances of detection in comparison with the bucket shop operator who manipulates quotations. It is impossible for the daily newspapers to record all the fluctuations of the market. The figures given are merely those of opening and closing and the high and low marks. Comparing the bucket shop quotations with those given by the press the victim finds them correct so far as they go and accepts without question his loss as the result of poor judgment in guessing the turn of the market. Nor is the country man the only victim. There are men in Chicago and New York who daily go against a sort of brace game without knowing it. Nearly every city bucket shop is fitted with both telegraph and ticker service. Instantaneous quotations are sent over the telegraph wires, and the prices made on the board of trade are known in the bucket shops as fast as electricity can flash them. With the ticker, however, there is some little unavoidable delay, the ticker quotations being usually about one minute behind those sent by telegraph. This is caused by the fact that the ticker operators have to first prepare them for transmission. It is the ticker figures which are marked on the blackboard and from which deals are made. The telegraph prices are for the private information of the bucket shop owner. Thus the telegraph may convey the information that wheat is at 92 cents. Before the ticker figures are received the customer offers to buy 5,000 bushels, but is told to wait until "the next market." In a minute the ticker records 92, and at the same instant the telegraph conveys the information that there has been a sudden break to 911/4, and the order is placed at the blackboard quotation, thus giving the bucket shop man a clear gain of one-half cent on the trade. If, on the other hand, the telegraph

should record an advance the order will be refused. That there is big money in the bucket shop business when the right kind of country connections are made is plain to every man who has ever given the subject attention. Here, again, the Dwiggins and Viall people afford good illustrations, Both concerns had handsome and expensively equipped offices in New York and Chicago and maintained agencies all over the country. From Minneapolis on the north, San Francisco on the west, and New Orleans on the south, they had a regular network of branch offices, from each of which poured in daily a stroam of orders and money. One of these concerns had the most extensive private telegraph system in the world, the cost of which was over \$100,000 a year, and the other paid out something like \$75,000 for the same kind of service. They advertised on a liberal scale and were always on the hunt for new customers, the kind of people who want to make a fortune from a \$10 note being the ones most sought for.

AN X RAY SNAP SHOT

Of your internal organization would reveal if your back pains, congested kidneys; if your tengue is coated, disordered stomach; if your head is heavy, sluggish liver. Take another snap shot after you've used Mack's Rheumatic Pills—and note the change—the Edneys will be filtering the points. sons from the I system, the stomach actively digesting and the liver pouring out bile. You'll say you never felt better in your life. The system has been cleared of poisons by Mack's Pills, that's why. Fifty cents, atl

"Cough Chaser" will cure that hack ing Cough, 10c. druggists.

NOT AT ALL NEW.

The Bicycle Is Considered as a Modern Invention, but It Isn't. "How absurd it is to speak of the bicycle as a modern invention.

"Isn't it comparatively modern?" "Not at all, not at all. Why Richard Gifford, a poet of the latter part of the last century, speaks of a girl who revolves the sad vicissitudes of things' as 'she turns the giddy wheel.' To what under the sun can those vicissitudes refer if not to the bicycle? I'll bet if I had all he ever wrote here I could find some reference to bloomers. And he's not the only one, either."

"Well, I should say not. You can go clear back to the Old Testament and find the case of a man whose tire was puncsured in some way while he was trying to cool his brow with the contents of the old paken bucket. It's in Ecclesiastes xii, 6, that you will find the mention of the 'wheel broken at the cistern.' And Pope knew of them too." "How do you know?"

"By his prologue to the satires, in which he asks:

"Satire or sense, alas, can Sporus feelt Who breaks a butterfly upon a wheel?

"Of course it's a fool question, because no one breaks anything upon a wheel if he can help it. They are too hard to clean. But it shows that you couldn't fool him on the subject of bicycles anyway. Then the Old Testament bobs up again with a mention of 'a wheel in the midst of a wheel,' which is so clearly a reference to the sprocket wheel that it seems almost like a waste of time to explain it. There is also a line about a bicycle that needed oiling."

"In what?" "In 'The Brookside,' a poem by Lord Houghton. He writes of wandering along by the brook and then intimates that he had a so teaky wheel and that something went wrong with it in the words, 'The noisy wheel was still.' Even Disraeli compared the world to a wheel, and Milton spoke of the wheels of Phœbus, who was evidently the first person to start a bicycle livery. Why, it makes me tired to have people acting and talking as if no one pre vious to this generation knew anything.' -Chicago Post.

After Tomorrow-?

The drawing room was a veritable mu seum of priceless works of art, and yet so careless of its surroundings is love that the two sat there in the twilight oblivious of all save the one potent fact-they loved each other. Rembrandts, Barye bronzes, treasures from the orient and gems from darkest Africa lay and hung all about them unheeded, for their thoughts were centered in each other. And yet tomorrow he must bid adieu to these scenes. No more would his manly feet tread the soft carpets, nor would the Louis Quinze sofa hold the lovers again after tonight.

And this thought found utterance when she, looking up at him with eyes of love,

"Patrick, 'tis tomorry the folks'll be afther a-comin home, and thin, begorry, the kitchen'll be good enough fer the

"Begorry, you're roight," said he. New York Journal.

Reed and His Typewriter.

Speaker Tom Reed has been learning to use a typewriter and often practices on the machine in the ways and means committee room. One day after the assistant secretary of the treasury had been telling the committee about the finances of the country Reed sat down to the typewriter and gave to Bourke Cockran the following interesting opinion on what he thought had been the result of the conference with the Democratic committee:

-x-qwertySXBBBBMNHTG?!!?,. **3 77-7-11.-New York Press.

Not Natural.

"Were your wife's pictures satisfac "Good pictures enough, but not at al

"What was the defect?" "Why, the fool of a photographer tool her while she was looking pleasant."-Philadelphia Bulletin.

Old Gotrox-Do you think you can support my daughter properly without going bankrupt?

Stayleight-Certainly. Old Gotrox-Well, that's more than can do. Take her and try to be happy .-Brooklyn Life.

Naturally Qualified.

Mamma-I wonder what Tommy with be when he grows up?

Papa-He'd make a first class civi service examiner. He's constantly asking questions about things that nobody knows anything about .- New York Sunday World. Hard Luck Stories.

Perry Patettic-Well, what luck? Wayworn Watson-Worse in the world He guame a meal ticket.

"Oh, it might o' been worse. I struc a guy yesterday that gimme a order on a bathhouse."-Cincinnati Enquirer.

Not New.

"Going to talk without wires pret "Pooh! My wife's done that for th last 40 years."-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Nursery Science.

"Johnny, what are you crying about?" "Bobby stepped on my left sesamoid." -Chicago Record.

This Mosquito Says He-



PENT THE SEASON WITH A UNITED STATES -New York Sunday Journal

James Campbell, corner of Wellington and Barrack streets, always has on hand a good stock of best maple, cut and uncut, better they step into dry slabe, pine and cedar blocks. All themselves prisoners. cheap for cash. Telephone 116.

Sold in Kingsten by E. C. Mitchell, 124 sale and retail by Jas. B. McLood, drug-

These goods are made only from choice Barley Malt, the best Hops and pure Spring Water. They have been analyzed in three cities by four of our ablest chemists, and have been pronounced "remarkably sound," "refectly sound," "of delicious flavor and superior quality." Physicians throughout Canada recommend them in their practice in preference to other brands.

TER GOLD, SILVER AND BRONZE MEDALS and Twelve Diplomas TER GOLD, SILVER AND BRONZE MEDALS and Twelve Diplomas

Brewery at London, Canada. KINGSTON JAMES MCPARLAND,

THOUSANDS IN USE

Reliable - Perfect - Economical

The Art Amherst Hall and Parlor

Cook Stoves are fitted with the dup-

lex Grate, Powerful Heaters, Ec.

onomical on coal and handsome in

We have the largest assortment

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them before purchasing.

Stoves in the city. Examine

design.

have been awarded this Ale and Stout at the Great World's Exhibitions, viz.:
At Philadelphia, U.S.A. 1876; Canada, 1876; Sydney, Australia, 1877; Paris,
France, 1878; Jamaica, West Indies, 1891; Chicago, U.S.A., 1898; and San Francisco, California, U.S.A., 1891.

22 No other Malt Beverages on this continent have received such emin-Ranges are MOORES These

NOSEBLEED.

What It Is That Causes It and How It

Should Be Remedied. Pliny regarded nosebleed as one of the distinctive characteristics of the human race, for he said that "man is the only creature from whom blood flows at the fostrils," and, properly understood, he was right. Of course blood will flow from uny part of any animal when the arteries or veins of that part are opened, but it is a fact that nosebloed, occurring without any apparent cause, is seldom, if ever, seen in animals. The reason for this human peculiarity is that the membrane lining the postrils in man is especially full of blood vessels, the walls of which are weak and easily ruptured by slight causes.

It is usually very easy to recognize nosebleed, but sometimes the blood flows back. ward into the throat and then is coughed up or vomited and may be thought to come from a hemorrhage of the lungs or stomach, and so cause much needless

As a rule, nosebleed is a thing of slight importance and stops of itself after a little while, but the blood may escape in such quantity or the bleeding may continue so long that the patient is greatly weakened When occurring in children, it has ordinarily to significance, though this is not alway? to be taken for granted, but in older persons it may be a symptom of some other illness, such as the beginning of typhoid fever ci a trouble of the liver or heart.

Nosebleed is one of the common manifestations of that curious condition in which there is a tendency to severe hemorrhage after any slight injury or even without any cause that can be discovered. Children with this predisposition, often called "bleeders," suffer from frequent and uncontrollable attacks of nosebleed and sometimes die in one of them in spite of all efforts to control the hemorrhage.

Ordinarily there is little to be done, for the bleeding usually stops of itself. The child should be made to sit quietly in a chair with the head only slightly inclined forward, just enough to let the drops fall clear of the lips into a basin. All clothing should be loosened about the neck. Ice may be applied to the back of the neck, or ice water may be dashed into the face or made to trickle down the back.

It is useful also to insert a little piece of ice into the bleeding nostril-sometimes the effect is better if the ice is put into the other nostril-and retain it there for a moment or two, or a still better plan is to snuff up a mixture of alcohol and water as hot as it can be borne. The introduction of cobwebs into the bleeding nostril often induces coagulation, or the same purpose may be served by a little wad of loose worsted which has been picked apart.

If simple measures fall, the physician should be summoned before exhaustion ensues .- Youth's Companion,

BUSINESS TACT.

Sermon on How to Get and Hold Customers. In a paper entitled "How to Get and

Hold Customers," read by S. Bricker of

Listowell, Ont., at the annual meeting of the Ontario Hardware association, he said: "The business man who looks at delivering his goods and getting his money as the only thing which is related to each transaction has a very important lesson to learn. No doubt there are some who differ with me in this particular and say: Business is business, and friendship forms no part of it. Admitting that it is all business and that the customer gets value equal to his money, his future patronage is nevertheless to be considered and solicited apart from his money. Between the two we may not be able to make the distinction very quickly, but there is a distinction nevertheless, and he who has carefully studied the philosophy of trade can

readily define it.

"A customer's money is only a matter of the moment and has reference to a particular transaction. His patronage, his good will, his influence, however, are of paramount importance, for which we should be willing to forego very much that he may be retained with the house. A customer who buys but one bill is not profitable except to the extent of his purchase. When we get a chance to sell to a party one bill, we are in duty bound to our business to treat him so well that when he leaves us he will say, 'When I require anything more in this line, I will buy it from this man.' Since we are so inevitably dependent upon each other and necessarily helpers of each other, it would be very unwise and almost certain ruin for a merchant to establish the rule that he will do just as he pleases and not solicit the good will or favor of any one. Ability to satisfy a customer with your goods will induce him to buy. Politeness and honest treatment will induce him to buy again." -Hardware.

The Bigger Fool.

Men who have worn the judicial ermine generally have certain privileges in court that the struggling young lawyer would make any sacrifice to obtain. A newly admitted member of the bar made a suggestive remark to ex-Judge Curtis of New York about this, and the old gentleman became very angry. When he gets mad, he lets himself loose. He did so on this occasion, but finally wound up with: "I am a fool! I am the biggest fool on earth!" The youngster attempted to soothe him with the remark: "Judge, all men are fools at times. I have been a fool myself." The enraged old lawyer glared at him. "You a fool?" he sneered. "Yes, and a bigger fool than you, judge." This caused the judge to tear the little hair left upon his venerable head, "I deny it, sir!" he shouted. "It is a lie! You could never se a bigger fool than I. You have not the capacity, sir; not the capacity!"-San Francisco Argonaut.

A Musical Mousetrap. Acting upon the idea that mice are very sensitive to music, a Belgian manufacturer

has substituted a musical mousetrap for the common trap. Instead of baiting the apparatus with a bit of cheese or lard the inventor has hidden in a double bottom a small music box, which plays automatically various popular airs of the country. The mice, he insists, are drawn irresistibly toward the music box, and in order to hear better they step into the trap and find

Football players use Arnot's Arnica Anodyne after a hard day's practice.

WOMAN QUESTION IN SAMOA.

Mrs. Gebhard Took the Prize For the Most Novel Costume.

WORE FREDDIE'S TROUSERS

At a dinner party given exclusively for ladies by Mrs. Lawrence Green at Bar Harbor a few days ago the guests vied with each other in introducing the most novel costume. Mrs. Gebhard was award-



MRS. GEBHARD'S COSTUMB.

ed the palm. She were a rose pink decollete bodice and a pair of her husband's trousers girded about the waist with a pink sash. One leg of the trousers was pulled up to the knee, disclosing a pink silk stocking. Mrs. Gebhard had a feather duster tied to the back of her neck, and her hair was streaming down her back.

Mrs. Rorer's Popovers.

Beat 2 eggs, without separating, until thoroughly mixed. Add a cup of milk. Put a cup of flour into another bowl. Add to it gradually the eggs and milk. Beat until smooth. Strain through an ordinary. gravy strainer. Put at once into greased hot gem pans and bake in a moderately quick oven for 45 minutes. If these are properly made and properly baked, they should swell six times their original bulk, and may be used for breakfast or luncheon or served with a liquid pudding sauce as a dessert. Whole wheat flour, if sifted three times, may be substituted for white flour. Iron gem pans insure better results than those made of lighter metals. - Mrs. S. T. Rorer in Ladies' Home Journal.

A Plucky Artist.

It is extraordinary what some men can accomplish in spite of ill fortune. Verestchagin had his right thumb so badly bitten by a leopard some years ago that it had to be amputated. On the field of battle the middle finger of his right hand was made useless by a shot. By a fall on the steppes later the center bones of the same hand were shattered. Nevertheless Verestchagin is one of the foremost painters in Russia and makes as dexterous use of his right hand, lamed as it is, as any man in

No Undertakers In Japan.

There are no undertakers in Japan. When a person dies, it is the custom for his nearest relatives to put him into a coffin and bury him, and the mourning does not begin until after burial.

A Circus Superstition. Whistling is tabooed in the dressing

is one of the superstitions of the circus people. Somebody is sure to be discharged If any one whistles, they say, No Gloves on the Light Fingered. Detectives detailed to look after profes-

sional shoplifters always look to see if

room of a circus. That it is an ill omen

their suspects are wearing gloves. A "professional," it is declared, never works with his gloves on. A Chain Gang of Women. Jackson, Miss., has a chain gang o eight negro women who clean the city

streets ten hours a day.

The Bay of Quinte Ry, new short line for Tweed, Napanee, Decorate and all lo-cal points. Train leaves City Hall depot at 4:00 p.m. R. J. Wilson, C.P.R. telegraph office, Clarence street. For ill effects of over-eating-Beeclam's

every Kange guaran-

teed to give perfect

satisfaction

The Maids of the Village In the Lotus Land of the Pacific.

The "taupo" is always a young and good looking girl, generally the daughter or adopted daughter of the chief. She is chosen as "maid of the village" and maintained by contributions levied from all the inhabitants, who supply her with food, clothing (the latter not a heavy or expensive item) and a large, well built house, in which she is expected to dispense hos-

pitality to all important visitors. Three or four attendants are always with her, whose duty it is not only to serve ber, but to keep a watchful eye upon her and see that she never strays from the path of propriety, she being destined eventually to wed some great chief. On the ceremony taking place the village to which the bridegroom belongs must make an offering of valuable mats, large quantitles of food and various kinds of property to the village of which she is the maid, so that, apart from any considerations of abstract morality, she is looked upon as a valuable asset and is guarded accordingly. Should she, however, yield to the fascinations of some handsome young manala (dandy), her hair is cropped short, she is stripped of her simple finery and degraded to the post of attendant on the more prudent virgin who may be chosen as her successor. On the other hand, the young "blood" plumes himself on his conquest, and the more adventures of the kind he can boast of the more highly he is considered. Thus, though the less chipable of the two, the woman has to make all the sacrifice and bear all the punishment, so that in this matter at least the savage is quite in touch with the humane sentiments of civilization .- John Harrison Wagner in

The Opposite.

Harper's Magazine.

Grant Duff has in his reminiscences the following story of Lord Boughton: The Cosmopolitan club was accustomed to meet in a room which had been Watts' studio, and on the walls of which hung an enormous picture by him of 'Theodora and Honoria.'' Some one asked Lord Houghton what this represented. "Ch," he replied, "you have heard of Watts' hymns? These are Watts' hers."

Prevents Hair From Turning Grey. Take of butternut hulls about four ounces and infuse in a quart of water for an hour. Then add half an ounce of copperas. Apply with a soft brush every second or third day. This preparation is harmless.

Woman's Way. "So, after they had fought for her, she married the one who got whipped, did

"Yea. She reasoned that a man who would fight a man who could whip him must be braver than a man who fought a man he could whip."-Cincinnati En-

It is computed on excellent authority that 400,000 larks are sold for the gor-mand's table every year at Leadenhall market, London.



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