

HIS SUPERB NERVE

It Enabled Him to Loll in Luxury With Not a Cent of Cost.

CRUSHING A HOTEL KEEPER.

The Beau Was Elegant in Dress and Exquisite in His Bluffing and Played His Part Well—Never Known to Pay a Bill Under Any Circumstances.

"Misery loves company," quipped Mr. Tabb, an old-time Virginia gentleman, the other night. "There's a great deal of truth in that old saying."

"Some twenty or thirty years ago there was a celebrated Virginia character, well known in Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia, whom I shall call Beau Smith, because Smith wasn't his real name. Beau Smith was not only noted for the elegance of his dress, but also for his absolute disregard of all financial obligations. He was never known to pay a bill under any circumstances."

"Beau entered the office of the old Monumental hotel, in Baltimore, one night, registered, and upon being assigned to one of the best suits of rooms in the house, for he would be satisfied only with the best, he proceeded to make himself thoroughly at home and settled down for a long stay. He ordered champagne by the case and cigars by the box for the entertainment of such friends as might visit him in his apartments and, in short, lived as though he had millions behind him. The proprietor of the hotel, Mr. Guyer, had heard of Beau, but he could not believe that he would deliberately run up such a large bill if he had no intention of paying it, and he hesitated about speaking to such an elegant gentleman about such an inebriated thing as money, but after Beau had been a guest at the Monumental for more than a month and had said nothing about paying his bill, Mr. Guyer summoned up his courage and had Beau's bill made out and sent up to him. In a few moments Mr. Guyer received a polite but urgent message from Beau, asking him to come to his apartments at once."

"I sent for you, Mr. Guyer," said the inebriated Beau, to show you a most remarkable document which has been sent up to me from your office. I don't wish to complain of your clerks, sir, but I dislike being annoyed in this way. Will you kindly look at that and tell me what it is?"

"That is a bill, Mr. Smith," said Guyer as soon as he recovered his breath.

"So I observe," responded Beau, "but Mr. Guyer, it is made out against me."

"Certainly," replied the hotel man. "It is our account against you for board and lodging, wines, cigars and other extras for the last month, and I would be glad if you—"

"Why, my dear sir," interrupted Beau, laughing, "you surely never expected me to pay this bill?"

"I most certainly did and do expect you to pay it," answered Mr. Guyer firmly.

"But, dear sir," said Beau gently, "you knew who I was when I came to your house."

"Mr. Guyer admitted that he did."

"Then, you know," continued Beau, "that I have never been known to pay a bill to any one, and no one in his senses ever expected that I would."

"Now, my dear sir, I beg of you to drop this ridiculous document and see that I am not annoyed again with such foolishness."

"Do you intend to pay this bill or not?" demanded the hotel proprietor sternly.

"I do not," replied the Beau quietly.

"Very well, then, I will sue you, sir."

"That is your privilege, sir."

"And I will get a judgment, too, said Guyer angrily."

"You will get more than that, Mr. Guyer," responded Beau calmly. "You will get yourself laughed at by the entire country for being so foolish as to imagine that you could collect a bill from Beau Smith. Pray do not subject yourself to such ridicule."

"Guyer hesitated; he knew he would be laughed at unmercifully by every one, and, then, too, he could not help but admire the colossal cheek of Beau Smith, so he sat down again and lit a fresh cigar."

"Mr. Smith," said he, "I'll tell you what I will do. If you will move over to the City hotel and play this same game on old man Barnum, I'll give you a receipt in full for all that you owe me and say no more about it."

"Receipt the bill, Mr. Guyer," answered Smith coolly. "I had been stopping with Mr. Barnum for a month prior to coming to your house, and he also promised to give me a receipt in full for what I owed him if I would move over here and play the same trick on you."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Dry Cleaned Them.
"Why is your grandpa's face bandaged?" asks the lady next door.

"He was sleeping in his big chair," explains the little girl, "and Willie turned the nozzle of the vacuum cleaner against his whiskers."—Life.

And Peek Was Silent.
Peek—I really think, my dear, that Miss Brown will make our son a good wife. Mrs. Peek (suspicious)—And what, sir, do you know about good wives?—Boston Transcript.

Two-thirds of life are spent in hawking and the other third in repeating. —Souvestre.

RIGHT HAND RULE.

The Way It Is Applied in Driving and in Navigation.

London's drivers, sitting on the right side of the driver's seat, turn to the left. Why? In order that looking down at the right side of the vehicle they may gauge to a fraction of an inch the hubs of a vehicle meeting them. In the United States the driver still preserves the right side of the seat and in turning to the right of the roadway has the least knowledge of where his hubs may be in passing.

But in international navigation the right hand rules always obtain. It is the narrow channel winding into a port where the extremest of emphasis is laid upon the vessel keeping to starboard, no matter how many crooks and turns and loops the channel may make.

This was illustrated in a collision on the Whangpoo river, in China, when the Pekin and the Normandie collided. The Normandie was descending the stream, keeping to starboard. The Pekin was ascending the channel, keeping to its starboard. At a sharp turn in the channel the two boats collided. The Pekin's master declared that owing to the sharp bend in the river it was a "crossing" case, in which the Normandie was to blame.

In the house of lords, however, it was held that the right of any channel of any degree of sinuosity lay at the right of the channel's center; that, therefore, when the Pekin failed to observe the rule in the sharp bend and "cut across," it became an offender against the law and must pay damages. —Chicago Tribune.

STOMACH MISERY
RANSHED BY "FRUIT-A-LIVES"

Stratford Centre, Wolfe Co., Que.

"I have been completely cured of a frightful condition of my stomach through the wonderful fruit medicine 'Fruit-a-lives'. I could not eat anything but what I suffered awful pain from indigestion."

My head ached incessantly. I was told to try 'Fruit-a-lives' and sent for six boxes. Now I am entirely well, can eat any ordinary food and never have a headache.

ALCIDE HEBERT.
50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, or trial box, 25c. At all dealers or from Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

On the Farm

MILKING MAKES MILKERS.

In recent years the demand for cows of the special dairy breeds has increased to such an extent that breeders have not been able to fully meet the demand. This is bringing about a condition which is not good for the future of these breeds. Many breeders are not keeping records of their individual cows. They cannot give the production records of the dams and grand-dams of the animals they are offering for sale unless there be in the pedigree some cow which has made a fine record. In some cases it is even whispered that the cows are not milked for any length of time, but are permitted to suckle their calves. We would hesitate to believe that real breeders would adopt such suicidal practice, but it is probably followed by speculators who have been attracted by a stiff demand and high prices. But it is undoubtedly true that the milking qualities of many special-purpose dairy herds are being neglected at the present time.

The admirers of the special purpose dairy cow should not fall into a sense of security because of past records and present demand. The dairy cow has made her way by performance at the stall. She produces the milk. But she will not produce milk unless she is milked. The best dairy herd in a very few years will be ruined if run with the cows. Milkers make milkers. Breeding from the best produces a better. The scales and the Babcock test determine the value of the cow. There are more good dairy cows in the special dairy breeds than anywhere else, simply because they have been milked and let the breeders stop milking or stop keeping records and the value of their cattle for the dairy rapidly declines. The mere fact that the cow is a Jersey, or Holstein, or Guernsey, or Ayrshire, does not mean that she is always a profitable cow. She is much more likely to be than if she is Hereford, or Angus, or Shorthorn. But there are thousands of dairy-bred cows that are not worth their keep, and there will be thousands more in a very short time if the dairy breeders do not milk and test and eliminate the poor ones and breed from the best. —Wallace's Farmer.

FARM NOTES.

A garden hoe-plow will prevent backache and do three times as much work as the common hoe.

In saving potatoes for seed keep only those that are perfect in form. Take none from poor hills.

Much valuable manure is lost in poorly arranged stables, where it is impossible to save or recover the liquids.

Almost any one can make a bee hive but the best ones are factory made and may be had from any reliable supply house.

The depth of a tile drain should be between three and four feet, depending upon the character of the soil and the land to be drained.

Fruit culture cannot be carried on successfully without bees to effect fertilization through carrying pollen from one blossom to another.

Experiments have been carried on on a considerable scale in treating dandelions with chemicals, but as yet the results are not satisfactory.

The farmer who remembers the past winter and how he longed for silage to help out the high-priced feed will be a silo builder this year.

The bee's business end strikes every one forcibly. No product now wasted can be more easily saved.

Shiloh's Cure
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs. . . . 25 cents.

Had His Hands Full.
Judge—Why didn't you seize the thief when you found him?
Policeman—How could I? I had my club in one hand and my revolver in the other!—Fliegende Blätter.

A Disaster.
Hostess—Mr. Squibs is going to sing a comic song. Guest—I knew something would happen. I upset the salt at the dinner table. —Stray Stories.

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than nectar which bees work up into honey.

All bee keepers know that the bees of a queenless colony are quite liable to be irritable when handled, and are greatly inclined to follow the operator about the apiary and annoy him.

Fashion Hints

SEEN IN PARIS SHOPS.

Large muffs are predicted. Sontache is not much seen in fall fashions.

The empire gown is coming back with a rush.

More buttons appear, but they are generally small.

October brides will carry muffs as well as flowers.

Black velvet, hags, belts, and pumps are used together.

Dog collars of jet, one, two, or three strands, are in favor.

Plain colored silks are much used for simple tailored blouses.

Hair line striped fabrics will be popular for tailored suits this fall.

White crepe collar and cuff sets are being much used for deepest mourning.

Fashionable lockets are almost large enough to serve as vanity boxes.

Pipings and bandings of black will be used much this fall on colored gowns.

Crepe in the Paisley patterns is one of the most fascinating of the materials for evening gowns.

Thin bands of fur appear nearly everywhere—on hats, shoulder capes, wraps, and corsages.

Crepe de chine, lavishly embroidered with silk, is in great favor for evening wear.

High draped girdles of black velvet on white gowns are among the fancies of the hour.

Rich cashmere shawls will be made up into muffs as well as scarves for winter fashion.

A twist of rose pink tulle, wound through the corsage, is pretty for younger women.

Trimming of beaded nets are more beaded insertions, edgings, motifs, large and small.

Venice lace is used upon many of the handsome jabots and neckerchiefs in place of Irish lace.

Stiff and turbans of felt, trimmed with delft draped scarves, will be worn this autumn.

Black velvet hat facing will be even more popular on autumn hats than it has been on summer millinery.

The broad brimmed white bow hats, which may be worn with drooping brim or coquettishly caught up to one side, are becoming to the average small planed flowers, as well as ribbons, are used for trimming on some of these dainty affairs.

The sudden and enormous popularity of sombre satin hats must sooner or later result in their downfall. Too many are wearing them for the vogue to continue long.

The coat of bright cerise is popular for evening wear and is often made in chiffon or mousseline, with self-tone embroideries and a touch of black somewhere by way of relief.

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Which is Your Choice?

Sloppy, leaky wooden troughs, or clean, durable Concrete?

Wooden drinking troughs are about as reliable as the weather.

They are short-lived and require replacing every few years—not to mention continual patching to keep them in repair.

The best of wood cannot withstand, for long, constant dampness and soaking. Its tendency to rapid decay soon shows itself in leaks and stagnant pools of water around trough.

Contrast with this the durability, cleanliness and well-ordered appearance of Concrete.

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AXLE GREASE
Is the turning-point to economy in wear and tear of wagons. Try a box. Every dealer everywhere.
The Imperial Oil Co., Ltd.
Ontario Agents: The Queen City Oil Co., Ltd.

MAPLEINE

IRONCLAD CASTE.

Its Rule Among the Hindus Absolute and Unchangeable.

THE POWER OF THE BRAHMAN

All the Wealth of the World Would Not Enable a Lower Caste Hindu to Wed into His Family or Touch His Hand—Tyrannical Social Divisions.

Caste distinction in India is a thing difficult for a foreigner to comprehend. All the racial or religious distinctions which separate European nations from each other and divide them within themselves do not equal the number of classes into which the Hindus are divided by what is known as "caste."

The 200,000,000 Hindus are made up of diverse racial elements and speak about sixteen developed languages and over 100 dialects. They are again divided into over 3,000 castes, most of them with sub-castes. One of these castes, the Brahmins, is split up into more than 800 sub-castes, of which none will intermarry and few will eat together.

The term "caste" includes so many things that it is difficult to define it. There are, however, two properties essential to a true caste—first, there is no entry except by birth; second, marriage outside the caste is absolutely forbidden. To preserve the purity and maintain the exclusiveness of the caste many minute rules of conduct, many restrictions on food and many ceremonial observances are imposed on the members and enforced by penalties which cannot be evaded, against which there is no appeal and which in extreme cases follow the offender beyond the grave.

But that is not all. The relations of castes to each other are as much a matter of religious observance as the rules for their internal regulation. The Brahmins are the highest caste, and undoubtedly superior to all the rest. After them come those who are acknowledged to be of twice-born. The rest follow in a graduated descent until the untouchable and uncleanable are reached at the lowest caste.

It may be urged that the separation between the Brahmins and the lowest caste is no wider than that between the peer of the United Kingdom and the coal miner. There is this essential difference—that it is impossible for an Indian to change his caste. The coal miner may be elected to parliament, may become a cabinet minister and if he can make money enough may marry his son to a duke's daughter.

The Karmat most remain a Karmat. All the wealth of Oromia will not enable him to make an alliance with a Brahmin family or to touch a Brahmin's hand. The members of a caste may and in some cases do raise themselves in the sight of other castes by adopting more elaborate ceremonies and more scrupulous observances.

A half civilized Gond, for example, may find himself brought into contact with Hindus as the slow encroaches on the forest. He tries to raise his position and add to his self respect by adopting the exclusiveness of his Hindu neighbors. He will even outdo them if he can, and if the Hindu is scrupulous about his food the Gond will wash the very wood with which his dinner is cooked.

No endeavors of this kind, however, will avail to lessen by a hair's breadth the distance between him and the caste Hindu or even to induce the Hindu barber to look upon him as a client whose clip he may shave and whose toe nails he may pare without degradation.

Another point connected with caste which has a very practical bearing and must be taken into account is the power of coercion which it gives to the brotherhood. If a man is excommunicated by his caste fellows nobody in the caste will marry him, or will accept water from his hands or will eat with him.

If he is married his wife will not touch him or speak to him. He is dead to his family. The priest will not perform ceremonies for him. The village barber will not shave him, and the washerwoman will not wash his clothes. These are the methods of bringing pressure on the man. The strictest boycott which Brahmins have invented is mild compared to the harsh sentences of a caste punishment.

A system like this is a stern fact which has to be faced. There is not a police case or a civil case or a trial at the sessions, there is hardly an appointment to an office in India of whatever degree, in which the matter of caste has not to be considered. It forces itself into every assessment of land revenue, into every adjudication of rent. It affects the administration of justice, the proceedings of municipal and district councils.

The influence and power of the Brahmins and the idea that he is above the law and is not to be punished as other people are still alive, although a century of British justice has done something toward eradicating them. On the other hand, the suggestion that a man of a lower caste might rise to an equality or nearer to an equality with members of a caste above him is unthinkable. Where the low caste men are, there they must remain. If they behave themselves it will be made up to them in a future existence. —London Spectator.

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JUST THINK OF IT!
Dye your Coats, Suits or Hosiery Perfectly with the SAME Dye—No chance of mistake. Fast and Brilliant Colors. It costs less than your Dry Cleaning. Send for Color Card and DYEOLA Booklet. The Johnson-Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal.

The dampness which destroys lumber only intensifies the strength and hardness of Concrete.

You can impair a wooden trough with comparatively little use; but it takes a powerful explosive to put a Concrete water tank out of business.

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We'd be glad to send a copy of our book, "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete."—Free—if you'll ask for it. It tells the many uses of Concrete in plain, simple language—tells how to make

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