

ONE WAY OUT.

As an example of Chinese editorial politeness in returning a rejected manuscript the following would be difficult to surpass:—"Illustrious Brother of the Sun and of the Moon,—We have perused your manuscript with celestial delight. By the bones of our ancestors, we swear that we have never met a masterpiece like it. If we publish it, H.M. the Emperor will command us to take it as a criterion, and to print nothing that does not equal it. Since that could never be possible in ten thousand years, we return your manuscript, trembling and asking your mercy seventeen thousand times. Lo! my head is at your feet and I am the slave of your slave."

USING THE TRUTH.

A writer in the "Mercantile Guardian" (London) asks—
Was if slander? A City man, whom it would decidedly be libellous to indicate more particularly, gave the name of an English firm to a third party as a source of reference. The gist of the report ran:—
"We have known Mr. X. for a considerable number of years, although we have no reliable indication as to the extent of his means.
"While we are disposed to regard him as, in most respects, a capable business man, we can say without prejudice that we never knew him use the truth needlessly."
I have no observation to make.

Mr. Sollumface: But, my good man, have you ever thought what you would do if you had the Duke of Westminster's income?—The Vagabond: No, but I've often wondered wot the Dook 'ud do if he 'ad mine!

Those who understand the value of time treat it as prudent people do a long way; they make a little go a long way.

The American War Department have in its employ an attractive girl of 23 named Miss Edith King, her duty being to detect and "round up" on behalf of the authorities deserters from the army.

SOME FOREIGN SOCIAL CUSTOMS.

His bringing up may have been of the best, and his manners far nearer perfection than is common in this country, yet the young Englishman who goes abroad may find himself in the most terrible scrapes if he does not realise that the customs of other countries are not the same as our own. Fate may take you to the States and a Southern gentleman of the old school may ask you to dinner. In England no one thinks twice of it if you pass a dish or a course, but in the Carolinas or Georgia you must never commit such a breach of good manners. Help yourself to a little of everything handed to you, and at least taste it. You need not finish your helping, but your host would consider it the worst of bad manners if you entirely refused a dish.

Further South, in Mexico, and all through Spanish-speaking America, you must never, if asked, refuse a light. The veriest peon (peasant) will approach you in the street and with a bow intimate that his cigar has gone out or is unlighted. The proper etiquette is to take your own cigar or cigarette from your mouth and hand it over with a bow. The other will then light his cigar and hand yours back, unlighted and foremost. Then even if it be the veriest stub you must on no account throw the remains away. Take at least one whiff before doing so, if you do not wish to fix a deadly insult upon the other.

Another point to remember in these same countries is that if your acquaintance offers you a smoke from his own little basket-work case, do not refuse it. It would be the worst of bad form to do so. Similar etiquette refers to a glass of wine or aguardiente. Even though you be a teetotaler it is, to say the least of it, good policy to put your lips to the glass. The awkward part of it is—from the British point of view—that your South American does not consider it for one moment necessary to offer you a clean glass, and he will be as likely as not to stick a knife into you if you refuse to drink from the same glass, or, worse still, either wipe the glass or turn it round so that you may find a place that his lips have not touched.

Even in some European countries the etiquette of drinking seems strange to

ourselves. In France it is thought bad manners beyond words to drink a health in water. Also when you pour out wine at a Frenchman's table be careful to hold the bottle or decanter so that your thumb faces the tablecloth. If you hold the bottle the other way, so that your four fingers are underneath, the blunder is likely to lead to a breach of the entente cordiale. Everyone knows that German students have a strict code of their own. Some slight knowledge of this is more than useful if you visit a German university town. Supposing you go into a restaurant where students are sitting, one of these scar-faced young gentlemen, if he wishes to be civil, will perhaps raise his glass and say "Ich komme vor." At once imitate his action with one word, "Prosit!" Then all will be well. If you do not respond it is not unlikely that the fire-eating youth's second may call on you for an explanation or an apology. Many young Englishmen become members of these German universities. Each university is divided into several different corps, whose members are outwardly distinguished by the caps they wear. It is one of the strictest rules of student etiquette for a member of one corps, when he meets another of the same out of doors, to raise his cap. Failure to do so is an insult, only to be wiped out in blood. It is almost the worst affront which one man can set upon another.

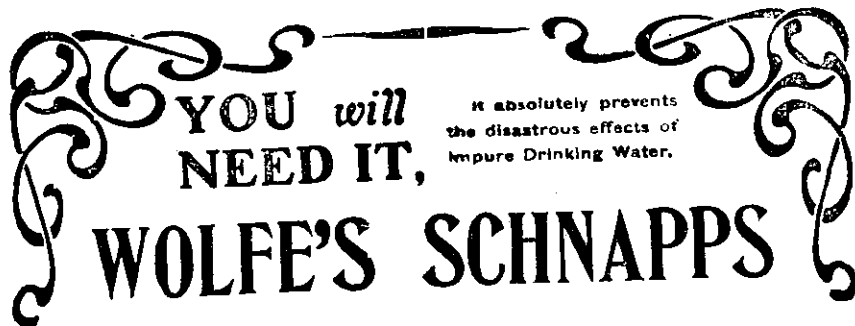
There are some points of foreign etiquette which are absolutely inexplicable to the British mind, and, indeed, it is very doubtful whether the nations to which they are peculiar can themselves offer any explanation. Why, for instance, is it bad form, if you visit a

Frenchman in his own room, to lay your hat on the bed? The fact remains that it is universally considered the worst of manners. Again, in Germany, if you are walking in the garden with a lady, and it occurs to you to pick a flower for her acceptance, be careful to pluck also a leaf or two to make the nosegay complete. Failure to do so is an insult, for which you may possibly be called to account by her nearest male relative.

Even within the limits of our own islands there are peculiar to certain bodies or associations points of etiquette, and appear to the average man odd. The usual method of printing a visiting card is "Mr. John Smith." Not so at Cambridge University. There the undergraduate's card will read "John Smith," without any prefix. Only if Mr. Smith happened to be the Honourable John Smith would be use the prefix "Mr." on his pasteboard.

MISSOURI METHODS.

Only in Missouri dare a newspaper man print this pointed item: "The business man of this city who is in the habit of hugging his typewriter had better quit, or we will publish his name." Only in Missouri, too, would twenty-seven business men have called at the office paying all arrears of subscription and leaving behind them twenty-seven columns of advertisements with twenty-seven hints to the editor to pay no attention to idle tales. If the London business man has less shame than the Missourian the London editor has a more accurate sense of the perspective of truth.—"The Mercantile Guardian."



It absolutely prevents the disastrous effects of impure Drinking Water.

RESTORATION TO HEALTH.

(By "S A N O.")

One of the supremest joys of life is the experience of full-blooded health after one has suffered bodily pain for a lengthy period, especially when the illness has been of such a nature that nearly all hope of recovery has been abandoned. In these days of strict attention to hygiene, diet, and physical culture, the maintenance of good health has been reduced to a science, and it is comparatively easy to remain well and fit when once in proper form, whilst there are a large number of disorders that afflict humanity which now can be avoided, or readily cured, if the origin of such disorders is understood. It is quite common, still, to regard Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Gravel and Stone, Bladder Troubles, Biliousness, Indigestion, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Anaemia, General Debility, and most blood disorders as being of a specific nature, each calling for independent treatment, when, in fact, all of these disorders have their origin in an inefficient action of the kidneys and liver. The importance of the work which nature has apportioned to the kidneys and liver will be more fully realised by a short account of their respective functions.

The kidneys of the average person filter and extract from the blood about three pints of urine every day. In this quantity of urine should be dissolved about an ounce of urea, ten or twelve grains in weight, of lactic acid, and other animal and mineral matters varying from a third of an ounce to nearly an ounce. If the kidneys are working freely and healthily, all this solid matter leaves the body dissolved in the urine, but if through weakness or disease, the kidneys are unable to do their work properly, a quantity of these urinary substances remains in the blood and flows through the veins contaminating the whole system. Then we suffer from some form of uric poisoning such as Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Backache, Sciatica, Persistent Headache, Neural-

gia, Gravel, Stone, and Bladder Troubles. A simple test to make as to whether the kidneys are healthy is to place some urine, passed the first thing in the morning, in a covered glass, and let it stand until next morning. If it is then cloudy, shows a sediment like brick-dust, is of an unnatural colour, or has particles floating about in it, the kidneys are weak or diseased, and steps must immediately be taken to restore their vigour, or Bright's Disease, Diabetes, or some of the many manifestations of uric poisoning will result.

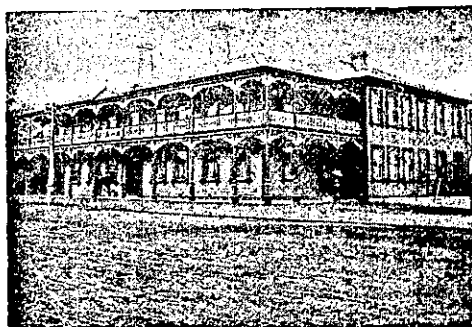
The liver is an automatic chemical laboratory. In the liver various substances are actually made from the blood. Two or three pounds of bile are thus made by the liver every day. The liver takes sugar from the blood, converts it into another form, and stores it up so as to be able to again supply it to the blood, as the latter may require enrichment. The liver changes uric acid, which is insoluble, into urea, which is completely soluble, and the liver also deals with the blood corpuscles which have lived their life and are useful no longer. When the liver is inactive or diseased we suffer from some form of biliary poisoning such as Indigestion, Biliousness, Anemia, Jaundice, Sick Headache, General Debility, and Blood Disorders.

So intimate is the relation between the work done by the kidneys and that done by the liver, that where there is any failure on the part of the kidneys, the liver becomes affected in sympathy and vice versa. It was the realisation of the importance of this close union of the labour of those vital organs which resulted in the discovery of the medicine now known throughout the world as Warner's Safe Cure. Certain medical men, knowing what a boon it would be to humanity if some medicine could be found which would act specifically on both the kidneys and liver, devoted themselves to an exhaustive search for such a medium, and their devotion was eventually rewarded by their success in compounding a medicine which possesses the required quality in the fullest degree. Warner's Safe Cure exhibits a marvellous healing action in all cases of functional or chronic diseases of the kidneys and liver, and restoring them, as it is able to do, to health and activity, it, of necessity, cures all complaints due to the retention in the system of urinary and biliary poisons. A vigorous action of the kidneys and liver naturally eliminates the poisons, and troubles due to the presence of the poisons cease. Cures effected by Warner's Safe Cure are permanent simply because they are natural.

HAMILTON HOTEL

Hamilton, Waikato.

W. H. BRIGHT, Proprietor.

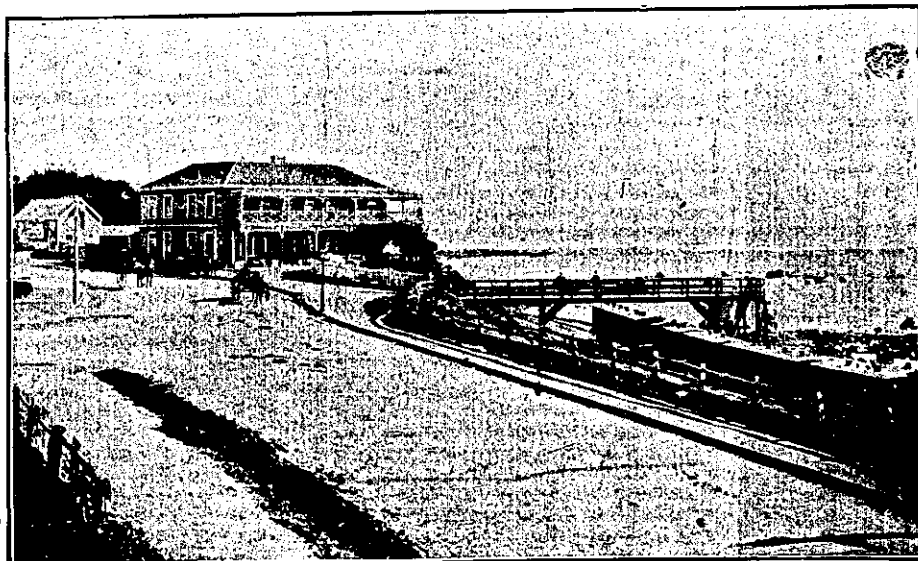


New Hotel (Front View).



BACK VIEW (Showing the River).

Terms: 6s. per diem; 30s. per week.



TERMINUS HOTEL, NEW PLYMOUTH.

P.O. Box 81. Tel. 59.

McISAAC & WRIGLEY, Proprietors.

The above Hotel is handy to Post Office and Railway Station, thereby offering great facility to the travelling public of being able to leave by early train. Guests may depend upon being called Beautiful Gardens attached to Hotel, overlooking the sea, for the convenience of visitors.

Dunedin XXXX Beer always on tap.