The Home

POINTERS ON SHOES.

In speaking of shoes the following "nevers, "by Dr. Samuel Appleton, may be of interest:

First. Never wear a shoe that will not allow the great toe to lie in a straight line.

Second. Never wear a shoe with a sole narrower than the outline of the foot, traced with a pencil close under the rounding edge.

Third. Never wear a shoe that pinches the heel.

Fourth. Never wear a shoe or boot so large in the heel that the foot is not kept in place.

Fifth. Never wear a shoe or boot tight anywhere.

Sixth. Never wear a shoe or boot that has depressions in any part of the sole to drop any joint or bearing below the level plane.

Seventh. Never wear a shoe with a sole turning up very much at the toes, as this causes the cords on the upper part of the foot to contract.

Eighth. Never wear a shoe that presses up into the hollow of the foot.

Ninth. Never have the top of the boots tight, as it interferes with the action of the calf muscles, makes one walk badly and spoils the shape of the ankle.

Tenth. Never come from high heels to low heels at one jump.

Eleventh. Never wear one pair of shoes all the time, unless obliged to do so. Two pairs of boots worn a day at a time alternately give more service and are much more healthful.

Twelfth. Never wear leather sole linings to stand upon. White cotton drilling or linen is much better and more healthful.

Thirteenth. Never wear a short stocking or one which after being washed is not at least one-half inch longer than the foot. Bear in mind that stockings shrink. Be sure that they will allow your toes to spread out at the extreme ends, as this keeps the joints in place and makes a strong and attractive foot. As to shape of stockings, the single digital or "one toe stocking" is the best.

Fourteenth. Never think that the feet will grow large from wearing proper shoes. Pinching and distorting makes them grow not only large, but unsightly. A proper natural use of all the muscles makes them compact and attractive.

A USEFUL STOCKING BAG.

In every household the stockings that require mending accumulate very fast. A stocking bag in which to keep all those that need attention is a very useful thing for every housewife to have and from an exchange we take following description of such a bag that is very easily made:

Take a yard of pretty cretonne, with a small figure; three yards of satin ribbon an inch wide, to match the cretonne in color, a small piece of white flannel, some stiff pasteboard and a spool of silk. Cut four circular pieces of the pasteboard, each one seven inches in diameter. You may cut them out by a large saucer or a bread and butter plate. Cover these pieces smoothly with cretonne and overhand them two together, as if for a pocket pincushion, with the sewing silk.

The puff should be a straight piece of cretonne six inches long and twelve inches wide. Turn in the edges on the sides of this strip and gather to fit the circular pieces, to which the strip must be neatly overhauled. Leave the ends open for the mouth of your bag, which is a full ruff, with a circular disk in the center of each side. Make for the outside of one of these disks a piece of the same size and shape. Cut from the flannel several leaves of the same shape, but smaller by an inch in diameter, buttonhole stitch the edge of each leaf with sewing silk and fasten them to the circle on the bag. They are to form a needle book for darning needles.

Fasten the embroidered cover over this and sew a bow of ribbon where it is fastened.

On the opposite side of the bag a piece of cretonne is set for a pocketbook, gathered at the top by an elastic run in a casing, and at the bottom by two shirrings. This pocket is to hold darning cotton. Hem the ends of the puff for a casing and run two pieces of ribbon in for strings to draw the bag up. The interior is the receptacle for the stockings.

CHOICE RECIPES.

Corn Fritters—One pint grated corn, one half teacup milk, one half teacup flour, one small teaspoonful baking powder, one tablespoonful melted butter, two eggs, one teaspoonful salt; a little pepper. Fry in hot lard.

Bouillon—Six pounds of beef and bone. Cut up the meat and break the bones; add two quarts of cold water and simmer slowly five hours. Strain through a fine sieve, removing every particle of fat. Season only with pepper and salt.

Lobster Soup—Cook a lobster weighing four pounds, and cut into small pieces. Place in a bowl six crackers, rolled fine, one cup butter, salt, and a very little cayenne pepper; mix well together. Heat three pints of milk and one of water; stir in the mixture, boil two or three minutes, add the cut lobster, and boil up once.

Cranberry Pie—Three cups cranberries, stewed with one and one half cupfuls of sugar, and strained. Line pie plate with paste; put in cranberry jam, wash the edges, lay three narrow bars across; fasten at edge; then three more across, forming diamond-shaped spaces; wash with egg; bake in quick oven until paste is cooked.

Lemon Pie—Two soda crackers, two lemons, one and one half cupfuls of coffee sugar, two eggs, one and one half cupfuls boiling water. Roll crackers fine; place in bowl; pour on boiling water; cover with plate; when cold add eggs, beaten, sugar, grated rind of one and juice of both lemons. Line pie plate with paste; add preparation; wet edges,; cover, wash over with milk, bake in quick oven 25 minutes.

Gold Cake—Three quarters of a cupful of butter, two cupfuls sugar, yolks of 10 eggs, one and one half pints flour, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, one cupful thin cream, one teaspoonful each extract lemon and nutmeg. Rub the butter and sugar to a white cream; add the yolks, three at a time, beating cream and the extracts; mix into a pretty firm batter; bake in a paper-lined cake tin, in a steady oven, 50 minutes.

Oyster Omelet—Stew one dozen oysters in their own liquor, if possible; if not, use a very little water; roll two or three lumps of butter, size of butternuts, in flour, put in and let come to a boil, season well with pepper and salt. Take out the oysters and chop them, and if necessary to thicken, add a little flour to the sauce. Put back the oysters and set on the back part of the stove. Beat four eggs very light and add two tablespoonfuls of milk or cream. Fry in a well-buttered frying pan. When done remove to a hot platter or deep plate, and pour the oyster sauce over them. Serve hot.

Mincemeat — Two pounds currants, five pounds peeled and cored apples, two pounds, lean, boiled beef, one pound beef suet, three quarters of a pound citron, two and one half pounds coffee sugar, two pounds raisins, two tablespoonfuls cinnamon, one nutmeg, one tablespoonful each, mace, cloves and allspice, one pint each wine and brandy. Wash currants, dry, pick them, stone the raisins, remove skin and sinews from the beef, chop each ingredient separately, very fine; place as soon as done in large pan, finally adding spices, Madeira and brandy; mix thoroughly; pack in jars; keep in cold place.

SOME LOVELY LAMP SHADES.

Every lamp should be provided with a shade not only for decorative purposes but to soften the light and to protect the eyes from the direct rays when one is reading or working as the case may be.

There is nothing that gives a more charming effect to a room than a warm mellow, rosy light such as a red shade will make. It beautifies everything round while a green light makes everything look ghastly. One should give this some thought when selecting the color for their shades.

For a parlor lamp where a dainty shade is desired there can be nothing more exquisite than one made from lavender colored silk embroidered with Asiatic filoselle, a design of feathery yellow chrysanthemums being used. A fluffy finish is given to the edge of the shade by means of a double box pleating of the silk. This has its edge pinked and as the silk is cut on the bias it fluffs out quite prettily.

A red shade may be embroidered with white mayflowers in Roman floss and would be charming.

The crepe paper makes very pretty shades and they are quickly and easily made. This paper comes in so many beautiful colors that delightful combinations and designs may be carried out. For instance, a soft green shade may have sprays of apple blossoms, also made from the paper and upon rubber stems, gracefully draped over it; or a delicate pink one may have morning glory vines with the lovely blue flowers, festooned in an artistic manner over its edges.

The shaded tints also make beautiful shades and may be shaped to suit the fancy.

GOLF AS MEDICINE.

A Eminent Authority Praises the Game as a Hygenic Factor.

There, are, it appears, as potent drugs hidden in the handle of the golf stick as in that of the tennis bat celebrated in "The Arabian Nights," Dr. Irving C. Rosse, in a paper read before the American Neurological Association, praiseds the game as an aid in psychic, mechanical and hygienic treatment. "The game can be played all the year, independent of atmospheric vicissitudes, during all the seven ages of man, by delicate young girls as well as by strong athletes, and even by decrepit old men, whose declining powers do not admit of severe exertion. It combines exercise, pleasure and fresh air without that risk of injury to heart, lungs or nervous system, as is the case in certain other exercises in which there is high blood pressure and arterial tension. There is absolutely no danger attached to the game and consequently no accidents ensue. Unlike the bicycle, it is doubtful if such a thing as an accident insurance was ever paid for an injury incurred at golf. Nor is the game contraindicated in heart lesions arterial calcification, albuminuria, old age, childhood, or certain hysterical conditions which would be aggravated by such exercise as bicycling, swimming, horseback riding or by mountain climbing.

"In all affections marked by slowing of oxidation or in those consequent upon intoxication by the products of organic disassimilation, the game of golf is to be recommended as the best method of bringing about a cure. The obesity and degeneration of middle age, when the biceps has diminished and one's energy is failing, may be helped by devotion to golf. The further tendency of the exercise is to eliminate the so-called diatheses and thus do away with gout, lithaemia, headache and dyspepsia; while its hygenic and therapeutic consequences are admissable in cardiac and pulmonary affections. Although moderation is advisable under such circumstances, there can be no doubt of the benefit derived in some cases of cough, nervous asthma and in affections of the bladder; but it is preeminently in functional nervous disease that our great Anglo-Saxon game is to be recommended both as prophylactic and curative. No exercise or recreation is better fitted for the mentally overworked, the hysterical, the melancholic; none helps to preserve the concerted action of eye, brain and muscle known as the psychological moment; none, perhaps with the exception of swimming, gives one so good an appetite; there is not a more sovereign remedy for dyspepsia and as to insomnia, such a thing scarcely exists among the devotees of golf."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Insurance and Fire Losses in Canada for the First Ten Months of 1898.

First losses in Canada for the first ten months of the present year totalled $8,087,520, against $7,718,210 during the corresponding period of 1897 Insurance losses amounted to $4,213,200, against $4,793,690 during the first ten months of 1897. Last month the fire losses in Canada amounted to $615,000, against $2,521,200 in October; 1897. The insurance losses last month were $293,166, as compared with $1,220,700, during that month last year. As compiled by the Montreal Insurance and Finance Chronicle, the losses this year and last compare as follows:—

1898.	Total Loss.	Ins. Loss.
January.	$434,280	$302,160
February.	960,240	331,360
March.	558,000	392,760
April.	411,960	265,080
May.	340,140	201,720
June.	351,480	243,240
July.	460,920	314,280
August.	578,400	315,960
September.	3,377,160	1,254,480
October.	615,000	293,160
Totals.	$8,087,520	$4,213,200

1897.	Total Loss.	Ins. Loss.
January.	$1,023,280	852,480
February.	876,960.	377,160
March.	266,040	218,800
April.	414,840	336,600
May.	845,520	671,400
June.	239,400	155,040
July.	621,480	306,480
August.	333,600	277,440
September.	565,800	368,520
October.	2,521,200	1,229,760
Total.	$7,718,120	$4,793,680

FRIGHTEN WOLVES.

It is believed in Norway that wolves are frightened away by telegraphed lines. On one occasion a village voted money to help in the construction of a line passing near them for this reason alone.

TIME

There wouldn't be half enough room at the top if all the people succeeded in getting there who think they ought to.

A ring around the moon is a sign of rain, and a plain ring around a woman's finger indicates more reign.

BRITAIN'S MEN-O'-WAR.

THE VESSELS ARE SCATTERED ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Strength and Location of the Different Squadrons—A Formidable Force for an Enemy to Run Against.

British warships are scattered all over the world, and the admiralty department has announced that the navy is prepared for war. In view of the strained relations between Great Britain and France it is interesting to note where the British warships are and the strength of the different squadrons.

The most powerful fleet is that in the Mediterranean, which is commanded by Admiral Sir J. O. Hopkins, whose flagship is the battleship Ramillies. There are altogether thirty-four vessels in this fleet, of which ten are first-class battleships. These are the Caesar and Illustrious, each of 14,900 tons, and carrying four 12-inch guns, and having a good speed of 17.5 knots an hour; the Empress of India, Hood, Ramillies, Revenge, Royal Oak, and Royal Sovereign, each of 14,100 tonnage, and carrying four 13.5-inch guns, and having a speed of 17.5 knots an hour, and the Anson and Camperdown, each of 10,600 tonnage, and carrying four 13.5-inch guns, and having a speed of 16.9 knots an hour. The cruisers and gunboats in this fleet are Ardent, Astraea, Cockatrice, Cruiser, Fearless, Forte, Gibraltar, Halcyone, Hawke, Harrier, Hazard, Hussah, Hebe, Imogene, Melita, Nymph, Polyphemus, Scout, Scylla, Surprise, Thetis, Tyne; Venus and Vulcan.

The China fleet is composed of twenty-four vessels, and is commanded by Vice Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour, whose flagship is the battleship Centurion, Rear Admiral C. Fitz Gerald has command of the second division, and he flies his flag on the first-class cruiser Graften. In this fleet there are three first-class battleships and four first-class armored cruisers and one first-class cruiser.

THE BATTLESHIPS

are the Victorious, of 14,900 tonnage, carrying four 12-inch guns, and having a speed of 17.5 knots an hour, and the Barfleur and Centurion, each of 10,500 tonnage, and carrying four 10-inch guns, and having a speed of 18.5 knots on hour. The first-class cruiser Powerful, of 14,200 tonnage, is one of the most modern of the British vessels. She carries two 9.2-inch guns, and travels at the rate of 22 knots an hour. The first-class armored cruisers are Crafton, Narcissus, Immortalite, and Undaunted. They are of 5,600 tonnage, carry two 9.2-inch guns, and have a speed of 18 knots. The cruisers and gunboats in this fleet are the Alacrity. Algerine, Archer, Bonaventure, Daphine, Hermoine, Humber, Iphigenia, Linnet, Peacock, Phoenix, Pigmy, Pique, Clover, Rattler and Redpole.

The Channel, fleet is now off the north coast of Spain, having been cruising for several weeks. It is commanded by Vice Admiral Sir H. F. Stephenson, and his flagship is the battleship Majestic. The second in command is Rear Admiral J. W. Brackenbury, and his flag flies on the battleship Magnificent. This squadron is composed of thirteen vessels, of which eight are first-class battleships and one a first-class cruiser. The battleships are the Hannibal, Jupiter, Prince George, each of 14,900 tons, Mars, Magnificent, Majestic and carrying each four 12-inch guns, and having a speed of over 17 knots; and the Repulse and Resolution of 14,500 guns, and having a speed of 17.5 knots. The first-class cruiser is the Blake, of 9,000 tons, carrying two 9.2-inch guns, and having a speed of 2.15 knots. The other vessels in this squadron are the Argonaut, Diadem, Furious and Pelorous.

The North American squadron, commanded by Vice Admiral Sir J. A. Fisher, is at Halifax. It is composed of twelve vessels, the best of which is the battleship Renown, the flagship. This vessel is of 14,100 tonnages, carries four 13.5-inch tons, each carrying four 13.5-inch guns, and can travel at the rate of 17.5 knots an hour. The crusiers and gunboats in this squadron are the Alert, Columbine, Cordelia, Indefatigable, Intrepid, Pallas, Pearl Partridge, Pelican, Rambler, and Talbot.

A squadron of twelve vessels is in

AUSTRALIAN WATERS.

The first-class cruiser Royal Arthur is the flagship of Rear Admiral H. L. Pearson, the other vessels are the Dart, Goldfinch, Karrakutta, Katoomba, Mildura, Mohawk, Ringdove, Royalist, Torch, Wallaroo, and Water Witch.

In East Indian water is a squadron of ten vessels commanded by Rear Admiral A. L. Douglas on the cruiser Eclipse. The others in this squadron are the Cossack, Lapwing, Marathon, Melpomene, Pigeon, Plassy, Sphinx, Racoon and Redbreast.

The Pacific squadron is commanded by Rear Admiral H. St. L. B. Palliser. His flagship is the armored cruiser Imperieuse, a vessel of 8,400 tons, armed with 9.2-inch guns, and having a speed of 16.7 knots. The others in this squadron are the Amphion, Egeria, Icarus, Leander, Phaeton, and Pheasant. Another fleet off the west coast of Africa is composed of the cruisers and gunboats Alecto Barracouta, Barossa, Magicienne, Magpie, Phoebe, Tartar, Thrush and Widgeon. In South American waters are the Basilisk, Beagle, Flora and Swallow. Off the Cape of Good Hope are the cruisers Doris and Fox.

In addition to these squadrons vessels are stationed at many of the important ports in England and at different parts of the British empire. These are in addition to those that are laid up in the dockyards. At Portsmouth are the Dolphin, Enchantress, Martin, Research, Trafalgar, battleships, and Vernon. At Devonport are the Defiance, Liverty, Nile battleships, and Vivid. At Portland are the armored cruisers Agincourt and Alexandra. The Algiers and Pembroke are at Chatham.

The battleship Benbow is at Greenock. The battleships Black Prince and Howe are at Queenstown. The cruiser Briton is at Inverness. The cruiser Clyde is at Aberdeen, the cruiser Caledonia at Queenberry, the Colossus at Holyhead, the battleship Collingwood at Bantry, the Daedalus at Bristol, the Durham at Leith, the Eagle at Liverpool, the Galatea at Hull, the Medea at Southampton, the Severn at Harwich and the Unicorn at Dundee. Then there are vessels at Bermuda, Jamaica, Hong Kong, Malta, Gibraltar, Pomboy, Coquimbo and other ports in addition to the squadrons.

AN ACCIDENT.

They say the jury has acquitted that Spaniard who murdered his employer.

Yes. He must have been innocent. He shot him, you know.

What does that prove?

Why, the fact that he hit him shows it was accidental.

AN EDITOR'S TRIAL.

Maximilian Harden, editor of Die Zukunft in Berlin, is to be tried on five charges of lese majeste for the publication of articles casting ridicule on the Emperor. He is almost sure to be convicted, and may be punished by imprisonment, ranging from six months to five years, but the circulation of his paper has increased threefold since the prosecutions, and now reaches a quarter of a million.

HIS TRIP TO HOLY LAND.

LAVISH HOSPITALITY OF THE SULTAN OF TURKEY.

Emperor William's Visit to Palestine Stirs Russia's Jealousy—Fun for the Comic Papers—A Fatiguing Journey.

It is said that Russia, in order to counteract the Anglo-German agreement, has come to a closer understanding with Austria, by which those two countries and France will jointly oppose the increasing influence of Germany in the Orient, and will in no case permit Turkish cessions to Germany. The bulk of the German newspapers express the opinion that Emperor William's trip will yield little tangible good, but will create much jealousy upon the part of the interested powers who will endeavor to destroy any German projects in Asia Minor;

The German comic papers are poking fun at the Emperor and his new crusade, leading in some cases to prosecutions on the charge of lese majeste.

The German newspaper correspondents with Emperor William highly praised the lavish hospitality of the Sultan of Turkey, which, however, has created intense dissatisfaction among the Turkish. Placards have been posted on the streets of Stamboul denouncing the extraordinary sums spent on the Emperor, which money, it is further pointed out, comes out of Mohametan pockets.

REFUSED A NOTABLE OFFER.

It is said that the Sultan offered to present to Emperor William on the occasion of the latter's arrival at Jerusalem, the famous "chamber of the last supper," but that the German Emperor thanked the Sultan and declined the proposal on the ground that the building also contained Turkish religious relics. The Emperor, it is further asserted, will get some other valuable present instead.

Another report says the Sultan insisted upon paying the entire expenses of the Emperor's tour out of his own private purse.

The German newspapers, in asking for a denial of this report, declare that while the Emperor was at Constantinople he had for reasons of foreign policy to be the Sultan's guest. But, they add that as soon as his Majesty set foot in the Holy Land, as a Christian pilgrim, there was no longer anything in common between him and the Sultan, and he could not remain the latter's guest.

It appears that the progress of the Emperor and Empress through Palestine has been very fatiguing, especially to the Empress. There has been plenty of color and picturesque tableaux, but the heat has been intense. Thursday was an especially trying day, and the terrific heat lasted thirteen hours. The Turkish cavalry escort lost four horses Their Imperial Majesties have been receiving addresses from the German colonies at each town they have visited,

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

Replying to the Germans at Sarona, the Emperor said he was pleased to see that the good relations he had maintained with the Sultan and the Ottoman empire had benefited his German subjects in the east generally. Continuing, the Emperor remarked that the more the Germans in the east clung to their native country the more would they constitute a civilizing and useful element in the Turkish empire, and it was in recognition of this fact that the Sultan had extended his benevolent protection to the German residents. The march of the Imperial part from Bah-El-Wady to Jerusalem was especially interesting, as the route traversed the valley of Ajalon, where Joshua defeated the five kings of the Ametites. Their Majesties also saw the cave of Makkedah, where they hid after the battle. Also the travellers passed the spot, Labron, where Dimas, the penitent thief, was born.

TOLD BY THE EDITOR.

DURING A HOLIDAY RAMBLE HE VISITS THE OLD HOMESTEAD.

He Found Changes That Astonished Him One of Which Deserves the Widest Publication for the Benefit It May Prove To Others.

From the Leader and Recorder, Toronto Junction.

The editor of the Leader and Recorder, during a recent holiday trip through the counties of York, Peel, Dufferin and Grey, spent a few days at the old parental homestead where he was born and spent many happy years. The old homestead is in the township of Euphrasia, Grey county, about one and a half miles south of the village of Heathcote, and about ten miles from the town of Meaford. It is occupied by the writer's youngest brother, George J. Fawcett. The latter was the picture of health, and remembering that when he came from Detroit, where he had been living for several years, and took possession of the homestead, he was in such feeble health that his life was despaired of, the writer suggested that the bracing climate of the northern regions must be the best medicine in the world for a shattered constitution. The reply made contained statements so remarkable that we consider it a pleasure as well as a duty to give them as wide publicity as possible through the columns of the Leader and Recorder. A severe attack of malaria, contracted whilst in Detroit, brought the writer's brother to death's door, from which he recovered only to find himself the victim of a complication of troubles which unfitted him for work. He was attended by some of the most eminent physicians in Detroit, but he received little or no benefit from their treatment. Change of air was finally recommended and he removed with his family to the county of Grey. A slight change for the better was noticable at first, but he soon relapsed into the old condition and again sought help from the leading doctors of the district in turn. Sleeplessness took possession of him and soon he was wasted away to a mere skeleton. Then the doctors declared they could do nothing more for him, and advised him to go to California. During all these weary months he read in the papers from time to time, and laughed at what he termed the "miracles" wrought by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He had no faith in such remedies, and it was only when the physicians told him that they could do no more for him that, like the drowning man who catches at a straw, he thought he would try a box of the pills. To his great astonishment his sleeplessness had vanished before he had been using the pills a week, and he slept like an infant. Gradually his strength returned and his appetite improved, and soon he felt like a new man. A few months after taking the first dose he was as well as ever. For more than two years past he has not taken any medicine whatever, and to-day you will not find a sturdier specimen of mankind in Grey than Geo. J. Fawcett. "What do I think of Pink Pills?" he queried with a smile; "why I think there is nothing like them on earth for building up the system; but for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I do not think I would be alive to-day."

The experience of years has proven that there is absolutely no disease due to a vitiated condition of the blood or shattered nerves that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will not promptly cure, and those who are suffering from such troubles would avoid much misery and save money by promptly resorting to this treatment. Get the genuine Pink Pills every time and do not be persuaded to take an imitation or some other remedy from a dealer, who for the sake of extra profit to himself may say is "just as good." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure when other medicines fail.

About Catarrh

Why It Is Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla

A Constitutional Disease Requires a Constitutional Remedy.

Catarrh in the head is the result of a cold or succession of colds and is really a dangerous ailment, as it may lead directly to consumption. It consists of inflammation of the mucous membrane in the nasal passages. There is a disagreeable discharge from the nose and this often reaches the stomach, causing nausea. Catarrh is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by purifying the blood, soothes and rebuilds the delicate tissues. Thousands of cures by this medicine after all so-called catarrh cures had failed, attest its wonderful power over this disease. If you have any symptoms of catarrh, take Hood's Sarsaparilla and you may confidently expect a permanent cure.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is Canada's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills cure Liver ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

RESULTS OF THE VICTORY

THE FULL TEXT OF GEN. LORD KITCHENER'S SPEECH.

Reply to the Toast at the Lord Mayor's Banquet—Triumph of the British Arms in the Soudan.

At the recent Lord Mayor's Banquet in London, England, Lord Kitchener replied to the toast in his favour, speaking as follows:—

"My Lord Mayor, your Royal Highnesses, my Lord and gentlemen:—it is not easy for me to find words to express the gratitude I feel at the manner in which the toast proposed by Lord Salisbury has been received by this magnificent audience, nor for the kind and too flattering terms in which he has alluded to myself. I know full well that it is not in my individual capacity, but as the representative of the Anglo-Egyptian army, that this honour has been done me to-night. It is to the devoted services of that army in the Soudan that the success of the campaign was due. Any general who failed to lead such men as I had the honour to command to victory would have been incapable indeed.

SOLDIER-LIKE SPIRIT.

The endurance and soldierlike spirit with which they bore the long delay under the Soudan sun which was necessary between the battle of Atbara and the advance on Omdurman were as great a test of the dicipline and efficiency of the army as the endurance exhibited during the long marches or the courage they showed at the trenches of Atbara or on the plains of Omdurman. A man may well be proud who is placed in a position to command troops capable of such deeds as these.

I allude not only to the British army, but to the Egyptain army as well; and, proud as I well may be of having commanded the British army in the Soudan, I am no less proud that, as Sirdar, I was able to lead the Egyptian and Soudanese troops to victory side by side with men of my own race and blood. Cheers.

It is in the name of those of the combined, forces that are absent, as well as of those who are present, that I beg to thank you for the great honbeen contended that the material of our you have done us to-night. It has which the Egyptian army was formed—from which it was recruited—was not capable of producing good soldiers. We in the Egyptian army did not agree with that view. We had confidence in our men, and that confidence has been justified. We tested them at Gemeiseh, Tokar, Toski, Firket and Abu Hamed, and we never found ourselves disappointed. Renewed cheers.

I think, under the circumstances, the best critics were the dervishes — the best, perhaps, that ever valued the fighting capacities of the Egyptian soldier, and when we were allowed to change our role from the defensive to the offensive they soon learned that respect for the Egyptian troops that every good soldier engenders in the minds of his adversaries.

IT WAS HARD WORK

I had to give the Egyptian army very arduous and hard work. They had to construct the railways they had to haul the gunboats and sailing craft over the dangerous cataracts, they were incessantly on fat gue duty, moving stores and cutting wood for the steamers, and I think it may be fairly said that the British troops could never have reached Omdurman without greater loss of life had it not been for the services of the Egyptian army. Cheers.

But it was not only in these pioneer duties that they showed their power. When they met this enemy they showed courage, discipline and steadiness. At Firket and Abu Hamed the Soudanese troops turned the dervishes out of their positions; at Atbara they were not behind their British comrades; at Omdurman, when Macdonald's brigade broke through the lines of the enemy—cheers—I think I am right in saying that the thought which was in the mind of every British soldier or officer was. "We could not have done any better, though we might have done as well."

And how was this result accomplished? By good training, good discipline and mutual confidence as between officers and men. Those principles were laid down when the army was formed and organized by Sir Evelyn Wood and Sir Francis Grenfell, and I have only, with the assistance of the very best body of officers that the British army can produce, carried out their views and tried to follow in their footsteps. Cheers. There is one other point which I should like to allude to if this speech has not been already too long. Renewed cheers. In this commercial centre it may be of interest to say something on the financial part of the campaign. During the last two and a half years, though the accounts have not been absolutely settled up, we may say with considerable accuracy that we have spent two and a half millions as special military expenditure on the Soudan.

THE ENGLISH ASSETS.

But we have certain assets to put against this expenditure. We have, or shall have. 760 miles of railway, that is well equipped with engines and rolling stock. I do not think £3,000 a mile is too high a price. That gives a sum of two and a quarter millions out of the money expended, and for the other quarter of a million we have 2,000 miles of telegraph line, six new and superior gunboats, besides sailing craft, and — the Soudan. Laughter. We had very many charges for warlike material and supplies, the transport of our long lines of communications, including sea transport of British troops from England and elsewhere to meet.

But however it was done the result is the same. We have relieved those vast territories from the tyranny under which they suffered. Cheers. The British and Egyptian flags fly at Khartoum, never again, I hope, to be hauled down.

HE GETS AN OVATION.

During a visit to the Gaiety Theatre the other evening Lord Kitchener was the recipient of an ovation from the crowded audience. Strangely enough, his Lordship was not recognized till Miss Grace Palotta was singing the "Khartoum" verse in the topical song, "Soldiers in the Park," when the audience rose to their feet and enthusiastically cheered the hero. Lord Kitchener acknowledged the demonstration by coming forward and bowing.

An amusing incident, which was apparently unnoticed by very many present, occurred at the Waverley station, Edinburgh, as the Sirdar was on the point of resuming his journey south after his visit to Balmoral. The distinguished soldier had shaken hands with the Lord Provost, with whom he had been in conversation, and re-entered his carriage, having ignored the attentions of a newsboy who was offering to sell him a volume bound in light blue cloth.

The urchin was not to be got rid of in that way, however. He raised himself to the full height of his diminutive stature, and with the upper edge of the book tapped the Sirdar on the lowest button of his waistcoat. Such business enterprise could no longer be ignored. Interrupted in his conversation, Lord Kitchener glanced down at the outer cover of the book, read the title, and, with an amused smile, resumed his seat in the railway carriage. What he read was "With Kitchener to Khartoum.

A HAMILTON CASE.

HOW MR. JOSEPH RICKARDS WON HIS FREEDOM.

Bright's Disease Held Him in a Deadly Grip Which Nothing Could Loosen Till He Used Dodd's Kidney Pills—They Cured Him.

Hamilton, Nov. 21.—The Ambitious City is never behind her rival, Toronto, in any enterprise, commercial or otherwise, and recently, would seem to have made fair progress towards outstripping her neighbor in one respect, viz.; the number of cures of Kidney Diseases effected here by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Hardly a day passes without recording a cure by means of this famous and wonderful medicine.

Interest just now is centered in the case of Mr. Joseph Rickards, of 134 Emerald Street. Hundreds of Hamiltonians know that Mr. Rickards suffered for more than six years, with that terrible complaint, Bright's Disease. Hundreds know also, that he engaged the best medical assitance he could secure, but without receiving either cure or relief.

Mr. Rickards is now hale and hearty, healthy and happy, and his deliverance is due entirely to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Writing of his case, he says: "I used many remedies that were advertised to cure Bright's Disease, but none of them gave me even temporary relief. I cannot describe the severity of my sufferings. They were terrible.

"I was advised to try Dodd's Kidney Pills, and I am thankful that I took that advice. I used only four boxes, but they drove every vestige of Bright's Disease from my system and made a man of me."

A statement like this cannot be lightly passed by. It carries a message of hope, and freedom from disease, of health and happiness, to every sufferer in Canada. Dodd's Kidney Pills should be in every home in the land. Kidney Disease cannot exist where Dodd's Kidney Pills are used.

AN OLD FASHIONED REMEDY.

One Old Boy Who Was Cured By a Stick of Peppermint Candy.

They were two old boys with scanty silver locks, and they had many other things in common, memories and a host of chestnutty old stories, from which they brushed the mold whenever they met.

Their jokes also had an ancient flavor, but they never wearied of telling them. While there were a few things they acknowledged as superior to the inventions of the olden time, for the most part they bewailed the decadence of the world and human nature.

Then one of them became ill. And nothing pleased him—not even the best doctor in the country when he came to see him. He wanted old-fashioned remedies that had not been heard of in two generations, and lamented the good old practice of phlebotomy and other passed away specifics of materia medica.

When he was at his lowest his old chum called, bringing a small, mysterious looking package, which the sick man put under his pillow.

"Where did you find it?" he asked feebly.

"In a little old-fashioned place on a back street, where some nice people have a little shop. It's the very same we used to buy when we were boys. I felt that it would cure you as soon's ever I saw it."

"I've got stacks of things I don't want," said the sick man, "but nothing that'll set me up like this," and he greedily mumbled something between his lips, not forgetting to say: "Have a bite, too. Maybe you need it as much as I do."

"I got some for myself," said the old chum, "and it took me right back to when I was a boy and——"

Here the nurse sent him away, but from that hour the sick man revived and in a few days was up and about.

"I'd like to know what that other old chap brought him," the doctor said to the nurse.

"Nothing but some pink and white sticks of old-fashioned peppermint candy—they couldn't have helped him any," responded the nurse looking affably over her glasses. Ah, she, was too young to know.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to Cure. 25c

THE HUMAN BRAIN.

A German biologist has calculated that the human brain contains 300,000,000 nerve cells, 5,000,000 of which die and are succeeded by new ones every day. At this rate we get an entirely new brain every 60 days.

THE FINISHING TOUCH.

Contract Builder—Got that house done?

Assistant—Yes; just finished it.

Builder—All right. Now measure it, and see if it's in accordance with the architect's plans.

"The best value for the least money" is the motto of Blue Ribbon Tea

NO SUBSTITUTE CAN TAKE THE PLACE OF LUDELLA CEYLON TEA.
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Lead packages—25, 40, 50 and 60 cents.

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THE GEM PIN CO., Freehold Building, Toronto, Ont.

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Send your address on a post card stating that you wish to sell Goods for us, and we will send the two dozen Buttons to you by mail, post-paid. When sold send us the money, $2.40, and we will send you the WATCH, CHAIN and CHARM, with all charges paid.
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Not Like Other Folks.—Mrs. Gaswell—The Emperor of Germany is taking 102 trunks with him on his pilgrimage to Jerusalem. Mr. Gaswell—I suppose his wife is with him. Mrs. Gaswell Yes; the empress' clothes are in the two odd trunks.

A FEEDING EXPERIMENT.

A correspondent of the "North British Agriculturist" calls attention to the fact that on the Cockle Park Experimental Farm of the Northumberland County Council, one plot of land stocked with gray-faced sheep, each having 3-4 pounds of cotton seed cake per day, gave in two months an increase of 52 pounds of mutton, whilst another plot, dressed with gave an increase of 67 pounds of gave an uncrease of 67 pounds of mutton in two months' without cake.

A man who is married to a handsome woman with a disagreeable temper says she is a thing of beauty and a jaw forever.

AGENTS THOMAS' PHOSPHATE POWDER