

KING EDWARD AS A GUEST

ALWAYS WELCOME AND EASILY PLEASED.

Comparatively Few Have Been Privileged to Entertain the King and Queen.

While the privilege of entertaining the King of England is the object and crown of the highest social ambition, it is an honor so enviable and costly, and demanding so much tact, that it is naturally limited to a fortunate few. There has probably never been a sovereign who has been entertained in more English houses than King Edward VII. before his accession to the Throne, and there certainly has never been a Royal Prince who has been a more welcome or easily pleased guest, says London Tit-Bits.

But, however simple in his tastes and unexact in his requirements, he was the last to forget what was due to his position. When the Princess of Wales accompanied him the greatest care was exercised in the selection of hosts and guests alike, and if there was the slightest failure in the etiquette or respect due to the royal guests the visit was never repeated. For this reason the houses which have been privileged to entertain the royal couple together are comparatively few, although in many of them they have been very frequent guests.

At Goodwood House they almost invariably spent a week each year as guests of the Duke of Richmond, who has always been a great personal favorite of the King since his early boyhood, and who was one of the very first to entertain, on a truly regal scale, Queen Alexandra when she was a youthful bride.

The King and Queen have spent many delightful weeks at Eaton Hall as the guests of the late

DUKE OF WESTMINSTER.

always a favorite host, and in later years the Duke of Portland has been privileged to see much of his present sovereigns at Welbeck Abbey and at one or other of his three Scottish seats.

An invitation from Lord Iveagh, who has all the traditional charm of an Irish host, was always sure of acceptance among the nobles whom the King and Queen have been pleased to visit at Lord Salisbury at Hatfield House, Lord Rosebery at his Epsom home, Lord Wimborne, and the Marquis of Abergeenny.

Even in such exalted houses it was always the custom to submit to the Prince and Princess a list of guests from which they were privileged to select those they would care to meet, a discrimination which the Prince never failed to exercise, although as a matter of fact the lists submitted by such experienced and tactful hosts required little revision.

It was also a rapid point of etiquette that such visits should be regarded as strictly private, and anything like formal receptions or State ceremonial was to be avoided. More than one unfortunate host who has been indiscreet enough to depart from this rule, even to the extent of erecting an arch or of floating a few loyal flags, has had occasion to regret his indiscretion, for his future invitations have been declined.

Another point on which the King has always insisted is that he shall be treated as a private guest and not as a future sovereign—a request which demands considerable tact from host and guests alike, for none but a person of rare social tact could consistently draw the line between familiarity on the one hand and undue formality on the other. While the King dislikes needless ceremony, no one could more crushingly resent any familiarity that verges on disrespect, more than one unfortunate fellow has had occasion to remember, and the house in which he has experienced any presumption of this kind is not likely to stand well.

IN HIS FUTURE FAVOR.

Happily such experiences are of the rarest occurrence, and both the Prince and his amiable Consort have been able to enjoy all the charm of a private visit without any fear that strange tales will be taken of their temporary lapse into private characters.

It is notorious that no guests are less fastidious and more easy to please or anxious to give pleasure than the King and Queen. All that the King really expects is that the entertainment shall be ample. If his host wishes to please him the meals must be both simple and short, for the King is no lover of elaborate or lengthy meals, and a dinner that lasts longer than an hour is boring to him. In houses where he is rigidly observed, and a careful study is made of the dishes for which he has a preference.

But the visits the King loves best of all are perhaps those he pays by himself to intimate friends—especially when there is a prospect of good sport. On these occasions he has always been very generous, and he has honored many a host who would scarcely have hoped to entertain him under other conditions. On these occasions, too, he can escape still further from the ceremonial of his ordinary life and enjoy himself in as natural and unconventional a way as he pleases.

Among his favorite hosts in this capacity in the past have been the late Mr. Alfred Rothschild, Baron Hirsch, Lord James, the late Sir Charles Hall, and other intimate friends and lovers of sport.

Now that the King has become a King the area of hospitality will naturally be more restricted, but whatever houses our King and Queen honor with their presence we may be sure that they will always be among the most delightful and easily pleased of guests.

THE HOME OF THE KISS.

Russia is the home of kissing, and this national salute dates back to the stone age. The poet who said that "kissing goes by favor" had not been to Russia, or he would have known that the kiss is an established custom in public as well as in private affairs. This is what a reader says who has lived most of his life in St. Petersburg.

"As many kisses as shots are exchanged on a big field day with the Russian Army. The Emperor kisses his officers, the officers kiss each other, men embrace lovingly, old generals kiss in fact, everybody is kissing and being kissed when the Czar reviews his troops."

"On a public holiday the mistress of the house salutes all her servants, both male and female, with a morning kiss, while her lord and master scarcely enters or leaves the room that day without first bestowing a kiss on the forehead, cheek, or hand of his spouse."

CURIOUS COURTSHIPS.

Some of Them Are Conducted on Most Unusual Lines.

A friend of the writer whilst wooing the lady of his choice pursued a rather peculiar method of courtship. Every gift which he presented to the maiden during the probation period took the form of an article calculated to obviate such faults as he had discovered in her character. Thus, a tiny alarm clock served to remind her of unpunctuality, whilst a handsomely bound little volume entitled "Hints on Good Temper" was presented as a mild means of drawing her attention to her occasional outbursts of ill-humor. Nor was this all. Perceiving that her attire was occasionally in dire want of the needle, he sent the young lady a highly elaborate work-box, filled with every conceivable implement for the purpose of dress-repairing. Again having noticed that she indulged in powder for her face, he actually forwarded her a large jar of that article, a gift which so shamed the maiden that she abandoned its use for evermore. Long before the wedding-day she was characterized by the triumphant suitor attributed the improvement to the queer lines on which he had conducted his courtship.

Entirely different in its leading characteristics, but queer enough in all conscience, was the method of courtship adopted by a solemn young draughtsman. Throughout the entire engagement period he did not endow his lady-love with a single gift, nor did he conduct her to places of amusement. Even the frequent walks wherein lovers are wont to indulge were not sought after by him, and his visits to the young lady were LIMITED TO ONE PER WEEK.

On these occasions he would sit bolt upright in his chair, speaking no word save an occasional remark upon the weather. The maiden scorned this unemotional and eccentric style of courtship and gave the youth his conge, which he accepted with much equanimity, and departed without a word of protest.

Perhaps one of the most peculiar courtships on record was that which occurred in a young German and a fair English maid who had some slight acquaintance with the Teutonic language played the leading roles. The gentleman, who on his arrival in England lodged with the young lady's family, pointed out to her that it would be to their mutual benefit if they exchanged lessons in their respective tongues. To this suggestion the daughter of Albion readily assented, and it therefore came about that, whilst the one conversed in broken Saxon, the other did likewise in semi-intelligible English. When the German resolved to pay court to the fair structure, the same method of conversation was sustained, and those persons who were privileged to overhear the love-passages that passed between the people were exceedingly amused. The gentleman would demand a kiss in barbarous English and be refused or accorded the favor in still more barbarous German. However, love is independent of language, and in the fullness of time the queer courtship terminated at the altar, where it is to be hoped both parties contrived to utter their vows in the same tongue.

LIFE A BURDEN.

THE CONDITION OF MR. GARDINER, SMITH'S FALLS.

He Spent Miserable Days and Sleepless Nights—Hands, Feet and Limbs Stiff and Swollen.

From the Record, Smith's Falls, Ont.

"It was a wonderful talk about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, why don't you try them?"

These words were addressed to Mr. Andrew Gardiner, of Smith's Falls, by a friend when he was in the depths of despondency regarding his physical condition. For three years he had suffered so much that life had become a burden to him, and oftentimes he says, he almost wished that he might die. Then he spent miserable days and sleepless nights, nor he is enjoying life. Then his feet, hands and limbs were stiff and swollen and he was tormented with a constant stinging, creasy sensation on his body which he never had a day or night; now he is as supple as ever he was, with the stiffness, the swelling and the creasy sensation all gone. He attributes it all to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Mr. Gardiner is a man of about 65 years, an old and highly respected resident of Smith's Falls. Having heard a good deal of talk about the improvement effected in his health by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the Record sent a reporter to ascertain the exact truth and Mr. Gardiner told him substantially what is related above. He said that he tried a number of doctors—as good doctors as there were in the country—but got no relief. He was given to understand that the trouble was caused by bad circulation of the blood, but nothing did him any good. He could not wear boots his feet were so swollen, and when he tried to walk his legs felt like sticks. Finally he was induced to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial. He took six boxes, he said, but did not see that he was much better. He determined to quit taking them but was persuaded to continue them for a little while longer. When he had taken ten boxes he was greatly improved and when he had taken twelve boxes he was so well that he did not need any more. It is several months since he has taken them and he has had no return of the trouble. When the reporter saw him he was wearing his ordinary boots, and he said he could get into and out of a buggy as well as any man of his years in the country.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the friend of the weak and ailing. They surpass all other medicines in their tonic, strengthening qualities, and make weak and despondent people bright, active and healthy. These pills are sold by dealers in medicine, or can be had, post paid, at 50 cents per box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

AN AMENDMENT.

"Lndt he say it is a good moddo to dake gare oif der bennies undt d'ollars will dake gare oif demselves."

"Well, dot's so!"

"Yes; but I say it is a petter moddo to dake gare oif der assets undt let der blippities dake gare oif demselves!"

IN MERRY OLD ENGLAND.

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

It is believed that the 1st Grenadier Guards will go to South Africa in December.

Statistics show that Britain is foremost among letter-writing nations, France lagging far behind in this matter.

There has been within recent years an extraordinary increase in foreign bandmen employed in the British navy.

The first of five submarine boats now building for the British navy was launched recently at Barrow-in-Furness.

In nearly 6,000 workshops and business houses in London special collections were made on the 12th instant, in aid of medical charities.

The British army has lost another distinguished officer in General Sir John Davis, K.C.B., who passed away in Ireland at the age of 69.

It is 63 years since the London and Birmingham Railway, now the London and Northwestern, was opened throughout its entire length.

The oldest public house in England is the Old Seven Stars, standing in the heart of Manchester, which has been licensed for nearly 556 years.

A London paper notes the fact that the death of President McKinley occurred on the anniversary of that of Wellington and of General Montcalm.

Mr. Carnegie has agreed to give £7,500 to Ilkstone, Derbyshire, for the erection of a free library, on condition that the Town Council find the site.

Capt. Neish completed his term of office as adjutant of the London Scottish on Nov. 1st, when his duties were taken over by his brother officer, Capt. Tytler.

The London Medical Press says that so many young physicians are with the army in South Africa that it is difficult to fill vacant positions in hospitals.

Next to the war the subject of the hour in London is vaccination. In chains and omnibuses, shops and restaurants the greeting is "Have you been done?"

There was offered at auction at Yarmouth the other day a building labelled and known as "Peggoty's House." The original domicile is a memory cherished by readers of "David Copperfield."

The Earl and Countess of Seafield, after a long and pleasant holiday in the Old Country, are about to return to New Zealand. They are both natives of the colony, and enthusiastic Maorianders.

Mr. Mackellar, the King's gardener, has arrived at Windsor from Sandringham, and has taken over the important duties performed for the last ten years by Mr. Owen Thomas, who retires from the royal service.

The population of the United Kingdom is estimated at 41,454,578, while that of England and Wales is 32,526,875. The Irish figures are 4,556,546. This leaves 4,371,957 for Scotland. London's population is 4,535,063.

Lord Tredegar, one of the survivors of the famous Light Brigade of Balaklava, has intimated his intention of presenting Bedwellty Park, which was opened to the public some months ago, to the local authorities.

Birmingham medalists are busy upon the production of medals for the Coronation. India and Canada are each having special dies made, but Australia, New Zealand and other parts of the empire will depend chiefly upon British or German manufacturers.

The royal library at Windsor Castle is about to be enlarged by the inclusion of a room adjoining, hitherto used by the Lord-in-Waiting. This will enable many thousands more volumes to be added to the hundred thousand valuable works now on the shelves.

The death is announced of Col. Arthur John Osborne Pollock, reserve of officers, and formerly of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, who served in the Ashanti war of 1873, for which he had the medal and clasps. Col. Pollock joined his regiment in 1866, was placed on retired pay three years ago, and died on the 20th ult. at Dublin, in his 55th year.

Prof. Dewar, of Cambridge, President Designate of the British Association, was born at Kinross in 1842, and has just entered upon his 60th year. Prof. Dewar is a Doctor of Laws of three universities, and was assistant to Lord Playfair when Professor of Chemistry in Edinburgh University. He is the co-inventor of cordite, and he was the first to liquefy hydrogen.

Major-General Hildyard, who is gazetted for appointment as deputy adjutant at the War Office in London, began his career by serving five years in the navy. Since entering the army he has seen much service in the Egyptian campaign. In the South African war he gained distinction, especially at Estcourt, during the arduous advance to Ladysmith. He goes of old stock, which goes as far back as Robbin Roddidae, who fought for the House of Lancaster in the Wars of the Roses.

Why will you allow a cough to lacerate your throat and lungs and run the risk of filling a consumptive's grave, when by the timely use of Bickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup the pain can be allayed and the danger avoided. This syrup is pleasant to the taste, and unsurpassed for relieving, healing and curing all affections of the throat and lungs, colds, coughs, bronchitis, etc., etc.

From a cliff 1,000 feet high, you can, on a clear day, see a ship at a distance of 42 miles.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

On an average 240,000 people are staying in Paris hotels, 4,000 of whom are foreigners.

He Has Tried It.—Mr. John Anderson Kinloss, writes: "I venture to say few, if any, have received greater benefit from the use of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil than I have. I have used it regularly for over ten years, and have recommended it to all sufferers from rheumatism, and they also found it of great virtue in cases of bronchitis and incipient consumption."

Ireland's stock of horses last year from 610,415 to 570,000, a fall of 12.7 per cent.

Lead packets. All grocers.

ADVICE TO OLD MAIDS.

Give your gentlemen friends good tea. It is unnecessary to go to India for a Moon-son.

SOZODONT for the TEETH 25c

There are ten times as many Germans abroad as foreigners in Germany. The latter number 800,000.

There are 556,000 grains in a bushel of wheat, 16,400,000 in a bushel of clover.

Old Bachelor Uncle—"Well, Charlie, what do you want now?" "Charlie—" "Oh, I want to be rich." "Rich!" "Why so?" "Because I want to be petted. Ma says you are an old fool, but must be petted, because you are rich. But it's a great secret, and I mustn't tell it."

ELK FOR QUEBEC.

A Movement to Restock the Forests with Them.

The proposal to stock the woods of the Province of Quebec with the Canadian wapiti, or American elk, is finding great favor. At one time the wapiti was abundant throughout that province, so that there is not the slightest doubt as to the adaptability of the woods of Quebec for its habitat.

Less than a century ago it was very plentiful in the Saguenay district, where the Indians hunted it to such an extent for its skin that it became extinct. It is improbable that it was similarly destroyed in all parts of the province, and another reason is given for its disappearance.

On of the peculiarities of the various families of the deer tribe is their tendency to change their habitat from time to time; not simply by roaming backward and forward, but by deserting entirely a whole province or other large tract of territory in which they were formerly very abundant, and making their appearance in localities to which, for at least a long time past, they had been absolute strangers. The departure of the wapiti from the whole of Eastern Canada within the last century is an illustration of this peculiarity.

Another is furnished by the recent appearance of red deer in large numbers on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, where they had not been seen for many decades. They have been plentiful upon the south shore from Maine to the St. Lawrence, and have lately taken to swimming across the river, as well as to wandering down east from the Ottawa and Gatineau districts. Some people think that the large increase in the number of wolves in Northern Quebec may have something to do with the migration of some of these animals.

At all events there is no other reasonable explanation of the disappearance of the wapiti, or elk, from the provinces of Ontario and Quebec within the last few decades. The only localities wherein it is now known positively to exist upon this continent are the foothills of the American and Canadian Rockies and the country stretching away thence across the mountains to the Pacific Ocean. In this habitat it is still plentiful enough to afford the finest and most exciting sport.

If the government adopts the suggestion to reintroduce the elk into this province it is probable that a number of the animals will be brought alive from the Rocky Mountains and liberated in the Laurentide National Park, a large preserve maintained by the government, to the northeast of Quebec.

IN BED THREE YEARS.

THE HAPPY ENDING OF A VERY SERIOUS AND PAINFUL CASE.

Mrs. Hughes Was Very Ill—Bleated and in Constant Misery, She Suffered for Four Years Before She Used Dodd's Kidney Pills—She is Now Well and Happy.

Morley, Ont., Nov. 25 (Special).—Nelson Leflar, Justice of the Peace of this place, vouches for the truth of the following interesting story, told by Mrs. Thos. Hughes.

Verification, however, will not be necessary to those who know Mrs. Hughes, as that lady is one of the most highly respected residents of Grey County. Mrs. Hughes says:—

"I was a great sufferer for four years. I was treated by four doctors and a specialist from the United States. I tried nearly every kind of medicine I could hear of, but none seemed to do me any good.

"I was in bed for nearly three years. I had pain up my spinal column, in my head, over my eyes, across my back, through my left side, and occasionally in my right side.

"For three nights at a time, I would never close my eyes in sleep. I was terribly bloated, so that I could not sit up or walk. My age was forty-one when I was taken sick.

"I have taken in all fourteen boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and now I am strong, and able to do as good a day's work as I have ever been. The doctors said I had Rheumatism. They said that nothing could be done for me.

"I was not able to eat anything, only corn starch or soup of some kind. My weight had increased from 112 to 147 pounds. I am now down to my normal weight again. I can never say enough for Dodd's Kidney Pills, for I am satisfied that they saved my life."

There are many ladies suffering as Mrs. Hughes did, although but few may be as low as she was.

Deranged Kidneys are responsible for almost all the trouble that comes to women in middle life, and no woman can afford to be careless, when her kidneys are in any way threatened.

What cured Mrs. Hughes of this very bad case, will cure any case.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are the only remedy that ever cured Bright's Disease, Diabetes, or Dropsy, and they have never failed.

Gentleman (to house agent)—"The great disadvantage is that the house is so damp." House Agent—"Disadvantage, sir? Advantage, I call it. In case of fire it wouldn't be so likely to burn."

Useful At All Times.—In winter or in summer Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will cope with and overcome any irregularities of the digestive organs which change of diet, change of residence, or variation of temperature may bring about. They should be always kept at hand, and once their beneficial qualities become known, no one will be without them. There is nothing nauseating in their structure, and the most delicate can use them confidently.

England uses 450,000 tons of ice a year, of which London takes 160,000.

There are 1,624 buffalo left alive out of a total in 1870 of over ten millions.

Sleeplessness.—When the nerves are unstrung and the whole body given up to wretchedness, when the mind is filled with gloom and dismal forebodings, the result of derangement of the digestive organs, sleeplessness comes to add to the distress. If only the subject could sleep there would be oblivion for a while and temporary relief. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will not only induce sleep, but will act so beneficially that the subject will wake refreshed and restored to happiness.

England uses 10 per cent. of sulphur in her gun-powder. Sweden only 9, and Germany 14.

Stops the Cough and works off the Cold. Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, No Pay. Price 35cents.

Help your children to grow strong and robust by counteracting anything that causes ill-health. One great cause of disease in children is worms. Remove them with Mother Gray's Worm Exterminator. It never fails.

There are seventy-two million cubic miles of water in the Atlantic Ocean; 141 million in the Pacific.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

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SHE DAREN'T EAT JUJUBS.

When a woman becomes a great singer she must sacrifice a number of the sweet things of this life.

Nearly all great singers remain indoors in the morning, and do not go out before two o'clock. Their diet is more strict and limited than that of an athlete in training. Madame Melba never allows herself any sweets although she is passionately fond of them; while Madame Nordica denies herself both sweets and pastries, although, she says, she is sometimes longing to consume quantities of these savoury dishes. Madame Calve once declared that she would give anything to be able to sit down to a big, rich, hearty workman's dinner, when she could eat just what she wanted, without ever having to think about consequences or having anyone remind her that she had a voice. Madame Patti has sacrificed everything to her voice. "I owe the preservation of my voice to the fact that I never allow myself to forget that I am a singer," she has said. "It is often inconvenient, but it is the penalty I must pay for a great gift."

WILL KNIGHTS.

Standard House

Work of your Home for

Makes 10,000 stitches per minute.

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