

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

Procession Witnessed by an Immense Crowd of People.

The Annual Banquet at the Guildhall Last Evening.

Speech of the Marquis of Salisbury, in which He Deals With Foreign Questions.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The lord mayor's show today was favored with fine weather and was witnessed by the usual crowds of people. The enthusiasm was divided between the car representing the Soudan with the soldiers of the regiments which took part in the battle of Omdurman and the car representing the English-speaking race. The latter displayed, among other things, Britannia and Columbia seated beneath a canopy, while the American flag was borne by a British sailor and the American flag was carried by an American sailor.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The annual banquet of the lord mayor of London took place at Guildhall this evening. There were about eight hundred and fifty guests present, including members of the diplomatic corps, cabinet ministers and other distinguished people and their wives.

After the formal reception in the library, there was the usual procession to the great hall, which served as the banqueting place.

After the usual toasts, the navy and army were toasted, Admiral Sir William Kennedy and Gen. Lord Wolseley responding for their respective forces, which were described as being in a perfect state of preparedness to meet any power that should dispute Great Britain's just claims.

The brevity of the speeches showed the general anxiety to hear the Marquis of Salisbury, who on rising to respond to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," was greeted with prolonged cheers.

The premier began by saying that a succession of events abroad had occasioned grave anxiety to the ministry for a year past. He alluded to the murder of the Empress of Austria, for the double purpose of expressing the universal regret experienced on account of the crime and for announcing that Great Britain had accepted an invitation to take part in a conference which would be called to determine upon the measures to blot out anarchy. At the same time, he was bound to say he had no great hope that anything would abate "this heinous, monstrous affliction of humanity."

After referring in a laudatory manner to the British campaigns in India and in the Soudan, the premier turned to the Cretan question and the concert of Europe. He said he was afraid that the proceedings of the concert were not always admired. At the same time, he pointed out, patient application combined with the moral strength of Europe has at last succeeded in fulfilling the promise given to the Cretans of giving them autonomy under the sovereignty of the Sultan.

Continuing, the premier remarked: "The solution of this most difficult problem has witnessed displays of splendid and unexpected qualities and diplomacy upon the part of the admirals, who had successfully accomplished what the cabinets of Europe had been unable to do. I have sometimes thought that if the cabinets were all dismissed and admirals were installed in their places, Europe would get on better."

Turning to the crisis with France, the premier remarked: "We have had quite recently to consider whether the question of a European war was not very near. But with great interest and consideration, the result, had judgment and common sense displayed by France under circumstances of unusual difficulty, which, I think, have relieved Europe of a very dangerous and threatening storm."

"While matters were in suspense, the government was necessarily forced to take precautions that it should not be taken unawares. These precautions were most prompt and effective, but the immediate necessity for them has passed off."

"There has been some surprise on both sides of the channel at the fact that these preparations have not suddenly ceased, but it is impossible to stop them at a moment's notice. After referring to the various rumors of intended action arising out of these preparations, including the seizure of Syria and Crete and the declaration of a protectorate over Egypt, the latter allusion being greeted with immense cheering—Lord Salisbury continued: "I am sorry to say I cannot indicate to the height of the aspirations indicated by the cheering of the audience. I do not venture to prophesy, if we are forced by others into a position we do not now occupy, what may occur; but we are well satisfied with the existing state of things, and we do not think any cause has arisen to necessitate effort on our part at present to modify it."

"The position carries occasional friction; but, taking the situation as a whole, and considering the feeling of other people as well as our own, we can reasonably rest for the present with the existing state of affairs. I must not be understood as meaning that Great Britain's position in Egypt is the same now as it was before the fall of Omdurman; but we earnestly hope that circumstances will not make it necessary materially to modify that position, as we are convinced the world would not then get on so peaceably as now."

Referring again to the war preparations and asking his hearers to look at the state of the world, Lord Salisbury observed: "The war has invited a congress to provide for the disarmament of the world, but while we offer our heartiest tribute to his motives and are willing to assist and sympathize in every way with the happy day when his aspirations are crowned with success, we must still provide precautions needful to counteract the dangers surrounding us. In some respects this era, this great epoch in the history of man, is marked by happy omen. It is the first year in which the mighty force of the American republic has been introduced among nations whose dominions are expanding and whose instruments to a certain extent are war."

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON.

LESSON VIII.—November 20.

GOLDEN TEXT.

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11. Wherefore the Lord brought upon them the captains of the host of the king of Syria, which took Manasseh (c) among the thorns, and bound him with fetters, and carried him to Babylon.

12. And when he was not in affliction, he besought the Lord his God, and humbled himself greatly before the God of his fathers.

13. And (d) he prayed unto Him; and he was entreated of him, and heard his supplication, and brought him again to Jerusalem into his kingdom. Then Manasseh knew that the Lord He was God.

14. Now after this he built (e) a wall without the city of David, on the west side of Gihon the valley, even to the entering in at the fish gate, and compassed about Ophel, and raised it up to a very great height, and put (f) captains of war in all the fenced cities of Judah.

15. And he took away the strange gods, and the idol out of the house of the Lord, and all the altars that he had built in the mount of the house of the Lord, and in Jerusalem, and cast them out of the city.

16. And he repaired the altar of the Lord, and sacrificed thereon peace offerings and (h) thank offerings, and commanded Judah to serve the Lord (i) God of Israel.

REVISION CHANGES.

Ver. 9. (a) So that they did evil more than did the nations.

Ver. 10. (b) Gave no heed.

Ver. 11. (c) In chains.

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Ver. 14. (e) In an outer wall to (f) vallant captains.

Ver. 16. (g) Built up. (h) Of thanksgiving. (i) The God.

HOW TO DISTINGUISH OLD HENS.

Prof. Robertson in his report says: From a number of reports by F. L. S., a renowned author and authority on the subject of old hens, I condense the following:

1. Old hens should be killed after they have completed their term of life. Birds may be marked so as to be easily distinguished by putting a ring on one leg when they are first put on the table.

2. The best time is when the pullets are from five to six months old.

3. A round India rubber ring such as those used for umbrellas, or a ring of copper or any soft flexible metal is suitable.

4. The ring should be put on it fairly close, but not tight after the ring has been put on.

5. In order to distinguish between the fowls one year and two years old, it is a good plan to put rings on the legs of the one year, and the rings on the right legs only next year and so on in the alternate years. If the rings are put on the left legs in 1898, then all hens in the flock with rings on the right legs will be ready for killing in 1899. If the rings are put on the left legs in the autumn of 1899, then those hens will be ready for killing in the autumn of 1900.

6. It is desirable that a written record should be kept of the fowls, as the memory is apt to be faulty.

7. The advantage to the poultry keeper from marking the fowls in this way is that he can get the fowls for the trouble which is involved.

CHURNING.

Prof. Robertson in his report says: 10. The preferable degree of lipeness in cream will be indicated by the following points: A mild, pleasant taste, a uniform, thick consistency, and a white appearance, somewhat like white oil of paint. It is not at the exact temperature desired for churning, but should be cooled to that point, which may range from 54 to 64 deg. Fahr., according to the season. It should be strained into the churn, and the churn should not be filled to more than two-thirds of its capacity.

11. If butter color is to be used, it should be added to the cream before the churning is commenced.

12. The regular speed of a factory revolving churn should be about 60 revolutions per minute, and when the cream is found in the churn, a few gallons of weak brine (salt and water) at a temperature not over 50 deg. Fahr. should be added, so assist in the separation between the granules of butter and the milk, and put in a shorter time.

13. The churning should then be continued until the granules of butter become a little larger and looser. The butter milk should then be drawn off and a quantity equal to the butter milk be added to the cream at a temperature of from 50 to 55 deg. Fahr., according to the season, should be added to the butter milk, and the butter granules out of the butter milk from the granules. The churn should receive a few quick revolutions, and the water should be off immediately. Attention to this is of some importance, as the water will contain more or less curd matter, which, if allowed to settle on the sides of the churn, turns a film there, where it is apt to curdle, and the butter when it is drawn off, the water is drawn off.

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A JUDGE OF POKER.

Milner & Layton, of the Gem Clear Store, at Greenwood, B. C., who were charged with running a gambling joint, appeared for trial before Judge Spinks lately. J. P. McLeod and A. Leamy appeared for the defence, and B. Black represented the crown. While G. H. Ford, the prosecuting witness, was in the box, Mr. Black asked him to describe the game of poker. "Oh, that's not necessary," said the judge, "you and I know what draw poker is; we played together."

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