Until a few years ago Mrs. Cora B Miller lived in a manner similar to that Henniker Heaton, M.P., Thorn in the of thousands of other very poor women of the average small town and village. She now resides in her own palatial brown-stone residence and is considered one of the most successful business women in the United States. Several years ago Mrs. Miller learned of a mild and simple preparation—that would readily cure female diseases and piles. After curing herself and many of ner friends she was besteged by so many women needing the treatment that she countrymen as Mr. Henniker Headecided to furnish it to those who might call for it. She started with only a few dollars' capital, and the remedy possessing true and wonderful merit. most one hundred clerks and tenograp-

y grows on you.

lakes---with the

spicy malt and

added delicious-

Il your old-time

ast and supper,

will see from the coupons I

Meat, which the children like

e started with Orange Meat."

added to the already

articles given to users

age contains a coupon

range Meat, Kingston."

leat

and 25c packages.

much as 15c size.

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rrivals and real Christmas

nting a value you'll find

an inducement that should

p m. to take advantage of.

with white, sateen, shirred yoke effect,

SALE TO-NIGHT AT 89C.

Red Eiderdown Coats

ose fitting, wide sleeve and turn-

a bow. Edged all round with fancy

SALE TO-NIGHT AT 39C.

e peacocks, etc., in red and a lovely amental gift. Regular price 75c.

broidered stripes. Colors, pink,

get away from you. Also

gains selling all the time.

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Delight, 25c. lb.

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sStreet 180

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NIGHT AT 19c. yard

NIGHT AT 39c. each

idered Silk Ribbon

be replaced at 40c. yard.

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ar price \$1.50 and \$1.75.

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t them.

Million Women Use It. More than a million women have used Mrs. Milier's Speciac, and no matter where you live, she can refer you to other reforms, and, before long, no Descrite the fact that Mrs. Miller's busi- -will be in full swing. Mr. Heaton ness is very extensive, she is always will- may be a thorn in the sides of sucing to give aid and advice to every suf- cessive postmasters-general, but to fering woman who writes to her. She is a generous, good woman and has deis a generous, good woman and has decided to rive away to women who have ing. Some years ago, in recognition never used her medicine \$10,000.00 of his efforts to cheapen our postal ations, displacements or falling of the

bearing-down feelings, nervousness, crespsire to cry, hot flashes, wearings, or from any cause, should sit right lown and send her name and address to Mrs. Cora B. Miller, Box 2,287 Kekomo plain wrapper) a 50-cent box of her marvelous Specific; also her valuable called upon Mr. Henniker Heaton the

long for thousands and thousands of women who are suffering will take advantage of this generous means of getting fer another day but send your name and address to Mrs. Miller for the book and medicine before the \$10,000.00 worth is



The Growing Girl

overtax her strength in long hours of study. The prudent mother will give her

Wilson's Invalids' Port -a safe pre-

ventive of anaemia, headache, dizziness and

a perfect digestyoung life eventually into the womanly vigour.

ful before each

All Druggists

Maypole washes at the same time. A household world in England. No mess, no trouble, no streaks. The tired women's best friend—an Economical Home Dys. MAYPOLE SOAP Made in England, sold everywhere. 10c. for Colors-15c. for Black.

Farms for Sale

we would be pleased to show you over he wants. Some weeks back he and any of the Farms we have for sale. It several wealthy men offered to com-

T. J. LOCKHART Real Estate Agent Wellington Street - - Kingston

AGE IS A NECESSITY.

Side of Successive Postmasters-General, Tells of Its Advantages-Ambitious Aim of the Man Who Has Been a Boon and Blessing to the People-Preserve Family Ties. Few persons deserve so well of their

ton, M.P., that stubborn champion of the people's rights in relation to postage. For years Mr. Henniker producing marvelous cures when doctors Heaton has been fighting the battle and other remedies failed, the demand of postal progress, and in spite of orew so rapidly she was several times the deadly influence of departmental now occupies one of the city's largest red-tape, he has succeeded in carry-office buildings, which she owns, and aling reform after reform until he has almost made the British an ideal postoffice. Sixty important changes have been credited to his great perseverance. It is to him that we owe imperial penny postage and numerous ladies in your own locality who can and doubt, his greatest scheme of allwill tell any sunerer that this marvelous that of a universal penny letter post the public he is a boon and a blessand telegraphic arrangements, he was presented with the freedom of the City of London in a gold casket, and he has on half a dozen occasions refused titles, decorations and honors In December last he was gazetted K.C.M.G. without his authority. With an Ambitious Aim.

The reduction of the twopenny halfpenny rate of postage to a penny is such supreme importance that I other morning (writes a representafor the purpose of having a talk ker Heaton's aim is, briefly (I use his own words), to establish universal penny postage so that any inhabitant of our planet, white, black or yellow, may be enabled for the sum of one penny to communicate with any other, at the lowest possible rate, and the highest attainable speed Englishman with Frenchman, German, Italian or Russian; European with American; Asiatic with Australian or African; so that when one soul has something to say to another neither color, nor religion, nor greed nor diplomacy, nor national antipoverty, nor any other barrier shall

To those who are not overburdened with a supply of shekels, a universal penny post would be of enormous advantage, and it was on this point that I commenced to cross-question my go-

To Preserve Family Ties. "I have had a vast number of let ters from poor people dealing with the subject," Mr. Henniker Heaton observed; "and some of them have been exceedingly touching. It is the charge of twopence-halfpenny, course, that prevents people from communicating with their friends abroad. When you break into a shilling to buy a twopenny-halfpenny stamp the change seems to be very small. Universal penny postage would remedy this; it would have the effect of keeping members of a family, some of whom are resident in distant lands in touch with each other. At present, when an individual emigrates, he writes home once a week at first, then once a month, and, finally, he ceases corresponding. If there was a

popular rate he would write every "Do you know that last year at least 200,900 people from Great Britain and Ireland went to America. There you have 200,000 letter-writers at once. The poor emigrants sent home during the year no less a sum than £1,500,000. That is nearly £5,000 a day-nearly £5,000 posted daily to the folk-wives, brothers, sisters-in their village homes; and certainly a proportion of it despatched with a view to bringing out sweethearts. This immense sum was forwarded in the shape of money orders ranging

in value from five shillings to five The absurdity of the opposition that is being manifested in certain quarters towards universal penny postage is rendered apparent on the instant. Every Friday 250,000 British letters pass through France and Italy for India, Hong Kong and Australasiadistances exceeding 12,000 miles. The postage on each of these letters is a penny. By the same boat a few Brit-ish letters are carried for residents in Calais—twenty-one miles from Do-ver; and on these letters the postage is twopence-halfpenny.

A Question Not Easy to Answer. "How can this distinction be justified?" Mr. Henniker Heaton, who had alluded to these facts, asked me. I replied that no sane man could answer the conundrum correctly, upon which Mr. Henniker Heaton put me "Why should a letter to New York cost twopence-halfpenny, and another

in the same bag be carried through that city and 1,000 miles into Canada for a penny? I again expressed my inability to

mained silent for a moment, reflect-It is fortunate that Mr. Henniker, Heaton is not frightened by obstacles. lived in places which were hardly bettenor of his way until he gets what postage, a loss during three years was incurred. This generous proposition was refused. In reference to this

event Mr. Henniker Heaton observed Confident of Success. "It is too bad when millionaires offer money to make thousands and thousands of poor people happy, that

bridged over. They are using the

arguments against universal penny postage as they did against imperial penny postage, and they are once more in the wrong. I calculate that when it is possible to send a letter to America for a penny our correspondence with the United States will in the first year be double what it is now. People will write once a week instead of once a month, and the loss entailed by the decrease in the price of postage will be only £25,-

000 for the first year. In the fourth year it will show a profit." "You've told me, Mr. Henniker Heaton," I remarked presently, "of the appreciative letters you receive; what of the abusive ones?" "I am not the recipient of any abusive letters. Sir William Howard

Russel, however, had a rather quaint communication concerning me some time ago. It was contained in a postscript to a note sent to him from a man in Canada. As far as I can member, it read thus: "'You know that Henniker Heaton. Tell that blackguard that he is the curse of my life. All my relatives in County Clare-you know there are a

hundred of them-have written to me taking advantage of the penny post ask me for assistance to enable them to come out to Canada.' "I can't recollect having had one abusive letter on the subject of my work in connection with postal re-Indeed, I have been over-

Of Benefit to Business Men. "You haven't touched on the busiess side of universal penny postage Mr. Henniker Heaton," said I. 'The benefits that would accrue through the introduction of universal penny postage are obvious. Since imperial penny postage was established several hundreds of thousands of pounds have been saved to the mer chants of the empire, who have the eatest difficulty in competing with

Would you advocate a halfpenny land postage?" "No certainly not. A halfpenny inland postage is about as likely as the abolition of our front doors.' Saying which; Mr. Henniker Heaton bade me good-bye.

PROFESSIONAL ETIQUETTE. Medical Secrets Were Told In Court

and Raise Nice Question. In a recent breach of promise action in England a medical man was closely cross-examined as to the professional etiquette regarding what had passed between a patient and himself. The medical profession certainly lays it down that such matters ough not to be divulged to third parties without the consent of the And the law, too, as shown in a case a few years back, when a leading physician was mulcted in heavy damages for telling his wife about a lady patient, upholds this contention out of court. But in the witness box a doctor is compelled by the rules of law as laid down by English judges, howmay have been, to answer questions concerning what has passed and what

The advice usually given by writers to medical men is that they should appeal to the judge, and, though the vitness will be compelled to answer juestions, he will thus show that it is against his will to speak of his paients' ailments. Acting thus under compulsion, medical men are absoluely safe if slander actions are launched by angry patients against them, for

such evidence is privileged. In France it is by no means rare hear of actions being brought against medical men for giving evidence regarding their patients' health, and in New York there is a statute which forbids a medical man to disclose any information which he may have acquired in attending any patient in a professional character.

Saving the Babies. When Alderman Broadbent, a broof the King's well-known physictook office as Mayor of Huddersl, on November 9, 1904, he offered give parents living in a specified district of the city \$5 for every child born during his twelve months in office and which lived to the age of a year. The result of the experiment was announced, the second anniversary of its inauguration. The rate of infant mortality in the Longwood district of Huddersfield, which is the experimendal area, had averaged 122 per thousand for the preceding ten years. The period of the test proved somewhat unfortunate. There were serious epidemics of whooping cough and measles, while the summer of 1906 was one of the deadliest recorded. The first baby to earn the gift was born on November 10, 1904, and the last on November 8, 1905. The mothers notified the managing committee of the births of these babies. No fewer than 107 re-ceived the gift. Four died and one did not claim the gift and its fate cannot be learned. If, however, it is reckoned

out 44 per thousand as compared with the previous 122 per thousand. Mr. Broadbent in announcing the result at the Borough Council said than one-half of what it had been was astounding. His promise of the gift of \$5 was intended as a stimulus to maternal affection, but to prove his desire to help mothers this was done through a committee of volunteer women workers who undertook to advise solve postal mysteries, and we reand assist the parents if they so desired. The babies belonged to all classes and there was no discrimination. Some

as dead the average mortality works

A New London Hospital. There is probably no costlier operating-room in the world than that of the hospital opened in London on Nov. 19. The room is made of marble, so as prevent any accumulation of dust. marble, and the walls are lined with Sicilian marble. Electric heating makes it possible to obtain any desired temperature, and noiseless fans provide ventilation. That the patient may not be frightened by the instrucept it. No, it won't be much of a ments used in the operation and the battle. We shall have universal pen- presence of so many physicians and ny postage ere long. There will be medical students, there is an anteno peace for the officials and no peace room to the operation hall, where the patient is put under the anaesthetic.

> Coal! Coal! Coal! You get hest in coal at Swift's.

SIR MORTIMER DURAND'S RE-TIREMENT FROM WASHINGTON. British Ambassador On Different Foot-

ing to the Representative of Any Other Foreign Power At the American Capital-Why He Retires-A Triumph At Cabul-The Best Man News of Sir Mortimer Durand's ap-

proaching retirement as British Amssador at Washington has been received with sincere expressions of regret in all parts of the United States. The genuine liking he has inspired in those whom he has met officially or socially is reinforced by the respect with which he is regarded by the public. To say that he is the most popular of the Diplomatic Corps at Washington is only to say what might be expected in a British Ambassador, who is naturally on a different footing to the representative of any other foreign power at the American capital. A Difficult Position.

stood by "Ex-Attache," writing in the Chicago Tribune, when he says: "Considering the peculiar relations that exist between the United States; and Great Britain and the extraordinary complexity of the questions that are continually cropping up between Ambassader at Washington may well be regarded as the most important of fice in the diplomatic service of King Edward. Its incumbent is required to alfill the duties of his mission in such a manner as to promote harmony and good-will with the Government and people to whom he is accredited, without, however, sacrificing any of the interests confided to his care; to exeute the instructions received from his chief, the Secretary of State for Forthose British colonies which by reason of their proximity to the United States are bound to become from time to time involved in controversies with the latter. This is never an easy matter. For ometimes the interests of the colonies clash with those of the Mother Country, while at other times the colonies put forward pretensions and claims upon the United States which the Imperial Government in England does not feel disposed to endorse. Indeed, the British Ambassador at Washington is always exposed to the danger of being held up to obloquy in England's North American or West Indian dependences for having neglected to champion with sufficient vigor issues which it has been impossible to reconcile with the views of the Foreign Office. One of the most thorny oblems, in fact, confronting the Adninistration in London is the question whether popular sentiment in the colonies shall be contented at the expense of American good-will or whether the aportance of retaining the latter shall be regarded as superior to all other considerations. It is this that renders the post of English Ambassador at Washington so difficult a one to fill. It

is only men of altogether exceptional qualities that can be selected for the He goes on to declare that Sir Mortimer Durand has admirably filled this difficult position. The writer does not discuss the reason for the retireevidently finding sufficient cause for the step in the two score years that Sir Mortimer has spent in omatic service. It is reported nevertheless, that the Ambassador at Washington was not in accord with the British Foreign Office in the matter of the Newfoundland modus vivendi, and that his resignation marks his disapproval of the policy of his chiefs. If this rumor is without foundation it might be denied from London. If not, it is certain that the truth of the story will not be formally set forth for sixty years, that being the time that must elapse before confidential Government documents relating to international matters may be used for purposes of publication. By, this rule the British Government ensures that any wounds caused by a

the matter is once more forced on the attention of those wifom it concerned. A Triumph At Cabul. Sir Mortimer Durand has been at Washington for three years, he hav-ing succeeded Sir Michael Herbert, who had shortly before followed the venerable Paunceforte. Durand was the choice of Lord Dufferin, who, as in India, had come in close contact with him, and had, indeed, publicly testified to his regard after, the delicate Cabul mission had been sc satisfactorily negotiated. The Vice-roy's tribute chiefly concerned those diplomatic qualities that the young envoy displayed, but a stronger recom-mendation to the general public was his courage under fire, which amounted to heroism, and earned for him the an incident almost without precedent among Ambassadors,

controversy will have healed before

It was in his dealings with the wily Shah and in checkmating the hostile influence of Russia that Sir Mortimer Durand made his real diplomatic reputation. That he was the best British diplomat who ever served in Persia is an opinion quite generally held, and to him is given credit for Britain's aramount influence in the Shah's court during his regime. Certainly, this prestige never was so high before or since the days of Durand.

Good Work At Washington. He was, indeed, the first full-fledged Ambassador from England to be ap-pointed to Washington, his predecessors in office having been raised to the first rank upon appointment. During his incumbency there have been great events to threaten the good feeling between the countries, and consequently there has been no call upon hose higher qualities with which Sir Mortimer Durand is endowed. When t is said that he has so discharged his duties as to strengthen the cordial relations now existing, high praise is given—perhaps the highest that he would care to receive. His fine reputaion makes the choice of a successor increasingly difficult, for a better man

Patronize Whig Christmas high class candy in King-selling Swift's Scranton coal. Ston, is at Gibson's Red Cross Drug Too many think of religion as sowing wind and reaping wings. Bon't fail to see our stock of Christ mas periumes. Medley's.

HE RANKED VERY HIGH. Lord Mayor of London Was a Big Man

In Bye-Gone Days. At a grand entertainment given in the fifteenth century by the sergeantsat-law at Ely place, Holborn, the lord treasurer, Baron Ruthven, refused to recognize that as the sovereign's immediate representative the lord mayor was bound to take precedence of every other subject within the limits of the city. The bold bad baron sat stolidly, able place," whereupon the lord mayor instantly withdrew, followed by his faithful aldermen and sheriffs and all

The person of the lord mayor was once held to be sacred and inviolable. and none dare approach his presence in an impudent manner. Men have been hanged for forcible resistance to his authority, and it is on record that one Richard Bayfield, in the year 1479, was fined £50 for presuming to kneel too close to his lordship at St. Erkenwald's shrine. More awe-inspiring still, the lord mayor once commanded the services of a merry-andrew and a poet laureate, whose wit and verse, had they existed now, would have been aployed in the show which a month hence is to body forth seven centur-

ies of the city's civic life. This peculiar relation is well under-Ben Jonson himself was a lord mayor's laureate, and even his supreme talent was not thought equal to the high duty of singing the praises of the common council. Ben must have formed his duties not too graciously, for we know that he wrote a letter complaining of the corporation withdrawing him from their "chandlery pension for verjuice and mus-tard." Upon which letter a champion of the city made the comment that the pension was "not so chandlery, for it amounted to £33 6s. 8d., a sum which may at least stand comparison with what has been at any time allowed other laureates of higher degree." It was much more than was allowed even to the king's laureate in Ben Jonson's days, for, till 1630, the pension was but 100 marks-without a sip of can-

> Stories of Mr. Balfour. Now that the British Parliament has reassembled, a new crop of aneclotes of Mr. Balfour has been harvested by M.A.P., some of which are nteresting. Raising his hat to a group of ladies while cycling on his estate, Mr. Balfour managed to fall

into a flowerbed. "You did that very gracefully," said a friend. Mr. Balour, who was a pretty wit, replied: I always dismount in the presence of ladies." Reverting to the days u his Irish Secretaryship, Mr. Balfou asked Father Healy, "Do the Irish papers say?" "My dear sir," replied the grim old wit, "if they only hated the devil half as much as they hate you my occupation would be gone. All his Irish experiences were not so bitter. On the first St. Patrick's Day of his tenure of the Irish Chief Sec retaryship, a cigar-box was delivered o him at the House of Commons, conaining a bunch of shamrocks, "From sincere Irish admirer." But, to he terror of his secretaries, the box was also found to contain a wickedooking steel spring, covered with a queer white compound. A chemical expert was called for, and he examined the "infernal machine" everybody momentarily expecting on explosion. The puzzled chemist, venturing to put a particle of the compound on his tongue, found that if was simply sugar impregnated with lemon. He then turned the box upside down, and out rolled a rusty

whisky yourself; you can then con-coct the famous lemonade of Ballyhooley, and drink to Ould Ireland." Would Not Let Him Explain. A detachment of soldiers was engaged in clearing a certain district in the Orange River Colony of supplies, during the operations Colonel Shovealong's staff officer came up to a Boer farmer sitting at the door of his cottage with a large stack of oat straw in the background.

corkscrew (the spiral spring) and an

old nutmeg-grater. There was also 3

scrap of paper inscribed: "Buy the

"I have orders either to buy or destroy all forage and food in this district," said the officer. "I therefore give you notice that I am about to set fire to that pile of oat straw."
"Bod I tell you," began the stolid
Boer, as he removed his pipe from his

Oh, you may as well know straight interrupted the officer, "that resistance and objection are alike fu-

"Bod vould you blease," once more began the farmer. I can listen to no excuses; I have neither time nor inclination," was the mpatient rejoinder of the officer as he urried away. 'Vell, my dear," said the Boer to

ais wife, as the stack of straw burst into flame, and the officer went on his way rejoicing, "dose Khakis are strange peoples. I vanted to dell him that dis vas de oat straw I haff sold to de Colonel half an hour ago." Thus saying, he meditatively fingled the British sovereigns in his pocket.— London Tit-Bits.

Old School Rules. There was no doubt in Queen Elizabeth's reign as to who was responsible for the proper feeding of school child-ren. The School of St. Saviour's, Southwark, which, excepting for an entrance fee of two and sixpence and a significant payment of "twopence a quarter toward brooms and rods," was a free school for a hundred poor boys, framed a very interesting set of rules for its inmates in 1562. The boy's parents were exhorted to provide him with "wholesome and handsome clothing besseming his estate and to clothing beseeming his estate, and to take care of his body; and lest it should cause the undoing of the child. the parents are reminded that the care of him at dinner time, supper time, etc., rests with them." Another recommendation to the parents is that "they government at home makes all sure,

of the



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should manage with great discretion and severity at home, which will make him love his school," and the concluevery home of to-day: "For the master may do much, but good and discreet and doth the greatest good."--London anything better than a poor excuse. Flattery when practiced as a fine art is called tact. A grafter by any other name would still be a thief. Get Swift's Scranton coal at Swift's.