

NO BACKACHE OR KIDNEY MISERY AFTER TAKING JUST A FEW DOSES.

Out-of-order Kidneys and Bladder act fine.

The most effective and harmless way to cure backache and regulate out-of-order kidneys, or end bladder trouble, is to take several doses of Pape's Diuretic.

You will distinctly feel that your kidneys and urinary organs are being cleaned, healed and vitalized, and all the miserable symptoms, such as backache, headache, nervousness, rheumatism and darting pains, inflamed or swollen eyelids, irritability, sleeplessness, or suppressed, painful or frequent urination (especially at night), and other distress, leaving after taking the first few doses.

The moment you suspect any kidney or urinary disorder, or rheumatism, begin taking this harmless preparation as directed, with the knowledge that there is no other medicine, at

any price, made anywhere else in the world, which will effect so thorough and prompt a cure as a fifty-cent treatment of Pape's Diuretic, which any druggist can supply.

Your physician, pharmacist, banker or any mercantile agency will tell you that Pape, Thompson & Pape, of Cincinnati, is a large and responsible medicine concern, thoroughly worthy of your confidence.

Don't be miserable or worried another moment with a lame back or clogged, inactive kidneys or bladder misery. All this goes after you start taking Pape's Diuretic, and in a few days you feel and know that your kidneys, liver and urinary system are healthy, clean and normal, and all danger passed.

Accept only Pape's Diuretic—fifty-cent treatment—from any drug store—anywhere in the world.

A Gambling Scheme.
New York, Nov. 16.—Dr. S. Alfred Mitchell, professor of astronomy in Columbia university, has received a letter from Rear Admiral Chester touching upon the Cook-Pearcy controversy, in which he says in part: "I was much interested in what Dr. Jespersen had to say about the change of heart at Copenhagen. Of course we all know that the university will bring in a correct verdict."

"As one of the best of Arctic explorers, I am glad to see that the Royal Society, when asked by it for an opinion before Peary reached Eagle Harbor, Cook's plan was either an American gambling scheme to make money or a medical scheme to test the stupidity of the public. I know it is both."

B.-P. TELLS OF SCOUTS

HE MEANS TO INSTIL PLUCK INTO THE YOUNG IDEA.

Gen. Baden-Powell Declares That "Slackers" Are Made Not Born, And That If Grit Is Fostered It Will Save the Nation From Degeneration—Boys Have Lived Up to Their Code.

"A noticeable change has come over the nation of late years," Gen. Baden-Powell said while in conversation with a London writer, "and the aim of the scout movement is to counteract that change by preventing the rising generation from developing into 'slackers'."

Later he remarked: "Few British boys, or girls for that matter, are 'slackers' by nature. A 'slacker' is made, not born. British boys and girls, and the boys and girls of most other nations too, are born as a rule, with any amount of 'grit' to foster it, however, environment must be considered; also the lads must be brought up and educated rationally."

Amazement has been expressed at the extraordinary success that has attended Gen. Baden-Powell's scheme. Yet there is little to be surprised at. Read the biography of any man of our own period, or of the past, who has achieved phenomenal success in generalship in any walk in life, and you will find that in every instance he had remarkable pluck and determination, worked extremely hard, and possessed perhaps the most precious gift a man can have, the gift of being able to organize.

Now, B.-P. has these three attributes and one or two more as well. First and foremost he is a "man" in the best sense of the word, and through life he has worked hard. What he is "made of," so far as pluck is concerned, that little affair at Mafeking some years ago has shown us. The majority of the 300,000 boys now enrolled as scouts were tiny toddlers, some of them running about, as likely as not, with pinafores and jammy mouths instead of in slouch hats and haversacks. But since then they have heard all about B.-P. and his gallant defence, and that knowledge probably has much to do with their enthusiasm in their scouting work. They know their chief to be a man who understands what he talks about, a man who has seen a lot of life and a lot of fighting and who doesn't know what fear means.

And that is the kind of man that boys—and girls—idolize. Every boy who becomes a Scout has to promise on oath that he will "be loyal to God and King," to his officers, his country, and his Scout law, and that he will do his best to help anyone needing help; that he will never under any circumstances break his word of honor; that he will be a friend to all, no matter of what rank or class; that he will never kill any living thing unnecessarily; or cause needless suffering; that he will at all times be courteous and considerate; and that he will be thrifty, but never mean.

The belief that boys would really obey this scout law, as it is called, was laughed at by sceptics two years ago, when the movement started. B.-P., however, has proved who was the better judge of boy nature. When asked by the writer if the boys really obeyed this law, his answer was:

"Yes, they have thoroughly acted up to what they promised on their honor to do. Their conduct has been splendid. I have always maintained that boys as a body have both moral and physical pluck. If they grow up lacking either, the fault rests usually with those who had charge of them during their impressionable years."

In addition he explained that it is wrong to think, as some do, that the movement is meant to foster militarism, or that it will foster it. Every man who has been in action, he said, has seen too much of the horrors of war not to wish to prevent war years. Others have objected to the movement on the ground that sectarian religion is not considered. Its organizer is a firm believer in the religion of Christianity. He thinks that all have an equal chance of salvation, no matter to what sect they belong, provided they act up to what they believe to be right.

At one time boys thought that if they joined the scouts they would be laughed at, for there always are people who laugh at anything and everything that they have not seen before. But to-day the scouts are assured of their position, and if anybody tries to jeer at them or tease them they are amused. They know, too, that on the day of their rally at the Crystal Palace the King would not have telegraphed congratulations had they been a useless corps.

A Royal Cook.
Princess Mary of Wales has been recently receiving her first lessons in cookery, and is said to be resembling her mother in displaying considerable aptitude for this work. It is the intention of the Princess of Wales to have her daughter instructed in the whole of the domestic arts, and this plan is now being carried out.

From being little more than a baby the Princess has been trained in the use of the needle, and she now assists to darn the stockings of her younger brothers. A short time ago Princess Mary was asked what she best preferred to cook. Her instant reply was, "Something that I can eat myself afterwards."—M.A.P.

A Legal Veteran.
Lord Halsbury, who has just passed his eighty-fourth birthday, was called to the Bar in 1850, and took silk forty-five years since. He was solicitor-general in Lord Beaconsfield's long administration, represented Launceston from 1877 to 1885, and occupied the Woolpack for the long spell of Conservative dominance which opened in 1885. He is a Fellow of Merton, High Steward of the University, Constable of Launceston Castle, and Senior Grand Warden of English Freemasonry.

A woman never gets over feeling resentful toward a man she would have married had he asked her.

A homely girl can seldom understand why people think some men are masters.

PROPHESIED A YEAR BEFORE

Cook's Polar Trip Forecast by a New Agency Correspondent.

At a time when every bit of news concerning the polar controversy of interest, a portion of a letter, dated Oct. 3, 1908, a year ago, written for a news agency by its correspondent at St. John's, Nfld., has been printed by The London Times. It was written at St. John's devoted about column of newspaper space to discussing the fate of Dr. Cook in the Arctic. It was well known in Newfoundland, it appears, that Cook had started for the pole from Annotook early in 1908, for the correspondent said with one or two inaccuracies of detail: "Cook made his headquarters at Annotook, 20 miles north of Peary's station at Etah, and remained there until March 3 last, when he started on his cruise for the pole, with two Eskimo and eight dog teams laden with supplies." The correspondent continues on Cook's trail with considerable accuracy, judging it by the explorer's later story, saying: "He crossed the North water, a channel between Greenland and Ellesmere land, on the ice floe . . . and he traversed Ellesmere land in a northwesterly direction to Cape Hubbard." In discussing Dr. Cook's fate, the correspondent is again remarkable in having forecast last October, as a possibility, the course of travel by which the explorer now claims to have returned to his base at Annook. To quote:

"Nothing has been heard of Dr. Cook in the meantime, and much concern is exhibited regarding him. The Erik's people are doubtful of his being alive, as the Arctic voyager who ventures on the ice floe takes great risks, as Peary's case has shown. Of course, there are two or three possibilities, tending to indicate Cook's safety. In the first place, he may have made his dash across the pole and returned to Ellesmere safely, and yet be unable to cross North water on account of the ice being broken up. He had nothing but a canvas boat, in which it would be suicidal to attempt to cross a channel 20 miles wide. He would thus be compelled to remain in Ellesmere land, if he got there, until the channel froze over again this autumn, and as there is plenty of game in that country, he could support himself and his helpers while their ammunition held out."

This is just what happened, according to the story Dr. Cook published almost a year later, except that his ammunition did give out, and his route was somewhat more roundabout, and he was several months longer in reaching the base than the correspondent allowed to him.

English seem ever to have heard that he had been in the Arctic regions.

An Unique Trial.
They have peculiar methods of trying suspects in Bengal. One of these is called Trial by Rice, says a writer in The Wide World Magazine. After a priest had been consulted as to an auspicious day, every person suspected and those who were usually near the place at night, were ordered to be present at 10 o'clock in the morning. On that date the accused, as one in a semicircle, and a "plate" (a square plain leaf) was set before each. Then a priest walked up and down chanting and scattering flowers. These said flowers, by the way, must be picked by a Brahmin, and they must be those which are facing the sun. This ceremony over, one of the clerks went to each man and gave him about two ounces of dry raw rice and told him to chew it to a pulp.

Then commenced what looked like a chewing match. After about 10 minutes had elapsed they were told to stop and eject it into the plain leaf. All did so easily with the exception of three men. In the cases of these three the chewed rice had in two cases become slightly moistened, but not sufficiently so to allow of its being easily ejected, and they had much ado to get rid of it. The third man had chewed his into flour, and it came out as such, perfectly dry. One of these three men promptly commenced to cry and begged for mercy, confessing everything, and stating that man No. 3, who had acted as a kind of flour mill, was the chief instigator. It is a curious fact that fear, arising from an evil conscience, prevents saliva coming to the mouth, with the result described.

Did you ever meet a woman who wasn't willing to admit that she had a good figure?

A BIT OF ADVICE

First—Don't Delay. Second—Don't Experiment.

If you suffer from backache, headaches or dizzy spells; if you rest poorly and are languid in the morning; if the kidney secretions are irregular and unnatural in appearance, do not delay. The kidneys are calling for help. Slight symptoms of kidney troubles are but forerunners of more serious complaints. They should be given attention before it is too late.

Booth's Kidney Pills cure kidney troubles. They are recommended by thousands. Can Kingston residents desire more convincing proof than the statement of a Kingston citizen?

Mrs. Thomas Moore, 226 Division street, Kingston, Ont., says: "Very often I would be unable to stoop or lift anything with the dull, bearing down pains that were almost constant in the small of my back. I had tried many remedies but could find little or no relief for this. The kidneys were disordered and inactive and I was hand and weak. I would awake more tired and unrefreshed than on going to bed. I tried Booth's Kidney Pills on recommendation of a friend, procuring same at Mahood's pharmacy. I soon found them to benefit me, going directly to the cause of the trouble. My back strengthened and the pains left me. The languidness had soon gone. I have not had the least trouble since and can conscientiously recommend Booth's Kidney Pills." Sold by dealers. Price 50 cents. The R. T. Booth Co., Ltd., Fort Erie, Ont., sole Canadian agents.

WILD PEOPLE OF CEYLON.

The Veddas Live a Communal Life in Caves.

Writing of the curious customs observed by the Veddas, or wild people of Ceylon, a traveler says: "All the men came to meet us and led the way to the caves, which were completely hidden by a thicket. On a rocky platform in front of the cave the men all surrounded us, shouting to their women to come and see their 'white sister-in-law' or 'cousin.' Veddas have always been renowned for their truthfulness, and this reputation we are able to endorse. Each community has its own hunting ground, and adheres strictly to its own game rights. Upon each hunting ground there are a number of caves and rock shelters, and the families of the community move from one to another throughout the year, as presence of game, honey, yams, or fish demands. The big caves are communal property, the smaller caves usually belonging to single families; but even in the communal caves each family has its particular place, in which its members sleep, cook, eat, and keep all their belongings."

"Each family respects the privacy of its neighbors' few feet of the cave floor as faithfully as the children watch over the cave at night. Food, however, seemed to be public property, for one woman would cook food and share it with every one present in the cave. This may probably be explained as follows: The communal caves are situated in common hunting grounds; therefore, all the game, yams, iguanas, or honey brought in from the common land is the property of the community, not of the man who procures it."

"I have stated that the smaller caves are usually private property. It would probably be more correct to say that Veddas possess private hunting grounds on which very frequently there are small caves, such caves being then the property of the owner of the land. When a man is living in his own cave in the midst of his own hunting ground the produce of the chase would naturally be his own though shared with any one living with him. Women and children all ways fared as well as the men, and the former would be fed first in any time of scarcity. Indeed, the dairies were often saved for the children."

Eiffel Tower That Failed.

Wembley Park (Eng.), where there was some interesting displays of model aeroplanes flying the other day, and where Londoners and others will have an opportunity of watching several aerial contests in the latter part of this month, has an interesting history.

About eighteen years ago, Wembley Park was acquired by a company whose intention was to carry out the scheme of Sir Edward Watkin, the "Railway King," for the construction of a tower that should rival the Eiffel Tower in Paris. The estimated cost was to be \$1,750,000, and the height, when finished, 1,450 feet.

The work of construction was carried on for eighteen months. Concrete foundations of 1,800 tons were laid, and slowly a structure of steel weighing 2,700 tons was raised.

But when \$500,000 had been expended funds gave out, and the work was abandoned.

Only in 1907 was the 155 feet structure demolished, by an explosive known as "roburite," and the work of demolition occupied over a year. Although so much time and money had been spent on the work of erecting the aerie engineers who carried out the construction had to be paid \$6,000 and given the materials for pulling it down.

On Whit Monday last Wembley Park became a pleasure-ground for the citizens of London, and it is hoped to transform it into a summer resort, combining the attractions of Earl's Court and the White City with rural beauty.

The War Office has accepted the use of forty-five acres for the training of London Territorials.

Fighting Terry.

The popular actor, Mr. Fred Terry, tells an amusing story of his school days. He was sent to a school in France, and before going promised his mother that he would not quarrel or fight. This promise he kept so faithfully that for some time his life was made a misery by the boys who, finding he would not hit back, punched him on every possible occasion. At last he could stand it no longer, and wrote to be allowed to break his promise about not fighting. His father replied to the effect that he had better fight if it was necessary for his happiness, but to "get in the first hit, and hit hard." That was enough for young Terry. The next boy who interfered with him had to stay in bed for a few days to recover from the effects of "too much Terry." "In the course of the next few days," says the actor, "I fought four pitched battles, and after that I was quite happy."

Lieut. Shackleton's Shilling.

"Since I was fifteen years of age I have worked for my living—at a shilling a month to begin with," Lieut. Shackleton stated while distributing prizes at the Browning Settlement, Walworth, Eng. "When I was a little more than sixteen I was shovelling coals at that price off the coast of South America."

To-day the whole world rejoices with the fame of Shackleton, whose thrilling dash for the South Pole will go down in history. Of such stuff are true men made. They are afraid of nothing in the shape of work.

New Decoration Established.

The King's police and fire medal is a new medal which has been instituted by His Majesty to be awarded to members of the constabulary force and fire departments throughout the Empire in recognition of special and exceptional services, heroism or devotion to duty. The medal, which is to be of silver, will be awarded annually on the recommendation of Ministers of Government. Not more than 30 will be awarded in the dominions beyond the seas in any one year, 50 in India and 40 in the United Kingdom.

What a fine thing it would be if the average man's salary was as lofty as his ideals!

Married men imagine that heaven is a place where there is no housecleaning.

Absolutely The Best

We sell Fit-Reform Suits and Overcoats because WE KNOW they are the best, beyond question.

At any price you care to pay—\$15, \$18, \$20, \$22, \$25, \$28, and \$30—we can give you highgrade, hand tailored garments that have no equals in Canada.



Fit-Reform
CRAWFORD & WALSH
Sole Agents for Kingston.



Pays for itself in fuel saved

Don't allow a few extra dollars to prevent you from taking the perfect-cooking, sure-baking, easily-regulated Pandora in place of a cheaper stove. In a season or two Pandora will pay the difference in the fuel it will save—and it will keep on saving until it has paid for itself.

Pandora special fire construction makes fuel do double duty. Wide fire box is another fuel-economizer. The steel oven heats quicker than a cast oven, thus saving still more fuel. Further economizing features will be explained by the McClary Agent.



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For Sale By J. B. BUNT & Co., Kingston.

Pay a Fair Price And Get the Best

The grocer who gives the greatest number of pounds of granulated sugar for a dollar, naturally won't give "the best Montreal granulated."

The only way you can be sure of getting the best, is to insist on having

St. Lawrence Sugar



Put up by the Refinery in 20 pound Cotton Bags

The analysis of Prof. Hersey, Government Analyst, shows that "St. Lawrence Granulated" contains 98-99/100 to 100 per cent. of pure cane sugar with no impurities whatever.

The St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Company Limited, Montreal.

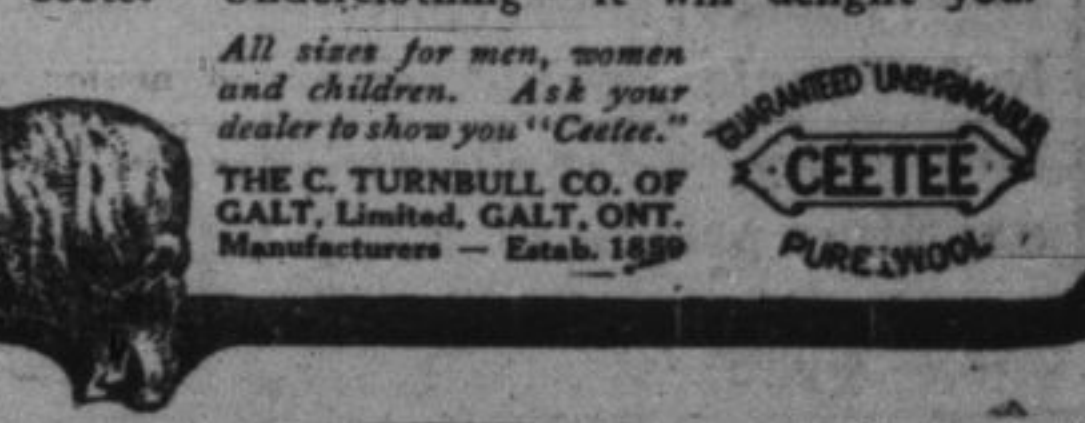
"CEETEE" UNDERWEAR

The most important part of your dress

Your underclothing is the most important part of your apparel. No matter how good or well made the rest of your clothing may be—if your underclothing does not fit or is uncomfortable, you cannot look or feel properly dressed. Just try "Ceetee" Underclothing—it will delight you.

All sizes for men, women and children. Ask your dealer to show you "Ceetee."

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CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP

For Every Meal

At breakfast with porridge "Crown Brand Syrup" is delicious. Used with plain puddings or made up with pastry, odd scraps of cake, etc., it makes a delightful after dinner dessert.

At supper it is just the thing to eat with bread and butter, toast or biscuits. "CROWN BRAND SYRUP" is syrup at its best and in its most delicious and wholesome form.

It is prepared in a perfect manner from absolutely pure ingredients. It is far ahead of all other kinds in deliciousness of flavor and perfect wholesomeness—don't you think it's worth while insisting on "Crown Brand Syrup?"

Your dealer has it for you in 2, 5, 10 and 20 lb. air-tight tins with lift-off lids. Order some to-day.

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- the Biscuit Flour
- the Cake Flour
- the Pastry Flour
- all four in the original

Ontario Blended Flour—always the same.

"Beaver" Flour

New Dates, 3 lbs. for 25c
New Figs and Cranberries
Sweet Potatoes, 6lbs for 25c

We still have those large California Grape Fruit at 10c each.

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