PAGES 9 TO 14.

The Daily British Whig

YEAR 78—NO 304. KINGSTON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1911. SECOND PART

MRS. JOHN HENDERSON WAS SO RUN DOWN LIFE NOT WORTH LIVING.

A Few Bottles of Peruna Restored Me to Health.

Mrs. John Henderson, 2 Overdale Ave., Montreal, Can., writes:

"I was much distressed with neuralgia and was so run down that life was not worth living. I tried a great many remedies, but all to no effect.

"I met a friend of mine, and told her of my ailment. She advised me to try her remedy, Peruna.

"Although I had no faith in Peruna, I took her advice, and am pleased to state that the neuralgia has entirely left me, and have gained so in health that I feel just like my old self again.

"I am enjoying the best of health.

We have on file many thousand testimonials like the above. We can give our readers only a slight glimpse of the vast array of unsolicited endorsements Dr. Hartman is receiving.

NO RIPPING APART.

When we clean clothes by the French Dry Cleaning process there is no occasion for the ripping of the articles apart. You will appreciate what this means.

R. PARKER & CO.,
Dyers and Cleaners,
69 Princess St., Kingston, Ont.

Dr. Martel's Female Pills

EIGHTEEN YEARS THE STANDARD

Prescribed and recommended for women's ailments, a scientifically prepared remedy of proven worth. The result from their use is quick and permanent. For sale at all drug stores.

Sold only by trained Corsetieres

The Spirella Corset

Selection and fitting done in your own home. Boned only with Spirella Boning. Flexible, light, sanitary, comfortable. Admits of frequent laundering.

Guaranteed one year against breakage or rust. Appointments to your convenience.

Phone or send post card
Margaret Dunnett,
'Phone 872 Corsetiere,
195 Wellington St.

Spirella Boning

Read the Spirella advertisements in Ladies' Home Journal, Delineator, Designer, New Idea and Vogue.

Toronto Man Cured of Intolerable Itch

Mr. J. E. Hooper, Toronto.

By Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment

"I just want to say a good word for Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Four or five years ago I was in Port Arthur, and I had an attack of the itch. It certainly was an intolerable nuisance. The itching was principally at nights before I went to bed. The thighs were especially affected.

"I went to two doctors about it, and tried more than one remedy. I was beginning to think the complaint was incurable, when I was telling my trouble to a barber, and he said that he would guarantee to cure me. He told me to take a hot bath, use Cuticura Soap, and then apply Cuticura Ointment. I took his advice, and, sure enough, the itch vanished. I had probably been troubled with the itch for two or three months before I tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and they completely cured me of that intolerable nuisance. After one warm bath with Cuticura Soap and use of the Cuticura Ointment I was never troubled with the itching again. Anything in this testimonial I would be prepared to swear to in a court of law." (Signed) J. E. Hooper, 268 Parliament Street, Toronto, Jan. 10, 1911.

For more than a generation Cuticura Soap and Ointment have afforded the speediest, simplest and most economical treatment for skin and scalp humors. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. A liberal sample of each, with 32-page book, sent free, to any address, by the Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., 53 Columbus Ave., Boston, U. S. A.

THE COMING OF THE CONNAUGHTS.

By DR. ANDREW MACPHAIL.

Copyright by Publishers' Press, Ltd.

Without a governor-general the Canadian constitution would be unworkable. Formerly a governor was an agent of domination. To-day he is merely a representative of the king, and has nothing to do with the mechanism of government. He is the constitutional authority for preventing, or loosening, party deadlocks. If a party cannot choose a prime minister, the governor must intervene and make a selection or dissolve the parliament. If the members break up into quarrelsome groups a leader must be chosen for them.

In France this authority rests with an elected official, and works badly. In England the responsibility is inherited and approved by the people, and it works well. But the king cannot know enough of local affairs in the overseas dominions to discharge this constitutional function impartially and with knowledge. Therefore a substitute must be chosen, a man well versed in public affairs, indifferent to party-clamor, fit recipient for all political confidences. Such a representative of the king is the Duke of Connaught.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
Governor-General of Canada.

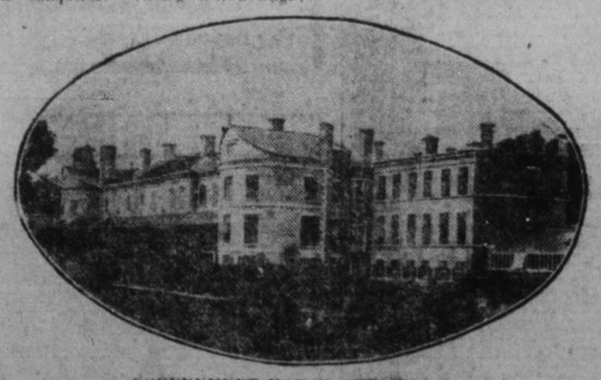
Who are the Connaughts? When a civilized community wishes to ascertain the identity of a new-comer, the first business is to trace a connexion between him and those who are already known. Let us apply that method in the case of the Duke of Connaught.

Most persons in Canada have heard of William I, who became king of England in 1066, and is commonly called the conqueror. The Duke of Connaught is of the twenty-eighth generation which is descended from the Conqueror. Taking the average life of a generation as thirty years, and multiplying that number by twenty-eight, yields 840, which, added to 1066 makes the year 1906, which is near enough for all practical purposes.

This high ancestry is sufficient to indicate the place in the world which the Duke of Connaught occupies; and the school-child who is curious may analyze the following list, and so follow the steps of his descent:—Arthur—Victoria—Edward, Duke of Kent—George IV—George III—Frederick, Prince of Wales—George II—George I—Sophia—Elizabeth—James VI—Mary, Queen of Scots—James V—Margaret—Henry VII—Edward IV—Richard of York—Richard of Cambridge—Edmund of York—Edward III—Edward II—Edward I—Henry III—John—Henry II—Matilda—Henry I—William I.

Accordingly, the Duke of Connaught is the son of Queen Victoria, brother of the late king, and uncle of the reigning one. Formally, he is known as His Royal Highness, Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert. He was born July 1st, 1850, and married, March 13th, 1879, Princess Louise Margaret Alexandra Victoria Agnes, who was born July 25th, 1860, the daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia. They have three children, namely, the Duchess of Skane, born January 15th, 1882, and married, June 15th, 1905, to Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden; Prince Arthur Frederick Patrick Albert, born January 13th, 1883; and Princess Victoria Patricia Helena Elizabeth, who was born March 17th, 1886, and is now twenty-five years of age.

Being of royal lineage the new governor-general is a prince, but by a curious fiction in England the title of duke is considered one of superior rank, and a prince shortly after attaining his majority is usually created a duke. Thus, Prince Alfred was created Duke of Edinburgh, and Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught. Also, he is entitled to be addressed as "Royal Highness," a title reserved for the sons, daughters, grandsons, brothers, sisters, uncles and aunts on the father's side of the sovereign. He is entitled, further, to bear the royal arms, charged, however, in the centre with an escutcheon of pretence of the arms of Saxony, namely, barry of ten or and sable, a crown of rue in bend vert; and differenced with a label of three points, an engraving of which is given with his biography, the crest being on a coronet of rank.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Next, we require to know what a man has done in the world and the recognition he has received for doing it. These facts may best be learned from the following formal and concise phraseology: Field Marshall His Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., G.M.B., G.S.C.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., first duke, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; was born May 1st, 1850; was educated at Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; D.C.L., Oxford, 1887, LL.D., Cambridge, 1903; appointed lieutenant, Royal Engineers, 1868, transferred to Royal Artillery, October, 1868, and to Rifle Brigade, August, 1869; became captain in 1874; transferred to 7th Hussars in 1873; was promoted to major in 1875, transferred as lieutenant-colonel to command 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, in 1876; was promoted brevet colonel and major-general in 1880; lieutenant-general in 1889, general in 1893, and held marshal in 1902; appointed colonel-in-chief, Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own) in 1880, and colonel, Scots Guards in 1883, was brigadier-general in command 3rd Infantry Brigade at Aldershot 1880-82; served during the Fenian Raid in Canada in 1870 (medal with clasp) and with Expeditionary Force in 1882, in command of 1st (Guards) Brigade of 1st Division, present at action of Mahuta and battle of Tel-el-kerbir (thrice mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp, Khedive's star, 2nd class Medjidie, C. B.; thanked by Parliament;) an infantry brigadier at Aldershot in 1883 and Meerut Division, Bengal 1883-5 and 1886; was Commander-in-chief of troops in Bombay presidency in 1886-90, in command of South District in 1890-93, and of troops in Aldershot in 1893-8, Commander-in-chief of forces in Ireland in 1900-1901, and in command of forces in Ireland and 3rd Army Corps in 1901-4, since when he has been Inspector-General of the forces and President of Selection Board; introduced at privy council in 1871; was a personal aide-de-camp to Her Majesty Queen Victoria; created Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, and Earl of Sussex (in peerage of United Kingdom) in 1874; is lieutenant-general in German army, ranger of Epping Forest, great prior of Ireland, grand master of the Order of the Bath, grand master of Freemasons in England, an elder brother of Trinity House, president of Royal United Service Institution, a bencher of Gray's Inn, president of Wellington College, of Foundling Hospital, of St. Thomas's Hospital, and of King's College Hospital, Bailiff of Egle and a Knight of Justice of Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England, colonel-in-chief Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own) and Highland Light Infantry, Colonel Grenadier Guards and Army Service corps, honorary colonel Duke of Connaught's Hampshire and Isle of Wight Artillery, south division Royal Artillery, 3rd Volunteer Batallion Hampshire Regiment, Duke of Connaught's Own (Sligo Artillery), south division Royal Artillery, 3rd and 4th batallions Queen's Own (Royal W. Kent Regiment), royal E. Kent, Imperial Yeomanry, south of Ireland regiment of Imperial Yeomanry, 4th volunteer Batallion (V.D.) Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own), 3rd and 4th batallions Highland Light Infantry, 13th (Duke of Connaught's Own) Bengal Lancers, 7th Bengal Infantry, 29th Bombay Infantry (2nd Biluch Regiment) is (Duke of Connaught's Own) Bombay Lancers, and 4th Austrian Hussars, a la suite Kieff, regiment of Russian Dragoons (28th Regiment of Royal Dragoons), and Colonel Ziethen Hussars, No. 3 (of Brandenburg), etc., has orders of Black Eagle and Pour le Merite of Prussia, Legion of Honor of France, Elephant of Denmark, Seraphim of Sweden, St. Andrew of Russia, Annunziata of Italy, St. Stephen of Austria, Golden Fleece and Charles III of Spain, the Osmanli of Turkey, Tower and Sword of Portugal, Chrysanthemum of Japan, and Crown of Wdrtemburg, etc; honorary doctor of literature of Punjab University in 1886.

The public records show that a governor-general draws an allowance of fifty thousand dollars a year; but anyone who is aware of the expense attendant upon a large establishment in a city will readily surmise how inadequate this amount is. Fortunately for Canadians the Duke of Connaught is in receipt of an annuity of twenty-five thousand pounds a year from the imperial parliament, and he will not be under the necessity as previous governors have been, of performing public duties at the expense of his private purse.

Why did the Connaughts come? The answer to that question is found in the simple statement that it was inevitable that they should come. The previous occupant of the post of governor-general of Canada by sheer force of personality and political experience had raised the office to so high a plane that it must have been difficult to choose a successor. Even in the peerage there cannot be many persons—if one may describe a peer as a person—who would be willing, on equal terms, to measure their tact, ability and skill with Lord Grey's.

Accordingly, the ground was shifted by choosing a governor-general from the ranks of royalty, so that his talent will have free play unhampered by the institution of comparison either in his own mind, or in the mind of the public. It is not that the new governor-general as such would suffer by comparison, because he has proved his capacity to the world in much more trying circumstances than any he is likely to encounter in Canada; and quite apart from his royal rank he is the most experienced and capable representative of the King who could be found in the Empire. His coming is a sign, too, of the high place which Canada holds in the minds of him who wears the crown and in the minds of the ministers who advise him. It will awaken us to a new sense of our responsibility and lead us to reflect more upon our obligations and less upon our rights. In short, it will afford us a fresh apprehension of the advantage there is to us in living under British institutions, as loyal and willing subjects, rather than as "citizens," under an official chosen for us, no one knows how but all suspect how.

A king is not king because he wants to be, but because he has to be. There was a time when an evil or indolent king had certain opportunities for self indulgence. Now he does not enjoy even that poor privilege. His meanest subject enjoys more. His only supremacy is in the opportunity for doing good. It is literally true that the king can do no wrong, and that is more than can be said for most rulers. It is equally true that he has a vast opportunity for doing good.

And the British people live under a king not because they must but because they want to. They know by experience that such a way of living is best. Its advantages are so manifest and manifold they cannot imagine people wanting to live in any other way. The presence amongst us for five years of the son of Queen Victoria, brother of Edward VII, and uncle of him who is now reigning, will stimulate us to find the real ground for our contentment, and having found that we shall be more content.

OUR NEW VICE-REINE.

There are two sides to government, as Mr. Bagshot, that most astute of all observers of British institutions, was careful to point out. The one is dignified; the other is efficient. A good system must first win the confidence of those who live under it, and then use that confidence for purposes of government. There must first be loyalty, affection, and homage. That is what he meant by saying that you cannot make a monarchy any more than you can adopt a father.

In a company of philosophers a stout man in a "frock coat" will secure respect as quickly as a tall man in a uniform, and a printed document will be as sacrosanct as a king. But the members of a political community are not all, or even for the most part, philosophers. They are of the kind who go to a theatre and are impressed by what they see, by things which appeal to the senses, by things in which large ideas claim to be embodied; and if those ideas are mystic and alleged to be far off, even of superhuman origin, so much more powerful will they be. Above all things people like a show, and when the delegates of the people of the United States assemble in convention to select a president the first thing they do is to make a show for themselves.

T.R.H. THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT AND FAMILY.

The last thing a democratic people desire is simplicity. Their lives are so dull they are eager for an occasional burst of splendour. That is the reason why the housemaid loves to read a story of the alliance between the governess and the baronet.

"Accordingly, the new governor-general will not offend by displaying all the magnificence of which his office is capable. Let us hope then that when he opens parliament, he will discard the "frock coat," and array himself in ducal robes, if he has none other more splendid, in fine scarlet cloth, lined with taffeta, and doubled with four guards of ermine at equal distances with gold lace above each guard, and tied up to the left shoulder by a knot of white ribband. Let him lay aside the "silk hat" and use for head covering the customary ducal cap of crimson velvet turned up with ermine, and bearing a gold tassel on the top.

Government by a king is of incalculable advantage. It is a form of government which is intelligible to any man. Only lawyers can understand the operation of a constitution. Few men are guided by reason. Most men are guided by instinct and feeling, and in every country there are masses of the people who know no other guide. Royalty is interesting because it is human, and will be strong until human reason is stronger than the human heart. All can be loyal to a person. Only the few can be loyal to the abstract idea inherent in a constitution, and republics are weak because the human understanding is weak.

The presence of the king gives proof of what is felt by all, namely, that men, whether they ought to be or not, are not born equal. In certain communities every one is ready to inform you, directly or indirectly, that he is as good as you are. The thing is not true, and even if it were, the practice does not make for good manners. In any civilized society certain persons have certain places, whether they like them or not. When people refuse to recognize their place there can be no pleasant human relationship or intercourse which is agreeable to any.

The vulgarising of the world is due to the power of wealth in the hands of those who do not know how to use it; but in a community where wealth is powerless to win the highest place the pursuit of it will be less ardent. The crown is a sign that there is a point to which wealth and the social adventurer cannot attain. As matters now stand we cannot have our king amongst us; but the time is drawing nigh when we will have him for a part of the year at least. The coming of his uncle is a foreshadowing of that event.

AFTER EFFECTS OF FEVER.

How to Build Up Health and Strength After Wasting Diseases.

When the system is run down following attacks of fever, la grippe, or other wasting diseases, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are of special value. They make new, rich blood, which reaches every organ and every nerve in the body, and in this way restore the patient to active health and strength. In proof of this we give the case of Mrs. James Randall, Silverstream, Sask., who says: "I feel that if there is anyone who ought to testify to the merits of Dr. Williams Pink Pills it is myself. About four years ago I was taken down with typhoid fever which left me in a very weak state and my stomach so impaired that even a drink of milk would cause me pain. To make matters worse the change of life followed, and although I was under the care of one of our best doctors, I was steadily growing worse. Before I was sick I had often read of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but thought no more about them. But now when I was sick and helpless and almost hopeless, and with no benefit coming from medical treatment, I kept thinking of the Pills and finally decided to try them. I did so and am thankful to be able to say that they restored me to health and strength, and enabled me to pass through that trying period, from which so many poor women emerge with shattered health. I hope that many other poor sufferers may read this statement and take fresh courage from it, as I am sure that what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me they will do for others. I may add that I always keep Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the home, and feel that they are better than a doctor."

These Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or may be had by mail at 50c. a box or six boxes for $2.50 from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A De Luxe Booklet.

The railways of the American continent vie with each other in producing their publications in artistic and attractive style, and the Grand Trunk have received, the palm from connoisseurs for being the leaders in this direction. With their usual taste they have just issued a very handsome brochure slightly different to the ordinary run of railway booklets, inasmuch as there is not any descriptive matter in the publication, but it is a book of views that tell their story without words. The name of this unique piece of advertising is simply "Vistas," with the Grand Trunk trade mark on one corner of the cover. The cover itself is a reproduction in colors from a painting of "The International Limited," the finest and fastest train in Canada. Inside the book are found maps of the Grand Trunk railway system and the Grand Trunk Pacific railway and a series of sixty-one pictures of Canadian scenes. These pictures are reproduced in the finest of half-tone process from direct photographic negatives and printed on high-class coated paper. The booklet is a credit to the company.

Budget From Bath.

Bath, Oct. 5.—Mr. and Mrs. William Seward, of Emporia, Kansas, visiting the past few weeks at Maxwell Robinson's, started for home on Wednesday. Owing to the high winds the steamer Aletha's trips have been very irregular. The concert and dance given by St. John's church, on Wednesday, was well attended. M. B. Hughes has returned from his trip to the north-west. A number went to Picton fair last week. Mrs. Quayle has returned from her visit in Trenton. Rev. Snider has gone to Picton to see his father, who is very ill.

The truly big man in the community may not be able to force the scales to a high notch.

In the end the fruits of frugality and self-denial may be spent in extravagance and waste.

STOMACH MISERY ENDED.

Indigestion, Gas, Heartburn and Sourness go in Five Minutes.

Why not get some now—this moment, and forever rid yourself of stomach trouble and indigestion? A dieted stomach gets the blues and grumbles. Give it a good eat, then take Pape's Diapepsin to start the digestive juices working. There will be no dyspepsia or belching of gas or eructations of undigested food; no feeling like a lump of lead in the stomach or heartburn, sick headache and dizziness, and your food will not ferment and poison your breath with nauseous odors.

Pape's Diapepsin costs only 50 cents for a large case at any drug store here, and will relieve the most obstinate case of indigestion and upset stomach in five minutes.

There is nothing else better to take gas from stomach and cleanse the stomach and intestines, and, besides, one single dose will digest and prepare for assimilation into the blood all your food the same as a sound, healthy stomach would do it.

When Diapepsin works, your stomach rests—gets itself in order, cleans up—and then you fell like eating when you come to the table, and what you eat will do you good.

Absolute relief from all stomach misery is waiting for you as soon as you decide to take a little Diapepsin. Tell your druggist that you want Pape's Diapepsin, because you want to become thoroughly cured this time.

Remember, if your stomach feels out of order and uncomfortable now, you can surely get relief in five min-