

A WOMAN'S WAY TO GET RELIEF

TAKE GIN PILLS FOR LAME BACK. TYNESIDE, P. O., ONT. "I received your sample of Gin Pills and after using them, I felt so much better that I got a box at my druggist's and now I am taking the third box. The pain across my back and kidneys has almost entirely gone and I am better than I have been for years. I strongly advise all women who suffer from Pain in the Back and Weak Kidneys, to try Gin Pills."



Gin Pills contain the well known medicinal properties of GIN as well as other curative agents—but do not contain alcohol. Gin Pills are guaranteed by the largest wholesale drug house in the British Empire to give complete satisfaction or money refunded. 50c. box, 6 for \$2.50—sample free if you write National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Dept. B Toronto. If the bowels are constipated take National Lax Liver Pills, 25c. box. 98

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Is rich in food value and easy to digest. It is just Cocoa, pure Cocoa, ground from the choicest Cocoa beans.

Nurses and Doctors recommend its use in sickness or in health.

Do You use Cowan's Cocoa?



NERVES UNSTRUNG, WAS "DOWN AND OUT."

Feels 10 Years Younger After Taking Morriscy's No. 14 Blood Tablets.

MONTREAL, P. Q., May 16, 1911. I was all run down and felt all out of sorts. My appetite was bad—my complexion sallow—my spirits low, and I didn't seem to have any ambition to do my ordinary household work. I was in this condition for about a year, although several physicians prescribed a tonic for me and I tried several well advertised remedies, but all without success. About three months ago one of your booklets was left at my house, and I read of the wonderful success of Dr. Morriscy and of the remarkable cases that his medicines were making, and decided to try his No. 14 Tablets. I used one box and before it was half gone I began to feel better, and it gave me the courage to keep on. I have just finished the third box, and only wish I could tell you how much better I feel. My work is now a pleasure to me, and I feel 10 years younger. You certainly have the best real Blood Tonic and blood maker that I have heard of, and anyone in need of such a remedy will find yours the very best and most reliable. The above prescription is not a "Cure-All" or so-called patent medicine. Dr. Morriscy prescribed it for 44 years, and it cured thousands after other doctors failed. Price, 50c. per box at your dealers or Father Morriscy Medicine Co., Limited, Montreal.

Sold and guaranteed in Kingston by J. B. McLeod.

The American Cafe

The Up-to-date Restaurant and Eating House. Separate apartments. Well furnished and lighted. Try our Full Course Dinner, 25c. THOMAS GUY, Prop.

GAS FIRES. We have the imitation hard and soft Coal Fires, just the thing for the parlor or dining room. No trouble, no dust, no smoke, as cheap as coal to use. Let us give you a price piped and we'll complete. Phone 515. Personal attention. J. W. GIBLIN & CO., Car. Salesmen and Gasfitters.

A BI-LINGUAL CASE

APPEAL OF TRUSTEES AGAINST MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.

Teacher's Qualification—Objections Against Presence of Catholic Clergy Inside Bar of Court, Overruled by Judge.

Manitoba Free Press. The question of bilingual schools, the responsibility of school trustees, and the qualifications of a person to teach the French language were all considered in the interesting case which came before Judge Prudhomme in St. Boniface. The case was an appeal against the judgment of Henri de Moissac, the police magistrate of St. Norbert, who found the three school trustees at Union Point guilty of neglecting the duties of their office in not appointing a properly qualified teacher for their school to teach French and English, and imposed a fine of \$20 and costs.

The arrival of Cyrus Nolette in the district last spring with his family of seven, raised the number of children going to school who spoke French, to above the stipulated number of ten, and from the month of May right on there has been considerable agitation in the district for a bilingual school. The matter was put before the department of education, and the trustees agreed that they would advertise for a bilingual teacher. After the advertisement appeared in the papers, Oliver H. Brown, the teacher who was in office at the time, put in an application, saying that he had studied French at Manitoba College for three years and had afterwards studied conversation in private lessons. On the re-opening of the school after the summer vacations he resumed his duties as teacher of both languages. Thereupon Nolette took out summonses against the three trustees, and when the case came up, they were found guilty on the charge of failure to fulfill the duties of their office.

There was evidence at both the forenoon and afternoon sessions of the court as to the real movers in the matter. In the morning four Catholic priests sat within the bar in front of those who were giving evidence. The counsel for the defence, E. L. Howell, objected that their presence was in the nature of an intimidation, but they were allowed by his lordship, Judge Prudhomme, to keep their seats and in the afternoon their number was augmented to a dozen. They appeared to follow the case intently, and on one occasion the voice of one of them was heard prompting a witness on the stand. Inspectors Young and Goulet gave evidence as to the curriculum in the bilingual schools. They agreed that there were no fixed rules as to the curriculum of the schools. The inspector of French schools, said that he had not visited this school till September 22nd, which was after the date of the trial. He found then that Brown was not qualified to teach French. He had never heard of the school being a bilingual one before September 22nd. It was possible in his estimation that those who were not familiar with the French language, might be misled as to the qualifications of Brown.

The deputy minister of education for the province said that he had not even yet any definite information as to the formation of a bilingual school district at Union Point. It was under the impression that that was to be done after the summer holidays. The usual procedure in the matter was for a complaint to be laid with the department after which the trustees were notified. This had been done and the trustees had said that they would appoint a bilingual teacher. After reading the letter of application, which had been sent by Brown to the trustees, he said that in his opinion they were justified in making the appointment.

Otto Swenson, the secretary-treasurer of the trustees, after he had heard from the department that the school should be bilingual, interviewed Mr. Fletcher, and as a result they had advertised for a teacher with a knowledge of French as well as English. Mr. Brown had made an application and they thought they could not do better than appoint him. They even kept him on as the teacher till they had the report from Inspector Goulet, that Brown was not qualified and they then advertised again and they had a teacher coming to the school, who would undertake to teach in both languages. Judge Prudhomme announced that he would take the case on deliberation in having the members of the clergy within the bar was a customary practice with him and he also was desired to be courteous to the clergy.

Queen Collects Mascots. Queen Alexandra has always collected mascots. One afternoon lately she was paying a call in Belgravia, and quite unobserved, a black kitten of the most plebeian order climbed up the back of her Majesty's chair, and, arriving at the top, began to play with her widow's veil. The hostess got up quickly to remove the cheeky intruder, but Queen Alexandra asked to whom the kitten belonged, when it transpired that it was a stray one. Her Majesty requested to be permitted to take it home, and she did. Queen Alexandra has a solemn old owl at Sandringham, which she regards as a mascot. Her friends, knowing this, have from time to time given her numbers or ornaments representing owls, and now she has a table which is devoted to the collection.

RHEUMATISM CURED BY FIG PILLS

An absolute guarantee goes with every box of FIG PILLS. They will cure RHEUMATISM, KIDNEY disorder, BLADDER trouble, CONSTIPATION, SLUGGISH LIVER and all STOMACH and BOWEL disorders. At all dealers, 25 cents per box, or The Fig Pill Co., St. Thomas, Ont. Sold and recommended in Kingston by J. B. McLEOD, Druggist.

THE CONSULAR STAFF

What Canada's Foreign Representatives Are Doing.

Diplomatically, Canada is still tied to her mother's apron strings. Commercially, she is doing her own row. Which is to say that if a Canadian gets into trouble with the police in Paris or Berlin, he must appeal to the British Ambassador to help him out of his scrape, while if he gets mixed up in some business negotiations, he has the happy alternative of calling at the office of the Canadian Trade Commissioner for advice, counsel and relief.

If the wars of the future are to be commercial wars, then Canada is making a good start in getting her ambassadors of commerce skillfully placed at all the strategic points of the field, says W. A. Craik in Canadian Courier. You will find their sign boards hung out conspicuously in the streets of Paris and Melbourne, of Berlin and Auckland, of Amsterdam and Shanghai, of Havana and Yokohama.

And our Canadian Downing Street, keenly alive to the importance of their work, holds the strings. Appointed and controlled by the Department of Trade and Commerce, they act under twenty-six pages of closely-printed instructions—the Trade Commissioner's Book of Leviticus. Like the laws of the ancient Israelites, the instructions to the Trade Commissioners provide but dry and scanty fare for the rest of mankind, and, as pater familias is wont to skip the chapters of Leviticus in his family devotions, so it is becoming that the present writer should not pause to read the sixty-six sections of the Commissioners' bible or the patience of his readers. Suffice it, if needful, to pick out a few golden texts.

Putting it in a nutshell the main function of a Trade Commissioner is to link up Canadian sellers with British or foreign buyers. He is supposed to keep his eyes open for possible markets for Canadian goods, to post himself on the way to do business in his particular district and to furnish reports on trade conditions. For instance, Commissioner Fischer, over at No. 10 Unter den Linden (charming address), Berlin, makes a discovery that a certain German manufacturer, who uses quantities of feldspar and mica in his business, would be delighted if he could get in touch with some Canadian exporter of these commodities. Canada is just the place to supply feldspar and mica, and Commissioner Fischer assures the German he will stir things up. Through the Department at Ottawa and their next little weekly trade newspaper, it soon comes known to the business men of Canada that a German correspondent, who is a large buyer of feldspar and mica, wants the addresses of Canadian exporters. This is an intimation to the feldspar and mica men of the Dominion to bestir themselves and write for particulars. If all goes well, an arrangement is effected. Commissioner Fischer has done his duty and has vindicated his position.

The service is still young. A glance over the present official list of Commissioners would show that the most venerable of the appointees has only held office since 1902, while most of the others date from 1907 onwards. The Trade Commissioner Service was launched in a small way in 1892, when three or four commercial agents were appointed in the West Indies. These agents were men in business in the islands, who for a small remuneration devoted a part of their time to the promotion of Canadian trade in the islands.

However admirable the system was as a starter, it had its defects. Canada needed the undivided attention of native-born officials. A new class of agents was constituted, distinguished from the former by the name of trade commissioners, and paid a sufficient salary to enable them to devote all their time to the duties of their office. The late J. S. Larke received the first appointment in 1894, and at intervals since then the service has been enlarged and extended until today the list includes eighteen commissioners and four agents.

In order to make the work of the commissioners as effective as possible, the Department of Trade and Commerce has gone extensively into the publishing business. It shares with the Secretary of State's Department the honor of getting out the only weekly publication issued by the Government. In its way the "Weekly Report" of the Department of Trade and Commerce is every bit as interesting as The Canadian Gazette. True, it does not furnish such a variety of topics as the voluminous Gazette, but it has some choice paragraphs for those who know how to find them.

Library For Montreal Now. Montreal, the largest North American city within the limits of our province has one. Although there are 500,000 persons living in Montreal, a library never has been established, because the Roman Catholic archbishop would not consent unless the church had control of the selection of the books.

The City Council now has given instructions for the drafting of a bylaw for the establishment of a library. Ald. Morin stated recently that his idea was a library of English and French books, including works prohibited by the church. The latter, however, are to be kept in a separate section. A Catholic must have an archbishop's permit to get one.

Canadian Colony In Palestine. That the Canadian flag would soon be flying in Palestine was the statement made by Dr. John Shyne in an address delivered before the Zionists of Toronto in the Lyric Theatre recently.

"The Canadian Jews have decided," he said, "to establish a Canadian colony in Palestine. Relatives of Canadian Jews who are in Russia will be assisted there, and they will be given the protection of the Canadian flag."

Sensation at Rodney. While digging a ditch about three miles from the village of Rodney, on the farm of H. Rippen, parts of the skeleton of a mastodon were unearthed, and being in a good state of preservation, the curiosity is a feature at the fall fair.

When you come to think of it there are a lot of rules that reduce to work either way. We would earn the title of being extravagant could all of our desires be gratified.

MIGHT HAVE BEENS.

Humble People Who Narrowly Missed Being Monarchs.

Whenever royal blood is recognized it is treated with universal respect. Nevertheless, it is an indisputable fact that there are in Great Britain today literally thousands of persons with royal blood in their veins who occupy humble and, in many cases, menial positions. And it is quite reasonable to assume that there are in the slums and workhouses many men and women who might be leading persons at court.

It has actually been ascertained that there are no fewer than 11,723 persons living who can be proved to be direct descendants of Henry VII., our monarch in 1485.

Using these figures as the basis for a simple mathematical calculation, we arrive at the astounding conclusion that, from the death of Henry VII. to the present day, there must have been living at least 30,730 persons directly descended from the King.

It is quite easy to follow the means by which the "family" has become so numerous, and there is no need to wrestle with complex genealogical tables. Henry VII. had two daughters, the elder of whom married James IV. of Scotland, becoming thereby the grandmother of Mary Queen of Scots. The younger daughter, Mary Tudor, married, in the first instance, Louis XII. of France.

The marriage had been entered upon against her will, and immediately on regaining her freedom, she contracted a second marriage with Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk.

The descendants of Mary Tudor number, at the present day, some 10,000 persons in a direct line, and by an extraordinary string of circumstances have kept almost entirely distinct from those of her elder sister, Margaret. From the latter sprang the Stuarts, who later occupied the throne, and to her all the crowned heads of Europe, except those of a few small semi-civilized states, can trace their descent. From this it will be seen that all European monarchs are related.

When Queen Elizabeth successfully revoked the will of Henry VIII. there were two daughters of Mary Tudor living, who each married a nobleman. Their children also married into other noble families, and that is how the wide diffusion of royal blood was started. Although many of the descendants of Mary Tudor occupy, as has been stated, more or less fitting positions, there are a great number who are scattered amongst the very humblest positions in life. The record of how some of these have come down in the world, cannot be traced.

Sir Richard Moore, after a stormy and adventurous career, spent the latter part of his life in the humble capacity of a turnkey. A similar, though perhaps slightly more congenial fate, was that of Lord Kinross, who carried his living as a waiter. On his death he left no heir, and his family then came to an end. The claim of a certain small shopkeeper in Mile End to be regarded as a descendant of Mary Tudor is quite valid; and, of course, if it has been ascertained that a customs officer, a toll-gate keeper, and a butcher were indisputably direct descendants.

Who Owns Them?

It is not perhaps generally known that an opinion expressed, half humorously by Lord Salvesen at the opening of the Norse Gallery in the Scottish exhibition in Glasgow with regard to the ownership of the Orkney and Shetland Islands is fortified by very high authority. His lordship, speaking as a lawyer, is not sure whether the islands do not belong to Norway, if prepared to pay the money for which they were pledged, with interest, for three hundred years, would be entitled to redeem them. As a matter of fact, plenipotentiaries assembled at Breda in 1668 (a couple of centuries after the islands had come into the possession of the Scottish crown) decided not only that the right of redemption had not then been barred by the lapse of time, but that it was imperishable. The islands were pledged in 1468, so that interest is due for nearly four and a half centuries.

Daring Animal Operations. The great feat just performed by Prof. Woudridge at the Zoo in setting the fractured jaws of the famous nine-year-old python is a reminder of the remarkable progress made in operating upon animals. Perhaps the greatest dental operation on record was performed upon an elephant in the city of Mexico. The aching tooth was 12 inches long and 4 inches in diameter at the root. After the animal had been securely fastened with chains, his mouth was prised open, and a quantity of cocaine applied to despatch the pain. When this was done, a hole was bored through the tooth, and an iron bar inserted. Then a rope was twisted around the bar, and four horses were attached thereto to drag the offending molar out.

The Word "Good-Bye." In the changes that have come in our language we have sometimes crowded a whole sentence into a single word. Our word for farewell is one of these. In Shakespeare's time one said to his friends at parting, "God be w' ye." From that time we have clipped it more and more till now it has come to be simply "good-bye." But it is surely pleasant to remember when we bid our friends a good-bye that we are saying to them in good old Saxon phrase, "God be with you."

Reform in Egypt. Reforms in Egypt and the Levant have improved the public administration, developed national resources and uplifted the people, exciting private enterprise, stimulating local energy and advancing morality.

King a Prebendary. It may not be generally known that the King is a Welsh prebendary. He is a Prebendary of St. David's Cathedral, Pembroke, and, as such, is entitled to an annual salary of \$5.

Do not be foolish enough to blame others for your own record. The woman in the case usually gets the preponderance of blame. Your first, little dishonest transaction may be your crossing of the danger line.

Don't wait for Luck to fall into your lap. Take a firm grip on Opportunity.

You Need Vitality, Strength, Force. If you are Weak, Nerveless, Bloodless, your energies paralyzed. Scott's Emulsion is the Vitalizer—and your opportunity. ALL DRUGGISTS

The Rayo Lamp The Lamp That Saves The Eyes Children naturally never think of possible strain on their eyesight when poring over a fascinating book. It is up to you to see they do not ruin their young eyes these long evenings by reading under a poor light. The Rayo Lamp is an insurance against eye troubles, alike for young and old. The Rayo is a low-priced lamp, but it is constructed on the soundest scientific principles, and there is not a better lamp made at any price. It is easy on the eye because its light is so soft and white and widely diffused. And a Rayo Lamp never flickers. Easily lighted without removing shade or chimney; easy to clean and rewind. Solid brass throughout, with handsome nickel finish; also in many other styles and finishes. Ask your dealer to show you his Rayo lamps; or write for descriptive circular to any agent.

STRONG enough in wear to take your boy through a vigorous winter of school and play, this sturdy Sanford Juvenile overcoat is designed on the same many lines as the clothes we make for men. SANFORD JUVENILE CLOTHES The photo shows this coat as it actually looked on a Canadian boy and as it will look on your son. When you've found the store in your town where Sanford Juvenile Clothes are sold, clothes selection for your boy will, thereafter, be a matter of pleasure instead of a trouble-some task. W. E. Sanford Mfg. Co., Limited Hamilton

THOMAS COPELY Y PHONE 987. Drop a card to 19 Pine Street when wanting anything done in the Carpenter line. Estimates given on all kinds of repairs and new work also. Hardwood Floors of all kinds. All orders will receive prompt attention. Shop, 49 Queen Street.

Removal Notice! W. C. Bennett, Tinsmith and Plumber, has Removed his place of business from 373 King St. to 191 Princess Street, next door to the late S. J. Horsey's Hardware Store, where he will be pleased to meet all his old customers and as many new ones as require first-class Tinsmithing and Plumbing done; also agent for the Souvenir Range. Phone 1033

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"Invictus" Footwear is true to natural conditions, to the shape of the foot, and to the use to which the Shoes are put. "Invictus" Shoes fit because they are built on scientific, natural shaped lasts, the material and workmanship are adapted to meet all the demands of wear. In GUN METAL, PATENT COLT, BOX CALF TAN, and WINTER CALF. BUTTON, LACE, or BLUCHER.

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