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CRUISING AROUND THE WORLD

Picturesque Lands and People on the Great Belt Line—Egypt and the Nile Country.

By WM. G. FRIZELL.

The lure of strange lands and peoples is felt by most of us on our first acquaintance with the pictures in the school geographies. To make a trip around the world had seemed a scarcely less marvelous exploit than a visit to Mars and about as unattainable. An announcement in a newspaper, about a year ago placed the matter in an entirely new light. A great floating hotel, I learned, was to carry half a thousand people around the world with all, or rather, more than, the comforts of home, while every difficulty of travel had been smoothed away in advance. The difficulties of making a hundred railroad and steamship connections and making oneself understood in a babel of languages made an around the world trip formidable. Even the cost of this inspiring journey had been brought within the reach of my moderate resources. I could live aboard a palatial ocean liner more cheaply than at an ordinary hotel, with upward of 25,000 miles of transportation thrown in.

After months of delightful anticipation the long expected day for sailing finally arrived. We had selected our stateroom, which was to be our home for 110 days, and moved our belongings into it. A score of luxuries unknown to the ordinary traveler we found were possible on this floating hotel. The cabin had a homelike air. With the problem of constant packing and repacking, which is the horror of ordinary travel, done away with, we

simply made our home on the great liner as we would select a room at a summer hotel. Even our steamer chair trip in a sheltered part of the deck. We had only to sit quietly at home, as it were, and watch the marvelous panorama of an around the world trip unfold before our eyes. Our floating home on the steamship Cleveland of the Hamburg-American line carried several hundred Americans, gathered from all parts of the Union. The great 600 foot boat of 17,000 tons afforded ample room for all. A delightful week at sea supplied just the right preface for our wonderful adventures. In twenty-four hours we were better acquainted than we could have been in a month ashore. Friendships were quickly made, which have still endured. Our first ports of call did not carry us out of the beaten track of travel. As we approached Port Said, the gateway of the orient, the interesting stage of our journey commenced.

A special train took us to Cairo. At first the country was desolate and sandy, with only an occasional village of clay huts and dirty children. The bitter lakes, which we saw from the window, were once made sweet. Mosa passed this way under more trying circumstances and with a more permanent record. He says, "And when they came to Marah they could not drink of the waters of Marah, for they were bitter." The character of country continued changing. The rich allu-

rial soil and the well cultivated fields were evidence that we had reached the land of Goshen, of which Pharaoh said to Israel before the days of oppression, "In the land of Goshen let them dwell." Across fields of richest green the pyramids loomed up above the trees long before Cairo was reached.

Many changes have taken place in Cairo during recent years. Once long strings of camels and donkeys were lined up before the principal hotels. Their places have been usurped by drivers, who snap their whips with a tremendous noise as they hurry by. On the way to the pyramids the tramcar and the automobile have taken the place of the ship of the desert. Once native life was the only life. Now Cairo is as fashionable in dress as any European city, but it is in a transition state. In the outlying districts the forked stick is still a plow, and the camel and donkey are equally yoked together. At Cairo snake charmers and the boys with trained monkeys are still present. The open air cafes are always crowded. A trip to the pyramids brought us to the very center of the greatest achievements of history. The pyramids have been despoiled of their beauty by vandal hands that have torn away their smooth casing of granite for the construction of mosques, and the water of the citadel. They have left the surface an irregular and shapeless line of steps. The conquering armies after using them as quarries have not, however, detracted from their immensity. The exploration of the interior was more tiring, but likewise more remunerative. Provided with candles, electric lamps, flashlights and pickaxes, we climbed the north side to the entrance, forty feet above the base. From this point we made a rapid descent into the interior below the line of the surface. A long series of climbing, slipping and sliding through the Great Gallery brought us to the king's chamber. Here, halfway to the top, is a room thirty-four feet long, seventeen feet

wide and nineteen feet high. Modern heights are supported by an arched roof with keystone insertion, but here is a perfectly flat roof of huge horizontal blocks of granite so closely fitted that we could not detect the slightest opening between them. How they support the great mass of material above modern engineers cannot explain.

Sometimes weddings are made to order at the request of the dragoman. Not desirous of spending any money to see fictitious ones or to encourage speedy divorces, we contented ourselves with witnessing a wedding procession on the street. Matches are made by a middle party, and the bridegroom does not look upon the face of the bride until the close of their wedding day, after the procession of the bride to the bridegroom's house. We were fortunate in witnessing a wedding procession where the bride was conveyed in a palanquin. In this she was totally concealed from view. It was borne by two gorgeously decorated camels, one in front and one behind. The groom's house was as far as we were allowed to go.

In the streets of Cairo we saw a funeral procession that took us back to Biblical times. It was headed by paid mourners and wailing women. The path was cleared by blind men bearing staves. The corpse was placed upon a flat board and carried upon the shoulders of men of uneven height, who were frequently replaced by others from the procession. This was taken to an ancient cemetery, where the mourners were paid off, after which they sang a different tune.

Not death, but life; not ruins, but improvements, met our last gaze of Egypt on our way to Port Said. Science, skill and energy have worked wonders even in the desert. A railway journey over a desert-crossed by a ship canal was a novelty. Since the Cleveland was the largest steamer that had ever passed through the Suez canal our was a noteworthy tour.

HAD GIVEN UP HOPE

SAVED BY PRAYER FROM DEATH SHE SAYS.

Shipwrecked Woman Gives a Thrilling Tale of Her Most Dramatic Rescue.

Cardiff, July 15.—"I had given up all hope and was clasping my hands in prayer when a rope fell right into them." This dramatic statement was made by Mrs. Jorgensen, of Cardiff, the Norwegian sailor's wife, after it had been cut in two by the Glasgow steamer Gleneg, off the Lizard in the early hours of Tuesday morning.

"After the collision," she said, "I took my money and my watch from under my pillow and picked up my boots and skirt, but when Simon Olsen, the ship's boy, came and knocked at my door, I dropped them all. He almost carried me to the wheel house.

"I called for a rope. It was terrible. The boat was sinking, and the water was nearly up to my waist. I had given up all hope and was clasping my hands in prayer when a rope fell right into them. As I clung to it the *Avienne* went down beneath my feet.

"Weighted with my ordinary clothes I must have gone, but I was only in my night attire, and managed to hold on, until, with the help of an engineer, the coolies dragged me on board."

"BLEED THEM WHITE," SAID FRENCH PHYSICIAN.

The Treatment in Fever Cases Till Quinine Wrought a Change.

In 1832, when the French were conducting a campaign of conquest in Algeria, the mortality among the troops and colonists there was frightful. France was being continually called upon for fresh levies of men and youths to supply this terrible loss, chiefly from fever incidental to the climate.

At that time the practice of bleeding still prevailed. "Bleed them till they are white," was the injunction which Broussais, the head physician of the French, gave to his followers when the condition of the soldiers was reported to him.

At about in one year out of an effective force of 5,500 men, 1,000 died of illness in the hospital. Most of them had been "bled to the white."

At this time the effects of sulphate of quinine were known, but few physicians ventured to employ it. One Maillot, had interested himself in the new remedy and, going to Bone in the medical service of the government, he resolved to see if it would not reduce the frightful mortality, which was one to every three and one-half men who entered the hospital.

At first he employed the quinine merely as an adjunct to the bleeding. He soon found that bleeding was killing the men and that quinine was saving them. Little by little he left off bleeding, to the great scandal of the medical profession.

Exactly in proportion as the bleeding ceased the deaths in the hospital decreased. In two years the deaths fell off from one in three and a half of all who entered the hospital to one in twenty, and finally to one in forty-six.

Maillot, quite naturally enough, became an earnest opponent of bleeding, but he was so actively resisted and so ceaselessly vilified that he became embittered toward his colleagues.

Nearly thirty years passed before Maillot saw the complete triumph of his ideas. Doctors continued to bleed, but in 1865 Maillot was made commander of the Legion of Honor and chief of the medical staff of the French army, and his influence, with others, in bringing about a virtual revolution in the practice of medicine, was fully recognized.—Harper's Week.

WOMEN LONGER LIVED.

Men Die Earlier and More Unexpectedly, Declares Investigator.

Women live longer than men, according to statistics on the comparative longevity of men and women prepared by Dr. A. H. Stewart, of Lawton, Okla. The investigator finds that according to the census returns there are 4,000 centenarians in this country, of whom 2,500 are women.

Dr. Stewart further declares that women require less oxygen than men, endure more heat, stand more tarried air, suffer less from anaesthetics and also "are more likely to survive hanging."

Men die unexpectedly more often than do women, and men suffer from baldness more frequently. It is also found that there are more variations from the normal among men than among women, but epinephrine, including mathematical prodigies, are more frequent among men. On the other hand idiots and cranks are less frequent among women.

MAN-A-LIN



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MAN-A-LIN is An Excellent Remedy for Constipation.

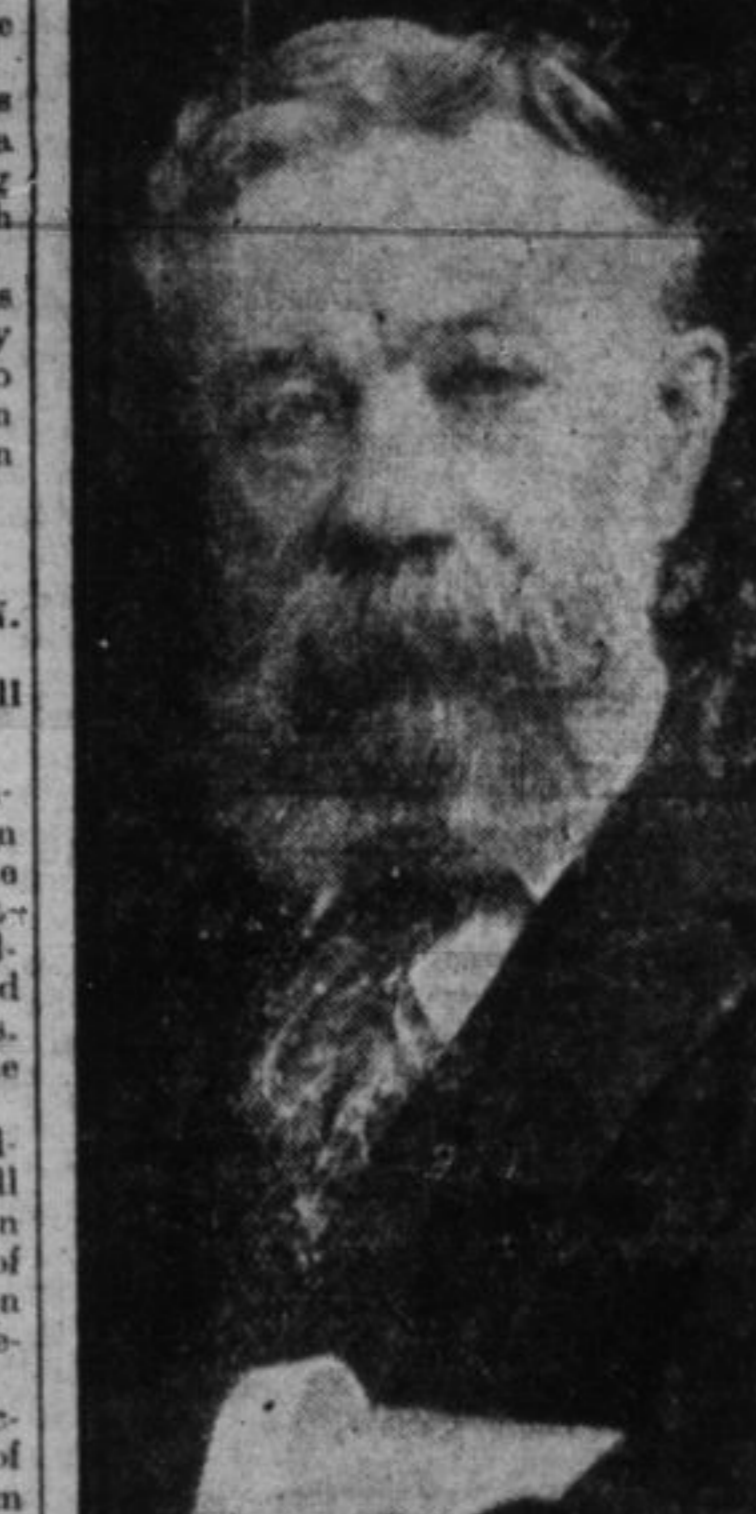
There are many ailments directly dependent upon constipation, such as biliousness, discolored and pimpled skin, inactive liver, dyspepsia, overworked kidneys and headache.

Remove constipation and all of these ailments disappear.

MAN-A-LIN can be relied upon to produce a gentle action of the bowels, making pills and drastic cathartics entirely unnecessary.

A dose or two of Man-a-lin is advisable in slight febrile attacks, la grippe, colds and influenza.

THE MAN-A-LIN CO., COLUMBUS, OHIO, U. S. A.



THE LATE ROBERT MEIGHEN, of Montreal, president of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company.

THE CLUB HOTEL

WELLINGTON STREET. (Near Princess). There are other hotels, but none approach the Club in homelike surroundings. Located in centre of city and close to principal stores and theatres. Charges are moderate. Special rates by the week. P. M. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

Every Woman

is interested in the health of her hair. MARVEL Hairing Spray. The new hairing spray. Best for all hair troubles. Cleanses, softens, and restores the hair to its natural beauty. Price 25c. WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., Windsor, Ont.

Keatings Powder Kills Bugs

KEATING'S Powder is bad for all kinds of bugs. It is stainless, odorless and harmless except to insect life. Sold by all Druggists in tins only 10, 15, 20, 25c.

\$3.50 Recipe Free For Weak Men

Send Name and Address Today—You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous.

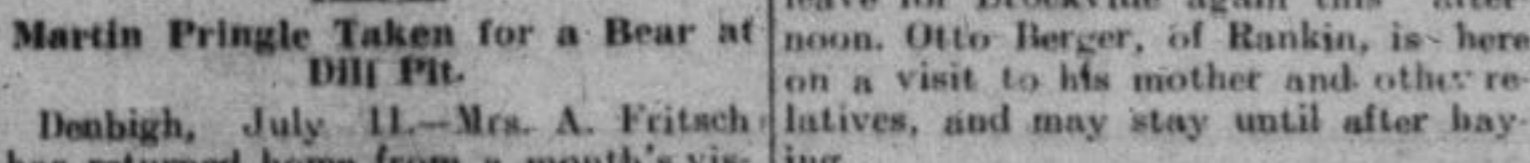
Not Many Converts Made.

According to the official reports who have accompanied the conservative leader on his tour, the prospects for the party are particularly bright. It has been noticeable, however, that while Mr. Borden has always been regarded as an attentive and respectful hearing as well becomes the people of the west, at almost every point, petitions and addresses, even when presented by conservatives, invariably pronounced in favor of secession. It was Mr. Borden's difficult task to persuade the west that it was a mistake. We fear he made few converts.

Miss Edna E. Bonnard, B.A., daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Bonnard, Fincastle, who for the past three years has been assistant principal and teacher in the high school at Indian Head, Sask., was united in marriage to Frederick E. Phillips, of Regina, on July 6th.



OUR PARTY AT THE PYRAMIDS



DEPARTURE OF THE S.S. CLEVELAND FOR WORLD CRUISE



EGYPTIAN BRIDAL PALANQUIN

FORMER DENBIGH MAN SHOT.

Martin Pringle Taken for a Bear at Dill Pit.

Denbigh, July 11.—Mrs. A. Frisich has returned home from a month's visit at her son Charles and her daughter, Mrs. G. Stein's, at New Liskeilly. Her daughter Edna, who has been attending high school at Henfrew, arrived home at the same time to spend the summer vacation with her parents. Miss Katie Marquardt, who has been teaching school in Renfrew county, is also spending her holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Marquardt, and her sisters, Annie, Mary and Dora, are also expected home in a day or two. Miss Edna Stein, M. Orlawa, also arrived last week on a visit to the old home, and her sister, Martha, of Ottawa, and her brother, Frederick, of North Bay, will likely join the family circle in a few days. The latter to remain to assist his father in haying and harvesting. Mr. and Mrs. William John, just returned home from a visit to their daughter, Mrs. Ephraim Byers, of Douglas. Their other daughters, Jane and Fanny, of Oswego, N.Y., are also home to enjoy a good visit on the old homestead.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Bahm just arrived home again from a business trip and a visit to friends at Renfrew and Annapolis. Their son, Adolph, who has been engaged in New Ontario since last summer also came home to assist in taking off the crops. Among other arrivals last week were David and William Youmans, and Ardie Blackley, who also returned home from New Ontario to assist their parents in saving their crops, as hired help will likely be very scarce.

Martin Pringle, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Pringle, of this place, is lying in the Sudbury hospital with a bullet wound through his hip. He was employed by the C. O. Ry. on a gravel train at Dill Pit and went out to pick some berries. John Gossin went out about the same time to look after a bear, which had been frequenting the same berry patch, but knew nothing of Pringle's presence there. Seeing a dark object moving in the bushes, he fired at it, with the result stated. Pringle, however, is reported as likely to recover.

Frank Chatson, Jr., of Brockville, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. Chatson, Sr., and his brother, William

Baby's Own Tablets.

Baby's Own Tablets should be kept in every home where there are babies or young children. At no time of the year is baby in such danger as in summer. At the first sign of illness the Tablets should be given to the little one, for summer complaints come on so quickly that unless prompt aid is at hand baby may be beyond help in a few hours. The Tablets never fail to relieve the sick child, and if occasionally given to the well child will keep him well. Mrs. Desire Martin, St. Denis, Que., writes: "I have a baby three months old who suffered from colic and constipation. Castor Oil was of no help at all, but Baby's Own Tablets speedily cured him and now I always keep them in the house." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

On July 11th, John Best, a respected farmer in Drummond, breathed his last at the advanced age of seventy-six years. He was born in the township of North Elmsley on the old first farm on Fishan Lake, but for many years he lived in Drummond. Twenty-one mills is Pieton's tax rate for 1911.

Miss Bell Stevenson, left Pieton for Cleveland, where she has accepted the position of assistant superintendent at the Lakeside hospital.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. J. C. HENNEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Be the underlined have known J. C. Henney for the last 15 years and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

WALFING, KINMAN & MARVIN. Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

KINGSTON TOWNSHIP COUNCIL.

Monthly Meeting at Catarauqui on the 3rd.

Catarauqui, July 3.—Members all present. Minutes of last meeting adopted. James Smith's claim for a lamb killed by dogs, left over until next meeting. Moved, Gordon-Valleau, that we grant \$15 to road division 29 for gravel, by the pathmaster, John Hooper. Moved, Hawkie-Reid, that Councilors Gordon and Valleau inquire regarding complaint of Dr. Gibson with reference to draining hill near Jackson's mill. Moved, Gordon-Valleau, that the reeve and Councilor near Elginburg. Moved, Reid-Hawkie, that council grant \$17 for work done on road division 33. Moved, Hawkie-Gordon, that James Cummings receive \$14 for work on road division 14. Moved, Gordon-Valleau, that the clerk name date for court of revision of assessment roll and advertise time through press. Moved, Reid-Gordon, that the reeve and Councilor Valleau be a committee to procure office cabinet for treasurer, with power to act. Moved, Hawkie-Reid, that Councilor Gordon be authorized to sell tile drain, 135 feet, in Elginburg.

S. W. Watts voted \$8.33 for lamb killed by dogs. James Stafford voted \$12 for two culverts, one on concession 6 and one on Portland Road. Forty dollars voted to Township of Kingston Agricultural Society. Moved, Reid-Hawkie, that W. Millar be appointed collector of taxes, and furnish his own security, at a salary of \$85.

Moved, Gordon-Hawkie, that council agree to pay half cost of repair and maintenance of Concession street, and that the reeve, A. M. Bankin, Collins Bay, William Reid, deputy reeve, Glenburnie, and Councilor F. W. Valleau, Catarauqui, be a committee to act in conjunction with committee of city council.

Payments ordered: \$65, stone on road division 13; \$3.25, Arthur Patterson, breaking stone on road division 36; \$5, Arthur Mohan, repairing culvert on road division 53; \$4, Arthur Mohan, lamb killed by dogs; \$5, William Bell, fifty loads stone, 10c per load, road division 34; \$5, Robert Patterson, fixing culvert and digging ditch, road division 36; \$6.13, Clarence Taylor, work on road division 35; \$17, T. C. Graham, four days opening road, forty loads stone and

AN IDEAL HAIR TONIC

Parisian Sage is compounded on the most advanced scientific principles and nothing on the market to-day can compare with it. It accomplishes so much more than the ordinary tonics and does it so quickly that users are astonished.

Parisian Sage kills the dandruff germs and eradicates dandruff, stops falling hair, itching of the scalp and splitting hairs in two weeks or J. B. McLeod will refund your money.

Parisian Sage gives a fascinating lustre to women's hair and makes it beautiful. It makes the hair grow luxuriantly; it is the daintiest and most refreshing hair dressing that science has produced and has not a particle of grease or stickiness in it. Parisian Sage costs 50 cents at all druggists and dealers. The girl with the Auburn Hair is on every package.

Do You Use Your Watch Properly?

Few People Realize What a Complex Machine a Vest Pocket Timepiece Is.

A watch is such a very every-day affair, that few persons realize what a wonderful machine it is that is ticking in their vest pockets, whether it may have cost \$100, or may have been purchased for \$1. The complex and delicate mechanism is subjected to worse treatment than is ordinarily given a wagon. Persons who carefully oil sewing machines and heavy engines, seem to expect a watch to run and keep perfect time, year after year, without a drop of oil, though the wheels of the larger machines do but a small fraction of the work performed by those of the watch.

A simple statement of figures does not, ordinarily, carry much force, but some idea of what a running watch performs in the way of a wheel-revolution can be gained from the following:

The main wheel makes four revolutions in twenty-four hours, or 1,440 in a year. The second, or centre, wheel, makes twenty-four revolutions in as many hours, and 7,200 in a year. The third wheel, revolving 192 times in twenty-four hours, has completed 4,224,000 revolutions. The fourth wheel, which carries the second hand, must make 1,440 revolutions in twenty-four hours, or 525,000 in a year, while the fifth, or scape wheel, revolves 12,960 times in each twenty-four hours, making a year's total of 4,728,000 revolutions. The number of beats, or vibrations is 388,800 per twenty-four hours, or 141,812,800 in a year.

A quiet wedding took place July 6th, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Young, Pieton, when Miss Ethel Louise Young was married to Elmer Vincent, formerly of Pieton, now of Rochester, N.Y.