12 Pages

The Daily British Whig

Pages 9-12

YEAR 85. NO. 30 KINGSTON, ONTARIO, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1918 SECOND SECTION

PILES

If you suffer from this painful malady, apply Zam-Buk. It is purely herbal, quickly eases the dull, gnawing pain, stops bleeding, ends the irritation, and in a short time completely and permanently cures. Zam-Buk should be in every home.

Mrs. C. Hanson, Poplar, B.C., says: "I suffered for years with bleeding piles. The pain was often so bad I could hardly walk. I tried remedy after remedy, and finally underwent an operation, but only got temporary relief. At last I tried Zam-Buk. Perseverance with this completely cured me and there has been no return of the trouble."

50c box, all druggists and stores.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

LOCAL BRANCH TIME TABLE

IN EFFECT JAN. 6TH, 1918.

Trains will leave and arrive at Ottawa Depot, Foot of Johnson Street.

Going West.	Lve. City	Arr. Ottawa
No. 19 Mail	12.20 a.m.	12.57 a.m
No. 13 Express	2.58 a.m.	3.35 a.m
No. 27 Local	9.45 a.m.	10.17 a.m
No. 1 Intern'l Ltd.	1.41 p.m.	2.12 p.m
No. 7 Mail	3.00 p.m.	3.40 p.m
Going East.	**Lve. City**	**Arr. Ottawa**
No. 18 Mail	1.40 a.m.	2.17 a.m
No. 16 Express	2.58 a.m.	3.35 a.m
No. 6 Mail	12.20 p.m.	12.52 p.m
No. 14 Intern'l Ltd.	1.08 p.m.	1.38 p.m
No. 28 Local	6.48 p.m.	7.27 p.m

Nos. 1, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19 run daily.

Other trains daily except Sunday.

Direct route to Toronto, Peterboro, Hamilton, Buffalo, London, Detroit, Chicago, Bay City, Saginaw, Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec, Portland, St. John, Halifax, Boston, and New York. For Pullman accommodation, tickets and all other information, apply to, J. P. Hanley, Agent. Agency for all ocean steamship lines. Open day and night.

CUNARD LINE

Passenger Service BETWEEN Halifax and Bristol

Money remittances made by mail or cable. Apply to Local Agents or The Robert Reford Co., Limited, General Agents, 50 King St. East, Toronto, Ont.

Complexion Lotion! Use Fresh Lemons and Strain Juice

Any grocer will sell you two fresh lemons and your drug store will supply you with three ounces of orchard white. Put these in a bottle and shake well. Here you have a whole quarter pint of the most wonderful lotion at about the cost one must pay for a small jar of the ordinary cold creams.

Care should be taken to strain the juice through a fine cloth so no pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan, and is the ideal skin softener, smoother and beautifier.

Used by day, this sweetly fragrant lotion protects the skin from the evil effects of the weather and prevents roughness, redness, chafing and smarting. At night it works in the pores while you sleep, and is intended to bring a freshness and peach-like beauty that wins envy and admiration.

Just try it! Make up a quarter pint of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands. It naturally helps to whiten, soften, freshen and bring out the roses and beauty of any skin. It works marvelously on rough, red hands. Try it and see for yourself.

Have Your Car Overhauled and Stored for the Winter AT THE Central Garage, 335 King St. ED. WALSH - - Proprietor.

It is human to make mistakes, but, at the same time it is noble to apologize for them.

THE ANCIENT WONDERS

ONLY TWO OF THE SEVEN NOW IN EXISTENCE.

The "Wonders" of the Early Ages Were Mostly Architectural, in Which Respect They Differ From Ours of the Present Day, Which Are Most Triumphant Inventions of the Brain of Scientists.

ATTEMPTS have been made to list the "seven wonders" of our present-day world, but without much success. There are, indeed, too many of them—the puzzle being to choose the most important.

The seven wonders of the ancient world were mostly architectural. Our wonders of to-day are inventions.

One might mention the flying machine, the dirigible balloon, the talking machine, the electric light, the moving picture, electric transportation, the telephone. These are seven, to be noted off hand; but there are so many others. One might easily enumerate seventy "wonders."

Six of the original "seven wonders of the world" were contained within territory which at the outbreak of the war was (including Egypt) under the sovereignty of Turkey. The exception was the Colossus of Rhodes, a gigantic statue of bronze that, according to tradition, straddled the harbor of that city with its legs, between which tall-masted vessels were able to pass.

As a matter of fact, it did nothing of the kind. The Colossus stood on the shore at the entrance of the harbor, the above-mentioned city being the principal seaport of the Island of Rhodes, now belonging to Greece.

"Frightfulness" is nothing new in war. Of the civilizations of past ages few structural memorials remain, because of wholesale military vandalism. Chiefly owing to destruction thus caused, there are now in existence only two of the ancient wonders, and these in a damaged condition — namely, the so-called Vocal Memnon and the Pyramids of Egypt. The remaining five were the Temple of Diana at Ephesus, the Hanging Gardens of Babylon, the Pharos at Alexandria, the Mausoleum of Queen Artemisia, and the Rhodes Colossus.

The Vocal Memnon was one of two gigantic statues, each of them nearly seventy feet high and cut out of a single block of reddish sandstone, which the Pharaoh Amemophis II. set up to flank the road approaching a superb temple that he erected on the banks of the Nile. Both were meant to be portraits of himself. In later years (sandstone being friable stuff) one of them developed a considerable crack; but it never occurred to anybody to regard the fracture as possibly connected with a very peculiar phenomenon exhibited by the image.

Every morning soon after sunrise it gave out an audible sound, which to the imaginative resembled a cry. In those days of ignorance anything that was not understood was attributed to the supernatural, and so it is not surprising that the Egyptians should have thought a god was speaking. Indeed, people flocked from all parts of the civilized world to witness the marvel. But the statue (which, with its mate, still exists) is no longer vocal. It ceased to make noises, in fact, after being repaired by Septimus Severus—the truth being that they were due to the splitting apart of the sandstone particles caused by the expanding influences of the rising sun's warmth.

The Pharos—erected by Ptolemy, Philadelphus, 300 years before the birth of Christ, on a long, narrow rock in the harbor of Alexandria, a mile off shore—was a lighthouse. Some early writers state that it was taller than the loftiest of the pyramids, and that great mirrors were used as reflectors to augment the illuminating effect of the bonfire which was kept burning at night on its top; but these details are of doubtful authenticity. The tower bore the inscription: "King Ptolemy to the gods, the saviors, for the benefit of sailors." Its architect, Sostratus, is said to have cut his own name in the stone of the structure, in huge letters, covering it with plaster, in order that it might be preserved for all time.

The Hanging Gardens of Babylon were consecrated by King Nebuchadnezzar for the delight of his royal spouse, Amytis. They were composed of a series of five terraces, but of sundried brick, each terrace being uplifted fifty feet above the one next beneath, so that the total height of the structure was 250 feet. Situated as it was in the midst of a perfectly flat plain, such an elevation must have lent it great impressiveness to the eye. Vast in size, it was erected by the forced labor of tens of thousands of slaves, great numbers of whom were captive Jews from Palestine.

This remarkable structure was vertical on one side, the other three sides being formed in five great steps. Up these a winding stair led to the top, on which stood the queen's pleasure palace. The terraces were overlaid with earth of a depth sufficient to support the growth of the largest trees, and the gardens thus created were adorned with all the most beautiful flowering plants of the country or obtainable from afar. Viewed from a distance, the effect was "as if a forest had leaped into the air." Each terrace offered a landscape wholly different from the others. Fountains flowed; streams coursed through artificial meadows, and fawns and other tame animals lent additional attractiveness to the scenery.

The temple of Diana at Ephesus in Asia Minor, was the shrine of a goddess who although a virgin, was supposed, according to her local cult, to have special superintendence over the reproduction of the human species. Ceremonies connected with the worship of her are said to have degenerated into orgies worse than scandalous. Not for this reason at all, but because he was anxious to make his name "immortal," as he himself confessed, a megalomaniac crank (as we should call him in these days), one Erathosthenes, set fire to the temple, and it was burned to the ground.

This happened on the night when Alexander the Great was born. When he grew up, and while in his early twenties had become a famous conqueror, he offered to rebuild the temple; but the Ephesians declined. They preferred to rebuild it for themselves, and this they did, erecting on its site a much more magnificent temple than the original one. This latter edifice in fact was the structure which gained fame as one of the "seven wonders."

In its reconstructed form, it was 425 feet in length and 220 feet in width, the columns of its superb porticoes being sixty feet high—each one of them, it is said, contributed by a then-reigning prince. The main altar was the work of Praxiteles, the most celebrated sculptor of his time. The building was of white marble, with much and elaborate decoration in gold. It contained statues and other works of art of inestimable value. Nero despoiled it of the most precious of its art treasures; but it remained for the Goths (ancestors of the Germans of to-day) to destroy the edifice itself, after the Roman empire had fallen.

The "wonder" of which, among the seven, we of to-day know least, was the mausoleum—a magnificent tomb erected in honor of Mausolus, king of Caria, by his widow. How superb it must have been may be judged from the fact that since that time all exceptionally pretentious houses for the dead are called "mausoleums." The afflicted queen did not long survive her husband; she died of sorrow in the year 350 B. C.

The pyramids of Egypt, which, together with the Vocal Memnon, represent to-day the only ones of the "seven wonders" that have been preserved, are, as everybody knows, the mighty tombs of ancient Pharaohs. They are not less a marvel now than they were thirty centuries ago, though sadly marred and some of them partly destroyed. The so-called Great Pyramid of Cheops is 450 feet high; but originally it was thirty feet higher, ascending to a point. The weathering of ages has worn off the top of it, as well as the masonry which formerly made sides smoothly slanting, whereas at present they form a series of steps.

The Colossus of Rhodes, already mentioned, was a gigantic bronze image of the sun god, Apollo. Its height was 105 feet—about the same as that of the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor. It was erected about 200 B. C., and sixty years later was overthrown by an earthquake. There its fragments lay until, a long time afterwards, they were bought for junk by a Jewish trader and carried away on the backs of camels.

It is said that few men had arms long enough to embrace the thumb of the Colossus. Through its body a spiral stair led up into its head, from which the coast of Syria and ships voyaging to Egypt could be discerned. But the notion that it bestrode the width of the harbor of Rhodes with its legs is purely and simply a legend.

TOYS INDICATE CRUELTY.

Models of Ruined Cities Given to Hun Children.

Exultation over the ravages of the Teuton armies in France and Belgium entered largely into the German children's Christmas this year, as shown by numerous toys from Germany which have fallen into the hands of the French. Samples of leaden models of cities destroyed by German troops were recently seen in Paris by a correspondent of the Associated Press in the Library and Museum of War, founded under the auspices of the French Ministry of Public Instruction and the Fine Arts. The models showed in detail the heaps of brick and mortar and stones which were all that remained 'n hundreds of towns of Northern France and Belgium, faithfully reproduced for the delight of Germany's rising generation'

In addition to these objects there have been gathered picture books filled with illustrations of military operations, in which the German Emperor's troops always have the upper hand, and their enemies are invariably annihilated. The Library and Museum of War is now assuming such proportions that a large permanent institution will be necessary to house it. The beginning of the collection was furnished by Henri and Madame Leblanc of Paris, who had brought together relics from the battlefields and various war fronts.

The new institution has been placed under the care of Camille Bloch, General Inspector of the French National Libraries and Archives, and he has announced his intention to make it international by appealing to all the allied powers to furnish him with documents and exhibits dealing with the war.

The collection is to contain trench journals, works of propaganda, specimens of paper war money, medals, parliamentary documents, military insignia, ration cards, war stamps, and, in fact, everything that has a bearing on the war.

The French Government has asked the Chamber of Commerce for a $50,000 appropriation, and various private persons have promised gifts for the furtherance of the work, which it is considered appropriate should have its seat in the country that has seen most of the fighting.

Among the exhibits are the medals struck by order of the German Emperor in honor of the sinking of the Lusitania and the Sussex.

A Danish physician named Svindt, who has made many artificial legs out of papier mache, is now making artificial feet out of paper pulp.

STOP DANDRUFF! HAIR GETS THICK, WAVY, BEAUTIFUL

Girls! Draw a Cloth Through Your Hair and Double Its Beauty.

Spend a Few Cents! Dandruff Vanishes and Hair Stops Coming Out.

To be possessed of a head of heavy, beautiful hair; soft, lustrous, fluffy, wavy and free from dandruff, is merely a matter of using a little Danderine.

It is easy and inexpensive to have nice, soft hair and lots of it. Just get a small bottle of Knowlton's Danderine now—all drug stores recommend it—apply a little as directed, and within ten minutes there will be an appearance of abundance, freshness, fluffiness and an incomparable gloss and lustre, and try as you will, you can not find a trace of dandruff or falling hair; but your real surprise will be after about two weeks' use, when you will see new hair—fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair—sprouting out all over your scalp—Danderine is, we believe, the only sure hair grower, destroyer of dandruff and cure for itchy scalp, and it never fails to stop falling hair at once.

If you want to prove how pretty and soft your hair really is, moisten a cloth with a little Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair—taking one small strand at a time. Your hair will be soft, glossy and beautiful in just a few moments—a delightful surprise awaits everyone who tries this.

MILLS-SMITHERS.

An Interesting Marriage Service Held at Montreal.

The marriage took place on Saturday in the Church of St. James the Apostle, Montreal, of Georgina, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Smithers, to Major Arthur L. S. Mills, D.S.O., son of the late Right Rev. William Lennox Mills, D.D., Lord Bishop of Ontario, and of Mrs. Mills, Drummond street, Montreal. The Lord Bishop of Montreal officiated, assisted by the Ven. Archdeacon Norton, uncle of the groom, and the Rev. F. L. Whitley. The bride wore a beautiful wedding gown of white satin, heavily embroidered with pearls, the court train sweeping out from the shoulders in long, undulating folds, and her veil was banded to her hair with a coronet of orange blossoms. Her sister, Miss Frances Smithers, was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Marguerite Lindsey, Miss Catherine Robertson, Miss Dorothy Hebden and Miss Elspeth Paterson, and they wore lovely frocks of silk and chiffon, each contributing a color to the rainbow effect. The groomsman was Major C. G. Greenshields of the 24th Battalion, and the ushers were all the groom's brother officers: Capt. G. Ross Robertson, 24th Batt.; Lee Strathy, M.C., C.F.A.; G. S. McLennan, M.C., 73rd Batt.; and J. J. Todd, 60th Batt. The wedding was a military one, and at the breakfast at the bride's home in Drummond street the bride cut the cake with her husband's sword. Major and Mrs. Mills have gone for a brief honeymoon, and on their return will live for the present in Ottawa. The groom, who has seen service at the front from the early days of the war, is a graduate of Oxford, where he shone not only in the schools but in sports of all kinds, and had the honor of membership in that inside circle known as the Myrmidon Club.

Quebec Legislature decided that no case involving less than $12,000 should be entitled to an appeal to the Privy Council.

The world may owe you a living, but it has no business to, unless you work and earn it.

The fact in the case are not what the dishonest man is looking for.

An even temper can sometimes be made uneven by constant nagging.

A Woman's Burdens are lightened when she turns to the right medicine. If her existence is made gloomy by the chronic weaknesses, delicate derangements, and painful disorders that afflict womankind she will find relief and emancipation from her troubles in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. If she's overworked, nervous, or "run-down," she finds new life and strength. It's a powerful, invigorating tonic and nervine which was discovered and used by an eminent physician for many years, in his large medical practice among women. For young girls just entering womanhood; for women in middle life, the "Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine put up without alcohol, and can be had in tablet as well as liquid form. It's not a secret prescription for its ingredients are printed on wrapper. Send 10c for trial package to Dr. V. M. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., or branch in Bridgeburg, Ont.

Hamilton, Ont. — "When passing through middle life, as in most cases of this kind, I began to fail in health. I had severe pains in my head, dizzy spells, my back ached and I had pains in my side. I became very weak and nervous. I took medicine without getting relief until I took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and this medicine built me up in health and strength and I came through this critical period in a good healthy state. Women will find Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription very helpful during this trying time."—Mrs. Sarah Capes, 106 Robins Ave.

THE NATIONALISTS WIN IN ARMAGH

Retain Seat For the South Riding in the British Commons.

Dublin, Feb. 4.—Irish Unionists regard the result in South Armagh, where the nationalist won, as satisfactory, indicating a return to sanity by the masses of Irish Nationalists and a sincere blow to extremists. They therefore believe it will help toward conciliation and enable moderate opinion to work more effectively toward a Home Rule settlement as a first result in Ulster. They are pleased because the result shows that province has not been captured by the Sin Fein, and has not induced them to espouse anti-constitutionalism.

The largeness of the constitutional majority—over 1,200—has especially impressed Unionist opinion, and appears to convince Unionists that John Redmond's party has passed through its worst days, and will eventually restore the constitutional movement. It has also increased their interest in the Irish Convention, and, so far as can be judged, helps moderate Unionists, who are a mapority of their party, in their efforts to effect a settlement. In a word, Unionists hold that the result is a triump for moderate and sober politics.

Letters to the Editor

Close Churches At Last.

Kingston, Feb. 4.—(To the Editor): Will you allow me a little space regards the closing of our churches? Seeing in your Friday's issue the talk of closing three churches in our city, it seems awfully strange to me that there has not been a word suggested about closing other places. The churches are, to my idea, the last places that should be spoken of in such a disgraceful way. What about the four show places? It costs an awful lot to keep those places heated. Then, again, the schools have been spoken of. I, for one, say start with the things we could do best without. Shows ran away with a lot of poor people's money. When asked why they go they say, "Oh, we cannot keep away from them." As, for myself, I would like to see the thing started from the bottom. Shut the shows, and, if necessary, then the schools, but, pray, leave the Lord's houses till the last; or is going to church considered as a fashion and can be done without? I was in a church on Sunday, January 27th, where the preacher said he was running his church on soft coal to save fuel for the people, and his is one of the churches mentioned to be closed. Shame! If closing of places are started, show respect to the Houses of God.—ROBT. E. WARD, King street, city.

ABNORMALLY HIGH RETURNS.

Are Being Reaped by the Farmers During the War.

Ottawa Journal.

Kingston despatchs carry the interesting information that since the beginning of the war the farmers of Frontenac County have reduced chattel mortgages from a quarter of a million to fifty thousand dollars. Everybody, of course, will be glad to hear that the hardy sons of Frontenac's soil are doing so splendidly, but a whole lot of us are likewise given cause to reflect as to the possible relation between the extraordinary war prosperity of the farmers and the high cost of what we eat.

High prices are a great stimulus to production, in fact, appear essential to achieve the output of foodstuffs so vitally required, but, on the other hand, there is always a danger of making prices so high that it is next to impossible for the ordinary wage-earner to live. We do not throw out the suggestion with the idea that farmers' prices should be fixed, nevertheless there should be some way in which to guarantee a fair price to the farmer while at the same time preventing the utter despoliation of the resources of the consumer.

Nor do we think the old fiction that the middleman and not the farmer gets the bulk of the high prices we pay for food should continue to longer exist. It is quite evident that the middlemen get an adequate reward for their labors, but it is an equally ascertainable fact that under present conditions our farmers are reaping abnormally high returns.

Where Is Canadian Literature?

J. M. Gibbon, author of a successful novel entitled "Hearts and Faces," contributes to the February Canadian Magazine a study of Canadian literature, starting out with the supposition that it is in the way to New York, but ending with the conviction that it is at home on its own threshold. his is the most practical discussion of the subject that we have read. It does not attempt to review the literature of Canada, but rather takes up the publishing end and shows that the disposition of Canadian publishers is increasingly in favour of Canadian literary productions for the Canadian people.

30,535 Exempted in Quebec.

Quebec, Feb. 4.—Thirty-three thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight cases have been heard by the local exemption boards in connection with the M.S.A.; 30,535 exemptions have been granted, 2,811 of which were only temporary. Seven hundred and forty-four exemptions were refused. The military authorities have appealed in 10,718 cases so far and 294 enlisted men have appealed from the decision of exemption boards.

When the doctor presents his bill, you and I can learn the difference between a cold and the grip.

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA
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EST'D 1873
A General Banking Business conducted, offering special facilities in the handling of business accounts.
KINGSTON BRANCH,
J. F. ROWLAND, Manager.

A Sure Way To End Dandruff

There is one sure way that has never failed to remove dandruff at once, and that is to dissolve it, then you destroy it entirely. To do this just get about four ounces of plain, common liquid arvon from any drug store (this is all you will need), apply it at night when retiring; use enaough to moisten the scalp and rub it in gently with the finger tips.

By morning, most if not all, of your dandruff will be gone, and three or four more applications will completely dissolve and entirely destroy every single sign and trace of it, no matter how much dandruff you may have.

You will find all itching and digging of the scalp will stop instantly, and your hair will be fluffy, lustrous, glossy, silky and soft, and look and feel a hundred times better.

STOP CATARRH! OPEN NOSTRILS AND HEAD

Says Cream Applied in Nostrils Relieves Head-Colds at Once.

If your nostrils are clogged and your head is stuffed and you can't breathe freely because of a cold or catarrh, just get a small bottle of Ely's Cream Balm at any drug store. Apply a little of this fragrant, antiseptic cream into your nostrils and let it penetrate through every air passage of your head, soothing and healing the inflamed, swollen mucous membrane and you get instant relief.

Ah! how good it feels. Your nostrils are open, your head is clear, no more hawking, snuffling, blowing; no more headache, dryness or struggling for breath. Ely's Cream Balm is just what sufferers from head colds and catarrh need. It's a delight.

COOK'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND
A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength—No. 1, $1 No. 2, $3; No. 3, $5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address THE COOK MEDICINE CO. TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor)

Krupps have acquired control of the Wolff News Agency in Germany.

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Try a pound of our special Blend Coffee. Fresh ground while you wait, with the
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Sample given on request.
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Piano, violin and other stringed instruments; Elocution and Dramatic Art. Fall pupils may begin at any date. Terms on application.
216 Frontenac Street. Phone 1610.

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By placing your order early for store or house awnings and curtains. Supplies and help are scarce and will be higher.
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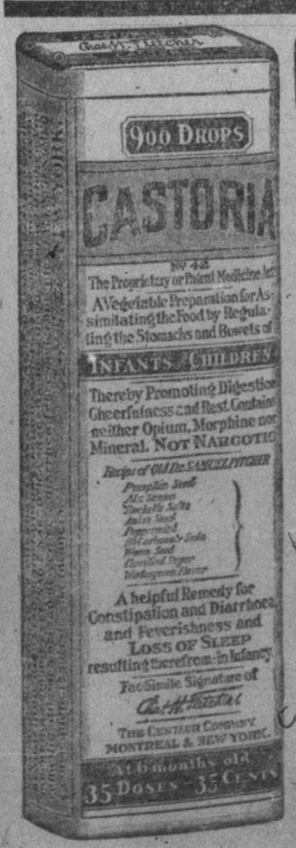
Tent, Awning, Flag and Waterproof Goods Manufacturers.
PETERBORO (F. W. Cook Local Agent) ONTARIO.



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In Use For Over Thirty Years
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