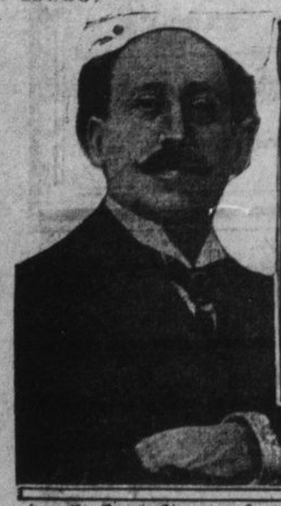
The Daily British Whig

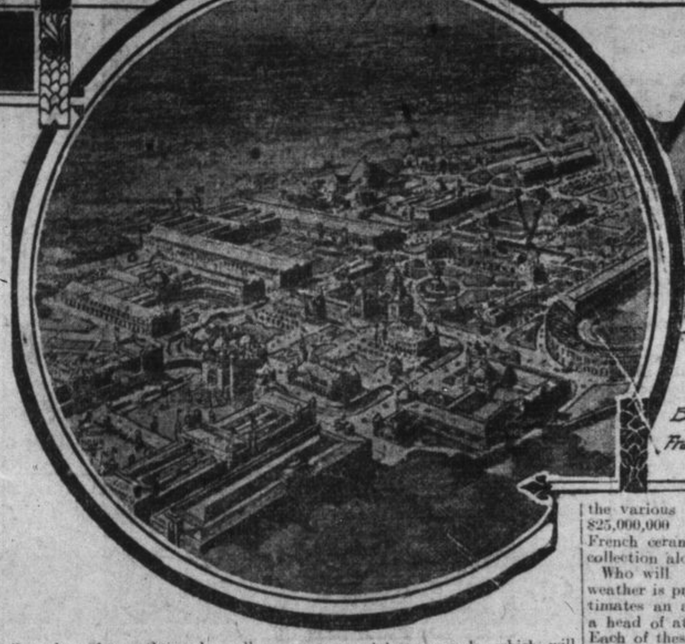
YEAR 75. KINGSTON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1908. NO. 133

SCENES IN GREAT FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION.



Imre Kiralfy, Who Planned and Carried Out this Gigantic Exhibition

A General View of the Indian Court



McKinley's Cottage in the Exhibition

Birds-eye Views of the Franco-British Exhibition

London, June 3.—The Franco-British exhibition, now in full swing, is certainly a magnificent scene, or rather succession of scenes, the equal of which has never been seen in the British capital.

The first impression of the visitor to the great Franco-British Exhibition is one of amazement at the size and magnificence of the buildings, their beauty, variety and extent. To gauge the area of the ground it is necessary to pass from court to court, avenue to avenue, and building to building until the visitor fully realizes the fact that the exhibition covers an area of 140 acres and is bigger than any exhibition ever seen before on British soil.

The splendidly simple planning of the great show enables the visitor to grasp the general idea without confusion of mind. Entering at Uxbridge road he will pass through eight great halls, each seventy feet wide and four hundred feet long, and will then discover that he has not yet entered the principal grounds, or even seen the exteriors of the great buildings which have given to the exhibition the name of the City of White Palaces.

These palaces are twenty in number, ranging from great double-winged machinery palace, with its eight acres of floor space, to the delightful pavilion of the City of Paris, itself an exhibition to which all London would flock if it stood in a busy thoroughfare. In addition to these are smaller buildings by the score, some erected by the French colonies, others by concessionaires who will manufacture and sell all manner of useful articles, from glassware to newspapers, and ginger beer to cigarettes.

Passing from an inspection of these the visitor will find three complete villages, each with its complement of 200 to 500 men, women and children. Finally he will come to the stadium and discover the greatest sports grounds in the world, a huge oval, surrounded by tier upon tier of seats, with a cinder path and a cycle track, three laps to the mile, seats for 68,000 persons, and standing room for nearly 40,000 more.

In the construction of this great city the builders used, in less than a twelve-month, 75,000 tons of steel, 800 tons a day of Thames ballast, 18,000 tons of plaster and 60,000 square yards of fireproof slabs. As he tramps from building to building along the three miles of main road and the thirty miles of garden paths and smaller avenues, or rests upon one of the 10,000 chairs and 1,000 garden seats, the visitor will gain a further impression of the immense labor which has gone to the making of the exhibition. He will understand the reason for the issue of 15,000 workmen's passes during every day of the last busy months.

Should the idea of fire enter his mind, he will be comforted by the thought of sixty fire hydrants in the buildings and forty in the grounds, each with a head of 200 feet of water and four chemical fire engines, 200 hand-extinguishers and 200 aerators. He should know also that every piece of wood and every yard of muslin and bunting in the 400 steel and concrete buildings have been fireproofed by order of the London county council and the insurance companies. Accidents will be met by a call for ambulances from four St. John ambulance stations.

Water will enter largely into the scheme of the exhibition. The lagoons and canals, a mile and a half in length, will require 4,000,000 gallons to flood them to a depth of three feet in order that a fleet of ten electric launches and twenty swan boats may carry visitors through the Court of Honor and the Elite Gardens. The gorgeous rainbow cascade, which will run ten hours a day into a lagoon in the Court of Honor, will require a supply of 250,000 gallons every hour, or 2,500,000 a day.

When night falls the electric display will be contributed by 2,000 arc lamps and 150,000 incandescent globes, with 7,000 high-pressure gas lamps for the outskirts. To light the falling water of the rainbow cascade eight 10,000 candle-power lamps will be used. Several exhibitors (Australia, for example, with its large building) will draw their light and power from special plants. The reflection of the exhibition on the summer sky when the searchlights are throwing fantastic shadows on the domes through the pierced towers of the buildings, should be seen by the country for thirty miles round.

What has it cost? It has been estimated by one of the organizers that the exhibition authorities have spent on buildings and grounds at least $5,000,000; that the colonies have spent $1,525,000, and concessionaires, $2,250,000. These huge amounts take no count of the cost or value of exhibits. The value of the pictures shown by England and France cannot be estimated. The value of jewelry and objets d'art sent from France to the various sections is estimated at $25,000,000 to $30,000,000, and the French ceramic exhibit includes one collection alone valued at $1,200,000.

Who will pay for it all? If the weather is propitious, Imre Kiralfy estimates an attendance at one shilling a head of at least 30,000,000 persons. Each of these may be expected to pay something more toward the cost by the purchase of food and drink, by payment at the entrance gates of the Stadium and the many exciting and amusing "side shows."

One of the most interesting features of the exhibition, and one which Americans are sure to appreciate, is the Irish village. This contains the house in which President McKinley's ancestors were born, the stones having been brought over from the north of Ireland.

KAISER WITNESSES A PAGEANT

TWELFTH CENTURY CASTLE RESTORED BY THE KAISER.

Berlin, June 4.—The kaiser, who was accompanied by the kaiserin, took part last week, in spite of pitiless rain, in a splendid pageant at the ancient castle, the Hohkoenigsburg, which his majesty has had rebuilt and restored at a cost of $450,000.

The emperor drove to the castle, where he was received by a guard of honor. After unveiling the Hohenzollern coat-of-arms, which has been emblazoned above the principal gate, his majesty retired to a tent pitched just outside the building, and there awaited the arrival of a herald, who announced the approach of the Sickingens—the three brothers to whom the Hohkoenigsburg belonged in 1530—and their little army of followers.

As soon as the messenger returned with permission to enter the picturesque procession issued from the green forest, filed past his majesty and marched straight into the castle to take up military positions in the fighting galleries on the battlements and at the embrasures. The mail-clad knights wore genuine armor taken from a museum, while the costumes of the men-at-arms were historically correct in every detail, as also were all the weapons carried. The emperor himself originally intended to don armor and lead the cavalcade in person.

First came the three brothers in full armor, immense blue and white plumes on their helmets, strong lances with fluttering pennons, in their hands, heavy double-handed swords at their sides, and gold chains of office round their necks. Their chargers, too, were heavily armored. Other knights, also clad in steel, followed with their squires and pages, and then came a body of 300 yeomen, armed with pikes, battle-axes and swords.

When the troop had saluted the emperor and passed into the castle the kaiser approached the gate and was received by Herr Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the minister of the interior, who handed him the key of the castle. His majesty and the empress were conducted through the building, attended a banquet in the Knights' banqueting hall, and then departed—most anachronistically—in a motor car.

THICK AS SUGAR CANE.

Produced to Yield 277 Bushels of Grain to Acre.

Wheat with stalks like sugar cane and yielding 277 bushels of highly nutritious kernels to the acre has been produced as a result of experiments made in Idaho by Allen Adams, of Minneapolis.

The new wheat has been named "Alaska," because of its hardiness. It is either spring or winter wheat, just as the farmer desires to sow. It is so sturdy that storms that ruin other stock affect its giant stems but little, and the heads remain upright through ordinary hailstorms.

The yield shows that Adams has been able to obtain an increase of 222 fold. One head of the giant wheat was planted in the fall of 1904. The seeds from that head were planted the next year and seven pounds of seed obtained. This was sown in the spring of 1906, and from the seven pounds were harvested 1,554 pounds that fall. In the fall of the same year he sowed it as winter wheat, but conditions were adverse. Almost all the "blue stem" and "club" were destroyed, and only a third of the crop of experimental wheat came to maturity, yet there was a yield of 50,000 pounds. A heavy hailstorm in July was the cause of the ruined wheat crop, which left scarcely any of the ordinary wheat standing.

Further experiments brought forth a yield of 277 bushels to an acre. The Idaho College of Agriculture has made a laboratory test of the wheat and reports the grain plump and sound and that it should make better bread than the ordinary wheat.

PROOF OF MAN'S DESCENT.

From Apes, in Teeth Furnished With.

Teeth vary in form and number more than any other animal organs. An elephant, for instance, has usually only four teeth in use besides his tusks. But they are big enough to make up in size what they lack in number. The teeth of the elephant tribe are so different from those of other animals that, when a fossil is dug up, the geologist can at once be certain to what race of creatures it belonged, and is able to reconstruct the gigantic mastodon, or hairy mammoth, in whose jaw it originally grew.

The sharp tusks of the crocodile and all flesh-eating lizards need only to be seen once to be easily identified afterwards. Some reptiles are toothless. A frog may easily be distinguished from a toad from the fact that the latter has no teeth, while the former has teeth in the upper jaw, but none in the lower.

As for monkeys, it is one more proof, according to scientists, of the descent of man from these animals that all monkeys and apes have thirty-two teeth, arranged very similarly to our own.

Penetrates And Heals.

When you buy Smith's White Liniment you secure the most penetrating and healing remedy on the market for sprains, swelling, neuralgia, inflammation, lumbago, and all aches and pains. Every drop filled with utmost curative power and the remedy never fails to cure promptly and thoroughly. In big bottles, only 25c., at Wade's Drug Store.

Often the father of a bride who gives her away would be willing to throw in a mother-in-law for good measure.

If you had taken two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring you would not have had that coated tongue or bad taste in the mouth this morning. Keep a vial with you for occasional use.

Romance makes a bee line for the tall timber when a man begins to refer to his wife as the "old woman."

By looking wise and keeping his mouth shut, many a man has passed through life as the real thing.

Some girls cultivate the art of pouting because they imagine it makes them look cute.

Prescription For Curing Hiccups and Heartburn.

Nothing brings such magical relief as slowly sipping a few drops of Nerviline in sweetened water. Nerviline cures the conditions that cause the hiccups, just as it does all other disorders of the stomach and bowels. For stomach pains, bloating, indigestion and cramps nothing can equal the sure cure of Polson's Nerviline.

TEETH OF FISH.

Vary More Greatly Than Any Other Creatures.

The teeth of fish vary more greatly than those of any other known creatures. Their teeth are not divided into incisors, canines, and molars, as in mammals, but almost every different kind of fish has differently-shaped teeth. Sharks, for instance, have several rows of teeth, all extremely sharp pointed. The front row stands up erect, but those behind are more or less recumbent. There is never any difficulty in identifying a shark's tooth.

Rays, or snakes, have their mouths lined with a sort of pavement of bony matter, quite unmistakable. The wolf-fish has pointed teeth in the front of its jaws, and strong crushing teeth in the roof of the mouth.

Most fish have a great number of teeth. The dolphin, for instance, possesses two hundred, but there are others—like the sturgeon—which have no teeth at all. Almost all fish—sharks, especially—shed their teeth frequently, and grow new ones to replace them.

A Gift To The Queen.

It is said that Sandringham House is to be bestowed on Queen Alexandra, as a dower house. English people feel that the gift would be most appropriate, for Sandringham is associated with the queen's whole English life and with the entire lives of her children and grandchildren. There is not a corner of the lovely grounds, nor, indeed, a quiet spot anywhere in the neighborhood, unknown to the queen, and her daughters. They have walked, motored, ridden, driven and cycled for miles in every section around their home, often stopped to take tea at some wayside inn or cottage when too far from Sandringham at the hour when the inner woman calls for tea. Naturally the queen loves her Norfolk home, and is never so happy as when she is there among her flowers, her favorite pets and the villagers in whom she takes such a deep interest.

All disorders caused by a bilious state of the system can be cured by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. No pain, griping or discomfort attending their use. Try them.

At forty a man just begins to realize how little he knew at twenty.

HAVE MANY NOVELTIES

ANOTHER AMERICAN CLUB IN LONDON.

Guides to Do Shopping and Show the City and Everyone of Its Features.

London, June 4.—Grosvenor Court, Mayfair, is the home of London's latest club—the Anglo-American—which will be opened in a few days by the Countess of Stratford.

Many society leaders have identified themselves with the club, the list of vice-presidents including the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, the Countess of Seafield, Lady Duff Gordon, Viscountess Frankford, Viscountess Helmsley, Lady Abinger and others. A president has not yet been appointed.

Receptions will be given during the season, "at homes" will be organized for the members, bridge tournaments will be arranged, while an information department and a woman guides bureau have been installed. For the latter 100 guides have been engaged, and they will assist the American visitors on their shopping tours and sightseeing expeditions. A number of "army men" will also act in a similar capacity for the gentlemen members of the club.

Suites of rooms will be let to members, who may arrange their own private "at homes," and a special feature will be the provision of late suppers after the opera and theatres. The information department will undertake the arrangement of railways tours, motor excursions, up river trips, etc.

The premises are well appointed, the reception rooms on the first floor comprise a lounge, drawing, reading, writing and smoking rooms, while the dining room—which is on the sixth floor—has seating accommodation for 200 persons. The bedrooms, of which there are ninety, are fitted with cabinet baths. A distinguished hostess will preside at receptions throughout the season.

A unique attraction is the club's country house. This is Ashdown Park, a beautiful residence among the Surrey hills, where in the extensive grounds members may play golf, lawn tennis, etc. Carriages and motor cars are also provided for their use.

COUNTESS OF STRATFORD.

Jumper Gown Of Linen Or Voile.

The illustration shows a simple and smart little gown for summer wear, the design being suitable for linen, voile or such fabrics. The model was of pale bluish gray cotton voile, the panel in front being cut in one with the jumper. Oblong medallions of white filet lace, embellished with a little hand embroidery in black, was used on the corsage, and the band of voile which outlined the guimpe and edged the open sleeves was embroidered in black dots. The jumper was worn over a chemisette and sleeves of tucked white batiste, and the yoke and collar were of dotted filet net.

Notes From Odessa.

Odessa, June 5.—The Moscow football team drove to Odessa on Saturday afternoon, and played a friendly game. A company of twelve men repairing the Bell telephone line are stopping at the Dominion Hotel. J. A. Timmerman is visiting his sister, Mrs. D. Derbyshire, at Kingston. T. Clyde is building a new fence at the front of his property, as also is John Cook. Mrs. Raymond Gifford, of Denver, Col., and Miss Ethel Roblin, of Belleville, are visiting at their uncle's P. A. Mabee's. Rev. J. A. McCamus left Tuesday for Lindsay to attend the Methodist conference.

The sooner a man makes up his mind to let a woman have the last word the sooner a controversy will end.

CURE BY CUTICURA AT CITY MISSION

Young Woman Found in Awful Condition with Scabies—Body a Mass of Sores from Scratching—Tried Many Remedies for Seven Weeks—Result Was Discouraging, But

ITCHING TORTURES YIELDED TO CUTICURA

"While I was doing missionary work in the lower portion of several cities I found it necessary to know a little of the efficacy of a few medicines and after a while I found that a little knowledge of Cuticura was about all I needed. One of the very bad cases I had to deal with was that of a young woman who had come to us not only broken in spirit but in a most awful condition physically. Our doctor examined her and told us that she had scabies (the itch), incipient pareis, rheumatism, etc., brought on from exposure and the effects of her ragged-edged life. Her poor body was a mass of sores from scratching and she was not able to retain solid food. We tried many things, a good tonic was prescribed and baths with a rubbing of lard and sulphur. We worked hard for seven weeks and you can imagine how discouraged we were when, after all that time, we could see so little improvement. One day I happened to see a Cuticura advertisement telling how a little baby had been cured of a bad case of skin eruption, and although I had but 97 cents (four shillings) with me, I bought a cake of Cuticura Soap and a bottle of Cuticura Resolvent. When I reached home I was like a child with a new toy, and we bathed our patient well and gave her a full dose of the Resolvent. She slept that night better than she had since she had been with us and the next day I located the price of a box of Cuticura Ointment. I am not exaggerating when I say that in exactly five weeks this young woman was able to look for a position, being strong enough to work and full of ambition. In another month she left the home, strong and well. Laura Jane Bates, 85 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y., U. S. A., Mar. 11, '07."

Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent or Cuticura Resolvent Pills (Chocolate Coated) to Purify the Blood. A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

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Matriculation Examinations will commence on June 15th and September 10th and Examinations for Second Year Exhibitions and Third Year Scholarships, will commence on September 10th.

Lectures in Arts, Applied Science and Commerce, will begin on September 21st; in Law on September 15th; in Medicine on September 16th.

Particulars regarding examinations, entrance requirements, courses of study, fees, etc., can be obtained on application to

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