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Victoria Daily Times.

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33 FORT STREET.
Phone, 826, P. O. Box, 184.
VICTORIA, B. C.

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VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1902.

NO. 18.

Diamonds.
The King of Gems
Full of Fire
Perfect in Shape and Color

We import ours direct from the cutters and mount them in our own factory, and by buying for cash we can give you a perfect stone for the same money that you would pay for an inferior one elsewhere.

WE SAVE YOU MONEY ON DIAMONDS AND DIAMOND MOUNTED JEWELRY.

Challoner and Mitchell.
47 Govt St VICTORIA, B. C.

"Agrakellie"
Per S. S. Shina Maru. Another direct shipment of this
DELICIOUS CEYLON TEA.
Hudson's Bay Co.,
WHARF STREET

The Breeze of Opinion Makes Our Goods Move

Our stock includes the most desirable and attractive articles that make living in the summer a comfort.

You'll never know—until you come to see our stock—what it is to buy your groceries where customers' comments are all compliments. Look everywhere, but don't decide until you come here.

TANGLEFOOT FLY PAPER, box . . . 50c.
WEST INDIA LIME JUICE, bottle . . . 25c.
PORK AND BEANS, Armour's, in Tomato Sauce, large tin . . . 15c.
DEVILED HAM, Armour's, large tin, 15c.

Fresh Vegetables and Fruit received daily, from white farmers only.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.
CASH GROCERS.

We beg to announce that the business formerly carried on by Mr. J. W. Mellor has been transferred to
J. W. Mellor & Company, Limited.
And will be conducted by them at
78 FORT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.
Wholesale and Retail Paints, Oil, Glass, Etc.

POTATOES
75c per 100 lbs
Flower Balls, Spanish grown, and guaranteed good.
SYLVESTER FEED CO.

NEARLY A MILLION COMING ON HUMBOLT

Second Big Consignment of Klondike Gold En Route South—Princess May From Skagway.

With thirty-three passengers for Victoria, Vancouver and Seattle, the steamer Princess May returned to the Terminal City last night, and arrived here this morning. For this city she brought J. McDonald, Mrs. D. Gillis and child, E. J. Pearson, Jr., and Mrs. J. M. Munro and child.

The officers of the steamer were somewhat disappointed at Skagway over not securing a big gold shipment. This shipment was the second large consignment of the Klondike—clean-up to reach the coast. It included 12 large boxes and two smaller shipments, amounting in all to \$238,500. In addition there were four large boxes and one small satchel containing large quantities of dust, all of which, together with the \$238,500 amount, was shipped on the Humbolt, and will probably reach Seattle to-day. Another large shipment of Klondike treasure on the way to the coast left Dawson for St. Michaels on the steamer Sarah on the 13th inst. A Dawson dispatch of the 17th inst.

ILLNESS OF KING EDWARD

His Majesty Underwent an Operation To-Day and the Coronation Has Been Indefinitely Postponed—Official Bulletins.

(Associated Press.)
London, June 24.—12:29 p.m.—The coronation has been postponed indefinitely on account of the indisposition of King Edward.

London, June 24.—The sudden announcement of the postponement of the coronation, just on the eve of the ceremony, caused the utmost consternation everywhere. The news spread like wildfire. The tens of thousands of occupants of the streets suddenly stood still under the sudden shock and gazed at one another in silent dread of what might come next.

On Saturday and Sunday society was discussing the reports of the King's illness. Although the circumstantiality, detail and sources from which they came precluded entire disbelief, there was a disposition to doubt the stories, and when the positive, categorical denial was officially issued, they were dismissed as being unfounded.

Hemorrhoids, apoplexy, and lumbago were some of the King's maladies discussed in the clubs and drawing rooms, and those discussing them recalled the stories how the King even quite recently reiterated his belief that he would never live to be crowned.

On the stock exchange the effect of the startling news was that prices weakened, led by consols with a fall of half a point.

His Majesty, under ordinary conditions, was not looked upon as a good subject for operations, and though the King passed successfully through the ordeal, it is believed that four or five weeks must elapse before he will be able to undergo the arduous labor of the coronation ceremonial. Therefore, no date can yet be indicated for carrying out the coronation.

Official announcement of the King's serious illness was made to public bodies as speedily as possible. Word was sent to the House of Commons, and the acting Lord Chamberlain, Lord Churchill, personally delivered to the Mansion House, the official residence of the Lord Mayor, a message regarding His Majesty's illness.

At this morning's rehearsal of the coronation ceremony in Westminster Abbey, the Bishop of London, the Right Rev. Arthur Ingram, at the request of Lord Esher, the deputy governor of Windsor Castle, made a statement as follows:

"I have to make a very sad announcement. The King is suffering from an illness which makes an operation necessary to-day. The coronation, therefore, is postponed."

The Bishop requested the congregation to join in the litany out of the coronation service and pray for the recovery of the King.

During the course of the afternoon the Earl Marshal, the Duke of Norfolk, issued the following notice:

"The Earl Marshal has received the King's commands to express His Majesty's deep sorrow that owing to his serious illness the coronation ceremony must be postponed. The celebration in London will, in consequence, be likewise postponed, but it is the King's earnest hope that the celebrations in the country shall be held as already arranged."

The King also expressed to the Lord Mayor his desire that His Majesty's dis-



HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII.

ner to the poor of London be not postponed.

Nothing has been yet decided regarding the movements of the foreign guests.

The first intimation which Whiteley Reid, the special ambassador of the United States to the coronation, had that anything was wrong was contained in a communication cancelling the state banquet, which was to be held at Buckingham palace to-night; but no mention was then made of the postponement of the great ceremony of the week. It is understood, however, that the special ambassadors and royal guests will return to their respective countries as soon as more definite news is received of the operation.

Outside of Buckingham Palace enormous throngs of people congregated since early morning for the purpose of witnessing the arrival of the special ambassadors, who were to be received by the King and Queen to-day. A large number of foreign representatives actually arrived, but the shortness of their stay was noticed, inquiries were made and soon the news of His Majesty's serious state of health was circulated among the waiting thousands.

At the various palaces and at the Grosvenor, Buckingham, Carlton, Cecil and other hotels, where the foreign representatives are staying, the news created the greatest dismay.

Royal carriages were already drawn up in readiness to take the guests to the reception at the palace, but the moment the tickers announced His Majesty's illness, all the preparations of the day closed.

In the streets the change which came over the crowds was most pronounced. Traffic seemed momentarily paralyzed, and it was long before the effect of the

startling intelligence was felt. Large crowds quickly gathered around the Mansion House, where official notices were put up by a police inspector, who first mounted the steps and read out the bulletin, which was received in respectful silence.

The streets, as the day wore on, became more and more congested, and the holiday crowd concentrated into reading and rereading the extras. Most of the people apparently left dazed and scarcely appreciated the full import of what they read.

Work on the stands erected on all sides to enable the people to view the coronation procession was gradually discontinued. The Lord Mayor has instructed the workmen to demolish the stands in front of the Mansion House.

In Piccadilly, along nearly the whole length of which workmen were completing the decorations, and the roadway was blocked with sightseers, newsboys were yelling the announcement of the postponement of the coronation, but the workmen in that part of London stolidly continued to finish the work which they will only have to take down to-morrow.

At about 1 o'clock in the afternoon three copies of the signed medical bulletin were posted on different parts of the railing surrounding the front of Buckingham Palace. The crowd, which had been numerous during the earlier part of the day, had by that time dwindled to a few hundreds, but a constantly increasing number of fashionable occupants of passing carriages descended to read the bulletins.

In the course of the early afternoon, the bulletin from Buckingham Palace announcing that the operation had been successful, that a large abscess had been evacuated, and that the King's condition

was satisfactory, was issued and posted at the various points where people congregated, and shortly afterwards a court official informed a representative of the Associated Press that His Majesty was recovering satisfactorily from the effects of the anæsthetic.

The King treated the idea of the operation very lightly, his great concern being for the disappointment of the people. It is understood that the operation was performed by Sir Frederick Treves, who correctly diagnosed the complaint and is a specialist in abdominal operations.

Many of the foreign representatives called at Buckingham Palace this afternoon to make inquiries about the King's condition. The Prince of Wales has been at the palace all day long, and the Duke of Connaught has been there most of the time to-day.

Immediately after recovering from the operation the King asked for the Prince of Wales, and it was announced that a bulletin would be issued at 6:30 p.m. and a final one at 11 p.m. The fixing of these times was regarded as a good sign. Lord Salisbury, the premier, and other members of the cabinet, called at the palace during the day. The cabinet has been summoned to meet at 6 o'clock this evening.

The work for demolishing the stands and all the paraphernalia prepared for the coronation pageant was in full swing during the latter part of the afternoon. Hundreds of workmen who this morning were engaged in putting finishing touches on the various jobs were busily engaged in tearing down all that has taken weeks to accomplish. The barriers in the streets were being removed, and the barricades merchants had constructed to safeguard their shop windows were rapidly disappearing. Vans filled with garlands and multi-colored bunting stripped off masts and house fronts lined the streets and London promises soon to resume its usual appearance.

At 6 o'clock this evening Queen Alexandra is terribly upset and nervous. The Royal grandchildren were driven to the Palace from York House shortly after 1 o'clock. The Prince and Princess of Wales remained at Buckingham Palace throughout the afternoon, and received the visiting members of the Royal families, who drove up in Royal carriages to the inner courtyard. Princess Henry of Battenburg arrived late, and entered the Palace almost unnoticed through a private door.

At about 4:30 p. m. the Prince and Princess of Wales left the palace in an open carriage, looking decidedly more cheerful than when they entered it.

Great consternation was caused by the rumors that the King was actually dead, and the visitors at the ambassadors' entrance were greatly relieved when they heard the truth.

It has been arranged that Sir Frederick Treves and Sir Thos. Barlow are to sleep at the palace. Sir Joseph Lister will also be in attendance on the patient.

A close vigil was kept within the palace. Nearly all the members of the Royal families, with whom were Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour, Lord Roberts, and other leading men of England, awaited word from the sick room. After 4 o'clock bulletins had been issued the watchers, one by one, went out, all looking more cheerful.

The Duke of Connaught, who was in full uniform, seemed to be particularly pleased with his brother's condition. Mr. Balfour left special injunctions regarding telephoning news to the House of Commons.

The best opinion seems to be that no less than three months' postponement of the coronation is inevitable, and even in the event of the King's recovery the crowning of His Majesty will certainly be shorn of all its arranged for glories.

It is probable that most of the colonial representatives and some of the special envoys from a great distance will wait till the future arrangements are definitely decided upon. The members of the American embassy, while officially the guests of the King, have established a house of their own, and do not place much burden or responsibility on anyone. They will probably make no haste to leave.

An extraordinary issue of the Gazette published this evening officially announces the indefinite postponement of the coronation.

The illness.
London, June 24, 12:46 p.m.—King Edward is suffering from perityphlitis, and is undergoing a surgical operation.

Official Bulletin.
London, June 24, 12:46 p.m.—Sir Francis Knollys, the King's private secretary, has issued the official medical announcement as follows:

"The King is suffering from perityphlitis. His condition on Saturday was so satisfactory that it was hoped that with care His Majesty would be able to go through the ceremony. On Monday evening a recurrence became manifest, rendering a surgical operation necessary to-day.

(Signed) Lister, Thomas Smith, Laking, Thomas Barlow, Treves."

Lister is Sir Joseph Lister, surgeon

in ordinary to King Edward, famous for the discovery of antiseptic treatment in surgery.

Thomas Smith is Sir Thomas Smith, surgeon to the King, and late president of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Laking is Sir Francis Henry Laking, physician to His Majesty's household, and professor of clinics, medicine and physician to the University College hospital.

Treves is Sir Frederick Treves, surgeon to the King; was surgeon extraordinary to the late Queen Victoria.

Operation This Afternoon.
London, June 24, 1:06 p.m.—The operation on the King occurs at 2 p.m. It is privately admitted that His Majesty's condition is more serious than represented by the medical bulletins.

Postponement of Coronation.
London, June 24.—The first news of the renewed illness of the King came from the House of Commons, where various court officials gave an intimation that the arrangements for Thursday would better be suspended forthwith as the coronation would be postponed indefinitely on account of the indisposition of His Majesty.

Operation Successful.
London, June 24, 2 p.m.—The operation on King Edward was successfully performed at 2 o'clock. The King is now asleep.

London, June 24, 2:46 p.m.—The following bulletin has been posted at Buckingham Palace:

"The operation has been successfully performed. A large abscess has been evacuated. The King has borne the operation well and is in a satisfactory condition."

Progressing Satisfactorily.
London, June 24.—At 2:30 p. m. the King was progressing very satisfactorily.

Progressing Satisfactorily.
London, June 24.—Sir Francis Knollys informed a representative of the Associated Press at 4:30 p.m. that there had been practically no change since the operation. "His Majesty," he said, "continues to sleep well and is progressing satisfactorily." There is no question, however, that the King's condition is extremely critical.

This Evening's Bulletin.
London, June 24.—The following bulletins were posted at Buckingham Palace at 6 o'clock this evening:

"His Majesty continues to make satisfactory progress, and has been much relieved by the operation."

(Signed) Lister, Treves, Smith, Laking and Barlow.

Peacefully Sleeping.
London, June 24.—The Lord Mayor, Sir Joseph C. Dimsdale, visited the Duke of Pife, son-in-law of the King, late this afternoon. The Duke said His Majesty was peacefully sleeping, and that his pulse and temperature were satisfactory.

No Complications.
London, June 24.—The Lancet says the operation was performed by Sir Frederick Treves, that the anæsthetic was administered by Dr. Frederick William Hewitt, anaesthetist to His Majesty, and that the treatment was borne well. His Majesty recovered consciousness without any ill effects. No complications attend the operations. A large abscess was found and evacuated.

Statements in Parliament.
London, June 24.—The House of Commons was crowded today by members and others who were anxious to hear the expected statement from the leader, A. J. Balfour, on the King's illness. After reading the early bulletin referring to His Majesty's illness, Mr. Balfour said he had intense gratification in saying that a successful operation had been performed on the King, and that His Majesty was progressing as well as possible.

"That announcement," proceeded Mr. Balfour, "removes a great load of anxiety from our minds. My first inclination on hearing the melancholy news this morning was to suggest that the House mark its sense of disaster which has befallen the whole community by adjourning. But on more careful reflection, I have come to the conclusion that such a course is ill-advised. The anxiety we all feel must be great, and that anxiety is necessarily augmented by the circumstances under which the disaster has befallen the Royal family and the whole country. I have come to the conclusion that if the House was to take the exceptional course to which I have alluded, that which is now anxiety in the public mind might become a panic and a wholly exaggerated idea of the present state of the King might go abroad. The state of things is undoubtedly grave, but we ought not to use stronger epithets in regard to it than those I have used, and I am convinced that if we were to consider the King's condition to be such that it would be improper to carry on the business of the country, we should produce a wholly false impression. In these circumstances we do not propose to suggest any exceptional course, and I am only thankful to have to be able to inform the House

(Continued on page 8.)

JUST 20 YEARS AGO



We established ourselves on the corner of Fort and Douglas streets as Prescription Druggists. The steady growth of our business year by year has placed us in a position to purchase goods in wholesale quantities and take advantage of all discounts that can be secured. We are going to give our customers the benefit of our business position. It will pay you to deal with us, our reputation for carefulness and pure drugs is established. We have been in business for 20 years dispensing over 300,000 prescriptions (that is our experience). Our prescription department is acknowledged second to none on the Pacific Coast in its appointments. Some of the most reliable druggists and chemists find their way into our establishment. Our motto—Quality first, price after. We are prompt, we are careful. None but experienced dispensers employed at

CAMPBELL'S PRESCRIPTION STORE

STREET RAILWAY STRIKE TERMINATED

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE COMPANY AND MEN

Fatalities in Manitoba—Grain Elevator Burned—Swede Charged With Murder of His Brother.

Toronto, June 23.—Following is the basis of agreement of settlement of the street railway strike handed out by the committee of the Board of Trade, and embodying the agreement reached between the committee of the men and the company. The wage scale, which has been established, to stand until 1st of July. In the meantime the employees may hold meetings to be called under the auspices of the Board of Trade committee, and if a majority of regular and relief men vote by ballot to substitute a scale of 18 cents per hour for the first year of service, and 20 cents thereafter, the company will substitute it for the present scale. The company will not interfere with the freedom of the railway employees to organize under any form of constitution, but the company declines to give recognition to the union, or to receive a grievance committee from the men, but any employee who may have been suspended or discharged, or who may have any other grievance, shall have a right of appeal in person to the general manager, and to bring with him such of his fellow employees or other witnesses who may have any knowledge of facts and circumstances of the case. The company agrees that cars shall be cleaned for motormen and conductors, but that motormen and conductors will report 15 minutes ahead of time as at present without additional pay, and will keep the inside and platform of the cars as formerly, while on duty, and that on Sunday the increase shall be such as to make the day equal to a working day in the week.

Disputed Ballots. The question of disputed ballots in North Gray was argued before Judge MacLennan at Osgoode Hall. The judge ruled that a single stroke on a ballot does not constitute a vote. This nullified eight votes which Doyd, Conservative, wanted counted, and two which McKay wanted counted. The judge also ruled that ballots with a cross marked on the back should not be counted. The first of the petitions against the election of members for the assembly was filed at Osgoode Hall to-day against the return of Hon. Ellihu J. Davis, for North York.

Jubilee of Trinity. The jubilee of Trinity university began to-day, and will continue till Wednesday.

Charge Against Swede. Edmonton, N. W. T., June 23.—A man named Nils Johnson, a Swede, was arrested and brought here from Wetaskiwin last night for the murder of his brother to get possession of his cattle. The murder is similar to the Pullock affair, the body having been buried.

St. Hilare, Que., June 23.—The Roman Catholic institution known as "Les Soeurs Gaudet," situated three miles from here, was destroyed by fire to-day. The 70 inmates, most of whom were aged and infirm, were all rescued. The loss is \$15,000.

Fire. Winnipeg, June 23.—At 10 o'clock a fire broke out in the engine room of the Northern Elevator Company's elevator at Pipestone, and at 10:30 it was in ruins, about 5,000 bushels of wheat being in store at that time. The man in charge had steam up and was just in the act of loading some cars when the unfortunate discovery was made, and he had barely time to escape.

To Purchase Land. A party of United States capitalists are expected here on Thursday. They include James H. Eckles, former controller of the currency, and now president of the Commercial National bank, Chicago; John C. Welling, vice-president Illinois Central railroad; Governor Vansant, of Minnesota; Governor Cummings, of Iowa; Col. A. D. Davidson and others. Fred. Hembach, of Winnipeg, is with the party. The trip will be northward to Prince Albert, and the object is to purchase land.

Fatalities. An unusually large number of fatalities and accidents from various causes are reported from points in the province and west. W. B. Hall, of Headingley, one of the best known farmers of the Winnipeg district, was found dead in bed this morning at his residence. "The Hermitage" heart failure was the cause. Deceased came to Winnipeg in 1898, from London, Ont., and leaves a large family. A scaffold midway on a new

Indians Prophecy about Summer. Last year during the hot summer months there were many people who suffered from diarrhoea and cholera. The cause was the celebrated English Root Beer, but the supply was not sufficient. This year Mr. George Carter, agent for Newhall & Mason, has received a large consignment to supply the trade. Ask your dealer for Mason's Root Beer.

building at Portage la Prairie fell this morning, resulting in serious injury to Richard Wilson and Albert Edson, carpenters. Three others were badly bruised. Joseph S. Broedner, carpenter, fell from a new elevator in course of construction at Grenfell and was fatally crushed. H. Joyce, a locomotive fireman of Toronto, travelling from Fort William to Medicine Hat, fell from a train near Frydall station and received fatal injuries. Celebrations.

Quebec, June 23.—Lieut.-Governor McIntyre, of Prince Edward Island, in town for the Laval celebration, became suddenly ill on the terrace this afternoon. His condition is not thought to be serious. The celebration of St. Jean Baptiste day and festival was begun to-day by an open air mass on Dufferin terrace. A eulogium was received from the Pope. The holy father thanks and blesses from the bottom of his heart the French-Canadians assembled at Quebec to celebrate their national fête. A blessing was pronounced by Mr. Falco, papal delegate to Canada. There was an immense concourse. At the banquet this evening a message was read from King Edward, expressing his appreciation of the loyalty of his French-Canadian subjects.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Rifle Range Caved In Causing the Loss of Three Lives. Seagirt, N. J., June 23.—The partially completed rifle range caved in, catching three men and crushing them to death instantly, to-day. Gen. Biol W. Spencer, the inspector-general of rifle practice, of New Jersey, and his assistant, Lieut.-Col. Richard B. Hoag, most miraculously escaped from the same fate. The men who were killed were Anson Hale, John B. Marshall and Jacob Schibley, residents of Manassas, N. J. All three were married. Hales leaves a family of eight and Schibley two children.

IN CUBA.

Blacks Will Petition Congress to Annul Existing Military Orders. Havana, June 23.—At a meeting of the colored inhabitants held here to-day, the participants voted to petition the Cuban congress to annul the existing military orders which make distinctions against blacks. They denied any intention of rising, and said they were not conspiring, but simply claiming their rights legally and with dignity. They declared the country belonged to them equally with the whites, and expressed a desire to live in peace. Those present also asserted that the black and white races were on an equal footing in Cuba.

As a result of the recent clamor raised by the blacks for office, they have been offered 50 places on the police force and 12 positions as letter-carriers. Charles T. Child, technical editor of the Electrical Review, New York, died yesterday at the age of 35 years. The cause of death was a stroke of apoplexy. The cause of the stroke is reported to have been a severe attack of malaria which he contracted in the Philippines.

COURTING DANGER

It is courting danger to stand under a tree. Not few have learned this to their cost. Every winter injury and even death are reported as the result of this carelessness. But there is a far more popular way of courting danger. Every man or woman who neglects a cough is inviting sickness, and many a fatal sickness has its beginning in a slight cough.

The timely use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will cure the cough. Even when the cough is obstinate and there is hemorrhage with emaciation and weakness, "Golden Medical Discovery" always helps and almost always cures.

"I was troubled with a bad cold, which settled on my lungs and left me with a miserable cough," writes Mr. Joseph D. Burns, of 318 Huron Street, Chicago, N. Y. "I used two bottles of your Golden Medical Discovery, after which my cough disappeared entirely. I can't tell you how much I owe to your medicine too highly."

Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." There is nothing "just as good" for diseases of the stomach, blood, and lungs. Substitution means a little more profit to the dealer but a loss to you.

Plumbing and Heating For a Luxurious Bath. During summer's sultry heat no one should be without a good shower bath and all the bathroom conveniences from a towel rack, soap holder and all the conveniences of the modern bathroom. Let us add a new bathroom to your home and you will revel in its use. Our baths in days of yore. Our work is unrivaled in this line. Our prices reasonable.

A SHERET.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER. Expressed Pleasure on His Return to England at Termination of War. Montreal, June 23.—The Star's London correspondent cables: "Sir Wilfrid Laurier spent Sunday quietly at the Hotel Cecil. He had a hair dressing and was confined to his cabin almost throughout the voyage. He still looks pale, but he says he expects to be quite himself before Thursday. He is keeping quiet as far as possible. Lady Laurier is also unwell. To-day Sir Wilfrid had an interview with Lord Strathcona at the hotel.

The course of the conversation with the Star's special correspondent this morning, the Premier expressed the greatest pleasure on his return to England, especially in this era of peace, the news of which rejoiced all Canada. The British troops behaved splendidly, as they always do. It was faulty generalship, not the soldier's conduct, which caused the reverses of the war.

The military fiasco, grandly announced to take place at the Alexandra palace on Saturday night as London's welcome to the colonial troops, proved a miserable fiasco. The Canadian troops, including Strathcona's Horse, made an excellent personal showing, as did the Indians and Australians, but the palace authorities so mismanaged the whole affair in failing entirely to provide for the regulation of the crowds, that the military dared not hold a tattoo. Colonial troops were very anxious to see the Canadian troops, who were buffeted about by the crowd with his wife, said this morning: "I can understand now all that has happened in South Africa; it is disgraceful!" In conclusion, he quoted a few sharp, sharp Canadian protests, which he thinks likely to serve to wake up the military authorities.

JOIN THE COMBINE. Bremen, June 23.—An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of the North German Lloyd line steamers held here to-day unanimously adopted certain alterations in the articles of association devised to meet the new conditions created by the fact that the German company has joined the American steamship combine.

IN DUBLIN. Dublin, June 23.—On account of the fear of serious disturbances of the peace on Coronation Day, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, T. C. Harrington, has advised the Unionists to jubilate in the manner which will not offend any one. He also urges the Nationalists to extend freedom, in the fullest sense, to those with whom they differ. Hand bills have been circulated here urging the children of Dublin not to attend the coronation entertainment to be given for them.

St. Johns, Nfld., June 23.—The French cruiser Isly, the flagship of the French squadron in Newfoundland waters, with Commodore Montford on board, arrived here this morning to participate in the festivities to be held in connection with the coronation of King Edward. The British gunboat Thistle and the British ship Columbia have also reached this port. The flagship of the British vessels on this station, the cruiser Charlyde, is already here. The French cruiser D'Estrees, and the British sloop Alert report here to-morrow; they will also take part in the festivities.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

Count von Waldersee on the Task in South Africa. London, June 23.—Count von Waldersee and the German officers with him were entertained at dinner to-night by Field Marshal Lord Roberts. In toasting King Edward and the British army, Count von Waldersee paid a high compliment to Earl Roberts. He said: "The British army has shown how difficult was the task the British army had to accomplish in South Africa, and that this task was accomplished with bravery, humanity and the utmost devotion to the country."

Replying, Earl Roberts complimented Count von Waldersee upon his distinguished services in China, and thanked him in behalf of the British army for his allusion to its work in South Africa. Lord Roberts said also: "I can assure Your Excellency that we soldiers are deeply sensible of the kindly feeling which promoted you to speak of the army in such appreciative terms."

Earl Roberts concluded by calling for a toast to Emperor William and the German army. Lord Lansdowne, the foreign secretary, intended to be present at the dinner, but was prevented because of a slight indisposition.

WITHOUT FOUNDATION.

Berlin, June 23.—The dispatch published in the Rappel, of Paris, that a shot was fired at the train conveying the Emperor of Germany to Dusseldorf, is without foundation. The incident is in no way connected with the German Emperor, and the Rappel's story is doubtful, and doubtless based upon the fact that somebody fired a shot last week into a passenger train going to Dusseldorf. Emperor William was not on board this train.

Joseph H. Coughing, a merchant of Middletown, N. Y., shot his wife dead and then put a bullet through his own brain. He threatened his youngest daughter, but she finally escaped from the house. The couple had just a quarrel, and Mrs. Coughing was preparing to leave the house when she was killed.



Find the two keepers of these grounds and their dog.

CARNEGIE'S OFFER SUITS CITIZENS

But the Loan Bill Was Turned Down—How the Three Wards Voted. The offer of \$50,000, made by Andrew Carnegie, for the establishment of a public library in this city, has been accepted by the ratepayers. The by-law that was endorsed requires the sum \$5,000 to be provided for maintenance. The other by-law that was submitted providing that \$15,000 be raised to purchase a site was turned down. The library will, therefore, be erected on a site owned by the municipality.

The majority for the library by-law was 372, towards which South Park contributed the largest proportion—146. The majority in North Ward was 126, and Central Ward, 100. The second by-law providing for the loan went down to the tune of 325 out of 520 votes cast. The majority against this by-law in North Ward was 147, in the South Ward 130, and in the Central Ward 77. The total number of votes cast, as contained in the official bulletin, was 812. North Ward polling 352, Central Ward 104, and South Ward 206. About one hundred and twenty-five ballots were cast for the Library By-Law alone, the spaces on the ballot papers opposite the Loan By-Law being left vacant. Forty-nine also voted for the Loan By-Law, leaving the space blank opposite the Library By-Law, while a number voted for the Loan By-Law and against the Library By-Law advocating the purchase of a site, while refusing to accept the offer. The tabulated result follows:

Table showing election results for the Library By-Law and Loan By-Law across North, Central, and South wards.

SPORTING.

THE RIFLE. CANADIANS AT BISHLEY. Toronto, June 23.—A special cable says: "The Bishley team have arrived at camp, and are quartered in the Canadian bungalow."

IN FIFTEEN ROUNDS.

London, June 23.—Kid "McFadden," of San Francisco, was knocked out by Ben Jordan, the English pugilist, in the 15th round at the National Sporting Club here to-night.

BASEBALL.

STANFORD AGAIN DEFEATED. The Stanford alumni team again met defeat at the hands of the crack Everett nine, the giant pitcher, Schock, being too much for them. The score in the second game was 8-3, the Stanford boys securing one run less and the Everett side the same number as in the first game.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The new Red Star line steamer Kronland arrived at New York yesterday from Philadelphia. She was built at Cranage for the International Navigation Company, and registers 12,000 tons. Lord Kitchener and Gen. French sailed from Capetown for England yesterday on the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Orontava. John K. Mossersmith, a cotton broker, who has been on trial in the Criminal court, Baltimore, charged with having obtained \$25,000 by false pretenses from the Merchants' National Bank by the alteration of an old bill of lading, was convicted yesterday. Sentence was suspended upon motion for a new trial. Bail was fixed at \$10,000, and he was released.

WANTS.

WANTED—Lady canvasser for new book. Apply 14 Kane street. WANTED—For Vancouver, first-class bodice maker. Apply A. B. Times. TEACHER WANTED—For Quamichan public school. Apply to James Robertson, Duncan. BOY WANTED—Enquire 50 Government street. HORSE AND WAGON FOR SALE—A small quiet horse, good harness, and a small spring wagon, \$75 cash gets the outfit. 72 Fort street.

TO LET.

TO RENT—Furnished cottage, on Fort street car line. Apply 48 Cadboro Bay road. TO RENT—2 roomed cottage, and furniture for sale, including camping stove, will suit married couple or 2 bachelors. Address J. G., Times Office. TO RENT—Well furnished new cottage, with new Mason & Black piano, electric light, hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences. Apply corner Pandora and George streets.

EXCELLENT PROGRAMME

Will Be Presented by Pupils of E. G. Wickens To-morrow Night. A splendid programme will be presented at the concert to be given in the Institute hall to-morrow night by the pupils of E. G. Wickens, assisted by Miss Edith Lombard and Mrs. Robin Dunsuir. The proceeds will be devoted to purchasing boots and shoes for the children of the Orphanage.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Cheap, 4 houses on Dallas road; terms, 50 per cent. cash, balance as per arrangement; good investment. Address "J. G.," Times Office. FOR SALE—A 6-ton coal or cattle scale, in good order. Enquire of A. H. Finlay, at K. G. Prior & Co.

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—On Saturday, a roll of bank bills, Finder will be rewarded by leaving at this office. LOST—Irish setter pup, large white spot on chest. Finder please return to Moly & Wallace, cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

BUILDER & GENERAL CONTRACTOR.

THOMAS CATERALL—10 Broad street. Alterations, office fittings, wharves repaired, etc. Telephone B-571. MOORE & WHITTINGTON, 159 Yates St. Estimates given, job work, etc. Phone 750.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTH'S boots and shoes at bargain prices, and your repairing done at Nangle's, the prize boot and shoe maker, 56 Fort street. Please call. You won't be misled.

ELECTRIC WORK OF ALL KINDS.

B. H. KNEBSHAW, the well known medium, will give private sittings daily at 216 Cook street. Public free circle every Thursday at 8 p. m.

ENGRAVING.

ZINC ENGRAVING—All kinds of Engravings on zinc for printers, made by the B. C. Photo Engraving Co., 26 Broad St., Victoria. Maps, plans, etc.

EDUCATIONAL.

SHORTHAND SCHOOL, 15 Broad street (top-stair). Short-hand, typewriting, bookkeeping taught. B. A. Macmillan, principal. DAY SCHOOL—Miss O. G. Fox, 36 Mason street. MISS FOSCO, music teacher, same address.

ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS, ETC.

MARINE IRON WORKS—Andrew Gray, Engineers, Founders, Boiler Makers, Pembroke street, near Store street. Works telephone 681, residence telephone 100.

FLOWER POTS, ETC.

SEWER PIPE, FLOWER POTS, ETC.—B. C. Pottery Co., Ltd., Cor. Broad and Pandora, Victoria.

PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS.

A. & W. WILSON, Plumbers and Gas Fitters, Bell Hangers and Tin-Smiths. Dealers in the best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc.; shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 128.

SCHOOL OF NEEDLEWORK.

Plain sewing, practical dressmaking and fancy work. Orders filled for embroidery, drawing, and lace work. Hours 10 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 6 p. m. Miss E. A. Mesher, ROOM 3, MOODY BLOCK, CORNER YATES AND BROAD STREETS.

Prof. Jamieson

If not, consult him on your past, present and future, and your prospects in the Cocos Island investment before she arrives. Satisfaction guaranteed. 80 Fort-street.

Gillard's Pickle and Sauce

Knox's Gelatine

R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd.

NO INCREASE IN THE WATER RATES

ANOTHER PROPOSAL FOR CONCRETE BRIDGE

The City Council Bows to Public Opinion in Regard to the Cost of Water.

There were two matters of particular public interest considered at last night's meeting of the city council. The Point Ellice bridge once more came up for discussion...

Since it appears that the legislature has voted \$200,000 in addition to the sum at your disposal for the Point Ellice bridge...

Ald. Barnard again recommended the adoption of the water metres, which he believed would prove very profitable.

Ald. Williams said that it was the most clear-cut proposal the council had received, and the council ought not to throw away a chance of procuring a better bridge on such terms.

Ald. Cameron said that if Mr. Mohun could build a concrete bridge for the same price as the steel bridge, the city would obviously be the gainer by accepting the proposal.

It was then agreed that the communication should be received and referred to the streets, bridges and sewers committee for report.

The city clerk reported the result of the poll on the library by-laws as follows: For the library, 508; against, 195; spoilt, 50.



103 votes were polled and 520 against it, there being 126 blanks and spoilt ballots. This by-law was, therefore, thrown out.

The park committee reported the receipt of a tender from Mr. Hansch, leader of the City band, for the park concerts...

The Lieutenant-Governor's invitation to the Mayor and aldermen to attend the coronation service in Christ Church Cathedral was accepted.

On the recommendation of the finance committee accounts amounting to \$12,032 were passed for payment...

When the council went into committee on the Waterworks By-Law Ald. Vincent moved that the committee rise.

Ald. McCandless stated that from what he saw around the board he was satisfied that the by-law would be defeated, and he was perfectly satisfied...

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Delicious for the Hot Weather. EFFEL TOWER AMBROSIAL LEMONADE, ICE CREAM SODA AND SOFT DRINKS, WITH PURE FRUIT JUICES.

A CABLE STEAMER STARTS FOR SOUTH. ONE LEAVES 'FRISCO FOR FANNING ISLAND.

Spokane Completes Her Initial Alaskan Excursion Run - A Boy Rescued by Crew of the Queen.

The brigantine Galilee sailed from San Francisco last Saturday with material to be used in the construction of the British Pacific cable station on Fanning Island.

The Pacific Construction Company has the contract for the erection of the buildings for the cable station, which will cost \$120,000.

Excursionists Return. There were about one hundred and fifty well pleased passengers on the steamer Spokane when she arrived here from her first excursion to Alaska this morning.

Lost Fifty Pounds. The Terrible Experience of an Old Lady Through the Starvation of Dyspepsia - A Very Aggravated Case.

A Gallant Rescue. A gallant rescue of a boy from drowning took place off the outer wharf as the steamer Queen arrived from the Sound en route to San Francisco last evening.

'Foot Elm' Preserves the Leather. Foot Elm besides being the greatest benefactor of foot-sore people that has ever been produced, is also of great value in preserving the shoes.

simply some sloop that had broken adrift. Being greeted upon to lower a boat, however, they did so and a crew of nine struck off for the scene of the accident...

MARINE NOTES. Steamer Victoria will probably be floated from the dry dock to-morrow. Her repairs are now about complete.

The lumber schooner Eureka has drifted ashore near the Cliff house, San Francisco, and is said to be doomed to certain destruction.

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A FEW SNAPSHOTS ON EARLY HISTORY. CULLED FROM PAPER PRINTED YEARS AGO.

News Items That Were Deemed Worthy of a Place in the Victoria Gazette.

The following interesting bits of Ancient History dealing with the days of the gold excitement have been culled from the Victoria Gazette of 1858 by Miss Agnes Deane Cameron.

"Ho, for Fraser River! Union hotel by Cusheon & Wolf, Government street, near Yates, Victoria, V. I. We beg to inform our friends and the public that we have fitted up 50 beds, and in order to meet the dull times we have reduced the price of beds with clean sheets to 50 cents per night."

"Opening of View street. We trust that the authorities will order the immediate pulling down of the fence running across View street adjoining the stockade on the north. It is an outrage upon the public convenience that this street should be longer used as a potato patch."

"Advantages of Advertising. A gentleman called at the Gazette office, and ordered some placards printed, advertising mules lost, and describing them. When the bills were done he went out into the suburbs to look them to pine trees, and while engaged in the task he found his mules."

"It is suggested that a salute in honor of the completion of the Atlantic telegraph be fired from the Hudson's Bay Fort at noon to-day, and we trust it will be done."

"Beer into Books. In the House of Assembly Mr. Helmcken moved September 23rd, 1858, that £250 be granted for the purchase of a library for the Hotel of Assembly, and that the sum mentioned be paid out of the fund received from the licenses for Inns and Beer-houses."

"Warning. An unscrupulous individual having come into possession of a lot of California imported eggs, is employing Indian women to go around with a few at a time for sale, and is so trying to palm off his entire stock as the genuine Vancouver Island article. Look out for him."

"The H. B. Company's steamer Beaver arrived in our harbor on Saturday last. She is the first steamer vessel that ever puffed smoke in the air of Heaven on the Pacific ocean. She was built in 1835 and her engines were made by a son of the great James Watt. Her wheels are placed far forward, are very small, and do not look unlike the fore paws of a land terrapin."

"Gold coin is very scarce here at present, and gold dust takes its place. Almost every store in Victoria has a placard 'Gold dust bought here.'"

LADIES CHILDRENS COSTUMES AND DRESS SKIRTS. Made to order by the best skilled white labor. Cheaper, better and more stylish than ready-made goods. RUSSELL'S WHOLESALE SUPPLY STORES, 134 DOUGLAS STREET.

...FLAGS... A large assortment of Flags, in silk bunting and cotton. J. Piercy & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods, Victoria, B. C.

Plows, Straw Cutters. And all kinds of Farming Implements. Wilkerson & Fleury's Celebrated General Purpose and Sod Plows. NICHOLLES & RENOUF, LTD. Sole Agents for British Columbia Corner Yates and Broad Streets, Victoria, B. C.

MISS WILLIAMS IS GIVEN HUMANE MEDAL. For Heroism Displayed at the Wreck of the Steamer Walla Walla Last Winter. Quite a number of citizens attended in the city hall at 8 o'clock last evening to witness the presentation of the Royal Humane Society's medal to Miss Williams...

New Vancouver Coal Co., LIMITED. NANAIMO, B. C. Coal Mined by White Labor. New Wellington Coal. Washed Nuts - \$5.00 per ton Sack and Lumps, \$6.00 per ton. Delivered to any part within the city limits. KINGHAM & CO. 11 Broad St. Cor. Trounce Alley. Wharf-Spratt's Wharf, Store Street. Telephone Call 47.

Roslyn Coal. LUMP OR SACK \$4.00 per ton DRY CORD WOOD \$4.00 per cord SPLITTED BARK \$4.50 per cord. J. H. BAKER & CO. Phone 407. 33 Belleville St.

KINGHAM & CO. TROUNCE ALLEY. Good Washed Nut Coal, \$5.00 per ton. This is a good fuel for cook stoves. TELEPHONE, 647.

PLANTS - Geranium, Fuchsia, Petunia, etc. At cheapest prices. Well hardened off. JOHNSTON'S SEED STORE, CITY MARKET. VICTORIA UNDERTAKING PARLORS. 90 JOHNSON STREET. F. BROOKS, MANAGER. Telephone: Office, 985; Residence, 746.



Fit For a King
LORNA
Our Popular Perfume
Let us spray your handkerchief.
Cyrus H. Bowes
CHEMIST,
88 Government St., Near Yates St.

CELEBRATIONS MAY NOT TAKE PLACE
PUBLIC MEETING WAS HELD THIS AFTERNOON
General Opinion Strongly Averse to Continuing Preparations for the Coronation Festivities.



Coronation China
Cups, saucers and plates, very handsome goods, and just the thing you want as a memento of an event that will not likely occur again for many years. Prices from 30c. to 50c.
The old favorite Willow tea cup, with a brooding of Wharfedale tea, will make your visitor praise your host and your hospitality. To be had only from
JOHNS BROS.
Wholesale and Retail Grocers and Butchers,
220 DOUGLAS STREET.

THE WESTSIDE
VICTORIA'S POPULAR STORE
JUNE 23, 1902

HOLIDAY NEEDS

DAINTY SILK WAISTS
The popularity of the Silk Waist has not yet reached its zenith. The demand goes on with unabated interest, especially at these prices.
LADIES' PRETTY SUMMER SILK WAISTS, in beautiful shades of Pink, Mauve, Grey, Black and White, richly hemmed. Can't be made any better. Under \$5.00. SPECIAL TO-DAY **\$3.75**
A SMART AND STYLISH SILK SHIRT WAIST, hand-somely tucked and hemmed, in colors Blue, Pink and Violet Rose. SPECIAL TO-DAY **\$6.25**

WHITE SHIRT WAISTS
LADIES' WHITE ORGANDIE MESH SHIRT WAISTS, trimmed with pretty Lace insertion, fasten back or front. Regular value \$1.25. SPECIAL TO-DAY **95c**
EXTRA FINE WHITE ORGANDIE SHIRT WAISTS, hemmed at neck, back and front. Regular \$1.50. SPECIAL TO-DAY **\$1.10**

Organdie Costumes
LADIES' WHITE ORGANDIE COSTUMES, waist trimmed with Lace and insertion, daintily hemmed, skirt with three flounces edged with Lace. SPECIAL TO-DAY **\$7.50**
LADIES' FINE WHITE ORGANDIE COSTUMES, waist with round yoke of lace insertion, scalloped neck, skirt with flounce of insertion and scalloped hem. SPECIAL TO-DAY **\$8.90**
LADIES' EXTRA FINE WHITE ORGANDIE MESH COSTUMES, SPECIAL TO-DAY **\$10.19**

PARASOLS
The Westside has always been celebrated for its value in Parasols; to-day these values are better than ever before.
LADIES' MEROCHERIZED PARASOLS, in the most popular colors, steel ribs, regular value \$1.50 each. SPECIAL TO-DAY **90c**
LADIES' MEROCHERIZED CATSKIN PARASOLS, with enamel handles, regular value \$2.00. SPECIAL TO-DAY **1.10**

Pique Outline Skirts
A splendid Outline Skirt opportunity to-day at The Westside. The charming neppes and moderate prices will captivate at once.
LADIES' WHITE PIQUE SKIRTS, cut full with 7 good shirt, with fine hem. Regular value \$1.25. SPECIAL TO-DAY **\$1.25**
LADIES' STYLISH WHITE PIQUE SKIRTS, trimmed with fine Swiss insertion, finished with serpentine flounce. SPECIAL TO-DAY **\$3.75**

Hundreds of Other Bargains in Every Department.
THE HUTCHESON CO., LD., VICTORIA, B.C.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Daily Report Furnished by the Victoria Meteorological Department.
Victoria, June 24—5 a. m.—The pressure is rising along the Californian coast, but has decreased over British Columbia, a considerable depression being central in the valley of the Thompson river. Rain has fallen and continues at most stations from Oregon to Cariboo. The conditions are unsettled and irregular in this district. In the Northwest rain is falling in the lower sections and temperatures are somewhat higher.
Forecasts.
For 24 hours ending 5 p.m. Wednesday, Victoria and vicinity—Moderate or fresh winds, chiefly southerly, mostly cloudy, with occasional showers.
Lower Mainland—Light or moderate winds, chiefly cloudy, with showers.
Reports.
Victoria—Barometer, 29.83; temperature, 54; minimum, 53; wind, calm; rain, .06; weather, cloudy.
New Westminster—Barometer, 29.83; temperature, 57; minimum, 56; wind, calm; rain, .46; weather, rain.
Kamloops—Barometer, 29.70; temperature, 58; minimum, 58; wind, calm; rain, .20; weather, fair.
Barkerville—Barometer, 29.72; temperature, 48; minimum, 47; wind, calm; rain, .10; weather, rain.
San Francisco—Barometer, 30.02; temperature, 58; minimum, 56; wind, 12 miles W.; weather, fair.
Edmonton—Barometer, 29.76; temperature, 54; minimum, 52; wind, calm; weather, fair.

HASTIE'S FAIR
Seasonable Goods

Hammocks, Hammocks,
From 75c. up. Good values.
77 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Kodaks and Films

—AT—
JOHN BARNESLEY & CO.
115 GOVERNMENT STREET,
TENNIS, BASEBALL, AND LAOISSE GOODS.

\$950.00
Buys Lot and 6-roomed Cottage.

6-roomed House and corner Lot, all for \$1,100.

These are Real Snaps.

INSURE IN THE CANADIAN FIRE. Let us put on a policy for you.

P. C. MacGregor & Co., Agents
NO. 2 VIEW STREET.

City News in Brief.

—For teas and coffees go to the direct importers, cor. Douglas and Johnson streets.
—A shipment of latest patterns in medium priced Nottingham Lace Curtains just opened at Wellers; prices, \$2 to \$5 pair.
—Meetings were held in the Labor hall last night by the Retail Clerks' Association, the Barbers' Union and the Bricklayers' Union.
—A rifle match is being shot off at Clover Point to-day between teams representing H. M. S. Shearwater and the Royal Engineers.
—The Carpenters' Union held a smoking concert last night, when an enjoyable programme consisting of music, songs and speeches was presented.
—Cheap rates on Maltese and Rosalie to Port Angeles, Port Townsend and Seattle for July 4th celebrations. Tickets good from July 2nd to July 6th inclusive. E. E. Blackwood, agent.
—This evening in the K. of P. hall the regular monthly meeting of the Native Sons will be held. Business of importance will come up for consideration. The tug-of-war team of the Native Sons for Friday, Societies' Day, will be selected.
—O. E. Redfern has presented a silver medal to the South Park school for the pupil who obtained the first place in the High school entrance examinations. He has also donated a silver medal to the same school for the pupil who obtains the highest marks in French.
—Miss Alice Shaw died at St. Joseph's hospital yesterday after a lingering illness. The funeral will take place from the Victoria undertaking parlors at 8.45 to-morrow morning. Miss Shaw, who was 28 years of age, had been a resident of the city for some years. Her father and brothers are residing in the north.
—The executive of the British Columbia Rifle Association will meet at Vancouver on the first of July to decide where the next annual shoot will be held. The Dominion grant towards these competitions has been increased from \$625 to \$1,000, but the provincial allowance remains the same as has been given in other years.
—The stock lists in connection with the organization formed for the preservation of the Caledonia grounds and the encouragement of legitimate sport, are open. A canvass will be made and lists will be available at the store of Campbell & Cullin, Government street and Troncaue avenue. The board of management consists of Dr. J. D. Helmecken, Hon. Senator Templeman, D. O'Sullivan, Ald. G. H. Barnard, Chas. L. Cullin, and R. B. McMilling. There are 10,000 shares at \$1 each.
HELLO, IS THAT 630
Can you send me up a small order? Why, certainly, as small as you like. Will be pleased to serve you any time with usual promptness. Your prescriptions will receive personal attention at our store day and night.
F. W. PAWCETT,
Cor. Douglas Street and King's Road.
—An intermediate lacrosse match will be played at Nanaimo on Thursday between the Victoria West and Nanaimo intermediate teams. The game is expected to be close and exciting, as the aggregation of players to be evenly matched. The Victoria West team follows: Goal, A. Stovess; point, T. Crocker; cover point, C. Taylor; first defence, J. Donaldson; second defence, B. Dadd; third defence, D. Stevens; centre, D. Sinclair; third home, F. Baker; second home, C. Pike; first home, F. Handley; outside home, C. Bishop; inside home, M. Schotter; spare, H. McKeith.

City News in Brief.

—Get the best at the lowest price possible. D. I. Tea & Coffee Co., Douglas and Johnson streets.
—An important meeting of the Daughters of Hebeah will be held to-night. All members are requested to attend.
—The Charmer waited until 3 o'clock at Vancouver this afternoon in order to connect with the train from the East.
—A large ship, loaded and bound in, was reported off Carmanah at 2 o'clock this afternoon. When sighted a tug was in the act of taking her in tow.
—R. M. S. Empress of China, which is due in from the Orient to-day, had not been reported from Carmanah up till the hour of going to press.
—An interesting meeting of the Voters' League is promised for to-night, when a report from the committee on the iron and steel industry will be submitted.
—This morning the only cases in the police court were those of the Chinese merchants charged with having in their possession tobacco not stamped in accordance with the act.
—On account of the inclemency of the weather the moonlight excursion announced to take place by the City of Nanaimo to Esquimaux last evening has been indefinitely postponed.
—A large Nanaimo excursion will be in the city this afternoon. The visitors will arrive on the Victoria Terminal railway, which connected with the Strathcona at Sidney. About two hundred and fifty invitations were issued for the initial trip of the steamer, and it is expected that the greater number of these have been accepted.
—The Ladies' Aid Society of the First Presbyterian church held their annual strawberry social and garden party in Mrs. Holden's grounds at Mount Pleasant this afternoon and evening. The grounds have been beautifully decorated and the Cecilia orchestra has been engaged to provide music. The usual sale of fancy articles will be held.
—The fire department had a lively time early this morning. They were called to a fire at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Howe, 79 Dallas road, where the explosion of a lamp ignited the bedding and furniture. Mrs. Howe, who was ill, had to be carried from the building. The furniture in the two rooms upstairs was destroyed. The house was owned by Mr. Tai.
—If people are not more careful with "them cars" there will be an accident every day. A well-known elderly gentleman was rendered senseless on Sunday night by jumping off a Port street car while it was in rapid motion, and before the motorcar, who had been signalled to stop, could "pull up." Similar accidents have happened within one hundred yards of the same spot, between Elford and Standeena avenues, three times within the last few weeks.
—James Jones, of this city, returned yesterday from Honolulu, where he has been residing for the past two years or more. Like a great many more who have ventured to the Pacific islands, he says that there is a general stagnation in all classes of affairs there. He attributes this unfortunate situation to the annexation of the islands by the United States, which took away a number of their best revenue channels, notably that of the customs, which amounted to more than \$3,000,000 yearly. Wages are satisfactory, but there is work, but there is very little doing. Mr. Jones returned by way of California.

As in every other portion of His Majesty's dominions, the news of the King's illness and the consequent postponement of the coronation ceremony and festivities was received in Victoria with great dismay. Much anxiety was manifested over the sovereign's condition, and the bulletins were eagerly read as they were displayed on the Times window and at various points in the city. The intelligence that King Edward had successfully passed through an operation evoked much satisfaction, removing the keen apprehension caused by the first intimation of his illness.
It was at once thought that the celebration here, again the great metropolis, would have to be postponed. Subsequently a dispatch was received announcing that the King desired the festivities in the country to proceed as previously arranged. In view of this and the fact that Rear-Admiral Bickford intends adhering to the original programme, unless ordered otherwise, it is not unlikely that there will be celebration here on the three days of this week as already contemplated.
This morning Mayor Hayward, accompanied by H. D. Helmecken, M.P.P., and R. Hall, M.P.P., went down to Esquimaux to ascertain what course Rear-Admiral Bickford intended pursuing in consequence of the news. Copies of the latest dispatches from London received by the Times were handed to him and carefully perused. He then informed the party that he had made no change in the programme for the naval celebration, and that unless he received instructions ordering the proceedings off he would adhere to the original programme. There should be a rehearsal for the manoeuvres to-morrow.
In order to definitely decide what steps the citizens' celebration committee will take a meeting was called by the mayor in the city hall this afternoon at 2 o'clock.
Col. Prior, who is acting recorder in the absence of Premier Templeman, and Attorney-General Elliott, was communicated with early in the forenoon in order to ascertain the effect of the news from London on the arrangements made by the government for the celebration of the event throughout the province. The private view of Col. Prior was that such a demonstration would be absurd in view of the turn events have taken, and he proceeded to Government House forthwith to confer with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject.
The Lieutenant-Governor, when seen by a Times representative this morning, expressed the opinion that it would be ridiculous to hold the celebration as originally contemplated in view of the news from London.
It is believed, however, that whether the other part of the celebration takes place or not the Societies' Reunion festivities will be held, as intended, on Friday. At any rate, it will be decided at a meeting of the societies to-night.
In regard to the closing of the schools the intelligence from London makes no change in the programme. The Boys' Central school will be closed to-morrow morning from 10.45 to 12, and the Girls' Central at 2 p.m. The exercises of the last named school will be held in Pemberton gymnasium. The closing exercises of North Ward will take place in the school assembly hall at 1.30 p.m. A feature of the programme will be the rendering of selections by Prof. Haynes' orchestra, while the pupils will contribute enjoyable numbers. South Park school will close to-morrow morning, and the Victoria West closing exercises will commence at 10.30. The holidays will last until August 11th.
Public Meeting.
A public meeting was held at 2 o'clock this afternoon to consider what course to pursue in regard to the local celebrations. Mayor Hayward, after announcing the sad news of the King's illness, read the telegram sent to the Times from London, and a telegram from Ottawa, that the celebrations there had been postponed. Admiral Bickford intended to go on with the preparations for the celebrations unless he received contrary directions from the Admiralty. His Worship thought that the best course to pursue would be to continue preparations in the city until something further was known.
H. D. Helmecken, M. P. P., said that except for the King's expressed wish that the country celebrations should be held, the proper course would be to at once call the celebrations off, as that would seem the best manner in which to show the sympathy of the city. The celebrations might be held, and a resolution of sympathy adopted on Coronation Day in the place of the resolution of congratulation.
Hon. E. G. Prior said that he had seen the Lieut.-Governor, who was strongly of

The Paterson Shoe Co., Ltd.
35 Johnson Street.
Great Mid-Summer Shoe Bargains
TO CLEAR
BROKEN LINES IN WOMEN'S TAN LACE AND BLACK OXFORDS, **50c and 75c**
ALSO ABOUT 30 PAIRS OF WOMEN'S CANVAS OXFORDS, regular \$2.25 goods. Sizes 2 1/4 to 4; for **75c**
ALL LINES OF WOMEN'S BUTTON BOOTS, in wells and turns, at **HALF PRICE**
ABOUT 70 PAIRS OF MISSES' PEBBLE BUTTON BOOTS, F. J. Weston and John McPherson's makes, sizes 11 to 2; for **1.00**
These are good Serviceable Goods, suitable for any wear.
A FULL LINE OF MISSES' TAN, WILLOW CALF, LACE AND BUTTON BOOTS, sizes 11 to 2, regular price, \$2.50. We will offer these goods for the balance of this week for **\$1.60**
SEVERAL LINES OF CHILDREN'S PEBBLE AND DONGOLA BUTTON BOOTS, sizes 8 to 10 1/2, from **75c to \$1.20**
The Paterson Shoe Co., Ltd.,
35 JOHNSON ST.

Compound Syrup
—OF—
Hypophosphites
A splendid nerve tonic and builder. Manufactured by
HALL & CO.,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
Clarence Block, Cor. Yates & Douglas Sts., VICTORIA, B. C.

Great Clearance Sale of Bicycles
Our entire stock to be cleared off below cost, for cash.
\$75.00 Wheels at **\$55.00**
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\$40.00 Wheels at **\$27.50 and \$30.00**
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"Day" Bicycles **\$25.00**
Woolf America **50.00**
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SECOND-HAND SNAPS.
Cleveland, Gent's, at **\$7.50 and \$10.00**
Columbia, Gent's, 28 in frame, 25.00
Ideal, Boy's **8.00**
Eagle, Gent's **10.00**
This is a genuine clearance sale, and a splendid chance to secure BARGAINS.
M. W. WAITT & CO.
44 GOVERNMENT ST.

Compound Syrup
The opinion that the celebrations should be cancelled. The provincial government was of the same opinion, but would not seem right to be celebrating here while the King was seriously ill.
The Mayor thought that the best plan would be to wait for the present before adopting any resolution pledging the city to hold the celebration.
Hon. Mr. Prior said that the King's expressed wish that the outside celebrations should go on was no doubt due to his kindness of heart.
Hon. Senator Templeman said that he agreed with Col. Prior's sentiments in the matter, and did not think that the celebrations could be gone on with. He suggested that the meeting should adjourn until the following day.
Mr. Wollaston could not see any advantage in postponing the decision of the meeting. It was quite certain that the citizens could not take place. He moved that the celebrations be cancelled, and a message of sympathy dispatched to the King.
The Bishop of Columbia supported the resolution.
After further discussion, Mr. Lugin said that the only question was how best to be held, and he suggested that the circumstances, in his opinion, a resolution of sympathy should be forwarded to His Majesty.
Alex. Wilson thought that a public service should be held in place of the celebrations, so that the public might join in prayers for the King's recovery.
Hon. Mr. Prior asked the Mayor if he, as chief citizen, thought that the decorations should be continued.
The Mayor replied that he thought the citizens had better follow the example of the Admiralty and continue preparations until the matter was finally decided.
The Bishop of Columbia pointed out that it would be absurd to go on with the decorations, as there was no possibility of the celebrations being held.
Senator Templeman's motion for adjournment until the call of the chair, when further news should be available, was then carried, and the meeting adjourned.

Caley's Fruit Drinks
All Flavors, 20c per Packet
Makes 2 1/2 gallons of most delicious fruit drinks. Easily prepared. Also Toot Beer, Extract Gingers-Ale, Lime Juice, Lemon Crystals, etc., etc.
Fresh Cream and Strawberry dailies.
Watson & Hall
Tel. 448. 55 Yates Street.

LEGAL NEWS.
Case of Nichol vs. Pooley and Turner Not Yet Concluded.
The argument in Nichol vs. Pooley and Turner occupied the attention of the Full court for the whole of yesterday's and this morning's sittings. It will probably be completed this afternoon. E. Casidy, K. C., being now engaged in replying to the arguments advanced by E. P. Davis, K. C., who represents the respondent, Nichol.
The next case to be taken up will be Re Assessment Act, and Lot 1, Alberni, an appeal from a court of revision. A. D. Croose will argue the case for the appellants, the Deputy Attorney-General for the Crown.
County Court.
The adjourned sittings of the County court will take place at 11 a. m. to-morrow. There is a heavy list to be disposed of, no less than 19 trials, 2 garnishee summonses, and 15 judgment summonses being set for hearing.
Chambers.
In the Admiralty court this morning Mr. Justice Martin granted an order on the application of W. H. Langley, for plaintiff, fixing Friday next, at 10 a. m., as the time for trial of the case of the Manie vs. the Stevedore.
Before Mr. Justice Walkem in Chambers P. Bennett presented a petition of Wilson Bros. for a winding-up order against the Upper Yukon Consolidated Co., Ltd., which was granted subject to the filing of a further affidavit. P. Wollaston was appointed provisional liquidator.

ARRIVED IN TIME
The select assortment of the FINEST QUALITY for
Coronation Sukings
Royal Crimson Spot
—HAVE—
Just arrived from LONDON, and are being offered at very close prices. CALL EARLY AS WE HAVE ONLY A FEW.
Peden's,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
36 FORT STREET.
Successors to Geo. B. Jackson.

AGAIN REMANDED.
Col. Arthur Lynch To Appear at Bow Street Police Court on July 1st.
(Associated Press.)
London, June 24.—At Bow street police court to-day, after the taking of brief and unimportant evidence, Col. Arthur Lynch, M. P. elect for Galway and formerly of the Boer army, who is charged with high treason, was again remanded, this time until July 1st.
Kissing the hands of great men was an old Grecian custom, though originally of Eastern origin.

Bankrupt Sale
Only Four More Days
IN WHICH YOU CAN BUY
Men's Furnishings
At 50 Cents on the Dollar
WE CLOSE UP ON SATURDAY NIGHT AND REMOVE THE STOCK ON MONDAY.
THIS SALE HAS BEEN MOST SUCCESSFUL, BUT RATHER THAN REMOVE THE BALANCE OF THE STOCK NO REASONABLE OFFER WILL BE REFUSED: \$3.00 AND \$4.00 HATS; FOR \$1.00 AND \$1.50. CLEAN NEW GOODS, FURS, UNDERWEAR, FANCY SHIRTS, AT HALF PRICE. THERE IS A GOOD ASSORTMENT STILL TO SELECT FROM.
104 Government St., Adelphi Block
ONLY FOUR DAYS MORE
McCandless Bros.

..ASK YOUR WINE MERCHANT FOR..
BUCHANAN'S WORLD-RENOUNDED
House of Commons Scotch Whiskey
Wholesale by
TURNER, BEETON & CO.
RADIGER & JANION,
Agents for British Columbia and the Klondike District.

Special Bargain
10 acres, nearly all cleared, mostly cut treated, inside city limits, not far from car line. Price \$2,500.00.
SWINERTON & ODDY,
106 GOVERNMENT STREET.

JUST RECEIVED
SCREEN DOORS AND WINDOWS
PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.
Watson & McGregor,
PHONE 748. 36 JOHNSON ST.

Victoria Water Works

Attention is called to Sections 22 and 23 of "The Waterworks Regulation By-Law, 1900," No. 346, which reads as follows: "No person shall sprinkle or use in any manner whatsoever the water supplied by the city upon lawns, gardens, yards or grounds of any description, except between the hours of 5 and 9 in the morning, and the hours of 5 and 10 in the evening, unless the water so used shall be supplied by meter. If water except water supplied by meter is used for watering lawns or gardens at other than the permitted hours, there shall be charged against the person so using such water the sum of fifty cents for each infraction, but this provision shall in no way prejudice any proceedings for enforcing the penalties attached to any infraction of this By-Law."



In order to assist the Tourists' Association in their work of attracting visitors to Victoria, and at the same time furnish a reliable guide of the best hotels, restaurants and private homes for summer travellers, the Times is making a feature of this directory. Space will be provided on especially favorable terms to advertisers in order to make the column as complete as possible.

Mount Baker Hotel

J. A. VIRTUE, PROPRIETOR. * Leading Summer Resort * Now Open for the Season. Terms Moderate. OAK BAY. VICTORIA, B. C.

Shawnigan Lake Hotel

THIS WELL-KNOWN AND POPULAR SUMMER RESORT IS AGAIN OPEN FOR THE SEASON. FURNISHED SUMMER COTTAGES IN CONNECTION, TO LET BY THE WEEK OR MONTH TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

Mrs. Geo. Koenig, Prop.

Dominion Hotel

VICTORIA, B. C. Free Bus. Stephen Jones.

First Class Table and Service Rooms With or Without Bath. American Plan—\$1.25 to \$2.50 per day. European Plan—(room only) 50c to \$1.50 per day.

The Driard Hotel

THE ONLY FIRST CLASS TOURISTS' HEADQUARTERS IN VICTORIA. Rates—\$3.00 \$4.00 and \$5.00 per day.

Metropolitan Bakery

We make a specialty of catering for all festive occasions. Weddings, Balls, Parties, Teas, Etc.

GLAY'S 39 FORT ST.

BOX 5. TELEPHONE 101.

Poodle Dog Hotel

LANCHON served from 12 to 2:30. French dinner from 5 to 8:30. Private dining rooms for families. Short orders one of our specialties.

The Victoria Cafe and Hotel

The only hotel or restaurant in Victoria that employs white cooks. Merchants' lunch served from 12 to 2:30; dinner, 5:30 to 8. Short orders at all hours. Lofly and well appointed bedrooms, from 50c. to \$1.25 per day.

All Cigars Bearing This Label Are Union Made

CIGAR MAKERS' INT. UNION, NO. 211, VICTORIA, B. C.

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Direct from Grower to Consumer. C. R. King & Son, Wholesale Agents, VICTORIA.



D. & A. Corsets

Feel Fine. Fit Fine. Straight front and are recommended by discriminating users. Ladies' tailors are particularly pleased with the results obtained by the use of these Corsets.

APIOLINE (CHAPOTEAUT) FOR LADIES ONLY. RELIEVES PAIN AND IS A SAFE, RELIABLE MONTHLY REGULATOR. Superior to Apio, Pannoyal and Tamy. Agents: Lrxax, Ross & Co., Montreal.

JOHN MESTON Carriage Maker, Blacksmith, Etc. BROAD ST., BETWEEN PANDORA AND JOHNSON.

SOMETHING wrong with your coffee?

You can't tell just what? But it is not as you like it! The defect is in the coffee itself. For one cent extra a day you can have the finest coffee in the world. Grown to the private order of Chase & Sanborn from special seed under constant care. It is the color of port wine till the cream changes it to gold. You never tasted such coffee. Just try a single pound. Ask for Chase & Sanborn's Coffee.

THE NEW BATTLESHIPS.

The dimensions of the Queen, launched by Her Majesty at Devonport, do not, says Engineering, differ greatly from those of recent ships of the type. The length is 400 feet, beam 75 feet, and 23 feet 6 inches draught. She differs, however, in having no hull deck, the conditions obtaining prior to the majestic class being reverted to, so that in the waste of the ship there is a bulwark with the usual hammock fittings. Cows have also been dispensed with. There has been a steady development in the area of broadside armament. Formerly, in the majestic and Canopus class, the belt, while it had been increased in depth to 14 feet or 15 feet, was confined to the central part of the ship, extending to only 50 per cent. of the length; and in the three formidable ships this length was made 216 feet out of the total of 400 feet, but at the rear there was two inch nickel steel, which, while it reinforced the steel structure, also added to the protection of the ship. In the later ships, including the Queen and Prince of Wales, instead of being nickel steel, it is of specially hardened armor, and tapers from the nine inches of the main belt to four inches, and finally to two inches up to the 35-ton gun. Thus the armor may be said to extend for 70 per cent. of the length of the ship, with a depth of 15 feet. In the King Edward class the depth is to be increased to about 22 feet. Thus it will extend from five feet below the water line to the upper deck level, and the 6-inch guns mounted on the main deck, instead of being within casemates, leaving the broadside between these deck structures unprotected, will be placed within the broadside armor, with traverses and splinter screens to isolate each gun. The thickness of the armor on the water line will be nine inches; the next strake will be eight inches, and above that seven inches, while at the forward end it will be reduced by easy steps to 2 inches. This will be a great improvement on the existing system, as the unarmored skin-plating between the casemates cannot resist the penetration of high velocity shells, which could do considerable damage to the inboard plating of casemates. In the Queen and later ships the increase in the thickness of armor at the fore end of the citadel enables the 'thwartship armored bulwark' to be dispensed with, the armored deck being shaved off thickened at the after end of the citadel, where the side armor terminates, there is such a traverse of from nine inches to twelve inches in thickness, reinforcing also the barbette armor, while about this again the protective deck is increased in thickness, and the shell at the water line made of heavier plating. The middle deck is of two inch steel on the curved portions, and of one inch thickness in the centre or flat parts. The battleships are to steam at 18 knots, which corresponds with the speed of most of the recent battleships, although the six vessels of the Russell class get 19 knots.

POISONED AT A FEAST.

A tragic tale of poisoning comes from Paris. At a gala banquet given by the Comte and Comtesse Maximilien de Bethune, in their historic chateau of Sully, in the Louvre, the fish was served with golden sauce. The host, hostess and their guests were asked with evident spasms after having partaken of the stuff. All immediately swallowed milk as an antidote, with the exception of the Comte de Bethune-Sully, son-in-law of the Comte de LaRoche, of the 'Chateau de Grillon, near Lacaille, in the Alier.' The young Count used lukewarm water, but it did not counteract the effects of the poison, and he died. The others recovered. The affair was the result of the mistake of a man cook or chef, enraged for the occasion, who put by mistake into the sauce some arsenic intended to be used for poisoning rats.

The New York Times

ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT. Gives more space to news than any other New York newspaper. It prints a greater variety of news. It gives impartial news free from bias. It goes into homes that most papers neglect. It is in its news treatment, and independent in its opinions, and is the most widely read of the nation, the ignorant or the thoughtless.

The Sunday Edition of The New York Times

Presents the news without sensationalism or lurid pictures, or salacious details. Accompanying the SUNDAY EDITION are two Supplements—

Magazine Supplement (16 Pages)

Presenting a unique selection of the best stories about men of affairs, and the

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Giving a review of current prices on stocks and bonds; also the dealings in securities, including high and low prices—in short, the most compact and convenient reference publication issued to investors. The important financial corporations of the United States are concentrated upon THE NEW YORK TIMES as the medium for all their announcements.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books

Which accompanies the Saturday Edition, reads books as news. The book publishers of the country have made THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS their preferred medium for announcements of new publications.

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One Year, Sundays included \$8.50 Six Months, Sundays included 4.25 Three Months, Sundays included 2.25 One Month, Sundays included25 Per Week17 Daily, without Sunday, per year 6.00 Daily, without Sunday, six months 3.00 Daily, without Sunday, three months 1.50 Daily, without Sunday, one month50 Saturday, with Review of Books and Art Supplement, per year 1.00 Sunday, with Magazine Supplement and Financial Supplement, per year 2.50 Postage to foreign countries for Daily and Sunday editions, each \$1.05 per month.

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CURE YOURSELF! The Big 64 for Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Prostatitis, etc. It is a natural discharge, or any inflammation, irritation or soreness of the urethra, or any other part of the urinary tract. Not a medicine, but a natural remedy. Sold by Dispensaries. Circulars sent on request.

PERSONAL.

Theo. H. Bachus and wife, Fred. C. Bachus, Edwin J. Bachus, Theo. H. Stephenson and wife, of Detroit, Mich., a party of Mystic Shriners on their return from the convention at 'Frisco, are registered at the Victoria Hotel, having arrived by this morning's boat from the Sound. They will spend to-day in the city taking in the sights and will leave to-morrow for the East.

E. B. Watt, wife and family, of North Yakima, Wash., after spending some time at North Bend, arrived in the city yesterday, and are registered at the Dominion hotel. Mr. Watt is a mining man and has been prospecting. He states that there is quite a flow of miners into the Caribou country.

H. F. Argus, a mining engineer of Columbus, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. Omilia, of Stanwood, Wash., a bridal couple; E. H. Douglas, a mining man from the Caribou, and L. Klockwin and wife, of Portland, Ore., are among the guests at the Queen's hotel.

Geo. McL. Brown, executive agent of the C. P. R.; J. A. Fullerton, ship's husband of the Empress liners; D. Ferguson, of the P. E. steamer, and J. A. Fugate, are in the city for the purpose of meeting the incoming Empress.

Among to-day's arrivals at the Grand Hotel were Henry French, of Spokane; Miss Parsons and Miss H. W. Ingham, of Ellendale, who came down from the North on the excursion steamer Spokane.

C. M. Chambers, and wife, of Everett, Wash.; Harry R. Pool and J. W. Pattison, of Belmont, Man.; and Andrew C. Houghton, of Neopawa, Man., are among the tourists at the Dominion hotel.

C. J. Erb and S. F. Erb, of Chelmsford, returned yesterday after an extended trip through the United States as far as New York. They are at the Victoria hotel.

W. H. Sutherland, a commercial man of Ingersoll, Ont., and G. J. Phillips, of the Vancouver Lumber Co., are among the guests at the Dominion hotel.

P. J. Peterson, of Chelmsford; James Dick, of Nanaimo; and A. H. Hensfield and wife, of Atlin, are among those staying at the Victoria hotel.

Henry H. Newell, editor of the Crofton Gazette, has returned from a business trip up the line. He is staying at the Dominion hotel.

Miss E. N. Davis, a commercial traveller of Chicago, Ill., is in the city on business, and is a guest at the Victoria.

M. C. O'Brien, of Portland, and Miss E. C. Tibbault, of Seattle, arrived at the Victoria hotel this morning.

A. Eskine Smith, a well known civil engineer of Australia, is a guest at the Dominion hotel.

F. J. Wheeler and A. H. B. Macgregor, of Vancouver, are guests at the Delord hotel.

A. W. Wovell will leave this evening on a week's trip to the interior.

Rev. Albert J. Hall and wife, of Albert Bay, are in the city.

Ethan Allan and wife, of Tacoma, are at the Dominion hotel.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Majestic from the Sound—P. E. Davis, C. Connelman, E. F. Ballentine and wife, Geo. Powell, F. Dicker, W. Wilkerson, Joe Wally, E. Henniger, J. Hampton, W. H. Bender, J. Robertson, W. Helm, W. W. Sealey and wife, W. Sealey, Ira Sealey, Mrs. V. C. Moore, W. W. Davis, Joe McCabe, Mr. McCabe, Miss McCabe, Miss Raymond, E. H. Hughes, F. S. Bull and wife, J. Jeremy, M. M. Maudslai, L. Klockwin and wife, F. J. Mountjoy and wife, E. J. Allen and wife, F. Birdall and wife, Mrs. Helen, G. P. Chisney and wife, W. H. Seaborn, Mrs. Thos. H. Stephens, F. L. Backus, Mrs. F. L. Backus, Fred C. Backus, E. T. Backus, Percy H. Palmer, P. J. Barlow, Judge Phillips, W. C. Raymond, Dan. McKenzie, W. Maclellan, W. O. Hill, H. E. Barnett, Miss Tibbault, Mrs. Chapman, A. Yes, Joe Moran, D. Sloan, Harry Fuller, P. Blanchard, H. M. Richardson, C. Vello, M. C. Indre.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—D. H. Ross & Co., D. Spencer, McInteer, Reed & Co., J. A. Sargard, H. S. Ross, E. B. Marvay, Brockman & Co., N. W. S. & Co., J. S. Suggs & Sons, J. Johnson, Fell & Co., Watson & McGregor, M. W. Watt & Co., Robertson & Godson, E. G. Prior & Co., Vail & Brooks, B. C. Furniture Co., S. Leiser, C. B. Stevenson.

OLD WORLDS AND NEW ONES.

We must look to the solar system for examples of stars in the last stage of development. Each of the planets may in fact be regarded as an object of this kind. The bare and rocky surface of the moon affords a desolate picture of what may result from this long-continued process of condensation. The volcanic region which is shown to excellent advantage in a photograph recently taken with the Yerkes telescope, gives no evidence of the existence of life; in fact, the spectroscopic indicates that if there is any air on the moon it is much too rare to support life as we know it. Fortunately, the moon is not the only example of a worn-out star. The earth, which probably has many counterparts in the universe, is another example of a less desolate kind. Here, though the process of condensation which is the chief cause of celestial phenomena has ceased, the problem of evolution has not ended. In fact, though the cosmic problems which we have considered in their barest elements will not be completely solved for centuries, it may be truly said that the questions raised by the countless living organisms in a single drop of ditch water are still more complex, and will require a still longer time for their solution.—Popular Science Monthly.

The stars on the United States postage are six-pointed, while the United States flag carries five-pointed stars.

Old Men feel young when they start the day WITH Abbey's Effervescent Salt. A teaspoonful of Abbey's Salt in a glass of water shortly after rising will keep you in perfect health. It purifies the blood, keeps the head clear and stomach sweet. A positive cure for chronic constipation. Recommended by the Medical Profession.

Provincial News.

SCHOOL was closed on Monday last for the summer. On account of there being a single case of scarlet fever, it was thought best by the health officer not to keep school open for the two weeks yet remaining. On Wednesday last John Lewis, a carpenter's helper, who was employed on the new machine shop for the Granby Company here, fell off the framework of the building, a distance of about 15 feet. As a result he sustained a fracture of the left leg just above the knee, the break being rather a bad one. He is being cared for at the hospital.

GRAND FORKS.

The plant which Porter Bros., the railway contractors, will use in connection with their contract to quarry 100,000 tons of ore from the surface of the Granby Gold Copper mine at Phoenix, steam shovels, engines and derricks. If the contract is discharged to the mutual satisfaction of the contracting parties, the Granby company has agreed to give Porter Bros. a supplementary contract for the extraction of 5,000,000 tons of ore from the surface quarries of the Knob Hill mine. The railway firm, which has had extensive experience in mining on the Michigan iron quarries, will begin operations at Phoenix next week.

GREENWOOD.

At an inquest held on Friday last the verdict of the coroner's jury was to the effect that the death of B. Harvey Booth, who was injured at the Mother Lodge mine on Wednesday afternoon, was accidental, and that no blame was attachable to any one but the deceased who neglected to wear trimmers not to dump ore in the bin in which he was working unknown to them. The evidence of two doctors showed that the deceased had sustained compound comminuted fracture of the right leg, just above the knee, and had several wounds about the head, but the latter not serious. The deceased did not recover consciousness after being hurt, but was actively delirious until exhaustion resulted from shock to the system and death quickly followed.

ROSSLAND.

Over a mill has been shaved off the municipal rate for the current year as specified in the original tax rate by-law on Tuesday night by the city council. On Friday afternoon a special meeting took place at the city hall. The business was solely that of introducing and passing an amendment to clause two of the tax rate by-law, whereby the assessment for general purposes was placed at 6.3-10 mills instead of 7-4-5 mills. As thus amended the tax levy will be: General rate, 6.3-10 mills; interest and sinking fund, 13 7-10 mills; school maintenance, 2 mills; health purposes, 1 mill; total, 23 mills. It should be borne in mind that the foregoing total is a gross rate and that substantial reductions are made where taxes are paid within the limit prescribed by the council. This reduction is 12 1/2 per cent. on general, school and health rates, and brings the net rate for the year down to 21 9-20 mills.

A money-changer, named Delamarre, 70 years of age, has been discovered in his home in the Rue de l'En, Clemond Ferrand, half buried among a number of bonds and securities and heaps of coin. It is supposed that he carried a naked light which set fire to his clothing.

In Moscow, a money lender, the owner of several houses, and stable, was sentenced recently for four months imprisonment for lending money at the enormous rate of 152 per cent.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound. In successfully used monthly by over 10,000 ladies. Safe, effective. Ladies ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other, as all mixtures, pills and injections are dangerous. Price, 25c per box. No. 2, 10 degrees stronger, 50c per box. No. 1 or 3, mailed on receipt of price and two-cent stamp. The Cook Company, Windsor, Ont. No. 1 and No. 2 are sold in Victoria at all responsible Drug Stores.

FOOT COMFORT.
To Secure This Use
Cochrane's Foot Powder
For tired, swollen and aching feet. Dissolved in the shoes. A boon to sufferers.
Prepared only by
JOHN COCHRANE,
CHEMIST,
N. W. Cor. Joyce & Douglas Sts.

THE ILLNESS OF KING EDWARD

(Continued from page 1.)
that so far as we know at present everything is going on as well as can possibly be expected.
The Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, expressed his entire approval of the course taken by Mr. Balfour, and the House resumed its ordinary business.
Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords said: "All we can do at present is to hope and pray for the best, and console ourselves with the knowledge that surgeons entertain a most sanguine view in regard to the progress of the distinguished patient. More definite language than this is impossible. An operation of singular severity has been performed, and leaves behind it every hope of a prosperous issue. Some weeks will elapse before His Majesty is restored to his usual health. No action can be taken by the House while matters are in a state of transition, but I think we have every ground to hope that the issue will be a favorable one and that we shall be able to return to our ordinary avocations at a near period. Disappointment has been suffered extensively by the abandonment of the naval review and the other great celebrations in honor of the King, but a much greater calamity than this was threatened. The progress of His Majesty towards convalescence will be accompanied by the sympathy and sincere wishes and affection of his subjects."
We know that for three or more days at least there might be uncertainty, but there is consolation that matters could hardly have gone better."

News at Washington.
Washington, June 21.—Secretary Taft this morning received a telegram from Ambassador Choate notifying him of King Edward's illness. The secretary took the message to the White House, where President Roosevelt laid it before the cabinet, which is now in session.

Montreal's Decision.
Montreal, June 21.—The coronation celebration here has been indefinitely postponed as result of news from London.

Perityphilitis.
New York, June 21.—Dr. Cyrus Edson explained the King's illness and the operation to-day as follows:

"Perityphilitis is inflammation, including the formation of an abscess of the tissue around the vermiform appendix, and hence perityphilitis is hard to distinguish at once from appendicitis. Usually an operation is necessary to ascertain whether the appendix or the surrounding tissue is diseased. In the King's case there is probably an abscess at the head of the large intestine where the appendix begins and the operation to-day was an immediate necessity because the abscess had to be got at and emptied of its contents or pus. Under ordinary circumstances he ought to recover in three or four weeks, but after recovery it would perhaps be four weeks more before he would be able to perform his part in the coronation ceremony. The King's trouble is in his right side, 'low down.'"

Holiday Cancelled.
(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, June 24.—The programme for Coronation Day was knocked on the head here to-day when news was received of the illness of King Edward. Hon. H. W. Scott, secretary of state, acting premier, has given orders that the following proclamation be issued at once cancelling Thursday as a statutory holiday:

"And whereas, owing to deathly to be regretted illness of His Majesty, the coronation has indefinitely been postponed;
"Now therefore, know ye that we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our privy council for Canada, to withdraw the said proclamation and to revoke and cancel the same;
"Of all which our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly."

TORPEDO BOAT SUNK.

She Was Run Down by a British Steamer—Commander and Three Sailors Missing.

(Associated Press.)
Kiel, Germany, June 21.—Torpedo boat No. 42, of the German navy, was run down and sunk by a British steamer to-day in the mouth of the Elbe. The commander of the torpedo boat and three of her crew are missing.

BARGE BURNING.

(Associated Press.)
Houghton, Mich., June 21.—A barge having two cannons is reported burning eight miles off the Lake Superior ship canal. It is reported to be the Leland. A life-saving crew has gone to the rescue.

BLOW OUT HIS BRAINS.

(Associated Press.)
Windsor, Ont., June 21.—Wm. J. Hutton, formerly of Wingham, blew out his brains early yesterday morning in a lively stable in Detroit. He was at one time a well-known horseman.

BEN KENNEDY IS AT LARGE AGAIN

THE STORY OF HIS SENSATIONAL EXPLOITS

How He Was Captured After Considerable Difficulty by a Force Under Supt. Hussey

One of the most exciting episodes in the annals of the provincial police—a veritable Deadwood Dick affair—is recalled by the release yesterday from the penitentiary of Ben Kennedy, alias Myers, who was condemned to a life sentence for manslaughter by Judge Bole in '93.

Old newspaper files and records of the time show very plainly the intense interest aroused in the public by the exploits of Kennedy and the events that led up to his capture, and a perusal of these documents will lead the reader to devoutly hope that this eminent desperado has cooled down during his detention, and that His Majesty's clemency will not result in any further trouble in this particular case.

Great was the public satisfaction when news arrived that an expedition under Superintendent Hussey, which was dispatched to effect Kennedy's arrest, had achieved its object.

In the early summer of '93 Kennedy and another man escaped from the common jail in Whatcom and made their way to the Fraser river, where they stole two fishing boats. They proceeded in the boats to Vancouver, broke into Coleman & Evans' warehouse and got away with a large quantity of liquor—whisky, gin and even champagne—which they stowed away in their boats. The enterprising pair then walked up town and broke into Tisdall's gun store, and armed themselves with Winchester rifles, shotguns, revolvers, bowie knives and ammunition. Returning to their boats, they hoisted sail—each man in his own boat—and set off for a trip up the coast. They stopped at all the logging camps on their way, and did a good trade with the loggers in their stolen liquor.

At one time, however, the two men quarrelled and separated, Kennedy continuing his practical cruise, while the other went to the country and was heard of again. Shortly after this Kennedy turned up at the Indian reservation on Valdez island, and sold a large quantity of liquor to the Indians. The chief protested against Kennedy making the Indians drunk, for which he received a severe knocking about with the butt-end of Kennedy's revolver. While this was going on a surveyor from a survey camp in the neighborhood happened to pass by in an open boat, and Kennedy promptly opened fire on the unwelcome intruder with his rifle. The astonished surveyor ducked down into his boat, and Kennedy, thinking he had killed the man jumped into his own boat and pulled out to the surveyor's. When he got there and found the surveyor alive and kicking he had the grace to apologize for firing, remarking that he thought the surveyor was his partner, whom he had quarrelled with.

Soon afterwards Kennedy left Valdez island and went up the coast as far as Reed island, where he joined a logging camp, and continued his liquor trade. In fact he kept all the loggers drunk. One day a quarrel ensued between Kennedy and a logger named O'Connor. The quarrel was over a yellow dog owned by Kennedy, who let that the dog was so good a watcher that if he put a \$10 bill into a vest and gave this to the dog to watch nobody will be able to take it away from the animal.

O'Connor asserted that he could do so, but was unwilling to try, refusing repeatedly to make the attempt on the ground that if he succeeded Kennedy would get mad. At length, however, Kennedy persuaded the unfortunate man to make the attempt. O'Connor employed a peculiar strategy, and the dog ran off the vest and so left it in O'Connor's possession. Kennedy did immediately get mad, and drawing his revolver commenced firing at the dog. O'Connor endeavored to interfere, at which Kennedy turned on him saying: "If you want it, you son of a — you can have it!" Just as he was about to fire O'Connor reached up for a rifle which was hanging on the wall of the cabin in order to protect himself. But Kennedy did not give him time, and fired twice, both bullets hitting the mark. O'Connor fell, mortally wounded, and Kennedy left the cabin, most of the men present attempting to stop him.

After a while Kennedy returned and examined his victim, and it was said that he actually gloated over his work. Nevertheless, he took off a rosary which he carried and put it round the dying man's neck.

Kennedy seems to have held the island in a regular reign of terror after this tragedy. One of the loggers managed, however, to get over to Cortez island, where he informed the resident magistrate, James Manson, of what had happened. Mr. Manson had a small steamer, and at once proceeded with two or three armed men on his boat to Reed island.

Kennedy, armed with his rifle and other weapons, awaited the steamer, standing on the beach, and inquired of the magistrate what his business was. Mr. Manson replied that he had been informed that a death had occurred on the island and he had come to make the usual inquiry. Kennedy replied that as that was all the party might land, which they did. The inquiry was duly held, and was of a somewhat dramatic character. All the time the loggers were giving their evidence Kennedy stood opposite Mr. Manson and kept him covered with his rifle—an unusual and comforting element in a magisterial inquiry. Mr. Manson made a scheme by which he hoped to capture Kennedy. This was to get Kennedy to give evidence, and to jump on him while he signed his testimony. Kennedy gave his evidence all right, claiming that O'Connor had accidentally shot himself, while

taking his rifle from the wall, but when he signed his testimony he kept Mr. Manson covered with a revolver in his left hand.

After this Mr. Manson departed, taking O'Connor's body with him, and went to Comox, where he telegraphed the information to Superintendent Hussey and the other authorities in Victoria. Superintendent Hussey immediately wired Chief Constable Stewart of Nanaimo to take some men and go up to Reed island to arrest Kennedy, promising to follow himself as soon as he could get away.

Accordingly, Constables Stewart, Anderson, McKinnon and McLeod took the steamer Osello and set off to Reed island, where they made inquiries after Kennedy, locating him eventually at a place belonging to a young Englishman named King, near White Rock Bay. There the steamer cast anchor. In response to the steamer's whistle Mr. King came out, and being informed that Kennedy was wanted for murder admitted that the man was in his house. He warned the police to be careful as Kennedy was a desperate character, and was armed to the teeth. At the suggestion of Constable Stewart, King then went and interviewed Kennedy, who was sitting behind the house, and informed him that he was discovered, advising him to surrender quietly. Kennedy refused to do this, and sent for Casper Watson, who was with the police party. A long consultation ensued, in which Dr. Walkem endeavored to persuade the desperado to give in, but without success. Dr. Walkem then returned to the steamer. Constables McLeod and McKinnon with the two constable hands got into one boat and Constable Stewart, King and a logger into another, and made for the shore. Kennedy immediately appeared upon the beach, shouting out: "Keep back! By God, keep back!"

Constable McLeod stood up in his boat and cried "Surrender!" covering Kennedy with his rifle.

A puff of smoke and the whizz of a bullet passing perilously near the constable was his answer, and a sharp fusillade followed until Kennedy was driven into cover, and made off into the mountains. The constables decided to starve the desperado out, and a regular watch was set. At this stage Supt. Hussey, with more men, arrived on the scene, and took charge of the campaign. Putting a seal on the mountains one day the superintendent, accompanied by Constable McKinnon, suddenly came upon their man. The scene was an exceedingly steep and stony mountain side, up which they had clambered with the aid of their hands, and Kennedy stood thirty feet above them, behind a big cedar tree, covering them with his rifle. The officers stood still for a minute, trying to think of a way to get up to use their arms. It was highly probable that Kennedy would shoot, and they would have a poor chance in the position in which they found themselves. Eventually the officers descended carefully, and keeping under cover, worked their way round and upwards so as to take their quarry in the rear.

As soon as Kennedy saw through this move he made off in the direction of the camp, where he came into the view of some other constables. Seeing that the game was about up, Kennedy thought better of his resolve not to be taken alive, and threw up his hands in token of surrender.

"It is better to be a live coward than a dead hero," he remarked philosophically to Supt. Hussey afterwards. Kennedy gave his age as 42 at the time of his trial, so that he is now over fifty. It is to be hoped that with increased years and his experience of British law Kennedy will have gained wisdom, and will not return to his evil ways.

THE REUNION OF SECRET SOCIETIES


OUTLINE OF EVENTS TO BE HELD FRIDAY

Celebrations for the 27th Will Probably Take Place as Arranged—General Meeting of Committee.

It is altogether unlikely that the Societies' Reunion celebrations, whether it is decided to postpone the coronation festivities or not, will be affected by the news received to-day of the illness of the King. J. W. Sexton, secretary of the general committee, in an interview this morning, gave it as his opinion that the celebrations arranged for Friday, 27th, would not be altered. He pointed out that the reunion was entirely independent of the Coronation Day celebration, and that the only reason that could be advanced for a postponement would be so that all the celebrations might come together, making the event more pretentious than would otherwise be the case. As, however, coronation celebrations will probably be postponed indefinitely, there would be no sense in altering the date of Societies' Reunion with that end in view. A meeting of the general Societies' Reunion committee will, however, be held this evening in the Pioneer hall, when this and other matters will be considered. The session will be called to order at 8 o'clock, and as the business is of the greatest importance the secretary desires particularly that the presidents of the different societies be present.

The programme for the celebrations, to be held on the 27th has been drawn up and will be submitted for the approval of the general committee. Steamer Dolphin will bring the members of the societies from Seattle, Tacoma, and Port Townsend who intend participating, while special rates have been arranged for transportation of excursionists from the Mainland and Vancouver Island points. All the visiting brethren will be received on their arrival by a reception committee, composed of the presidents of the various lodges of the city and the chairmen of the sub-committees. They will be escorted to the market building, Coromant street, where banners and other regalia will be deposited. They will then

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ALL CLAIMS.
DR. SHIP
Kate Thomas
C. HUGHES, Master.
All claims against the above vessel must be forwarded to the office of the undersigned on or before Saturday noon, June 28th, 1902.
ROBT. WARD & CO., LTD., Agents.

Baseball
Stanford vs. Victoria
—AT—
OAK BAY PARK
Thursday, at 4.15 p. m.
Friday, at 10 a. m.
Saturday, at 3 p. m.

You Can't Go
—TO THE—
Coronation Extra Illumination
But You Will Want
On that day. Don't leave it till the last minute. See
THE RINTON ELECTRIC CO., LD.
62 GOVERNMENT STREET.

BIRTHS.
COLBERT—On the 19th inst., the wife of John L. Colbert, of a son.
SCOTT—At Nanaimo, on June 23rd, the wife of W. C. Scott, of a son.
GOOD—At Nanaimo, on June 23rd, the wife of Percival L. Good, of a daughter.
WEBSTER—At Nanaimo, on June 23rd, the wife of Wm. Webster, of a daughter.
DIED.
LUEHMAN—At Rossland, Mrs. Charlotte Luehman.
SHAW—On the 23rd inst., after a lingering illness, at St. Joseph's hospital, Alice Shaw, in the 28th year of her age.
The funeral will take place from the Victoria Undertaking Parlor at a quarter to 9 on Wednesday, the 24th inst., and from the R. C. Cathedral at 9 a. m.
Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

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LEE & FRASER
REAL ESTATE AGENTS.
SNAP—Seven-roomed house on car line, h. and c. water, sewer connection; large lot, double frontage, with stable. Price, \$1,400.
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A Good Farm of from 100 to 150 acres situated in North or South Saanich District. Also about 100 acres good land in Methosin, Furnish particulars to
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James Bay District,
FOR \$1,850.
This is a bargain, as it cost over \$3,000.
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In the Centre of the City, a
HOTEL
Containing upwards of sixty rooms. Valuable for its excellent roadwork. Rent moderate.
FOR SALE
50 ACRES
On the Arm, and nearly two acres on Esquimalt road. The undersigned, being instructed to sell as speedily as possible, are authorized to accept any reasonable terms. Apply
B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited,
40 GOVERNMENT STREET.

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BE SURE TO
Get STEWART'S Prices
on Monuments, Cemetery Coping, Imported Scotch Granite Monuments etc. before purchasing elsewhere. Nothing but first-class stock and workmanship.
Corner Yates and Blanchard Sts.
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Unsurpassed by any.
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THE LONDON TIMES

CORONATION NUMBER

VICTORIA, B.C. TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1902.

King Edward VII.

An Appreciation.

A GOOD judge of the King said of him once: "He has in him all sorts of pleasant impulses towards his fellow-men. It pleases him to give pleasure. That is a trait which shows itself in what are called little things. It may be a sense of public duty which has led him during a great part of his life to put himself at the disposal of the public in public matters. His very frequent presence at ceremonies of public interest—charities, dinners in aid of charities, the opening of hospitals, and the like—is in discharge of the obligation imposed on him by his position. But the way in which he does the duty is his own. He accepts it all heartily, enters into the spirit of the occasion, makes himself welcome and others welcome to him. If he is bored you would never guess it. His face lights up as it does in other scenes which must be pleasant to him. He takes, or appears to take, an interest in proceedings which are often deadly dull. He listens, or seems to listen, to dull speeches often long. He himself speaks briefly and to the point, and is always in touch with his audience."

Those who have seen much of the King in public will testify that this witness is true and presents an altogether correct picture of the King's genial demeanor. He is "pleased to give pleasure," and spares no personal exertion to accomplish this. An instance of this occurs in the writer. The King was suffering from a cold, but nevertheless was anxious not to be absent from the farewell concert given by Mr. Sims Reeves in the Albert hall. Accordingly, he appeared in the Royal box, to the delight of the vast audience, and went during the interval into the artists' room to compliment the veteran tenor on his singing. For some days afterwards the King was unwell and had to keep indoors, but he was glad to have been present on so interesting an occasion, and to have given such pleasure to Mr. Sims Reeves.

The King's liking for the Continent has led to a wide friendship with the members of most of the Royal families in Europe. Of course, he is connected with nearly every court by the ties of family relationship. Queen Victoria was called "the grandmother of Europe," and her son lost no opportunity of cementing the bonds between this country and our neighbors. He has always been popular in France, from the early days of childhood when he was taken to the Chateau d'Eu by the Queen and Prince Albert. On one visit in his boyhood, it is said, the little Prince begged the beautiful Empress Eugenie to keep him and his sister a little while longer. "But," said the Empress, "they will miss you." "O no," said the Prince of Wales, "there are plenty of us left at home!"

When the Emperor and Empress came, in their hour of dejection, to England, the Prince of Wales showed them every possible attention, and had a genuine regard for the poor sick Emperor. He liked the Prince Imperial, and when the young Prince perished so tragically in Zululand the Prince of Wales hastened to console the widowed and bereaved Empress. He was present when the Prince Imperial was buried at Chislehurst in the magnificent mausoleum which is a standing memorial of the love of a wife and mother.

As Prince of Wales he was a good friend to the Comte de Paris when he settled in this country on a charming estate in Buckinghamshire. He was also on terms of friendship with the

large club room, and sat there while several laborers partook of refreshment. Mr. Broadhurst sums up his novel experiences thus naively: "I left Sandringham with a feeling of one who had spent a week-end with an old chum of his own rank in society, rather than one who had been entertained by the Heir-Apparent and his Princess." This incident did equal credit, we think, to host and guests. The Prince was not less interested in another representative of labor—Mr. Joseph Arch, who had been such a leader of the agricultural laborers. In 1885 Mr. Arch was returned as Liberal member for the Northwest division of Norfolk, the constituency in which

the fact is the key to his character. It explains why he has so often done the right thing at precisely the right moment, and also why he has occasionally made great mistakes. He is a first-rate man of business—punctual, precise, and prompt in action. He is most affectionate in his nature, and the most loyal of friends. He is thoroughly British in his notes, a keen sportsman, a hater of humbug; a lover of courage. He has a deep respect for good men, of whatever class or creed. "I loved that man," he exclaimed, when he read the telegram which told of Archbishop Talbot's death. The religion he believes in is one which concerns itself with deeds as well as

words; and that is why he can appreciate General Booth, Dr. Barnardo, Miss Agnes Weston, and other philanthropists. He has inherited from his father and mother a keen sense of duty, and no Heir-Apparent ever worked so long and thoroughly in the performance of those often wearisome tasks which fell to his lot. Since his accession, King Edward has proved that in his hands the power wielded so wisely by Queen Victoria will be administered as conscientiously. Every day he advances in the esteem and favor of his subjects all over the British Empire. His broad sympathies bring him in touch with all sorts and conditions of men, and he knows a good deal more of the wants and circumstances of his subjects than many supposedly well informed officials of his court.—Black and White.

Sandringham is situated. He was henceforth proud to call himself "the Prince of Wales's own M.P." When the Royal Commission was formed to inquire into the condition of aged poor, the Prince of Wales and Mr. Joseph Arch were fellow-members. The Prince lost no opportunity of showing courtesy to Mr. Arch, and the latter has many pleasant recollections of his most distinguished constituent.

The King is very sensitive as to criticism, and has often desired to answer some of the unkind statements made concerning himself. But only in a very few instances, and then in an impersonal fashion, has he entered into the lists with his critics. After the first experience of annoyance has passed, he can laugh over some of the foolish and untrue paragraphs which from time to time have been printed by various newspapers.

King Edward is highly emotional, and

Queen Alexandra.

An Appreciation.

THE trite phrase of "Her Most Gracious Majesty" is most appropriately bestowed on Queen Alexandra, for the chief quality in her character can be best summed up in the word—"grace."—Black and White.

A British ambassador, the other day, was speaking of the Queen's tender heart, and he said that her eyes filled easily with tears whenever she heard any story of sorrow and distress. There have been so many instances of the Queen's consideration for the sufferings of other people, and her readiness to try and alleviate them, that one's only difficulty is to select examples. When the late Sir James Paget had blood poisoning after a surgical operation, he had to go for complete rest to Norway. Not only did the Princess of Wales send a special nurse to aid in caring for the distinguished invalid, but she drove to Norway herself in order to be at his bedside. She had herself benefited by Sir James Paget's skill, and was sorry that he who had relieved so much suffering should himself be ill. It is not always in the home circle that one receives compliments, but with regard to the Queen this has been the case, for her most warm appreciators are those who have seen most of her. For instance, we call this extract from the diary of the late Duchess of Teck. It was written before the King started in 1875 for his tour in India. "On Sunday last we lunched with Wales and Alexandra, and I thought her lovelier than ever. She is a very great darling, and I just adore her. Though I am quite in favor of Wales going to India, I grieve for her and the Princess of Wales at the long separation, and wish she could have some with him, if only for a part of the time."

A very beautiful instance, which will be new to our readers, can be given of Queen Alexandra's thoughtful sympathy. She heard that a venerable lady-in-waiting who had been in attendance on her mother, the late Queen of Denmark, for many years, lay dying. The information came to her in one of King Christian's weekly letters, which have always been such a joy to the Queen. He mentioned that the old lady's great wish, as she lay on her death-bed, was to speak once more with the royal lady whom she had known and loved since childhood. The Queen was unable to leave England at the time, but she had the happy inspiration of speaking an affectionate message of farewell into a photograph. The photograph was taken to the sick chamber just as the last hours of the lady-in-waiting were beginning to render her unconscious. It was not too late, however, for the words of the Queen to be heard by her old friend, for, as the vibrations of the message were lingering in her ear, she was heard to sigh happily as she said, "God bless you, dear!" and passed away.

Some after her marriage the Princess of Wales gave a sitting to Mr. W. P. Frith for a historical picture of the royal wedding. The artist records his difficulties. "I couldn't get the beautiful bride to sit still. She did not seem to realize that she must keep her face in one position if the painter was to catch a resemblance of it. I opened my heart to the Princess of Wales. 'You should scold her,' she said. 'At the same time Gilbert, the sculptor, was doing her bust at Marlborough House. I was sent for one day by the Prince, and before I was admitted to an interview I was shown into the sculptor's studio, and found him waiting for a sitting from the Princess. I did not think the bust was very like her. Royal Highness, and I said so. 'Well, you see,' replied Tolson, 'the Princess is

GOD SAVE THE KING.

God Save our Gracious King,
Long live our noble King,
God Save the King!
Send Him victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us,
God Save the King!

O Lord our God arise,
Scatter His enemies
And make them fall;
Confound their politics,
Frustrate their knavish tricks,
On Thee our hopes we fix,
God Save us all!

Thy choicest gifts in store
On Him be pleased to pour;
Long may He reign,
May He defend our laws,
And ever give us cause
To sing with heart and voice
God Save the King!

By J. J. ROOBY AND JAMES

though most informal call on my aunt. I was in the cottage at the time, in the uniform of a middy of the Royal Navy; but did not exactly behave according to the regulations! While I was cruising about in the pantry, bent on capturing a supply of 'short grub' for a fishing trip I had planned with a friend, a noise in the adjoining ante-room called me to the spot with apprehension. It stormed the housekeeper, as breathless as if she had been running a race, ejaculating: 'The Queen!' My aunt, who was resting upstairs, was roused. I dropped all thought of assaulting my aunt's famous preserves and slipped into the bathroom, where, hidden among the shrubbery, I could spy without much chance of being detected. To my surprise, there were

two queens, or rather, the present British Queen with her mother. They talked amiably and in low conversational voices with my aunt, who could not have made her appearance more swiftly if the house had been on fire. The Princess of Wales went over the family albums stopping at some of the pictures and asking for information. She looked so sweet and charming in her fluffy, white summer dress as she sat in a rustic chair, the sun falling on her high-set, chestnut-brown hair, added this impressionable young sailor, 'that I had a good mind to go right up to her and kiss her—but I didn't! Although she was about forty-eight years of age at the time, she did not look more than thirty, and when she smiled and chatted one felt tempted to deduct a few more years.'

A Forecast of the Coronation Ceremony

The form and order of the service that is to be performed and the ceremonies that are to be observed in the coronation of their Majesties King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra in the Abbey Church of St. Peter, Westminster, on Thursday, the 26th day of June, 1902.

The above is the title of the complete programme of the solemnity of their Majesties' coronation, just issued in London.

Section I.—The Preparation.

In the morning, upon the day of the coronation, early, care is to be taken that the Ampulla be filled with oil, and, together with the spoon, be laid ready upon the altar in the Abbey Church.

The Archbishops and Bishops' assistant, being already vested in their copes, the procession shall be formed immediately outside of the west door of the church, and shall wait till notice is given of the approach of their Majesties, and shall then begin to move into the church.

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Section II.—Entrance into Church.

The King and Queen, as soon as they enter at the west door of the church, are to be received with the anthem, 'I was glad when they said unto me, to be sung by the choir of Westminster.

The King and Queen in the meantime pass up through the body of the church, into and through the choir, and so up the stairs to the theatre; and having passed by their thrones they make their humble adoration; and then, kneeling at the faldstools set for them before their chairs, use some short private prayers; and after, sit down, not in their thrones, but in their chairs before, and below, their thrones.

Section III.—The Recognition.

The King and Queen being so placed, the Archbishop turneth to the east part of the theatre, and after, together with the Lord Chancellor, Lord Great Chamberlain, Lord High Constable, and Earl Marshal (Garter-King-of-Arms preceding them), goes to the other three sides of the theatre in this order, south; west and north, and at every of the four sides with a loud voice speaks to the people; and the King in the meanwhile, standing up by his chair, turns and shows himself unto the people at every of the four sides of the theatre, as the Archbishop is at every one of them, and while he speaks thus to the people:

Sirs,

I here present unto you King Edward, the Undoubted King of this Realm; Wherefore all you who are come this day to do your Homage, Are you willing to do the same?

The people signify their willingness and joy by loud and repeated acclamations, all with one voice crying out: God save King Edward. Then the trumpets sound. The Bible, Paten, and Chalice are

brought by the bishops, who had borne them and placed upon the altar.

The King and Queen go to their chairs set for them on the south side of the altar, where they are to kneel at their faldstools, when the litany begins.

Section IV.—The Litany.

The noblemen, who carry in procession the Regalia, except those who carry the sword, come near to the altar, and present in order every one that he carries to the Archbishop, who delivers them to the Dean of Westminster, to be by him placed upon the altar, and then retire to the places appointed for them.

Then followeth the litany, to be sung by two bishops, vested in copes, and kneeling at a faldstool above the steps of the theatre, on the middle of the east side thereof, the choir singing the responses to the organ.

(The rest of Section IV, and the whole of Section V, are occupied with the Litany and the beginning of the Communion service.)

Section VI.—The Sermon.

At the end of the Creed one of the bishops is ready in the pulpit, placed against the pillar at the northeast corner of the theatre, and begins the sermon, which is to be short, and suitable to the great occasion; which the King and Queen hear sitting in their respective chairs on the south side of the altar, over against the pulpit.

And whereas, the King was uncovered during the saying of the Litany and the beginning of the Communion Service; when the sermon begins he puts on his cap of crimson velvet, turned up with ermine, and so continues to the end of it. On his right hand stands the Bishop of Durham, and beyond him, on the same side, the Lords that carry the Sword; on his left hand the Bishop of Bath and Wells, and the Lord Great Chamberlain.

The two bishops that support the Queen stand on either side of her, and the lady that bears up the train, and her assistants, constantly attend Her Majesty during the whole ceremony.

On the north side of the altar sits the Archbishop in a purple velvet chair, and near to him the Archbishop of York; and the other bishops along the north side of the well, betwixt him and the pulpit. Near the Archbishop stands Garter-King-of-Arms, on the south side, east of the King's chair, nearest to the altar, are the Dean of Westminster, the rest of the bishops, who bear any part on the service, and the Prebendaries of Westminster.

Section VII.—The Oath.

The sermon being ended, and His Majesty having on Thursday, 14th February, 1901, in the presence of the two Houses of Parliament, made and signed the Declaration, the Archbishop goeth to the King, and standing before him, administers the Coronation Oath, first asking the King,

Sir, is your Majesty willing to take the oath?

And the King answering, I am willing. The Archbishop ministereth these

questions; and the King, having a book in his hands answers each question severally, as follows:

Archbishop: Will you solemnly promise to swear to govern the people of this United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Dominions thereto belonging, according

to the statutes in Parliament agreed on, and the respective laws and customs of the same?

King: I solemnly promise so to do.

Archbishop: Will you to your power cause Law and Justice, in Mercy, to be executed in all your judgments?

King: I will.

Archbishop: Will you to the utmost of your power maintain the Laws of God, the true Profession of the Gospel, and the Protestant Reformed Religion established by Law? And will you maintain and preserve inviolably the Settlement of the Church of England; and the Doctrine, Worship, Discipline, and Government thereof, as by Law established in England? And will you preserve upon the Bishops and Clergy of England, and to the Church therein committed to their charge, all such rights and privileges as by Law do or shall appertain to them or any of them?

King: All this I promise to do.

Then the King, arising out of his chair, supported as before, and assisted by the Lord Great Chamberlain, the Sword of State being carried before him, shall go to the altar, and there being uncovered, make his Solemn Oath in the sight of all the people, to observe the Premises: Laying his right hand upon the Holy Gospel in the Great Bible, which is now brought from the altar by the Archbishop, and tendered to him as he kneels upon the steps, saying these words:

The things which I have here before promised, I will perform, and keep.

So help me God.

Then the King kisseth the Book, and signeth the Oath.

Section VIII.—The Anointing.

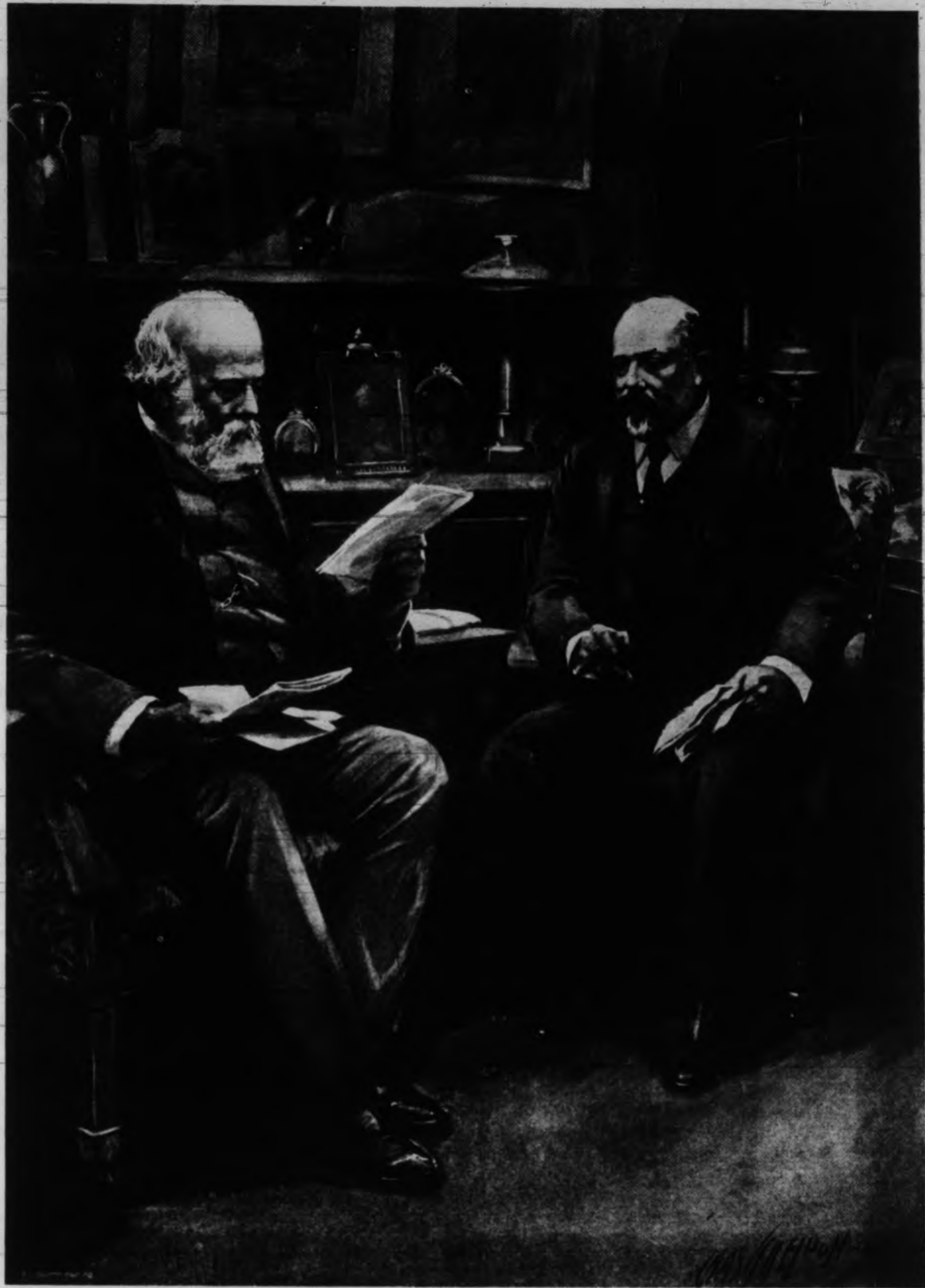
The King having thus taken his Oath, returns again to his Chair and both he and the Queen kneeling at their faldstools, the Archbishop beginneth the hymn, 'Veni Creator Spiritus,' and the choir singeth it out.

This being ended, the Archbishop saith a prayer.

This prayer being ended, the choir singeth the anthem, 'Zadok the Priest.'

In the meantime the King, rising from his devotions, having been disrobed of his Crimson Robes by the Lord Great Chamberlain, and having taken off his Cap of State, goes before the altar, supported and attended as before.

The King sits down in King Edward's chair (placed in the midst of the area over against the altar, with a faldstool before it), wherein he is to be anointed. Four Knights of the Garter summoned by Garter King of Arms hold over him a rich pall of silk, of cloth of gold, delivered to them by the Lord Chamberlain. The Dean of Westminster, taking the ampulla and spoon from off the altar,



Monarch and Minister—The King Conferring With Lord Salisbury.

holdeth them ready, pouring some of the holy oil into the spoon, and with it the Archbishop anointeth, the King in the form of a cross:

1. On the crown of the head, saying: Be thy head anointed with holy oil, as kings, priests and prophets were anointed.

2. On the breast saying: Be thy breast anointed with holy oil.

3. On the palm of both the hands, saying: Be thy hands anointed with holy oil.

And as Solomon was appointed King by Zadok the priest and Nathan the prophet, so be you anointed, blessed, and consecrated King over this people, whom the Lord your God hath given you to rule and govern. In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.—Amen.

Then the Dean of Westminster layeth the ampulla and spoon upon the altar, and the King kneeleth down at the faldstool, and the Archbishop, standing, saith a prayer or blessing over him.

The prayer being ended the King arises and resumes his seat in King Edward's Chair, while the Knights of the Garter give back the pall to the Lord Chamberlain, whereupon the King again arising, the Dean of Westminster puts upon His Majesty the Colobium Sindonis and the Saperunica or Close Pall of cloth of gold, together with a girdle of the same.

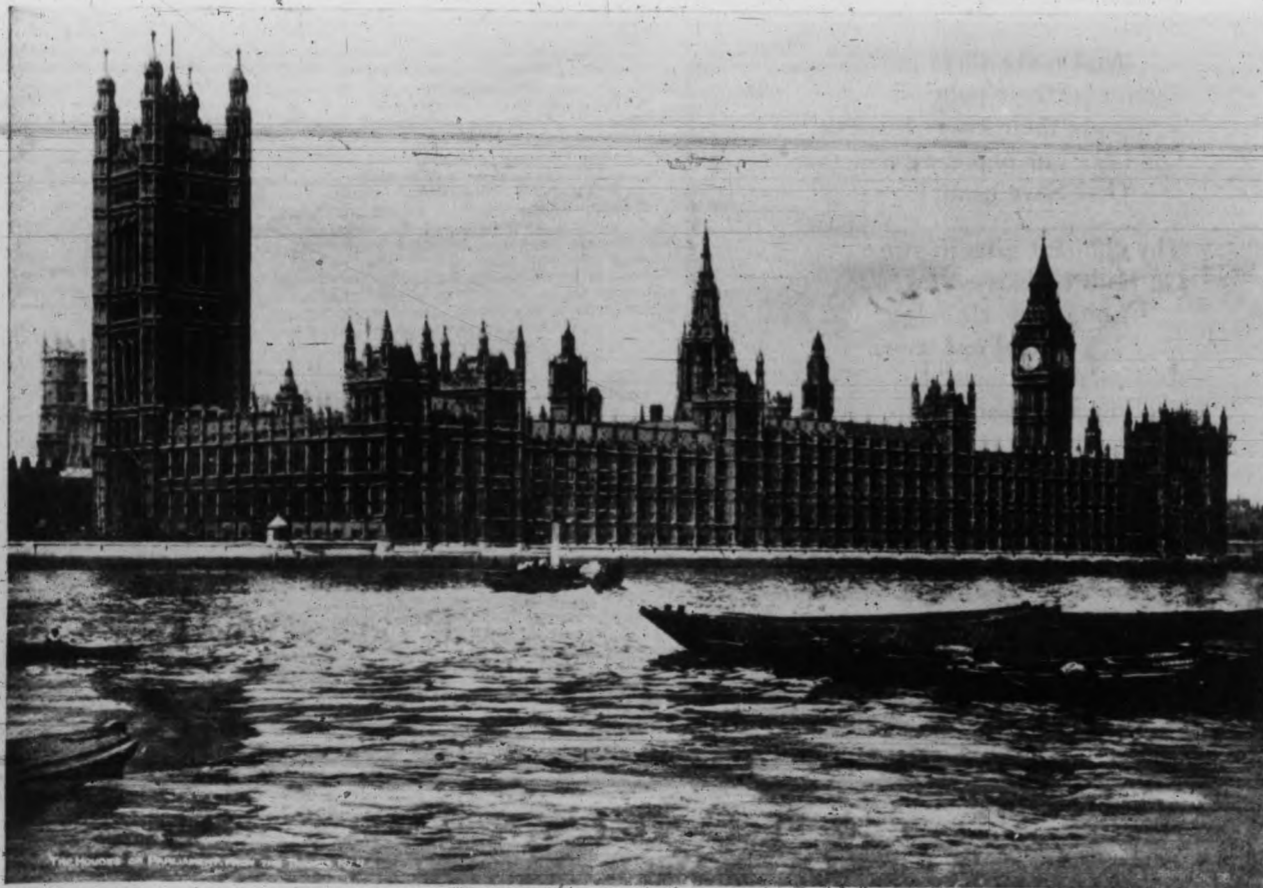
Section IX.—Presenting of Spurs and Sword-Girding and Oblation of Sword.

The spurs are brought from the altar by the Dean of Westminster, and delivered to the Lord Great Chamberlain, who, kneeling down, touches His Majesty's heels therewith, and sends them back to the altar.

Then the Lord who carries the Sword of State, delivering the said sword to the Lord Chamberlain (which is thereupon deposited in the Traverse in St. Edward's Chapel), he receives from the Lord Chamberlain in lieu thereof another sword in a scabbard of purple velvet provided for the King.

Then the Archbishop takes the sword from off the altar, and (the Archbishop of York and the Bishops of London and Winchester and other bishops assisting

Continued on page 10.



The Houses of Parliament on the Thames.

THE CORONATION ROBES

The ceremonies at Coronations are generally governed by precedent, and this fact applies to the robes which will be worn by the Peers and Peereses at Westminster Abbey, at the Coronation ceremony of King Edward.

The Duke of Norfolk did not find his task very difficult so far as the Peers were concerned. Their robes are more or less alike, and the official order, which is terse and to the point, practically describes the difference in detail.

With regard to the Peereses, the official order is thus: "That the robe of mantle of a Baroness be of crimson velvet, the cape thereof to be furred with miniver pure, and powdered with two bars or rows of ermine—i.e., narrow pieces of black fur—the said mantle to be edged round with miniver pure two inches in breadth and the train to be three feet on the ground."

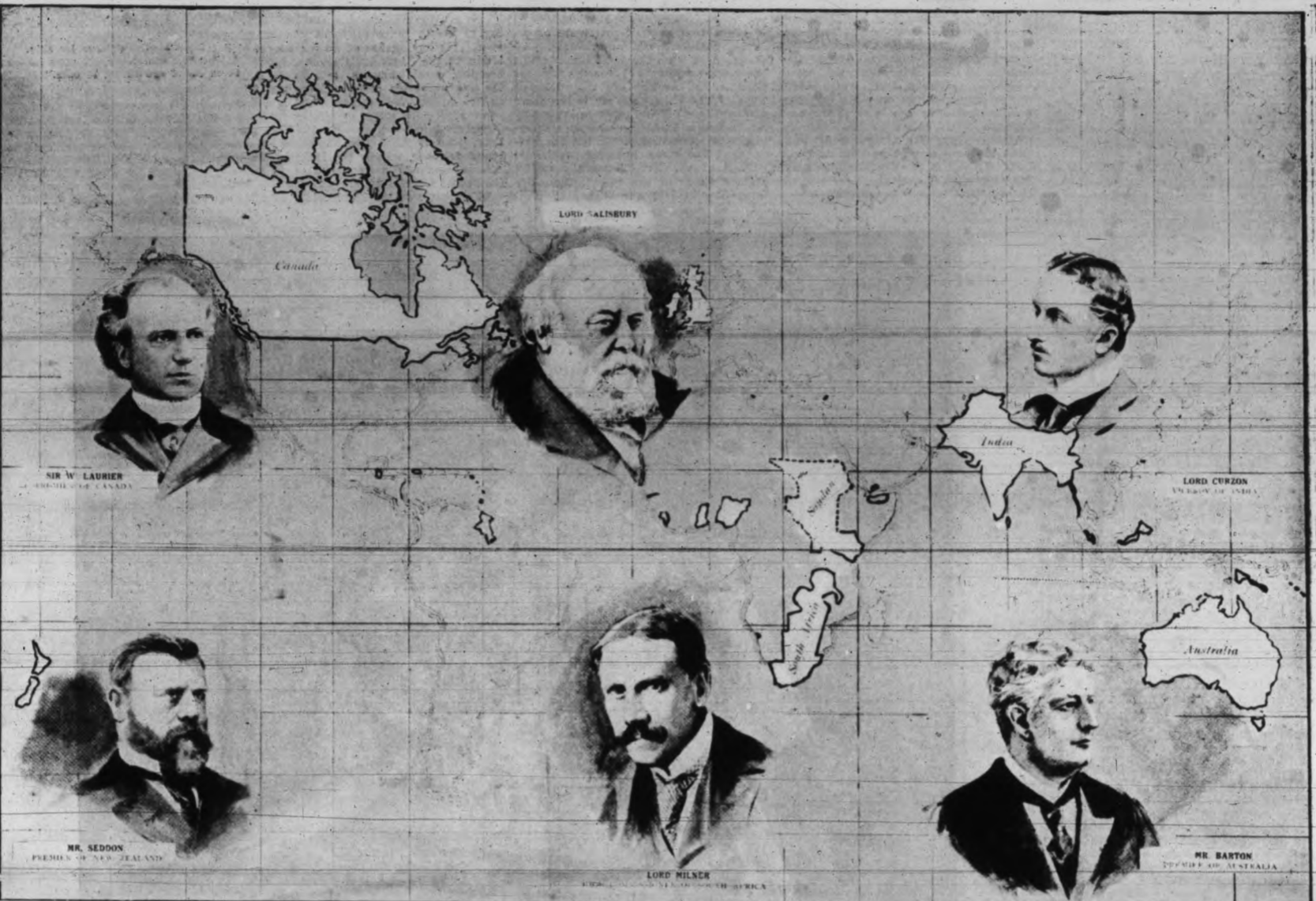
The Baroness is the lowest in the titular rank, and those of higher degree have their status distinguished by the embellishment of their robes as follows: The cape of a Viscountess to possess two rows and a half of ermine, the edging being three inches wide, and the train one and a half yards long; that of the Marchioness to have three and a half rows of ermine, with the edging four inches in breadth, and the train one and three-quarter yards long; and the robe of the Duchess to have four rows of ermine, with edging five inches wide, and a train two yards long.

It will thus be observed that as far as the robes are concerned official etiquette will prevent rivalry being displayed amongst the Peereses. But with their dresses worn under the robes the case is different. The one rule which the Peereses will have to bear in mind is that the dress worn must be white, or of a cream color.

As to material there is no fixed regulation. The Peereses may have their dresses made of silk, muslin, chiffon, satin, plain or figured gauze, and if a Peeresse wishes to obtain a cheap dress there will not be the slightest objection on the part of the Court authorities for the garment to be made of fine white cloth. The embroideries and laces to be worn will represent in cash many thousands of pounds. Of late the craze for collecting old lace has been developed, and the Peereses who possess a good stock will be able to turn their hobby for once to a very practical use. Many beautiful pieces of lace will be worn which are hundreds of years old, and which in days gone by were owned by queens of the various Courts of Europe, and by the famous beauties of the past.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY: Foundation Due to the Piety of Edward the Confessor—Why and How It Was Built.

Heber, in his "Palace," says of Solomon's Temple: "Like some tall palm, the noiseless fabric sprung." Westminster Abbey, "the loveliest and most lovely thing in Christendom," may be described in the same way. Though all kinds of traditions hang round its genesis, it owes its existence to the piety of King Edward the Confessor, Alfred's first real successor. Edward was an ascetic of the extreme kind, and possessed an extraordinary personal appearance. He was an albino, had milky-white hair from his birth, and his hands were thin and transparent, "so that he had the power of stroking away disease."



The British Empire in the Coronation Year.

THE REALMS OF KING EDWARD.

The Mighty Congregation of British Nations and Dependencies.

Table of the British Empire to date, giving the name of each country or territory acknowledging the Union Jack, with date of acquisition and form of government:

Table with columns: Name and Date of Acquisition, Form of Government. Lists various territories such as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Straits Settlements, and various colonies.

Table with columns: Name and Date of Acquisition, Form of Government. Lists territories like Bahama Is., Leeward Is., Antigua, Barbuda and Redonda, etc.

CORONATION MYSTERIES.

The claim of the family seems to have been acted on for 250 years. This sounds conclusive, but unluckily for Lord Ancester, two of the peers set up the Statute of Limitations, and the third has some other ground of demur which Mr. Cripps, K. C., will argue before the Lords' committee of privileges in due time.



Where the Queen Was Born—The Chateau Amalienborg, Copenhagen

THE KING IN TEN MINUTES.

King Edward VII. was born at Buckingham Palace on November 9th, 1841, thus giving a double interest to "Lord Mayor's Day." His mother, Queen Victoria, conferred the title of Prince of Wales upon him when he was a month old. He was christened Albert Edward, and nearly £200,000 was spent in public rejoicings over the event.

When he was nearing his eighth birthday he performed his first public duty by opening the Coal Exchange, London. He accompanied his parents to parliament for the first time when he was fourteen. In 1855 he went to France with the Queen and Prince Consort, and commenced a popularity with that nation which has yearly increased. When seven years he was confirmed by the Archbishop of Canterbury. "Bertie acquitted himself extremely well" in his Scripture examination, wrote the Prince Consort.

His studies were divided between Edinburgh, where he attended the chemistry lectures of Lyon Playfair; Oxford, where he resided at Christ Church; and Cambridge, where he was a member of Trinity College though residing at Madingley, having also the benefit of Charles Kingsley's lectures. In 1869 he travelled through Canada, and visited the United States as the guest of President Buchanan. Blandin offered to carry him across Niagara Falls in a wheelbarrow! Returning home he studied military manoeuvres at the Curragh Camp, Dublin, and his superior officer kept him up to his work "as no one else has done," wrote Queen Victoria after a visit to her son.

By the grief of all, the amiable and gifted Prince Consort died on December 14th, 1861, and henceforward the Prince of Wales had to be more than ever his mother's helper and deputy. He had a tour in the East with Dean Stanley as a delightful diversion. On his twenty-first birthday his betrothal to Princess Alexandra, daughter of King Christian of Denmark, was gazetted. A month before his wedding the Prince took his seat in the House of Lords, and ever since has manifested a keen personal interest in parliamentary events.

His marriage was celebrated in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, on March 10th, 1863. The King and Queen have had six children; one dying in infancy; the Duke of Clarence, who died in 1892; three daughters (Princess Louise, Duchess of Fife, Princess Victoria, and Princess Charles of Denmark), and the present Prince of Wales.

In 1875 the Prince commenced a tour which lasted seven months, and included a long visit to India, terminating just before the proclamation of Queen Victoria as Empress of India. The Prince fulfilled many public duties at home with considerable ability. He delivered his maiden speech in the House of Lords on February 22nd, 1884, the subject being the housing of the poor. The following year he and the Princess visited Ireland.

In 1891 he was a witness in what was known as the Baccarat case. The same year, by the birth of the Duchess of Fife's daughter, he became a grand father. In 1893 his only surviving son, the Duke of York, was married to Princess Mary.

THE KING'S HOUSEHOLD.

The court of the King consist of about two thousand persons. They are divided into two classes, those whose duties are ceremonial, and those whose duties are constant and more arduous. The court, in the broad sense, comprises all the great officers of state, the cabinet ministers, leading military and naval commanders, great judicial functionaries, and all those through whom the King exerts his titular authority. The word, however, as used nowadays, applies more particularly to the household and personal entourage of the ruler. In olden times there was little or no distinction between the officers of the royal household. Indeed, the former were generally subordinate to the latter, and as late as Edward I. it was to the Keeper of the King's Wardrobe that all taxes and revenues of the Crown were paid. By degrees, however, the offices of the government were separated from those of the household. The former became more and more the servants of the parliament and of the nation, rather than of the sovereign, and it is to-day the Lord High Chancellor, the Lord President of the Council, and the other members of the cabinet, and are ranked as members of the court, it is in a figurative rather than an actual sense.

The chief ceremonial officers of the court are many, and while some, because of the names of their positions, excite admiration, some, it may be confessed, are causes of ridicule, and might very judiciously be dispensed with. The Hereditary Grand Chamberlain, Hereditary Grand Almoner, Lord Steward, and others are, no doubt, necessary to the dignity of the court, but the same can hardly be said of the Gold Stick, the Silver Stick, Hereditary Grand Falconer and some others. The three chief dignitaries of the court are—the Lord Steward of the Household, the Lord High Chamberlain and the Master of the Horse. The authority of the Lord Steward extends virtually over one entire court. In former times he exercised the sole right of administering justice in all cases of offences committed within the precinct of the palace, and had the power of sentencing to death those who had been guilty of crimes meriting capital punishment. He still nominally possesses this prerogative, but his rights are delegated to any magistrate or judge whom he may select. The Lord Steward is appointed by the Sovereign, but

changes with the cabinet, and, by virtue of his office, takes precedence of all Dukes who are not of blood royal. The present Lord Steward of the Household is the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomerie, one of the tallest and best-looking members of the House of Lords. His emblem of office is a long white wand, which he carries himself when in the Sovereign's presence; on other occasions it is borne before him by a bare-headed footman. His salary is two thousand pounds a year. He has under his more immediate orders that part of the royal household not in the departments of the Lord Chamberlain and the Master of the Horse. The Lord Steward rules over a

and exclusive, and the receipt from him of the familiar cards entitling one to presentation either at Buckingham Palace or St. James's, at a drawing-room or levee, is a kind of certificate of position, character and antecedents. Although a layman, the Lord Chamberlain has also subject to his authority the prelates and clergy of the Chapel Royal. The chief of these is the Dean of the Chapel Royal, who is invariably the Bishop of London, and who acknowledges no spiritual superior but the Sovereign. The more immediate spiritual adviser of the King bears the quaint title of Clerk of the Closet, the office being now held by the Bishop of Win-

chester, who, it may be remembered, furnished the last ministrations of the privilege of making use of the horses, carriages, pages, and footmen belonging to the Master of the Horse to the King, is if he likes, a carriage and four with the Duke of Portland, whose office, like those of the Lord Chamberlain and the Lord Steward, is a ministerial post, the

fore-all the other members of the royal household. He has charge of all matters relating to the Sovereign's stables, horse-breeding establishments, and so forth. He has under his orders all the equeries in waiting and the pages of honor, while among the minor dignitaries of his department are the master of the royal hunt, who is Lord Chesham, and the grand falconer, who is the Duke of St. Albans, a lineal descendant of Nell Gwynn and Charles II. The Master of the Horse alone of all



The King in His Coronation Robes.



His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

CORONATION OMENS.

It is a curious, and indeed even an uncanny experience, when we begin to notice the extraordinary and almost prophetic events which have occurred at many of our royal coronations. Take, first of all, the unlucky Harold. When Edward the Confessor lay in his palace, sighing his life away, he burst into the chamber with a number of relations, and eagerly demanded of the dying monarch that he should name his successor. "Ye know full well," was the reply, "that I have bequeathed my kingdom to the Duke of Normandy; and are there not those here whose oaths have been given to secure his succession?" A chorus of expostulation broke forth, and once more Edward roused himself to reply: "Harold, take it, if such be thy fate. Against the duke and his barons, no power can avail thee." That was on the 6th January. The King passed away almost at once, and Harold was hastily crowned in the adjoining Abbey. Before that year had passed to its close, he lay together with his barons, a heap of slain, in the autumn twilight, upon the battlefield of Hastings.

The behavior of King John at his coronation was irreverent and extraordinary to a degree. During the ceremony a spear was placed in his hand—one of the symbolic rites with which the mediæval coronation service abounded. The King, however, was shaking with laughter from head to foot, and let the spear fall! After another six years the vices and follies of this wretched monarch brought about the loss of Normandy—the sovereignty over which was represented by the spear.

Here, however, is another omen, of an altogether different character. Princess Elizabeth, together with Anne of Cleves, was present at the coronation of Queen Mary I. During the ceremony the Princess complained of the weight of her coronet. "Have patience," replied Noailles, the French ambassador, who overheard the remark, "and before long you will exchange it for a crown."

This same coronation was by no means lacking in evil omens and prognostications. It was remarked that the weight of the jewels on the crown seemed well nigh too much for the Queen, and she was fain to support her head with her hand. This was held, no doubt, to be an omen of the many troubles which characterized Mary's brief reign, and which ultimately brought her to a premature grave. Once more, during the ceremony of the homage, it was observed, strangely enough, that when the peers approached in turn for the purpose of kissing the Queen's left cheek "every one of them held both their hands together, in manner of lamenting."

James II. was another of our unlucky monarchs; and to tell the truth, his coronation was singularly prolific in gloomy forebodings. Apart from certain less conspicuous events of evil omen, like the abolition of the time-honored procession from the Tower to Westminster, and the abbreviations of the coronation service, a weird incident occurred at the very moment of the crowning. Though there was comparatively little wind, the great flag floating from the White Tower lower down the river was suddenly rent asunder. The same unlucky accident befell the royal canopy on the King's return from the Abbey to Westminster Hall, while it was being borne, according to time-honored custom, by the barons of the Cinque Ports, above the King's head.

Then again, for some inexplicable reason, nothing would persuade the crown to stay on James's head. In all probability it would have fallen to the ground had it not been for the timely aid of Henry Sidney, who at that very moment was, indeed, engaged in a treasonable correspondence with the Prince of Orange! "This is not the first time, your Majesty, that my family have supported the Crown." Such was the remark uttered at the moment by this master of duplicity.

King James's consort never forgot this unhappy incident. Years after she is recorded to have stated that "there was a presage that struck me and everyone who observed it. They could not make the crown keep firm on the King's head. It appeared always on the point of falling, and it required some care to keep it steady."

The coronation of George III. furnished a curious incident concerned with the crown. While the King was moving, the crown being on his head, the great diamond suddenly fell to the ground, and was recovered not without some difficulty.

When first, portentous, it was known Great George had jostled from his crown The brightest diamond there, The omen-mongers, one and all, Foretold some mischief must befall Some loss beyond compare."

And then in the loss of America some five and twenty years later the kingdom was deprived of one of the brightest, if not the brightest of all the jewels it has ever possessed!

The sermon at George III.'s coronation was, moreover, of an almost prophetic import. It was preached by the Bishop of Salisbury, and at its conclusion strangely enough the right reverend prelate alluded to the great length of years during which the King wore the crown.—London Daily Leader.

THE DOUBLE CORONATION.

Queen Alexandra, whom the Archbishop of York will separately crown at the coronation, is the eighteenth Queen Consort since the time of Henry VIII., but only six of her predecessors have previously been crowned in the Abbey. The first double coronation was that of William and Mary, which provided a magnificent spectacle. The tall King and the short Queen walked side by side, not as sovereign and consort, but as joint sovereigns, with the sword between them. For the first time a second chair of state was provided, which has since been habitually used for the Queen Consorts, and will again be utilized. Into this chair Mary was lifted like her husband, gilt with a sword, and invested with the symbols of sovereignty. It is recorded that the Princess Anne, who stood near, observed to the Queen, "Madam, I pity your fatigue." Her Majesty turned sharply with the words, "A crown, sister, is not so heavy as it seems."

ORIGIN OF THE CORONATION.

"A million wrinkles carve its skin, A thousand winters snow'd upon its breast; From cheek and throat to chin."

Westminster Abbey is the cradle of England's Kings—and their grave. They receive the Sceptre from the Chief Priest of the Kingdom only by passing over their forefather's ashes, and each tomb around them where it belongs to royalty is a reminder of what will be theirs when they pay the debt of nature, and go as subjects to the Judgment Seat. The

coronation ceremony has its origin in the year 800, in the coronation of Charlemagne by Pope Leo, III. The rite then represented the opposite aspects of European monarchy, and on the other hand was a continuation of popular election, and of the pledge given by the Sovereign to preserve the rights of the people. Of this idea two traces remain—the recognition of the Sovereign at the demand of the archbishop, and the coronation oath, which guarantees the popular and legal rights of the people. The union with the gift of the crown comes down from the Jews, though it is claimed that it began with Charlemagne.

"Not all the water in the rough rude sea, Can wash the balm from an anointed King."

A King before his coronation is as a bishop-elect before his consecration, or a Nonconformist minister without episcopal ordination. The traditional spot of the first coronation of a British Sovereign is worthy of the romantic legend which enshrines his name. King Arthur was crowned at Stonehenge, which had been transported by Merlin for the purpose to Salisbury Plain, and the Kings from Edward the Elder to Ethelred (A.D. 900-971) were crowned at the King's stone by the first ford of the Thames. The first authenticated coronation at Westminster Abbey dates from Duke William of Normandy, William the Usurper or Conqueror, who established the real point of commencement in our common British history.

THE CORONATION CARPET.

From the west door of Westminster Abbey to the raised platform or "throne" under the lantern, the King will tread on Coronation Day upon a rich carpet which has been woven for the occasion in the looms of Worcester. Owing to the tremendous size of the carpet (the area is 2,115 square feet) the work has been executed in sections, nine feet in width, and with a total length of 235 feet. The design, which is carried out in two shades of mandarin blue, is composed of the rose, the thistle, the shamrock, the crown, with the badge and motto of the Order of the Garter. The carpet has been woven by Messrs. Edward Webb & Sons, of Worcester.

THE QUEEN IN TEN MINUTES.

Queen Alexandra is the eldest daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark (who was Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein at the time of her birth, but ascended the throne of Denmark in 1833), and was born at Copenhagen on December 1st, 1844. Her full names are Alexandra Caroline Marie Philippine Louise Julia. Her first visit to England was paid to her venerable aunt, the Duchess of Cambridge, and thus began her lifelong friendship with the Duchess of Teck. As a child she was brought up to a simple out-of-door life with her brothers and sisters, and her mother conveyed to her much of her own talent in art, music and dressmaking.

When travelling on the continent with her father she met the Prince of Wales. The attraction between them was mutual and immediate, although no formal betrothal took place. It was in 1861 that they saw one another for the first time in the Cathedral at Worms. Soon afterwards the Prince Consort wrote: "The young people seem to have taken a warm liking for each other."

The engagement was announced on November 9th, 1862, and curiosity as to the heir-apparent's bride grew apace, reaching a climax in the following February, when the beautiful Princess Alexandra landed at Gravesend. The wedding was somewhat subdued in brilliancy by the recent death of the Prince's father, but the scene in St. George's chapel was, nevertheless, very striking. "There were a great many handsome women present, but the Princess was far and away the prettiest person at her wedding," wrote Captain Charles Bagot on the event. Eight bridesmaids accompanied Princess Alexandra to the altar, and she was given away by her father. Each successive year has increased the Empire's affection for her who is now the Queen.

The details as to the Queen's family are to be found in the Duke's biography. It may be mentioned, however, that the Duke of Clarence's death was a terrible affliction to his mother, and for some time she was too sorrowful to make her return to public life.

In many ways Queen Alexandra has shown her deep sympathy with suffering. The great banquet to the poor at the time of the Diamond Jubilee, her frequent visits to hospitals, her willing patronage to efforts of philanthropy, have proved her kindly generosity.

The death of her mother, Queen Louise of Denmark, was a sad bereavement in 1898, for she had been all her life the pivot of the home in Denmark, whither all her sons and daughters journeyed every summer with increasing delight.

Queen Alexandra has ably succeeded King Edward's earnest efforts to follow in the footsteps of the illustrious and revered Queen Victoria, and her appearance by his side on state occasions has added charm and a dignity which has always distinguished her.

To say that the Queen is greatly beloved by the nation is to state a truism. She has always commanded the love and loyalty of the nation from the day that, as a sweet, charming girl, she came to share the heart and fortune of the Prince who has come to be our King.

The Queen rejoices to do good by stealth, and delightful chapters of her goodness of heart could be written were a title of these kindnesses made public. Stories do occasionally find their way into print; but more are kept from public view as secret evidences of the Queen's warm-heartedness and splendid disposition.

A very little time ago one of these instances came to light. A poor man, living in Kent, reduced to despair over the condition of his consumptive son, for whose proper care he had not the means to provide, wrote his sorrowful story to the Queen. Her Majesty caused inquiries to be instituted, and, finding the case one of real distress, had the lad conveyed to the Ventnor Home for Consumptives. The Queen defrayed all expenses, and is maintaining the unfortunate invalid there now. This is but one of a thousand such acts.

THE QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.

Queen Alexandra has a household of her own, her gentlemen being under the orders of the Lord Chamberlain, Lord St. John of Ulster, and her ladies under the direction of the Mistress of the Robes.

With the advent of the present reign, this last office ceased to possess a ministerial character. When Queen Victoria was on the throne, it was considered to be endowed with so much influence as to necessitate its occupying a position in the cabinet; and each time a new cabinet came into office, the Queen had to select a new Mistress of the Robes among the Duchesses belonging to the political party in power. This was due to the fact that Victoria was a Queen Regnant, whereas Alexandra is merely a Queen Consort, and the consequence is that the Duchess of Devonshire and Queensberry is likely to hold her post of Mistress of the Robes for the remainder of her days, providing she does not cease to please the Queen.

Next in rank to the Duchess, who is only to be seen by the side of Her Majesty on ceremonial occasions, are the four Ladies of the Bedchamber, who must be Peersesses of the Realm. They are at present the Countesses of Antrim and of Gifford, the widowed Countess of Lytton, and Lady Suffolk. The last is a member of the house of Baring, and an old friend and neighbor of the Queen at Sandringham. Lady Lytton is a sister of the Earl of Clarendon, and widow of the post peer who wrote so brilliantly under the name of "Owen Meredith," and who died as ambassador at Paris after serving a term as Viceroy of India. Lady Gifford is a daughter of the Duchess of Devonshire, a sister of the late Duke of Manchester, and, therefore, an aunt of the present Duke, while Lady Antrim is a sister of the Countess of Minto, wife of the Governor-General of Canada, and, like her, a daughter of that gallant and courtly old General Gray, who accompanied King Edward on his visit to the United States some forty years ago. Each of these four

Ladies of the Bedchamber is expected to spend three months out of the twelve in personal attendance upon the Queen, at whatever palace Her Majesty may happen to be. They receive the Queen's visitors before admitting them to her presence, entertain her guests, attend her when driving or at entertainments, and, in fact, relieve her of all unnecessary trouble and annoyance. Jane, Lady Churchill, Lady of the Bedchamber to Queen Victoria, was that sovereign's most intimate confidante and associate during the last twenty years of her reign; and there is no doubt that the sudden death of Lady Churchill, who was found dead in her bed, helped to

CORONATION FESTIVITIES.

Programme of Events in London From June 23rd to July 5th.

The programme for the festivities in London is as follows:

Monday, June 23rd—Arrival in London of the Royal representatives; dinner at Buckingham Palace and reception of the suites.

Tuesday, June 24th—Their Majesties will receive the special foreign envoys and deputations to the Coronation, and give a state dinner at Buckingham Palace.

Wednesday, June 25th—Reception of

representing every portion of the British Dominions. In the evening Their Majesties will attend a reception at Lansdowne House.

Saturday, June 28th—The Royal party will leave London for the Naval Review.

Sunday, June 29th—Dinners to the foreign Princes by the respective ambassadors.

Monday, June 30th—Their Majesties return to London; gala performance of opera.

Tuesday, July 1st—Garden party at Windsor Castle.

Wednesday, July 2nd—Departure of the foreign Princes and envoys; Their Majesties dine at Londonderry House.

TREASURES OF THE CROWN.

In the forthcoming coronation of King Edward VII, there will be a display of royal treasures that has seldom been brought together at a single function in recent years. It is so long since England has had a coronation that not many of the people remember the exact amount of royal treasure stock in the shape of jewels, crowns and scepters kept on hand. It will be an interesting inventory time for the English nation, and not a few will find out for the first time the magnificent collection of jewels kept

perfection of design. It required a good deal of artistic skill to set so many stones in a crown of that size without ruining the effect as a whole. In fact, the setting of the stones is so light and carefully done that one is scarcely aware of the background. The setting is of silver and the pearls are held with gold wire. The rim of the crown is not a solid metal ground, but the gems are arranged in clusters in open work. The effect is consequently very striking.

St. Edward's crown is the official crown of England, and this shows very different work from Queen Victoria's. The latter was made in 1838 by Rundell & Bridge, and the former in 1662 by Sir Robert Vyner. The official crown is of great size, and almost clumsy looking compared with its mate. The rim is of solid gold, and edged with rows of pearls of considerable size; with four and three clusters of colored jewels surrounded by diamonds and set on enamels of red and white. The effect of so many colors in the rim gives a rather brilliant aspect to the crown, especially in a light. The four crosses patee and fleurs-de-lis which rise from the rim and form an arch toward the centre are likewise studded with diamonds and colored jewels set in red and white enamel. In fact, this whole enamel effect is apparent in every part of the crown, and shows to perfection the old methods of setting stones. Even the centre orb of gold is filled with stones with enamel effects. From the centre orb the cross patee rises upward and is tipped off with a large pearl and with extended arms containing drop-shaped pearls. On the whole the crown is very striking, though somewhat clumsy, and a good representative of the goldsmith's art of nearly three centuries ago.

Orbs and Scepters.

The orbs and scepters of the royal regalia which are deposited in the Tower and brought out only for coronations, are fully as interesting as the crowns, for though dating no further back than 1662, they possess sufficient historical association to make them of great value to the English people. They are symbolical of times and personages which will forever live in history. There are two orbs in the collection made for monarchs in the past. The first and larger one was made by Sir Robert Vyner for Charles II. and the smaller one for Queen Mary II. The first has conventionally always been accepted as the official one by the English people, and every monarch since has been crowned with it. The orb is held in the hand at the coronation, its distinctive meaning being of rather obscure Christian origin, borrowed evidently from the Roman emperors by the early Saxon kings. In the great seals of the early Saxon kings the monarch is represented as holding a simple sphere or orb in his left hand, and in some a cross and a dove surmount the orb. From the earliest time the orb has thus been representative of the aversign, and all succeeding orbs have been imitated after these early ones. They have varied somewhat in ornamentation since Edward the Confessor's time, but in the main they retain the cross-and-dove effect.

There are also two scepters in the royal collection, either one of which is a superb piece of the goldsmith's art. The royal scepter with the cross is two feet and nine inches in length, while Queen Mary's scepter, made for her by King James II., her husband, is two feet and ten inches in length. The latter is of solid gold, and ornamented only with diamonds. The former is of gold, but very elaborately decorated and ornamented with colored jewels. The upper portion is wreathed and twisted, and very handsomely decorated. There are three white and red enameled hands dividing the scepter. The cross rests on an orb of gold, and a large amethyst stands on it, faceted and held in position by jewelled projections. The whole piece is studded thickly with costly gems, and the effect is brilliant in the extreme. This is one of the finest products of Sir Robert Vyner's art. Some parts of this scepter have been remade since the time of Vyner, but the part which represents his work is easily recognized from the latter additions.

There are only three articles of the regalia that date back to a period more remote than the restoration. These three articles were in Westminster Abbey at the time the Commonwealth ordered the destruction of the royal treasures, and they escaped. One of these is the ancient coronation stone. The other two are the only royal treasures produced by the goldsmith's art to recall a very great antiquity of workmanship. They are the golden eagle or ampulla and the coronation spoon. The eagle stands on a pedestal and measures from the base upward nine inches and weighs all told ten ounces of solid gold. The head of the eagle unsews and a hole in the beak permits the oil to pour forth upon the royal head. When this golden eagle was made history does not definitely say beyond that it was in use at the coronation of Henry IV. in 1399. From general appearances, however, it looks as if Vyner had made some recent changes and improvements upon it. Certainly parts of the eagle have been worked in recent times with a chasing tool. The screw which holds the head in position is hand made, which partly testifies to its remote antiquity.

The coronation spoon is thought also to have been made some time in the twelfth century, and its style of ornamentation appears to prove this. The spoon is of silver gilt and has a curious rib down its centre, dividing it so that it fits two fingers of the right hand. The ornamentation is that known as champléve, a form of preparing metals for enamelling in vague centuries ago. There are four pearls in the handle, but otherwise its ornamentation is simple and inexpensive. There are indications that Vyner, when he remade the royal regalia for Charles II., also touched up the spoon, especially the bowl part, which indicates a later style of goldsmithy than the handle.

The coronation of Queen Victoria was not free from omen. On the fateful day, a large bird, declared by some to be an eagle, was seen hovering over St. James's Park; it finally alighted on the palace. This, declared the wisecracks, presaged a disastrous war with some foreign country whose emblem might be an eagle, when, lo! an old lady from the country dispelled the apprehension of the throng by announcing, after careful inspection, that the bird was a goose!



The Queen in Her Coronation Robes.

precipitate the demise of her royal mistress. In emergencies the duties of a Lady of the Bedchamber are likely to be more varied, as may be gathered from the fact that the old Countess of Macclesfield was called upon to act in the capacity of physician and nurse, in the absence of these important functionaries, on the occasion of the somewhat unexpected arrival in the world of the late Duke of Clarence, eldest son of Queen Alexandra.

The Women of the Bedchamber fulfill much the same duties as the Ladies of the Bedchamber. They are not peers, though they are recruited exclusively from the aristocracy. Those just appointed by Queen Alexandra are the Hon. Mrs. Charles Hardinge, Lady Emily Kingscote, Lady Alice Stanley, who is a sister of Lady Gosford and of the late Duke of Manchester, and the Hon. Charlotte Knollys. The last occupies the same position in the intimacy and confidence of the Queen as Lady Churchill filled in the case of her late Majesty; in fact, she has never left her royal mistress's side since she first joined her household five and thirty years ago. Of the ladies of the Queen's household, she alone has no set term of duty. Queen Alexandra has, so far, appointed only four Maids of Honor, two of whom are the lovely twin daughters of the late Lord Vivian, who died as British ambassador at Rome. The regular number of Maids of Honor is eight, and two are always in waiting. They carry the Queen's gloves, fan and flowers, attend her when driving, play the piano or read to her—in short, they perform those duties that would fall to a well-bred demoiselle de compagnie, or by a young girl for a mother to whom she was devoted. The Ladies and Women of the Bedchamber have a salary of six hundred pounds a year; the Maids of Honor receive four hundred, scarcely enough to pay for their dresses. When a Maid of Honor marries, the Queen gives her a thousand pounds to purchase her trousseau.

Thursday, July 3rd—Their Majesties attend the service at St. Paul's and lunch at Guildhall.

Friday, July 4th—Their Majesties attend the reception of the Indian Princes at the India office.

Saturday, July 5th—King Edward's dinner to the poor.

There is quite a difference in actual worth between the early crowns of England's monarchs and those of later date. Probably Queen Victoria's Imperial crown was the most expensive ever made. King Alfred's crown, which long ago disappeared, was mentioned in early works as being worth £248 10s. Compare with this Queen Victoria's magnificent crown, so sparkling with brilliants that the crown itself is scarcely visible. There are by actual count 2,783 diamonds in this crown, some of which are large, handsome stones, and others mere chips, but all cut and set to form a complete picture of wonderful brilliancy. In addition to the diamonds there are 277 pearls, 15 sapphires, 11 emeralds and 4 rubies, besides one large ruby and sapphire of remarkable value. This large ruby is the great spinel ruby which belonged to the Black Prince in 1367, and it has been said to be worth £100,000. The big sapphire is also an historical gem of almost priceless value. It was Confessor and buried with him at Westminster. These two stones alone make the crown of both historic and intrinsic value far beyond that of any other crown in existence.

This crown is of more recent construction than the other Imperial regalia, and it shows its modern workmanship in the setting of the stones. Most of the royal treasures used for the coronation and state occasions were made in 1662. At the time of the Commonwealth all the crowns and royal regalia were destroyed except the golden pitcher used for holding the anointing oil, the golden spoon and the ancient coronation stone. After the restoration all the ancient articles were remade by Sir Robert Vyner, the royal goldsmith.

Queen Victoria's Imperial crown represents the highest skill of modern stone setting, and from the point of view of the diamond cutter it is said to be the



Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

The Iron Crown of Lombardy is now partly of the Italian regalia.

The Coronation Chair and Stone.

"These venerable relics have been over and over again described and engraved, but so inaccurately, in all works of this description, that a few words will not be wasted, perhaps, in their illustration. And first of the stone itself—the Lia-fail, or fatal stone of Ireland—the palladium of Scotland. The legendary history commences with the patriarch Jacob, who is said to have rested his head upon it in the plains of Luz; carried by the Scythians into Spain, it was thence transported to Ireland by Simon Breucus, or Brek, son of Milo, in the time of Romulus and Remus. Its place was the hill of Tara, and upon it the kings of Ireland are supposed to have been crowned. The miraculous power was attributed to it of proving the legitimacy of the royal race by making a prodigious noise, and being 'surprisingly disturbed' whenever a prince of the Scythian line—that is, one of the descendants of Milo, or Milesius, King of Spain—was removed to Scotland, 330 years before the Christian era, by Fergus the son of Eamharad. In the year 850 it was placed in the Abbey of Scone, in the county of Perth, by King Kenneth, who is reported to have caused to be inscribed upon it in Gaelic an ancient prophecy to this effect:—

"If fate speak sooth, where'er this stone is found,
The Scots shall monarchs of that realm be crowned."

"At Scone it remained till Edward I. deposed Balliol, in 1296, when the victor sent it to London, with the regalia of the Scottish monarch, and presented it the following year 'on the morrow of St. Botolph,' as well as the regalia, at the throne of St. Edward the Confessor, through whose virtues he had acquired them; and with this fact its authentic history commences, together with that of the wooden chair which has ever since been its repository.

"In the wardrobe account of Edward I., amongst the entries of the year 1300, we read: 'To Master Walter, the painter, for costs and expenses incurred by him about making one step at the foot of the new chair in which is the stone from Scotland; set up near the altar before St. Edward's shrine in the abbatical church at Westminster, in pursuance of the order of the King in the month of March; and for the wages of the carpenter and painter for painting the said step, and for gold and divers colors brought for the painting of the same, together with the making of one case for covering the said chair, as appears from the particulars of the wardrobe books—£130s. 7d.' This 'stone from Scotland' is described by Mr. Bradley as bearing much resemblance to the dunstones, such as are brought from Dundee for various purposes, of an oblong form, but irregular, measuring 26in. in length, 16in. in

breadth, and 10in. in thickness. Tradition intimates, as we have seen, that this stone was originally brought from Egypt, and it is remarkable that the substances composing it accord in the grains with the sienite of Pliny, the same as Pompey's (or more properly Diocletian's) Pillar at Alexandria, but the particles are much smaller.

"The prophetic distich, said to have been cut on it by command of King Kenneth, is nowhere to be seen, nor can any trace of such an inscription be found. Buchanan says: 'This stone Kenneth removed out of Argyle to Scone, by the river Tay, and placed it there, enclosed in a chair of wood.' Of Kenneth's chair no remains have been ever heard of, nor does it appear from the historians that Edward brought it to London with the stone, though it is not improbable that he did so, and the mention in the wardrobe accounts of 'the new chair' rather supports the belief that the writer was cognizant of an old one. In that case the distich might have been carved on the Scotch chair. It was not very likely to be copied upon the English one.

The chair is of solid oak, and still firm and sound, though much disfigured by wanton mutilations, as well as the hand of time. Immediately under the flat seat 'the stone' rests on a kind of middle frame or plinth. All around, on a level with the stone, ran formerly a beautiful piece of tracery, in quarterly divisions, each containing a beaten shield, originally emblazoned; but there are no vestiges of the arms sufficiently distinct to be identified. Of these shields only four out of ten remain—two at the back and two on the left side. All the rest have been broken away, and even the tracery itself is entirely gone in front, so that the stone is there fully exposed to view. The back is terminated by a high pediment, along each angle of which are five crockets; but these, as well as the moulding whereon they are mounted, are of an inferior workmanship to the rest of the chair, and of subsequent addition. Along each side of the pediment is a smooth flat division, about 3in. broad, which appears to have contained a number of small plates of metal, probably with armorial bearings enamelled upon them. The middle chair has been completely covered with gilding and ornamental work, much of which may yet be distinguished on close inspection. On the inside of the back are some faint traces of a male figure in a royal robe, a small portion of the bottom of which, together with a foot and shoe (the latter somewhat sharp-pointed) are still visible; but they were more so within memory. Below the elbow on the left side is distinguishable a running pattern of oak leaves and worms, with red-breasts and falcons on the oaken sprays in alternate order; a different pattern of diapered work is shown on the right side, as well as within the tiers of panelled niches which adorn the outer side and back of the chair.

THE KING'S VISIT TO CANADA.

In the summer of 1860 the Prince started for a tour through Canada, in compliance with a promise given to Queen Victoria, and he was everywhere received with great enthusiasm. We do well to remember that Canada had come to the rescue of the home country when the war had broken out in the Crimea by equipping and dispatching a regiment of soldiers. It was then, as lately in South Africa, a case of "infantry preferred," and the Canadian soldiers were among the most valiant of those who fought beside us in the awful war. If only to acknowledge the readiness with which Canada had thus acted, it was right and proper for the Heir to the Throne to show himself to the loyal Canadians. As soon as the tour was arranged, the President of the United States wrote a personal letter to his "good friend" Queen Victoria, saying

that the people of the United States would be glad if the Prince could visit America as well. It would have been ungracious to have declined, but at the same time the position was not altogether easy to manipulate. It was solved by the Queen's accepting President Buchanan's invitation, and explaining that the Prince would come to Washington, not as the prospective King of England, but as "Lord Rutherford," the name under which he travelled incognito.

St. John's was the first spot reached by the Prince, who was accompanied on his travels by the Duke of Newcastle, General Bruce, Major Teesdale and a large suite. He was greeted by loyal warmth wherever he went, and acquitted himself under all kinds of circumstances with dignity and tact. At Montreal he was especially well received, and the city showed to great advantage its fine decorations. He was in

time to lay the last stone of the bridge over the St. Lawrence, thus completing an important piece of engineering. A ball was given in his honor on the same day as he had performed this ceremony and had also reviewed the troops. The Prince was equal to the fatigue, nevertheless, of dancing into the early hours of the morning; and he was more successful in this ballroom than at Quebec, where he tripped, unfortunately, and brought his partner to the ground!

Twice, at least, he went to see the Falls of Niagara, and on one occasion Blondin made his astonishing crossing on stilts, and even carried a man across

the foaming waters safely. The intrepid athlete was presented to the Prince, and was eager to have the honor of carrying him across on the tight-rope, an offer which, needless to say, was declined with thanks.—Black and White.

The Kings of the Belgians are not "Kings of the Swedes, Goths, and Vandals," at Upsala Cathedral. The same monarchs are also crowned Kings of Norway at Drontheim Cathedral.

The Turkish Sultans are not crowned, but instead are formally invested with the "Sword of Osman."

The King Conducting the Nation's Business.



A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

Of a Few of the Chief Events Connected With Westminster Abbey.

A.D.	1351 (?) Fall of the Temple of Apollo.
1400 (?)	Foundation by Luiclers.
1412 (?)	Foundation by Seabert.
1412	Fulfillment of Edward the Confessor's Vow.
1450	Foundation of the Abbey.
1466	CORONATION OF HAROLD, Jan. 6.
	CORONATION OF WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR, Dec. 25.
1078	First Council of Westminster.
1087	CORONATION OF WILLIAM I. RUFUS, Sept. 26.
1100	CORONATION OF HENRY I., Aug. 5.
1135	CORONATION OF STEPHEN, Dec. 26.
1163	CORONATION OF THE CONFESSOR.
1170	CORONATION OF PRINCE HENRY, June 14.
1180	CORONATION OF RICHARD I., Sept. 3.
1190	CONSECRATION OF BISHOP OF LONDON, May 23.
1220	CORONATION OF JOHN, May 27.
1220	CORONATION OF HENRY III., May 17.
1236	Marriage of Henry III. and Eleanor, Jan. 14.
1245	Part of Abbey rebuilt by Henry III.
1250	Chapter House begun.
1252	Excommunication of transgressors of Magna Charta.
1256	Parliament met in Chapter House, March 26.
1263	Commons assemble in Cloisters.
1267	Mosaic Pavement brought from Rome.
1274	CORONATION OF EDWARD I., Aug. 19.
1280	Council expelled Jews from England.
1296	Dedication of stone at Scone.
1308	CORONATION OF EDWARD II., Feb. 25.
1327	CORONATION OF EDWARD III., Feb. 1.
1363	Building of south and west Cloisters.
1377	CORONATION OF RICHARD II., July 16.
1399	CORONATION OF HENRY IV., Oct. 23.
1413	CORONATION OF HENRY V., April 9.
1415	Te Deum for Agincourt, Nov. 23.
1429	CORONATION OF HENRY VI., Nov. 6.
1461	CORONATION OF EDWARD IV., June 28.
1483	CORONATION OF RICHARD III., July 6.
1485	CORONATION OF HENRY VII., Oct. 30.
1503	Foundation of Henry VII.'s Chapel.
1509	CORONATION OF HENRY VIII., June 24.
1544	First Bell Ringers.
1547	Last Sittings of Commons in Chapter House.
	CORONATION OF EDWARD VI., Feb. 20.
1553	CORONATION OF MARY, Oct. 1.
1554	High Mass for opening of Parlia-

ment, Oct. 5.

1559 CORONATION OF ELIZABETH, Jan. 15.

1563 Signature of the Thirty-nine Articles.

1603 CORONATION OF JAMES I., July 25.

1628 CORONATION OF CHARLES I., Feb. 2.

1642 Regalia taken from Abbey and destroyed.

1657 INSTALLATION OF CROMWELL AS LORD PROTECTOR, June 26, in Westminster Hall.

1661 CORONATION OF CHARLES II., April 23.

1685 CORONATION OF JAMES II., April 23.

1689 CORONATION OF WILLIAM AND MARY, April 11.

First Chair for Queen's Consort.

1702 CORONATION OF ANNE, April 23.

1714 CORONATION OF GEORGE I., Oct. 20.

1715 Great Bell removed to St. Paul's.

1727 CORONATION OF GEORGE II., Oct. 11.

1737 Monument to Milton.

1740 Monument to Shakespeare.

1769 Celebration of bi-centenary of Westminster School.

1761 CORONATION OF GEORGE III., Sept. 22.

1771 Tomb of the Confessor opened.

1812 Installation of the Knights of the Bath.

1821 CORONATION OF GEORGE IV., July 19.

1831 CORONATION OF WILLIAM IV., Sept. 8.

1838 CORONATION OF VICTORIA, June 28.

1842 Consecration of five Australian Bishops.

1850 Consecration of Bishops of Columbia, St. Helena and Brisbane.

1865 Celebration of eight hundredth anniversary of Foundation, Dec. 28.

1868 Consecration of Bishops of Grafton and Arundale and Mauritius. Also Bishops of Auckland and Bathurst.

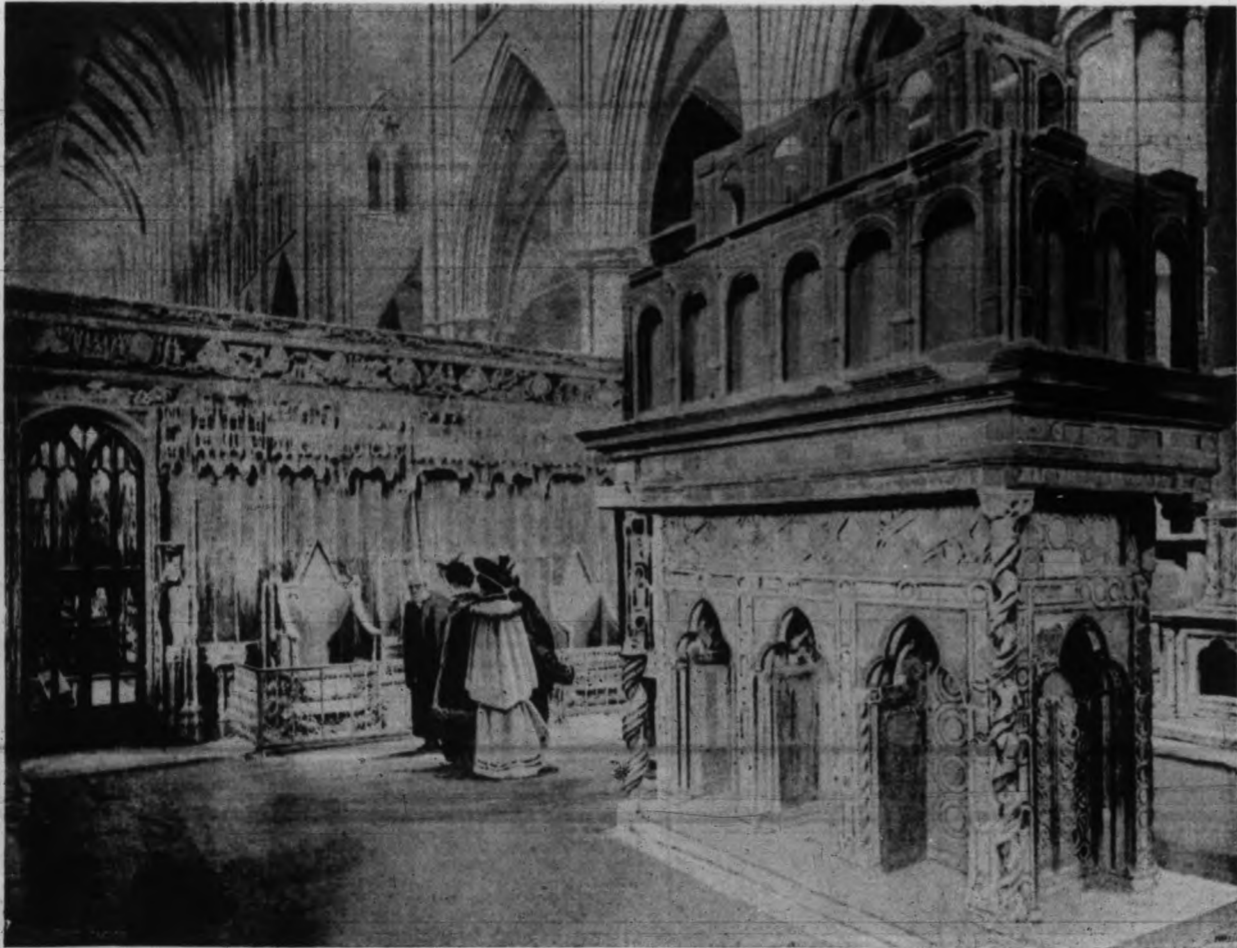
1877 Carlton Celebration.

1881 Jubilee Service for King's College.

1902 CORONATION OF EDWARD VII., "WHOM GOD PRESERVE."

UNIFORMS FOR CORONATION.

The Kings at Arms, Heralds and Pursuivants, all of whom will perform incidental duties at the coronation, adding considerable splendor to its effect, will all have completely new outfits made for the event. The Kings at Arms will wear tabards or surcoats of velvet and cloth of gold, on which the royal insignia are emblazoned. They resemble sleeveless gowns in form, but are furnished with wings which fold over the arms. Their collars will be composed of links shaped like the letter S, made of silver gilt, with badges at the centre containing the shamrock, rose and thistle enamelled in their proper colors. They will be entitled to wear coronets. The heralds are to wear tabards of crimson damask, and the pursuivants tabards of satin.



Shrine of Edward and Coronation Chair.

A FORECAST OF THE CORONATION CEREMONY

Continued from page 14.

and going along with him) delivers it into the King's Right Hand, and he holding it, the Archbishop saith:

Receive this Kingly sword brought now from the Altar of God and delivered to you by the hands of us the bishops and servants of God, though unworthy.

Then the King, rising up, ungrinds his sword, and going to the altar, offers it there in the scabbard, and then returns and sits down in King Edward's Chair.

Section X.—The Investing With the Armilla, Etc.

Then the King arising, the Armilla and Imperial Mantle of Pall of Cloth of Gold are by the Master of the Robes delivered to the Dean of Westminster, and by him put upon the King standing, the Lord Great Chamberlain fastening the clasp.

The King sits down, and then the Orb, with the Cross, is brought from the altar by the Dean of Westminster, and delivered into the King's hand by the Archbishop, pronouncing a blessing and exhortation.

Section XI.—The Investiture Per Anulum et Baculum.

Then the Officer of the Jewel House delivers the King's ring to the Archbishop, in which a table jewel is encased, the Archbishop puts it on the fourth finger of His Majesty's right hand.

Then the Dean of Westminster brings the Sceptre with the Cross, and the Sceptre with the Dove, to the Archbishop. The Glove presented by the Lord of the Manor of Warkson being put on, the Archbishop delivers the Sceptre with the Cross into the King's right hand, saying:

Receive the Royal Sceptre, the ensign of Kingly Power and Justice.

And then he delivers the Sceptre with the Dove into the King's left hand and saith:

Receive the Rod of Equity and Mercy, and God, from whom all holy desires, all good counsels, and all just works do proceed, direct and assist you in the administration and exercise of all those powers which He hath given you. Be so merciful that you be not too remiss, so execute justice that you forget not mercy. Punish the wicked, protect and cherish the just, and lead your people in the way wherein they should go.

Section XII.—Putting on the Crown.

The Archbishop, standing before the altar, taketh the Crown into his hands, and laying it again before him upon the altar saith a prayer.

Then the King sitteth down in King Edward's chair, the Archbishop, assisted with other bishops, comes from the altar; the Dean of Westminster brings the Crown, and the Archbishop, taking it of him, reverently putteth it upon the King's head. At the sight whereof the people, with loud and repeated shouts, cry, "God save the King"; the Peers and the Kings of Arms put on their coronets; and the trumpets sound, and by a signal given the great guns at the Tower are shot off.

The presenting of the Holy Bible, the Benedictus, and the Te Deum follow, forming Sections XIII, and XIV.

Section XV.—The Inthronisation.

The Te Deum being ended, the King is lifted into his throne by the Archbishops and Bishops, and other Peers of the Kingdom; and being inthronised, or placed therein, all the great officers, those that bear the swords and the sceptres, and the nobles who had borne the other regalia, stand round about the steps of the Throne; and the Archbishop, standing before the King, says the exhortation beginning "Stand firm, and hold fast."

Section XVI.—The Homage.

The Exhortation being ended, all the

princes and peers then present do their homage publicly and solemnly unto the King.

The Archbishop first kneels down before His Majesty's knees, and the rest of the bishops kneel in their places; and they do their homage together for the shortening of the ceremony, the Archbishop saying:

I, Frederic, Archbishop of Canterbury, (and so every one of the rest, I, N. Bishop of N., repeating the rest audibly after the Archbishop), will be faithful and true, and Faith and Truth will bear unto you our Sovereign Lord and your Heirs, Kings of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. And I will do, and truly acknowledge the Service of the Lands I claim to hold of you as in right of the Church. So help me God.

Then the Archbishop kisseth the King's left cheek.

Then the Prince of Wales, taking off his Coronet, kneels down before His Majesty's knees, the rest of the Princes of the Blood Royal kneeling in their places, taking off their coronets and pronouncing the words of homage after him, the Prince of Wales, saying:

I, N. Prince of, Duke, etc., of N., do become your Liege man of Life and Limb, and of earthly Worship, and Faith, and Truth, I will bear unto you to live and die against all manner of folks. So help me God.

Then the Princes of the Royal blood arising, touch the Crown on His Majesty's head and kiss His Majesty's left cheek.

After which the other peers of the realm, who are then in their seats, kneel down; put off their coronets, and do homage.

The peers having done their homage, the first of each order putting off his coronet singly, ascends the throne again, and, stretching forth his hand, touches the Crown on His Majesty's head, as promising by that ceremony for himself and his order to be ever ready to support it with all their power, and then kisseth the King's cheek.

At the same time the choir singeth the anthem, "Kings shall see and arise."

When the homage is ended the drums beat and the trumpets sound and all the people shout, crying out:

God save King Edward!
Long live King Edward!

May the King live for ever!
The solemnity of the King's coronation, being thus ended, the Archbishop leaves the King in his throne and goes to his chair.

Section XVII.—The Queen's Coronation.

The Queen arising and goeth to the steps of the altar, supported by two bishops, and there kneelth down, whilst the Archbishop of York saith a prayer.

The prayer being ended, the Queen arising and cometh to the place of her anointing, which is to be at a faldstool set for that purpose before the altar between the steps and King Edward's chair. She kneelth down, and four peeresses appointed for that service and summoned by Garter King of Arms and holding a rich pall of cloth of gold over her, the Archbishop of York poureth the Holy Oil upon the crown of her head, saying these words:

In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, let the anointing with this oil increase your honor and the grace of God's Holy Spirit establish you for ever and ever. Amen.

Then the Archbishop of York receiveth from the officer of the Jewel Office the Queen's ring and putteth it upon the fourth finger of her right hand, saying:

Receive this ring, the seal of a sincere faith; and God, to Whom belongeth all power and dignity, prosper you in this your honor and grant you therein long to continue, fearing Him always, and always doing such things as shall please Him, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Then the Archbishop of York taketh

the crown from the altar into his hands, and reverently setteth it upon the Queen's head, saying:

Receive the crown of glory, honor and joy; and God, the Crown of the faithful, Who by our episcopal hands (though unworthy) doth this day set a crown of pure gold upon your head, enrich your royal heart with His abundant grace, and crown you with all princely virtues

in this life, and with an everlasting crown of glory in the life which is to come, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Queen being crowned, all the peeresses put on their coronets.

Then the Archbishop of York putteth the Sceptre into the Queen's right hand, and the Ivory Rod with the Dove into her left hand.

The Queen, being thus anointed and

crowned, and having received all her ornaments, arising and goeth from the altar, supported by her two bishops, and so up to the theatre. And as she passeth by the King on his throne she boweth herself reverently to His Majesty, and then is conducted to her own throne, and without any further ceremony taketh her place in it.

Section XVIII.—The Holy Communion.

This follows the communion service. The King and Queen deliver their Sceptres to the noblemen who had previously borne them and descend from their thrones, supported and attended as before, and go to the steps of the altar, where, taking off their crowns, which they deliver to the Lord Great Chamberlain and other appointed officer to hold, they kneel down.

First the King offers bread and wine for the communion, which, being brought out of St. Edward's Chapel and delivered into his hands (the bread upon the paten by the Bishop that read the Epistle, and the wine in the chalice by the Bishop that read the Gospel), are by the Archbishop received from the King and reverently placed upon the altar. Then the King, kneeling as before, makes his oblation, offering a pall or altar-cloth delivered by the Officer of the Great Wardrobe to the Lord Great Chamberlain, and by him kneeling to His Majesty and an ingot or wedge of gold of a pound weight, which the Treasurer of the Household delivers to the Lord Great Chamberlain and he to His Majesty. And the Archbishop, coming to him, receiveth and placeth them upon the altar.

The Queen also, at the same time, maketh her oblation of a pall or altar-cloth and a mark weight of gold in like manner as the King.

Then the King and Queen return to their chairs and kneel down at their faldstools.

Section XIX.—The Recess.

The whole coronation office being thus performed, the King, attended and accompanied as before, the four swords being carried before him, descends from his throne, crowned, and carrying his Sceptre and Rod in his hands, goes into the area eastward of the theatre and passes on through the door on the south side of the altar into Saint Edward's Chapel; and as they pass by the altar, the rest of the regalia lying upon it are to be delivered by the Dean of Westminster to the lords that carried them in the procession, and so they proceed in state into the chapel, the organ all the while playing.

The Queen at the same time descending, goes in like manner into the same chapel at the door on the north side of the altar,

bearing her sceptre in her right hand and her ivory rod in her left.

The King and Queen being come into the chapel, the King, standing before the altar, delivers the sceptre with the dove to the Archbishop, who layeth it upon the altar there. And the golden spurs and St. Edward's staff are given into the hands of the Dean of Westminster, and by him laid there also.

His Majesty will then be disrobed of his imperial mantle or robe of State and arrayed in his royal robe of purple velvet, and Her Majesty will also be arrayed in her royal robes of purple.

His Majesty, wearing his Imperial Crown, will then receive in his left hand the orb from the Archbishop.

Then Their Majesties will proceed through the choir to the west door of the church, in the same way as they came, wearing their crowns, the King bearing in his right hand the sceptre with the cross and in his left the orb; the Queen bearing in her right hand the sceptre with the cross, and in her left the ivory rod with the dove; all peers wearing their coronets.

THE QUEEN'S CARE FOR HORSES.

The Queen has always, writes a royal chronicler, shown her sympathy with the sufferings of dumb animals.

Some years ago her name was associated with the movement to ameliorate the lot of omnibus horses, one result of which was the general posting of notices calling on passengers to avoid stopping omnibuses as much as possible to save the horses the strain of re-starting.

Her Majesty recently showed a desire to render more comfortable the condition of horses on the public cab ranks, and her first step in this direction has now been taken.

In the capital of her native country there are in general use on the carriage ranks small trestle stands or tables, on which the horses' nosebags are placed, so that the animals can feed in greater comfort.

The Queen, as an experiment, has had sent over from Denmark half a dozen of these stands to be distributed to a few cab-drivers, in the hope that their practical utility may be established and the system widely copied at hackney stands in London and the provinces.

Within the past few days the stands have been tentatively used at the cab rank in Pall Mall.

The structures are very light and compact, the table part being formed of strong webbing. When not in use the apparatus can be folded into small compass and easily stowed away under the driver's seat.

A Czár of Russia is not fully in office until his coronation. The acts of a Czár who might die uncoronated, would, under ancient law, be held of doubtful validity.



The King and Queen in the Royal Palace of Denmark



Exterior View of Westminster Abbey.

CORONATION ODE.

BY BLISS CARMAN.

There are joy-bells over England, there are flags on London town; There is bustling on the Channel, where the fleets go up and down; There are bonfires alight In the pagant of the night; There are bands that blare for splendor, and guns that speak for might; For another King in England is coming to the crown.



The King and the King To Be—Edward VII. and His Grandson Prince Edward.



Prince Edward, Son of the Prince of Wales.

And these who speak the English tongue not in the English way; With the careless men and temper self-assured, whose sons are they? By the larger, looser stride, By the ampler ease and pride, By the quicker catch at laughter and the outlook keener-eyed, They were bred beneath the tent-cloth of a wider, whiter day.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Buckingham Palace is the King's city residence, although for the present he continues to stay at Marlborough House, another Crown property which, as Prince of Wales, he occupied from the time of his marriage in 1893. Since he came to the throne the King has commenced considerable alterations and improvements on the interior of the palace, and as soon as these are completed he will take up his residence there.

KING'S CORONATION RING.

The King's coronation ring has been reset. The size of His Majesty's ring finger has no doubt been accurately taken. In the case of the late Queen a neglect of this precaution led to painful results. The ring had to be forced on and a refrigeratory process was needed to get it off again.



Buckingham Palace.