## GREAT BRITAIN'S JOY TURNS TO SADNESS.

## **People Greatly Startled by News** of King's Illness.

The Announcement flade in the Abbey at Rehearsal -The Official Notice of Postponement-Crowds Gather in the Streets-Work on Stands Stopped-Quests May Go Back Home-Reading the Bulletins.

will only have to take down to-mor

At about 1 o'clock in the afternoon

front of Buckingham Palace. The crowd which had been so numerous during the earlier part of the day had by that time dwindled to a few

passing carriages descended

Regretted Disappointing People.

In the course of the early after-noon the bulletin from Buckingham

court official informed a representa-tive of the Associated Press that His Majesty was resting satisfactorily from the effects of the anaesthetic. The King treated the idea of the op-

eration very lightly, his great con-cern being for the disappointment of

freves Used the Knife.

It is understood that the opera-ion 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 Buckingman Palace this afternoon to make inquiries about the King's condition.

The Prince of Wales has been established.

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.

. The Queen's Anxiety.

the Operation.

form appendix begins, and the opera-tion to-day was an immediate neces-sity, because the abscess had to be got at and emptied of its contents, or pus. Of course I cannot say what

or pus. Of course I cannot say what further than the abscess was discov-

cred by the surgeons—that is, to what extent the inflammation had af-fected that part of the King's body. 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.

Patient's Good Progress.

as well as could be expected. When ther-the physicians were looking for signs of appendicitis when they found the abscess, or whether a sup-plementary operation may be re-quired in the course of a few days,

the patient has been temporarily relieved from pain, and there are no indications of an immediate relapse from hemorrhage or peritonitis. The

Meanwhile the King is going on s well as could be expected. Whe-

read the bulletins

London, June 24.—The sudden anmouncement 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 eased at one another in shock, and gazed at one another in gilent dread of what might come next. On Saturday and Sunday soclety was discussing the reports of the King's illness, and though the cir- the roadway was blocked with sightcumstantiality, 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 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 immediate. Prices weakened, led by consols with a fall of half a point. Not a Good Subject.

His Majesty, under ordinary condi-tions, 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 clapse before he will be able to undergo the arduous labors of the coronation ceremonial Therefore, no date can yet be indi-cated for carrying out the corona-tion. Official announcements of the King's serious illness were made to public bodies as speedily as possible.

#### Announced in the Abbey.

Word was sent to the House of Commons, and the acting Lord Cham-berlain, Lord Churchill, personally de-livered to the Mansion House, the official residence of the Lord Mayor, official residence of the Lord Mayor, a message regarding His Majesty's timess, and at this mornings 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 pouncement. 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.

### The Official Postponement.

During the course of the after-During the course of the after-noon the Earl Marshal, the Duke of Norfolk, issued the following notice: "The Earl Marshal has re-ceived the King's commands to ex-press His Majesty's deep sorrow that, owing to his serious illness, the coronation ceremony must be rostunged. The celebrations in Lonpostponed. The celebrations in Lonwill, 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 ord Mayor his desire that His ayor his desire that in-is dinner to the poor of be not postponed. Nothing been decided, regarding evenents of the foreign movements of the The first intimation with which it was received by the spe-cial Ambassador of the U. S. was cial Ambassador of the U.S. was the notice of postponement of the state dinner.

### Guests May Go Home.

It is understood that the special ambassadors and royal guests will return to their respective countries so soon as more definite news is received of the result of the opera-

Outside of Buckingham Palace enormous throngs of people congregated since early morning for the purpose of witnessing the arrival of special ambassadors who were to be received by the King and Queen to-day. Large numbers of foreign representatives actually arrived, but the statement of their stay was no-ticed, 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 Gros-Buckingham, Carlton, Ceci 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 mo-ment the "tickers" announced His Majesty's illness all the preparafor the day ceased.

streets the change which came over the crowds was most pro-Traffic seemed momentarparalyzed, and it was long be-the full effect of the startling intelligence was felt.

Large erowds quickly gathered around the Mansion House, where the official, notice was put up by a police inspector, who first mounted the steps and read out the bulletin, which was received with respectful

The streets, as the day wore on, become more and more congested, and the holiday crowd concentrat-

theory generally accepted is that he cannot be pronounced out of imme-diate danger before the end of the week, and that under most favor." able conditions convalescence will be

Medical Journals Hopeful.

Medical papers speak hopefully of the King's chances of recovery. The British Medical Journal states that the operation on the King was performed in the ordinary way, the incision being made in the usual situation, but the abscess which was opened lay at a considerable depth and was of a very large size. The matter evacuated had undergone decomposition, so that it is clear His Majesty has borne, with admirable courage, severe suffering in the hope of not disappointing his subjects. The abscess was completely evacuated and thoroughly washed out, two large drainage tubes were introduced and the wound packed with an tiseptic gauze. Having regard to the fact that the abscess was situated within the abdomen, it is, of course, impossible to say some complication may not yet arise. At 11 o'clock last might the official bulletin stated that the King was making satisfactory progress. About the Palace.

About the Palace.

To-night Queen Alexandra, who had been in the vicinity of the Sck room the entire day, dined with a few members of the royal family. The callers who came to the palace in the course of the evening contented themselves with driving up to the outer gates, where they alighted and walked in to inquire at the courries entrance for the working to demolish the stands in front of the Mansion House. In Piccallly, along nearly the whole length of which working were completing the decorations, and alighted and walked in to inquire at the equerries entrance for the latest news. There they met only livered servants and small knots of reporters. With the exception of these callers and the noblemen who have the entree to the court, everybody was rigidly excluded from the palace by the police. Lord Grey, a director of the British South Africar Company is among those the roadway was blocked with sight-seers, newspoys were yelling the announcement of the postponement of the Coronation, but the workmen in that part of London stolidly con-tinued to finish the work, which they African Company, is among those having entree to the court. He said to a representative of the Asso-ciated Press to-night that he had three copies of the signed medical bulletin were posted on different parts of the railing surrounding the good hopes for the King's recovery and that he was sure every English-man was deeply touched with the sympathy of the United States in hundreds, but a constantly increas-ing number of fashionable occupants the present calamity, although, Lord Grey added, "such kind expressions of feeling are only what I should expect after my recent pleasant experience of American hospitality."

A Message From the Queen. The first direct expression of opinion from Queen Alexandra was received to-day by the Lord Mayor of Leeds. Acknowledging a message of sympathy from the Lord Mayor, Queen Alexandra telegraphed: "Hi Majesty is progressing favorably."

Palace announcing that the opera-tion had been successful, that a large abscess had been evacuated, and that the King's condition was sat-isfactory, was issued and posted at the various points where people con-gregated, and shortly afterwards a The King a Good Patient. A favorable factor mentioned by several of those at the palace to-day was the King's adaptatility to the se-vere regimen involved. "He is an excellent patient," said a peer who had just seen one of the members of the Royal family. "He does everything he is told and does not worry, unlike many Royal personages. This considerably helps the doctors in their ef-"This, however," added the official,
"This, however," added the official,
"was entirely unavoidable, for up to
the last moment the medical attendants confidently hoped the patient would be able to go through at
all events the more important of the
coronation ceremonies." forts to pull him through. With a younger and thinner patient, the King's progress up to this afternoon would probably permit the doctors to be more optimistic, but they are carefully avoiding any possibility of infully avoiding any possibility of in-spiring premature rejoicing."

Frequent rumors of the gravest de-scription have obtained circulation in London. One of the most persistent revived the story that the King was suffering from cancer. When questioned on the subject this afternoon, Lord Francis Knollys, the King's private secretary, and: "I give you my word of honor that the King has no cancer. He never had a symptom of cancer and There is no symptom of cancer, and there is no malignant

At 6 o'clock this evening Queen Alexandra is terribly upset and nervous. The royal grand party 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, receiving the visiting members of the visiting members of the royal families, who drove up in royal carriages to the inner court greatest living surgeons and special-

royal carriages to the inner court yard. 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 equipment of the princes of death in cases of perivate princes and Princess of Wales left in three. The official bulletins say that the abscess in this instance was looking decidedly more cheerful than when they entered it.

Sr Frederick Treves also declares

Great consternation was caused by the rumors that the King was actually dead, and the visitors at the ambassadors' entrance were greatly relieved when trance were greatly relieved when they heard the truth. It has been arranged that Sir Frederick Trees and Sir Thomas Barlow are to sleep at the palace to-night. Sir Joseph Lister will also be in attendance on the patient this evening.

THE KING'S DISEASE.

Dr. Edson, of New York, on it and the Operation.

Should not be resorted to until several days have elapsed from the arranged that Sir Frederick Trees and days have elapsed from the easy moderate in which surgical interference is necessing. The King's DISEASE.

Dr. Edson, of New York, on it and the Operation. been a very sick man for several days, and the physicians have been

New York, June 24.—Dr. Cyrus Edson explained the King's illness and the operation to-days as follows:
"Perityphilitis is inlammation, including the forming of an abscess, of the tissues around the vermiform appendix, and hence perityphilitis is hard to distinguish at once from appendicts. 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 vermiform appendix begins, and the physicians have been attempting to 'patch up' their patient for this week's ceremonles.

The British Medical Journal.

The British Medical Journal says: "Since the operation the progress of the King has been as satisfactory as could be hoped for. His Majesty is by no mans out of danger, but should the symptoms pursue the course hitherto followed there is good reason to hope for his restoration to health. Owing to the nature of the affection and the character of the surgical dressing used. acter of the surgical dressing used, it is inevitable that convalescence will be somewhat prolonged, but we are glad to believe that if no complications arise there is no reason to fear that recovery will not be complete. plete. The conditions of the parts, made clear at the operation, is such as to assure the surgeons that the abscess was due to one of those unexplained inflammations which are become are known to occur with re-markable frequency in the neighbormarkante requency in the neighbor-hood of the vermiform appendix. It was not due to any organic disease of more serious nature or to a man-ignant growth. Having regard for the fact that the abscess was situated within the abdomen, it is impossible to say that s(m) complication will not yet arise, but we feel justified in saying at the present time there are no indications of the occurrence of any such, and should no complications arise His Majestymany be restored to health and live uated within the abdom in, it is im many years to occupy the throne."
Dr. Treves says that the King on June 18th found his temperature elevated, and there were swellings and

tenderness in the right lilac fossa, These are symptoms of perityphlitis, but during the two following days all the ominous symptoms disappeared. When Dr. Treves saw the King on Saturday his temperature was normal, and the swellings were gone. He believed there would be a rapid recovery. It was only Monday when Dr. Treves saw him again, that the doctors began to be suspicious that there might be pus inthe right lilac region. The temperature on Monday was 102 degrees. The swelling rapidly increased. The operation showed that an abscess of very large size lay at a considerable depth.

Hits London Hard.

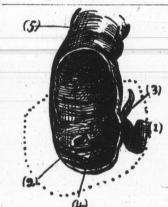
Hits London Hard. The business section of London is slow to recover from the stunning effects of yesterday's developments. Westminster Abbey have been removed, the decorations are being completed for the baselit temperature and Sunday. the benefit, to-morrow and Sunday, of the crowds. The demolition of the stands has begun, and progresses slowly. The hotels and provision dealslowly. The hotels and provision dealers are hit the hardest. Thousands of pounds of perishable food of the most expensive varieties are crowding every refrigerator in London, while orders for many tons more, telegraphically cancelled yesterday, will remain a source of litigation or compromise. The caterers of the fashionable west end establishments have already announced that they are willing to share the losses of their patrons, who had given large orders for delivery to-morrow and Friday. patrous, who had given large orders for delivery to-morrow and Friday. Few of the caterers availed themselves of insurance, the recently offered Lloyds' rate of ten per cent, being considered too high. Many proprietors of reviewing stands were thus protected. But the important question rem ins as to whether the money paid for seats will secessarily be refunded. Only a few seats out of nearly half a million were sold with any specific proviso on this point.

The manufacturers of medals and cific provise on this point.

The manufacturers of medals and souvenirs are badly hurt. One of these said that ten million medals, dated June 26 and June 27, already struck,

were now valueless.
Altogether, London's business loss is incalculable, and the people of Portsmouth, where preparations involving a big expenditure had been made for the naval review, are simply crushed.

Streets Descried. The streets of London to-day seemed deserted, compared with the be-ginning of the week. The chief points of interest were Buckingham Palace and Fleet Street. At both lo



1. Heum, or small intestine. 2. Opening of appendix into cae

Vermiform appendix.

4. The caecum.
5. Ascending colon.
Dotted line shows region of peritoneal folds affected by the inflam-

bought numerous "extras." A curious fact in this connection is that some of the outlying suburbs had no general realization of the postpone-ment of the coronation till the residents read the morning papers. The demand for papers in this city and the nearer suburbs yesterday absorbed the wholes were before a paper. ing the outer fringe of London. The general post-office is overburdened with telegrams. Many private mes-sages filed yesterday could not be transmitted and were not delivered to-day.

The Disease and its Course. "Perityphlitis," says Dr. Hawkins, would appear to be the most latal a the quite young and the quite old. The common causes of death are diffuse peritonitis, collapse, septicaemia, exhaustion, and troubles arising from the abscess. When an abscess forms in perityphilitis it is probable that the risk to life is at once raised to 30 per cent. Bull found the death rate in 67 cases of abscess which were not treated surgically to be 48 per cent. Fitz in his analysis of 176 fatal cases found that the day of death was as follows:

Deaths on the second day ... Deaths on the third day Deaths on the fourth day .. Deaths on the fifth day Deaths on the sixth day Deaths on the seventh day ..... Deaths on the eighth day Deaths on the ninth day Deaths on the tenth day Deaths on the eleventh to twen-

In fourth to eighth week 'It will be noticed-and the matter is important in connection with treat ment—that only 4 per cent. die within 48 hours, and only 22 per cent. before the fifth day. The highest death rate between the seventh and eighth days."

Gambling on the King's Life. A brisk business was one last reek at Lloyds" in the coronation vent. The odds given were 100 to against the event occurring, or, to use the technical expression, the rates of the risk of the King living until June 26 ruled at 3 per cent. premium. Many thousands of pounds stering were underwritten on this basis. This shows to what an extent public nervousness had grown

Thirty Per Cent. London, June 25.—The premium insurance on the King's life for days was 30 per cent. to-day. Sir Wilfrid Sees Mr. Chamberlain London, June 26, 6 a. m.-Sir Wilfrid Laurier had a long conference

with Mr. Chamberlain in the Colonial Secretary's private room at House of Commons yesterday.

# SERVICE OF INTERCESSION INSTEAD OF CORONATION.

### Impressive and Solemn Scene in St. Paul's.

Prayers for the Welfare of the King of the Greatest of the World's Powers, Who Lies Sorely Stricken-"God Save the King!"-Envoys Who Will Have to Return to Their Homes.

London, June 26.-At the hour when the King should have been crowned a great and distinguished gathering almost identical with that which would have sat in Westminster Abbey gathered in St. Paul's Cathedraf. The approaches to the cathedrai were lined by silent throngs, through which drove peers and peeresses, colonial premiers, foreign envoys, ambassadors and members of the House of Commons, all in sombre clothes. In the nave about a thousand of the Westminster Abbey ticket-holders, mainly women, were seated.

Shortly before noon the big west ern doors were swung open, sunlight streamed in, and the Duke of Cambridge, leaning heavily on the arm of ar equerry, walked to the chancel. As twelve o'clock struck there arose from the far end of the nave the clear notes of the

Opening Sentences of the Litany. chanted by four of the cathedral clergy. Their tones were in such unison that they seemed to emanate from one powerful voice. The choir took up the responses. At each sup-plication the procession, headed by the cross, advanced a few steps and the cross, advanced a few steps and then stood still until the response was completed. Through the kneeling congregation the choir advanced to the chancel steps. A score of the clergy followed, and behind them were ten bishops in gorgeous robes. Then came the Archbishop of York, the Most Rev. William Dalrymple MacLagan; the Archbishop of Cark terbury, the Most Rev. Frederick Temple, and the Lord Mayor, Sir Joseph C. Dimsdale, the corporation, in full state, bringing up the rear. in full state, bringing up the rear.

Very Impressive Service. With evident feeling the choir sang the three Psalms of intercession, af-ter which the bishop of Stepney, the Right Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, read the lesson, Isaiah, chapter 38, verse

"I said in the cutting of of my days I shall go to the gates of the grave; I am deprived of the regrave; I aim deprived of the residue of may years."
The Bisnop of London, the Right Rev. Arthur F. W. Ingrum, from the altar steps, read the prayers. "O Lord, save the King," rang out to the furthest recess of the dema and brought a whole-souled response from the choir and the congregation. The anthem and the singing of the hyma:

"Thine arm O Lord, in days of old Was strong to heal and save,"

And Psaim 51, concluded the shor service, whereupon, the Bishop of London, surrounded by the arch-bishops and bishops from the altre-steps, impressively pronounced the

For a few moments complete silence reigned, and all heads were bowed in prayer, after which the almost blind Archbishop of Canterbury was carefully led down the steps, the procession re-formed, and the congregation went out into the sunlight, gladly "discussing the wording of the latest bulletin from Buckingham palace. Simultaneously u similar service was conducted at St Margaret's Church, Westminster. It Margaret's Choren, westmaster. It was largely attended by Cabinet Ministers, peers and members of the House of Commons and was conclud-ed with singing "God Save the King." From India, Australia and Africa,

everywhere where Britons congre-gated, telegrams announced the hold-ing of ampressive, supplicatory ser-

#### ENVOYS IN LONDON, Who Will Have to Pack Up and Go Home.

The following are the special en oys in London, who have had their ournevs in vain: Atussia—The Hereditary Grand Duke Michael.

Turkey—Turkhan Pasha. Saxe-Coburg-Gotha—The Duke of axe-Coburg-Gotha. Saxony-Prince George of Saxony. Spain—Don Carlos de Bourbon, Prince of the Asturias. Sweden and Norway—The Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway.
Roumania—The Crown Prince of

Portugal-The Crown Prince of Por-Netherlands-Baron Sirtema de Grovestins. Montenegro-Prince Danillo of Monenegro.

Monaco—The Hereditary Prince of

Monaco.

Mecklenburg-Strelitz—The Hereditary Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

Luxemburg—Count d'Ansembourg.

Mecklenburg-Schwerin—Count von Italy-The Duke and Duchess of

Austria Hungaria - The Archduke Francis Ferdinand.
Hesse—The Grand Duke of Hesse.
Greece—The Duke of Sparta.
Bavaria — Prince Leopold of Ba-Germany—Prince Henry of Prussia. France—Vice Admiral Gervals.

Denmark-The Crown Prince of Den-Wurtemberg-Duke Albert of Wur-Belgium-Prince Albert of Belgium. China-Prince Chen.

Japan-Prince Akihito Komatsu.

Egypt — Prince Mohammed A

Ecuador—Senor Don Homero Moria. Argentina—Senor Don F. L. Do-Bolivia—Senor Don Avelino Ar-

San Marino—Cavallers Professor Torquato Carlo Glannial. Salvador—Dr. Rafael Zaldivar. Peru—Senor Don Carlos G. C damo. Brazil—M. Joaquin Nebi

Chili-Senor de Tingo Gans.
Dominican Republic-Duc Astrando,
Costa Rica-Senor Crisanto Medina. Korea-H. I. H. Yi Chai Kah,

Prince of Eul Yang, Colombia—Senor Don Ignacio Gut-

Colombia—Senor Don Igaacio Gut-ierrez-Ponce.
Zanzibar—Said All.
Servia—Gen. Laze Petrovitch.
Ethiopia—Ras Makonnen.
Honduras—Senor Don Leon Vel-Guatemala-Senor Don Fernando

Hayti-M. Louis Joseph Janvier. Persia-H. R. H. Moazzed-ed Dou

Paraguay-Senor Don Eusebio Machin. Nicaragua—Dr. Fernando Sanchez

Minister for Foreign Affairs. Liberia-Baron de Stein. Siam-The Crown Prince of Siam. Uruguny-Senor Don Juan Cues-Mexico—Senor Don Guillermo de Lande y Escandon, Morocco—Kaid Abderrabman Ben Abdersedek, Governor of Fez.

A Specialist's Talk A specialist's laik.

Dr.Myron P. Denton, the specialist
in gynaecology and the anaesthetic
expert for Drs. Bull, John B. Walker
and Weir, had this to say yesterday.

afternoon:
"If the King has perityphlitis then "If the King has perityphlitis then he has what we call appendicitis. The inflammation may be in the caecum but the inflammation in the appendix. One is adjacent to the other and the primary seat was, you may depend upon it, the appendix. In this country only a very few of our operations for the remival of the appendix have a fatal te mination. Ten years ago mist of the appendix, as performal in England, terminated fatally. Now they have changed all that, and most of the patients get well. There is one thing particularly in the King's favor, the anaesthetizers of England are the clover-Hewitt mithod of giving araesthetics originated is.

giving anaesthetics originated is:
England, we use it here. Dr. Hewitt
devised a machine for mixing altrousoxide with ether and that machine
is used in England and the United:
States. By the use of it nitrous-oxide, or laughing gas, is mixed with the ether and the patient comes out of the anaesthetic in much better shape than when the ether alone was used. Unless a septic condition was found. by the surgeons no serious results of the operation need be looked for. But even if such a condition were found, and the region was properly walled up, as we say, it may be taken for granted that the King will live."

tion depends on the way in which the patient com so out from the ether. If he awakens without nausea, half the battle is won, because the wound is not strained by the retching if not strained by une retening. In there are no complications, the patient may leave his bed at the end of twenty-one days. Then the period of convalescence begins and the patient may go about his ordinary business. iness in about a month after he has got out of his bed.

got out of his bed.

The process of recuperation depends, of course on the general condition of the patient. If, before the operation, his life has been well ordered and regular, the perwell ordered and regular, the period of convalescence is shortened. Two common complications resulting from the operation are pneumonia and pleurisy. The former usually develops, if at all, within a week after the operation. The age of the patient has something to do with the result of the operation.

May be Less Serious.

Dr. J. Darwin Nagel, consulting surgeon for the French Hospital, New York, expressed the belief that serious matter than the ordinary, case of appendicitis.
"Perityphiitis," said Dr. Nagel, "means an inflammation of that

part of the intestinal canal sur-rounding the appendix. Appendictis, in the general meaning of the term, would indicate an inflamma-

tion in the appendix.
"Perityphlitis is usually of a ca-tarchal character, and by removing the affected part, the inflammation disappears.'

Dr. Frank Hartley, professor of surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, said he considered the King's condition particularly grave because of his advanced age and his corpulency. "There are two ways," said Dr. Hartley, "in which perityphilits may develop. It may arise in the caecum, and in that case would probably extend to the appendix. Then again it may be inflammation extending from the appendix."

Dr. Howard Collins said that, in

his opinion, the chances were favor of the King's recovery, favor of the King's recovery, although he would probably not be able to leave his bed for six weeks at least. He said there were two possible elements of danger to the operation, shock and blood poison. "If the King survives the operation for forty-eight hours," said Dr. Collins, "the danger from shock will be sone, however." be gone, however."