The Colonist.

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THE DAILY COLONIST.

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CORONATION DAY.

Coronation Day was celebrated in Victoria with the vim and enthusiasm which is characteristic of our citizens. Outside barbarians, who wear their lives away in pursuit of the evasive dollar, may scoff at Victorians for their lack of energy in every day affairs, but when it comes to holiday making, the Victorian is at home. He devotes himself heart and soul to enjoyment, forgets the past and ignores the future, and revels in the delights of the present. So it was yesterday. Much anxiety was felt, though few cared to express the thought, which lay uppermost in their minds, on the eve of the great day. There was a fear that something untoward, unexpected, might happen to prevent or again delay the coronation, but when the strain of suspense was removed, and it was known that Their Majesties had been crowned, the people gave themselves up to enjoyment like a lot of school children relieved from an irksome task. They celebrated the day right royally, to their own satisfaction, and animated with love, respect and loyalty for King Edward and Queen Alexandra. Nowhere in all the broad Empire was Coronation Day more fittingly observed than in this, the Western outpost.

THE NEW LOAN.

The circumstances which surrounded the withdrawal of our proposed loan of £721,000 have been made clear by the English newspapers which came in on the last mail. It appears that a number of loans were ready to be sprung on the market as soon as peace was declared. New South Wales, the Cape of Good Hope, Victoria, the cities of Montreal and Liverpool and the East India Railway company were all looking for money about the same time upon gilt-edged security. The result was a glut of this character of investment stock. Eighty per cent. of the Victoria loan had to be taken up by the underwriters, and forced sales led to transactions in the stock at 1 per cent. discount. In connection with the British Columbia Loan the Times says, after having drawn attention to the glut of new investment stocks offered for sale: "With reference to the British Colunbian three per cent. loan for £721,000, the appearance of which has been expected for some days, we understand that, although the issue was fully underwritten, the government, acting on the suggestion of its advisers in London, has adopted the very judicious course of withdrawing the loan and releasing the underwriters, so as to avoid embarrassing the market for investment securities in its present over-supplied condition." The Daily Mail remarks: "The lesson of the Victorian loan, one might have thought, would not have been thrown away upon some of these colonial borrowers. On Saturday the new scrip was 1 discount. Yet British Columbia is coming forward immediately with £700,000 of 3 per cent. stock at 92. The colony has not been a borrower for some time, and her position has undoubtedly improved; nevertheless, the moment is not opportune."

These quotations show very clearly that the withdrawal of the loan has nothing to do with the credit of the province. The fact that the loan was all underwritten and that the issue price was 92, are also good indications of our satisfactory financial standing. Investment funds, however, have been largely locked up in the various war issues, and we suspect that those who have their money locked up in consols look for a sufficient advance in the price of these securities not to care about a transfer at present. Then we know that there was a large American investment in British securities at the low prices during the war, and many of these securities must at the present time be coming back on the London market in response to the condition of Wall Street and the demand there for money. These facts coupled with very numerous new issues being rushed on immediately upon the declaration of peace, have made delay advisable. It would have been possible of course to have held up the underwriters and made them the direct lenders instead of merely the intermediaries between the province and the investor. But such a course would have had a disastrous effect upon the price of our securities, and, although the immediate loss would not have been ours, but the underwriters', the ultimate effect upon the credit of the province would have been far from satisfactory.

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REVERENCE.

Reverence is in one sense the feeling of admiration mixed with awe with which we regard what we recognize to be superior to ourselves; in another sense it is the act by which we express that feeling. There are similarly two things which may stir anger and contempt in connection with reverence. The first of these is a feeling of reverence stirred by an improper and unworthy object, the second a ridiculous or grotesque expression of a proper feeling worthily inspired. There are some people in the world who maintain that either to feel or express reverence is a derogation of themselves, and an unworthy weakness. These are people who recognize nothing as greater, nobler or purer than themselves. They view the universe in themselves as in a mirror, and it does them infinite credit that they see nothing but what is contemptible and unworthy of admiration therein. They may think to exalt themselves, but they only make a naked show of their own littleness. The greatest minds are ever the most reverent, though some of them have erred by appearing to despise forms of expression inadequate to themselves, though suitable to others. The Diety "in whom we live and move and have our being" is the prime object of reverence. This is the "fear" of the older religious writers. But reverence, though primarily due to the Diety, is not restricted to the worship of God. A starry night is a great incubator of reverence, nor does a man require a telescope to teach him the greatness of the physical universe and his own exceeding littleness. A man does not become less reverent with increase of knowledge. The whole field of science is an education in reverence which is full sister to humility. We touch a nicer point when we say that man should reverence the institutions of society. The institutions of society dominate the individual and exercise over him a coercive and restrictive authority. They are greater than he is and stronger. Not only so, but they mark the evolution of the relations of mankind through the operation of a perfect moral law, as yet imperfectly expressed. Thus the executive power of governments, legislative assemblies, courts of law and justice, and many other social institutions which do not exercise so mandatory a power, are proper objects of reverence. But a distinction may be drawn between the position of men who hold high office as men, and their position as representatives of tremendous social forces. The reverence of a man is a dangerous thing. But even in those who do not always recognize this, the feeling of reverence may be pure and worthy. Naturally there follows the consideration of the manner by which reverence is expressed. We do reverence very largely by ritual, by conventional and symbolical usages. To some the ritual of others appears ridiculous. But if their thought went deeper, the sense of the ridiculous would disappear. The simplest and possibly the most ancient ritual of reverence is the baring of the head. When the band plays "God Save the King" we take off our hats. We uncover before Royalty, in a legislative assembly, and before judges. It is a curious and interesting thing to see a court of justice. Men are there with or without their hats. Yet when the judge comes in, all rise to their feet and uncover. Yet the judge in the corridor or the street, is only an ordinary man, to whom the casual nod of acquaintance is neither unfitting nor unusual. The court without the judge is an ordinary room, the judge without the court is an ordinary man. But the judge in the court is the representative of awful powers, and the ritual of reverence no more than is demanded by their manifestation. Ritual expresses reverence, symbols invite it. Thus we have the mace, the robe of a judge, the crown of a king, his ball and sceptre, and the great sword. To reverence the symbol instead of the thing symbolized, to rest upon the ritual or expression of reverence without the reality, are errors to which we are always prone, but to scoff at them is also the outcome of failure to see beyond. The great ceremony which took place yesterday in Westminster Abbey cannot fail to appeal to all who are capable of understanding its meaning and the mutual relations of King and People as an adequate expression of the reverence which the sacred office of a crowned king inspires in us.

A STARTLING CONTRAST.

"We venture to say that he (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) will carry his bat through, and remain premier of Canada and a practical advocate of Imperial Federation as long as the physical condition will permit."—Victoria Times, Thursday, 7th August, 1902.

"Personally he should have thought it a great blessing to the British Empire if it had been possible for the Empire to unite in a great commercial policy, but he doubted if it could be done. There were too many divergencies of interests at stake."—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Monday, 14th July, 1902.

Such is Sir Wilfrid Laurier's "practical advocacy" of Imperial federation. It requires a pretty hide-bound supporter of his to see any advocacy or Imperial Federation in these words at all, or in anything else Laurier has said since he arrived in England. Our London correspondent complains of the polite indifference with which his beautiful speeches have been received and the difference between the popular acclaim which has greeted him compared with that accorded to Seddon, of New Zealand, about whose remarks on Imperialism there is a ring that cannot be doubted. As a representative at a great function, Laurier is all that can be desired and a man of whom Canada may well be proud. He is suave, eloquent and tactful. But he does not possess the force which makes a decisive and permanent imprint upon public opinion, and thus shapes the destiny of nations and empires. He is a political leader, who is influenced by public opinion, rather than one who moulds and shapes it. It was said of him once, that he was a weather prophet who, if you told him which way the wind would blow tomorrow, would tell you which way the weathercock would point. In this bitter epigram there was more than half truth.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

For several weeks we have been paying more than usual attention to the opinions of Mr. Henry Clews, as published weekly. We have a very well defined opinion of where high prices maintained by borrowed money, an outflow of gold, a checked demand for commodities due to an excessively high cost of production, is going to land the United States of America. That opinion is neither optimistic nor popular. But the world is fairly old and economic cause and effect have not ceased to operate that we know of, since the birth of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan. We are not taking our opinions from Mr. Clews. Far from it. But his circular has at the present time a deadly fascination for us. We are looking for facts in it to fit in with a preconceived theory. Are they there? He begins by stating that "Stock market prospects are much confused by conflicting conditions. The stronger undertone imparted by the satisfactory crop outlook, and the concentration of stocks, has been somewhat modified by gold exports and public criticism of the new Rock Island plans of capitalization." Quite so. We only hope the strong undertone is not so far under that it will never come to the surface. What Rock Island plans of capitalization are we do not know, but if they are any worse than those already in vogue, public criticism is not surprising. Further on Mr. Clews says: "One important feature must be kept in mind: prices are exceedingly high and many stocks are selling far beyond what current dividends justify. At their present level there are few buyers." He goes on to describe how stocks are concentrated in the hands of a few big men whose purpose is to create a bull market. In other words, they are maintaining the present inflated prices in the hope that the public will come in. But the public is not coming in, and Mr. Clews naively ascribes this to the fact that "Despite clever manipulation, it is much more difficult to deceive the public now than it was ten or twenty years ago." How is this artificial level of prices being kept up in the absence of investment demand? By means of borrowed money. "Unfortunately," says Mr. Clews, "our banks have not been able to build up the reserves as usual, and we are close upon the seasonable crop and trade demands, which must be accommodated. . . . We continue largely indebted to Europe." He concludes by remarking: 'Distribution of commodities is often checked by high prices and buyers hold off in anticipation of recessions in value." If these statements do not point to a highly explosive financial position, language has altogether lost its meaning. Observe, we do not for a moment question the wealth of the United States, its solidity and recuperative powers. But as some fevers waste the tissue of full-blooded men more suddenly and more violently than they do that of leaner people, so certain forms of commercial disorder ravage nations in the prime of their vigor with corresponding severity.

OUR LADY OF THE SNOW.

Our special correspondent in London has been looking at a tableau representing Canada, in which aurorae boreales, icebergs, and Eskimos, constituted the main features. He is justly indignant. He would be more than indignant, he would be envious, if he was broiling in Canada at the present time. The very thought of an iceberg is refreshing, and an aurora borealis frappe would be just the proper thing. The fixity of certain impressions about Canada in Great Britain is a truly marvelous thing; but the present state of knowledge is a great improvement on what existed even a few years ago. After all, the ice and snow and furs are more or less emblems which suggest Canada without describing it, and this is becoming better recognized. Still to uneducated people they are very apt to give a false idea of the country, and for that reason are unfortunate. There was a time when the general idea of colonials in Great Britain was fairly well expressed by a conversation which took place between two street arabs when a detachment of colonial troops was marching along the street. "Hi! Them's the colonies!" "Get away! Them's not the colonies; the colonies is black!" That day has passed away. The better mutual knowledge and understanding which increased means of traveling and closer intercourse are bringing about are, making steadily for the consolidation of the Empire.

GOOD ROADS.

The following calculation of the advantage which good roads possess over bad roads is exceedingly interesting, particularly when we consider the millions of money that must have been lost on Government street up to the present year:

The cost of moving one ton by horse power over one mile of dry, sandy road is 64 cents; over wet sand 32 cents; over ruds and mud, 39 cents; over broken stone and ruts, 26 cents; over an earth road that is dry and hard, 18 cents; over a broken stone road in good condition, 8 cents; over a compact gravel road, 8.8 cents; over a stone paving, 5.33 cents; over asphalt, 2.7 cents. The engineer argues that if wagon transportation at a cost of 5 cents per mile a ton could be general, many millions of dollars would be saved and millions of tons of merchandise which cannot now be handled at a profit would be available in the markets.

Government street, we suppose, conformed to the schedule of a dry and hard earth road, and therefore each ton per mile cost 18 cents. When it has been paved the cost per ton per mile will be 2.7 cents, a saving of 15.3 cents per ton per mile. It will be noticed that according to this table, horse traction over asphalt roads is about twice as costly as railway traction. But no estimate of the cost of horse carriage along tram lines is given.

IMPRESSIONS OF VICTORIA.

The official diary of the Duke and Duchess of York, now Prince and Princess of Wales, during their Imperial tour, has been published in a very handsome volume illustrated by the most exquisite plates. The book is called the "Web of Empire," and traces the itinerary of the Royal tour through all the portions of the Empire visited. The pages which deal with Victoria pay the Colonist newspaper the very high compliment of making a long excerpt from its columns, as giving an adequate expression of the loyal feelings of the people, and one exceedingly pleasing to the recipients of our hospitality on that occasion. So far as a cursory examination of the book goes, the Colonist is the only newspaper made use of in this way. The paragraph in question, from the impression it made upon the Prince of Wales gives an inkling of the kind of relations between our Royal House and the peoples, which its members take a pride in being able to establish and maintain. We quote the portion of the book dealing with Victoria:

Tuesday, 1st of October—When we got up in the morning we were threading our way among a number of islets in the Straits between Vancouver Island and the Mainland, escorted by the cruisers Amphion and Phaeton of the Pacific squadron. The arrival at Victoria is very impressive; bright sunshine, not a ripple on the blue waters of the gulf, the ships in the harbor decorated with bunting and evergreens, the Pacific squadron thundering a Royal salute, a pretty, charmingly situated little city of over 20,000 inhabitants, surrounded by pine woods and thousands of loyal citizens shouting a hearty British welcome. The addresses were read in front of the beautiful Parliament buildings, which need not fear comparison even with those of Ottawa. Indeed the city in general has something of the character of the Dominion capital, and it has the advantage of overlooking the sea, with a magnificent panorama of mountains in the distance. Among the deputations which presented addresses is one from the American-British league of the American town of Seattle, who declare that though American citizens the sons of Britons never lose their pride of ancestry, nor fail to transmit to their children their affection for the Mother Country, her glorious traditions and her many virtues. The rest of the day is very fully occupied. Their Royal Highnesses first drive to Esquimalt to lunch with Admiral Bickford on board his flagship, the Warspite; thence to a suburb at the other end of the town to open formally an exhibition of British Columbian products; next to Oak Bay, about three miles from Victoria, where we were all very comfortably lodged in a summer hotel on the sea shore. Finally there is a state dinner at the Lieutenant-Governor's, Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, followed by a reception in the Parliamentary buildings, where the Duke and Duchess shake hands with over 500 people. At dinner an amusing little incident occurred. A very old lady, who was sitting next to the Duke, supposed that he was a young member of the suite, and did not discover her mistake until later in the evening.

Wednesday, 2nd October—A comparatively idle day. In the morning we write letters or stroll about on the seashore enjoying the lovely view of the islet studded straits, and the American coast with Mount Baker, a snow-capped cone of 14,000 feet in the distance. After lunch the Duchess is allowed a half holiday, and employs it paying, with the Duke, an informal visit to the Royal Jubilee hospital. Some of us make a charming excursion on a torpedo boat destroyer to the quiet harbor of Esquimalt. By sunset all have returned to the Empress of India, which is waiting to take us back to Vancouver. At last we are turning our faces homeward, and in a month hence we shall be in England.

"There seems no doubt the Duke was right in assuming that here in this Ultima Thule of the Empire the loyalty is as staunch and true as in any of the Colonies. Here is how one of the leading organs of Victoria voiced the popular sentiment:

"The royal reception is over. The echoes of the cheers have died away. The lights, which made the city a fairy land, have been extinguished. And what remains? Not simply loyalty to the Mother Land, our King and our institutions, for this we always felt to such a degree that it could not be intensified. Not simply a sense of the greatness and unity of the Empire, for this we have always realized and we have cemented the bond of union with the blood of our best manhood. Something else remains, and it is something new, something that the people have never felt before. It is a feeling of personal affection and esteem for the Heir Apparent and the gracious lady whose life, happiness and future are so closely bound up with his. This is the good-bye message which the Colonist gives them from the people of Victoria: They came, they saw, they conquered. They conquered not by pomp and pageantry, but by their gentleness and courtesy, by that subtle force which goes out unseen from honest hearts. They have gained a personal triumph. We would have welcomed them under any circumstances, because the Duke is the son of our King and the grandson of our late beloved Queen. We bade them good-bye with regret, because they have won our love. In the years to come the people of Victoria will watch the career of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York with a new interest. If the effect of this memorable tour has been the same in all places as in this city, it seems no exaggeration to say that its initiation by Her late Majesty was a political inspiration. One lesson of the late visit is that we have in the Heir Apparent one who will find no difficulty in keeping alive the confidence of the British people in the monarchy, and in the reigning house as the custodians of the prerogatives of the crown."

Will positively cure sick headache and prevent its return. Carter's Little Liver Pills. This is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. See advertisement. Small pill. Small dose. Small price.

NEW POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Austin Chamberlain Succeeds Londonderry to the Post.

London, Aug. 8.—The official announcement was made today that Austin Chamberlain, son of the Colonial Secretary, has been appointed postmaster-general, vice the Marquis of Londonderry, resigned.

The appointment of Sir Wm. Hood Walrond to the chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster, in place of Lord James of Hereford, resigned because of ill-health, was also officially announced today.

Since Austin Chamberlain will have a seat in the cabinet, the rare spectacle will be furnished of both father and son holding cabinet rank simultaneously.

It is said that a new office, that of minister of education, has been created, to which the Marquis of Londonderry has been appointed.

The Earl of Dudley has been appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland; Charles Thomas Ritchie, chancellor of the exchequer, and Aretas Akers-Douglas, home secretary.

The premier, A. J. Balfour, today announced the appointment of the following commission of inquiry into the condition of the Boer war: The Earl of Elgin, chairman; Sir Henry Norman, Sir John Hopkins, Lord Esher and Sir John Edge.

As intimated in the despatches yesterday, the announcement made in Belfast that an agreement had been reached between the Admiralty and the Morgan shipping combine was premature. Negotiations on details on the agreement are still proceeding, and, it is believed, with every promise of success. In the House of Commons this afternoon the premier, A. J. Balfour, said the government had been engaged in negotiations connected with and arising from the circumstances connected with the formation of the shipping combine. "Unfortunately we are not yet in a position to make a statement to the House," said Mr. Balfour, "the accident to the colonial secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, having caused some delay, but I am confident that when the House meets again we shall be in a position to take it into our confidence."

Not one in twenty are free from some little ailment caused by inaction of the liver. Use Carter's Little Liver Pills. The result will be a pleasant surprise. They give positive relief.

What shrunk your woolens? Why did holes wear so soon? You used common soap.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar. 225

Miss Florence Allan

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN WHO PRAISE PERUNA.

THREE BEAUTIFUL WOMEN

Worn Out And Nervous Regained Their Health And Beauty By Taking Peruna.

Miss Florence Allan, a beautiful Chicago girl, writes the following to Dr. S. B. Hartman concerning his catarrhal tonic, Peruna:

75 Walton Place, Chicago, Ill.

"As a tonic for a worn-out system, Peruna stands at the head in my estimation. Its effects are truly wonderful in rejuvenating the entire system. I keep it on hand all the time, and never have that 'tired feeling,' as a few doses always make me feel like a different woman."—*Florence Allan.*

Thousands of women suffer from systemic catarrh. This is sure to produce such symptoms as cold feet and hands, sick headache, palpitation of the heart and heavy feelings in the stomach.

Then begins a series of experiments. They take medicine for sick headache. They take medicine for nervous prostration, for palpitation of the heart, for dyspepsia. None of these medicines do any good because they do not reach the cause of the complaint.

Peruna at once mitigates all these symptoms by removing the cause.

Systemic catarrh is the trouble. Systemic catarrh pervades the whole system, deranges every organ, weakens every function. No permanent cure can be expected until the systemic catarrh is removed.

This is exactly what Peruna will do.

Miss Cullen Was Exhausted From Over Study.

Miss Rose Cullen, President of the Young Woman's Club, Butte, Montana, writes:

921 Galena street, Butte, Mont.
Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen—"Peruna has many friends in Butte. I cannot say too much in praise of it. While finishing school I became very nervous and exhausted from over-study. I was weak and sick, and could neither eat, sleep nor enjoy life. A couple bottles of Peruna put new life in me. I find by having it in the house and taking a dose off and on it keeps me in fine health. A large number of my friends place Peruna at the head of all medicines."—Rose Cullen.

Peruna is especially adapted to protecting against and curing nervous diseases of run-down women, as the testimonial of Miss Cullen indicates.

Miss Blanche Myers, 3120 Penn street, Kansas City, Mo., has the following to say of Peruna:

"During each of the past four seasons I have caught a severe cold, when suddenly chilled after an evening party, and catarrh for several weeks would be the result. One bottle of Peruna cured me, and I shall not dread colds any more as I did."—Blanche Myers.

An excellent little treatise on "Health and Beauty," written especially for women, by Dr. Hartman, will be sent free to any address by The Peruna Medicine Co., of Columbus, Ohio.

EDWARD VII.

(Continued From Page One.)

up, making a hard try, and getting two good shots, which Belfry and Lorimer relieved. Then there was a brilliant run with such team work as had not been seen for some time, the ball being passed cleanly from one end of the field to the other, but White at inside home, missed the last pass, and failed to score.

In the last 20 minutes when both teams were wearied with the heat, Blaine carried the ball right into Vancouver's goal after Schofield drew the face, and Norman made a good stop. F. Smith got a couple of shots, one grazing the posts after some loose play, and a few minutes afterwasds Cao shot from the side. Lorimer stopped the shot, but Godfrey switched the ball into the net from the bounce, making the score three to two. Vancouver were showing up better now, being evidently in better condition than the home players, some of whom began to show lack of practice, but the defence were doing good work, and the visitors' rushes failed, McConnell doing some great work at this stage in carrying the ball out, and Smith got a shot from a pass by him, which Norman had hard work to stop with White in on top of him as soon as Smith shot. After eight minutes play though Belfry passed to Smith, who threw to White, and that player giving the ball to Blaine, the latter landed it in the net making the score four to two.

The game finished more or less loosely. Jesse and Lorimer went off as a result of a mix-up with McLaughlin, an irritating player, and during the absence of these two defence players Hermann landed the ball into the net after 1½ minutes play from a scrimmage in front of goal. A few minutes afterwards Referee Simpson called time, and Victoria won a hard match by a score of four goals to three.

SUMMARY.

Goal.	Won by	Scored by	Time
1.	Victoria	F. Smith	10 min.
2.	Victoria	F. White	7 min
3.	Vancouver	Godfrey	16½ min
4.	Victoria	F. White	11 min.
5.	Vancouver	Godfrey	2 min.
6.	Victoria	Blain	8 min.
7.	Vancouver	Hermann	1½ min.

MILITARY CEREMONIES.

Imperial Troops in Garrison at Work Point Salute the Monarch.

Although the usual sham fight and combined naval and military review were not included in the coronation festivities yesterday, still the day was marked with appropriate exercises by the land forces of His Majesty at this the Western outpost of our "far flung battle line" on the Western hemisphere. It had been expected that the Vancouver rifles would have been down, but they were unable to come and instead the band of that corps was here to represent the Terminal city volunteers.

It was certainly not to its credit that the Fifth Regiment, which in former days was wont to take a leading part in all patriotic celebrations—took no part in the review. At the drill parade called last Thursday, only 20 odd rank and file put in an appearance, with the result that the officer in command dismissed the parade with some caustic remarks as to the lack on the part of the delinquents of a proper appreciation of what was expected of them at such a juncture.

It therefore devolved upon the Imperial troops now in garrison at Work Point to carry out the military portion of the programme, which had been so arranged as to include both the Vancouver and the local volunteers. Needless to say the programme thus re-arranged was carried out with a precision and spectacular effect that was all that could be desired. The parade was formed up on the garrison recreation grounds on Macaulay plains.

The line was drawn up with the Royal Garrison Artillery on the right, and the Royal Engineers on the left. Promptly at 12.30 the first gun from the saluting battery, in charge of detachments R. G. A. on the esplanade overlooking Rose Bay, boomed out its note of salutation to the newly crowned monarch, and was promptly followed by the ships of His Royal navy at anchor in Esquimalt harbor. After the first seven rounds a ripping, crackling fire ran down the front rank of the Royal Garrison Artillery and Royal Engineers drawn up at open order as stated above on the recreation grounds, and back again up the rear rank quick as a shot. Another seven rounds, another, another "feu de joie" equally as good. But on firing the last round of the latter something went adrift, and a very ragged fire was the result.

The Royal salute, while the Fifth Regiment band played the first bars of the National anthem and then "three cheers for His Majesty brought the military portion of the coronation ceremony at this Imperitl station to an end.

At Esquimalt the flagship fired the regulation 21 guns at 12.30, all the ships in harbor being decked from stem to stern with flags of all kinds, sizes, and shapes. In the evening the whole fleet was brilliantly illuminated with electric lights—the masts, the funnels, the outlines of the hulls—all were marked out in lines of twinkling light which reflected in the calm waters of the land-locked harbor presented a picture of bewitching loveliness that was well worth the trip to see.

J. B. A. A. REGATTA.

Interesting Acquatic Competitions on the Harbor Course.

There could not have been a better day for a regatta than that with which the J. B. A. A. were favored yesterday morning. The sun shone brightly, but a nice breeze from the north, while it did not interfere with the rowers, made it pleasant for the spectators, of whom there were a goodly number on the wharves and boat houses around the harbor. The City band enlivened the proceedings with a well-selected programme, and the members of the club were attention itself in their efforts to make it pleasant for all who honored them with a visit to the club house, where refreshments were served during the morning. The races were well contested and all were well filled, showing a renewal in the interest in racing among the active members of the club. The officials of the day were: Referees, Messrs. H. D. Helmcken and E. E. Billinghurst; starters, D. T. Jones and T. A. Ker; judges, T. Watson and D. O'Sullivan. Mayor Hayward was an interested spectator, accompanying the officials in the launch.

The main interest was in the four-oared race for the Flumerfelt cup, which was finally won by the following crew: R. Power (stroke), H. Morse, P. G. Andrews and E. Geiger (bow).

Nine crews in all entered for the cup, and the race was rowed in heats, two crews at a time. The heats were closely contested, in some cases the winners getting over the line a very few seconds ahead of their opponents. The first heat was between the following crews: H. Jesse (stroke), W. Kinsman, W. R. Jenkinson and S. L. Crocker (bow), and F. Dresser (stroke), A. MacLean, A. George and A. Pearse (bow). Dresser's crew won after a hard tussle by three-quarters of a length. The second heat was between these crews: C. McNeil (stroke), J. Finlayson, F. Hiscocks and A. W. Merrylees (bow), and J. Sprinkling (stroke), R. Knox, V. K. Gray and J. P. Sylvester (bow). McNeill's crew took the heat by three lengths. The next heat was a closer one until near the finish, when one of the crews, by stearing a bad course, lost their position. It was between W. Jesse (stroke), J. M. Lawson, C. Jenkinson and G. Simpson (bow), and E. Dallabough (stroke), F. Bone, S. Jost and J. E. C. Holmes (bow). Jesse's crew got off the course and gave the race to Dallabough. R. Power (stroke), H. Morse, J. G. Andrews and E. Geiger (bow), won the next heat from P. Austin (stroke), L. Foot, R. B. King and S. Nason(bow), by two lengths. Dresser's crew won their second heat from A. Riddal (stroke), A. Thomas, H. E. Boorman and F. W. Heathcote (bow), after a good race. In their first attempt the rudder of Riddal's boat went wrong, and it was decided to row the heat over. It was very closely contested, Dresser and his crew winning by a small cargin. Power's crew won their second heat from Dallabough's crew, and Dresser's crew won their third heat from McNeill's crew. This latter was one of the best races of the day. McNeill's crew lead by a good length to Laurel Point and were giving Dresser their wash, when the winners, taking a new course and steering it perfectly, won out by a bare four feet. The final was therefore between the crews of Dresser and Power. It proved to be a most closely contested race, Power's crew winning by but four feet.

Four crews entered for the dinghy race, double sculls, with lady coxswain, and it proved a hard contest. H. Austin and R. Janion, with Miss A. O'Sullivan as coxswain, won, followed very closely by H. Briggs and D. O'Sullivan, with Miss O'Sullivan as coxswain. The winners no doubt owe their victory to Miss O'Sullivan, who kept well on the course.

There were but two entries for the single paddle canoe race, with lady passenger, Thomas Geiger, with Miss Woodill as passenger, and W. York, with Miss Johns. Geiger won.

J. W. Bridgman won the junior singles for the Mallandaine cup with ease from J. Finlayson and Paul. He, however, was defeated in the senior singles by the veteran, D. O'Sullivan.

The winners in the tandem canoe race, a very close one, were Messrs. Geiger and L. Foot, who defeated J. W. Bridgman and J. H. Austin. E. Geiger won the upset canoe race, the other competitors being Messrs. F. Bone, D. O'Sullivan, H. Austin and N. Gowen. G. Simpson and S. W. J. Bone won the tilting match, an exciting contest, from Janion and Austin, E. Geiger and another and Holmes and Bridgman. F. White won the swimming match, which brought the regatta to a close.

SERVICES OF CORONATION.

Religious Exercises in Commemoration of the Crowning of Their Majesties.

At Christ Church cathedral yesterday the service was the coronation office adapted for general use throughout the Empire by command of the King, the prayers throughout being those which were to be used in Westminster Abbey. Bishop Perrin preached the sermon, after which Canon Beanlands read the proclamation of "Edward, the son of Her Majesty the late most gracious Queen Victoria, as our undoubted King," followed by the printed form of the manner in which the King and Queen are annointed and crowned. The singing of the National Anthem brought the service to a close. Among those present were Lt.-Col. Holmes, D. O. C., accompanied by Major Hibben, commanding, and officers of the Fifth Regiment; Thos. Earle, M. P.; Hon. A. E. Smith, consul of the United States; T. Lubbe, acting German consul, and others.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning, Rt. Rev. Bishop Orth celebrated mass in St. Andrew's cathedral to thank God for the speedy recovery of His Majesty from his serious illness, and to ask of the Giver of all good gifts a continuance of Heaven's choicest blessings on the nation. The sermon, bearing particularly on the great event of yesterday, will be preached by His Lordship at the 10:30 mass this morning, on which occasion a solemn Te Deum will be chanted to commemorate the happy event of the sovereign's coronation.

At Temple Emanu-El, Rev. N. A. Montague Cohen held a special service, starting as the text for his sermon, "Edward, by the Grace of God." The reverend speaker recalled in outline the reign of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria and the events leading up to the accession of His Majesty. After the sermon a special prayer was offered up which had been composed for the occasion services in the synagogues throughout the Empire, by Dr. Adler, chief rabbi. At the conclusion of the service verse of the National Anthem was sung.

WON AT BALL, TOO.

Victorias Pulled Game Out of the Fire at Oak Bay.

It is no use, they cannot beat that baseball team. Their lucky streak is sticking to them like glue, and no matter how hard