

of South Africa. But, with all this marvellous assemblage of great men, never before equalled in the history of the world, the procession itself was less impressive than the silent millions of people through which it passed. There was every evidence that King Edward was sincerely loved by his people, and that their mourning was not a mere matter of form. Among the thousands of costly wreaths that were sent to Windsor, which overflowed St. George's Chapel, the place of interment, and filled a large part of the lawn, there were little sprays of wild flowers and common garden blossoms, sent by the poorest people and by children. Memorial services were held throughout the Empire, and the great railways of Canada stopped every wheel in their service for three minutes on the day of the funeral.

King George is the second son of King Edward and Queen Alexandra. His older brother, the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, died in 1892. He is related to most of the reigning monarchs of Europe. The Emperor of Germany is his own cousin, being the son of King Edward's sister; and the Emperor of Russia is also his cousin, being the son of Queen Alexandra's sister. The Kings of Greece and Denmark are his mother's brothers. The King of Norway, who is the son of the King of Denmark, is his cousin; the Queen of Norway, his sister; and the Queen of Spain, his cousin. Prince David, who will probably be now known by his first name, Edward, became Duke of Cornwall by his father's accession to the throne, and will be made Prince of Wales later. He is but sixteen years of age; and one of the first things to be done is to appoint a regent to govern in his place if he should come to the throne before he is of age.

Queen Mary is the fourth of that name in the history of England, not including Mary Queen of Scots. The others were Mary the Queen of Henry IV; Queen Mary I, of the House of Tudor, and Queen Mary II, of the House of Stuart, the two latter Queens in their own right.

The Hon. Charles Stewart Rolls, captain of the London section of the army motor reserve, who crossed from England to France and back in an aeroplane on the second of this month, has the distinction of being the first to make the double journey. Captain Rolls went from Dover to Calais and back without stopping, and made the round trip in an hour and a half. The distance across the strait at this part is twenty-one miles.

It is not yet certain that war in South America can be averted, as both Peru and Ecuador are continuing their preparations for the conflict. In Central America, also, the resumption of the war in Nicaragua is a cause of further disquieting rumors; though the repulse of the government forces at Bluefields, which is reported to have taken place, is not in itself very serious.

The Chinese authorities have warned foreign residents of the danger of a native outbreak against them, similar to the attacks upon Chinese residents with which, unhappily, we are too familiar in America. Chinese warships have been dispatched to the place of the anticipated disturbance, for the protection of foreigners.

The last day of May saw the beginning of the new South Africa; and, at the request of some one in Natal, the event

was very generally recognized in Canada by the raising of school flags and by special lessons on the history and geography of that part of the King's dominions. Lord Gladstone, the new Governor-General of South Africa, took his oath of office at Pretoria, which is to be the administrative capital. The total population of the new dominion is about five million, only one-fourth of the inhabitants being of European descent. The four provinces, Cape Colony, Natal, Transvaal, and Orange River Colony, will be represented in the general parliament, which is to meet at Cape Town; and will have local parliaments somewhat similar to those of the Canadian provinces.

Forty million pounds weight of fish are taken annually along the Siberian coast of the Arctic Ocean, and about three times that amount in other parts of Asiatic Russia.

A German naturalist has discovered organs of hearing in butterflies, situated near the point of attachment of the hinder pair of wings.

Another French aviator, Count Jacques de Lesseps, has crossed the English channel in an aeroplane. He intended to return in the same way; but the wind was too high for him to attempt the return flight.

Halley's comet has not been so bright as was expected, and our chief interest in it arises from the fact that we know more about it than about any other of these celestial visitors. It is believed to be the same comet that appeared at the time of the battle of Hastings, and the superstitious fears of the English soldiers may have had something to do with the result of the battle.

Universal municipal suffrage has been granted by the Legislature of Norway to women over twenty-five years of age. Formerly, as in our own country, only women who were taxed upon property or income were allowed to vote.

A pipe line has been completed to carry oil from Oklahoma to New York, a distance of one thousand five hundred miles.

The largest wooden building in the world is the parliament building in Wellington, N. Z., where wood is used instead of stone in its construction because of there being less danger from earthquakes.

The Irish language is now taught in some of the schools in every county in Ireland; and a recent parliamentary report tells us that there are one hundred and seventy-nine bilingual schools in the kingdom.

The court of arbitration which is to deal with the Newfoundland fishery dispute has begun its sessions at the Hague. The court consists of five jurists, one from Austria, one from the Argentine Republic, one from the Netherlands, one from the United States, and one from the British Empire; the two latter being Judge Gray, of Delaware, and Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada. The matter for decision is the extent of the rights conferred upon the United States fishermen by the treaty of 1818 in the waters off the coast of Newfoundland. It is claimed by Newfoundland that these rights belong only to citizens of the United States, and should be subject to the same restrictions as those imposed upon Newfoundland fishermen; while the United States authorities claim that their fishermen are not subject to the laws of Newfoundland when in Newfoundland waters,