

## BRITAIN'S ROYAL INVASION

GREAT FOLKS WHO ARE GOING TO THE CORONATION.

Interesting Figures Among Princesses—King Edward's Visiting Relations.

It is expected that more royal personages will be in London at the coronation than England has ever before seen together. There will be some attractive and interesting women among the royal guests, and incidentally, there should be, too, a marvellous display of jewels. The Grand Duchess Serge of Russia will be perhaps the handsomest of the foreign princesses. She is King Edward's niece and was, before her marriage, Princess Elizabeth of Hesse. She is a sister of the Czarina. She has been called the most beautiful of Queen Victoria's descendants, and her jewels and costumes are a proverb. With her will be her cousin, the Duchess of Sparta, daughter of Empress Frederick. The Duchess of Aosta, wife of the heir presumptive to the throne of Italy, will be the Grand Duchess Serge's chief royal rival in the matter of good looks. She was married, when Helene d'Orleans, in the Catholic church at Kingston on the Thames, and she made her social debut at a Marlborough House garden party, so a visit to England will be rather like a home-coming to her. The Duke of Genoa, uncle of the king of Italy, will also attend the coronation and command an Italian man of war in the great naval review.

**THE PRINCESS OF AUSTRIA** is not a beauty, but her husband, Prince Charles of Bourbon, is sufficiently good looking to strike an average, and the princess is both pleasant and agreeable. She was Queen of Spain from November 1885 when her father died, until the following May, when her brother Alfonso XIII. was born; and now, as heiress presumptive to the throne she is next to the king, the most important personage of Spain. Many charming stories are told of her devotion to her brother and to her country. She refused to marry any prince who would require her to live outside of Spain, and when 21 made a love match in spite of opposition from family and public. She has never been in England, but like all royalty in Europe, speaks English perfectly.

The crown princess of Roumania is King Edward's niece and spent her childhood in England.

Prince Henry of Prussia and his wife are doubly related to the King, through Prince Henry's mother, Empress Frederick, and Princess Henry's mother, Princess Alice. His wife is famed for her sweetness of disposition and charm of manner.

Prince Rupert of Bavaria and his pretty young Austrian wife, who was a grand-daughter of Francis Joseph, will represent Bavaria. They are not related to the English royal family, but the feeling between England and Bavaria is

## PARTICULARLY CORDIAL.

Another young couple destined for a throne are Prince Albert of Battenberg and his bride, who is an uncommonly attractive young woman, daughter of Duke Theodor of Bavaria. Prince Albert has not spent much time in England but was named for the Prince Consort and was a favorite of Queen Victoria.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Denmark have been frequent visitors at Sandringham and Marlborough House, since the day when the Crown Prince with his parents and brothers took Alexandra to her wedding at Windsor. The Crown Princess is the only child of the late King of Sweden. This couple will undoubtedly be the favorite guests of the King and Queen.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden are also popular with the royal family of England. The Princess is a granddaughter of Emperor William I.

There is a rumor that the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland will attend the coronation. The Duke, now King of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, is a prince of the British blood royal and his wife is Queen Alexandra's sister, so their welcome would be a hearty one but the chances are that they will be represented by their son, Prince George, and their daughter, Princess Max of Baden.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, youngest of Germany's rulers, will return to his old home for the coronation and will be uncommonly glad to get there on any pretext, for rumor has it that he is a homesick, though conscientious and

## EXEMPLARY YOUNG RULER.

His sister, Princess Alice of Albany, and his mother will be with him. The list is not complete and more prospective sovereigns may be added to the collection. Gossip names the genial Duke of Oporto, brother of the King of Portugal, as Portugal's representative, but Serbia and Bulgaria are unknown quantities; and, unless the Boer War ends speedily, Holland will doubtless send only an ambassador.

The accommodation of so much royalty is giving the royal host some anxious moments. London has no such assortment of colossal royal palaces as most of the great European capitals. Marlborough House and Buckingham Palace will not lodge comfortably any save the privileged close relations of the King and Queen. It is said that a large hotel near Buckingham Palace has been taken for the King's guests, and that several noblemen have purchased London houses at King Edward's disposal.

After the coronation week many of the royal guests will visit Windsor and Sandringham, and certain of the great country homes of England; so many preparations for elaborate entertainments are being made throughout the length and breadth of the land, as well as in London, and the amount of money that will be hospitably spent during the season is beyond ordinary calculation.

## OLDEST SEAT OF LEARNING.

King John Gave the First Charter to Oxford.

Oxford University is the oldest institution of learning in England. The first fairly authenticated notice of Oxford as a seat of learning dates from the time of Edward the Confessor. The first charter was granted to the University by King John.

In 1201 the University numbered within its walls 3,000 students, "but," says an old English writer, among these a company of varlets, who pretended to be scholars, shuffled themselves in, and did much mischief, by thieving, quarrelling, etc."

The University is made up of a number of separate corporations, or colleges. These colleges owe their existence to endowments by benevolent persons, and some of them are of ancient date, notably University (1249), Balliol (1263), and Merton (1270). Richard III. did much for Oxford, and granted the University many privileges.

Twenty-one colleges and six halls now compose the University, and about 13,000 members are awarded books. Of these, about 3,500 are resident graduates. The income from endowments of the various colleges amounts to a little more than \$1,000,000. The highest officer in the University is the Chancellor. He is elected by the members and holds office for life.

A student, to enter any of the colleges, must have some knowledge of the classics and mathematics. To get a degree a student must reside at least twelve continuous terms at the University. The study of ancient literature, history and philosophy is largely encouraged at Oxford. There are also schools in modern history, civil law and theology. Mathematics, natural science, etc., have each their schools.

Attached to each college are fellowships and scholarships awarded in most cases by open competition. In most colleges the fellowships are held for life, so long as the holder remains unmarried. The value of the scholarships is about \$400 or \$500 a year, tenable for five years.

The University year is divided into four terms—Michaelmas, Hilary, Easter, and Trinity. The intervals between terms are short, with the exception of the long vacation, which lasts from the first or second week in June until October 10.

Oxford is sixty-three miles by rail from London, and lies north of the Capital. It is on the Thames, is exceedingly rich in beautiful buildings, and is the most famous institution of learning in the world.

## FOOTBALL IN TURKEY.

End of the Young Man Who Introduced It There.

It is difficult, indeed, to be a sportsman in Turkey. One Richard Bey tried it, with consequences weird enough, as the London Telegraph relates them, for the basis of a detective story or a comic opera.

The young Turk organized a football team among his friends, together with some Greeks and Armenians, and began practicing. A very long after, in the middle of the night, police came to his house and carried him off to Scutari; there he was submitted to a long interrogation as to the club and the game of football. Matters only grew more complicated, as the Turkish word for ball is top, the same as for cannon.

The authorities were convinced that they had found a great plot, and that the club must be a secret society. A special messenger was sent for the ball, and that was duly examined, and found to be an infernal machine. The rules of the game were considered to be another piece of damning evidence, and still worse were the sweaters and colors of the club, which showed a complete organization even to a uniform.

After long deliberation, the culprit was sent to the highest post, and the authorities in Stamboul, who went through a second long examination, and came to the conclusion that the empire had been saved from disintegration by the early discovery of a great plot. They despatched the whole matter to be inquired into at Yildiz. So the young man, the football, the rules and the sweaters and kickers were all solemnly taken to the palace, and a special commission took the matter in hand.

After much careful thought and examination of the evidence, it was decided that there might be nothing in it, but it must not be done again. Accordingly, the young man was appointed vice-consul at Teheran, and bundled off the same day.

## FIREARMS IN RUSSIA.

The regulations concerning firearms in the land of the Tsar are very stringent, as an unsophisticated Britisher recently found to his cost. On arriving at the shop where he thought of purchasing a revolver, which he considered advisable for his protection during his journey, he discovered that he could not make the purchase without a permit from the local authorities. The proprietor declared that it was as much as his business was worth to sell a weapon without a permit. It was no light task to obtain the required permission; he had to give full particulars of the object of his journey, and say where he expected to stay when it was over, besides all the usual details concerning himself—his nationality, passport, and so on. The shopkeeper then sold him a revolver, taking careful note of the number on the weapon. When his visit to Russia was practically concluded, the traveller thought he would sell the firearm and found a buyer for the second-hand article, but here another difficulty arose. According to regulations, the transfer of the article had to be notified to the authorities, and the change of ownership had to be entered in the book of the tradesman who originally sold it. As he was some hundreds of miles from that town, it took some days to go through the formalities.

## FROM BONNIE SCOTLAND

NOTES BY MAIL FROM HER BANKS AND BRAES.

Many Things Happen to Interest the Minds of Auld Scotia's Sons.

The mortality in Glasgow last week was at the rate of 24 per 1,000 of the population per annum.

Perth is to have a splendid medal struck for presentation to the children on coronation day.

About £3,000 is to be spent in entertaining the children of Glasgow in the parks at coronation time.

The Glasgow magistrates, at a meeting last week arranged for a review being held in Glasgow Green on June 26.

A subsidence on the North British Railway Company's main line near Porthead, covering the distance of great delay to traffic.

Lieut. J.R.J.F. Forbes, Gordon Highlanders, has been appointed an extra aide-de-camp on the staff of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Shinty championship of Scotland was won by Kingussie team, who defeated Ballachulish by 3 goals to 1. The game was played at Inverness.

Several men employed at the doubling of the railway line from Greenock to Wemyss Bay have been seriously injured by the explosion of dynamite.

The new British cruiser Monmouth, being fitted out on the Clyde, has been somewhat seriously damaged by being run into by an inward bound liner.

The proposal to hold a historic pageant through the streets of Edinburgh on the occasion of the coronation has, it is understood, been abandoned.

Mr. Gilbert Parker, M.P., addressed a Unionist demonstration in Govan last week, and spoke in terms of high praise of Mr. Chamberlain's statesmanship.

H. M. S. Leviathan, built an engine at Clydebank, has made a successful passage from the Clyde to Spain, covering the distance at an average speed of 19 knots.

A sum of about £30,000 has been bequeathed to Edinburgh University by the late Mr. Robert Irving, of Royston, Granton, to found a professorship of bacteriology.

A bazaar, the object of which is to raise £1,000 to enable the Scottish Single Tax League to promote the cause of the single tax, was opened last week in Glasgow.

The decision of Glasgow town council that there should be no banquet on the occasion of the coronation celebrations in the city, has given rise to considerable discussion.

Sir Robert and Lady Pullar have presented to the city of Perth a new public washhouse containing fifty stalls for washing, and equipped with the most modern appliances.

During the season which was brought to a close on Saturday week 240,636 persons attended the Glasgow Corporation recitals held in the city halls on Saturday afternoons.

Mr. Nisbet Thomson, for long associated with the municipal life of Johnstone, died last week at the age of 92 years. Mr. Thomson was said to be the oldest ex-Provost in Scotland.

Inverness, the capital of the highlands, is to celebrate the coronation right royally, and among the functions will be a village fair in the public park, with cafes, chautauks, tea and coffee houses, etc.

In the High Court of Judiciary in Edinburgh a Lascar named Thambou was sent to prison for three years on a charge of murder by shooting, under great provocation, a man named Travies on board the steamship Aya.

The gradual disappearance of picturesque old Edinburgh is a matter of course, for regret. Few, however, will be found to say good word for Burke and Hare's house, in the West End, which is about to be razed to the ground.

## TITLES YOU NEVER HEARD OF.

"King of all the British Dominions Beyond the Seas" sounded very long when it was first added to the list of titles held by King Edward VII.; but it is nothing to many of the titles held by some of the world's rulers. The Sultan of Turkey is "Commander of the Faithful," and the Emperor of Morocco is "Defender of True Believers," while the Shah of Persia and the Emperor of Abyssinia both style themselves "King of Kings." The Chinese Emperor modestly calls himself "Son of Heaven"; but his neighbor, The-baw of Burmah, whom some years ago we overthrew, really was, according to himself, the embodiment of all that was great. He styled himself "His Most Gracious and Excellent Majesty, Lord of Ishadon, King of the Elephants, Master of Many White Elephants, Lord of the Mines of Gold, Silver, Rubies, Amber, and the Noble Serpentine, Sovereign of the Empire of Thunaparattha and Tannapadpa, and other great Empires and Countries of the Umbrella-wearing Chiefs, Arbitrator of Life, the Great Righteousness, the Sun-descended Monarch and Possessor of Boundless Dominions and Supreme Wisdom." The-baw of Burmah kept a visiting-card. The Light of Afghanistan is styled "The Light of Union and Religion"; the Emperor of Austria is "His Apostolic Majesty"; the King of Spain, "His Most Catholic Majesty"; while the King of Portugal is "His Very Faithful Majesty."

## BAPTIZED TWENTY TIMES.

To be baptized twenty times does not fall to the lot of most men. A Russian, however, who is living in Paris, has achieved this record. It appears that he followed the profession of a "convert," and rang the changes on Protestant, Catholic, Greek, and Jew, making a very respectable income out of it.

## ACCIDENTS KILL HEROES.

FACED DEATH ON THE BATTLEFIELD MANY TIMES.

The Very Strange Ends of Men Who Have Escaped a Hundred Deaths.

Perhaps one is never more strongly impressed with a sense of the capriciousness of fate and the vanity of human endeavor than when we read of men who have braved but less escaped death in a hundred forms only to succumb at last to a trivial and commonplace accident.

The ignominious fate which ended the brave and brilliant career of Captain Charles de St. Croix is but a type of the surprises Fate holds in store for those who seem to be charmed lives. Captain de St. Croix was one of the most adventurous of the heroes who survived all the horrors of the Crimea, and lived face to face with death in its most horrible forms every day through that long campaign. Always in the forefront of danger, and deliberately inviting death by volunteering for any duty of special hazard, he remained untouched while his comrades fell around him thick as autumn leaves.

Later years have seemed to court death by facing and fighting lions and tigers on foot, and earned the reputation of being the most daring and lucky hunter of big game in India, and yet he survived a thousand risks, any one of which might well have been fatal, to fall under the wheels of a London omnibus and have his brave life crushed out of him.

Thirty years ago a Crimean comrade of Captain de St. Croix, Major Hanson, met an even more ignominious fate. Major Hanson had so many and such

MARVELLOUS ESCAPES both in the Crimea and in the Indian Mutiny that he was known in the army as the "Devil's Own," a not very delicate tribute to his bravery and his luck. Three times his horse was shot under him; his uniform was riddled and perforated with bullets; once a cannon ball grazed his cheek and removed the head of the man immediately behind him; twice he was disarmed and on the point of being struck down when a lucky shot or sabre-cut placed his assailant hors de combat. These are but a few samples of "His Own Luck," and it really seemed as if Death would overlook him altogether. But he was only lying in wait for his victim, for in the winter of 1871-2 the gallant major had a fall while skating, and fractured his thigh. Amputation became necessary, and he died under the operation.

But no fate could be more pitiful than that of Major Richard Russell, another veteran and hero of the Crimea and the Indian Mutiny, once one of the bravest and most gallant men in Her Majesty's army, who died miserably in Belfast Workhouse, and was buried in a plain deal coffin which was provided by the charity of a few friends. During the last nine years of his life this gallant soldier lived alone in a single room in a Belfast slum, and earned a wretched living by hawking tea amongst his poor neighbors—too proud to accept the help which his friends of prosperous days would gladly have provided. It was only when his strength failed and he was found dying in his fireless room that he suffered himself to be removed to the workhouse—a sorry exchange for the mansion on Lough Neagh which had been the home of

## HIS PALMY DAYS.

In the early part of last century there was no more heroic soldier in Wellington's army than Colonel Mac-jagan, and more eager to court death. It was said that a love disappointment had made him reckless and that he had sworn never to return to England alive. What was the reason he distinguished himself among all his fellows as a man of the most reckless valour. He fought in over eighty engagements and skirmishes, led half a dozen forlorn hopes, and twice he charged, single-handed, large bodies of the enemy, and the death he would not even glance at him.

When the campaign was over he made his home in Holland. A few years later this man, who had so daringly defied death, succumbed to a pin-scratch, which led to blood-poisoning and proved fatal.

A few years later General Andree, one of France's daughtiest warriors and the most noted duellist of his day in Europe, met a singular fate. He not only survived the Peninsular Campaign, in which his deeds of daring valour were the theme and

admiration of Napoleon's armies, but he had fought no fewer than twenty-two duels, in which, although he had killed a round dozen of his opponents, he had not received so much as a scratch. One day, when he was describing one of his adventures at the officers' mess, he was seized with such a violent fit of laughter at an amusing recollection that he broke a blood-vessel and died within an hour.—London Tit-Bits.

## GRAINS OF GOLD.

A good man does good merely by living.—Bulwer.

Genius is only a superior power of seeing.—Ruskin.

Every brave man is a man of his word.—Cornwall.

Forgive thyself little and others much.—Leighton.

The education of the human mind commences in the cradle.—Cogar.

No thoroughly occupied man was ever yet very miserable.—L. E. Landon.

If you do what you should not you must bear what you would not.—Franklin.

If the poor man cannot always get meat, the rich man cannot always digest it.—Giles.

Every duty which we omit obscures some truth which we should have known.—Ruskin.

We can hardly learn humility and tenderness enough except by suffering.—George Eliot.

He that is selfish and cuts off his own soul from the universal soul of all rational beings is a kind of voluntary outlaw.—Marcus Aurelius.

WHY SHE SCREAMED NOT. A young woman from the country was suing her former sweetheart for breach of promise, and the lawyers were, as usual, making all sorts of inquisitive remarks.

"You say," remarked one, "that the defendant, when paying visits to your house, frequently sat very close to you?"

"Yes, sir," was the reply, with a blush.

"How close?"

"So close that one chair was all we needed to sit on."

"And you say he put his arms around you?"

"No, I didn't."

"What did you say, then?"

"I said he put both his arms around me."

"What then?"

"He hugged me."

"Very hard?"

"Yes, very hard—so hard that I very nearly had to scream out."

"Why didn't you scream out?"

"Because—I didn't." (Another blush.)

"Come, that's no reason. Be explicit, please. Because what?"

"Because I was afraid he'd stop."

The court exploded, and the judge had to be carried out and placed under the water-tap for the purpose of resuscitation.

LETTERS OF SOVEREIGNS. A curious account has recently been published of the average number of letters received daily by European Sovereigns. The Pope breaks the record, as his daily average of letters and papers reaches the enormous number of 22,000 to 23,000. Thirty-five secretaries are kept fully employed with His Holiness's correspondence. King Edward must find his daily quota of 1,000 letters and 300 newspapers a heavy tax on his attention. The Tsar and the German Emperor receive from 600 to 700 a day; the Emperor likes to answer many himself. The King of Italy gets 500, and the young Queen of Holland struggles under the daily burden of between 100 and 150 letters.

## RAIN MAKING.

The influence of electricity on the weather has been proved in Japan, where rain-making has been successfully performed by sending an electric current into the air. The process was tried in the Tokuohuna prefecture. Operations were commenced at 11 p.m., but there was no sign of atmospheric change till 9 o'clock next morning, when a cluster of clouds was observed over the hill on which the experiment was held. At length rain began to fall for the first time about 4 a.m., followed by a second fall at 11 a.m., and afterwards a third, fourth, and fifth. It was 9.30 when the last fall began, and an area extending over many miles derived the benefit of the rain, which had not fallen on that part for many months.

ARTHUR IS CALLING THE DOG. WHERE IS ARTHUR?

## WISE REMARKS.

"I'll drop you a line," the angler said to the fish.

"Don't mind me," as the child said to its nurse.

"I know a lot," the auctioneer shouted to his audience.

"Time is pressing," said Jones when the clock fell on his foot.

"How very hot you are," as the roast beef said to the horse radish.

"I felt quite elevated," murmured the lad, when tossed by a bull.

"Your pen wants mending," as the shepherd said to the stray sheep.

"Don't touch me or I'll scream," said the steam whistle to the stoker.

"Nothing but leaves," the grocer said, when he looked in the tea canister.

"An advance in iron," said the soldier, when the shells came from the enemy.

"How time flies," wailed the old gent, as the pick-pocket ran off with his watch.

"I'll be hanged if I do," said the anarchist, when the chief asked him to slay the king.

"This is where I shine," said the bootblack, while polishing the gentleman's boots.

"I fear you are sinking," said the doctor, when he discovered his patient in the duck-pond.

"I'll pay your bill at sight," said the blind-man.

"I scrape my way through the world," said the barber.

"I am bound to get on in this world," said the bookbinder.

"I have divers ways of earning a living," remarked the diver.

"I am going to turn over a new leaf," said the publisher.

"I take my cue from you," said the billiard player to a former player.

"A very hard case," said the waiter, when trying to break an oyster shell.

"Now we're off," as the jockeys said when the horses bucked and threw them off.

"I am making a fool of myself," as the clown said when making up for his part.

"I can knock down a mansion at one blow," as the auctioneer said when selling one.

"It's hard to dye young," wailed the maiden, when applying the hair-dye to her hair.

"That was a shocking affair," said the man, after colliding with a "live" electric wire.

"I present you with the staff of life," said the baker, as he handed the customer her bread.

"The very man I'm looking for," said the detective, gazing on the photograph of a swindler.

"Painting and decorating done here," as the young lady said when she entered her boudoir.

"Things are a bit mixed," purred the kitten that had got entangled in the ball of wool it was playing with.

"I have the stamp of royalty upon me," as the man said when he bought one of the new stamps.

"I mean to make a name for myself," murmured the man who forged another man's name on a big cheque.

"Mind your eye," as the thread said to the needle.

"I am trembling like a leaf," as the jelly said when brought to the table.

"That's just my conviction," as the burglar said when he got five years.

"We'll toss for it," said the bull, when disputing a person's right in a field.

"Drawn from life," said the dentist, as he held up the teeth for inspection.

"My heart is your heart," as the butcher said when handing it to a customer.

"This is a bit too much," as the horse said when they put two bits in his mouth.

"This is a fitting opportunity," as the lady said when visiting her dress-maker.

"I couldn't stand the strain," as the man said when he fled from the German band.

"We'll drop the subject," as the king said when he threw one of the crew overboard.

"I feel run down," was the remark of the old woman after the cycle had gone over her.

"It's a hard world," as the man said when he fell to the ground from a six-storey building.

"There are lots of mysteries in this world," said the sausage-maker, as he tied up the ends.

"I don't see things in the same light," said Algy, when his hat was crushed over his eyes.

"Do not pass me by," said the football, as one of the players made a futile attempt for a goal.

"Misfortunes never come singly," said the servant, as she announced Miss Fortunes and her two sisters.

"I'll give you plenty of time," said the judge, when he sentenced the prisoner to twenty-one years' imprisonment.—Pearson's Weekly.

## BURNING BANK NOTES.

The novel spectacle of a steamer being stoked with bank notes was recently witnessed at a Mediterranean port. Forty-five sacks of apparently valuable paper were tossed into the furnace of the vessel's boiler under the longing eyes of the stokers. The notes were cancelled documents of the Bank of Algiers, whose manager superintended the operation of their absolute combustion.

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