

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1891.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

The usage for some time past in Great Britain and her Colonies is to allow the address to be carried with as little delay as possible. There is a good reason for this. All the subjects that are alluded to in the Speech will be fully dealt with at some period during the session, and to anticipate the discussion which is then sure to take place is nothing more than a waste of time. In order that this practice can be followed by the Opposition, the Government is careful not to allow anything that is really debatable to appear in the Speech. The speeches from the Throne have, therefore, of late years contained little more than general, and often vague, statements as to the state of the country and the public finances, and announcements of the measures which the Government intend to bring down, and the addresses in reply have been merely echoes of the speech. The debate on the address in reply has, therefore, been becoming more and more a mere formal affair, which it is the interest of all parties to get through with as speedily as possible.

The change is a good one, and one calculated to promote the transaction of the public business. To make the consideration of the Address the occasion of a long and a virulent debate on the state of the country, in which grievances of all kinds and descriptions were freely ventilated, and in the course of which motions of want of confidence were made and voted upon, was a custom which, while it intensified party feeling and gave faction the opportunity it desired, was ingeniously contrived to impede the work of needful legislation.

The Speech with which the Legislative Assembly was opened this year was not, by any means, calculated to provoke discussion. It, indeed, appeared to be drawn up with the intention of making discussion wholly unnecessary. There was not a paragraph in it to which the most factious member of the House could, with even the appearance of reason, take exception. This is evident from the fact that the only fault found with it was that it contained so little. It may be that some of the members of the Opposition were disappointed that there was nothing in the Speech at which even to carp. But this did not deter them from wasting time in its discussion. It was evident that some of them were pinning to air their eloquence before the new members, and they could not resist the temptation to make speeches when it was evident to persons possessing the least discernment no speeches were required. It appears to have occurred to some member of the Opposition, as the debate was going on, that there was an opportunity to inveigle the members of the Independent Party into uniting with them in a vote of censure. If, this clever opponent of the Government reasoned, the Independent members could once be induced to co-operate with the Opposition in condemning the Government, something would most likely be said or done that would provoke some of them to remain permanently in opposition. In this way it was hoped and expected that some recruits might be gained for Mr. Beaven's corporal's guard. The scheme was cunningly devised. The subject on which the Government was to be censured was one on which many of the Independents had expressed an opinion condemnatory of the action that had been taken by the Government. It was believed that they, young in politics as they were, would not have the courage even to vote in a way that could be made to appear opposed to opinions they had expressed during the election campaign. The Royalty clause was just the thing to bait their trap with. It was set accordingly. Dr. Milne was detailed to spring it. But the Independents were not to be surprised or scared into taking hasty and unconsidered action. They, with a coolness and the prudence which would have been creditable to men versed in party tactics, refused to further the Opposition's little scheme. They would not condemn the Government before it had announced what its policy was, and before they had seen its measures and they scorned to take it at a disadvantage. They showed that they were above resorting to the tricks of pettifoggish politicians.

When the Opposition saw that they had set their trap in vain they prevailed upon Dr. Milne to make a second mistake. They persuaded him to withdraw his amendment. But the House would not be trifled with in this way. That body was not ready to act the part of a *corpus vili* for Dr. Milne and his advisers or dictators to try their experiments upon. They had chosen their own course and they should not be permitted to turn back when they saw that it led to nothing but defeat and discredit. Dr. Milne was, very properly, not permitted to withdraw the amendment, which had been moved and supported so boastfully. The motion to permit him to withdraw his amendment censuring the Government was the first bitter pill he and his friends

were required to swallow. Its defeat was the second and the passage of the Address in reply on a division of twenty-two to five was the third. We trust that the medicine, unpleasant as it was and unwilling as they were to swallow it, will do them good.

The only party which has suffered in the debate on the Address is the Opposition. The device which they invented to annoy the Government has worked so as to expose their own weakness and insignificance, numerical and intellectual. The Independents, in this the first trial of their steadfastness and intelligence, have come off with flying colors. They have made an excellent impression on the House and, no doubt, on the country.

NOBODY HURT.

The Opposition in this province is composed of very small politicians, indeed, and it is not surprising that all their schemes to advance their political interests are small. The trick which they resorted to, to worry the Government, was the small device of small-minded people, and yet their organ boasts of it as if it was a really skillful move in political warfare. It says that if the Independents "had elected to unite with the Opposition, the COLONIST, this morning, would have been full of political obituary notices." This is a small way of looking at a small question. If the Independents had been of the intellectual calibre and political stature of the Opposition, its members might have jumped at the chance of defeating the Government by a snap vote. But they have brains enough to understand that such a vote would accomplish nothing. They know that the Opposition does not possess the power to transform a majority into a minority. They see clearly, what the organ is unable to discern, that, in a few days, when matters in the House of Assembly assumed their normal condition, a victory gained by taking an unfair advantage of the Government would not be of the slightest advantage to any of its opponents. The defeat would not have killed any member of the Government nor any of its supporters politically and consequently there would be no need of writing any one's obituary. The Independents are to be congratulated upon having incurred the enmity of the organ of the Opposition. That they have done so is very evident by the way in which it sneers at them. They see now, that to gain its good-will and to merit its praise, it will be necessary for them to do any number of such shabby and unscrupulous little tricks as was attempted to be played in the House on Wednesday and Thursday.

CANADA MISREPRESENTED.

Mr. Erasmus Wiman has been misrepresented the Canadian people to a Boston audience. He tried to convey the impression that Canadians are pining for unrestricted reciprocity and that they are prepared to do any amount of crawling and fawning in order to obtain trade benefits from the Congress of the United States. He would have the Americans believe that the Canadian party which advocates unrestricted reciprocity will at the general election sweep the country.

Mr. Wiman is too intelligent a man not to know that, when he makes these assertions, he is talking unmitigated nonsense. Any one who has watched the course of political events in this Dominion during the last three or four years must have observed that the advocates of unrestricted reciprocity are not making the least headway. The reason of this is plain. There is no ground on which to place such a platform. The question of unrestricted reciprocity rests upon nothing. There is no advocate of that policy who can truthfully tell his audience that there is the remotest chance of carrying it into effect. Canadians know that there are two parties to reciprocity, and that, no matter how much one of them desires it, if the other is not quite as willing, it can never be effected. Intelligent Canadians see that the Americans must signify their desire to enter into free trade relations with Canada before there will be the slightest use in making reciprocity an issue at the polls in this country. Men must know that there is some prospect of obtaining a benefit before they will vote for it. But at this present moment there is no prospect of getting reciprocity for Canada from the United States. Americans have, over and over again, informed Canadians that there is only one condition on which they can obtain unrestricted free trade with the people of the United States, and that condition is political union, or in plainer terms, annexation. There is no indication that the Americans have changed their minds on this subject, or are likely to change them. Some of them may amuse themselves and please a few sanguine Canadians by talking free trade and by drawing up reciprocity resolutions, but they end in nothing.

On this side of the line, the Liberals who talk about reciprocity are not increasing the strength of their party. Election after election has taken place and they make no gains. On the contrary, the balance is heavily against them.

There is no evidence to warrant Mr. Erasmus Wiman in making the assertion that the Liberals at the next general election will sweep the country. The evidence is, indeed, all the other way. If the by-elections are any test, the inevitable conclusion is that the Liberals have become weaker during the last few years, and that if an election were to come off now their numbers would be very materially decreased.

What Mr. Wiman is represented to have said about the interference of the British Tory party in the trade affairs of Canada, is such utter nonsense that we are pretty sure he must be misreported. Every person acquainted with Canadian public affairs knows that, in matters of trade, Canada is virtually independent, and that Canadians would not permit any Old Country party, either Tory or Liberal, to encroach in the slightest degree on the privileges in this regard which they have hitherto enjoyed and exercised. There is not the least connection in a party sense between the Government of Great Britain and the Government of the Dominion. Lord Salisbury would not dream of moving his little finger to strengthen or to weaken any party in Canada. If this country gets reciprocity, either partial or unrestricted, it will be at its own request, and because its people believe it to be in their interest to obtain it, and not because any party in Great Britain is desirous that we should make this or that change. The whole of Wiman's despatch appears to be a grotesque misrepresentation of the trade question in Canada.

A GROUNDESS CLAIM.

The Times excuses itself for making the false statement it did with respect to the position of parties in the House when Dr. Milne moved the amendment to the address, by stating that it derived its information from a member of the Independent Party. This is no excuse. A journalist who understands his business would not dream of depending upon an outsider in a matter of that kind. The Times had its representatives in the gallery, and they could, with very little trouble, have found out how parties stood.

We see that the News-Advertiser, both in its report and its editorial column, makes the same false statement, and this, too, on two consecutive days when there was plenty of time to correct the mistake, if the statement had been made inadvertently and without an intention to deceive. In order to show the public that we are not mistaken, we will do what neither the Times nor the News-Advertiser has had the candor nor the honesty to do—give the names. If the Independents and the Opposition had united to vote for Dr. Milne's amendment the division would have stood:

GOVERNMENT:

Robson, Davis, Turner, Pooley, Croft, Hunter, Roberts, Smith, Stoddart, Booth, Martin, Rogers, Anderson, Fletcher—14.

COALITION:

Beaven, Semlin, Grant, McKenzie, Milne, Forster, Sword, Brown, Kitchen, Horne, Kellie, Keith, Cotton—13.

This claim of the Times and the News-Advertiser to have had the Government at a disadvantage when the vote of censure was moved, is a very small piece of business, and not by any means honest.

WORK FOR THE COUNCIL.

Since the Indian reserve has been annexed to the city. What is to be done with it is a question of considerable importance to the citizens. In its present condition it is an eyesore and a nuisance, and it can easily be understood that, as long as the Indians have an interest in it, its condition will be very little, if at all, better.

What is to be done with it? The answer, it appears to us, is not at all difficult. Let the city get possession of it. This, we think, can be done without doing an injustice to the Indians or any one else. The Indians should be fairly, and even liberally, dealt with. They should get for their interest in the land what it is honestly worth. We would not see them wronged to the extent of a single dollar. The land is really of very little use to them, and its acquisition by the Corporation would be a present and a permanent benefit to the city.

We believe that the transfer of the land to the city can be made in such a way as to very greatly improve the condition of the Songish Indians and their descendants. The money which they would get for such property as they have in the land could be so administered as to enable them to live comfortably in a civilized way. What benefit do they get from this valuable piece of land now? Very little, indeed. As good land to build on and to cultivate, and as well situated for the purposes of the Indians, can be had in many places for a comparatively small sum. Their contiguity to the city is not, by any means, an advantage to them, for their own sakes, that they should be removed from a reserve in which they are exposed to temptations which very many among them have shown that they are not able to resist. Their removal to some place at a distance from the city

would, for reasons that are only too obvious, be beneficial to the townspeople of other races.

Indeed, the removal of the Indians from the reserve at some time, and that not distant, is a foregone conclusion. They cannot be allowed to occupy valuable land which is required for the improvement of the city. They cannot make a good use of it themselves, and they must part with their right to occupy it to those who can. The shore front of the reserve is already needed for trade purposes, and it is not reasonable to expect that it will be permitted to remain much longer unimproved. The time is, we believe not far distant, when land in the city or its immediate vicinity with a water front, will be required for the site of a railroad terminus. Part of the Indian reserve, as it is called, is admirably adapted for that purpose. The city is rapidly extending round the harbor and its growth must not be impeded by Indians who cannot use the land for the purposes for which it is now or will be soon needed.

It is best from every point of view that the Corporation should own the land, and we hope that the present Council will take the steps necessary to make it the property of the city. There are difficulties in the way of its acquisition, but they are surely not so great as to be insurmountable by business men of ability who earnestly desire to promote the welfare of the city.

SPOT CASH.

A very singular scene was witnessed in the Legislative Chamber of Olympia on Wednesday last. There was a good deal of excitement in the Capital of Washington State on that day. The election of a United States Senator was the business in hand. The candidates were Senator Squires and Judge Calkin, both Republicans. The contest, although it was a family one, was very keen. The partisans of the candidates fought as fiercely and worked as hard as if they were members of different parties. An incident took place, just before the nomination of the candidates, which showed that the work which the canvassers were doing was not all of it exactly legitimate. While the House of Representatives was proceeding with its work, a member, Mr. Metcalfe, stood up in his place and, holding above his head a roll of greenbacks, announced that he had received from Mr. Harry Clarke, of Spokane, five hundred dollars as the price of his vote. Clarke was a supporter of Judge Calkin. This announcement increased the excitement. An investigation was demanded by Squires' supporters, while the friends of Judge Calkin loudly declared that the whole thing was a trick to damage the Judge's chances of election. Investigators were chosen, and the investigation commenced almost immediately. Metcalfe told his story clearly and without hesitation. He had heard that money was being used, and he, with the consent of some friends whom he named, was determined to find out whether this was the case or not. He put himself in the way of Judge Calkin's friends, and it is evident that he led them to believe that he was purchasable. It is said to say that the first man who approached him with a corrupt intent was a judge. The judge was prudent, and so Metcalfe appeared to be, but when the reader sees the report of the conversation between him and the representative of the people, whose virtue was believed to be not altogether impregnable, the object of this judge's remarks can be inferred without much difficulty. This is Metcalfe's version of it:—

"The matter of the purchase of my vote was first suggested to me by Judge Houghton, of Spokane Falls. I had a conversation with Judge Houghton in a room off the Calkin's headquarters last Saturday. We sat down together and Judge Houghton began to outsize Judge Calkin. Then Judge Houghton said: 'Suppose you owned the State of Washington, but I owned a part and someone else a part, do you think I would want to choose a man who would represent the other part and not mine.' Judge Houghton laughed and agreed. Then he said: 'In the last legislature there were several members from Spokane who were unpledged on their vote, and they went away each with \$1,000 in his pocket.' I replied: 'That's right, they were business men.' Judge Houghton laughed and winked and said: 'I will introduce you to Mr. Harry Clarke, of Spokane Falls. You can regard what he says as confidential, and can depend on what he says.'"

The ice being thus broken by the suggestive judge, Mr. Clarke's course was clear. He had very little difficulty in coming to an apparent understanding with the vernal Metcalfe. His hints given were so well understood that Mr. Clarke placed in Metcalfe's hands an envelope which, when opened in the presence of that gentleman's friends, was found to contain two hundred dollars. At the second interview between the briber and bribee a package containing six fifty dollar bills was thrown upon Mr. Metcalfe's bed. This package was also opened in the presence of witnesses. The balance of the thousand dollars, which was the price of

the vote, was to be paid after the election, whether contingent on Calkin's success or not, does not appear in the account that we have read.

Judge Calkin, it appears, was Tacoma's candidate, while Seattle shouted for Squires. The Tacoma papers therefore affect to believe that this bribery incident was nothing more than a trick devised by Squires' friends to injure Calkin. They are exceedingly severe upon Metcalfe, and they declare that Clarke was incapable of attempting to bribe anyone. Metcalfe's story, however, in conjunction with other stories told about the practices of American politicians, does not appear to be, by any means, incredible. It is openly said that more than one millionaire has bought his way into the United States Senate. And those who say that many members of State Legislatures are readily purchasable do not take the precaution to whisper.

LIEUT. STAIRS' STORY.

The reader of Lieut. Stairs' article "Shut up in the African forest," in the January number of the Nineteenth Century, will be able to get a very lively idea of the hardships and privations and afflictions which the members of Stanley's expedition were compelled to suffer. Lieut. Stairs said one hundred and three companions were shut up for eight long months in Fort Bodo. This fort was in the centre of the great African forest. It was a hole in the wood, so to speak. The clearance in which the fort stood was about eleven acres in extent. On this little spot Lieut. Stairs and his companions had, during the greater part of those eight months, to raise every bite that they ate. He says: "Every single article of food that we ate was to be planted, reaped and gathered within 600 yards of our houses—food, water, clay and leaves for houses, poles, ropes, everything necessary for our daily life was found in the same small circle."

It can be easily understood that the bill of fare of the garrison was not made up of a great variety of dishes, neither could the food, such as it was, be very abundant. The men were, for the most of the time, restricted to a vegetable diet. They had bananas for breakfast, dinner and supper, when they were so lucky as to have three meals a day. Under such circumstances, it is not surprising that the men, particularly the Europeans, after a while, hated the very sight of bananas. Lieutenant Stairs' experience did not make a vegetarian of him. He and his companions looked with a great longing for the flesh-pots of the plains.

But the poor fellows were not allowed even to starve in peace. They were surrounded by cunning and thievish savages, who raided their little plantation whenever they saw an opportunity. The men were constantly obliged to watch as well as to toil, and the watching was very wearing work, indeed. And man was not their only enemy. Elephants frequently broke into their field, on the produce of which the lives of so many depended. The brutes came at night and trampled down more than they devoured. They were, too, frequently invaded by armies of ants, which swarmed over every thing. Their bites were torture. While the invasion lasted it was useless to remain in doors. The men had to get into the middle of the clear field and build fires all around them. They could not even put on their clothes, for they were covered with ants. This invasion had one advantage, when they went back to their houses they found them cleared of vermin of all kinds, not a cockroach or a mouse or a rat remained. They had all been driven away or eaten up.

Then the men were attacked by sickness. The low diet weakened them and made them an easy prey to fever, and ulcers broke out on them. A large proportion of the men died before Stanley came back. But it is pleasant to see how cheerfully Stairs and his companions bore their sufferings. They even had their amusements during that wearisome time; jokes were cracked and they laughed heartily at each other's blunders and mishaps. Smoking was their great solace. They grew their own tobacco, and they were enraged when the predatory natives lessened the supply of their only remaining luxury. It is evident that the heroic young Nava Scotian was a comrade and a humane, as well as a plucky, commander. There is no hint of such cruelties as were committed by the man in command of the rear guard, but there are indications that Stairs sympathized with his men, and that the discipline under him was as mild as was consistent with the safety and the welfare of the garrison. The simple way in which the story is told and the almost boyish frankness of the narrator, make the paper, notwithstanding the painfulness of the subject, a very interesting one.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The defeat of the Opposition, yesterday afternoon, was worse than a Waterloo. The vote stood twenty-two to five. This, in a full house, is equivalent to a division of 27 to 5. The Opposition has little reason to crow. In the last Assembly it was weak enough, goodness knows, yet eight Opposition members were returned in a House of twenty-seven; now

there are only five in a House of thirty-three, a fraction more than half the proportionate representation of the Opposition in the Assembly elected in 1886.

The Opposition organ is becoming more and more unreliable. It cannot be trusted to count more than a baker's dozen. Last night it says that, on Wednesday, "the position of parties (in the House) was thirteen to fourteen, that is to say, the Government stood thirteen to the combined Independents' and Opposition's fourteen." Now, the truth is that the Government, if there had been a division, would have had a majority of one. Its supporters would have numbered fourteen, while the Independents and Oppositionists could have counted only thirteen. So the Independents were not required to exercise "magnanimity." The Government was perfectly safe if every one of them had voted against it. They acted wisely and judiciously, but not as the Organ represents "magnanimously." The Government was not at their mercy. Consequently the biting sarcasm of the Times was wasted.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

It Will Soon Have a Terminus on Puget Sound at Anacortes.

The Fairhaven & Southern and the New Westminster Southern railroads will be formally connected at Blaine, January 31, at which time opening ceremonies will be held. This means that as soon as the Seattle & Northern is completed to Hamilton, that through trains of the Canadian Pacific road will run into Anacortes, and that the city on Fidalgo Island will be the sea coast terminus of two great transcontinental railway systems. There are more railway lines now building and projected towards Anacortes than any other city on the Pacific Coast.

A POPULAR SONG.

"The Cannibal Maid and the Missionary," by H. S. Sharpe.

Prof. H. S. Sharpe, of this city, has recently issued a new song, of his own composition throughout, which, as it is merry and catchy, is now entering upon the comic opera. Here are a few:—

A cannibal maiden loved, too well, a missionary friend,
And he loved her, but he dare not tell his love,
A cannibal she and a clergyman he, and their
Crowds were wide apart;—
And how could he tell his sentiment's sake, a
Cannibal to his heart?

Oh, 'twas a problem, vexing very,
To the cannibal maid and the missionary;
In sooth it was, in truth it was,
Oh, 'twas a problem, vexing very,
To the cannibal maid and the missionary.

This cannibal maiden's love bold, for she
Was a simple thing;
And thus her love to her love she told,
"Oh, marry me!"

For I love you, and I must love you, I must love you,
'Tis a terrible thing I know,
I must be your bride, or encompass you, friend,
Oh, I must, for I love you, I must love you.

He looked in the depth of her dark brown eyes,
With their wealth of love and trust,
And he cried in the flush of glad surprise,
"Oh, well, I must love you, I must love you,
They were married that day, for 'tis ever the
Way, that passion must conquer creed,
And a happier pair, it is remarkably rare,
To discover 'tis indeed.

So 'twas settled nicely, very, for the cannibal
Maid and the missionary, etc.

IN CHAMBERS.

(Before Mr. Justice Drake.)

McEachern v. Ashby.—For an order to stay proceedings. Time for taking next steps in the other actions to be stayed till the termination of this suit. Mr. Wilton for plaintiff, Drake, Jackson & Helmecken for defendant.

Peters v. Pamphlet et al.—For examination of defendant. Order granted, before the registrar. Mr. Pooley for plaintiff; Bodwell & Irving for defendants.

Stclair v. C.P.R.—Adjourned summons for payment out of court of \$12,144. Order refused. Bodwell & Irving for plaintiff; Drake, Jackson & Helmecken for defendants.

Carter v. Roller.—For an order to amend writ of summons. Order made on payment of costs. Mr. Pemberton for plaintiff, Mr. Mills for defendant.

Hoggan v. E. & N. Railway Company.—Application to allow appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada. Stands over until January 30th. Mr. Mills for plaintiff, Mr. Pooley for defendant.

Waddington v. E. & N. R.—As above.

Carson v. Marley.—To proceed with taxation. Order made. Drake, Jackson & Helmecken for plaintiff. Mr. Pooley for defendant.

Polson v. Walfish.—To stay proceedings on judgment, pending appeal. Order made, security to be given in one week for debt and costs. Drake, Jackson & Helmecken for plaintiff, Mr. Pooley for defendant.

A Smart Bank-Mail Thief.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 22.—The Chicago postal authorities and the officers of the Northwestern National Bank are looking for a shrewd thief and a package of letters containing about \$150,000. Yesterday morning the bank messenger went to the post office for the regular ten o'clock mail. The amount seemed small to him, and sticking his head in at a window, he said, "Where's the rest of the mail for the Northwestern National Bank?" "Be ready in about fifteen minutes," a clerk replied. A sharp-looking fellow lounging about near the window, heard the conversation, and twelve minutes later he stuck his head in at the window and said: "Got the rest of that mail for the Northwestern National Bank ready yet?" It was ready, and given to the stranger without question. Three minutes later the regular bank messenger appeared and asked for his mail, only to be told that it had been sent over. He reported the matter to the assistant cashier, who hurried to the post-office, and told the officials there of the blunder. Detectives were immediately started out on the case, but so far without result. The bank officers think about 60 letters are gone, and they contain from \$100,000 to \$150,000, the greater part of which is non-negotiable paper.

False Reports.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—The Duke of Mecklenburg's grandmother is not dead, as reported. Neither is the Duke.

OBSEQUES OF ROYALTY.

Funeral Honors to the Hawaiian Monarch at San Francisco—Sad Impressive Scenes.

An Immense Throng Follows the Remains—They are Transferred to the Charleston.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—This morning King Kalakaua's body lay enclosed in a casket in the chapel of Trinity church. A detail of six United States artillery men, battery F, Fifth United States artillery, stood guard over the remains. The casket was in the centre of the chapel. At the foot was a large frame in skeleton form, containing the simple word "Aloha," (farewell). At the head was a wreath and at the foot a beautiful net work of white roses and azaleas, with maiden hair ferns. The casket itself was draped at the foot in the usual dead-black silk, heavily fringed, and about the head was the Hawaiian royal flag.

Shortly before noon the casket was taken up by the soldiers and borne to the chapel of the church. It was placed with the head toward the altar and the feet toward the west end of the church. The Hawaiian flag was at its head. At its head was placed one of the most beautiful floral pieces seen here. It consisted of a crown made up of roses, azaleas, carnations and hyacinths, with yellow white and blue pinks and ferns. Above it was a small cross of violets. The whole was covered with crepe and bound with purple ribbon. The coffin, after being removed from the chapel and placed in the church, was surrounded with Hawaiian palms.

In the church the pews had been reserved for the invited guests, military officers, Hawaiians in San Francisco and Hawaii. At its head was placed one of the most beautiful floral pieces seen here. It consisted of a crown made up of roses, azaleas, carnations and hyacinths, with yellow white and blue pinks and ferns. Above it was a small cross of violets. The whole was covered with crepe and bound with purple ribbon. The coffin, after being removed from the chapel and placed in the church, was surrounded with Hawaiian palms.

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Long before 1.30 p.m., the hour set back by reports of the service, the church was crowded. Knights Templar sat in the front pews on the right-hand side of the church and the pall bearers on the left-hand side. The dead king's personal attendants sat in the first pew, in front of the pall bearers. The body of the deceased monarch lay in the centre of the church, and the gallery was crowded and there was not even standing room.

At 1.25 the bell began to toll and the organ broke into the solemn strains of Beethoven's funeral march. The clergy of the diocese, headed by Rev. J. Sanderford, entered the church, and the choir sang the hymn "Rock of Ages, Cleft for Me." The crowd was then repeated after which prayers for the dead, according to the ritual of the Church of England, were read. Then, while the choir sang "Asleep in Jesus," the coffin was borne to the hearse.

Troops I and K, Fourth United States artillery, under Lieut.-Col. Mills, headed the column, with the Fifth United States artillery band next. The band began to play the dead march from Saul and the cortege started. Following the band came the hearse, with representatives of Golden Gate commandery on each side.

Then came three carriages containing the mourners who had sat in the royal pews. Light battery D, Fifth United States artillery, followed the Knights Templar, and following this came Gen. Cutting and staff with light battery A. Second artillery, and that regiment. Then the Third infantry and First infantry, N. G. C., fell into line, with immediately behind them the carriage of Gen. Gibbon, Admirals Benham and Brown and Gen. Dimond with their respective staffs. Chief Seannell and 100 men of the fire department followed the line. So, followed by an immense crowd, the procession went down Market street.

On reaching the wharf, two troops of the United States cavalry formed in line, facing the wharf, and presented arms as the remains were transferred to Admiral Brown.

The body was placed on board of the transfer steamer at 3.30, and the procession was disbanded, and the immense crowd passed around Clay street wharf. When the funeral cortege arrived at the wharf, the casket containing the king's remains was formally received by Admiral Brown and his staff, and transferred to the Charleston by the Government steamer Madrona, commanded by Lieut. Perry. The pall-bearers and a number of invited guests accompanied the casket aboard the ship, which was placed in the king's remains was formally received by Admiral Brown and his staff, and transferred to the Charleston by the Government steamer Madrona, commanded by Lieut. Perry. The pall-bearers and a number of invited guests accompanied the casket aboard the ship, which was placed in the king's remains was formally received by Admiral Brown and his staff, and transferred to the Charleston by the Government steamer Madrona, commanded by Lieut. Perry. 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