



Orphan Girl Presents a Bouquet to the Emperor

VAST ARMY OF CHILDREN FAY HOMAGE TO EMPEROR.

Austria's aged ruler much affected by the most imposing pageant of his jubilee celebration.

(Special Correspondence to the North American.)

Vienna—The most picturesque of all the Austrian emperor's diamond jubilee celebrations took place when a vast army of 82,000 children, drilled and disciplined, marched to the Schöenbrunn Palace to pay homage to their revered sovereign.

The ceremony was splendidly organized and most impressive. The emperor appeared on the palace balcony before which the army of his young admirers was drawn up, and was cheered with an enthusiasm which deeply touched him. Finally the emperor descended and walked among the children, and the ceremony

closed with the singing of Haydn's stirring national anthem by 82,000 clear young voices, tears standing in his majesty's eyes as he listened to the familiar words.

For many weeks preparations had been in progress for the great day. Most careful arrangements were made for the conveyance of the countless cohorts of small people to the grounds of the palace, where all were assembled at 10 o'clock. Children living within a mile came on foot; the remainder were carried by tramway, train or omnibus.

Three thousand teachers and officials employed at the Vienna schools were in charge of the various detachments of

The Emperor Lays the Foundation Stone of an Asylum for Foundlings

children and marshaled them through the streets. All traffic in the neighborhood of the palace was suspended in order to avoid any kind of risk. A number of doctors were attached to each party of scholars, and an ambulance service was established within the grounds of the palace.

Each child was provided with a card bearing the name and address of his parents, and was given a light breakfast before starting. Provision was made for supplying with refreshment those who were hungry or faint with the exertion of standing for such a long time.

After the grouping of the children in the grounds and on the terraces that stretch in front of the palace windows, Franz Ritter, of the Vienna Burgtheater, recited the poem composed for the occasion. A group of little girls, none more than 3 feet 4 inches in height, performed a special dance, and were dressed in empire costume.

On the palace terrace the whole imperial family assembled with the diplomatic corps and other notabilities. The old emperor was moved to tears and constantly pressed his handkerchief to his eyes. When he descended to the garden personally to thank the children, he said to the burgmaster, Dr. Lieger, "For me children are the most beautiful, the dearest things. The older I grow the more I love children." The enthusiastic cheers from the thousands of young thrats which greeted the emperor were a delightful sound to his ears.

With a flourish of trumpets the festival play began. It opened with a chorus sung by 1,000 children, accompanied by

the Philharmonic Orchestra. Then the curtain before the temporary stage was withdrawn, and a female figure representing Austria, approached the terrace in a triumphal car. After her came a little girl, who recited verses commemorating an incident in the monarch's life, which represented him as a child of 3 putting money into the cartridge box of a poor sentinel.

Then a choir of girls in the quaint and charming costume of the thirties of the last century danced and strewed flowers at his majesty's feet, while singing of his goodness of heart. They were succeeded by another little maid, who in a song told of his courage during his baptism of fire at the battle of Santa Lucia. Immediately afterwards, to the strains of the Radetzky March, a little army of boys, wearing a military uniform from the early years of the last century, came forward and sang and danced as they sang. A fair face's recited verses, in which the emperor was celebrated as the patron of peace, science, art and commerce.

An adult female figure was next seen symbolizing Vienna. She did homage to his majesty on behalf of Vienna and its children. The festival play concluded with more dancing and singing, and the apothecary's reached when the children, with the help of flowers, laid out in gigantic letters the initials "F. J. I." and "80," the number of years of his reign. The proceedings were brought to a close by the singing of Haydn's hymn. All passed off without a hitch, though some 15 years of age, the children suffered from the effects of excitement and heat. They were mostly slight cases, and were attended to by the First Aid Society.

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It is not denied that these conditions were accepted as a binding engagement between the Natal Government and His Majesty's Government in the person of the Secretary of State, and you, Sir, in January last rightly sought the approval of my predecessor, when your Ministers desired to suspend Dinizulu's salary.

As the conditions clearly provide for the approval of the Secretary of State, he is entitled to ask for an honorable observance of their terms.

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## LAKE BENEATH A CATHEDRAL.

Under the walls of Winchester Cathedral stands a man in the garb of a deep-sea diver. His head is hooded for a moment one imagines one is looking at the ghost of some ancient visored Norman like those in the pictures of Winchester's forthcoming pageant.

The man steps down into a grave-like cavity where the spades have thrown up a heap of gravel, and a moment later he is gone. Deep down one sees a dull sheet of water disturbed by a few bubbles. No phantom is this, but a daily reality at Winchester. For beneath the largest Catholic subterranean lake soaking its very foundations.

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The Norman builders of Winchester Cathedral began at the west end on a solid bed of gravel. But as they carried the plan eastward and gravel dipped and finally was lost under water. In those days no appliances existed for dealing with a situation which modern engineers overcome quite easily. The builders simply laid down the trunks of beech trees in the morass—trunks three or four feet in diameter—and lodged their walls thereon. And those Winchester Cathedral walls are heavy. They weigh 3½ tons per square foot.

The layers of timber were not thicker than the width of the walls, and as they gradually gave way the whole of the east end of the edifice sank perceptibly. At the northeast corner the drop was as much as twenty inches; at the southeast corner it was twenty-eight inches. While cracks in the walls appeared and pinnacles and gables began to totter.

The water which collects under the cathedral lies on a level considerably below the level of the modest River Itchen, flowing through the distant meadows. The depth of water varies with the season, but it is never less than ten feet. A powerful pump is kept going in connection with the present operations.

The ancient wood is removed and is being replaced by concrete blocks. That the condition of the cathedral is critical in the extreme may be gathered from the fact that the south gable of the south transept is four feet eight inches out of "plumb."

The wood that is being removed from beneath the cathedral's walls is being made into ornaments and sold to swell the restoration fund.

## FARMER AND HIS WIFE PRAISE ZAM-BUK

As a family balm and salve Zam-Buk is unequalled, and should be on every Canadian farm. Mrs. C. E. Tibbs, of Oak Vale Farm, Winnipeg Beach, writes: "We have found Zam-Buk a wonderful healer. I used it for a very bad burn on my hand, and by the next day the pain had gone and the wound well on the way to healing. My husband also used Zam-Buk for a nasty flesh wound on his arm which it healed. In several ways we have found Zam-Buk so healing and soothing that we would not like to be without it in the house. Before we could get Zam-Buk in Canada, we used to write to England for it we thought so much about it."

This great skin healer is sold by all druggists and stores at 50 cents a box. EVERY HOME NEEDS ZAM-BUK!

## TREED BY THREE LIONS.

Dry Season Makes Savage African Beasts More Daring Than Ever.

Livingston, Rhodesia.—With the advent of the dry season lions have become very daring, and have come in closer to the town than ever. Willie G. Thomazine, a boat builder, was out after wild duck on the Zambezi within a mile of the Victoria Falls, three lions espied him and gave chase. He took refuge in a tree, and was compelled to remain there all night, the lions remaining on the watch. It was not till well into the next day that he was discovered by a search party, which quickly routed the lions and released him.

Another exciting adventure befell a transport rider who outspanned for the night on the Zambezi, near Kazengula, in Northwest Rhodesia. About midnight a troop of eight lions attacked the camp, and after killing two oxen and a horse, besides wounding five other oxen, stampeded the remainder.

The lions were only beaten off by fire, and this with considerable difficulty, while it took several hours to round up the frightened oxen.



MISSIE'S TUCKED SHIRT-WAIST.

No. 2188—All seams allowed.—Any material from taffeta to surah-silk adapts itself to this model, which is very simple, and easily made by the home dressmaker. The fulness of the front has been put into groups of narrow tucks—two in each group—which have a yoke-like effect, and in the back these tucks continue to the waist line. The pattern may be made with long or three-quarter length sleeves and the collar and cuffs ornamented with narrow insertion and edging. The pattern is in 3 sizes—18 to 17 years. For a waist of 15 years the waist requires 3-8 yards of material 20 inches wide, or 2-1-2 yards 27 inches wide, or 1-7-8 yards 36 inches wide, or 1-3-4 yard 42 inches wide; with one yard of insertion and 7-8 yards of edging to trim.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Address, "Pattern Department," Times Office, Hamilton.

It will take several days before you can get pattern.

## Criminal Passions Become Obsolete.

(By Ada May Krecker.)

The zoologists speak of vestigial structures, meaning such relics as the serpent's remnants of legs, the horse's knee glands which some suppose are remnants of the liquid scent legs they used in the wild state to leave a trail for their comrades; man's appendix. Long ago, in the earlier stages of evolution, these organs played useful roles. At the present stage, however, the animal has transcended the need of them and finds them nuisances in the pursuit of his normal life.

It is not otherwise with the "sins," the vestigial structures of the moral nature, that trouble the gentle human conscience, for they all point back to earlier stages in the man's evolution when he found useful and indispensable habits that no longer help but impede his progress. Murder, the arch crime, is a necessity to cannibal plants and animals. Snakes and tigers and lions have no other fare than live prey. Even so in the early human stages. Conditions and physical adaptation are so different in these humble orders of life for the struggle to exist that our criterion cannot apply. Falselyhoods as virtues may be traced at least as far back as the early deeds of such little animals as continue to look like leaves or twigs or stones on the soft brown earth and thus elude their enemies. All through the animal realms deceit, in varied

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## NEWS FROM THE OLD LAND

Many Interesting Happenings Reported From Great Britain.

## PEER WEDS AT 72.

(London Daily Mail.)

Great interest was attached to the wedding celebrated at St. Mary's Church, Bryanston square, on Tuesday, when Viscount Portman, of Bryanston, Blandford, Dorset, led Mrs. Livingstone Learmonth to the altar.

The united ages of the couple amount to 150. The bridegroom is in his 79th year, while the bride, who is the widow of Mr. A. J. Livingstone Learmonth, daughter of the late Mr. B. A. Cunningham, of Craig End, Renfrewshire, and sister of the Countess of Eglinton and Winton, is 71.

Viscount Portman was born in London in the reign of George IV. Educated at Eton and Oxford, he entered Parliament and sat as a Whig for 33 years in the House of Commons. He is the oldest master of foxhounds in the country. He hunts the Portman pack.

## CHURCHMEN'S CONGRESS.

The King and Queen are to honor one of the gatherings of the great Pan-Anglican Congress which opens in London on June 15.

The date of the garden party at Marlborough House, to which the Prince and Princess of Wales have invited a number of those attending the congress, has been changed from Wednesday, June 24, to the following day, to suit the convenience of the King and Queen, who have expressed their intention to be present, and who had a prior engagement for the first named day.

The congress will be the most remarkable gathering ever held in connection with the Anglican church. Twelve archbishops, between 250 and 300 bishops, 1,000 delegates from abroad, and 300 representatives from the British Islands will enjoy full membership, and between 6,000 and 7,000 men and women from the various dioceses will attend the gatherings.

Seven sections of the congress will meet simultaneously from June 16 to June 22, the most important being in the Albert Hall, where marriages, family life, labor, drink and socialism will be discussed.

## COASTGUARDS' FATE.

The gradual reduction of the coast-guard from 3,868—its present strength—to 600 (required for purely naval duties only) and the abolition of 345 coast-guard stations are recommended in the report of an inter-departmental conference.

The conference was constituted to consider an admiralty letter of 1906, in which the view was expressed that, as regards coast defence, the object would be more effectively carried out by transferring the coastguard to the service of the navy, except about 600 required for the manning of the war signal and wireless telegraph stations.

The most important recommendations of the conference after—

Coastguard force to be reduced to naval requirements (600).

The reduction to be effected gradually by ordinary wastage and transfer of men to the customs during the next eight years.

Protection of revenue to be transferred

to the Board of Customs.

Responsibility for life-saving services to be transferred to the Board of Trade.

## £353,000,000 AMALGAMATION.

A colossal railway amalgamation is reported to be under consideration. Four companies, the Great Eastern, Great Northern, Great Central, and the Midland, are stated to be contemplating a working arrangement by which expenses and numerous competitions may be checked.

The following figures showing the capital involved illustrate the importance of the scheme:

Midland	£193,409,377
Great Eastern	54,280,481
Great Northern	53,949,218
Great Central	51,429,102

Total . . . . . £353,158,778

Between them the four companies own more than 4,000 miles of line.

It will be recalled that a few months ago the Great Northern and Great Central Companies attempted to pool their receipts under the powers they believed were given them by an Act of Parliament passed in 1898. The proposal was, however, quashed.

In the proposed agreement between the Great Northern and Great Central Railway Companies, everything was included except the capital of the two companies. Financially they were still to remain apart, but their entire working, including the staffs, was to be welded into one, under the management of a joint board formed by directors from each company. Whether the new amalgamation is on the same lines is not known.

## FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' WORK.

According to the report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for 1906, issued on Tuesday, the total number of societies and branches on December 31, 1905, was 26,917, while the membership was 5,899,918.

Compared with 1899 the societies and branches show an increase of 486 and the membership 682,657, the increase in England and Wales being 48,359.

The total revenue of the societies during 1905 was £28,122,101, and was applied to the following purposes:

Sick pay	£4,070,022
Sums at death	865,920
Other benefits	805,085
Management	836,517
Balances	1,515,547

The amount paid in old-age pay and annuities was £165,923. The accumulated funds of the societies at the end of the year amounted to £41,945,131.

## SEVERE REBUKE TO NATAL.

A reproach of sensational severity—likely, it is feared, to lead to important developments—has been telegraphed by the Colonial Secretary to the Governor of Natal regarding the stoppage of Dinizulu's salary by the Natal Government.

The full text of the telegram was read to the House of Commons by Mr. Seely, the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, on Monday. It was in the following terms:

I cannot but express my great regret

that, in view of all the circumstances, the payment of Dinizulu's salary should have been stopped without the assent of the Secretary of State, seeing that this action cannot be regarded otherwise than as a breach of the spirit of the conditions upon which he was permitted to return to Zululand, and inflicts hardship on the prisoner, who is involved in much expense owing to the prolongation of the legal proceedings.

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