

HOW LOUIS TSAN WAS APPREHENDED

INDIAN SURRENDERED QUITE VOLUNTARILY

Taken Into Custody Mainly Through Instrumentality of Missionary—No Uprising at Fort George.

The Colonist yesterday published an account of the arrest of Louis Tsan, the Indian charged with the murder of a Chinaman between Fort George and Quessnell last fall. The account states that the Indian was arrested by a constable named William McLaren, who went there for that purpose in March.

According to information received from a reliable source this version is entirely incorrect. As a matter of fact the Indian surrendered voluntarily. After the murder of the Chinaman a part of the special constables were sent to capture the suspected murderer, but the expedition was unsuccessful. Three or four months ago a special constable named McLaren arrived at Fort George with the intention of arresting the young Indian, for whom a reward had been offered. For months he was unable to do so, and the Indian was still at large when Rev. Father Morice landed at that point on May 27th.

On the next day when the missionary was traversing the trail that leads out of the village Louis suddenly came upon him. He said that he had made a serious mistake, since he had seen the missionary, that he had promised never to touch liquor again, and intended keeping his promise, but he was urged to drink some by one William Simon, a fellow tribesman, and was also made to smoke opium. As a result he lost his senses, and when he awoke a dead Chinaman was lying beside him. He was told that he had killed the Indian, but whether it was true or not he could not say as he had not the faintest remembrance of what had occurred. He asked the Father to allow him to go to confession with the other Indians, but whether the word that the second day afterwards he would go down with the Father and surrender himself to the representatives of the law in Quessnell. Father Morice acceded to the Indian's request, and as a preparation to his confession he said that night bound by order of the head chief and taken to the house of the second chief Joseph Kwa.

That same night, however, an Indian went to the Hudson's Bay Company's house, where Constable McLaren was boarding, and told him what had occurred. Shortly afterwards the constable called on the Indian, where the Indian was guarded by watchmen and securely bound, and took him away. Next morning Father Morice protested against this proceeding, which, as he stated, was in violation of the Indian's promise. He was afraid would prove injurious to the prisoner, robbing him of the benefit of his voluntary surrender, and likely to lessen the missionary's influence for good over the Indians in the future. The arrest, it would appear, should be credited to the Fort George chief. Notwithstanding the above action of the constable, Rev. Father Morice counselled the prisoner against attempting to escape.

The Rev. Father also protests against the unmerited aspersions cast upon the good name of the Fort George Indians through the circulation of a story that the whole tribe had arisen against the Hudson's Bay Company's officers at that point, compelling him to flee for his life, leaving the store and everything at the mercy of the gentlemen who had looted the premises. This, the missionary states, is not correct, as has since been made clear to those wishing to ascertain the actual facts in connection with the action of the gentleman in charge of the Hudson's Bay Company's store to the Indians.

Rev. Father Morice has been laboring among the Indians for many years, and his audience being generally well educated, he has been able to bring in justice offenders against the law, and it would seem from his own modest account of the arrest of Louis Tsan that the Hudson's Bay Company's officers had no part in the apprehension of the suspected murderer.

SETTLED BY BRITISHERS. White Horse District is Rapidly Filling With Veterans' Norman Macaulay's Opinion.

The Dawson News of May 30th says: "White Horse citizens declare positively that at the Dominion election which will occur this fall the White Horse district will vote the entire Klondike and lower part of the Yukon Territory. When interviewed on this matter Mr. Norman Y. Macaulay said: "There is more truth than poetry about that statement. Here is the situation. The White Horse district is being settled mostly by Britishers, while down here you have a large non-voting population. The late election for the Yukon council showed your strength or weakness, and you polled here considerably less than 2,000 votes." Undoubtedly our district will poll a much heavier vote than that fall, you may depend on it, and this with a population less than your own. There is food for reflection in this, and you will have to choose a candidate acceptable to us or we will elect a White Horse man to the House in spite of you."

GOLDS, HEADACHE, CATARRH.

RELIEVED IN 10 MINUTES BY DR. AGNEW'S CATARRHAL POWDER. Rev. W. E. Main, pastor of the Baptist Episcopal Church, Buffalo, gives strong testimony for and is a firm believer in Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, and has used many kinds of remedies without avail. After using Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder he was benefited once, and his wife, K. is a wonderful remedy and will relieve any form of Catarrh, including catarrh of the bladder, ureters and catarrh of the bladder. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—16.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

(Continued from page 5.)

has evidently received the most careful consideration, and I believe that this measure will commend itself to the electors of the province.

It is with a deep feeling of devotion and loyalty to the person of our Most Gracious Sovereign that we witness the approach of the day of His Majesty's coronation, an event which will be memorable in the history of our country, and which will be observed with loyal enthusiasm throughout the Empire. May he be spared to us for many years to come.

I congratulate you on your thoughtful remembrance of the devoted young men who have given their services in South Africa, and contributed their share in bringing about the peace for which we are all so thankful.

I thank you for the liberal provision you have made for the prosecution of public works in the province, which, I trust, will be carried out with due regard to efficiency and economy.

I now bid you leave, in the earnest hope that, under the blessing of an all-wise Providence, prosperity and happiness may attend you.

The provincial secretary then read the Governor's flag of prorogation, and the House dispersed.

MISS WILLIAMS'S CLASS WON THE GREGORY CUP

Annual Competition Held Yesterday—Four Divisions of Girls' Central Participated in Struggle.

Four companies of the Girls' Central school competed for the cup presented by Col. Gregory yesterday afternoon. The contest was a most even one. There were very little to choose between the different companies there being only a margin of two points between Nos. 1 and 2 companies. Victory rested with No. 1 company, Miss Williams's division. There were 40 marks allowed in all, 10 being given for smartness, steadiness, squad drill, and company drill respectively. The officers of the different companies were: No. 1, Captain, Miss Margaret Baker; lieutenants, Miss Maria Goodie and Miss Bertha Fraser. No. 2, Captain, Miss Marguerite Demaran; lieutenants, Miss Bethel Sargison and Miss Edith Wilkerson. No. 3, Captain, Miss Ethel Woodill; lieutenants, Miss Catherine Munro and Miss Emily Nicholles. No. 4, Captain, Miss Mildred Sargison; lieutenants, Miss Margaret Le Page and Miss Daisy King.

Some time before the competing companies made their appearance the porch and the whole front of the school, where seats had been thoughtfully placed for spectators, was filled. Among the group around the steps were the following: Mrs. Holmes, Col. and Mrs. Monro, Mrs. and the Misses Woodill, Rt. Rev. Bishop Perrin, Rev. W. Baugh Allen, Mr. W. E. Fraser, Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Williams, Alex. Wilson, the school trustees and their wives, and others.

Marching in line to the beat of the kettle drum the four companies paraded, and then proceeded to their respective grounds and took their places ready for drill, not, however, until they passed before and saluted the British flag. It was when executing this manoeuvre that the smartest and most of the girls brought forth the unanimous applause of those watching.

The companies were inspected carefully by the judge, Lt.-Col. Holmes. They were drilled through the company and squad drill by their respective captains, which was executed with precision and coolness.

After this part the companies were drawn up in the form of a square around the front steps and Lt.-Col. Holmes declared No. 1 company to have won the competition. The marks made by the respective companies were as follows: No. 1 company, 35; No. 2 company, 33; No. 3 company, 30; No. 4 company, 30. The cup, a handsome silver trophy, was presented to Miss Margaret Baker, captain of the winning company, by Mrs. Holmes, who made the following remarks: "One of the girls was that when she saw the girls march past the school she thought they did not as well as she did. It is a pity that the cup bears the following inscription: 'Presented to the Girls' School for Competitive Drill.' Won by Co. 2, L. Marika, Captain, Dec., 1900." Co. 3, E. Woodill, Captain, Jan., 1901.

The cup must be won three times before becoming the property of any one company.

The teachers desire to thank Major Hibben for his kindness in training the girls during the term. A feature of the affair was the presentation by the girls of the Central school of a handsome bouquet of flowers to Mrs. Col. Holmes. The recipient made a few appreciative remarks thanking the girls for their kindness.

TURRET ROCK HOW

Injured Indian Explains How the Trouble Started—Case Adjudged. The atmosphere of the police court chambers this morning was pregnant with an unmistakable odor of emms. It came in the way from the water front and the Indian reservation with the contingent of aborigines who were interested in the case of George, the West Coast Indian, charged with the murder of the Indian, including Klodchman, when the accused gave him some whiskey. He then wanted to wrestle with the witness, and when the referee refused words followed, and all the while the Klodchman included, set upon him. Defendant hit him on the head with a club, and he was only succeeded in wounding the head of the witness. The prisoner denied the whole story. During his evidence the injured man said that the reason why he only stayed one night in the hospital was that at that time an uncle of his had died there. Dr. Frank Hall testified that Charlie's wounds were not serious. The case was adjourned until to-morrow. The tobacco case was remanded.

THE AMUR BROUGHT GOLD FROM NORTH

MANY WEALTHY FRENCH-CANADIANS ARRIVE

Water is Rising Rapidly in Yukon—Dolphin Will Bring an Excursion From Seattle.

The river is rising rapidly and no difficulty is being experienced by the boats in getting down the stream. The continued showers of the last week and the warm days are adding to the volume of water in the lakes and river. The mountain streams are fast becoming torrents and transportation men are feeling easier.

Such is the tenor of a dispatch from White Horse under date of Saturday last. As a result steamers are now plying regularly on the great waterway and outgoing craft are beginning to realize some of the passenger business, for which they have long been waiting. The Amur, on the voyage completed this morning, had a good list of passengers, but she landed the major number of them at Vancouver. Among them were about fifteen French-Canadians, each with a small wallet of gold. Their guard over the treasure was very amusing to officers of the ship. The owner, O. Childe, F. Boyd, H. Watson, Mrs. Watson, W. Machauson, W. J. Vachon, J. Trimble, L. Sancher, O. Belchert, J. J. Duff, F. Mooney, J. L. Enger, F. Morouff, E. Chisholm, S. Caron, G. Boncher, A. B. Gordon, J. Ford, A. Cameron, Miss Garetson, A. L. Powell, W. F. Evans, J. Anderson, D. G. Ainslie, Thos. Williams, Thos. Sharp, F. A. Childe, F. McLeod, J. Davidson and W. E. Clark.

The Amur left Skagway last Tuesday morning. She brings news that the Olive Cayo, which was wrecked in the straits between the Amur and the Yukon, was launched last Saturday and shot through those rapids. Something went wrong with her steering gear and she was beached below Skagway. The work of repairing will be continued and when completed the boat will be brought through White Horse Rapids.

After passing through Seymour Narrows, the Amur was met by the company's tug, and the tug was ordered to accompany the Amur to the mouth of the river. Her steering gear gave way, and the steamer took a sudden turn inshore, but she was under management, for immediately after her rudder chain broke the Amur's gear at the stern was brought into use.

THURSTON AGAIN REPORTED

"Steamer New England, which returned from the halibut fishing grounds last evening, has brought up through the straits a schooner Nellie E. Thurston, which has been in northern waters since the latter part of February," says the Vancouver Evening News. "The Thurston is a large fishing schooner, and was spoken there by Capt. Gott, of the New England. Capt. Freeman, the Nanaimo company's agent on board the boat, stated that the schooner was owned by the Thurston. She had been having very poor luck, but in the last few days had caught more fish than during the whole of the time previous. She was carrying a cargo of about 100 tons of halibut, which is being salted, and with this method a great number of fish are required. A strip is taken off the back and soaked in the sea, and the remainder is stored, so that only one-third of the fish is for the purpose. Only the larger ones are retained, so that the smaller ones are thrown overboard. The schooner has a crew of about 20 men, and is expected she will be able to reach port shortly."

SEAL PUR FROM NORTH

Furs to the value of many thousands of dollars arrived from the north on the steamer Tees on Saturday night, and the Boscewits yesterday afternoon. Included among these were large consignments of seal skins. As previously told in these columns, the natives of the north have been reaping a golden harvest in seal pelts. The Bella Bella have been making big catches of Goose Island, taking as many as 50 skins to the canoe, while off the coast of Bonito island, the Kitlalo Indians have also been faring well. Between these two points the Hartley Bay Indians have been hunting with good success, so that the three tribes will have accumulated considerable wealth before the end of the season.

The Tees brought down \$5,000 worth of seal skins, and reports that there are still many more to arrive. The Boscewits brought seven seals consigned to M. Gutman, six seals consigned to J. J. Wahlen, one seal consigned to E. Wilson, and one seal consigned to Mrs. Dudward. In addition the Boscewits brought a variety of other furs consigned to the Hudson Bay Company. The company's steamer, the Portland-Oregon line, arrived last night after an uneventful passage. She brought 10 tons of general Asiatic cargo, all of which is to be sent to Portland for distribution. Eighty-nine Chinese were landed here, this being the only business which brought the vessel here. The steamer also brought one and a half saloon passengers, as being H. Wilgrin, son of the cashier of the O. R. & N.

will be brought here to be put in running shape. The passengers who came down to Victoria on the Boscewits were J. J. Dudward, H. Wilgrin, J. W. Wilgrin, Miss Fairweather, Miss Warren, and Mr. Coutee.

News of the drowning of two Japanese fishermen at Skidegate was brought by the Tees. There was a blow around Skidegate on May 27th, and the boat in which the Japanese were was found on the beach almost destroyed by having been beaten by the waves on the rocks. The men were found drowned in the vicinity.

Officers of the Tees report that the northern salmon season has opened well and all the Skeena canneries are in operation. From thirty to thirty-five fish boats are being netted, and the canneries, while not rushed, are doing a good business. There is as yet no sockeye run on Rivers Inlet, and it does not generally start until July 1st.

The passengers who arrived on the Tees were Rev. A. J. Hall and wife, W. S. Blackwell, Mrs. George Rudge, Miss Northen, Miss O'Neil, Miss Beatty, A. C. Noh, Fred Y. Wilson, W. A. Montgomerie and D. Donovan.

GARONNE FOR EXCURSIONS.

After completing the present voyage to Nome the Garonne will withdraw from that run until fall, when she will make another voyage to the Behring seaport just before navigation closes. The vessel has already been chartered for two excursions to Southwestern Alaska, to Sitka, the Muir Glacier and intervening points of interest, and unless the first reports from Nome are of such a character as to induce the company to make excursions to Alaska, and C. E. Lang, of the local office of the N. P. R., is endeavoring to arrange for the vessel to call on the coast of Alaska, and to make the office representative of the company to take forward a letter to the same effect, and is looking for a favorable reply. The steamer is to leave Tacoma on the 27th inst. and will be accompanied by the Garonne. The fare to be charged for the round trip, extending over 10 days and including good accommodations, will be \$50. At this figure Mr. Lang believes that a good business can be worked up here. The Garonne has accommodations for 800 people, and before coming out to this coast will have the steamer's stowage between London, Norway and Sweden in summer, and in winter between London and the Mediterranean. She is electric lighted, and has a cold storage plant, insulating freezers, vegetables, meats, etc., for the table.

THE PACIFIC CABLE. "It is expected that one of the C. B. N. cables will leave for Hanning Island, in the Pacific, this summer, and that the cargo of furnishings for the Pacific cable station, to be established there, will be shipped by the Pacific cable ship, the contract for these having been secured by a contract just awarded to the News-Advertiser, Vancouver."

"Owing to the Fanning Island station being a very isolated one, the furnishings and comforts provided for the staff that is to be stationed there will be of a luxurious and elaborate nature that provided at any of the other cable stations on the line. To guard against the little chances of fire, the buildings will be constructed of steel. To provide the inhabitants with drinking water a large reservoir is to be blasted out of the coral rock, which will be used as a storage reservoir for rain water. The entire contract for building and equipping Fanning Island station is valued at \$100,000; the contract for the major portion of the cable, secured by the Commercial Cable Company at San Francisco, is valued at \$2,000,000. The contract for the construction, and equipment of the terminal cable station, on Vancouver Island."

WILL HUNT FOR DERELICT. Attempts are now being made to locate the derelict British barkentine Fannie Kerr, reported as having been abandoned 200 miles off Laysan Island. The cargo of the barkentine was coal, and she was on her way from Honolulu to San Francisco when abandoned on May 29th. Before abandoning the Fannie Kerr Capt. Dobbson had her helm shifted so that she would drift toward the Hawaiian Islands. She remained adrift, and it is thought by the captain and others that she remained adrift, and is a valuable insurance. The barkentine was owned by the company of Honolulu, and is preparing to send out island steamers to search for her. The barkentine is valued at \$100,000, and is expected to be recovered in Liverpool in 1892, and cost \$375,000.

A NEW SPECULATION. The British ship Scottish Hills, which sailed from Puget Sound for Australia on May 26th, with lumber cargo, will probably be the next craft on which to experiment with water. According to the Bulletin, of San Francisco, an alarm has been created among a certain shipping element over the safety of the vessel, and some speculation has been indulged in as to the probability of a collision between the whale-boat and the lumber carrier. Lumber has come ashore for miles on both sides of Portage Head, which the Puget Mill company are alleged to have identified. The schooner William O'Brien, on arrival at San Francisco on Wednesday, reported sighting quantities of a large black lead, pieces being ten by ten feet, and some being as large as one and a half by one. The schooner was accompanied by the Scottish Hills has met with disaster.

INDRAPURA FROM CHINA. The fifth Oriental liner in port since Monday, the steamer Indrapura, of the Portland-Oregon line, arrived last night after an uneventful passage. She brought 10 tons of general Asiatic cargo, all of which is to be sent to Portland for distribution. Eighty-nine Chinese were landed here, this being the only business which brought the vessel here. The steamer also brought one and a half saloon passengers, as being H. Wilgrin, son of the cashier of the O. R. & N.

Regatta and Neglige Shirts Tweed and Flannel Suits. Entire stock Straw Hats. Half price for cash this week only. No goods charged at these prices.

B. Williams & Co. 78-70 YATES STREET.

Company, Portland. The Indrapura is the second of the company's line calling here.

COMING FROM SEATTLE.

Two excursions are now on the tapis to reach the city from the Sound for the coronation festivities. In addition to the City of Seattle, which has been chartered to bring a crowd from Tacoma, the Dolphin will probably come from Seattle. She is due from Alaska on the 26th and is scheduled to sail on the 28th. She can, therefore, only be spared for the 27th, the day when the union societies of Seattle appear to want her. If the recommendation of E. B. Blackwood, her local agent, is carried out she will leave Seattle at 7 o'clock in the morning in order to arrive here by noon, thus giving her excursionists the opportunity of a good stay in the city. Win-cyes ne 1902, cmwtry shrll em

B. C. IRON ORE. In connection with the report of the arrival of the steamer Texada, the Port Townsend Call says: "The Pacific Steel Company is importing about 500 tons a week from the British side. This ore is mixed with the bog iron ore which is secured from land owned by the company in Chicomac valley and the result of the mixture is a high grade of pig iron which is said to be the best quality produced on the coast if not in the entire United States."

THE PERRY CALLS. The United States revenue cutter Perry arrived off the outer wharf at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and after spending several hours at anchor proceeded north. She is bound on her regular summer cruise, which will occupy four months, having on board Lieut. H. M. Kutchin, a special United States treasury agent, who is to make an inspection of the northern fisheries. Capt. Jones left as pilot of the vessel.

WENT TO THE BOTTOM. Divers McDonald made an interesting little excursion to the bottom of the harbor yesterday afternoon, taking back with him to the surface of the water a large iron casting belonging to the steamer R. P. Ribbet. The metal was secured with a great deal of difficulty, and after no small amount of expert work, for he had sunk in the mud beneath the water a distance of about two feet, and had to be hauled for by means of a crowbar.

FOR YOUNG WOMEN.

HONEST WORDS OF ADVICE FROM ONE WHO KNOWS. Algona Young Lady Speaks Strong Plain Counsel to Her Suffering Sisters—Tells Them Her Own Experience as Proof.

"Blind River, Ont., June 20.—(Special.)—Anyone who might to-day see Miss Emily Liddell of this place for the first time would find it hard to believe that only a few months ago she was an invalid. Miss Liddell suffered with Female Weakness and Backache, and for months was so ill as to be unable to attend to her household duties, the slightest task being too much for her in her weakened condition. She was terribly run-down, and nothing seemed to do her any good or afford her the slightest relief till she tried Dodd's Kidney Pills. From the very beginning they seemed to help her, and although at first the improvement was slow she persevered and gradually grew stronger, till to-day she is in better health than she has ever known before. Miss Liddell is very grateful for her remarkable deliverance, and strongly recommends Dodd's Kidney Pills to all her lady acquaintances who need help. She has given for publication a very interesting letter of recommendation in which she says: "I would most heartily and conscientiously advise all young women troubled with Female Weakness in any form, to try the remedy that cured me (after everything else had failed), and that remedy is Dodd's Kidney Pills. "For months at a time I was so low and weak that I found it impossible to attend to my household duties, my back used to ache something dreadful. Now I feel strong and better than ever did. Dodd's Kidney Pills did it all. They are worth their weight in gold to any young woman suffering as I used to suffer. "They built me up wonderfully and I cannot speak too highly of Dodd's Kidney Pills as a medicine for sick women."

The Saxon ministry has proclaimed Prince George's brother, the Duke of Kent, King of Saxony. Prince George has taken the oath of allegiance.

Local CLEANING PROOFING GONDENS. (From Photo) Mrs. Armstrong the Royal City, are Mansie, Victoria We and Mrs. MacRae. -Name mail advice marck, a boatsteerer Ham Bayliss, was shot March at the Big 12 boy 12 years old. Bismarck at the req -The little five-year Dempsey, Tolmie, and Finding a cartridge removed the shot from match to the powder they failed to suffer for not the little fellow is probable that he was only, if not fatally, -Otto Hansen and fishermen employed in the Upland, were shot during the month of according to the acc Moore, of the steamer has arrived at Seattle hat attempting to get when a heavy swell threw them out to sea, caps were thrown in the drowned. -A meeting of the committee was held the prime list was con list will be devoted to and much smaller this year. About five the fished. Those present meeting were Messrs W. J. Pendray, Geo. J. Shopland, Watson F. Norris, W. H. Cameron and P. B. -Rev. Elliott S. morning from Tacoma ed an address before the of the Puget Sound institution is connect conference of the M. a large body of student says that a great deal of the Puget Sound more than eight hund -The annual meet of the Puget Sound Association office of the associat The annual report has had been distributed a during the month of which a 5 per cent, class. The associat on condition, and sh cesses of business. of the Puget Sound and retary. A neat little to the retiring presi mishand, as a mark of his services. -F. R. Kitto, hono the S. P. C. A., has a to the clergyman of the of this city, and the city's desire that ser on Sunday next on the Next Sunday was sug day on which sermons through the city, on subject. Last year's a very heavy response, a work of the society by the Puget Sound city of July last with the goal more will likely be in -On Saturday -The Eagles will be to Leavenworth on 30th celebrations there will sports, games and a reg -The little son of Orphan, white r restored, ran into a and was thrown severa landing on the shore of the Puget Sound. Dr. Holden's office, wh that he was not serious -The citizens of ad gaged the services of the the 1st of July. The company the local Aerie of E city and participate in of July last with the goal. An elaborate program was arranged. Three ha engaged for the day, including Lady Smith and the band. -The Victoria Terminal pany have added a thin to their rolling stock. It made its first run to Sidu making the trip in almost an hour. The Victoria Mill Company, Chematum too large for their use, a count it has been little a sine in one of the Magn expected will make the Sidney in half an hour. -The new vessel of the boat tariff on the Great North into effect on July 1st, a to this as on all other cities. The new tariff fixes the load weight at 20,000, instead of 15,000, and makes imports all around on furniture at freight. In other words, the tariff is being raised about 10 per cent. The rates which were in force -Rev. J. P. Hicks has following letters from Lt. commanding the garrison of Rev. Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st inst. amount subscribed by the The exposure must be longer, that is all.

AN UPTURNED BOAT.

Terrible Experiences of Fishermen—Clung to Craft For Three Days.

The steamer City of Collingwood arrived at Owen Sound, Ont., on Saturday, June 14th, having behind an upturned sailboat. Connected with this incident is one of the most thrilling stories of the Georgian Bay. On Wednesday at noon three fishermen, Thomas Jones, Andrew Park and a boy of seventeen, named Ronald Claremont, all residents of Owen Sound, were sailing about eight miles from Owen Sound, and about thirty miles from this port. Shortly after the trio had dinner a ballast bag caught between the cleet and block, and jammed the halyards. A squall of wind at the same time caught the mast and overboard it. All three of the occupants could swim, and clambered back on the side of the upturned boat. The remaining men, however, were not submerged, and they say that, clinging to each other all through Wednesday afternoon and Wednesday night. They sighted the tug King early in the morning, but were not noticed. On Thursday Jces feared the boat would sink, and climbing over the side, went under the water, where he remained until he was exhausted. Several ballast bags with a pile pole. This made the boat more buoyant, but cold and hunger were beginning to tell, and it was almost impossible for Jones to keep his companions afloat. During Thursday night they sighted the lights of several vessels, but were unable to attract attention. All through the night of hunger were so terrible that the men resorted to desperate resources to get something out of the boat. Jones used the pile pole, three raw potatoes, and they secured these rations. On Friday evening the steamer J. H. Jones passed in the distance. Chilled with the cold and exhausted, Claremont's hands and face started to swell. He fell into a stupor, and would have fallen from the side of the boat but for Jones. All through the long hours of Friday night Jones watched his half-conscious companions. When the day broke on Saturday morning no vessel was in sight. Jones kept his companions up by cheering words. He was seen by the crew of the pile pole as a signal of distress. At 10.30 the City of Collingwood here in sight, and the crew started to signal of distress, and lowered a boat to the rescue. When brought to the steamer Park and Claremont could give no further assistance. Capt. Foote treated the rescued men with every kindness, and they arrived at their homes Saturday afternoon, after passing through an experience that few have had to relate.

GOLD CLEAN UPS.

Workers Help Out the Yukon Claim -White Horse Released. According to advices from Dawson recent heavy rains have come to the aid of the miners operating on the creeks. The rains have done a great deal of work on the river and have poured into the city's banks. Up till Thursday last the Canadian Bank of Commerce is said to have alone shipped over one million dollars' worth of the gold of these four points. The steamer White Horse was released from quarantine at Dog Island on Wednesday last, no new smallpox cases having developed during her detention. Work on the government wagon road between Dawson and White Horse will be commenced on Monday next, and large gangs of men employed on the construction, so that the road may be ready to completion before fall.

It is claimed that the uncertainty regarding freight rates is delaying shipment of goods into Dawson—that is, as between the White Pass Railway Company and the Lower River companies. The failure to announce rates for the season is given as a reason for the existence of companies rival to the White Pass in the field at all. It is stated that the B. Y. N. Company's steamers, operated by the White Pass, have quoted a low rate, the Calderhead and other liners would never have been put on, for the White Pass people could afford to take the business in connection with the load weight at 20,000, instead of 15,000, and makes imports all around on furniture at freight. In other words, the tariff is being raised about 10 per cent. The rates which were in force -Rev. J. P. Hicks has following letters from Lt. commanding the garrison of Rev. Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st inst. amount subscribed by the The exposure must be longer, that is all.

TO ARGUE APPEAL.

Hon. Mr. Eberts Summoned to London to Assist in Famous Case. The Attorney-General, Hon. D. M. Eberts, expects to leave for England to-night in response to a telegram which he has received from Hon. Christopher Robinson, K. C., of Toronto, who is at London representing British Columbia in an important appeal before the Privy Council.

The case in question is the famous Tompkins case, and involves the question of whether naturalized Mongolians have the right to the franchise the same as other British subjects. Mr. Robinson is anxious that the law officer of the crown in this province, who is naturally familiar with every aspect of the case, should join him and give him the assistance of his knowledge and advice in the appeal. If Mr. Eberts can conclude his business he will get away to-night.

Although he will not be in time for the coronation ceremonies, his presence in London will be a great assistance to the Premier in bringing matters before the colonial office of concern to British Columbia.

Captain Colon, of the French Genie, has succeeded in photographing without a double camera, the White which is admitted by a globe, suffices him to produce well-defined images of immovable objects. The exposure must be longer, that is all.

Local News.

GLANNING OF CITY AND PROVINCIAL NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM.

(From Friday's Daily.) Mrs. Armstrong and daughter, of the Royal City, are visiting at Paul's Mass, Victoria West, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. MacRae.

Name mail advices state that E. Bismarck, a boatowner of what is called the Royal City, was shot and killed late in March at the Big Diomedes by a native boy 12 years old. The boy claims he shot Bismarck at the request of his mother.

The little five-year-old son of V. Dempsey, Tomic avenue, had a very narrow escape from being badly injured. Finding a cartridge on the roadside he removed the shot from it and putting a match to the powder received a burn in the face and hand, from which he is likely to suffer for several days. Had the match been lit as it should be, it is probable that he would have been seriously, if not fatally, injured.

On Saturday evening, when a committee was held to complete this year's list will be devoid of advertising matter and much smaller than that used last year. About five thousand will be published. Those present at last night's meeting were Messrs. R. M. Palmer, W. J. Pendray, Geo. Sangster, A. Olson, J. Shupland, Watson Clark, D. Tolmie, F. Norris, W. H. Price and Misses Cannon and Perry.

The remains of the late Mrs. Richard Penick were laid to rest yesterday afternoon, at the funeral home, where Mr. Penick is superintendent of the John's church. The funeral was conducted by Rev. J. P. Westman, at both the church and grave. The respect and esteem in which deceased was held by his friends and acquaintances was shown by the large number attending the funeral and by the number of floral designs and flowers presented. The employees of H. M. dockyard, where Mr. Penick is superintendent, the erection of iron works, were among the many contributing wreaths. The daughters of St. George attended in a body and the following acted as pallbearers: Messrs. J. C. Richards, J. G. Jones and H. Rivers, representing the Sons of England, and Messrs. Thomas McDowell, A. Downap and Thomas Gough, representing the Boilermakers' union, of which Mr. Penick is a member.

Arrangements are said to have been made with the White Pass & Yukon Navigation Company to ship one or more points on Taku Arm to Tacoma for \$3 per ton.

The death occurred at the Provincial Royal Jubilee hall on Saturday evening last of Robert Kennedy. Deceased was a native of England and 61 years of age. The remains have been sent to Halifax by the Dominion Express and Burroughs Company for interment.

The Royal Humane Societies Medal for bravery will be presented to Mrs. Williams by Sir Henri Joly. An invitation is extended to the public to be present.

The Attorney-General has received a telegram stating that J. Henning, who has been held at the Adm. lockup for some time on a charge of having attempted to murder his wife, has committed suicide. Further particulars are not to hand.

The American barque Louisiana, with 1,070,000 feet of lumber from Washington, is expected to arrive at Victoria on Sunday and will complete her crew before being towed to sea.

Chief Constable Langley has reported a large run of herring. On Wednesday evening the Sound Sardinia Company, which recently put in a trap at Point No Point, sent out their tug and she took 125 barrels to bay. The next day she brought in as many more of the herring.

Rev. Elliott S. Rowe, in his sermon last evening, alluded to the Library by Law, and expressed the hope that the citizens of Victoria would decide in favor of having a first class library in the city. Rev. Mr. Rowe considers the cost of the project, the increased service being the extra monthly trip to Quatsino. The service did not pay at all, and was not likely to pay unless the company could obtain the transportation of ore. The Dominion government were to pay \$2,500 a year subsidy for the service, which was not an increase of \$1,000 on the previous subsidy, the government having taken away the \$1,500 paid for the mail service.

The June examinations of the Law Society commenced at the Law courts this morning. Thirteen candidates in all presented themselves for examination. Of these, one is writing on the preliminary examination, one on the final law, one on the second intermediate, four on the final examination for barristers and solicitors, and one Prince Edward Island barrister is taking his examination in law and admission in this province. The meeting of the Benchers, at which the results of these examinations will be announced, will be held on July 7th.

The regular anniversary services in connection with the Victoria West Methodist church took place yesterday morning, afternoon and evening. Rev. R. N. Powell, of Nanaimo, preached in the morning and evening. The children of the Sunday school gave a flag drill in the forenoon, while in the afternoon instead of the usual school services the children rendered an appropriate programme of music and recitations, which was appreciated by the parents and friends present. Rev. J. P. Westman, of the Centennial church, also addressed the Sabbath school.

It is the wish of the Mayor that the choir for the coronation celebration on Thursday next should be as large as possible. The ceremony will only be short, and will not interfere with any other feature in the festivities, and socialists are requested to turn out and help to make the singing worthy of the occasion. Those having seats on the platform will have the finest view of all the proceedings. There will be a full rehearsal for choir and bands in the city hall tomorrow at 8, when tickets will be issued to choir members. Only those holding their tickets will be admitted to the platform.

The High school entrance examination commenced this morning in the new High school building at 9:30 o'clock. There are 121 candidates, the various schools being represented as follows: Boys' Central, 25; South Park, 22; Girls' Central, 22; North Ward, 23; Victoria West, 15; rural schools, 14. The subjects this morning were British History and Algebra. The candidates are being examined in Canadian History this afternoon.

The Grand Lodge of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, concluded its annual gathering last night with a banquet at the K. of P. hall. (Two sessions of the lodge were held yesterday afternoon, including when the reports of the various committees were considered together with certain charitable business, included in the latter was a vote of \$300 to enable the Forale relief fund to purchase the Forale relief fund, and when it is finished the line will be no longer exclusively a government line, but will be the joint property of the government and the C. P. R.

The contract for the poles for the 19 miles of line between Wellington and Englishman's River was awarded to Chas. Fiddick, of South Wellington, and the contract for the poles to Nanaimo Bay shall be distributed along the route and the construction gangs to begin work about July 15th. The line is expected to be complete about the end of September.

LETTER FROM SOUTH AFRICA. Trooper Pauline Agin Writes Home—How British Drove Boers.

F. Pauline, sr., of this city, has received another letter from his son Jack, who is serving with the Second Camanai Mounted Rifles in South Africa. The letter was written at Vryburg on May 12th, and immediately after the regiment had returned from Klerksdorp, where they had captured a Boer drive with a substantial capture. This drive was made by twelve thousand more troops against all sorts of country. It was quite successful, seventy-two Boers being captured and a great quantity of cattle, horses and mules were taken.

Using a diagram by way of illustration, the writer describes how these drives were accomplished. Twelve columns of men, each column under a colonel, started from a given point about five miles apart. They were preceded by an advance guard of three hundred and fifty men, and followed by a rear guard of the same number. The line extended across the country six miles, moving toward an angle formed by the line of blockhouses and an armed train. A cartable net was thus formed. On one side of the triangle were the moving masses of soldiers. On the other was the line of blockhouses, while the third side consisted of a number of swiftly moving armed trains, all equipped with searchlights. An ordinary drive occupied from eight to ten days, the Boers being steadily driven toward the blockhouses until they were forced to surrender. The pursuers often sighted small parties of Boers in the net. The area covered in a drive was about twenty square miles.

Trooper Pauline was in the heat of health and spirits when the letter was written, but much dissatisfied with the camp at Vryburg, which he said was very dirty. He has been compelled to abandon the mare he had been riding for a long time. The beast had held her own nobly, despite a wound in the leg two weeks before the date of the letter, but gradually played out, so she was turned loose in the rest camp.

END OF SESSION. Honorable Members of the Legislature Depart From the Capital Toward Bonnd.

The majority of the country members of the legislature have departed. Many of them spent Saturday strolling around town, saying good-bye to their friends here, and went over to Vancouver on the Chamherd night train. Among those who left on Saturday were Messrs. McBride, Price, Ellison, A. W. Smith, Munro, E. C. Smith, John Oliver, Graham, and T. Stables. Mr. Taylor, who was recently joined by his wife and children, will remain in Victoria during the week for the coronation festivities. Hugh McInnes and W. W. Smith Curtis will also stay for a few days before returning home. He intends going up to Sooke and to Mt. Sicker before leaving for home.

Mr. Robt. Green, the opposition wharf yesterday for the Malindan. The sergeant-at-arms, Mr. O'Hara, is going down to Seattle this evening for a holiday.

FINAL PROCEEDINGS OF GRAND LODGE.

TWO SESSIONS AND THE SERVICE YESTERDAY.

The Annual Gathering of Freemasons Closes With a Banquet—The Installation of Officers.

Last evening some 150 members of the Masonic Grand Lodge gathered at the Temple hall, Douglas street, at 7 o'clock and paraded to Christ Church cathedral, where impressive services were held.

Rev. C. F. Yates, of Golden, chaplain of the lodge, had charge of the arrangements and very thoughtfully had caused booklets to be distributed throughout the church containing the order of services.

There was a fair attendance of non-members of the order, while the Masons practically filled the centre of the church.

The singing of hymns No. 274 opened the services. The first lesson was taken from Chronicles, the 2nd chapter, and the second lesson from the 21st chapter of Revelations. Hymns and prayers followed.

Mr. Taylor, who was recently joined by his wife and children, will remain in Victoria during the week for the coronation festivities.

Proposed for Advertising Island Monthly Meeting of the Board of Trade.

The monthly meeting of the Board of Trade was held yesterday afternoon. L. G. McQuade presided, and there were present Messrs. E. Blackwood, R. H. Swinerton, H. Croft, R. Sealbrook, J. Mitchell, Max Leiser, S. Leiser, Lenz, J. Barnes, Thos. Earle, M.P., S. J. Pitts, C. H. Lugin, and Capt. Irving.

On the subject of the proposal to establish an associated board of trade for the coast cities, J. J. Shallock said that the best mode of procedure would be to nominate a small and representative committee from the board to confer with members of the boards of trade of the other coast cities.

A committee consisting of the officers of the board and Mr. Shallock was accordingly appointed.

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On the subject of the proposed island development and dilated upon the extent and natural wealth of the southern portion of Vancouver island. It was believed that there were considerable mineral deposits in that section, and he had heard that a number of United States experts had been over the country looking for iron properties. There was no objection to Mr. Croft's subject being investigated here, but he thought that something ought to be done to ensure that the profits resulting from the exploitation of the iron mines should not all go out of the province.

Mr. Shallock mentioned that two surveyors from the Dominion department were engaged in survey work in the district referred to by Mr. Lugin, and their report might be useful for the purpose of advertising the district.

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Re Isabella Tyson, deceased. Geo. J. applied for letters of administration with will annexed, which was granted, subject to filing of a further affidavit. Spencer et al. vs. Bogowitz et al. An order for discovery of documents by plaintiffs was granted. C. E. Wilson, for defendants; J. Mann, for plaintiffs.

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PROPOSAL FOR ADVERTISING ISLAND.

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REPLIES TO THE VOTERS' LEAGUE

EXTENSION OF WALL IS BUILT ADVISEDLY

Number of Other Matters Dealt With in Committee Last Night by the City Council.

A meeting of the streets, bridges and sewers committee of the city council was held last night, when a number of matters were dealt with and the series of questions put to the council by the Voters' League were considered and replies formulated.

The special committee appointed for that purpose reported on the conference with the government in regard to the proposal to widen Beaton street.

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WEEK'S APPOINTMENTS.

Current issue of the Provincial Gazette contains little of importance.

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THE GRAND LODGE OFFICERS ELECTED

INSTALLATION TO BE HELD THIS AFTERNOON

Masons Will Attend Divine Services To Night, After Which a Banquet Takes Place.

The Grand Lodge of the Masonic Order, now in session in Victoria, commenced from 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon until about 11 o'clock in the evening, allowing only a brief recess.

The election of officers was by far the most important business to receive consideration yesterday, and resulted as follows: Grand Master, W. G. M. Bro. E. E. Chipman, of Kaslo.

W. G. M. Bro. E. E. Chipman, of Kaslo, was elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge for the year 1902.

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Bell, F. M. Cowperthwaite, S. A. Jewett, P. McNaughton, Chas. Nelson, J. T. Brown, J. J. Logan, N. Thompson.

Cascade Lodge No. 12.—O. H. Gatewood, Stuart Livingston, W. Mansel, J. R. Seymour, H. H. Watson, Chas. Wilson, C. Norman Tucker, Jas. Schiatter, C. B. Macneill.

Excelsior Lodge No. 22.—Frank Bowser, John H. Kilham, P. Mitchell, J. Phelan, A. C. Stewart, F. J. Bond, H. G. Fiennes Clinton, A. Bethune.

New Westminster (two lodges).—Union Lodge No. 8.—A. McKeercher, W. Mansel, H. Rich, W. A. DeWolf Smith.

King Solomon Lodge No. 17.—F. J. Armstrong, George Cunningham, C. C. Fisher, C. A. Welsh.

Kamloops Lodge No. 10.—Chas. S. Stevens, Geo. Mallory, Frank J. Deane, Golden Mountain Lodge No. 11.—Rev. C. F. Yates.

Armstrong, Spallumcheen Lodge No. 13.—N. McLean.

Comox, Hiram Lodge No. 14.—H. P. Millard.

Revelstoke, Kootenay Lodge No. 15.—F. Fraser, H. E. Smyth, Rev. C. A. Proctor.

Nanaimo (two lodges).—Ashlar Lodge No. 3.—W. Lewis, Wm. Mason.

Doric Lodge No. 18.—L. T. Davis, P. McE. Young, A. A. Davis, W. F. Drysdale.

Morrison, Pacific Lodge No. 16.—J. A. Catherwood, L. C. York.

Ladysmith, St. John's Lodge No. 21.—Wm. Stewart, H. Hughes.

Nelson Lodge No. 23.—Fred Irvine, C. G. Mills, W. J. Quinlan, E. A. Crean, C. H. Crandon.

Esquimalt, United Service Lodge No. 27.—E. Bailey, Rev. C. Ennor Sharpe, W. T. Phillips, R. H. Rankin.

Kaslo Lodge No. 25.—E. E. Chipman, H. Byers, R. F. Green, John Walker.

Trail, Fidelity Lodge No. 32.—J. H. Schofield.

Duncan, Temple Lodge No. 23.—H. Smith, S. R. Robinson and C. Dobson.

FOR FREE ADVICE

Every Woman Should Write Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of the Hartman Sanitarium.



Mrs. C. L. Byron.

Mrs. C. L. Byron, of 546 Lincoln avenue, Chicago, Ill., is President of the Chicago German Women's Club.

She has the following to say of Peruna, the great catarrh remedy, which relieved her of a serious case of catarrh of the bladder:

Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O. Gentlemen—'I was cured of a very severe case of bladder trouble which the doctors did not know how to reach.

I had severe headache and dragging pains with it, but before the second bottle was used I felt much relieved, and after having used the fifth bottle I looked different to me.

This was nearly a year ago, and I have had no recurrence of the trouble. I cannot praise Peruna too highly.—MRS. C. L. BYRON.

Free Home Advice. In view of the great multitude of women suffering from some form of female disease and yet unable to find any cure, Dr. Hartman, the renowned specialist on all catarrhal diseases, has announced his willingness to direct the treatment of as many cases as make application to him during the summer months without charge.

Those wishing to become patients should address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

PATENT OFFICE REPORT. Rowland Britain, patent attorney, of Vancouver, sends the following abstract from the Official Gazette of the United States patent office for the week ending June 10th: During this week 583 patents were issued, 502 being to citizens of the United States, Austria-Hungary, 2; Belgium, 1; Canada, 13; Denmark, 1; Great Britain, 28; France, 6; Germany, 15; Italy, 2; Netherlands, 1; Russia, 1; South African Republic, 2; Sweden, 1; Switzerland, 6, and Victoria, 2.

Patents issued this week to British Columbia inventors, were: W. A. Critchlow, Vancouver, automatic vehicle brake; C. Culver, Sandon, ore separator and classifier; Alfred J. Morely, Victoria, chair.

Word was received in Winnipeg yesterday of the death of James Campbell, one of the pioneers of this country, and at one time chief factor of the Hudson's Bay post at Norway House.

Mr. Campbell died near Selkirk on his way to Norway House. As "Jimmy" Campbell deceased was formerly known in rowing and athletic circles.

FRIENDLY ADVICE. TO WEAK, NERVOUS AND EASILY TIRED WOMEN, Given in the Story of One Who Had Suffered and Has Found Renewed Health and Strength.

From the Sun, Orangeville, Ont. It is a good many years since the good wrought by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills was first recorded in the columns of the Sun.

During that period the sterling merit of the medicine has increased its reputation and every day adds to the number of those who have found health through the use of these famous pills.

SEE FOR YOURSELF



Don't take the word of others; see for yourself the celebrated

Ashley Strawberries

Be sure you get them. The name is stamped on every box to be had only from us.

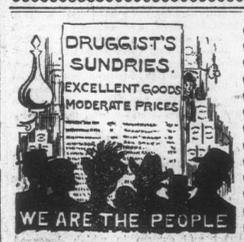
Use our FRUIT JARS and there will be no complaints about the quality of the fruit. PINT FRUIT JARS, QUART FRUIT JARS, HALF-GALLON FRUIT JARS, \$1.10 per dozen. Leave orders now for preserving berries.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO. CASH GROCERS.

...FLAGS...

A large assortment of Flags, in silk bunting and cotton.

J. Piercy & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods, Victoria, B. C.



Insect Powder, Poison Fly Paper, Tanglefoot, Moth Destroyers.

You Will Find Our Stock Complete.

Cyrus H. Bowes

CHEMIST, 88 Government St., Near Yates St.



THERE'S MONEY IN IT! SHIP YOUR FURS

HIDES DEERSKINS and SENECA

TO MCMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

High Prices. Prompt Returns. WRITE FOR PRICE CIRCULARS.



APIOLE & STEEL PILLS

REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES

SUPERSEEDING BITTER APPLE, PIL. COCHIA, PENNYROYAL, ETC.

Order of all chemists, or post free for \$1.50 from BYANS & SONS, LTD., Montreal, Canada, or F. O. Box 228, Victoria, B. C.

COURT OF REVISION

Finished Its Labors This Morning—Several Reductions Made.

The municipal court of revision finished business this morning disposing of the remaining appeals on the list.

The following reductions in assessments were made: Thornton Fell, block 36 Fernwood estate, reduced from \$600 to \$750 per acre.

Messrs. Fell & Gregory, for Thornton Fell, improvements on lot 537 reduced from \$7,500 to \$7,000.

Improvements on lot 4, block 2, Onlands, reduced from \$400 to \$200.

Fell & Gregory, for Mrs. Humphries, lots 1,584 to 1,587, block 51, reduced from \$600 to \$550 each.

MINERAL ACT. (Form F.)

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS. NOTICE.

Remember, Thorne, Rose, Jen, Paffins Billy and Pip from mineral claims, situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Renfrew District, where located: Gordon River, Port San Juan.

Take notice that I, H. E. Newton, F. M. C. No. B72438, and as agent for C. J. Newton, F. M. C. No. B72438, R. A. Newton, F. M. C. No. B72438, R. T. Godman, F. M. C. No. B72438, do hereby give notice that the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements for the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this thirteenth day of June, A.D. 1902.

MINERAL ACT. (Form F.)

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS. NOTICE.

Prince No. 5 and Prince No. 8 Mineral claims, situate in the West Coast, Vancouver Island, Mining Division of Clatsop District, where located, Sidney Jay.

Take notice that Thomas Rhymer Marsden, of the Victoria Mining Division, No. 18973, intends, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 23rd day of April, A.D. 1902.

MINERAL ACT. (Form F.)

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS. NOTICE.

Banner Mineral Claim, situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Chemainus District, where located, on Mount Ilesnoe, adjoining the Susan Mineral Claim.

Take notice that I, S. F. Erb, free miner's certificate No. 6948, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 5th day of May, A. D. 1902.

MINERAL ACT. (Form F.)

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS. NOTICE.

Denton Mineral Claim, situate in the Victoria Mining Division, where located: Union Section 14, South Saanich.

Take notice that Thomas Graham, Free Miner's Certificate No. B0778, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 15th day of May, A. D. 1902.

"COMPANIES' ACT, 1897," AND AMENDING ACTS.

Notice is hereby given that W. J. Taylor, barrister-at-law, of Victoria, B. C., has been appointed the auditor for the "Albert Copper Company" and the "Nabimint Mining Company" in place of Granville H. Hayes, the said city of Victoria.

Dated the 20th day of May, 1902. Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

TO BRING HARDY FISHERMEN HERE

PROPOSED TO PLACE COLONY ON ISLAND

Duke of Argyll Offers to Pay Passage of Desirable Settlers to This Coast.

Another effort is about to be made, this time by W. H. Hayward, M. P., of Esquimalt, to establish a colony of Scotch fishermen on lands adjacent to the city of Victoria.

The Duke makes a very generous offer of connection with the project, namely, that he will pay the passage of a small contingent of these people to Victoria.

What he asks from the government is that they will grant a suitable point on the coast with sufficient land for a vegetable garden, to which these people are accustomed.

He would undertake to send only young and capable men with a good knowledge of their business, thus minimizing the chances of failure in the enterprise.

He recognizes that this will be necessary in order to encourage future immigration for the same purpose and that the failure of the initial colony would likely spell disaster to the whole scheme.

Remarkable as it may appear, local fish dealers are obliged to depend upon Sound and Mainland sources of supply for their fish.

The same course would probably be followed by the colonists, to whom the salting of fish is a familiar art.

It is placed on a common basis with the Sound fishermen in every respect, excepting one, and in that they would have an advantage over their American competitors.

The Tacoma fire department has sent men, engines and hose on a special train to Buckley, which is threatened with complete destruction by forest fires raging near there.

No. 1 and No. 2 are sold in Victoria at all responsible Drug Stores.

A SPECIAL OFFER

Twice-a-Week Times for 50c

In order to still further extend the wide circulation of the twice-a-week Times, the publishers have decided to reduce the subscription price for new cash subscribers from now until the close of the year.

Over 6 Months, to 50c.

Daily Times for \$2.50

The Daily Times has been similarly reduced. It will be sent to subscribers at the rate of \$2.50 for \$2.50.

Geo. Yates, able seaman, of the "Egeria," for drunkenness and twice breaking out of his ship, was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

The Record says the Warspite returned to Plymouth port on the Pacific on the King's birthday and from there will proceed to Sheerness and then to Chatham as early as possible to pay off, preparatory to being taken in hand for a refit.

Among recent appointments reported by the Record that of Capt. R. Finnis to the Cambrian, an commodore second class. The captain's promotion from the Mediterranean to the southern command, as mentioned in the Times some short time ago, is one which his numerous Victoria friends greatly appreciate.

IRON SMELTER. Nanaimo, June 20.—Capt. Johnston, manager of the Pacific Fish & Cold Storage Co., went north on the New England from here to-day. He will join the schooner Nellie G. Thurston off Cape Scott, where she is reported to have better fishing than for some time past.

All attention regarding the safety of the schooner is now dispensed. The rudder was slightly injured while on a sand bar, but is being repaired without seeking port.

Advertisement for Kin... GOOD in... which shows itself... public duty which... the disposal of the... well conducted but... the duty is his own... heartily, enters into... casion, makes him... others welcome to his... you would never... lights up as it does... which must be pleas... takes, or appears to... which is the case... He listens, or seems... speeches often long... briefly and to the po... in touch with his au... Those who have a... in Europe. Of course... accomplish this. An... occurs to the writer... suffering from a cold... anxious not to be... well conducted but... in the Albert hall... of the vast audience... the interval into the... complement the vet... singing. For some da... King was unwell and... doors, but he was glad... to have given such ple... Reeves.

though most informal calls on my aunt. I was in the cottage at the time, in the uniform of a midship of the Royal Navy; but did not exactly behave according to the regulations! While I was cruising about in the pantry, bent on capturing a supply of 'short grub' for a fishing trip I had planned with a friend, a noise in the adjoining ante-room nailed me to the spot with apprehension. It, stormed the housekeeper, as breathless as if she had been running a race, ejaculating: 'The Queen!' My aunt, who was resting upstairs, was roused. I dropped all thought of assaulting my aunt's Majesties, preserves and slipped into the hobhouse, where, hidden among the shrubbery, I could spy without much chance of being detected. To my surprise, there were

two queens, or rather, the present British Queen with her mother. They talked amiably and in low conversational voices with my aunt, who could not have made her appearance more swiftly if the house had been on fire. The Princess of Wales went over the family albums, stopping at some of the pictures and asking for information. She looked so sweet and charming in her fluffy, white summer dress as she sat in a rustic chair, the sun falling on her high-set, chestnut-brown hair, adds this impressionable young sailor, 'that I had a good mind to go right up to her and kiss her—but I didn't! Although she was about forty-eight years of age at the time, she did not look more than thirty, and when she smiled and chatted one felt tempted to deduct a few more years.'

A Forecast of the Coronation Ceremony

The form and order of the service that is to be performed and of the ceremonies that are to be observed in the coronation of their Majesties King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra in the Abbey Church of St. Peter, Westminster, on Thursday, the 26th day of June, 1902.

The above is the title of the complete programme of the solemnity of their Majesties' coronation, just issued in London.

Section I.—The Preparation.

In the morning, upon the day of the coronation, early care is to be taken that the Ampulla be filled with oil, and, together with the spoon, be laid ready upon the altar in the Abbey Church.

The Archbishop and Bishops' assistant, being already vested in their copes, the procession shall be formed immediately outside of the west door of the church, and shall wait till notice is given of the approach of their Majesties, and shall then begin to move into the church.

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Section II.—Entrance Into Church.

The King and Queen, as soon as they enter at the west door of the church, are to be received with the anthem, 'I was glad when they said unto me, to be sung by the choir of Westminster.

The King and Queen in the meantime pass up through the body of the church, into and through the choir, and so up the stairs to the theatre; and having passed by their thrones they make their humble adoration, and then, kneeling at the faldstools set for them before their chairs, use some short private prayers; and after, sit down, not in their thrones, but in their chairs before, and below, their thrones.

Section III.—The Recognition.

The King and Queen being so placed, the Archbishop turneth to the east part of the theatre, and after, together with the Lord Chancellor, Lord Great Chamberlain, Lord High Constable, and Earl Marshal (Garter-King-of-Arms preceding them), goes to the other three sides of the theatre in this order, south, west and north, and at every of the four sides with a loud voice speaks to the people; and the King in the meanwhile, standing up by his chair, turns and shows himself unto the people at every of the four sides of the theatre, as the Archbishop is at every one of them, and while he speaks thus to the people:

Sirs,
I here present unto you King Edward, the Undoubted King of this Realm; Wherefore all you who are come this day to do your Homage, Are you willing to do the same?
The people signify their willingness and joy by loud and repeated acclamations, all with one voice crying out: God save King Edward.
Then the trumpets sound.
The Bible, Paten and Chalice are

brought by the bishops who had borne them and placed upon the altar.

The King and Queen go to their chairs set for them on the south side of the altar, where they are to kneel at their faldstools, when the litany begins.

Section IV.—The Litany.

The noblemen, who carry in procession the regalia, except those who carry the swords, come near to the altar, and present in order every one that he carries to the Archbishop, who delivers them to the Dean of Westminster, to be by him placed upon the altar, and then retire to the places appointed for them.

Then followeth the litany, to be sung by two bishops, vested in copes, and kneeling at a faldstool above the steps of the theatre, on the middle of the east side thereof, the choir singing the responses to the organ.

(The rest of Section IV. and the whole of Section V. are occupied with the Litany and the beginning of the Communion Service.)

Section VI.—The Sermon.

At the end of the Creed one of the bishops is ready in the pulpit, placed against the pillar at the northeast corner of the theatre, and begins the sermon, which is to be short, and suitable to the great occasion; which the King and Queen hear sitting in their respective chairs on the south side of the altar, over against the pulpit.

And whereas the King was uncovered during the saying of the Litany and the beginning of the Communion Service; when the sermon begins he puts on his cap of crimson velvet turned up with ermine, and so continues to the end of it.

On his right hand stands the Bishop of Durham, and beyond him, on the same side, the Lords that carry the Sword; on his left hand the Bishop of Bath and Wells, and the Lord Great Chamberlain.

The two bishops that support the Queen stand on either side of her. And the lady that bears up the train, and her assistants, constantly attend Her Majesty during the whole ceremony.

On the north side of the altar sits the Archbishop in a purple velvet chair, and near to him the Archbishop of York; and the other bishops along the north side of the well, betwixt him and the pulpit. Near the Archbishop stands Garter-King-of-Arms, on the south side, east of the King's chair, nearer to the altar, are the Dean of Westminster, the rest of the bishops, who bear any part on the service, and the Prebendaries of Westminster.

Section VII.—The Oath.

The sermon being ended, and His Majesty having on Thursday, 14th February, 1901, in the presence of the two Houses of Parliament, made and signed the Declaration, the Archbishop goeth to the King, and standing before him, administers the Coronation Oath, first asking the King:
Sirs, is your Majesty willing to take the oath?
And the King answering, I am willing.
The Archbishop ministereth these

questions; and the King, having a book in his hands answers each question severally, as follows:

Archbishop: Will you solemnly promise to swear to govern the people of this United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Dominions thereto belonging, according

Monarch and Minister—The King Confering With Lord Salisbury.

to the statutes in Parliament agreed on, and the respective laws and customs of the same?

King: I solemnly promise so to do.
Archbishop: Will you to your power cause Law and Justice, in Mercy, to be executed in all your judgments?

King: I will.
Archbishop: Will you to the utmost of your power maintain the Laws of God, the true Profession of the Gospel, and the Protestant Reformed Religion established by Law?

And will you maintain and preserve inviolably the Settlement of the Church of England, and the Church therein committed to their charge, all such rights and privileges as by Law do or shall appertain to them or any of them?

King: All this I promise to do.
Then the King, arising out of his chair, supported as before, and assisted by the Lord Great Chamberlain, the Sword of State being carried before him, shall go to the altar, and there being uncovered, make his Solemn Oath in the sight of all the people, to observe the Premises: Laying his right hand upon the Holy Gospel in the Great Bible, which is now brought from the altar by the Archbishop, and tendered to him as he kneels upon the steps, saying these words:

The things which I have here before promised, I will perform, and keep.
So help me God.
Then the King kisseth the Book, and signeth the Oath.

Section VIII.—The Anointing.

The King having thus taken his Oath, returns again to his Chair and both he and the Queen kneeling at their faldstools, the Archbishop beginneth the hymn, 'Veni Creator Spiritus,' and the choir singeth it out.

This being ended, the Archbishop saith a prayer.
This prayer being ended, the choir singeth the anthem, 'Zadok the Priest.'
In the meantime the King, rising from his devotions, having been disrobed of his Crimson Robes by the Lord Great Chamberlain, and having taken off his Cap of State, goes before the altar, supported and attended as before.

The King sits down in King Edward's chair (placed in the midst of the area over against the altar, with a faldstool before it), wherein he is to be anointed. Four Knights of the Garter (summoned by Garter King of Arms) hold over him a rich pall of silk, of cloth of gold, delivered to them by the Lord Chamberlain. The Dean of Westminster, taking the ampulla and spoon from off the altar,

holdeth them ready, pouring some of the holy oil into the spoon, and with it the Archbishop anointeth the King in the form of a cross:

1. On the crown of the head, saying: Be thy head anointed with holy oil, as kings, priests and prophets were anointed.
2. On the breast saying: Be thy head anointed with holy oil.

3. On the palm of both the hands, saying: Be thy hands anointed with holy oil.
And as Solomon was appointed King by Zadok the priest and Nathan the prophet, so be you anointed, blessed, and consecrated King over this people, whom the Lord your God hath given you to rule and govern. In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.—Amen.

Then the Dean of Westminster layeth the ampulla and spoon upon the altar, and the King kneeleth down at the faldstool, and the Archbishop, standing, saith a prayer or blessing over him.

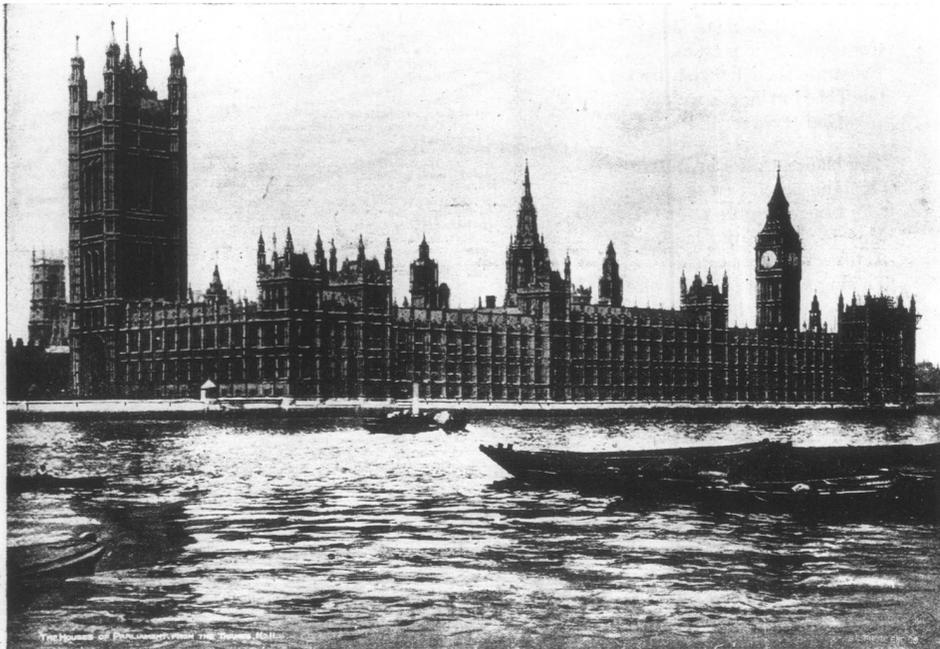
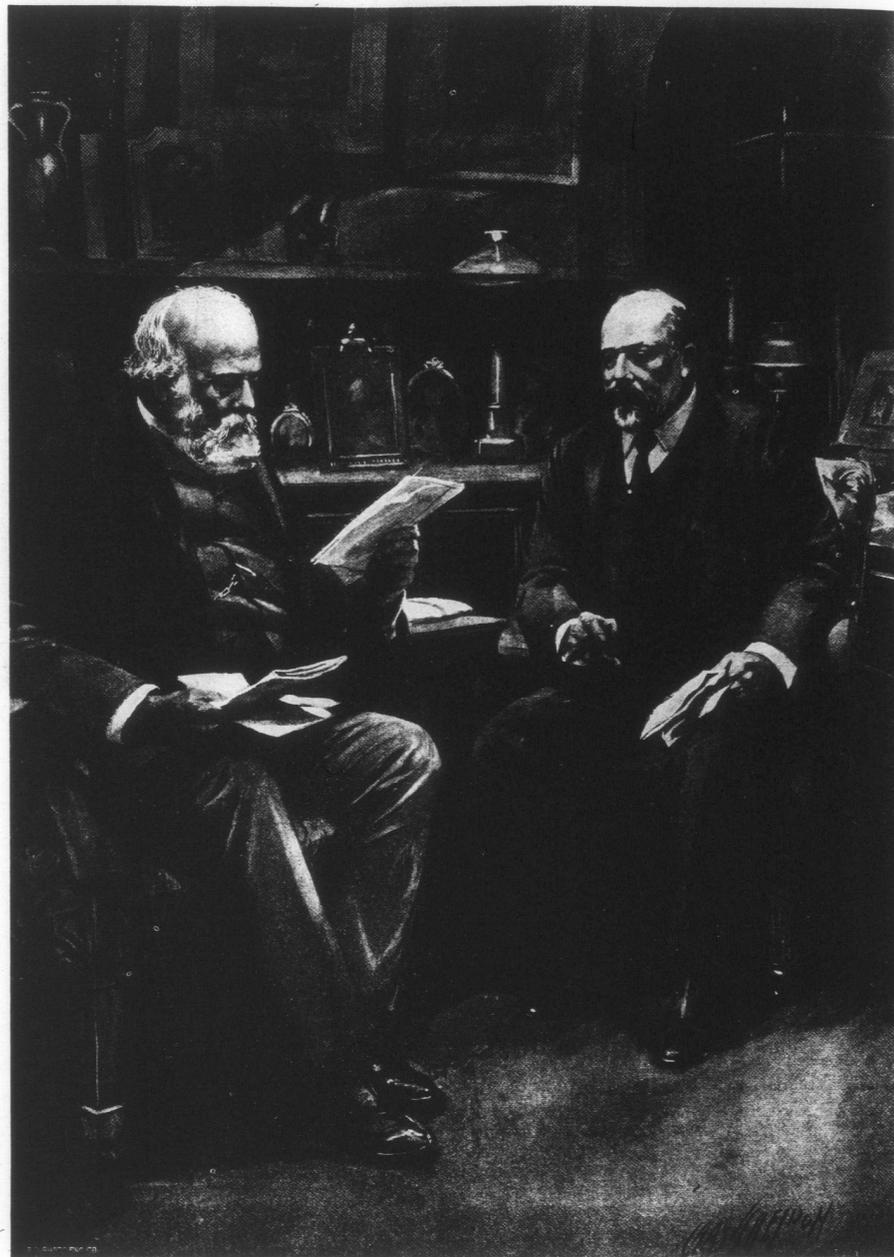
The prayer being ended the King arises and resumes his seat in King Edward's Chair, while the Knights of the Garter give back the pall to the Lord Chamberlain, whereupon the King again arising, the Dean of Westminster puts upon His Majesty the Colobatum Sindonis and the Supertunica or Close Pall of cloth of gold, together with a girdle of the same.

Section IX.—Presetting of Spurs and Sword—Girding and Oblation of Sword.

The spurs are brought from the altar by the Dean of Westminster, and delivered to the Lord Great Chamberlain, who, kneeling down, touches His Majesty's heels therewith, and sends them back to the altar.

Then the Lord who carries the Sword of State, delivering the said sword to the Lord Chamberlain (which is thereupon deposited in the Traverse in St. Edward's Chapel), he receives from the Lord Chamberlain in lieu thereof another sword in a scabbard of purple velvet provided for the King.

Then the Archbishop takes the sword from off the altar, and (the Archbishop of York and the Bishops of London and Winchester and other bishops assisting)



The Houses of Parliament on the Thames.

THE CORONATION

The coronation generally governed fact applies to the worn by the Westminster Abbey ceremony of King

difficulty has been taining exactly w at previous Coron The Duke of No task very difficult were concerned, or less alike, and is terse and to the as follows: "This all the Peers who of their Majestie mantle of the Peer edged with ermine black fur—accordi viz.: Barons, two rows and a half. E quesses, three row four rows."

With regard to t cial order is thus: mantle of a Baron, vet, the cape ther miniver pure, and bars or rows of pieces of black fur be edged round, w inches in breadth, three feet on the gr

The Baroness is t lar rank, and those have their statu embellishment of The cape of a Vicou rows and a half of being three inches one and a half yar Marckness to hav rows of ermine, w inches in breadth, a three-quarter yard the Duchess to ha mine, with edging a train two yards It will thus be ob the robes are conce will prevent rival amongst the Peeres dresses worn und is different. The Peersesses will have that the dress worn a cream color.

As to material the nation. The Peeres dresses made of sil satin, plain or figu Peeres wishes to of there will not be th on the part of the garment to be cloth. The embroid worn will represent and of pounds. O collecting old lace and the Peeresesses stock will be able for once to a very beautiful pieces of which are hundreds which in days gone queens of the variou and by the famous

WESTMINSTER

Foundation Due to the Confession. It Was

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Where the Queen

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Where the Queen

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THE CORONATION ROBES

The ceremonies of Coronations are generally governed by precedent, and this fact applies to the robes which will be worn by the Peers and Peeresses at Westminster Abbey, at the Coronation ceremony of King Edward. But great difficulty has been experienced in ascertaining exactly what the nobility wore at previous Coronations.

The Duke of Norfolk did not find his task very difficult so far as the Peers were concerned. Their robes are more or less alike, and the official order, which is terse and to the point, practically describes the difference in detail. It runs as follows: "This is to give notice to all the Peers who attend the Coronation of their Majesties, that the robe or mantle of the Peers be of crimson velvet, edged with ermine—i.e., narrow pieces of black fur—according to their degrees, viz., Barons, two rows; Viscounts, two rows and a half; Earls, three rows; Marquesses, three rows and a half; Dukes, four rows."

With regard to the Peeresses, the official order is thus: "That the robe or mantle of a Baroness be of crimson velvet, the cape thereof to be furred with miniver pure, and powdered with two bars or rows of ermine—i.e., narrow pieces of black fur—the said mantle to be edged round with miniver pure two inches in breadth and the train to be three feet on the ground." The Baroness is the lowest in the titular rank, and those of higher degrees have their status distinguished by the embellishment of their robes as follows: The cape of a Viscountess to possess two rows and a half of ermine, the edging being three inches wide, and the train one and a half yards long; that of the Marchioness to have three and a half rows of ermine, with the edging four inches in breadth, and the train one and three-quarter yards long; and the robe of the Duchess to have four rows of ermine, with edging five inches wide, and a train two yards long.

It will thus be observed that as far as the robes are concerned official etiquette will prevent rivalry being displayed amongst the Peeresses. But with their dresses worn under the robes the case is different. The one rule which the Peeresses will have to bear in mind is that the dress worn must be white, or of a cream color.

As to material there is no fixed regulation. The Peeresses may have their dresses made of silk, muslin, chiffon, satin, plain or figured gauze, and if a Peeress wishes to obtain a cheap dress, there will not be the slightest objection on the part of the Court authorities for the garment to be made of fine white cloth. The embroideries and laces to be worn will represent in cash many thousands of pounds. Of late the craze for collecting old lace has been developed, and the Peeresses who possess a good stock will be able to turn their hobby for once to a very practical use. Many beautiful pieces of lace will be worn which are hundreds of years old, and sent a donation to Rome to be released from his vow, and this release was forthcoming conditionally that the Confessor built a Minster west of London, and dedicated it to his patron saint. Thus came to be built the most famous national pile in the world, though very few Britishers, or indeed others, are aware that for centuries it was known as St. Peter's, and that its full official title now is "The Collegiate Church of St. Peter." Previous to the starting of this wonderful edifice, England's Kings lived either at the Roman fortress in London or in the Saxon city of Winchester, and Edward himself resided at Jaly, above "Old Windsor." But now, to superintend the work of erecting his church, the Confessor started a regal residence alongside, and this grew together, and for the same reason, the abbey and the palace, Westminster Abbey was many years in the building, but Edward planned and lived to see it consecrated. It was the first cruciform church in England—an expression of the increasing hold which the idea of the crucifixion had then on the imagination of Europe. "At midwinter (1065)," says the Saxon Chronicle, "King Edward came to Westminster, and had the Minster there consecrated, which he himself had built, to the honor of God, Saint Peter and all God's Saints." The actual consecration occurred on December 28th, and on January 5th next, like Jacob before him, he gathered his knees up and passed to his fathers. And there to this day, in the centre of the gray monument to his greatness, sleeps this paternal King of England, who, in spite of many eccentric fancies, was one of her greatest rulers. As Dean Stanley says, "He—towards whose dust was attracted the fierce Norman, the proud Plantagenet, the grasping Tudor, the fickle Stuart, the independent Oliver, the Dutch William and the Hanoverian George—was one whose humble graves are within reach of everyone, if we part the immortal substance from the perishable form."

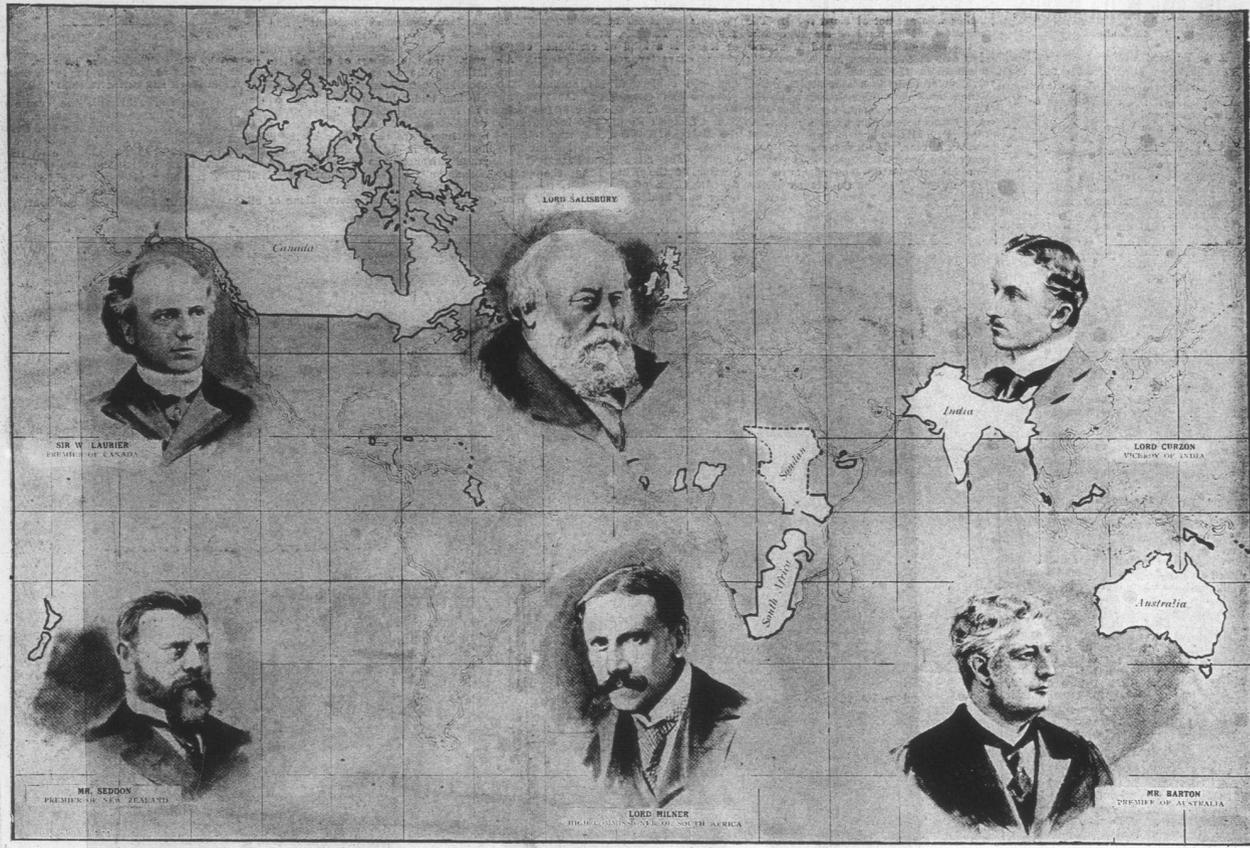
WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Foundation Due to the Piety of Edward the Confessor—Why and How It Was Built.

Heber, in his "Pale time," says of Solomon's Temple: "Like some tall palm, the noiseless fabric sprung." Westminster Abbey, "the loveliest and most lovable thing in Christendom," may be described in the same way. Though all kinds of traditions hang round its genesis, it owes its existence to the piety of King Edward the Confessor, Alfred's first real successor. Edward was an ascetic of the extreme kind, and possessed an extraordinary personal appearance. He was an albino, had milky-white hair from his birth, and his hands were thin and transparent, "so that he had the power of stroking away disease." How the first Edward came to found Westminster Abbey, where now the seventh Edward has his coronation, is told in the following words: "The idea of a regular monument to God occurred to him on listening to his envoys, who had returned from the consecration of the Abbey of St. Remy in France; but the prevailing motive must be sought for in his devotion to St. Peter. Among Edward's patron saints Peter was chief; and so, whilst in Normandy, casting about for help, Edward, then an exiled Prince, vowed that if he returned in safety he would make a pilgrimage to the Apostle's tomb in Rome." As almost immediately after messengers arrived from England to inform him of the departure of the Danes and his election to be King, this resolution was confirmed, as he viewed one as a result of the other. When, however, he mentioned the proposal to his great council, it was received with strong constitutional objections and his chief advisers spoke of the formidable perils—"the roads, the sea, the mountains, the valleys, ambushes, at the bridges of the fords, and most of all, the Roman soldiers, who seek but gain and gift, and covet red gold and white silver as a leech covets blood." As a result of these representations Edward sent a deputation to Rome to be released from his vow, and this release was forthcoming conditionally that the Confessor built a Minster west of London, and dedicated it to his patron saint. Thus came to be built the most famous national pile in the world, though very few Britishers, or indeed others, are aware that for centuries it was known as St. Peter's, and that its full official title now is "The Collegiate Church of St. Peter." Previous to the starting of this wonderful edifice, England's Kings lived either at the Roman fortress in London or in the Saxon city of Winchester, and Edward himself resided at Jaly, above "Old Windsor." But now, to superintend the work of erecting his church, the Confessor started a regal residence alongside, and this grew together, and for the same reason, the abbey and the palace, Westminster Abbey was many years in the building, but Edward planned and lived to see it consecrated. It was the first cruciform church in England—an expression of the increasing hold which the idea of the crucifixion had then on the imagination of Europe. "At midwinter (1065)," says the Saxon Chronicle, "King Edward came to Westminster, and had the Minster there consecrated, which he himself had built, to the honor of God, Saint Peter and all God's Saints." The actual consecration occurred on December 28th, and on January 5th next, like Jacob before him, he gathered his knees up and passed to his fathers. And there to this day, in the centre of the gray monument to his greatness, sleeps this paternal King of England, who, in spite of many eccentric fancies, was one of her greatest rulers. As Dean Stanley says, "He—towards whose dust was attracted the fierce Norman, the proud Plantagenet, the grasping Tudor, the fickle Stuart, the independent Oliver, the Dutch William and the Hanoverian George—was one whose humble graves are within reach of everyone, if we part the immortal substance from the perishable form."



Where the Queen Was Born—The Chateau Amalienborg, Copenhagen.



The British Empire in the Coronation Year.

THE REALMS OF KING EDWARD.

The Mighty Congregation of British Nations and Dependencies.

Table of the British Empire to date, giving the name of each country or territory acknowledging the Union Jack, with date of acquisition and form of government:

Name and Date of Acquisition.	Form of Government.
THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.	
Isle of Man, or Mona (1705)	Constitutional Monarchy.
Jersey I. (1066)	Lieut.-Governor. Court.
Guernsey, etc. Is. (1096)	Lieut.-Governor. Court.
Gibraltar (1704)	Military Governor.
Madeira Is. (1800)	Governor. Council.
Cyprus I. (1878)	High Commissioner. Legislature.
Aden (1839)	Resident.
Perin I. (1855)	Officer.
Kuria-Muria Is. (1854)	Telegraph Station.
North Somal Coast (1882)	
Socotra I. (1886)	
Mauritius I. (1810)	Governor. Council.
Rodriguez I. (1810)	
Seicheles and Amranje Is. (1810)	Commissioner. Magistrates.
Chagos and Oil Is. (1810)	
Ceylon (1795)	Governor. Executive and Legis. Councils.
Maldiva Is.	
Empire of India (Empire 77)—	
Provinces of British India.	
Bengal	
Assam	
Northwest and Oude	
Punjab	
Central Provinces	
Burmah	
Madras	
Bombay	
Ajmir	
Berar	
Coorg	
Native States—	
Andaman and Nicobar Is. (58)	
Singha Settlements—	
Singapore (1819)	Lieutenant-Governors. High Commis- sioners. Native-Princes. Council- lora, etc.
Penang (1786)	
Province Wellesley	
The Dindings (1826)	
Malacca (1795)	
Cocos or Keeling Is. (88)	
Christmas I. (1889)	
Perak (1875)	
Selangor (1875)	
Sungei Ujong (1875)	
Jebeu (1885)	
Negeri Sembilan (1886)	
Pahang (1888)	
Labuan I. (1847)	
North Borneo (1877)	
Hongkong I., with Kowloon and Lema Is. (1841)	Governor. Council.
New South Wales (1788)	
Victoria (1851)	
South Australia (1836)	
Northern Territory (1864)	
Queensland (1859)	
Western Australia (1829)	
Tasmania (1825)	
New Guinea (part) and Isles (1888)	
New Zealand (1840)	Governor. Parliament.
Phi Isles (1874)	Governor. Officials.
Rotumah Is. (1881)	Magistrate (Sub. Fij).
Tonga Isles (1881)	Governor. Native Mon.
The Dominion of Canada (1793)—	
Ontario (1793)	Governor-General. Federal Parliament.
Quebec (1793)	Lieut.-Governor. Legislative Assembly.
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton I. (1714)	Lieut.-Governor. Two Houses of Legis.
New Brunswick (1764)	Lieut.-Governor. Two Houses of Legis.
Prince Edward Island (1768)	Lieut.-Governor. Two Houses of Legis.
Manitoba (1870)	Lieut.-Governor. Assembly.
Northwest Territories (1870)	Lieut.-Governor. Legislative Assembly.
British Columbia and Vancouver I. (1859)	Lieut.-Governor. Assembly.
Newfoundland (1713)	Governor. Parliament.
Labrador	Sub. Newfoundland.
British Guiana (1814)	Governor. Court of Policy. Combined Court.
British Honduras (1786)	
Bermuda Is. (1000)	Governor. Council. Assembly.

Name and Date of Acquisition.	Form of Government.
Bahama Is. (1783)	Governor. Council. Assembly.
Leeward Is. (Feb. 1871)	Governor. Council. Assembly.
Antigua (1632)	President and Island Sec.
Barbuda and Redonda	Magistrate. (Sub. Antigua).
Montserrat (1632)	President.
St. Kitts (1632)	President.
Anguilla (1632)	Resident Magistrate. (Sub. St. Kitts).
Nevis (1632)	President.
Dominica (1763)	President.
Virgin Is. (1660)	President.
Windward Islands (Feb. 1871)	Governor-in-Chief. Council. Assembly.
Grenada and Grenadine Is. (1763)	Colonial Secretary.
St. Lucia (1808)	Administrator.
St. Vincent (1763)	Lieut.-Governor.
Jamaica I. (1655)	Governor. Councils.
Turks and Caicos Is. (1783)	Comr. and Brd. (Sub. Jamaica).
Barbadoes (1627)	Governor. Council. Assembly.
Trinidad (1777)	Governor. Councils.
Tobago (1763)	Administrator.
Ascension I. (1815)	
St. Helena (1873)	Naval Governor. (Admiralty).
Tristan D'Aceba (1815)	No recognized authority.
Trinidad Is. (1817)	No authority.
Falkland Is. (1771)	Governor. Councils.
South Georgia (1855)	(Sub. Falklands).
Cape Colony (1815)	Governor. Parliament. Magistrate.
Risutoland (1868)	Res. Com. under High Com. S. A.
British Bechuanaland, etc. (85)	Admin. Rep. Gov. Cape Colony.
Natal (1866)	Governor. Parliament.
Zululand (1887)	Resident Commissioner. (Sub. Natal).
British South Africa Co. (1888) and British Central Africa (Nyasaland) (1889)	Administrator under Imperial Government.
British East Africa Co. (1888)	Chief Administrator under Company.
Zanzibar and Pemba (1888)	Administrator.
Royal Niger Co. (1886)	Council of the Company.
Niger Coast protectorate (84)	Imperial Commissioner.
Gold Coast Colony (1838)	Governor. Ex. and Leg. Councils.
Lagos (1864)	Governor. Ex. and Leg. Councils.
The Gambia (1664)	Administrator and Leg. Council.
Sierra Leone (1787)	Governor. Ex. and Leg. Councils.
Waldsch Bay (1878)	Resident.
Transvaal	
Orange River Colony	

CORONATION MYSTERIES.

"The head that wears a crown" lies "uneasy" the monarch who is about to be crowned is, says the London Daily News, as badly off, or worse, and on the night before the coronation, there seems to be no special reason why he should get any sleep at all. Four claimants are at the present moment doing their utmost to make good their rights to break into King Edward's bed-chamber on the night before the coronation, and each of these devoted peers has gone to the expense of engaging King's counsel to establish his claim to serve the King as valet on that occasion. The King, on the other hand, or to speak by the book, the Crown, is quite averse to putting these amiable gentlemen to any such trouble, and the attorney-general has been called in to raise a general case against all the claimants. The presumption is, if we may say so without any disrespect to the Duke of Athol, the Marquis of Cholmondeley, Earl Carrington and the Earl of Ancaster, that neither of them will do their work particularly well, and it is not impossible that one and all of them may turn out to be inferior to the average valet. We suppose that the loyalty of the four peers is too strong to be turned aside by any such considerations; and then there are the perquisites. According to that eminent archaeologist, Mr. Haldane, Lord Ancaster's ancestors received forty ells of crimson velvet, together with the bed on which the King slept, with all the valances and curtains and the King's night robe. In 1155 the Lord Great Chamberlain was paid five shillings a day, besides a bit of wax candle and half a measure of costly wine. Henry VIII., who had more experience in the coronation of Queens than any other monarch of blessed memory, personally appointed a Lord Ancaster to discharge the rites required by his own sacred person, and

the claim of the family seems to have been acted on for 250 years. This sounds conclusive, but unluckily for Lord Ancaster, two of the peers set up the Statute of Limitations, and the third has some other ground of demur which Mr. Crisp, K. C., will argue before the Lords' committee of privileges in due time. It appears that the upshot will depend in no slight measure on the determination of the question whether the office is in the nature of descent, as in real estate. And this being so, it is manifestly unwise to speculate on the issue.

There is scarcely a coronation on record without an omen, whether good or bad. At the coronation of George III., the Earl Marshal forgot a lot of "proprietors" and the procession was delayed until past noon. When the King complained to the deputy, Lord Ethingham, that nobleman made the equivocal reply: "It is true that there has been some neglect, but I have taken care that the next coronation shall be regulated in the exactest manner possible."

Instead of taking umbrage at this gauche reply, the King was much amused. Later in the day, when the King, after having been crowned, was walking in procession, the great diamond that formed part of the upper portion of the diadem became loosened and fell out. This was taken to augur the loss of a considerable part of his dominions, and those who remembered the incident later declared the American colonies to be meant. At the banquet the horse carrying Dymock, the King's champion, persisted in entering Westminster Hall backward, made the tour of the hall and went out in the same uncourteous order. This, notwithstanding a dress rehearsal the day before.

The Kings of Denmark are crowned at Fredericksburg.

pouring some of the on, and with it the King in the of the head, say- pointed with holy ts and prophes saying: ointed with holy ointment with holy was appointed the priest and it, so be you an- and consecrated ople, whom the th gives you to n the name of the Son, and of the Westminster layeth upon the altar, both down at the chbishop, standing, essing over him. ded the King arises in King Edward's bits of the Garter the Lord Chamber- King again arising, nister puts upon bium Sindonis and Dose Pall of cloth in a grille of the ng of Spurs and and Oblation of right from the altar minister, and deliv- est Chamberlain, touches His Ma- n, and sends them carries the Sword said sword to the which is thereupon verse in St. Ed- ceives from the lieu thereof an- ard of purple vel- King. p takes the sword (the Archbishop ps of London and bishops assisting

THE KING IN TEN MINUTES.

King Edward VII. was born at Buckingham Palace on November 9th, 1841, thus giving a double interest to "Lord Mayor's Day." His mother, Queen Victoria, conferred the title of Prince of Wales upon him when he was a month old. He was christened Albert Edward, and nearly £200,000 was spent in public rejoicings over the event.

When he was nearing his eighth birthday he performed his first public duty by opening the Coal Exchange, London. He accompanied his parents to parliament for the first time when he was fourteen. In 1855 he went to France with the Queen and Prince Consort, and commenced a popularity with that nation which has yearly increased. When sixteen he was confirmed by the Archbishop of Canterbury—"Bertie acquitted himself extremely well" in his Scripture examination, wrote the Prince Consort.

His studies were divided between Edinburgh, where he attended the chemistry lectures of Lyon Playfair; Oxford, where he resided at Christ Church; and Cambridge, where he was a member of Trinity College though residing at Madingley, having also the benefit of Charles Kingsley's lectures. In 1860 he travelled through Canada, and visited the United States as the guest of President Buchanan. Blount offered to carry him across Niagara Falls in a wheelbarrow! Returning home he studied military manoeuvres at the Curragh Camp, Dublin, and his superior officer kept him up to his work "as no one else has done," wrote Queen Victoria after a visit to her son.

To the grief of all, the amiable and gifted Prince Consort died on December 14th, 1861, and henceforward the Prince of Wales had to be more than ever his mother's helper and deputy. He had a tour in the East with Dean Stanley as a delightful diversion. On his twenty-first birthday his betrothal to Princess Alexandra, daughter of King Christian of Denmark, was gazetted. A month before his wedding the Prince took his seat in the House of Lords, and ever since has manifested a keen personal interest in parliamentary events.

His marriage was celebrated in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, on March 10th, 1863. The King and Queen have had six children; one dying in infancy; the Duke of Clarence, who died in 1892; three daughters (Princess Louise, Duchess of Fife, Princess Victoria, and Princess Charles of Denmark), and the present Prince of Wales.

In 1875 the Prince commenced a tour which lasted seven months, and included a long visit to India, terminating just before the proclamation of Queen Victoria as Empress of India. The Prince fulfilled many public duties at home with considerable ability. He delivered his maiden speech in the House of Lords on February 22nd, 1884, the subject being the honours of the foot. The following year he and the Princess visited Ireland.

In 1891 he was a witness in what was known as the Raccarat case. The same year, by the birth of the Duchess of Fife's daughter, he became a grandfather. In 1893 his only surviving son, the Duke of York, was married to Princess May.

In the jubilee celebrations of 1897 the Prince and Princess effaced themselves with charming modesty, so that all the honor might be accorded to the venerable sovereign. In 1900 a happily brief illness of the Prince of Wales ascended the throne, choosing the title of King Edward VII. The events of the first year of his reign have evidenced his high respect for the British constitution, his gracious consideration for all the countless millions of his subjects scattered throughout the Empire over which he rules.

THE KING'S HOUSEHOLD.

The court of the King consist of about two thousand persons. They are divided into two classes, those whose duties are ceremonial, and those whose duties are constant and more arduous. The court, in the broad sense of the word, includes the great officers of state, the cabinet ministers, leading military and naval commanders, great judicial functionaries, and all those through whom the King exerts his titular authority. The word, however, as used nowadays, applies more particularly to the household and personal entourage of the ruler. In the olden times there was little or no distinction between the officers of the royal household. Indeed, the former were generally subordinate to the latter, and as late as Edward I. it was to the Keeper of the King's Wardrobe that all taxes and revenues of the Crown were paid. By degrees, however, the offices of the government were separated from those of the household. The former became more and more the servants of the parliament and of the nation, rather than of the sovereign, and it to-day the Lord High Chancellor, the Lord President of the Council, and the other members of the cabinet are ranked as members of the court, it is in a figurative rather than an actual sense.

The chief ceremonial officers of the court are many, and while some, because of the names of their positions, excite admiration, some, it may be confessed, are causes of ridicule, and might very judiciously be dispensed with. The Hereditary Grand Chamberlain, Hereditary Grand Almoner, Lord Steward, and others are, no doubt, necessary to the dignity of the court, but the same can hardly be said of the Gold Stick, the Silver Stick, Hereditary Grand Falconer and some others. The three chief dignitaries of the court are the Lord Steward of the Household, the Lord Grand Chamberlain and the Master of the Horse. The authority of the Lord Steward extends virtually over one entire court. In former times he exercised the sole right of administering justice in all cases of offences committed within the precinct of the palaces, and had the power of sentencing to death those who had been guilty of crimes meriting capital punishment. He still nominally possesses this prerogative, but his rights are delegated to any magistrate or judge whom he may select. The Lord Steward is appointed by the Sovereign, but

changes with the cabinet, and, by virtue of his office, takes precedence of all Dukes who are not of blood royal. The present Lord Steward of the Household is the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, one of the tallest and best-looking members of the House of Lords. His emblem of office is a long white wand, which he carries himself when in the Sovereign's presence; on other occasions it is borne before him by a bare-headed footman. His salary is two thousand pounds a year. He has under his more immediate orders that of the royal household not in the departments of the Lord Chamberlain and the Master of the Horse. The Lord Steward rules over a

and exclusive, and the receipt from him of the familiar cards entitling one to presentation either at Buckingham Palace or St. James's, at a drawing-room or levee, is a kind of certificate of position, character and antecedents. Although a layman, the Lord Chamberlain has also subject to his authority the prelates and clergy of the Chapels Royal. The chief of these is the Dean of the Chapels Royal, who is invariably the Bishop of London, and who acknowledges no spiritual superior but the Sovereign. The more immediate spiritual adviser of the King bears the quaint title of Clerk of the Closet, the office being now held by the Bishop of Win-

chester, who, it may be remembered, furnished the last ministrations of the church to Queen Victoria.

The third great dignitary of the court, the Master of the Horse to the King, is if he likes, a carriage and four with the Duke of Portland, whose office, like those of the Lord Chamberlain and the Lord Steward, is a ministerial post, and he

holder changing with the cabinet. He possesses more privileges than either of the two dignitaries mentioned, and receives a larger salary, his pay amounting to nearly three thousand pounds a year. He has charge of all matters relating to the Sovereign's stables, horse-breeding establishments, and so forth. He has under his orders all the equerries in waiting and the pages of honor, while among the minor dignitaries of his department are the master of the royal hunt, who is Lord Chesham, and the grand falconer, who is the Duke of St. Albans, a lineal descendant of Neil Gwyn and Charles II.

The Master of the Horse alone of all

fore all the other members of the royal family.

ORIGIN OF THE CORONATION.

"A million wrinkles carve its skin, A thousand waters snow'd upon its breast, From cheek and throat to chin."

Westminster Abbey is the cradle of England's Kings—and their grave. They receive the Sceptre from the Chief Priest of the Kingdom only by passing over their forefather's ashes, and each tomb around them where it belongs to royalty is a reminder of what will be theirs when they pay the debt of nature, and go as subjects to the Judgment Seat. The

CORONATION OMBENS.

It is a curious, and indeed every un-canny experience, when we begin to notice the extraordinary and almost prophetic events which have occurred at many of our royal coronations. Take first of all, the unlucky Harold. When Edward the Confessor lay in his palace, sighing his life away, he burst into the chamber with a number of relatives, and eagerly demanded of the dying monarch that he should name his successor. "I know full well," was the reply, "that I have bequeathed my kingdom to the Duke of Normandy; and are there not these here whose oaths have been given to secure his succession?" A chorus of expostulation broke forth, and once more Edward roused himself to reply, "Harold, take it, if such be thy ruin. Against the duke and his baronage, no power can avail thee." That was on the 6th January. The King passed away almost at once, and Harold was hastily crowned in the adjoining Abbey. Before that year had passed to its close, he lay together with his brethren, a heap of slain, in the autumn twilight, upon the battlefield of Hastings.

The behavior of King John at his coronation was irreverent and extraordinary to a degree. During the ceremony a spear was placed in his hand—one of the symbolic rites with which the medieval coronation service abounded. The King, however, was shaking with laughter from head to foot, and let the spear fall! After another six years the vices and follies of this wretched monarch brought about the loss of Normandy—the sovereignty over which was represented by the spear.

Here, however, is another omen, of an altogether different character. Princess Elizabeth, together with Anne of Cleves, was present at the coronation of Queen Mary I. During the ceremony the Princess complained of the weight of her coronet. "Have patience," replied Noailles, the French ambassador, who overheard the remark, "and before long you will exchange it for a crown."

This same coronation was by no means lacking in evil omens and prophecies. It was remarked that the weight of the jewels on the crown seemed very high too much for the Queen, and she was fain to support her head with her hand. This was held, no doubt, to be an omen of the many troubles which characterized Mary's brief reign, and which ultimately brought her to a premature grave. Once more, during the ceremony of the homage, it was observed, strangely enough, that when the peers approached in turn for the purpose of kissing the Queen's left cheek "every one of them held both their hands together, in manner of lamenting."

James II. was another of our unlucky monarchs; and to tell the truth, his coronation was singularly prolific in gloomy forebodings. Apart from certain less conspicuous events of evil omen, like the abolition of the time-honored procession from the Tower to Westminster, and the abbreviations of the coronation service, a weird incident occurred at the very moment of the crowning. Though there was comparatively little wind, the great flag floating from the White Tower lower down the river was suddenly rent asunder. The same unlucky accident befell the royal canopy on the King's return from the Abbey to Westminster Hall, while it was being borne, according to time-honored custom, by the barons of the Cinque Ports, above the King's head.

Then again, for some inexplicable reason, nothing would persuade the crown to stay on James's head. In all probability it would have fallen to the ground had it not been for the timely aid of Henry Sidney, who at that very moment was, indeed, engaged in a treasonable correspondence with the Prince of Orange! "This is not the first time, your Majesty, that my family have supported the Crown." Such was the remark uttered at the moment by this master of duplicity.

King James's consort never forgot this unhappy incident. Years after she is recorded to have stated that "there was a presage that struck me and everyone who observed it. They could not make the crown keep firm on the King's head. It appeared always on the point of falling, and it required some care to keep it steady."

The coronation of George III. furnished a curious incident concerned with the crown. While the King was moving, the crown being on his head, the great diamond suddenly fell to the ground, and was recovered not without some difficulty.

"When first, portentous, it was known Great George had jostled from his crown The brightest diamond there, The omen-omen, one and all, Foretold some mischief must befall Some loss beyond compare."

And then in the loss of America some five and twenty years later the kingdom was deprived of one of the brightest, if not the brightest of all the jewels it has ever possessed!

The sermon at George III.'s coronation was, moreover, of an almost prophetic import. It was preached by the Bishop of Salisbury, and at its conclusion strangely enough the right reverend prelate alluded to the great length of years during which the King wore the crown.—London Daily Leader.

THE DOUBLE CORONATION.

Queen Alexandra, whom the Archbishop of York will separately crown at the coronation, is the eighteenth Queen Consort since the time of Henry VIII., but only six of her predecessors have previously been crowned in the Abbey. The first double coronation was that of William and Mary, which provided a magnificent spectacle. The tall King and the short Queen walked side by side, not as sovereign and consort, but as joint sovereigns, with the sword between them. For the first time a second chair of state was provided, which has since been habitually used for the Queen Consort, and will again be utilized. Into this chair Mary was lifted like her husband, girl with a sword, and invested with the symbols of sovereignty. It is recorded that the Princess Anne, who stood near, observed to the Queen, "Madam, I pity your fatigue." Her Majesty turned sharply with the words, "A crown, sister, is not so heavy as it seems."

THE QUEEN IN

Queen Alexandra, daughter of King Christian of Denmark, was born at Holstein on the 18th of December 1844, and was born December 1st, 1844.

Her first visit to her venerable father, King Christian of Denmark, was to Cambridge, and the friendship with the As a child she was ple out-of-door life and sisters, and her her much of her q music and dressmak

When travelling her father she met The attraction betw betrothal took plac that they saw one time in the Cathed afterwards the Pri "The young people a warm liking for ed

The engagement November 9th, 1862, the heir-apparent's reaching a climax it ruary, when the bea andra landed at Gre ding was somewhat by the recent death er, but the scene in was, nevertheless, ve were that great many present, but the Pri away the prettiest ding," wrote Captai the event. Eight panied Princess Ale and she was given E Each successive year Empire's affection fo the Queen.

The details as to are to be found in the It may be mentione Duke of Clarence's s affliction to her mo time she was too s retree into public l

In many ways Q shown her deep sym The great, but the time of the Di frequent visits to he patronage to effo have proved her kin the death of he Louise of Denmark, ment in 1898, for s life the pivot of the whicher all her best nered every summer light.

Queen Alexandra King Edward's dea the footstep of a revered Queen Vict pearance by his side has added charm an always distingui abbreviations of the a weird incident occu at the very moment of the crowning. Though there was comparatively little wind, the great flag floating from the White Tower lower down the river was suddenly rent asunder. The same unlucky accident befell the royal canopy on the King's return from the Abbey to Westminster Hall, while it was being borne, according to time-honored custom, by the barons of the Cinque Ports, above the King's head.

Then again, for some inexplicable reason, nothing would persuade the crown to stay on James's head. In all probability it would have fallen to the ground had it not been for the timely aid of Henry Sidney, who at that very moment was, indeed, engaged in a treasonable correspondence with the Prince of Orange! "This is not the first time, your Majesty, that my family have supported the Crown." Such was the remark uttered at the moment by this master of duplicity.

King James's consort never forgot this unhappy incident. Years after she is recorded to have stated that "there was a presage that struck me and everyone who observed it. They could not make the crown keep firm on the King's head. It appeared always on the point of falling, and it required some care to keep it steady."

THE QUEEN'S

Queen Alexandra's her own gentle orders of her Lord Colville of Culross, at the direction of the Royal Household.

With the advent of this last office ceased istic character. W was on the throne, it the Queen's, providi to necessitate its occu the administration; at cabinet came into off to select a new Mis among the Duchesse political party in pow to the fact that Vie Regnant, whereas Ale Queen Consort, and that the Duchess Queensberry is likely Mistress of the Robes of her days, providi to please the Queen.

Next in rank to the only to be seen by the jesty on ceremonial four Ladies of the must be Peersesses or are at present the Co and of Godford, the of Lerion and Lady is a member of the he an old friend and neia at Sandringham. Lad of the Earl of Clau of the post peer who under the name of and who died as am after serving a term in the Tower. Godfo is Duke of Devonshi late Duchess of Manches an aunt of the present An Minto, wife of the C Canada, and like he that gallant and co Gray, who accompan on his visit to the U forty years ago. En



The King in His Coronation Robes.



His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

coronation ceremony has its origin in the year 800, in the coronation of Charlemagne by Pope Leo III. The rite then represented the opposite aspects of European monarchy, and on the other hand was a continuation of popular election, and of the pledge given by the Sovereign to preserve the rights of the people. Of this idea two traces remain—the recognition of the Sovereign at the demand of the archbishop, and the coronation oath, which guarantees the popular and legal rights of the people. The unction with the oil of the crown comes down from the Jews, though it is claimed that it began with Charlemagne.

"Not all the water in the rough rude sea, Can wash the balm from an anointed King."

A King before his coronation is as a bishop-elect before his consecration, or a Nonconformist minister without episcopal ordination. The traditional spot of the first coronation of a British Sovereign is worthy of the romantic legend which enshrines his name. King Arthur was crowned at Stonehenge, which had been transported by Merlin for the purpose to Salisbury Plain, and the Kings from Edward the Elder to Ethelred (A.D. 900-971) were crowned at the King's stone by the first ford of the Thames. The first authenticated coronation at Westminster Abbey dates from Duke William of Normandy, William the Usurper or Conqueror, who established the real point of commencement in our common British history.

THE CORONATION CARPET.

From the west door of Westminster Abbey to the raised platform or "throne" under the lantern, the King will tread on Coronation Day upon a rich carpet which has been woven for the occasion in the looms of Worcester. Owing to the tremendous size of the carpet (the area is 2,115 square feet) the work has been executed in sections, nine feet in width, and with a total length of 235 feet. The design, which is carried out in two shades of mandarin blue, is composed of the rose, the thistle, the shamrock, the crown with the badge and motto of the Order of the Garter. The carpet has been woven by Messrs. Edward Webb & Sons, of Worcester.

ION OMENS.

and indeed even an un- when we begin to ordinary and almost pro- which have occurred at coronations. Take, luckly Harold. When essor lay in his palace, war, he burst into the number of relations, and of the dying monarch me his successor. "Ye was the ruler, "that I my kingdom to the dy; and are there not ouths have been given ession?" A chorus of e forth, and once more myself to reply, "Har- be thy ruler. Against aronage, no power can t was on the 6th Jan- passed away almost at was hastily crowned in fey. Before that year, close, he lay together a heap of slain, in ht, upon the battlefield

King John at his cor- rent and extraordinary g the ceremony a spear hand—one of the sym- which the medieval abounded. The King, ing with laughter from let the spear fall! years the view of a rched monarch brought Normandy—the sov- ch was represented by

is another omen, of different character, together with Anne sent at the coronation During the ceremony gained of the weight of ve patience," replied eh ambassador, who ark, "and before long t for a crown." The tion was by no means ens and prognostica- rked that the weight e crown seemed well the Queen, and she t her head with her held, no doubt, to be many troubles which y's brief reign, and ough her to a pre- ce more, during the nage, it was observed, that when the peers n for the purpose of, left cheek "every one their hands together, nting."

mother of our unlucky all the truth, his cor- rly prolific in gloomy from certain less con- evil omen, like the me-honored procession Westminster, and the e coronation service, rred at the very mo- ing. Though there was wind, the great flag White Tower lower suddenly rent assu- lucky accident befell n the King's return y Westminster Hall, borne, according to m, by the barons of above the King's

some inexplicable r- persuade the crown head. In all proba- fallen to the ground r the timely aid of at that very moment ed in a reasonable n the Prince of Or- the first time, your mly have supported was the remark ut- t by this master of

ort never forgot this Years after she is alid there now. This is but one of a thousand such acts.

THE QUEEN IN TEN MINUTES.

Queen Alexandra is the eldest daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark (who was Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein at the time of her birth, but ascended the throne of Denmark in 1863), and was born at Copenhagen on December 1st, 1844. Her full names are Alexandra Caroline Marie Charlotte Louise Julia.

Her first visit to England was paid to her venerable aunt, the Duchess of Cambridge, and thus began her lifelong friendship with the Duchess of Teck. As a child she was brought up to a simple out-of-door life with her brothers and sisters, and her mother conveyed to her much of her own talent in art, music and dressmaking.

When travelling on the continent with her father she met the Prince of Wales. The attraction between them was mutual and immediate, although no formal betrothal took place. It was in 1861 that they saw one another for the first time in the Cathedral at Worms. Soon afterwards the Prince Consort wrote: "The young people seem to have taken a liking for each other."

The engagement was announced on November 9th, 1862, and curiosity as to the heir-apparent's bride grew apace, reaching a climax in the following February, when the beautiful Princess Alexandra landed at Gravesend. The wedding was somewhat subdued in brilliancy by the recent death of the Prince's father, but the scene in St. George's chapel was, nevertheless, very striking. "There were a great many handsome women present, but the Princess was far and away the prettiest person at her wedding," wrote Captain Charles Bagot on the event. Eight bridesmaids accompanied Princess Alexandra to the altar, and she was given away by her father. Each successive year has increased the Empress's affection for her who is now the Queen.

The details as to the Queen's family are to be found in the Duke's biography. It may be mentioned, however, that the Duke of Clarence's death was a terrible affliction to his mother, and for some time she was too sorrowful to make her rentree into public life.

In many ways Queen Alexandra has shown her deep sympathy with suffering. The great banquet to the poor at the time of the Diamond Jubilee, her frequent visits to hospitals, her willing patronage to efforts of philanthropy, have proved her kindly graciousness.

The death of her mother, Queen Louise of Denmark, was a sad bereavement in 1858, for she had been all her life the pivot of the home in Denmark, with her all her sons and daughters. Journeyed every summer with increasing delight.

Queen Alexandra has ably seconded King Edward's earnest efforts to follow in the footsteps of the illustrious and revered Queen Victoria, and her appearance by his side on state occasions has added charm and a dignity which has always distinguished her.

To say that the Queen is greatly beloved by the nation is to state a truism. She has always commanded the love and loyalty of the nation from the day that, as a sweet, charming girl, she came to share the heart and fortune of the Prince who has come to be our King.

The Queen rejoices to do good by stealth, and delightful chapters of her goodness of heart could be written were a title of these kindnesses made public. Stories do occasionally find their way into print; but more are kept from public, treasured as secret evidences of the Queen's warm-heartedness and splendid disposition.

A very little time ago one of these instances came to light. A poor man, living in Kent, reduced to despair over the condition of his consumptive son, for whose proper care he had not the means to provide, wrote his sorrowful story to the Queen. Her Majesty caused inquiries to be instituted, and, finding the case one of real distress, had the lad conveyed to the Ventnor Home for Consumptives. The Queen defrayed all expenses, and is maintaining the unfortunate invalid there now. This is but one of a thousand such acts.

THE QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.

Queen Alexandra has a household of her own, her gentlemen being under the orders of her Lord Chamberlain, Lord King of Culross, and her ladies under the direction of the Mistress of the Robes.

With the advent of the present reign, the last office ceased to possess a ministerial character. When Queen Victoria was on the throne, it was considered to be endowed with so much influence as to necessitate its occupant changing with the administration, and each time a new cabinet came into office, the Queen had to select a new Mistress of the Robes among the Duchesses belonging to the political party in power. This was due to the fact that Victoria was a Queen Regnant, whereas Alexandra is merely a Queen Consort, and the consequence is that the Duchess of Buccleuch and Queensberry is likely to hold her post of Mistress of the Robes for the remainder of her days, providing she does not cease to please the Queen.

Next in rank to the Duchess, who is to be seen by the side of Her Majesty on ceremonial occasions, are the four Ladies of the Bedchamber, who must be Peereses of the Realm. They are at present the Countesses of Antrim and of Gifford, the widow Countess of Lytton, and Lady Suffolk. The last is a member of the house of Baring, and an old friend and neighbor of the Queen at Sandringham. Lady Lytton is a sister of the Earl of Clarendon, and widow of the poet peer who wrote so brilliantly under the name of "Owen Meredith," and who died as ambassador at Paris after serving a term as Viceroy of India. Lady Gifford is a daughter of the Duchess of Devonshire, a sister of the late Duke of Manchester, and, therefore, an aunt of the present Duke, while Lady Antrim is a sister of the Countess of Minto, wife of the Governor-General of Canada, and, like her, a daughter of that gallant and courtly old General Gray, who accompanied King Edward on his visit to the United States some forty years ago. Each of these four is part of the Italian regalia.

LADIES OF THE BEDCHAMBER IS EXPECTED TO spend three months out of the twelve in personal attendance upon the Queen, at whatever palace Her Majesty may happen to be. They receive the Queen's visitors before admitting them to her presence, entertain her guests, attend her when driving or at entertainments, and, in fact, relieve her of all unnecessary trouble and annoyance. Jane, Lady Churchill, Lady of the Bedchamber to Queen Victoria, was that sovereign's most intimate confidante and associate during the last twenty years of her reign; and there is no doubt that the sudden death of Lady Churchill, who was found dead in her bed, helped to

CORONATION FESTIVITIES.

Programme of Events in London From June 23rd to July 5th.

The programme for the festivities in London is as follows:

Monday, June 23rd—Arrival in London of the Royal representatives; dinner at Buckingham Palace and reception of the suites.

Tuesday, June 24th—Their Majesties will receive the special foreign envoys and give a state dinner at Buckingham Palace.

Wednesday, June 25th—Reception of

representing every portion of the British Dominions. In the evening Their Majesties will attend a reception at Lansdowne House.

Saturday, June 28th—The Royal party will leave London for the Naval Review.

Sunday, June 29th—Dinners to the foreign Princes by the respective ambassadors.

Monday, June 30th—Their Majesties return to London; gala performance of opera.

Tuesday, July 1st—Garden party at Windsor Castle.

Wednesday, July 2nd—Departure of the foreign Princes and envoys; Their Majesties dine at Londonderry House.

TREASURES OF THE CROWN.

In the forthcoming coronation of King Edward VII, there will be a display of royal treasures that has seldom been brought together at a single function in recent years. It is so long since England has had a coronation that not many of the people remember the exact amount of royal treasury stock in the shape of jewels, crowns and scepters kept on hand. It will be an interesting inventory time for the English nation, and not a few will find out for the first time the magnificent collection of jewels kept

perfection of design. It required a good deal of artistic skill to set so many stones in a crown of that size without ruining the effect as a whole. In fact, the setting of the stones is so light and carefully done that one is scarcely aware of the background. The setting is of silver and the pearls are held with gold wire. The rim of the crown is not a solid metal ground but the gems are arranged in clusters in open work. The effect is consequently very striking.

St. Edward's crown is the official crown of England, and this shows very different work from Queen Victoria's. The latter was made in 1838 by Randall & Bridge, and the former in 1062 by Sir Robert Vyner. The official crown is of great size, and almost clumsy looking compared with its mate. The rim is of solid gold, and edged with rows of pearls of considerable size, with here and there clusters of colored jewels surrounded by diamonds and set on enamels of red and white. The effect of so many colors in the rim gives a rather brilliant aspect to the crown, especially in a light. The four crosses pates and fleurs-de-lis which rise from the rim and form an arch toward the centre are likewise studded with diamonds and colored jewels set in red and white enamel. In fact, this whole enamel effect is apparent in every part of the crown, and shows to perfection the old methods of setting stones. Even the centre orb of gold is filled with stones with enamel effects. From the centre orb the cross pates rises upward and is tipped off with a large pearl and with extended arms containing drop-shaped pearls. On the whole the crown is very striking, though somewhat clumsy, and a good representative of the goldsmith's art of nearly three centuries ago.

Orbs and Scepters.

The orbs and scepters of the royal regalia which are deposited in the Tower and brought out only for coronations, are fully as interesting as the crowns, for though they do not further back than 1662, they possess sufficient historical association to make them of great value to the English people. They are symbolic of times and personages which will forever live in history. There are two orbs in the collection made for monarchs in the past. The first and larger one was made by Sir Robert Vyner for Charles II. and the smaller one for Queen Mary II. The first has consequently always been accepted as the official one by the English people, and every monarch since has been crowned with it. The orb is held in the hand at the coronation, its distinctive meaning being of rather obscure Christian origin, borrowed evidently from the Roman emperors by the early Saxon kings. In the great seals of the early Saxon kings the monarch is represented as holding a simple sphere or orb in his left hand, and in some a cross and a dove surmount the orb. From the earliest time the orb has thus been representative of the sovereignty, and all succeeding orbs have been imitated after these early ones. They have varied somewhat in ornamentation since Edward the Confessor's time, but in the main they retain the cross-and-love effect.

There are also two scepters in the royal collection, either one of which is a superb piece of the goldsmith's art. The royal scepter with the cross is two feet and nine inches in length, while Queen Mary's scepter, made for her by King James II., her husband, is two feet and ten inches in length. The latter is of solid gold, and ornamented only with diamonds. The former is of gold, but very elaborately decorated and ornamented with colored jewels. The upper portion is wreathed and twisted, and very handsomely decorated. There are three white and red enameled bands dividing the scepter. The cross rests on an orb of gold, and a large amethyst stands on it, faceted and held in position by jewelled projections. The whole piece is studded thickly with costly gems, and the effect is brilliant in the extreme. This is one of the finest pieces of Sir Robert Vyner's art. Some parts of this scepter have been remade since the time of Vyner, but the part which represents his work is easily recognized from the later additions.

There are only three articles of the regalia that date back to a period more remote than the restoration. These three articles were in Westminster Abbey at the time the Commonwealth ordered the destruction of the royal treasures, and they escaped. One of these is the ancient coronation stone. The other two are the only royal treasures produced by the goldsmith's art to recall a very great antiquity of workmanship. They are the golden eagle or ampulla and the coronation spoon. The eagle stands on a pedestal and measures from the base upward nine inches and weighs all told ten ounces of solid gold. The head of the eagle unsews and a hole in the beak permits the oil to pour forth upon the royal head. When this golden eagle was made history does not definitely say, beyond that it was in use at the coronation of Henry IV. in 1399. From general appearances, however, it looks as if Vyner had made some recent changes and improvements upon it. Certainly parts of the eagle have been worked in recent times with a chasing tool. The screw which holds the head in position is hand made, while, partly testifies to its remote antiquity.

The coronation spoon is thought also to have been made some time in the twelfth century, and its style of ornamentation appears to prove this. The spoon is of silver gilt and has a curious rib down its centre, dividing it so that it fits two fingers of the right hand. The ornamentation is that known as champléve, a form of preparing metals for enamelling in vogue centuries ago. There are four pearls in the handle, but otherwise its ornamentation is simple and inexpensive. There are indications that Vyner, when he remade the royal regalia for Charles II., also touched up the spoon, especially the bowl part, which indicates a later style of goldsmithy than the handle.

The coronation of Queen Victoria was not free from omen. On the fateful day, a large bird, declared by some to be an eagle, was seen hovering over St. James's Park; it finally alighted on the palace. This, declared the wisacres, presaged a disastrous war with some foreign country whose emblem might be an eagle, when, lo! an old lady from the country dispelled the apprehension of the throng by announcing, after careful inspection, that the bird was a goose!



The Queen in Her Coronation Robes.

precipitate the demise of her royal mistress. In emergencies the duties of a Lady of the Bedchamber are likely to be more varied, as may be gathered from the fact that the old Countess of Macclesfield was called upon to act in the capacity of physician and nurse, in the absence of these important functionaries, on the occasion of the somewhat unexpected arrival in the world of the late Duke of Clarence, eldest son of Queen Alexandra.

The Women of the Bedchamber fulfil much the same duties as the Ladies of the Bedchamber. They are not peeresses, though they are recruited exclusively from the aristocracy. Those just appointed by Queen Alexandra are the Hon. Mrs. Charles Hardinge, Lady Emily Kingscote, Lady Alice Stanley, who is a sister of Lady Gosford and of the late Duke of Manchester, and the Hon. Charlotte Knollys. The last occupies the same position in the intimacy and confidence of the Queen as Lady Churchill filled in the case of her late Majesty; in fact, she has never left her royal mistress's side since she first joined her household five and thirty years ago. Of the ladies of the Queen's household, she alone has no set term of duty.

Queen Alexandra has, so far, appointed only four Maids of Honor, two of whom are the lovely twin daughters of the late Lord Vivian, who died as British ambassador at Rome. The regular number is a member of the house of Baring, and an old friend and neighbor of the Queen at Sandringham. Lady Lytton is a sister of the Earl of Clarendon, and widow of the poet peer who wrote so brilliantly under the name of "Owen Meredith," and who died as ambassador at Paris after serving a term as Viceroy of India. Lady Gosford is a daughter of the Duchess of Devonshire, a sister of the late Duke of Manchester, and, therefore, an aunt of the present Duke, while Lady Antrim is a sister of the Countess of Minto, wife of the Governor-General of Canada, and, like her, a daughter of that gallant and courtly old General Gray, who accompanied King Edward on his visit to the United States some forty years ago. Each of these four is part of the Italian regalia.



Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

The Iron Crown of Lombardy is now forty years ago. Each of these four is part of the Italian regalia.

The Coronation Chair and Stone.

"These venerable relics have been over and over again described and engraved, but so inaccurately, in all works of this description, that a few words will not be wasted, perhaps, in their illustration. And first of the stone itself—the Lia-fail, or fatal stone of Ireland—the palladium of Scotland. The legendary history commences with the patriarch Jacob, who is said to have rested his head upon it in the plains of Luz; carried by the Scythians into Spain, it was thence transported to Ireland by Simon Breucus, or Breck, son of Milo, in the time of Romulus and Remus. Its place was the hill of Tara, and upon it the kings of Ireland are supposed to have been crowned. The miraculous power was attributed to it of proving the legitimacy of the royal race by making 'a prodigious noise,' and being 'surprisingly disturbed' whenever a prince of the Scythian line—that is, one of the descendants of Milo, or Milesius, King of Spain—was seated upon it. From Ireland it was removed to Scotland, 330 years before the Christian era, by Fergus the son of Parquhard. In the year 850 it was placed in the Abbey of Scone, in the county of Perth, by King Kenneth, who is reported to have caused to be inscribed upon it in Gaelic an ancient prophecy to this effect:—

"If fate speak sooth, where'er this stone is found,
The Scots shall monarchs of that realm be crowned."

"At Scone it remained till Edward I. deposed Balliol, in 1290, when the victor sent it to London, with the regalia of the Scottish monarch, and presented it the following year 'on the morrow of St. Botolph,' as well as the regalia, at the throne of St. Edward the Confessor, through whose virtues he had acquired them; and with this fact its authentic history commences, together with that of the wooden chair which has ever since been its repository.

"In the wardrobe account of Edward I., amongst the entries of the year 1300, we read: 'To Master Walter, the painter, for costs and expenses incurred by him about making one step at the foot of the new chair in which is the stone from Scotland, set up near the altar before St. Edward's shrine in the abbatical church at Westminster, in pursuance of the order of the King in the month of March, and for the wages of the carpenter and painter for painting the said step, and for gold and divers colors brought for the painting of the same, together with the making of one case for covering the said chair, as appears from the particulars of the wardrobe books—£1 13s. 7d.' This 'stone from Scotland' is described by Mr. Brayley as bearing much resemblance to the dunstones, such as are brought from Dundee for various purposes, of an oblong form, but irregular, measuring 26in. in length, 16in. in

breadth, and 10in. in thickness. Tradition intimates, as we have seen, that this stone was originally brought from Egypt, and it is remarkable that the substances composing it accord in the grains with the sienite of Pliny, the same as Pompey's (or more properly Diocletian's) Pillar at Alexandria, but the particles are much smaller.

"The prophetic distich, said to have been cut on it by command of King Kenneth, is nowhere to be seen, nor can any trace of such an inscription be found. Buchanan says: 'This stone Kenneth removed out of Argyle to Scone, by the river Tay, and placed it there, enclosed in a chair of wood.' Of Kenneth's chair no remains have been ever heard of, nor does it appear from the historians that Edward brought it to London with the stone, though it is not improbable that he did so, and the mention in the wardrobe accounts of 'the new chair' rather supports the belief that the writer was cognizant of an old one. In that case the distich might have been carved on the Scotch chair. It was not very likely to be copied upon the English one.

The chair is of solid oak, and still firm and sound, though much disfigured by wanton mutilations, as well as the hand of time. Immediately under the flat seat "the stone" rests on a kind of middle frame or plinth. "All around, on a level with the stone, ran formerly a beautiful piece of tracery, in quarterly divisions, each containing a beuten shield, originally embazoned; but there are no vestiges of the arms sufficiently distinct to be identified. Of these shields only four out of ten remain—two at the back and two on the left side. All the rest have been broken away, and even the tracery itself is entirely gone in front, so that the stone is there fully exposed to view. The back is terminated by a high pediment, along each angle of which are five crockets; but these, as well as the moulding whereon they are mounted, are of an inferior workmanship to the rest of the chair, and of subsequent addition. Along each side of the pediment is a smooth flat division, about 3in. broad, which appears to have contained a number of small plates of metal, probably with armorial bearings enamelled upon them. The whole chair has been completely covered with gilding and ornamental work, much of which may yet be distinguished on close inspection. On the inside of the back are some faint traces of a male figure in a royal robe, a small portion of the bottom of which, together with a foot and shoe (the latter more what sharp-pointed) are still visible; but these were more so within memory. Below the elbow on the left side is distinguishable a running pattern of oak leaves and worms, with red-breasts and falcons on the oak sprays in alternate order; a different pattern of diapered work is shown on the right side, as well as within the tiers of panelled niches which adorn the outer side and back of the chair.

THE KING'S VISIT TO CANADA.

In the summer of 1860 the Prince started for a tour through Canada, in compliance with a promise given to Queen Victoria, and he was everywhere received with great enthusiasm. We do well to remember that Canada had come to the rescue of the home country when the war had broken out in the Crimea by equipping and dispatching a regiment of soldiers. It was then, as lately in South Africa, a case of "infantry preferred," and the Canadian soldiers were among the most valiant of those who fought beside us in the awful war. If only to acknowledge the readiness with which Canada had thus acted, it was right and proper for the Heir to the Throne to show himself to the loyal Canadians. As soon as the tour was arranged, the President of the United States wrote a personal letter to his "good friend" Queen Victoria, saying

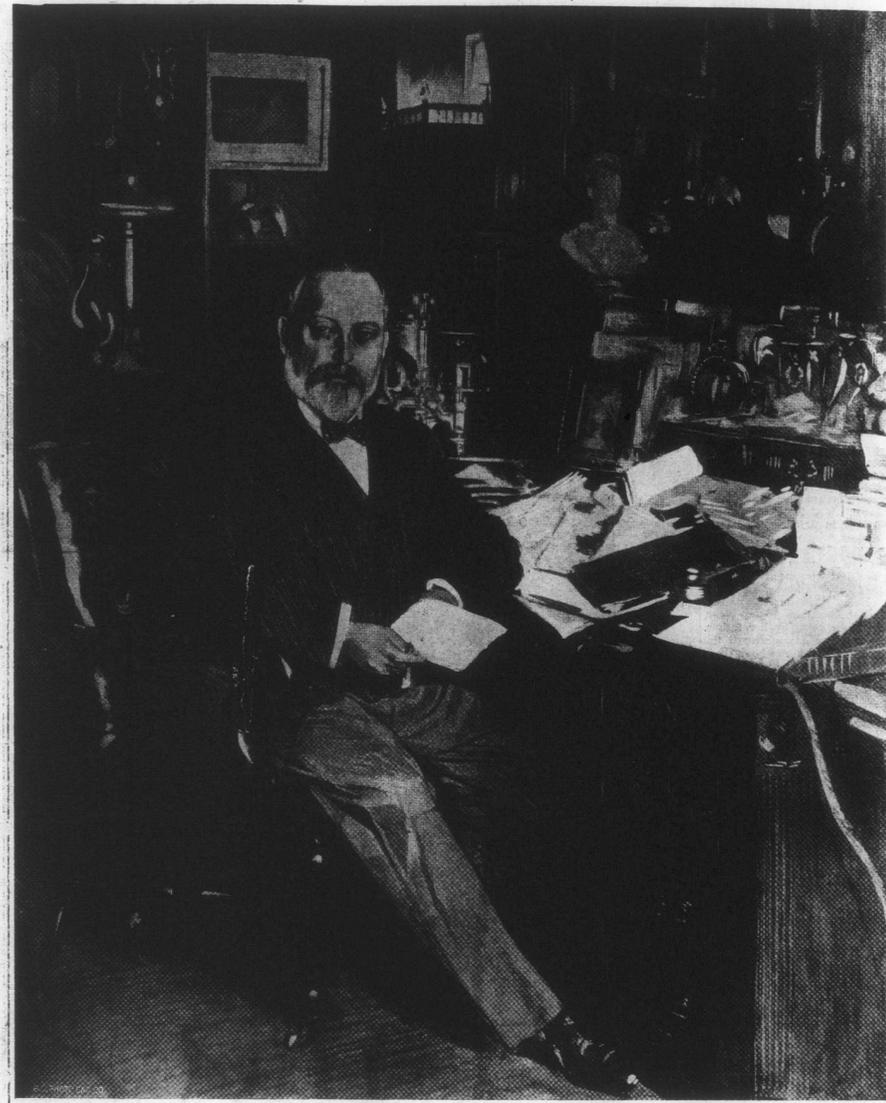
that the people of the United States would be glad if the Prince could visit America as well. It would have been ungracious to have declined, but at the same time the position was not altogether easy to manipulate. It was solved by the Queen's accepting President Buchanan's invitation, and explaining that the Prince would come to Washington, not as the prospective King of England, but as "Lord Renfrew," the name under which he travelled incognito.

St. John's was the first spot reached by the Prince, who was accompanied on his travels by the Duke of Newcastle, General Bruce, Major Teesdale and a large suite. He was greeted by loyal swarms wherever he went, and acquitted himself under all kinds of circumstances with dignity and tact. At Montreal he was especially well received. Blondin made his astonishing crossing on stilts, and even carried a man across

the foaming waters safely. The intrepid athlete was presented to the Prince, and was eager to have the honor of carrying him across on the tight-rope, an offer which, needless to say, was declined with thanks.—Black and White.

The Kings of the Belgians are not "Kings of the Swedes, Goths, and Vandals," at Upsala Cathedral. (The same monarchs are also crowned Kings of Norway at Drontheim Cathedral.

The Turkish Sultans are not crowned, but instead are formally invested with the "Sword of Osman."



The King Conducting the Nation's Business.

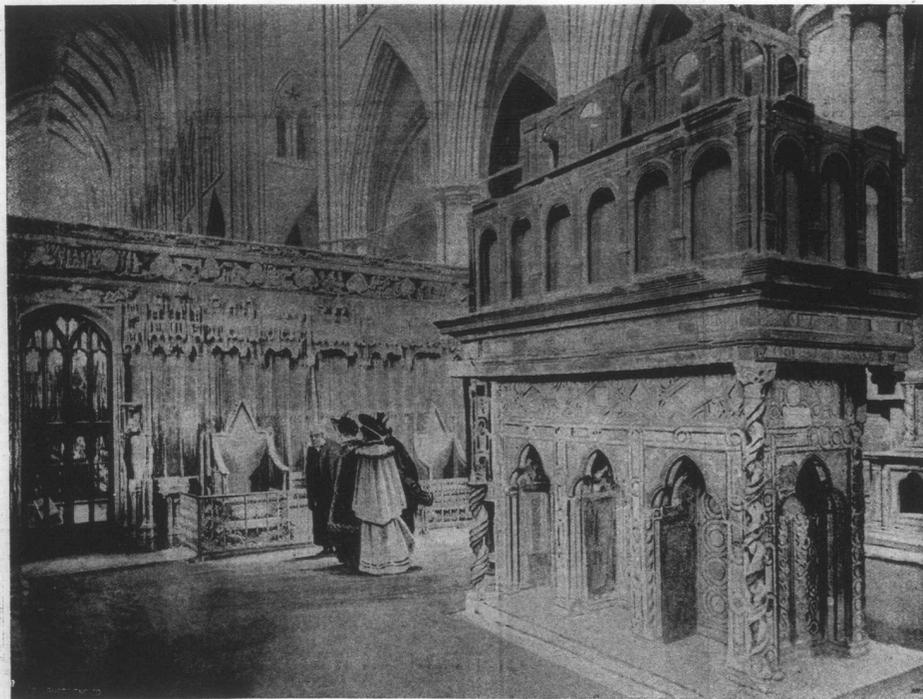
A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

Of a Few of the Chief Events Connected With Westminster Abbey.

A.D.	133 (7) Fall of the Temple of Apollo.	1559 CORONATION OF ELIZABETH, Jan. 15.
00-100 (7) Foundation by Lucius.	016 (7) Foundation by Segbert.	1563 Signature of the Thirty-nine Articles.
1042 Fulfillment of Edward the Confessor's Vow.	1059 Foundation of the Abbey.	1603 CORONATION OF JAMES I., July 25.
1066 CORONATION OF HAROLD, Jan. 6.	1066 CORONATION OF WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR, Dec. 25.	1626 CORONATION OF CHARLES I., Feb. 2.
1076 First Council of Westminster.	1087 CORONATION OF WILLIAM RUFUS, Sept. 26.	1642 Regalia taken from Abbey and destroyed.
1100 CORONATION OF HENRY I., August 5.	1135 CORONATION OF STEPHEN, Dec. 23.	1657 INSTALLATION OF CROMWELL AS LORD PROTECTOR, June 28, in Westminster Hall.
1163 CORONATION OF THE CONFESSOR.	1170 CORONATION OF PRINCE HENRY, June 14.	1661 CORONATION OF CHARLES II., April 23.
1180 CORONATION OF RICHARD I., Sept. 3.	1190 CORONATION OF BISHOP OF LONDON, May 23.	1685 CORONATION OF JAMES II., April 23.
1220 CORONATION OF HENRY III., May 17.	1236 Marriage of Henry III. and Eleanor, Jan. 14.	1689 CORONATION OF WILLIAM AND MARY, April 11.
1245 Part of Abbey rebuilt by Henry III.	1250 Chapter House begun.	First Chair for Queen's Consort.
1252 Excommunication of transgressors of Magna Charta.	1256 Parliament met in Chapter House, March 23.	1702 CORONATION OF ANNE, April 23.
1263 Commons assemble in Cloisters.	1267 Mosaic Pavement brought from Rome.	1714 CORONATION OF GEORGE I., Oct. 20.
1274 CORONATION OF EDWARD I., Aug. 19.	1290 Council expelled Jews from England.	1715 Great Bell removed to St. Paul's.
1296 Dedication of stone at Scone.	1308 CORONATION OF EDWARD II., Feb. 25.	1727 CORONATION OF GEORGE II., Oct. 11.
1327 CORONATION OF EDWARD III., Feb. 1.	1363 Building of south and west Cloisters.	1737 Monument to Milton.
1377 CORONATION OF RICHARD II., July 16.	1390 CORONATION OF HENRY IV., Oct. 13.	1740 Monument to Shakespeare.
1413 CORONATION OF HENRY V., April 9.	1415 Te Deum for Agincourt, Nov. 23.	1760 Celebration of 350th anniversary of Foundation, Dec. 28.
1429 CORONATION OF HENRY VI., Nov. 6.	1461 CORONATION OF EDWARD IV., June 28.	1761 CORONATION OF GEORGE III., Sept. 22.
1483 CORONATION OF RICHARD III., July 6.	1485 CORONATION OF HENRY VII., Oct. 30.	1771 Tomb of the Confessor opened.
1503 Foundation of Henry VII.'s Chapel.	1500 CORONATION OF HENRY VIII., June 24.	1812 Installation of the Knights of the Bath.
1547 First Bell Ringers.	1547 Last Sittings of Commons in Chapter House.	1821 CORONATION OF GEORGE IV., July 19.
1553 CORONATION OF EDWARD VI., Feb. 20.	1553 CORONATION OF MARY, Oct. 1.	1831 CORONATION OF WILLIAM IV., Sept. 8.
1554 High Mass for opening of Parlia-		1838 CORONATION OF VICTORIA, June 28.
		1842 Consecration of five Australian Bishops.
		1850 Consecration of Bishops of Columbia, St. Helena and Barbadoes.
		1865 Celebration of eight hundredth anniversary of Foundation, Dec. 28.
		1868 Consecration of Bishops of Grafton and Armidale and Mauritus. Also Bishops of Auckland and Bathurst.
		1877 Caxton Celebration.
		1881 Jubilee Service for King's College.
		1902 CORONATION OF EDWARD VII., "WHOM GOD PRESERVE."

UNIFORMS FOR CORONATION.

The Kings-at-Arms, Heralds and Pursuivants, all of whom will perform incidental duties at the coronation, adding considerable splendor to its effect, will all have completely new outfits made for the event. The Kings-at-Arms will wear tabards or surcoats of velvet and cloth of gold, on which the royal insignia are emblazoned. They resemble sleeveless gowns in form, but are furnished with wings which fold over the arms. Their collars will be composed of links shaped like the letter S, made of silver gilt, with badges at the centre containing the shamrock, rose and thistle enamelled in their proper colors. They will be entitled to wear coronets. The heralds are to wear tabards of crimson damask, and the pursuivants tabards of satin.



Shrine of Edward and Coronation Chair.

A FORECAST OF CORONATION

Continued from

and going along with the Kings Right into the Archbishop's Chair. Receive this King now from the Altar, delivered to you by the bishops and through unworthy. Then the King, sword, and going to there in the scabbard and sits down in King Section XI.—The In

Then the King at and Imperial Mantle Gold are by the Master delivered to the Dean of by Him put upon the Lord Great Chamberlain.

The King sits down, Orb, with the Cross, altar by the Dean of delivered into the King Archbishop, pronounce exhortation.

Section XI.—The In

Then the Officer of delivers the King's r in which give the Archbishop fourth finger of His hand.

Then the Dean of the Sceptre with the De bishop. The Glove Lord of the Manor put on, the Archbishop Sceptre with the Cross right hand, saying:

Receive the Royal sign of Kingly Power. And then he delivers the Dove into the King's hand.

Receive the Rod of Mercy, and God, who holy desires, all good all just works do and assist you in the and exercise of all which He hath given merciful that you be so execute justice, not mercy. Punish, tect and cherish the your people, in that they should go.

Section XII.—Putting

The Archbishop, sit altar, taketh the Crown and laying it again be altar saith a prayer.

Then the King sits Edward's chair, the Altar with other bishops, altar; the Dean of W the Crown, and the A it of him, reverently p King's head. At the people, with loud and cry, "God save the King and the Kings of Ar coronets; and the true by a signal given the Tower are shot off.

The presenting of the Benedictus, and the forming Sections XIII

Section XV.—The

The Te Deum being is lifted into his throne bishops and Bishops, of the Kingdom; and being placed therein, all the those that bear the sceptres, and the noble the other regalia, stand steps of the Throne; an standing before the King's head, the true hold fast."

Section XVI.—The

The Exhortation be

A FORECAST OF THE CORONATION CEREMONY

Continued from page 14.

and going along with him) delivers it into the Kings Right Hand, and he holding it, the Archbishop saith:

Receive this Kingly sword brought now from the Altar of God and delivered to you by the hands of us the bishops and servants of God, though unworthy.

Then the King, rising up, ungirds his sword, and going to the altar, offers it there in the scabbard, and then returns and sits down in King Edward's Chair, Section X.—The Investing With the Armilla, Etc.

Then the King arising, the Armilla and Imperial Mantle of Pall of Cloth of Gold are by the Master of the Robes delivered to the Dean of Westminster, and by him put upon the King standing, the Lord Great Chamberlain fastening the clasp.

The King sits down, and then the Orb, with the Cross, is brought from the altar by the Dean of Westminster and delivered into the King's hand by the Archbishop, pronouncing a blessing and exhortation.

Section XI.—The Investiture Per Anulum et Baculum.

Then the Officer of the Jewel House delivers the King's ring to the Archbishop, in which a table jewel is enclosed, the Archbishop puts it on the fourth finger of His Majesty's right hand.

Then the Dean of Westminster brings the Sceptre with the Cross and the Sceptre with the Dove to the Archbishop. The Glove presented by the Lord of the Manor of Warsop being put on, the Archbishop delivers the Sceptre with the Cross into the King's right hand, saying:

Receive the Royal Sceptre, the ensign of Kingly Power and Justice.

And then he delivers the Sceptre with the Dove into the King's left hand and saith:

Receive the Rod of Equity and Mercy, and God, from whom all holy desires, all good counsels, and all just works do proceed, direct and assist you in the administration and exercise of all those powers which He hath given you. Be so merciful that you be not too remiss, so execute justice that you forget not mercy. Punish the wicked, protect and cherish the just, and lead your people in the way wherein they should go.

Section XII.—Putting on the Crown.

The Archbishop, standing before the altar, taketh the Crown into his hands, and laying it again before him upon the altar saith a prayer.

Then the King sitteth down in King Edward's chair, the Archbishop, assisted with other bishops, comes from the altar; the Dean of Westminster brings the Crown, and the Archbishop, taking it of him, reverently putteth it upon the King's head. At the sight whereof the people, with loud and repeated shouts, cry, "God save the King"; the Peers and the Kings of Arms put on their coronets; and the trumpets sound, and by a signal given the great guns at the Tower are shot off.

The presenting of the Holy Bible, the Benedictus, and the Te Deum follow, forming Sections XIII. and XIV.

Section XV.—The Inthronisation.

The Te Deum being ended, the King is lifted into his throne by the Archbishops and Bishops, and other Peers of the Kingdom; and being inthronised, or placed therein, all the great officers, those that bear the swords and the sceptres, and the nobles who had borne the other regalia, stand round about the steps of the Throne; and the Archbishop, standing before the King, says the exhortation beginning "Stand firm, and hold fast."

Section XVI.—The Homage.

The Exhortation being ended, all the

princes and peers then present do their homage publicly and solemnly unto the King.

The Archbishop first kneels down before His Majesty's knees, and the rest of the bishops kneel in their places; and they do their homage together for the shortening of the ceremony, the Archbishop saying:

I, Frederic, Archbishop of Canterbury, (and so every one of the rest, I, N, Bishop of N, repeating the rest audibly after the Archbishop), will be faithful and true, and Faith and Truth will bear unto you our Sovereign Lord and your Heirs, Kings of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. And I will do, and truly acknowledge the Service of the Lands I claim to hold of you as in right of the Church. So help me God.

Then the Archbishop kisseth the King's left cheek.

Then the Prince of Wales, taking off his Coronet, kneels down before His Majesty's knees, the rest of the Princes of the Blood Royal kneeling in their places, taking off their coronets and pronouncing the words of homage after him, the Prince of Wales saying:

I, N, Prince of, Duke, etc., of N, do become your Liege man of Life and Limb, and of earthly Worship, and Faith, and Truth, I will bear unto you to live and die against all manner of folks. So help me God.

Then the Princes of the Royal blood arising, touch the Crown on His Majesty's head and kiss His Majesty's left cheek.

After which the other peers of the realm, who are then in their seats, kneel down, put off their coronets, and do homage.

The peers having done their homage, the first of each order putting off his coronet singly, ascends the throne again, and, stretching forth his hand, touches the Crown on His Majesty's head, as promising by that ceremony for himself and his order to be ever ready to support it with all their power, and then kisseth the King's cheek.

At the same time the choir singeth the anthem, "Kings shall see and arise."

When the homage is ended the drums beat and the trumpets sound and all the people shout, crying out:

God save King Edward! Long live King Edward!

May the King live for ever!

The solemnity of the King's coronation being thus ended, the Archbishop leaves the King in his throne and goes to his chair.

Section XVII.—The Queen's Coronation.

The Queen ariseth and goeth to the steps of the altar, supported by two bishops, and there kneeleth down, whilst the Archbishop of York saith a prayer.

The prayer being ended, the Queen ariseth and cometh to the place of her anointing, which is to be at a faldstool set for that purpose before the altar between the steps and King Edward's chair. She kneeleth down, and four peeresses appointed for that service and summoned by Garter King of Arms and holding a rich pall of cloth of gold over her, the Archbishop of York pourth the Holy Oil upon the crown of her head, saying these words:

In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, let the anointing with this oil increase your honor and the grace of God's Holy Spirit establish you for ever and ever. Amen.

Then the Archbishop of York receiveth from the officer of the Jewel Office the Queen's ring and putteth it upon the fourth finger of her right hand, saying:

Receive this ring, the seal of a sincere faith; and God, to Whom belongeth all power and dignity, prosper you in this your honor and grant you therein long to continue, fearing Him always, and always doing such things as shall please Him, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Then the Archbishop of York taketh



The King and Queen in the Royal Palace of Denmark

the crown from the altar into his hands, and reverently setteth it upon the Queen's head, saying:

Receive the crown of glory, honor and joy; and God, the Crown of the faithful, Who by our episcopal hands (though unworthy) doth this day set a crown of pure gold upon your head, enrich your royal heart with His abundant grace, and crown you with all princely virtues

in this life, and with an everlasting crown of glory in the life which is to come, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Queen being crowned, all the peeresses put on their coronets.

Then the Archbishop of York putteth the Sceptre into the Queen's right hand, and the Ivory Rod with the Dove into her left hand.

The Queen, being thus anointed and

crowned, and having received all her ornaments, ariseth and goeth from the altar, supported by her two bishops, and so up to the theatre. And as she passeth by the King on his throne she boweth herself reverently to His Majesty, and then is conducted to her own throne, and without any further ceremony taketh her place in it.

Section XVIII.—The Holy Communion.

Then follows the communion service. The King and Queen deliver their Sceptres to the noblemen who had previously borne them and descend from their thrones, supported and attended as before, and go to the steps of the altar, where, taking off their crowns, which they deliver to the Lord Great Chamberlain and other appointed officer to hold, they kneel down.

First the King offers bread and wine for the communion, which, being brought out of St. Edward's Chapel and delivered into his hands (the bread upon the paten by the Bishop that read the Epistle, and the wine in the chalice by the Bishop that read the Gospel), are by the Archbishop received from the King and reverently placed upon the altar. Then the King, kneeling as before, makes his oblation, offering a pall or altar-cloth delivered by the Officer of the Great Wardrobe to the Lord Great Chamberlain, and by him kneeling to His Majesty, and an incense burner of gold of a pound weight, which the Treasurer of the Household delivers to the Lord Great Chamberlain and he to His Majesty. And the Archbishop, coming to him, receiveth and placeth them upon the altar.

The Queen also, at the same time, maketh her oblation of a pall or altar-cloth and a mark weight of gold in like manner as the King.

Then the King and Queen return to their chairs and kneel down at their faldstools.

Section XIX.—The Recept.

The whole coronation office being thus performed, the King, attended and accompanied as before, the four swords being carried before him, descends from his throne, crowned; and carrying his Sceptre and Red in his hands, goes into the area eastward of the theatre and passes on through the door on the south side of the altar into Saint Edward's Chapel; and as they pass by the altar the rest of the regalia lying upon it are to be delivered by the Dean of Westminster to the lords that carried them in the procession, and so they proceed in state into the chapel, the organ all the while playing.

bearing her sceptre in her right hand and her ivory rod in her left.

The King and Queen being come into the chapel, the King, standing before the altar, delivers the sceptre with the dove to the Archbishop, who layeth it upon the altar there. And the golden spurs and St. Edward's staff are given into the hands of the Dean of Westminster, and by him laid there also.

His Majesty will then be disrobed of his imperial mantle or robe of State and arrayed in his royal robe of purple velvet, and Her Majesty will also be arrayed in her royal robes of purple.

His Majesty, wearing his Imperial Crown, will then receive in his left hand the orb from the Archbishop.

Then Their Majesties will proceed through the choir to the west door of the church, in the same way as they came, wearing their crowns, the King bearing in his right hand the sceptre with the cross and in his left the orb; the Queen bearing in her right hand the sceptre with the cross, and in her left the ivory rod with the dove; all peers wearing their coronets.

THE QUEEN'S CARE FOR HORSES.

The Queen has always, writes a royal chronicler, shown her sympathy with the sufferings of dumb animals.

Some years ago her name was associated with the movement to ameliorate the lot of omnibus horses, one result of which was the general posting of notices calling on passengers to avoid stopping omnibuses as much as possible to save the horses the strain of re-starting.

Her Majesty recently showed a desire to render more comfortable the condition of horses on the public cab ranks, and her first step in this direction has now been taken.

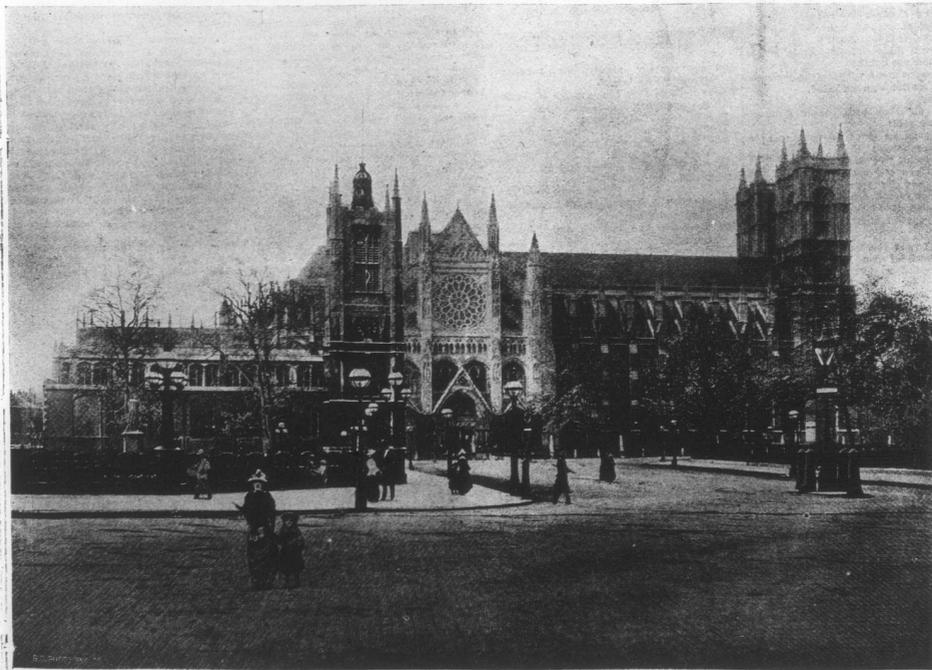
In the capital of her native country there are in general use on the carriage ranks small trestle stands or tables, on which the horses' nosebags are placed, so that the animals can feed in greater comfort.

The Queen, as an experiment, has had sent over from Denmark half a dozen of these stands to be distributed to a few cabbdrivers, in the hope that their practical utility may be established and the system widely copied at hackney stands in London and the provinces.

Within the past few days the stands have been tentatively used at the cab rank in Pall Mall.

The structures are very light and compact, the table part being formed of strong webbing. When not in use the apparatus can be folded into small compass and easily stowed away under the driver's seat.

A Czar of Russia is not fully in office until his coronation. The acts of a Czar who might die uncrowned, would, under ancient law, be held of doubtful validity.



Exterior View of Westminster Abbey.

OF ELIZABETH, the Thirty-nine Ar... OF JAMES I., OF CHARLES I., from Abbey and de... OF CROMWELL PROTECTOR, June... OF CHARLES II., OF JAMES II., OF WILLIAM AND... OF ANNE, April 23... OF GEORGE I., moved to St. Paul's... OF GEORGE II., Milton, Shakespeare, of 73-centenary of School... OF GEORGE III., Confessor opened, OF GEORGE IV., OF WILLIAM IV., OF VICTORIA, of five Australian of Bishops of Colum... eight hundredth an... Foundation, Dec. 28... of Bishops of Grafton... and Mauritius. Also... Auckland and Bath... nation. for King's College... OF EDWARD VII., GOD PRESERVE." R CORONATION. Heralds and Pur... will perform Incl... coronation, adding con... its effect, with all... outfits made for the... Arms will wear its... velvet and cloth of... royal insignia are em... ble sleeveless gowns... furnished with wings... arms. Their collars... flukes shaped like the... ver gilt, with badges... the shamrock, rose... in their proper colors... to wear coronets... ar tabards of crimson... sulvants tabards of

