EDWARD IS POPULAR

All Classes of English Society Adore Their New King.

Was a Bon Vivant as Prince of Wales, But Now Is Sober and Sedate—His Coronation to Occur Next June.

[Special London Letter.]

WHEN King Edward VII. was Prince Albert Edward of Wales, he was considered the most democratic prince in Europe. Why, it would be hard to say. The people of England, as well as the masses of of other countries, raise up idols—sometimes because they are too stupid to comprehend the motives of their so-called superiors, at other times for the sole purpose of knocking them down.

As prince of Wales, the reigning British sovereign, who, by the grace of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, is soon to be made "British emperor," was a liberal patron of the turf—an institution far dearer to the average cockney than the established church. He appeared in person at every meet of importance, his horses contested for purses and his representatives were central figures in the betting ring. Among his associates he was noted as a gambler of nerve, and scandal ventured to assert that young and inexperienced men with money in their purses were plucked like geese in the august circles patronized by the prince. His love for beautiful women was proverbial, not only at home, but also in Paris and Homburg. Had he belonged to a somewhat lower stratum of society he would have been called a sport and a rake, but being heir presumptive to the throne, the sycophants who surrounded him dubbed him "perfect gentleman and prince of good fellows."

But the transition from second fiddle to first violin wrought a change in Albert Edward which frightened his old intimates and filled the hearts of the old-fashioned aristocracy with joy. Hardly had he been proclaimed king when his character and disposition changed radically. He was no longer anybody's chum—he was everybody's sovereign. He ceased to be a patron of the turf, stopped gambling, resented familiarity and re-established customs which his venerable mother had permitted to pass into what Grover Cleveland would have called "innocuous desuetude." Instead of "liberalizing" royalty, he issued edicts recalling to life usages which had been forgotten even by the heads of the various red-tape departments of court officialdom.

Yet, in spite of these reactionary measures, his majesty is more popular than ever before; and this only goes to show that the masses are not only fond of display, but that the "divinity that doth hedge a king" still is a tangible something in the public mind. Many a revolution has been avoided in past ages by royal display. By the same means dissatisfaction has been changed into adoration. When the present German emperor ascended the throne, he was not a popular monarch. He was antagonized in parliament and out of it. The people called him young and inexperienced; the nobility cold and unreliable. He made a few bellicose speeches and arranged a succession of gorgeous pageants. Wherever he appeared he was "it," and very soon the factions which had abused him most became his blindest admirers.

Whether the erratic William gave his British uncle a few private lessons in statecraft, as some waspish writers have had the hardihood to assert, will probably never be known. Certain it is, however, that King Edward has succeeded in winning over to his side the high aristocracy and the middle-class nonconformists, two elements which, no longer than a year or two ago, pronounced him unfit to succeed the good Victoria as ruler of a great Christian nation.

Although the coronation of the king will not take place until next June, it is the paramount topic of conversation in the English metropolis; and everybody seems to delight that the celebration is to be conducted upon a scale of magnificence unparalleled in modern history. The costermongers seem to be quite as joyful over the coming event as the aristocratic ladies who will participate in the services at Westminster abbey. It is to be an all-around "by-the-grace-of-God" affair, in which everybody can take a part—the nobility by exhibiting rare family jewels, the rabble by shouting, and rich Americans by paying exorbitant prices for windows along the line of the royal procession.

The coronation of an English king is a mediaeval ceremony of so much interest that a short description of it may be welcomed by many American readers.

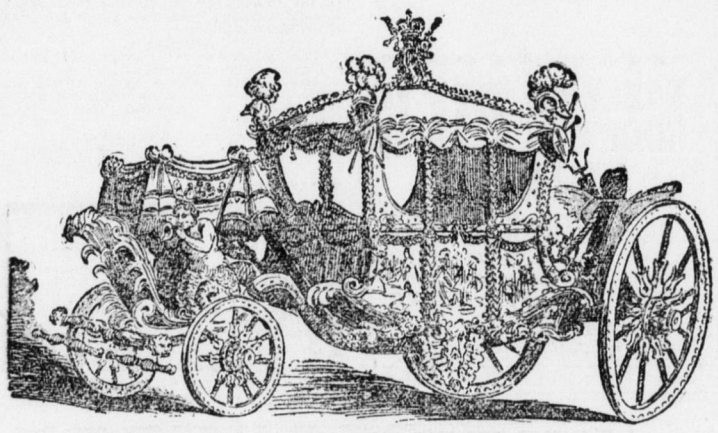
The king and his consort, accompanied by the princes and princesses of blood royal and attended by the highest household and military officers and crack military organizations, proceed from the palace to Westminster abbey, at the entrance of which the sovereign is received by the great officers of state and the noblemen designated as bearers of the royal insignia. He is conducted to the robing chamber where he is clothed in surcoat of crimson velvet with a mantle and hood of the same material, trimmed with ermine and bordered with deep gold lace. After the cap of state has been placed on his head, he advances up the nave into the choir, the choristers immediately beginning the anthem. The sovereign moves to the south side of the throne and passes to a chair of state called the recognition chair, where for a few moments he gives himself up to private devotion. The archbishop of Canterbury, standing near the king, then says to the lord chancellor, the lord great chamberlain, the lord high constable and the earl marshal, who stand, respectively, in the east, west, north and south side of the abbey: "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 sovereign stands while east, west, north and south respond in union. This is the recognition, after which the king passes to the altar, where he offers to the archbishop an altar cloth of gold and an ingot of gold weighing one pound, called the sovereign's offerings. After that follows communion, and then the oath is administered to the king. Thereupon the archbishop anoints the royal head and hands in the form of a cross, with consecrated oil. Next he is presented with the royal spurs of gold, the royal sword, the imperial mantle of cloth of gold, the orb, the ruby ring, the scepters of the two kingdoms, the scepter royal and the scepter with the dove. One represents kingly power and justice, the other equity and mercy. Then follows the actual crowning. The crown is consecrated by the archbishop who places it on the royal head. This is the signal for all the peers and peeresses to put on their coronets, the bishops their caps and the kings-of-arms their crowns.

Simultaneously the royal salute is fired and there is a loud blast of trumpets, and all the world knows that the king is crowned. At this juncture the treasurer of the household distributes the medals struck to commemorate the occasion. The administration of the sacrament and the benediction conclude the religious ceremony, which occupies several hours.

The king then exchanges the robe of state for the royal robe of purple velvet, and the orb and scepter royal are placed in his hands. He is conducted out of the abbey and returns to the palace in the same great state as in the triumphal progress to old Westminster.

Whether King Edward will have a coronation banquet is not yet known. William IV. and Victoria omitted this part of the ceremony. Should the new king conclude to have one it will revive many old customs, among them the mummery of the "champion of England." This champion is a knight dressed in mediaeval panoply of war who makes his appearance at the coronation banquet at Westminster hall and challenges to mortal combat any who may deny the title of the monarch just crowned. Should no one answer after the third defiance, the champion will approach the kng, and his majesty will drink to him from a gilt cup, which he then presents to his gallant defender. The office of champion is an ancient one, and is supposed to have been brought to England by William the Conqueror. Since the time of Richard II. it has remained in the Dymoke family, of Scrivelsby manor, Lincolnshire, the present head of which is Sir Francis Dymoke, an unpretentious country gentleman of peaceful habits and very small stature.

WILLIAM WALTER WELLS.



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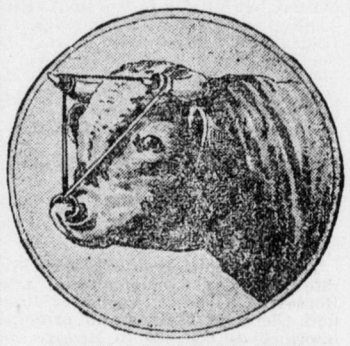
FARM AND GARDEN

A CHECK ON BULLS.

Improvement on an American Device Suggested by South Australian Experimenters.

The Australian Leader suggests this improvement on a device to prevent bulls from breaking fences which was published years ago in the Country Gentleman—devised by the South Australian department of agriculture. It is described as follows:

"A block of wood is screwed on to each horn, and a wire stretched from block to block and also to the nose ring, as shown. So long as there is no pressure on the wires between the ring and the horns, the nose ring is simply held upwards without any discomfort to the animal. Should the bull rush any other animal, or attempt to get through any fence, the pressure pulls the nose ring upwards, causing considerable pain. It requires very few experiences to teach the animal that any misbehavior on his part is attended by suffering to himself. One prominent breeder says even the fiercest of bulls is quickly tamed by this device. In place of the blocks on the horns, the latter are sometimes bored through near the point and the wires secured. The blocks may also be put on in different ways, the object being to bring the wires from the horns to the nose away from the head and face."



CHECK ON UNRULY BULL.

KOCH ON TUBERCULOSIS.

Recent Statements of the German Pathologist Should Be Taken with a Grain of Salt.

London dispatches state that Prof. Koch, the German pathologist, who is attending the British congress called to consider means for the prevention of consumption, in the course of an interview with a newspaper reporter authorized the statement that he has demonstrated that the meat and milk of cattle infected with tuberculosis may be consumed with impunity. To the newspaper correspondent he is reported to have said: "You may say substantially that I have reached the conclusion that mankind's fear of contact with tuberculosis-infected flesh and fluid is unnecessary and unfounded. I arrived at the discovery through what I consider practically indisputable tests. These experiments lead me to believe that human tuberculosis and bovine tuberculosis are two entirely distinct species. I have found the human tuberculon incapable of inoculation into the animal system. Proceeding from that premise, I am prepared to show that humanity's far-reaching precautions against infected cattle may once for all be abandoned."

The results which Dr. Koch is credited with securing are not in accord with those which have been the product of similar tests made by many pathologists of this country and Europe, and before accepting these statements at their face value we shall await further particulars.—Farmers' Review.

A Comfortable Possibility.

Never hesitating to slur the plain farmer, some of the big city dailies are cartooning the proposition advanced in a western state to establish steam laundries and bakeries in well-populated neighborhoods. Whether feasible or not, the inspiration is a good one. The hard-working farmer's wife has never been able to share very much in the labor-saving machinery and implements employed on the farm, and her position has been one of hand to hand contact with the pressing work which must be accomplished 365 days in the year. Not impossibly these enterprises could be successfully run by farmers on the cooperative plan, affording needed relief to the overworked helpmate who does so much toward the permanent success of the farmer's business and toward his comfort.—Farm and Home.

The Cows in Fly Time.

Here is something that should be preserved by every reader that owns cows, especially, and good for other cattle also in fly time. The Country Gentleman gives it from its veterinary editor, who says it is a cheap, reliable remedy used on his cows for years, and found to be lasting in results, easily used and such a comfort to the animals that they could stand and be milked in the field, if necessary. Pine tar, one pound; lard, six pounds. Melt the lard and stir in the pine tar. Keep an old sponge in the pail, and smear a little on the back of the cow's head, along the spine and on brisket twice a week, or when necessary.

Same Kind of a Cat.

Dorothy, the only daughter of a prominent western minister, possesses a will that, if it increases with her years, will be a most formidable thing to encounter by and by. As it is her father and mother are constantly being shocked by her ungodly ways and general incorrigibility. Not long ago she was playing with her kitten, which objected in frantic jumps to being dressed in a doll's golf cape; and in her sudden desperation and exasperation her mother was horrified to hear her exclaim:

"You d— little cat!"

Of course a vigorous chastisement followed and the usual penitent tears were shed and promises made, but alas, for baby resolutions! The next day the kitten again proved intractable, and childish impatience was about to express itself when she caught sight of her mother's warning eye and uplifted finger. Then with an air of resignation she said:

"That's all right, mamma, but she's the same kind of a cat that she was yesterday!"—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Those Lucky Boston Girls.

"Miss Beenz never gets nervous about the heat."

"But she's from Boston, you know."

"Yes, I fancied so. She scowled horribly when I split an infinitive yesterday. But why does that save her from worrying over the heat?"

"She never knows how hot it really is."

"Explain."

"Why, when she takes the thermometer from the hook her hands are so cold that the mercury gets a chill and falls down in a comatose condition, and by the time she can bring her nearsighted spectacles to bear on the tube the freezing point is in sight. 'Fifty-three,' she said yesterday as she stared at the thermometer. 'Isn't it singular how the imagination will affect the human mind? Now, I don't—call that hot.' And it was actually 91 degrees in the shade!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Summary Retribution.

"Behead the brass band!" shouted the Chinese emperor.

The court favorite looked questioningly at the empress dowager.

"Certainly," said she. "If it will amuse him, behead the entire band."

"But what reason shall I give?"

"Simply call attention to its lack of delicacy. As we were entering the Forbidden City it played: 'The Old Home Ain't What It Used to Be.'"—Washington Star.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 17.

Flour—Minnesota patent $3.85@4.15.
Wheat—No. 2 red 77¼c.
Corn—No. 2 at 63c.
Oats—No. 2 white 42½c.
Beeves—Steers $3.90@5.65. Veals $5.00@7.75.
Sheep—Dull at $2.00@3.75, lambs $4.00@6.12½.
Hogs—Good western hogs $6.00.

Cleveland, Aug. 17.—Flour—Winter wheat, patents, $3.60@3.80.
Wheat—No. 2 red 73½c.
Corn—No. 2 yellow 61½c.
Oats—No. 2 white 41¼c.
Butter—Best creamery 22½c.
Cheese—York state 11c.
Eggs—Best 15½@16c.
Potatoes—New $1.25@1.50.
Cattle — Best steers $4.85@5.00, calves $6.00@6.50.
Sheep — Best $3.75@3.85, spring lambs $4.75@5.25.
Hogs—Yorkers $5.90.

Toledo, Aug. 17.—Wheat—No. 2 cash 73½c.
Corn—No. 2 mixed 60c.
Oats—No. 2 mixed 36¾c.

East Liberty, Aug. 17.—Cattle—Good grades $5.15@5.25.
Hogs—Yorkers $6.10.
Sheep—Best wethers $3.90@4.00, lambs $3.50@5.25.

East Buffalo, Aug. 17.—Cattle—Choice light steers $5.10, veals and calves $7.00@7.25.
Hogs—Mixed packers $6.15@6.20.
Sheep—Lambs $5.65@5.80, wethers $3.75@3.90.

Cincinnati, Aug. 17.—Hogs—Active at $4.00@6.05

EXPLORED WILDS OF BORNEO.

Dr. A. W. Nieuwenhuis, Medical Commissioner of Dutch Army in Java, Returns from Expedition.

Dr. A. W. Nieuwenhuis, a medical commissioner of the Dutch army in Java, has arrived at San Francisco on his way to Holland. He has been exploring the wilds of Borneo and in traveling from the west to the east coasts of that country he says he has done what no other white man has ever done before. On his expedition he had three white men and three natives. He won the friendship of the Dyak tribes in the interior by curing many of them of malaria by the use of quinine and they rendered him valuable assistance. He found the natives very superstitious, though well disposed toward white men.

The party made valuable collections of animals and plant life and gathered many geological specimens. Dr Nieuwenhuis has submitted many recommendations to the Dutch civil officers at Batavia for the extension of Dutch governmental authority to the interior of Borneo.

Did Not Get What He Wanted.

The late Rev. R. S. Storrs was a very hard man to interview, for he resented the inquisitiveness of the press and was icy to its agents. One evening a reporter attended a reception at his house, and in the course of the evening touched his arm and whispered: "Doctor, I'm from the ——; I want the names of guests and all the particulars." "Yes," Dr. Storrs whispered in return, "this way, this way," and, taking the young man's arm, he escorted him to the front door and put him out.—Chicago Chronicle.

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Not Strange.

Quizzer—Isn't it remarkable the interest foreigners take in American affairs from the very minute they land?

Guyer—Yes, and especially in the money question.—Kansas City Independent.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—John F. Boyer, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

Unfortunately, we usually answer a fool according to his own folly.—Puck.

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