

THE QUEEN IN LONDON

Journey from Windsor Is Made Amid Loyal Acclaim.

WEATHER FAIR AND WARM

Foreign Envoys Received at Buckingham Palace.

Immense Crowds Gather to Receive the Sovereign--A Gorgeous Show of Officials--The Royal Party Travel on the Queen's Train from Windsor and Are Greeted with Enthusiasm Everywhere--The Queen Appears Pleased and in Good Health. Arrival at Buckingham--Tumultuous Loyalty.

London, June 21.—The queen came to London this morning from Windsor. The weather was fair and warm. An immense crowd gathered near Paddington station early this morning to receive her. The early hours were followed by the pealing of bells and in the morning breeze everywhere floated the royal standard. The first point of interest in the day's proceedings was Windsor, where by 6 o'clock the short route leading from the castle to the Great Western railway station, lined by a mass of people gathered to see the queen start. Flags and flowers were everywhere and the order of the day, "God Save the Queen," appeared on houses and banners without end. The statue of the queen near the castle was decorated and gorgeously canopied in the Renaissance style and tall Venetian masts with their fluttering pennons lined both sides of the route.

The queen left the castle at noon by the sovereign's entrance, facing the Long Walk, and traversed part of the streets of Windsor on her way to the railway station. Her carriage was drawn by a pair of grays, with postillions and outriders. The queen was accompanied by her eldest daughter, ex-Empress Frederick of Germany, and by Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and Prince Henry of Battenberg, who occupied another carriage, preceding that of her majesty. The queen, on arriving at the railway station, walked through the private waiting room, leaning on the arm of a Canadian attendant, and, by sloping gangways, entered her saloon carriage.

The station was beautifully decorated in honor of the occasion in scarlet and gold, flowers in bloom and tall plants. The queen was met by the directors of the railway station. "The Queen's Train," used for the first time today, was drawn up close to the entrance door. The magnificent engine, "Queen Empress," beautifully painted and picked out with gold leaf, carried the royal arms and the royal coat of arms in front and royal heraldic devices over the splashboards of the driving wheels. The train was composed of six carriages built on the American corridor system.

TUMULTUOUS LOYALTY.

Throughout the route was lined by an immense assemblage. Every window had its flags, and every roadside signposts, every available space in the street and square, sidewalk and garden, the paths and chairs, and even the trees and railings of the parks were black with loyal humanity. The queen drove slowly to gratify her people. Her face everywhere loosened the voice of the multitude. In unrestrained strength the tumultuous expression of loyalty and affection broke forth. Volleys of cheers rose clearly above the constant din of the celebration.

Nearing Piccadilly the queen saw for the first time the conspicuous evidence of what had been prepared for the morning. The grim, grey walls of Apsley House were gone in a profusion of decoration, the garden in front of the side and front of it, garlanded with flowers, flags, and mottoes, stood crowded with some of the queen's nobility, no less exuberant in their welcome than that of the gold and silver windows and the stands in front, full of the queen's commoners.

Through Burton's Gate the queen passed on to the garden entrance of Buckingham palace. Here a band of soldiers, whose drivers wore cockades and had badges on their left arms with the letters "V. R." embroidered in gold. A number of Americans, armed with kodaks, had stationed themselves opposite the palace to photograph the queen in the crowd shouted: "Now, Yanks, cheer for your mother!" raising a roar of good humored laughter.

On the right of the palace gateway the Duchess of Connaught and her children and some of the Battenbergs awaited the arrival of Her Majesty. A few minutes before 1 o'clock a roar of cheering in the distance announced the approach of the queen, and the cheering grew to a deafening storm of applause as the sovereign reached the vicinity of the palace.

All the special envoys presented their letters with the lowest obeisance. The queen took each letter and smilingly

addressed two or three sentences of thanks and compliments to each envoy. Mr. Reid was received in most cordial manner possible. Her majesty expressed her sincere thanks to President McKinley and to "the great nation of our kinsmen."

Queen Victoria looked very well indeed, and seemed to be entirely pleased and interested in everything. She impressed all the envoys with the sincerity of her thanks for the national compliments paid to her. The crowds remained about the palace until a late hour, watching the coming and going of the many notabilities. The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of York, on returning to Marlborough house, were received with roars of cheers.

The children of the Duchess of York occupied seats on the garden wall of Clarence house. Their identity was soon discovered, and for hours the garden wall was the Mecca of crowds of enthusiastic women and thousands of nurses and children.

THE QUEEN WELL AND PLEASED

The queen was dressed in black and bowed slowly, right and left, to the loyal greetings of her subjects. She looked pleased, did not wear spectacles and was not more tired than any lady of her age might be expected to be.

The Empress Frederick, who sat beside her majesty, was also dressed in black. Princess Christian and Princess Henry of Battenberg sat opposite the queen and the empress. Princess Christian wore a lilac costume and Princess Henry of Battenberg was dressed in black.

Two Scotch girls rode behind the queen, and as soon as she entered the palace yard, the carriage passed direct to the quadrangle, Princess Henry of Battenberg waving her hand, as she passed, to her children who, with the Duchess of Connaught, saluted her majesty amid an enthusiastic renewal of the cheering and the waving of handkerchiefs, etc.

The guards then paraded in the palace yard, and the Duke of Connaught, who arrived at noon, was warmly greeted. On entering the palace yard the Duke saluted the Duchess and the children were then saluted by the Life guards as they rode off.

The queen, as soon as she entered the palace, proceeded to her private apartments for luncheon and the royal and other guests had lunch in the state supper room. Leave dress was worn, and the suites, who were also in leave dress, had luncheon in the garden and in the dining room.

The queen received the imperial and royal envoys in the Bow drawing room of Buckingham at 4 o'clock this afternoon. United States Special Envoy Whitelaw Reid, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A. Rear Admiral J. N. Miller, U. S. N., and the other members of the United States Special Embassy reached the palace a few minutes after two o'clock. They all wore evening dress, with the exception of the American of course, who wore a morning dress. The attire was in marked contrast with the brilliancy of the uniforms around them. Mr. Reid, was received by the Master of ceremonies and he conducted his majesty's squires to a marquee in the gardens, where lunch was served.

Mr. Reid was escorted to the state supper room. He was received by the Prince of Wales in the most cordial manner.

SEATS ALMOST GO BEGGING.

Expectation of the Demand Disappointed--Omnibus Fares Fall.

London, June 21.—Despite the enormous crowds in London, seats to view the procession tomorrow are almost going begging. Many of the city syndicates today are distributing seats gratis among their disappointed shareholders.

The capacity of the omnibus companies, which yesterday trebled the amount of their fares, has also had a set back, and they in many cases today reduced prices to the regular rates.

JOHN I. BLAIR ILL.

New Jersey's Multi-Millionaire Is Growing Weaker Daily--The End Seems Near.

Blairstown, N. J., June 21.—New Jersey's most celebrated millionaire, John I. Blair, is dying. He has been in ill health for many weeks, and it is thought that the end may come at any time.

The romance of Mr. Blair's life began in 1862 on a farm two miles below Belvidere, N. J., on the banks of the Delaware. One would not look to see a man carve out a fortune of \$60,000,000 in that sylvan neighborhood. But the opportunity was there. All that it needed was the man.

He came of Scotch stock. He loved to talk about the ancestors who "fought for the Covenant." He was proud of the fact that they were forced to leave Scotland to find a new religion and to sail for New Jersey in 1740 in search of that religious liberty for which so many other banished ones crossed the seas.

The family were living in Beaver Creek when a railroad was projected and happened to the future railroad king. He earned his first dollar.

When he was yet so young that he did not like to tell his age Blair became a commanding personality in the district. He got the office of postmaster. He established branch stores in the country round about and brought his numerous brothers from the farm to take charge of them. Some of his brothers were also shrewd fellows and became highly successful, but none had the genius of John I.

He saw money in banking and established the Belvidere bank, of which he has been president or vice president for sixty years. In the latter mission he did a low figure and turned a financial failure into a success. He went to work to secure a charter for a railroad from Scranton to Great Bend. He got it and the road was built. It was called Leggett's road.

From that infant sprang the giant of today, the Great Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, with its wealth of coal and its fine passenger business.

PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

Washington, June 21.—President McKinley has sent the following personal letter to Queen Victoria, which was delivered to her by Mr. Whitelaw Reid, special envoy:

To Her Majesty, Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India:

I and Good Friend--In the name and in behalf of the people of the United States I present their sincere congratulations upon the sixtieth anniversary of your majesty's accession to the throne of Great Britain.

I express the sentiments of my fellow citizens, and of the entire people, by the prolongation of a reign illustrious and marked by advance in science, art and popular well-being. On behalf of my country, and the sincerely desire to recognize your friendship for the United States and your love of peace exemplified upon important occasions.

It is planned to acknowledge the debt of gratitude and respect due to your personal virtues. May your life be prolonged and peace, honor and prosperity bless the people over whom you have been called to rule. May liberty flourish throughout your empire, under just and equal laws, and your government continue strong in the affections of all who live under it.

And I pray God to have your majesty long and happily.

Done at Washington, this 21st day of May, A. D. 1897.

Your friend,
William McKinley.

By the President,
John Sherman, Secretary of State.

ANTI-LYNCHING LEAGUE FORMING.

Negroes of Kansas Inaugurate an Important Movement.

Kansas City, Mo., June 21.—The colored people of Kansas are greatly wrought up over the numerous lynchings of colored men in various states, and a call will at once be issued, signed by many prominent colored men of this state, for a convention to be held at Topeka July 20 for the organization of a Kansas anti-lynching league.

W. A. Bettis, of Wichita, editor of the National Reflector, the organ of the colored Americans of the southwest, is the prime mover in the proposed organization, and the meeting will be held in Topeka July 20 for the organization of a Kansas anti-lynching league among the colored men in every county in Kansas, which will throw their influence to that party and those candidates who pledge themselves to oppose the lynching of negroes.

In some counties in Kansas the colored vote is small, but in the "black belt" in the eastern part the negro is a very important political factor. Mr. Bettis has been in correspondence with all the colored leaders in Kansas, and they are a unit in favor of the establishment of anti-lynching leagues.

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NO TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION

Seriously Interrupted by Heavy Rains. A Town of 15,000 Inhabitants Completely Wrecked--Not a Single Building Remains Standing--The People Living in Tents.

Oaxaca, Mex., June 21.—The continuing earthquake shocks and heavy rains have seriously interrupted telegraphic communications with the isthmus of Tehuantepec during the last three days. Advice was received here last night that the officials commission sent to the outskirts of the town by President Diaz to investigate the extent of the earthquake damage, has arrived at its destination, and found the condition of affairs much worse than had been expected.

The town of Tehuantepec has about 15,000 inhabitants. It is completely destroyed, so far as houses and buildings are concerned, not one remaining standing. There were a number of substantial and costly buildings in town. The people are living in tents and the open air on the outskirts of the place. The earthquake shocks continue to be felt at frequent intervals and the people are terrified. The heavy smoke and other indications of an active volcano to the west of Tehuantepec are no longer visible.

DEBS' SCHEME.

Directors of Social Democracy Meet. Mr. Debs Explains the Aims and Purposes of the Organization.

Chicago, June 21.—At a meeting tonight of the directors of the Social Democracy of America the following officers were elected: E. V. Debs, chairman; Sylvester Kellner, secretary; James Hogan, vice president; William E. Burns, general organizer.

The directors who chose these officers and were themselves elected at the meeting in the afternoon, are: E. V. Debs, Sylvester Kellner, James Hogan, William E. Burns and Leroy Goodwin.

The salary of the officers was placed at \$100 a month.

At the afternoon meeting the constitution of the Social Democracy, which has been published, was formally ratified and approved.

Mr. Debs explained at length the aims and purposes of the co-operative commonwealth. A colony should be sent to Washington, from which place he said an official invitation had been received. After establishing the colony he would secure control of the political and state and start the co-operative commonwealth. "The first thing we would do after getting control," he said, "would be to call a special session of the legislature. Then we would call a convention to revise the constitution and get it all out of it. We will have control of the taxing power and can tax syndicates and landmarks out of the state."

TAXED ACCORDING TO MEANS.

Persons shall be taxed according to their means and shall have according to their needs. We will have trusts, nothing but trusts in our state, but we will all be in the trust. The operatives will not work twelve or fourteen hours a day, but four or five. We will be in the field in 1900 with a new party. These men who represent the new life are going to unite as if by magic for the overthrow of commercialism and the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth by which the brotherhood of man will become a fact. I do not know whether this question will be solved peacefully or otherwise, I believe in getting ready for any solution that may be necessary."

Mr. Debs said that in setting up the co-operative commonwealth in Washington, the colonists might be run against the supreme court. He would consult good lawyers and learn just what the rights of the colonists were. "We want to know our rights," he said, "and make them the rebels. If they send the military to invade our state we will be ready to meet them on that issue."

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PROGRESS OF THE TARIFF

Giant Strides Are Made on the Measure in the Senate.

A RECORD IS ESTABLISHED

The Free List Taken Up at 2 p. m.

Washington, June 21.—The senate made giant strides on the tariff bill today, covering fifty-six pages and establishing a record for progress during this tariff debate. The last two schedules of the dutiable list covering paper and manufactured sundries, were completed with the exception of the paragraphs gloves, coal and some lesser articles. This advanced the senate to the free list which was taken up at 2 p. m., and completed in three hours. Early in the day the wool and silk schedules went over with an agreement that they would be taken up tomorrow. After that the tobacco schedule, the reciprocity provisions and the isolated paragraphs passed over, remain to be considered. The progress today was so marked, however, that for the first time there was a feeling that the end was not far off.

There was little debate to-day, the main topics of discussion being matches and fuses. On the latter item an amendment by Mr. Pettigrew, reducing the rate to 10 per cent, came within one vote of passing against the protest of the finance committee, the vote being a 25 to 24. While the free list was under consideration, Mr. Baughman, Georgia, gave notice of an amendment placing cotton ties on the free list and Mr. McLaurin, South Carolina, gave notice of another amendment taking raw cotton from the free list, thus completing the action before the senate today.

FELL THROUGH A BRIDGE.

Nathan Reisman, of Scranton, Meets a Horrible Death at Pittston.

Pittston, June 21.—About 8:30 o'clock this morning, a man was seen lying on the rocks under the D. & H. railroad bridge, at the West Pittston end. It was supposed that the man was simply sleeping, and little attention was paid to him until noon, when it was learned that he had been terribly injured. His both legs were broken as also were his both arms, and there indications that he was severely injured internally.

It is supposed that the man fell from the bridge early in the morning. He was in a very weak condition when found, but managed to say that his name was Nathan Reisman, and that he lived on Washington avenue, Scranton. The city ambulance was summoned to take the man to the hospital, but he died en route.

IRON SCALE FIXED.

The Amalgamated Association Will Insist on the \$4.50 Rate.

Pittsburg, June 21.—The iron scale conference of the Amalgamated association and manufacturers has been fixed for June 29 at Youngstown, O. Trouble is expected as the Amalgamated association will insist upon the \$4.50 puddling rate while the manufacturers are opposed to paying more than \$4.

The sheet scale conference will be held in this city next Wednesday, the 23d inst. It is thought that an agreement will be reached.

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