

Rev. Peter C. York, of San Francisco, who is considered one of the best-known Gaelic scholars in America, said the other day that there were 500,000 people in this country who were able to speak Gaelic, and that there were as many more who were studying that tongue.

The first Chinaman to receive a diploma from an American medical college is Dr. Yung Wing, who was thus honored by Yale in 1854. He, too, just returned to this country after several years' absence in his native land, where he introduced many modern methods of medical practice, despite the strenuous opposition of celestial doctors.

A freak of the recent hurricane in southeastern South Dakota is on exhibition in a drugstore at Viborg. It is a small piece of window glass, which was driven through iron siding and imbedded to the depth of an inch in the wood underneath the siding. Where the piece of glass came from is a mystery, as none of similar quality was broken in that immediate vicinity.

It is said that some ancient nations knew how to make a malleable glass which could be formed into any shape like putty. If this is true the art was lost long ago, and it is to be hoped that it will be rediscovered. One of the most interesting of accidental inventions was that of a Venetian named Jovin, in 1656. He noticed that the scales of a fish called the "bleak" gave a milky hue to water and that glass beads dipped in this water looked like pearls when dried.

New York has rubber-tired fire engines and makes the claim that the cost is saved several times over by the infrequency of repairs and the lessened strain on the horses. The first fire engine equipped with rubber tires ran for two years without requiring any repairs, and the tires will last about three and a half years. At a time when there is so little chance of improvement in the present way of fighting fires it would seem that this rubber-tired addition was well worth considering.

In the first three months of this year 813 persons were killed and 9,958 wounded by railroad collisions and accidents of all kinds. Of this total 53 passengers only were killed and 826 injured; all the rest were railroad employes. This large crop of deaths and wounds was the fruit of 1,220 collisions and 838 derailments. These figures are just made public by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Multiplied by four, we get these as the probable totals for the full year: Killed, 3,252; wounded, 39,832.

For a number of years a distinguished French physician, Dr. Berillon, has been making observations pertaining to the habit of finger-nail biting. The facts which he has gathered show that the habit is a result of a diseased nervous system. He examined the pupils in a number of schools. The habit is much more prevalent among girls than among boys. In some schools 50 per cent of the girl pupils had contracted the habit. It was noted that the nail biters were the poorest students.

The entire estate of Wm. Lidderdale, late governor of the Bank of England, who died last month, amounts to only \$5,000. He was an authority upon all questions of British finance and for years was a power in the operations of the English exchange and the London stock exchange. His power was immense, but it had to be exercised in accordance with law and with strict regulations. His position, instead of bringing him opportunities to gain wealth, deprived him of such opportunities.

Carrier pigeons are about to try to cross the continental divide for the first time in history. The attempt will be made from one of the mountain towns near Denver, probably Ward or Silver Plume. Cassius M. Day will free the thoroughbred birds for their cross-country fly. The feathered messengers which are to make the long trip are among the most valuable fliers in the country. One of them, although comparatively young, cost \$1,500, and is one of several birds hatched by Silver Queen, a former champion.

Prof. Willis L. Moore, chief of the weather bureau, has perfected arrangements to make thorough experiments with a newly invented device for heralding the approach of lightning. The experiments will be conducted at the new observatory to be erected in Duluth. Chief Moore says the invention should prove of much value to the weather bureau in its work. Father F. L. Odenbach, a Catholic priest, of Cleveland, invented the device, which, it is said, will detect lightning at a distance of 100 miles and accurately foretell its appearance in any given locality.

Wherever the modern Japanese goes he starts a paper. Formosa has been generously blessed in this respect, and its two dailies are well worth the subscription price to those who wish to keep in touch with the affairs in the small but lively world for which they cater. According to accepted notions, indeed, it is not only a privilege but also a duty to subscribe. Those residents who prefer to see the affairs of their neighbors rather than their own affairs discussed in print lose nothing by subscribing several times over.

KING EDWARD CROWNED.

Magnificent Ceremony Is Carried Out Successfully in Westminster Abbey.

A BRILLIANT AND IMPRESSIVE SCENE.

King Stands Ordeal Splendidly—Queen Alexandra Is Invested with Her Crown After the King Has Received the Homage of Church Dignitaries and Nobility.

London, Aug. 11.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra were crowned in Westminster abbey shortly after noon Saturday. Though the ceremony was bereft of some of the elaboration and pagentry originally contemplated, it lacked little in the way of spectacular perfection. The whole ceremonial was of a magnificently decorative character, and presented a constantly changing panorama around the two central figures enthroned in their robes of velvet, ermine and cloth-of-gold, amidst the distinguished assemblage of actors, the fulfillment of whose various roles necessitated constant movement. Each stage of the ceremony, with its old world usages, furnished its quota of interest, while the interior of the noble church, filled as it was with officiating prelates in vari-colored capes, with princes and diplomats, officers in gold-laced uniforms, with heralds, pursuivants and other officers of state in medieval costumes, with peers and peeresses in rich robes, with oriental potentates in many-hued raiment, with men of all types and all shades of complexion, from distant points of the now crowned monarch's empire, with its dazzling display of jewels and wealth of color, presented a picture which in its combined brilliancy and distinction has seldom been excelled.

The ceremonies commenced with the reconsecration of the regalia. The procession of clergy with the regalia then proceeded from the altar to the annex, all present standing up and the choir singing "O, God, Our Help in Ages Past." Preceding the regalia came the boys of Westminster abbey, followed by the children of the chapel royal and the choir in royal uniforms. The duke of Connaught took his place beside the prince of Wales in the abbey as the procession entered, bowing as he passed the prince.

The Queen's Arrival. The archbishop of Canterbury took his seat in front of the coronation chair, and the earl of Halsbury, the lord high chancellor, seated himself by his side. Several minutes elapsed, however, before the king and queen came in sight of those gathered about the throne. Suddenly "Vivat Alexandra!" was shouted by the boys of Westminster, and the queen, walking slowly to the left of the throne, gained her chair and knelt at a silken prie dieu, her magnificent train of cloth of gold being lifted out of her way by six scarlet-coated pages.

King's Approach Delayed. Two or three minutes later came the hoarse cry from the Westminster boys of "Viva rex Edwardus!" with blasts from trumpets. Yet there was another wait. "What has become of the king?" was asked by people who were shut off from sight of the nave. The queen waited patiently, the organ ceased and then resumed, there was another fanfare of trumpets, another chorus of "vivats" and King Edward appeared and walked to his chair in front of the throne, bowing to the queen as he passed, and then knelt down in prayer. After removing his somewhat unbecoming cap his majesty stood up and the archbishop of Canterbury, in a trembling voice, read the "Recognition," beginning: "Sirs, there present unto you King Edward, the undoubted king of this realm," etc. Then there was a hoarse shout, and the blending of the choir and the people, women and men, in the cry: "God save King Edward!" Several times this was repeated, and the abbey rang with loud fanfares.

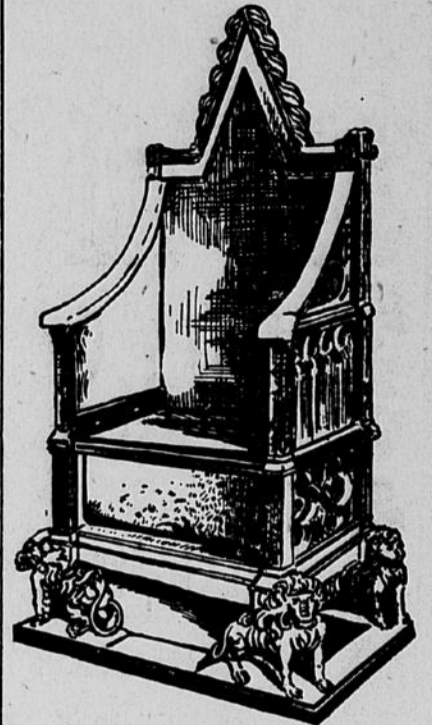
Again the king and queen knelt, and the archbishop of Canterbury walked to the altar and commenced the communion. While the Gospel was being read the king stood erect, supported on each side by the bishops in their heavy embroidered capes. During the singing of the creed all the members of the royal family turned eastward. Both King Edward and Queen Alexandra followed the service carefully, frequently looking at the copies of the service which they held in their hands.

Administration of the Oath. The administration of the oath followed. Standing before the king's chair, the archbishop asked: "Sirs, as your majesty willing to take the oath?" The king answered in firm, strong tones: "I am willing," etc., his replies being easily heard high up in the triforium near the roof. Then the inkstand was brought, and the king signed the oath. He did not advance to the altar, but sat in the chair he had occupied since the service began. While the choir sang "Come, Holy Ghost, Our Souls Inspire," the king remained seated and the queen stood up.

The Anointing Ceremony. After the archbishop's anointing prayer a gold canopy was brought over the king's chair and his majesty divested himself of his outer robe and then walked to the ancient chair, while the choir sang Seadock's anthem. The anointing ceremony was scarcely seen owing to the canopy. The spectators were just able to discern the archbishop of Canterbury's motions.

After the prayer the king donned the colobium sindonis, then resumed

his seat, and from a scarlet, silken roll on which the prayers were printed in large type and which was held by the dean of Westminster, the archbishop of Canterbury read the prayers and delivered the sword to the king, who did not go to the altar, the sword being taken to him by the dean of Westminster while his majesty remained standing. The armilla and the orb were then de-



ROYAL CORONATION CHAIR.

livered to the king, according to the programme. When the king held out his hand for the ring, the archbishop of Canterbury had difficulty in finding it, but finally, with trembling hands, he placed it on the tip of his majesty's finger, reading the prayer simultaneously, the king himself completing the process of putting on the ring as he withdrew his hand.

The King Crowned. Later the archbishop had similar difficulty, owing to near-sightedness, in placing the crown on the king's head. In fact, the choir started "God Save the King" while the archbishop of Canterbury was still striving to place the crown on the ruler's head, and a great shout went up and the electric lights were turned on.

As the acclamation died away the clanging joy-bells, the noise of guns and the shouting of people outside penetrated into the abbey, where the king still sat, motionless, his dazzling crown on his head and his scepter held firmly in his hand.

Pay Homage to the King. After singing "Be Strong and Play the Man" and the Bible having been presented, the king advanced and knelt while he received the benediction. He then walked to the great throne, where he stood on the dais for the first time, surrounded by nobles. The archbishop of Canterbury followed, the king being obliged to stand while awaiting the arrival of the archbishop. Having placed the king into his new throne the archbishop knelt and paid homage, the aged prelate scarcely being able to rise until the king assisted him and himself raised the archbishop's hands from the steps of the throne. The archbishop, who seemed to be in a faint, had to practically be carried to the altar. The incident created considerable excitement and several prelates rushed forward to help the primate.

Prince of Wales at King's Feet. The next person to pay homage to his majesty was the prince of Wales, who knelt until King Edward held out his hands, which he kissed after touching the crown as a sign of fealty. The prince of Wales then started to return to his seat, when the king drew him back and put his arms around him and kissed him. After this the king once more gave the prince his hand, this time to shake, and the hearty vigor of King Edward's grasp showed that his hand at any rate had not lost its strength.

The duke of Norfolk, as earl marshal, accompanied by representatives of each grade of the nobility, read the oath beginning: "I, duke or earl, etc., do become your liege man of life and limb," etc. The respective representatives next touched the crown and kissed the king's cheek, the duke of Norfolk being the only peer to read the oath. This portion of the service was considerably shortened.

The Queen Is Crowned. The queen then rose and, accompanied by her entourage, proceeded to the altar steps, where, under a pall of cloth-of-gold, she was quickly crowned by the archbishop of York, supported by the bishops. She was then led to the throne beside that in which the king sat and her enthronization was accomplished. The queen bowed to King Edward, and both walked to the altar and received the communion, after delivering their crowns to the lord great chamberlain and another officer appointed to hold them. The pages, while their majesties knelt, still held the queen's magnificent long train with the rest of the nobles present kneeling. The rest of the spectacle was impressive and was made more brilliant by the electric light.

By a great effort the archbishop of Canterbury was enabled to conclude the service and the king and queen repaired to St. Edward's chapel. Neither of their majesties returned to their thrones after the communion, but remained at the altar. The services, which was completed with the singing of Te Deum, was brought to a close without a hitch. The king exhibited no outward traces of fatigue.

THE ROYAL PROCESSION.

Description of the Scenes on the Way to and From Westminster Abbey.

ENTHUSIASM OF PEOPLE RUNS HIGH.

Crowds Lining the Route Have no Eyes for Any One But the Royal Pair—King Edward Stands Fatigued of Trip Well—Queen Looks Radiant After Accident Mars Procession.

London, Aug. 11.—A brilliant sunrise promised perfect weather for coronation day, but long before the ceremonies commenced threatening clouds gathered, and the early arrivals on the route of the procession came provided against contingencies. The earlier crowds were in nowise as large as it had been anticipated they would be. Many enthusiasts, with camp stools and ample supplies of provender had spent the night on the best coigns of vantage that could be secured and were in the same position at three o'clock in the morning. At that hour the troops began to take up their allotted stations, and policemen, three paces apart, lined the route of the procession from Buckingham palace to Westminster abbey. Up to seven o'clock there were certainly more police than sightseers visible, but



King and Queen of Great Britain in Coronation Costume.

after that time there was a rapid increase in the number of spectators, suburban trains and tram cars emptying thousands of persons every few minutes into the stations adjacent to the procession's route. East End London residents also flocked westward in such numbers that the streets east of temple Bar became oppressively silent and deserted.

Procession Moves Promptly. As the hour for the departure of the royal procession approached the excitement about Buckingham palace was most marked. Punctual to time the advance guard of the royal cavalcade issued from the archway, the horses of the troopers curvetting nervously as they faced the wall of humanity that cheered their coming. Shortly afterwards came the prince and princess of Wales' procession, and, finally, within a few minutes, their majesties' state coach appeared at the gateway and the king and queen smiled and bowed in response to the mighty roar of cheers that dwarfed all previous welcomes. The scene in the vicinity was remarkable. On the roof of the palace were perched a number of fashionably dressed ladies, members of the household, and their cheers, with the fluttering of their handkerchiefs as the king and queen entered the royal coach gave the signal for the deafening plaudits of the populace which greeted their majesties as they emerged from the gates. The ovation was taken up by the crowds which thronged the Mall and was repeatedly acknowledged by the occupants of the state coach.

Appearance of the King. The king looked pale and rather fine drawn and was by no means as brown and robust as previous reports had led one to expect, and while punctiliously bowing from side to side, he did so with a gravity very unusual to him. He seemed to sit rather far back in the carriage, and moved his body very little. His curious crimson robes and cap, the maintenance of which, simply a band of ermine with a crimson velvet top, doubtless gave him the unusual appearance.

The Queen Is Radiant. The queen, beside him, was radiant. She never looked better. The cheers which greeted the pair were loud and unmistakably genuine, and very different from the perfunctory applause which usually greets the appearance of members of the royal family.

The three processions to the abbey were carried out according to programme, and the only striking features of the first two were the gorgeous state carriages and the beautiful trappings and horses.

All Eyes for the King. The crowd paid but little attention to the occupants of the vehicles. In the last carriage of the first procession sat Prince Henry of Prussia, on the back seat, but he was so occu-

pled with talking to the duke of Sparta that he seemed not to notice the crowd. The prince of Wales also seemed very indifferent and stolid, but the princess of Wales bowed and smiled constantly. It was not till the king's procession came that there was any show of enthusiasm. Lord Kitchener, Admiral Seymour and Gen. Gaselee, as they rode together, of course came in for much attention, but they all seemed to look straight ahead and pay little attention to the people along the route. Lord Kitchener, in the resplendent full-dress uniform of a general, also looked unfamiliar, and many persons did not recognize him. The Indians were undoubtedly the most picturesque feature of the procession, while the state coach of the king, drawn by the fat Hanovarian horses which figured in all of the late Queen Victoria's processions, seemed much more like fairyland than usual.

Accident mars the Procession. The progress of the royal cortege was marked by no special incident, with exception of an accident to Lord Edward Pelham Clinton, one of the grooms in waiting. It was a continued triumph and reached its climax on the arrival at the abbey, where there was a scene of unparalleled enthusiasm which did not cease until their majesties disappeared in the annex. The accident to Lord Pelham Clinton created considerable excitement in the Mall. The groom-in-waiting, in a closed carriage, was passing York Steps when his conveyance collided with another royal carriage going at high speed in an opposite direction. The horses fell and there appeared to be a bad mix-up. The

FIRMINISTS VICTORIOUS.

Utterly Defeat the Army of Provisional Government of Hayti at Limbe.

CAPTURE ALL OF GEN. NORD'S CANNON

Casualties of Defeated Army Are Heavy—Gen. Salmave Is Marching on Cape Haytien—Firmist Gunboat Threatens Town—United States Gunboat Present.

Cape Haytien, Aug. 11.—Gen. Albert Salmave, commandant of the Artibonite Firmist troops, has completely defeated the army of the provisional government under Gen. Alexis Nord at Limbe, capturing Gen. Nord's cannons and munitions of war. Many of Gen. Nord's soldiers were killed and a great number taken prisoners. Gen. Salmave continues his march on Cape Haytien, an attack on which is hourly expected.

Fear Bombardment of Town. The gunboat Crete-A-Pierrot, which is in the Firmist service, debarked troops and marines Friday afternoon and during the night at various points near this city and cruised around outside the harbor. The residents here are much frightened, fearing a bombardment of the town, but the foreign colony is calm, thanks to the protection afforded by the presence of the United States gunboat Machias, Commander McCrea having taken all measures necessary to protect as much as possible the lives and property of foreigners here.

To Protect American Interests. Washington, Aug. 11.—The navy department Saturday morning received the following cablegram from Commander McCrea, of the gunboat Machias, dated Cape Haytien, August 9: "Haytien gunboat landed force at Cape Haytien on Friday afternoon. An engagement is hourly expected. Will be ready to land."

Commander McCrea is under general instructions to protect American interests, and in addition Friday received special instructions to prevent the cutting of the cable of the United States & Haytien company. This is not a French company, as referred to Friday, but is purely an American company, being part of the Commercial company's system. Commander McCrea will confine himself strictly to that mission and will not take sides either for or against the de facto government.

Great Confidence in McCrea.

Great confidence is reposed in the ability and cool-headedness of Commander McCrea and no fresh instructions were considered necessary. The Machias has a complement of about 130 men, including a marine guard of 12, and could land a force of about 50 men all told. A Colt rapid-fire gun which she has aboard could be sent ashore with a landing party. The Machias has eight 4-inch guns in her main battery, four 6-pounders and two 1-pounders, in her secondary battery, all rapid-fire, and under the threat of these guns it is quite unlikely that either the Haytien gunboat or general Firmist's force ashore would care to make an issue.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling Saturday sent the following cablegram to Commander McCrea, of the Machias: "Your actions are approved. Cutting cable or interference with other than Haytien interests not to be permitted."

EXPLOSION IN LAUNDRY.

One Person Killed and Five Injured, One Fatally, at Adrian, Michigan.

Adrian, Mich., Aug. 11.—One man was instantly killed and five persons were injured, one fatally, by the explosion of the boiler in the Arthur Orms laundry at 8:30 o'clock Saturday.

THE DEAD—James Oram, son of the proprietor. THE INJURED—Carl Hall, engineer, legs broken and fatally burned. Ben Baughey, fireman, terribly cut and burned, may die. William Oram, son of proprietor, badly burned and scalded, may die. Mary Mattiman, leg broken and head badly hurt. Annie Baughey, shoulder broken.

The proprietor of the wrecked laundry thinks that the explosion must have been caused by a defective safety valve. The force of the explosion blew the rear of the Gibson hotel to pieces and shattered glass all over the business section of the town. A 600 pound section of the boiler was thrown over a high building and landed 500 feet away from the scene of the explosion.

Millionaire Killed in His Office.

Chicago, Aug. 11.—Walter A. Scott, a millionaire clubman and president of the Illinois Wire company, was stabbed and killed by Walter L. Stebbings, a civil engineer, shortly before 11 o'clock Saturday. The tragedy occurred in Mr. Scott's private office, room 1120, Monadnock building, and was precipitated by a dispute over work which had been done by the slayer.

King in Role of Life-Saver.

Stockholm, Sweden, Aug. 11.—While King Oscar was yachting Saturday near the Marstrand bridge which was crowded with women and children the structure collapsed, throwing its occupants into the water. The king threw off his coat and assisted in the rescue of 23 persons, who were taken aboard the yacht.