HONOR THEIR QUEEN.

LOYAL BRITONS SHOW LOVE FOR QUEEN VICTORIA.

Cheers Shake the Ground as She Passes in the Diamond Jubilee Parade—People from All Parts of the Earth Help Celebrate.

Wonderful Sight in London.

The crowning feature of the official celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the coronation of Victoria as Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has come and gone, and all London is congratulating itself upon the complete success of one of the greatest popular demonstrations of modern times. A religious service of brevity and simplicity, a royal pageant of unprecedented brilliancy, a mighty outburst of patriotism and evidence of personal love—these were the principal characteristics of the greatest day that London has ever seen.

The most stupendous pageant in history, a concourse of the millions from the ends of the earth, gathered to do honor to the queen and to add to the glory of her diamond jubilee parade, has filled its part without a hitch and without a flaw in all the marvelous effect. Most impressive, perhaps, of all the sights of the great day was the mighty multitude of people—spectators packed almost to the point of suffocation into every available niche of the six-mile route of the great parade. Eight million souls, representing every civilized and almost every savage nation on the face of the globe, shouldered and elbowed at every point of vantage, and the aged queen as she was borne amid the throng was given homage such as neither Pharaoh nor Caesar received from the myriads of the olden time. The procession itself was the greatest, most magnificent, that ever passed between the ranks of admiring multitudes. It moved in three sections, consolidating as the division moved into Picadilly, while—fitting order of parade—the colonists of England's mighty empire led the van.

The procession moved from Buckingham Palace nearly on time. The roar of cheers that marked its course up Constitution Hill told the beginning of the story of the queen among her people, while the artillery in Hyde Park, by a royal salute of sixty guns, thundered the fact to waiting thousands elsewhere. The queen had actually started.

The procession was practically in three sections as far as St. Paul's, though the two last, en route to the cathedral, were consolidated as they moved into Picadilly.

The scores of troops and companies were literally too numerous to mention except as a brilliant whole. It seemed like nothing so much as some stream of burnished gold flowing between dark banks of human beings gathered to witness its passage to a land of light.

Then the first part of the sovereign's escort rode into view, the Second Life Guards. As their well-known brilliant uniforms appeared the whisper ran electrically: "She's coming." The guards were soon succeeded by the escort of British and foreign princes. Many faces were known, recognized and cheered. This brilliant escort was composed of the flower of Europe's thrones. Following the princes came the Guard of Honor. A cheer broke forth that seemed to shake the ground, renewed again and again, as her majesty's carriage approached. The carriage in which her majesty rode now came abreast. It was built about a quarter of a century ago. The body was dark claret, lined with vermillion, the moldings outlined with beads of brass. Beside her majesty rode the Princess of Wales, opposite her majesty, her royal highness Princess Christian. On the left of her majesty rode his royal highness, the Duke of Cambridge, on the right, his royal highness, the Prince of Wales, who was followed by the Duke of Connaught, the general officer commanding.

Services at St. Paul's

The great bells of St. Paul's broke out in a happy chorus as the queen's carriage started from Temple bar and only ceased when her majesty's carriage stopped in front of the steps of the cathedral. With the stopping of the queen's carriage the picture was complete and the swelling hymn that had risen on the summer air from the five choristers of her majesty's chapel royal, Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's ceased its grand harmonies in one long-drawn soft "amen." The service was about to begin. The bishop of London, in full canonicals, read a short Collect, after which, as her majesty sat with bowed head, the archbbishop of Canterbury announced the benediction. Then, amidst the further ringing of bells, the national anthem was sung, and the queen drove on into other scenes.

As her majesty entered the gates of the palace at 2 o'clock a distant gun in Hyde Park announced to so much of the world as was not before the gates that the great procession was over. The event so long prepared had passed into history.

THE QUEEN'S PROCESSION PASSING THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

M'KINLEY CONGRATULATES QUEEN VICTORIA.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY 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:

Great and Good Friend—In the name and on behalf of the people of the United States I present their sincere felicitations upon the sixtieth anniversary of your majesty's accession to the crown of Great Britain.

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

It is pleasing 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 in His holy keeping. Your good friend.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

By the President: JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary of state.

Duke of Kent, fourth son of King George III, and her mother was Victoria Mary Louisa, daughter of Francis, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, and a sister of the late King Leopold of Belgium.

Before the present queen-empress had completed her first year her father died, leaving the care and training of the young princess to the Duchess of Kent, and so far as the adage, "How the twig is bent, the tree's inclined," is true, the training given the Princess Victoria must have been both good and wise. She was educated under her mother's watchful eyes and was grounded not alone in intellectual pursuits but on moral and religious principles.

On attaining her eighteenth year a grand ball was given in her honor at Buckingham Palace and for the first time, having reached her majority, she took rank of her mother. Within a month her uncle, King William IV, died and as he left no issue, the crown devolved upon Victoria.

The following day, June 21, 1836, she was publicly proclaimed queen, but it was not until June 28 of the following year that she was crowned at Westminster.

From the beginning she endeared herself to her people. She bore her dignities gracefully and manifested a sound judgment in dealing with affairs of state. A new sense of royalty and admiration arose in the minds of the English people, for, it must be said, that the record of the House of Hanover, to which Victoria belongs, was very bad before her time, the kingly members of it when not corrupt being stupid.

In 1840 Queen Victoria was married to her cousin, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. The union was one of love and not of state policy and a happy and model union it proved. The English people did not take kindly to it at first. Although Prince Albert was a man of rare mental gifts as well as personal attractions, he failed in the beginning to impress his worth upon the subjects of his queen. They disliked him because he was not an Englishman. In Parliament the wise heads wrangled over the question of his naturalization, quarreled over his allowance, his place next to the queen, and over the bill to constitute him regent in case of the queen's death. They would not give him the title of Prince Consort until 1857. Four years after this Prince Albert died, Dec. 14, 1861, but by this time the nobleness of the man's character was established in the public heart and his death was deeply mourned in the court and in the nation.

Up to the year 1861 the life of Queen Victoria had been one of unbroken, tranquil happiness. Her mother, to whom she was deeply attached, was spared to enjoy a peaceful old age. Her husband was to her all that a devoted and loving companion could be, and their nine children were growing up, healthy, happy and dutiful. All that the world could grant, of wealth and honor, were hers, and her eldest daughter had been happily married to the heir of one of the most powerful kingdoms of Europe, Frederick of Prussia, a prince whose amiable virtues and intelligence added luster to his brilliant rank. In May, 1861, the queen lost her mother, and in December came a far greater blow in the death of the Prince Consort. The queen met her bereavement with that vehemence of grief so often manifested by those who have a life of unruffled happiness suddenly interrupted by a great sorrow. Her loss so preyed upon her mind that for a number of years she lived in absolute retirement, avoiding as far as possible all public and social duties, indulging her melancholy to the fullest extent. This spectacle of inconsolable grief amid the gorgeous surroundings of royalty produced a great effect upon the English people, and gave the queen a hold upon their affections which nothing else, perhaps, could have done and which remains to-day unchanged and unbroken.

Becomes Empress of India.

For fifteen years after the death of her husband the queen did not appear before Parliament. In 1876 she again appeared at the opening of that body, but did not attempt to read her speech as she had done in the earlier years. In April, 1786, an act of Parliament authorized her majesty to assume the title of Empress of India. In 1887 the jubilee of her reign was celebrated with much rejoicing, with processions, speeches and flags galore. A new coinage was adopted at the mint to commemorate the year. All the potentates, governments and great men of Europe showered gifts and congratulations upon the fortunate queen.

If the queen has set herself strenuously to any one task in her life it has been to maintain the purity of her court. Before her time the English court was not generally immaculate and the same was true of the continental courts. But the queen has changed all this. Her relations as wife and mother were a noble example of what true womanhood should be, and the very purity of her life shamed others into patterning after her. On the subject of court etiquette Queen Victoria is the most exacting sovereign in Europe. She insists upon the observance of every minute detail of ceremony, and the consequence is that every one who comes into contact with her has to be thoroughly drilled in the observance of "forms." As to her personal appearance the queen has herself said that she is "rather small for a queen," for she is but 4 feet 10 inches in height. But, despite that, she is, on occasions, a woman of extraordinary dignity.

PRINCE ALBERT.

Attempts Upon Her Life.

Although the queen, from the time of her succession to the throne, has enjoyed to the fullest extent the respect and affection of her subjects, no less than five attempts, all, fortunately, unsuccessful, have been made to assassinate her—the first in June, 1840, by a crazy lad named Oxford; another in May, 1842, by John Francis, who was sentenced to be hanged for the offense, but the sentence was commuted to transportation for life. The third was in July of the same year by one J. W. Bean, whose only punishment was eighteen months in prison; the fourth in 1849 by William Hamilton, an Irishman, who was transported for seven years; the fifth in April, 1882, by Roderick McLean, a Scotchman, who was ordered to be confined during her majesty's pleasure, and is, we believe, still in prison.

The queen is very wealthy, in fact, the wealthiest woman in all the world. During the sixty years that she has been on the throne she has been able to save from her civil list and the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster sums, which, with interest added, now amount to close upon $100,000,000. She inherited from her husband property which is now valued at $25,000,000, and from time to time subjects die who leave her all or nearly all their property. It is estimated that her fortune to-day amounts to $150,000,000.

The Queen's Family.

Of the queen's nine children seven survive. These are Victoria, Dowager Empress of Germany and mother of Kaiser William II; Albert Edward, Prince of Wales; Alfred, Duke of Saxe-Coburg; Helena, Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein; Louise, Marchioness of Lorne; Arthur, Duke of Connaught and Beatrice, whose husband, Prince Henry of Battenberg, died of fever during the Ashantee war, in 1896. The Princess Alice, Duchess of Hesse-Darmstadt, died in 1878, and the Duke of Albany in 1884.

A list of her grandchildren and great-grandchildren would fill half a column. By marriage into the great reigning families her descendants will sit upon many of the leading thrones in Europe. Her grandson, Emperor William of Germany, is the most powerful monarch on the continent, with the possible exception of the Czar, and the latter is married to her granddaughter, Princess Alix of Hesse. Another granddaughter is Crown Princess of Roumania, her son Alfred is ruler of Saxe-Coburg, and a grandson is Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt.

VICTORIA, SIXTY YEARS A QUEEN.

If a man hates to do a thing, it should not be his duty.

SIXTY YEARS A QUEEN.

THE celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the accession of Queen Victoria to the throne of Great Britain and Ireland makes pertinent a review of the career of this great and venerable ruler, this good queen and mother, whose life has been an example and an inspiration to her people.

The story of the sixty years of Victoria's reign cannot be briefly told. Its theater has been the world; its actors, in principal and auxiliary parts, the majority of the human race. And yet the personal history of the queen has been singularly uneventful. It is only when one reaches out to the peoples and countries, with which her government has had relations, and considers the duration and importance of those relations that one begins to realize the vast influence Queen Victoria has exercised over so many hundreds of millions of people.

Only three of Queen Victoria's predecessors ruled over fifty years. These were Henry III, fifty-six years; Edward III, fifty years six months, and George III, her grandfather, fifty-nine years. But during the last ten years of the latter's life his mind was weak and the virtual sovereign was the prince regent.

Sketch of Her Career.

Victoria Alexandrina, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, was born at Kensington Palace, London, May 24, 1819. Her father was Edward,

SENATE AND HOUSE.

WORK OF OUR NATIONAL LAWMAKERS.

A Week's Proceedings in the Halls of Congress—Important Measures Discussed and Acted Upon—An Impartial Resume of the Business.

The National Solons.

The Senate made giant strides on the tariff bill Monday, covering fifty-six pages. The last two schedules of the dutiable list, covering paper and manufactured sundries, were completed, with the exception of the paragraphs on hides, gloves, coal and some lesser articles, which went over. This advanced the Senate to the free list, which was completed in three hours. Early in the day the wool and silk schedules went over with an agreement that wool would be taken up Tuesday. After that the tobacco schedule, the reciprocity provisions and the internal revenue portions of the bill as well as the many isolated paragraphs passed over remain to be considered. The progress Monday was so marked, however, that for the first time there was a feeling that the end was not far off. The House, after the approval of the journal, adopted a bill appropriating $100,000 for the repair of dry dock No. 3 at New York. Mr. Dingley of Maine, from the Committee on Ways and Means, presented a favorable report on a joint resolution providing that foreign exhibitors at the Omaha exposition in 1898 may bring to this country laborers to prepare and have charge of exhibits. Two amendments provide that the Secretary of the Treasury shall fix the number of laborers to enter the country and that they shall leave the United States within three months from the termination of the exposition.

An exciting debate marked the consideration of the wool schedule in the Senate Tuesday. It led to a warm personal exchange between Senators Carter of Montana and Foraker of Ohio on the one hand and Mr. Allison of Iowa, in charge of the bill, on the other. Mr. Foraker asserted that an agreement concerning rates on certain wools was being violated and that under such circumstances every Senator would be free to act for himself. Mr. Allison declared he could not be driven by threats. Mr. Carter, who had aroused the storm, endeavored to have the paragraphs relating to carpet wools go over, but Mr. Vest objected. Mr. Teller of Colorado also spoke against delay. Aside from this interruption fair progress was made on the wool schedule. The duty on first-class wool was agreed to at 10 cents per pound and on second-class wool 11 cents, which is between the House and Senate rates in each case. The rates on third-class wools went over. Most of the other amendments related to the classification of wools. Mr. Jones of Arkansas spoke against the entire schedule as severely oppressive on the consumers of woolen goods.

After a contest lasting all Wednesday the Senate completed the paragraphs of the wool schedule relating to raw wool and advanced into the features relating to manufactured woolen goods. The day was devoted largely to a discussion of the effect of tariff rates on the price of wool, and the speeches were on technical lines in the main. Mr. Quay made a strong effort to have the House ad valorem rates on third-class wool adopted, but he was defeated—19 to 41. The committee rates were then agreed to, viz., 4 cents per pound on third-class wool valued at 10 cents or less per pound, and 7 cents per pound on third-class wool valued above 10 cents per pound. The schedule was completed up to paragraph 364, relating to cloths, knit fabrics, etc.

A stubborn contest over the duties on manufactured woolen goods occupied the attention of the Senate throughout Thursday. It was a day of constant roll calls and of cross fire debate on the effect of the duties in advancing rates. Many amendments were proposed to reduce the rates, but these were rejected by decisive majorities. Less than five pages were disposed of during the day, carrying the Senate through paragraphs 370, the first of the paragraphs relating to carpets. An air of gloom pervaded the House, owing to the death of Mr. Cooke of Illinois. The blind chaplain, in his invocation, referred feelingly to Mr. Cooke's death as a great public calamity. After the reading of the journal the Speaker announced the reception of an invitation from the Belgian Chamber of Deputies to the members of the House to attend the international parliamentary conference in favor of arbitration, which will begin Aug. 6. Mr. Foss of Illinois, on behalf of his delegation, then announced the death of his colleague, Mr. Cooke. The customary resolutions were adopted and a committee to attend the funeral was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Foss, Prince, Belknap of Illinois; Moody of Massachusetts, Updegraff of Iowa, Boyce of Indiana, Bailey of Texas, Hunter of Illinois and Dinsmore of Arkansas. Then, as a further mark of respect the House adjourned until Monday.

The Senate Friday completed the wool schedule, the silk schedule and the tobacco schedule of the tariff bill, and with this accomplished the tariff leaders had the satisfaction of knowing that all the schedules of the bill and the free list had been gone over once. There now remains only to go through the bill a second time, passing on the items passed over. These are very numerous and important, including hides, gloves, coal, tea and beer. After that the internal revenue features of the bill will be all that remains. Progress was rapid, although every paragraph relating to carpets was stubbornly contested.

An abrupt and startling halt in the tariff debate occurred in the Senate at 2:30 o'clock Saturday, when, in the midst of a passionate speech, Senator Pettigrew, silver Republican of South Dakota, was stricken with paralysis of the vocal cord, which brought his vehement speech to a close with a sentence half uttered. The Senator was not physically incapacitated, except in the sudden loss of the power of speech. On motion of Mr. Platt of Connecticut of the Finance Committee fuller's earth, wrought or manufactured, was added to paragraph 38 at $3 a ton. This precipitated a lively controversy between Mr. Platt and Mr. Pettigrew (silver Republican) of South Dakota, which came to an impressive climax when Mr. Pettigrew was overcome in the midst of a vehement speech. The debate proceeded, but no further progress on the tariff bill was made, and the awe-like feeling occasioned by this incident led to an adjournment at 3 o'clock.

COLOR IN ANIMALS.

How It Is Changed or Affected by Food and Surroundings.

Observation and experiment go to show how large an influence food has in determining the color of animals. Everybody knows how easily the color of the yellow canary may be altered to an orange red by mixing cayenne pepper with its food, though it is true that the color change may be produced only in very young birds whose feathers are not completely matured. It is also a matter of experiment that all varieties of canaries are not equally susceptible to the influence of the pepper, and it is a very curious fact that if the pigment that causes the red color of the pepper be mixed with the food of the birds, without the other constituents, yellow-colored canaries are not in the slightest degree affected by it, while brown birds or the brown feathers of yellow birds become distinctly lighter in hue.

Here is another interesting experiment: The large tortoise-shell butterfly normally feeds upon the leaves of the elm, while the small tortoise-shell is addicted to nettles; but when some imagoes of the large tortoise-shell were bred from caterpillars that had been found upon nettles, they showed a wonderful similarity to the smaller species, though the color was nearer to that of the larger. Quite in the same line is the observation that the thorn moth exhibits variations in color according as the larva is fed upon oak, hawthorn, lime, or lilac. Many other experiments have shown a similar effect of food in modifying or completely changing the color of animals.

Among the changes of color that are most perplexing, if one would refer their cause to utility only, is that of the gull, which is blue and white, and is therefore generally allowed to be of protective value. But for the first three years of their lives several common species of gull have a brownish-speckled plumage, which is totally unlike that of the older birds, on which fact Mr. Beddard remarks: "If one color be advantageous, the other must be the reverse; and three years is either a considerable period, or it is not long enough."

Another perplexing part of the subject is the color of deep-sea animals. It is an established fact that marine animals can and do live at the enormous depth of more than five miles below the surface of the water. It is also certain that the sunlight does not penetrate to that depth, so that the animals that exist there exist in the midst of more than midnight darkness. Yet the fact is, that brilliant coloration is generally found in them. Of what use can it be? How can natural selection or sexual selection have anything to do with it? It is true, indeed, that there may be phosphorescent light emitted by the animals themselves, and of this there are many evidences; but though the deep-sea fish may be guided to its prey by a series of natural "bull's-eye" lanterns, the color of its prey could have no protective effect, but exactly the reverse.—Our Animal Friends.

Weather Prognostications.

Letter writing is resolving itself into a very simple process. Half-printed postal cards with blanks are sold in many places in Europe, and one has only to fill out the spaces left for telling whether the sender is well or ill, about to go away or on the journey home, in order to have a missive ready for the mail. Another blow at letter writing has been struck by the idea of utilizing the mail system for circulating weather prognostications. The scheme for adding the latest weather forecasts to the regular postmarks on letters will be commenced by the post-office department July 1. Applications for this service from over forty post-offices have been filed, and it will be introduced first in New York, Chicago and other large offices. By this device the recipient of a letter will be able to tell what the weather was in the town where the letter was mailed, and what the weather bureau guessed it would be for the twenty-four hours following its receipt. Fears are expressed that this innovation may prove another blow at the art of letter writing. Many regular letter writers now fill several lines of note paper with a description of the weather they are "enjoying," and if this subject is ruthlessly torn from them nothing will remain. Perhaps in future there will be no letter writing, for newspapers will tell the news, phonographs record the voice, X ray photographs show the innermost emotions of one's nearest and dearest, while the telephone and telegraph, doubtless greatly improved, may be used for catching up such odds and ends of needed information not otherwise conveyed.

Street Dairies.

An oddity of Chili are the milk stations. Here and there in all but the principal business streets is a platform upon which a cow is tied, and milked to order by a dairymaid whenever a customer calls. On a table near by are found measures, cans and clean glasses, and often a bottle of brandy, so that a thirsty man can mix a glass of punch if he likes. In the morning these stands are surrounded by servants from the principal houses, women and children, with cups and buckets, awaiting their turn, while as fast as one cow is exhausted another is driven upon the platform.

He Knew.

"The usual seats?" asked the gentlemanly box office attendant.

"Er—no; give me something cheaper in the pit."

"Here you are. Thanks. Glad your wife got safely home from her trip."—Detroit Free Press.

A Christian Spirit.

"Janet, look at our neebor's bairns enjoying themsel's on the Sabbath day! Go an' set the dog on their hens; the Lord must have vengeance one way or anither."—Illustrated Bits.