

THE SOVEREIGN RECEIVES HIS CROWN.

Ceremonies Attending Coronation of Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra at Westminster Abbey Are Solemn and Brilliant.

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 pagantry 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.

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 Queen's Arrival.

The archbishop of Canterbury took his seat in front of the coronation chair, and the earl of Halsbury, the

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 delivered 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.

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 prelate.

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.

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.

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 were completed with the singing of Te Deum, was brought to a close without a hitch. The king exhibited no outward traces of fatigue.



King and Queen of Great Britain in Coronation Costume.

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, I here present unto you King Edward, the undoubted king of this realm," etc.

Administration of the Oath.

The administration of the oath followed. Standing before the king's chair, the archbishop asked: "Sirs, is 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 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

Forests Ablaze.

Portland, Ore., Aug. 12.—Forest fires raging in the Cascade mountains along the Columbia river are destroying millions of feet of valuable timber. Clouds of smoke hang over the city. Most of the fires were started by campers.

Aged Actress Dies.

New York, Aug. 11.—Mrs. Eliza Young, the oldest actress of the American stage, died Sunday at the Actors' Fund home, West New Brighton, S. I.

THE ELKS.

They Capture Salt Lake City and Are Warmly Welcomed—Elect New Officers.

Salt Lake, Utah, Aug. 13.—Utah and Salt Lake City extended a royal welcome to the hosts of visiting elks at the Mormon tabernacle Tuesday. Facing many representatives from every section of the country, Judge O. W. Powers, of Salt Lake, bade them welcome to the city and all it contained, while Gov. Heber M. Wells laid before them as their own the state of Utah and the riches thereof. The meeting, which followed an immense military and civic parade, marked the formal opening of the annual reunion of the grand lodge of elks and was attended by elks in such numbers that even the capacity of the great hall of worship was taxed to the utmost. Elks were present from practically every state in the union, and even the Hawaiian islands were represented. Probably 12,000 visiting elks are in Salt Lake, forming, according to Grand Exalted Ruler Pickett, one of the best and most representative gatherings of the fraternity he had ever seen.

The meeting of the grand lodge was held in assembly hall in the afternoon, and after the annual report of Grand Exalted Ruler Pickett had been delivered and other reports presented, the election of grand officers for the ensuing year was taken up. This resulted as follows:

Grand Exalted Ruler—George A. Cronk, Omaha.
Grand Leading Knight—W. B. Vrock, Lexington, Ky.
Grand Loyal Knight—Judge A. H. Pickett, Denver.
Grand Lecturing Knight—Joseph E. Henning, Anderson, Ind.
Grand Secretary—George Reynolds, Saginaw, Mich.
Grand Treasurer—E. S. Orris, Meadville, Pa.
Grand Tyler—Charles Kaufman, Hoboken, N. J.
Grand Trustee—J. D. O'Shea, Boston.

Grand Exalted Ruler Pickett took strong grounds against the growing practice of holding street carnivals and fairs. These enterprises, he held, were more productive of harm than good to the order, and he recommended that they be either regulated or even altogether prohibited.

The report of the secretary showed the order to be in an exceedingly prosperous condition. An increase in membership of about 26,000 during the past year was shown, bringing the total up to about 125,000. The number of elk lodges in the United States was reported at 805, an increase of 85 during the year. This without an effort to increase either the membership or number of lodges. The treasurer's report showed the organization to be very prosperous financially. An adjourned session of the grand lodge was held in the evening, at which a number of minor reports were heard and other routine business disposed of.

STREETER IS OUSTED.

Under Order of Court Deputies Demolish Capitol of "District of Lake Michigan."

Chicago, Aug. 13.—With the ruins of the tent which he had styled the capitol of the "District of Lake Michigan" lying on the ground beside him, and a force of deputy sheriffs making more complete the scene of destruction, Capt. George Wellington Streeter Tuesday afternoon declared that he would not leave the district which he calls his own. "I'm here, and I'm going to stay here," said Capt. Streeter, after Deputy Sheriff Spears and five deputies acting under him had torn down the tent which marked the abiding place of the autocrat of Streeterville. The demolition of the Streeter buildings was done in obedience to a writ of restitution issued some days ago by Judge Chytrous in the litigation involving the Healy and Streeter claims to the portion of the district of Lake Michigan along Chestnut street between Lincoln park boulevard and Lake Shore drive.

The litigation which preceded the issuance of the writ has been watched with interest by those familiar with the history of the north shore tract. Streeter contended in the court that his right to possession of the tract was superior to that of the landowners who claimed it as accretions to their holdings. In the hearing of the case, which was had before Master in Chancery Browning, evidence was submitted by Streeter to show that he had acquired title to the land by what he terms "discovery." The jurisdiction of the court was disputed by Capt. Streeter and in the ruling made by Judge Chytrous some days ago the court expressly declared that the jurisdiction was complete over the property. The property in question has been the bone of contention in more than one contest both legal and forcible.

Took Poison.

Chicago, Aug. 12.—Charles Schultz, 435 West Belmont avenue, was found dead in the rear of his grocery store Tuesday by his wife. The man had drunk carbolic acid and his face was severely burned by the acid. Ill health is given as the cause for the suicide. Schultz was considered wealthy.

The Nancy Hanks Monument.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 13.—At a conference at the governor's office final arrangements for the dedication of the Nancy Hanks Lincoln monument at Lincoln City October 1 were made. Col. Charles Denby, of Evansville, former minister to China, will be invited to deliver the address.

May Call Extra Session.

Washington, Aug. 13.—The president probably will call the senate in extra session after the November elections in order to dispose of the Cuban reciprocity treaty before the regular session of congress.

DEATH OF A SENATOR

James McMillan, of Michigan, Dies After a Short Illness.

End Comes Almost Totally Unexpected—Gov. Bliss Issues a Proclamation—Sketch of His Political Career.

Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass., Aug. 11.—At four o'clock Sunday morning Senator James McMillan died at his summer home here. The cause of death is given as heart failure, following congestion, after an illness of but a few hours. The senator with his family has been here since shortly after the adjournment of congress. Senator McMillan was in his usual good health up to Saturday afternoon. For several years, however, he had suffered from a heart affection, principally a weakness brought on by overwork, and had guarded



JAMES McMILLAN.

United States Senator from Michigan.

himself against it, but the extra responsibilities in the senate, thrown upon him last winter, together with the shock of losing a brother, son and grandson within one year, are believed to have aggravated his trouble.

Shock for Gov. Bliss.

Saginaw, Aug. 11.—Gov. A. T. Bliss was greatly shocked at the death of Senator James McMillan and expressed the regret which he said he knew would be generally shared over the loss sustained by the state and nation. Soon after hearing the news he issued the following proclamation:

"Hon. James McMillan, United States senator from Michigan, died Sunday, August 10, 1901, in his summer home at Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass. Death came swiftly and very unexpectedly, with one stroke ending the active and highly honorable career of one of the most eminent of Michigan's many illustrious public men. But slightly past the sixty-fourth birthday, and the maturity of a vigorous life, he had the promise of many years of useful service, and his untimely demise will be generally regretted. A self-made man, resolutely he climbed the ladder of success in both the public and private life, at all times clear of debt and keen of judgment, a man to be depended upon, a true friend, honest of purpose and fair in his dealings with all men. In his home relations with wife and children he was a devoted and loving husband and a devoted father.

"Thrice elected to represent this commonwealth in the United States senate, by very force of character, he became a leader in the great body, applying to the solution of the problems of legislation the sharpened judgment of a business man, and bringing to the execution of the tasks intrusted to him executive ability of a high order. His death is a distinct loss to the nation as well as to the state.

"As a mark of public respect, until after the funeral, the flags on the capitol and all other state buildings will be displayed at half-mast. During the funeral services all state departments will be closed, and as far as circumstances will admit the justices of the supreme court, state officials and heads of departments are requested to attend the obsequies.

"A. T. BLISS, Governor."

Career of the Dead Senator.
Senator James McMillan was born in Hamilton, Ontario, May 12, 1833, and removed to Detroit when 17 years of age. Soon after his arrival in Detroit he was appointed purchasing agent of the Detroit & Milwaukee railroad, which position he held for several years. In company with several others he organized the Michigan car company in 1864, and afterwards purchased the car works at St. Louis and established similar works at Cambridge, Ind., and London, Ont. His brother, William, who died a short time ago, afterwards purchased the St. Louis works. Senator McMillan became interested in the lake carrying trade and invested large sums in lake transportation, both freight and passenger. He also was heavily interested in the ship building business on the great lakes. It was largely through his influence that the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic railroad across the upper peninsula of Michigan was constructed.

His Political Career.
Senator McMillan was the recognized republican leader in Michigan, and had been since his first election as senator in 1889. When ex-Senator Zachariah Chandler died in 1879 Senator McMillan was secretary of the republican state central committee. Chandler's death left the republican party in Michigan without a dominant leader for several years. In 1885 Mr. McMillan was elected chairman of the state central committee, and from that time until his death he was the leader of his party in Michigan. He held the state chairmanship until 1896, serving for seven years after his election to the senate. Senator McMillan's success in politics, as well as in business, can be largely accredited to his wonderful executive ability. He was a man of comparatively small personal acquaintance throughout the state, but he picked his party lieutenants with rare judgment. He was the leader of his party in Michigan. He held the state chairmanship until 1896, serving for seven years after his election to the senate. Senator McMillan's success in politics, as well as in business, can be largely accredited to his wonderful executive ability. He was a man of comparatively small personal acquaintance throughout the state, but he picked his party lieutenants with rare judgment. He was the leader of his party in Michigan. He held the state chairmanship until 1896, serving for seven years after his election to the senate.

Prominent in Business Life.

Senator McMillan became one of the most prominent men in the business life of Detroit. He was a director in the First National, the Detroit Savings and the State savings banks of this city, and was also a stockholder in a number of other banks and financial institutions. Among the more important local corporations in which he held stock are the Michigan malleable iron works, the Detroit Railroad Elevator company, the Detroit Union Steamship company, the Fulton Iron & Engine works, the Detroit Iron Furnace company and D. M. Ferry & Company, wholesale seed dealers. He was a large stockholder in the Detroit and Buffalo and the Detroit and Cleveland lines of steamers, and was president of the latter line.

PYTHIANS IN SESSION.

Supreme Lodge Commences Its Convocation in San Francisco—The Opening Proceedings.

San Francisco, Aug. 13.—The biennial convention of the Knights of Pythias was formally opened Tuesday in the Palace hotel. Nearly 150 delegates were seated when Supreme Chancellor Ogden H. Fethers rapped for order. There were few vacant seats, and these will be filled before the second day's session opens. The absent supreme representatives have all telegraphed that they will be here as soon as the delayed specials are able to move. After the session was called to order Supreme Representative Walker C. Graves, of California, ascended the rostrum, and in behalf of Chairman Charles L. Patton, of the executive committee, delivered a welcoming speech to the assembled knights. Gov. Henry T. Gage sent his regrets at not being able to attend in person to receive the visitors to California, and sent a message of welcome, which was read by Myron Wolfe, Supreme Chancellor Fethers responded.

At the afternoon session reports were read. Supreme Chancellor Fethers, in his annual report, said that on December 31, 1901, the order had 540,138 members.

The report of R. V. L. White, supreme keeper of records and seal, shows that the total number of subordinate lodges December 31, 1901, was 7,002, the net gain during the year being 142 lodges.

The report of Maj. Gen. James R. Carnahan, commander of the uniform rank, set forth that there are 858 companies in good standing, organized into 99 regiments and 24 brigades. There are in addition 25 separate companies, and warrants have been issued for 23 more.

The report of the endowment fund will show a reduction of the indebtedness from \$500,000 to \$250,000. The contested claims have been cut from 58 to ten. The receipts of the rank now aggregate \$2,700,000 per year.

PRESIDENT IN INDIANA.

Will Spend September 23 in the Hoosier State—List of Cities to Be Visited.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 13.—President Roosevelt will be in Indiana Tuesday, September 23. He will devote the entire day to the state. Indianapolis will have him for three hours and 30 minutes. The president's special train will leave Detroit the night of September 22. It will be scheduled to arrive at Logansport at six o'clock the following morning, and will come on to Indianapolis, arriving at eight a. m. Leaving Indianapolis at 11:30 a. m., the president will go to Muncie, arriving there at 12:45. Thirty minutes later he will leave over the Lake Erie & Western for Kokomo, where he will be due at 3 p. m., and stay 30 minutes, will be off to Logansport, where there will be another stop of 30 minutes. Leaving Logansport the president will reach Columbia City at 5:30 o'clock, and 30 minutes later depart for Fort Wayne. One hour will be spent in Fort Wayne, and the president's party will go from there direct to Chicago. The president will probably speak at each of the seven cities at which stops will be made. The visit of the president to Indianapolis is by invitation of the officers of the national association of Spanish-American war veterans, which is to hold its annual encampment here during the week of September 22. The plans for his reception and entertainment while here will be in charge of the Spanish-American war veterans.

JUMPED OVERBOARD.

An Anarchist En Route to Kill a Royal Personage, Weakens and Commits Suicide at Sea.

Rome, Aug. 13.—The Italian steamer Citta di Milano, from New York July 22, which arrived at Genoa August 9, reports that an anarchist named Sganza, of New York, committed suicide by jumping overboard while the vessel was off Gibraltar. It is alleged that Sganza had been commissioned to murder a European royal personage and that he was on his way to Europe for this purpose, but weakened at the last moment and killed himself. Two of his companions disappeared upon the arrival of the Citta di Milano at Genoa.

DOUBLE LYNCHING.

White and Colored Men Charged with Murder Hanged by a Mob at Lexington, Mo.

Lexington, Mo., Aug. 13.—Charles Salyers (white) and Harry Gates (colored) were taken from the county jail here by a masked mob at 1:30 Tuesday morning and lynched. They were charged with killing George W. Johnson, a wealthy farmer, who surprised them at his henhouse near town a week ago.

Before they were strung up Salyers made a statement to the mob, saying that Gates fired the shot that killed Johnson.

Campaign Abandoned.

Brussels, Aug. 13.—It is said that as a result of an interview with former President Steyn, of the Orange Free State, Mr. Kruger, former president of the Transvaal republic, has abandoned his political campaign and countermanded the proposed conference of Boer leaders at Johannesburg.

Coming to America.

London, Aug. 13.—The choir which sang at the coronation of the king in Westminster abbey last Saturday sailed Tuesday from Liverpool to make a tour of the United States and Canada.

DIE AT THEIR POSTS.

Two Chicago Policemen Slain in Performance of Duty.

Shot Down by Burglars Whom They Were Attempting to Arrest—Several Suspects Captured.

Chicago, Aug. 13.—Two policemen are dead as the result of a murderous attack upon them by two men at Jackson boulevard and Ashland avenue early Tuesday.

The victims of the double murder are: Timothy Devine, 40 years old, of West Lake street station; shot through heart. Charles Pennell, 35 years old, of West Lake street station; shot through abdomen; died at county hospital.

Policeman Pennell, shot through the abdomen, walked a hundred feet with his mortal wound after his fellow officer (Devine) had been instantly killed by his side and opened a patrol box, sending in a wagon call. Then he fell unconscious and died half an hour later at the hospital.

Probably Killed by Burglars.

Information confirming the suspicions of the police that Policemen Devine and Pennell, of the Lake street station, were killed yesterday morning while attempting to intercept two burglars was gained when the police learned of attempts made to burglarize the home of John M. Fry, a Lincoln park policeman, living at 466 West Jackson boulevard. An account of the attempt was given the police by Mrs. Anna Miller, who lives in the flat above the Fry home. When Mrs. Miller called to them asking what they wanted the men left the yard by a rear gate leading to the alley. The alley if followed west by the men would lead them to an alley in the rear of Ashland avenue at the Jackson boulevard entrance of which Devine and Pennell were shot. The police think this course would have been taken by the men in leaving the place. Occurring at a time coincident with the shooting leads the police to believe that Devine and Pennell were attempting to arrest the men at the Jackson boulevard alley entrance when the shooting took place.

Incurs Enmity of Family.

Devine had incurred the enmity of a member of a family living at 41 Plum street, the police assert—a boy named Dillon whom the officer in the performance of his duties as a policeman had caused to be sent to the reformatory—and it is alleged that the young man had threatened to shoot Devine when he was released. The police visited the house and a score of officers surrounded it while two of their number demanded admission to the premises. Their demands were answered by the appearance of an aged man with a revolver in his hand, who threatened to shoot them unless they could show a warrant.

Chase Over Housetops.

The policemen had no warrant, but a guard was maintained over the neighborhood while a warrant was procured for the arrest of all persons found in the house. While the warrant was being secured a man was seen trying to escape by jumping from the roof of the house to the one next door. He was pursued over the housetops and finally captured after a struggle.

When the house was invaded all the inmates of the place, including a woman, were taken into custody and locked up at the West Lake street station.

Later these persons were released. The police were unable to connect the men with the shooting and in their release have practically abandoned the theory that Devine and Pennell were shot out of revenge.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Entrance of Justice Holmes Will Cause Rearrangement of the Seats.

Washington, Aug. 13.—The retirement of Justice Gray and the appointment of Judge Holmes to the bench of the supreme court will cause a rearrangement of the positions occupied by the members of the court when they meet in October. The associate justices are seated according to seniority alternately on the right and left of the chief justice. Following this custom, when the court convenes the present associate justices will move up one seat with the exception of Justice Harlan, who, as senior member of the court, occupies the first seat to the right of Chief Justice Fuller. Judge Holmes will occupy the seat to the extreme left of the chief justice. As now constituted the court will sit in the following order: To the right of the chief justice—Justices Harlan, Brown, White and McKenna; to the left of the chief justice—Justices Brewer, Shiras, Peckham and Holmes. Judge Holmes was admitted to the supreme court bar January 16, 1879. His first and only case before the supreme court was "United States vs. Amos et al." January 17, 1879, in which a decision was handed down in his favor.

Was Never in Danger.

Columbus, O., Aug. 13.—In a letter written to a cousin in this city, Dr. Russell Wilson, of Norwalk, O., who was reported to have been condemned to death by the Nicaraguan government for participating in a filibustering expedition, says he has never been arrested and was never in danger.

Failed to Make Report.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 13.—The charters of more than 35,000 corporations doing business in Illinois have been canceled because of failure to comply with the law of 1901, requiring the filing of annual reports.