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Britain's Queen Lies Dead! Long Live the King!

Placidly, Like Her Gentle Life, Victoria Passes to the Great Beyond.

The End Came at Osborne House Where Her Death-Bed Was Surrounded By Almost All of Her Sorrowing Descendants. The Nation Is Stunned.

COWES, Isle of Wight, January 23.—Queen Victoria is dead and Edward VII reigns. The greatest event in the memory of this generation, the most stupendous change in existing conditions that could possibly be imagined, has taken place quietly, almost gently, upon the anniversary of the death of the Queen's father, the Duke of Kent. The end of this career, never equaled by any woman in the world's history, came in a simply furnished room in Osborne House. This most respected woman, living or dead, lay in a great four-posted bed and made a shrunken atom, whose aged face and figure were a cruel mockery of the fair girl who in 1847 began to rule over England.

Around her were gathered almost every descendant of her line. Well within view of her dying eyes there hung a portrait of the Prince Consort. It was he who designed the room and every part of the castle. In scarcely audible words the white-haired Bishop of Winchester prayed beside her, as he had often prayed with his sovereign, for he was her chaplain at Windsor. With bowed heads the ruler of the German empire, and the man who is now King of England, the woman who has succeeded to the title of Queen, the Princess and Princesses and those of less than royal designation listened to the Bishop's ceaseless prayer.

Six o'clock passed. The Bishop continued his intercession. One of the younger children asked a question in shrill, childish treble and was immediately silenced. The women of this royal family sobbed faintly and the men shuffled uneasily.

At exactly 6:30 Sir James Reid held up his head and the people then knew that England had lost her Queen. The Bishop pronounced the benediction.

The Queen passed away quite peacefully. She suffered no pain. Those who were now mourning went to their rooms. A few minutes later the inevitable element of materialism stepped into this pathetic chapter of international history, for the court ladies went busily to work ordering their mourning from London.

The world was jarred when the announcement came, but in the palace at Osborne everything pursued the usual course. Down in the kitchen they were cooking a huge dinner for an assemblage, the like of which has seldom been known in England, and the dinner preparations proceeded just as if nothing had happened. The body of Queen Victoria was embalmed and will probably be taken to Windsor Saturday. The coffin arrived last evening from London.

Four o'clock marked the beginning of the end. Again the family were summoned, and this time the relapse was not followed by recovery. The Prince of Wales was very much affected when the doctors at last informed him that his mother had breathed her last. Emperor William, himself deeply affected, did his best to minister comfort to his sorrow-stricken uncle, whose new dignity he was the first to acknowledge.

When the 4 P. M. bulletin announced that the Queen was sinking all the watchers at the gates of Osborne House made up their minds to remain to the end. The cold was intense and a few favored ones sought shelter in the royal lodge, just inside, where they waited in absolute silence. The telephone bell rang at 7:04 P. M., but before a royal servant had time to take the message the chief of the Queen's police emerged from the darkness, and, with bared head, said: "Gentlemen, the Queen passed away at 6:30."

From all parts of the world there are still pouring into Cowes messages of condolence. They come from crowned heads, millionaires, tradesmen and paupers, and are variously addressed to the Prince of Wales and the King of England.

Emperor William's arrangements are not settled. His yacht will arrive here today (Wednesday), but it is believed that he will not depart until after the funeral. Several other royal personages are likely to be present at the function.

The record of the last days of the reign of Victoria is not easy to tell. The correspondent of the Associated Press was the only correspondent admitted to Osborne House, and his interview with Sir Arthur John Bigge, private secretary of the late Queen, was the only official statement that had been sent out. For several weeks the Queen had been falling. On Monday week she summoned Lord Roberts and asked him some searching questions regarding the war in South Africa. On Tuesday she went for a drive, but was visibly affected. On Wednesday she suffered a paralytic stroke, accompanied by intense physical weakness. Then her condition grew so serious that, against her wishes, the family were summoned. When they arrived her reason had practically succumbed to paralysis and weakness.

The events of the last days described in the bulletins are too fresh to need repetition. At the lodge gates the watchers waited nervously. Suddenly along the drive from the house came a horseman who cried "The Queen is dead!" as he dashed through the crowds.

Then down the hillside rushed a myriad of messengers passing the fateful bulletin from one to another. Soon the surrounding country knew that a King ruled over Great Britain. The local inhabitants walked as if in a dream through the streets of Cowes, but they did not hesitate to stop to drink the health of the new monarch.

THE FIRST FUNCTION OF THE NEW REIGN

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—A special cable from Cowes says: "Our majesty," said Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, in reverent tones, saluting King Edward VII, as the new sovereign sadly emerged from the chamber of death at Osborne House. Balfour was the first of the great officers of state to salute Albert Edward by his new title. He, with Earl Pembroke, lord steward, and Clarendon, lord chamberlain, had been assembled in a room adjoining that in which Queen Victoria breathed her last. In early times the first subject to greet the new sovereign was rewarded with a large grant of land. But this custom long ago died out. "Your majesty," said Earl Clarendon following the First Lord of the Treasury. "Your majesty," said Earl Pembroke, following Earl Clarendon.

PROCLAIMED KING AT ST. JAMES' PALACE

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Edward VII. was proclaimed King of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India in St. James' Palace at 9 o'clock this morning. Preceded by a half dozen mounted policemen, the new sovereign arrived in a plain brougham, which was driven rapidly with the coachman and footmen in their usual gray liveries, with mourning bands on their arms. An

equerry was seated beside him. The king was of course dressed in the most simple mourning, and carefully raised his hat in acknowledgment of the silent uncovering of heads which was more impressive than the most enthusiastic cheers. The king looked tired and, but very well.

Following him came the Duke of York, escorted by a captain's escort of the horse guards. The procedure was exactly as on leave days.

By the time the king arrived a great gathering of privy councillors in levee dress, with crepe on their left arms, had taken up positions in the throne room. Cabinet ministers, peers, commoners, bishops, judges, the lord mayor, etc., including the Duke of York, the Duke of Connaught and lesser members of the royal family.

Lord Salisbury, Lord Rosebery, A. J. Haldane, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal and a host of the more prominent personages in the land were there to receive the king's formal oath, binding him to govern the kingdom according to its laws and customs, and hear him assume the title of King Edward VII of Great Britain and Ireland, and Emperor of India. The ceremony was interesting and according to precedent. The king was in a separate apartment from the privy councillors. To the latter the Duke of Devonshire, lord president of the council, formally communicated the death of Queen Victoria and the succession to the throne of her son, the Prince of Wales. The royal dukes, with certain lords of the council, were then directed to repair to the king's presence to acquaint him with the terms of the lord president's statement. Shortly afterward his majesty entered the room in which the councillors were assembled and addressed them in a brief speech. The lord chancellor (Lord Salisbury) then administered the oath to the king.

Afterward the various members of the council, commencing with lords in council, took the oath of allegiance and then passed in turn before his majesty, as at a levee, excepting that each passed and kissed the king's hand before passing out of the chamber. This brought the ceremony to a close.

By 3:30 p.m., when his majesty returned to Marlborough House, the crowd in his neighborhood was of immense proportions. The king's prior journey was accomplished in almost complete silence, but on this occasion he was lustily cheered all along the line of route.

Immediately opposite Marlborough gates a tall gentleman in front of the crowd waved his hat and shouted: "Long live the king!"

ASSEMBLING OF THE LORDS AND COMMONS

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The House of Lords and the House of Commons assembled at 4 o'clock and took the oath of allegiance to the new sovereign. The attendance in the House of Commons was large. All the members, dressed in the deepest mourning, stood up as the Speaker, Mr. Gully, entered and announced that, by reason of the deeply lamented decease of her majesty, Queen Victoria, it had become their duty to take the oath of allegiance to her successor, his majesty King Edward VII. The Speaker then administered the oath and the swearing in of the members proceeded. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Liberal leader in the House, and Sir William Vernon Harcourt, were the first to subscribe their names on the roll.

In the House of Lords the oath was taken by the Duke of York, the Duke of Connaught, Earl Roberts, Lord Rosebery, Lord Salisbury, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Lansdowne and a hundred others. The House of Lords then adjourned until tomorrow.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Four days of anxiety had in a great measure prepared official Washington for the news which was flashed across the cable this afternoon of the death of the Queen of England. So when the end came it found appropriate messages of condolence framed and orders ready for execution looking to the half-masting of the flags over the executive departments. Several carrying out of the usual formalities. The half-masting of the national ensign was an unusual tribute to the memory of the deceased sovereign. It is said this has been done rarely upon the occasion of the funeral of some great world's ruler, but never before in the case of the death of a monarch.

The actual dispatch of the messages from the President to the new King and from Secretary Hay to Ambassador Choate was delayed only long enough to receive the physicians' statement announcing the demise of the Queen, and then they were sent forward at once and copies were furnished to the press.

Secretary Hay sent the following: "Choate, London: You will express to Lord Lansdowne the profound sorrow of the Government and people of the United States at the death of the Queen, and the deep sympathy we feel with the people of the British empire in their great affliction. JOHN HAY."

President McKinley has sent the following message of condolence to King Edward VII: "Telegrams sent from Washington, January 22, 1901. His majesty, the King, Osborne House, Isle of Wight: I have received with profound sorrow the lamentable tidings of the death of her majesty the Queen. Allow me, sir, to offer my sincere sympathy and that of the American people in your personal bereavement and in the loss

England has suffered in the death of its venerable and illustrious sovereign, whose noble life and beneficent influence have promoted the peace and won the affection of the world. "WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

The British Embassy also received a press news of full worth, and the royal standard, flying over the embassy building, was perhaps the first in Washington to sink slowly half-way down the tall staff, giving notice to official Washington of the Queen's death. The rapidity with which the news spread was remarkable, and within a short half-hour the members of the diplomatic body here began to appear at the British Embassy bearing cards of condolence. Another unusual mark of the appreciation of the worth of the deceased Queen was the action taken by the House of Representatives in announcing as a mark of respect to her memory.

The House today adopted a resolution expressing profound regret and sympathy with the English people owing to the death of Queen Victoria. The President was requested to express the sentiment to Great Britain, and a further mark of respect the House adjourned. The action of the House was particularly expressive, in that the resolution was adopted without dissent.

CONGRESS PAYS TRIBUTE TO DECEASED SOVEREIGN

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In the Senate this afternoon Allison offered the following resolution: "That the death of her royal and imperial majesty, Victoria, of noble virtues and great renown, is sincerely deplored by the Senate of the United States of America."

The resolution was adopted unanimously. Allison later offered the following resolution with reference to that passed earlier in the day upon the death of Queen Victoria: "That the president pro tem of the Senate cause to be conveyed to the Prime Minister of Great Britain a suitably engrossed copy of the foregoing resolution." It was agreed to.

GRATIFICATION OVER AMERICAN SYMPATHY

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The press comment this afternoon is in the same tenor as this morning. Many references are made to the American expressions of sympathy. The St. James' Gazette says: "The honor paid to the memory of the Queen by the President of the United States is one which should live in the memories of us all when questions for discussion arise between the two great English-speaking countries. There are hidden beauties, perhaps, even in so great a sorrow as ours."

Among the innumerable telegrams of sympathy that continue pouring in from abroad, President McKinley's gives the greatest pleasure. The Daily Graphic remarks: "It is believed that President McKinley's official dispatch to the first to reach the Prince of Wales under his new title, and, just as Frederick the Great was the first European sovereign to recognize the independence of the United States, so now the President of the great Republic has recognized the independence of that island which made President McKinley hasten to be first to salute the Prince of Wales as King, and the component, we are told, was most keenly appreciated."

The standard says: "It is not for mere show that the American press has been so full of sympathy for the Queen Victoria as a bereavement of their own and commented upon it in terms such as they would employ in the case of an honored President dying in office."

FUNERAL WILL BE HELD AT WINDSOR CASTLE

COWES, Isle of Wight, Jan. 24, 1:30 p. m.—It has been decided that the funeral of the Queen will take place at Windsor castle Feb. 2. The body of the late Queen will be removed from Osborne House, February 1. It was the expressed desire of the Queen that the funeral should be military in character. Several officers are carrying out of the usual formalities. The half-masting of the national ensign was an unusual tribute to the memory of the deceased sovereign. It is said this has been done rarely upon the occasion of the funeral of some great world's ruler, but never before in the case of the death of a monarch.

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the queen read the rince of Wales a severe lecture, which accounts for their now reported unfriendly relations. The serious aspect of this matter is that under such a condition of things Lord Salisbury's tenure of the Premiership cannot endure long and then the Unionist Government will go to pieces.

KING RETURNS TO OSBORNE WITH DUKE OF YORK

LONDON, Jan. 24, 12:55 p. m.—King Edward, escorted by a squadron of the Horse Guards and accompanied by the Duke of York, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and others, left Marlborough House at 11 o'clock to take the train for Osborne.

A royal salute in celebration of His Majesty's accession, was fired at noon in St. James Park.

The crowds still thronged the streets through which His Majesty passed and the great cheering was in strong contrast with the silence which greeted His Majesty's arrival in London.

Orders have been issued to the Channel Squadron and all other available ships to assemble at Spithead, February 1, the date of the removal of Queen Victoria's body from Osborne. It is understood that the warships will form a double line, through which the royal yacht, bearing the body, will pass.

The vagaries of an apparently harmless lunatic occasioned some excitement at Victoria station. During the entraining of the king, a well-dressed individual, bearing a letter addressed to His Majesty, was permitted to pass the barriers. He hurried to an equerry and said he wished to present the letter to the King personally. The man was handed over to the police. The envelope contained only a telegraph form, on which were the words: "I wish to see my beloved Queen."

QUEEN'S ESTATE NOT LARGE

Her Wealth Was Only Moderate—Extravagant Relatives the Cause.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—A cable to the Tribune from London says: There has been a general belief that the Queen was one of the richest of sovereigns and that she would leave an immense estate to her heirs. I have the highest authority for stating that there will be most astonishment when the amount of personality is shown by the provisions of her will. Instead of being very great it will prove to be of moderate value, and all the estimates of her private fortune will be found fallacious.

The truth seems to be that the Queen like other rich people had a great number of relatives dependent upon her, and that she was compelled from time to time to pay their debts and extricate them from embarrassments. The reading of the Queen's last will and testament may involve one of the most remarkable surprises of her reign. One of her executors is Lord Cross, whom she honored with her friendship and in whose business ability she had implicit confidence.

Are Sworn to Avoid War.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—A Journal special from London says: In her last lucid rally before death the Queen summoned the Prince of Wales and the Kaiser to her bedside and, being over her, she loved her, to avoid war and maintain peace.

The Prince and Kaiser knelt and swore to do all in their power to reign in peace, never to allow England and Germany to clash and to endeavor to induce all other nations to do likewise.

Shows no Improvement.

HAMBURG, Jan. 24.—The condition of the Dowager Empress Frederick continues satisfactory. Lately she has not suffered any pain, but this does not imply improvement. However, Her Majesty's sorrow and personal loss owing to the death of the Queen has been borne with comparative fortitude.

Russian Court in Mourning.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 24.—The czar left Livadia yesterday on the royal yacht, taking a train for Sebastopol leaving in the evening for St. Petersburg, where the court goes in mourning.

Portugal's King to Attend Funeral.

LISBON, Jan. 24.—The King of Portugal will start direct for London on Saturday.

Burgers Show Sympathy.

PRETORIA, Jan. 24.—Signs of sorrow over the death of the Queen are everywhere visible. Even the burghers show a respectful sympathy. It has been suggested by influential burghers that an amnesty proposal would have the effect of greatly hastening the return of peace.

CHINESE REGISTRATION.

Local photographers have recently been receiving instructions regarding the photographing of the Chinese of the city who are about to apply for registration. Acting Collector Hasson, who has the matter in charge, has been explicit in giving the artists pointers in order that they might comply with all the requirements of the law.

Unlike the average commercial work the photos of the Chinese must not in any manner whatever be retouched or altered. All blemishes, such as birth marks, scars, etc., must appear in the picture, and are useful as a mark of identification in many cases. The matter of selecting an artist to make a photograph, a likeness rests entirely with the applicant. The near approach of registration has caused an impetus to securing photographs, which must in all cases be attached to the certificate issued by the registration clerks.

London Is Treated to a Sight of Medieval Pageantry in Proclaiming Edward VII King.

Costumes of the Heralds Were of the Most Gorgeous Description and Bearing the Royal Coat of Arms. Entrance to the City by the King's Messengers.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—London today was given a glimpse of medieval times. The quaint ceremonies with which King Edward VII was proclaimed at various points of the metropolis exactly followed ancient precedents. The officials purposely arranged the function an hour ahead of the published announcement and the inhabitants when they awoke, were surprised to find the entire way between St. James Palace and the city lined with troops. About 10,000 soldiers, Life Guards, Horse Guards, Foot Guards and other cavalry and infantry regiments, had been brought from Aldershot and London barracks after midnight. All the officers had crepe on their arms and the drums and brass instruments were shrouded with crepe. The troops in themselves made an imposing spectacle, but they were entirely eclipsed by the strange spectacle presented by the officials of the college of Arms.

The ceremony began at St. James Palace, where, at 9 o'clock, Edward VII was proclaimed King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India. The proclamation, which was read by William Henry Weldon, King-at-Arms since 1894 and formerly Windsor Herald, was as follows:

"Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to call to His Mercy our late sovereign lady, Queen Victoria, of blessed and glorious memory, by whose decease the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is solely and rightfully come to the high and mighty Prince Albert Edward, we therefore, the Lords spiritual and temporal, of this realm, being here assisted with those of her late majesty's privy council, with numbers of other principal gentlemen of quality, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of London, do now hereby with one voice consent of tongue and heart to publish and proclaim that the high and mighty Prince Albert Edward is now, by the death of our late sovereign, of nappy memory, become our only lawful and rightful liege lord, Edward VII, by the grace of God, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, defender of the faith, Emperor of India, to whom we acknowledge all faith and constant obedience with all hearty and humble affection, beseeching God, by whom all Kings and Queens do reign, to bless the Royal Prince Edward VII with long and happy years to reign over us."

Followed by Fanfare of Trumpets.

The king was not present. There was a large assemblage of officials and college heralds. The proclamation was greeted by a fanfare of trumpets. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the band belonging to the footguards in the friary court played "God Save the King." The members of the king's household witnessed the ceremony from Marlborough House. On the balcony overlooking the friary court, whence the proclamation was read, were the Duke of Norfolk and other officers of state. The balcony was draped in crimson cloth. Beside the officials in resplendent uniforms were stationed the state trumpeters in the yard of Marlborough House and the Friary Court were stationed a large body of police, soldiers and foot guards. A large crowd witnessed the ceremony.

The troops arrived at 8 o'clock and shortly before 9 o'clock in the morning a brilliant cavalcade passed down the Mall and entered Friary Court. It consisted of the quarters staff, headed by General Roberts in full uniform and carrying a marshal's baton, and General Sir Evelyn Wood, Adjutant General of the forces. At 9 o'clock the court dignitaries headed by the Duke of Norfolk appeared on the balcony. Then the heralds blew a fanfare and King-at-Arms Weldon, in the midst of dead silence read the proclamation. All heads were bared and as the reading was concluded the King-at-Arms, raising his three-cornered hat, cried loudly, "God Save the King." The crowd took up the cry while the cheers, and fanfares of trumpets and the band playing the national anthem, made a curious medley. King-at-Arms Weldon read the proclamation in clear tones which were distinctly heard at a great distance. A third fanfare of trumpets ended the ceremony.

The officials then marched in procession from the balcony, through the palace to the Ambassadors' Court, where a number of royal carriages had been placed by the direction of the King at the disposal of the Earl Marshal. These took the officials who read the proclamation to the city, escorted by a detachment of Horse Guards, forming a picturesque and gorgeous procession.

A Gorgeous Procession.

The contingent from the College of Arms was composed of three Kings-at-Arms, four Heralds and eight pursuivants. The costumes of the two latter were gorgeous beyond compare. They wore tabards, a garment resembling the costume of Kings as depicted on playing cards. These tabards

were beautifully and heavily embroidered with silk lions, the royal coat of arms and flowers in bewildering confusion. There was the rouge dragon, the blue mantle and the maltravers, with all the armorial bearings of that quaint old body, the College of Arms, in full and solemn array. A blast of trumpets announced the progress of the cavalcade as it proceeded through Trafalgar Square and the Strand.

The chief interest of the morning centered in the entrance of the Heralds procession into the city at Temple Bar. The grey minarets of the law courts and the tall spires of the Strand churches loomed, phantom-like, out of the fog, while a long double line of overcoated troops stood, chilled and motionless, along the half-deserted streets. The clocks in the law courts and St. Dunstons tolled out mournfully the quarter hours until 9:15, when out of the grey mist, from within the city boundary, appeared a procession of carriages forming the King's household. It was there that the two processions were to merge in kaleidoscopic grandeur. The Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen and macebearers, in scarlet, fur-trimmed robes, cocked-hats, buffed shirts, silk knee-breeches, and low buckled shoes, peered out from the Cinderella-like coaches that would have been the envy of Alice in Wonderland. Overhead in the midst of the pageant, the great Griffin which marks the city boundary, spread its wide, fantastic wings, like some great Hindoo god in their god liveries, the white-winged coachmen of the Lord Mayor, looked down contemptuously upon the soldier, herald and peer. In the olden days a veritable bar or gate separated the city from without. Today ten strong policemen stretched a red, silk rope across the thoroughfare, in honor of the city's ancient privileges.

Demand Entrance to City.

As the clock struck the time, the officer in command of the troops cried "Attention." The rifle-stocks came down with a click upon the asphalt pavement and the King-at-Arms, whose green and gold tabards outshone those of his colleagues, appeared at the imaginary bar. His trumpet blew a shrill blast, which the Lord Mayor's trumpeters answered and then the City Marshal rode up to the barrier and demanded: "Who goes there?" The King-at-Arms answered that it was the King's herald, come to read a proclamation.

"Enter Herald," said the City Marshal, and the Herald was conducted to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, who were still grouped in the street.

The Herald then read the proclamation to which the Mayor and Aldermen replied: "We, with one voice, consent, tongue and heart, to pledge allegiance to King Edward VII."

The trumpeters blew a blast while the wondering crowd stood bare-headed and silenced, not knowing what to do until a military band in the procession struck up "God Save the King." This familiar air has still but one meaning in England, and the crowd took up the words feebly with "God Save the King" on the tongue, but with "God Save the Queen" in mind.

Ceremonies at Royal Exchange.

A few streets further on the proclamation was read again and the procession advanced, by way of Ludgate Hill, to the royal exchange. The final proclamation was made in front of the royal exchange. The square before the exchange, with the prison-like walls of the Bank of England on one side and the massive official residence of the Lord Mayor on the other, was a stage-setting, whose age and solidity befit the portentous ceremony. There were no decorations except flags, all half-masted, says the city's red cross on a white field over the Mansion House. The royal standard hung above the exchange and over the surrounding business buildings flew the Union Jack. Black was the universal color worn by the people. Hardly a bright bonnet or gown relieved the somberness of the crowd. Soldiers and policemen formed an almost solid lane down a cheapside, where the pageant was to pass. The people behind them, crowding for a sight over their shoulders, was of all classes, from the prosperous brokers to East-end costers. The mass was subdued and remarkably orderly, an impressive contrast to the usual London holiday crowd. The roofs of the Exchange, bank and Mansion House and the windows and balconies overlooking the scene were filled with so-

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