

Sixty Years

a Queen.

England's Joyful Celebration.

The Victorian Jubilee.

Thanksgiving services in all the churches in Great Britain today will begin the diamond jubilee celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the accession of Queen Victoria. In each of these churches the congregations will be given a brief and simple account of the many great events that have taken place in this remarkable reign, and special prayers for the further preservation of the Queen of Great Britain and Empress of India will be said.

At St. George's Chapel, Windsor, Miss Abbott and Edward Lloyd will take part in the grand musical service, during which Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" will be sung under the direction of Sir Walter Parratt, by the choir and the Windsor and Eton Choral and Musical Societies, accompanied by organ exercises and her majesty's private band.

It is expected that Queen Victoria and the royal family, besides the most eminent members of the nobility and the members of royalty from other countries, will be present.

At St. Paul's Cathedral a magnificent musical service will be held, accompanied by Mr. T. Wicks, who is seventy-eight years old, and who was once a choir boy. He sang at the coronation of William IV. At Westminster Abbey special services appropriate to the occasion will be held. At 10 o'clock a sermon will be preached by the dean; at 3 o'clock the sub-dean will preach, and at 7 o'clock the Archbishop of Canterbury will deliver one of his sacred eloquent sermons, and all will refer to the one topic of the day—the sixtieth anniversary of the Queen's accession to the throne of England.

The religious ceremonies of today will be followed tomorrow by hundreds of processions, and the final preparation for the great pageant of Tuesday. More than 100,000 sailors, soldiers and colonials will be in this great procession, and among them will be representatives from every civilized country in the world.

The United States will be represented by Whitely Reid, ambassador extraordinary on special mission, and his secretary and attachés, Ogden Mills, G. Creighton Webb and Erskine Hewitt; Major-General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A.; his aide-de-camp, Capt. M. F. Maus; Rear Admiral James N. Miller, and Capt. F. A. Cook, of the Brooklyn, and Commander William H. Emory, of the admiral's staff.

Mr. Whitely Reid, the representative of President McKinley at the diamond jubilee celebration, will bear a letter to the Queen, which has already been presented, from President McKinley, similar to that sent by the President of the United States on the occasion of the jubilee celebration in 1837. This letter expresses appreciation of the great good which has followed the Queen's long reign, and hopes that her majesty may continue to enjoy good health. The special ambassador is considered to be one of the fairest men that the United States has ever issued.

During the fetes tomorrow Special Ambassador Reid and attachés, Gen. Miles and Admiral Miller and their aides, Ambassador John Hay and the attaches of the embassy will be in constant demand, and will have to attend a score of social functions.

The great parade Tuesday, which will leave Buckingham Palace and pass the House of Parliament, Westminster Abbey, cross the Thames and return again to the palace, will be a memorable one. London will be almost covered with flags and bunting, and all that a great city can do to make a gala-day appearance will be done. Every precaution that the government and the police can possibly take to insure perfect order has been taken. Orders have been issued to close the London Bridge over the Thames at midnight Monday, and all the other bridges before sunrise. They will not be opened until late Tuesday night. No vessel will be permitted to pass up the Thames that cannot do so without the bridges being opened. Vehicles of every description will be prohibited from coming within 100 yards of the line of march, and pedestrians will be allowed Tuesday on the bridges or the sidewalks of the streets through which the procession will pass.

At the principal street viewing stands have been erected and seats upon them, were sold two weeks ago at prices ranging from one guinea to twenty guineas and Tuesday as much as 100 guineas will be paid for choice seats. Windows have all been brought up at high prices and love or covet cannot now secure one.

The corporation of London has erected one of the largest of the viewing stands, and it has issued a request to all ladies to wear hats that have but little trimming, so that the view of the procession may not be obstructed. This request has been generally followed by those in charge of the hundreds of other stands and will be generally observed. Almost every policeman in London will be on duty along the line of march and ambulance arrangements have been made as near perfect as possible.

The procession will start from Buckingham Palace, and after a troop of cavalry, followed by officials, has started, the Queen and her court will follow. The Queen will use the same carriage she used in the celebration in 1837, and her personal escort will consist of the officers of the British cavalry. In her court will be included the royal family, the great officers of state and government representatives from the colonies, the representatives of foreign countries, including princes and princesses of royal blood and ambassadors extraordinary. Dukes, knights and other nobles and civilians will follow, and then will come thousands from the navy, the military and colonial forces. It will be a grand pageant, the greatest of the hundreds that London has seen.

The Queen will be escorted back to Buckingham Palace, and in the evening a banquet will be given, at which will be present the representatives of foreign countries and those of royal blood. During Wednesday the Queen will leave Buckingham Palace to return to Windsor. During the journey delegations will meet her at Slough and Eton College and present congratulatory addresses to her. The ceremony attending each of these will be slight, for fear that the fatigue will be too great for the Queen.

The next two days will be devoted by the people to gala-day enjoyment. The aristocracy will have dinners and receptions, and scores of other social functions, and the tradespeople will attire themselves in their Sunday clothes, and seek the public parks and gardens and places of amusement, where special programs have been prepared for their entertainment.

The great naval parade and review, the one in which all England will take pride, will come off on Saturday, June 26, and it will be a day to be remembered for the strength such as the world has never before seen. It will take place off Spithead, and the fleet will be reviewed by the Queen from the royal yacht, which will be accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the royal family.

Britain's warlike strength as imposing as possible the English government requested each foreign government not to send more than one vessel to represent it. These will be contrasted with the 600 or more war vessels of all kinds that Great Britain will have in the harbor. Besides her own vessels there will not be more than from fifty to seventy-five in the harbor, each of these representing a country and accorded a place in the line, which will be from six to eight miles long. The harbor will be so crowded by these warships and the hundreds and

On June 22 will be celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession to the throne, and not only England, but the whole civilized world, has been talking of this jubilee for months past. Now, on the very eve of this celebration comes the news that the aged Queen is almost totally blind and that she will not be able to see the faces of the 2,000,000 or more loyal and devoted subjects who will be gathered along the route in the line, which will be from six to eight miles long. The harbor will be so crowded by these warships and the hundreds and

any nation secure such an interval of retrospect and anticipation, and it is to be hoped that we shall not merely waste it in noisy revels. It is beyond doubt that we have gained much in the sixty years, and escaped much trouble which we might reasonably have expected. But how have we gained what we have gained? And do we owe what we have gained in a great measure to our own merits or rather to the merits of our rulers and to our historical traditions?

Perhaps the Englishman is apt to realize less than do some other nations that will sit Charing Cross Station and the clubs and private residences will be nearly hidden by huge masses of timber and plank, arranged with the utmost skill and ingenuity to afford seats for as many people as possible and still leave ample means of exit in case of a panic. Besides all these people on the stands, there will be considerably more than a million on foot, on roofs, at windows, festooned around lamp posts, and in all the other possible and impossible places which people always fill on such occasions. It is among the citizens who do not pay

with anyone's view. The Temple Griffin is to be garlanded with prismatic gas lamps and have a floral base. The motto will be Victoria, our beloved ruler of Great Britain's realm. In Fleet street the prevailing color scheme will be white and gold, and a light arch, which will span the street, is to have a suggestion of the Indian empire in its design, decorative use having been made of the elephant. Painters are at work restoring and regilding the bridge of the London, Chatham and Dover railway crossing Ludgate Hill. Purple and gold are to rule here. A crowned V will form

the large cities of the kingdom will each get a share of it. Aside from the poor folk's dinner, there is the victualing of the rest of the multitude. This is what it is estimated that they will eat and drink on June 22:

Oxen ..... 3,290  
Sheep, calves and pigs ..... 16,263  
Hoads of poultry and game ..... 36,985  
Tons of fish ..... 624  
Quarts of wheat ..... 4,142,224  
Quarts of malt liquor ..... 739,725  
Quarts of wine ..... 127,399  
Quarts of spirits ..... 74,974

In preparing this food and for other purposes the usual daily consumption of coal, after deducting 25 per cent on account of the season of the year, will be increased by 11,361 tons, and will total 33,903 tons; and the water supply companies will see called upon for 616,458 gallons of their precious fluid. The weight of this small-sized deluge will be 6,164,380 pounds.

The managers of all the big restaurants and catering companies are making arrangements for extra supplies, and hope to be able to serve all comers. Said the manager of the Holborn:

"Our full staff numbers 700 employees, and on jubilee day, from the top to the bottom, it is intended to pay each double wages. For our customers we will have ready about 4,285 pounds worth of extra food, and day-increased by a few dollars to make up for the additional labor of the jubilee period. We expect 10,000 visitors during the day of fete. We shall have ready 20,100 pounds of meat, 1,285 head of poultry, 2,856 pounds of fat, 4,285 eggs, 32 York hams, 10 sides of bacon, 5 live turkeys, weighing in all 650 pounds; 857 pounds of butter, 800 portions of asparagus, 850 quarts of new peas, 4,285 ices, 8,570 cups of coffee, 1,500 quarts of milk, 107 quarts of double cream and 8,800 glasses of imperial lager."

Joseph Lupton, manager of the Grosvenor, said: "I estimate there will be an additional 2,000,000 people in London, and first-class catering plant to provide a five or six-course dinner for more than 50,000 people outside the cafes cannot be obtained. I think that unless the refreshment houses and restaurants are allowed to stay open long after the usual hour thousands of people, especially women and children, will not be able to get a bite or sip all day, and will be furnished in the Grosvenor. We can accommodate 1,200 diners at one time, and we are arranging our supplies on the supposition of providing every hour this number of meals for twelve hours, which means a total of 14,400 visitors. We have no intention of raising our prices, although we shall have to pay our staff double or more. At each of our restaurants, refreshment depots we shall provide for, on an average, 10,000 purchases—not to sit down and eat, but to buy and carry the food away in bags."

"Owing to the extra temporary labor we shall have to employ at the depots, the expected rise in flour and the enormous breakages of crockery—amounting to a total destruction in one day—there will be a slight increase on the ordinary prices. Twenty-five tons of cake will be distributed among the depots, as many sandwiches as can possibly be cut in the twenty-four hours beforehand, and trays of scones, rusks, biscuits, and French pastries. Also 5,000 pork pies, 5,000 pies, and 2,000 meat pies will be provided at each shop. On jubilee day we shall employ 850 hands in the depots, 320 at the Grosvenor and 400 at the imperial fete in the Botanic gardens."

Among the schemes for celebrating the Queen's jubilee more is more commended than the private benevolence of the Queen herself in her capacity as "Duchess of Lancaster."

Part of the income of the duchy of Lancaster, which is paid into the privy purse, £500 will be devoted to augmenting the stipends of the poorer clerical livings in the gift of the duchy.

No class has been more severely hit than the clergy by the depression in the value of land and of agricultural produce, and however small the sum each incumbent will receive, it will be grateful. In country places especially the celebration of the jubilee will in many a case come with particular brightness upon the parsons, as they are always expected to subscribe liberally to every public movement, no matter what the price of wheat or the value of the title.

The list of jubilee honors will not be announced until the evening of the 22d. But it is commonly expected that Lord Salisbury will be knighted, and that Lord Salisbury will be made knight. Still, the latter is the more probable of the two.

The Changing of Names.

"An experienced detective," remarked the superintendent of one of the largest secret service agencies in the West the other day, "makes careful note of trifling details, which ordinarily would escape the casual observer. Criminals have certain characteristics which they themselves never suspect, but which sometimes give us important clues."

"For instance, when a man commits a crime and finds it expedient to change his name one would naturally suppose that he might choose almost any name. But the fact is, he doesn't. A man's name seems to be part of himself. It is not as easy matter to get rid of something that has been born with one. And as experience proves that when criminals change their names, as a rule they do it in a certain fixed way."

"John C. Brown" rarely becomes "Thomas J. Allen." The most common change is in the last name. "John C. Brown" calls himself "John C. Baker." As long as possible he maintains his initials. If Brown becomes Baker, he may also change "John" to "James," but very rarely into "Samuel" or "William." Fifty per cent of assumed names show only a change and 90 per cent contain at least one initial of the original name."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Didn't Need to Try.

A traveling circus recently paid a visit to Chichester, and as an attraction offered a prize to the man who could, as the Lancashire term it, "pull his" agriest mug."

The rules laid down were that each person should have three tries. Consequently competition ran high, some of the contenders being horrible to behold. After all had done their level best to win the prize, the clown, who acted as a judge for the competitors, coolly confronted a man sitting in the audience, who was noted for his ugliness, and said:

"That's won't 'prize, odd non?"

"Me?" said the astonished individual, "wha, aw wot'n trying for?"

"Th'd no need to try; th'd won it without."—London Daily Telegraph.

hundreds of yachts and excursion boats that so naval maneuvers will be permitted, and the great line of vessels will only be permitted to pass in review in line. Extraordinary orders have been issued by the government to guard against collisions and accidents and these orders will be enforced to a letter if necessary. Violations of them will ensure punishment of a serious character. Permission has been given the officers of the English battleships and cruisers to invite guests invited to sixty for battleships and forty for cruisers, but no person is to be permitted on torpedo boats that are not in the service. When passing the royal yacht all civilians must go below decks and remain there until the royal yacht is a considerable distance astern. This order is to be enforced so that the vessels in passing in review will not have their shiplike appearance marred by landpeople.

The review will be witnessed by the House of Lords from the steno-graphic Parliament and the House of Commons will be on board the magnificent Campanula.

A rest for a day will follow the great naval demonstration and then will continue the fetes and banquets until the middle of July. Notable among these will be the jubilee ball, to be given by the corporation of London, Monday, July 5, at which the Prince and Princess of Wales will be present and the special ambassadors and foreign royalty. The ball to be given by the Duchess of Westminster at Grosvenor House Friday, June 25, to the Prince and Princess of Wales will also be a great social function, at which Hon. Whitely Reid, Gen. Nelson A. Miles and Admiral James N. Miller with other notables will be present.

The banquet to be given July 9 by the London chamber of commerce to the premiers of the self-governing colonies will be another great function, and among those who have announced that they will be present are the premiers of Canada, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, New South Wales, Victoria, Western Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania. The banquet will be at the Whitehall rooms, Hotel Metropole.

The Princess of Wales' poor dinner is also to be a great affair, for not less than 300,000 poor people will be fed Tuesday from a fund that has been raised for the purpose. In one place 2,000 crippled children alone will be given a dinner.

Churches will be represented at the diamond jubilee as follows: Rev. H. E. Mackenzie, moderator of the Synod, will represent the Presbyterian Church; Rev. Dr. Brooke Herford, the Unitarians; Rev. William Jones, president of the conference, the primitive Methodists; Rev. George Turner, president, the United Methodist Free Church, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, the church of England.

Among the prominent arrivals to attend the jubilee are Sir George Turner, prime minister of Victoria; Hon. J. R. Seddon, prime minister of New Zealand; Prince Friedrich August, of Saxony; Duke of Rottembourg, ambassador extraordinary from Spain; Prince Albert, of Prussia, representing Germany; Prince and Princess of Naples, representing Italy, and an ambassador from Siam. Many other notables will arrive today and tomorrow.

This adds an unexampled pathos to the occasion, and so serious will be its effect on the spirits of the people that it will be for some time hoped that the news might be kept from the public till after the jubilee, but it is said that this is the true reason why she is not to ride alone to the procession of leave her carriage at the services at St. Paul's.

Never before has it happened that a monarch, on the very threshold of a triumph such as no predecessor has attained, has been stricken by so great an affliction. It is one of those things in real life which are stranger than fiction. The Queen's position is, and has been throughout her reign, unique in various ways. Other queens of England have ruled by more or less masculine force of character; her influence has been wholly womanly. She was the girl Queen, scarcely eighteen years old when she came to the throne, and the young men of the kingdom vowed their devotion to her in a way that was rather more extravagant than most monarchs of this nineteenth century. It is recorded that several hard-hearted youths actually lost their lives, by suicide or the fighting of duels, on her account. Just at the threshold between girlhood and womanhood she married, and her domestic life was so sweet, sensible and domestic that it might well serve as a model for all the homes of England. There are hundreds of stories told by her guests and her subjects which illustrate this side of her character. In the prime of her womanhood she became a widow, and from that day her place in the hearts of her subjects has been even more assured than before. It is doubtful if any King of England could possibly have inspired the loyalty which has been shown to this Queen. There is an element of tenderness and of chivalry in it. No other Queen ever received just this sort of homage.

The length of her reign surpasses that of any other English sovereign. Her grandfather, George III, reigned fifty years and one month, although for the last years of his life his rule was merely nominal. Henry III, whose reign is next in length, occupied the throne for fifty-six years.

As the London Spectator somewhat pompously remarks: "The greater part of the month will be given to preparations for the great day, both physical and mental. Those who can remember most of the nation's grounds for thankfulness in what the Queen's reign has brought us, and still more from what it has saved us, will probably seem to the rest of the nation the least jubilant, chiefly because for the last years of his life his rule was merely nominal. Henry III, whose reign is next in length, occupied the throne for fifty-six years."

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the world moves as a whole, and that all peoples are so linked together and the action of one upon another is so complicated that the good accomplished during any one century within a single country can rarely be credited to that nation alone. The Spectator is inclined to congratulate England on the fact that Queen Victoria has been a constitutional, not an autocratic sovereign, and that she has ruled well—"far better," it listens to add, "than any statesman whom we should have been likely to choose for ourselves."

It is just possible, however, that the republican movements in France and in the United States, and the strings and murmurings of popular feeling in England and these movements were watched, may have done much to influence the policy of Victoria and her advisers. Certain it is, that England, under a monarchy, has many of the elements of republican government, and that by wise concessions to the popular feeling the Queen has kept her throne on a stable foundation.

American press representatives in London report that peculiar circumstance that no encouragement whatever seems to be given to the newspapers which wish to report the jubilee doings. Especially is this true of American newspapers. No arrangements have been made by the authorities for the accommodation of the press, and the only newspaper man who will be allowed within the precincts of the official proceedings is that dignitary known as the Court News man, who will give out slips as he sees fit. The only condition on which he will report with his news is that the recipient takes his service all the rest of the year, and as his service consists of valuable news items to the effect that "the Princess Beatrice went out walking this morning," it may be conceived that his price is rather high. The newspaper men from various parts of the earth, including England, will therefore have to buy their seats, just as other people do, at the windows of St. Paul's churchyard, where seats are not more than 10 guineas apiece.

As for getting from Buckingham Palace along the line of march, through the solid mass of citizens which will be wedged into London streets all day, the newspaper men cannot expect that, even with police passes, and unless they can get a bird's-eye view from an airship there seems no way in which they can take in the whole of the day's doings for the benefit of the public.

In fact, it is reported that the London authorities do not see why the public, especially the American public, should wish to read about this thing at all.

The stands have all been built along the route of the procession, and with the terrible lesson of the Paris fire fresh in mind, the builders have taken every possible precaution against panic or fire. "One can never tell what a crowd will do," says the chief architect sagely.

About sixty-four miles would be covered by the seats on these stands if they were put end to end, and it is estimated that they will accommodate over 200,000 people. In the palace yard are the seats of the lord chamberlain and his deputies, and next along the route are long tiers of seats in which the government officials

for seats that the casualties will occur, and they are no small part of the events of a jubilee. Something like 3,000 people probably fainted at one time or another during the great celebration day ten years ago, for the heat and crush of that day were fearful. Then there were more serious accidents caused by carelessness of all kinds. One enthusiast waved his handkerchief with great vigor from the edge of a scaffold, forgot that he was standing on the edge of a scaffold, and pitched headlong into the street below, breaking his neck. Thirty people perched themselves in a tree in St. James' Park, and the tree finally collapsed, wounding most of its passengers in its downfall, although no one was killed. The hospitals will be busy on jubilee day.

The detectives will also have their hands full, for it is anticipated that among the few people anywhere near the line of march who will not wish to see the procession will be various light-fingered gentry, who will busy themselves in the hotel rooms, taking what they can lay their hands on. As the risk will be almost equally serious, whether the rich hotel guests wear their jewels and carry their wads of money or leave them in the hotel for these ingenious crooks to steal, it would seem better not to be rich when one goes to see the sights in London.

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the highest point of an imperial drapery, which will rise in an elegant arch between two square columns.

In St. Paul's churchyard the scarlet seating will give color to the gray pile of the cathedral, and the grand stand will exhibit special decorations. Grand stands on the southern and eastern sides of the cathedral will continue the unaccustomed display of color into Chesham, where, it is understood, there is to be no overzealous hunting to obstruct the perspective.

On the cornice of the Mansion House there will be the motto, "God Bless Our Queen," in gold letters on blue ground, flanked by the dates 1837-1897. The columns will be wreathed spirally, and on the central one will be an imperial crown, with the illuminated letters V. R. at the sides. On the top balustrade there are to be banners by day and tripod flames for burning gas at night.

King William street is to be provided with Venet