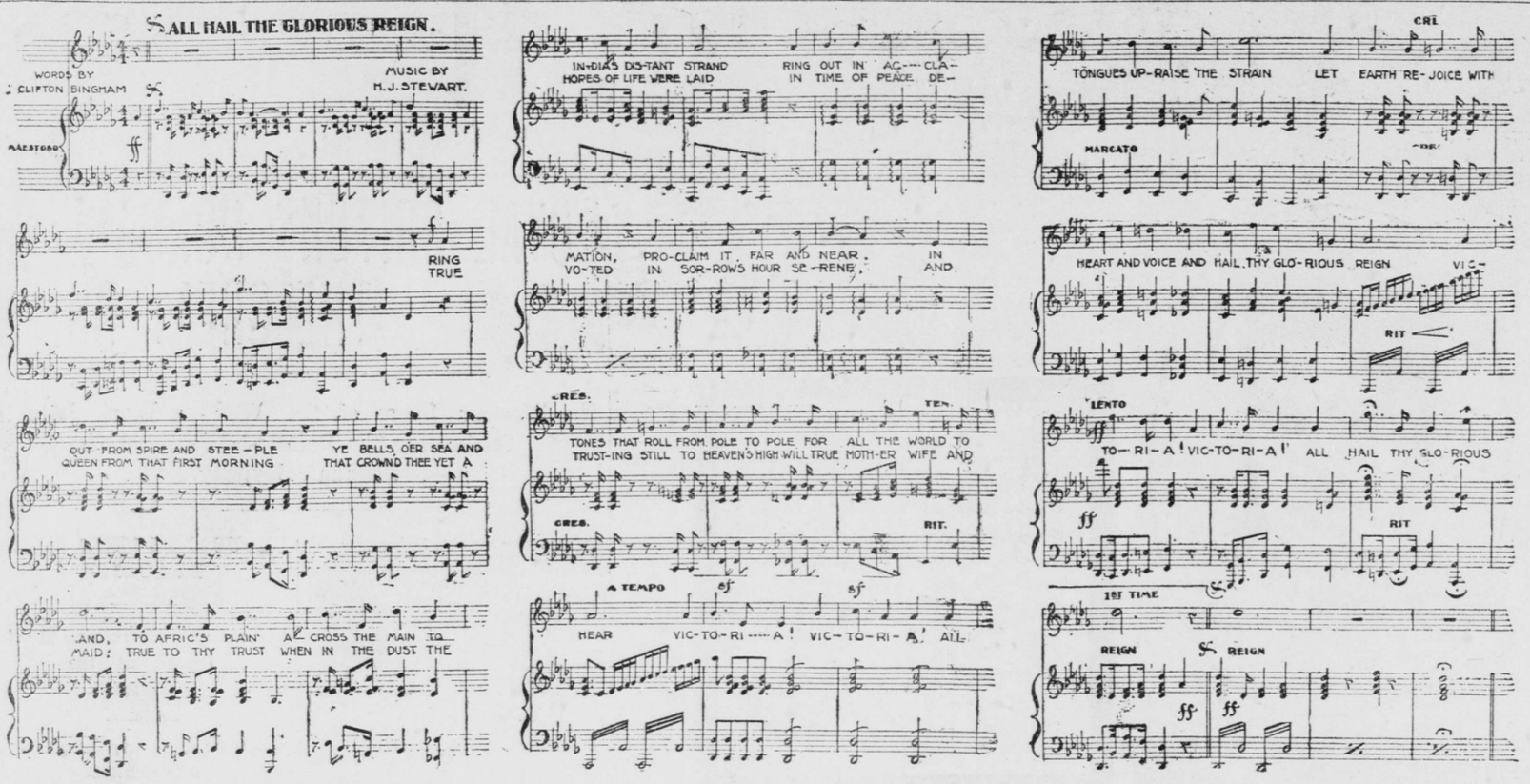


The Special Jubilee Hymn (Words by Clifton Bingham, Music by H. J. Stewart) to Be First Sung by D. de V. Graham at the Queen's Jubilee Banquet, San Francisco, June 21, 1897.

their clansmen they presented a very striking and picturesque appearance.

To the stirring strains of the "Campbells Are Coming" and "Rob Roy McGregor" the procession marched up Market street. A strong detachment of apprentice boys from the ships in the bay proudly carried the colors of the Mercantile Marine Association.

Beside them proudly waved the British ensign and the stars and stripes. The "chanties" of the sailor boys, mingled with good patriotic American airs, blended with the bagpipes and fifes. The jolly band passed up California street to Kearny, along Kearny to Market and out Market street to the City Hall, where they took the cars to the Chutes.

The Chutes grounds had been gaily decorated for the occasion. British and American colors were distributed everywhere with impartial equality. Pictures, large and small, of her Majesty were to be seen and gay shields, bearing in letters of gilt the names of Britain's colonies and possessions. The pavilion was gaudily bedecked with streamers and bunting.

The games were scheduled to begin at 11:30. The sports and dancing were in charge of the following committee: John M. Duncan, Alex Campbell, Captain Naunton, Peter T. Hollings, Rev. James Fell, James Niven, Alex Nicholson, P. A. F. Keith, William Grant, J. Hill.

The complete list of games and dances, with the prizes and winners in the competitive events, is appended:

Grand Highland reel in costume—Exhibition, twelve participants. Obstacle race in lake—First prize, $5; second, $3; third, $2; won by F. B. Bignold of the Cedressima; second, J. Kerr of the Largemore; third, R. Fullerton of the Rathdown. Highland fling for young ladies from 12 to 18 years of age in costume—First prize, $5; second, $3; third, $2; first prize, Maggie Bassett; second, Sibyl Campbell; third, Margaret Boyd. Football match in lake—Prizes for winning team; draw between teams from Sausalito and Martinez. Boys and girls in costume—Prizes for all; thirteen participants. Walking on greasy pole in lake—Prizes. Maypoledance—Prizes; Miss Victoria A. Armitage. Sailors' hornpipe, in costume—First prize $5, second $3, third $2; Sibyl Campbell first, P. D. Findlay second, Maggie Bassett third. Exhibition wrestling, any style. Irish jig and reel—First prize, $10, second prize $6; Sibyl Campbell, May Cavanagh, Hugh McMahon, Margaret Boyd. Broadsword exhibition by United States cavalrymen. Seau Triubhais in costume. Tug-of-war by British Tars of Sausalito vs. San Francisco Bay; medals to winners. Sword dance for men in costume. Chanties by the British sailors. Highland fling for men in costume.

The less distinctively British amusements of shooting the chutes, tripping the trolley, riding the merry-go-round and coasting on the scenic railway were also well patronized. From one attraction to another the merry-makers flitted, paying little heed to the rain now drizzling and now falling in big wet drops. Even the gayly dressed who danced the reels of Auld Scotia or the jigs of Erin on the open-air platform seemed oblivious of the inclement weather.

The rain played havoc with the Chinese lanterns that had been suspended about the pavilion and the fireworks intended for the evening.

This unavoidable misfortune was quite disappointing as the decorations and pyrotechnic display had been planned on a grand scale by the following committee: G. T. Marsh, James McNab, John Trounson, J. B. Butterworth, Sidney Chidley, A. C. Ballingall, I. W. Gerrard, Andrew McNair, J. W. Gerrard.

In spite of the weather, however, the merriment went on unabated and all present had a "right royal good time, don't you know?"

THE LITERARY EXERCISES.

Thousands Throng the Chutes Pavilion to Hear the Afternoon Programme.

After the grand National overture by the orchestra a brief introductory address was made by William Greer Harrison, the chairman of the committee on literary exercises. "God save the Queen," he began. "From over four hundred million voices that sentiment is arising. From all parts of the world people have been hurrying to London—to that theater in which is being enacted a spectacle which shall be remembered for centuries to come. From burning Africa, from the sands of Ind, from New Zealand and Tasmania, from the Cape of Good Hope, from Canada, and above all from that glorious land we love to honor, the United States of America, thousands are hastening to London.

"Why, ladies and gentlemen, why this universal pilgrimage? Is it to witness a Roman triumph? Is it to celebrate a bloody victory that they hasten to the metropolis? No, ladies and gentlemen. They have assembled there as we have assembled here—to do honor to one great English gentlewoman.

"And as I began, so I close, knowing that the sentiment will be echoed by everybody present, 'God save the Queen.'"

Rev. John Hemphill offered a prayer, invoking the divine blessing upon the honoring of England's sovereign.

The jubilee ode, "Victoria," composed especially for the celebration by H. J. Stewart, words by George A. Adam, was rendered by the orchestra and a grand chorus, composed of members of the Apollo Choral Society and other musical organizations.

Mrs. Millie Flynn-Wratten, the soloist, received a flattering ovation at the conclusion of the rendition of her part.

"I see at the further end of the hall a handsome Highlander," said Chairman Harrison before introducing General Barnes, the orator of the day. "I should judge he is a member of the Clan MacPherson. Can you hear the sound of my voice down there?" shouted the chairman. "That can I," came the response. "It is well," said Chairman Harrison. "I wanted to see how far the orator who is to address you would have to throw his beautiful voice to be heard.

"And now, ladies and gentlemen, it is not necessary for me to introduce to you the speaker. Yet as a matter of form, or rather as a matter of politeness, I shall introduce the orator of the day—and never has it given me such supreme joy and satisfaction to introduce a speaker—General W. H. L. Barnes."

A storm of applause greeted the general as he rose to address the audience. In the course of his oration he said:

"The magnificent pageant which began this morning under the meridian of Greenwich is ended. The music of the martial airs of England has ceased. That human ocean, lifting its living waves high above the pavements, foaming in every casement, rising above the roofs of the habitations of London and hoarse with loyal greeting, has at last ebbed. The pealing of cannon, the chiming of bells, the march of civic societies, the cadenced steps of soldiery and the noisy trampling of artillery and cavalry—all are now silenced, and a million witnesses of the jubilee ceremonies, full of rejoicing sympathy, gathered from every British possession and every friendly nation on earth, have been dispersed to palaces, luxurious abodes or lowly homes, while at this moment, let us hope, the beloved object of so much homage and such limitless respect is reposing among her children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, after a day of unprecedented excitement and emotion so exhausting to the aged.

"But as the sun which shone upon her as the vast procession threaded the streets of London traveled from the east to the zenith and from the zenith to the west, over ocean, island and continent, his beams have illumined everywhere the same rejoicings and have beheld the same manifestations of loyalty repeated with equal enthusiasm, and he will continue to hear the same strain chanting the Queen's glory until he has circled the globe. To-morrow, and for many days succeeding, the electric wires that thread and bind the world together will throb and burn with messages of congratulation and venerating love for the British Queen, succeeding one another with endless iteration, as the tireless waves of the Atlantic follow fast and beat upon the white cliffs of the great island kingdom.

"History has recorded no such story as this. It is not likely to be repeated in the ages of the future. No monarch has hitherto received such benison; none have ever so well deserved it.

"No one possessing a spark of human sympathy can fail to be touched by the story of her accession to power, of that first meeting with the council on the day of the death of King William. There were assembled at Kensington Palace, the only home the Queen had ever known, between seventy and eighty of the great men of the council, its masters in diplomacy, its veterans in war. Only six hours after she had been informed of the vast change in her position this girl delivered to such an assemblage with great dignity and emphasis the speech which Lord Melbourne, Prime Minister of England, had prepared for her, and entered upon a career whose history cannot yet be written.

"What a scene for the pen of the historian and the pencil of the painter. Each has essayed the task and neither has done it justice. It is beyond the art of both. An apartment in Kensington Palace, hastily prepared for those assembled to receive from her lips the declaration of her assumption of the British crown, was filled with the members of the Council standing to receive the Queen of England. The door opened and there she stood. Hardly five feet in height, slender and delicate in form, with her blonde hair plainly brushed back from her forehead, her blue eyes shining with irrepressible tears and clad in a simple mourning robe, this fatherless girl took her seat at the head of the long table, around which stood the constitutional witnesses of her accession, and received their homage with a dignity and modesty that contemporaneous history cannot too highly extol. Is it any wonder that the British heart was touched and thrilled in every fiber by such a spectacle?

"As at the commencemet of her long reign so all succeeding events and conditions personally affecting the Queen have tended to keep this sentiment perpetually alive in the hearts of the people. Westminster Abbey had been the scene of many exhibitions of loyal devotion to the constitutional monarchs of England, but the coronation of Queen Victoria surpassed in manifestation of personal regard all that had ever preceded it, and the same appeal was made to the popular heart and responded to by it when the story of the Queen's courtship and marriage has been told.

"No woman whatever more fully realized the blessing of tender domestic love from husband and children. Its happiness is recorded by the Queen's own pen, through which she has opened the doors of her household life to the intimate knowledge of the world. Here, again, the people were drawn to her as she passed through the experience of bridal joy, the birth, growth and development of her children, and the unforgotten bereavements of later years, so saturated with the spirit of the noblest Christian fortitude. There was not an eye in England unfilled with tears when Victoria bade her lover and husband a last farewell and turned from his burial place a widowed Queen.

"The British people love her, too, because her whole life has been absolutely spotless. The fire of scandal has never touched the hem of her royal garments, and her court has been kept free from much that had discredited that of her predecessors. The demoralization which had, up to her time, seemed inseparable from lofty station, undefended from assault on its moral side, has had no possibility of existence within the circle of her influence. It is not easy to realize, indeed it is impossible to fully appreciate the marvelous and lofty principle enforced with undiminished courage and unfailing tact with which the Queen created at the beginning of her reign an atmosphere of purity in her personal and public relations—an atmosphere which no British court had up to that time ever breathed—and which has perpetually surrounded her at every step of her career, in inexperienced youth as well as in mature age.

"Moreover, the people have loved the Queen because she has always unflinchingly maintained the principles of the British constitution. Never once has appeared in her the spirit of absolutism. While she has certainly impressed her character and views upon the legislation of Parliament and influenced her Ministers in the foreign policy of her government, yet never in a single instance has she sought to defeat the express desires of her constitutional advisers or placed herself in opposition to the will of Parliament. She has moved in harmony with both, because she has always implicitly trusted the ultimate judgment of the British people as fully and truly as the British people have loved and honored her.

"Her royal prerogatives have never been assaulted by Parliament or people. The Queen has always welcomed extensions of the franchise and all legislation looking toward the widening and deepening of public education and the improvement of every social condition.

"It is the American's boast that the Government of the United States is of the people, by the people and for the people, but it is, nevertheless, a fact that the British Queen and Parliament have done infinitely more for the improvement of social conditions, for popular education, for the relief of individual and class burdens and the general amelioration of the condition of the laboring, manufacturing and pastoral classes than our Government has ever done.

"More conscious thought has been developed, more money has been expended, more sacrifices have been made, more individual burdens have been assumed by the British Government for the benefit of these classes for their education and refinement than all the States and the United States Government put together.

"No American citizen can review the Queen's conduct toward, or the relations of her Government with the United States, without recognizing everywhere the kindly and gracious sentiment which has invariably characterized her. There is no American living at the commencement of the Civil War who will ever forget what has passed into history as the "Trent affair."

"In the fall of 1861, when doubt and uncertainty clouded with perplexity and care the future of the Union and its fate was hanging in the utmost suspense, the San Jacinto, a United States war steamer, arrested in midocean the British mail steamer Trent and forcibly took from her Messrs. Sildell and Mason and their associates, four Southern citizens, on their way to England charged by the Confederacy with a diplomatic function to the British Government. The act was in gross violation of international law, extremely provoking, and unless disavowed furnishing a solid cause of war, and certainly calculated to arouse that sense of instinctive resentment which is natural to a proud and fighting race.

"Many members of the English Cabinet were more than suspected of desiring to behold the disruption of the American Union. The Prime Minister was not slow to avail himself of this opportunity for armed interference. He caused to be addressed to the British Minister resident at Washington a communication which roughly required the restoration to liberty and the return to the deck of the Trent, the captured confederate Commissioners, and with them an ample and humble apology. His demand was coupled with an unmistakable threat and menace of war in case of failure to comply with his demand. It was precisely such a diplomatic paper, and was so intended to be, as would have brought on war between England and the United States as a necessary consequence.

"It left and was designed to open to the latter no way of decent retreat from a false position save through the gates of National fear. When the proposed dispatch was forwarded to her Majesty and was examined by herself and the Prince Consort it was totally disapproved. Its truculent language was eliminated, and the Prince, at the Queen's dictation, corrected and reframed Lord John Russell's dispatch, so that it spoke in a gracious and kindly spirit, suggesting, rather than demanding, what was plainly right and plainly just to be done by the United States, and expressing the hope that the latter would at once see the propriety of immediate and full amends. I need not say the suggestion of the dispatch was gratefully accepted and promptly acted upon by President Lincoln.

"This action of the Queen saved the Union. She took from it the unsupportable burden of a foreign and domestic war, the result of which would have completed the destruction of the whole fabric of our Government, then almost tottering to ruin."

General Barnes spoke feelingly of the womanly tenderness with which the Queen expressed her condolence with the wife of the martyred President Lincoln, and the kind sympathy with which she comforted the widow of President Garfield. He regretted the action of the United States Senate in refusing to confirm the arbitration treaty. "But we may still venture to hope," he said, "that there will yet be found Senators who can be persuaded that war proves nothing, accomplishes nothing; that instead of the voice of the cannon the world will hear that of international arbitration guiding the calm and impartial judgment of honest men; and that whoever of the nations may spring to embrace the horrors of war, these two greatest of all living powers shall move in perpetual harmony, with honor unstained and upheld by law.

"Her Majesty may not survive to aid and encourage another arbitration treaty, but her benign influence will ever remain a power for good and for public peace. The stately mausoleum in which she shall, like other English sovereigns, be laid to rest will take from the world only her mortal part.

"The history of her noble life is above the touch of decay and beyond the reach of moth and rust, and her spotless name will serve as a watchword of inspiration when centuries shall have passed across the heaven and the earth; and when the bronze effigy of this age shall be shaken by time to powder, and memorial statue and arch, though built of stone, shall have crumbled to dust, the names of Washington, Victoria and Lincoln shall, in those faraway days, still quicken the pulses of a grateful posterity wherever civilization and religion exist."

A recitative and area, "The Death of Nelson," by Donald de V. Graham, was enthusiastically encored. After the reading of the poem of the day the singing of the American and British national anthems and a benediction by Rabbi Nieto, the audience dispersed, and an orchestral concert continued until the exercises in the pavilion at 5 o'clock.

EVENING CEREMONIES.

Musical Exercises and Fireworks Conclude the Day's Doings.

The evening ceremonies were principally musical. They began at 5 o'clock in the Casino, and continued almost without interruption until after 9 o'clock. The programme was as follows:

Court minuet, by young ladies and gentlemen in costume; England—Recital: (a) "Ode to the Queen" (Tennyson); (b) "Charge of the Light Brigade" (Tennyson), W. H. Campbell; Scotland—Duet, "Come Under My Plaidie," Mrs. Jennie Stuart-Segar and R. Howden (in costume); United States—Original poem, "Victoria, Empress, Queen" (Knowlton), Professor Knowlton; Ireland—"Dear Little Shamrock," Miss Mary Sullivan; Wales—Song, "The Land of My Fathers," Tom Evans; India—"Jessie of Lucknow" (Lowell), Miss Elsie A. Duncan; the Colonies—"The Queen's Letter," Arthur Seymour; Oxford minuet, by young ladies and gentlemen in costume.

Music by Cassasa's band; band overture; O. S. C. pipe band (pipe major, I. S. R. Tivendale)—The band of pipers performed the following music: "Queen's Jubilee March," "Sweet Maid," "Up She Rises," "McKenzie Highlanders," "Drunken Piper," "Athole Highlanders," "Lord Panmure," "Tulloch-gorum," "The Queen's Welcome to Deeside"; exhibition dancing on outside platform—Sailor's hornpipe by Mr. Kidd and Scotch reel of Tulloch, Irish jig and reel and Seau Triubhais (Scotch) by winners in the day competition; O. S. C. pipe band; continuous animatoscope exhibition all evening between dances in the Casino; Highland fling, for men in costume; grand Highland reel; Highland fling, by young ladies; sword dance; sailor's hornpipe, by winners of day prizes.

The evening closed with fireworks.

VICTORIA AND THE JEWS.

Rabbi M. S. Levy Pays the Queen a High Tribute.

Rabbi M. S. Levy delivered a lecture at the Geary-street Temple yesterday morning on the condition of the Jew under the Victorian era. He began by stating that when the young girl first succeeded William IV the Jews were practically ostracised throughout all the British provinces. They were not allowed to become members of Parliament unless they would take the oath of a Christian, and the same disabilities applied to all other office. They could not even be attorneys or barristers-at-law. Four years after the coronation of Victoria Sir Francis Goldsmith became a barrister, and for a long series of years she and her friends favored the removal of all civil disabilities from the race.

The speaker touched feelingly on the fact that the Jews have never had a better friend any where than in Victoria, a woman of whom all people are proud by reason of her pure character, her tender and exemplary motherhood and her deep and tender insight into human nature. During his remarks he said that England

NEW TO-DAY—DRY GOODS.

LIVINGSTON BROS.

GREAT SPECIALS FOR THIS WEEK!

Commencing To-morrow (Monday), June 21, we shall place on sale the following Great Specials:

At 10c a Yard—3000 yards of Fine Quality Printed Organdies, in all new effects. Excellent value at 15c.

At 15c a Yard—3000 yards of Choice Organdies, latest effects, fine sheer quality. Regular price 25c a yard.

At 25c a Yard—3000 yards of Imported Organdies, silk finish, in stylish colorings, small, medium and large designs. Regular value 40c a yard.

At 50c a Yard—1000 yards of Black Figured Taffeta Silks, full 24 inches wide, elegant designs. Good value at 75c.

At 12½c a Pair—200 dozen Boys' Extra Heavy Fast Black Cotton Hose, sizes from 7 to 9, on sale at 12½c a pair.

At 16⅔c a Pair—500 dozen Ladies' Hermsdorf Black Cotton Hose, double soles, heels and toes. Regular value 25c a pair.

At $1.50 Each—25 dozen Ladies' Linen Crash Underskirts; made with double ruffle, extra wide. On sale at $1 50.

At $3.00 Each—10 dozen Ladies' All-wool Moreen Underskirts, in all new shades, including black. On sale at $3 each.

Livingston Bros.

123 TO 129 POST STREET.

Health is Good.

Blood Purified and Scrofula Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I have been troubled with scrofula all my life, and it affected my eyes so that I was obliged to remain in a dark room. I doctored without benefit, and finally began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Now my eyes are so strong that the light never troubles me, and my health is good." MRS. CARRIE WEEKS, Lompoc, California.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

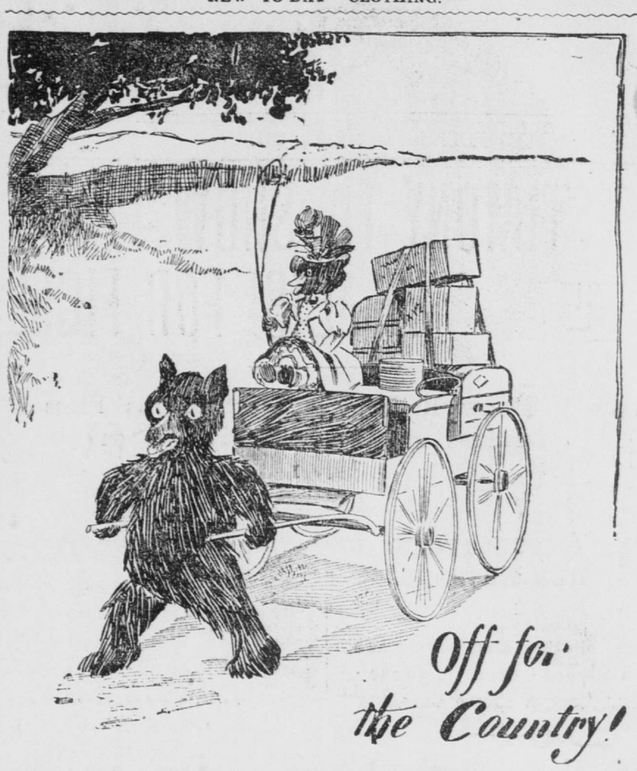
Sold by all druggists, $1; six for $5. Get Hood's.

Hood's Pills act easily, effectively. 25c.

BRUSHES FOR BARBERS, BAKERS, bootblacks, bathhouses, billiard-tables, brewers, bookbinders, candy-makers, canners, dyers, flourmills, foundries, laundries, paperhangers, printers, painters, shoe factories, stablemen, tar-roofers, tanners, tailors, etc.

BUCHANAN BROS., Brush Manufacturers, 609 Sacramento St.

NEW TO-DAY—CLOTHING.



Off for the Country!

Now the Fun Begins!

School days over. Study and care thrown aside. Nothing now but fun—and we have got all the little things that will make the fun all the more complete and enjoyable. The right kind of Outing Clothes for tiny boys—for bigger boys—for biggest boys.

Outing Sale Monday

Everything the little fellow needs for roughing it. Everything the little fellow needs to dress up with—all the right kind of things at the right kind of prices.

SHIRT WAISTS and SAILOR BLOUSES for OUTING.

Our Brownie Overalls, the ones with the bib, have many virtues absent in the bib overalls of other stores.

Golf Shirts for Boys in our Outing Sale.

Closing Sale of Straws.

Our better grades of Straws for Children, Sailors, handsome combinations; our 75c, 65c and 50c grades, quantity limited to each customer. Outing Special Monday at

25 Cents.

To Romp About In.

Some 350 Suits in pleasing Spring colorings; garments gotten up with particular care as to strength, durability and goodness; for short-trouser wearing lads between the ages of 5 and 15; a big assortment to select from; at any time you would be willing to pay $3 50 for such Suits. Outing Special at

$1.75.

To Dress Up In.

Some 300 odd Little Sailors. Have nearly all sizes, but a line we have gathered up for the purpose of closing out; awfully pretty; handsomely braided with soutache; they come in blue; a lanyard and whistle with every Suit; extra deep sailor collar; they possess all the goodness that our Sailors are noted for, Outing Special at

$1.50.

The Real Thing.

If you want your little fellow to look real swell, you want to dress him up in our Admiral. It's a pretty affair, same as you see in picture on the side; long trousers; in blue, with deep Sailor Collar; you can have your choice of colors in braiding, red, white or plain black, soutache and Hercules braid. For little fellows between the ages of 3 and 8. The real $5 value, and extra value at $5. Outing Special

$2.50.

What's Prettier

Than a pretty little Reefer Suit to dress your little fellow up in in the summer? Some awfully swell affairs in Scotches with broad, generous and Deep Sailor Collars, with many different styles of braiding; $5 is the price for a like class of goods in most stores. The colorings are decidedly swell; they're entirely new.

These high-class garments are in this Outing Sale and will be offered to you Monday at

$2.50.

These items above are merely quoted for the purpose of giving you a little idea of what we're up, about and doing in the way of Outing Prices. Of course, they aren't one-tithe part, nor do they show up the magnitude of what we are actually doing.

Raphael's INC.

THE FRISCO BOYS

9, 11, 13 and 15 Kearny Street.

Frisco's Largest and Most Popular Juvenile Department. A Veritable Parlor in Itself. An Entire Floor Devoted to Juvenile Apparel Alone.