

## Regalia Used at Coronation

The regalia used at the coronation of King Edward VII. are of comparatively modern construction. None of them, with possibly two somewhat doubtful exceptions, can date further back than the year 1661.

The old regalia, which were smashed to pieces by the emissaries of the Long Parliament in 1649, included, among other things, an ancient crown originally worn by King Alfred the Great and employed at the coronation of all subsequent monarchs. There were also the chalice of St. Edward the Confessor and the crown of Queen Edith, his wife.

When the Restoration had become an accomplished fact it became necessary to replace the destroyed crown jewels. An order was given to Sir Robert Vyner, a celebrated goldsmith, afterward Lord Mayor of London, to manufacture other crowns, scepters, etc., which were so far as possible to be constructed upon the model of the original regalia of England. These, then, are the regalia which is employed at the coronation of King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra.

It falls to the lot of the king to wear two crowns. When at first enters Westminster Abbey he wears what is known as his cap of estate. The ser-



THE IMPERIAL STATE CROWN. Containing the ruby given to the Black Prince by the King of Castile. A. D. 1367.

mon ended, he removes it, and having taken the coronation oath he is conducted, still bareheaded to the historic chair of King Edward.

Here the crown of England, or, as it is technically termed, the crown of St. Edward, is placed upon his head by the Archbishop of Canterbury. It has been worn by the last nine sovereigns of England in succession. It consists of a circle or rim of gold covering a cap of crimson velvet turned up with ermine. The circle is profusely adorned with precious stones—diamonds, rubies, emeralds, sapphires and pearls.

Above the circle there rises two arches crossed, and surmounted at the center by a great mound of gold. Above this mound stands what is known as a gold cross-patee, which is itself magnificently adorned, notably with three large oval drop pearls.

The king continues to wear this crown to the end of the coronation service. As soon as the final benediction has been pronounced by the archbishop he retires into the adjoining chapel of St. Edward the Confessor behind the high altar. Here the crown of England is removed and in its place there is substituted the crown of state.

The existing state crown, which is commonly called Queen Victoria's, is a most beautiful diadem. It was constructed entirely afresh for the young queen, certain old crowns being broken up for the purpose, while various jewels were added.

It contains one huge ruby said to have been given to the Black Prince by Pedro the Cruel, King of Castile,



ST. EDWARD'S CROWN. With which the sovereigns of England are crowned, made for King Charles II. in memorial of the Ancient Crown destroyed by order of Parliament during the Commonwealth.

and afterward worn in the helmet of Henry V. at the battle of Agincourt; 17 sapphires, one of them once the property of Edward the Confessor; 11 emeralds, 4 rubies, 1,363 brilliant diamonds, 4 drop-shaped pearls and 273 ordinary pearls. In spite of this huge mass of jewels it has been so exquisitely constructed that it weighs only 23 ounces 5 pennyweights.

It consists of a broad band studded with enormous jewels. Above the band are alternate Maltese crosses and fleurs-de-lis, all of them blazing with gems, while from the Maltese crosses these springs four imperial arches.

Took Him at His Word.

A western congressman tells this story on himself, stipulating that his name shall not be used: He was nominated after a hard fight and telegraphed to his family: "Now you can paint the house red." When he reached home the next evening he found that his boys had taken him at his word and had covered everything—house, fence, hencoops, barn and even trees—with a coat of carmine. By way of rubbing it in they charged him \$150 for the job, but he felt so good over his success that he paid the money.

## HOME AND FASHIONS.

TIMELY TOPICS OF INTEREST TO OUR FEMININE READERS.

Illustrations of the Latest Costumes Worn by Leaders of Society—Value of an Optimistic Temperament—Charming and Simple Toque.

### An Optimistic Temperament.

If a woman wants to retain her youthful appearance she must mingle with other people, read good books and cultivate an optimistic temperament. Nothing so destroys the youthful contour of the face as taking the cares of life too seriously. Housewives of the Martha type who "are troubled about many things" have rigid, set lips that plainly reveal the loss of those qualities that make a woman lovable. When our characters lack cheerfulness and amiability our features will unconsciously lose those soft curves which are the outward signs of inward beauty of thought and feeling, says Julia Teresa Butler in the Pittsburg Observer. The best workers, the ones who accomplish the most good, are those whose usefulness is conducive of much happiness to others as well as themselves. The secret of true success lies in making our lives beautiful in that kindness of spirit which makes us creatures of purer mould.

### Gown of Dark Blue Zibeline.

For early spring wear the tailor-made ideal still prevails, the gowns on the whole showing a far greater simplicity than has been the case for the last few seasons. Our illustration shows a gown of dark blue zibeline, the Eton showing a very novel effect in the way of stitching. The jacket is cut without a collar and the revers

different ways, either with curved seams or with a founce, and is sometimes still further increased with clusters of tucks, or with small inset panels at the hem of contrasting material and color. It stands to reason that heavy goods like homespun, tweed and mixed fabrics in general will make up much more satisfactorily in a plain, gored skirt.

### Long Carriage Coat.

Our illustration shows an exceedingly rich and handsome long coat of black taffeta cut with jabot vest effect



and trimmed with perforated straps over white satin. It has a large tuck ed taffeta collar supplemented with another of embroidered linen and

### NEW SUMMER GOWNS.



The first gown is of lavender fard, figured with little black rings, and trimmed with applications and bands of yellow lace. The blouse bodice is shirred and puffed at the top and trimmed with bands of the lace, in which black velvet ribbon is run. The elbow sleeves, finished with a frill of the silk, are trimmed to correspond. The girdle is of black velvet.

The coat of the second gown is of black silk, embroidered in wattleau style in delicate colors. The collar is of yellow lace, the revers and odd

may be either of striped silk or trimmed with straps. The skirt is cut with a yoke below which are wide tucks stitched down with white Corticelli stitching silk.

Quite a new material is the double-faced linen which will undoubtedly arrive at the height of popularity dur-

cuffs of white taffeta are all covered with straps of lilac taffeta. The cravat ends on each side of the front are of lace, finely plaited, fastened at the top with brass buttons. The elbow sleeves are finished with a frill of this lace.

This coat opens over a chemisette of white silk, and the draped girdle is of the same. The skirt is of cream tulle over cream taffeta, all embroidered with orange blossoms and myrtle, and shepherd's crooks, bow knots and baskets of flowers.—Chic Parisian.

tasteful garniture in white appears on the ruffles around the bottom. All the stitching is done with Corticelli stitching silk in black and in white and the garment is lined throughout with white satin.

Some yokes are made of lace and rather a pretty effect is gained by adding a row of lace insertion an inch or so below the yoke and joining it with a lattice of narrow velvet ribbon. The fancy for black and white effects is evidenced in the number of white lawn, organdy and mull gowns trimmed with black lace, both edging and insertion, and the quantity of black and white effects, running from lawn and mulls through the various morcerized fabrics to foulards and silks.

### A Stylish Toque.

A charming toque could be made of a crisp white gauze, shirred and threaded with narrow black chenille. A scarf effect of black chantilly lace, faces the front of the toque, the ends falling well down on the hair; black velvet loops on top, and jet ornaments trimmed with white to imitate daisies. Returning to the droop in the back, rare is the hat this season that does not have it.

### Timely Tips.

According to a housewife who has made the experiment, a thin coating of varnish applied to ordinary straw matting will keep it looking fresh and new and add to its durability.

A vegetable strainer of enamel that may easily be clamped to the side of the sink is one of the genuine conveniences for the housewife now on the market.

To take fruit stains from cotton muslin or any light article take the stained article and dampen it. Then burn a little sulphur, holding it under the damp portion of the cloth and the stain will vanish.

## THERMOMETERS ARE NEVER SAFE

Natives of Guatemala Use Mercury as Specific for Torpid Livers.

"If you want to keep a thermometer in Guatemala you have to set a guard over it," said a traveler who had just returned from a visit to Central America. "It's a fact, I assure you. Shortly before I started for home I made a trip from Port Barrios to Guatemala City.

"The weather was broiling hot, and when we got to Guatemala City, which is about the largest town on the road, I thought I'd see what the temperature really was. So I strolled out of the hotel to locate a thermometer, and after a long search I found one hanging on a porch of a residence. To my astonishment it was surrounded by a cage of wire netting, heavy enough to hold a young bear. It was a cheap thermometer, and such a precaution seemed all the more remarkable because petty household pilfering is practically unknown in that country.

"I found out during my stay that the reason for this protection is that the people suffer from torpid livers, and regard mercury as a specific. How the belief became current goodness only knows," he went on, "but it is universal all through the interior, and if an outside thermometer is left unprotected overnight it is morally certain to be broken and drained.

"An English surgeon at Zacapa told me that he had seen scores of natives suffering from chronic rheumatism, brought on by swallowing raw mercury."

### Stockton Wrote Poor Poetry.

The late Frank Stockton never could write a successful poem. In this connection the novelist frequently told a good story on himself. In his youth, in conjunction with his brother John, he wrote many poems with which he afflicted the editors of various Canadian periodicals. The effusions always came back. The editor of one magazine was an especial target of the Stocktons, but as none of their poems was ever accepted the brothers came to the conclusion that the editor had no conception of good poetry.

To prove their belief they hunted up and dispatched to him an ode little known, from Milton. Within two days they received a check and a letter of thanks. "I came to the conclusion that that editor knew poetry when he saw it after all," Mr. Stockton used to say, "and gave up trying to write it."

### Bret Harte's Early Days.

An unfortunate incident of the early career of Bret Harte grew out of his acceptance of an invitation to deliver a Phi Beta Kappa poem at Harvard soon after he had published his poem concerning Truthful James. He came to Cambridge and supplemented a learned address from one of the philosophers of the time with a wishy-washy poem that any amateur poet might have addressed to his mistress's eyebrows. It fell very flat on the distinguished audience, and no one appreciated this fact better than Bret Harte. After the literary exercises were over the hosts looked around for the poet, but he was nowhere to be found. He had escaped through the back door without waiting to make his formal adieux.—New York Post.

### Chinese Minister Wide Awake.

Minister Wu Ting-fang recently attended a reception following a dinner at the Washington home of Senator Hanna. He had hardly arrived when a senator congratulated him on emerging from a rumor that he was about to be recalled, and added: "Let's take a glass of wine on it." The Chinese diplomat was much gratified, but began to smell a mouse when half a dozen more public men approached him in the same way. "They were evidently trying to put me under the table," says Wu, "but by keeping cool and spilling a few glasses I managed to maintain my equilibrium."

### An Exciting Time Box.

Passengers on an elevated railway train this morning who happened to be looking out of the car windows saw a strange thing. A district messenger boy was leaning against a stoop reading a paper covered novel, utterly oblivious to all that was going on around him. At his heels some one had thrown a lighted match, and his trousers were just breaking out into a blaze as the train rolled on. What happened afterward could be only imagined by the people on the train. It ought to have been to the boy almost as exciting as the novel.—New York Post.

### Defeated Both Belmonts.

Now that he has been appointed a member of the naval committee, Congressman Lessler of New York enjoys the distinction of having defeated both the Belmont brothers. Perry Belmont was the democratic candidate for congress whom Col. Lessler vanquished at a special election and Ollie Belmont, now a member of the house and a graduate of the naval academy at Annapolis, was one of the foremost candidates for the vacancy on the naval committee.

### Located.

Col. Malthy tells of a neighbor, says the Philadelphia Times, of his, at St. David's, who went home at a rather unusual hour of the day and said to the family servant:

"Can you tell me of my wife's whereabouts?"

Bridget hesitated for a moment, and then replied:

"Faith, to tell ye the truth, I really believe they are in the wash!"

## Queen Victoria's Formal Coronation

Queen Victoria was crowned June 28, 1838, and just sixty-four years later the son, standing little taller, almost as round, fully as intellectual, sobered by a life of waiting, of play, of practice and of desire, comes to the crown, takes the oath and starts at being king in earnest.

The queen selected white for her robes. Now white is unlucky in history. White satin has been worn by only three monarchs of England and all came to a violent end. Richard II was crowned in white satin. So was the unfortunate Henry VI. Then came Charles I in white.

Alexandria follows. But the queen, who changes her gown three times, is robed in purple and once in iris color, so these may be a color ante-dote for white.

The procession to the abbey forms near Buckingham palace at 10 a. m. and starts with trumpeters and a squadron of the household brigade.

staff was carried by the Duke of Roxburgh, the golden spurs by Lord Byron, the scepter with the cross by the Duke of Cleveland, a third sword by the Marquis of Westminster, the curtain by the Duke of Devonshire and the second sword by the Duke of Sutherland. The coronet of these noblemen were carried by pages.

After the black rod, the deputy garter and the lord great chamberlain of England came the Duke of Cambridge in his robes of state with his baton of field marshal, his coronet borne by the Marquis of Branby, his train by Gen. Sir William Gomm. The Duke of Sussex in his robes of state followed, his coronet borne by Viscount Anson, his train by Edward Gore and Lork Coke.

Then came the Duke of Leinster as high constable of Ireland, the Earl of Errol as high constable of Scotland, the Duke of Norfolk as Earl Marshal, with his baton, and the Duke



KING EDWARD VII.

Then follows the ambassadors and ministers, the bands, more cavalry, and the carriages of certain dukes and duchesses and some mounted bands. The king's barge-master, and, alone, fifty special riders precede about twenty royal carriages which will be required to convey the household.

Cavalry follow, music, and distinguished officers. The Yeoman Prickers and Foresters, the Royal Huntsmen, the Yeoman of the Guard and officers ride next.

Then, in the great state carriage of glass, drawn by eight cream colored horses, come the king and queen, seated so high that all can see them, and they are followed by the Royal Archer Guard of Scotland and many cavalry.

Along the coronation route to Westminster Abbey they ride, when they enter and dispose themselves in the order to which their rank entitles them.

When Queen Victoria was crowned this was the order, which is pretty closely followed by King Edward.

The clergy headed the procession, followed by heralds and household officers, then prelates and officers of state, then the Duchess of Cambridge, wearing a robe of purple velvet, her train borne by a lady. After her the Duchess of Kent. Both these royal duchesses wore a circlet on their heads, having their coronets borne before them.

Of the regalia, the St. Edward's

of Wellington as lord high constable of England, with his staff and field marshal's baton. The sword of state was borne by Viscount Melbourne and the scepter with the dove by the Duke of Richmond; St. Edward's crown by the Duke of Hamilton, the orb by the Duke of Somerset, the patina by the bishop of Bangor, the Bible by the bishop of Winchester and the chalice by the bishop of Lincoln. They preceded the queen, who wore a royal robe and who was followed by her family and attendants.

On this occasion the robes were more than magnificent. But it is interesting to note that the Austrian minister surpassed everyone else in magnificence, for he was covered with jewels down to his very boots. A lady who was present wrote that he looked as though he had been snowed upon with pearls and had been also caught in a rain of diamonds and had come in dripping.

### Public Soon Forgets.

The Cincinnati friends of the late Jack Dempsey, the pugilist, undertook to raise a fund for the erection of a monument over his grave. After two months' diligent effort \$7 has been subscribed and nearly half the amount paid in.

### Wireless Telegraphy for Fishermen.

New England fishermen are trying to apply wireless telegraph to their quest for the places where schools of mackerel are located.



QUEEN ALEXANDRA.