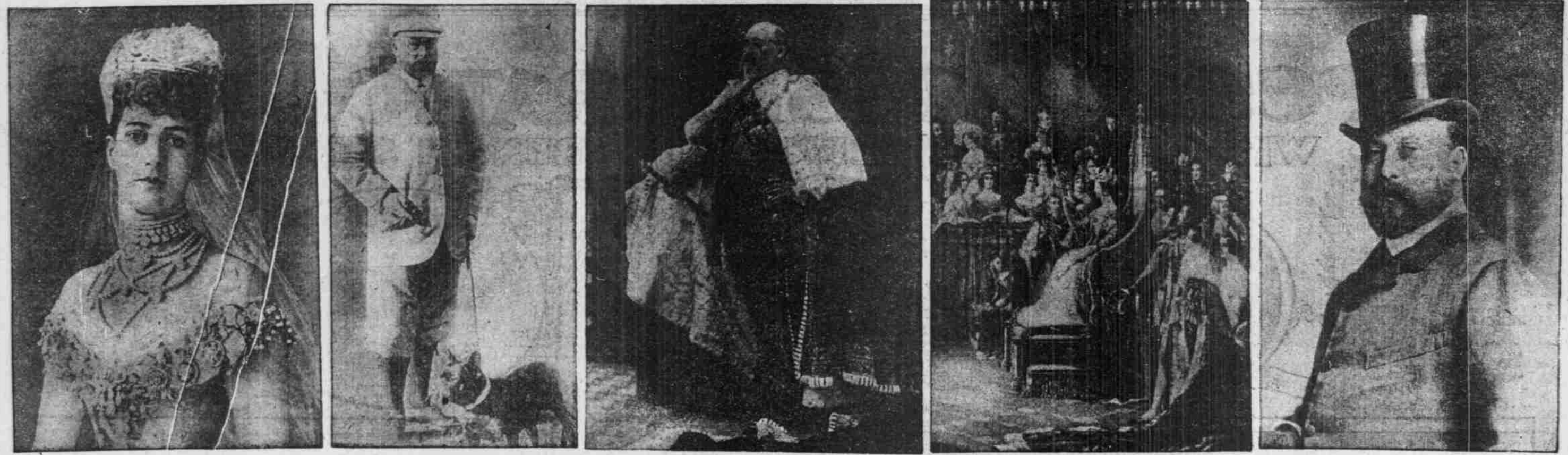


# ON THE EVE OF THE CORONATION

## GRAPHIC STORY OF THE CEREMONY OF CROWNING KING EDWARD VII



THE QUEEN'S NEW CROWN.

KING EDWARD AS A SPORTSMAN.

THE CLOAK OF ERMINE AND VELVET.

THE CORONATION OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

THE KING AS AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.

LONDON, March 31.—(Special correspondence.)—All is ready for the coronation of King Edward VII. Ruler by Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith and Emperor of India.

His mother was crowned June 23, 1838, and just 64 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 in at being King in earnest.

It is "only a matter of form," the Britisher will tell you. But as a poor remark in Parliament when some misguidedly neighbor refused to vote for an appropriation to crown Victoria, "only a matter of form, but the same can be said of everything. Moonshine and daylight have become to be matters of form with us."

For a year and a half the nation has been getting ready to put the crown on the King, and for 14 months His Majesty has been rehearsing.

He has made appointments, received bearings, selected colors and ordered the music. He has purchased electric light bulbs, designed the dining-room decorations for the great banquet, picked out the carpets and had them changed three times, and given orders for the menu.

He has been praised, advised, cajoled and condemned.

**Swear at the King.**

His severest lesson came from a laborer in Buckingham. A man was sent in by a carpet-laying firm to put down the red carpet to the middle banquet hall. The man, chief of this working division, would not put an ordinary apprentice, but laid the carpet himself.

Fat and puffy, but capable, he had the carpet stretched upon the floor. Then getting down, he called for tacks and began

putting them in himself with his own hands.

The critical part lay near the great wide window where there was a dining procession eight abreast. In front of these he knelt, and with arm uplifted, hammer in hand, prepared to give the blow which should drive the first critical carpet tack in place. It was a trying moment.

Just as the carpet was properly stretched and the hammer held aloft there was a crash and a bang and the great door flew open from behind. Over went the carpet-layer, hammer and all, and the carpet slid with him. There was an instant's silence—then came a rip and a roar. Such oaths were never before heard in Buckingham. "You blankety blank blank!" and "You blankety blank blank!"—"I am afraid I upset you," said he.

"Up—up—set. No-o-ot at all, Your Majesty," stammered the man.

It took the King's messenger and a court physician to assure the abashed workman that no harm had been done except by being sworn at.

Getting crowned is not all fun, as the King of England will assure you.

So used up is he with the work that he has gone on for two months in retirement to take a series of beauty baths for the restoral of her complexion before the great day.

**Will King Edward Paint?**

Queen Victoria bore up very well during the preparations, and went through the ordeal bravely, "but a little pale." Just how King Edward will bear it one can only conjecture. There is a legend that no King has ever stood the day without fainting.

The Queen has 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. Alexandra will follow. But the Queen,

who will change her gown three times, will be robed in purple, and once in iris color, so these may be a color antidote for white.

It is a great disappointment to forists that the new orchid King Edward VII cannot be chosen for the coronation flower. This lovely bloom is so large that it completely hides the wearer, and as a personal decoration would be incongruous. It is tall, stately and of a royal purple, but its very superiority is against it.

The part of the archbishop of Canterbury is nearly learned. For several weeks this dignitary has rehearsed the coronation in Westminster Abbey to the pealing of the thunderous organ and the singing of the boy choir. With stately step he has advanced, making the proper pauses, while the music has included in its intervals, and finally he has placed a mock crown upon a mock head, while the boys have sung the glorious "Te Deum."

The King will follow in a way the ceremony of his mother, but will depart from it in certain manners.

The exact route of the procession has not been agreed upon, though it is pretty well known, even if not officially announced. One street corner rests upon uncertainty, and until the carriage arrives there will not be the final say.

**The Day's March.**

As nearly as has been decided, the procession will form near Buckingham Palace at 10 A. M., and will start with trumpeters and a squadron of the household brigade.

Then will follow the Ambassadors and Ministers, the bands, more cavalry, and the Household Cavalry, which, of course, means all the regiments of the Household Cavalry, and the Duke of Wellington, with his staff and a golden altar.

The King's bargemaster and alone 50 special riders will precede about 20 royal carriages which will be required to convey the household.

Cavalry will follow music and distinguished officers. The yeoman provokers and foresters, the royal huntsmen, the yeomen of the guard and officers will ride next.

Then in the great state carriage of

the United States buys at that Italian town.

The cost of making cranberry bog productive is \$200 to \$250 an acre and three to five years.

The cathedral of Notre Dame, Paris, is to have electric lights. Hitherto, it has been illuminated by candles.

The most expensive and roomiest railway in the world is that of the Peninsular Railroad at Bombay.

On the date at which the census was taken there was \$3,794,890 worth of poultry on foot in the United States.

At the rate of \$500 a year in the London market about 25 cents an inch, the measure being taken across the shoulders.

The amount of merchandise transported by rail in the United States in every private of all the other nations of the earth collectively.

The death rate in the City of Mexico is 22 to the 1000 per annum which is more than double that of any city in the United States.

The links used in the fifth and twelfth centuries have faded, but in a little while those on manuscripts of other times are being replaced.

Chambers of Commerce and export associations in Saxony are now by legislative enactment prohibited from giving any information to a foreigner.

In every public school in Mexico above the primary grade, in every private school, training school and college, English is a compulsory study.

Wisconsin dairy products are now more than \$100,000,000 in value. This industry is rivalled only by the flouring mills whose annual output is worth about \$27,000,000.

At the annual conference last week of the Assessor's Chambers of Commerce of Great Britain and Ireland, a resolution was adopted almost unanimously in favor of the metric system.

The stringent law against the use of profanity in France, which was intended to shut out nearly 35,000,000 a year of American exports is found to imperil the home produced frankfurter.

Subsequent to a recently promulgated law, a youth of France of any height above five feet, if he weighs 150 pounds, is liable to conscription. Previously the minimum height was five feet two inches.

A Minnesota mill recently ground 13,484 barrels of flour in 24 hours, the largest run ever made by a flour mill. To haul the product for this one day 85 full-sized freight cars were needed, and the product was shipped in 1000 cars with smooth wheels. The current is from a third rail, and a fourth rail is used for a grip brake. The journey of 11 miles occupies about an hour.

Incident to the discovery of natural gas, the manufacturing interests of Indiana have increased greatly in importance. In 1901 there were produced in that state \$1,081,081 of agricultural implements, \$12,742,333 in carriages and wagons, and \$15,338,431 in iron and steel. The value of lumber and timber products have of late years remained about stationary at \$50,000,000.

The proportion of wage-earners to total population has increased to 6.2 per cent.

The Chemiker Zeitung describes some experiments in the making of artificial diamonds. The crystals have a gray tint that makes them worthless for jewelry, but their use in drills seems to be promising. A French chemist has made minute diamonds by heating pure carbon under pressure.

royal robe and 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 every one 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 also been caught in a rain of diamonds."

The clergy headed the procession, followed by the officers of state, bearing the regalia. The choir will sing "I Was Glad When They Said Unto Me, Let Us Go Into the House of the Lord."

This will ring through the long arches and echo back from the distant roof, while the booming of cannon will be distinctly heard from without. There will come the national anthem, "God Save Our Lord, the King."

A deep hush will fall on the Abbey, and the King and Queen will kneel before the altar for a moment. And they rise the choir boys will sing "Edward, Edward, Vivat Edward Rex." Then will come the recognition, which is a very striking ceremony.

At this point the Archbishop of Canterbury will step up, and with the King will turn unto the right and call out: "Sirs, I have present unto you King Edward, the undoubted King of this realm, whereof all you who are come this day to do your homage, are you willing to do the same?"

To this challenge the people on the right will shout, "God save King Edward!"

The Archbishop will turn to the four quarters of the compass and shout out the same challenge in each direction.

After the recognition, the King, with his attendants, will kneel upon the steps of the altar and offer a golden altar cloth, and an ingot of gold, of a pound weight. Then will follow the Itany and the first part of the communion service. The second part of the service will be the Bishop, after which will come the elaborate ceremonies of the coronation service.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, addressing the King, will ask, "Is your

majesty going to take the oath?"

"I am willing," the King will reply.

"Will you solemnly promise and swear to govern the people of this United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Dominions thereto belonging, according to the statutes in Parliament agreed on, and the respective laws and customs of the same?" the Archbishop will ask.

"I solemnly promise so to do," the King will reply.

"Will you, to your power, cause law and justice to be executed in all your judgments?"

"I will."

"Will you, to the utmost of your power, maintain the laws of God, the true profession of the Gospel, and the Protestant Reformed religion established by law? And will you maintain and preserve inviolable the settlement of the United Church of England and Ireland, and the doctrine, worship, discipline and government thereof, as by law established within England and Ireland, and the territories therunto belonging? And will you preserve unto the bishops and clergy of England and Ireland, and to the churches there committed to their charge, all such rights and privileges as by law do or shall appertain to them or any of them?"

The King will reply "All this I promise to do," after which he will go to the altar, and, laying his right hand upon the book of the Gospels, will say: "The things which I have heretofore promised, I will perform and keep. So help me God." Then, kissing the book, will sign the oath and kneel in prayer while the choir sings the hymn, "Come, Holy Ghost, O Soul Inspire."

Next the ceremony of the anointing. The King will sit in St. Edward's chair, and a canopy of cloth of gold will be held over him while the archbishop anoints him with oil on the head and hands, saying:

"Be thou anointed with holy oil, as Kings, priests and prophets were anointed. For, in the coronation, the Queen, too, will receive her crown. Beautiful, though light, glistening, tall and royal, it will rest upon the head of the King, as upon the King, and two sovereigns will graciously rule England.

and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. Amen."

The Archbishop then pronounces a blessing on the King and the various insignia of royalty, the scepters, orb, spurs, etc., having all their civil or ecclesiastical significance, are handed to him with appropriate exhortations. The words used by the primate as he places the sword of state in the monarch's hands are significant: "Receive this Kingly sword brought now from the altar of God, and delivered to you by the hands of us, the servants and bishops of God, though unworthy. With this sword do justice, stop the growth of iniquity, protect the holy church of God, help and defend widows and orphans, restore the things that are gone to decay, maintain the things that are restored, punish and reform what is reformed, and confirm what is in good order; that doing these things you may be glorious in all virtue and so faithfully serve our Lord Jesus Christ in this life that you may reign forever with him in the life which is to come. Amen."

The imperial mantle of cloth of gold will then be placed upon the King's shoulder and the ruby ring upon his hand.

Next will come the most important act of all. The Archbishop, having offered up prayer, will take the imperial crown from the altar and place it upon King Edward's head. Instantly all the great crowd of peers and peeresses will assume their glittering coronets and the archbishop will ring with the shouts of "God save the King."

While the guns are firing, from a signal at Whitehall, there will come the presentation of a Bible to the King, and to the signing of the "Te Deum," he, with his Queen, will be conducted to a throne in the center of the church.

Now all the princesses of the royal blood, the Dukes, the Marquesses, the Earls, the Viscounts and the Barons will do their act of homage and will kiss the hand of the King, and the Queen, too, will receive her crown. Beautiful, though light, glistening, tall and royal, it will rest upon the head of the King, as upon the King, and two sovereigns will graciously rule England.

### IN THE FIELD OF SCIENCE

#### HOW PETROLEUM IS NOW USED ON OCEAN STEAMERS—FACTS FROM EVERYWHERE

IN VIEW of the fact that Texas is producing eight times as much petroleum as the wells in all the world have heretofore produced, and at a cost which permits a great profit if the oil brings 20 cents a barrel, taken with the fact that 90 cents worth of oil equals in heating power a ton of coal, the following excerpts from the United States Consul at Cardiff, referring to the use of petroleum in Europe, are of great financial moment to this country:

An impetus was given to this industry five years ago, when petroleum discovered in Borneo was found to be well adapted for fuel purposes. This field is owned by the Shell Transport and Trading Company, Ltd. Last year (1901), the exports exceeded 100,000 tons.

The Dutch Steamship Company uses this fuel in its boats; the Hamburg-American Line has built four new steamers adapted for oil fuel, and run them in the Eastern trade with marked success; the North German Lloyd has two local steamers using oil; the East Asiatic Company, of Copenhagen, employs the fuel in its local boats, and is building two ocean-going steamers with the intention of using it; and the China Mutual is preparing three boats for the employment of oil.

First—The saving of labor is large; there will be no ashes to hoist overhead after each watch; no need of stoking. All that will be necessary, will be to watch the water in the boilers; the feeding of the fuel to the furnaces will be automatic.

Second—Fewer deckhands will be needed, as the dirt caused by coal shoveling will be done away with.

Third—Under proper combustion, no smoke will be generated; every atom of oil is of calorific value; there is no residue.

Fourth—The fuel may be stored in the double bottom of a ship, the forepeak, afterpeak and the tanks under the engine room, thus occupying space not utilized in any other way. No rust is possible where it is stored. The space now filled by coal bunkers is thus available for cargo; oil stores in a space of 6 feet per ton, as against 44 feet per ton of coal.

Fifth—The oil fuel has a higher concentration of heat for manufacturing than can be obtained with coal.

The Great Western Railway of England has already a large number of locomotives using this fuel. They say that by its use steam is more easily produced and is maintained up the steep gradients, and great economy is effected by reducing the supply of oil when descending or remaining stationary; the life of the boilers is prolonged, inasmuch as the tubes do not foul; the nuisance of smoke and the danger of sparks to surrounding property are entirely obviated, and the rolling stock generally is kept in a state of cleanliness which is impossible on a line where coal is used as a motive power.

**Danger From Electric Shocks.**

In speaking of the danger of death from accidentally placing the body in

an electrical current, the Electrical World says:

"It was generally admitted that pressures below 500 volts are very unlikely to produce fatal shocks; while the dangerous range rapidly above 1000 volts. Of course, no rigid rule can be laid down; because, assuming that all persons are equally susceptible, which is unlikely, the degree of danger would depend both on the path of the current through the body, and upon the strength of the current. The current strength, in turn, depends both on the voltage and the resistance in the path. A great mass of evidence has been collected concerning the electric resistance offered by the human body under different conditions, and the conclusion appears to be that it is capable of enormous variation according to the positions, surface-areas, and wetness of the electrodes. In electrocutions the resistance of the body is intentionally reduced to about 200 ohms by the application of large electrodes, thoroughly wetted with saline solution. Between dry finger-tips, an opposite pole, the resistance may be many thousand ohms."

According to recent researches of Dr. Cunningham, death by the ordinary electric shock is not caused by burning, is due to fibrillar contractions of the heart, or a state of abnormal muscular action in that organ, in which the normal functions are suspended and the circulation stops. The researches which led to his conclusions were conducted upon dogs.

**Cause of Autumn Haze.**

In reply to a letter, asking the cause of Autumn haze, the Chief of the United States Weather Bureau recently prepared a letter, part of which is quoted in what follows by the Scientific American: "The dry haze is undoubtedly due to the particles of dust. The finest dust is composed of one or all of the following substances, namely, fine particles of soil, or the dead leaves of plants, smoke or ashes from wood fires, salt from microscopic silicious diatoms, germs of fungi, spores of ferns, pollen of flowers, etc. In the still air of the damp nights these dust particles settle slowly down, and the morning air is comparatively clear. During the daylight the sun warms the soil, which heats the adjacent air, and the rising air currents carry up the dust as high as they go. Under certain conditions which are named in the letter, the layer of dust reaches higher and higher every successive day. During long, dry Summers in India it reaches 700 feet with a well-defined upper surface that is higher in day time than at night time. This is a general explanation of dry haze weather and applies to Indian Summers, too. The reason why we have more of such weather in the Autumn is because there is then less horizontal wind and less rising air."

**No Flat Rate for Phones.**

It is stated that capitalists in Elizabeth, N. J., are proposing to establish a telephone system there, on the basis of one cent per call, telephones

being also installed free, with wires laid underground, which, of course, means also metallic circuits. This sounds like a telephone millennium, that has not been realized on such terms in any American city yet. It is interesting to note the recognition in all recent telephone development of the measured rate basis of operation as compared with the old flat rate still prevalent in many quarters.

**New "Thriller" Invented.**

Just in time for the Summer-resort manager the machinery for furnishing a new thrill is patented. An open submersible boat, which is shot down a steep incline and through a tank of water at such velocity that its occupants, although completely submerged, leave the water with a splash just as dry as when they entered it. This exciter is based on the principle that the velocity of the boat is greater than that of the velocity of falling water, so that the boat is swept through the tank before the water has had time to enter. A short upward incline raises the boat out of the water at the end of the journey.

**Where This Country Neglects Trade.**

Of the exports from Singapore last year, valued at \$14,025,250, 3.4 per cent went to the United States, while of \$19,372,210 imports only one-half of one per cent came from the United States. Thus it is seen that American purchases in that market nearly 20 times the value of what they sell. This inequality is entirely due to want of representation of American interests.

With exports from the Pacific Coast, Europe should not be able to compete, for our Pacific Coast is 5000 miles nearer the 250,000,000 buyers in Japan, Corea, China, Siam and Polynesia than are our European competitors for such trade. Our rivals have also to pay the enormous bills of the Suez Canal before they can land a cargo in the Orient. At present, these tolls, \$1.35 per ton are more than one-half the gross freight from Singapore to New York.

**Scientific and Industrial Notes.**

Greece has experienced 3157 earthquake shocks in five years.

It takes the constant labor of 60,000 people to make matches for the world.

Glass and chinaware made in the United States is becoming popular in Rio Janeiro.

The province of Quebec, Canada, has a population of 1,545,372; of these, 1,307,500 are French.

The gimlet screw, the idea of a little girl, brought many millions of dollars to its inventor.

The French Government has asked two officials to investigate the benefits and detriments of the trusts.

Next Autumn an exhibition of motor machines, exclusively American, will be had in Crystal Palace near London.

The Austrian Lloyd's Steamship Company have contracted for 100,000 tons of American coal to be delivered during 1902.

The Carrara marble exporters have formed a trust, which will effect the price of the more than three-quarters of a million dollars' worth of monument marble

of arbitrators, adherence to whose decision is binding upon members. It is expected that evils will be corrected as a result of attracting public attention to them.

An old book, in which were recorded the acts of John Walker, a chemist of Durham, England, furnished evidence that he was the inventor of a stimulant match. In 1827 he sold the first box, the price being 18 pence.

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American ginseeng is worth, wholesale, \$4 to \$6 a pound in Hong Kong. "Sang" is considered a necessity by the well-to-do, who use it for a stimulant and attribute to it many medical virtues. Corea sells to China about \$20,000,000 worth of it each year.

An agreement between the Persian and Russian governments, giving to the latter the exclusive right to construct railroads in Persia for a period of 10 years from the accession of the present Shah. This agreement is valued at \$100,000,000.

The United States stood second on the list of those nations from which France purchased agricultural implements, \$12,742,333 in carriages and wagons, and \$15,338,431 in iron and steel. The value of lumber and timber products have of late years remained about stationary at \$50,000,000.

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FOR THE SCRAP BOOK

TWO INTERESTING POEMS PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.

**The Planting of the Apple Tree.**

Come, let us plant the apple-tree,  
Leaves the tough greenweed with the spade;  
Wide let its hollow bed be made;  
There gently lay the roots, and there  
Slit the soil for the young sapling;  
And press it o'er them tenderly,  
As round the sleeping infant's feet,  
We softly fold the cradle-sheet;  
So plant we this apple-tree!

What plant we in this apple-tree?  
Buds, which the breath of Summer days  
Shall lengthen into leafy sprays;  
Boughs where the thrush, with crimson breast,  
Shall sing his glad and joyous nest;  
We plant, upon the sunny lee,  
A shadow for the noontide hour,  
A shelter from the summer shower,  
When we plant the apple-tree.

What plant we in this apple-tree?  
Sweets for a hundred flowery Springs,  
To load the May-wind's restless wings,  
And speak to bowing branches  
Its fragrance through our open doors;  
A world of blossoms for the bee,  
Flowers for the fresh girl's rosy cheek,  
For the glad infant's picture of bloom,  
We plant with the apple-tree.

What plant we in this apple-tree?  
Fruits that shall swell in sunny June,  
And drop, when gentle airs come by,  
That fall the blue September sky,  
While children lounge, with cries of glee,  
And seek their wonted grass  
Betwix their bed to those who pass,  
At the foot of the apple-tree.

And when, above this apple-tree,  
The Winter stars are quivering bright,  
And winds are crying, "Come, my friend,  
Glees, whose young eyes o'erflow with mirth,  
Shall peel its fruit by cottage hearth,  
And speak to prouder homes shall see,  
Heaped with the grape of Cistna's vine,  
And golden orange of the lee,  
The fruit of the apple-tree.

The fruitage of this apple-tree  
Winds, and our flag of stripes and stars,  
Shall bear to coasters that lie afar,  
Where men shall wonder at the view,  
And ask in what fair groves they grew;  
And as journeymen pass the sea,  
Shall think of childhood's careless day,  
And long, long hours of summer play,  
In the shade of the apple-tree.

Each year shall give this apple-tree  
A broader flush of rosy bloom,  
A deeper haze of verdurous glow,  
And looser, when the frost winds blow,  
The deep brown waves in thicker shower,  
The years shall come and pass, but we  
Shall bear no longer, where we lie,  
The Summer's song, the Autumn's sigh  
In the boughs of the apple-tree.

And time shall waste this apple-tree  
Oh! when its aged branches throw  
Thin shadows on the ground below,  
And the old man, with a weary sigh,  
Oppress the weak and helpless still!  
What shall the tasks of mercy be,  
The Summer's song, the Autumn's sigh  
Of those who live when lengths of years  
Is wasting this little apple-tree?

"Who planted this old apple-tree?"  
A poet of his time has said;  
Thus to some aged man shall say:  
And gazing on its mossy stem,  
The gray-haired man shall answer them:  
"A poet of his time has said;  
Born in the rude but good old times,  
'Tis said he made some quaint old rhymes  
On planting the apple-tree."  
—William Cullen Bryant.

**Song of the Mystic.**

I walk down the Valley of Silence—  
Down the dim, voiceless Valley—alone  
And I hear not the fall of a footstep  
Around me, save God's and my own;  
And the bush of my heart is as bare,  
As lovers where angels have flown!

Long ago was I weary of voices  
Whose music my heart could not win;  
Long ago was I weary of noise;  
And the bush of my heart is as bare,  
Long ago was I weary of places  
Where I met but the human—and sin.

I walked in the world with the worldly;  
I craved what the world never gave;  
And I said: "In the world such ideal,  
That shines like a star on life's wave,  
Is wreathed on the shores of the Real,  
And sleeps like a dream in a grave."

And still did I pine for the Perfect,  
And still found the false with the True;  
I sought 'mid the Human for Heaven,  
But caught a new glimpse of its bliss;  
And I heard a voice call me, since then  
I walked down the Valley of Silence  
That lies far behind mortal ken.

Do you ask what I found in the Valley?  
I found the truth, the truth of the Divine,  
And I fell at the feet of the Holy,  
And above me a voice said, "Be mine."  
And there arose from the depths of my spirit  
An echo—"My heart shall be thine."

Do you ask how I live in the Valley?  
I weep—and I dream—and I pray;  
But my tears are as sweet as the dewdrops  
That fall on the roses in May;  
And my prayer, like a perfume from censers,  
Ascendeth to God night and day.

In the hush of the Valley of Silence  
I dream all the songs that I sing;  
And the music floats down the dim Valley,  
Till each finds a word for a wing,  
That to hearts, like the Dove of the Deluge  
A message of Peace they may bring.

But far on the deep there are billows  
That never shall break on the beach;  
And I have heard songs in the Valley,  
That never shall float into speech;  
And I have had dreams in the Valley  
Too lofty for language to reach.

And I have been Thoughts in the Valley—  
Ah! me, how my spirit was stirred!  
And they wear holy vail on their faces,  
Their footstep on earth is as heard;  
They pass through the Valley like virgins;  
Too pure for the touch of a word!

Do you ask me the place of the Valley,  
Te' secrets that are hallowed by care?  
It lies 'twixt the mountains,  
And God and His angels are there;  
And one is the dark mount of Sorrow,  
And one the bright mountain of Prayer.  
—Father Abram Joseph Ryan.

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American ginseeng is worth, wholesale, \$4 to \$6 a pound in Hong Kong. "Sang" is considered a necessity by the well-to-do, who use it for a stimulant and attribute to it many medical virtues. Corea sells to China about \$20,000,000 worth of it each year.

An agreement between the Persian and Russian governments, giving to the latter the exclusive right to construct railroads in Persia for a period of 10 years from the accession of the present Shah. This agreement is valued at \$100,000,000.

The United States stood second on the list of those nations from which France purchased agricultural implements, \$12,742,333 in carriages and wagons, and \$15,338,431 in iron and steel. The value of lumber and timber products have of late years remained about stationary at \$50,000,000.

The proportion of wage-earners to total population has increased to 6.2 per cent.

The Chemiker Zeitung describes some experiments in the making of artificial diamonds. The crystals have a gray tint that makes them worthless for jewelry, but their use in drills seems to be promising. A French chemist has made minute diamonds by heating pure carbon under pressure.