PART THREE

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MR. KROHN IS OUT

Declines Fusion Nomination for Legislature.

TOO BUSY TO TAKE IT, HE SAYS

Mr. Furnish Back From His Cordial Welcome at Salem--Harrison Allen for Additional Republican Secretary.

Leading events in the political campaign yesterday included the resignation of Robert Krohn as candidate for Representative on the fusion ticket; the selection of Harrison Allen as an additional secretary of the Republican state committee, and the return of Mr. Furnish from his cordial reception at Salem.

Robert Krohn, nominated for Representative in the Legislature from Multnomah County by the Demo-Simon combination, has withdrawn, and the Fusion ticket is thus deprived of its strongest candidate. Reports that Mr. Krohn had declined the nomination became general last night, and he was seen and asked if they were correct. He said:

"Yes, I have resigned the nomination for Representative in the Legislature on the Citizens ticket. I mailed my declination today to Chairman Sweek, of the Fusion City and County Committee.

"I appreciate the compliment paid to me by this nomination, which was wholly unsolicited on my part; but my duties as athletic instructor in the public schools occupy all my time during the day, while my work at the Multnomah Club and Turn Verein takes all my evenings. It would be impossible for me to make a proper canvass or without great personal sacrifice go to Salem, if elected, for 40 days. I feel justified in saying, too, that it is greatly against my personal inclination to take an active part in politics, though I am and always have been a Republican. Besides my relationship with the public schools and other organizations is such that I cannot in justice to them or to myself identify myself with any political faction."

Mr. Krohn was asked for a copy of his resignation, but declined to give it, saying it would no doubt be made public by Chairman Sweek as soon as received.

HOW THE DRUMMERS STAND.

Republicans Are for Furnish, Democrats for Chamberlain.

After conducting a thorough investigation by correspondence and by personal inquiry, Chairman W. F. Matthews, of the Republican State Central Committee, says there is no truth in the statement that Oregon drummers are solidly in favor of Chamberlain for Governor. The story has been industriously circulated in Portland and throughout the state that the commercial travelers are all supporters of the Democratic nominee and that they are using their utmost influence with every merchant they meet in aid of Chamberlain's boom. Mr. Matthews would have nothing to say on the subject until he had ascertained the facts, and now he does not hesitate to say that the proportion of drummers working for Chamberlain is no greater than the proportion of Democrats throughout the state. The Democratic traveling men are supporting their ticket as they would be expected to do, but the Republican candidates will get the support of the Republican drummers.

It has also been learned by Mr. Matthews that the traveling men are not mixing politics with their business as much as has been represented. Business men the state over are enjoying the financial results of prosperous times brought about under Republican Administrations. Their customers have money to pay for the goods they buy and people buy luxuries now where they could barely pay for necessities during the hard times brought about by Democratic rule. For this reason merchants have quite generally expressed their intention not to give their approval to the Democratic party and its policies of anti-expansion, scuttle and disturbance of business conditions. This feeling among the merchants has been made known to Mr. Matthews as a result of correspondence sent out to learn the facts.

Another indication of the opinion that prevails among business men was shown at a meeting of credit men at the Commercial Club Friday evening. One gentleman who was present—and he was a Democrat—says that the conversation drifted from business matters into politics, and considerable comment was made upon the present satisfactory conditions in industrial affairs. The almost unanimous expression was that from a business standpoint it would be unwise to give Oregon any color of being a Democratic state. The gentleman who related the incident said that he was surprised to see how many of those sitting about the table were pronounced in their support of Republican policies.

FURNISH AND HIS OWN COUNTY.

Eastern Oregon Proposes to Show Its Appreciation.

B. E. Kennedy, business manager of the Pendleton Tribune, says that W. J. Furnish will carry Umatilla County in June by considerably more than the usual Republican majority. He said, in speaking on that subject last evening at the Imperial Hotel:

"Of course we are going to support Furnish for Governor. All the Republicans are working for him, and you can see numbers of Democrats wearing Furnish buttons. I have heard many other Democrats say that they intend to vote for Furnish, but that because of their party affiliations they do not care to wear the Furnish button. They favor his election because they have confidence in his fitness for the duties of the office.

"Aside from the fact that Mr. Furnish is peculiarly qualified for the Governorship, and that he is the Republican nominee, we are supporting him because he is an Eastern Oregon man. We have been clamoring for years for an Eastern Oregon man in the executive office. For years we could get no place at the head of the ticket. Now that the Republicans have given us what we asked for, Eastern Oregon is going to show its appreciation by voting for the candidate. If we are ever going to have an Eastern Oregon man for Governor we must elect him now, for if Mr. Furnish should be defeated our section of the state could never again urge its claim to a prominent place on the state ticket. You can rest assured that Eastern Oregon will roll up a larger Republican vote this year than it did two years ago.

"I have heard that some Western Oregon people are offering to bet money on the success of Chamberlain, the Democratic nominee. While that is a part of politics I never pay any attention to, I have heard that a man can find plenty of men in Umatilla County ready to take that kind of a bet.

"The course that has been taken by Judge Lowell in openly declaring his intentions to support Mr. Chamberlain has had a beneficial effect upon the candidacy of Mr. Furnish. Judge Lowell did not carry any other voters with him, but on the contrary turned to Furnish some men who do not believe in the bolting style of politics. Judge Lowell has some warm friends who felt disappointed over his defeat. Had all gone along quietly they would have been passive supporters of the successful candidate for the nomination. But since Judge Lowell has openly taken his position against Furnish, many of his friends are compelled to become active supporters of Furnish in order to save themselves from the suspicion of being bolters themselves."

HAS CHARGE OF THE SPEAKERS.

Harrison Allen, of Astoria, for Secretary of State Committee.

The work at the Republican state headquarters has become so extensive that Chairman Matthews and Secretary H. C. Smith cannot keep up with it. It has therefore been found necessary to appoint another secretary, and Harrison Allen, of Astoria, has been selected for the work. He will have charge of itineraries of the campaign, will assign speakers to places and dates, and thus keep the platform campaign working harmoniously.

Leading Republican speakers in all parts of the state have already volunteered their services, and though no assignments have yet been made, it may be said that the field will be well supplied with able Republican political speakers. Secretary Harrison Allen is himself an exceptionally good platform speaker, and will arrange a programme of addresses by means of which the Republican side of the issues of this contest will be fairly and forcefully presented. He will have an office in the Benson block, near the Republican state headquarters.

Republican Club Meets.

The biennial meeting of the Republican Club of Portland was held Saturday evening. The following officers were elected: Executive board—First Ward, W. E. Harris; Second Ward, C. E. Lockwood; Third Ward, D. J. Quimby; Fourth Ward, Dr. A. C. Smith; Fifth Ward, Judge W. M. Cake; Sixth Ward, C. T. Belcher; Seventh Ward, Dr. W. H. Saylor; Eighth Ward, H. C. Smith; Ninth Ward, J. E. Hunt; Tenth Ward, F. C. Barnes; Eleventh Ward, M. Billings. F. A. Bancroft was chosen president, Dr. W. H. Saylor vice-president, Charles E. Lockwood secretary, and F. C. Barnes treasurer of the board and of the club. The president of each local Republican Club in the city is an advisory member of the executive board, and they will be called together during the week to discuss and take action in regard to assisting in opening and conducting the campaign.

To Help Open Campaign.

The Portland Young Men's Republican Club is preparing to assist in opening the campaign in this city with a grand rally. The executive committee has authorized the appointment of the following named persons to act with the members of the executive committee as the committee on arrangements: First Ward, C. W. Sherman; Second Ward, J. C. Veazie; Third Ward, A. J. Capron; Fourth Ward, J. P. Kavanaugh; Fifth Ward, Ralph Citron; Sixth Ward, W. P. Lillis; Seventh Ward, Willis Fisher; Eighth Ward, A. W. Curry; Ninth Ward, John P. Sharkey; Tenth Ward, T. W. Vreeland; Eleventh Ward, Thad S. Potter.

Political Notes.

George J. Cameron filed an independent Republican nomination for the office of Municipal Judge in the City Auditor's office yesterday. The petition is signed by 300 or more persons, including policemen, and contains the names of a number of Democrats.

The employes of the Inman-Poulsen lumbering mills congregated at the mill last evening and marched in a body to Senator Inman's residence, where they serenaded the candidate for the Mayoralty. Brief addresses were made by the employes and by Mr. Inman, in which compliments were exchanged and gratification was expressed by Mr. Inman for the demonstration.

Political grafters found the Democratic state headquarters a poor field for picking. Not being able to find anything else, one of the early birds carried off the register which had just been opened to receive the signatures of out-of-town Democrats. Chairman White didn't try to catch the thief, but ordered a new register.

MINERS' WAGE DISPUTE.

Conciliation Committee of the Civic Federation Takes It Up.

NEW YORK, April 26.—A meeting of the conciliation committee of the National Civic Federation was held here today to take up the differences between the United Mineworkers and the coal operators. The session lasted until 2 o'clock, when it adjourned and it was announced that no definite results had been reached. A subcommittee of employers and men was appointed to take up the matters in dispute. It will report Thursday.

Senator Hanna was asked whether the question of recognizing the union was brought before the conference.

"I did not understand that that was an issue," he replied.

President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, said: "Not a single point has been cleared up. The whole situation is in statu quo and will have to be thoroughly threshed out by the sub-committee. The discussion was a courteous one and of a conciliatory nature."

The members of the conciliation committee present at the meeting were: Senator Hanna, chairman; Cornelius N. Bliss, Oscar Straus, Bishop Potter, Ralph M. Easley, secretary of the National Civic Federation; Charles A. Moore, Lewis Nixon, Marcus M. Marks, William P. Pfohler, Samuel Gompers, James Duncan and John Mitchell, president of the United Mineworkers. Mr. Mitchell, however, attended the meeting in his capacity of president of the mineworkers. In addition to President Mitchell, representing the men, there were three vice-presidents of the mineworkers' branches of the affected districts. These men were T. D. Nichols, of the first district; Thomas Duffy, of the Seventh district, and Thomas Fahey, of the ninth district. There were present also 21 other mineworkers' delegates from the various branches.

On the side of the employers there were Chairman Thomas, of the Erie Coal Company; President Truesdale, of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western; President Baer, of the Reading Company; President Oilphant, of the Delaware & Hudson; John Markle, an independent coal operator, and Congressman Connell, who represents large coal interests in the neighborhood of Scranton, Pa.

Good Shower in Walla Walla Valley.

WALLA WALLA, Wash., April 26.—A good shower today was welcomed by all. It was general over the Walla Walla Valley.

RIOTS AT MOSCOW

Fifty Killed and Wounded in Strikers' Troubles.

REVOLTS IN SOUTHERN RUSSIA

Troops Required at Kieff and Poltava to Suppress the Outbreaks—Disorders in Finland.

VIENNA, April 26.—A dispatch to the Algemeine Zeitung from St. Petersburg, published today, announces that six riots of strikers have taken place at Moscow, and that the military dispersed the rioters with much bloodshed. One report says that 50 persons were killed or wounded. Revolts of peasantry in the provinces of Southern Russia, the dispatch adds, are causing a more critical situation, particularly at Kieff and Poltava, where the troops were required to suppress the outbreak.

DISORDER IN FINLAND.

Illegal Recruiting Is the Cause of the Trouble.

ST. PETERSBURG, Thursday, April 24.—A representative of the Associated Press who has just returned from Helsingfors, Finland, interviewed the patriotic leaguerz and others there who declared the government was distorting every report of the disorders in Finland, with a view in the near future of proclaiming martial law.

This opinion is apparently borne out by an imperial rescript, signed on Sunday last, in which the period for recruiting is extended, and the Finns are warned against failure to obey the military regulations, which will "convince us that the administrative method which became customary in the course of the last century did not guarantee calm progress of public affairs, and subordination to the authorities."

The recruiting law is the origin of the present trouble. The communes refused to operate with the recruiting boards, whereupon the government arbitrarily imposed heavy fines on the communes. Tamerfors was fined 23,000 marks; Helsingfors, 30,000 marks, and six others from 14,000 marks to 22,500 marks. Then Dr. Dalzmann, chairman of the State Medical Board, and many members, resigned rather than assist in what they declared was illegal recruiting.

The reports show the unvarying failure of the recruits to take the oath and the attitude of the populace of Windborg resulted in riots and collisions similar to those which occurred at Helsingfors. Out of 150 recruits enrolled only 32 appeared, and they were all rejected for physical defects. In many of the communes nobody appeared, and at Ny Karleby only one man, a cripple, presented himself. Such is the practical working of the law which General Bobrikoff, the Governor, declared the people welcomed with enthusiasm.

The official report of the Helsingfors riots minimized the injuries sustained by the citizens and exaggerated the casualties of the troops. Eye witnesses characterize the action of the Cossacks as being worse than their conduct during the St. Petersburg riots in 1901. The authorities apparently gave the Cossacks free rein. They invaded private houses, in many cases far from the scene of the disturbances, beating and slashing indiscriminately. They rode through the porticos of the great Protestant Church, forced a physician to jump out of a window of his home, beat children and cripples, and nearly killed a cabman who was a mile from the scene of the riots.

The people of Helsingfors are preparing to petition the Czar to withdraw the Cossacks.

Emigration from Finland is proceeding at an unprecedented rate. It exceeded 15,000 persons during 1901, and the number of emigrants now ranges from 500 to 1500 a week.

BURNS MAY CAUSE DEATH

Severe Accident to George Green, East Side Grocer.

George Green, who owns the grocery store at 75 Union avenue, corner East Everett street, came near being burned to death in the rear of his store yesterday morning about 4 o'clock in a fire in his room, caused by a lamp being upset. He received probably fatal injuries before he could be rescued by Abe Tautfest, a near neighbor, who dragged him out of the room after repeated efforts to reach him. He was sent to Good Samaritan Hospital.

The fire was first discovered by W. F. Hopkins, who occupied the upper portion of the building. He was aroused by hearing groaning in the room below. On getting up to ascertain the cause he smelled smoke. As he passed down stairs he encountered considerable smoke, and, thinking the building was on fire, he hastened to the home of Abe Tautfest, which stands near the rear end of the store. Tautfest hastily dressed and entered the building from the back end, but inside it was too dark to see anything, and he was driven out by the smoke. He then went to a side window, which he smashed in, but finding the entrance blocked he ran to the front door on Union avenue, where he effected an entrance. Groping his way through the store he reached the room in which Green slept. He found the bed and stand on fire. At first he could not locate Green, but finally found him prostrated on the floor. Green is a large man, and weighs over 200 pounds. Tautfest found he could not lift him, so he was compelled to drag him, which he did, out to Union avenue through the store.

Green was nearly suffocated, and in a moment more he would have been dead. It was found that he had been badly burned on the right leg from the knee downward. His right arm and shoulder were also burned in a most shocking manner. It was thought that he may have slightly inhaled fire. A physician was called and Green's condition was found so serious that it was decided to send him immediately to the hospital.

The Fire Department was called out and the fire was extinguished without damage to the building. From the situation in the room it was thought that the lamp, which had been left burning on a stand close to the bed, had been upset by Green in some way and fire was started in the bed. Green managed to throw himself out of the bed on the floor, where he became insensible through suffocation by smoke. Abe Tautfest deserved much credit for his persistent and finally successful efforts in getting Green out of the room. Mr. Green was alone. His daughter, Mrs. Alice Rose, started for Seattle Friday night, but was telegraphed for yesterday, as it was not thought that Mr. Green could live.

CARMACK IS CAUSTIC

Tennessee Senator Continues His Philippine Speech.

ABUSING THE ADMINISTRATION

Report on the Chinese Exclusion Bill Was Disagreed to and the Measure Sent Back for Further Conference.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Carmack of Tennessee in the Senate today completed the speech on the Philippine government bill which he began yesterday. He continued his exceedingly caustic criticism of the Administration's policy and the ultimate end to which it would lead, concluding by expressing the hope that the Administration would turn from "the bloody gospel of the strenuous life" to the paths of peace.

The Proceedings.

When the Senate convened, Jones, chairman of the committee on contingent expenditures, reported favorably the resolution of the committee on relations with Cuba providing for an investigation by that committee of the alleged control of the Cuban sugar crop and sugar lands in Cuba.

Teller, who had introduced the resolution, said it was not what he wanted entirely, and was not what he thought ought to be passed, Teller said that he desired to deny that he had ever said that the Colorado sugar producers were willing to have the duty taken off sugar. He made this statement in view of such a remark having been attributed to him by a witness before the ways and means committee. He would not object to a reduction of the duty on sugar, he said, if there also was a proper reduction on other things. The resolution was adopted without further comment.

A resolution offered by Proctor was passed, directing the Secretary of War to send the Senate a statement of the number of disappearing gun carriages under contract, a list of the bids for the construction of such carriages, the total cost of the carriages, where they will be mounted and where it is proposed to mount those under construction. The resolution was adopted.

Platt (Conn.) presented the conference report on the Chinese exclusion bill, asking that the Senate disagree to the report and insist upon a further conference. He explained that the only point of differences between the conferees of the Senate and House was that the House conferees asked the Senate conferees to eliminate from the substitute passed by the Senate that portion which provides that the present Chinese exclusion law be extended through the life of the present treaty and remain in force until another treaty shall have been negotiated. Platt's motion that the Senate insist upon its amendment and agree to another conference was adopted. Platt, Dillingham and Clay were named as conferees on the part of the Senate.

The oleomargarine bill, as agreed to by the House, was laid before the Senate, but went over until the amendments, as agreed to, should be printed.

At the conclusion of the routine business Pritchard addressed the Senate in support of the bill for the purchase of a National forest reserve in the Southern Appalachian Mountains.

At the conclusion of Pritchard's speech the oleomargarine bill was taken up, but upon objection went over.

Bills were passed to authorize the issue of three duplicate gold certificates for $10,000 each to the Collector of Customs of Hawaii in lieu of three similar certificates lost in the wreck of the steamer Rio Janeiro; to provide that the Circuit Court of Appeals of the Eighth Judicial District shall hold at least one term of court each year at Denver or Cheyennne, Wyo.

Carmack Resumes His Speech.

At the conclusion of the morning business Carmack resumed his speech on the Philippine government bill, which he began yesterday. By the terms of the pending bill, he said, the islands were for the Filipinos as the pasture was for the sheep—they lived and browsed there in order to raise wool for others to wear and mutton for others to eat.

"If the carpet-bag government you propose to establish in the Philippines," he cried, "is not a thousand times better than that whihc you established in your own country after the Civil War, Lord God have mercy upon the people of those islands."

Carmack referred to the cable reports from Manila that General Smith had acknowledged he had given orders to make Samar a howling wilderness and to kill all over 10 as horrible beyond the description of words. The programme, he said, was to practice unheard-of barbarities in the slaughter of the inhabitants and have the torch complete the work of slaughter. "When the land is without a home and the country without a people, the word 'pacified' will be written upon the tombstone of the Province of Samar."

From the very outbreak of hostilities in the Philippines, he declared, there had been a systematic concealment of truth, which was now coming out. The civil government established by this bill, he predicted, would result in "ever-recurring insurrections to be put down by our blood and treasure. What for? In order that a few rapscallions and carpet-baggers might have unlimited license to thieve and plunder." In the course of his remarks he called attention to a report that an American corporation which proposed to raise rubber trees in Mindanao had arranged with the Datos for slave labor, and he had read an amendment which he proposed to offer prohibiting the grant of any franchise to persons or corporations which proposed to employ slave labor. He asked Lodge if the amendment would be agreeable to him.

"I cannot speak for the committee," replied Lodge. "For myself, it is perfectly agreeable to me."

He also gave notice of another amendment he would offer to prohibit the entry of the Philippines as states in the Union, and asked Lodge's opinion, but the latter declined to reply categorically, saying he would answer in his own time and in his own way.

Dolliver asked Carmack to define his own position, having first inveighed against holding the islands in "perpetual despotism" and being now solicitous lest they be admitted as states.

Carmack responded that his own position was clear. While the carpet-baggers and adventurers were plundering and getting control of the islands, he said, the government provided in this bill would be just what they wanted. When they had everything they wanted, he said, they would clamor for American markets and American statehood.

Upon the conlusion of Carmack's speech the Senate, at 3:20 P. M., went into executive session, and a few minutes later adjourned.

DAY DEVOTED TO EULOGIES.

House Pays Tribute to Two Deceased Members.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The House today, after devoting an hour to the passage of bills by unanimous consent, suspended public business, and for the remainder of the afternoon listened to tributes to the memories of the late Representative Stokes, of South Carolina, and the late Representative Crump, of Michigan.

Some minor business was transacted at the opening session. May 10 was set aside for paying tribute to the memory of the late Senator Kyle, of South Dakota. The District of Columbia appropriation bill was reported and placed on the calendar.

Grosvenor (Rep. O.) asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a joint resolution to extend the thanks of Congress to Hon. John Hay for his oration on the occasion of the McKinley memorial services. De Armond (Dem. Mo.) objected.

Bills were passed to restore James G. Field, assistant surgeon, United States Navy, to the active list; to apportion the terms of Senators elected at the first general election in Hawaii, and to ratify act 65 of the 21st Territorial Legislature of Arizona.

Public business was then suspended and the remainder of the afternoon was devoted to paying tribute to the memories of the late Representatives J. William Stokes, of South Carolina, and the late Rousseau C. Crump, of Michigan.

Those who spoke of the public services of the late Mr. Stokes were: Lever, Elliott, Scarborough, Johnson and Talbert (Dem. S. C.), Hay (Dem. Va.), De Armond (Dem. Mo.), Jenkins (Rep. Wis.), Williams (Dem. Miss.), Wadsworth (Rep. N. Y.), Gilbert (Dem. Ky.), Richardson (Dem. Tenn.), Lamb (Dem. Va.), Thomas (Dem. N. C.) and Chandler (Dem. Miss.) Eulogies were then begun on the life, character and public service of the late Representative Crump. The speakers were: Hamilton, Bishop, W. A. Smith, H. C. Smith, Gardner and Corliss (Rep. Mich.).

The House at 4:05 P. M. adjourned.

Light on a Conspiracy.

DENVER, April 26.—A suit has been filed in Hinsdale County, which, it is said, throws new light on the dynamiting outrages and riot which occurred in Henson Creek, near Lake City, in March, 1898. T. J. O'Donnell and J. A. Bardwell, attorneys for the Hidden Treasure Mining Company, of Hinsdale County, are the plaintiffs, and P. F. McCarthy defendant. Damages in the sum of $50,000 are demanded, the allegations being, in brief, that McCarthy instigated the riot and strike and concealed the state's arms, in a conspiracy to force Chauncey E. Dewey and co-owners in the Hidden Treasure Mining Company to part with their interests at much less than their real value.

Murderer Sentenced to Death.

WALLACE, Idaho, April 26.—Judge Mayhew this morning pronounced sentence of death upon Chalmer E. Shuff for the murder of Eugene Klein at Mace, Idaho, November 11, 1901. The Judge sentenced Shuff to be hanged Tuesday, June 24. His attorneys expect, however, to prolong his life beyond that date by an appeal to the Supreme Court of the state.

Klein was paymaster of the mine where Shuff was working. Shuff shot him because of a dispute over his pay check. The crime was committed in the company's office, and one excuse Shuff gave was that he was afraid Klein would press a button and blow him up.

CROWNING THE KING

Form of the Coronation at Westminster Abbey.

IT CONSISTS OF 26 SECTIONS

Elaborate Ceremony Will End With the Crowning of Queen Alexandra—Prices of Seats From Which to View Procession.

The programme of the coronation service at Westminster Abbey has been approved by King Edward. It will consist of 26 distinct sections, and nothing is omitted that will add to its impressiveness. Prices of seats from which to view the procession are less than have been reported.

LONDON, April 26.—Permanent residents of London are suffering from the efforts being made by the city for the coronation. There is scarcely a street through which the procession will pass but has been torn up.

The newspapers, both here and in America, are full of misstatements concerning the cost of seats to view the coronation proceedings and as to what the hotels will charge visitors. Both speculators and those having seats to sell are giving the impression that there is a tremendous demand on the part of rich Americans and other foreigners, who are said to be paying any price asked in order to see the show. Ridiculous statements as to the prices paid for certain windows or seats in Piccadilly or elsewhere have been constantly published. To get accurate information on these points, a representative of the Associated Press made a careful canvass, inquiring at various points along the route. He ascertained that seats in the best positions in Piccadilly, the most-sought-after situations, could yesterday be had for from 8 to 20 guineas, according to the room. This was for the first day's procession. For the second day, the prices asked were from 3 to 7 guineas. In Pall Mall, where the buildings are mostly clubs and few windows are to let, the prices are slightly higher. For the second day's procession along the Strand, seats cost from 4 to 7 guineas. At St. Paul's, four huge stands will be erected, and the prices are from 3 to 7 guineas. On the south side of the river the best seats cost 5 to 7 guineas.

The hotel question, however, is less encouraging for the intending visitors. The managers of the Cecil, Carleton, Savoy and Berkeley all said yesterday that they did not have a single room vacant for coronation week.

The pope has granted the Catholics of the British Empire a dispensation from abstinence Friday, June 27 (the day after the coronation), and also Saturday, June 28, which is the vigil of a saint's day, in order that they may participate in the national rejoicings.

The Coronation Service.

The form of the coronation service, as finally amended and approved by the King, was announced today. It consists of 26 distinct sections. The King and Queen will enter the great west door of Westminster Abbey, to which a large canopied approach is already being erected. They will be met by the shouts of the King's scholars of Westminster School, and by the anthem, "I Was Glad When They Said Unto Me, We Will Go to the House of the Lord." Instead of going direct to their thrones, the royal pair will kneel in private prayer on footstools in front of their chairs.

Then the archbishop of Canterbury, Most Rev. Frederick Temple; the Lord High Chancellor, Earl Halsbury; the Lord Chamberlain, the Marquis of Chalmondeley, and the Garter King of Arms, Sir Albert Woods, each in turn, will formally present the King, the Lords carrying the regalia will step up, and the dean of Westminster, Very Rev. George Granville Bradley, will place the regalia on the altar. The abbreviated litany and part of the common communion service will follow. Then the archbishop will recite the Nicene creed, and the bishop of London, Right Rev. Arthur Winnington Ingram, will preach a short sermon.

Just before the sermon, the King, who up to that stage of the ceremony will have been uncovered, will put on a cap of crimson and a veil trimmed with ermine. Then comes the oath-taking, after which the King will be anointed. Then the King's cap and crimson robe will be removed and four Garter Knights will hold over him a rich pall of silk or cloth of gold; the dean of Westminster will pour oil into a spoon, and then the archbishop of Canterbury will anoint the King, making the sign of the cross on top of His Majesty's head, thus consecrating him "King over this people whom the Lord, your God, hath given you to rule and govern." The King will then kneel and the dean of Westminster will invest him with the superiunica.

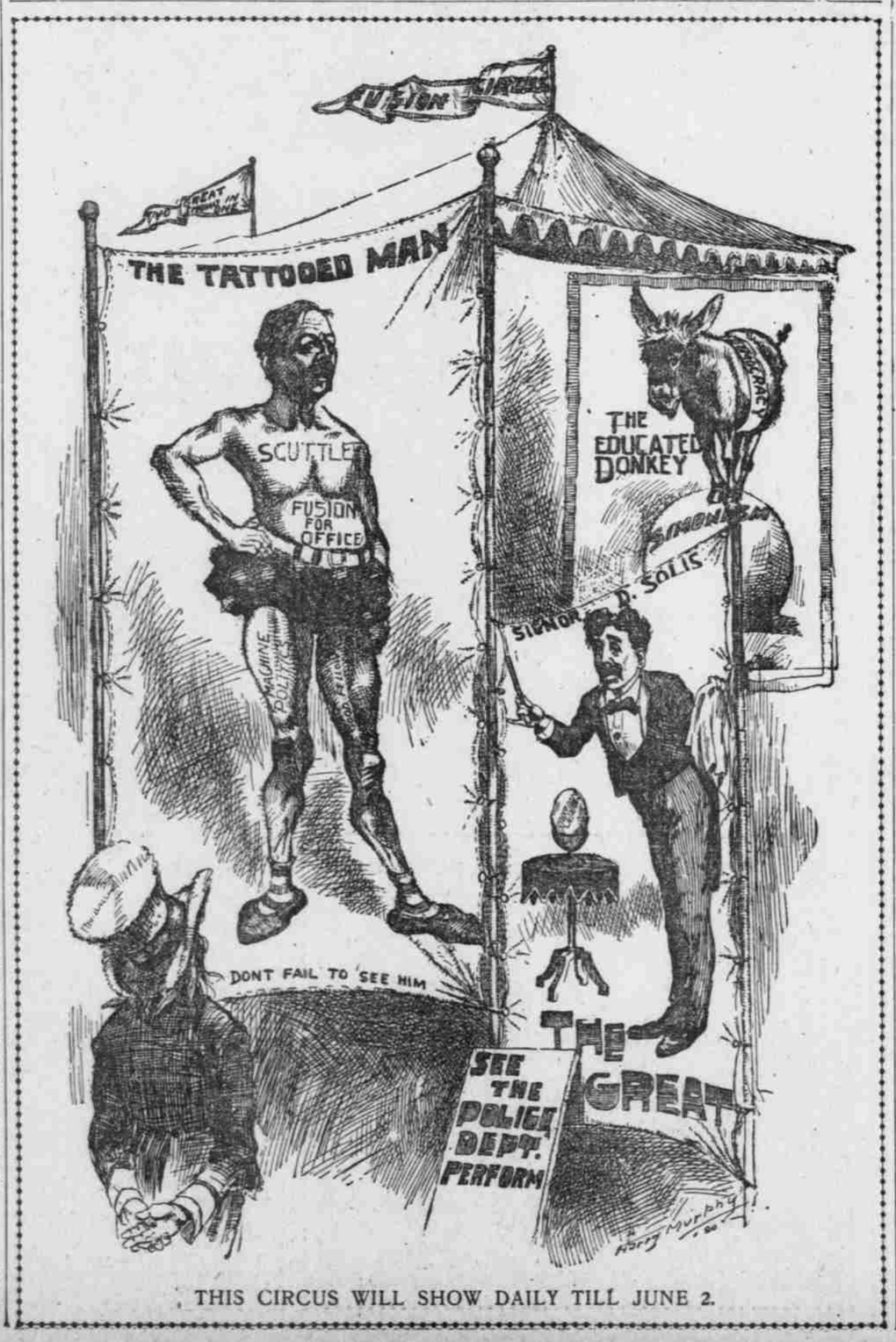
Next will come the ceremonies which caused so much discussion, including the presentation of the sword of state, the standards, and then the orb will be placed in the King's right hand; he will again be divested of the crimson robe, and will be enveloped in a purple robe of state, and the archbishop of Canterbury will give the scepter to the King, while the Lord of the Manor of Worksop supports the King's right hand and a ring is placed on His Majesty's fourth finger.

Crowning the King.

Then will come the actual crowning. The prelate will take the crown from the altar and place it on King Edward's head; a fanfare of trumpets will be sounded and guns at the places where guns are stationed will fire salutes. The archbishop of Canterbury will next address the King, exhorting him to be strong and of good courage, so that he may receive the crown of righteousness; the peers will put on their coronets, and the presentation of the Bible having been made, the King will be enthroned by leading him to the hitherto unoccupied throne. Another solemn admonition of the archbishop of Canterbury will be followed by marks of homage by the archbishops, bishops and people.

After this ceremony is completed the Queen will be crowned. She will be anointed on the head, four peeresses holding a magnificent pall over her, the King will put a ring on her finger; the archbishop of York, Most Rev. William Dalrymple McLagan, will place the crown on her head, and the scepter and ivory rod and dove will be placed in her hands. Prayers will be delivered, the peeresses will put on their coronets, and the services will end with the celebration of communion, the King and Queen both participating and the King presenting the bread and wine.

On leaving the abbey Their Majesties will go direct to Buckingham Palace.



THIS CIRCUS WILL SHOW DAILY TILL JUNE 2.