BEAUTY'S GAY ROBES

Women's Gorgeous Costumes at Coronation.

AMERICANS IN FIRST PLACE

Display of Jewels Surpassed Anything Ever Seen at a Court Function in England-Queen's Toilet.

LONDON, Aug. 9.-What most struck the eye in Westminster Abbey during the coronation today was the marvelous display of jewels, that certainly surpassed anything previously seen at a court ection in England. The combination of these with the magnificent rubes and the beauty of many of the wearers made a memorable sight. As beautiful as any coronet was a pearl and diamond tiara worn by Lady Londonderry, whose dress was heavily embroidered and covered with pearls and diamonds. She also wore a diamond stomacher with bracelets and earrings to metch. The robe itself was embroidered in silk and gold, worked in the pattern of the family arms and coronets, and was fashioned after The style in the days of George III, with big red velvet sleeves. The Duchess of Portland was superb in her great coronet of diamonds, in the center of which was the famous Portland stone which flashed and sparkled in a thousand colors In the dim light. The Duchess was the phject of general attention. Her diamond necklace and fine rope of pearls were unrivalled eyen by those worn by the Duchess of Westminster, whose jewels are old family heirlooms and have been regarded as without equal. Lady Chesterfield's coronet was one of the largest ever worn in the Abbey, no restriction seemingly having been made regarding its size. She had it especially made to suit her and it was in striking contrast to many others worn by peeresses, who med to have made it a point to wear the tiniest possible coronets, just large enough to encircle the knot of hair worn on top of their heads, a la Josephine.

Americans Make Bravest Show. It was, perhaps, after all, the Americans who made the bravest show, and on this occasion, as on many others, they played a very prominent part in the day's ceremonies, and contributed by their beauty and the magnificence of their robes and jewels to what was truly a gorgeous spectacle. Tall and graceful, with her small face

overweighted with masses of dark hair! the Duchess of Mariborough, who was Miss Vanderbilt, of New York, was a center of attraction. On her neck was a high collar of pearls with diamonds and rubles, and on her head a beautiful coronet. Around her waist was a belt made entirely of brilliants. The Duchess came in a state coach with the Duke and two pages. Lady Dufferin, who was Miss Davies, of New York, who was accompanied by her husband, was another American who did honor by her magnificence to the great occasion. Her robe was of the German period, trimmed with miniver and gold thread worked with miniver and gold thread worked after the King's return to the palace, in the pattern of the family badge. She the pope sent him an especially cordial were a diamond coronet, a diamond necklace and a loosely hanging chain over lace of her dress. At the end was a brace of jewels, with three enormous bows of diamonds. Her carrings were of diamonds. The Countess of Oxford, who was Miss Louise Corbin, of New York, was one of the few Americans who was accompanied by her child, Little Lady Dorothy Walpole, who was one of the most interested spectators of the Lady Oxford wore fewer jewels than many present, but her necklace of rubles, pearls and diamonds and diamond broaches were beautiful. Her dress was trimmed with old family point lace of E very rars pattern. The Dowager Countess Cors of Strafford, who was Mrs. S. Colgate, of New York, wore a high diamond coronet with ropes of diamonds and pearls draped like an alguliette over the left shoulder. The Downger Duchess Consucto of Man-phoster's only jewels were a diamond becklace and a diamond tiara.

Lady de Ernhurst, formerly Miss Bonynge, of San Francisco, as a peer's daughter-in-law, wore no robes, merely a dress of old face with a diamond tiara and some marvelous black pearls around her neck. Lady Gray Egerton, who was Miss May Cuyler, an American, wore a poronet of diamonds and a dress of white n which was embroidered golden Her necklace was of rubles and A fragile figure almost bowed down by the weight of her velvet robes, was the Countess of Essex, nee Miss Adele Grant, of New York. A slender gold cord was tied loosely around her waist and diamond chains caught up at intervals the laces of her vest. The Countess of Craven, daughter of Bradley Martin, of New York, were a white matin underskirt covered with tulle and lace. The short sleeves of her bodice were finished with lace ruffles edged with gold thread. Lady Moles Worth, who is a deughter of General Frost, of St. Louis, wore a tiara of diamonds. She was one of the very few who wore turque turquoise collar being particularly beau-

Americans in the King's Box.

From the King's box a bevy of interesting women had a view of the cere monies, among them Mrs. Arthur Paget daughter of the late Paran Stevens, of New York, in a white dress embroidered with bunches of grapes worked in pearls lamonds. Her dress was fastened brooches of emeralds and diamonds. and djamonds. Mrs. Donalds, who was Miss Carter, of Boston, was a guest of the Queen in the Queen's gallery. Her gown was of satin embroidered with large bunches of silver cherries. She wore the regu-lation white court feathers and vell but no train. Her ornaments were rubles and dismonds. Mrs. Cavendish Bertinck, who was Miss Livingston, of New York, was in the King's gallery. She was at

Among the first diplomatic ladies none looked handsomer than Medame de Do-minguez, the American wife of the Argentine Minister, whose costume was of white crepe de chine, embroidered with wisteria and pale pink roses, and was made in the Princess style. On her head was a diadem of diamonds and pearls, and her necklace was of pearls and diands. She also wore the regulation out feathers and vell.

Mrs. Joseph Choate, wife of the American Ambassador, wore a dress of Brus-sels lace, with embroiderings of green,

of Cleveland, was another of the King's guests. She was dressed to a costume of white satin embroidered with silver liffles and with an enormous diamond tiars, a diamond neckisce and a diamond collar. The whole front of her bodics was covered with brillants and her shoulder-straps were of the same precious stones. Mrs. Bichardson Clover, wife of the American Navai Attache, was attired in blue satin embroidered with silver ornamented with old point lace. Her neck-lace was of diamonds and pearls. She were a collar of diamonds and pearls and a tiara of diamonds.

The Queen's Dress. The Queen's dress was magnificent. It The Queen's dress was magnificent. It was of cloth of gold, veiled with ivory white tulls and the train was of veivet lined with ermine. The ofstume was ornamented with elaborate gold embroficeries, and the tulle overdress was embroidered with roses, thisties end shamrocks. It was finished in a high transparent collar of old lace, edged with gold.

The Princess of Wales' gown was of English materials. It had a long court English materials. It had a long court train of purple edged with miniver and trimmed with wide bands of gold. A miniver cape was fastened at the shoulder with hooks of gold. The crown itself was of pure white sating beautifully embroidered in three shades of gold and was jewelled elaborately with pearls and diamonds.

COLONIES ALL CELEBRATE. Great Britain Generally Observes

Coronation Day. LONDON, Aug. 2.-While the corona-tion was being solemnized in London, celebrations were held throughout the col-onies, numerous telegrams to the King conveyed the congratulations of repre-sentative bodies everywhere, salutes were

ROYAL RULERS OF ENGLAND. Dates of Their Succession and the Terms of Their Reign.

In 1609, Ernest Augustus, son of George, third son of William, Duke of Brunswick-Battenburg, having obtained by lot the right to marry, espoused the Princess Sophia, daughter of Frederic, Elector Paintine, and of Elizabeth, daughter of James I, of England. In 1701, the English act of succession declared Sophia next belt to the crown after William III. Anna, and their descendants. George Lewis, the lesue of the above marriage, and great-grandson of James I of England, became, by virtue of the abs, King of Great Britain, August 1, 1714, as George I. The sovereigns of England and Great Britain since and including Elizabeth have been:

Birth. Ac	common.	Death.
Elizabeth 1538.	1558	1603
James L 1568	1801	1625
Charles I 1600 -	1625	1649
Interregnum		
Charles II1630	1000	1085
James II1633	1685	1761
William III and 1850	1859	1702
Mary 1603	1689	1695
Anne 1065	1702	1754
George I1660	1714	1727
George II1688	1727	1700
George III1738	1760	1829
George IV1762	1820	1830
William IV 1765	1836	1837
Victoria1819	1887	1901
Edward VII 1841	1901	
	10000	

fired and church services were held. Australia confined timelf to religious services, having spent all the money gathered for the proposed event of June 26 for charities. Similar services were held by the British communities in all the European capitals and chief cities of the Continent. The congratulations of ropean sovereigns also poured in.

Special Service at Berlin. BERLIN, Aug. 8.-The American and British residents here joined in a special service at the English Church almost identical with the service at Westminster Abbay. Among those present were Prince Frederick Leopold, representing Emperor William; Dr. Von Muchlberg. Under-Secretary of the Foreign Offi

and J. B. Jackson, First Secretary of the American Embassy. The church was magnificently decorated by the Emperor's WITHDREW FROM CELEBRATION. Irish Nationalists Hold Sort of an

Indignation Meeting. DUBLIN, Aug. 3 .- At a meeting of the Irish National Parliamentary party held in the City Hall here today John Red-mend, who occupied the chair, said the party, as a party, had formally withdrawn from participation in the corona-tion celebration, and had assembled for the purpose of protesting against the usurpation of Irlsh government by Eng-

King Edward, he added, was not the constitutional monarch of Ireland. No English sovereign had been so since the union. A resolution which was adopted declared that "Ireland separates herself from the coronation rejoicing of her merclless oppressors, and stands apart in her rightful discontent and disaffec-

John Dillon said England was unable to drag Ireland as a willing slave behind her in her triumphal march the London today. On leaving the City Hall, Dennis Kilbridge, a delegate, was arrested on a warrant for falling to answer a to appear before the Magistrate

Public Holiday at St. John's. ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 9. - The cornation of King Edward was celebrated ere today. A public holiday was pro-almed. The British warships fired sa-

lutes and there was a display of fire Divine Services at Hallfax,

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 9.—The corona ion celebration opened with divine ser vices, the military attending. Salutes were fired from the citadel and warshire. the United States buttle-ship Indiana participating.

Sandringham Folk Entertained. LONDON, Aug. 9.-Fourteen hun-dred adults and 600 children, tenants of

Railroad Assessments Increased. HELENA, Mont., Aug. 9. - The State Board of Equalization announced this evening that it had fixed total railroad sessments as revised amounts at \$31. 650,696, a little more than 100 per cent increase over last year. A week ago the esessment was fixed at about \$41,000,000.

Evans' Squadron at Chemulpo. WASHINGTON, Aug 9. - Rear-Adm Evans' squadron, consisting of the Ken-tucky, New York, Helena and Vicksburg.

COMMUTATION TICKETS TO THE

ican Ambassador, wore a dress of Brussels kace, with embroiderings of green, while on her head she wore not only a diamend tisra but two beautiful diamond wings, holding up her long tulle yell. Around her neck was a high collar of diamonds and a diamond necklace.

Mrs. Adair, who was Miss Cornelia Wadsworth, of Génesee, N. Y., who went to the Abbey at the King's invitation, sat in King Edward's gallery. Her dress was of gray satin, and her splendid tisra

COAST.

The O, R. & N. Co, has made a tis rate for individual five-like, round-trip commutation tickets. Portland to North Beach and Ciatsop Beach points. These tickets will be good any time from date of sile up to October 18, 1991, and will be homored in either direction between Portland and Astoria on the boats of the Orecon Railroad & Navigation Company, the White Collar Line, the Vancouver Transportation Company and on trains of the A & C. R. H. Tickets now on sale at O. R. & N. office. Third and Washington.

RECEIVE THEIR CROWNS

KING AND QUEEN BOTH MAKE A FINE APPEARANCE.

Loyal Subjects Vie With Each Other in Paying Bonor to Their Monnrchs.

LONDON, Aug. 9,-The doors of Westninster Abbey were scarcely opened for the coronation of King Edward and the ushers had barely found their stations before the seats began to fill. Peers and peeresses swept up the nave, their scarlet and ermine making vivid contrasts with the deep blue of the carpet. As they arrived before the thrones they separated, the peers going to the right and the peers going to the right and the peers going to the right and the peerseses to the left. Even when practically empty, the Abbey presented an interesting picturesque effect, the oddest feature of which consisted in every seat being practically covered by a large white official programme, in the center of which was placed a small deep red book of service. The entire scheme of decoration had been carried out harmoniously, and even the stands did not seem out of place. A peculiarly beautiful effect was presented by the King's and Queen's box, lost its strength. The Duke of Norfolk, presented by the King's and Queen's box, comprising half a dozen rows of chairs in white satin, relieved only by the crim
the output beginning as and part and not lost its strength. The Duke of Norfolk, as Earl Marshal, accompanied by representatives of each grade of nobility, read son of the seats.

Beyond the structural decorations for ine seating of the spectators, there was little attempt at any display and the old touched the crown and klased the King's gray arches lent their stately perspective cheek, the Duke of Norfolk being the chancel and behind the altar. Amid these surroundings the Barl Marshal, the Duke of Norfolk, respiendent in white to the altar and received the com knee-breeches and heavily embroidered after delivering their crowns to the company of the company o cost, hurried to and fro directing the final

A Great Blaze of Color. By 19 o'clock the interior of the Abbey presented a blaze of color. Along the presented a blaze of color. Along the nave, which was lined by grenadiors, every chilr was taken up by high officials of the Army and Navy, and others in equally handsome equipment. On top of the arch separating the nave from the chancel sat the surpliced orchestry.

In stalls with the other Ambassadors were the United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, and Mrs. Choate, and many officials.

many officials.

During the long walt, Mr. Abbey, the American artist, who was commissioned to paint the coronation scene in the Ab-bey, and who wore court uniform, took careful note of the surroundings for the historic picture ordered by the King. The peercases took advantage of the long interval to stroll up and down, but the peers sat stolldly awaiting the arrival of the sovereign, their ermine caps presentng a solid mass of white. The ceremonies commenced with the

confessional of the regalla. The procession of clergy with the regalla then proceeded from the altar to the annex, all present standing up and the choir sing-ing "O God, Our Help in Ages Past." Preceding the regalia came the boys of Westminster Abbey, followed by the children of the chapel royal and the choir in royal uniforms. The Duke of Connaught took his place beside the Prince of Wales in the Abbey as the procession entered, bowing as he passed the Prince. The Archbishop of Canterbury took his seat in front of the coronation chair, and the Earl of Halsbury, the Lord High Chancellor, seated himself by his side. Several minutes clapsed, however, be-fore the King and Queen came in sight of those gathered about the throne. Sud-denly "Vivat Alexandra!" was shouted by the boys of Westminster Abbey, and the Queen, walking slowly to the left of the his o, gained her chair and knelt at a silken prie-dieu, her magnificent train of cloth of gold being lifted out of her way by six scaries-coated pages. Two or three minutes later carms the house of the court of sight. by six scarlet-coated pages. Two or three
misutes fater came the hoarse cry from
the Westminster boys of "Vivat Rex Edward!" with blasts from trumpets. Yet
of enthusiasm similar to those which
greeted their progress to the Abbey, the
greeted their progress to the Abbey, the
circuitous route through Chubland

"What has become of the King?" was asked by the people who were shut off from sight of the nave. The Queen waited patiently, the organ ceased and then resumed, there was another fanfare of trumpets and a chorus of "vivats," and King Edward appeared and walked to his chair in front of the throne, bowing to the Queen as he passed, and then knelt down in prayer. After removing his somewhat unbecoming cap, His Majesty stood up and the Archbishop of Canter-bury in a trembling voice read the rec-ognition beginning:

Sirs; I here present unto you King Edward, the undoubted King of this realm," etc. Then there was a hoarse shout and the blending of the choir and the people, women and men, in crying "God save King Edward." Several times that was repeated and the Abbey rang with loud fanfares. Again the King and Queen knelt and the Archbishop of Canterbury walked to the altar and con menced the communion. While the gospel was being read the King stood erect, supported on each side by the bishops in their heavily embroidered capes. During singing of the creed all the members the royal family turned eastward. Both King Edward and Queen Alexandra fol-lowed the service carefully, frequently oking at the copies of the service which

they held in their hands.

The administration of the eath followed.

Standing before the King's chair the archbishop asked:

"Sir, is Your Majesty willing to take

the oath?" The King answered in firm, strong tones: "I am willing," etc., his replies being easily heard high up in the triforum near the roof. Then the inkstand was brought and the King eigned the oath. He did not advance to the altar, but sat in the chair he had occupied since the service began. While the choir sang ervice began. While the choir san 'Come. Holy Ghost, Our Souls Inspire. the King remained seated while the Queen stood up.

After the archbishop's annointing prayer, a gold canopy was brought over the King's chair and His Mujesty di-vested himself of his outer robe and then walked to the ancient chair while the choir sang Seadok's anthem. The andred adults and 600 children, tenants the King's Sandringham estate, were entertained at dinner and tea as guests of just able to discern the Archibishop of Canterbury's motions. After the prayer the Archibishop of Canterbury's motions. the King donned the colodium sindonis the Ling contoo he colodium sindonis-then resumed his seat, and from a scarlet sliken roll on which the prayers were printed in large type and which was held by the Dean of Westminster the Arch-bishop of Canterbury read the prayers and delivered the sword to the King. did not go to the altar, the sword being taken to him by the Dean of Westminster

while His Majosty remained standing.

The Armilla and the orb were then de-livered to the King according to the pro-gramme. When the King held out his hand for the ring, the Archbishop of Canterbury had difficulty in finding it but finally with trempling hands he placed it on the tip of His Majesty's finger, reading the prayer simultaneously, the King himself completing the proess of putting on the ring as he with-rew his hand.

The King Is Crowned.

Later the archbishop had similar diffi-culty, owing to near-sightedness. In placing the crown on the King's head. In as it progressed is being a fact the choir started. "God Save the King" while the Archbishop of Canterbury was still striving to place the crown on the rular's head and a great shout. Hullding, New York City.

went up and the electric lights were

As the acciamations died away, the As the acclamations died away, the clanging joy bells, the noise of guns and the shouting of people outside penetrated into the Abbey, where the King still sat motioniese, his dazzing crown on his head and his scepter held firmly in his hand. After singing "Be Strong and Play the Man," and a Bible having been presented, the King advanced and knelt while he received the benediction. He then walked to the great throne, where he stood on the dats, for the first time surrounded by the nobles. The Archbishop of Canterbury followed, the King being obliged to stand while awaiting the arrival of the anchbishop.

arrival of the anchbishop.

Having placed the King on his new throne, the archbishop knelt and paid homage, the aged prelate scarcely being able to rise until the King assisted him and himself raised the archbishop's hands from the steps of the throne. The arch-bishop, who seemed to be in a faint, had to practically be carried to the altar. The

the oath, beginning

"I, Duke or Earl, etc., do become your liege man of life and limb," etc. gray arches lent their stately perspective to the scene, untquehed by flass or any gleam of color. The various chairs to be used by the King and Queen in the service attracted special attention, but what inevitably caught the eye was the glittering array of gold plate, brought from various royal depositories, ranged along the chancel and behind the altar. Amid Ahronization was accomplished. The Queen bowed to King Edward and both walked

to the altar and received the communion, after delivering their crowns to the Lord Great Chamberlain and another officer appointed to hold them.

The pages, while Their Majesties knelt, still held the Queen's magnificent long train, with the rest of the nobles present kneeling. The rest of the spectacle was impressive, and was made more brilliant by the electric light.

By a great effort the Archbishop of Canterbury was enabled to conclude the service, and the King and Queen repaired to St. Edward's Chapel. Neither of Their Majesties returned to their thrones after the communion, but remained at the altar. The service, which was completed with the singing of the "Te Deum," was brought to a close without a hitch.

The departure of the King and Queen

The departure of the King and Queen from the Abbey was greeted by another salute, the massed bands playing "God Save the King." Return of Their Majestles. The sky grew darker and darker when

the procession began to form up again outside the Abbey, after the ceremonial, and one splendid figure after another came out and the gloom of waiting was only relieved after the arrival of the little son of the Prince of Wales, who eagerly sa-luted at the window of his carriage, to the huge delight of the crowd, while all his grandfafher's troops presented arms as the stately little fellow drove through their lines of scarlet. Once more the crowd yelled with delight to see their fa-vorite, Lord Roberts, appear. He got on his horse, smiring, just as Lord Kitchaner, with his face as impassive as the bows of an ironclad, cleft his way, through the brilliant crowd, mounted his horse and faced the cheering stands, without paying the slightest attention to the applause

When the procession at last began to move, the mounted men of all parts of India made a wonderful sight, as they swept by, followed almost immediately by the eight celebrated cream-colored Hanoverlans, for the King had come out of the Abbey with the crown on his head and tired, but happy and bowing to the crowds, arms suddenly woke up, and coronets.

more circuitous route through Clubland and Constitution Hill giving the hundreds of thousands of persons occupying the stands, windows and roofs an opportunity of greeting the new-crowned King and his consort before they re-entered Buckingham Palace, which they did in the midst of remarkable scenes of enthusiasm, the entire crowd from Constitution Hill downwards joining in singing the

Shortly after the return of the King and Queen to the palace it was officially an-nounced from there that the King had borne the ceremony well, and that they had suffered in no way from fatigue, and this was confirmed when, in response to the repeated plaudits of the crowds. His Majesty, accompanied by the Queen, ap-peared on the balcony in their robes and crowns. The faces of both were suffused their recognition of the warmth of the applause.

If there was one impression that

mained stronger than another watching the pageant outside the Abbey it was that there was more splendor, more organization and less really heart-felt emotion among the crowd than was the case during the last reign. Spon-taneous applause and natural feeling were rather kept out of sight by the sfrict attention to every detail which dominated the whole arrangements, Troops present at Westminster Abbey

were picked regiments of the army, and bands of music were the best the English barracks could send out. In the back-ground of this pageant was the Abbey, so transformed by decorations and stands that it was scarcely recognizable, and ser-ried rows of gully dressed people rose in tiers of seats from the roadway on each side to a great height. Near the west door of the Abbey stood a double line of sallors in blue uniforms, with white straw hats, making a block of color in the troops. Behind them, in a blaze of gold, the band of the Royal Horse Guards waitthe King.

A wild welcome was accorded to the two nurses of the King during his illness, as they came up to the Abbey, just in front of the royal carriage, and the pair which brought the children of the Prince and Princers of Wales. The nurses were the blue print dresses and white caps and

disease. One false step, one mistake, and the attack comes swift and sudden. The mistake which commonly opens the aprons of their hospital.

All this time, at short intervals, the bells way for an attack by disease is neglect of the symptoms of stomach trouble. When eating is followed by undue fullof St. Margaret's rang and the air was pulsed with the throbs of the big drum of one band after another until the final ness, belchings, sour or bitter risings, etc., disease is attacking the stomach. The best way to frustrate such an atouches were at last in readiness. whole thing was so splendidly stage-man-aged that all went off without a hitch and almost without incident. tack is to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, and makes the body

NEW CONSUMPTION CURE.

Marvelous Result of Treatment of Fred Hamman by Vienna Specialist.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.-Fred Hamman patient with hasty consumption, selected by the New York Journal at the Van-derbilt Clinic from 100 other cases, and sent at the Journal's expense to Professor Hoff, the emipent specialist at Vienna, to prove to the world that the disease is curable, has returned home completely cured. Dr. Hoff's famous prescription, together with a bottle of the medicine and a twenty-four page handbook, containing the Journal's account of the cure as it progressed, is boing sent out free to onsumptives and all sufferers from bronchitis, asthma and catarrh, by the Jour-nal Research Society, 782 American Tract

CONGRESSMAN CROWLEY

Uses Pe-ru-na in His Family For Catarrhal and Nervous Affections.



Hon, Joseph B. Crowley, Congressmen from Illinois, writes from Robinson, Ill., the following praise for the great catarrial tonic, Peruna. Congressman Crowley says: "After giving Peruna a fair trial I can cheerfully recommend

your remedy to anyone suffering with coughs, colds and la grippe, and all catarrhal complaints.

Mrs. Crowley has taken a number of bottles of Peruna on account of nervous troubles. It has proven a strong tonic and lasting cure. I can cheerfully recommend it,"-J. B. Crowley.

No other remedy invented by man has ever received so much praise from men of high station as Peruna. Over forty members of Congress have tried it and recommended it to suffering humanity. They use it themselves to ghard against the effects of the intense strain of public life; to ward off the ill effects of the changeable climate of Washington. They keep it in their homes for family use.

They recommend it to their neighbors, and they do not hesitate in public print to declare their appreciation and indorsement of this greatest of modern remedies.

It is exactly as Congressman Crowley says: "Peruna is a swift and sure remedies in all catarrhal complaints. It is an excellent remedy in all nervous troubles, it never fails to prove itself a powerful

Congressman Crowley says, and this is what thousands of other people are saying all over the United States.

Congressman Romulus Z. Linney from Taylorsville, N. C., writes: "My secretary had as bad a case of catarrh as I ever saw, and since he has taken one bottle of Perusa he seems like a different man." Romulus Z. Linney.

onic and lasting cure." This is what

ent man."-Romutus Z. Linney. Congressman S. M. Sparkman, from Tampa, Fia., writes: "I can indorse Peruna as a first-rate topic and effective cure for catarrh."-S. M. Sparkman. U. S. Senator W. N. Roach from Larimore, N. D., writes: "I have used Peruna as a tonic, It has greatly helped me in strength, vigor and appetite."—W. N. Rosch.

Congressman H. W. Ogden from Ben-ton, La., writes: "I can conscientiously recommend your Beruna."—H. W. Ogden, Congressman G. W. Smith from Mur-physhoro, Ill., writes: "I have taken one bottle of Peruna for my catarrh and I feel very much benefited."-Geo. W. Congressman David Meekison from

Napoleon, O., writes: "I have used several bottles of Peruna and feel greatly

erai bottles of Peruna and feel greatly benefited thereby from my catarrh of the head."—David Meckison.

Senator Mallory of Pensacoia, Fla., writes: "I have used your excellent remedy, Peruna, and have recommended it both as a tonic and a safe catarrh remedy."—Stephen R. Mallory.

Senator M. C. Butler, ex-Governor of South Carolina, writes: "I can recom-mend Peruna for dyspepsia and stomach

south Carolina, writes: I can recom-mend Peruna for dyspepsia and stomach trouble."—M. C. Butler. Senator W. V. Sullivan from Oxford, Miss., writes: "I take pleasure in recommending your great National ca-

terrib cure. Peruna, as the best I have ever tried."—W. V. Sulivan.

Senator J. M. Thurston from Omaha, Neb., writes: "Peruna, entirely relieved me of a very irritating cough."—J. M. Thurston Thurston,

Progressman H. G. Worthington from Nevada, writes: "I have taker one bottle of Peruna and it has benefited me im-mensely."—H. G. Worthington. Congressman Case Broderick, of Holon, Kanses, snys: "I have taken two bottles of Peruna and find it to be an excellent remedy for colds and throat trouble."-Case Broderick.

Congressman Willis Brewer from

Haynesville, Ala., writes: "I have used ne bottle of Peruna for lassitude, and take pleasure in recommending it."-Willis Brewer. If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Perupa write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a

be glad to give you his valuable advice Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

full statement of your case and he will

(Continued from First Page.)

and simple, " When the four Duchesses went to hold a canopy over Her Majes-ty's head, the Duchess of Mario rough and the Duchess of Portland led the way. They performed their duties excellently. At the approach of the crucial period for which the preresses had long practiced, namely, the putting on of their coronets the moment the Queen was crowned, a flutter of nervousness ran through their ranks, coronets were pulled out and patted and pinched into shape, their faces crowned Queen beside him, looking hardened with anxiety, and then all their large and small, were put in place, some crooked and some straight. For the next five minutes the peeresses disregarded what passed before them; first one and then another turned around for advice and help, and then ensued a mutual pushing of each other's coronets into place. Among the philosophic peeresses was the American, Cora, Lady Strafford, who placidly allowed her coronet to remain quite side

ways, neither asking nor receiving help. Among the curious features connected with the American peeresses was the wearing by Lady Craven of old family robes, once worn by the Queen of Bohemia, who married a former Earl Craven. Another incident relating to royalty was the presence of the Duchess of Mecklenburg Strellts, who, at the express desire of Queen Alexandra, sat at exactly the same spot as she occupied at the coronation of Queen Victoria.

No stage effect could have equaled the climax that ensued the moment the crown was placed upon King Edward's head, the sudden illumination by hundreds of electric lights making the thousands of priceless jewels, including these in the crown itself, to sparkle with dazzling brilliancy. The instantaneous movement of the peer-

The duel

dark was a favor-

ite with duelists,

Two men were locked in a dark

room and crawled

stealthily from

corner to corner,

until some false

step made one of

them the target

for bullet or

in the dark with

strong and healthy.

"I was suffering very much with my head and stomach." writes Mra W. C. Gill, of Weldon. Shelby Co., Ala, "head was so dizry when I would raise up in bed would fall right back. Could eat but very little, in fact scarcely anything, there seemed to be a heavy weight in my stomach so I could not rest; I had to beich very often and would womit up nearly everything I ate. I was in a bad condition. I took four bottles of Dr. Piecre's Golden Medical Discovery and five of his "Favorite Prescription" and am now well and hearty. I feel like a new woman and give Dr. Piecre's medicines credit for it all. I had taken medicine from physicians without any benefit as I could see."

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strong and healthy.

Life is a ducl

THE KING IS CROWNED essen, the placing of their colours of their heads, the choir's loud "God Save the King," with its anharmonious yet genuine refrain from thousands of male and female throats, constituted such an outburst of pent-up thankfulness and rejoicing as even Westminster Abbey, with all its historic traditions, never before Some of Americans Present.

'Nearly 100 Americans must have witessed the ceremony in the Abbey. Among them were Mrs. Cushman K. Davis and Mrs. Willard, of Washington, Mrs. Davis and Miss Willard accompanying Sir John Agnew: Madame Waddington, who was Queen Alexandra's especially invited guest; Mrs. Bailles, Mrs. Hartman, Mrs. Post, Mrs. Dudley Leigh, Miss Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Yerkes, Lady Barrymore and Lady Michael Herbert.

The only peers who paid homage to the King on the part of the various grades of nability were the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Shrewsbury, who was prominent in connection with international polo; the Marquis of Winchester and Marquis de

Until a late hour dense crowds paraded the main streets of London through which vehicular traffic was forbidden, and watched the illuminations. At the royal residences, the clubs, the Canadian arch, the Mansion House and the Bank of England, the electric displays were particularly noticeable, and all were surrounded by thousands of persons, who, for the most part, were orderly.

The United States battle-ship Illinois, at Chatham Yards, was decorated. Throughout the United Kingdom the citles were illuminated and enthusiastic demonstrations were held.

MANY VIEW PROCESSION.

(Continued from First Page.)

and their cheers, with the fluttering of Queen entered the royal coach, gave the signal for the deafening plaudits of the populace which greeted Their Majesties

as they emerged from the gates. The ovation was taken up by the crowds which througed the Mail, and was repeat-edly acknowledged by the occupants of

The King looked pale and rather drawn, and was by no means as strong and ro-bust as previous reports had led one to expect, and, while punctillously bowing from side to side, he did so with a grav-ity very ucusual to him. He seemed to alt rather far back in the carriage, and moved his body very little. His curious crimson robes and cape doubtless gave him an unusual appearance. The Queen, beside him, was radiant. She never looked better. The cheers which greeted the pair were loud and unmistakably genuine, and very different from the perfunctory applause which usually greets the appearance of members of the royal family.

Fleet at Spithead Illuminated. LONDON, Aug. 9.—The fleet at Spithead was impressively illuminated tonight. The King's yacht burst into a blaze of elecinstantly, transforming the darkness into fairy-like scene, in which the bulls and bridges of the vessels were

Trolley Strike Declared Off. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 9.—The trol-ley strike was declared off and 500 men went back to work tonight. The demands

Disfigured Skin Wasted muscles and decaying bones,

What havoe!

outlined.

Scrofula, let alone, is capable of all that, and more.

It is commonly marked by bunches in

the neck, inflammations in the eyes, dyspepsia, catarri, and general debility.

It is always radically and permanently Hood's Sarsaparilla

Which expels all humors, cures all erup-tions, and builds up the whole system, whether young or old. Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and

only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

DISEASES OF MEN



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AND THEIR CERTAIN CURE There is a certain cure for these dis-cases without reserting to those unpleas-ant and painful methods still used by many, which aggravate, rather than give relief. With the same certainty as that of a per-fect diagnosis, I adapt my special French treatment to the radical cure of

Stricture, Prostatis. Inflammation of the Bladder, Private Disorders, Varicocele,

And all Genito-Urinary Diseases, And all Gentio-Urinary Diseases.
It affords instant relief. I remove every vestige of disease without resorting to those painful processes usually employed and which do not give satisfaction. It is not reasonable to suppose that a man can exercise the essential functions while the urinary channel is blocked by stricture or other disease, which destroys the vital power, and which becomes more aggravated under improper treatment. These diseases, while they last always detract from the sexual and bladder functions, and an early cure is always advisable.

EXAMINATIONS FREE

THE DISEASE.—An enlargement of the veins surrounding the spermatic cord, a twisted, knotted, wormy-like or swoilen appearance of the scrotum. THE CAUSE.—Sometimes self-poliution, but often blows, falls, strains, excessive horseback or bicycle-riding.

THE EFFECT.—At times a dull, heavy, dragging pain in small of back, extending down through loins into the parts, low spirits, weakness of body and brain, nervous debility, partial or complete loss of sexual power, and often failure of general health.

THE CURE.—If you are a victim of this dire disease, come to my office and let me explain to you my process of treating it. You will then not wonder why I have cured, to stay cured, more than 700 cases of VARICO-CELE during the past 12 months. Under my treatment the patient improves from the very beginning. All pain instantly ceases. Soreness and swelling quickly subside. The pools of stagnant blood are forced from the dilated veins, which rapidly assume their normal size, strength and soundness, All indications of disease and weakness variesh completely and forever, and in their stead comes the pride, the power, and the pleasures of perfect health and restored manhood.

Taiso cure, to stay cured forever, Stricture, Syphilitic Blood Poison, Impotency and all associate diseases and weakness of mer. To these maladies alone I have carnestly devoted my whole professional life.

If you cannot call at my office, write me your symptoms fully. My home treatment by correspondence is always successful. My counsel is free and sacredy confidential, and I give each patient a legal contract in writing to hold for my promise. Address

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