

VICTORIA'S FUNERAL PROCESSION.



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KINGS AND PRINCES OF ALL NATIONS FOLLOWED THE BIER OF QUEEN VICTORIA. A SIMILAR SCENE WAS WITNESSED AT THE FUNERAL OF KING EDWARD.

FUNERAL RITES OF KING EDWARD VII.

London, Eng.—The funeral of King Edward is declared to have been the most imposing ceremonial Great Britain's capital ever witnessed. Thirty thousand soldiers were brought from Aldershot and other military camps to line the streets when the procession passed.

As there was no room to barrack them over night, the soldiers bivouaced in the parks and streets. The city had the appearance of an invested town for two days. Some of the soldiers slept in tents in the parks, while the remainder lay down beside their guns in the streets.

At a conservative estimate 700,000 persons passed through Westminster hall to look upon the coffin of the king lying in state. Barriers were built, by means of which the people were ushered through in four lines at the rate of 18,000 an hour. The body of the late king was not exposed to view. The mourners saw only the coffin, with the official regalia and heaps of flowers.

Queen Mother Chose Hymns.

The hymns sung at the service at Windsor were all of the queen mother's choice. They were "My God, My Father, While I Stray," "Now the Laborer's Task Is O'er," and "I Heard a Voice From Heaven."

Scotland yard had all its detectives on duty, and these were reinforced by a hundred more from continental cities. All visitors were watched, but there was little real fear of anarchistic attempts, because it was known that every one under surveillance would be deported from England if any trouble were caused on this occasion, and it was not likely that the persons of the anarchist type would give up voluntarily their safest refuge in Europe.

The procession to Westminster hall May 17 for the lying in state was almost on as great a scale as the funeral procession. The cortege included King George and all the foreign sovereigns on horseback, and the queen mother and the royal ladies in carriages.

When the funeral procession started every street car in London came to a standstill for a quarter of an hour. All the public houses in London were closed while the procession was passing.

No Distinction Shown.

There was no distinction as to person nor were there any ticket privileges for the lying in state in Westminster hall. All had to take their turn in line.

At St. George's chapel, at Windsor, from whence the body was carried to its final resting place the carved stalls were removed in order to give place to timber seating. Otherwise not a tenth of those entitled to attend would have been able to enter. The chapel was draped with violet hangings.

The service held in Westminster abbey did not form any part of the royal funeral. It was a memorial service held especially for those members of the house of lords and house of commons, who were unable to go to Windsor.

Electric standards were fixed around the place in Westminster hall where the catafalque stood. The public was admitted until ten o'clock at night. The catafalque occupied the spot on which Gladstone's catafalque stood.

The Court at Windsor.

The coffin was sealed and draped and surmounted by some of the royal

regalia and King Edward's field marshal's sword.

The court removed to Windsor the day before the funeral. The archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by Canon Wilberforce, conducted a short service at Westminster hall on the arrival of the body on May 17. The members of both houses of parliament attended this service.

Kept Away by Kaiser.

Neither M. Loubet, M. Delcasse nor M. Clemenceau formed part of the French mission to attend the funeral of King Edward. Premier Briand intended to go, but also gave up the idea, owing to the fact that Emperor William was there. Under these circumstances the mission was purely formal. It consisted of M. Pichon, minister of foreign affairs; General Dalstein, military governor of Paris; Admiral Marquis and an attaché representing President Fallieres.

Roosevelt Among the Monarchs.

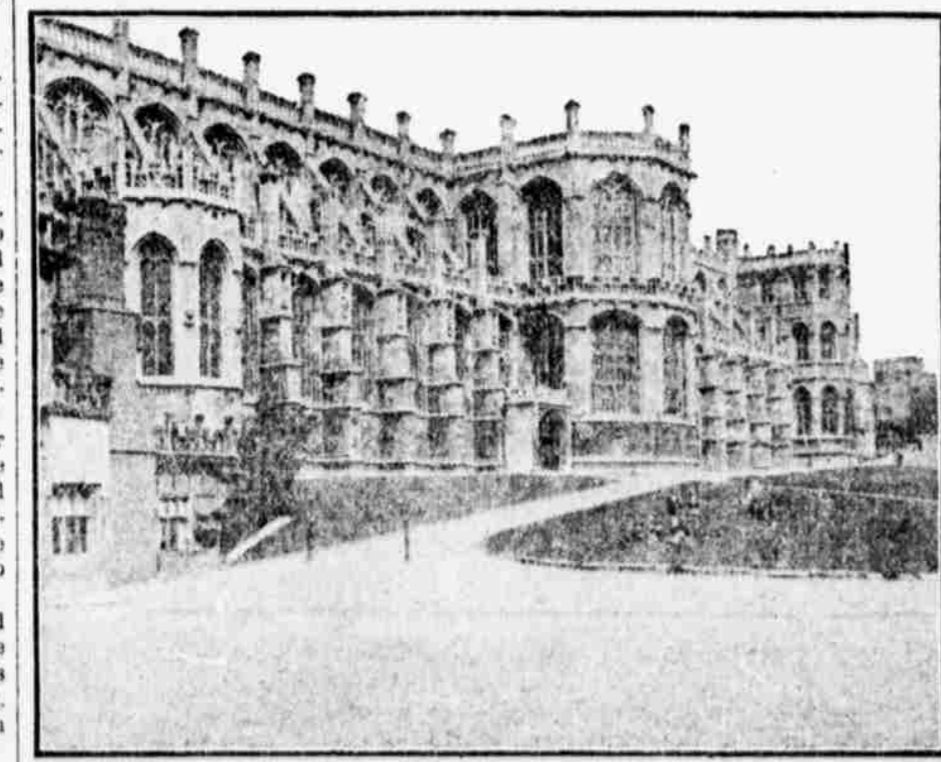
Ex-President Roosevelt, who was named as special envoy of the United States to attend the funeral of King Edward, was presented to King George soon after his arrival in London. Mr. Roosevelt occupied a place with the visiting monarchs in the funeral procession and attended the burial at Windsor.

The flowers alone contributed by organizations and individuals represented many thousands of dollars in value. The most elaborate wreath was sent from Windsor, consisting of costly white flowers, interwoven with purple, which is the royal mourning color. The wreaths contributed by private individuals, numbering thousands, were hung on posts in the streets.

Jackies Drew Carriage.

King George being so closely identified with the navy, the naval contingents took a prominent part in the ceremonies. Bluejackets drew the king's carriage to Windsor, as they did the carriage which bore the body of Victoria, although on that occasion they did so because the horses became restive.

Soldiers from the king's company, grenadier guards, kept sentry watch over the body in the throne room at Buckingham palace. They were relieved each hour. With simple cere-



ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR, FROM WHENCE, AFTER THE FINAL CEREMONIES THE BODY OF THE LATE KING WAS CONVEYED TO THE MAUSOLEUM.

mony some one of the visiting royalties entered the room every now and then, and the widowed queen went there frequently.

Body in Magnificent Tomb.

The body of King Edward lies with that of his immediate ancestors in the magnificent mausoleum at Frogmore, in the Home park of Windsor castle. In this structure, erected by Queen Victoria at a cost of \$1,000,000, Prince Albert Edward, father of the late king, was laid to rest in 1861. In the same year Queen Victoria's mother, the duchess of Kent, was buried in an elaborate tomb in the grounds near by. In 1901 Queen Victoria herself was buried in the mausoleum beside her husband.

The structure is probably one of the most elaborate of the kind in existence. It was planned in minute detail by Queen Victoria as a memorial to the prince consort. The general public is not admitted to the chamber where lie the royal bodies in two immense sarcophagi, but the spot is a great magnet for tourists, dozens of whom inspect the marble mausoleum daily.

Queen Mother's Grief Deep.

The successive delays in the removal of King Edward's body from the bedroom where he died to the throne room at Buckingham palace were due to Queen Alexandra's reluctance to allow the body to be removed from the proximity of her own apartments.

All arrangements had been made for the reception of the body in the throne room and notices were issued to members of the household that they would be permitted to view the body lying in state there, but day by day the removal was postponed and the invitations deferred.

The queen's private apartments communicate directly with those of the late king, and it is not known how often she visited the room in which her dead husband lay or the duration of the vigils she made there, but it is said her sister, the dowager empress of Russia, feared her grief might prove too great a strain.

During the later years of the king's life he and the queen were on the most excellent terms of friendship and good feeling. Indeed, it is no exaggeration to say they were deeply attached to one another. The king was most kind and considerate in his attitude toward his consort, who valued highly the attentions he always showed her.

King's Consideration for Consort.

For years they had been, to quote an informant of credit, "the best of pals," and while the inclusion in the list published in the papers of a house party at Sandringham of a certain woman's name caused some astonishment in general society, there was considerable the more astonishment among those in the inner circles of court life at the efforts made by a foreign ambassador to suppress any mention of the woman's name in the list of guests who were invited to meet the king at his country house.

Queen Alexandra herself, by a letter which the London Times described as artless, has shown how deeply she is affected by the death of her consort. Authoritative details of what passed on the day of Queen Alexandra's return to England show in what regard King Edward held his queen.

On that Thursday before his death Edward was continually speaking of her majesty to his entourage. In the morning he announced his intention to go to the station to meet her on her arrival, and when he was forced to bow to the advice of his physicians in this matter he said he would at least meet her at the head of the stairs in Buckingham palace.

From the day she landed in England as Princess Alexandra, he said, he had never failed to meet her when she came from abroad. He followed all stages of her journey, and as the day wore on and his condition became worse he gave instructions that she was to be guarded against the shock of seeing suddenly how changed by illness he was. There are two doors to the room in which his majesty died—one facing the invalid chair in which he was reclining, the other at the side. He directed that the queen be brought in at the side door, so she should see him in the most favorable aspect.

When the queen arrived King Edward, by an effort which taxed his powers to the utmost, stood up to receive her. As she clasped him in her arms he fell back into the chair in a state of collapse. For a time it was feared the end was at hand.



"And this day shall be unto you for a memorial."—Exodus xii, 14.

The day that is meant for silence, the day that is set apart To show all the love and honor that throb in the nation's heart, To show that we still hold sacred their hope, and their faith and trust, By placing the tender tribute of roses above their dust.

The day that is meant for quiet, except that the muffled drum Shall thrum to the whispered fife that tells when the marchers come, Except that the soft-voiced bugle shall sing of the growing gaps In the ranks of the living comrades—that lullaby low of "Taps."

The day that is meant for silence, a day that is meant for thought, The flag as a sign and symbol of all that these dead have wrought, And roses and waxen lilies, a-drip with the dews of dawn, To gleam in the silent places where slumber the soldiers gone.

This day—it is meant for stillness, for stillness on land or sea, For hushes on hill, in valley—wherever their places be, For some rest below the billows and some sleep beneath the sod, But all have a country's honor, and all have the peace of God.



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Quickly Turned the Tables

AN instance of rare personal bravery, in which a man's coolness and prompt action enabled him to turn the tables on his enemy just in time to save his life, is thus told by a veteran: "The morning of December 31, 1863, is recalled as a time that tried the mettle of the soldiers who were engaged in the battle of Stone river, when the Union lines were

SOLDIER GOT HIS SHIRT

IT was just after the battle of Shiloh that William C. Phipps met the man who was to live and his memory ever since in his memory as "his silent partner," says the Indianapolis Star. Here is the story as Mr. Phipps tells it:

"You see, it happened like this: After the fight at Shiloh most of the boys—or a good many of them at least—had lost all they had in the way of equipment, extra clothes and such things. A good many were wounded. I was wearing a bloody, torn shirt and I wanted another—wanted it bad, too. I went out to forage for it. I hadn't left camp very far behind when I saw a fellow chopping on a log—getting firewood, evidently. I started toward him and he kept chopping on. I got closer and finally stopped near him and watched him. Chop-chop—he kept right on—didn't seem to see me.

"Then I said to him: 'Partner, look here; see my shirt. I'm lookin' for another one. You don't know where I could get one, do you?'

"He had stopped as I started to speak and when I finished he raised

broken, the teams stampeded to the rear and stopped at the crossing of Stewart's creek, a rough steep-bank stream. The bridge on the Nashville pike was the only place of crossing for quite a distance in each direction and there was a close range fight for the possession of it, with the confederates gaining and tearing up the floor of the bridge, capturing the men and teams and marching them south about a mile. Our cavalry had attacked our captors, during which close range fighting occurred often. During these fights there were many incidents, both humorous and pathetic, that will never leave the memory of those who were engaged in them. A soldier, Isaac H. Miller, driving a two-horse team hauling the butcher's outfit of the Gen. Jeff C. Davis division, was on his wagon, waiting for a chance to cross the bridge; and while a hand-to-hand fight was going on a confederate cavalryman pointed a revolver at Miller, snapping it several times, but it failed to go off. While he was replacing it in his right boot-leg and drawing another from the left bootleg Miller sprang from his seat and seizing a musket lying on the ground used it for a club, striking the man on the side of the head and bringing him to the ground. Miller took the revolver from the cavalryman's hand and, remounting his wagon, coolly and deliberately drove away as if nothing unusual had happened. The last we saw of Miller's victim he was still on the ground."

BACK TO THE WORLD.

Editor—We've lost another poet.
Assistant—What was the trouble, head?
Editor—No; he got back his old job in the department store.

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The constant use of Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for toilet, bath and nursery purposes not only preserves, purifies, and beautifies the skin, scalp, hair and hands, but prevents inflammation, irritation and clogging of the pores, the common cause of pimples, blackheads, redness and roughness, yellow, oily, mothy and other unwholesome conditions of the complexion and skin. All who delight in a clear skin, soft, white hands, a clean, wholesome scalp and live, glossy hair, will find Cuticura Soap most successful in realizing every expectation.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are admirably adapted to preserve the health of the skin and scalp of infants and children, and to prevent minor blemishes or inherited skin humors becoming chronic, and may be used from the hour of birth. Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the civilized world. Send to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., sole proprietors, Boston, for their free Cuticura book, 32 pages of invaluable advice on care and treatment of the skin, scalp and hair.

The Man Invasion.
The witch out for a moonlight jaunt on her favorite broomstick, had just escaped being run down by an aeroplane manned by a joy-rider. "Oh, this is simply maddening!" she cried, hysterically; "to think of man invading the one field of which we women have had a monopoly for centuries! And I believe I heard the brute say, as he passed: 'Oh, you kid witch!'"

How's This?

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