

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Before Commissioner Osborne to-day Lucier Marine, who arrived here from France on Saturday, was remanded to Ludlow Street jail, pending the arrival of extradition papers. Marine is charged with having murdered and robbed his uncle in France. At the sight of the bundle of blood-stained clothing and the murderous-looking knife and pistol found among his luggage, he cowered noticeably and dropped his eyes to the floor.

CHICAGO, June 20.—The question of admitting the convicted bootleggers to bail has been taken under advisement by Judge Shepard. States Attorney Grinnell announced that he would be ready on Wednesday to commence the trial of the next case, which includes all the indicted commissioners and ex-commissioners, as well as wardens Varnell and Frey and a contractor. He also expects to be able to give notice of other cases, so that by the end of the week perhaps two or three bootlegger trials will be progressing simultaneously.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 20.—Governor Ross received a telegram to-day informing him of the arrest of three desperate characters in Lavaca County, suspected of being implicated in the Southern Pacific train robbery of last Saturday morning.

VIENNA, June 20.—Later particulars show that the recent ferry accident at Paks on the Danube River, was much worse than was at first reported. The boat was fearfully overloaded, having 400 persons on board. It is stated that the boatmen were intoxicated.

The panic on the boat was fearful. Abbe Ceptalspies blessed the pilgrims, jumped overboard and swam ashore with a child, but died in an hour afterward from the rupture of a blood vessel. The bodies recovered give evidence of fearful death struggles, in their tattered clothes and distorted faces. It is estimated that 300 persons were drowned. Over 200 bodies have been recovered. The recognition of bodies by friends on the shore is attended with

HEARTRENDING SCENES.

LONDON, June 20.—The Peninsula and Oriental steamer *Hydaspes* is ashore at Ras Mohammed on the Red Sea.

PARIS, June 20.—An explosion of fire damp occurred to-day in boring a railway tunnel at Sap, in the department of Hautes-Alpes. Twelve Italian laborers were killed and thirty wounded.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 20.—An earthquake was felt to-day in Smyrna and the Island of Scio.

BERLIN, June 30.—A collision occurred to-day between

TWO TRAINS

at Potsdam. One car was burned. The bodies of three persons killed, two women and one man, were taken from the wreck. Several others were injured.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—The British bark *Aston*, en route from Newcastle, New South Wales, to San Diego, was totally wrecked on Lisinski Island in the South Sea May 26th. The officers and crew were saved. She had a cargo valued at \$60,000, insured in English companies.

CHICAGO, June 20.—The ten-year old son of Engineer McDonald, the convicted bootlegger, fell from a window to-night and was

FATALLY INJURED.

Sheriff Matson could not be found and McDonald, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts by his brother, the noted politician and gambler, remained imprisoned in the cell while the boy lay dying.

LONDON, June 20.—In the Commons this evening Sir Henry Holland, secretary of state for the colonies, in replying to Mr. Howard, said that Sir Samuel Rowe, governor of Sierra Leone, had informed the government that the conference held between the French and the natives had resulted in the hoisting of the French flag at Barilbo on the Gambia River. While not under the British protectorate, he said Barilbo was within the sphere of British influence, and the native chiefs were under treaty obligations to England. The establishment of a French protectorate would have an important bearing on the British influence in that district. Sir Henry said that dispatches were being exchanged between the French and British governments in regard to the matter.

LONDON, June 20.—The exercises attending the celebration of the jubilee continued to-day in all the business centers of the country. The corporations by thus forestalling the London order of exercises enabled the officials to be present at the services at Westminster Abbey. The programmes everywhere were similar—thanksgiving service, local receptions, festivals for children. A private rehearsal was held at Westminster Abbey to-day in the presence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Dean of Westminster and a number of court officials. The Earl of Lathom, the lord chamberlain, her majesty's household and other state officers assisted in the ceremonies. Removing the

CORONATION CHAIR

to the dais and placing it before the Queen's praying stool, the grand robes of state were brought forward by the Queen's robesmen, and were handed the lord chamberlain, by whom they were placed over the coronation chair. The choral service opened with a jubilee

anthem, which was more fervid and more operatic in character than usual in cathedral services. A grand *Te Deum*, composed by the Prince Consort, followed. Then Bridge's anthem composed especially for the jubilee ceremony throughout, which was interwoven with the Prince Consort's choral, the whole ending with the national anthem. The rehearsal was a perfect success and the effect was grand.

AT MIDNIGHT

the crowds are still massing about the streets, and thousands are pouring westward, apparently with the intention of remaining out all night to secure positions along the route of the procession.

The police permit to publicans and slanders to keep their places open practically all night to-morrow has aroused public indignation, being feared that such license would be conducive of riots and orgies.

In the Commons this evening Sir Wilfred Lawson demanded under what law this permission was given.

The home secretary contended that the commissioner of police had the discretion to extend the hours of public houses.

Minister Phelps delivered to the Queen an autograph letter from

THE PRESIDENT

which was read. The Queen received Phelps in a small room, not one of the state departments. Only the Duke of Connaught and Lord Salisbury were present. Her Majesty expressed her sense of the kind feeling always manifested toward her by the American people.

Other diplomats carrying congratulations were received after the customary form.

The Boston address was taken to the Queen's private apartments this evening. Her Majesty was much touched at the sentiments contained in the address, and read the ode printed on cream colored satin with much interest.

Scotland yard officials have telegraphed instructions to Glasgow to watch the public buildings in that city to-night.

The Prince of Wales, the King of Saxony, the King of Denmark and the King of Greece visited the Wild West show this morning.

The list of titles to be conferred in commemoration of the jubilee is

A LARGE ONE,

including nine peers, to privy counsellors, thirteen baronets (including Mr. Borthwick, M. P.) and thirty-two knights (including Mr. Doveton, the porcelain maker). The Crown Prince of Austria will be made a knight of the garter.

There are numerous selections for the order of the bath and the order of St. Michael and St. George.

Mr. Henry Matthews and other Catholic officials will attend services in Westminster Abbey.

Lord North writes that Cardinal Manning has ordered the holding of an official mass to which all Catholic persons are invited and to which Monsignor Scilla will attend. The Queen has approved the arrangement.

CARDINAL MANNING

writes that any Catholic holding an office which requires his attendance on the Queen may fulfill his duty. The exception to the obligation to Catholics to worship only in the unity of the church does not extend to others not holding such office. In every Catholic church throughout London a solemn mass of thanksgiving will be offered on Tuesday, with fervent prayers for the welfare and happiness of the Queen. I am unaware that any tickets to the service in Westminster Abbey have been returned, but can attest that if any have done so they are not loyal and loving servants of the Queen.

CORK, June 20.—Some houses in this city were illuminated and decorated this evening in honor of the Queen's jubilee.

CROWD SMASHED

all the lighted windows, shouting, "To b—l with the Queen," and cheering for Parnell. The police, who were well peited with stones, charged and dispersed the mob.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

LONDON, June 21.—The first day of the fifty-first year of the reign of Queen Victoria opened with perfect summer weather. Thousands of people who yesterday selected locations along the route of to-day's procession, in order to obtain them, occupied them all night. Steady streams of carriages and pedestrians poured constantly all through the city in all directions towards the West End. At 9 o'clock the line of the route was a compact mass of people. Everybody, despite the discomfort of crowding, manifested the utmost good humor. The scene at

WESTMINSTER ABBEY

was most brilliant. Every seat was filled and every personage present was a distinguished personage. It seemed as if every locality the world over had sent one or more of its representative persons to do honor to England's Queen. There was never probably in modern times assembled under one roof an audience so well and so brilliantly arranged. Every man present entitled to wear a uniform or decorations had both on. When this audience was all seated the scene presented was incomparable.

It was not until the Devonshire houses were reached that the Queen realized the grand preparations that

had been made to greet her. Here the Marquis of Hartington had had a spacious gallery erected from which many hundreds of gaily dressed ladies waved their handkerchiefs and cheered the Queen. From this point to Westminster Abbey every point of vantage had been seized by contractors to fix seats. Shop fronts and first floors were rented at from £20 to £60 each, and in some cases more. At St. James' parish church, 1,000 children were seated and sang "God Save the Queen." On reaching Regent Circus, where the six main streets converge, the sight was

A MEMORABLE ONE,

being all splendidly decorated. Many Americans had secured seats at a palatial commercial establishment in Waterloo place and joined in the enthusiasm as warmly as the English. In Trafalgar Square nothing but heads were to be seen. The crowd here was tremendous and completely eclipsed any that has assembled at the great political gatherings of recent years. When the procession reached the Thames embankment the enthusiasm was indescribable. All along the embankment, where not occupied by public gardens, seats and galleries had been created.

The ground floor of the Abbey was concealed by a lofty and grand stand "St. Margarets," the seats in which sold for five guineas each.

When the Marquis of Salisbury and

GLADSTONE ENTERED

Westminster Abbey, they were both loudly cheered.

Many lords and ladies were so anxious to secure their positions that they came without breakfasting.

It was a strange sight to see flasks and sandwiches exchanged in such a crowd and largely used by numberless aristocrats unable to withstand hunger or thirst. This business, when added to the hum, at times seemed irreverent, even on Jubilee day, in Westminster. The

LINE OF PROCESSION

from Buckingham Palace to Westminster was as follows: From the palace portal along Constitution Hill, Piccadilly, Regent Street, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, East Cockspur Street, Northumberland Avenue, Thames Embankment and Bridge Street, to the Abbey. The line of the route was kept by nearly 10,000 troops, representing all branches of the service, in addition to 600 boys from the naval training ships, who were drawn up at the base of the Nelson Monument. In addition to the military, many thousands of police, both mounted and afoot, were on duty. A particular feature was that the two services were equally honored. Guards lined one side of the roadway at Buckingham Palace gates, and on the other side blue jackets were posted. The same services were also represented in like manner at the entrance to Westminster Abbey. The first royal procession was composed of the Princess and a few minor German princes. Punctually at 11:15 a. m.

THE QUEEN.

in open carriage, emerged from the palace gates. At sight of her, thousands of voices were lifted up in cheers, the applause being accompanied by the music of many military bands stationed in front of the palace. The Queen did not wear her state robes, but dressed in black. Her carriage was drawn by eight ponies. The Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, Duke of Connaught, the Crown Prince of Germany, the Marquis of Schleswig-Holstein, and Prince Henry of Battenberg, her son-in-law, and Prince Albert Victor and George of Wales, Prince Alfred of Edinburgh and Prince William of Prussia, her grandsons, all rode in full uniform beside the Queen's coach as a body guard. When the people at the palace gates had shouted themselves hoarse cheering, they continued to cry out "Long live the Prince and Princess of Wales."

The Queen, as she left the palace, seemed to be in excellent spirits and she smiled and bowed graciously to the people on every side.

THE QUEEN'S CARRIAGE

was a large one, of chocolate color, the wheels red and the royal arms in gold emblazoned upon the panels; red morocco harness was used for the horses, which were otherwise decorated with royal blue ribbon. All the servants were state-liveried in scarlet and gold. The carriage containing members of the royal family were of a gorgeous character.

The procession slowly made its way until Wellington Arch was reached, then the first introduction to London streets ensued. Emerging from Wellington Arch, the first to greet the Queen were convalescent patients and others at St. George's Hospital, which was packed from the basement to the roof, seats having been erected for many thousands over the roof of the hospital.

On the procession nearing the abbey the troops saluted,

GUNS WERE FIRED,

the bells of the churches rang out merry peals, and flags were run up, the cheering being continuous till the Queen passed in the west door. After passing through the vestibule her majesty was conducted to the grand dais under the Lantern Tower. She was surrounded by 32 members of the royal family. The scene in the abbey when the Queen entered was dazzling; 10,000 people

were seated, and they all rose; the women discarded wraps and revealed the full splendor of their beauty and attire. Three tiers of galleries had been built in the abbey with seats for 10,000 persons. The peers and their wives were seated in the south transept, the ambassadors and diplomatic corps were seated to the right and left of the peers, members of the House of Commons were placed in the north transept. Seats for the members of the

REIGNING FAMILIES

of Europe, etc., were within the communion rails. All the great learned societies and corporations were represented, while notables of law, science, art and agriculture, and workmen's representatives from all parts of the kingdom had seats allotted them. The Queen was evidently impressed with the scene. She was noticeably pale when she reached the dais; she soon, however, recovered and regained the bright and pleasant aspect she had borne all the morning.

When the services, which were conducted according to the programme, were completed, the Queen's sons knelt and kissed her hand. Then, on their rising, she kissed their cheeks in return. The princesses were next to go through the osculatory exercises. The Queen kissed some of the latter twice; especially was this notable in the cases of the Princess of Wales and Princess Beatrice. This was followed by a general handshaking among the royalty and nobility.

FROM BERLIN.

BERLIN, June 21.—The *Post* says: "What makes Germany a sympathetic onlooker at the jubilee is the plenitude of events which have crowded the last half century. This is a period of importance in the world's history, not only for Englishmen but for the whole civilized world. English people will feel they have great reason for gratitude, which cannot be better expressed than by a more and more far-sighted and resolute facing of the great and inevitable tasks of the future."

MANY TELEGRAMS—NEW PEERS.

LONDON, June 21.—The press is requested to state that the number of congratulatory telegrams from public ladies and private individuals is so overwhelmingly large, that it is impossible to answer them individually.

The Queen is greatly touched and gratified by such expressions of loyalty and devotion from all classes of subjects. On the advice of Lord Salisbury, jubilee honors will be conferred on several Liberal-Unionists. New Peers to be created in honor of the Queen's jubilee will include Sir Wm. Armstrong, Sir James McNaughten, McGeare Hogg and Rt. Hon. Geo. Selator Booth.

THE PARIS PRESS.

PARIS, June 21.—The *Journal des Debats*, in an article on the jubilee celebration, says: "We cordially envy the Englishmen and would give a great deal could we ever be what they are to-day, a people mad with joy and happiness. This universal homage is paid not only to the queen but to the woman who has given an example of two great virtues of royalty—gravity and dignity. Her influence has been great and salutary and her great merit is that in using her prerogative for the public weal she has never been tempted to strain its exercise."

NEW YORK, June 21.—Over four hundred Chinese laundry employees struck for higher wages yesterday afternoon. They wanted \$4 instead of \$3.50 a day, and washers wanted \$2.50 instead of \$2. A few bosses of laundries accepted through sheer necessity.

LONDON, June 21.—One of the features of the service, was the performance of the choir and organ, which was very fine. The of the music was enchanting and at times thrilling to the hearers.

During the performance of "Athalie," the Queen took her departure, returning to Buckingham Palace by the same route as she took just half a century ago. At the conclusion of the services the royal cortege returned to Buckingham Palace. Throngs awaited the return of the cortege, and repeated the enthusiastic demonstrations which greeted them on their way to the Abbey. The Queen on her arrival seemed overcome by the loyalty displayed by her subjects.

ACCIDENTS.

A number of persons along the route were crushed into insensibility and removed to the hospitals. Quite a number were also overpowered by the heat. The horse ridden by the Marquis of Lorne threw him while the procession was moving along Constitution Hill. The Queen stopped her carriage to ask the marquis if he was injured. He assured her he was not, but relinquished his place as one of the royal escorts and went to the Abbey by a shorter route.

All along the route as the Queen came in sight the cheering started up afresh, and when she had proceeded a short distance, it became a

MIGHTY ROAR.

The Queen was manifestly delighted. Her face wore a constant smile. She bowed and thanked the people, and whenever she recognized any person she fairly beamed with joy. Over her black custom the Queen wore a white lace gown. Her bonnet was of white netting or lace with an inwrought coronet of diamonds. The eight horses that drew her majesty's carriage were cream colored. The Queen rode fac-

ing the horses and sat alone. The Princess of Wales, Princess Victoria the Queen's oldest child and the wife of the Crown Prince of Germany, occupied the other seat facing her majesty.

The princes who rode as an escort to the carriage went in the following order

THREE ABREAST:

Grand Duke Sergius, of Russia, Prince Albert Victor, of Wales, and Prince William, of Prussia; Prince Henry, of Prussia, Prince George, of Wales and hereditary Grand Duke of Hesse; Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, Prince Christian Victor, of Schleswig-Holstein, and Prince Louis, of Battenberg; Prince Schleswig-Holstein, the Crown Prince of Germany and the Grand Duke of Hesse. Two abreast—Prince Henry, of Battenberg, and the Marquis of Lorne, the Duke of Connaught and the Prince of Wales. The Duke of Edinburgh rode alone. This escort composed as it was entirely of the sons, sons-in-law and the grandsons of the Queen were all brilliantly uniformed and riding magnificent horses elegantly caparisoned, presented a splendid spectacle and inspired

ENTHUSIASM EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, June 21.—The Queen's advent was arranged so that she entered the Abbey precisely at noon. D. G. Bridge, the organist of the Abbey, who had for the occasion a specially trained choir of 250 voices, selected from the great choirs of London, a number of soloists besides a large accompaniment of brass instruments and drums, gradually drew the immense congregation into silence and the respective places, to be prepared for the Queen's coming, by rendering selections in a manner that made every person within hearing of the great organ eager to catch its softest note. When the Queen reached the Abbey, and the

ROYAL PROCESSION

was forming in the marquee outside the west door, the state trumpeters, in gold and crimson uniforms, executed fanfares from the organ loft nearly in the center of the edifice. When the clergy at the head of the royal procession moved into the church, the national anthem was rendered by the organ. The music was thrilling and the audience rose as a unit and lent their ten thousand voices to accompany the choir. The effect was so grand and so profound that many persons were moved to tears. It was at this moment that the Queen appeared within the doors. Then the singing of the anthem ceased and the procession from Handel's oratoria was given by the organ during the progress of the Queen and the

ROYAL FAMILY

to the dais. When they were seated, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Dean of Westminster, who had taken their places within the sacrum, began the service by asking of God a blessing upon the Queen: The *Te Deum Laudamus* was then sung by the choir to music composed by the Prince Consort. The Queen having requested it, the Lord's prayer was said. The responses adapted to the occasion were intoned. Then three special prayers were offered. Following the prayers, "Exaudi te Dominus" was sung with organ and brass band accompaniment. The Dean of Westminster advanced to the altar rails and read the lesson for the day (the first epistle of Peter, chap. II, verses 6-18). Dr. Bridges's special anthem, selected by the Queen last year as her

JUBILEE ANTHEM

was next rendered, followed by "Choral Gotha," composed by the Prince Consort. Two more special prayers for the defense of the faith and spiritual welfare of the kingdom and for peace and love followed, and were supplemented by the benediction, which was pronounced by the archbishop.

The procession reached Buckingham shortly after three o'clock, and five minutes later her majesty passed into the palace amidst the most tumultuous cheering, with her escort of generals on either side. The Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, who had hurried to the palace by a short route, were present to receive her. The Queen bore the journey well and was seen soon after her return laughing and smiling at her

ROYAL CHILDREN

who were upon the main balcony of the palace, and kissing her hands to them.

The police reports show fifty persons were admitted to Charing Cross Hospital during the day. They had been spectators of the pageant. The majority of them fainted in consequence of the great crush. One man was killed. Several patients were also admitted to Westminster Hall suffering from prostration caused by the heat, the crowding and the excitement. Three are seriously ill.

U. S. Minister Lawton drove to Westminster in a landau, his black robes contrasting remarkably with the gay uniforms of his brother diplomats in the Abbey. Among the

AMERICANS PRESENT

at the service in the Abbey were United States Minister Lawton, Senators McPherson and Hale, Congressman Perry Belmont, Mr. Griffin, of Minnesota, Prof. Parker, of Dartmouth College, and Mr. Joseph Pulitzer. The most conspicuous figure in the procession was the German Crown Prince, whose magnificent physique,