

press. The Princess Christian wore a lilac costume and the Princess Henry of Battenberg was dressed in black. Two Scotch gillies rode behind the carriage. As soon as it entered the palace yard the carriages passed direct to the quadrangle. Princess Henry of Battenberg waving her hand as she passed to her children. The Duchess of Connaught saluted her majesty, and an enthusiastic renewal of the cheering and waving of handkerchiefs. The guards then paraded in the palace yard and the Duke of Connaught who followed soon afterwards was warmly cheered. On entering the palace yard the duke saluted the duchess and, the queen and then was saluted by the life guards as they rode off.

The queen after she entered the palace proceeded to her private apartments for luncheon and the royal and other guests had lunch in the state supper room.

Levee costumes were worn and the suite, who were also in levee dress, had lunch in the garden and in the vestibule.

In spite of the enormous crowd in London, seats to view the procession to-morrow are almost begging. The city syndicates today are distributing seats gratis among their disappointed shareholders. The capacity of the omnibus companies which yesterday trebled the rate of their fares, has also set back and in many cases today reduced prices to the regular rates.

Owing to the recent explosion of bombs in Paris and the arrival in England of many foreigners known to be connected with anarchy the Scotland yards authorities have been very active. An anarchist leaflet threatening the jubilee have been issued. One of them describes the queen's reign as "sixty years of cowardly wars for gold on ignorant and defenseless savages," and as "an increase of the wealth of Great Britain, but not for the mass of working people whose condition is worse than sixty years ago."

The leaflet quoted also says:

"The appalling mass of lunatics going to the asylums yearly have been driven mad by the stress of the difficulties of life during Victoria's glorious reign."

Throughout, the route was tenanted by an immense assemblage. Every window had its occupants, every roof its lighted lanterns, every available space in the street and square, sidewalk and garden, the paths and chairs and even the trees and railings of the parks were black with loyal humanity. The queen drove slowly to gratify her people. Her face everywhere loosened the voice of the multitude. In untrained strength the rich and tumultuous expression of loyalty and affection broke forth. Volleys of cheers rose clearly above the constant roar of acclamation. Hats were thrown in the air, handkerchiefs waved in welcome, everyone vied with his neighbor in active demonstration of loyalty and delight.

Nearing Piccadilly the queen saw for the first time the conspicuous evidence of what had been prepared for the morrow. The grim grey walls of Apsley House were gone—in a profusion of decoration. The grand stand at the side and front of it garlanded with flowers, flags and mottoes, stood

crowded with some of the queen's nobility.

Through Burlington's gate the queen passed on to the garden entrance of Buckingham palace, always between the living lanes of her subjects.

United States special envoys, Hon. Whitelaw Reid, Gen. Miles, U. S. A., and the members of the United States special embassy and Admiral Miller, U. S. A., reached the palace a few minutes after 2 o'clock.

This afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Bow drawing room of Buckingham palace her majesty received the imperial and royal envoys. The room is 64 feet long, finely proportioned and richly decorated. At the end opposite the entrance was the alcove formed by two walls pilloved surmounted by a carved and gilded wreath borne by two winged figures, to which were attached medallions bearing royal initials. The walls were hung with crimson satin, those of the alcove with crimson velvet, both relieved with a profusion of golden hues. The ceiling is richly carved and gilt in the boldest Italian style of the fifteenth century, embellished with armorial bearings and has a white marble frieze surmounted with bas-reliefs illustrative of the wars of the roses immense crystal lustre hanging from the ceiling. The dais canopied in velvet was carpeted with royal acrimaster, the gift of the women of England—at the suggestion of the duchess of Teck a beautiful example of the carpet weaver's art, made at Bridgnorth, Shropshire. It is eighteen by sixteen feet and of unusually fine texture. The centre in two shades of crimson damask discovers the monogram V. R. I., in bold letters of gold, supported by the Tudor rose and star of Louis the whole being enclosed in a garter bearing the old familiar motto "Honi Soit qui mal y Pense." This surmounted by the Imperial crown entwined by a wreath of oak leaves tied with a ribbon. The border on an even ground is composed to right and left of the rose, shamrock, thistle and lotus flower, for Louis. At the angles are animals properly colored and lifelike in attitude allegorical of the colonies, the Indian tiger, the African elephant, the Canadian beaver and the Australian Kangaroo. The extreme edge of the carpet has the conventional hand worked in soft gold.

The queen at nine o'clock tonight entertained at dinner ninety of her most distinguished guests. These included:

The spacious supper room was a fairy sight, exquisite costumes, diamonds and countless gems, the most brilliant of uniform, stars, orders and crosses without end, the royal liveries, the table and buffet loaded with the famous gold plate the value of which runs into millions, and Dresden china, flowers and light glittering up to the highly surmounted ceiling with its foliage and floral ornamentation while in, around and over all was that air of old world dignity which is of itself so impressive. This seemed even to be reflected from the great mirrors between the windows and to command the approval of the stately George IV to his coronation robes upon the wall.

After the dinner the queen proceeded to the Grand saloon to receive the diplomatic corps, and some of the more

distinguished of the special guests. Here again the scene was brilliant in the extreme. At the reception there were gathered:

If the streets tonight can be taken as a forecast for tomorrow, queen's day will be signalized by the assembling in London of not less than eight millions of human beings. At all the London termini since early morning people have been pouring into the metropolis in thousands. And for thousands there is no other shelter than the streets. But the utmost good humor prevailed.

OAXACA, Mexico, June 21.—The earthquake shocks and heavy rains have seriously interrupted telegraph communication with the Isthmus of Tehuantepec during the last three days.

Advices were received here last night that the official commissioner sent to the City of Tehuantepec by President Diaz to investigate the reported formation of a volcano and the extent of the earthquake damages has arrived at its destination and found the condition of affairs much worse than they had expected.

The town of Tehuantepec contained about 15,000 inhabitants, and is completely destroyed, so far as houses and buildings are concerned, not one remaining standing. There was a number of substantial and costly buildings in the town. The people are living in tents and in the open air on the outskirts of the place.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 21.—Late reports regarding the earthquake show that it was quite severe at Salinas, the county seat of Monterey county. The most prominent buildings damaged are the armory of Troop C, which had its walls badly cracked and parted; the Nance building, in process of construction, will have to be taken down, and the Farmer's union building. The latter had an old crack in the front opened four inches for a length of several feet and is three inches wide. In the interior of the latter building, bricks fell and the plastering was damaged.

The Salinas hotel, the Jeffrey, Abbott and Bardin houses all suffered more or less, windows being broken and walls cracked. In the leading merchandise houses large plate glass windows were broken. On the residence streets chimneys were thrown down and windows smashed.

The post office building was cracked on its front. Public halls are injured to a great extent. The city hall has been seriously injured in plaster and the court house has suffered.

The old brick Salinas hotel was cracked across the top. There were over seventy-five windows broken in the Bardin house and in over half the rooms the walls are cracked.

At Graves Switch the warehouse was ruined and the huge railroad tank almost emptied of its contents.

A section of adobe wall in the Mission Church of San Carlos in Monterey tumbled in on the congregation and a panic almost resulted. Congregations were at worship in various towns when the shock occurred and in some churches panics were avoided by the coolheadedness of the ministers.

A good record of the shock was made at the Lick Observatory, but the results will not be computed until today.