

NESTLÉ'S FOOD.



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CORONATION VESTMENTS.

THEY POINT TO SPIRITUAL SIDE OF CEREMONY.

Call Attention to the Dual Character of the Sovereign - Each Vestment Has Its Counterpart.

The chief feature of interest attached to the coronation vestments lies in the fact that they are all consistently pointed to the spiritual side of the ceremony; in other words, they call attention to the dual or mixed character of the sovereign as being half-secular and half-layman. Each one of these vestments finds its counterpart in those which are worn by members of the episcopate and priesthood.

At one time, indeed, the coronation vestments would appear to have possessed a considerable antiquarian value, for a number of most ancient robes were actually preserved for many a long year in the custody of the Westminister Abbey authorities. Whether these vestments were actually used during the ceremony of the coronation, or whether they were simply retained as interesting curiosities, it is impossible now to say. Judging, however, by the actual monetary values assigned to them, and the general description, given at the time of the Civil War, there can hardly be much doubt as to their extreme age. Here is the list drawn up by the parliamentary agents in 1649, prior to their destruction, together with the remainder of the regalia:

One crimson taffety robe, very old, valued at 10 0
 One robe lined with ermine lace, valued at 10 0
 One called black robe, very old, and worth nothing
 One robe of crimson eddity saracenet, valued at 5 0
 One pair of stockings, cloth of silver, and valued at 2 6
 One pair of shoes of cloth of gold, valued at 2 0
 One pair of gloves embroidered, with gold, valued at 1 0
 The chief ornament of the crown, or coronet, is a large and magnificent orb, sometimes called the open pall, sometimes the helmet robe, sometimes the mantle, made gorgeous in the extreme, and it is generally considered to correspond to the cope of the bishop.

It has been described as being "four-squared" (quadrate) in shape; one side being some three and a half feet in length, so as to afford a covering to the shoulders, and hang down in front; the other sides sloping into a trail which reached about a foot from the ground. These four quarters of the orb were edged with ermine and mazarine blue; the lining was a rich crimson taffety, and the fastening a broad gold clasp.

The orb itself was a mantle of queen Victoria displayed a very beautiful pattern, containing various national emblems—i.e., roses, thistles, and shamrocks—over and above the golden eagle. The basic consisted of yellow cloth of gold, with a deep edging of gold fringe, while the whole thing was lined with rose-colored silk.

Next in importance to the imperial mantle comes the super-tunic or dalmatic, which is immediately beneath it. The tunic is made of silk, and is shaped something like a jacket with pointed sleeves. The pattern of the tunic worn by queen Victoria was exceedingly beautiful, consisting of green palm branches, mingled with pink roses, green shamrocks, and lilac-colored thistles. Like the mantle, it was edged with gold lace and lined with rose-colored silk. The mantle also, the tunic is analogous to one of the episcopal vestments. The investing with the tunic takes place at the same time that the buskins and spurs are placed upon the sovereign.

Attached to the tunic is a belt or girdle almost composed of cloth of gold, with buckle and other conveniences attached for the purpose of suspending the sword with which the king is now girded. The sword in question is technically termed the sword of state, and is regarded as the personal property of the sovereign. It is delivered to the lord great chamberlain as soon as it has been blessed by the archbishop, and it is then attached to the girdle. Curiously enough, it is only worn by the king for quite a short time. Having been girded, it is offered at the altar by the sovereign in its scabbard, and afterwards released by the king's command, by one of his nobles for the sum of one hundred shillings. During the remainder of the proceedings it is carried naked in front of his majesty's stool, (also called the arm-chair), a narrow strip of the same material as the tunic. In the case of queen Victoria's stool, it was lined with ermine saracenet, and embroidered with an exceedingly beautiful pattern, consisting of eagles, roses, fleur-de-lis, crosses and crowns.

The colobium sindonis is a vestment not unlike a surplice. It is the first garment placed upon the king after the investiture has taken place. It is composed of white cambic, with a quantity of rich white lace round the bottom.

After the above-mentioned vestments have all been placed upon the sovereign, an interesting feudal ceremony takes place. The lord of the manor of workshop presents himself in front of the king and offers him a rich scarlet glove. This duty was for a considerable period performed by the dukes of York. The right has now passed, however, to the duke of Newcastle. Having presented the glove, it is his duty to remain near the king, and either to support his right arm or to carry the sceptre for him, as occasion may require. The scarlet gloves, like the ring, buskins, and sandals, were a symbol of dignity. The vestments, which we have endeavored briefly to describe, all of them have a distinctly ceremonial character. They, in fact, are the coronation vestments par excellence. As the same time these do not by any means exhaust the tale. A number of other vestments are also found, all of which have their own special function. First and foremost, there are the magnificent parliament robes, composed of crimson velvet. These are the robes which the sovereign wears first of all—before he makes his appearance, in fact. They consist of a surcoat of crimson velvet, a large mantle of crimson velvet, together with a hood furled with ermine, and bordered with rich gold lace. A cap of state, also made of crimson velvet and turned up with ermine, complements the parliament robes. These were worn on the way to the altar, and, in fact, throughout the first portion of the service, until the time for the anointing has arrived, when they are removed.

Last of all we must notice the robes of estate, which consist of the parliament robe, save that the latter are of ermine and the former of purple velvet. As soon as the archbishop has pronounced the final benediction the sovereign rises, and in company with his consort, he takes the high altar into St. Edward's chapel, which is completely transformed for each coronation. A small table is erected at the western end of the shrine, termed St. Edward's altar, on which are placed the crown, the sceptre, and the cross of St. Edward and queen Edith are now exchanged. On either side of the shrine there is also constructed a "traverse" or waiting chamber, into which they immediately retire. Here the coronation robes are removed from the king's person, and are replaced by the purple robes of estate.

It is to be noted that the dress of the queen consort remains unaltered throughout the ceremony, except in so far as the coronation cap is concerned. In her case, as in that of the king's robes of estate, the prevailing color is the imperial purple.

INDIAN MURDERER DEAD.

WAS UNDER SENTENCE OF FIFTY YEARS.

Helped Kill a Young Married Couple Near Skagway—He Confessed and Implicated Others.

Tacoma, May 27.—Jim Williams is dead. He was an Alaskan Indian who served a sentence of fifty years imprisonment at McNeil's Island Federal prison for participation in the murder of the Hortons. He died in one of the isolated wards of the Fannie Paddock hospital, where he had been about one month, and was buried in the county cemetery.

The crime for which Jim Williams was imprisoned was one of the most atrocious in the annals of the Northwest, and had it not been for Williams' confession, the authors of the murders would perhaps never have been known.

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LABOR LEGISLATION.

What the Ross Government Has Done For Labor.

Mr. J. R. Stewart on Robbery.

Trade unions, instead of being, as formerly, under the ban of the law, have been accorded the advantage of legal incorporation, and in cases where they give benefits to their members, can be registered as friendly societies, giving their members a guarantee of their money against imposition. Conciliation and arbitration, as a means of settling labor disputes and avoiding strikes, have been encouraged by legislation, based upon measures which have worked successfully abroad.

A provincial bureau of labor in charge of a competent and representative labor man has recently been established for the collection of labor statistics. Last session its functions were enlarged by making it the duty of the secretary to become a mediator in disagreements between employers and workmen.

Canadian workmen have been protected against an influx of alien labor by a law passed in 1886, making all agreements made with such labor void, as against those introducing them. In 1900 a law was enacted forbidding the employment of aliens in the construction or operation of submarine railways. The same law also provided for the payment of a moderate rate of wages by railways receiving public subsidies.

Workingmen have been secured time to poll their votes at elections without reduction of pay.

No session of the house has elapsed without some enactment of this sort being placed on the statute book. The mass of labor legislation, including many comprehensive and far-reaching acts, voluminous in their details, sufficiently indicate the care and thought which Mr. Ross and his colleagues and their predecessors have bestowed upon the question.

They have always given a sympathetic and careful hearing to the frequent deputations from labor bodies, asking for changes in the law.

Every reasonable demand for ameliorative legislation has been granted, notwithstanding the strong and influential opposition which some employers have brought to bear against the enlightened measures of labor control.

There is no country anywhere where the statute book contains more liberal and advanced legislation, dealing with the relations of capital and labor, than the province of Ontario.

PRODUCE AND PRICES.

The Standard Rates - Governing the Local Markets.

Kingston, May 27.—The revised quotations of the local markets are: Meat—Beef, hindquarters, 8c. to 9c. a lb.; forequarters, 5c. to 6c. a lb.; mutton, 7c. to 8c. a lb.; pork, 7c. to 7c. a lb.; yearling lamb, by the carcass, 9c. to 10c. a lb.; forequarters, 10c. a lb.; hindquarters, 10c. to 13c. a lb.; hogs, live weight, 5c. a lb.; dressed, 7c. to 8c. a lb.; veal, by the carcass, 6c. a lb.; tongues, 35c. each. Fish—White fish, 12c. a lb.; brook salmon, 25c. a lb.; Seattle trout, 25c. a lb.; salt salmon, salt trout, salt mackerel and smoked mackerel, 15c. a lb.; salt codfish, 7c. to 15c. a lb.; kippered herring, 30c. a dozen; lobsters, 10c. to 15c. each; perch, 20c. a dozen; Spanish mackerel, 15c. a lb.; smelts, 10c. a lb.; halibut, 15c. a lb.; blotters, 20c. a dozen; flannan haddock, 10c. a lb.; salmon trout, 12c. a lb.; shad, 12c. a lb.; blue fish, 12c. a lb.

Poultry—Chickens and fowl, 60c. to 85c. a pair; turkeys \$1 to \$1.50 each. Vegetables—Potatoes, \$3 to \$4 a ton; a bag, turnips, 40c. to 50c. a bag; beets, 50c. a bushel; celery, 5c. to 10c. a bunch; cabbage, 3c. to 6c. a head; lettuce, 5c. a bunch; radishes, 5c. a bunch; green onions, 5c. a bunch; rhubarb, 5c. a bunch.

Grain—Wheat, Manitoba, No. 1, 85c. to 85c. a bushel; white winter and Canadian spring, 85c. to 92c. a bushel; local soft wheat, 70c. a bushel; Northern, No. 1, 75c. to 77c. a bushel; buckwheat, 50c. a bushel; barley, 50c. to 55c. a bushel; peas, 7c. a bushel; oats, 43c. a bushel; rye, 55c. a bushel.

Flour and feed—Bakers' strong and farmers' flour, \$2 to \$2.10 a cwt.; Hungarian patent, \$2.20 to \$2.30 a cwt.; oatmeal and rolled oats, \$4 to \$5.50 a ton; corn meal, \$1.40 to \$1.60 a cwt.; bran, \$2 a ton; shorts, \$3.20 to \$3.25 a ton; hay, \$12 to \$14 a ton; straw, \$5 to \$7 a ton.

Fruit—Bananas, 20c. to 25c. a doz.; lemons, 30c. to 25c. a doz.; apples, 85c. a bushel; Valencia oranges, 25c. a doz.; Lorraine oranges, 30c. a doz.; Jamaica oranges, 30c. a doz.; strawberries, 15c. to 25c. a box; cranberries, 12c. to 15c. a quart; pineapples, 10c. to 12c. each.

Hides—These prices are given by John McKay, Brock street, Berlin skins, 60c. to 65c. each; deer skins, 10c. a lb.; beef hides, No. 1, 6c. a lb.; horse hides, \$2 to \$2.25 each; rendered tallow, 15c. a lb.; unwashed wool, 6c. to 7c. a lb.; washed wool, 11c. to 12c. a lb.

Dairy Wholesale.

Butter—Creamery, 22c. to 23c. a lb.; farmers', 18c. to 20c. a lb.; in rolls, 17c. to 18c. a lb.

Cheese—14c. a lb.

Dairy Retail.

Butter—Creamery, 25c. a lb.; farmers', in prints, 20c. a lb., in rolls, 18c. to 20c. a lb.

Cheese—12c. to 15c. a lb.

Eggs.

Wholesale—Fresh, 12c. to 13c. a dozen.

Retail—Fresh, 15c. a dozen.

Markets Elsewhere.

Toronto, May 27.—Wheat, white, per bush, 78c. to 81c.; wheat, red, per bush, 76c. to 79c.; wheat, spring, per bush, 76c. to 79c.; wheat, goose, per bush, 60c. to 70c.; oat, per bush, 45c. to 48c.; barley, per bush, 50c. to 52c.; rye, per bush, 55c.; rye, per bush, 50c. to 51c.; hay, timothy, per ton, \$12 to \$13; straw, per ton, \$8 to \$9; dressed hogs, \$8.50 to \$8.75; butter, in lb. rolls, 16c. to 18c.; butter, creamery, 18c. to 21c.; chickens, per pair, 75c. to \$1; turkey, per lb., 10c. to 15c.; ducks, per pair, 85c. to \$1.10; eggs, new laid, 12c. to 14c.; apples, per bush, 74 to 10c.; potatoes, per bag, 75c. to 90c.; turnips, per bag, 30c. carrots, per bag, 45c. to 50c.; beets, per bag, 50c. to 60c.; onions, per bag, 90c. to \$1; parsnips, per bag, 40c. to 90c.; beef, forequarters, \$8 to \$7; beef, hindquarters, \$6.50 to \$7; beef, choice, \$8.50 to \$9; lamb, \$9 to \$11; mutton, \$8 to \$9; val, choice, \$8 to \$9.

Markets Elsewhere.

Montreal, May 26.—There were about 320 head cattle, 200 calves and 500 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the east abattoir to-day. The butchers were present in large numbers and trade was good owing to the demand for shipment to Britain and nearly 100 head of the best cattle were bought for that purpose, the prices paid for them ranging from 54c. to a little over 60c. per lb. The prices of all kinds of cattle were considerably higher than on Thursday's market, but scarcely as high as on last Monday. Prime beefs sold from 57c. to near 61c. per lb., a lot of 26 head of good steers were sold at 6c. per lb. Pretty good stock sold at from 41c. to 45c. and the common animals at from 31c. to 40c. per lb. The calves were a rather poor lot and sold at from \$2 to \$3 each. Shippers paid 4c. per lb. for good large sheep, and the butchers paid from 31c. to 33c. for the others. Yearlings sold at from 4c. to 4 1/2c. per lb. Lambs sold at from \$2.50 to \$4 each. Fat hogs were plentiful, but there seemed to be no demand for them. The only lot sold brought 7c. per lb., weighed 65c. of the ears.

Sweetest Of The Sweet.

Detroit Free Press.—A curious check was presented to the cashier of a New York bank recently. The check, which was for \$10, was made payable to "the sweetest of the sweet," and was presented to the cashier in the ordinary way. The cashier, naturally startled by the unusual expression in the body of the check, asked in innocence: "Who is the sweetest of the sweet?" "I am," replied the lady. "Kindly endorse it that way," said the cashier. She did. And as her husband's account warranted it—for like a prudent man, he had not overdrawn it—"the sweetest of the sweet" received her money.

All drug sundries at half price for a short time, at Roche's old stand. Don't delay.

In washing woolens and fannels, Levey's Dry Soap (in powder) will be found very satisfactory.

Your Skirt Edge is Seen Every Day.

Why not have one that is stylish, elegant and yet durable, rather than one that is ragged and untidy? You can make your skirt edge an object of admiration if your skirt is bound with S. H. & M. Reders—a bias corded velvet, cut on a perfect bias that fits the skirt without pucker or wrinkle.

A Corset that Cannot Break at the Waist Line.

The Crest Corset is disconnected in front at the Waist line, and has elastic gorges at each side, so it cannot Break at the Waist.

D.P.A. CREST.

BALONESS, Thin Hair, Discolored Hair, etc.

Prof. Dorenwend Coming.

He will be at British American Hotel, Kingston, Thursday, June 8th.

Private Apartments Secured at Hotel. Remember For Only 1 DAY.

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Bakin' done with EMPIRE SODA

is delicious, appetizing and wholesome. Empire Soda is absolutely pure and of unvarying strength. Its purity cannot be tampered with for it is made and put up in packets in England by the best Soda makers in the world. Ask for it at your grocers.

Spring Things

Garden - making requires Garden Tools and spring house-cleaning and repairing makes other hardware necessary.

Garden Things

House Things

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THE CHEAPEST CANNOT BE THE BEST.

LABATT'S

Is Undoubtedly The Best Ale On The Market.

It is Remarkable For Its Purity.

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SHE PATIENTLY BORE DISGRACE

A Sad Letter From a Lady Whose Husband Was Dissipated.

How She Cured Him With a Secret Remedy.

"I had for years patiently borne the disgrace, suffering misery and privations due to my husband's drinking habits. Hearing of your marvelous remedy for the cure of drunkenness, which I could give my husband secretly, I decided to try it. I procured a package and mixed it in his food, and within a few days he was completely cured. He did not know what it was that so quickly relieved his craving for liquor. He soon began to pick up health, his appetite for solid food returned, he took to his work regularly, and we now have a happy home. After he was completely cured I told him what I had done, when he acknowledged that he had been his saving, as he had not the resolution to break out of his own accord. I heartily advise all women afflicted as I was to give your remedy a trial."

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Whenever makes a cake or a pudding, desires to have the richest and choicest cream. That is the only kind supplied by the

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