

ferent intercessory services were held by all creeds.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Cape correspondent states that the leaders of the various churches, including the Dutch Reformed Church, offered special prayers for the King's recovery.

At the instance of Sir W. Laurier and Sir E. Barton, the Premiers of the self-governing colonies and Governors of Crown colonies met and resolved to ask Mr Chamberlain to express to the King the profound sorrow his realms beyond the seas felt at his affliction and their earnest hope for his early restoration; also to express to the Queen and Prince and Princess of Wales the cordial sympathy of men differing widely in race conditions and living widely apart, yet all uniting in a common feeling of the deepest attachment to the throne and person of the Sovereign, and all stricken with grief at His Majesty's serious illness, and watching its course with intense and painful anxiety.

Intense relief was felt throughout New Zealand on Sunday morning when it became known that a cablegram had been received to the effect that the King was out of danger. In Auckland the joyful tidings were made known through "Star" extras circulated in the churches and read from the pulpits. On Monday the papers were filled with further information confirming the good news.

Thinking of the Empire's disappointment, the first words of the King on recovering consciousness on Tuesday were: "Will the people ever forgive me? It was further stated that the Queen at intervals reads newspapers to the King, who is permitted to smoke in moderation.

The Queen asked Sir E. Barton (Federal Premier) to express her warm thanks for the Commonwealth's loyalty and sympathy so generously given in a time of much trouble and anxiety.

The Governor on Sunday received the following cable from the Secretary of State, timed twenty minutes past four p.m.: "London, June 28. The bulletin this morning states that His Majesty the King is out of immediate danger, but recovery must necessarily be protracted."

Sir J. G. Ward received the following cable from Mr. Seddon, dated London, June 28, at 10 minutes past 1 p.m. "His Majesty the King had a good night, and his improved condition is maintained. The doctors are happy to state that they consider the King to be out of immediate danger. His general condition is satisfactory. The wound, however, still needs constant attention. In this respect much concern is attached to the case, which must of necessity be protracted."

The King on Saturday was transferred to a wheeled couch.

When five brakes containing Australasians in khaki were passing the palace on Saturday all the men rose from their seats and saluted.

The Queen, Prince of Wales and other Royalties were present at a special service in Marlborough House Chapel.

The National Anthem was sung kneeling as a prayer.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Crown Prince of Sweden, the Grand Duke Serg., and other Royalties, were amongst those present at the intercessory service at St. Paul's. The Bishop of Stepney preached, and the Anthem was sung kneeling.

Yesterday's (Tuesday) cables continued to report further improvement in His Majesty's health.

Many homecoming steamers celebrated the Coronation joyously, calculating the moment when the King was crowned. They learned of his illness when they arrived. The Campania, which has arrived at Queens-town, reports that amidst the Coronation festivities in mid-ocean a Marconi message from the Saxonia was received announcing the illness of the King. Prayers were then substituted for music and song.

The Prince of Wales inspects the colonial contingents on Tuesday on the Horse Guards' parade. The Duke of Connaught commands.

The colonial military contingents are bitterly disappointed that they will not see the King. They sail for

their homes on 11th July.

On the 26th the colonial visitors were given an opportunity of seeing the great fleet of warships before dispersal.

The cost of the erection of the Coronation stands was half a million, one-fifth of which is covered by insurance.

Thirty miles of warships at Spithead dispersed.

Marlborough House was among the first to remove its decorations.

The Governor has received the following cablegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

"I am desired by Her Majesty the Queen and the Prince of Wales to convey to you, your Government, and the people of New Zealand, including the Maoris, the cordial thanks of themselves and the Royal Family for the warm expressions of sympathy."

CORONATION HONOURS:

The Coronation honours include:—

FIELD MARCHALS.

Sir Henry Wyllie Norman.
The Duke of Connaught.

GENERAL.

The Prince of Wales.

MARQUIS.

Lord Hopetoun.

VISCOUNT.

Lord Milner.

Sir W. Vernon-Harcourt declined a Viscounty.

BARONS.

Lieut.-General Sir Francis Wallace Grenfell.
Lieut.-General Sir Francis Knollys (Private Secretary to the King), Companion of the Bath.
Lieut.-General John Fletcher Owen.

BARONETS.

The Lord Mayor of London (Sir J. C. Dimsdale).
Sir Francis Evans.
Sir Francis Laking.
Sir Thomas Lipton.
Sir Frederick Treves.
Sir Charles Hubert Parry.
Sir Edward Poynter.
Sir George Lewis (sollicitor).

KNIGHTS.

Mr Conan Doyle.
Mr Gilbert Parker.
Capt. W. R. Russell.
Dr. John Logan Campbell.
Mr Charles Wyndham (actor).
Mr F. C. Burnand (editor of "Punch").
Mr Thomas R. Dewar, M.P. for Tower Hamlets.
A decoration to be known as the Imperial Service Cross, for members of the Civil Service, has been instituted.

COMMANDER OF THE BATH:

Major-General Tulloch.
Lieut. Hedley Kirkpatrick, of the 24th Dragoon Guards.

GRAND CROSSES OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

Sir Gordon Sprigg, the Cape Premier.
Mr Barton, Federal Premier.
Sir E. Satow, British Minister in China.

COMPANION OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

Mr W. L. Allardyce, Receiver-General of Fiji.
Mr W. L. Mercer, Crown Agent for the Colonies.
Hon. G. Leake, recently deceased Premier of West Australia.
Commander G. R. A. Gaunt, of the Royal Navy, son of Judge Gaunt, of Melbourne.

A NEW ORDER OF MERIT.

An order of merit has been instituted, which includes Lord Roberts, Lord Wolseley, Lord Kitchener, Lord Rayleigh, Lord Kelvin, and Lord Lester, Mr John Morley, Admiral Keppel, Admiral Seymour, and Mr Watts, the Academician.

Right Hon. W. E. Lecky, author and historian, Member for Dublin University and Privy Councillor.
Sir E. Cassell.

The following is the list of Australasian Coronation honours:—

GRAND CROSS OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

Mr Barton, the Federal Premier.

KNIGHTS COMMANDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

Mr John Gee, the New South Wales Premier.
Mr A. J. Peacock, ex-Premier of Victoria.
Mr N. E. Lewis, Premier of Tasmania.
Mr F. W. Holder, Speaker of the Federal House.

KNIGHTS BACHELOR.

Judge Stone, Chief Justice of West Australia.

Mr J. L. Sterling, President of the South Australian Legislative Council.
Dr. MacLaurin, New South Wales Legislative Council.

Mr Alfred Routledge, Attorney General of Queensland.

Mr A. J. Douglas, President of the Tasmanian Legislative Council.

COMMANDERS OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

Mr Edmund Frosberg, Inspector-General of New South Wales Police.
Mr Wm. McCulloch, Minister of Defence in the last Victorian Ministry.

Mr Deschon, Auditor-General of Queensland.

Mr Anthony Musgrove, Government Secretary of New Guinea.

Captain Clare, of the South Australian warship Protector.

The following Coronation war honours are announced:—

Commander of St. Michael and St. George: Col. O. Tunbridge, Queensland.

Colonel Bauchope, New Zealand.
Commander of the Bath: Lieutenant-Colonel Wools-Sampson.

Companions of the Bath: Honorary Colonels of the Army.

Colonel C. W. Cox, New South Wales.

Colonel Wathorn, Tasmania.
Colonel T. W. Porter, New Zealand, Seventh Contingent.

Colonel Kelly, New South Wales.

Colonel Colenbrander, of Kitchener's Fighting Scouts.

Distinguished Service Order: Capt. Dallimore, Victoria.

Distinguished Conduct Medal: Sergeant W. F. Hunt.

Trooper Borlase, New South Wales Bushmen.

Death of the Primate.

Very few of the many friends of the Most Rev. Dr. Cowie, Bishop of Auckland, and Primate of New Zealand, had any idea when the fact was announced a fortnight ago that His Lordship had decided to resign the high office he has so long held, he was only doing so because his life was also ebbing to a close. Such has, however, proved to be the case, and the sad news that the Primate was dead came as a shock on Thursday to all but those intimate relatives and friends who knew how critical was the condition of His Lordship's health. The tolling of St. Mary's bell in the morning first gave forth the sad intimation that the kindly, courteous gentleman, whose venerable figure is so well known to the present generation of Aucklanders, had been called to his rest. Before long flags were at half mast all over the city, and also on the vessels in port, for the late Primate was a man highly esteemed by all who knew him, whether members of the Anglican Church or not. He was in no sense a narrow man, and wherever he stayed in his parochial visitations round the diocese, he made life long friends, who will sincerely mourn their loss. It was on account of his critical condition that he felt it his duty to resign office a fortnight ago, and for the past few days it was seen that the Primate was gradually growing weaker, consequently the members of his family were summoned.

As already indicated, the death of His Lordship was not entirely unexpected, as he had been getting gradually weaker for the last few weeks, and Dr. Mackellar, who had been in constant attendance, had warned the relatives that the condition was critical. His Lordship remained conscious until within about fifteen minutes of

his death. He occasionally spoke to his son on family matters before he became unconscious. After that he remained perfectly quiet, and finally drew three or four long breaths, and died. So sudden was the finish of His Lordship's life that although a messenger was despatched at once for Dr. Mackellar, and that gentleman ran over the road in great haste, still upon his arrival he saw at once that death had already taken place, the cause being heart failure.

Dr. Cowie was born in 1831, and consecrated to the Bishopric of Auckland in 1869, in succession to Bishop Selwyn. A biography of His Lordship appeared in our issue of Friday week, when his resignation was announced, and will not therefore require repeating. Very general sympathy is expressed with the bereaved family, and more particularly the widow, who has to bear this trial in addition to her own bodily weakness.

If evidence had been required of the great esteem in which the Most Rev. Dr. Cowie, Bishop of Auckland and Primate of New Zealand, was held by those amongst whom he spent the greater portion of his life, it was amply demonstrated at his funeral on Saturday afternoon. It may be stated without any exaggeration that many hundreds walked four abreast from St. Mary's Cathedral to the picturesque Anglican Cemetery at St. Stephen's, and several thousands lined the road along which the funeral procession passed. It was plainly manifest that all classes and creeds had attended for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to one who was generally esteemed. Gentle and Jew, Catholic and Protestant, Anglicans, Presbyterians, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Congregationalists, and members of the Salvation Army were all to be seen walking side by side behind the remains of the late Bishop of Auckland, an eloquent testimony that his long service in this city had not been in vain. The desire of the deceased that there should be no carriages was strictly adhered to, and it was fortunate that such was the case, because the crowd near St. Mary's Cathedral was so great that there would have been danger of accident. So many wreaths were forwarded that it became necessary to convey them to the cemetery in a large van, and after the interment was ended quite a pyramid of floral tributes of respect was raised over the grave.

The fact that the late Primate was senior chaplain of Auckland entitled him to a military funeral, apart from the fact that he had also been a chaplain in the Army, and in that capacity saw active service in India. The special request of His Excellency Lord Ranfurly that the members of the Empire Veterans' Association should attend was well responded to, Captain Daveney and some 60 or 70 of those who in bygone days had fought for the Empire being present. Amongst them were some who wore medals for the Indian Mutiny, and were, therefore, in that respect old comrades of the deceased. The veterans assembled at Bishop's Court, where the coffin, bearing the body of the Primate, was placed on a gun carriage, under escort of the A Battery of Artillery. Volunteers lined both sides of the road from Bishop's Court to the Cathedral, and between the lines passed the procession of the clergy, the Rev. Canon MacMurray reciting the first portion of the funeral service. Next came the funeral car, with the coffin covered by the Union Jack, and behind marched the veterans and officers of the various volunteer forces. As the church bell tolled slowly the Garrison Band played the "Dead March" in Soul, and the great gathering of people reverently uncovered as the gun carriage bore past them the remains of the Primate. Meanwhile the Cathedral had been crowded, with the exception of the seats reserved for the veterans, officers and others. A combined choir of the Anglican churches filled the seats in the chancel. When the solemn strains of the "Dead March" were heard all present in the Cathedral rose, and remained standing until after the coffin had been placed in position before the altar. Immediately behind the coffin walked the three sons of the deceased—Rev. E. M. Cowie, Rev. John Cowie, Mr Arthur