

ing two sceptres.

The King's procession followed, His Majesty carrying the orb.

These insignia were handed to State officers in the annex, and the Sovereigns rode, wearing their crowns, through the streets to the Palace.

They received immense acclamations within and without the Abbey.

The King appeared to have borne the ceremony well. He wore a cape of State from entering the Abbey until the crowning ceremony.

NEW ZEALAND VISITORS.

Besides a large number of distinguished visitors from the Commonwealth the following New Zealanders were invited and virtually were present:—The Hon. A. J. Cadman, Dr. and Mrs. Hosking, the Revs. S. Anson and A. Wood, Mrs. S. Heaton Rhodes, Mr. T. C. Williams, Mr. Cecile Lascelles, Dr. and Mrs. Finlay, Lady Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Thorne Greyson (? George), Mrs. Oliver, Major and Mrs. Grey, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dyer.

ROYAL VISITORS.

Amongst the Royal visitors were the Grand Duke of Hesse, Prince George and Prince Andrew of Greece, the Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia, the Crown Prince and Princess of Denmark and Greece.

THE REGALIA.

The regalia for the ceremony was taken to the Abbey yesterday, where it was guarded by the Beefeaters.

THE FIRST SALUTE.

Notwithstanding wet weather the Buva Coronation celebration was a success. The Government Administrator reviewed the local forces and Naval Brigade, and the warship Pyrlades fired what was the first salute in the Empire, on account of Fiji's geographical position (being close on the 180th degree of longitude). This was followed by a salute from the German cruiser Cormoran.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS.

The Australian cricketers witnessed the Coronation from the Baroness Burdett Coutta's house, Piccadilly, and afterwards lunched with the Baroness.

On the right and left of the choir were galleries occupied by the King's distinguished visitors, by the German representatives and princesses, and the Princess of Wales and her children.

SKETCHING THE SCENE.

In the two adjoining alcoves, hidden from the public view, were Mr Edwin Abbey and a French artist, busily engaged in sketching the scene.

Mr Longstaff, the Australian artist, was present in another part of the building.

There were various processions to the Abbey in the Royal carriages, conducting distinguished foreign visitors, and the Indian princes.

The Prince of Wales' procession was loudly cheered.

The King's procession, with the State coach and the Life Guards' escort, aroused immense cheering.

HOW THE KING LOOKED.

The King looked the picture of health. He was quite alert, and called the Queen's attention to several objects of interest on the route.

He seemed immensely gratified at the enormous enthusiasm of his welcome.

As each procession reached the Abbey the Duke of Norfolk and the officers of State received and marshalled it in the magnificent new annex, a large temporary building at the west end of the Abbey.

When the Prince of Wales' procession passed up the nave the choir of Westminster schoolboys, who were asked in the clerostory with the reporters and stray visitors unaccommodated elsewhere, used their ancient privilege of cheering in the Latin tongue.

THE CHOIR.

The magnificent augmented choir were heard to perfection throughout the service. Their first item, "Now thank we all our God," gave the keynote to the tone of the entire service.

A DEVOTIONAL CEREMONY.

However much spectators might admire the gorgeous pageant from its spectacular aspects, and however greatly they may have been struck by the incessant stream of the flower of British aristocracy in their traditional splendour, of the Ministers, rulers and builders of the Empire, and the representatives of its military and naval greatness, yet the predominant feature to all observers was the devotional and religious character of the ceremony.

Even the welcome of the Westminster Boys, "Vivat Rex Edwardus, vivat Regina Alexandra," and the shouts of the audience, "God Save the King," after the completion of the actual crowning, sounded harshly amongst everything else, which, though brilliant in colouring and joyous in suggestiveness, was full of solemnity.

In response to sustained demonstrations at the Palace, the King, robed and crowned, appeared on the balcony, and had an immense reception, which was renewed when he invited Queen Alexandra to join him. They remained bowing to the crowd for some minutes.

ROYAL ENTERTAINMENT.

The King entertained 100 adults and 600 children at Sandringham to dinner and tea.

The Prince of Wales entertained a thousand orphans at Marlborough House. The children witnessed the procession, and were served with lunch.

Orderly crowds, singing the National Anthem, paraded the route through the principal thoroughfares from the Bank to Hyde Park until two o'clock in the morning.

THE ILLUMINATIONS.

Marlborough House, the Royal residences, the Government offices, the bridges, the clubs; the newspaper offices, and theatres were brilliantly illuminated. The Canadian Arch, newly decorated, was a great attraction, while the Bank, the Mansion House, and the Exchange were the centres of attraction in the city.

General rejoicings were held in the provinces. Many of the postponed functions took place.

The fleet at Portsmouth was dressed with bunting, and illuminated like the naval review.

Thanksgiving services were held at St. Patrick's Church Cathedral, and in the Dublin Cathedral.

FOREIGN FLEETS' SALUTES.

The Italian fleet at Corfu, and the Greek fleet at Phalson, fired salutes of 101 guns at noon, and were illuminated at night. Coronation services were held throughout India, where there was keen and universal rejoicing.

THE KING'S HEALTH.

The last bulletin shows that the King bore the strain of the ceremony perfectly well, and experienced very little fatigue. His Majesty also had a good night, and his general condition is in every way satisfactory.

The Fijian Contingent visited the Zoo in London, and were much delighted with the menagerie. Two of the soldiers ran up to two camels, and, after getting astride of them, rode to the terrace, where the remaining soldiers grouped themselves in front of the camels, after which a photograph was taken. An amusing incident is narrated in connection with the Fijians when they were marching through the streets to the Queen's review of the colonials. It illustrates delightfully the different points of view of different races. The road was lined by the Guards in their heavy bearskins, and while the spectators and the Empire's show soldiers were highly amused at the peculiar coiffures of the Fijians, the latter were noticed to be intensely tickled by and calling one another's attention to the absurdity of the bearskins, which doubtless they took for a new form of hair-dressing.

GENERAL NEWS.

A fire at Waunganui has destroyed the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company's premises. Insurances £7000.

The Trades Council last week decided to request New Zealand shearers not to go to Australia in view of the shearers' strike there.

Mr Witheford, M.H.R., has received a cable message from London stating that the Admiralty has agreed to the alterations in the Calliope Dock works, and has also agreed to pay an annual subsidy of £5000 to the Auckland Harbour Board.

The Auckland District Health Officer (Dr. R. H. Makgill) reports that during the month of July the following cases of infectious diseases were reported to him: Enteric fever, 21 cases; scarlet fever, 24; diphtheria, 16; measles, 3; blood poisoning, 10; influenza, 70; tuberculosis, 8.

The Government have informed the Ohinemuri County Council that an exhaustive report upon the whole question of draining and opening up for settlement the Piko swamp lands has already been received, and a sum has been placed on the Estimates, to be appropriated by Parliament, to enable engineering surveys to be put in hand, with a view to adopting a comprehensive scheme for drainage for these large areas of Crown land, and thus render them available for settlement.

Papakura Valley was on Sunday night visited by the most severe thunderstorm ever felt there. At ten minutes past 12 p.m. evidently a thunderbolt burst over the farm of Mr A. Bodle, and the severe lightning killed seven sheep feeding on turnips in one of the paddocks. The wool was burnt off partly from one of the sheep. The lightning continued in a N.E. direction up a hill, set fire to a tree, and split three or four others.

With a view to provide more bathing accommodation the Tourist Department are pumping out one of the mud holes inside the Rotorua Sanatorium Grounds, hoping to obtain an extra supply of water similar to that of the Priest's Bath. A large pump, capable of lifting six hundred gallons a minute, has been placed in position. Should it be found that a supply of water can be obtained from this source buildings will be erected in the immediate vicinity.

At Ohinemutu and at Te Toto (an old battlefield inside the Rotorua Sanatorium Grounds) are certain rocks, used by the Maoris during the stone age for polishing their implements. The rocks are deeply pitted in many places, and it is considered that they ought to be preserved, as in time to come they will be of great interest. The Tourist Department might take charge of these relics, as there is just a possibility, it is said, that some day in this utilitarian age, they will be used for road metal.

Dr. Bakewell, who returned from South Africa with the Ninth Contingent, does not believe the disease from which Calloway is suffering is smallpox. Dr. Bakewell has had experience of smallpox in three epidemics in England and in Trinidad,

and he is certain that either Calloway's case is not one of smallpox, or the report that he is recovering is incorrect, inasmuch as no case of smallpox develops the eruption under eight days, and it was only four or five days up to yesterday since the case was discovered. If this is a case of smallpox, moreover, it is altogether a new thing, because we have no history of smallpox arising spontaneously, and the very fact of Calloway being reported better at this stage of the disease points to it being simply a case of chicken-pox.

Uniforms for cadets were last week decided on by the Auckland Education Board as follows:—For officers: Frock—Blue cloth, with stand-up collar; plain cuffs; shoulder-straps of same material as frock; rank-badges in metal; a patch-pocket on each breast; brass buttons on each pocket and shoulders; five brass buttons down front of frock; buttons to bear the same design as the cap-badge. Trousers—Of the same material as frock; jin. of scarlet welt down outside seam. For rank and file: Blue woollen jersey, blue cloth knickerbockers, and blue stockings. Head-dress (for all ranks): Glengarry cap, with diced border. Chevrons for non-commissioned officers to be jin. yellow braid on scarlet cloth; crowns and stars in yellow worsted to be worn above the chevron. Cap-badge: The Royal Cipher surrounded by a garter bearing the words "Public School Cadets, N.Z.," and surmounted by a Tudor crown. As soon as the badges, chevrons, waist-belts, buttons, swords, sword-slings, and sword-knots are received in the colony they will be issued to recognised corps wearing uniform; and haversacks and caps will be on sale at the same time.

A prisoner named Henry Surry, employed on road-making works at Fort Cautley, Auckland, was fatally shot by a warder on Friday afternoon.

Surry, who was just about completing a sentence of three months' hard labour for vagrancy, quarrelled a day or two ago with a fellow-prisoner named James McKay, and on Friday last he struck McKay a heavy blow on the head with the shovel, knocking him down and inflicting a cut on the head.

Warder Aynsley, who was in charge of the gang, went to McKay's assistance, when the infuriated man turned his attention to his keeper. The latter ordered Surry to stand back, and to put down his shovel, but this the prisoner refused to do, and he advanced on the warder. When within striking distance he attacked the warder, hitting him several times with the shovel and cutting his lip. The warder kept on his guard, and repeatedly ordered the prisoner to desist, or he would be fired upon.

Surry maintained his menacing attitude, and the warder slowly retreated before him, holding his rifle, which was pointed towards the prisoner's legs, at the hip. In backing away the warder stumbled, which gave the rifle an upward tilt, while at the same instant it was discharged, and the contents lodged in the man's chest. The discharge was unintentional, the pressure of the finger on the trigger being caused by the stumble and the warder's effort to maintain his balance.

The prisoner fell to the ground on being shot, and Dr. Laing was immediately sent for, but on his arrival he could only pronounce life to be extinct.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Hunyadi János

FOR CONSTIPATION.

Professor D. LAMBL, of Warsaw, Professor of Clinical Medicine at the University, writes— "Hunyadi János Bitter Water, besides being an excellent general aperient, has proved especially efficacious in the treatment of chronic constipation, venous obstruction and congestion, hæmorrhoids and obesity."

AVERAGE DOSE:—A wineglassful before breakfast, either pure or diluted with a similar quantity of hot or cold water.

CAUTION.—Note the name "Hunyadi János," the signature of the Proprietor, ANDRÁS BALKÓSSY, and the Medallion, on the Red Centre Part of the Label.