PART SIX.

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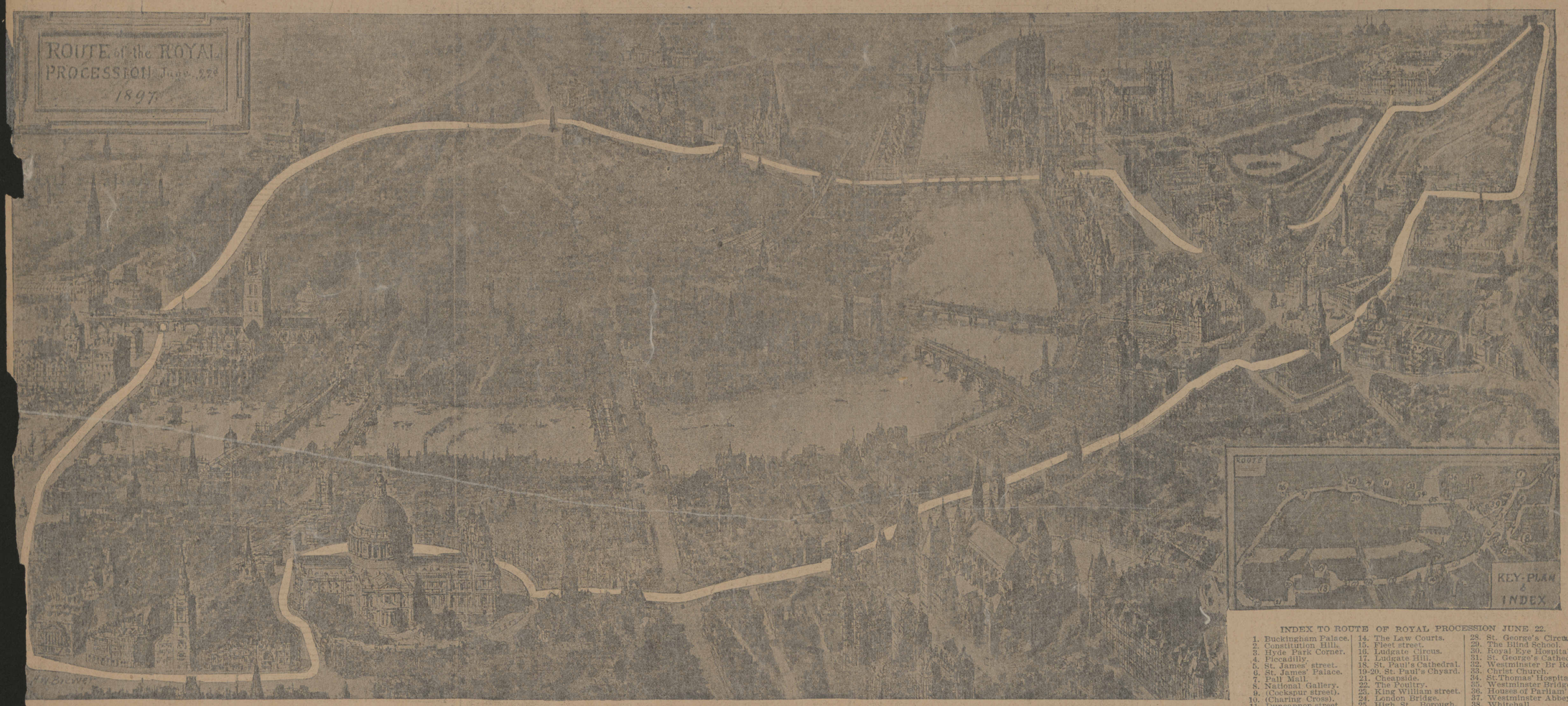
BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE ROUTE OF THE VICTORIA DIAMOND JUBILEE PROCESSION.



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HONOR THE QUEEN

te Chosen for the Dia-ond Jubilee Procession.

VINCES TO TAKE PART

Canada Will Be Repre-ted at the Ceremonies.

A BODY OF TROOPS.

Picked Men from All Dominion.

SOUVENIR CRAZY.

preparations for the ceremonies and festivities with which the people of Great Britain next month will celebrate the sixtieth year of Queen Victoria's reign, the longest that England ever seen, are almost completed.

route of the procession from Buckingham Palace to St. Paul's Cathedral has definitely determined. The plans for hanksgiving services at the cathedral been settled. The public entertain- and similar features have been ar-d. And the scheme for the parts by the many and powerful British col-in the rejoicing of the home country en fixed.

SUNDAY TRIBUNE today publishes a e view of the part of London to be d by the procession, showing by the white line the path which the march llow, and displaying better than any n description how great a distance will ered, and how many of London's fa- landmarks will be passed. Any one has ever visited the English capital realize from the picture better than in other way the scenes which will attend Queen's triumphal progress. With it ven a portrait of the Queen from a d photograph, the latest and best she ad taken, which was prepared especial- the jubilee celebration for use on the ous medals and souvenirs to be struck o commemorate the occasion.

Part Taken by the Colonies.

share of the British colonies in the onies has all along formed a matter for or less discussion, but the plans have een carried to a point where it is fully lished. To fitly commemorate the part lonies have taken in the establishment empire the military authorities in- each of the dependencies to send a f troops to take part with the British rs in the march through the city June eady the troops of the Australian are on the way, the Cape Colony gent, fresh from the campaigns of eleland, is on the ocean, the dark- Sikhs and Punjaubs from the Indian are coming by steamer up the Red d a representative body, the Canadi- lery, is preparing to embark.

da's part in the celebration is, from imity to the United States, of special Canada has entered with enthusi- o the plans of the mother country, reparing to do its best to make the success. Its people are even more ative than those of England in re- he celebration. Besides dispatch- siderable body of troops as repre- s in London Canada will hold inor celebrations at various points. of the jubilee year the province ssue a special set of new stamps varieties, reaching in denomina- nd bearing the Queen's portrait.

Make a Fine Showing.

of troops sent to London will, it make a fine display. The Brit- ave been withdrawn from all except Halifax, where the im- occupy the citadel alone, and ance for defense from foes hout, like that of the United n the citizen soldiery. The ia system is a good one, and e 37,000 men drilled and fairly well fitted for active notice. There are also 3,000 ars, serving for three years, nucleus about which the less es can be speedily mobilized. ubilee battalion is a com- soldiers from all over s a f

Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, Adjutant, and three line officers to each company, besides medical officers and a hospital corps. It may be that a detachment of cavalry and another of artillery will also be selected for the trip. Captain Charles J. MacDougal of the Royal Regiment of Regular Canadian Infantry is the Adjutant, and Dr. Ryerson, Surgeon of the Tenth Royal Grenadiers of Toronto, is Surgeon of the battalion.

The battalion will be assembled in Montreal this week and will undergo a week's drill before embarking. It will then proceed to the great camp at Aldershot, England, and drill there daily until June 20. In the triumphal march it will occupy a post of honor with the troops from the Indian plains, the Australian bush, and the African veldt.

The soldiers of the battalion are all fine appearing men. No one less than 35-inch chest measurement has been accepted, and many of the militia are veterans who have served Great Britain in various parts of the world. On their breasts are medals for campaigns in India, Burmah, South Africa, Egypt, and Ashanti, as well as those won in the short, sharp campaign of 1885 in the far Northwest, where so many Canadian regiments made an honorable name. With their white helmets with brass spikes, their scarlet tunics and black trousers, trimmed with red and white facings, they will certainly attract attention.

Crack Regiments from Canada.

Among the crack regiments to be represented are the Second (the Queen's Own) and the Tenth Grenadiers of Toronto, the Fifth Royal Scots and the Sixty-fifth Rifles of Montreal, the Forty-eighth Highlanders of Toronto, the Eighth Princess Louise Hussars of New Brunswick—the crack cavalry regiment of Canada—and the Thirteenth Infantry of Hamilton.

Among the members of the Thirteenth will be Sergeant Hayhurst, who won the Queen's prize medal, $1,255 in money, and the championship of all volunteer riflemen in the British Empire at Bisley, England, in 1895.

A small detachment will represent the Canadian mounted police. The mounted police form a little corps of scarcely 1,000 men, which patrols the far northwest of Canada. They are soldiers, policemen, and constables all in one. Their duties are onerous, and their deeds seldom heard of outside their district, but they are as efficient a cavalry regiment as ever tightened a girth or heard "boots and saddles." They are enlisted for five years, and applicants must be between the ages of 22 and 40, unmarried, at least 5 feet 8 inches tall, and 35 inches around the chest, and must weigh not more than 175 pounds. As a result the corps forms a remarkably fine-looking body of light cavalry.

Procession's Line of March.

The route of the great procession, now definitely settled, takes in a large portion of the most interesting and most beautiful part of London. No English monarch has ever before made so long a progress through the city. Starting from Buckingham Palace, the course pursued is in a northwesterly direction through Constitution Hill—a beautiful commencement for the drive. Passing through the stately arch, the procession will turn a sharp corner and continue its route in an easterly direction along Piccadilly. This will be without exception the most beautiful portion of the whole progress. The mansions and entrance to Hyde Park on the left, and the beautiful trees of the Green Park on the right, offer a striking contrast.

At the corner of St. James street the procession will shape its course in a direction nearly due south as far as the point where Pall Mall joins that street. Here, in front of the picturesque, though not dignified, old St. James Palace, another sudden turn will be made to the left. The view from this point will be striking, for it will include part of St. James street, the old palace, Pall Mall West, with its clubhouses and handsome buildings, and on the other side of Regent street and Waterloo place, Pall Mall East, the vista being closed by the dome and portico of the National Gallery.

From Duncannon street the route is along the Strand, passing the Law Courts and the much, but somewhat unjustly, abused Griffin to Fleet street, thence by Ludgate Circus and Ludgate Hill, to St. Paul's Churchyard. At St. Paul's the religious ceremony of the day will be carried out, not in the cathedral itself, but in the churchyard.

Route on the Return.

Leaving St. Paul's, the Queen may be said to set out upon the return route, although for some way the procession will still set its face eastwards. The south side of St. Paul's Cathedral will be traversed, and passing the east side Cheapside will be reached. Here the stately steeple of Bow Church will look down upon the mighty throng, and "Bow bells," dear to the heart of all Londoners, will ring out lustily. Then comes the Mansion House, the home of civic dignity, which will, no doubt, present its accustome[illegible] aspect on this auspicious occasion. [illegible] way of King William street [illegible] be reached. This fine th[illegible] bridge, which recall[illegible]ty's immedia[illegible] preded[illegible]ugh of Sout[illegible] wark. [illegible] will attra[illegible]urch of [illegible]dral, [illegible] legiate church for South London. Beyond this few architectural attractions will present themselves for some distance. The Borough High street is one of those districts which, while they have thrown aside their ancient associations, have not done much to replace them by modern splendor. The Tabard, The King's Head, and The George have all disappeared. However, the streets are wide, will lend themselves to decoration, and present fine views of the procession. St. George's Church forms a prominent feature in this not very prominent locality; its exterior is unattractive, but its interior has recently been handsomely embellished and the vast graveyard around it converted into a garden, a great boon to this densely inhabited neighborhood. From this point Blackman street and Borough road lead to St. George's Circus, an important position, because, geographically, it is the "heart of the metropolis." From here all the roads radiate which cross the London bridges over the Thames. Here, also, are two most valuable institutions which owe their origin to Queen Victoria's reign—the Blind School, built in 1838, and the Royal Eye Hospital, erected in 1890.

Passing Christ Church.

At the junction of Kennington road and Westminster Bridge road Christ Church will be passed—a handsome Congregational place of worship with a striking tower and spire, erected as a memorial to Abraham Lincoln. At the foot of Westminster Bridge, on the south side, is St. Thomas' Hospital, having a long, extended line of frontage to the river opposite to the Houses of Parliament. The view from the Southwark or eastern end of the bridge is most striking. In the foreground is the wide platform of the bridge, above which the towers of Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament, and St. Stephen's club are seen. After crossing Westminster Bridge the procession will turn to the right and proceed in a northward direction along Whitehall. Passing Whitehall Palace and the shabby ruins on the site of Carrington House, where at some future period of the world's history the new War Office may possibly be built, the procession will dive under the low arched passage beneath the Horse Guards and emerge into daylight again in St. James' Park, where, passing along the beautiful Mall, it will reach Buckingham Palace, and the celebration will be brought to a conclusion.

One of the latest developments as the jubilee approaches is the craze for souvenirs of all and any sorts. Within a few weeks an immense business has sprung up in the manufacture of several hundred varieties of articles bearing mottoes or portraits appropriate to the time. The manufacturers find it almost impossible to keep pace with the demands, and all England and a good portion of the colonies are being flooded with medals and knickknacks.

Many Articles for Souvenirs.

Jubilee Bibles and prayer books of several sorts are being got out, containing pictures of the Queen at different times in her life, and from these more valuable and more serious jubilee souvenirs the list runs down through almost every sort of easily transportable article upon which a device may be placed.

A great variety of busts and portraits of the Queen are displayed by the dealers, some of them of real merit, more bearing only a distant likeness to the sovereign they are designed to represent. Portraits on vases, glassware, and crockery are much in evidence and the Queen's face is woven into many sorts of textile fabrics, from velvet and silk to the cheapest cotton.

The portraits in cotton are for the most part to be made up as handkerchiefs. The handkerchief rage is the most pronounced and the most noticeable form of the souvenir fad. The designs upon them are not limited by any means to portraits of the Queen. Nearly everything which an easy-working imagination can connect with the jubilee has been called in requisition. There are pictures of London scenes and London buildings, of old London and new London, of inventions, battleships, railway trains, and nearly everything else, and about the pictures are mottoes and historical references which form in the aggregate a fair summary of the events of Queen Victoria's reign.

Besides these, articles of a hundred other sorts have been called into service as souvenirs. These are picture books, pincushions, plaques, wall decorations, writing cases, purses, jewelry, mirrors, brushes, needle cases, and plenty more. In fact, the jubilee bids fair to leave England buried under an avalanche of patriotic souvenirs.

THEIR SHIFT BROUGHT PROSPERITY.

How the Browns Solved the Riddle of Business Failure and Profited by It.

The Brown family—the Theodore J. Browns of Lake View—have lifted the preamble of the constitution bodily from its place at the head of national literature and have transplanted it to their own family circle, where it is exemplified every day of their lives.

There was a time when discord rankled in the breasts of the Browns, but now all strife is ended and concord reigns supreme. The Browns, collectively and individually, have formed a more perfect union, established justice, insured domestic tranquillity, provided for the common defense, promoted the general welfare, and secured the blessings of liberty to themselves and everybody who knows them.

It has all been brought about by the cook and the second girl—or, more properly speaking, the second man. For many years Mr. Brown was a collector and Mrs. Brown kept boarders. At first, both seemed at the top of the ladder in their respective vocations, but during the last two years Mr. Brown degenerated woefully as a collector and Mrs. Brown lost prestige as a landlady. Theirs was a deplorable condition, for which Mr. Brown blamed his wife, Mrs. Brown blamed her husband, and the children blamed both of them.

"It seems as though you've forgotten the first thing about housekeeping here lately," said Mr. Brown one morning, irritably. "The halls are unswept, the windows unwashed, and the food is unpalatable and indigestible. What few boarders we have are complaining and threatening to leave. I don't blame 'em. I could run the place better than this myself."

"Why don't you do it, then?" she retorted. "You surely can't be a more miserable failure any place than you are in that business down-town. I'd make a better collector than you."

"Why don't you try that?" he sneered.

That evening, when in a calmer mood, they talked the matter over. The upshot of the conference was that the following Monday Mr. Brown took charge of the house and Mrs. Brown tried her hand at collecting. The Brown girls also rushed into the fray of the work-a-day world and secured positions which had formerly been held by men.

Mr. Brown's first act was to discharge the old cook and hire a man. He also employed a man as waiter and chambermaid and the Browns are now happy. The house is so clean it fairly glistens. The boarders praise the excellent food and service and Mr. Brown is putting money in the savings bank every week. Mrs. Brown and the girls are equally successful in the hurly-burly of commercial life and are literally coining money.

These are facts, and if there yet breathes the person who is prone to dilate on the orthodox creed of the mission of the sexes let him contemplate the inspiriting joy of Mr. Brown, who carols lightly over washtub and ironing board, and the deep-rooted pleasure of Mrs. Brown as she trudges jauntily through the crowded down-town streets, and the chances are ten to one that his theories will be knocked to smithereens.

GOOD REASON FOR SEEING WALSH.

Determined Woman at the Desplaines Street Station Easily Presented an Indisputable Argument.

She looked like the heroine in a Bowery drama as she walked into the Desplaines Street Police Station last evening and asked if John Walsh was locked up.

"Yes, he is here for larceny," answered Sergeant Barber.

"I would like to see him."

"What about?"

"About a dress of mine."

"Do you know him?"

"O, yes; I have known him two or three years."

"Is he any relation of yours?"

"Well, I should say he is. I'm pretty near his wife."

She saw Walsh.

NOT IN STOCK.

Floor Walker—"She com[illegible] that you didn't show her [illegible]

GO UNDER SHELTER.

People Take Advantage of Down-Town Buildings.

REFUGE ON STORMY DAYS.

Routes Which Offer Covered Ways to Pedestrians.

PROPRIETORS ENCOURAGE IT

Advertising So Gained More than Pays for Inconvenience.

PLACE GOODS TO CATCH THE EYE.

CUTTING across lots in Chicago suburbs and in its outlying residence districts approaches an art. Cuttin across lots in the down-town distric may smack of the impossible to t chance reader. Yet block after block, loaded down with sky-scraping buildings, is criss-crossed by the feet of pedestrians, bent upon escaping rain, snow, or cold, or upon treading the shortest stretches between two points.

Buildings? Solid blocks of masonry?

But what up-to-date citizen, pelted by a lively spring shower, cares for brick walls? He goes through them, leaving a trail of wet from his streaming umbrella or his dripping mackintosh, knowing that in very many cases the tenants of the building are delighted to have him walk through under any pretext.

But if crossing suburban lots be an accomplishment approaching an art, the ma of sheltered cross-cuts in the down-to district, learned as it is possible to lea them, are worthy of the application of genius.

Department stores, giant office buildings, the City Hall, and County Building developed the cross-lots pedestrian of down-town. The elements gave him disregard for property rights, and later, when his trespasses were smiled upon, he became fixed in the habit. In the spring he cuts through buildings to escape the rains, in the summer he sails through the cool corridors to escape the sun, and in the winter he dodges snow and sleet in the sloppy, sodden, smearing, or tiled corridors.

Opportunities for Sheltered Walks.

To the person who has made no study of the sheltered possibilit[illegible] of down-town pedestrianism the opport[illegible]es are startling. In block after block it i[illegible]sible for a person to walk, sheltered f[illegible] the elements, one to five squares save as he may have to cross streets in the open.

From Harrison street to Adams street is one of the most remarkable of these cross cuts, and every rainy day there are scores of suburban passengers from the Lake Shore station, in Van Buren street, and the Grand Central station, in Harrison street, who make that cross cut. Thousands of them follow it from Harrison street to Jackson street.

It is an easy route. From Harrison street to Van Buren street the train sheds and office buildings of the Lake Shore and the Rock Island roads make a dry passage. Ten thousand suburban passengers pass through this into Van Buren street every morning. If it be raining 25 per cent of them cross Van Buren street straight into the main entrance of the Rialto Building.

Straight as a line the corridor leads to the rear exit of the Board of Trade Building in the covered court which separates the two. From this the course is straight into the end of La Salle street.

For La Salle street and streets to the east this ends that route, but for pedestrians to the north and west a short turn to the left in Jackson street brings the person to the entrance of the Royal Insurance Building, from which he may walk due north into and across Quincy street, and thence through [illegible]he Rand-McNally Building straight [illegible] Adams street.

Some B[illegible] More Used than Streets.

Perhap[illegible]her city, in the [illegible] such an [illegible] present[illegible] without [illegible] wal[illegible] in a he[illegible] this [illegible]