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Is going to buy that fine building lot on North East Street. This is one of the best residence sections of Raleigh and within a short time it will be impossible to buy a building lot in this part of the city. This lot is 52½ feet front by 150 feet deep. If you care for a nice lot for a home this is the place for you.

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J. J. Rogers, Sec'y. C. A. Richardson, Mgr.

Great Homage From Public

(Continued From Page One.)
The queen ascended the throne seated beside the king. After obligations the altar and sacrament and the chief functions of the ceremony concluded, the procession reformed for the return to Buckingham Palace. Their majesties appearance along the line of march brought forth deafening cheers and cries of "God Save the King." It was a thrilling show. After the monarch's gold coach passed into Buckingham Palace the king and queen appeared on the balcony with crowns on, bowing right and left. A cheer went up from the assembled thousands and afforded one of the most thrilling moments of an intensely interesting day.

The Ceremonies in Detail.
London was a riot of color, the Union Jack being everywhere. Flags of all nations floated from many a staff and were draped from windows. The royal color was everywhere; in and out of dwellings, in hotels, restaurants, depots—nowhere could the eye direct its gaze without meeting the same sight.

The procession to the Abbey for the coronation ceremonies was protected by thousands of soldiers and police. It was a most picturesque scene the ancient capital had ever witnessed. There were many old-fashioned state coaches of the nobility, many of them ancient but repainted and regilded since the coronation of King Edward VII. They were drawn by four horses apiece and made a brave showing. Outriders flanked the horses and gorgeously liveried footmen stood on the rail behind.

In curious contrast with the antique coaches were the great number of automobiles in the procession, through the windows of which peers and peeresses could be seen wearing ermine.

Lord Mayor Strong arrived shortly before the stated hour for the ceremonies to begin, accompanied by his official suite. Following the Lord Mayor came the royal procession, the most interesting spectacle of the parade. Bells pealed a welcome to the king and queen; soldiers stood at attention, and from millions of British throats a tumult of cheering broke out which rolled like huge billows above the densely-packed mall.

King George's approach to the Abbey was heralded by the King's Bargemaster and 12 watermen, wearing medieval tunics, knee breeches and stockings, all scarlet with the crown and badges emblazoned in gold on their breasts. Their feet were encased in low shoes adorned by huge silver buckles. They wore velvet caps with long feathers upon their heads. Immediately following the watermen came closed carriages bearing the royal party. Each carriage was drawn by splendid horses, gorgeously caparisoned. Following the coaches came the household troops and especially picked military, made up of detachments of soldiers of England and the colonies. Many of the companies of soldiers were picked for distinguished services in the field. Field Marshal Lord Kitchener, alert of eye and grim of jaw, rode at the head of the troops, looking neither to the right nor left and unmindful of the roaring cheers that were directed at him.

Also in the military procession was Lord Roberts, or "Bobs" as the people of England love to call him,

while Indian princes and maharajahs and potentates of the empire, wearing brilliant robes agleam with diamonds, presented a glittering picture.

Their splendid robes and jewels glistened as the party passed through the streets. Their curious turbans made a striking contrast with the headresses of the occidant.

In the great lumbering coach of state rode the king and queen, the cynosure of millions of eyes; hundreds of thousands of strangers had journeyed to London—some nearly the entire distance around the world—to get a glimpse of the sturdy, bearded potentate and his comely wife seated beside him.

As the procession reached the Abbey the party of the Prince of Wales preceded the royal party, the Prince entering the Abbey as a brilliant preliminary to the coming of King George and Queen Mary.

Police kept Parliament square and the streets leading to the Abbey clear of people and government agents and ferret-eyed men from Scotland Yard mingled with the multitude, keeping an alert eye open for suspicious-looking persons.

Not until the ceremonies had ended was their vigilance relaxed. King George was the first monarch in the English line to use the new coronation oath with religious allusions eliminated. The Catholics had led the efforts for a change in the old oath and it was re-written into new form.

As the royal couple entered the church the choir of Westminster broke forth into an anthem which they continued to sing while the King and Queen moved slowly through the choir, up the stairs and into the theatre, bending in low genuflection as they passed the thrones. They knelt at the stools set for them before the chairs on the south side of the altar, murmured a prayer, then arose and seated themselves in the chairs.

In the meantime the archbishop turned to the east side of the theatre. Marching with solemn dignity after him came the Lord Chancellor, the Lord High Constable, and Earl Marshal, preceded by the Garter King of Arms. The archbishop then walked slowly to each of the four sides of the theatre calling the people to attention. Then as the King arose and slowly turned the archbishop called out again:

"Sirs, I here present unto you King George, the undoubted King of his Realm; wherefore all you who have come this day to do your homage and service—are you willing to do the same?"

In answer came a mighty burst from beneath: "God save the King." There was a blast from the trumpets and the ceremony of recognition was over.

Then advanced the bearers of the Bible, patent and chalice, and these were laid upon the altar. Following them came two bishops, vested in copes, who knelt at faldstools and sang litany. After the commission service by the archbishop the creed was sung, the King, Queen, and all others arising while this was being done.

tar, assisted by the Lord Great Chamberlain. Placing his hand upon the Bible and dropping to his knees, the King repeated the brief formula:

"The things which I have heretofore promised I will perform and keep. So help me God." Then he kissed the Bible and signed the oath.

Again the King and Queen knelt at their stools; again the choir burst forth in song. The King, having divested himself of his crimson robe, the Cap of State was placed upon his head by the Great Lord Chamberlain, and again he walked before the altar. With four Knights of the Garter holding a pall of silk and cloth of gold over his head, the King seated himself in King Edward's chair. The Dean of Westminster lifted the ampulla and spoon from the altar, a little of the oil was poured into the spoon and the archbishop anointed the King in the form of the cross four times, once upon the head, once upon the breast, and once upon the palm of each hand, murmuring a benediction with each.

The King knelt before the chair, the archbishop repeated a prayer over his head and then the kneeling monarch arose and was girded with a baldric of cloth of gold.

The spurs and sword were handed to the King and the Lord Great Chamberlain knelt and touched the ruler's heels with the golden spurs.

The master of the robes having delivered the royal robe and the armil to the Dean of Westminster, the King was once more invested, the Lord Great Chamberlain fastening the clasps upon the garment. The cross and Orb were then brought, these being symbols of the power of Almighty God.

The keeper of the royal jewel house delivered to the Archbishop the King's ring, in which a table jewel is encased, and the Archbishop placed it upon his majesty's right hand.

Two sceptres, one with the cross and the other bearing the symbol of a dove, were brought forward and presented by the Archbishop. Handing first the sceptre with the cross the Archbishop said:

"Receive the royal sceptre, the ensign of kingly power and justice." As George received the sceptre with the dove in his right hand, the Archbishop uttered a plea that the King ever be merciful to his subjects, and punish no man unjustly.

Probably the most solemn part of the ceremony was the putting on of the royal crown. The crown was first blessed by the Archbishop and then the King again seated himself in the chair of King Edward. The Dean of Westminster handed the crown to the Archbishop, who accompanied by the bishops, moved forward and placed the crown upon the royal brow. At the sight of this the people shouted "God save the King" and "Long live the King." The trumpets sounded and the great guns in the tower fired the royal salute.

As the acclamation ceased the Archbishop presented the Bible, saying: "Our gracious King, we present you with this book, the most valuable thing that the world affords. Here is wisdom; this is the royal law; these are the living oracles of God."

Now had come the time for the King to ascend to the throne. Assisted by the Archbishop, the Bishops and Peers of the realm who had been delegated to the service, he took his seat upon the seat of state, while the Archbishop, who stood before him, said:

"Stand firm and hold fast henceforth the seat and state of royal and imperial dignity, which is this day delivered unto you, in the name and by the authority of Almighty God, and by the hands of us, the Bishops and servants of God, though unworthy and as you see us to approach nearer to God's altar, so vouchsafe the more graciously to continue to us your royal favor and protection."

The exhortation being ended, all the princes and peers advanced to do homage to their newly-crowned king. The Archbishop knelt before the King with the others kneeling behind. After a brief space the Archbishop arose and kissed the King upon the left cheek. The Prince of Wales, followed by the other princes, then knelt and murmured their vows of fealty and homage. The princes of the blood royal and peers arose, passing slowly before the King, each kissing him upon the left cheek. When the homage was ended drums were beaten, trumpets sounded, and the people shouted "Long live the King."

The solemnity of the King's coronation being ended the ceremonies of crowning Queen Mary immediately followed.

Supported by two bishops the Queen walked to the altar where a prayer was said. The Queen walked to a small faldstool placed near the chair of King Edward, where she knelt while four young peeresses held a pall of silk over her and the Archbishop anointed her head with oils that had been blessed.

After receiving the Queen's ring the Archbishop of York lifted the crown from the altar and placed it upon Mary's head, saying as he did so:

"Receive the crown of glory, honor and joy. And God, the crown of the faithful, who by our Episcopal hands (though unworthy) doth this day set a crown of pure gold upon your head."

The Queen being crowned the



The children of England's royal family, whose father and mother, King George and Queen Mary, were crowned today. Standing, Prince Albert, Prince Henry and Prince Edward, who will inherit the throne at his father's death and who will be invested as Prince of Wales on July 12th. Seated, Prince John, Princess Mary, the only daughter of the King and Queen, and Prince George. Probably happier royal children never lived. Their mother, the Queen, differs from other occupants of thrones in that she is home-loving and attentive to her children. Their pleasure is no more neglected than is their education, and they have many wholesome romps with their parents. They are said to be an unusually intelligent lot of young people. The oldest son and heir to the throne, Prince Edward, is seventeen years of age.

HOBBSON IN ATLANTA.

His Two Speeches Sets the Town Talking.
Atlanta, Ga., June 22—Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson, Spanish-American war hero and temperance lecturer, came to Atlanta two weeks ago and declared that alcohol interfered with the process of human evolution because it was a deadly protoplasmic poison which had the peculiar quality of destroying the vitine parts of the human organism mostly newly added in that process, he was given profound and serious attention. Physicians began to hunt about to learn more about the great discovery.

Then Captain Hobson came back, in about a week, and declared, in another lecture, that if China was not thoroughly Christianized within the next fifty years, the yellow race would exterminate the white race—that China and Japan would wipe America, Great Britain and Europe off the maps as nations. Captain Hobson asserted this with just as much certainty as he had displayed in talking about the deadly protoplasmic poison.

And Atlanta, not standing for jingoism or war-scare talk, and knowing well enough that the yellow race is not going to wipe the white race off the face of the earth, and that it is ridiculous to say so, has about come to the conclusion that Captain Hobson is the man his decriers say he is, that he is a fanatic who overshoots the mark so far in his statements that what moral usefulness or relative truth they contain is vitiated.

But Captain Hobson has certainly made Atlanta talk. He has made some folks believe that all of us who aren't killed in our youth by mine julep and highballs will grow gray only to be "massacred" at the hands of the invading yellow hordes.

The retirement from the abbey was in the same order as the entrance.

Laurier's Promise.

He Says That Great Britain Will Benefit by Reciprocity.
London, June 22—Sir Wilfrid Laurier prime minister of Canada, in replying to the toast "Our Guests," at a luncheon to the overseas premiers this afternoon, said that Canadian preference when induced, worked well. When increased it worked better. He told his hearers that it had come to stay, but he assured them that all the benefits Canada would get from the reciprocity agreement with the United States she would give without question to Great Britain.

ANARCHIST PLOT DISCOVERED
Plan to Assassinate the Japanese Emperor—Plot Discovered.
Victoria, B. C., June 22—Another anarchistic plot, similar to that for which Kotoku and his adherents were executed recently, in which it was planned to assassinate the Japanese emperor, was discovered at Nagoya, according to advices brought by the steamer Maru. The police found a store of dynamite in the house of Genmatsu Goto, of the Kotoku group.

SAW LIGHTNING IN MIRROR.

And Lost Sight as a Consequence—Was Rendered Unconscious.
Atlantic City, N. J., June 22—Harry Adams, a wealthy bath house owner, lost his sight last night by seeing a bolt of lightning reflected in a mirror. Adams fell unconscious though untouched by the thunderbolt.

REPAIR "GRAFT" CASES.

End of Illinois Central Prosecutions "Everybody Satisfied."
Chicago, Ill., June 22—The Illinois Central car-repair graft cases were practically settled yesterday. The men indicted for conspiracy to defraud the company are to go free, and the whole matter will be brought to a close within the next week, according to the Record-Herald. The fact that the cases were settled became known when the civil suit against Charles E. Ewing, ex-superintendent of lines north, was dismissed.

Ewing, with Frank B. Harriman, ex-superintendent of the road; John M. Taylor, ex-general storekeeper; Orlando K. Koefe, ex-superintendent of transportation, and J. B. Baker,

ASSAULTS TITLE SEEKERS.

House Asked to Inquire Into "Chronic Tiletis" of Americans.
Washington, June 22—Investigation of "chronic tiletis," described as a disease of "rich, trust-made American women," is urged in a resolution introduced in the house today by representative Sabbath, of Illinois, who would have the state department inquire why only two dozen American peeresses have been granted permission to take part in the coronation ceremonies in London and to ascertain the amount this country is sending to maintain the titles.

The resolution calls for information as to the number of unhappy marriages and the amount of American money being spent in the chase after coronets. The information, says the resolution, is desired so that this government may judge "to what extent our country is being benefited by this trade."

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REPORT ON CONTEMPT CASE.

Lawyers Who Have Investigated the Charges Will Present it on Friday.
Washington, June 22—The committee of lawyers appointed several weeks ago by Justice Wright of the district supreme court, to investigate the contempt charges against President Gompers and Secretary Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor, have completed their report and will present it on Friday. J. J. Darlington, of Washington, and Daniel Davenport, of Bridgeport, Conn., will sign the report here, and it will be sent to New York for the signature of the third member, James M. Beck. The members of the committee were counsel for the Bucks Stove and Range Company, in its injunction proceedings against the federation, out of which grew the contempt charges. No intimation of the recommendations made has become public.

The appointment of the committee following the action of the United States supreme court in setting aside jail sentences against Gompers and Morrison, and leaving to Justice Wright the question of whether or not civil contempt had been committed by the labor leaders. Mr. Gompers has assailed the naming of the three lawyers as unfair, and says he will fight to the last any prosecution that may follow the report.

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FRECKLES GONE.

"The best skin specialists told me that nothing would remove my freckles and that I would carry them to my grave," said a well known society woman, "but I fooled them all with a new drug, othine—double strength, that I bought at Henry T. Hicks Co., which cleared my skin and gave me a fine complexion."

The action of othine is really remarkable, for when applied at night, many of the freckles disappear entirely by morning, and the rest have begun to fade. An ounce is usually all that is needed, even for the worst case.

Be sure to ask Henry T. Hicks Co., for the double strength othine, as this is sold under a guarantee of money back if it fails to remove the freckles.

Rogers Knives and Forks for 30 coupons and \$2.55.

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ST. JOHN'S DAY,
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SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1911.
Tickets for this occasion will be on sale from Raleigh on June 23d and 24th, with final return limit June 25th. Tickets on sale from all other points June 24th, with final return limit June 24th, 1911.
SPECIAL TRAIN FROM DURHAM leaves 10:00 a. m., arriving Oxford 11:20 a. m. Returning leave Oxford 4:45 p. m., arriving Durham 6:00 p. m.
For further information ask your nearest Ticket Agent, or address the undersigned.
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