

KING OF ENGLAND; EMPEROR OF INDIA.

Edward VII Crowned Saturday in Westminster Abbey.

A Scene of Surpassing Splendor—His Majesty Bore the Strain of the Ceremony in Most Satisfactory Manner—The Holiday in St. John.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra were crowned in Westminster Abbey shortly after noon Saturday. Though the ceremony was bereft of some of the elaboration and pageantry originally contemplated, it lacked little in the way of spectacular perfection.

The whole ceremonial was of a magnificently decorative character and presented a constantly changing panorama, around the two central figures enthroned in their robes of velvet, ermine and cloth of gold amidst the distinguished assemblage of actors, the fulfillment of whose various roles necessitated constant movement.

Each stage of the ceremony, with its old world usages, furnished its quota of interest while the interior of the noble church, filled as it was with officiating prelates in vari-colored copes with princes and diplomats, officers in gold-laced uniforms, with heralds, purveyants and other officers of state in mediæval costumes, with peers and peeresses in rich robes, with oriental potentates in many hued raiment, with men of all types and all shades of complexion from distant corners of the globe, and with the monarchs' empire, with its dazzling display of jewels and wealth of color, presented a picture which in its combined brilliancy and distinction has seldom been excelled.

LONDON, Aug. 9, 12.27 p. m.—The King was crowned at 12.33 p. m. The Queen was crowned at 12.43 p. m.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The King's procession left the palace at 10.7 a. m. amid salutes of cheers. The King and Queen, who brought up almost the rear of the procession, left the palace gates at 11 a. m. amidst wild cheering, which their majesties acknowledged by repeated bowing. The Prince and Princess of Wales escorted by the Life Guards left St. James at 10.45 a. m. The head of the procession reached the Abbey at 10.51. The bells were pealed and the bands played "God Save the King."

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at the Abbey at 11.04 a. m. The royal princesses gorgeously dressed, entered the abbey at 11.10 a. m. Their majesties arrived at the abbey annex at 11.15 a. m.

The street barriers were closed at 10 o'clock. Prime Minister Balfour, Lord Rosebery were caught outside. They were obliged to alight from their carriages and walk to the abbey. At ten o'clock the King's nurses drove up to the abbey in a royal carriage as guests of his majesty. They received an ovation from the crowd. The children of the Prince and Princess of Wales reached the abbey at twenty minutes past ten and were wildly cheered.

The regalia was re- consecrated in the abbey at ten o'clock, the choir singing "O God, Our Help in Ages Past."

The Prince of Wales took his place in the abbey, in a chair directly in front of the palace at 11.20 a. m. The children of the Prince and Princess of Wales, in white sailor suits, who were the first occupants of the royal box, immediately after they were seated, burred their heads in the royal coat of arms. When the Prince of Wales was seated he placed his coronet at his feet. His robes were almost identical with those of the peers. The princess was the cynosure of all the women in the abbey.

The King and Queen entered the west door of the abbey at 11.34 a. m. The choir singing "I was glad when they said unto me."

Their majesties left the Abbey at 2.06 p. m.

THE CROWNING ANNOUNCED.

LONDON, Aug. 9, 12.23 p. m.—The news of the crowning was announced by an official outside the abbey. It was repeated by telegraph throughout London and was received with cheers, which spread throughout the stands and crowds, far up the streets, as the bells pealed joyfully.

Beyond the structural decorations for the seating of the spectators, there was little attempt at any display, and the old gray arches lent their stately perspective to the scene untouched by flags or any gleam of color. The various chairs to be used by the King and Queen in the service attracted special attention, but especially noticeable was the glittering array of gold plate, brought from various royal depositories, ranged along the chancel and behind the altar. Amidst these surroundings the earl-marshal, the Duke of Norfolk, resident in white knee breeches and heavily embroidered coat, hung in and on directing the final touches. By ten o'clock the interior of the abbey presented a blaze of color. Along the nave, which was lined by Grenadiers every chair was taken up by high officers of the army and navy and others in equally handsome equipment. On top of the arch separating the nave from the chancel sat the supplied orchestra. In it, with the other ambassadors, were the United States ambassador, Joseph H. Choate and Mrs. Choate and many officials. During the long wait the American artist, who was commissioned to paint the coronation scene in the abbey, and who wore court uniform, took careful note of the surroundings.

for the historic picture ordered by the King. The peeresses took advantage of the long interval to stroll up and down, but the peers sat stolidly awaiting the arrival of the sovereign, their gazes fixed on the splendid procession of white. After ten o'clock the organ and band played, while the spectators, many of whom showed signs of sleepiness, chatted or swayed with their glasses while portions of the abbey they could see from their seats.

AN EAGER CROWD.

LONDON, Aug. 9, 11.40 a. m.—As the King's procession emerged on the Horse Guards parade, the enthusiasm of the crowd almost caused a catastrophe. The people rushed through the cordon of troops and threatened to overwhelm the procession. Fortunately, they were forced back and order was restored.

A GLORIOUS DAY.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—A brilliant sunrise promised perfect weather for Coronation Day, but long before the ceremonies commenced, threatened clouds gathered and the early arrivals on the route of the procession came provided against contingencies. The earlier crowds were in no wise as large as it had been generally anticipated they would be. Many enthusiasts, with camp stools and ample supplies of provender, had spent the night on the best coigns of vantage that could be secured and were in the same positions at six o'clock this morning. At that hour the troops began to take up their allotted stations and policemen, three paces apart, lined the route of the procession from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey. Up to seven o'clock there were certainly more police than sightseers visible, but after that there was a rapid increase in the number of spectators. Suburban trams and train cars were carrying thousands of persons every few minutes to the stations adjacent to the procession route. The east end residents also flocked westward in such numbers that the streets east of Temple Bar became oppressively silent and deserted. Most of the best positions along the route of the procession were thickly crowded by nine o'clock and the spectators were furnished with plenty of diversion by the marching and counter marching of the troops, headed by their bands, and quickly passing state coaches, private carriages and automobiles. Buckingham, naturally was one of the principal centers of interest, as it was the starting point of the pageant. Crowds assembled there in immense numbers, and the first hearty cheer of the day went up when the news was spread that King Edward was in the best of health and spirits, and well equipped to undergo the fatigues of the day.

By 9.30 the scene in the vicinity of the palace and the Mall was extremely animated and constantly arriving members of the royal family, with their suites and the appearances of other participants in the procession elicited cheers varying in degree of enthusiasm according to the popularity of the personages recognized by the people. The Duke of Connaught, who rode down the Mall in an automobile, for the purpose of seeing that the military arrangements along the route were complete, was heartily cheered. Almost as animated was the scene in the vicinity of Westminster Abbey, where bands of music stationed about the building relieved the tedium of the early waiting, and soon after the doors were opened state coaches, carriages and automobiles rattled up in a ceaseless line, the rich apparel of their occupants eliciting hearty approval, which, however, was surpassed by the reception accorded to the men of the naval brigade, as they marched past at a swinging pace to take up a favored position guarding the route near the abbey. The colonial premiers and the privy councillors were warmly welcomed, the Fijians in petticoats, the centre of much interest, and a Red Indian chief in his native costume, feathers and blanket, decorated with the customary mirrors, caused the most lively amusement.

As the hour appointed for the departure of the royal procession approached, the excitement about Buckingham Palace was most marked. Functional to time, the advance guard of the Royal Cavalry issued from the archway, the horses of the troopers curveting nervously as they faced the coming of their sovereign. The Prince and Princess of Wales, procession, and, finally, within a few minutes their majesties' state coach appeared at the gateway and the King and Queen smiled and bowed in response to the mighty roar of cheers that drowned all previous welcomes. The scene in the vicinity was remarkable.

On the roof of the palace were perched a number of fashionably dressed members of the household, and their cheers, with the rattling of handkerchiefs as the King and Queen entered the royal coach, gave the signal for the deafening plaudits of the populace which greeted their majesties as they emerged from the gateway. The ovation was taken up by the crowds which thronged the Mall and

was repeatedly acknowledged by the occupants of the state coach.

In Westminster Abbey the doors of that edifice were scarcely opened and the gold stocks and ushers had barely found their stations before the noble array of peers and peeresses swept up the nave, their robes and ermine-making deep contrast with the dark color of the carpet. As they arrived at the throne, they separated to the right and peeresses to the left. Even when practically empty the abbey presented an interesting picture effect, the oddest feature of which consisted in every seat being practically covered by a large, white canopy, all present standing up and the choir singing O God Our Help in Ages Past.

Preceding the regalia came the boys of Westminster Choir, followed by the children of the chapel royal and the choir in royal uniform.

The Duke of Connaught took his place in front of the coronation chair and the Duke of Devonshire, the lord high chancellor, seated himself by his side. Several minutes elapsed, however, before the King and Queen came in sight of those gathered about the throne. Suddenly Viva Albertus was shouted by the boys of Westminster, and the Queen, walking slowly to the left of the throne, gained her chair and seated herself. Her Majesty's train of cloth of gold, which had been carried out of her way by six scarlet-coated pages.

Two or three minutes later came the boys of Westminster, followed by the children of the chapel royal and the choir in royal uniform. The Duke of Devonshire, the lord high chancellor, seated himself by his side. Several minutes elapsed, however, before the King and Queen came in sight of those gathered about the throne. Suddenly Viva Albertus was shouted by the boys of Westminster, and the Queen, walking slowly to the left of the throne, gained her chair and seated herself. Her Majesty's train of cloth of gold, which had been carried out of her way by six scarlet-coated pages.

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PURE HARD SOAP.

SURPRISE

ORANGEMEN AT CHURCH.

The day's proceedings opened with the march of the Orange lodges to divine service in Lower Cove. The Orangemen met in the morning in their hall, Germain street. The lodge was opened and Hon. C. N. Skinner delivered a short address appropriate to the occasion.

Shortly afterward the procession formed up outside of the hall, with Charles Belyea as director of ceremonies. S. E. Morrill, county master, was in charge. Headed by the Carleton Cornet band, they marched to St. James' church along the following route:

From Orange hall on Germain street, to King street, thence via Prince William, St. James, Sydney and Broad streets to the church. The procession was made up as follows: P. A. F. E. King Edward Lodge, No. 28. Ezekiel McLeod, master; John Carson, director. Carleton True Blue Lodge, with banner. Charles Belyea, master. York Lodge, with banner. Ralph Harder, master. Dominion Lodge, No. 14, with banner. W. Stanley, master; A. Estabrook, director. Royal Black Knights, Trinity Precinctory. Sir Knight Mowbray. Quinn's Precinctory. Members of other lodges. County Master S. E. Morrill. County district and grand officers.

The Orangemen were in full regalia, and with their banners and the music of the two or three hundred men who followed the procession made a very pretty sight. Arrived at the church the band played God Save the King and with bared heads the Orangemen passed into the church and took up seats in the main body of the church. After the service the Orangemen returned by way of Carmarthen street to Sydney, thence around King square (south side) and down King street to Germain, to the hall, where they dispersed.

The solos by Miss Lucy Toure were features of the service. Rev. A. D. Dewdney had the charge of the service, which was the one recommissioned for use in the churches of the Church of England throughout his majesty's empire today.

The Rev. Mr. Dewdney took his text from Proverbs xvi. 31: "The throne is established by righteousness." The preacher said in part: "We are met today in this house of God to join with our fellow citizens the world over in marking the formal setting apart of the most gracious sovereign, our King Edward and his consecration to the high office to which in the providence of God he has been called. At the same time we are here assembled to thank God for the great blessing which is the chief officer, the divine blessing. We were all intensely grieved when the consequence of the serious illness which had befallen the King's life the coronation ceremonies had to be postponed, and it was with feelings of relief and gratitude that the announcement of his convalescence was received in all lands where the flag flies the loyal subjects of King Edward will mingle with their prayers that his reign may be long, prosperous and glorious, hearty thanksgivings that the disease which has been safely passed and that the life so splendidly equipped for its work and so full of promise for the future has been happily spared. The service, he said, in which they were engaged, was unique in the experience of those present. It was a long time since the last coronation had taken place, and they would all earnestly pray that it would be a long time before another coronation should be in order. All minds would naturally be turned to the great central service in Westminster, of which other services were but a faint echo. There would, owing to the postponement, which had taken place, be less parade and display, less also of the more froth of enthusiasm, less too of spectacular interest, but the great essential features would remain unchanged and unaltered. The gathering itself would be significant. There would be gathered together in the appointed place the distinguished representatives of all nations met to do homage to Great Britain and the princely she occupies in international affairs. There would be gathered the representatives of all sections of the empire, itself, of all its colonies, dependencies and possessions to do homage to the crown, and to make manifest the strength of those bonds of good will and affection which unite all portions of one mighty and invincible whole. There too would be gathered all the states and conditions of men in the British realm, men who have their ancestry traced through long and honorable lines, men whose forefathers have played a noble part in the struggles of the past and have left lasting impressions upon the nation's history, men who have themselves distinguished by their own mighty deeds in the name and the strength of the empire, men also who have attained high positions through their achievements in arts, science, in letters and in government, men whose names are a noble heritage gathering. And the place of gathering, the historic Abbey, with all its national memories, the place where

for centuries past kings and queens have been crowned, the place that more than any other reminder of the past bears witness to it that testifies for the changes always taking place and bears record to that eternal divine Sovereignty by whose permission alone kings rule and by whose blessing alone nations prosper.

The preacher then went on to point out the special significance of the Coronation ceremony upon which the King stated in his message to his people that he looked as one of the most solemn and important events in his life. The solemnity of the occasion was due to the fact that it was a royal and national acknowledgment of responsibility as in the sight of God, in receiving at the hands of God, minister the emblems and the ensigns of his office, the King was acknowledging the sovereignty of God and the nation was reminded of the responsibility resting upon him as states to God's will and carry out His laws. The ceremony was also an appeal for God's help in meeting the responsibilities of his office and in fulfilling the important duties devolving upon him as sovereign of so great an empire. In the Coronation service prayers were offered in the King's behalf that there might be bestowed upon him "the spirit of wisdom and government," that he might be "confirmed and established in the free and princely spirit" that he might be "crowned with all princely virtues."

In these prayers all words of hearty unity. We would pray that the years of special training the King has had and the advantages of his long preparatory experience may be supplemented by the spirit of wisdom and government, that he might be "confirmed and established in the free and princely spirit" that he might be "crowned with all princely virtues."

It is a fitting and a noble thing that the King should be crowned in the presence of his people, and that the people should be gathered together to witness the ceremony. It is a fitting and a noble thing that the King should be crowned in the presence of his people, and that the people should be gathered together to witness the ceremony.

The speaker then went on to speak of the solemnity of the service and of its importance to the nation arising from the solemn undertaking involved in the coronation oath. First of all the King swears to govern in accordance with the constitution. The British constitution was the result of many a long and hard struggle in which the monarch's imperious will was in clash with the nation's welfare. Today the principle is established and the coronation oath declares that the people and King are partners in the great work of government, and that paramount over all is the public will. The other fact prominent in the coronation oath is the King's undertaking to maintain to the utmost of his power the laws of God, the true profession of the gospel and the Protestant reformed religion established by law. There are some doubts as to whether the coronation oath is a part of the constitution, but the solemnity of this feature of the oath, based as it is upon the great religious reformation of the sixteenth century and the more recent Act of Settlement, is a fact which should be glad to know that the throne is pledged in this respect. They would rejoice in the fact that the Protestant reformed religion is the declared faith of the English nation. The fact was assured the continued prosperity and happiness of the nation. They could not forget that it was under Protestant rule that it was under the influence of those potent principles which the King is the declared defender, that Great Britain has made such magnificent strides and has attained her present unrivaled greatness. They could not forget that it was the influence of the same principles that men enjoyed the largest measure of freedom known anywhere on earth and that liberty of conscience prevails. They could not forget that it was the influence of the same principles that men offered not only to the persecuted Protestant Huguenot an hospitable asylum, but also threw open her doors to the persecuted Roman Catholics. The present satisfactory condition had been brought about only after a long and a troubled experience. These rights and privileges were not secured without great cost of treasure and of blood. They would therefore rejoice that the principles of truth and liberty preserved were embodied in the coronation oath and would, he trusted, be handed down to posterity unimpaired.

In concluding the preacher invited those present to join in a solemn memorial offer of their homage to their crowned and anointed King. He was sure that among all those who would bow their knee and offer the King their homage in his presence and among all who feel within them the throbs of loyalty to the person and throne of King Edward there would be none found more loyal than those he was addressing, home more devoted than the members of the Orange order whose principles were identical with those which the King himself had sworn.

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