

# The Carleton Sentinel.

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WOODSTOCK, N. B., FRIDAY, AUGUST 15 1902.

WHOLE No. 2949.

## King Edward Crowned!

IN BEST OF SPIRITS AND STANDS THE FATIGUE WELL.

The Aged Archbishop of Canterbury Overcome.

DRAMATIC SCENE BETWEEN KING AND PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, Aug. 9, 12.27 p.m.—The King was crowned at 12.39 p.m. The Queen was crowned at 12.43 p.m.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The King's procession left the palace at 10.27 a.m. amid salvos 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 10.46 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 princess 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 and 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 peers 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, buried their heads in the huge red programme. 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 10.06 p.m.

LONDON, Aug. 9, 12.52 p.m.—The news of the crowning was announced by an official outside the abbey. It was repeated by signal throughout London and was received with cheers, which spread throughout the stands and crowds, far up the streets, as the bells pealed joyfully.

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.

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 trains and tram cars were carrying thousands of persons every few minutes into 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 centres of interest, as it was the starting point of the great pageant. Crowds assembled there in immense numbers, and the first hearty cheer of the day went up when the news was circulated that King Edward was in the best of health and spirits, and well equipped to undergo the fatigues of the day.

As the hour appointed for the departure of the royal procession approached, the excitement about Buckingham Palace was most marked. Punctual to time, the advance guard of the Royal Cavalcade issued from the archway, the horses of the troopers curvetting nervously as they faced the wall of humanity that cheered their coming. Shortly afterwards came 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 ladies, members of the household, and their cheers, with the fluttering 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 gates. The ovation was taken up by the crowds which thronged the Mall and was repeatedly acknowledged by the occupants of the stage 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 seats began to fill. Peers and peeresses swept up the nave, their robes and ermine making deep contrast with the dark color of the carpet. As they arrived before the thrones, they separated, the peers 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 official programme, in the centre of which was placed a small deep red book of service. Without the tapestries or light furnishings of the tiers upon tiers of seats which rose fifty feet high, the combination of white and red programme by itself produced a gala effect. The preliminary eulogies of the decorative arrangements were not overstated.

The service commenced with the reconsecration of the regalia. The procession of the clergy with the regalia then proceeded from the altar to the annex, all present standing up and the choir singing "O God Our Help in Ages Past."

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

The Duke of Connaught took his place in front of the coronation chair and the Earl of Halsburg, 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 Alexander" was shouted by the boys of Westminster, and the Queen, walking slowly to the left of the throne, gained her chair and knelt at a silken prie dieu, Her Majesty's train of cloth of gold being lifted out of her way by six scarlet-coated pages.

Two or three minutes later came the hoarse cry from the Westminster boys of Viva the Rex, Edward, with blasts from trumpets. Yet there was another wait. "What has become of the King?" was asked by people who were shut off sight of the nave. The Queen waited patiently, the organ ceased and then resumed, there was another fanfare of trumpets, another chorus of "Vivas" and King Edward appeared and walked to his chair in front of the throne bowing to the Queen as he passed, and then knelt down in

prayer. After arranging his somewhat unbecoming cap, His Majesty stood up and the Archbishop of Canterbury, in a trembling voice, read the recognition, beginning: "Sir, I here present unto you King Edward, the undoubted King of this realm," etc.

Then there was a hoarse shout and the blending of the choir and the people, women and men, in the cry "God Save King Edward!"

Several times this was repeated and the abbey rang with loud fanfares. Again the King and Queen knelt and the Archbishop of Canterbury walked to the altar and commenced the communion. While the Gospel was being read the King stood erect, supported on either side by the bishops in their heavily embroidered capes. During the singing of the creed all the members of the Royal family turned eastward.

Both King Edward and Queen Alexandra followed the service carefully, frequently looking at the copies of the service which they held in their hands.

The administration of the oath followed. Standing by the King's chair, the archbishop asked: "Sir, is Your Majesty willing to take this oath?"

The King answered in firm, strong tones: "I am willing," his replies being easily heard high up in the triforium near the roof. Then 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 gates. The ovation was taken up by the crowds which thronged the Mall and was repeatedly acknowledged by the occupants of the stage coach.

After the archbishop's anointing prayer, a canopy was brought over the King's chair and His Majesty divested himself of his outer robes and then walked to the ancient chair, while the choir sang Seadoks' anthem. The anointing ceremony was scarcely seen owing to the canopy. The spectators were just able to discern the archbishop's motions.

After the prayer the King donned the colobium sindonis, then resumed his seat and from a scarlet, silken roll on which the prayers were printed in large type and which was held by the Dean of Westminster, the Archbishop of Canterbury read the prayers and delivered the sword to the King, who did not go to the altar, the sword being taken to him by the Dean of Westminster.

The armilla and the orb were then delivered to the King, according to the program. When the King held out his hand for the ring the Archbishop of Canterbury had difficulty in finding it, but finally, with trembling hands, he placed it on top of His Majesty's finger, reading the prayer simultaneously, the King himself completing the process of putting on the ring as he withdrew his hand. Later the Archbishop had similar difficulty owing to shortsightedness, in placing the crown on the King's head. In fact, the choir started God Save the King while the Archbishop of Canterbury was still striving to place the crown on the ruler's head and a great shout went up and the electric lights were turned on.

As the acclamation died away the clanging of the joy bells, the noise of guns and the shouting of the people outside penetrated into the abbey, where the King still sat motionless, his dazzling crown on his head and his sceptre held firmly in his hand.

After singing Be Strong and Play the Man and the Bible having been presented the King advanced and knelt while he received the benediction. He then walked to the great throne, where he stood on the dais for the first time surrounded by nobles. The Archbishop of Canterbury followed, the King being obliged to stand while awaiting the arrival of the archbishop. Having placed the King into his new throne the Archbishop knelt and paid homage, the aged prelate scarcely being able to rise until the King assisted him and himself raised the Archbishop's hand from the steps of the throne. The Archbishop, who seemed to be in a faint, had practically to be carried to the altar. The incident created considerable excitement, and

several prelates rushed forward to help the prelate.

The next person to pay homage to His Majesty was the Prince of Wales, who knelt until King Edward held out his hand, which he kissed, and then touching the crown as a sign of fealty. The Prince of Wales then started to return to his seat, when the King drew him back and put his arm around him and kissed him. After this the King once more gave the prince his hand, this time to shake, and the hearty vigor of King Edward's grasp showed that his hand at any rate had not lost its strength.

The Duke of Norfolk (as Earl Marshall) accompanied by representatives of each grade of the nobility, beginning: "I, duke or earl, etc., do become your liege man of life and limb, etc."

The respective representatives next touched the crown and kissed the King's cheek, the Duke of Norfolk being the only peer to read the oath. This portion of the ceremony was considerably shortened.

THE QUEEN'S MOVEMENTS.

The Queen then arose, and accompanied by her entourage, proceeded to the altar steps, where under a pall of cloth of gold she was quickly crowned by the Archbishop of York, supported by the bishops. She was then led to the throne beside that in which the King sat, and her enthronization was accomplished. The Queen bowed to King Edward and both walked to the altar and received the communion, after delivering their crowns to the lord great chamberlain and mother officer appointed to hold them. The pages, while their majesties knelt, still held the Queen's magnificent long train, with the rest of the nobles present kneeling. The whole spectacle was most impressive and was made more brilliant owing to the electric light.

By a great effort the Archbishop of Canterbury was enabled to conclude the service and the King and Queen repaired to St. Edward's Chapel. Neither of their majesties returned to their thrones, after the communion, but remained at the altar. The service, which was completed with the singing of the Te Deum, was brought to a close without a hitch. The King exhibited no outward traces of fatigue.

The departure of the King and Queen from the abbey was signaled by another salute, the massed bands playing God Save the King. The entire route of their majesties return to the palace was marked by scenes of enthusiasm similar to those which greeted their progress to the abbey, the more circuitous route through clubland and Constitution hill giving thousands of thousands of persons occupying the stands, windows and roofs an opportunity of greeting the new crowned king and his consort before they re-entered Buckingham Palace, which they did in the midst of remarkable scenes of enthusiasm, the entire crowd from Constitution hill downward joining.

Immediately after the return of the King and Queen to palace it was officially announced that the King had borne the ceremony well and that he had suffered in no way from fatigue and this was confirmed by the presence of the King himself, when in response to the repeated plaudits of the crowd His Majesty, accompanied by the Queen, appeared on the balcony in their robes and crowns. The faces of both were suffused with smiles as they bowed repeatedly their recognition of the warmth of the applause.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—In the evening the Canadian arch which, as an exceptional novelty for Sunday, was brilliantly illuminated, was a great centre of attraction and served to bring an immense concourse of people into its neighborhood.

In spite of the welcome announcement made last night that King Edward had borne the fatigue of coronation day well, to-day's bulletin concerning his health was awaited with a certain degree of anxiety. Perhaps this is the reason that His Majesty's physicians' issued the bulletin at the rather unusually early hour of 9.30 o'clock. Because of the early hour very few people were about when it was posted at the gates of the police. The bulletin is:

"His Majesty bore the strain of the coronation ceremony perfectly well and experienced but little fatigue. The King had a good night and his condition is in every way satisfactory. No further bulletin will be issued. (Signed) "TREVES, LAKING."

The King and Queen attended service in the Chapel Royal to-day.

The most interesting of all the services was that held at St Paul's. This was essentially a people's service in gratitude and thankfulness that the Sovereign had been restored to health, and it presented a striking contrast to the sad service of suppi-

cation held there in June on the day the coronation should have taken place. To-day the public was freely admitted, and the great edifice was crowded. The Lord Mayor of London and the corporation of the city attended in state, and in the choir was seated Princess Henry of Battenburg, the Duchess of Fife and the Duchess of Albany, with the royal children, a large number of diplomats, as well as the Earl of Dudley, Lord Rosebery, the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, a number of prominent colonial visitors and others. The scene was especially impressive, when, at the close, the vast gathering joined in singing the National Anthem.

King Edward his signalled his coronation by the munificent gift to the nation of Osborne House, one of the favorite residences of the late Queen Victoria. It is the King's wish that, with the exception of those apartments which were in the personal occupation of Her Majesty, his people shall always have access to the house, which must ever be associated with her beloved name. As regards the rest of the building, the King hopes it may be devoted to national purposes and be converted into a convalescent home for officers of the navy and army, whose health has been impaired in rendering service to their country.

### People's Bank vs. Estey.

At Fredericton, last week, before Judge Landry, argument was heard in the case of the People's Bank of Halifax vs. Richard A. Estey. The case arose out of the purchase by Mr. Estey from Cyrus A. McKendrick, of Fredericton, of a large quantity of logs, valued at \$3,000, with reference to which McKendrick had a written contract with the plaintiff bank for their sale to him, but with the condition that the title thereto should not pass to him until the purchase price should be fully paid. This agreement was not recorded, and Mr. Estey bought the logs in question without getting any knowledge of the agreement. The present action was therefore for conversion of logs by Mr. Estey. Defendant contends that if the agreement between the People's Bank and McKendrick was a valid one which did not require to be recorded under the bill of sale or conditional sale act, the plaintiff is stopped by statements made to defendant and correspondence had with him and McKendrick in regard to the lumber from relying upon the agreement as against him, and upon this ground he asks to have verdict entered for him. Verdict for plaintiff, with leave to appeal to the full bench. F. B. Carvell and A. B. Connell, K. C., for plaintiff; Attorney General Pugsley for defendant.

### I. O. F.

(Continued)

(From Our Own Correspondent).

St. Stephen, N.B., Aug. 6, 1902. This morning the second session of the High Court opened at 9 a.m. A recommendation to appoint District Deputies, having general supervision of a number of courts, caused a lively discussion, many claiming that the work would not justify the expenditure, but the recommendation was adopted.

The finance committee recommended the following grants: H. C. R., \$100; H. S., \$150; H. T., \$50; Auditors each, \$25; H. J. S., \$30; Hall, \$25; Janitor, \$5. The resolution offered by J. A. Lindsay, to make St. John, Moncton and Fredericton, in turn, the meeting place of the High Court, was not adopted.

Past High Chief Ranger Macrae was recommended for Grand Cross of Merit, for his services rendered to Forestry in this jurisdiction.

The loss to Forestry by the death of the late William Kinghorn, was feelingly referred to by Mr. A. W. Macrae, and the High Standing Committee was ordered to prepare a resolution, have it engrossed and a page of the minutes be devoted to the memory of the deceased brother.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are:— H. C. R.—M. B. Mullin, M.D., Fredericton.

H. V. C.—D. G. Lingley, St. John. H. S.—F. W. Emmerson, Moncton. H. T.—E. P. Eastman, Sackville. H. P.—Dr. Purdy, Moncton. H. C.—Pius Michaud, Edmundston. Auditors—J. W. Russell, Thomas Murray.

The installation ceremony was performed by P. H. C. Macrae. The High Court meets next year in Moncton.

A Dutchman on the witness stand, in a case concerning a pig, was asked what ear-marks the pig had. "Vel, dot pig he have no ear-marks, except a very short tail," was the reply.

### TOWN COUNCIL.

At the meeting of the above body, on Friday evening of last week, there were present Mayor Belyea and Couns. R. B. Jones, A. E. Jones, Burt, Balmain and Lindsay.

Coun. R. B. Jones, chairman of finance committee, said the petition of Catherine Burns, referred to committee at last meeting, had been given careful attention and, after looking over her property, they could not recommend any reduction in the valuation of the same, but as the petitioner claims the rental secured is her only way of securing a livelihood, the committee thinks the petition is entitled to some consideration.

On motion Coun. A. E. Jones, seconded Coun. Burt, the finance committee was given power to settle the matter satisfactory to the petitioner.

The bills were then read, including several from the board of health as a result of the late outbreak of smallpox. Dr. Sprague's bill was for \$420; Dr. Prescott, \$130; Dr. Baker, \$51.75.

On motion Coun. Lindsay, seconded Coun. R. B. Jones, orders were drawn on treasurer for the amounts of said bills.

Mayor Belyea read several bills from the board of health, which had not been certified to by Dr. Sprague.

Moved by Coun. R. B. Jones, seconded Coun. Balmain, that the bills be passed back to the board of health.

Mayor Belyea and Coun. Lindsay said they were members of the board of health, that these bills had been presented to that body and found correct, but by an oversight they had not been certified to by Dr. Sprague.

The motion was then withdrawn. On motion Coun. Lindsay, seconded Coun. A. E. Jones, the bills were ordered paid when certified to by Dr. Sprague.

On motion Coun. Lindsay, seconded Coun. Balmain, the assessors, having finished their duties, were paid as follows: Charles Comben, principal assessor, \$100; E. L. Hagerman, \$25; Harry Nash, \$25.

On motion the salaries were ordered paid.

Coun. A. E. Jones—I would ask the police committee; why the police have not uniforms?

Coun. Lindsay—The night watch has a uniform and when the marshal finds it necessary to get a new suit, he will likely get the regulation blue, the town to furnish cap and buttons.

A general talk ensued with the marshal as to the appointment of special constables for Coronation days; Charles Wilkinson, Centreville, and A. R. Foster were two of the names selected.

Coun. Balmain said as Coun. Dibblee was unable to attend this meeting he asked him (Balmain) to make the following explanation: In the last issue of Dispatch, it was stated, in the paragraph dealing with the collection of taxes, that Coun. Dibblee said he would not press a motion he had made extending the time for obtaining a discount on taxes, if the chairman of finance committee, Coun. R. B. Jones, would put on a good man for collector in the person of Deputy Sheriff Foster. Coun. Dibblee denies that he put it that way. His reference was made to the collection of last year's taxes when he wanted Mr. Foster appointed, but Coun. R. B. Jones would not agree to it at that time. Coun. Balmain thought Marshal Gibson had made an excellent record this year as collector, and he (Gibson) was justly indignant at the inference made in the Dispatch and credited to Coun. Dibblee.

Coun. A. E. Jones thought there was no occasion for the Dispatch, referring to last meeting, saying that he (Jones) used brass knuckles on Coun. Lindsay and that gentleman retaliated by a solar plexus blow. The meeting was a harmonious one, but some ratepayers might think, by reading the paper, that it was a regular "bear garden." This description of meeting was not doing justice to the Council and he hoped it would not occur again.

Coun. Lindsay assured the board that while he did not agree with other councillors sometimes, he had no ill feeling in the matter and never carried the disagreement outside these rooms. The people in town would rather enjoy the article in the Dispatch, but, out of town, where the councillors are not so well known, it would leave the impression that the Council was a regular "bear garden." Since the present mayor accepted the chair, he must say it was an orderly board.

Mayor Belyea—Seldom has a board less friction than the present one, and the disagreements are never carried outside. I appreciate the courtesy thus shown the chair. When a reporter attempts to write in a humorous vein of the deliberations of any body he is making a mistake; or if he indulges in a spirit of criticism, he can find things to criticize. I do not wish to criticize, but I think reporters should not make serious business appear a farce, by reporting it in a spirit of levity.

The Council adjourned sine die.