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Manager. Editor

DAILY HERALD.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1902.

ABOUT CORONATIONS.

(Contributed.)

There is at Kingston on Thames, England, carefully preserved and surrounded with an iron railing, a coronation stone, on which undoubtedly many of the earlier kings in England were crowned, and from which the place takes its name. Athelstan was anointed and crowned there, A. D. 925, and the identical copy of the four gospels in Latin, which belonged to that king, is now in the library of the British museum. Upon it the kings of England down to Charles I, took the oath. Eadwulf, King of Northumberland in 795, Egferth, 797, and several other Saxon kings were duly crowned and anointed. Alfred the Great was anointed and crowned at Rome by Pope Leo IV, while still very young. Edward the Confessor was crowned at Winchester. This monarch founded the Abbey of Westminster, and had it consecrated in December 1065. On Christmas day his mortal sickness set in; he died on Jan. 5th, 1066, and was buried before the high altar of his church. William I was crowned there as speedily as possible, and since then every sovereign of England, except Edward V who was murdered before his coronation, has been crowned on this sacred spot, some of whom with the greatest pomp and magnificence. The Abbey was rebuilt in its present form by Henry III and finished by his successor. He himself lies by the side of Edward the confessor's shrine. The present coronation chair of which a good illustration was given in Monday's Herald, made by order of Edward I, who brought from Scotland and placed beneath its seat the celebrated stone of Scone on which Scottish monarchs had long been crowned. Dean Stanley says that the following legend was attached to this venerable fragment of rock. The stony pillar on which Jacob slept at Bethel was by his countrymen transported into Egypt. From there it was conveyed by Gathelus, who married Scota, daughter Pharaoh, to Sicily or Spain. From Brigantia in Spain, it was carried off by Simon Brech, son of Milo the Scot, to Ireland. It was thrown on the sea shore as an anchor; or as some say, an anchor which had had been cast out, brought up the stone from the bottom. On the sacred hill Tara it became the Lia Fail or stone of destiny. If the chief were a true successor, the stone was silent; if a pretender, it groaned with a sound like thunder. Fergus, founder, of the Scottish monarchy, bears the sacred stone across the sea from Ireland to Dunstaffnage, whence it was moved by Kenneth II, A. D. 840, and planted at Scone. Edward I determined that Westminster should be an English Scone. In this chair, with the stone enclosed beneath the seat, every ruler of England has since been inaugurated. Even Oliver Cromwell was installed in it, though not in the Abbey; the chair being moved, the only time in its history, outside the Abbey into Westminster hall, for that ceremony. The stone is the one primeval monument, says Dean Stanley, which binds together the whole Empire. The lion rings, the battered surface, the crack which has all but rent its solid mass asunder, bear witness to its long migrations. It is thus embedded in the English monarchy, an element of poetic, patriarchal, heathen times; a link which unites the throne of England to the traditions of Tara and Iona.

The coronation of Edward VII will be the thirty-fifth which has taken place since William the Conqueror. At the crowning of that monarch there was a

sudden panic which might easily have ended in a massacre. That of Stephen teemed with omens of misfortune; the reign was turbulent and unhappy, and nearly every one of the great men who took part in it died miserably. At that of Richard I, the superstitious were alarmed by a bat, which kept fluttering round the throne of the King, and by an unaccountable mysterious peal of bells. At that of Edward II, Sir John Bakewell was trampled to death. At those of Henry V, and Charles II, there were terrific thunderstorms. At that of Charles I, the plague was raging; the king was clothed in white satin instead of royal purple; the left wing of the dove on the sceptre was broken off, and the shock of an earthquake was felt while the king was being crowned. At the coronation of James II the crown tottered on the king's head and was only just saved from falling by Henry Sydney.

The first king who sat on the chair of Scone was Edward II. Edward III, receiving the crown after the deposition, not the death of his father, was elected before being crowned. The sword and shield of state, still kept in the abbey, was first carried before this monarch.

Three historical peculiarities marked the coronation of Richard II. First the cavalcade from the Tower of London to the abbey, continued till Charles II. Next the inauguration of the Knights of the Bath, a body of young men who, after being duly washed in a bath, accompanied their youthful sovereign to his palace, and third, the appearance for the first time of the king's champion, Sir John Dymoke, whose heirs hold their lands on the condition of appearing fully armed at the king's coronation banquet, and of challenging to mortal combat any who dispute his right. The last appearance of the champion was at the coronation of George IV. It is said that his office was brought into disrepute by the fact that his horse, having been long and carefully trained to back out of the royal presence, astonished and convulsed everyone by most determinedly backing in first, to the horror and dismay of his rider.

Many have been the startling occurrences which have marked the coronations, the most splendid of which were probably that of Richard II, Henry IV, a usurper; Henry VIII, and his Queen Annie Boleyn; (See Shakespeare's Henry VIII, Act IV; and Froyle's History of England; Charles II; George IV, (though this was spoiled by the repulsion of his unfortunate queen, who tried to force her way into the abbey by a side door, and who soon afterwards died of a broken heart), and Queen Victoria. But all these will be eclipsed by the coronation of our present noble King, partly because he has won the hearts of his people by long years of unflinching tact, judgment and good service; and partly because of the condition of the Empire, and the gathering together of representative statesmen from every quarter of the globe, who own allegiance to Edward VII, and who bear to him the loyal greetings and the profound attachment of all sections of a realm that is now happily at peace with all the world. F. P.

CHANGE OF SENTIMENT.

The impression seems to be gaining that our neighbors across the border are changing in sentiment regarding their relations to Canada. Still their expressions along this line are most vague and their advances have been nil. The Chicago Inter-Ocean, after a review of some fifty years, concludes thus: "Fifty years ago the future of Canada seemed well-nigh certain to be that desired by the founders of this republic. Now the tendency is all the other way. It is a question upon which the American people may well ponder, whether they desire to estrange further their third best customer in the world, or whether real reciprocity with Canada would not be beneficial to us as well as to her."

We are not very sure what the Inter-Ocean means by "real reciprocity"; but real reciprocity in the proper sense of these words is something the United States never desired with any country, nor is there evidence that any such thing would satisfy our neighbors now.

FOR FREER TRADE.

According to the Canadian Gazette, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in his address at the National Liberal Club said:—

"He did not ask them to put burdens on themselves or depart from the principals of their policy, but he asked them to consider whether or not it was possible within the limits of present legislation to renew the treaty which was made by Mr. Cobden with France, and start on a new principal which might start something between the great mother land and the colonies. He did not ask them for an answer now, but he asked them not to reject their proposal hastily. There was no finality in human affairs and when they had reached one goal they might find new vistas before them they had not suspected. And let them remember that the supreme goal was the maintenance of those free institutions of England which had done so much for the freedom and liberty and the civilization of the world, and which were now embodied in the British Empire."

It will be observed that all speeches by Sir Wilfrid in England are thoroughly Liberal in tone, and point the moral that freedom is the strength of Imperial unity.

The Ottawa Journal of a recent date had the following: "Sir Wilfrid Laurier is to be presented with the 'freedom of the city' by Edinburgh, and the compliment will be pleasant to him, in view of his admiration of the Scotch, which he is said to express frequently in private speech. According to his friends, Sir Wilfrid tells a story that one of the occasions on which he has felt that he was really not all he should be was when the Hon. James Sutherland, prior to 1896, was once chaperoning him around Oxford County, and introduced him as 'the eader of our party' to a gigantic West Zorra Scotch Grit. The Scotchman took Sir Wilfrid's hand in his vast pair and shook it for several minutes, with hearty expressions in broad Scotch of greeting and approval. Then, backing off and surveying Laurier from head to foot, he ejaculated, 'Mon, but it's a peety ye're nae Scotch.' Endowed with the freedom of Edinburgh, Sir Wilfrid ought to be Scotch enough for anybody."

A German statist has recently published some interesting information regarding the chief languages of the earth: Leaving Chinese out of the question, which in its various dialects is the language of four hundred millions, English is easily first. Roughly speaking, English is spoken by one hundred millions. German comes next with sixty-nine millions, and, if the Low German dialects be included, there are eighty-five millions. Russian follows with sixty-seven millions. Two languages which once covered the world, French and Spanish, are now spoken by only forty-one and forty millions respectively, and Italian, which has lately shown signs of spreading, thirty millions.

A leading New York paper says that at a recent marriage "three wagonloads of presents" were received. This is an improvement on the hackneyed expression "the presents were numerous and costly," while it suggests yet other novelties in chronicling the weddings of the new rich. Thus in reporting the wedding of a Miss Morgan it may be said that "the presents weighed sixty tons," or perhaps "were carried in three special freight trains." Now who will do humanity a favor and suggest some improvement upon "a pretty but quiet wedding was celebrated?"

A Western exchange remarks that an Australian syndicate has insulted General DeWet by an offer of \$1,250 a week for a lecturing tour. DeWet has shown himself too much a soldier and a man to be rated among the freak attractions such as Carrie Nation and Ellen M. Stone.

Try the HERALD for visiting cards.

ESTATE NOTICE

All persons indebted to the estate of the late Andrew McGowan, late of the City of Fredericton, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned Administrator, and all persons having just claims against the said estate must present the same duly attested within three months from date to the undersigned Proctor.

Dated at the City of Fredericton this tenth day of July, A. D. 1902.
DANIEL KELLY,
Administrator.
ARTHUR R. SLIPP,
Proctor, Fredericton, N. E.
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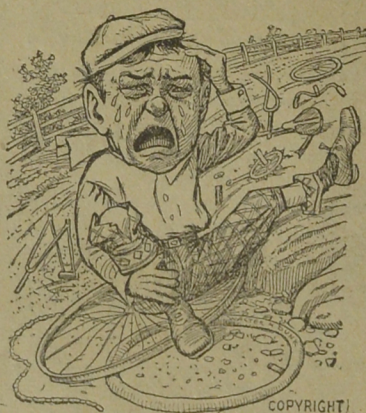
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