

THE CORONATION OF KING GEORGE V

BY DR. LEACOCK OF MONTREAL.

(Continued from Saturday.)

The king returns to the chair of state and the bearer of the sword of state offers the price of it—ten shillings—to the altar, whereupon the sword is returned to him by the dean. The bearer unseathes it and carries it back before the sovereign during the remainder of the ceremony.

The king is then invested with the royal robe and the orb, and once more assumes his seat. The robe of cloth of gold, wonderfully embroidered

when it is ended drums beat and trumpets sound, and the people shout, "God save King George! Long Live King George!"

During this time the Queen has been seated in her chair on the south side of the altar, but now rises and supported by two bishops escorted by her chief lady in waiting and six ladies as trainbearers she goes to the altar.

She is anointed and crowned and invested with a ring in the same manner as the king, by the Arch-

conferred the honour of such office upon Robert de Marman, together with a Lincolnshire manor. In the time of Henry IV. Thomas Dymock claimed the office by reason of his tenure of the above manor, and Dymock's descendants held the office till 1875, when it was abolished. The practice was last exercised at the coronation of George IV.

King George V., second son of Edward VII., and Queen Alexandra, was born at Marlborough House on June 3rd, 1865. He succeeded to the British throne on the death of his father, May 6th, 1910. He began his naval training at the age of twelve, and became devoted to the life of a sailor, and did exceedingly well. Canadians feel a special personal interest in the new sovereign, because he has been three times to our country, and has always shown the deepest interest in Canadian affairs, and a keen appreciation of Canadian loyalty. He came here first as a young naval officer, then again in 1901 when he was Duke of Cornwall and York, accompanied by the Duchess, and as Prince of Wales he visited Canada a third time in the summer of 1908, coming to shed special lustre upon the celebrations of the Quebec tercentenary. His simple manners, great tact and kindness have endeared him to all his subjects.

Queen Mary is distinguished for her intense love of her own country. She is extremely patriotic, and takes the keenest interest in all charities and home industries. She has specially ordered that all her coronation robes shall be of British manufacture, which, of course, means that she expects the ladies of the court to follow her example. Both she and the king are devoted to their children, who have led an exceptionally happy and simple life.

Edward, Prince of Wales, eldest child of the king, was born in 1894, and is "every inch an English prince." He is a tall, manly looking boy, and the English people are looking forward with great expectation to the revival of the old form of investiture of the Prince of Wales, which is to take place in July, 1911, at Carnarvon Castle. This will mark the beginning of the young prince's public life.

The coronation year is to be made



QUEEN MARY.

ered, completes the ecclesiastical attire of the king, and is a symbol of the priestly nature of his calling. He holds the orb, surmounted by the Cross—the emblem of the domination of the Christian religion over the world—in his right hand. The king is then invested with the ring and the sceptre, and then comes the supreme moment of all this gorgeous and significant ceremony.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, before the altar, invokes a blessing on the crown. The Dean of Westminster carries the crown from the altar to the coronation seat. The king kneels, and the archbishop takes the crown and places it reverently on the head of the sovereign.

At the moment of the king's coronation the kings of all ages assume their crowns, the peers their coronets and the bishops their caps. The people shout "God save the king," trumpets are blown, drums beat, the roar of artillery, and the shouts of acclamation from the multitude without are heard. Long after silence has fallen on the thrilled assembly within the abbey, the cheers of the people, the clangour of bells, the booming of guns, continue, and the air is charged with profoundest emotion and excitement.

The presentation of the Bible to the sovereign—a ceremony dating from William of Orange—comes next. The king is now conducted to his throne and seated there in state, while an address is made to him by the archbishops and bishops. The king on his throne then receives the homage of the lords temporal, who take off their coronets and kneel before the sovereign according to precedence. The premier peer of each group recites the oath of allegiance, and one by one the peers kneel before the monarch, each touching the gown as a sign of fealty. During this homage an anthem is sung, and

bishop of York, and two sceptres are delivered to her. She makes obeisance to the king and is conducted to her own throne beside his, where she remains until she goes with him to receive the Sacrament of Holy Communion. The crowning of the queen is the signal for all the peeresses to assume their coronets.

The Communion service is resumed. The king and queen both make an oblation of a purse of gold. The sovereign removes his crown before kneeling, to communicate. Their majesties pass in state into King Edward's Chapel for a few moments' rest, after which the procession is again formed, the Queen leading with her attendants, the king coming last of all.

The route back is by Whitehall, Pall Mall, Piccadilly and Constitution Hill, and brings to a close a ceremony brilliant in the extreme and profoundly impressive, and a pageant of unparalleled beauty and splendour.

It must be said that without the wealth of color supplied by the array of the military parade the glory of the coronation procession would be removed, and the spectacle would be a tame one. The composition of the military parade will be magnificent, and, of course, there will be South African, Australian, New Zealand and Canadian contingents to participate in the world-wide occasion. The "Empire in Arms" is an extraordinarily fine and rousing sight, as it marches with its many regiments and splendid in scarlet and gold.

At former English coronations there was a picturesque figure known as "The King's Champion." This was a man on horseback dressed as a knight of olden times, who, armed to the teeth, challenged all who should deny the king to be the lawful sovereign. This practice is supposed to have originated in the time of William the Conqueror, who



KING EDWARD VII. TAKING THE OATH.

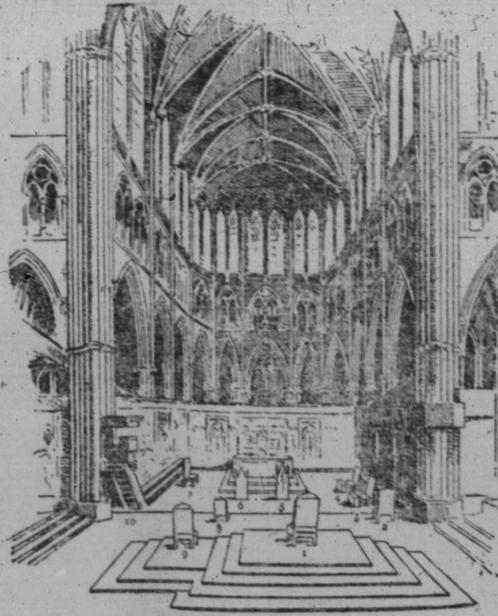


The Elevation of Edward the Elder at his Coronation in 901.

memorable by the great festival of empire, originally arranged for last year, but postponed on account of the death of King Edward. The reconstructed programme includes all sorts of new and gorgeous scenes and incidents of historical interest, and the proceeds of this wonderful festival will be devoted to King Edward VII's hospital fund. Mr. Frank Lascelles, the master of the pageant, is well known in Canada, having successfully organized and produced the tercentenary pageant in Quebec in 1908. There will also be military tattoos, carnivals, tournaments, and a very fine naval review at Spithead.

At each successive coronation the crown jeweller has to take into consideration the addition during the last reign of some wonderful new jewel or jewels. Such, for instance, were the Koh-i-nor, or "Mountain of Light"—the most valuable addition to the crown jewels during Queen Victoria's reign—and the Cullinan diamond, or "The Star of Africa," as by command of King George it is to be called, which was not discovered till 1905, three years after King Edward's accession. The Cullinan diamond is unique for size and perfect water. Before cutting its weight in jeweller's language was 4 1/2 inches, and from base to highest point it measured close on three inches. The stone was cut into two main portions, which were worn by Queen Alexandra on some state occasions, while the "shavings" made any number of large and beautiful diamonds, set in various designs. The central place of honor in the front of the crown is at present occupied by the great egg-shaped ruby crown in his helmet, by the Black Prince at many battles, including Crecy and Poitiers. This ruby still shows the three holes clumsily bored by the crown jewellers of Plantagenet times, to allow the prince to fix therein the badge, the three feathers. A 15th century jeweller has neatly stopped these holes with three small rubies. Below the ruby comes a huge oblong sapphire bought by the Prince Regent and presented to the regalia and worn in front of his crown in 1830. This sapphire in spite of its size is not in consideration of color worthy of its position, and is to be made a centre-piece of the back, while the smaller portion of the African diamond will take its place below the Black Prince's ruby. The larger portion of the "Star of Africa" will appear on the sceptre, which is decorated also by the "Orlof" diamond, which is larger than the "Pitt" or the "Koh-i-nor" and many other priceless crown jewels, gives King George an memento to carry which will take rank as the most superb in the whole world.

A new crown, wholly composed of diamonds, was designed for Queen Alexandra, and will be adapted for Queen Mary. Her robe will be decorated with many gorgeous dia-



WESTMINSTER ABBEY ARRANGED FOR THE CORONATION.

- 1.—King's Throne.
- 2.—King's Chair of Repose.
- 3.—Queen's Chair on south side of Altar.
- 4.—King's Chair on north side of Altar.
- 5.—King Edward's Chair.
- 6.—Queen Mary's Chair.
- 7.—Archbishop's Chair.
- 8.—Queen's Chair of Repose.
- 9.—Queen's Throne.
- 10.—Pulpit.

monds and wonderful ropes of pearls.

At the coronation of Edward VII. the background for the magnificent display of color was a subdued and beautiful blue, which threw out into splendid relief every detail of the rich and varied costumes, and it is said that the prevailing tone of decoration for the abbey at the coming coronation will be blue and white. Ages of history seem to meet and mingle in that gorgeous scene. Here the stalwart Grenadiers stand side by side with the Yeoman of the Guard, who in their quaint Elizabethan garb, stand resting upon their halberds. The Oriental princes and potentates in flowing robes and wonderful headgear might have stepped out from the pages of the Arabian Nights. The hereditary heralds of the British Empire, in their symbolic and mediæval bravery. The ushers of the scarlet rod and of the Green rod, accompanied by heralds, precede the blue and gold standard of Ireland, the orange and red of Scotland, and the red banner of England. Then, advancing alone, comes the flag of the union. The keeper of the crown jewels bears on a velvet cushion the two ruby rings and the sword for the offering. The four knights of the garter, appointed to hold the golden canopy over the king at the anointing, in voluminous cloaks of dark velvet, are followed by four small pages carrying their coronets. The prime minister wears his simple privy councillor's uniform of blue and white. The Archbishop of York wears a superb cape of gold and white, touched with crimson damask; the vestments of the Archbishop of Canterbury are of cream and blue and gold. The Windsor herald with rouge dragon and Portucullis Pursuivant on either hand, precedes three peers, who carry respectively the ivory rod, with the dove, the sceptre with the cross, and the Queen's crown. The Richmond herald, with rouge croix and blue mantle pursuivant, walks just in advance of the four kings of arms in gold and emblazoned tabards, then the deputy keeper of arms with the familiar parliamentary figure of black Rod on one side and the no less familiar figure on the right side of the lord mayor, wielding the city mace. The high constables of Ireland and Scotland march together, and everywhere throughout the procession are the delightful and quaintly-dressed little pages, carrying glittering coronets. The ecclesiastical officers are as varied and as brilliant, and surpassingly dignified. The Bishop of London carries the

crimson-bound Bible against his breast, the Bishop of Winchester upholds the chalice, and the Bishop of Ely the paten, about 5 feet in length, which is heightened by the introduction of dull gold among the glittering threads. The train is 18 feet in length and about 5 feet in width, lined in miniver. It has a cape from the shoulders of the same fur, and is bordered all round with

Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, is making drawings for the embroideries of the coronation dress, and these designs will be carried out by the Royal School of Art Needlework. Queen Mary will probably wear the train worn by Queen Alexandra in 1902, a glorious ruby red velvet affair covered with a mass of gold embroidery. The effect of which is heightened by the introduction of dull gold among the glittering threads. The train is 18 feet in length and about 5 feet in width, lined in miniver. It has a cape from the shoulders of the same fur, and is bordered all round with



The Anointing of Edward the Martyr at his Coronation in 975.

an edging of ermine. It is powdered with imperial crown, partly in dull, partly in glittering gold, with the crosses and fleurs-de-lis of gold with basis of silver thread. There are thirty crowns upon it. The train is surrounded by a rich golden border divided into three parts. The first part is of cloth-of-gold on which are embroidered English roses. The next part is of velvet, and on it is wrought a pattern formed of branches of oak leaves and acorns held together by the crosses and fleurs-de-lis of the imperial crown. The border is so finely worked as to appear like a golden jewel. The third part of the border is of cloth-of-gold on a ruby ground. At the end of the train is a magnificent piece of embroidery a yard and a half in length, which represents the growth of the British kingdom by means of a vigorous rose-tree ascending through the crown of the



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