

Coronation of EDWARD VII.

Being an Account of How His Majesty Will Be Crowned King of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India, on Thursday, June 26.

ON THURSDAY, June 26, Edward VII. will be crowned king of Great Britain and Ireland and emperor of India. All the machinery of the government and the energies of English political and social life have for months been directed towards perfecting arrangements for this unique event, which promises to be the most splendid coronation in the history of the United Kingdom.

Thursday seems to have been a popular day for coronations. June 26 is the anniversary of the day on which Oliver Cromwell was installed as lord protector in Westminster hall. It is also notable that the following English monarchs have been

state, and the archbishop of Canterbury will give the scepter to the king, while the lord of the manor of worksop supports the king's right hand and a ring is placed on his majesty's fourth finger.

The orb is a golden ball, six inches in diameter and 11 inches high, including the cross, which surmounts the orb. Diamonds, rubies, emeralds, sapphires and pearls are set in the orb; also, a fine amethyst, which forms the pedestal of the cross. When the crown is finally placed upon the monarch's head, instantly all that great crowd of peers and peeresses put on their glittering coronets, and the abbey rings with "God save the King!"

According to official rules, in theory, the coronets of the nobility are never worn except at the coronation of a sovereign, when they are put on at the precise moment when



KING EDWARD VII. IN HIS CORONATION ROBE.

crowned on a Thursday: Stephen, John, Richard II., William and Mary, Queen Anne, George IV., William IV., and Queen Victoria. That is a fair collection of lucky and unlucky monarchs, which makes it difficult for any superstitious person to gather omens for the day chosen.

Edward VII., the chief figure in the grand event, was born November 9, 1841, and succeeded his mother January 23, 1901. He was married to Princess Alexandra of Denmark March 10, 1863. Their oldest living son, George Frederick, prince of Wales, was born in 1865, and married Princess May of Teck in 1893. The other living children of the royal couple are Louise Victoria, duchess of Fife; Maud, Princess Charles of Denmark, and Princess Victoria Alexandra.

THE CORONATION SERVICE.

Official Form, as Amended and Approved by His Majesty.

The form of the coronation service, as finally amended and approved by the king, consists of 26 distinct sections.

The king and queen and their retinue will form in procession at Buckingham palace. They will enter the great west door of Westminster abbey, where they will be welcomed by the shouts of the king's scholars of Westminster school and by the anthem, "I was glad when they said unto me, We will go to the house of the Lord."

Instead of going direct to their thrones the royal pair will kneel in private prayer on footstools in front of their chairs. Then the archbishop of Canterbury, the lord high chancellor, the lord great chamberlain and the Garter King of Arms, each in turn, will formally present the king, the lords carrying the regalia will step up and the dean of Westminster will place the regalia on the altar.

The abbreviated litany and part of the communion service will follow.

Then the archbishop will recite the Nicene creed and the bishop of London will preach a short sermon.

Just before the sermon the king, who up to that stage of the ceremony will have been uncovered, will put on a cap of crimson velvet trimmed with ermine.

Then comes the oath-taking, after which the king will be anointed.

Then the king's cap and crimson robe will be removed and four Garter knights will hold over him a rich pall of silk or cloth-of-gold, the dean of Westminster will pour holy oil into a spoon and the archbishop of Canterbury will anoint the king, making the sign of the cross on the top of his majesty's head, thus consecrating him "King over this people, - hom the Lord your God hath given you to rule and govern."

The king will then kneel and the dean of Westminster will invest him with the super tunica.

Next will come the ceremonies which caused so much discussion, including the presentation of the sword of state, the standards and the spurs, and then the orb will be placed in the king's right hand, he will again be divested of the crimson robe and will be enveloped in a purple robe of



HER MAJESTY, ALEXANDRA, QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN.

the primate of England places the crown upon the brow of the king. Upon occasions of state the coronet is carried before the personage on a cushion, and at the funeral it is placed on the coffin, or borne on a purple cushion.

The shouts of "God save the King" are caught up by the crowd outside, church bells ring and cannon are fired, not only in London, but in all chief towns. After a Bible is given to the king a solemn te deum is chanted, and entronement follows or homage. The king is conducted to a throne in the center of the abbey, and there receives the act of homage, first from the lords spiritual, who kneel about him, pronounce the words of homage and kiss his hand. Princes of the blood royal ascend the steps of the throne, touch off their coronets, repeat the homage, touch the crown upon the king's head, and kiss his left cheek. The peers of the realm follow suit, with the exception that they kiss the hand instead of the cheek. The words of homage are:

"I do become your liege-man of life and limb, and of earthly worship, and faith and truth I will bear unto you to live and die against all manner of folk, so help me, God."

When the act of homage is over, the members of the house of commons give nine hearty cheers, with cries of "God save the King," repeated by all.

During homage medals are thrown to the occupants of the choir and lower galleries. Divested of all symbols of sovereignty, the king receives the holy sacrament, and the "Hallelujah chorus" concludes the service.

CROWNING OF THE QUEEN.

Ceremony Will Be Simple and Take Up But a Few Minutes.

After this ceremony the queen will be crowned. She will be anointed on the head, four peeresses holding a magnificent pall over her, the king will put a ring on her finger, the archbishop of York will place the crown on her head and the scepter and ivory rod and dove will be placed in her hands.

Prayers will be offered, the peeresses will put on their coronets and the service will end with the communion.

The crown for Queen Alexandra was made for the Queen of William III. It is set with pearls, sapphires, diamonds and other precious stones. The scepter for a queen consort is very like the king's, only not so large; the rod for the queen is of ivory surmounted by a dove and a cross. It is said that Queen Alexandra would prefer to be crowned according to Russian custom, by the king's own hands after his coronation, but she realizes that the innovation might not be pleasing to English ideas.

PLEASING TO THE PEOPLE.

Incidental Ceremonies Which Will Delight the Gaping Crowds.

Apart from the coronation itself what, so far, has afforded the greatest possible satisfaction to the 5,000,000 inhabitants of London is that the king and queen, and with them the rest of the royal family and scores of foreign princes and potentates, will come among them, will not be content with simply riding from palace to abbey and back again, but will pass in state through the principal arteries and some of the mean streets of the metropolis, in order that their subjects may see them and cheer them.

It will be the most memorable 14-mile drive ever undertaken by royalty. Queen Victoria did something of the kind on the occasion of the diamond jubilee in 1897, but great as this undoubtedly was, it will be excelled by the royal pageant to be carried out June 26.

The reception of the king and queen by the lord mayor will be suggestive of medieval times. It is one of the ancient privileges of the city of London to bar, if need be, even the progress of a king into its wealthy domain. Therefore, when the king and queen ride in state along the Strand and reach the law courts, a quaint little ceremony will be gone through with stately solemnity ere the royal cavalcade proceeds on its way.

At the spot where old Temple Bar used to stand, but where now an inartistic monument nicknamed "The Griffin" occupies the center of the narrow roadway, the lord mayor, with his mace bearer, his sword bearer, and all the retinue of the Mansion house, will await the coming of royalty. It may be that, with proper regard for effect, a replica of the ancient gates of the city will shut off Fleet street from the Strand in much the same way as was done with such striking effect when the late queen made her triumphal entry into Dublin a year be-

DUTY OF THE PEOPLE

They Should Look Closely Into Records of Congressmen.

In No Other Way Can the Nation Secure an Absolutely Pure and Equitable Administration of Public Affairs.

[Special Washington Letter.]

THE people of this government are proud of their government, but they know very little about it. The public schools ought to give instructions concerning municipal, county, state and federal governments. As it is, even the school teachers themselves know very little concerning the government; and not more than one-tenth of them could even tell you how a member of the national senate is elected.

Not only are the people in comparative ignorance about their government; but, strange as it may seem, the average member of the house of representatives knows very little about national legislation. The people are careless, and, to be plain about it, they are shamefully careless, about the selection of their congressmen and other office holders. On this account the government for many years has been partly in the hands of politicians who care nothing for the people, but seek only their own glory and enrichment.

In your own congressional district you do not know 20 men who are personally acquainted with your member of congress, unless you happen to mingle with politicians, and the average readers of newspapers will not be found mixing with politicians. In a government of the people, by the people and for the people every citizen ought to know all about his government, and all about the men or women who seek official position. If every citizen would take such an interest in public affairs as he ought to do our government would be purer, and it would be more economical. The people have no idea how many millions of dollars are taken from them in taxation and expended recklessly. It is their own fault when they are over-governed, because they are unmindful of their duty to themselves, by being careless concerning the details of government.

When you hear a man making a fervid stump speech on the questions of the day, just bear in mind that the average public speaker is looking for dupes, and that he wants you to be one of his victims. He is making speeches, not for his health, nor solely for the good of his country. He is doing it for his own benefit, and he expects you to support him on account of his "gift of gab." That will be a new way of looking at it, to some readers; but it is a gospel truth. The writer has been associated with politicians for more than a quarter of a century, and as the years have gone gliding into history his regard for professional politicians has grown less and less; because of increasing acquaintance with their motives and their manner of living.

When you elect a member of congress you give him a position paying \$5,000



UNCLE SAM ENJOYS IT. (Little Shower of Extravagance Does Not Displease Him.)

a year, for two years. Naturally, you expect him to work hard for that big salary, but the average congressman does not work at all. The government gives him a private secretary, with a salary of \$100 a month; and the private secretary does all of the necessary work. The congressman signs letters to his constituents which the private secretary has written, and that is the hardest work that the average congressman does for his people.

There are 357 members of the national house of representatives, and not more than 25 or 30 of them have anything to do with legislation. The others are mere followers. Wherever their party leaders tell them to go they go. They do not initiate legislation of any kind. They leave all things to committees appointed by the speaker, and they vote as they are told to vote on the passage of bills. Because of this condition of affairs the government has been growing less worthy dur-

ing the last quarter of a century, and extravagance has grown until it has become reprehensible. It is not an extravagant statement that hundreds of millions of money have been taken from the people by taxation, and appropriated unwisely. It would not be fair to say that the government has grown corrupt because of its unwise appropriations of the people's money.

Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, was for many years the leading democratic member of the national house of representatives. He was chairman of the committee on appropriations, and in that position he wielded so much power that he was able to prevent tariff legislation; and he did prevent the party from enacting free trade measures several times, although he was one of a small minority of that party. In order to take from Mr. Randall that power, the committee on appropriations was deprived of control over the appropriations for pensions, the army, the navy, rivers and harbors, public buildings and grounds, and other important government affairs. The bills making appropriations for these various purposes were given to separate



TOO MUCH FOR YOUR UNCLE. (But a Deluge of Wastefulness Disgusts the Old Man.)

committees, and there began the era of extravagance in appropriations.

So long as all appropriations were controlled by one committee the total expenditures of the government were kept down to about \$300,000,000 annually, because the committee kept "the total" before them all the time. But when separate committees were given power to make appropriations, each committee looked at its own work as of excessive importance, and immediately the total appropriations began to increase. With this example of extravagance before them the senators divided their great committee on appropriations in like manner only a few years ago, and this, added to the folly of the house of representatives, instead of curtailing the total annual expenditures for the government. The appropriations made for the coming fiscal year are as follows:

Agriculture.....	\$ 5,308,950
Army.....	95,355,136
Diplomatic affairs.....	1,357,975
District of Columbia.....	7,900,000
Fortifications.....	7,331,955
Indians.....	9,307,902
Military academy.....	2,627,324
Legislative and executive expenses.....	25,396,581
Navy.....	77,619,333
Post office.....	139,842,230
Rivers and harbors (including contracts for future).....	128,416,538
Sundry civil expenses.....	70,000,000
United States territories.....	56,261,904
Public buildings.....	29,534,433
Total.....	\$679,902,881

That is more than double the amount required for the expenses of our government ten or 12 years ago, and the actual requirements of the government have not so increased. The population of the country has not doubled, nor has its wealth. The responsibilities of the government have increased and the wealth of the country has increased during the past few years, but the appropriations which the congress continues to make are manifestly greater than should be made.

The river and harbor bill, which takes an average of \$20,000,000 from the treasury every two years, has in the past 20 years taken well-nigh \$200,000,000; and everybody in Washington speaks of that bill as "a steal" which cannot be disguised in this city, although the people seem to know nothing about it. Then the habit of voting money from the treasury for public buildings and grounds has so increased that almost every community is clamoring for a public building; and the men who want to be custodians and janitors of the proposed buildings are urging their congressmen to foster this extravagance.

The people who have the right to reward the faithful public servants by re-electing them, and to punish the unfaithful by not re-electing them, are responsible for existing conditions. Uncle Sam is rich and can afford some luxuries, but prodigality and wastefulness are little less than criminal in governments as well as in individuals. Uncle Sam can stand a little summer shower of extravagance while the bank account is in good condition, but a deluge of wastefulness disgusts him, and his wrath arises.

SMITH D. FRY.