

GLANCE AT LIFE OF KING EDWARD VII.

Who Now Rules Great Britain.

King Edward VII, who succeeds Queen Victoria on the throne of the Empire, for nearly sixty years has been known to us as the Prince of Wales. He was the eighteenth Prince of Wales to hold that title.

The Prince of Wales was born at Buckingham Palace on November 9th, 1841, and the birth of an heir to the throne was announced to the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Peel, and the Lord Chancellor, Lord Lyndhurst, at 10.48 o'clock in the morning.

When only two days old the Prince of Wales was visited in the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex. His Lordship and the Lady Mayoress, with the City Members and the Sheriffs, were ushered up the grand staircase at Buckingham Palace. The Lord Chamberlain conducted them to the Royal apartment, where, after the party had congratulated Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales was brought in.

He was carried round in turn to each of the visitors, the Lady Mayoress being allowed to dandle and kiss him. And before he was a month old the question of his Royal Highness' armorial bearings was very seriously debated.

The Christening. St. George's Chapel, Windsor, having been selected for the baptism, preparations were made to surround it with circumstances of peculiar state and splendor.

The King of Prussia, on being asked to become one of the sponsors, held back; but the Queen had set her heart upon his coming, and he yielded on the receipt of an autograph letter. A gorgeous scene was presented on the morning of Tuesday, January 25, 1842, when the infant was christened by the River Jordan in 1825, receiving the name of Albert Edward.

His sponsors were the King of Prussia, the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Cambridge (proxy for the Duchess of Saxe-Gotha), Princess Augusta, Cambridge (proxy for Princess Sophia), and Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg. Subsequently a rumor got into circulation that it was intended to have added the name William to the name of the prince, but it was omitted by accident.

The robe of lace worn by the babe was valued at £700, and all else was in the same magnificent style, the total cost of the christening amounting to £10,000.

First Public Appearance. At a military inspection in Windsor Home Park on Feb. 4th the public had for the first time an opportunity of seeing the Prince of Wales. The babe was held up by his nurse at the southern window of the Queen's boudoir, amid the heartiest cheers.

From earliest childhood great care was taken to assist in his education and training, and he when but four years of age was already participating in public functions.

Early Recollections. The death of the Duke of Wellington, which occurred in 1852, deeply affected the young Prince, who had been on excellent terms with the great soldier. More startling memories of this period of his boyhood were the review of the Guards prior to their departure for the Crimea, the parade of the Invalids returned from the campaign, the first Victoria Cross parade, and other accompaniments of the Crimean war.

An educational tour, which was made in 1857, was through Germany and France. The Emperor of the French, Napoleon, the Prince was a ready and good to his. The marriage of the Princess Royal took place in 1859, and soon afterwards the Prince was confirmed. A visit to Wales and Ireland followed, marked by great enthusiasm.

Early Manhood. On the Prince's seventeenth birthday he was appointed Colonel in the army (nominally), and was invested by the Queen with the Order of the Garter. The Emperor of the French sent him a large cannon and the Queen of Spain, who had previously conferred the Order of the Golden Fleece on him, now ordered him to be invested as a Knight of the Order by the Prince Consort. On the same day Mr. Gibbs, Newfoundland Governor, visited the Prince in Rome. A stay in Edinburgh followed, devoted to study, and then in October, 1859, the Prince entered Oxford University, where Mr. Herbert Fisher became his private tutor. Mr. Trarver retiring.

Visit to Canada. In 1860 the Prince's Oxford studies were interrupted by his visit to Canada and the United States. Embarking on board the Hero at Plymouth on July 10th, the Prince reached St. John's, Newfoundland, fourteen days later. He was slightly seasick for the first two or three days, and then thoroughly enjoyed the voyage, despite its being stormy weather. He was the extreme, and when a big dog was presented to him he charmed the people by promising to call it Cabot, after the discoverer of Newfoundland. Proceeding to Halifax, the Prince found the city like a huge nosegay. After a busy day of Canada he dined on board the Hero, and laughingly laid a wager to be up at eight o'clock (at 10 o'clock) the next morning. It was a close shave, but after a very hurried toilet the Prince rushed on deck just as the bell sounded. One gift may be recorded, that of a Bible bearing the inscription—"To the Ca-

thedral of Quebec, in memory of Sunday, Aug. 9th, 1860." In Quebec the Prince for the first time took the honor of Knighthood, Sir Narcisse Belleau and Sir Harry Smith being the recipients. A special visit was made to the Heights of Abraham. It being very wet when Montreal was reached, jokes were made concerning "the raining Prince," but nothing checked the enthusiastic ardor of the people to see the royal visitor. He inaugurated the Exhibition, opened the two-mile tubular bridge across the St. Lawrence, reviewed the volunteers and took part in numberless fetes. On the way to Ottawa the receptions at Kingston and Belleville had to be abandoned, owing to the existence of some Orange arches among the decorations. At Cobourg His Royal Highness was duly entertained.

At Toronto, after some further trouble similar to that at Kingston, the entertainments went forward without a hitch. At Toronto His Royal Highness landed at a splendid pavilion erected at the foot of John street. His visit was marked by the planting of a tree in the Horticultural gardens, the planting of a silver oak just east of the site of Sir John Macdonald's monument in the park, the turning of the first sod of the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway, now the C. P. R.

From Toronto the royal party went on an expedition up the Northern Railway. After returning from his travels up north the Prince attended a ball at the exhibition building, having visited London, Woodstock, Paris, and Niagara Falls, and then returned to Hamilton. His visit here has already been described.

At Niagara the falls were illum-

turned in April. On June 29th he crossed to Ireland, and took up his quarters at the Curragh camp, being attached for the purpose of drill exercise to the 1st Battalion of the Grenadier Guards, then brigaded with the 36th. His popularity both with soldiers and officers was great.

His Courtship. In September the Prince went to see the Prussian military manoeuvres on the Rhine. But this was not the only object in view. For the Prince Consort writes—"It had been arranged that Bertie was to make the acquaintance of the Princess Alexandra of Denmark, who was then on a visit to Germany, with a view to a marriage, should the meeting result in a mutual attachment." Everything fell out as was wished, as the Prince proposed and was accepted by the Princess Alexandra.

Death of Prince Consort. When his father died, at the express wish of the physicians, the Queen and Royal Family, with the exception of the Prince of Wales, repaired to Osborne, the Prince remaining at Windsor to discharge the painful duties that fell upon him at that trying time. The funeral of the Prince Consort took place on Dec. 23rd in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, the Prince of Wales being chief mourner. When the pall was with drawn and the crown and scepter were laid on the crimson coffin, the Prince placed upon it a bouquet of violets and a white camelia in the centre, which had been gathered with the Queen's own hands, and sent from Osborne the night before.

Tour of the Holy Land. Her Majesty, with a faithful desire to execute every wish of the deceased Prince Consort, resolved that the Prince of Wales should make a tour in the east, in accordance with his father's plans. Accordingly on Feb. 6th, 1862, the Prince took leave of his sorrowing mother and set forth travelling as Baron Redwre, and being directed to decline the hospitalities of all foreign courts. After journeying up the Nile as far as Thebes, the Prince went to the Holy Land, spending five days in Jerusalem, and Hebron, the Cave of Macpelah, Nazareth, and the Grotto of the Nativity.

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mission, preceded by half a dozen mounted police, a platoon of dragoon and footman in their usual grey liveries, wearing mourning bands on their arms, brought into view the King with an equestrian seated beside him. He was dressed in the deepest and most simple mourning, and carefully raised his hat in acknowledgment of the uncovering of heads. The King looked tired and very sad. Following him came the Duke of York, the Duke of Connaught and others. Both the King and the Duke of York were pattingly up at Buckingham Palace as they passed, and acknowledged the salute of the guard of honor drawn up inside the palace grounds. All the officers had crepe on their sleeves.

The King's Oath. A correspondent writes—"Peculiarly only one oath is required of the Sovereign at accession, and in that respect the ceremony is maintained in Scotland the Reformed Church, with Presbyterian government. This oath, which is of the reign of Anne, is known as the oath for the security of the Church of Scotland. All other oaths, including that relating to the Churches of England, Wales and Berwick, are coronation oaths, and are not necessarily taken till that event which may be a year after accession. The procedure followed at the accession of Victoria was—She entered alone into the chamber where the Privy Council were waiting, made her solemn declaration, took the oath for the security of the Church of Scotland, after which the Privy Council, probably the same procedure has been followed in the case of Edward VII., although the press reports speak of his having taken the oath in regard to the Church of England, after that protecting the Church of Scotland, which is always the first oath taken."

THE DUKE OF YORK. King Will Confer Upon Him Title of Prince of Wales. The Duke of York will not necessarily become the Prince of Wales now that his father has ascended the throne. The principality was granted by Edward to his son, and Edward Edward II, and his heirs, Kings of England. Consequently when the throne his princely title merges in his sovereignty. The new sovereign's chief seat is still the Duke of Cornwall, but he becomes the Duke of Cornwall, this title descending to him from his father. It is generally assumed that the Duke of York will confer his principality upon him, as it is within his royal prerogative to do so.

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A new great seal will have to be procured. Queen Victoria used the great seal of her uncle, King William IV., for some nine or ten months after his death. Another change of importance will be the early substitution for the present postage and revenue stamps of a new set bearing the vignette of the King.

As new coins are minted, the profile of the King will be substituted for that of Queen Victoria. It is not known yet how long a period of mourning will be proclaimed. This will probably be the most visible evidence of the change in Sovereigns. There are scores of forms used by the departments and by Government officials everywhere, which for a lifetime have begun,

started off signals were shown under that no scutes should be fired. The saloons of the royal yachts were mustered as the Alberta steamed by. The commencement of the King's first voyage was an impressive event. An interesting ceremony. The King drove to St. James' Palace from Marlborough House to preside at the first Privy Council, where he assumed his title. The ceremony was interesting and according to precedent. The King was in a separate apartment from the Privy Councilors. To the latter the Duke of Devonshire formally communicated the death of Queen Victoria and the succession of her son, the Prince of Wales, to the throne.

The Royal Duke and certain lords of the Council were then directed to repair to the King's presence to acquaint him with the terms of the Lord's President's statement. Shortly afterwards His Majesty, in the room in which the Councilors were assembled and addressed them in a brief speech. The Lord Chancellor, Lord Halsbury, then administered the oath to the King and the Council. Commencing with the Lords in Council, they took their respective oaths of allegiance, and then the King, as with a leave, except the kissing of hands before passing out of the Chamber. This brought the ceremony to a close.

Awaiting the King. Dense crowds, beginning at St. James' street, lined the streets to Victoria Station from an early hour. The Mall and the front of Buckingham Palace were especially thronged. All along the former, from the Palace to Marlborough House carriages filled with ladies stood as if for a draw-out, ready to receive the King and his men, the footmen and the occupants were dressed in mourning. The police precautions were unusual. Men on foot and mounted guarded almost every yard of the way. All waited patiently for hours to greet their King.

His Arrival. Eventually, preceded by half a dozen mounted police, a platoon of dragoon and footman in their usual grey liveries, wearing mourning bands on their arms, brought into view the King with an equestrian seated beside him. He was dressed in the deepest and most simple mourning, and carefully raised his hat in acknowledgment of the uncovering of heads. The King looked tired and very sad. Following him came the Duke of York, the Duke of Connaught and others. Both the King and the Duke of York were pattingly up at Buckingham Palace as they passed, and acknowledged the salute of the guard of honor drawn up inside the palace grounds. All the officers had crepe on their sleeves.

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THE PRINCE OF WALES Who Succeeds to the Throne

nated in honor of the Prince's visit, and he there saw both Fasani and Blondin walk across ropes stretched high above the river that dashes down to the rapids and whirlpool. An American journalist has noted the fact that the Prince sent \$300 to Blondin. A little way below the falls the river is perfectly calm, and here the Prince was rowed across in a small boat.

Tour in the United States. Dropping his princely title for that of Baron Redwre, the royal visitor entered the United States by way of Detroit. He was everywhere well received.

The last "good-bye" to America was said on Oct. 20th, and then, amidst prolonged cheering, the little fleet sailed forth from Portland harbor. Head winds, heavy fogs, and generally bad weather delayed the return, causing deep anxiety to the Queen. It was not until Nov. 15th that the Prince was landed at Plymouth, this being the first occasion on which he was absent from home on his birthday.

Again in Britain. As at Oxford and Edinburgh, the Prince's career at Cambridge was marked by strict attention to his studies and to all the observances incumbent upon him as an undergraduate. So quietly and simply did he move about that he often walked round Cambridge and its neighborhood without being recognized.

The death of the Prince's grandmother, the Duchess of Kent, on March 16th, called him away from Cambridge for a little time. He re-

turned in April. On June 29th he crossed to Ireland, and took up his quarters at the Curragh camp, being attached for the purpose of drill exercise to the 1st Battalion of the Grenadier Guards, then brigaded with the 36th. His popularity both with soldiers and officers was great.

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"Victoria, by the grace of God," etc. These include the large letters patentes, parchments, Crown deeds, writs, and the many forms in use in the courts.

The King to the President. Washington, Jan. 25.—Following is the text of the reply which the President received from King Edward VII. in answer to his message of condolence on the death of the Queen—

Osborne, Jan. 24, 1891. The President, White House, Washington, D. C.— Am most grateful for your kind sympathy in the irreparable loss which the nation and I have sustained. I felt convinced that it would be shared by you and the American people. (Signed) Edward B.

God save the King! Edward VII. is no immature youth. He will be 60 years old on Nov. 6th.

The Markets

Table with columns for 'Cash' and 'May' prices for various commodities like Wheat, Corn, and Hogs. Includes sub-sections for 'Leading Wheat Markets' and 'Toronto Farmers' Market'.

Wheat—100 bushels of white and 100 bushels of red sold 1-2c. higher at 69c, and 300 bushels of goose 1-2c. lower at 65 to 65 1-2c. Barley—300 bushels sold 1-2c. higher, at 47 to 47 1-2c. Oats—400 bushels sold 1c. higher at 33c.

Hay and Straw—Hay plentiful and the price was easier. Twenty loads sold 50c. lower at \$13 to \$14 per ton. Two loads of straw sold 50c. lower at \$9 to \$9.50 per ton.

Dressed Hogs—Market rather quiet, with prices unchanged, at \$8 to \$8.50 per cwt. The prospects are for lower prices, owing to the further drop in the value of live hogs.

Butter—Market quiet, with offerings small. Prices are steady and unchanged at 20 to 22c. Eggs—Receipts small and trade dull. Prices are steady.

Poultry—Market dull, with offerings small, and little or no demand. Prices are unchanged.

Seeds. There is a little export trade, but the market in general is slow. Offerings are small. Alsike is quoted at \$6 to \$7 per bushel, red clover at \$6 to \$6.75 per bushel and timothy at \$3.50 to \$6 per cwt.

Toronto Live Stock Markets. Export cattle, choice, per cwt. \$1.50 to \$1.55. Export cattle, light, per cwt. 1.40 to 1.45. Lower quality cattle, per cwt. 1.25 to 1.30. Butcher's cattle, choice, 1.40 to 1.45. Butcher's cattle, good, 1.35 to 1.40. Butcher's common, per cwt. 1.20 to 1.25. Do inferior, 1.10 to 1.15. Hogs, export, choice, per cwt. 3.75 to 4.00. Hogs, export, light, per cwt. 3.50 to 3.75. Feeders, light, per cwt. 3.40 to 3.75. Feeders, heavy, per cwt. 3.20 to 3.50. Stockers, 300 to 400 lbs., per cwt. 2.50 to 3.15.

Manitoba Wheat Markets. Trade in the local market has been very light. The decline in outside markets has not influenced the price of Manitoba wheat to the same extent, and although demand is slow holders are unwilling to sell at the decline. The movement of wheat from the country is on a very small scale.

The price of No. 1 and No. 2 hard wheat unchanged on the week, but No. 3 hard and under are 1c. lower. We quote as follows—No. 1 hard, 80c; No. 2 hard, 76c; No. 3 hard, 66 1-2c; No. 3 northern, 43 1-2c in store. Port William, Dried No. 3 hard, 65 1-2c; dried No. 3 northern, 62 1-2c, in store. King's elevator, Port Arthur. There has this week been a revival in the demand for tough wheat, and at the close tough No. 3 hard is wanted at 61c and tough No. 3 northern at 60 1-2c in store. King's elevator.—Winnipeg Commercial, Jan. 23.

Bradstreet's on trade. There was no special feature of importance in wholesale trade at Toronto this week. The distributing business the coming season at Toronto promises to be much larger than in previous years, and the wholesale firms are getting in large stocks to meet it. The travellers now working in the country report very favorably on the outlook and look for larger purchases by retailers the next couple of months.

Trade at London has been fair for this season. A good many orders for the spring have been placed. Values are firm for most lines of staple goods.

At the Coast cities the outlook for spring business is very promising. The reports from the mining centres indicate that large orders will be placed for the ensuing season.

At Hamilton there has been a good many orders reported by travellers for the spring. The wholesale firms have made large preparations for a large season's business, and present indications are that they will not be disappointed.

Winnipeg wholesale trade has not been particularly active the past week. Labor is well employed. There is a good demand for money and rates are firmly maintained.

Wholesale trade at Ottawa presents no remarkable features this week. A very fair number of orders for the spring and summer are coming forward.

There are signs of increased activity in wholesale trade at Montreal this week. The boot and shoe manufacturers are busy. There is a better feeling in cheese. The conditions of trade are sound. Payments are fairly satisfactory and there is no anxiety about February paper.

Money is steady.

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