Edward VII
His Title

The King Returns to London and Takes the Oath of Succession.

Lords and Commons Swear Allegiance to the New Sovereign.

London, Jan. 24.—An extraordinary issue of the Gazette this morning, which appears with black borders, announces the death of Queen Victoria, adding:

"The event has caused one universal feeling of regret and sorrow to her late Majesty's faithful subjects, to whom she was endeared by the deep interest in their welfare which she invariably manifested, as well as by many signal virtues which marked and adorned her character."

Then follows the proclamation of Edward VII., the acknowledgment of allegiance by the Privy Council, and the King's speech at his accession.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

The following is the full text of His Majesty's accession speech:

"Your Royal Highnesses, my Lords and Gentlemen:

"This is the most painful occasion on which I shall ever be called upon to address you. My first melancholy duty is to announce to you the death of my beloved mother, the Queen; and I know how deeply you and the whole nation, and I think I may say, the whole world, sympathize with me in the irreparable loss we have all sustained.

"I need hardly say that my constant endeavor will be always to walk in her footsteps.

"In undertaking the heavy load which now devolves upon me, I am fully determined to be a constitutional sovereign in the strictest sense of the word, and, so long as there is breath in my body, to work for the good and amelioration of my people.

"I have resolved to be known by the name of Edward, which has been borne by six of my ancestors. In doing so, I do not undervalue the name of Albert, which I inherit from my ever to be lamented, great and wise father, who, by universal consent is, I think, deservedly known by the name of Albert the Good, and I desire that his name should stand alone.

"In conclusion, I trust to parliament and the nation to support me in the arduous duties which now devolve upon me by inheritance, and to which I am determined to devote my whole strength during the remainder of my life."

After giving a list of those who attended the council, the Gazette announces that the King subscribed oath relating to the security of the Church of Scotland.

It concludes with the King's formal proclamation ordering all officers and persons in authority throughout his dominions to continue to exercise their offices during the royal pleasure, and exhorting his subjects to aid and assist his officers in the performance and execution of their duties. The sorrow felt throughout the Empire is described in a constant succession of telegrams from every important town in the colonies, all telling of the suspension of business, the closing of theatres, the display of mourning emblems, and arrangements for memorial services. All the governments have sent, on behalf of their respective colonies, telegrams of condolence to King Edward and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, minister of foreign affairs, has received from the German ambassador, a letter on behalf of the diplomatic corps, expressing its sympathy and condolence. The communication says: "This sad event not only fills the hearts of her late subjects with profound sorrow, but will arouse beyond the limits of the British Empire the regret of those whom Her Majesty was known to inspire with respect and admiration. Such sentiments are shared most sincerely by the members of the diplomatic corps, who, having the honor of being received at court and approaching Her Majesty, have also had the opportunity of appreciating those rare and incomparable qualities by which that august sovereign captivated the hearts of all who entered her presence."

The morning papers publish a long tribute from the poet laureate, Mr. Alfred Austin, to the dead Queen.

Orders have been issued for 6,500 troops to line the streets of London today for the proclamation ceremony.

The Gazette orders the court to go into mourning until July 24, and into half morning until January 4, 1902.

The King, who remains in London over night, was driven to Buckingham Palace, after taking the oath before the Privy Council, and dined there with the Duchess of Albany. Subsequently he went to Marlborough House to sleep. It is said that he will return to Osborne this morning (Thursday), to direct the funeral arrangements.

These were discussed at a meeting of the authorities of the royal household at Buckingham Palace last evening. At the College of Arms, it was said that the date of the funeral could not be settled until it was known when the European royalties or their representatives could arrive, but that the function would be held at the earliest possible date for the convenience of Emperor William, whose stay in England might be unavoidably limited.

Buckingham Palace is being made ready for the royal personages who are arriving in London. Representatives of all the royal families in Europe will probably be present at the funeral, including the Kings of Italy, Belgium and Greece, the Crown Princes of Germany and Sweden, and Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria. All the European courts will go into mourning for various periods.

Lord Roberts has ordered the army to adopt mourning until March 5.

Memorial services will be held in St. Paul's cathedral morning and evening daily until the interment. At the first of those held after the regular evening service yesterday, some five thousand persons were present. Bishop Barry read the burial service and the Dead March in Saul and other funeral music was rendered.

The morning papers record with the greatest satisfaction that the King has taken the title of Edward VII. They are filled from end to end with descriptions of yesterday's ceremonies and accounts of the reception of the news of the death, and the accession, throughout the United Kingdom and in all parts of the world. King Edward's first speech is also applauded.

The Daily Telegraph says: "It is admirable, resolute, touching and breathing deep sincerity. It does equal honor to the monarch and the man, and will carry a fresh sense of hope and confidence to the country in its trouble."

Regarding the causes of death, the Lancet says: "Death was due to cerebral failure. Transient, but recurring symptoms of apathy and torpor, with aphasic indications, gave great uneasiness to the physicians a few days before the final illness. From Saturday these symptoms grew steadily graver, but the heart's action was maintained throughout and the temperature was normal."

Cowes, Jan. 24.—1 a.m.—At 11 o'clock this morning the members of the royal family will gather around the body of the late Queen, which lies in a simple coffin in the temporary chapel, festooned with red and white hangings. The Bishop of Winchester, standing before the altar, removed from the private chapel, will read a portion of the service for the dead. The coffin rests upon a specially erected platform, draped with royal purple, the feet lying to the east. The head faces the simple altar. Over the features is a thin veil.

For a few hours after the conclusion of this service the public will be admitted to the room and allowed to view the remains of the sovereign, who so long reigned over them. The body will remain there until Sunday, and it is probable that no removal will occur for ten days.

Details of the Queen's dying hours were not obtainable, until late last evening. It appears that the Queen was moved on Sunday from her big bed into a small cot, specially built with springs, which was surrounded by a screen. This was to enable the doctors to reach the patient easily on both sides, which was impossible when she lay in a bed six feet wide. In this small bed she passed away.

When Emperor William arrived, he rushed, without taking off his overcoat, to her bedside, and the first words he said were words of regret that his mother was unable to come.

"Yes," murmured the Queen, "I wish Vicky could be here," using a pet name of her eldest daughter.

On Tuesday afternoon all the members of the family were in readiness for the end. At four, the Prince of Wales was summoned. Half an hour later he was joined by the other members of the family. At five the Duchess of York arrived, and the Queen kissed her, saying: "I am glad you have come."

The Bishop of Winchester began to pray. The Queen slowly sank into unconsciousness. At 6:15 p.m. the end was thought to have come. The Prince of Wales and several others walked out of the room. But the vitality of the Queen once more won the day. For another fifteen minutes, with only the Princes and few others present, the feeble spark of life was maintained. At 6:30, with the Emperor William, the Prince of Wales and the others absent, death actually came. Death has softened the beautiful face, and the thin veil conceals no terrible defects. The hand of the mighty leveller dealt with her lovingly, and as the last visitation of nature has been mercifully mitigated, so also have been the pomp and glory which accompany the succession of the King.

Tuesday night neither he nor Queen Alexandra would allow their entourage to address them by their correct titles.

The large force of detectives from London is to guard against any anarchist attempt upon the life of Emperor William, and not on account of the new King.

Messages of condolence do not cease to pour in from all quarters of the world. President McKinley's early cablegram created a most favorable impression. It was handed around among the royal personages at breakfast yesterday, with the general comment that American sympathy was fitly the first to be received.

Cowes, Isle of Wight, Jan. 23—Events shifted to-day from Cowes to London. Osborne was a house of mourning, and Cowes probably the quietest place in the world to-day. The King departed early. After him followed the army of officials and newspaper correspondents who had given life to the town and prosperity to the hotels and merchants. The King and his suite, in civilian attire, left the castle without military escort, and with no signs of pomp.

Queen Victoria's body occupies the centre of the dining room, which is hung with trappings of mourning. Outside two officers are on guard. Within two Indian attendants remain in company with the ladies-in-waiting, who are constantly present. The body is attired in black. The face is perfectly peaceful, and the remains have been placed with the arms folded; on the breast is a beautiful gold cross. The features are very calm. The head is inclined slightly to the right. All about repose quantities of beautiful flowers.

The honor of first seeing the body of the Queen was conferred on her personal retinue, and such a simple, pathetic scene as marked this afternoon could hardly have occurred in any other monarchy. All the servants and tenants were admitted. There were no formalities. It might have been the body of any country lady whose tenants were bidding her last farewell. Their grief was the sorrow of those who had lost a friend. Many residents of Cowes and neighboring towns and some prominent people applied at the porter's lodge for admission, but they were told to come to-morrow.

There is no mistaking the reality of the sorrow of Cowes. "The Queen was always so good to us," they say. She knew many of the townspeople and took real interest in their families, their troubles and their joys. She could call many of them by name, and often stopped in her drives to talk to them. Almost every house has a half-masted flag, and the store windows are draped with black and white.

Emperor William and Princess Louise walked to Whippingham church this afternoon.

It is learned that the King assumed the title of Edward VII. at the express wish of his mother.

The Duke of York does not at once become Prince of Wales through the accession of his father. The title of Prince of Wales becomes merged in the sovereignty, but the King will exercise his prerogative and confer the principality of Wales on the heir apparent.

The new King was born November 9, 1841, and was created Prince of Wales on December 4, 1842. There have been six royal princes who were never Princes of Wales. On the other hand, the Duke of York becomes at once Duke of Cornwall; and the Duchess of Fife (Princess Louise of Wales) becomes a princess royal, and in this capacity is treated by the law in much the same way as the mother of a queen consort.

London, Jan. 23.—The Queen's private wealth yielded an income of about £200,000 yearly. This is exclusive of £385,000 annually from parliament. She inherited nearly all the Prince Consort's estate of £600,000 forty years ago, and £500,000 in 1852 from John Camden Neil. The Queen was a clear-headed business woman, and of course had the best advice. In 1881 she bought property for £78,000, the market value of which is now reckoned to be £170,000. She had estates in several German principalities, and inherited a beautiful villa at Baden from Princess Hohenlohe. The Queen's laces are worth an enormous sum. These and her private jewels, gold plate and pictures, are estimated to value more than a million pounds sterling.

Osborne, Isle of Wight, January 23, 1901—The royal yacht Albert has received orders to be in readiness to convey the Queen's remains to the mainland. The transfer of Her Majesty's body will take place at noon. The coffin will be placed on the main deck, athwartships, just in front of a structure known as the "Queen's canopy," in which Her Majesty was in the habit of sitting during her trips on the yacht. The coffin will be placed on a spot marked on the deck with a brass cross, where the coffin of Prince Henry of Battenburg also rested.

The route from Osborne House to the Trinity pier was deserted but for a few groups of bareheaded persons, when, at 2:40 o'clock, there appeared three open carriages, drawn by white horses, galloping down hill. In the first carriage were the King, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of York and Prince Christian. The King looked well and bowed repeatedly in acknowledgment of the greetings of his subjects. The royal personages immediately embarked on the Albert. The Royal Standard was hoisted as the King touched the deck. As the Albert started off, signals were shown ordering that no salutes should be fired. The sailors of the cruiser Australia and the other royal yachts were mustered as the Albert steamed by. The commencement of the King's first voyage was a memorable and impressive event.

London, Jan. 23.—The King entered his capital at 12:55 p.m., and proceeded to Marlborough House. After attending the first privy council at St. James' Palace, when a decision will be reached regarding the public proclamation of his accession, which, it is expected, will be read to-morrow at 10 a.m., His Majesty will proceed to the House of Lords for the meeting of parliament.

Dense crowds, beginning at St. James' street, lined the entire route 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 for a drawing room, excepting that the footmen and accupants were dressed in mourning. The police precautions were unusual there being men on foot and mounted guards almost every yard of the way. All waited patiently for hours to greet their King.

Eventually, preceded by half a dozen mounted policemen, a plain brougham, driven rapidly with the coachmen and footmen in their usual grey livery, wearing mourning bands on their arms, brought into view the King with an equerry seated beside him. The King looked tired and very sad. Following him come the Duke of York, the Duke of Connaught, and others. Both the King and the Duke of York looked pathetically up at Buckingham Palace as they passed, and acknowledged the salutes of the guard of honor drawn up inside the palace grounds. All the officers had crepe on their sleeves.

The King drove to St. James' Palace from Marlborough House to preside at the first privy council. By the time the King arrived a great gathering of privy councillors in levee dress with crepe on their left arms, had taken up a position in the throne room. Members of the royal family, cabinet ministers, peers, commoners, bishops, judges, the lord mayor, etc., including the Duke of York, the Duke of Connaught, the lesser members of the royal family, Lord Salisbury, Lord Rosebery, Mr. A. J. Balfour, the Duke of Devonshire, and a host of the most prominent personages in the land, were there to receive the King's formal oath, binding him to govern the Kingdom according to its laws and customs, and for him to assume the title of King Edward VII., of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India. The ceremony was interesting and according to precedent.

The King was in a separate apartment from the Privy Councillors. 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 President's statement. Shortly afterwards His Majesty entered the room in which the councillors were assembled and addressed them in a brief speech.

The lord chancellor, Lord Halsbury, then administered the oath to the King, and afterwards to the various members of the council. Commencing with the Lords in Council they took their oath of allegiance, and then passed in turn before His Majesty as at a levee, except that each passed and kissed hands before passing out of the chamber. This brought the ceremony to a close.

By 3:30 p. m., when His Majesty returned to Marlborough House, the crowd in the neighborhood was of immense proportions. The King's prior journey was accomplished in almost complete silence, but on this occasion he was lustily cheered all along the line of route.

Immediately opposite Marlborough House gates a tall gentleman in the front of the crowd waved his hand, shouting "Long live the King," whereupon the crowd cheered with redoubled vigor.

IN PARLIAMENT.

The attendance in the House of Commons was large. All the members, dressed in the deepest mourning, stood up as Speaker Gully arose and announced that, by reason of the deeply lamented decease of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, it had become their duty to take the oath of allegiance to her successor, His Majesty King Edward VII. The speaker administered the oath and the swearing in of the members proceeded. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Sir Henry C. Bannerman, and Sir William Vernon Harcourt were the first to subscribe their names to the roll.

Among those who took the oath in the House of Lords were the Duke of York, Duke of Connaught, Earl Roberts, Lord Rosebery, Lord Salisbury, the Duke of Argyle, Lord Lansdowne and a hundred others. The House of Lords adjourned until to-morrow.

Melbourne Victoria, Jan. 23.—Business is entirely suspended here as a result of the death of Queen Victoria, and the deepest grief is manifested. Everywhere there are signs of mourning.

Colombo, Ceylon, Jan. 23.—The deepest sympathy with the royal family on the death of Queen Victoria is felt throughout this island. The flags are half-masted, all functions have been postponed and business is suspended.

Bombay, Jan. 23.—All public functions have been cancelled. The public offices have been closed and business has been suspended. The genuine sorrow of the natives is extraordinarily marked, even the poorest and most ignorant expressing the utmost regret and sorrow. It is a remarkable revelation of sincere loyalty. Special services have been arranged to take place in the native places of worship.

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

It Is Duly Administered to Governor General and Cabinet at Ottawa.

Ottawa, Jan. 24.—(Special)—The Governor-General to-day sent the following personal message to the King:

"May we venture to express our profound grief at the death of our most beloved Queen, and also respectfully offer our heartfelt sympathy with Your Majesty and all the royal family in their overwhelming sorrow."

An extra of the Canada Gazette and a special militia order issued this afternoon are surrounded by heavy mourning border, and the official stationery used in public departments is similarly marked. The Gazette has two proclamations—one announcing the accession of Edward VII., the other continuing in office all public officials, under Section 3 of Chapter 19, Revised Statutes of Canada. Under this proclamation Queen's Counsel become King's counsel. The proclamations contain no reference to the King as Emperor of India.

The Governor-General is still awaiting official advices from England respecting the procedure which will be adopted consequent upon the Queen's death, a telegram received from Mr. Chamberlain today stating that His Excellency would be apprised duly of the decision of the home authorities respecting the period of mourning, etc. Nothing definite respecting the King's title came up to a late period; but, assuming the press despatches to be correct that the King would bear the title of Edward VII., the formal ceremony of administering the oath of allegiance to the Governor-General and to the Cabinet took place this afternoon in the Privy Council. In the case of the Governor-General, the oath was administered by the Chief Justice of Canada. All the ministers were then sworn by Lord Minto, except Mr. Fisher, who is in the Maritime Provinces; Mr. Mulock, who forgot the function; and Mr. Dobell, who is in England.

All the saluting stations have orders to fire 101 minute-guns on the day of the Queen's funeral.

Regimental bands are ordered not to play until further orders.

The British Columbia delegates will not be able to hold conferences for three days with the government, consequent upon the change of sovereign.

Lord Minto received many telegrams of condolence for transmission to England, especially from British Columbia.

RELIGIOUS OBSTACLES.

Toronto, Jan. 23.—(Special)—The city council to-day decided to attend a memorial service at St. James' cathedral on the day of the funeral, but subsequently representatives of other Protestant denominations called on the Mayor and protested against a service being held in the English church, which would practically exclude, they argued, a large number of Protestants. They suggested a service be held in Massey hall. The Mayor promised to refer the matter to the board of control.

The Ontario government this afternoon were officially notified of the death of the Queen and the accession of her successor, King Edward VII. The advice came in the form of a telegram to the Lieutenant-Governor from the Secretary of State of Canada. The message further stated that the Lieutenant-Governor, Premier Ross and members of the cabinet would be sworn in before Hon. J. D. Armour.

NATIONS OF EUROPE.

Official Expressions of Regret For the Death of the Queen.

Rome, Jan. 23.—Count Ginotti, in behalf of the Queen, the Marquis Guiccioli, in behalf of the Dowager Queen, and Viscount Iventsa, in the name of the government, called at the British embassy to-day to convey their condolences. All the press comments are sympathetic.

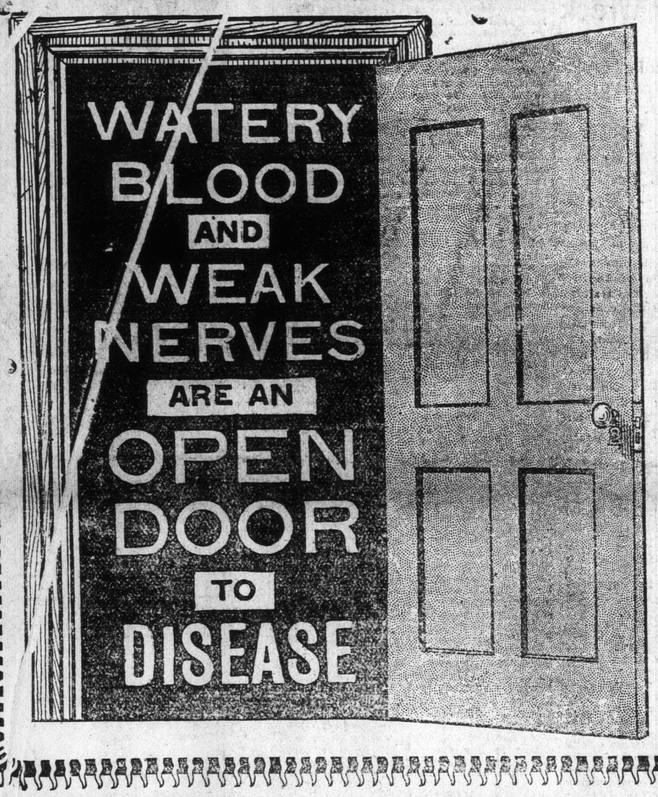
Stockholm, Jan. 23.—In the first chamber of the riksdag to-day the president, in notifying the members of the death of Queen Victoria, expressed the sympathy of the Swedish people with Great Britain.

Paris, Jan. 23.—The delegation which will represent France at Queen Victoria's funeral will be composed of Vice-Admiral de Lajaille; Gen. Dubois, secretary-general of the presidency; Major Chabaud, an officer of President Loubet's military household; and a representative of the foreign office. The tricolor over the Elysee was furled and bound with crepe this morning. The President has countermanded a dinner which had been fixed for January 31, and several other functions.

Berlin, Jan. 23.—It is understood that the Crown Prince of Germany will attend the Queen's funeral. The president of the Unterhaus at the opening of the sitting to-day announced the death of Queen Victoria, and asked authority to express to the Emperor and the Empress Frederick the sympathy of the house. The deputies listened standing, and granted the authority asked for. The president of the house followed in a similar strain, and a resolution was adopted authorizing the president to convey to the Emperor and Dowager Empress Frederick the sympathy of the reichstag. The imperial chancellor, Count von Bulow, addressing the reichstag to-day, said that during the long reign of Queen Victoria she had always directed her efforts to the cultivation of peaceful and friendly relations between Germany and Great Britain. He added: "Not only the near kinship of our imperial house to the British royal family, but also the manifold economic and political interests which bind Germany and Great Britain, induce us to share sincerely in the mourning of the British for their venerable ruler. I am certain that it is in consonance with the feeling when I express this sympathy." The members listened standing.

Madrid, Jan. 23.—The court will go into mourning for 21 days, and the government officers have decided to attend the funeral service at the Protestant church of the British embassy. The Queen Regent and the ministers have expressed their condolences, and the gala dinner at the palace on the occasion of the King's fete day was countermanded.

Vienna, Jan. 23.—The text of Emperor Francis Joseph's telegram to King Edward VII. is as follows: "The death of your good mother has deeply affected me, and I have to express to you on the occasion of this irreparable loss my heartfelt condolence. The deceased sovereign was for many years a loyal and gracious friend to me, and these mutual feelings of sympathy have ever formed the basis also of our political relations. I cherish the hope that there will be no change in these relations through the death of your never-to-be-forgotten mother, and that we two, holding fast to tradition, shall procure for our people the blessings of mutual excellent relations."



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Good health is the best asset that any man or woman can have; but good health can only be had by keeping the blood rich and red and the nerves strong. If the blood is allowed to become poor and watery the whole system is weakened and falls an easy prey to disease. To those thus weakened the winter months are especially dangerous. A chill may be followed by pneumonia; a cold by consumption. La grippe finds such people easy victims, and its after effects are disastrous and frequently fatal.

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Eruptions and Pimples,	St. Vitus' Dance,
Pale or Sallow Complexion,	Consumption of Bowels and Lungs,
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Partial Paralysis,	All Female Weakness,
Chronic or Acute Rheumatism.	Loss of Vital Forces.

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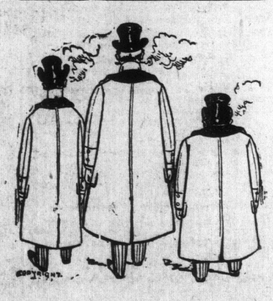
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