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THE LATE PRINCE HENRY OF BATTENBERG.

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The deep sympathy of the Queen's subjects has gone out from every quarter of the globe to Her Majesty and her loved daughter in the sad death of Prince Henry of Battenberg. Prince Henry, our readers will remember, embarked for Africa on Dec. 8 last as a member of the staff of Sir Francis Scott. On the march from Cape Coast Castle to Coomassie, the capital of Ashantee, he contracted the deadly coast fever, and was obliged to return to the coast and take ship for home. He embarked on H. M. S. 'Blonde' on Jan. 17, but died on Jan. 20.

The Prince was born in 1858. He was the son of Prince Alexander of Hesse, and brother of the late Prince Alexander of Bulgaria. He was mar-

ried to the Princess Beatrice, the youngest child of the Queen, in 1885. He leaves four children—Prince Alexander Albert, born Nov. 23, 1886; Princess Victoria Eugenie Julia Eua, born 1887; Prince Leopold Arthur Louis, born 1889, and Prince Maurice Victor Donald, born 1891.

Prince Henry is described as a very handsome man. At the time of his marriage, before he cultivated a beard, his clear-cut features and military moustache, with a fine, upright bearing and a graceful carriage, made him particularly noticeable when he appeared, as he frequently did, in the white uniform and glistening helmet and breastplate of a German Cuirassier regiment. But he adapted himself well to English ways and English fashions; and he looked as much at home in a frock coat or a shooting-

jacket as he did in uniform, and he appeared to be quite as comfortable in a kilt as in either.

Among other British occupations he took up that of yachting. There were few amateurs better skilled than he of late years in sailing a pleasure craft, and his yacht 'Sheila' was familiar, not only at Cowes, but in French waters along the Bay of Biscay, and in the Mediterranean.

The Princess Beatrice was born on April 14, 1857, and so was only a little over three years old when her noble father, the Prince Consort, died. It is a matter, says a late English paper, for which not only the Queen's children, but the British nation, have much cause for thankfulness, that Her Majesty rightly considered the training of her children of paramount importance. She remained the chief authority in nursery matters, and supervised every detail of the children's training. She has herself said, 'The greatest maxim of all is that the children should be brought up as simply as possible, and in as domestic a way as possible; that, not interfering with their lessons, they should be as much as possible in charge of their parents, and learn to place their greatest confidence in them in all things. Religious training is best given to a child at its mother's knee.'

In the childhood of her eldest daughter, the Princess Royal, the Queen gave instructions for her religious education, which were afterwards followed in the case of all the Royal children. She said:

'I am quite clear she should have great reverence for God and religion, but that she should have the feeling of devotion and love which our heavenly Father encourages His earthly children to have for Him, and not one of fear and trembling; and that the thoughts of death and an after life should not be represented in an alarming and forbidding view; and that she should be made to know as yet no difference of creeds, and not



PRINCESS HENRY OF BATTENBERG AND HER CHILDREN.