

Dominion and Provincial Courts in Canada, who, at the time of the demise of Our late Royal Father of glorious memory, were duly and lawfully holding or were duly and lawfully possessed of or invested in any office, place or employment, civil or military, with in our Dominion of Canada, or who held commissions under the late Sovereign, or all functionaries who exercised any profession by virtue of any such commissions, to severally continue in the due exercise of their respective duties, functions and professions, for which this Our Proclamation shall be sufficient warrant.

And We do ordain that all incumbents of such offices and functions and all persons holding commissions as aforesaid shall, as soon hereafter as possible, take the usual and customary oath of allegiance to Us before the proper officer or officers hereunto appointed.

And We do hereby require and command all Our loving subjects to be aiding, helping and assisting all such officers of Canada and other functionaries in the performance of their respective offices and places.

At Our Government House, in our City of OTTAWA, this NINTH day of MAY, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and ten, and in the first year of Our Reign.

By Command,

CHARLES MURPHY,
Secretary of State.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

The Period of Mourning.

The Gazette of Saturday last declared the day of King Edward's funeral one of general mourning. This was simultaneous with the despatch of instructions to the various lieutenant-governors for the issuance of the usual proclamations in the Provincial Gazettes which will include arrangements for official recognition of the Dominion's sorrow on the day of the funeral.

These proclamations include the usual regulations as to mourning. Based upon the precedent in the case of Queen Victoria in 1901 "it is expected that all persons upon the present occasion of the death of His late Majesty of blessed and glorious memory, do put themselves into the deepest mourning." This full mourning will be officially worn for thirty-six days, and will be followed by half-mourning for forty-two days more. The regulations as to court mourning are more drastic, and although they apply chiefly to the court, it is presumed they will apply also to the households of the various viceroys throughout the Empire, so that for the first thirty six days the ladies at the various Government houses will wear black dresses trimmed with crepe, and black shoes,

black feathers and ornaments, while the gentlemen will wear black court dress with black swords and buckles. When the full mourning order is relaxed the ladies will wear black dresses with colored ribbons, flowers, feathers and ornaments, or gray and white dresses with black ribbons, flowers, feathers and ornaments. The gentlemen will continue their mourning insignia until the term is officially declared to be ended.

IN WESTMINSTER HALL.

Once again is Westminster Hall the centre-scene of a great and sorrowful event in British history. All last week the body of King Edward VII lay there in state, holding its last silent court. To-day it leaves the historic spot on its final journey.

The mind is carried back across the centuries to that other English Edward of the Blood Royal, the Black Prince, whose funeral was held thence, amid the tears of the whole nation. But that is but one of a hundred incidents of the ancient edifice.

Westminster Hall, which now forms a vestibule to the Houses of Parliament, is part of the ancient Palace of Westminster, founded by the Anglo Saxon kings. The present Hall was begun by William Rufus, son of William the Conqueror, in 1097, and extended by Edward I. Partly destroyed by fire in 1291, it was reconstructed by Edward II. and Richard II.

In this spacious and splendid building sat some of the earliest English Parliaments. Here Edward III. feasted the captive Kings David of Scotland and John of France. Here Charles I. was condemned to death, and upon one of its pinnacles long hung the skull of Oliver Cromwell. In this building William Wallace, the champion of Scotland, was condemned to death, as was also Sir Thomas More, the Protector Somerset, the Earl of Essex, Guy Fawkes and Strafford.

Westminster Hall was, likewise, the scene of the famous acquittal of the Seven Bishops in James II.'s reign, and of the remarkable trial and acquittal of Warren Hastings. The last time the Hall was used for a public festival was at the coronation of George IV. On that occasion the King's champion, in full armor, rode into the great chamber, and, according to ancient custom, challenged to mortal combat any one might dispute the Sovereign's title to the throne.

To-day it is the centre of the mourning not alone of a nation and an empire but of the whole world.