

## The Empire's Sorrow

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1st and 2nd Life Guards, Royal Regiment of Artillery, and Corps of Royal Engineers. He was colonel 10th Hussars, hon. colonel of the Oxford and the Cambridge University corps, of the Middlesex Civil Service corp of volunteers, of the 3rd battalion Gordon Highlanders, and the Sutherland rifle volunteers and hon. admiral of the fleet. He held the rank of field marshal in the German and Austro-Hungarian armies, and was colonel in chief of the 1st Dragoon regiment of the Guards and the 5th Pomeranian Blucher Hussars in the German army. He was also colonel of the Austro-Hungarian 15th regiment of Hussars.

Albert Edward was the first Prince of Wales from birth for nearly one hundred years, the previous holder of the title, born to bear it, was George Prince of Wales, born 1762.

At least one attack has been made on his majesty's life, April 4, 1900, when a young man named Sipido shot at him as he was leaving the Nord station at Brussels, en route for Denmark. Fortunately the bullet missed the king, though only narrowly. Sipido alleged as his motive that he wished to kill his majesty because he had caused thousands of men to be killed in South Africa.

Perhaps the greatest order his majesty instituted was the Edward medal for conspicuous bravery in mines and quarries. The medal is in two classes, the first a silver and the second a bronze medal, and it is ordained that "the medal shall only be awarded to those of our faithful subjects and others, who, in saving or endeavoring to save the lives of others from perils in mines and quarries within our dominions and in territories under our protection or jurisdiction have endangered their own lives, and that such award shall be made only on a recommendation

to us by the principal secretary of state for the home department." It is open to the colonies as well as to the home land, and it is also open to both sexes, and furthermore, should the holder of a medal perform a second deed of daring it will be recorded to a band attached to the ribbon by which the medal is suspended. The medal is circular with the royal effigy on the obverse, and on the reverse a design representing the rescue of a miner, with the inscription "for courage". The institution of the order was October 18, 1907, and is eagerly sought after and highly prized.

### Visit to Canada

Canadians and Americans remember the king more as Prince of Wales, for it was in that capacity he paid his historic visit to this part of the world in 1860. His majesty, when he was only 18, enjoyed a triumphal tour through the Dominion. From St. John's, Nfld., he proceeded through the whole of British North America, being received at every point with the greatest enthusiasm. He laid the first stone of parliament house, Ottawa, and opened the Victoria bridge, over the St. Lawrence river at Montreal. A medal was afterwards struck to commemorate the visit. Before leaving America the queen allowed the prince to visit the United States, where he was received with the greatest respect.

Not only did he visit Canada and the United States, but in 1864 he paid a visit to the Holy Land, visiting all places of historic interest, and everywhere being received with the greatest enthusiasm and respect.

In 1875-6 he went on a tour through the Indian empire, and the scenes of brilliance with which he was greeted by prince after prince of India was almost beyond description.

Thrice he visited Ireland, the first time in 1885, and the other twice after his ascension to the throne. On each occasion he met with the kindest greetings from noble and peasant, not even members of the league failing in their expressions of loyalty.

The king visited every European capital, republican and monarchical, and in 1894 did important service to his country at St. Petersburg, whither he went on the death of the czar in November. At whatever capital he visited he was always greeted with the utmost cordiality. In Paris and on the Riviera he was as well known as in the city of London.

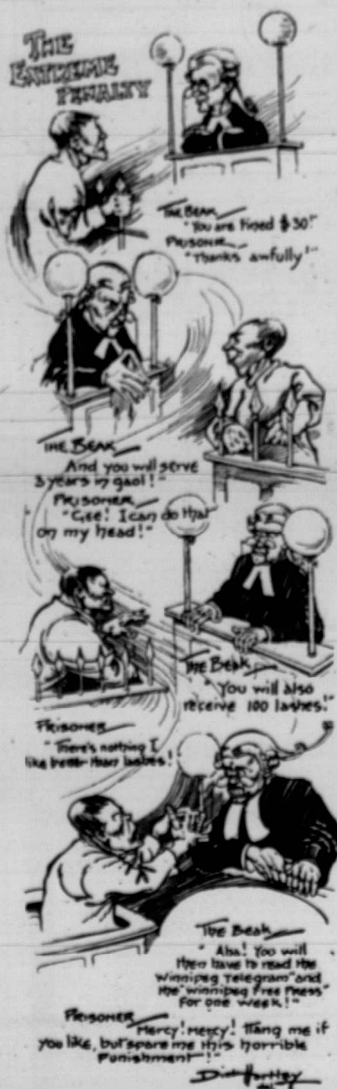
Both as Prince of Wales and King Edward VII. his majesty always evinced a keen love of sport. During 1896 he won the Derby and St. Leger with Persimmon the former victory exciting a scene of unparalleled enthusiasm at Epsom. He kept a splendid racing stud, and his nominations have won quite a number of minor races. As a shot there were few better men handling a gun, and he was well known in the preserves of nobility and commoner he chose to honor as a guest for his ability to make a big "bag." Of late years his majesty was wont to sit while shooting, and a special stick seat was designed and manufactured for him.

A keen yachtsman, his majesty has been the commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron which has its headquarters at Cowes, Isle of Wight. He has owned both racing and pleasure craft, and has won many a trophy after keen competition. Every class of clean sport found in him a good patron, though he may not have taken part in what was going on.

To the initiative of his majesty is due the Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the colonies and India, designed to commemorate the Jubilee of Queen Victoria, 1887. It aims at comprising complete collections of the products of various parts of the British empire, a commercial intelligence department for the promotion of trade and industry, and a great school of modern oriental languages, opened in 1899. In 1890 some \$2,250,000 had been subscribed for the purpose, at home, in Canada, Australia, and India, and the foundation of a building costing \$1,500,000 was laid by Queen Victoria in 1887.

### Thought for Hospitals

His majesty always took a deep interest in the work of the hospitals of the land, but more particularly with those in the metropolis. In the Jubilee celebrations of 1887 he took a prominent part in the Prince of Wales hospital fund, which was the means of aiding enormous sums to the endowment and maintenance of hospitals not too liberally blessed with



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