

# DEATH OF HER MAJESTY.

## HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED

London and Great Britain are Plunged in Grief--Messages of Condolence Come From all Over the Empire--Sympathy Expressed by the Foreign Nations.

London, Jan. 23.—The Queen is dead and Edward VII. reigns. The greatest event in the memory of a generation and the most stupendous change in existing conditions that could possibly be imagined has taken place, quietly, almost gently, upon the anniversary of the death of Queen Victoria's father, the Duke of Kent. The end of this career, never equalled by any woman in the world's history, came in a simple furnished room in Osborne House. This most respected of all women, living or dead, lay in a great four-posted bed and made a shrunken atom whose aged face and figure were a cruel mockery of the fair girl who in 1837 began to rule over England.

Around her were gathered almost every descendant of her line. Well within view of her dying eyes there hung a portrait of the Prince Consort. It was he who deigned the room and every part of the white-haired bishop of Winchester prayed beside her as he had often prayed, with his sovereign, for he was her chaplain at Windsor. With bowed heads the imperious ruler of the German empire and the man who is now King of England, the woman who has succeeded to the title of Queen, the princes, princesses and those of less than royal designation, listened to the bishop's ceaseless prayers.

Six o'clock passed. The bishop continued his intercession. One of the younger children asked a question in childish trouble and was immediately silenced. The women of this royal family sobbed faintly and the men shuffled uneasily. At exactly half-past six, Sir James Reid held up his hand, the people knew that England had lost her Queen. The bishop pronounced the benediction.

The Queen passed away quite peacefully. She suffered no pain. Those who were mourning went to their rooms. A few minutes later the inevitable element of materialism stepped into that pathetic chapter of international history for the court ladies went busily to work ordering their mourning from London.

The wheels of the world were jarred when the announcement came, but in this palace at Osborne, everything continued the usual course. Down in the kitchen they were cooking a huge dinner for an assemblage like of which has seldom been known in England, and the dinner preparations proceeded just as if nothing had happened.

The body of Queen Victoria is being embalmed tonight and will probably be taken to Windsor on Saturday. The coffin arrived last evening from London. An incident characteristic of the Queen's solicitude for others occurred two days ago when in one of her intervals of consciousness, she summoned strength to suggest to her dressers, who had been acting as nurses, to take the opportunity of getting some fresh air.

Monday afternoon she asked that her little Pomeranian be brought to her bedside. It was feared that the Queen was dying about 9 in the morning and carriage were sent to Osborne cottage and the rectory to bring all the princess and princesses and the Bishop of Winchester to her bedside. It seemed then very near the end, but, when things looked the worst, the Queen had one of her rallies, due to her wonderful constitution, opened her eyes and recognized the Prince of Wales, the Princess and Empress of Austria, a member of her household. He hastened to the room, but before he got there the Queen had passed into a fitful sleep. Four o'clock marked the beginning of the end. Again the family were summoned and this time the release was not followed by recovery. The Prince of Wales was very much affected when the doctors at last informed him that his mother had breathed her last. Emperor William himself, deeply affected, did his best to administer to the comfort of his stricken uncle, whose new dignity he was the first to acknowledge. From all parts of the world there were still pouring the Coves messages of condolence.

They came from crowned heads, millionaires, tradesmen and peasants, and the variously addressed to the Prince of Wales and the King of England. Emperor William's arrangements are not settled. His yacht will arrive here today (Wednesday) but it is believed that he will not depart until after the funeral. Several other royal personages are likely to be present at the function which will probably be a ceremony never to be equalled in this country. The record of the last days of the reign of Victoria is not easy to tell. The representative of the Associated Press was the only correspondent admitted to Osborne House and his interview with Sir Wilbur John Bigge, private secretary to the late Queen, was the only official statement that had been given out. She summoned Lord Roberts and asked him some very searching questions regarding

the war in South Africa. On Tuesday she went for a drive, but was visibly affected. On Wednesday she suffered a paralytic stroke, accompanied by intense physical weakness. It was her first illness in all her 81 years, and she would not admit it. Then her condition grew so serious that, against her wishes, the family were summoned. When they arrived her reason had practically succumbed to the paralysis and weakness. The events of the last few days, described in the bulletins are too fresh to need repetition. At the lodge gates, the watchers waited nervously. Suddenly along the drive from the house came a horseman who cried "the Queen is dead" as he dashed through the crowds. Then down the hill rushed a myriad of messengers, passing the fateful bulletin from one to another. Soon the surrounding country knew that a King ruled over Great Britain. The local inhabitants walked as if in a dream through the streets of Cowes but they did not hesitate to stop to drink the health of the new monarch.

All the morning papers appear in heavy mourning borders, with editorials eulogistic of the dead Queen and recalling the leading events and characteristics of her reign. Very few political references as to the future are made. "The Daily Mail" says: "We can but regret that the Queen was not permitted to see the end of the South African struggle. She has been taken from us in a dark hour which we may hope is a prelude to the dawn, and when we can ill spare her ripe experience and her vast knowledge of measures and men."

"The Daily Telegraph" publishes two editorials under the caption, "The Queen and the King." In the latter it says: "Most happily for him, he has with infinite credit to himself, passed through a period of probation in some ways more difficult and certainly more prolonged than that to which any successor to a throne in modern times has been subjected. He assumed the burden of his imperial task equipped with all the invaluable experience which the most painstaking discharge of great duties could secure him during the lifetime of his august mother. From Whitehall to Mayfair, streets usually gay with nightly festivities are dark, deserted and desolate, and this depression of the public mind is likely to continue for many days to come. Everywhere, in vehicles and on the streets, the one topic of conversation was what would happen under the new reign, rather than the life and death of Victoria. Much interest was evinced in the way in which the enormous fortune of the dead Queen would be distributed, the general notion being that Osborne House would go to Princess Beatrice, and that she and Prince Christian would come into a considerable portion of Victoria's wealth. The probability that King Edward will take up a practically permanent residence in Buckingham Palace was much canvassed. This is a question that comes very much home to Londoners. Queen Victoria's preference for Balmoral Castle and Osborne House has been a complaint of long standing in the metropolis, and it is hoped that the new reign will see a change in this respect. The presence of the court in London would give a brightness and gaiety which have long been absent. Not until Queen Victoria has been laid to rest beside the Prince Consort at Frogmore will the theatres or music halls re-open. Moreover, business will come to a practical standstill. The music in all the public and private places has ceased. Marlborough House, so long the home of the new monarch, Buckingham Palace, where Queen Victoria made her last stay in London, and St. James Palace, the residence of so many former monarchs, are tonight all black and deserted."

Curious Visitors to the Bereaved Household. Cowes, Isle of Wight, Jan. 22.—No member of the Royal family left Osborne House today. A changing group of correspondents and townspeople loitered about the gates. Occasionally drizzles obscured the emerald hills beyond the Castle. Greater simplicity or a more entire lack of any of that pomp traditionally attached to royalty could not have been found in any country house in the Kingdom than here where the beloved monarch was dying and the ruler of another great nation was waiting for her beside the gates. Stalwart policemen guarding the gates against intruders were the sole reminders of officialdom. They were compelled this morning to refuse three dusky visitors from India who drove up arrayed in such gorgeous robes that the bystanders instinctively lifted hats, mistaking them for

## THE END

Queen Victoria Passes Away.

## A PEACEFUL CLOSE

Countless Millions of Her People Mourn the Demise of the Most Popular Sovereign in the Annals of Our Race.

COWES, Jan. 22, 6.55 p. m., 1901.—A telegram from the Prince of Wales to the Lord Mayor of London, has been sent, announcing that the death of Her Majesty Queen Victoria has just occurred.



London, Jan. 22.—The latest bulletin previous to the announcement of the Queen's death, especially the message sent by the Prince of Wales, had dispelled the last gleam of hope, and the crowds' silently dispersed from in front of the Mansion House. A few groups awaited the appearance of the final, inevitable announcement, which came in the form of a scrap of paper a foot square, posted on the wall of the Mansion House at 6:58 o'clock. This was the first notice to London's household hurrying thousands of the death of the Empress Queen and the advent of a King.

There were few visible signs in London tonight that anything unusual had happened. A drizzling rain kept most people within doors. Those who were turned away from theatres or concert halls wandered along the streets without a special object.

The shops closed as soon as the bells began to toll, and the blinds of Mansion House were drawn down as soon as the message was received by the Lord Mayor from the Prince of Wales.

The bell tolled at St. Paul's Cathedral was the gift of William III., and is only used on occasions of the death of royal personages, Archbishops of Canterbury, Lord Mayor of London and Bishops of London. The tolling continued for two hours today at intervals of a minute, and could be heard for miles in the direction of the wind. Some hundreds of people stood, in front of the Cathedral around the spot where Queen Victoria prayed on the sixtieth anniversary of her accession to the throne. At a late hour this evening it was not known whether the King would return to London before morning, but it was expected that he would hold a privy council at St. James Palace early tomorrow (Wednesday) morning.

At the usual dinner of the Hilary term of Grey's Inn, the master teacher said: "Amid great sorrow we must follow the practice of the constitution and recite 'God Save the King.' The chapel bell was tolled 82 times and the benches drank the health of the King."

Sir Henry Labouchere in tomorrow's Truth will have a remarkable tribute to Queen Victoria, a tribute all the more remarkable because of his democratic ideas and frank criticisms of royalty. "Among all her millions of subjects," he will say, "there are but few who will not mourn for her loss as for one of their own household. Nor will the mourners be found among her own subjects alone. It is not too much to say that never in the history of the world has a single death caused such universal grief. Alike in happiness and sorrow, she lived a life beyond reproach, without a thought of self and unreservedly devoted to the duties of the hour. She has been indeed the mother of her people, and as a mother she will be mourned. In all the affairs of state she manifested the same wisdom that inspired her private life, nor did her own country alone enjoy the fruits of her experience and sagacity. Through her kindred and descendants abroad her influence for many years has been felt in continental politics, always on the side of peace, and in at least one crisis she is known to have rendered service to the whole of Europe. Her sudden and lamentable breakdown was due entirely to worry and overwork. She had been greatly distressed by events in South Africa and by domestic griefs."

There is little doubt that the funeral of Queen Victoria will take place at Frogmore, though nothing in regard to this matter has yet been announced. Her Majesty was so closely related to the European courts, big and small, that the gathering of royalties at the obsequies will be unprecedented. The news of the Queen's death reached all the towns of the Kingdom a few minutes after it had been received by the Lord Mayor of London, and was quickly spread throughout the country districts by the tolling of bells. Prince and Princess Louise of Battenberg arrived at Osborne just too late to see Her Majesty alive.

Parliament, it is expected, will meet at 4 o'clock tomorrow. There is some belief in London that the privy council at which King Edward VII. will take the oath of accession, will be held in London, and that His Majesty will start for London without delay.

## HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA

Records of the Longest Reign in British Annals--The Queen's Personal Character and Family Relatives--Her Great Services Rendered the Empire.

Her Majesty Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India, (Kaiser-i-Hind), was born in Kensington Palace in the west end of London on May 24, 1819, and was there, at the time of her death in her eighty-second year. She was the only daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, the fourth son of George the Third, and of his wife, Victoria Mary Louisa, daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld and sister of Leopold, King of the Belgians. Her father died when the Queen, then the Princess Alexandrina Victoria, was only a few months old, and she was brought up very strictly in the Palace of Kensington, an old-fashioned but commodious house overlooking the Kensington Gardens, which itself adjoins Hyde Park, the most famous of the many parks of the metropolis, by her mother and the Duchess of Northumberland. When our future Queen was born there were several lives between her and the throne. George III. was still king. The Duke of Clarence and the Prince of Wales, elder brothers of her father, were also living, but the second son of George III. was dead. The Prince of Wales had married, and one daughter, Princess Charlotte Augusta, who married Leopold, King of the Belgians in 1816, but who died in childbirth before the Queen was born. Six days after the death of her father, George III. died, and the Prince of Wales, a childless man, succeeded to the throne and reigned for ten years. He was succeeded by the Duke of Clarence as William IV., and then the Princess Victoria became the heir presumptive to the throne. His Queen, Adelaide, was childless. Two daughters had been born to the royal couple, but both had died in infancy, and so, on the accession of her uncle, William, known as the Sailor King, the people of the country began generally to look upon the little princess, then only 11 years of age, as their future Queen.

Her Father's View. The Duke of Kent, the Queen's father, was a man of broad views for that age. At a banquet he is reported to have said in a speech: "I am a friend of civil and religious liberty all the world over. I am an enemy of a general system of education. All men are my brethren; and I hold that power is delegated only for the benefit of the people." This was in the days of the Holy Alliance against the peoples of Europe at a time when the Roman Catholic disabilities were still in full force. Her mother was the widow of Louis, Prince of Leiningen, by whom she had two children, the Princess Fedora and the Prince of Leiningen, who were, of course, the half brother and sister of the princess.

So strictly was the princess brought up that she was not allowed to know till quite a big girl that she was near the throne. An anecdote is related that a gen- eral of the family having been given to her for the first time, and having examined it, the princess exclaimed: "I see that I am nearer to the throne than I thought." Continuing, she said to her governess, the Baroness Lehzen: "I will be good. I understand why you wanted me so much to learn, even Latin, and why you said that Latin is the foundation of English grammar. I will be good."

Her Ascension. On May 24, 1837, the princess completed her eighteenth year, and in accordance with the provisions of a special act of parliament was declared to have attained her majority. In less than a month the King was dead. In the dead of night the lord chamberlain of the day, the Marquess of Conyngham and the Archbishop of Canterbury posted to Kensington Palace, and waking the princess out of a deep sleep, informed her that she was queen. This was at 5 o'clock in the morning, and at 11 in the same forenoon the first privy council of the reign was held with the then prime minister, Lord Melbourne, in attendance. She came in alone, robed in mourning, and made her first speech to the nation. Lord Beaconsfield wrote of this occasion: "The prelates and chief men of her realm then advanced to her throne, and kneeling before her, took the oath of allegiance and supremacy—allegiance to her who rules over the land and the great Macedonia could not conquer and over a continent of which even Columbus never dreamed; to the queen of every sea and the nations of every zone. Fair and serene, she has the blood and beauty of the Saxon. Will it be her proud destiny at length to bear relief to suffering millions and with that soft hand, which might inspire troubadours and squire knights, to break the last link in Saxon thralldom."

Amongst those who swore allegiance were her two uncles, younger brothers of her father. Greville says in his memoirs that when the two old men knelt before her and, kissed her hand she blushed up to her eyes.

At that time the sovereign had to sign all death warrants, and it is related that

the first one brought to her was by the Duke of Wellington. The Queen hesitated with tears in her eyes and asked: "Have you nothing to say in behalf of this man?" "Nothing," he has deserted three times," replied the Iron Duke. "Oh, your Grace, think again." Then the duke said that he was said to be a good character apart from this. "Oh, thank you," said the Queen, and instantly wrote "pardoned" on the parchment. Parliament, after this, enacted that she was to be relieved from this painful duty, and that such warrants should be signed by a commission.

Her Marriage. There were many suitors for the hand of Her Majesty. Palmerston thought that there would be some difficulty in the Queen finding a husband to her choice. Here, however, he was mistaken. A year before her accession to the throne her mother, the Duchess of Kent, had invited to England her brother, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, with his two sons, one of which was Prince Albert, the future Prince Consort. The princess took a liking to him immediately, and she said that "he was most amiable, natural, unaffected and merry." At the conclusion of the visit Prince Albert made proposals, but the Queen, while acknowledging her return of his affection, wished to postpone marriage. The matter was put off from time to time, and at last, in October, 1840, the princess gave a decisive answer. But the Queen had no idea of marrying any one else, and within four days of the arrival of her future husband the Queen informed Lord Melbourne that she had made up her mind to marry him. There was some objection to the match in England. The prince was, after all, only the younger son of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and the Tories cut down the proposed annuity of the little princess, then only 21 years of age, as their future Queen.

Royal Family. The first child born to the royal couple was Victoria, who afterwards married Frederick of Germany, the father of the present Kaiser. Next came Albert Edward, born on November 9, 1841. Shortly after his birth the Queen, by letters patent, created her first boy Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester.

Then came Princess Alice, who married the Grand Duke of Hesse, and died in 1878. This was one of the popular princesses in England. Her good deeds and the hospital she founded had made her name live among the Londoners as seldom falls to the lot of a princess. Then came Prince Alfred, the Duke of Edinburgh, who afterwards became the Duke of Saxe-Coburg. This came about through the death of the direct line, his father's brother, and because the Prince of Wales, who was the direct heir, after the death of his father, waived the right, as he would have had to swear allegiance to his own nephew, the Emperor of Germany. Princess Helena married Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein.

Princess Louise, who married the Marquess of Lorne, afterwards Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada. Then came Prince Arthur, the Duke of Connaught, who has lately been appointed to the command-in-chiefship of the forces in Ireland. Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, died in 1884, leaving a son, the present Duke. The last, 45th ninth child, Princess Beatrice, was born on April 14, 1857, and married Prince Henry of Battenberg, who died some four years since. Not long after the marriage of the Queen came the first difficulty. Lord Melbourne was succeeded as prime minister by Sir Robert Peel, and he refused to take office unless the Queen dismissed her lord and the bedchamber and replaced them with friends of his own. The Queen objected, but eventually the trouble was arranged by a rule being put in force that the chief officers of the royal household should change with the ministry. Then the Church of England got wroth with her because it was thought that she was too much inclined towards the Whigs, and a Mr. Hook, who was

(Continued on Page Eight.)

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are valuable—  
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CO CO., Ltd.  
nipeg, Manitoba

Two  
were injured, but how se-  
The Ample mine is  
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KON REVENUE.  
to Canada During the Year  
of 1900.  
15.—That the Yukon is  
of its former activity is  
the fact that the total re-  
from that source during the  
paths of the present fiscal  
ded by \$206,768 the reve-  
during the corresponding  
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e thousand, eight hundred  
immigrants arrived in Can-  
1 to June 30, 1900, made  
United States, 8,543; Eng-  
4,129; Scotch, 699; Irish,  
etc., 4,993; Germans, 476;  
714; French and Belgians,  
ous nationalities, 3,776.

WVLEY WINS.  
ive Candidate Beata Alder-  
McQueen for Mayor.  
B. C., Jan. 10.—(Special.)—  
wvley was elected mayor to-  
rity of over 350 over Alder-  
McQueen. Towley led in  
five wards in the city, his  
ity being in ward four, which  
to be Alderman McQueen's  
Towley's majority being over  
McQueen was special candi-  
prohibitionists and religious  
reformers. He was pledged  
gambling and to place close  
upon every form of vice,  
while disclaiming that he was  
wvley was never  
supported by the saloon  
sporting fraternity. He was  
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progressive element in civic  
McQueen is a man of inde-  
uer, while Towley has been  
er for the provincial govern-

FROM THE ORIENT.  
Drowned in Contan River  
Murder at Manila.  
B.C., Jan. 10.—News was re-  
the Empress that on Dec. 6,  
in Holst of Port Blakely was  
manila hotel murdered. The  
arrested. Both were among  
the barque Toppalant, which  
Hongkong Nov. 9 for Port  
ash, and, almost wrecked by  
was driven to Manila, where  
used to go to sea in her.  
lost on the Contan River  
Dec. 10, after striking a rock.  
00 Chinese on board, 100 were  
The vessel turned turtle, and  
business ran to one side.

NT JAPANESE.  
That the Natal At Will  
Apply to Chinese.  
B. C., Jan. 10.—In regard  
atch from Ottawa saying that  
ense between the Dominion  
governments over the re-  
the provincial legislature en-  
ctions against Oriental immi-  
ar to those in the Natal legis-  
a similar subject, it is ap-  
eld here that the act will  
e former by a capitation tax,  
considered precludes provincial

A RIVAL.  
for a Competing Railway to  
C.P.R.  
an. 11.—(Special.)—Applica-  
the session for an act  
a company to construct a rail-  
the coal mines at Michel, East  
thence by way of Michel creek  
most feasible and practicable  
route to the Elk and Upper  
rivers, southward to the Inter-  
boundary. Also from Michel  
erly along the valley of the Elk  
thence to a point on the main  
C.P.R.  
a point on the proposed line  
thence northeasterly by North  
Pass railway with author-  
construct branches from the  
proposed line not exceeding  
case thirty miles.