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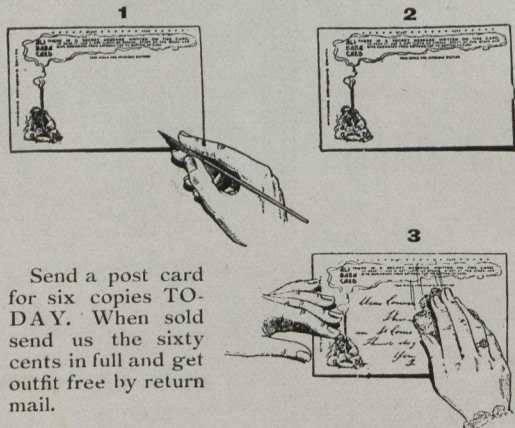
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King Edward the Seventh

Canadian Pictorial

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Montreal

PRICE 10 CENTS

The Proclamation of King George the Fifth

WHEREAS it has pleased Almighty God to call to His Mercy our late Sovereign Lord King Edward, of Blessed and Glorious Memory, by whose Decease the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is solely and rightfully come to the High and Mighty Prince George Frederick Ernest Albert: We, therefore, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of this realm, being here assisted with these of His Late Majesty's Privy Council, with Numbers of other Principal Gentlemen of Quality; with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of London, do now hereby with one Voice and Consent of Tongue and Heart, publish and proclaim, that the High and Mighty Prince George Frederick Ernest Albert is now, by the death of our late Sovereign of Happy Memory, become our only lawful and Rightful Liege Lord George the Fifth, by the Grace of God, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India; to whom we do acknowledge all Faith and constant Obedience, with all hearty and humble Affection; beseeching God, by whom Kings and Queens do reign, to bless the Royal Prince George the Fifth with long and happy years to reign over us.

London, May 9th, 1910

The Passing of Edward the Peacemaker



NINE years on the throne! A brief reign, but long enough for a great Sovereign to stamp his personality indelibly on the pages of history, and the personality of King Edward the Seventh was one that endeared him in a remarkable way, not only to his subjects, but to the peoples of the civilized world.

Three score years old when he came to the throne, the King knew that his reign could not be a long one, and he set about making it one that should leave the world the better for his having been one of the kings of the earth. Did he succeed? "Well, it is all over, but I think I have done my duty!" This was one of the sentences of the few short hours in which he lay upon his death-bed, and it has echoed around the world. Not a voice has been raised in dissent. Our King has done his duty, and just how hard the task was—how difficult it must have been at times to grapple with the problems of sovereignty, we can only begin to realize when we think of the suddenness of the end. The King had been a sick man for a long time, but with Spartan fortitude he had stood his ground in the battle with the grim Enemy, Death. One morning discharging the duties of his exalted office; the night of the next day, cold in death! Game to the last!

The death of the King has brought out again the striking traits of his character, and his marvellous gifts as a peacemaker outshine, perhaps, all others. He had an immense personal influence, not only in the Courts of the world, but in the hearts of his own courtiers. It is an open secret that many times as Prince of Wales, and as King, he intervened when a gulf was widening between husband and wife, and averted tragedy in many a home of wealth and apparent happiness. As a statesman he was without a living peer; under his sway a constitutional monarchy attained its highest perfection; he was no mere figure of clay; he was a virile force to be reckoned with, but never once did he incline to over-step the constitutional limitations under which he lived. When he came to the Throne he revived much of the pageantry that had been minimized during Queen Victoria's reign, because he found it distinctively national in character, and because it provided employment for

thousands. But with the revival of much that was picturesque there was no revival of the laxity of morals so characteristic of pre-Victorian days. The Court of Edward was just as pure and high and noble as the court of his mother, and it will be so under King George's sway. Our new ruler's natural leanings are against lavish display, but it is expected that the showy side of Court life will be treated from much the same point of view from which King Edward saw it.

Among the thousands of notable tributes to the worth of the man, as well as the Sovereign, that of Mr. Asquith stands out. As the King's first minister in what many called a "constitutional crisis," he had unbounded opportunity for observing his master "under fire," and his words are worth recording here:

"I should be disposed to assign the first place to what sounds a commonplace, but in its persistent and unflinching exercise, is one of the rarest virtues—a strong and abiding domination of the sense of public duty. King Edward, be it remembered, was a man of many and varied interests—a sportsman in the best sense, an ardent and discriminating patron of the arts, and as well equipped as any man of his time for the give and take or social intercourse, wholly free from the prejudices and narrowing rules of caste at home, and, in all companies, an enfranchised citizen of the world.

"Next to this, Sir—and I am still in the domain of practice and administration—I should put his singular, perhaps unrivaled, tact in the management of men and judgment of intuitive shrewdness as to the best outlet from perplexity, and even from a baffling situation. He had in its highest and best development the genius of common sense."

This was the strain in which the Premier of the United Kingdom continued to sum up the character of his dead monarch, and the affection of his people demonstrated itself in many ways during the sad fortnight that elapsed between death and burial. Millions stood in line until their turn came to gaze upon their King lying in state. And yet out of all this worldwide grief comes the feeling of thankfulness that Providence has provided another King, one who, it is expected, will prove himself a wise and strong ruler, and to whose attractive and benign personality it is not a difficult task to swear allegiance. Long live King George the Fifth!

NEWS AND VIEWS OF THE MONTH

The 'Princess Royal,' the largest battleship in the world, was laid down for the Admiralty at Barrow-in-Furness last month. She is to be of 26,000 tons displacement and over 700 feet long.

Captain Bernier, of the Canadian Marine, is to leave next month on the Government ship 'Arctic' on a trip of exploration through the territory that Dr. Cook christened Bradley Land. It is his intention to follow as far as he can Dr. Cook's trail in an effort to determine the accuracy of Cook's assertions and observations. With him he carries four sledges given him by Mr. Theodore A. Cook, a brother of Dr. Frederick A. Cook, who lives on the Cook Dairy Farm, at Calicoon, N.Y., the family birthplace. Mr. Cook announced last week that he will stand by the outcome of Captain Bernier's expedition. If he comes back and says he cannot believe Dr. Cook reached the Pole he will accept the verdict without question. Captain Bernier is to bring back from Etah the cases belonging to Dr. Cook, left there by Harry Whitney when Commander Peary declined to give them room on board his ship.

At the National Congress of the Socialist party held in Chicago last month the delegates became involved in a dispute over the question of immigration. Two reports were submitted. The doctrine of equal privileges for all races, as enunciated by the International Congress of the party at Stuttgart, was not endorsed in the majority report, which recommended the exclusion from the United States of all Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, and Hindoos. The minority report declared it to be the duty of the Socialist party to break down the barriers that separate the different races. The majority report endorsed all parts of the Stuttgart immigration plank, except that dealing with the Asiatic races. 'We advocate the unconditional exclusion of these races,' says the report, 'not as races per se, not as peoples with definite physiological characteristics, but for the evident reason that these peoples occupy portions of the earth which are so far behind the general modern development of industry that they constitute a drawback, an obstacle and menace to the progress of the most aggressive, militant and intelligent elements of our working class population.'

Before the Dominion Parliament closed, Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved an address to their Excellencies Earl and Lady Grey, who will depart from Canada before another session of the Canadian Parliament is called together. Sir Wilfrid said Earl Grey belonged to a family whose name had long been connected with the history of responsible government, while he himself had had a distinguished career before coming to this country. Since his arrival he had given his whole heart and soul to his work, had associated himself with everything which concerns our national life. Arts, letters and sciences had received a notable impulse under his regime, while he was entitled to much praise for what he had done to combat tuberculosis and to inaugurate the movement for the preservation of our historic battlefields. The idea that Canada should have a Canadian Governor, the Premier regarded as a laudable but misguided ambition. The appointment of eminent statesmen of the Old Country he considered kept strong the tie which binds Canada to the Motherland, and places at the head of affairs one not in any way connected with our party differences, and therefore able to preserve a better balance. Mr. Borden, in seconding the resolution, said His Excellency possessed the true imperial vision, and we recognize in him as true a Canadian as is to be found in this great Dominion. He suggested that His Excellency convey to the Crown the message that the free people of Canada are fully aware that there are great problems which must be faced in order to bring about the co-operation of the Empire, and that in this connection the people of the Dominion are ready and willing to bear their share of the burden.

Divorces in Canada are on the increase. The figures given for the last ten years are:—1900, five; 1901, three; 1902, four; 1903, nine; 1904, seven; 1905, ten; 1906, seventeen; 1907, seven; 1908, twelve; 1909, seventeen, and 1910, twenty.

The last of the Newfoundland sealing fleet is safe in port and it is announced that the year's total catch amounts to the unusually large number of 320,000. The steamer 'Aurora,' which was reported as missing, has arrived at St. John's with a catch of 11,000 seals. The 'Aurora' had been cruising along the coast of northern Labrador and for that reason was not reported by other vessels.

Costa Rica was visited last month by a terrible earthquake, in which every building in the city of Cartago was completely destroyed, and 1,500 persons perished. Entire families were wiped out. Among the dead is Rafael Angel Troy, the Costa Rican poet, whose works are known in many countries. The college of the Silesian priests fell while the priests and children were at prayer. Two priests and ten children were killed. The earthquake, which brought almost total darkness and great clouds of dust from the falling buildings, was followed by a roaring which came apparently from deep down in the earth, and for six hours the disturbance continued. Thousands are homeless and without food. Fires that broke out immediately after the destruction added to the horror of the situation, and heavy rains that have fallen since have made the conditions almost unbearable, even for those who escaped injury.

In the Turkish Chamber of Deputies last week, during a discussion of the Budget, opposition developed to the annual grant of 2,160 pounds (Turkish) to the husbands of imperial princesses, on the ground that their positions were sinecures. As a consequence Djavid Bey, the minister of finance, presented his resignation, and it is likely that Talaat Bey, minister of the interior, as well as other ministers will also resign. Despatches report that the recent fighting at Kachinick Pass between the Turkish troops and the Albanians lasted thirteen hours. Finally, surrounded on all sides, the Albanians made a disorderly retreat, leaving many men behind, who were made prisoners. The Albanians lost 500 men and the Turks 100. The great loss sustained by the former was due to the fact that they had no artillery, while the Government troops were amply supplied. It is believed by the officials here that the recapture of this important pass has broken the back of the rebellion, and it is stated that the inhabitants of Ipek and Pristina have declared their loyalty to the Porte.

The Odelsting, the controlling legislative body of Norway, has voted to grant universal municipal suffrage to women over 25 years of age. The new legislation will become effective at the next elections and will increase the present women electors from 270,000 to half a million. The general assembly, the Storting, is elected by popular vote, and upon convening annually divides itself into houses, the Lagting and the Odelsting. The former is composed of one-fourth of the total members of the Storting and the other of the remaining three-fourths. The revision of the Government belongs exclusively to the Odelsting, in which house all new legislation must be first considered. Except in matters in which it has exclusive authority, the laws adopted by the Odelsting pass to the Lagting to be accepted or rejected. If the two houses do not agree they hold a common sitting and the final decision is given by a majority of two-thirds of the joint body. The royal veto may be exercised twice, but if the same bill passes three Storthings formed by separate elections it becomes a law. Since 1907 women have been allowed to vote under the same conditions as men only when they, or the husband when the couple have the property in common, have paid an income of 400 kroner in the country districts.

Word has just come of an explosion of dynamite on a lighter in the harbor of Kobe, Japan, on April 7 in which 1,150 buildings were damaged, two persons killed, and 82 injured. Not a house in Kobe escaped damage. Many buildings along the Bund, notably the Oriental Hotel, the German consulate, and steamship business offices were severely injured. Aomori, a flourishing seaport on the north shore of the main island, has been visited by a conflagration which destroyed two-thirds of the town. The census of 1900 gave Aomori a population of 15,000.

In Russia an Imperial order has been issued undoing one of the characteristic measures of Von Plehve, whose desire it was to see every man in Russia in a uniform, indicating his rank and occupation. Heads of civilian departments designed uniforms resembling as closely as possible those of the military, with shoulder straps and other marks of rank, with the result that it is almost impossible to distinguish civilian officials from officers. The Emperor, on recommendation of the Ministers of War and Marine, has now ordered the semi-military features dropped, except for officials of the police and prison departments.

Dr. Grenfell writes to the 'Witness': 'A great event has happened so far as Labrador is concerned. The winter mail has come across in the middle of March, from Forteau in Labrador to Flower's Cove, in Newfoundland. Never before in the history of mankind has this feat been accomplished, and it is only due to the enterprising postmaster-general and to the brave man who brought the mail, to say that it is of very much greater import and a very much greater feather in their caps than most men imagine. One great objection to Labrador residence in winter has been the supposed impossibility of getting out from Christmas to May, and as far as the north end of this country is concerned, the impossibility of getting any news from our colleagues and friends and the impossibility of making any arrangements with them for the coming fishing season. A mail coming across regularly in the winter at the trifling cost of a few dollars is now not only clearly demonstrated as possible for once, but that it could be run fairly regularly and with comparative safety. Moreover, it is a new feature in physiography to know that a single man, without running any inordinate risk, can pass the Straits with a light boat practically any time in the winter.'

General Nord Alexis, ex-President of Hayti, died in Kingston, Jamaica, last month, aged some say ninety, and some say a hundred years old. He became president of Hayti in 1902. His term was to have expired May 15, 1909. Prominent politicians grumbled because he did not give them what they considered their fair share of the spoils, and he punished some notorious looters of the national treasury. Early in 1908 the movement against him had gained great strength, and in March a reign of terror was suddenly inaugurated in Port-au-Prince. The Government sent out troops, who seized many of the revolutionists and summarily put more than a score to death. The warships of four nations went to Port-au-Prince to protect the lives and property of foreigners. President Nord Alexis, however, achieved the double purpose of killing as many of his foes as he could and striking terror into the hearts of those beyond his reach. For only a few months, however, did Alexis maintain his rule. In November General Simon took up arms against the President. His march to the capital was a triumphant one, and even the people of the capital turned against their President. They surrounded the palace on the morning of December 2, and took possession of the city, and Alexis yielded to the pleas of those about him and took refuge on board the French warship 'Duguaytrouin,' and sailed away from his native land, never to return.



The Rulers of Europe

The world has never seen such a representation of temporal power as was personified in the splendid cavalcade of kings at King Edward's funeral on May 20th. At their head, rode King George in a field marshal's uniform. Flanking him were the German Emperor and the Duke of Connaught, the former on a white charger, his whole bearing one of stern dignity. Equestries followed the two monarchs, and then came King Haakon of Norway, King George of Greece, and King Alfonso of Spain, and behind them King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, King Frederick of Denmark, King Manuel of Portugal, and King Albert of Belgium.

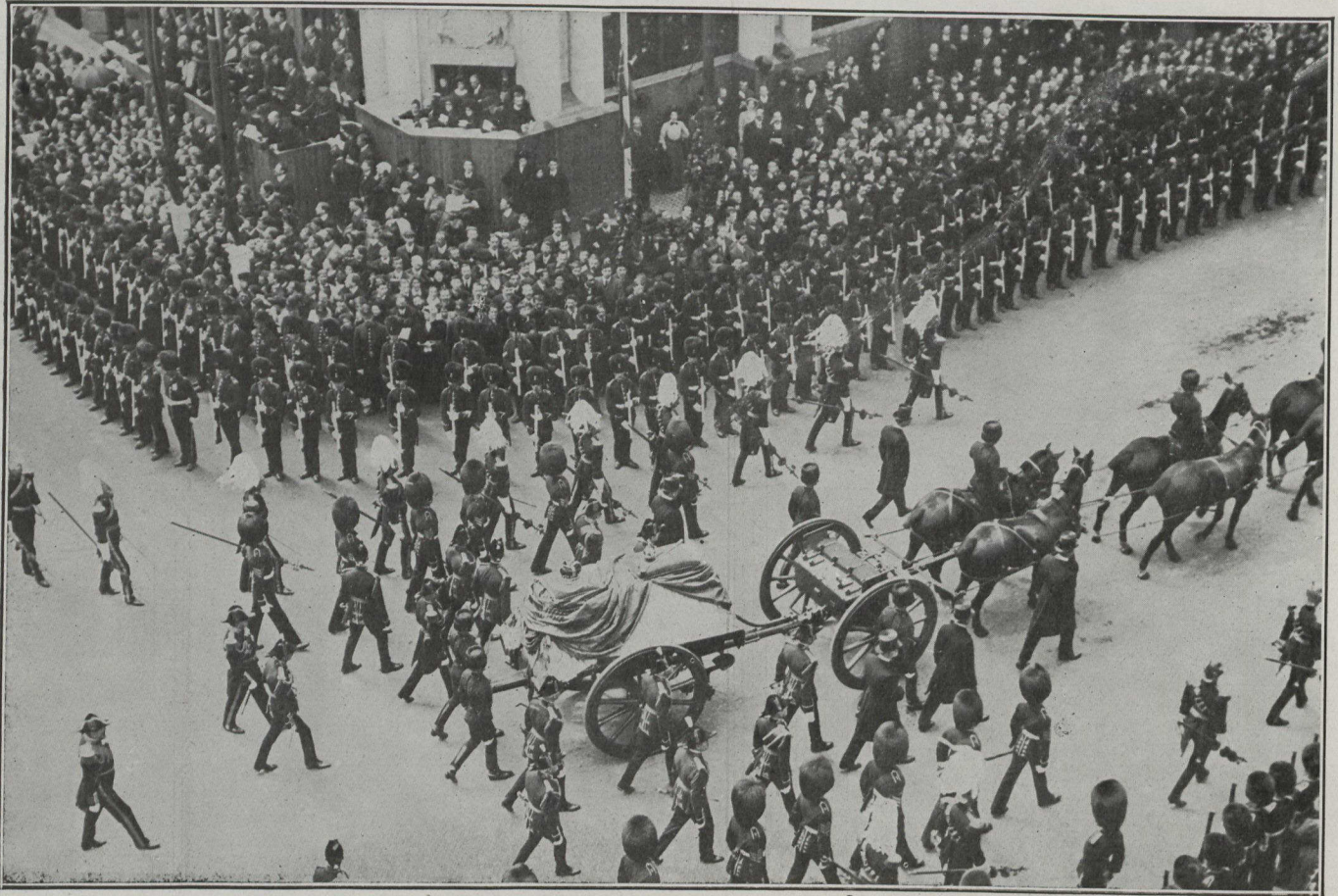
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Mute Mourners

One of the most pathetic features of the King's funeral was the presence of two dumb brutes, his charger and his favourite dog. The former is often seen at military funerals but it is seldom that a dog's fidelity to a dead master is recognized in this way. "Caesar," a wire-haired terrier, as shown in this picture, was led by a Scotch gillie in the funeral procession behind the charger which followed immediately after the gun-carriage bearing his Royal master's remains.

—Copyright, Topical Press



The Gun-Carriage with its Royal Burden

From Westminster to Paddington, on Friday, May 20th, the gun-carriage bearing the King's body was drawn by eight horses. The coffin was covered with the Royal Standard on which rested the crown, sceptre, and orb. This picture shows the cortege turning from St. James Street into Piccadilly.

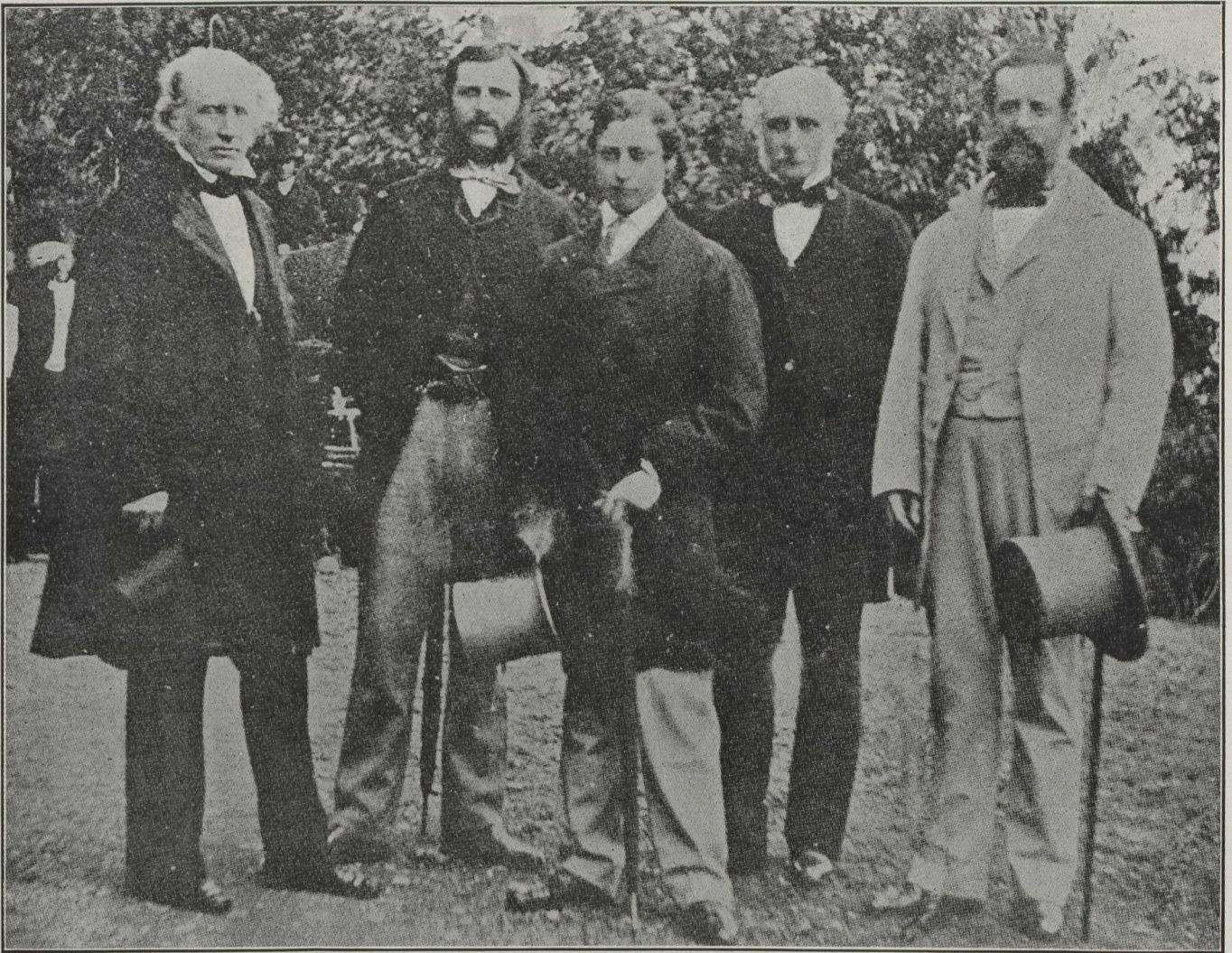
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The Homage of the Millions

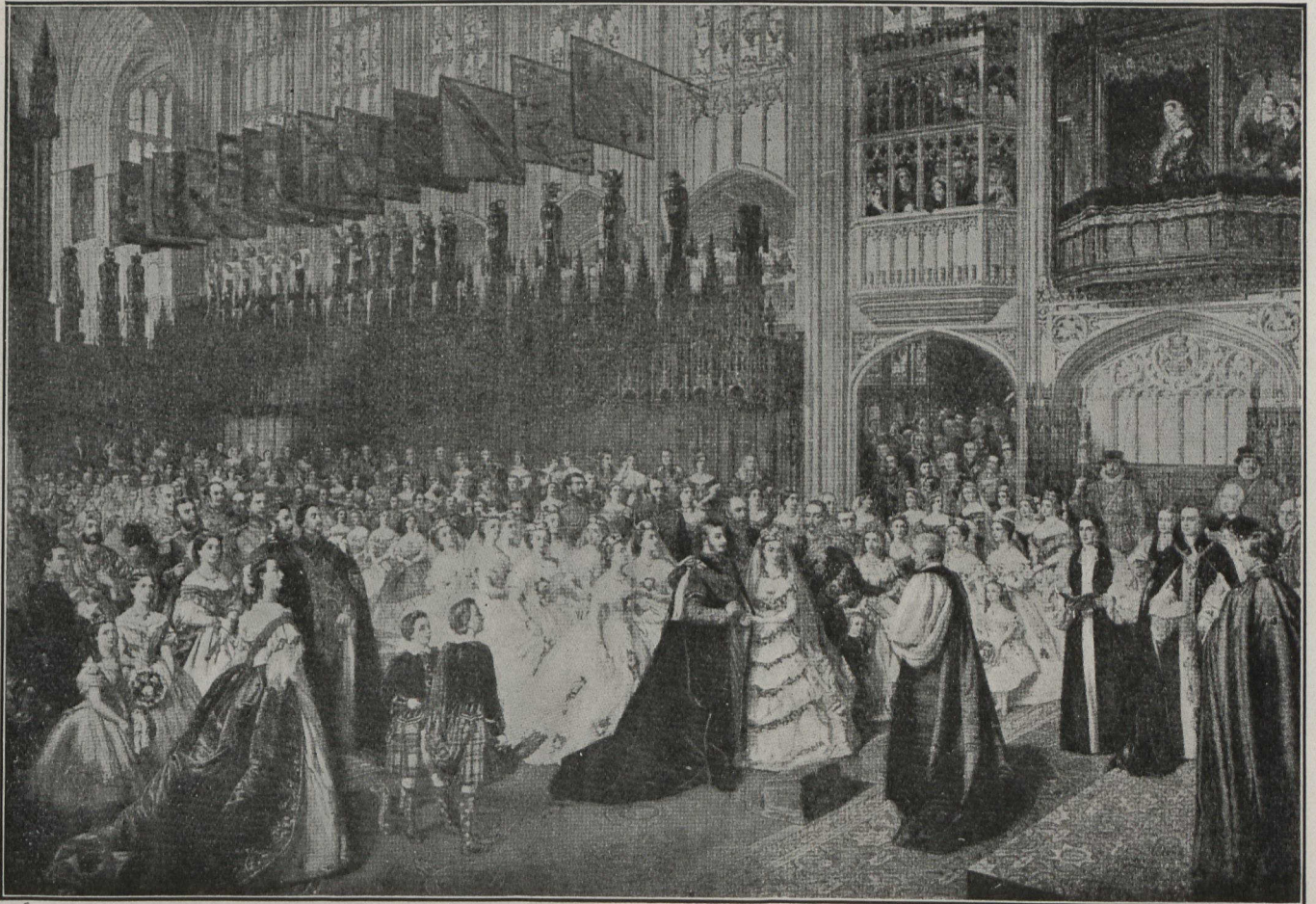
It would require an entire series of pictures to give even a meagre idea of the crowds that witnessed the pageant. Three miles of London streets and squares were packed with from three to four millions of reverent spectators whose silent homage is described as "the most stupendous tribute man has ever paid to man." These men and women had been standing on an average five hours before the procession started. During the hour and a quarter that it took to pass a given point every head was bared. This picture shows the cortege passing the Marble Arch. A noticeable feature was the ease with which enormous crushes were handled by the metropolitan police. The escort in front of the gun-carriage is headed by the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal of England.

—Copyright, Topical Press



King Edward Photographed in Canada

This group was taken in Montreal on the lawn of "Rosemount," the residence of Sir John Rose, on August 29th, 1860. It was an incident of the young prince's visit to Canada of which many Canadians still cherish pleasant memories. The chief event of the royal visit to Montreal was the opening of the Victoria Bridge, by which the Grand Trunk Railway was enabled to cross the mighty St. Lawrence. The bridge has since been widened, and there are now double railway tracks, double trolley car tracks, and a public drive-way. In the group, from left to right, are: Sir Edmund Head (Governor-General), Major Teesdale, the Prince, Colonel Bruce, and the Duke of Newcastle.



King Edward's Marriage

The first glimpse of the beautiful young Danish princess whom the Prince of Wales had chosen for his bride brought all England to her feet, and consequently their marriage in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, on March 10th, 1863, was a great occasion of national rejoicing. The King of Denmark stands beside his daughter, Queen Victoria, Prince Consort and other members of the Royal Family are at the left of the picture. The reproduction is from the painting by W. P. Frith, R.A., in the Royal collection at Windsor Castle. It is beneath this chapel that the mortal remains of King Edward now rest.



King Edward at Various Periods of his Life



King Edward as Citizen and Soldier



His Majesty took great delight in the pursuits of an English gentleman, and spent, perhaps, his happiest days on his estate at Sandringham. Yet he was every inch a soldier.



King Edward's Last Birthday

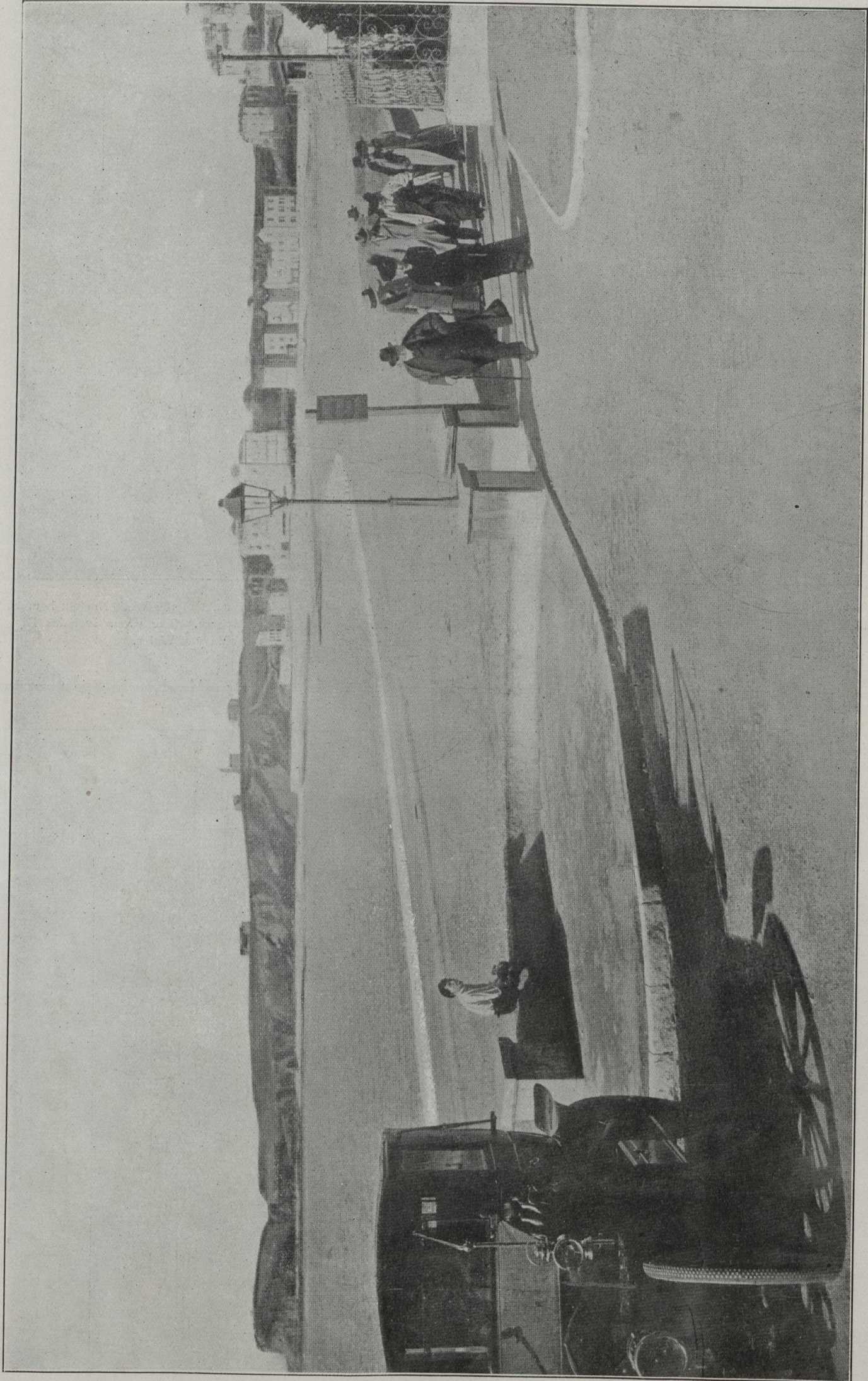
On November 9th, 1909, the Royal party went to a meet of the West Norfolk hounds. Their Majesties' love for animals is well illustrated here. The group includes King Edward, Queen Alexandra, King George, Queen Mary, Princess Victoria, and the young Princess Mary of Wales.



A Democratic King

As Prince of Wales it was the delight of King George to lay aside the ceremony of royal state and to mingle with the people at their work and in their amusements. This picture, from a photograph taken less than two months ago, shows the Prince almost unnoticed in the midst of a crowd at Newbury races.

—Copyright, Central News



One of the Last Pictures of King Edward

During the King's stay at Biarritz, in April, His Majesty motored to a neighboring resort, St. Jean-de-Luz, and was photographed walking along the beach.



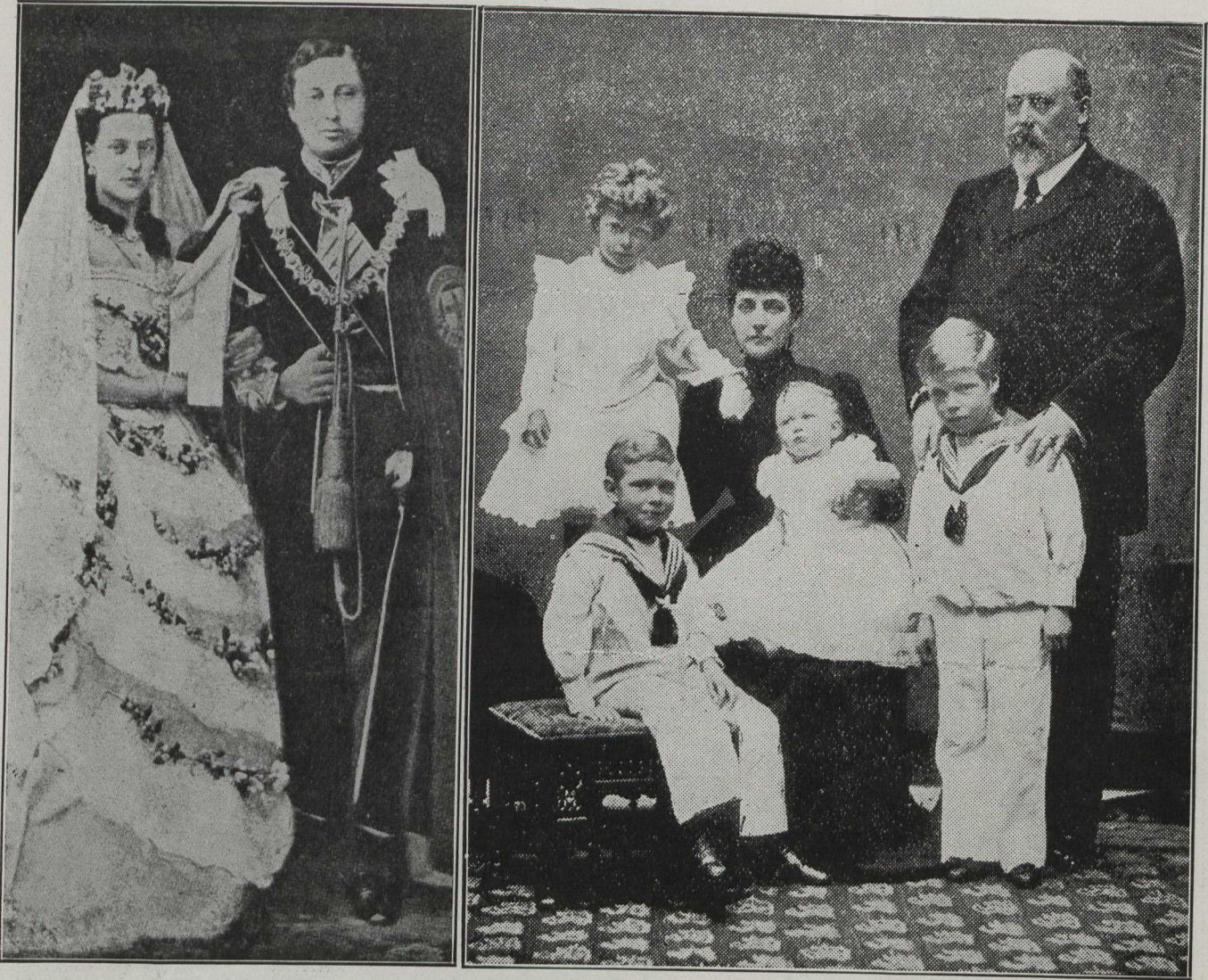
The Very Last Picture of King Edward

Returning from Biarritz to his own kingdom for the last time, this picture was taken at Calais as His Majesty was walking from the train to the Royal Yacht "Alexandra," on which he crossed to Dover. King Edward entered his country for the last time on the evening of April 27, when he arrived in London from Biarritz, where he had been staying for six weeks. He made the passage from Calais to Dover on his yacht "Alexandra." Though there had been rumors that his health while at Biarritz had been by no means good, and although, as a matter of fact, he was confined to his room for two days or so when he first arrived there, it was noted at Dover and at Victoria Station that His Majesty looked in good health. The idea that he was perfectly well received support from the fact that on the very night of his arrival in London he went to the Opera. On the Thursday he received Lord Kitchener; went to the Academy; and again attended the Opera. On the Friday, he performed various duties and went to the Comedy Theatre. On the Saturday, he went to Sandringham for the week-end. On the Monday he returned to Buckingham Palace. On the Tuesday and the Wednesday, and on the Thursday morning, he received various notabilities. On the day last-named it was announced that, owing to a severe cold, he was unable to meet Queen Alexandra at Victoria Station. At midnight, next day, he died.

—Illustrated London News



King Edward with the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught



Two Interesting Groups

On the left, the Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra of Denmark on their wedding day; on the right, King Edward and Queen Alexandra a few years ago with four of their grandchildren.



Leaving the Royal Yacht

King Edward, Queen Alexandra, and Princess Victoria at Cowes last year. This is particularly interesting because it shows Cæsar, the faithful rough-haired terrier, who, with the King's charger, was led in the funeral cortege. Cæsar has been disconsolate since the King's death.



Learning the News

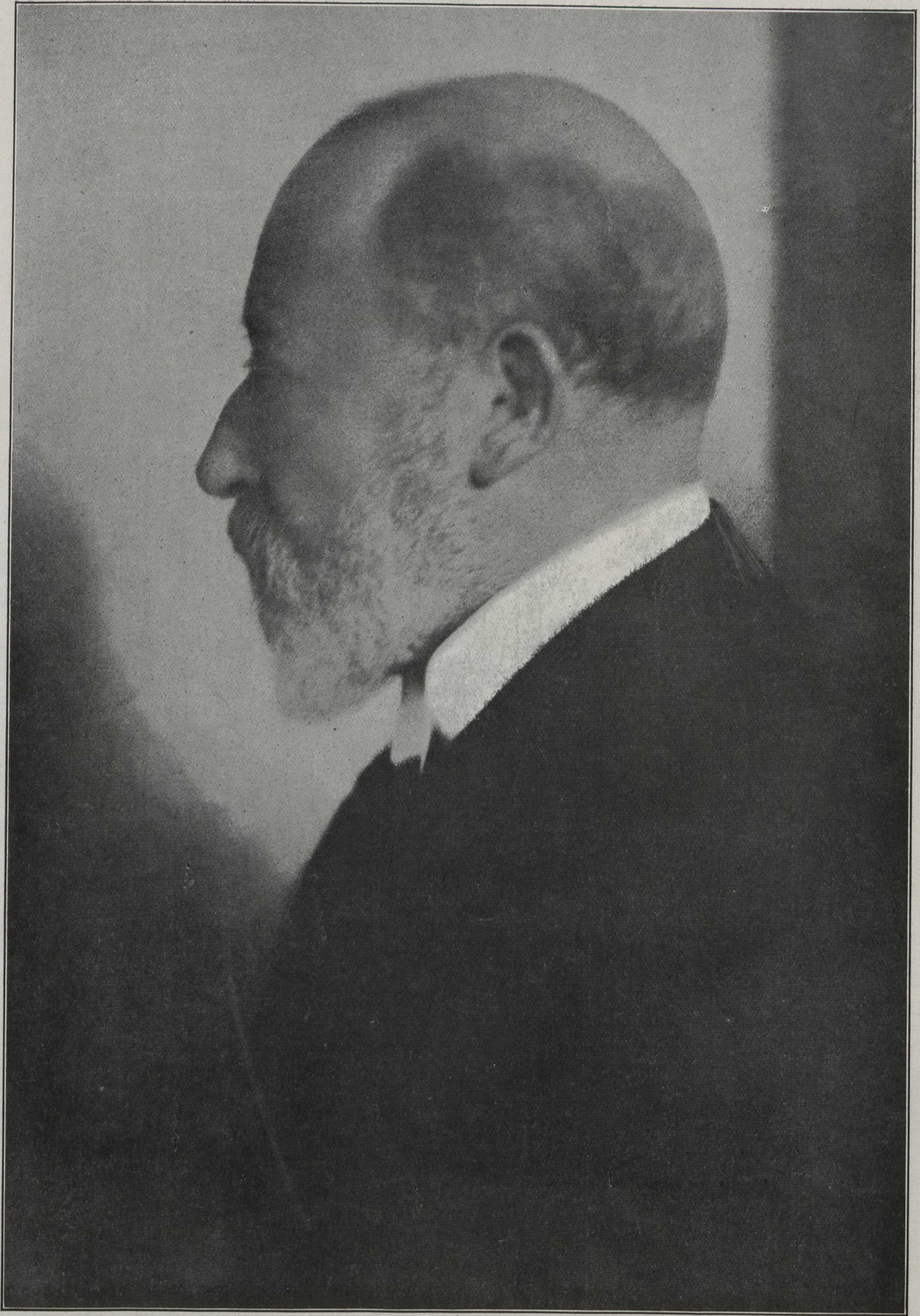
This picture was taken in the grey dawn of the morning following the King's death, and shows a group of early risers, reverently reading the official bulletin posted outside Buckingham Palace.

—Copyright, Central News



King George's Modest State

The new King driving out of the gates of Buckingham Palace on the afternoon of Saturday, May 7th, the day after his father's death. His Majesty went to St. James' Palace to hold his first Privy Council.



KING EDWARD THE SEVENTH

Born November 9th, 1841; Succeeded to the Throne January 22nd, 1901;
Died May 6th, 1910



KING GEORGE THE FIFTH

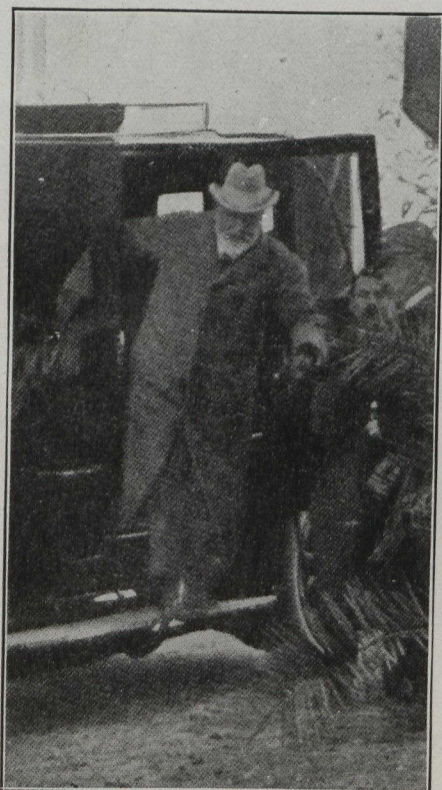
Born June 3rd, 1865; Succeeded to the Throne May 6th, 1910

Long may he reign!



The Queen and the Heir-Apparent

"Black and White," in its issue of April 30th, 1910, published the above as the latest photograph of the Princess of Wales, now Queen Mary, and Prince Edward now the Duke of Cornwall.



A Late Picture King Edward at the Aviation Meet during his last visit to Biarritz.



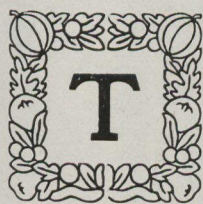
The Sailor King A recent snap-shot of King George in naval uniform.



The Widowed Queen To whom the hearts of the whole world go out to-day.

WOMAN AND HER INTERESTS

Our New Queen



THOUSANDS of Canadians are recalling at this time that they have had the privilege of seeing the Queen. It was in the early autumn of 1901 that the Duke and Duchess of York visited Canada, and all who saw their Royal Highnesses

have kept in their memory a picture of the Princess, a gracious, womanly presence, albeit of regal dignity of bearing, the face rather serious, but lighted by a singularly winning smile, her complexion of the pure English type, bright blue eyes, and soft, wavy brown hair of a shade almost golden; while those who had the honor of spending even a short time in the presence of Her Royal Highness were won by the simple charm of manner that had made "Princess May" so much beloved at home.

Queen Mary is a great-granddaughter of George III, whose youngest son, the Duke of Cambridge, married Princess Augusta of Hesse. Their second daughter, Princess Mary Adelaide, married His Highness Francis, Prince and Duke of Teck, and their eldest child is now the Queen. She was born in Kensington Palace on May 26th, 1867—the year, by the way, of the Canadian Confederation—and was baptized Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine, but to the nation, adopting the name used in the Royal family circle, she was always the Princess May.

The Princess May and her three brothers were brought up under the personal supervision of their parents. The Duchess of Teck was a wise as well as tender mother, and while she had her children with her as much as she could, she was careful not to spoil them. Her Royal Highness kept watchful care over their education. A few extracts from her journal during a week in the spring of 1877 give a glimpse of Her Royal Highness's personal care of her children:

"Sunday.—At five o'clock I had May down and read the Psalms and the Lessons to her. Afterwards, I gave the chicks their Scripture reading. *Monday.*—Francis and I joined the chicks at their lunch. . . . Wales's children came in the afternoon, and I went up to the nursery to keep them in order. *Wednesday.*—Heard May her dates and Franky his French reading before lunch, and finally went to the schoolroom to assist at a grand wedding of the dolls. *Saturday.*—Assisted at chicks' music lesson, and then drove, with May and baby, to Coombe, where we got out and picked primroses."

The Duke and Duchess of Teck were far from wealthy, and the increasing demands on their income made it necessary for them to give up their apartments at Kensington Palace. They left England with their family in the autumn of 1883, and for the next year and a half resided abroad, most of the time in Florence. The Princess May continued her studies, adding to them Italian, and, under her mother's guidance, she made an acquaintance with the art treasures of Florence.

When the Princess May was eighteen, her parents returned to England, and in the spring of 1886 she went to her first drawing room. For the next four years her life was much the same as that of other English princesses, and in 1890 she went abroad with her parents, visiting Oberammergau, St. Moritz, Munich, Versailles, and other places on the Continent.

In December, 1891, the betrothal of the Princess May to the Duke of Clarence, heir presumptive of the throne, was announced. The death of the Prince, from influenza, the following month, evoked the sorrow and sympathy of the nation.

To the great pleasure of Queen Victoria and the Royal families, and of the whole nation, the betrothal of the Princess May to Prince George of Wales was announced in 1893, and the wedding was celebrated in

July of that year. Both Princess May and her mother insisted upon the trousseau being of British manufacture. The silks were English silks, the tweeds were brought from Scotland, the flannels from Wales, the laces and poplins from Ireland. The wedding gown was woven in the looms at Spitalfields, of silver and white brocade, the design of roses, shamrocks, and thistles in

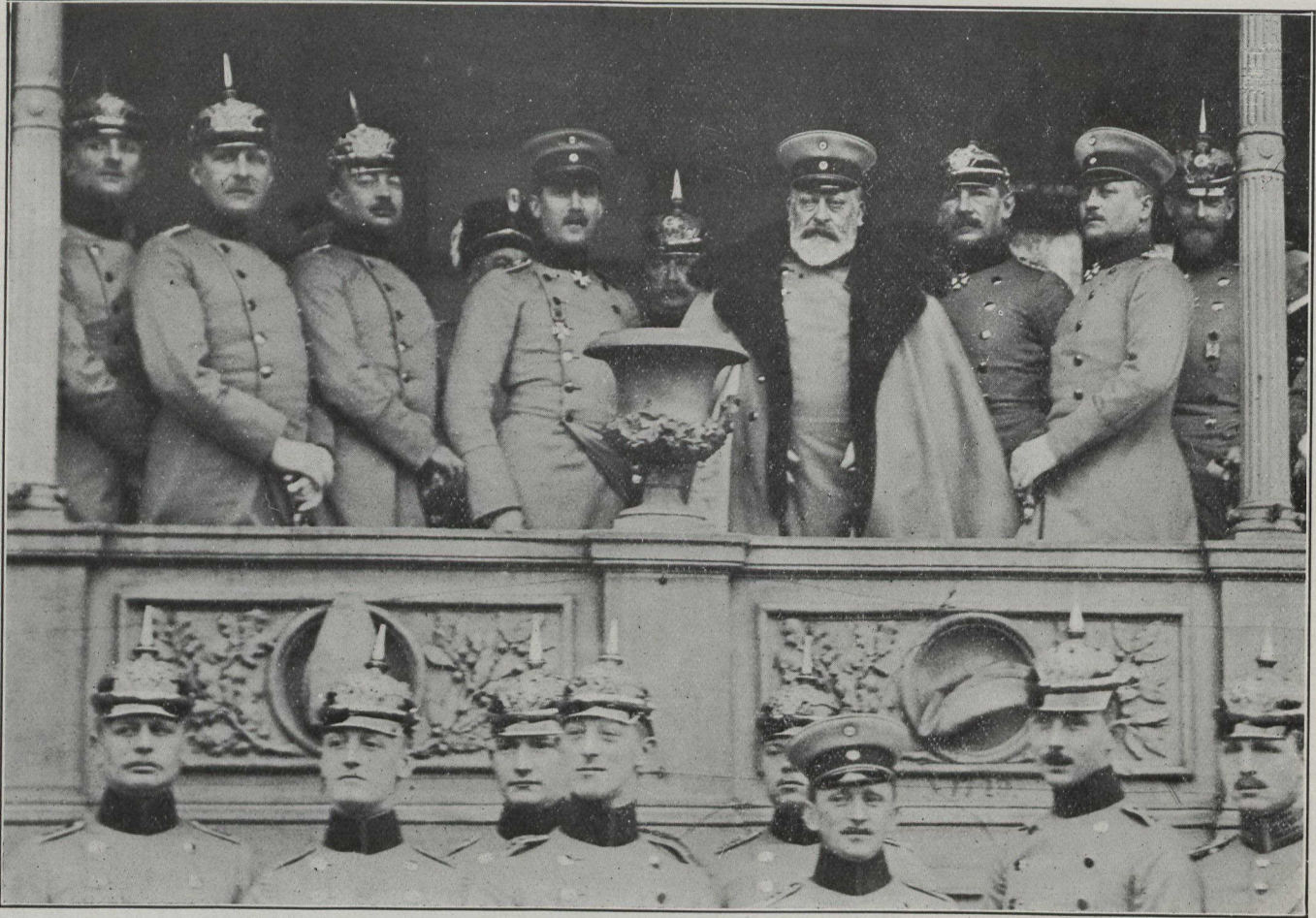
silver on a white ground. The Princess wore her mother's bridal veil.

In 1901 the Duke and Duchess of York made their memorable trip round the world.

In the bringing up of her children the Princess of Wales has followed the methods of personal care and guidance that were those of her own mother, and of Queen Alexandra also.



QUEEN MARY



King Edward as a German Officer

The wardrobe of King Edward was rich in uniforms, His Majesty being, among many high offices, honorary colonel of regiments in several foreign armies, among them the German First Dragoons, called Queen Victoria's regiment. On his last visit to Berlin, His Majesty was photographed with his brother officers of the First Dragoons.



Queen's Victoria's Only Surviving Son

Of the four sons of Queen Victoria, there remains but the Duke of Connaught who, in his youthful days as Prince Arthur, was well known to Canadians, being quartered in Montreal with his regiment. He is especially interesting to us just now, as the rumor that he will succeed Earl Grey as Governor-General seems to have become more persistent since King Edward's death. It is more likely, however, that there will be special missions for him to undertake now that there is no Prince of Wales, which will prevent his coming to Canada as Governor.

—Copyright, Central News

The Toilet and the Baby



NE'S foot-gear is an extremely important consideration, both as to looks and comfort. Neat shoes will make even a shabby costume look less shabby, while no costume can be smart enough to withstand the effect of shapeless or ill-kept boots or shoes. Incidentally, the condition of one's shoes is a certain commentary on one's personality.

In choosing one's shoes, the first consideration should be comfort, the second appearance. The fashionable shoe may or may not be comfortable and hygienic. Very often it is not. It takes moral courage to sustain one in wearing a broad-toed shoe when points are fashionable, but one can usually find the happy medium. The shoe should be wide enough to allow the toes to lie in their natural position, not crowded tightly one against another. At the same time, it must not be roomy enough to rub, for friction will produce corns almost as badly as pressure. A particularly pernicious shape of shoe is one that forces the big toe over towards the centre. Many a painful bunion is caused in that way. Whether one should wear low heels or fairly high ones depends on the arch of the instep and shape of the foot. It used to be thought that a low, flat heel was the only hygienic wear. As a matter of fact, some find a low heel fatiguing, and probably for most women the moderately high heel, of a fair width, is best. Much has been written about the iniquities of the so-called French heel, and, really, why anyone should want to wear a shoe with a heel so high, so narrow, and so far forward that one can only hobble along, is a mystery.

The new shoes this season are, many of them, decidedly pointed at the toes, but broad enough across the ball of the foot to be comfortable. If one gets them long enough, so that the toes are not crowded into the point, they are not uncomfortable, but neither are they very pretty. Cuban heels are popular, rather on the high side, so that many women have a lift or two taken off before wearing the shoe. There is a smart style that has become standard and that is always in good taste. It has the Cuban heel of sensible height for walking, and the toe neither so pointed as to look or feel uncomfortable nor so broad as to look awkward. The new low shoes differ a little from the usual Oxford lines, being cut somewhat lower, and having three large eyelets, through which are run wide silk tape ties. Some have toe caps, others have the vamp plain. Patent kid

is much used for dress shoes, and many street shoes have patent fronts continued partially at the back. They have the advantage of not absorbing the dust, but are not porous enough to be really hygienic. Tan and brown shoes are to be worn with walking costume a great deal this season. They range from light tan to deep chocolate and russet, and are worn with any color of street dress. The brown shoes of fine quality are even seen with summer silks and white frocks, for all but the most formal occasions. The fact that they are really as much cooler than black leather as they appear to be is sufficient to account for their popularity.

When choosing shoes for general wear during the summer, one should fit them on when one's feet are at their maximum size, which will usually be found to be about the middle of the afternoon. The woman possessed of a number five foot does not ask for a number three shoe nowadays, outside of the "funny" paragraphs. Both shoes should be tried on at once, laced up snugly, and tied, just as they are to be worn. When one has found a pair that seem to fit, it is advisable to stand with them on for a few minutes, to make sure that they will not begin to develop a spot that presses or pinches somewhere when the foot has had time to settle forward in them. Notice if the edge where the toe cap is sewed exerts pressure, because that is a fault that cannot be remedied by stretching.

The proper care of one's shoes means everything in their keeping a good appearance. Keep the heels built up squarely. Many women find that the heels wear off quickly at one corner. A perfectly fitting shoe should not contract this habit, but if it does, the shoemaker can put on a little metal plate, or a rubber tip, which also lessens the nerve-jarring from concussion. Boot trees soon pay for themselves by making the shoes retain their shape much longer than they would otherwise. Never use any but the best shoe-polish.

Many people suffer distressingly from burning or swollen feet in the hot weather. The trouble can be at least partially relieved by having several pairs of shoes and wearing them in rotation, so that each pair will be thoroughly dried out and ventilated before they are used again. Put on fresh stockings each day.

Clothes for the Little Tots

Light coats are a necessity in the small child's wardrobe, even for summer. When the cloth jacket is too heavy, the lingerie coat can be slipped on to give

just the needed degree of protection. Soft pique is an excellent choice for a serviceable little washable coat, and all the trimming it need have may be scalloped edges padded out and worked with buttonhole stitch, or merely bound. Many of these little coats have a shoulder cape or wide collar attached, and when the mother wants to make it a little more elaborate, this cape-collar can be finished with a ruffle of embroidery, or otherwise adorned. Sometimes it is made of all-over English eyelet embroidery, but as pretty an effect as any is to be obtained by scalloping and buttonholing the edge, and working a small conventionalized blossom in eyelet in each scallop. Other lingerie coats are made without the capes and in short-waisted effect.

The bonnets for the tiny tots this summer are charmingly babyish and dainty. For the little girls there are close-fitting hoods of the sheerest lingerie stuffs inset with fine lace. Some are entirely of Valenciennes insertion joined together by hand, the border about the face being of little frills of Valenciennes edging. These have a lining of thin silk in white, delicate pink, or palest blue. Others are of mull, made with rows of fine shirred tucks, frills of narrow Valenciennes lace set on between the rows, and a double ruffle around the face. Some of the sheer lingerie caps are hand-embroidered exquisitely, the mother who has little time for such work putting her best effort into the dainty little head-covering. For little girls of three years or so, there are quaint bonnets with Normandy crowns, and others like diminutive models of the "coal scuttle" shape worn by early Victorian belles, of white muslin kept in shape by cording, with lace frills inside the brim. A rosette of pink or blue ribbon at each ear, and ribbon ties complete the bonnet. Delightful little bonnets for "dressy" wear are of silk, muslin, or chiffon, and are trimmed with a wreath of the tiniest pale pink roses or forget-me-nots. For every-day wear, and protection from the sun, little sunbonnets are made of sprigged dimity, on the old-fashioned sunbonnet lines, that make the small wearer look dear and piquant. Lingerie hats, of mull or Swiss corded into shape, take the place of the bonnets when the little girl finds the latter too warm.

The Russian blouse suits are favored this summer for the small boy who hasn't quite come to the sailor-suit age. The soft linens of rather open weave come in all the shades considered correct for boys—tan, dull blue, ecru, brown, etc. White pique is also desirable for the little lads' suits, and so are some of the heavier striped cotton stuffs.

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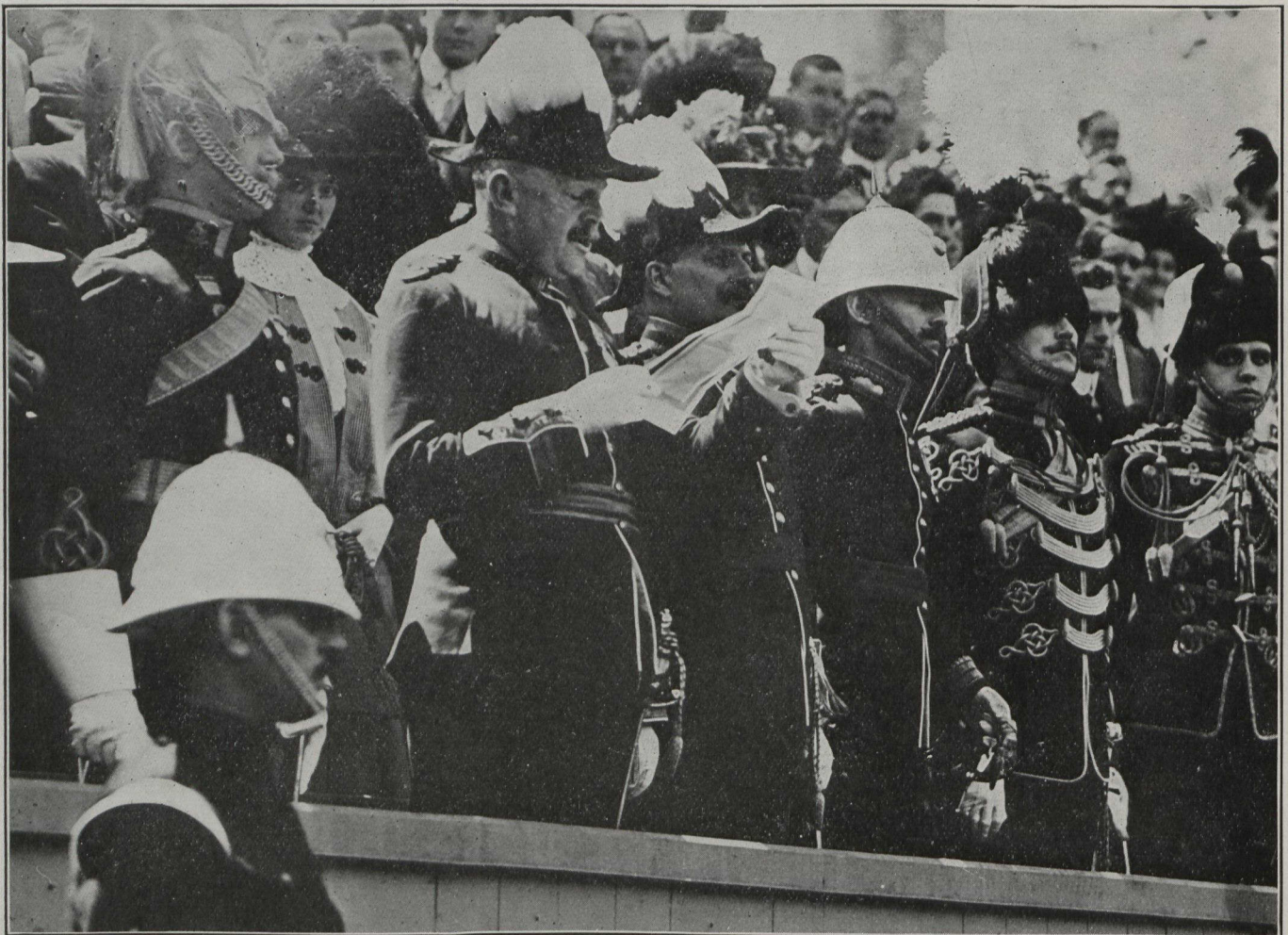
History Repeats Itself

In one picture we see Queen Mary with her eldest son, the Duke of Cornwall; in the other, Queen Alexandra and her eldest daughter, the Princess Royal.



Montreal Mourning for the King

Nowhere in the Empire could the mourning for King Edward have been more sincere and general than in the Canadian metropolis with its cosmopolitan population. On the day of the funeral almost every place of business was closed, and the various memorial services were attended by vast crowds. The above picture shows the Royal Highlanders marching along St. James Street on the way to church.



Proclaiming the King in Montreal

On the day of King Edward's funeral, after the church parade, the troops were marched to the campus of McGill University, and Lieut.-Colonel Gordon, D.O.C., read the proclamation of the accession of King George the Fifth. At its close, 3,271 soldiers gave three cheers for the King, and stood at the salute while the massed bands played the National Anthem.

The Housekeeper's Page

DISHWASHING is one of the tasks that it is impossible to avoid; hence it behooves the housekeeper who must go about it three times a day to do so with the most expeditious and convenient method possible. Many women absolutely detest washing the dishes, and have not changed or improved their methods in all the years of their apprenticeship, the two circumstances being mutually cause and effect. To paraphrase Macbeth, "Since it must be done, when 'tis done 'twere well 'twere done properly."

The necessities for convenient dish-washing are inexpensive and easily acquired. They consist of a big deep pan of enamelled ware, a dish-mop, a soap-shaker, plenty of soft towels, a wire rack drainer, and a ring dish-washer for cleaning stewpans, etc. This last comes on a handle, one end of which is flat and moderately sharp for scraping. Having the soap in a shaker saves one's hands, and the mop is advisable for the same reason, besides making it possible to have the water really hot. A bottle of household ammonia should be on the shelf above the sink, and bath-brick at hand for steel knives, also scouring soap or powder for obstinate cooking utensils. A brush for getting at deep lines in glass-ware is useful, and a long-handled tooth-brush, kept for the purpose, is convenient. If a drainer of wire is not obtainable, one can be contrived of wooden slats nailed on to side pieces to fit in one end of the sink, or in the dripping pan where there isn't any sink, as in many farm-houses.

In a kitchen where one has an enamelled sink, and needs only to turn a tap to procure rivers of hot water, the task of dish-washing is comparatively easy, but, failing the tap, one must keep a kettle ready on the stove, because, without plenty of hot water, there is nothing that will save the process from being "messy" and unpleasant.

Clearing off the table is an unpleasant part of the work. An old steel knife with pliable blade, or a flat wooden knife, is useful for scraping off the plates, the different sizes of which are piled together. When this is done, the dregs in tea or coffee cups rinsed into the slop-bowl, etc., all is in readiness for the actual washing up. Fill the big dish-pan two-thirds full of hot water, move the soap shaker about in it to form a suds, and add a spoonful or so of ammonia. The order in washing is first the glass, then the silver, then the china. The glass must be put in carefully, and done a piece at a time, so that it will not get cracked by the hot water. It must be remembered that cut glass, from the varying thickness of its parts, is very susceptible to changes of temperature. Have a second smaller pan of clear water of the same temperature in which to rinse the glass instead of pouring the water over it as you do with the china. The silver can all be washed at once, rinsed in hot water, and dried thoroughly. Then the cups and saucers, and lastly the plates, pouring out some of the suds and adding more hot if necessary. Turn the hot water tap, or pour water over the dishes in the drainer, and as soon as they are cool enough to handle they will be almost dry, and require little effort to polish them.

The cooking utensils are the most dreaded part of the operations. Greasy frying pans can first be wiped out with newspaper, the superfluous grease being got rid of and burned. Egg-beaters, mixing-bowls and spoons, measuring cups, and any articles to which milk, flour, egg, etc., have adhered, should be put to soak in cold water after being used, then they will be ready for washing when their turn comes.

Finally, scald out the dish-mops, wash out and dry the pan, clean up the sink, hang towels and cloths to dry where they will get the air, and leave all in readiness for next time. Once the housekeeper begins to take a "proper pride" in her dish-washing, she will hit on lots of little ways of making her work nearer perfection.

Vegetable Cookery

The serving of vegetables is a branch of the cook's art calling for intelligence and interest in the work. When the vegetables are well cooked and nicely served the dinner is likely to be a success, for most people, though not professed vegetarians, relish one or two kinds of vegetables well-prepared, besides which, they are necessary to the proper proportioning of the different elements required in the meal.

It is important to have the vegetables fresh, as they lose in flavor when they begin to wilt, especially leaves, stalks, etc. To clean vegetables, soak them for a while in salted water, which removes

any insect life. Then put them in a wire basket and let water run through to carry away all dirt and grit. Use a vegetable brush to scrub roots and tubers.

Following are recipes selected for ordinary vegetables:

Asparagus with Cream.—Scrape and clean the shoots and wash them, then cut into small pieces and put in a saucepan of boiling water to blanch for about three minutes. Then remove from the water, drain, and put into another saucepan with a small quantity of warm water, some butter, a little sugar, and one onion. Set the pan on one side of the fire to simmer gently for half an hour; take out the onion, add a thickening of yolk of egg and cream, and stir well. Turn on to a warm dish, and serve.

Boiled String Beans.—Take fresh, tender beans, break off the tops and bottoms of the pods carefully, stringing both sides. Wash in cold water and drain, then put the beans in boiling salted water and let them cook for twenty minutes. Drain, and put them on a hot dish, pour over a little melted butter, sprinkle with chopped parsley, and serve. The string beans are also very nice served with cream. Boil them in the salted water until tender. Put the yolks of three eggs in a bowl and beat them well, with a little cream and some melted butter. Pour into a saucepan over the fire, and, when hot, mix in a little vinegar together with the beans, after they have been drained. Serve hot.

Stuffed Cabbage.—Keep this recipe until you have new cabbages. Take a large head of cabbage and boil it until almost, but not quite, tender. Very carefully take out the heart and fill the cavity with a mixture of four tablespoonfuls of chopped cold meat, mixed ham and chicken, or whatever kinds are preferred, a tablespoonful of minced suet, a sprinkling of grated lemon rind, pepper and salt to taste, all mixed together with a raw egg or a little milk. Tie the cabbage to enclose the mixture, put it in the oven, and bake for twenty minutes, basting frequently with melted butter or dripping. When done, place on a dish, remove the string, and serve with a white or brown gravy poured round but not over it.

Cabbage and Cream.—This is a tasteful way of serving cabbage, and is easily accomplished. Blanch the cabbage in boiling salted water, drain and let cool, and chop it fine. Put in a saucepan a couple

of spoonfuls of butter, a little salt, pepper, and a sprinkling of grated nutmeg; add a tablespoonful of flour, stirring well, then pour in a cupful of cream. Put in the cabbage, mix through the sauce, and cook. Arrange on a hot dish, and serve.

Boiled Cauliflower.—Procure a sound, firm head of cauliflower, trim off the outer leaves, and let it soak, flowerets downward, in salted water for an hour or so, in order that the insects which hide among the flowerets may be killed by the salt, when they will drop down into the water. Put two tablespoonfuls of butter, a level teaspoon of salt, and one-fourth teaspoon of white pepper into a saucepan large enough to hold the cauliflower. Take the head from the salted water and put into the saucepan, cover, and set it over a slow fire. Let simmer half an hour, or till tender. Then take the cauliflower up without breaking it, and place it on a hot dish. Mix one teaspoonful of flour or corn starch smooth and thin with cold water, add it to the liquid in which the cauliflower was cooked, let it boil rapidly, with stirring, two or three minutes, and pour over the cauliflower.

Green Peas, with Lettuce.—Use the peas while young and tender. If they must be shelled some time beforehand, keep them wrapped up in a wet cloth till wanted. Put a cleaned head of lettuce in the saucepan with the peas, salt to taste, add a small quantity of water and a tablespoonful of butter or more according to quantity of peas. Cook for fifteen minutes, then remove the lettuce. Mix three tablespoonfuls of cream with the yolk of an egg, a sprinkling of white pepper, and a spoonful of powdered loaf sugar. Add to the peas, let all thicken together for five minutes, turn into a vegetable dish, and serve.



LADY'S SHIRTWAIST.

PARIS PATTERN No. 3025.

A good design for the lightweight woollens, as well as pongee and the heavy washable materials, is shown in this smart model. Deep plaits each side of the front give a graceful fullness that is softly gathered into the belt. The sleeves are in regulation shirtwaist style. The pattern is in 6 sizes—32 to 42 inches, bust measure. For 36-inch bust the waist will require 4 yards of material 20 inches wide, 3½ yards 24 inches wide, 3¼ yards 27 inches wide, 2¼ yards 36 inches wide, or 2½ yards 42 inches wide.



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PARIS PATTERN No. 2799.

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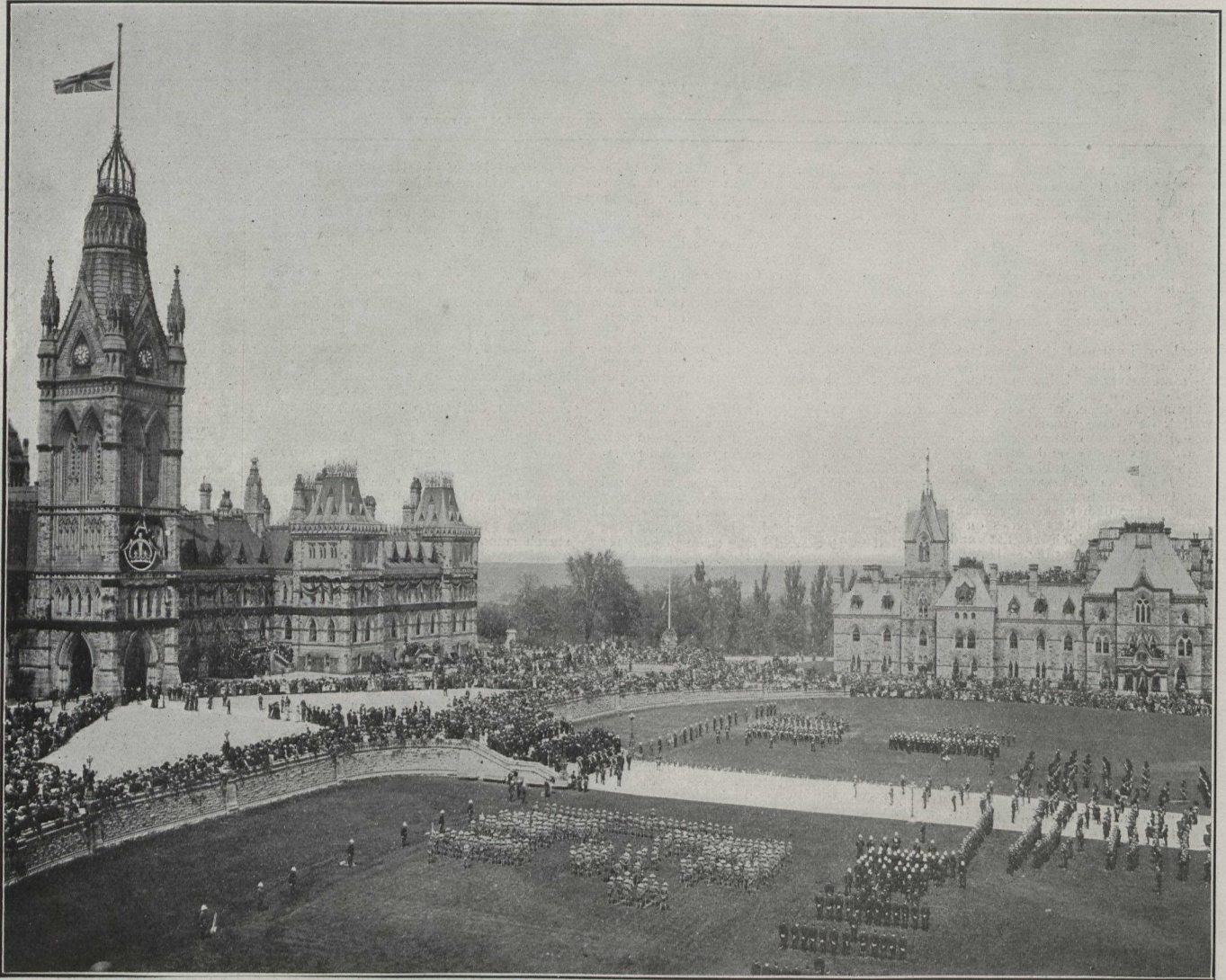
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How Canada's Government Honored the King's Memory

At the hour of the King's funeral the military forces of the Capital assembled on Parliament Hill, Ottawa, standing with arms reversed while the bands played Chopin's "Funeral March." For three minutes there was a dead silence, broken by the "Dead March in Saul." Many were moved to tears by the solemnity of the occasion. The official group on the steps of the Parliament Buildings is shown in detail on the opposite page.



Sons of the King Saluting their Father

While the bands played "God Save the King," following the proclamation of King George in London, his three eldest boys were at the salute as they stood on a platform inside the wall of Marlborough House and looked over into the street below.

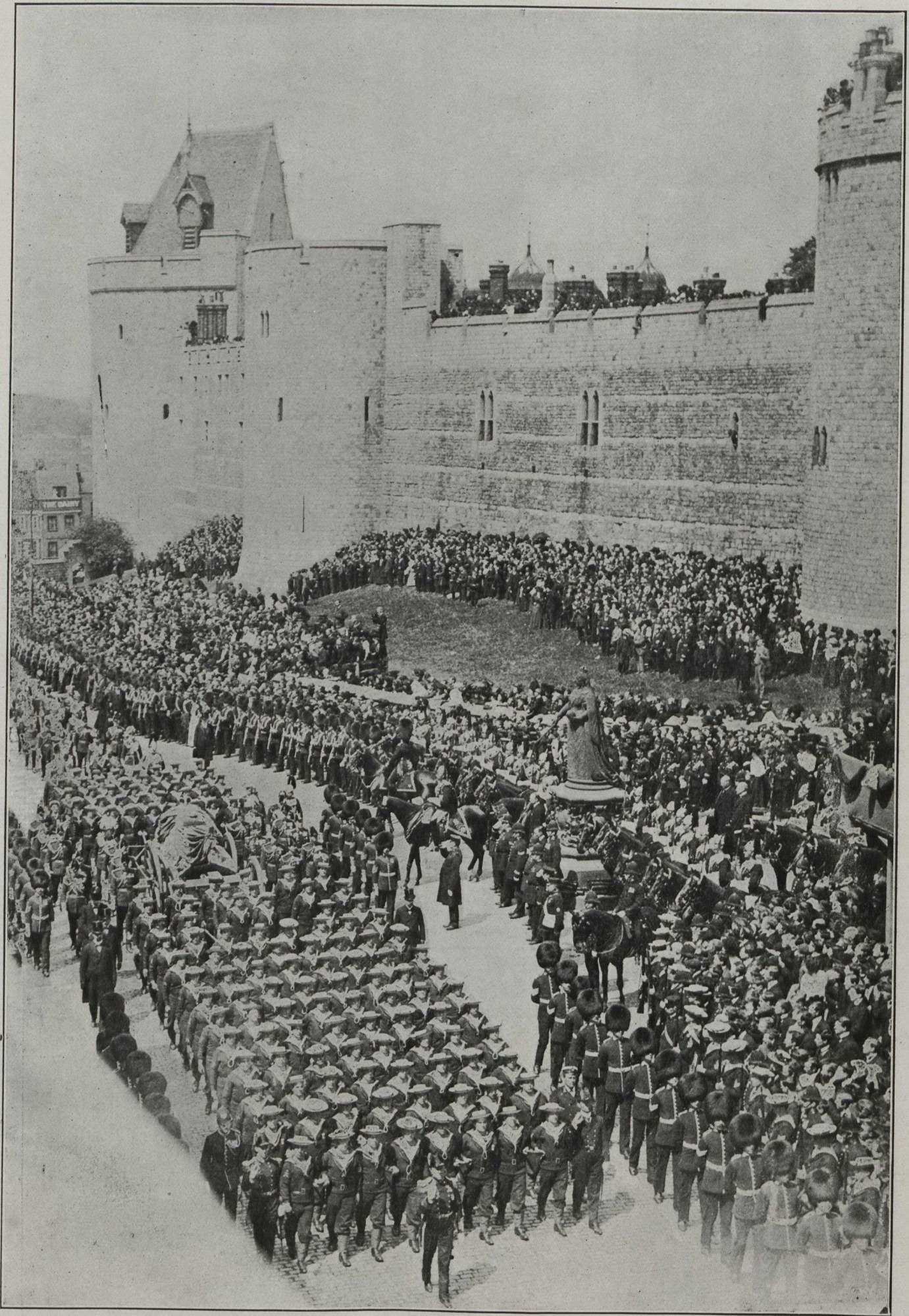


A Group of Eminent Canadians

At the Ottawa memorial parade of the troops illustrated on the opposite page, the place of honor was occupied as shown above. In the front row at the right is Earl Grey with the Countess Grey, in deep mourning on his left. On His Excellency's right is Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his Privy Councillor's uniform, with Lady Laurier. The three officers next are: Lieut.-Col. G. C. Jones, Lord Lanesborough, and Col. Fiset. Behind them at the extreme left are Sir Elzear and Lady Taschereau,

the Hon. W. S. Fielding, Sir Frederick Borden, the Hon. W. Pugsley (behind Sir Wilfrid), the Hon. L. P. and Mrs. Brodeur and, behind Lady Grey, the Hon. R. and Mrs. Lemieux. Near the centre of the third row are noticed the Hon. Clifford and Mrs. Sifton, Mrs. R. L. Borden, the Hon. G. P. Graham (bareheaded), the Mayor of Ottawa, wearing chain of office, and among others easily recognizable are Sir Louis Davies, Senator Belcourt, Mr. T. B. Flint, clerk of the House of Commons, and Captain Chambers, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

The Last Stage of the Journey



At Windsor A volume might be written about this picture. We have the grey walls of Windsor Castle and a glimpse of the village commerce, its tea rooms for the hordes of tourists, as they are every day, but what a scene is being enacted under Queen Victoria's statue. Directly beneath her unseeing eyes her first-born son is being drawn to his resting-place. At the Queen's funeral the horses hauling the gun-carriage became restive and blue-jackets sprang to take their places. This time at Windsor there were no horses; one hundred and twenty-five sailors with long white ropes drew the same gun-carriage, while forty others followed holding stay ropes. Not one of the sailors indicated by effort that he had an ounce of weight on himself: it was a magnificent piece of work. Of such material is Britain's navy.

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Farewell, O King! The coffin entered St. George's Chapel, Windsor, covered with the Royal Standard and carried by non-commissioned officers of the Guards. King George followed, leading the Queen-Mother by the hand. They can be seen at the foot of the church steps. Of Queen Alexandra at this moment a correspondent says; "She, with a pale, strangely-composed face and simple, flowing black costume, was the central figure in this great historic picture." —Copyright, Topical Press



King Edward's Field Marshals In popular interest next to King George himself, came three Field Marshals of the British Army who are idolized by "Private Thomas Atkins." It was regretted that Lord Wolseley was not there to complete the circle. Left to right, the picture shows; Sir Evelyn Wood, Earl Roberts of Kandahar, and Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum. —Copyright, Topical Press

The Tug of Love

A complete story
by I. Zangwill

(Published by special
arrangement)



WHEN Elias Goldenberg, Belcovitch's head cutter, betrothed himself to Fanny Fersht, the prettiest of the machinists, the Ghetto blessed the match, always excepting Sugarman, the marriage broker (whom love-matches shocked), and Goldenberg's relatives (who considered Fanny flighty and fond of finery).

But Elias was quite content with his own arrangement, for Fanny's glance was melting, and her touch transporting. To deck that soft, warm hand with an engagement ring, a month's wages had not seemed disproportionate, and Fanny flashed the diamond bewitchingly. It lit up the gloomy workshop with its signal of felicity. Even Belcovitch, bent over his pressed iron, sometimes omitted to rebuke Fanny's banding.

The course of true love seemed to run straight to the canopy—Fanny had already worked the bridegroom's praying shawl—when suddenly a storm broke. At first the cloud was no bigger than a man's hand; in fact, it was a man's hand. Elias espied it groping for Fanny's in the dim space between the two machines. As Fanny's fingers fluttered towards it, her other hand still guiding the cloth under the throbbing needle, Elias felt the needle stabbing his heart up and down, through and through. The very finger that held his costly ring lay in this alien paw, gratis.

The shameless minx! Ah, his relatives were right. He snapped his scissors savagely like a dragon's jaws.

"Fanny, what dost thou?" he gasped in Yiddish.

Fanny's face flamed; her guilty fingers flew back. "I thought thou wast on the other side," she breathed.

Elias snorted incredulously. As soon as Sugarman heard of the breaking of the engagement he flew to Elias, his blue bandana streaming from his coat-tail.

"If you had come to me," he crowed, "I should have found you a more reliable article. However, Heaven has given you a second helping. A well-built wage-earner like you can look as high as a greengrocer's daughter even."

"Yes; but she won't return me my ring," Elias lamented.

"What!" Sugarman gasped. "Then she considers herself still engaged to you?"

"Not at all. She laughs in my face." Sugarman mopped his brow. His vast experience was at fault. No maiden had ever refused to return his client's ring; rather had she flung it in the wooer's false teeth.

"This comes of your love matches!" he cried sternly. "Next time there must be a proper contract."

"Next time!" repeated Elias. "Why, how am I to afford a new ring? Fanny was ruinous in cups of chocolate and the pit of the Pavilion Theatre!"

"I should want my fee down!" said Sugarman, sharply.

Elias shrugged his shoulders. "If you bring me the ring."

"I do not get old rings but new maidens," Sugarman reminded him haughtily. "However, as you are a customer—" and, crying—"Five per cent. on the greengrocer's daughter," he hurried away ere Elias had time to dissent from the bargain.

Donning his sealskin vest to overawe the Fershts, Sugarman ploughed his way up the dark staircase to their room. His attire was wasted on the family, for Fanny herself opened the door.

"Peace to you," he cried. "I have come on behalf of Elias Goldenberg."

"It is useless. I will not have him." And she was shutting the door. Her misconception, wilful or not, scattered all Sugarman's prepared diplomacies. "He does not want you, he wants the ring," he cried hastily.

Fanny indecorously put a finger to her nose. The diamond glittered mockingly on it. Then she turned away giggling. "But look at this photograph!" panted Sugarman, desperately, through the closing door.

Surprise and curiosity brought her eyes back. She stared at the sheepish features of a frock-coated stranger.

"Four pounds a week all the year round," said Sugarman, pursuing this advantage, "and dying to step into Elias's shoes."

"His feet are too large!" And she flicked the photograph floorwards with her bediamonded finger.

"But why waste the engagement ring?" pleaded Sugarman, stooping to pick up the suitor.

"What an idea! A new man, a new ring!" And Fanny slammed the door.

"Impudence-face! Would you become a jewellery shop?" the baffled marriage-broker shrieked.

He returned to Elias, brooding darkly.

"Well?" queried Elias.

"Oh, your love matches!" And Sugarman shook them away with shudder-some palms.

"Then she won't—!"

"No, she won't. Ah, how blessed you are to escape from that daughter of Satan! The greengrocer's daughter now—"

"Speak me no more matches. I risk no more rings."

"I will get you one on the hire system."

Elias shook an obdurate head. "No. I must have the old ring back."

"That is impossible—unless you marry her to get it back. Stay! Why should I not arrange that for you?"

"Leave me in peace! Heaven has opened my eyes."

"Then see how economical she is!" urged Sugarman. "A maiden who sticks to a ring like that is not likely to be wasteful of your substance."

"You have not seen her swallow chocolate cake," said Elias grimly. "Make an end! I have done with her."

"No, you have not! You can still give yourself a counsel." And Sugarman looked a conscious sphinx. "You may yet get back the ring."

"How?"

"To-morrow in the workshop pretend to steal loving glances all day long when she's not looking. When she catches you—"

"But she won't be looking!"

"Oh, yes, she will. When she catches you, you must blush."

"But I can't blush at will," Elias protested.

"I know it is hard. Well, look foolish. That will be easier for you."

"But why shall I look foolish?"

"To make her think you are in love with her after all."

"I should look foolish if I were."

"Precisely. That is the idea. When she leaves the workshop in the evening follow her, and as she passes the pastry shop sigh and ask her if she will not eat a chocolate cake, for the sake of peace-unto-him times."

"But she won't."

"Why not? She is still in love with you."

Elias blushed quite easily. "How do you know?"

"I offered her another man and she slammed the door in my face!"

"You—you offered—!" Elias stutted angrily.

"Only to test her," said Sugarman soothingly. "Now, when she has eaten the cake and drunk a cup of chocolate, too (for one must play high with such a ring at stake), you must walk on by her side, and when you come to a dark corner, take her hand and say 'My treasure' or 'My angel,' or whatever nonsense you modern young men babble to your maidens—with the results you see!—and while she is drinking it all in, her fingers in yours, give a sudden tug and off comes the ring!"

Elias gazed at him in admiration. "You are as crafty as Jacob, our father."

"Heaven has not denied everybody brains," replied Sugarman modestly. "Be careful to seize the left hand."

The admiring Elias followed the scheme to the letter.

Even the blush he had boggled at came to his cheeks punctually whenever his sheep's eyes met Fanny's. He was so surprised to find his face burning that he looked foolish into the bargain.

They dallied long in the cake shop, Elias trying to summon up courage for the final feat. He would get a good grip on the ring finger. The tug of war would be brief.

Meantime the couple clinked chocolate cups and smiled into each other's eyes.

"The good-for-nothing!" thought Elias hotly. "She will make the same eyes at the next man."

And he went on gorging her; his nervous tension increased. Her white teeth, biting recklessly into the cake, made him itch to slap her rosy cheek.

Confectionery palled at last, and Fanny led the way out. Elias followed, chattering with feverish gaiety. Gradually he drew up even with her.

They turned down the deserted Fishmonger's Alley, lit by one dull gas lamp. Elias's limbs began to tremble with the excitement of the critical moment. He felt like a footpad. Hither and thither he peered—nobody was about. But—was he on the right side of her? "The right is the left," he told himself, trying to smile, but his pulses thumped, and in the tumult of heart and brain he was not sure he knew her right hand from her left. Fortunately, he caught the glitter of the diamond in the gloom, and instinctively his robber hand closed upon it.

But as he felt the warm, responsive clasp of those soft fingers, that ancient delicious thrill pierced every vein. Fool that he had been to doubt that dear hand. And it was wearing his ring still—she could not part with it! Oh, blundering male ingrate!

"My treasure! My angel!" he murmured ecstatically.

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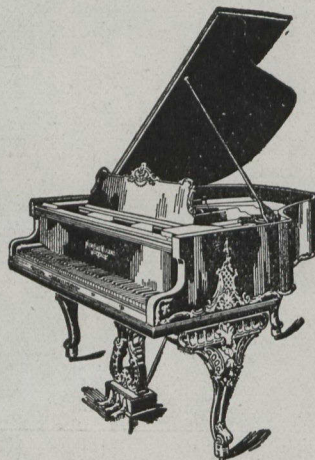
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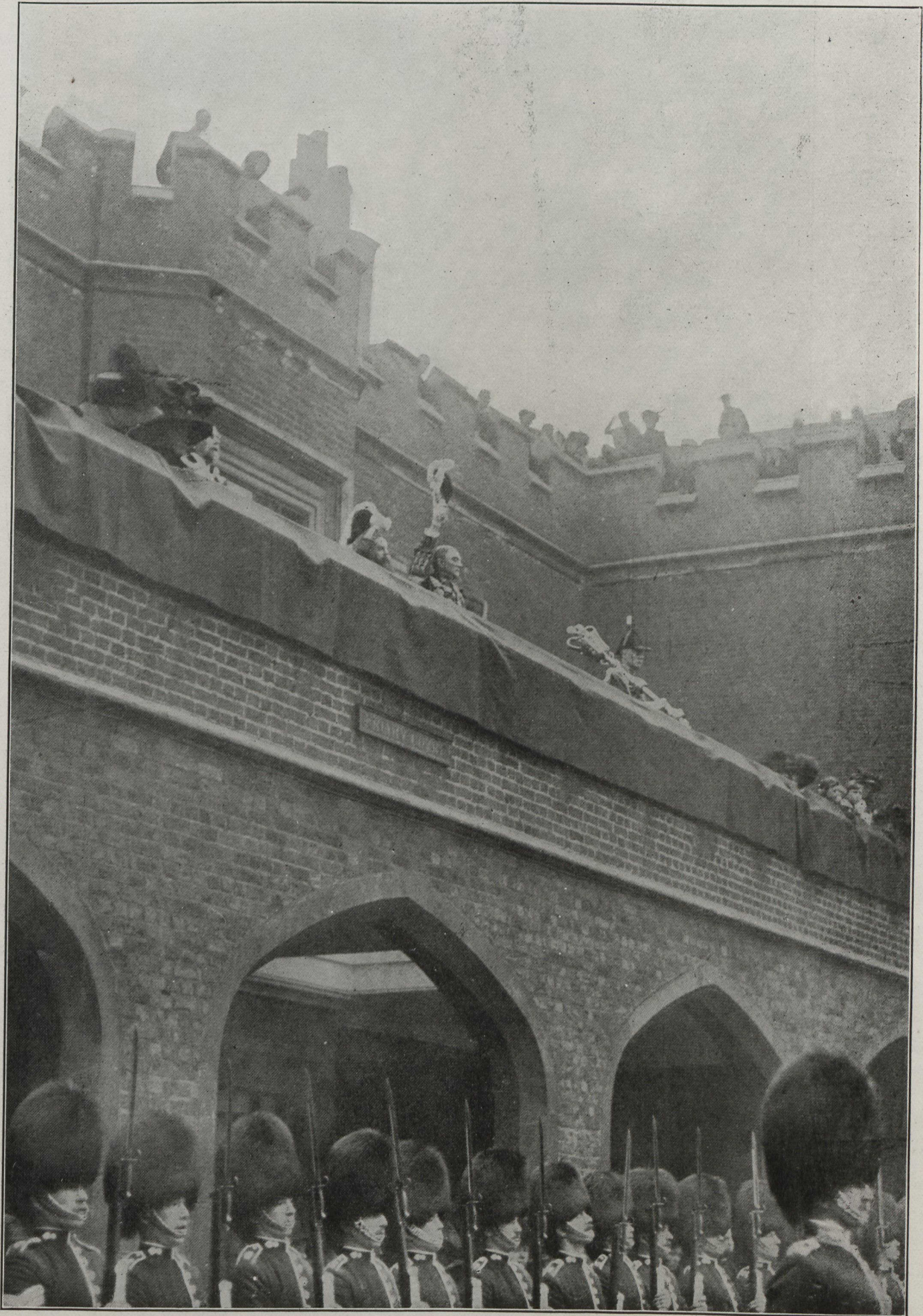
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—The Sphere

The Ancient Ceremony of Proclaiming a King of England



At Charing Cross

After the ceremony at St. James's Palace depicted on the preceding page, the Earl Marshal and his attendants proceeded to the Ambassadors' Court whence they drove to Charing Cross, to read the proclamation to the people at the designated points. The route to the City proper was lined with seven thousand troops, while at the place at which the procession stopped and repeated the ceremony, troops and horse guards were stationed. The royal carriages of the Duke of Norfolk, Sir Alfred Scott-Gatty, and the officers of arms, followed by General French, with the headquarters staff and a troop of cavalry drove briskly from St. James's Palace to Charing Cross. Thousands upon thousands who had waited

since early morning, silently watched the stately progress of the heraldic procession. At Charing Cross there was such a crush that the police and troops had great difficulty in keeping a space clear for the heralds. The royal heralds again blew a fanfare and Sir Alfred once more read the proclamation. Again the people sang the National Anthem, their voices being accompanied by the music of military bands. On the right of the picture is Charing Cross Railway Station. The women at the right are standing on the tops of the cabs lined up on the station rank, and for the privilege most of them paid a good stiff price. The street on which the cavalcade is standing is the world-famous Strand.

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