GRAND AND IMPOSING HERALDING OF THE KING.

King Edward VII. Proclaimed With Pomp of Ancient Times.

The Proclamation Read at Various Points of the Metropolis After a Fanfare of Trumpets—The Vast Crowds Took Up the Cry of the King-at-Arms and Shouted "God Save the King" —A Brilliant Spectacle.

London, Jan. 25.—London was given yesterday a glimpse of mediaeval times. The quaint ceremonies with which King Edward VII. was proclaimed at various points of the metropolis exactly followed ancient precedents. The officials purposely arranged the function an hour ahead of the published announcement, and the inhabitants when they awoke were surprised to find the entire way between St. James' Palace and the city lined with troops. About 10,000 soldiers, Life Guards, Horse Guards, Foot Guards and other cavalry and infantry regiments had been brought from Aldershot and London Barracks after midnight. All the officers had crape on their arms, and the drums and brass instruments shrouded with crape. The troops made an imposing spectacle, but they were entirely eclipsed by the strange spectacle presented by the officials of the College of Arms.

The Proclamation.

The ceremony began at St. James' Palace, where at 9 o'clock Edward VII. was proclaimed King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India. The proclamation, which was read by William Henry Weldon, King-at-Arms since 1894, and formerly Windsor Herald, was as follows:

"Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to call to His mercy our late Sovereign Lady, Queen Victoria, of blessed and glorious memory, by decease the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is solely and rightfully come to the high and mighty Prince Albert Edward, we, therefore, the Lords, spiritual and temporal, of this realm, being assisted by those of her late Majesty's Privy Council, with numbers of other principal gentlemen of quality, with the Lord Mayor, the aldermen and the citizens of London, do now hereby with one voice, consent of tongue and heart, publish and proclaim that the high and mighty Prince Albert Edward is now by the death of our late sovereign of happy memory, become our only lawful and rightful liege lord, Edward VII., 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 all kings and queens do reign, to bless the Royal Prince, Edward VII., with long and happy years to reign over us."

Greeted With Cheers.

The proclamation was greeted by a fanfare of triumphant cheers and cries of "God Save the King." There was a large assemblage of officials and college heralds. Among those in attendance were Earl Roberts and members of the headquarters staff and other army officers, and there was present a great concourse of people from the commencement to the close. At the conclusion of the ceremony the band belonging to the Foot Guards, in the Friary Court, played "God Save the King."

The King Not Present.

The King was not present, but the members of his household witnessed the ceremony from Marlborough House. On the balcony overlooking the Friary Court, from which the proclamation was read, were the Duke of Norfolk and other officers of state. The balcony was draped in crimson cloth. Beside the officials in resplendent uniforms were stationed the State trumpeters, and here were seen many prominent persons, among them Sir Arthur White, Private Solicitor to the Queen.

In the yard of Marlborough House and the Friary Court was stationed a large body of police, soldiers and Foot Guards. The Foot Guards acted as a guard of honor and they were posted immediately beneath the balcony.

Ancient Precedent Followed.

The quaint ceremonies with which King Edward VII. was proclaimed at various points of the metropolis exactly followed ancient precedents and when the march was concluded, the trumpeters blew a blast, while the wondering crowd stood bareheaded and silenced, not knowing what to do, till the military band in the procession struck up "God Save the King."

This familiar air has still but one meaning in England, and the crowd took up the words feebly with "God Save the King" on the tongue, but with "God Save the Queen" in mind.

A royal salute in celebration of His Majesty's accession was fired at noon in St. James' Park.

A Bit of Excitement.

The vagaries of an apparently harmless lunatic occasioned some excitement at Victoria station. During the entraining of the King for Osborne House a well-dressed individual bearing a letter addressed to His Majesty was permitted to pass the barriers. He hurried to an equerry and said he wished to present the letter to the King personally. The man was handed over to the police. The envelope contained only a telegraph from, mm mm mm only a telegraph form on which were the words: "I wish to see my beloved Queen."

King Returns to Osborne.

At 12.55 p. m. King Edward, escorted by a squadron of the Horse Guards and accompanied by the Duke of York, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and other nobles, left Marlborough House at 11 o'clock, to take the train for Osborne.

An Extraordinary Gazette.

London, Jan. 25.—An extraordinary "Gazette" published an order-in-Council: "That it is expected that all persons upon the present occasion, the death of Her late Majesty, of blessed and glorious memory, will put themselves into deepest mourning."

Another order-in-council substitutes "King" for "Queen" and "Edward" for "Victoria." It also inserts "Our gracious Queen Alexandra, Geroge Duke of Cornwall and York, and the Duchess of Cornwall and York."

The fact that the court goes into mourning for a year, and the further fact that the public is enjoined to go into the "deepest mourning" led to a supposition that the coronation will not occur until 1902.

The instruction that the Duke of York is to be named, in the Prayer Book, "Duke of Cornwall," seems to throw light upon the much-debated question of the Heir Apparent's title. It was supposed that the title "Prince of Wales," which belongs only to a son born of the King, could be conferred upon the Duke of York by Royal patent, but the Gazette announcement seems to indicate that this will not be done, and that the Duke of York will henceforth be known as the Duke of Cornwall.

QUEEN'S FUNERAL ON 2ND FEBRUARY.

The Solemn Ceremony to Take Place at Windsor Castle.

Solemn Preparations at Osborne House—The Funeral Will Be a Military One. With Grand Naval Pageant From the Island to the Mainland—Expressions of Sympathy From All Over the World —The King's Arrival.

Cowes, Isle of Wight, Jan. 25.—The funeral of the Queen has been fixed to take place at Windsor Castle on February 2. The body of the late Queen will be removed from Osbourne House on February 1. It was the expressed desire of the Queen that the funeral should be military in character. Several officials arrived from Windsor yesterday morning, bringing the State regalia.

A naval salute of twenty-one guns was fired here at noon yesterday, in honor of King Edward VII.

The Channel Squadron.

London, Jan. 25.—Orders have been issued to the Channel squadron and all other available ships to assemble at Spithead Feb. 1, the date of the removal of Queen Victoria's body from Osborne. It is understood that the warships will form a double line through which the Royal yacht bearing the body, will pass.

Arrival of the King

An expectant crowd lined Trinity Pier as the royal yacht Alberta, with King Edward on board, turned the point and the first gun of the royal salute thundered from the British warship Australia. All the flags, hitherto half-masted, were hauled down, marking a temporary suspension of mourning.

The King landed at 2.45 p. m., and drove to Osborne House, where Emperor William met him at the gates and warmly greeted him.

Immediately after the King landed the flags were again half-masted.

His Majesty was somewhat careworn, but otherwise appeared to be in excellent health. During the crossing he was busily engaged with state despatches and telegrams of sympathy and indicting replies. Emperor William will not leave Osborne till after the funeral.

KING'S MESSAGE TO CANADA.

His Majesty Acknowledges the Expression of Sympathy.

Ottawa, Jan. 25.—The following is a copy of a cable received by His Excellency the Governor-General from Right Hon. Mr. Chamberlain:

London, Jan. 24.—His Excellency, the Governor-General, Ottawa: Your telegram received of the 22nd January has been laid before His Majesty the King, and I have received His Majesty's command to express through you and your Ministers his grateful thanks for loving sympathy extended to him and to the Royal family by the people of Canada in their great sorrow. The King is deeply moved by the many kind messages which have reached him from all parts of the Dominion. (Signed), Chamberlain.

Capt. Tozier, of the United States cutter Grant, has apologized to Collector of Customs Milne for landing Japanese at Victoria, in contravention of the quarantine and immigration laws, and has offered to take them back to Waldron Island.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD

Prices of Cattle, Cheese, Grain, &c in the Leading Markets.

BREADSTUFFS, ETC.

Toronto, Jan. 29.—Wheat.—Exporters say that through freights and the present unsettled markets in Britain, owing to the national mourning, are against business. But little is being done. Quotations are as follows:—Red winter, 65 1-2c and white, 65 1-2; middle freights, spring wheat, 67c; Manitoba, No. 1 hard, old, g.d.t., 96 1-2c; No. 2 at 91c. No. 1 hard, North Bay, 95 1-2c.

Millfeed—scarce and firm. Ton lots, at the mill door, sell as follows:—Bran $13; and shorts, at $15, west.

Corn—Dull. No. 1 American, yellow, 45c; No. 3 yellow, 45c; No. 2 yellow, 44c.

Peas—Firm, and in fair enquiry, No. 2 sold, middle freights, at 62 1-2c; and east, at 63c.

Barley—Steady. No. 2 east, 41c; and middle freights, 40c; No. 3 extra, 40c, east; and 39c, middle freights.

Rye—Steady. Car lots, 47c west, and 48c east.

Buckwheat—Demand light. Car lots west, are quoted at 49c; and east, at 50c.

Oats—About steady. No. 1 white, east, 28 1-2c to 29c; No. 2 white, north and west, 27 1-2 to 28c.

Flour—Steady. Dealers ask $2.70 for straight rollers, in buyers' bags, middle freights and export agents, bid $2.60.

Minneapolis, Jan. 29.—Wheat—Cash, 74c; May, 75c; July 75 3-4c to 75 7-8c; on track, No. 1 hard, 76c; No. 1 Northern, 74c; No. 2 do, 70 to 72c. Flour—First patents, $3.95 to $4.10; second do., $3.80 to $3.90; first clears, $2.75 to $2.95; second do, $2 to $2.10. Bran—Lower, in bulk, $11.25 to $11.50.

Chicago, Jan. 29.—May wheat advanced 1-2 to 5-8 to-day under the influence of smaller receipts. Corn closed a shade, and oats 1-8 to 1-4c up. Provisions at the close were 5 to 15c lower.

Buffalo, Jan. 29.—Flour—Quiet and steady. Spring wheat—Spot unsettled; nominal prices for carloads were No. 1, hard, old, 87 1-8c; No. 1, Northern, old, 83 5-8. Winter wheat—No spot offerings or bids; No. 2, red, 77c; No. 1 white and mixed, 76c; Corn—Stronger; No. 2, yellow, 41 3-4 to 42c; No. 3 do, 41 1-2 to 41 3-4c; No. 2 corn 41 1-4 to 41 1-2c, through billed. Oats Strong; No. 2 white, 30 1-4c; No. 3 white, 29 to 29 1-4c; No. 2 mixed, 27 3-4 to 28c; No. 3 do, 27 1-4 to 27 1-2c, through billed. Barley—Unchanged. Rye—Dull; No. 1, on track, quoted at 57c; No. 2, 56c, through billed.

Detroit, Jan. 29.—Wheat closed—No. 1 white, cash, 79c; No. 2 red, cash, and January, 79c; May, 81c.

DRESSED HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

Toronto, Jan. 29.—Dressed hogs continue strong, and offerings are only moderate. Holders ask $7.90 to $8 for car lots, on track, here, and packers bid $7.80. Packers are buying sparingly being averse to the present high range of prices. Provisions are steady.

Quotations for provisions are as follows; Dry salted shoulders, 8c; long clear bacon, loose, in car lots, 10c; and in case lots, 10 1-4 to 10 1-2c; short cut pork, $19 50 to $20; heavy mess, $18 to $19.

Smoked meats—Hams, heavy, 12c; medium, 12 1-2 to 13c; light, 13c; breakfast bacon, 13c; picnic hams, 10c; roll bacon, 11c; smoked backs, 12c. All meats out of pickle 1c less than than prices quoted for smoked meats.

Lard—Tierces, 10c, tubs, 10 to 10 1-4c; pails, 10 1-4 to 10 1-2c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, Jan. 29.—Our receipts here were light to-day, and so was our business. A total of 37 carloads of live stock came in, consisting of 1,500 hogs, about 300 cattle, 700 sheep and lambs, and a few calves and milch cows.

The export trade was fair at from 4 to 4 3-4c per pound; and for prime lots a little more would no doubt be paid. A few loads changed hands.

We had only a fair movement in the butcher trade. For good to choice cattle the range is from 3 3-4 to 4c per pound, with a few deals at 4 1-2c; but it must be uncommon good cattle to fetch the latter figure just now. Medium sells from 3 1-4 to 3 1-2c per pound, and inferior from 2 3-4 to 3c per pound.

We had no change in small stuff; trade was slow, and sheep and lambs remain unsold.

The few calves here all sold, and more are wanted, especially good veal calves, which will sell easily up to $10 each.

There is no change in either bulls, feeders, stockers, or milkers.

Hogs are again off, though all here sold readily. "Singers" are worth as as a top price 6 1-2c per pound, and light and fat hogs sell at 6c. The outlook indicates a further decline.

Hogs to fetch the top price must be of prime quality, and scale not below 160 nor above 200 pounds.

Following is the range of quotations:—

Cattle.		
Shippers, per cwt.	$ 4 25	$4 75
Butcher, choice do.	3 75	4 25
Butcher, common to good.	3 25	3 75
Butcher, inferior.	2 75	3 00
Stockers, per cwt.	2 75	3 25
Export bulls, per cwt.	3 25	4 00
Sheep and Lambs.		
Sheep, per cwt.	3 00	3 50
Lambs, per cwt.	3 75	4 50
Milkers and Calves.		
Cows, each.	20 00	50 00
Calves, each.	2 00	10 00
Hogs.		
Choice hogs, per cwt.	6 25	6 50
Light hogs, per cwt.	5 75	6 00
Heavy hogs, per cwt.	5 75	6 00
Sows.	3 50	4 00
Stags.	2 00	2 25

KING EDWARD THE SEVENTH

This Is the Title Which the King Has Adopted.

A despatch from London says,—An extraordinary issue of the Gazette on Wednesday morning, which appears with black borders, announces the death of Queen Victoria, adding:—"The event has caused one universal feeling of regret and sorrow to her late Majesty's faithful subjects, to whom she was endeared by the deep interest in their welfare which she invariably manifested, as well as by many signal virtues which marked and adorned her character."

Then follows the proclamation of Edward VII., the acknowledgment of allegiance by the Privy Council, and the King's speech at his accession, as follows;—

"Your Royal Highness, my Lords and Gentlemen;—This is the most painful occasion on which I shall ever be called upon to address you. My first and melancholy duty is to announce to you the death of my beloved mother, the Queen; and I know how deeply you and the whole nation and I think I may say, the whole world, sympathize with me in the irreparable loss we have all sustained. I need hardly say that my constant endeavour will be always to walk in her footsteps.

"In undertaking the heavy load which now devolves upon me, I am fully determined to be a constitutional Sovereign in the strictest sense of the word, and, so long as there is breath in my body, to work for the good and amelioration of my people.

"I have resolved to be known by the name of Edward, which has been borne by six of my ancestors. In doing so I do not undervalue the name of Albert, which I inherit from my ever-to-be-lamented great and wise father, who, by universal consent is, I think, deservedly known by the nation as Albert the Good, and I desire that his name should stand alone.

"In conclusion, I trust to Parliament and the nation to support me in the arduous duties which now devolve upon me by inheritance and to which I am determined to devote my whole strength during the remainder of my life."

After giving a list of those who attended the Council, the Gazette announces that the King subscribed the oath relating to the security of the Church of Scotland.

COWES TO SPITHEAD.

Outline of the Naval Participation at the Queen's Funeral.

A despatch from East Cowes says:—It has not yet been decided at exactly what hour the funeral of the Queen will commence on Friday next, but it will probably be at about three o'clock in the afternoon. The train which will convey the body to London will move slowly to enable the people of the countryside to get a good view of it.

The outline of the naval participation, which is the first of the kind in British history, shows that the ships of the Channel and reserve squadrons will be stretched in a line from Cowes to Spithead, and thence to Portsmouth keeping the northern side of the route. The foreign ships will assemble at Spithead and cover the south side of the route. The procession will be preceded by the torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers of the Portsmouth division. Then will come the Royal yacht Alberta, bearing the body of the Queen and her late Majesty's aides-de-camp.

The Alberta will be followed by the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, with King Edward on board, and then will come the other Royal yacht Osborne with the other Royal mourners.

These will be followed by the Admiralty and Trinity yachts, with high naval and military officers and statesmen.

The German Imperial yacht Hohenzollern will also participate.

MOST DISASTROUS FIRE.

THREE MILLION DOLLAR CONFLAGRATION IN MONTREAL.

Board of Trade Building and Several Other Important Structures Totally Destroyed—It Was a Dangerous District for Firemen.

A despatch from Montreal says:—The most disastrous fire that Montreal has witnessed for years started shortly after 8 o'clock on Wednesday night, in the wholesale clothing establishment of M. Saxe Co., at the corner of Lemoine and St. Peter streets, in the business heart of the city, and at midnight the whole block of business establishments bounded by St. Peter, St. Sacrament, St. Nicholas, and St. Paul streets, and including the magnificent Board of Trade building on St. Sacrament street, valued at over a million dollars, are in ruins. Over a dozen big wholesale establishments containing valuable stocks have been destroyed, and the loss will certainly amount to three million dollars.

After the firemen reached the scene the flames jumped across St. Peter street and attacked the large fancy goods establishment of H. and A. Nelson and Sons, on St. Peter street, below the Board of Trade building. From there the fire spread to the Board of Trade building, which was soon enveloped in flames. From the Board of Trade the flames swept backwards along St. Paul, St. Peter, and St. Nicholas streets, destroying the big wholesale establishments in the block. The firemen did their utmost to keep the fire confined to the block, but so great was the fury of the flames that the fire got completely from under their control, and jumped across St. Paul street to Market square and Commissioner street, destroying a number of buildings on that street.

Amongst the leading buildings and establishments destroyed are the Board of Trade building, St. Sacrament street; M. Saxe, wholesale clothier; H. A. Nelson and Sons, fancy goods; Beardmore and Company, tanners; Silverman and Boulter, wholesale furriers; J. Bourdeau and Sons, hats and furs; J. Cohen and Company, furriers; B. Levin and Comany, furriers; Laporter, Martin and Co., wholesale grocers, Duclos and Moseley, leathers Jas. Coristine and Company, furriers; Seybold, Son and Company, hardware; Redmond Greenlease and Company, furriers; H. Levy, woollens; Gilmore Bros., commission merchants; Cholilou and Company, brokers; Ecroyd Bros., leather; Thos. Davidson and Company, tinware; H. W. Decourtenay and Company, hardware; Seybold, Son and Company, hardware; A. Levi, dry goods; Bell, Simpson and Co., produce; Bernstein and Wolseley, importers; Star Suspender Co.; H. W. de Courtenay and Co., merchants; Canadian Shirt Co.; Alex. McArthur paper merchant.

Many of the firemen had narrow escapes, but though the fire was a most dangerous one, none of them were injured, and there was no loss of life.

The Board of Trade building was a magnificent six-storey square building constructed of red sandstone, and situated on St. Sacrament street, in the business part of the city. It was opened in 1891, and was regarded as one of the finest buildings in the city. There were a couple of hundred tenants in the building, and their individual losses will be more or less heavy.

Insurance men roughly estimate the loss at between three and four million dollars, and it is certainly the worst fire Montreal has had for nearly half a century.

DEATH ON A CROSSING.

Three Young People Killed at Bowmanville.

A despatch from Bowmanville, Ont., says;—A terrible accident occurred here on Sunday afternoon, resulting in the loss of three lives, and bringing sorrow into two homes. Mr. Herbert Hallett, of Whitby, accompanied by his two cousins, Misses Helen and Amelia Knight, of this town, had been calling on their uncle, Mr. James Knight, and family at the lake, and when returning in a horse and buggy, were struck by the G.T.R. flyer, which passes through in the afternoon. Mr. T. Fitzgerald, who was at the crossing, which is just east of the station, saw that they were not going to have time to get across the track, and motioned them to stop, but it was too late. The buggy was fairly on the track when the train struck it, killing all instantly, the horse escaping with the shafts. One of the ladies was carried half way to the station, and the other two were carried in on the cowcatcher, all being badly cut up. Mrs. Knight, the mother of the girls, is a widow.

L. B. Ellis of Medicine Hat suicided by jumping in front of a train.

THE GREAT QUEEN'S LIFE

Sketchy Story of the Life of Our Late Ruler.

The year 1817 was a memorable one in the history of England. Seldom had the prosperity of a country which had known no serious hitch or obstacle for a century been more seriously menaced; never were the destinies of a constitutional monarchy that had stood the storms of 100 years enveloped in a more fobidding gloom.

The death of the Princess Charlotte opened up the prospect of succession to the throne to the youngest son of George III., and had inspired him with a desire to marry. As yet the only sons who had taken wives were the Duke of York, who had children, and the Duke of Cumberland, whose first living child was not born till 1819.

The third brother was Edward, Duke of Kent, then 51 years of age. He was not on terms of ordinary friendship with any of his brothers. Suddenly he determined to marry.

Victoria, daughter of Duke Franz of Saxe-Coburg, at that time 32 years of age, had taken the Duke's fancy. On July 11, 1818, this lady became the Duchess of Kent, the future mother of the future Queen of England.

HE WAS POOR.

When the Duke was informed by his consort that he had the prospect of an heir, it was his wish that the child should be born on English soil. The journey was attended with difficulty, for His Grace was much pressed for ready cash. In the spring of 1819, however, the journey was made. The Duke and Duchess were installed at Kensington Palace, then, as now, a place of residence for the members and protegee of the royal family, and on May 24, 1818, "a pretty little Princess, plump as a partridge," was born. The Duke was delighted with the child. He would dandle and caress her, and then hand her to the arms of admiring spectators, with the caution, "Take care of her, for she will be Queen of England." His Grace did not live to enjoy his parental happiness long.

It had been prophesied that two members of the family would die in the course of 1820. The Duke believed the prophecy implicitly, but he applied it to his brothers. In the winter of 1819 he had gone to the sheltered watering place of Sidmouth, in Devonshire, "to cheat," as he said, "the winter." One day he happened, when taking a walk, to get wet and to catch cold. Acute inflammation of the lungs supervened and carried him off.

"The poor widow found herself, owing to the Duke's considerable debts, in a very uncomfortable position at the time of his death. Her brother, Leopold, enabled her to return to Kensington, where she henceforth devoted herself to the education of her child, Queen Victoria."

PROPHECY FULFILLED.

Six days after the death of the Duke of Kent the prophecy above mentioned was completely fulfilled by the death of his father, George III. On Monday, the 31st, the new sovereign, the Prince Regent, was proclaimed George IV. The health of the new King was precarious; his age was advanced; he had no legal heir. The Duke of York, the heir apparent, was married, had no family, and his Duchess was in a declining state. The Duke of Clarence, the next in order, was of ripe age. He had had two daughters born to him. Each of them had died in infancy, but further issue, though not probable, was still not an impossible contingency. The next in succession was the infant Princess at Kensington Palace. Every year as it passed by made it more apparent that if only the life of the royal babe were spared upon her the monarchy ultimately must devolve. As a matter of fact the prophetic boast of the Duke of Kent was fulfilled earlier than might have been anticipated. The Regent reigned for just 10 years after his ascent to the throne as George IV., the Duke of Clarence just seven years as William IV.

On August 30, 1836, King William, who had acceded to the throne on the death of his brother, in 1830, gave a dinner party at Windsor on his birthday.

There was one person whom the King detested more even than his Ministers — the mother of the Princess, the Duchess of Kent, who had not been sparing in her criticisms on the reception she had met from the royal family in England. The Duchess had applied for a suit of apartments for her own use in Kensington Palace, and had been refused by the King. She appropriated the rooms, notwithstanding the denial. The King informed her publicly that he neither understood nor would endure conduct so disrespectful to him. This, though said loudly and publicly, was only the mutterings of a storm which broke next day. It was the royal birthday, and the King had invited a hundred people to dinner. The Duchess of Kent sat on one side of His Majesty, one of his sisters on the other and the Princess Victoria opposite.

DENOUNCED HER MOTHER.

When replying to a speech in which his health had been proposed, the King burst forth in a bitter tirade against the Duchess.

"I trust in God," he exclaimed, "that I may have the satisfaction of leaving the royal authority on my death to the personal exercise of that young lady (pointing to the Princess)—the heiress presumptive of the crown—and not in the hands of a person now near me who is surrounded by evil advisers, and who is herself incompetent to act with propriety in the station in which she would be placed. I have no hesitation in saying that I have been insulted—grossly and continually insulted — by that person, but I am determined to endure no longer a course of behavior so disrespectful to me."

The King particularly complained of the manner in which the Princess had been prevented from attending at court by her mother.

"For the future," he said, "I shall insist and command that the Princess do upon all occasions appear at my court, as it is her duty to do."

Having begun with an anathema the King ended with a benediction, speaking of the Princess and her future reign in a tone of paternal interest and affection. The effect, however, which the royal utterances produced was alarming. The Queen looked in deep distress, the Princess burst into tears, the Duchess of Kent said not a word, but soon after leaving the room, announced her immediate departure, and ordered her carriage.

There was but one event which His Majesty wished to live to witness in his "God-forsaken realm," He devoutly prayed that he might live till the Princess Victoria was of age. His prayer was just granted, but only just.

It was not until she was 12 years old that the Princess Victoria was permitted to know the high destiny reserved for her, and even then the knowledge came in an almost accidental manner.

ASSAILED A LORD.

Meanwhile the future husband of the Princess and her cousin was growing up in Germany. Prince Albert, the son of the Duke of Coburg, was born at Rosenau in the August of the same year as Princess Victoria, and it is a curious coincidence, considering the future connection of the children, that Mme. Siebold, the accouchese who attended the Duchess of Coburg, at the birth of the young Prince, had only three months before attended the Duchess of Kent at the birth of the Princess. "How pretty the little Mayflower," writes the grandmother both of Albert and Victoria, the Dowager Duchess of Coburg, to the Duchess of Kent, "will be when I see it in a year's time. Siebold can not sufficiently describe what a dear little love it is." The Mayflower above spoken of was, of course, the Princess Victoria. From a very early period the Dowager Duchess permitted herself to entertain the hope that her two grandchildren would thereafter become man and wife.

On February 25, 1831, when not quite 12 years of age, she attended her first drawing room. "Lady Jersey," writes the amusing Mr. Greville, "made a scene with Lord Durham. She got up in a corner of the room and said: 'Lord Durham, I hear that you have said things about me which are not true, and I desire that you will call upon me to-morrow with a witness to hear my positive denial, and I hope that you will not repeat such things about me.' She was in a fury, and he in a still greater. He muttered that he should never set foot in her house again which she did not hear, and, after delivering herself of her speech she flounced back again to her seat, mightily proud of her exploit. It arose out of her saying that he should make Lady Durham demand an audience of the Queen to contradict the things which Lady Jersey said of her, and to other Whig allies." These were days in which party spirit ran high, and penetrated the whole fabric of society in England. Within two or three years of this time Princess Victoria had taken her place in that society as the heiress to the English throne.

KING EDWARD VII.

The New Ruler of Great Britain and all Her Colonies.

For national purposes the Princess completed her majority on the eighteenth anniversary of her birth.

On June 2, nine days after this event had taken place, the King was desperately ill and died on June 20.

THE CORONATION.

The King died at 2.20 on the morning of June 20, and the young Queen met her Council at Kensington Palace at 11 a.m. the same day. After having received the two royal Dukes, the two Archbishops, the Chancellor and the Prime Minister—Lord Melbourne—the proclamation was read to the Council, the usual order passed, the doors were thrown open, and the young Queen entered.

Of the proceedings the Clerk of the Council wrote: "After she had read her speech and taken and signed the oath for the security of the Church of Scotland the Privy Councillors were sworn, the two royal Dukes first by themselves, and as these two old men, her uncles, knelt before her, swearing allegiance and kissing her hand, I saw her blush up to the eyes, as if she felt the contrast between their civil and natural relations, and this was the only sign of emotion which she evinced. Her manner to them was very graceful and engaging. She kissed them both and rose from her chair and moved toward the Duke of Sussex, who was furthest from her and too infirm to reach her. She seemed rather bewildered at the multitude of men who were sworn and who came, one after another, to kiss her hand, but she did not speak to anybody, nor did she make the slightest difference in her manner, or show any in her countenance to any individual of any rank, station, or party. I particularly watched her when Lord Melbourne and the Ministers and the Duke of Wellington and Peel approacher. her She went through the whoe ceremony occasionally looking at Melbourne for instruction when she had any doubt what to do, which hardly ever occurred, and with perfect calmness and self-possession, but at the same time with a graceful modesty and propriety particularly interesting and ingratiating."

HER ENGAGEMENT.

On October 14, 1839,—that is, four days after her lover had reached Windsor—the Queen informed Lord Melbourne that she had made up her mind as to her marriage. On the 15th she thus wrote to Baron Stockmar:

"I do feel so guilty I know not how to begin my letter, but I think the news it will contain will be sufficient to insure your forgiveness. Albert has completely won my heart, and all was settled between us this morning. . . I feel certain he will make me very happy. I wish I could say I felt as certain of making him happy. Leopold must tell you all about the details, which I have not time to do."

The official and public announcement of the betrothal was not made either in Germany or England till the close of the year.

The Prince arrived in England for his marriage on February 6, 1840. The marriage took place on February 10 in the chapel of St. James's Palace. "The morning," writes Theodore Martin in his "Life of the Prince Consort," "had been wet, foggy and dismal, but the day was not to want the happy omen of that sunshine which came afterward to be proverbially known as 'Queen's weather.' Soon after the return of the bridal party from the chapel the clouds passed off, the sun shone out with unusual brilliancy and the thousands who lined the roads from Buckingham Palace to Windsor Castle to see the sovereign and her husband as they passed were more fortunate than those who had crowded the avenues of St. James's Palace in the morning, heedless of rain and cold, to witness the bridal procession on its way to and from the chapel."

Notwithstanding the hearty efforts of the Queen to identify herself with her subjects and to promote their welfare, three attempts have been made upon her life. An insane post boy, Edward Oxford, fired a pistol at Her Majesty as she was driving on Constitutional Hill. The attack was repeated by one Francis with a similar weapon on nearly the same spot. The pistol ball passed under the carriage. About two months after this a hunchbacked man named Bean similarly essayed the assassin's role, but was prevented from accomplishing this object by a boy, Dassett, who happened to be near.

THE ROYAL LINE.

The Queen was descended from William the Conqueror, who claimed connection with previous regime, and included Alfred the Great among his ancestors. Here is the family line, traced backward from her Majesty to William;

Victoria,
Daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent,
Third son of George III.,
Son of Frederick Lewis Prince of Wales,
Son of George II.,
Son of George I.,
Son of Princess Sophia, who married the Elector of Hanover,
Daughter of James I.,
Son of Mary Queen of Scots.
Daughter of James V., of Scotland,
Son of Princess Margaret,
Daughter of Henry VII.,
Son of Margaret, wife of Edmond Tudor, Earl of Richmond,
Daughter of Joha de Beaufort, Marquis of Somerset and Dorset.
Son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster and King of Castile and Leon.
Son of Edward III.,
Son of Edward II.,
Son of Edward I.,
Son of Henry III.,
Son of John of Magna Charta fame,
Son of Henry II.,
Son of Matilda, wife of Geoffery Plantagenest,
Daughter of Henry I.,
Son of William the Conqueror.

The Queen through the Georges was a Guelph. This family was founded in 489 by Anulphus Hunulphus of Guelph, the first of the northern Kings of Italy. He subsequently obtained possession of Bavaria, and the Guelphs ruled there for many centuries, and afterwards held sway in Saxony. One of the Guelphs, William, founder of the House of Lunenberg, had seven sons and eight daughters. The sons agreed among themselves not to divide the dukedom. One, to be selected by lot, was to marry, and he and his children after him were to rule. The unusual arrangement was observed to the letter, and George, the sixth brother, won the matrimonial prize. His youngest son, Ernest Augustus, succeeded him, marrying the Electress Sophia, daughter of the King of Bohemia, whose wife was the daughter of our James I. The Electress Sophia, granddaughter of James I., would have succeeded to the British Crown on the death of Queen Anne. But she died seven weeks before that monarch, and her son, George I., ascended the throne. By way of James I. and his daughter the Queen was connected with the Guelphs. She was also united in the same way to the Royal line of Scotland. James I., of England, and the sixth of Scotland, was the son of Mary, Queen of Scots, whose lineage is traceable back to Elizabeth, Duncan, and Malcolm, of tragic fame. The Scotch line, the Norman line, and the Hanoverian or Guelph line, all unite in the Queen and Royal family. So does the old British monarchy. It is claimed that one branch of the family tree reaches to Alfred the Great and Egbert. The various races united in the Queen made her distinctly representative of the English of to-day.

ALEXANDRIA QUEEN CONSORT OF ENGLAND.