

# 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 craped 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 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 whose Imperial Crown 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 hereditary 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."

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 of 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 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 Secretary 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 enquiry 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, George 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, would 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 Osborne House on February 1. It was 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 inditing 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 1-2c; middle freights, spring wheat, 67c; Manitoba, No. 1 hard, old, g.i.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—U 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 33-4 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 31-4 to 31-2c per pound, and inferior from 23-4 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 61-2c 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. Sacramento, St. Nicholas, and St. Paul streets, and including the magnificent Board of Trade building on St. Sacramento 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. Sacramento street; M. Saxe, wholesale clothier; H. A. Nelson and Sons, fancy goods; Beardmore and Company, tanners; Silverman and Boulter, wholesale furriers; J. Boardeau and Sons, hats and furs; J. Cohen and Company, furriers; B. Levin and Company, furriers; Laporte, Martin and Co., wholesale grocers, Ducles and Moseley, leathers; Jas. Coristine and Company, furriers; Seybold, Son and Company, hardware; Redmond Greenleaf and Company, furriers; H. Levy, woollens; Gilmore Bros., commission merchants; Choilou 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. Sacramento 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.