

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 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 bestow on 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 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 hearing a letter addressed to His Majesty was permitted to pass the barriers. He hurried to a query 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 telegram from, mm mm mm only a telegram 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-



OUR LATE BELOVED QUEEN.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD

Prices of Cattle, Hogs, 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. Tom lots, at the mill door, sell as follows:—Bran \$18; 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 3-4 to 75 7-8c; on track, No. 1 hard, 76c; No. 1 North-west, 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 1-4 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, North-west, 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 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 41-2c; 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 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
Butcher, choice do.	3.75
Butcher, common to good.	3.25
Butcher, inferior.	2.75
Stockers, per cwt.	2.75
Export bulls, per cwt.	3.25

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
Saws. 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.

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.

Coves, 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 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.

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.

THE FINAL ILLNESS.

British Medical Journal Tells of the Queen's Last Days.

London, Jan. 25.—The British Medical Journal publishes an authoritative account of the last illness of Queen Victoria. It says the Queen's health for a year has been failing, with symptoms mainly of a dyspeptic kind, accompanied by impaired nutrition and periods of insomnia. Later there were slight transitory attacks of aphasia. In the general arterial system there were remarkably few signs of age.

After alluding to the symptoms of senescence, increasing the cerebral exhaustion which Her Majesty's strong will enabled her to hide from momentary visitors. The Medical Journal confirms the Associated Press information that on Thursday her mental confusion was more marked, and a slight fluttering was observed in the right side of her face.

Thenceforward aphasia and facial paralysis were permanent. It is important to note, The Medical Journal adds, that notwithstanding the great bodily weakness and cerebral exhaustion, the heart's action was steadily maintained to the last. The pulse was always regular and temperature normal. In the last few hours paralysis of the pulmonary nerves set in. Beyond a slight facial fluttering there never was any motor paralysis.

A Son's Awful Discovery.

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 25.—Mrs. Shepler, who was living alone in a claim shanty 25 miles from Bottineau, was burned to death. Her son, Rutherford, was in another shanty but a few rods distant. It is supposed that Mrs. Shepler got up early and built a fire to warm the shanty and then returned to bed. Her son, who found the ruins of the shanty, and beneath the debris the charred body of his mother, was nearly crazed with grief, as was Mrs. Rusch, her daughter.

Gordon, the Cattle King.

Winnipeg, Jan. 25.—The nomination for vacancy in South Winnipeg for the Provincial Legislature caused by the retirement of Hon. Hugh John Macdonald took place yesterday morning. As there was only one candidate nominated, Mr. J. T. Gordon, the western cattle king, that gentleman was declared elected.

Dowager Empress Frederick.

Homburg, Jan. 25.—The condition of the Dowager Empress Frederick continues satisfactory. Lately she has not suffered any pain, but this does not imply improvement. Her Majesty's sorrow and personal loss, owing to the death of the Queen has been borne with comparative fortitude.

The Holy Synod of the Russian church has sent specific instructions to every bishop so as to make Tolstol's excommunication complete.

The owners of the steamship Russia, which was recently wrecked near Faraman, will distribute 20,000 francs to the fishermen who rescued the passengers and crew of the vessel.

The Catholics of Manila want religion taught in the schools, and urge the employment of native Catholic teachers. Judge Taft, of the American commission, has replied that the request cannot be granted.

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.

At 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. Boardman and Sons, hats and furs; J. Cohen and Company, furriers; B. Levin and Company, furriers; Laporte, Martin and Co., wholesale grocers; Duclos and Moseley, leathers; Jas. Coristine and Company, furriers; Seybold, Son and Company, hardware; Redmond Greenleaf and Company, furriers; H. Levy, woolens; Gilmore Bros., commission merchants; Choilou and Company, brokers; Eroyod Bros., leather; Thos. Davidson and Company, tinware; H. W. Decourteux and Company, hardware; Seybold, Son and Company, hardware; A. Levi, dry goods; Bell, Simpson and Co., produce; Bernstein and Wolsley, 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-story 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.

INFLUENCE OF DE WET.

Possibility of His Appearance in Cape Colony.

A despatch from Cape Town says:—General Kitchener is disposing great forces semi-circularly, his extreme left resting on the sea to circumvent the Boers, the columns acting simultaneously and in touch with each other. The greatest danger of the situation is the possibility of De Wet's appearance in Cape Colony. It is believed that none of the Dutch would resist his personal call to arms. They think the fame of Napoleon and Wellington pales in the presence of his military genius.

Among a number of captured letters is one from Gen. Hertzog to President Steyn, asking for 1,000 unmarried young men to enter Cape Colony and beat up recruits.

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.

SPARKS FROM

Newly Items About Our Neighbors—Interest From Corner of the

CAWANA

Grippe is now epidemic in Hamilton post office pay.

Ottawa is to have mental store. Chatham will have twine factory. Hamilton's population according to its census.

It is said the R. C. an entrance to Montreal. Mr. Joseph Martin, recently underwent a cure at Vancouver, is slow.

Over 500 applications South African Consulate received by the Militia Ottawa.

Five schooners the Canadian sealing Victoria, B. C., for a cruise of the season.

Rev. Dr. Frazer, Church, Hamilton, closing of the congregation his salary reduced.

The new auxiliary school for the Ottawa been declared, by unsuitable for the school.

It is said that the of the Mounted Rifles, before his death, had an income of \$10,000.

The Interior Dept. the total revenue from coal and grazing last fiscal year as \$1,000,000.

Thomas May & Co. establishment at Montreal to the extent of \$100,000.

The Dominion of a subsidy in the Province in aid of shipbuilding.

Judge Dugas, ing the Victoria regarding the diocesan in the.

It is reported, Mann will create for their Canadian Winnipeg, ad.

The Canadian new depot and Red River to have purchased in the heart of the pot.

The shingle big have coming, and to G. Scott, dedicate, will 600 shingles.

Coal beds Niles, Michigan. The City adopted the way Company.

Miss A. Honaire Parmentier, lawyer, Jacob F. State bank, sep. Mo., a coffin in ment there.

Mrs. Carrington, Wichita, Kansas for a month, saloon fire in the sum.

A bill to fishing on providing three feet to the in the.

The estate Two plague English control route.

Lord of the ex his will. The point what An will of amon treat.

The com er, New

Refer form Joha lead a bi

to the

to the

to the