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ow's Soothing Syrup should at ens the gums, cures wind colle remedy for Diarrhosa, Twenty

AKE SUGAR

JGAR...

ATED IS

GLANCE AT LIFE OF KING EDWARD VII.

Who Now Rules Great Britain.

King Edward VII., who succeeds thedral of Quebec, in memory Queen Victoria on the throne of the Sunday, Aug. 9th, 1860." In Quebec Empire, for nearly sixty years has the Prince for the first time conbeen known to us as the Prince of Wales. He was the eighteenth Prince of Wales to hold that title.

Buckingham Palace on November 9th, 1841, and the birth of an heir to the throne was announced to the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Peel, and the Lord Chancellor, Lord Lyndhurst, at 10.48 o'clock in the morning. When only two days old the Prince of Wales was visited in state by Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex. His Lordship and the Lady Mayoress, with the City Remembrancer and the Sheriffs, were ushered up the grand staircase at

Buckingham Palace. The Lord Chamberlain conducted them to the Royal apartment, where, after the party had congratulated Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales was brought in. He before he was a month old the question of His Royal Highness' armorial Bruce Railway, now the C. P. R. bearings was very seriously debated. The Christening.

St. George's Chapel, Windsor, havit with circumstances of peculiar state and splendor. The King of Prussia, on being asked to become one of the sponsors, held back; but the Queen had set her heart upon his coming, and he yielded on the receipt of an autograph letter. A gorgeous scene was presented on the morning of Tuesday, January 25, 1842, when the babe was christened by the Primate, with water brought from the River Jordan in 1825, receiving the name of Albert Edward. His sponsors were the King of Prusmia, the Duchess of Kent (proxy for the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg), the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Cambridge (proxy for the Duchess of Saxe-Gotha), Princess Augusta of Cambridge (proxy for Princess Sophia), and Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg. Subsequently a rumor got into circulation that it was intended to have added the name William to those given to the Prince, but it was omitted by accident.

The robe of lace worn by the babe was valued at £700, and all else was in the same magnificent style, the total cost of the christening amount-

ing to £200,000. First Public Appearance. At a military inspection in Windsor Home Park on Feb. 4th the public had for the first time an opportunity of seeing the Prince of Wales. The babe was held up by his nurse at the southern window of the Queen's boudoir, amid the heartiest cheers.

From earliest childhood great care was taken to show the Prince everything that could assist in his education and training, and he when but four years of age was already participating in public functions.

Early Recollections. The death of the Duke of Wellington, which occurred in 1852, deeply affected the young Prince, who had been on excellent terms with the great soldier. More stirring memories of this period of his boyhood were the review of the Guards prior to their departure for the Crimea, the parade of the invalided soldiers returned from the campaign, the first Victoria Cross parade, and other accompaniments of the Crimean war.

An educational tour, which was made in 1857, was through Germany and Switzerland. With the Emperor of the French, Napoleon, the Prince was already on good term. The marriage of the Princess Royal took place in 1850, and soon after, on April 1st, the Prince was confirmed. A visit to Wales and Ireland followed, marked by great enthusiasm.

Early Manhood.

On the Prince's seventeenth birthday he was appointed Colonel in the army (unattached), and was invested by the Queen with the Order of the Garter. The Emperor of the French sent him a large cannon and the Queen of Spain, who had prewiously conferred the Order of the fiolden Fleece on him, now ordered him to be invested as a Knight of the Order by the Prince Consort. On the same day Mr. Gibbs, who for eight years had filled the post of tutor, retired, receiving the badge of Commander of the Bath as a token of foyal approval of his services. Colonel the Hon. R. Bruce was appointed governor of the Prince, and the dirgetion of his studies was entrusted

to the Rev. C. Tarver. German and Italian tours followed. the Pope being visited by the Prince in the course of his sojourn in Rome. ed to study, and then in October, 1859, the Prince entered Oxford University, where Mr. Herbert Fisher became his private tutor, Mr. Tarver retiring.

Visit to Canada.

In 1860 the Prince's Oxford studies were interrupted by his visit to Canada and the United States.

Plymouth on July 10th, the Prince sailed forth from Portland harbor. parts of Italy, celebrating his 21st tatives of the City of London. reached St. John's, Newfoundland, Head winds, heavy fogs, and gener- birthday on board the Osborne at fourteen days later. He was slightly ally bad weather delayed the return. Naples. On February 5, 1863, the seasick for the first two or three causing deep anxiety to the Queen. Prince took his seat in the House of signalize King Edward's accession days, and then thoroughly enjoyed It was not until Nov. 15th that the Lords, it being noted that after signthe voyage, despite its being stormy | Prince was landed at Plymouth, this | ing the roll he walked to his chair weather. His reception was enthu- being the first occasion on which he beside the throne. On February 19 Blastic in the extreme, and when a was absent from home on his birth- Parliament voted a grant of £40,big dog was presented to him he day. charmed the people by promising to call it Cabot, after the discoverer of Newfoundland. Proceeding to Halifax, the Prince found the city marked by strict attention to his like a huge nosegav. After a busy studies and to all the observances day of Canada he dined on board incumbent upon him as an undergradthe Hero, and laughingly laid a nate. So quietly and simply did he o'clock) the next morning. It was a around Cambridge and its neighbor- mendous enthusiasm throughout the his subjects. close shave, but after a very hur- hood without being recognized.

ferred the honor of Knighthood, Sir Narcisse Belleau and Sir Harry Smith being the recipients. A special visit was made to the Heights The Prince of Wales was born at of Abraham. It being very wet when Montreal was reached, jokes were made concerning "the raining Prince," but nothing checked the enthusiastic arder of the people to see the royal visitor. He inaugurated the Exhibition, opened the two-mile tubular bridge across the St. Lawrence, reviewed the volunteers and took part in numberless fetes. On the way to Ottawa the receptions at Kingston and Belleville had to be abandoned, owing to the existence of some Orange arches among the decorations.

> duly entertained. At Toronto, after some further trouble similar to that at Kingston, the entertainments went forward without a hitch.

At Toronto His Royal Highness landed at a splendid pavilion erected at the foot of John street. His visit was marked by the planting of a tree was carried round in turn to each of in the Horticultural gardens, the the visitors, the Lady Mayoress being planting of a silver oak just east of allowed to dandle and kiss him. And the site of Sir John Macdonald's monument in the park, the turning of the first sod of the Toronto, Grey & Prince Consort, resolved that the

ing been selected for the baptism, travels up north the Prince attended his sorrowing mother and set forth, preparations were made to surround a ball at the exhibition building. Hav- travelling as Baron Renfrew, and has already been described.

quarters at the Curragh camp, being attached for the purposes of drill exercise to the 1st Battalion of the Grenadier Guards, then brigaded with the 36th. His popularity both with soldlers and officers was great.

His Courtship. In September the Prince went to see the Prussian military manoeuvres on the Rhine. But this was not the only object in view, for the Prince Consort writes-"it had been arranged that Bertie was to make the acquaintance of the I'rincess Alexandra of Denmark, who was then on a visit to Germany, with a view to a marriage, should the meeting result in a mutual attachment." Everything fell out as was wished, as the Prince proposed and tras accepted by the Princess Alexandra.

Death of Prince Consort. When his father died, at the exwish of the physicians, the Queen and Royal Family, with the exception of the Prince of Wales, repaired to Osborne, the Prince remaining at Windsor to discharge the painful duties that fell upon him at this trying time. The funeral of the Consort took place on Dec. At Cobourg His Royal Highness was 23rd in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, the Prince of Wales being chief mourner. When the pall was withdrawn and the crown and sword were laid on the crimson coffin, Prince placed upon it a bouquet violets and a white camelia in centre, which had been gathered with the Queen's own hands, and sent from Osborne the night before.

Tour of the Holy Land. Her Majesty, with a faithful desire to execute every wish of the deceased Prince of Wales should make a tour From Toronto the royal party went in the east, in accordance with his on an expedition up the Northern father's plans. Accordingly on Feb. Railway. After returning from his 6th, 1862, the Prince took leave of ing visited London, Woodstock, Paris, being directed to decline the hospital-Brantford and other towns, the party | ities of all foreign courts. After jourtook in Niagara Falls, and then re- neying up the Nile as far as Thebes, turned to Hamilton. His visit here the Prince went to the Holy Land, | land, defender of the faith, to whom At Niagara the falls were illumi- Hebron, the Cave of Macpelah, Naza- ence, with all hearty and humble af-

on March 7th, 1863, and accompanied crossed to Ireland, and took up his by the Prince of Wales, came to London, the greatest interest being taken and the greatest joy shown by the public. St. George's Chapel, which had not been the scene of a Royal marriage since that of Henry I. in 1122, was prepared for the wedding, which took place on March 10th. An affecting part of the ceremony was the profound obeisance made by the | side at the first Privy Council, where vately and alone in the Royal closet. robed in the solemn black weeds of

> the course of life which has remain- Devonshire formally communicated ed his for so many years, that of a the death of Queen Victoria and the leader of society, in some measure. in place of his widowed mother. A long course of functions filled in

THE NEW MONARCH.

Terms of Proclamation to be Issued in Canada.

Assuming that his Majesty take the title of Edward the Seventh. the tenor of the proclamation will be as follows: "Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God to call in His mercy our late Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria of blessed and glorious memory, by whose decease the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and other of her late Majesty's dominions are solely and rightfully come to the high and mighty Prince Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, I, the said Sir Gilbert John Eliot, Earl of Minto. Governor-General of Canada, etc., assisted by his Majesty's Privy Council for Canada, and with their hearty and zealous concurrence, do, therefore, hereby publish and proclaim that the high and mighty Prince Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, is now by the death of our late Sovereign of happy and glorious memory become our only lawful and rightful liege Lord, Edward the Seventh, by the grace of God King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Irespending five days in Jerusalem, and are due all faith and constant obedi-

started off signals were shown ordering that no salutes should be fired. The sailors of the cruiser Australia and the other royal yachts were mustered as the Abberta steamed by. The commencement of the King's first voyage was an impressive event.

An Interesting Ceremony. The King drove to St. James' Palace from Marlborough House to pre-Prince to the Queen, who sat pri- he assumed his title. The ceremony was interesting and according to precedent. The King was in a separate apartment from the Privy Coun-The Prince was now committed to cillors. To the latter the Duke of succession of her son, the Prince of

Wales, to the throne The Royal Duke and certain lords of the Council were then directed to repair to the King's presence to acquaint him with the terms of the Lords President's statement. Shortment. Shortly afterwards His Majesty entered the room in which the Coun cillors were assembled and addressed them in a brief speech. The Lord Chancellor, Lord Halsbury, then administered the oath to the King and of the Council. Commencing with the afterwards to the various members Lords in Council, they took their respective oaths of allegiance, and they then passed in turn before His Maj esty, as with a levee, except the kiss ing of hands before passing out of the Chamber. This brought the ceremony to a close.

Awaiting the King. Dense crowds, beginning at St James' street, lined the streets to Victoria Station from an early hour The Mall and the front of Buck ingham Palace were especially thronged. All along the former from the Palace to Marlborough House carriages filled with ladies stood as if for a drawingroom, excepting that the coachmen, the footmen and the occupants were dressed in mourning. The police precautions were unusual. Men on foot and mounted guarded almost every yard of the way. All waited patiently for hours to greet their King.

His Arrival. Eventually, preceded by half a dozen mounted policemen, a plain brougham. liveries, wearing mourning bands on lower at \$9 to \$9.50 per ton. their arms, brought into view the King, with an equerry seated beside and most simple mourning, and carefully raised his hat in acknowledgment of the slient uncovering of heads. The King looked tired and very sad. Foilowing him came the Duke of York. the Duke of Connaught and others. Both the King and the Duke of York looked pathetically up at Buckingham Palace as they passed, and acknowledged the salute of the guard of honor drawn up inside the palace grounds. All the officers had crepe on their

sieeves.

The King's Oa h. A correspondent writes-"Peculiarly only one oath is required of the Sovereign at accession, and in that oath he swears to maintain in Scotland the Reformed Church, with Presbyterian government. This oath. which is of the reign of Anne, is known as the oath for the security

of the Church of Scotland, All other oaths, including that relating to the Churches of England, Wales and Berwick, are coronation oaths, and are not necessarily taken till that event, Feeders, short-keep which may be a year after accession. The procedure followed at the accession of Victoria was-She entered alone into the chamber where the Privy Councillors were waiting, made her solemn declaration, took the oath for the security of the Church of Scotland, after which the Privy Councillors were sworn and the Council constituted. Probably the same procedure has been followed in the case of Edward VII., although the press reports speak of his having taken the oath in regard to the Church of England, after that protecting the Church of Scotland, which is always

THE DUKE OF YORK.

King Will Confer Upon Him Title of Prince of Wales.

the first oath taken.

The Duke of York will not necessarily become the Prince of Wales now that his father has ascended the throne. The principality was granted by Edward I. to his son, afterward Edward II. and his heirs, Kings of England. Consequently when the throne his princely title merges in his sovereignty. The new sovereign's eldest son is still the Duke of York. but he becomes the Duke of Cornwall, this title descending to him from his father. It is generally assumed that the King will immediately confer his principality upon him, as it is within his royal prerogative to

generalitation of the contraction of the second Some Changes to be Made.

accession of Albert Edward will very favorably on the outlook and necessitate many changes. The look for larger purchases by retail-Governor-General and the members ers the next couple of months. ! of the Cabinet will, of course, have | Trade at London has been fair for to take the oath of allegiance to this season. A good many orders for the King, and the same obligation the spring have been placed. Value will devolve upon every public offi- are firm for most lines of staple cial in Canada who by virtue of his goods. office is required to pledge his fidel-

A new great seal will have to be procured. Queen Victoria used the

Another change of importance will be the early substitution for the present postage and revenue stamps As new coins are minted, the profile of the King will be substituted

for that of Queen Victoria. It is not known yet how long period of mourning will be proclaim ed. The Government will be guided

and Prince Christian. The King two been going on at the Ontario There are signs of increased activlooked well, and bowed repeatedly in Parliament buildings for the ne- ity in wholesale trade at Montreal wager to be up at eight bells (4 move about that he often walked mendons enthusiasm throughout the visible evidence of the change in ter feeling in cheese. The conditions close shave, but after a very hurried toilet the Prince rushed on deck
just as the bell sounded. One gift
may be recorded, that of a Bible
mother. The Princess landed at Gravesend
may be recorded, that of a Bible
mother. The conditions
for a lifetime have begun,
mother than the conditions
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"Victoria, by the grace of God," etc These include the large letters patent, parchments, Crown deeds, writs, and the many forms in use in the courts.

The king to the President. Washington, Jan. 25.-Following is the text of the reply which the President received from King Ed ward VII., in answer to his message of condolence on the death of the Queen-

The President, White House, Washington, D. C .-

Osborne, Jan. 24, 1901.

Am most grateful for your kind sympathy in the irreparable loss which the nation and I have sustained. I felt convinced that it would be shared by you and the American people.

(Signed) Edward R.

God save the King!

Edward VII. is no immature youth He will be 60 years old on Nov. Oth

The Markets

Leading Wheat Markets.

	Cash.	May.
Chicago	8	\$0 74 3-8
New York		0 79 5-8
Milwaukee	. 074 1-2	
St. Louis		
Toledo	0.77 1-2	0 79 1-8
Detroit, red	0.781-2	0 80 1-2
Detroit, white	. 0781-2	
Duluth, No. 1		
Northern	0725-8	0 76 1-8
Duluth, No. 1		
hard	0.74 5-8	
Minneapolis, No. 1		The second second
Northern		0 74 2.8

Toronto Farmers' Market. Wheat-100 bushels of white and 100 bushels of red sold 1-2c, higher at 69c., and 300 bushels of goose 1-2c. lower at 65 to 65 1-2c.

Barley-300 bushels sold 1-2c. higher, at 47 to 47 1-2c. Oats-400 bushels sold 1c. higher at

Hay and Straw.-Hay was pentiful and the price was easier. Twenty driven very rapidly, with the coach- loads sold 50c. lower at \$13 to \$14 man and footman in their usual grey per ton. Two loads of straw sold 50c. Dressed Hogs-Market rather qu'et, with prices unchanged, at \$8 to \$8.50 him. He was dressed in the deepest | per cwt. The prospects are for lower

prices, owing to the further drop in the value of live hogs. Butter-Market quiet, with offerings small. Prices are steady and unchanged at 20 to 22c. Eggs-Receipts small and trade dull.

Prices are steady. Poultry-Market dull, with offerings small, and little or no demand. Prices are unchanged.

Secds.

There is a little export trade, but the market in general is slow. Offerings are smail. Alsike is quoted at \$6 to \$7 per bushel, red clover at \$6 to \$6.75 per bushel and timothy at \$3.50 to \$6 per cwt.

Toronto Live Stock Markets. Export cattle, choice, per cwt, \$1 50 to \$5 0 Export cattle, light, per cwt... 4 00 to Butchers cattle picked ... Butchers' cattle, choice. butchers' cattle good. do med.um, mixed. Butchers' common, ver cwt... Bulls, export, choice, per cwt... Bulls, export, light, per cwt.... off-colors and neifers..... Light stock bull, per cwt, 1 50 to Sheep, export ewes, per cwi, ... Sheep, butchers', each..... 2 50 to Hogs, choice, per cwt ... Hogs, fat, per cwi..... 6 00 to

Manitoba Wheat Markets. Trade in the local market has been very light. The decline in outside markets has not influenced the price of Manitoba wheat to the same extent, and although demand is slow holders are unwilling to sell at the decline. The movement of wheat from the country is on a very small scale. The price of No. 1 and No. 2 hard are unchanged on the week, but No. 3 hard and under are 1c less. We quote as follows-No. 1 hard, 80c; No. 2 hard, 76c; No. 3 hard, 66 1-2c; No. 3 northern, 631-2e in store Fort William. Dried No. 3 hard, 65 1-2c dried No. 3 northern, 62 1-2c, in store King's elevator, Port Arthur. There has this week been a revival in the demand for tough wheat, and at the close tough No. 3 hard is wanted at 64c and tough No. 3 northern at 60 1-2c in store King's elevator.-

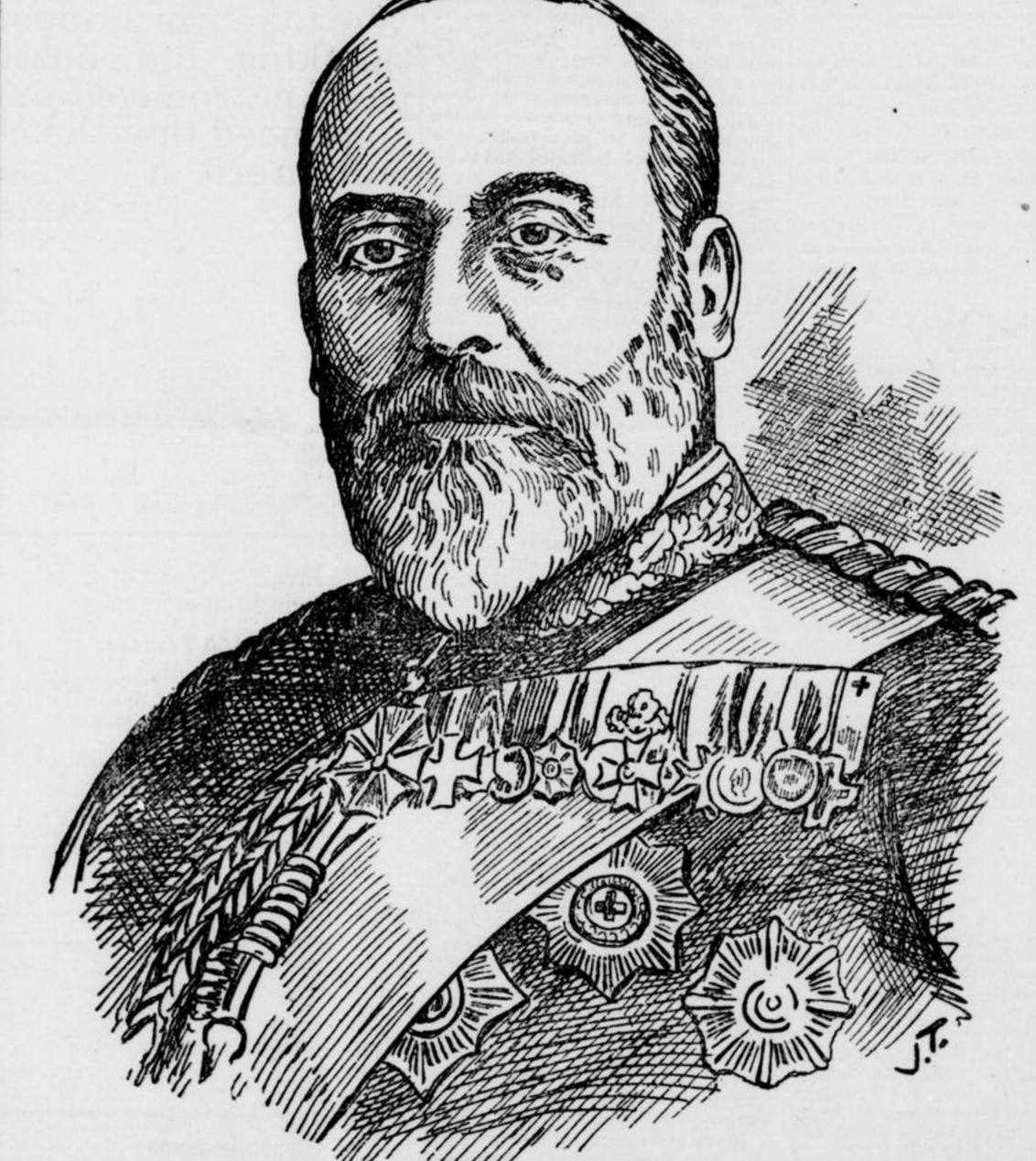
Winnipeg Commercial, Jan. 23. Bradstreet's on Trade There was no special feature of importance in wholesale trade at Toronto this week. The distributing business the coming season at Toronto promises to be much larger than in previous years, and the wholesale firms are getting in large stocks to meet it. The travellers The passing of Victoria and the now working in the country report

At the Coast cities the outlook for spring business is very promising. The reports from the mining centres indicate that large orders will be placed for the ensuing season.

At Hamilton there has been a good many orders reported by travellers for the spring. The wholesale firms have made large preparations for a large season's business, and present indications are that they will not be disappointed.

Winnipeg wholesale trade has not been particularly active the past week. Labor is well employed. There is a good demand for money and rates are firmly maintained. Wholesale trade at Ottawa presents no remarkable features this week. A very fair number of orders for the spring and summer are com-

ery. This will probably be the most facturers are busy. There is a bet-



PRINCE OF WALES THE

Who Succeeds to the Throne

A stay in Edinburgh followed, devot- here the Prince was rowed across June 7th,

in a small boat. Tour in the United States. Dropping his princely title for that

Again in Britain. Prince's career at Cambridge was Duchy of Cornwall.

nated in honor of the Prince's visit, reth, the Sea of Tiberias, the Dead fection. And I do hereby require and he there saw both Farini and Sea, etc., being visited. He returned and command all persons whomso-Blondin walk across ropes stretched by way of Constantinople. The Prince ever to yield obedience and govern high above the river that dashes | remained at Constantinople a week, | themselves accordingly, beseeching down to the rapids and whirlpool. An and on his homeward journey stopped God, by whom Kings do reign, to American journalist has noted the at Malta, landed at Marseilles and bless the Royal Prince Edward the fact that the Prince sent \$300 to paid a flying visit to the Emperor and Seventh with long and happy years Blondin. A little way below the Empress of the French at Fontain to reign over us. Given under my falls the river is perfectly calm, and bleau, reaching Windsor once more on hand and seal, etc. (Signed) Minto.

Various Incidents. The wedding of his sister, Princess | The Signers of the Proclamation Alice, to Prince Louis of Hesse, in | The proclamation of the accession | ity to the Crown. of Baron Renfrew, the royal visitor | the drawing room of Osborne House, of His Majesty was signed by the entered the United States by way of took place on July 1st, and in Sep- Princes present, the Duke of York Detroit. He was everywhere well re- tember the Prince started on a visit first, then the Duke of Connaught, great seal of her uncle, King Wilto the Belgian court. His Royal the Duke of Cambridge, Prince liam IV., for some nine or ten months The last "good-bye" to America was Highness subsequently accompanied Christian, the Archbishop of Can- after his death. said on Oct. 20th, and then, amidst | the Crown Prince and Princess of terbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Embarking on board the Hero at prolonged cheering, the little fleet Prussia, to Tunis, Rome and other Lord Mayor and the other represen-

> A Popular Bride. country, and Englishmen of every

000 a year to the Prince, in addition to the £60,000 which Lord Palmer-As at Oxford and Edinburgh, the ston said he would derive from the three open carriages, drawn by white thorities. The change of Sovereign The announcement that the Prince of Wales had chosen Alexandra of

"By command, R. W. Scott, Segretary of State."

At 4.30 p. m. artillery began fir of a new set bearing the vignette ing salutes in St. James' Park to of the King. to the throne.

The King's First Journey. The route from Osborne to Trinity Pier was deserted, except for a few groups of bareheaded persons, when at 9.40 o'clock there appeared in this respect by the Imperial auhorses, galloping down the hill. In will not affect the meeting of Parthe first carriage was the King, the liament. Duke of Connaught, the Duke of York | Preparations have for a day or ing forward.

No Salutes.